

# The `xint` source code

JEAN-FRAN OIS BURNOL

jfbu (at) free (dot) fr

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## 1 Introduction to this document and (very much) shortened version history

This is 1.3f of 2019/09/10.

Please refer to [CHANGES.pdf](#) or [CHANGES.html](#).

Internet: <http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/generic/xint/CHANGES.html>

We keep here only a brief timeline of the most important changes.

At 1.3e the indices which were added at 1.3c got removed: their inclusion caused extra time in the build of [sourcexint.pdf](#), larger file size, and the macros created using `\csname... \endcsname` were not indexed, of course the indexing of functions would have needed systematic extra markup. Besides their functionality is advantageously made available via the search function in PDF viewers. Already the local tables of contents are useful enough most of the time when one searches something.

- Release 1.3f of 2019/09/10: starred variant `\xintDigits*`.
- Release 1.3e of 2019/04/05: `xinttrig`, `xintlog`, `\xintdefefunc` ``non-protected'' variant of `\xintdeffunc`.

Indices removed from [sourcexint.pdf](#).

- Release 1.3d of 2019/01/06: bugfix of 1.2p bug for division with a zero dividend and a one-digit divisor, `\xinteval` et al. wrappers, `gcd()` and `lcm()` work with fractions.
- Release 1.3c of 2018/06/17: documentation better hyperlinked, [sourcexint.pdf](#) with indices of macros. Colon in `:=` now optional for `\xintdefvar` and `\xintdeffunc`.
- Release 1.3b of 2018/05/18: randomness related additions (still WIP).
- Release 1.3a of 2018/03/07: efficiency fix of the mechanism for recursive functions.
- Release 1.3 of 2018/03/01: addition and subtraction use systematically least common multiple of denominators. Extensive under-the-hood refactoring of `\xintNewExpr` and `\xintdeffunc` which now allow recursive definitions. Removal of 1.2o deprecated macros.
- Release 1.2q of 2018/02/06: bugfix release (1.2l subtraction bug in special situation); tacit multiplication extended to cases such as `10!20!30!`.
- Release 1.2p of 2017/12/05: maps `//` and `/:` to the floored, not truncated, division. Simultaneous assignments possible with `\xintdefvar`. Efficiency improvements in `xinttools`.
- Release 1.2o of 2017/08/29: massive deprecations of those macros from `xintcore` and `xint` which filtered their arguments via `\xintNum`.
- Release 1.2n of 2017/08/06: improvements of `xintbinhex`.
- Release 1.2m of 2017/07/31: rewrite of `xintbinhex` in the style of the 1.2 techniques.
- Release 1.2l of 2017/07/26: under the hood efficiency improvements in the style of the 1.2 techniques; subtraction refactored. Compatibility of most `xintfrac` macros with arguments using non-delimited `\the\numexpr` or `\the\mathcode` etc...
- Release 1.2i of 2016/12/13: under the hood efficiency improvements in the style of the 1.2 techniques.
- Release 1.2 of 2015/10/10: complete refactoring of the core arithmetic macros and faster `\xintexpr` parser.

*TOC, xintkernel, xinttools, xintcore, xint, xintbinhex, xintgcd, xintfrac, xintseries, xintcfrac, xintexpr, xinttrig, xintlog*

- Release 1.1 of 2014/10/28: extensive changes in `xintexpr`. Addition and subtraction do not multiply denominators blindly but sometimes produce smaller ones. Also with that release, packages `xintkernel` and `xintcore` got extracted from `xinttools` and `xint`.

Some parts of the code still date back to the initial release, and at that time I was learning my trade in expandable TeX macro programming. At some point in the future, I will have to re-examine the older parts of the code.

Warning: pay attention when looking at the code to the catcode configuration as found in `\XINT_setcatcodes`. Additional temporary configuration is used at some locations. For example `!` is of catcode letter in `xintexpr` and there are locations with funny catcodes e.g. using some letters with the math shift catcode.

## 2 Package [xintkernel](#) implementation

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This package provides the common minimal code base for loading management and catcode control and also a few programming utilities. With 1.2 a few more helper macros and all  $\text{\chardef}$ 's have been moved here. The package is loaded by both [xintcore.sty](#) and [xinttools.sty](#) hence by all other packages.

1.1. separated package.

1.2i.  $\text{\xintreplicate}$ ,  $\text{\xintgobble}$ ,  $\text{\xintLengthUpTo}$  and  $\text{\xintLastItem}$ , and faster  $\text{\xintLength}$ .

1.3b.  $\text{\xintUniformDeviate}$ .

### 2.1 Catcodes, $\varepsilon$ - $\text{\TeX}$ and reload detection

The code for reload detection was initially copied from **HEIKO OBERDIEK**'s packages, then modified.

The method for catcodes was also initially directly inspired by these packages.

```

1 \begingroup\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
2   \catcode13=5    % ^^M
3   \endlinechar=13 %
4   \catcode123=1   % {
5   \catcode125=2   % }
6   \catcode35=6   % #
7   \catcode44=12   % ,
8   \catcode45=12   % -
9   \catcode46=12   % .
10  \catcode58=12   % :
11  \catcode95=11   % _
12  \expandafter
13  \ifx\csname PackageInfo\endcsname\relax
14    \def\y#1#2{\immediate\write-1{Package #1 Info: #2.}}%
15  \else
16    \def\y#1#2{\PackageInfo{#1}{#2}}%
17  \fi
18  \let\z\relax
19  \expandafter
20  \ifx\csname numexpr\endcsname\relax
21    \y{xintkernel}{\numexpr not available, aborting input}%
22    \def\z{\endgroup\endinput}%
23  \else
24    \expandafter

```

```

25      \ifx\csname XINTsetupcatcodes\endcsname\relax
26          \else
27              \y{xintkernel}{I was already loaded, aborting input}%
28              \def\z{\endgroup\endinput}%
29          \fi
30      \fi
31  \ifx\z\relax\else\expandafter\z\fi%

```

### 2.1.1 `\XINT_setcatcodes`, `\XINT_storecatcodes`, `\XINT_restorecatcodes_endinput`

```

32  \def\PrepareCatcodes
33  {%
34      \endgroup
35      \def\XINT_restorecatcodes
36      {% takes care of all, to allow more economical code in modules
37          \catcode0=\the\catcode0 %
38          \catcode59=\the\catcode59 % ; xintexpr
39          \catcode126=\the\catcode126 % ~ xintexpr
40          \catcode39=\the\catcode39 % ' xintexpr
41          \catcode34=\the\catcode34 % " xintbinhex, and xintexpr
42          \catcode63=\the\catcode63 % ? xintexpr
43          \catcode124=\the\catcode124 % | xintexpr
44          \catcode38=\the\catcode38 % & xintexpr
45          \catcode64=\the\catcode64 % @ xintexpr
46          \catcode33=\the\catcode33 % ! xintexpr
47          \catcode93=\the\catcode93 % ] -, xintfrac, xintseries, xintcfrac
48          \catcode91=\the\catcode91 % [ -, xintfrac, xintseries, xintcfrac
49          \catcode36=\the\catcode36 % $ xintgcd only
50          \catcode94=\the\catcode94 % ^
51          \catcode96=\the\catcode96 % `
52          \catcode47=\the\catcode47 % /
53          \catcode41=\the\catcode41 % )
54          \catcode40=\the\catcode40 % (
55          \catcode42=\the\catcode42 % *
56          \catcode43=\the\catcode43 % +
57          \catcode62=\the\catcode62 % >
58          \catcode60=\the\catcode60 % <
59          \catcode58=\the\catcode58 % :
60          \catcode46=\the\catcode46 % .
61          \catcode45=\the\catcode45 % -
62          \catcode44=\the\catcode44 % ,
63          \catcode35=\the\catcode35 % #
64          \catcode95=\the\catcode95 % _
65          \catcode125=\the\catcode125 % }
66          \catcode123=\the\catcode123 % {
67          \endlinechar=\the\endlinechar
68          \catcode13=\the\catcode13 % ^M
69          \catcode32=\the\catcode32 %
70          \catcode61=\the\catcode61\relax % =
71      }%
72      \edef\XINT_restorecatcodes_endinput
73      {%
74          \XINT_restorecatcodes\noexpand\endinput %

```

```

75      }%
76      \def\xINT_setcatcodes
77      {%
78          \catcode{61}=12    % =
79          \catcode{32}=10    % space
80          \catcode{13}=5     % ^^M
81          \endlinechar=13 %
82          \catcode{123}=1    % {
83          \catcode{125}=2    % }
84          \catcode{95}=11    % _ LETTER
85          \catcode{35}=6     % #
86          \catcode{44}=12    % ,
87          \catcode{45}=12    % -
88          \catcode{46}=12    % .
89          \catcode{58}=11    % : LETTER
90          \catcode{60}=12    % <
91          \catcode{62}=12    % >
92          \catcode{43}=12    % +
93          \catcode{42}=12    % *
94          \catcode{40}=12    % (
95          \catcode{41}=12    % )
96          \catcode{47}=12    % /
97          \catcode{96}=12    % `
98          \catcode{94}=11    % ^ LETTER
99          \catcode{36}=3     % $
100         \catcode{91}=12   % [
101         \catcode{93}=12   % ]
102         \catcode{33}=12   % ! (xintexpr.sty will use catcode 11)
103         \catcode{64}=11   % @ LETTER
104         \catcode{38}=7    % & for \romannumeral`&&@ trick.
105         \catcode{124}=12  % |
106         \catcode{63}=11   % ? LETTER
107         \catcode{34}=12   % "
108         \catcode{39}=12   % '
109         \catcode{126}=3   % ~ MATH
110         \catcode{59}=12   % ;
111         \catcode{0}=12    % for \romannumeral`&&@ trick
112     }%
113     \XINT_setcatcodes
114 }%
115 \PrepareCatcodes

```

Other modules could possibly be loaded under a different catcode regime.

```

116 \def\xINTsetupcatcodes {%
117     \edef\xINT_restorecatcodes_endinput
118     {%
119         \xINT_restorecatcodes\noexpand\endinput %
120     }%
121     \XINT_setcatcodes
122 }%

```

## 2.2 Package identification

Inspired from HEIKO OBERDIEK's packages. Modified in 1.09b to allow re-use in the other modules. Also I assume now that if `\ProvidesPackage` exists it then does define `\ver@<pkgname>.sty`, code of HO for some reason escaping me (compatibility with LaTeX 2.09 or other things ??) seems to set extra precautions.

```
1.09c uses e-TeX \ifdefined.

123 \ifdefined\ProvidesPackage
124   \let\XINT_providespackage\relax
125 \else
126   \def\XINT_providespackage #1#2[#3]%
127     {\immediate\write-1{Package: #2 #3}%
128      \expandafter\xdef\csname ver@#2.sty\endcsname{#3}}%
129 \fi
130 \XINT_providespackage
131 \ProvidesPackage {xintkernel}%
132 [2019/09/10 v1.3f Paraphernalia for the xint packages (JFB)]%
```

## 2.3 Constants

```
133 \chardef\xint_c_    0
134 \chardef\xint_c_i   1
135 \chardef\xint_c_ii  2
136 \chardef\xint_c_iii 3
137 \chardef\xint_c_iv  4
138 \chardef\xint_c_v   5
139 \chardef\xint_c_vi  6
140 \chardef\xint_c_vii 7
141 \chardef\xint_c_viii 8
142 \chardef\xint_c_ix  9
143 \chardef\xint_c_x   10
144 \chardef\xint_c_xii 12
145 \chardef\xint_c_xiv 14
146 \chardef\xint_c_xvi 16
147 \chardef\xint_c_xviii 18
148 \chardef\xint_c_xxii 22
149 \chardef\xint_c_ii^v 32
150 \chardef\xint_c_ii^vi 64
151 \chardef\xint_c_ii^vii 128
152 \mathchardef\xint_c_ii^viii 256
153 \mathchardef\xint_c_ii^xii 4096
154 \mathchardef\xint_c_x^iv 10000
```

## 2.4 (WIP) \xint\_texuniformdeviate and needed counts

```
155 \ifdefined\pdfuniformdeviate \let\xint_texuniformdeviate\pdfuniformdeviate\fi
156 \ifdefined\uniformdeviate    \let\xint_texuniformdeviate\uniformdeviate \fi
157 \ifx\xint_texuniformdeviate\relax\let\xint_texuniformdeviate\xint_undefined\fi
158 \ifdefined\xint_texuniformdeviate
159   \csname newcount\endcsname\xint_c_ii^xiv
160   \xint_c_ii^xiv 16384 % "4000, 2**14
161   \csname newcount\endcsname\xint_c_ii^xxi
162   \xint_c_ii^xxi 2097152 % "200000, 2**21
163 \fi
```

## 2.5 Token management utilities

1.3b. `\xint_gobandstop_...` macros because this is handy for `\xintRandomDigits`.

```

164 \def\xINT_tma { }%
165 \ifx\xINT_tma\space\else
166   \immediate\write-1{Package xintkernel Warning: ATTENTION!}%
167   \immediate\write-1{\string\space\xINT_tma macro does not have its normal
168     meaning.}%
169   \immediate\write-1{\xINT_tma\xINT_tma\xINT_tma\xINT_tma}
170           All kinds of catastrophes will ensue!!!!}%
171 \fi
172 \def\xINT_tm { }%
173 \ifx\xINT_tm\empty\else
174   \immediate\write-1{Package xintkernel Warning: ATTENTION!}%
175   \immediate\write-1{\string\empty\xINT_tm macro does not have its normal
176     meaning.}%
177   \immediate\write-1{\xINT_tm\xINT_tm\xINT_tm\xINT_tm}
178           All kinds of catastrophes will ensue!!!!}%
179 \fi
180 \let\xINT_tma\relax \let\xINT_tm\relax
181 \ifdefined\space\else\def\space { }\fi
182 \ifdefined\empty\else\def\empty {} \fi
183 \let\xint_gobble_\empty
184 \long\def\xint_gobble_i    #1{}%
185 \long\def\xint_gobble_ii   #1#2{}%
186 \long\def\xint_gobble_iii  #1#2#3{}%
187 \long\def\xint_gobble_iv   #1#2#3#4{}%
188 \long\def\xint_gobble_v    #1#2#3#4#5{}%
189 \long\def\xint_gobble_vi   #1#2#3#4#5#6{}%
190 \long\def\xint_gobble_vii  #1#2#3#4#5#6#7{}%
191 \long\def\xint_gobble_viii #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8{}%
192 \let\xint_gob_andstop_\space
193 \long\def\xint_gob_andstop_i  #1{ }%
194 \long\def\xint_gob_andstop_ii #1#2{ }%
195 \long\def\xint_gob_andstop_iii #1#2#3{ }%
196 \long\def\xint_gob_andstop_iv #1#2#3#4{ }%
197 \long\def\xint_gob_andstop_v  #1#2#3#4#5{ }%
198 \long\def\xint_gob_andstop_vi #1#2#3#4#5#6{ }%
199 \long\def\xint_gob_andstop_vii #1#2#3#4#5#6#7{ }%
200 \long\def\xint_gob_andstop_viii #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8{ }%
201 \long\def\xint_firstofone  #1{#1}%
202 \long\def\xint_firstoftwo  #1#2{#1}%
203 \long\def\xint_secondeftwo #1#2{#2}%
204 \let\xint_stop_aftergobble\xint_gob_andstop_i
205 \long\def\xint_stop_atfirstofone #1{ #1}%
206 \long\def\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo #1#2{ #1}%
207 \long\def\xint_stop_atsecondeftwo #1#2{ #2}%
208 \long\def\xint_exchangetwo_keepbraces  #1#2{{#2}{#1}}%

```

## 2.6 “gob til” macros and UD style fork

```

209 \long\def\xint_gob_til_R #1\R {}%
210 \long\def\xint_gob_til_W #1\W {}%

```

```

211 \long\def\xint_gob_til_Z #1\Z {}%
212 \long\def\xint_gob_til_zero #10{}%
213 \long\def\xint_gob_til_one #11{}%
214 \long\def\xint_gob_til_zeros_iii #1000{}%
215 \long\def\xint_gob_til_zeros_iv #10000{}%
216 \long\def\xint_gob_til_eightzeroes #100000000{}%
217 \long\def\xint_gob_til_dot #1.{ }%
218 \long\def\xint_gob_til_G #1G{}%
219 \long\def\xint_gob_til_minus #1-{ }%
220 \long\def\xint_UDzerominusfork #10-#2#3\krof {#2}%
221 \long\def\xint_UDzerofork #10#2#3\krof {#2}%
222 \long\def\xint_UDsignfork #1-#2#3\krof {#2}%
223 \long\def\xint_UDwfork #1\W#2#3\krof {#2}%
224 \long\def\xint_UDXINTWfork #1\XINT_W#2#3\krof {#2}%
225 \long\def\xint_UDzerosfork #100#2#3\krof {#2}%
226 \long\def\xint_UDonezerofork #110#2#3\krof {#2}%
227 \long\def\xint_UDsignsfork #1--#2#3\krof {#2}%
228 \let\xint:\char
229 \long\def\xint_gob_til_xint:#1\xint:{}%
230 \def\xint_bracedstopper{\xint:{}}
231 \long\def\xint_gob_til_exclam #1!:{}%
232 \long\def\xint_gob_til_sc #1:{}%

```

## 2.7 \xint\_afterfi

```
233 \long\def\xint_afterfi #1#2\fi {\fi #1}%

```

## 2.8 \xint\_bye, \xint\_Bye

### 1.09. \xint\_bye

1.2i. `\xint_Bye` for `\xintDSRr` and `\xintRound`. Also `\xint_stop_afterbye`.

```

234 \long\def\xint_bye #1\xint_bye {}%
235 \long\def\xint_Bye #1\xint_bye {}%
236 \long\def\xint_stop_afterbye #1\xint_bye { }%

```

## 2.9 \xintdothis, \xintorthat

### 1.1.

#### 1.2. names without underscores.

To be used this way:

```

\if..\xint_dothis{...}\fi
\if..\xint_dothis{...}\fi
\if..\xint_dothis{...}\fi
...more such...
\xint_orthat{...}

```

Ancient testing indicated it is more efficient to list first the more improbable clauses.

```

237 \long\def\xint_dothis #1#2\xint_orthat #3{\fi #1}%
238 \let\xint_orthat \xint_firstofone
239 \long\def\xintdothis #1#2\xintorthat #3{\fi #1}%
240 \let\xintorthat \xint_firstofone

```

## 2.10 \xint\_zapspaces

### 1.1.

This little utility zaps leading, intermediate, trailing, spaces in completely expanding context (`\edef`, `\csname...``\endcsname`).

Usage: `\xint_zapspaces foo<space>\xint_gobble_i`

Will remove some brace pairs (but not spaces inside them). By the way the `\zap@spaces` of LaTeX2e handles unexpectedly things such as

```
\zap@spaces 1 {22} 3 4 \@empty
```

(spaces are not all removed). This does not happen with `\xint_zapspaces`.

Explanation: if there are leading spaces, then the first #1 will be empty, and the first #2 being undelimited will be stripped from all the remaining leading spaces, if there was more than one to start with. Of course brace-stripping may occur. And this iterates: each time a #2 is removed, either we then have spaces and next #1 will be empty, or we have no spaces and #1 will end at the first space. Ultimately #2 will be `\xint_gobble_i`.

This is not really robust as it may switch the expansion order of macros, and the `\xint_zapspac`es token might end up being fetched up by a macro. But it is enough for our purposes, for example:

```
\the\numexpr\xint_zapspaces 1 2 \xint_gobble_i\relax
```

expands to 12, not to 12`\relax`.

1.2e. `\xint_zapspaces_o`. Expansion of #1 should not gobble a space!

1.2i. made `\long`.

```
241 \long\def\xint_zapspaces #1 #2{\#1#2\xint_zapspaces }% 1.1
242 \long\def\xint_zapspaces_o #1{\expandafter\xint_zapspaces#1 \xint_gobble_i}%
```

## 2.11 \odef, \oodef, \fdef

May be prefixed with `\global`. No parameter text.

```
243 \def\xintodef #1{\expandafter\def\expandafter#1\expandafter }%
244 \def\xintoodef #1{\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\def
245           \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter#1%
246           \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter }%
247 \def\xintfdef #1#2%
248   {\expandafter\def\expandafter#1\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&#2}}%
249 \ifdefined\odef\else\let\odef\xintodef\fi
250 \ifdefined\oodef\else\let\oodef\xintoodef\fi
251 \ifdefined\fdef\else\let\fdef\xintfdef\fi
```

## 2.12 \xintReverseOrder

1.0. does not expand its argument. The whole of xint codebase now contains only two calls to `\XINT_rord_main` (in `xintgcd`).

Attention: removes brace pairs (and swallows spaces).

For digit tokens a faster reverse macro is provided by (1.2) `\xintReverseDigits` in `xint`.

For comma separated items, 1.2g has `\xintCSVReverse` in `xinttools`.

```
252 \def\xintReverseOrder {\romannumeral0\xintreverseorder }%
253 \long\def\xintreverseorder #1%
254 {%
255   \XINT_rord_main {}#1%
256   \xint:
257     \xint_bye\xint_bye\xint_bye\xint_bye
258     \xint_bye\xint_bye\xint_bye\xint_bye
259   \xint:
```

```

260 }%
261 \long\def\xINT_rord_main #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
262 {%
263     \xint_bye #9\xINT_rord_cleanup\xint_bye
264     \XINT_rord_main {#9#8#7#6#5#4#3#2#1}%
265 }%
266 \def\xINT_rord_cleanup #1{%
267 \long\def\xINT_rord_cleanup\xint_bye\xINT_rord_main ##1##2\xint:
268 {%
269     \expandafter#1\xint_gob_til_xint: ##1%
270 }}\XINT_rord_cleanup { }%

```

## 2.13 \xintLength

1.0. does not expand its argument. See `\xintNthElt{0}` from [xinttools](#) which f-expands its argument.

1.2g. added `\xintCSVLength` to [xinttools](#).

1.2i. rewrote this venerable macro. New code about 40% faster across all lengths.

```

271 \def\xintLength {\romannumeral0\xintlength }%
272 \def\xintlength #1{\long\def\xintlength ##1%
273 {%
274     \expandafter#1\the\numexpr\xINT_length_loop
275     ##1\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:
276     \xint_c_viii\xint_c_vii\xint_c_vi\xint_c_v
277     \xint_c_iv\xint_c_iii\xint_c_ii\xint_c_i\xint_c_\xint_bye
278     \relax
279 }}\xintlength{ }%
280 \long\def\xINT_length_loop #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
281 {%
282     \xint_gob_til_xint: #9\xINT_length_finish_a\xint:
283     \xint_c_ix+\xINT_length_loop
284 }%
285 \def\xINT_length_finish_a\xint:\xint_c_ix+\xINT_length_loop
286     #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
287 {%
288     #9\xint_bye
289 }%

```

## 2.14 \xintLastItem

1.2i (2016/12/10). Output empty if input empty. One level of braces removed in output. Does not expand its argument.

```

290 \def\xintLastItem {\romannumeral0\xintlastitem }%
291 \long\def\xintlastitem #1%
292 {%
293     \XINT_last_loop { }.#1%
294     {\xint:\XINT_last_loop_enda}{\xint:\XINT_last_loop_endb}%
295     {\xint:\XINT_last_loop_endc}{\xint:\XINT_last_loop_endd}%
296     {\xint:\XINT_last_loop_ende}{\xint:\XINT_last_loop_endf}%
297     {\xint:\XINT_last_loop_endg}{\xint:\XINT_last_loop_endh}\xint_bye
298 }%
299 \long\def\xINT_last_loop #1.#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%

```

```

300 {%
301     \xint_gob_til_xint: #9%
302     {#8}{#7}{#6}{#5}{#4}{#3}{#2}{#1}\xint:
303     \XINT_last_loop {#9}.%
304 }%
305 \long\def\XINT_last_loop_enda #1#2\xint_bye{ #1}%
306 \long\def\XINT_last_loop_endb #1#2#3\xint_bye{ #2}%
307 \long\def\XINT_last_loop_endc #1#2#3#4\xint_bye{ #3}%
308 \long\def\XINT_last_loop_endd #1#2#3#4#5\xint_bye{ #4}%
309 \long\def\XINT_last_loop_ende #1#2#3#4#5#6\xint_bye{ #5}%
310 \long\def\XINT_last_loop_endf #1#2#3#4#5#6#7\xint_bye{ #6}%
311 \long\def\XINT_last_loop_endg #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8\xint_bye{ #7}%
312 \long\def\XINT_last_loop_endh #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9\xint_bye{ #8}%

```

## 2.15 \xintLengthUpTo

**1.2i.** for use by `\xintKeep` and `\xintTrim` ([xinttools](#)). The argument N \*\*must be non-negative\*\*.

`\xintLengthUpTo{N}{List}` produces `-0` if `length(List)>N`, else it returns `N-length(List)`. Hence subtracting it from N always computes `min(N,length(List))`.

**1.2j.** changed ending and interface to core loop.

```

313 \def\xintLengthUpTo {\romannumeral0\xintlengthupto}%
314 \long\def\xintlengthupto #1#2%
315 {%
316     \expandafter\XINT_lengthupto_loop
317     \the\numexpr#1.#2\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:
318         \xint_c_vii\xint_c_vi\xint_c_v\xint_c_iv
319         \xint_c_iii\xint_c_ii\xint_c_i\xint_c_\xint_bye.%
320 }%
321 \def\XINT_lengthupto_loop_a #1%
322 {%
323     \xint_UDsignfork
324         #1\XINT_lengthupto_gt
325         -\XINT_lengthupto_loop
326     \krof #1%
327 }%
328 \long\def\XINT_lengthupto_gt #1\xint_bye.{-0}%
329 \long\def\XINT_lengthupto_loop #1.#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
330 {%
331     \xint_gob_til_xint: #9\XINT_lengthupto_finish_a\xint:%
332     \expandafter\XINT_lengthupto_loop_a\the\numexpr #1-\xint_c_viii.%
333 }%
334 \def\XINT_lengthupto_finish_a\xint:\expandafter\XINT_lengthupto_loop_a
335     \the\numexpr #1-\xint_c_viii.#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
336 {%
337     \expandafter\XINT_lengthupto_finish_b\the\numexpr #1-#9\xint_bye
338 }%
339 \def\XINT_lengthupto_finish_b #1#2.%
340 {%
341     \xint_UDsignfork
342         #1{-0}%
343         -{ #1#2}%
344     \krof

```

345 }%

## 2.16 \xintreplicate

### 1.2i.

This is cloned from LaTeX3's `\prg_replicate:nn`, see Joseph's post at

<http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/16189/repeat-command-n-times>

I posted there an alternative not using the chained `\csname`'s but it is a bit less efficient (except perhaps for thousands of repetitions). The code in Joseph's post does `abs(#1)` replications when input `#1` is negative and then activates an error triggering macro; here we simply do nothing when `#1` is negative.

Usage: `\romannumeral\xintreplicate{N}{stuff}`

When `N` is already explicit digits (even `N=0`, but non-negative) one can call the macro as

`\romannumeral\XINT_rep N\endcsname {foo}`

to skip the `\numexpr`.

```
346 \def\xintreplicate#1%
347   {\expandafter\XINT_replicate\the\numexpr#1\endcsname}%
348 \def\XINT_replicate #1{\xint_UDsignfork
349   #1\XINT_rep_neg
350   -\XINT_rep
351   \krof #1}%
352 \long\def\XINT_rep_neg #1\endcsname #2{\xint_c_}%
353 \def\XINT_rep #1{\csname XINT_rep_f#1\XINT_rep_a}%
354 \def\XINT_rep_a #1{\csname XINT_rep_#1\XINT_rep_a}%
355 \def\XINT_rep_\XINT_rep_a{\endcsname}%
356 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_rep_0\endcsname #1%
357   {\endcsname{#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1}%
358 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_rep_1\endcsname #1%
359   {\endcsname{#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1}%
360 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_rep_2\endcsname #1%
361   {\endcsname{#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1}%
362 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_rep_3\endcsname #1%
363   {\endcsname{#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1}%
364 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_rep_4\endcsname #1%
365   {\endcsname{#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1}%
366 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_rep_5\endcsname #1%
367   {\endcsname{#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1}%
368 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_rep_6\endcsname #1%
369   {\endcsname{#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1}%
370 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_rep_7\endcsname #1%
371   {\endcsname{#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1}%
372 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_rep_8\endcsname #1%
373   {\endcsname{#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1}%
374 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_rep_9\endcsname #1%
375   {\endcsname{#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1}%
376 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_rep_f0\endcsname #1%
377   {\xint_c_}%
378 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_rep_f1\endcsname #1%
379   {\xint_c_ #1}%
380 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_rep_f2\endcsname #1%
381   {\xint_c_ #1}%
382 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_rep_f3\endcsname #1%
```

```

383     {\xint_c_ #1#1#1}%
384 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_rep_f4\endcsname #1%
385     {\xint_c_ #1#1#1#1}%
386 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_rep_f5\endcsname #1%
387     {\xint_c_ #1#1#1#1#1}%
388 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_rep_f6\endcsname #1%
389     {\xint_c_ #1#1#1#1#1#1}%
390 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_rep_f7\endcsname #1%
391     {\xint_c_ #1#1#1#1#1#1}%
392 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_rep_f8\endcsname #1%
393     {\xint_c_ #1#1#1#1#1#1}%
394 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_rep_f9\endcsname #1%
395     {\xint_c_ #1#1#1#1#1#1}%

```

## 2.17 \xintgobble

### 1.2i.

I hesitated about allowing as many as `9^6-1=531440` tokens to gobble, but `9^5-1=59058` is too low for playing with long decimal expansions.

Usage: `\romannumeral\xintgobble{N}...`

```

396 \def\xintgobble #1%
397     {\csname xint_c_ \expandafter\XINT_gobble_a\the\numexpr#1.0}%
398 \def\XINT_gobble #1.{\csname xint_c_ \XINT_gobble_a #1.0}%
399 \def\XINT_gobble_a #1{\xint_gob_til_zero#1\XINT_gobble_d0\XINT_gobble_b#1}%
400 \def\XINT_gobble_b #1.#2%
401     {\expandafter\XINT_gobble_c
402         \the\numexpr (#1+\xint_c_v)/\xint_c_ix-\xint_c_i\expandafter.%
403         \the\numexpr #2+\xint_c_i.#1.}%
404 \def\XINT_gobble_c #1.#2.#3.%
405     {\csname XINT_g#2\the\numexpr#3-\xint_c_ix*#1\relax\XINT_gobble_a #1.#2}%
406 \def\XINT_gobble_d0\XINT_gobble_b0.#1{\endcsname}%
407 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_g10\endcsname\endcsname
408 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_g11\endcsname#1{\endcsname}%
409 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_g12\endcsname#1#2{\endcsname}%
410 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_g13\endcsname#1#2#3{\endcsname}%
411 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_g14\endcsname#1#2#3#4{\endcsname}%
412 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_g15\endcsname#1#2#3#4#5{\endcsname}%
413 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_g16\endcsname#1#2#3#4#5#6{\endcsname}%
414 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_g17\endcsname#1#2#3#4#5#6#7{\endcsname}%
415 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_g18\endcsname#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8{\endcsname}%
416 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_g20\endcsname\endcsname
417 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_g21\endcsname #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
418     {\endcsname}%
419 \long\expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g22\endcsname #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
420     {\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g21\endcsname}%
421 \long\expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g23\endcsname #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
422     {\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g22\endcsname}%
423 \long\expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g24\endcsname #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
424     {\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g23\endcsname}%
425 \long\expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g25\endcsname #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
426     {\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g24\endcsname}%
427 \long\expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g26\endcsname #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%

```

```

428 {\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g25\endcsname}%
429 \long\expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g27\endcsname #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
430 {\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g26\endcsname}%
431 \long\expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g28\endcsname #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
432 {\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g27\endcsname}%
433 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_g30\endcsname\endcsname
434 \long\expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g31\endcsname #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
435 {\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g28\endcsname}%
436 \long\expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g32\endcsname #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
437 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g31\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g28\endcsname}%
438 \long\expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g33\endcsname #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
439 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g32\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g28\endcsname}%
440 \long\expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g34\endcsname #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
441 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g33\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g28\endcsname}%
442 \long\expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g35\endcsname #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
443 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g34\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g28\endcsname}%
444 \long\expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g36\endcsname #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
445 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g35\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g28\endcsname}%
446 \long\expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g37\endcsname #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
447 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g36\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g28\endcsname}%
448 \long\expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g38\endcsname #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
449 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g37\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g28\endcsname}%
450 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_g40\endcsname\endcsname
451 \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g41\endcsname
452 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g38\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g31\endcsname}%
453 \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g42\endcsname
454 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g41\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g41\endcsname}%
455 \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g43\endcsname
456 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g42\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g41\endcsname}%
457 \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g44\endcsname
458 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g43\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g41\endcsname}%
459 \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g45\endcsname
460 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g44\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g41\endcsname}%
461 \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g46\endcsname
462 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g45\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g41\endcsname}%
463 \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g47\endcsname
464 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g46\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g41\endcsname}%
465 \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g48\endcsname
466 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g47\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g41\endcsname}%
467 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_g50\endcsname\endcsname
468 \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g51\endcsname
469 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g48\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g41\endcsname}%
470 \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g52\endcsname
471 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g51\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g51\endcsname}%
472 \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g53\endcsname
473 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g52\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g51\endcsname}%
474 \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g54\endcsname
475 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g53\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g51\endcsname}%
476 \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g55\endcsname
477 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g54\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g51\endcsname}%
478 \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g56\endcsname
479 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g55\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g51\endcsname}%

```

```

480 \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g57\endcsname
481 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g56\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g51\endcsname}%
482 \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g58\endcsname
483 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g57\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g51\endcsname}%
484 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_g60\endcsname\endcsname
485 \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g61\endcsname
486 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g58\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g51\endcsname}%
487 \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g62\endcsname
488 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g61\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g61\endcsname}%
489 \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g63\endcsname
490 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g62\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g61\endcsname}%
491 \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g64\endcsname
492 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g63\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g61\endcsname}%
493 \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g65\endcsname
494 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g64\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g61\endcsname}%
495 \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g66\endcsname
496 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g65\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g61\endcsname}%
497 \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g67\endcsname
498 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g66\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g61\endcsname}%
499 \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_g68\endcsname
500 {\noexpand\csname XINT_g67\expandafter\noexpand\csname XINT_g61\endcsname}%

```

## 2.18 (WIP) `\xintUniformDeviate`

**1.3b.** See user manual for related information.

```

501 \ifdefined\xint_texuniformdeviate
502     \expandafter\xint_firstoftwo
503 \else\expandafter\xint_secondoftwo
504 \fi
505 {%
506   \def\xintUniformDeviate#1%
507     {\the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_uniformdeviate_sgnfork\the\numexpr#1\xint:}%
508   \def\XINT_uniformdeviate_sgnfork#1%
509   {%
510     \if-#1\XINT_uniformdeviate_neg\fi \XINT_uniformdeviate{}#1%
511   }%
512   \def\XINT_uniformdeviate_neg\fi\XINT_uniformdeviate#1-%
513   {%
514     \fi-\numexpr\XINT_uniformdeviate\relax
515   }%
516   \def\XINT_uniformdeviate#1#2\xint:
517   {%
518     \expandafter\XINT_uniformdeviate_a\the\numexpr%
519       -\xint_texuniformdeviate\xint_c_ii^vii%
520       -\xint_c_ii^vii*\xint_texuniformdeviate\xint_c_ii^vii%
521       -\xint_c_ii^xiv*\xint_texuniformdeviate\xint_c_ii^vii%
522       -\xint_c_ii^xxi*\xint_texuniformdeviate\xint_c_ii^vii%
523       +\xint_texuniformdeviate#2\xint:/#2)*#2\xint:+#2\fi\relax#1%
524   }%
525   \def\XINT_uniformdeviate_a #1\xint:
526   {%
527     \expandafter\XINT_uniformdeviate_b\the\numexpr#1-(#1%

```

```

528   }%
529   \def\xINT_uniformdeviate_b#1#2\xint:{#1#2\if-#1}%
530 }%
531 {%
532   \def\xintUniformDeviate#1{%
533     {%
534       \the\numexpr
535       \XINT_expandableerror{No uniformdeviate at engine level, returning 0.}%
536     0\relax
537   }%
538 }%

```

## 2.19 \xintMessage, \ifxintverbose

1.2c. for use by `\xintdefvar` and `\xintdeffunc` of `xintexpr`.

1.2e. uses `\write128` rather than `\write16` for compatibility with future extended range of output streams, in LuaTeX in particular.

1.3e. set the `\newlinechar`.

```

539 \def\xintMessage #1#2#3{%
540   \edef\xINT_newlinechar{\the\nlinechar}%
541   \newlinechar10
542   \immediate\write128{Package #1 #2: (on line \the\inputlineno)}%
543   \immediate\write128{\space\space\space\space#3}%
544   \newlinechar\xINT_newlinechar\space
545 }%
546 \newif\ifxintverbose

```

## 2.20 \ifxintglobaldefs, \XINT\_global

1.3c.

```

547 \newif\ifxintglobaldefs
548 \def\xINT_global{\ifxintglobaldefs\global\fi}%

```

## 2.21 (WIP) Expandable error message

1.21. but really belongs to next major release beyond 1.3.

This is copied over from l3kernel code. I am using `\ ! /` control sequence though, which must be left undefined. `\xintError:` would be 6 letters more already.

```

549 \def\xINT_expandableerror #1#2{%
550   \def\xINT_expandableerror ##1{%
551     \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
552     \XINT_expandableerror_continue\xint_firstofone{#2#1##1#1}%
553   \def\xINT_expandableerror_continue ##1#1##2#1{##1}%
554 }%
555 \begingroup\lccode`$ 32 \catcode`/ 11 \catcode`! 11 \catcode32 11 % $
556 \lowercase{\endgroup\xINT_expandableerror$\ ! /\let\ ! /\xint_undefined}%
557 \XINT_restorecatcodes_endininput%

```

### 3 Package *xinttools* implementation

.1	Catcodes, $\varepsilon$ - $\text{\TeX}$ and reload detection . . . . .	18	skiptonext, \xintiloopskipandredo . . . . .	34
.2	Package identification . . . . .	19	.21 \XINT_xflet . . . . .	35
.3	\xintgodef, \xintgoedef, \xintgdef . . . . .	19	.22 \xintApplyInline . . . . .	36
.4	\xintRevWithBraces . . . . .	19	.23 \xintFor, \xintFor*, \xintBreakFor, \xintBreakForAndDo . . . . .	36
.5	\xintZapFirstSpaces . . . . .	20	.24 \XINT_forever, \xintintegers, \xintdi- mensions, \xintrationals . . . . .	39
.6	\xintZapLastSpaces . . . . .	21	.25 \xintForpair, \xintForthree, \xintFor- four . . . . .	41
.7	\xintZapSpaces . . . . .	22	.26 \xintAssign, \xintAssignArray, \xint- DigitsOf . . . . .	42
.8	\xintZapSpacesB . . . . .	22	.27 \xintExpandArgs . . . . .	45
.9	\xintCSVtoList, \xintCSVtoListNon- Stripped . . . . .	22	.28 CSV (non user documented) variants of Length, Keep, Trim, NthElt, Reverse . . . . .	45
.10	\xintListWithSep . . . . .	24	.28.1 \xintLength:f:csv . . . . .	46
.11	\xintNthElt . . . . .	25	.28.2 \xintLengthUpTo:f:csv . . . . .	46
.12	\xintKeep . . . . .	26	.28.3 \xintKeep:f:csv . . . . .	47
.13	\xintKeepUnbraced . . . . .	27	.28.4 \xintTrim:f:csv . . . . .	49
.14	\xintTrim . . . . .	29	.28.5 \xintNthEltPy:f:csv . . . . .	51
.15	\xintTrimUnbraced . . . . .	30	.28.6 \xintReverse:f:csv . . . . .	52
.16	\xintApply . . . . .	31	.28.7 \xintFirstItem:f:csv . . . . .	52
.17	\xintApplyUnbraced . . . . .	31	.28.8 \xintLastItem:f:csv . . . . .	52
.18	\xintSeq . . . . .	32	.28.9 Public names for the undocumented csv macros: \xintCSVLength, \xintCSVKeep, \xintCSVTrim, \xintCSVNthEltPy, \xintCSVReverse, \xintCSV- FirstItem, \xintCSVLastItem . . . . .	53
.19	\xintloop, \xintbreakloop, \xintbreak- loopando, \xintloopskiptonext . . . . .	34		
.20	\xintiloop, \xintiloopindex, \xint- bracediloopindex, \xintouteriloopindex, \xintbracedouteriloopindex, \xintbreak- iloop, \xintbreakiloopando, \xintiloop-			

Release 1.09g of 2013/11/22 splits off *xinttools.sty* from *xint.sty*. Starting with 1.1, *xinttools* ceases being loaded automatically by *xint*.

#### 3.1 Catcodes, $\varepsilon$ - $\text{\TeX}$ and reload detection

The code for reload detection was initially copied from HEIKO OBERDIEK's packages, then modified.

The method for catcodes was also initially directly inspired by these packages.

```

1 \begingroup\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
2   \catcode13=5    % ^^M
3   \endlinechar=13 %
4   \catcode123=1   % {
5   \catcode125=2   % }
6   \catcode64=11   % @
7   \catcode35=6    % #
8   \catcode44=12   % ,
9   \catcode45=12   % -
10  \catcode46=12   % .
11  \catcode58=12   % :
12  \let\z\endgroup
13  \expandafter\let\expandafter\x\csname ver@xinttools.sty\endcsname
14  \expandafter\let\expandafter\w\csname ver@xintkernel.sty\endcsname
15  \expandafter
16    \ifx\csname PackageInfo\endcsname\relax
17      \def\y#1#2{\immediate\write-1{Package #1 Info: #2.}}%
```

```

18     \else
19         \def\y#1#2{\PackageInfo{#1}{#2}}%
20     \fi
21 \expandafter
22 \ifx\csname numexpr\endcsname\relax
23     \y{xinttools}{\numexpr not available, aborting input}%
24     \aftergroup\endinput
25 \else
26     \ifx\x\relax % plain-TeX, first loading of xinttools.sty
27         \ifx\w\relax % but xintkernel.sty not yet loaded.
28             \def\z{\endgroup\input xintkernel.sty\relax}%
29         \fi
30     \else
31         \def\empty {}%
32         \ifx\x\empty % LaTeX, first loading,
33             % variable is initialized, but \ProvidesPackage not yet seen
34             \ifx\w\relax % xintkernel.sty not yet loaded.
35                 \def\z{\endgroup\RequirePackage{xintkernel}}%
36             \fi
37         \else
38             \aftergroup\endinput % xinttools already loaded.
39         \fi
40     \fi
41 \fi
42 \z%
43 \XINTsetupcatcodes% defined in xintkernel.sty

```

### 3.2 Package identification

```

44 \XINT_providespackage
45 \ProvidesPackage{xinttools}%
46 [2019/09/10 v1.3f Expandable and non-expandable utilities (JFB)]%

```

\XINT\_toks is used in macros such as \xintFor. It is not used elsewhere in the xint bundle.

```

47 \newtoks\XINT_toks
48 \xint_firstofone{\let\XINT_sptoken= } %- space here!

```

### 3.3 \xintgodef, \xintgoodef, \xintgfdef

1.09i. For use in \xintAssign.

```

49 \def\xintgodef {\global\xintodef }%
50 \def\xintgoodef {\global\xintoodef }%
51 \def\xintgfdef {\global\xintfdef }%

```

### 3.4 \xintRevWithBraces

New with 1.06. Makes the expansion of its argument and then reverses the resulting tokens or braced tokens, adding a pair of braces to each (thus, maintaining it when it was already there.) The reason for \xint:, here and in other locations, is in case #1 expands to nothing, the \romannumeral-`0 must be stopped

```

52 \def\xintRevWithBraces {\romannumeral0\xintrevwithbraces }%

```

```

53 \def\xintRevWithBracesNoExpand {\romannumeral0\xintrevwithbracesnoexpand }%
54 \long\def\xintrevwithbraces #1%
55 {%
56     \expandafter\XINT_revwbr_loop\expandafter{\expandafter}%
57     \romannumeral`&&@#1\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:%
58             \xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint_bye
59 }%
60 \long\def\xintrevwithbracesnoexpand #1%
61 {%
62     \XINT_revwbr_loop {}%
63     #1\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:%
64         \xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint_bye
65 }%
66 \long\def\XINT_revwbr_loop #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
67 {%
68     \xint_gob_til_xint: #9\XINT_revwbr_finish_a\xint:%
69     \XINT_revwbr_loop {{#9}{#8}{#7}{#6}{#5}{#4}{#3}{#2}{#1}}%
70 }%
71 \long\def\XINT_revwbr_finish_a\xint:\XINT_revwbr_loop #1#2\xint_bye
72 {%
73     \XINT_revwbr_finish_b #2\R\R\R\R\R\R\R\R\Z #1%
74 }%
75 \def\XINT_revwbr_finish_b #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8\Z
76 {%
77     \xint_gob_til_R
78         #1\XINT_revwbr_finish_c \xint_gobble_viii
79         #2\XINT_revwbr_finish_c \xint_gobble_vii
80         #3\XINT_revwbr_finish_c \xint_gobble_vi
81         #4\XINT_revwbr_finish_c \xint_gobble_v
82         #5\XINT_revwbr_finish_c \xint_gobble_iv
83         #6\XINT_revwbr_finish_c \xint_gobble_iii
84         #7\XINT_revwbr_finish_c \xint_gobble_ii
85         \R\XINT_revwbr_finish_c \xint_gobble_i\Z
86 }%

```

1.1c revisited this old code and improved upon the earlier endings.

```

87 \def\XINT_revwbr_finish_c#1{%
88 \def\XINT_revwbr_finish_c##1##2\Z{\expandafter#1##1}%
89 }\XINT_revwbr_finish_c{ }%

```

### 3.5 `\xintZapFirstSpaces`

1.09f, written [2013/11/01]. Modified (2014/10/21) for release 1.1 to correct the bug in case of an empty argument, or argument containing only spaces, which had been forgotten in first version. New version is simpler than the initial one. This macro does NOT expand its argument.

```

90 \def\xintZapFirstSpaces {\romannumeral0\xintzapfirstspaces }%
91 \def\xintzapfirstspaces#1{\long
92 \def\xintzapfirstspaces ##1{\XINT_zapbsp_a #1##1\xint:#1#1\xint:}%
93 }\xintzapfirstspaces{ }%

```

If the original #1 started with a space, the grabbed #1 is empty. Thus `_again?` will see `#1=\xint_bye`, and hand over control to `_again` which will loop back into `\XINT_zapbsp_a`, with one

initial space less. If the original #1 did not start with a space, or was empty, then the #1 below will be a <sptoken>, then an extract of the original #1, not empty and not starting with a space, which contains what was up to the first <sp><sp> present in original #1, or, if none preexisted, <sptoken> and all of #1 (possibly empty) plus an ending \xint:. The added initial space will stop later the \romannumeral0. No brace stripping is possible. Control is handed over to \XINT\_zapbsp\_b which strips out the ending \xint:<sp><sp>\xint:

```
94 \def\XINT_zapbsp_a#1{\long\def\XINT_zapbsp_a ##1#1#1{%
95   \XINT_zapbsp_again?##1\xint_bye\XINT_zapbsp_b ##1#1#1}%
96 }\XINT_zapbsp_a{ }%
97 \long\def\XINT_zapbsp_again? #1{\xint_bye #1\XINT_zapbsp_again }%
98 \xint_firstofone{\def\XINT_zapbsp_again\XINT_zapbsp_b} {\XINT_zapbsp_a }%
99 \long\def\XINT_zapbsp_b #1\xint:#2\xint:{#1}%
```

### 3.6 \xintZapLastSpaces

1.09f, written [2013/11/01].

```
100 \def\xintZapLastSpaces {\romannumeral0\xintzaplastspaces }%
101 \def\xintzaplastspaces#1{\long
102 \def\xintzaplastspaces ##1{\XINT_zapesp_a {} \empty\XINT_zapbsp_a{}}\empty##1#1\xint_bye\xint:{}}%
103 }\xintzaplastspaces{ }%
```

The \empty from \xintzaplastspaces is to prevent brace removal in the #2 below. The \expandafter chain removes it.

```
104 \xint_firstofone {\long\def\XINT_zapesp_a #1#2 } %<- second space here
105   {\expandafter\XINT_zapesp_b\expandafter{#2}{#1}}%
```

Notice again an \empty added here. This is in preparation for possibly looping back to \XINT\_zapesp\_a. If the initial #1 had no <sp><sp>, the stuff however will not loop, because #3 will already be <some spaces>\xint\_bye. Notice that this macro fetches all way to the ending \xint:. This looks not very efficient, but how often do we have to strip ending spaces from something which also has inner stretches of \_multiple\_ space tokens ?;-).

```
106 \long\def\XINT_zapesp_b #1#2#3\xint:%
107   {\XINT_zapesp_end? #3\XINT_zapesp_e {#2#1}\empty #3\xint:{}}%
```

When we have been over all possible <sp><sp> things, we reach the ending space tokens, and #3 will be a bunch of spaces (possibly none) followed by \xint\_bye. So the #1 in \_end? will be \xint\_bye. In all other cases #1 can not be \xint\_bye (assuming naturally this token does not arise in original input), hence control falls back to \XINT\_zapesp\_e which will loop back to \XINT\_zapesp\_a.

```
108 \long\def\XINT_zapesp_end? #1{\xint_bye #1\XINT_zapesp_end }%
```

We are done. The #1 here has accumulated all the previous material, and is stripped of its ending spaces, if any.

```
109 \long\def\XINT_zapesp_end\XINT_zapesp_e #1#2\xint:{ #1}%
```

We haven't yet reached the end, so we need to re-inject two space tokens after what we have gotten so far. Then we loop.

```
110 \def\XINT_zapesp_e#1{%
111 \long\def\XINT_zapesp_e ##1{\XINT_zapesp_a {##1#1#1}}%
112 }\XINT_zapesp_e{ }%
```

### 3.7 \xintZapSpaces

1.09f, written [2013/11/01]. Modified for 1.1, 2014/10/21 as it has the same bug as \xintZapFirstSpaces. We in effect do first \xintZapFirstSpaces, then \xintZapLastSpaces.

```
113 \def\xintZapSpaces {\romannumeral0\xintzapspaces }%
114 \def\xintzapspaces#1{%
115 \long\def\xintzapspaces ##1% like \xintZapFirstSpaces.
116     {\XINT_zapsp_a #1##1\xint:#1#1\xint:}%
117 }\xintzapspaces{ }%
118 \def\XINT_zapsp_a#1{%
119 \long\def\XINT_zapsp_a ##1#1#1%
120     {\XINT_zapsp_again?##1\xint_bye\XINT_zapsp_b##1#1#1}%
121 }\XINT_zapsp_a{ }%
122 \long\def\XINT_zapsp_again? #1{\xint_bye #1\XINT_zapsp_again }%
123 \xint_firstofone{\def\XINT_zapsp_again\XINT_zapsp_b} {\XINT_zapsp_a }%
124 \xint_firstofone{\def\XINT_zapsp_b} {\XINT_zapsp_c }%
125 \def\XINT_zapsp_c#1{%
126 \long\def\XINT_zapsp_c ##1\xint:#2\xint:%
127     {\XINT_zapsp_a{} }\empty ##1#1\xint_bye\xint:}%
128 }\XINT_zapsp_c{ }%
```

### 3.8 \xintZapSpacesB

1.09f, written [2013/11/01]. Strips up to one pair of braces (but then does not strip spaces inside).

```
129 \def\xintZapSpacesB {\romannumeral0\xintzapspacebs }%
130 \long\def\xintzapspacebs #1{\XINT_zapspb_one? #1\xint:\xint:%
131                         \xint_bye\xintzapspaces {#1}}%
132 \long\def\XINT_zapspb_one? #1#2%
133     {\xint_gob_til_xint: #1\XINT_zapspb_onlyspaces\xint:%
134      \xint_gob_til_xint: #2\XINT_zapspb_bracedorone\xint:%
135      \xint_bye {#1}}%
136 \def\XINT_zapspb_onlyspaces\xint:%
137     \xint_gob_til_xint:\xint:\XINT_zapspb_bracedorone\xint:%
138     \xint_bye #1\xint_bye\xintzapspaces #2{ }%
139 \long\def\XINT_zapspb_bracedorone\xint:%
140     \xint_bye #1\xint:\xint_bye\xintzapspaces #2{ #1}%
```

### 3.9 \xintCSVtoList, \xintCSVtoListNonStripped

\xintCSVtoList transforms a,b,...,z into {a}{b}...{z}. The comma separated list may be a macro which is first f-expanded. First included in release 1.06. Here, use of \Z (and \R) perfectly safe.

[2013/11/02]: Starting with 1.09f, automatically filters items with \xintZapSpacesB to strip away all spaces around commas, and spaces at the start and end of the list. The original is kept as \xintCSVtoListNonStripped, and is faster. But ... it doesn't strip spaces.

ATTENTION: if the input is empty the output contains one item (empty, of course). This means an \xintFor loop always executes at least once the iteration, contrarily to \xintFor\*.

```
141 \def\xintCSVtoList {\romannumeral0\xintcsvtolist }%
142 \long\def\xintcsvtolist #1{\expandafter\xintApply
```

```

143          \expandafter\xintzapspacesb
144          \expandafter{\romannumeral0\xintcsvtolistnonstripped{#1}}}%
145 \def\xintCSVtoListNoExpand {\romannumeral0\xintcsvtolistnoexpand }%
146 \long\def\xintcsvtolistnoexpand #1{\expandafter\xintApply
147             \expandafter\xintzapspacesb
148             \expandafter{\romannumeral0\xintcsvtolistnonstrippednoexpand{#1}}}%
149 \def\xintCSVtoListNonStripped {\romannumeral0\xintcsvtolistnonstripped }%
150 \def\xintCSVtoListNonStrippedNoExpand
151             {\romannumeral0\xintcsvtolistnonstrippednoexpand }%
152 \long\def\xintcsvtolistnonstripped #1%
153 {%
154     \expandafter\XINT_csvtol_loop_a\expandafter
155     {\expandafter}\romannumeral`&&@#1%
156         ,\xint_bye,\xint_bye,\xint_bye,\xint_bye
157         ,\xint_bye,\xint_bye,\xint_bye,\xint_bye,\Z
158 }%
159 \long\def\xintcsvtolistnonstrippednoexpand #1%
160 {%
161     \XINT_csvtol_loop_a
162     {}#1,\xint_bye,\xint_bye,\xint_bye,\xint_bye
163         ,\xint_bye,\xint_bye,\xint_bye,\xint_bye,\Z
164 }%
165 \long\def\XINT_csvtol_loop_a #1#2,#3,#4,#5,#6,#7,#8,#9,%
166 {%
167     \xint_bye #9\XINT_csvtol_finish_a\xint_bye
168     \XINT_csvtol_loop_b {#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}{#7}{#8}{#9}}%
169 }%
170 \long\def\XINT_csvtol_loop_b #1#2{\XINT_csvtol_loop_a {#1#2}}%
171 \long\def\XINT_csvtol_finish_a\xint_bye\XINT_csvtol_loop_b #1#2#3\Z
172 {%
173     \XINT_csvtol_finish_b #3\R,\R,\R,\R,\R,\R,\R,\Z #2{#1}}%
174 }%

```

1.1c revisits this old code and improves upon the earlier endings. But as the \_d.. macros have already nine parameters, I needed the \expandafter and \xint\_gob\_til\_Z in finish\_b (compare \XINT\_keep\_endb, or also \XINT\_RQ\_end\_b).

```

175 \def\XINT_csvtol_finish_b #1,#2,#3,#4,#5,#6,#7,#8\Z
176 {%
177     \xint_gob_til_R
178         #1\expandafter\XINT_csvtol_finish_dviii\xint_gob_til_Z
179         #2\expandafter\XINT_csvtol_finish_dvii \xint_gob_til_Z
180         #3\expandafter\XINT_csvtol_finish_dvi \xint_gob_til_Z
181         #4\expandafter\XINT_csvtol_finish_dv \xint_gob_til_Z
182         #5\expandafter\XINT_csvtol_finish_div \xint_gob_til_Z
183         #6\expandafter\XINT_csvtol_finish_diii \xint_gob_til_Z
184         #7\expandafter\XINT_csvtol_finish_dii \xint_gob_til_Z
185         \R\XINT_csvtol_finish_di \Z
186 }%
187 \long\def\XINT_csvtol_finish_dviii #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{ #9}%
188 \long\def\XINT_csvtol_finish_dvii #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{ #9{#1}}%
189 \long\def\XINT_csvtol_finish_dvi #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{ #9{#1}{#2}}%
190 \long\def\XINT_csvtol_finish_dv #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{ #9{#1}{#2}{#3}}%

```

```

191 \long\def\xint_csvtol_finish_div #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{ #9{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}}%
192 \long\def\xint_csvtol_finish_diii #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{ #9{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}}%
193 \long\def\xint_csvtol_finish_dii #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
194 { #9{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}}%
195 \long\def\xint_csvtol_finish_di\Z #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
196 { #9{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}{#7}}%

```

### 3.10 \xintListWithSep

1.04. `\xintListWithSep {\sep}{\{a\}{b}\dots\{z\}}` returns a `\sep b \sep ....\sep z`. It f-expands its second argument. The 'sep' may be `\par`'s: the macro `\xintlistwithsep` etc... are all declared long. 'sep' does not have to be a single token. It is not expanded. The "list" argument may be empty.

`\xintListWithSepNoExpand` does not f-expand its second argument.

This venerable macro from 1.04 remained unchanged for a long time and was finally refactored at 1.2p for increased speed. Tests done with a list of identical `\x` items and a sep of `\z` demonstrated a speed increase of about:

- 3x for 30 items,
- 4.5x for 100 items,
- 7.5x--8x for 1000 items.

```

197 \def\xintListWithSep           {\romannumeral0\xintlistwithsep }%
198 \def\xintListWithSepNoExpand {\romannumeral0\xintlistwithsepnoexpand }%
199 \long\def\xintlistwithsep #1#2%
200   {\expandafter\xint_lws\expandafter {\romannumeral`&&#2}{#1}}%
201 \long\def\xintlistwithsepnoexpand #1#2%
202 {%
203   \XINT_lws_loop_a {#1}#2{\xint_bye\xint_lws_e_vi}%
204   {\xint_bye\xint_lws_e_v}{\xint_bye\xint_lws_e_iv}%
205   {\xint_bye\xint_lws_e_iii}{\xint_bye\xint_lws_e_ii}%
206   {\xint_bye\xint_lws_e_i}{\xint_bye\xint_lws_e}%
207   {\xint_bye\expandafter\space}\xint_bye
208 }%
209 \long\def\xint_lws #1#2%
210 {%
211   \XINT_lws_loop_a {#2}#1{\xint_bye\xint_lws_e_vi}%
212   {\xint_bye\xint_lws_e_v}{\xint_bye\xint_lws_e_iv}%
213   {\xint_bye\xint_lws_e_iii}{\xint_bye\xint_lws_e_ii}%
214   {\xint_bye\xint_lws_e_i}{\xint_bye\xint_lws_e}%
215   {\xint_bye\expandafter\space}\xint_bye
216 }%
217 \long\def\xint_lws_loop_a #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
218 {%
219   \xint_bye #9\xint_bye
220   \XINT_lws_loop_b {#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}{#7}{#8}{#9}%
221 }%
222 \long\def\xint_lws_loop_b #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
223 {%
224   \XINT_lws_loop_a {#1}{#2#1#3#1#4#1#5#1#6#1#7#1#8#1#9}%
225 }%
226 \long\def\xint_lws_e_vi\xint_bye\xint_lws_loop_b #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9\xint_bye
227 { #2#1#3#1#4#1#5#1#6#1#7#1#8}%
228 \long\def\xint_lws_e_v\xint_bye\xint_lws_loop_b #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8\xint_bye
229 { #2#1#3#1#4#1#5#1#6#1#7}%

```

```

230 \long\def\xint_lws_e_iv\xint_bye\xINT_lws_loop_b #1#2#3#4#5#6#7\xint_bye
231     { #2#1#3#1#4#1#5#1#6}%
232 \long\def\xint_lws_e_iii\xint_bye\xINT_lws_loop_b #1#2#3#4#5#6\xint_bye
233     { #2#1#3#1#4#1#5}%
234 \long\def\xint_lws_e_ii\xint_bye\xINT_lws_loop_b #1#2#3#4#5\xint_bye
235     { #2#1#3#1#4}%
236 \long\def\xint_lws_e_i\xint_bye\xINT_lws_loop_b #1#2#3#4\xint_bye
237     { #2#1#3}%
238 \long\def\xint_lws_e\xint_bye\xINT_lws_loop_b #1#2#3\xint_bye
239     { #2}%

```

### 3.11 \xintNthElt

First included in release 1.06. Last refactored in 1.2j.

`\xintNthElt {i}{List}` returns the  $i$  th item from List (one pair of braces removed). The list is first f-expanded. The `\xintNthEltNoExpand` does no expansion of its second argument. Both variants expand  $i$  inside `\numexpr`.

With  $i = 0$ , the number of items is returned using `\xintLength` but with the List argument f-expanded first.

Negative values return the  $|i|$ th element from the end.

When  $i$  is out of range, an empty value is returned.

```

240 \def\xintNthElt           {\romannumeral0\xintnthelt }%
241 \def\xintNthEltNoExpand {\romannumeral0\xintntheltnoexpand }%
242 \long\def\xintnthelt #1#2{\expandafter\xINT_nthelt_a\the\numexpr #1\expandafter.%%
243                               \expandafter{\romannumeral`&&@#2}}%
244 \def\xintntheltnoexpand #1{\expandafter\xINT_nthelt_a\the\numexpr #1.}%
245 \def\xINT_nthelt_a #1%
246 {%
247     \xint_UDzerominusfork
248     #1-\xINT_nthelt_zero
249     0#1\xINT_nthelt_neg
250     0-{\xINT_nthelt_pos #1}%
251     \krof
252 }%
253 \def\xINT_nthelt_zero #1.{\xintlength }%
254 \long\def\xINT_nthelt_neg #1.#2%
255 {%
256     \expandafter\xINT_nthelt_neg_a\the\numexpr\xint_c_i+\xINT_length_loop
257     #2\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:
258     \xint_c_viii\xint_c_vii\xint_c_vi\xint_c_v
259     \xint_c_iv\xint_c_iii\xint_c_ii\xint_c_i\xint_c_\xint_bye
260     -#1.#2\xint_bye
261 }%
262 \def\xINT_nthelt_neg_a #1%
263 {%
264     \xint_UDzerominusfork
265     #1-\xint_stop_afterbye
266     0#1\xint_stop_afterbye
267     0-{}%
268     \krof
269     \expandafter\xINT_nthelt_neg_b
270     \romannumeral\expandafter\xINT_gobble\the\numexpr-\xint_c_i+#1%

```

```

271 }%
272 \long\def\XINT_nthelt_neg_b #1#2\xint_bye{ #1}%
273 \long\def\XINT_nthelt_pos #1.#2%
274 {%
275     \expandafter\XINT_nthelt_pos_done
276     \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_trim_loop\the\numexpr#1-\xint_c_x.%%
277     #2\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:%
278     \xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:%
279     \xint_bye
280 }%
281 \def\XINT_nthelt_pos_done #1{%
282 \long\def\XINT_nthelt_pos_done ##1##2\xint_bye{%
283   \xint_gob_til_xint:#1\expandafter#1\xint_gobble_ii\xint:#1##1}%
284 }\XINT_nthelt_pos_done{ }%

```

### 3.12 \xintKeep

First included in release 1.09m.

`\xintKeep{i}{L}` f-expands its second argument L. It then grabs the first i items from L and discards the rest.

ATTENTION: \*\*each such kept item is returned inside a brace pair\*\* Use `\xintKeepUnbraced` to avoid that.

For i equal or larger to the number N of items in (expanded) L, the full L is returned (with braced items). For i=0, the macro returns an empty output. For i<0, the macro discards the first  $N - |i|$  items. No brace pairs added to the remaining items. For i is less or equal to -N, the full L is returned (with no braces added.)

`\xintKeepNoExpand` does not expand the L argument.

Prior to 1.2i the code proceeded along a loop with no pre-computation of the length of L, for the  $i > 0$  case. The faster 1.2i version takes advantage of novel `\xintLengthUpTo` from *xintkernel.sty*.

```

285 \def\xintKeep          {\romannumeral0\xintkeep }%
286 \def\xintKeepNoExpand {\romannumeral0\xintkeepnoexpand }%
287 \long\def\xintkeep #1#2{\expandafter\XINT_keep_a\the\numexpr #1\expandafter.%%
288                           \expandafter{\romannumeral`&&@#2}}%
289 \def\xintkeepnoexpand #1{\expandafter\XINT_keep_a\the\numexpr #1.}%
290 \def\XINT_keep_a #1%
291 {%
292     \xint_UDzerominusfork
293     #1-\XINT_keep_keepnone
294     0#1\XINT_keep_neg
295     0-{ \XINT_keep_pos #1}%
296     \krof
297 }%
298 \long\def\XINT_keep_keepnone .#1{ }%
299 \long\def\XINT_keep_neg #1.#2%
300 {%
301     \expandafter\XINT_keep_neg_a\the\numexpr
302     #1-\numexpr\XINT_length_loop
303     #2\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:%
304     \xint_c_viii\xint_c_vii\xint_c_vi\xint_c_v
305     \xint_c_iv\xint_c_iii\xint_c_ii\xint_c_i\xint_c_\xint_bye.#2%
306 }%
307 \def\XINT_keep_neg_a #1%

```

```

308 {%
309     \xint_UDsignfork
310         #1{\expandafter\space\romannumeral\XINT_gobble}%
311         -\XINT_keep_keepall
312     \krof
313 }%
314 \def\XINT_keep_keepall #1.{ }%
315 \long\def\XINT_keep_pos #1.#2%
316 {%
317     \expandafter\XINT_keep_loop
318     \the\numexpr#1-\XINT_lengthupto_loop
319     #1.#2\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:
320         \xint_c_vii\xint_c_vi\xint_c_v\xint_c_iv
321         \xint_c_iii\xint_c_ii\xint_c_i\xint_c_\xint_bye.%
322     -\xint_c_viii.{#2}\xint_bye%
323 }%
324 \def\XINT_keep_loop #1#2.%
325 {%
326     \xint_gob_til_minus#1\XINT_keep_loop_end-%
327     \expandafter\XINT_keep_loop
328     \the\numexpr#1#2-\xint_c_viii\expandafter.\XINT_keep_loop_pickeight
329 }%
330 \long\def\XINT_keep_loop_pickeight
331     #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{#1{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}{#7}{#8}{#9}}%
332 \def\XINT_keep_loop_end-\expandafter\XINT_keep_loop
333     \the\numexpr-#1-\xint_c_viii\expandafter.\XINT_keep_loop_pickeight
334     {\csname XINT_keep_end#1\endcsname}%
335 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_keep_end1\endcsname
336     #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9\xint_bye { #1{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}{#7}{#8}}%
337 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_keep_end2\endcsname
338     #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8\xint_bye { #1{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}{#7}}%
339 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_keep_end3\endcsname
340     #1#2#3#4#5#6\xint_bye { #1{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}}%
341 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_keep_end4\endcsname
342     #1#2#3#4#5#6\xint_bye { #1{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}}%
343 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_keep_end5\endcsname
344     #1#2#3#4#5\xint_bye { #1{#2}{#3}{#4}}%
345 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_keep_end6\endcsname
346     #1#2#3#4\xint_bye { #1{#2}{#3}}%
347 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_keep_end7\endcsname
348     #1#2#3\xint_bye { #1{#2}}%
349 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_keep_end8\endcsname
350     #1#2\xint_bye { #1}%

```

### 3.13 \xintKeepUnbraced

1.2a. Same as `\xintKeep` but will \*not\* add (or maintain) brace pairs around the kept items when `length(L)>i>0`.

The name may cause a mis-understanding: for  $i < 0$ , (i.e. keeping only trailing items), there is no brace removal at all happening.

Modified for 1.2i like `\xintKeep`.

```

351 \def\xintKeepUnbraced           {\romannumeral0\xintkeepunbraced }%

```

```

352 \def\xintKeepUnbracedNoExpand {\romannumeral0\xintkeepunbracednoexpand }%
353 \long\def\xintkeepunbraced #1#2%
354     {\expandafter\xint_keepunbr_a\the\numexpr #1\expandafter.%%
355      \expandafter{\romannumeral`&&@#2} }%
356 \def\xintkeepunbracednoexpand #1%
357     {\expandafter\xint_keepunbr_a\the\numexpr #1. }%
358 \def\xint_keepunbr_a #1%
359 {%
360     \xint_UDzerominusfork
361         #1-\XINT_keep_keepnone
362         0#1\XINT_keep_neg
363         0-{\XINT_keepunbr_pos #1}%
364     \krof
365 }%
366 \long\def\xint_keepunbr_pos #1.#2%
367 {%
368     \expandafter\xint_keepunbr_loop
369     \the\numexpr#1-\XINT_lengthupto_loop
370     #1.#2\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:
371         \xint_c_vii\xint_c_vi\xint_c_v\xint_c_iv
372         \xint_c_iii\xint_c_ii\xint_c_i\xint_c_\xint_bye.%
373         -\xint_c_viii.{}#2\xint_bye%
374 }%
375 \def\xint_keepunbr_loop #1#2.%
376 {%
377     \xint_gob_til_minus#1\xint_keepunbr_loop_end-%
378     \expandafter\xint_keepunbr_loop
379     \the\numexpr#1#2-\xint_c_viii\expandafter.\xint_keepunbr_loop_piceight
380 }%
381 \long\def\xint_keepunbr_loop_piceight
382     #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{{#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9}}%
383 \def\xint_keepunbr_loop_end-\expandafter\xint_keepunbr_loop
384     \the\numexpr-#1-\xint_c_viii\expandafter.\xint_keepunbr_loop_piceight
385     {\csname XINT_keepunbr_end#1\endcsname}%
386 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_keepunbr_end1\endcsname
387     #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#\xint_bye { #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8}%
388 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_keepunbr_end2\endcsname
389     #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8\xint_bye { #1#2#3#4#5#6#7}%
390 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_keepunbr_end3\endcsname
391     #1#2#3#4#5#6#7\xint_bye { #1#2#3#4#5#6}%
392 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_keepunbr_end4\endcsname
393     #1#2#3#4#5#6\xint_bye { #1#2#3#4#5}%
394 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_keepunbr_end5\endcsname
395     #1#2#3#4#5\xint_bye { #1#2#3#4}%
396 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_keepunbr_end6\endcsname
397     #1#2#3#4\xint_bye { #1#2#3}%
398 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_keepunbr_end7\endcsname
399     #1#2#3\xint_bye { #1#2}%
400 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_keepunbr_end8\endcsname
401     #1#2\xint_bye { #1}%

```

### 3.14 \xintTrim

First included in release 1.09m.

\xintTrim*{i}{L}* f-expands its second argument L. It then removes the first i items from L and keeps the rest. For i equal or larger to the number N of items in (expanded) L, the macro returns an empty output. For i=0, the original (expanded) L is returned. For i<0, the macro proceeds from the tail. It thus removes the last |i| items, i.e. it keeps the first N-|i| items. For |i|>= N, the empty list is returned.

\xintTrimNoExpand does not expand the L argument.

Speed improvements with 1.2i for i<0 branch (which hands over to \xintKeep). Speed improvements with 1.2j for i>0 branch which gobbles items nine by nine despite not knowing in advance if it will go too far.

```

402 \def\xintTrim           {\romannumeral0\xinttrim }%
403 \def\xintTrimNoExpand {\romannumeral0\xinttrimnoexpand }%
404 \long\def\xinttrim #1#2{\expandafter\XINT_trim_a\the\numexpr #1\expandafter.%
405                                \expandafter{\romannumeral`&&@#2} }%
406 \def\xinttrimnoexpand #1{\expandafter\XINT_trim_a\the\numexpr #1.}%
407 \def\XINT_trim_a #1%
408 {%
409     \xint_UDzerominusfork
410     #1-\XINT_trim_trimmone
411     0#1\XINT_trim_neg
412     0-{ \XINT_trim_pos #1}%
413     \krof
414 }%
415 \long\def\XINT_trim_trimmone .#1{ #1}%
416 \long\def\XINT_trim_neg #1.#2%
417 {%
418     \expandafter\XINT_trim_neg_a\the\numexpr
419     #1-\numexpr\XINT_length_loop
420     #2\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:
421     \xint_c_viii\xint_c_vii\xint_c_vi\xint_c_v
422     \xint_c_iv\xint_c_iii\xint_c_ii\xint_c_i\xint_c_\xint_bye
423     .{}#2\xint_bye
424 }%
425 \def\XINT_trim_neg_a #1%
426 {%
427     \xint_UDsignfork
428     #1{\expandafter\XINT_keep_loop\the\numexpr-\xint_c_viii+}%
429     -\XINT_trim_trimall
430     \krof
431 }%
432 \def\XINT_trim_trimall#1{%
433 \def\XINT_trim_trimall {\expandafter#1\xint_bye}%
434 }\XINT_trim_trimall{ }%

```

This branch doesn't pre-evaluate the length of the list argument. Redone again for 1.2j, manages to trim nine by nine. Some non optimal looking aspect of the code is for allowing sharing with \xintNthElt.

```

435 \long\def\XINT_trim_pos #1.#2%
436 {%
437     \expandafter\XINT_trim_pos_done\expandafter\space

```

```

438     \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_trim_loop\the\numexpr#1-\xint_c_ix.%
439     #2\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:%
440     \xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:%
441     \xint_bye
442 }%
443 \def\XINT_trim_loop #1#2.%
444 {%
445     \xint_gob_til_minus#1\XINT_trim_finish-%
446     \expandafter\XINT_trim_loop\the\numexpr#1#2\XINT_trim_loop_trimmnine
447 }%
448 \long\def\XINT_trim_loop_trimmnine #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
449 {%
450     \xint_gob_til_xint: #9\XINT_trim_toofew\xint:-\xint_c_ix.%
451 }%
452 \def\XINT_trim_toofew\xint:{*\xint_c_}%
453 \def\XINT_trim_finish#1{%
454 \def\XINT_trim_finish-%
455     \expandafter\XINT_trim_loop\the\numexpr-##1\XINT_trim_loop_trimmnine
456 {%
457     \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter#1%
458     \csname xint_gobble_\romannumeral\numexpr\xint_c_ix-##1\endcsname
459 }\}\XINT_trim_finish{ }%
460 \long\def\XINT_trim_pos_done #1\xint:#2\xint_bye {#1}%

```

### 3.15 \xintTrimUnbraced

#### 1.2a. Modified in 1.2i like \xintTrim

```

461 \def\xintTrimUnbraced           {\romannumeral0\xinttrimunbraced }%
462 \def\xintTrimUnbracedNoExpand {\romannumeral0\xinttrimunbracednoexpand }%
463 \long\def\xinttrimunbraced #1#2%
464     {\expandafter\XINT_trimunbr_a\the\numexpr #1\expandafter.%
465     \expandafter{\romannumeral`&&@#2}}%
466 \def\xinttrimunbracednoexpand #1%
467     {\expandafter\XINT_trimunbr_a\the\numexpr #1.}%
468 \def\XINT_trimunbr_a #1%
469 {%
470     \xint_UDzerominusfork
471     #1-\XINT_trim_trimmnone
472     0#1\XINT_trimunbr_neg
473     0-{ \XINT_trim_pos #1}%
474     \krof
475 }%
476 \long\def\XINT_trimunbr_neg #1.#2%
477 {%
478     \expandafter\XINT_trimunbr_neg_a\the\numexpr
479     #1-\numexpr\XINT_length_loop
480     #2\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:
481     \xint_c_viii\xint_c_vii\xint_c_vi\xint_c_v
482     \xint_c_iv\xint_c_iii\xint_c_ii\xint_c_i\xint_c_`\xint_bye
483     .{}#2\xint_bye
484 }%
485 \def\XINT_trimunbr_neg_a #1%

```

```

486 {%
487     \xint_UDsignfork
488     #1{\expandafter\XINT_keepunbr_loop\the\numexpr\xint_c_viii+}%
489     -\XINT_trim_trimall
490     \krof
491 }%

```

### 3.16 \xintApply

`\xintApply {\macro}{a}{b}...{z}` returns `{\macro{a}}...{\macro{b}}` where each instance of `\macro` is f-expanded. The list itself is first f-expanded and may thus be a macro. Introduced with release 1.04.

```

492 \def\xintApply      {\romannumeral0\xintapply }%
493 \def\xintApplyNoExpand {\romannumeral0\xintapplynoexpand }%
494 \long\def\xintapply #1#2%
495 {%
496     \expandafter\XINT_apply\expandafter {\romannumeral`&&@#2}%
497     {#1}%
498 }%
499 \long\def\XINT_apply #1#2{\XINT_apply_loop_a {}{#2}#1\xint_bye }%
500 \long\def\xintapplynoexpand #1#2{\XINT_apply_loop_a {}{#1}#2\xint_bye }%
501 \long\def\XINT_apply_loop_a #1#2#3%
502 {%
503     \xint_bye #3\XINT_apply_end\xint_bye
504     \expandafter
505     \XINT_apply_loop_b
506     \expandafter {\romannumeral`&&@#2{#3}}{#1}{#2}%
507 }%
508 \long\def\XINT_apply_loop_b #1#2{\XINT_apply_loop_a {#2{#1}} }%
509 \long\def\XINT_apply_end\xint_bye\expandafter\XINT_apply_loop_b
510     \expandafter #1#2#3{ #2}%

```

### 3.17 \xintApplyUnbraced

`\xintApplyUnbraced {\macro}{a}{b}...{z}` returns `\macro{a}...{\macro{z}}` where each instance of `\macro` is f-expanded using `\romannumeral-`0`. The second argument may be a macro as it is itself also f-expanded. No braces are added: this allows for example a non-expandable `\def` in `\macro`, without having to do `\gdef`. Introduced with release 1.06b.

```

511 \def\xintApplyUnbraced {\romannumeral0\xintapplyunbraced }%
512 \def\xintApplyUnbracedNoExpand {\romannumeral0\xintapplyunbracednoexpand }%
513 \long\def\xintapplyunbraced #1#2%
514 {%
515     \expandafter\XINT_applyunbr\expandafter {\romannumeral`&&@#2}%
516     {#1}%
517 }%
518 \long\def\XINT_applyunbr #1#2{\XINT_applyunbr_loop_a {}{#2}#1\xint_bye }%
519 \long\def\xintapplyunbracednoexpand #1#2%
520     {\XINT_applyunbr_loop_a {}{#1}#2\xint_bye }%
521 \long\def\XINT_applyunbr_loop_a #1#2#3%
522 {%
523     \xint_bye #3\XINT_applyunbr_end\xint_bye

```

```

524     \expandafter\XINT_applyunbr_loop_b
525     \expandafter {\romannumeral`##\#3}{\#1}{\#2}%
526 }%
527 \long\def\XINT_applyunbr_loop_b #1#2{\XINT_applyunbr_loop_a {\#2#1}}%
528 \long\def\XINT_applyunbr_end\xint_bye\expandafter\XINT_applyunbr_loop_b
529     \expandafter #1#2#3{ #2}%

```

### 3.18 \xintSeq

*1.09c. Without the optional argument puts stress on the input stack, should not be used to generated thousands of terms then.*

```

530 \def\xintSeq {\romannumeral0\xintseq }%
531 \def\xintseq #1{\XINT_seq_chkopt #1\xint_bye }%
532 \def\XINT_seq_chkopt #1%
533 {%
534     \ifx [#1\expandafter\XINT_seq_opt
535         \else\expandafter\XINT_seq_noopt
536     \fi #1%
537 }%
538 \def\XINT_seq_noopt #1\xint_bye #2%
539 {%
540     \expandafter\XINT_seq\expandafter
541         {\the\numexpr#1\expandafter}\expandafter{\the\numexpr #2}%
542 }%
543 \def\XINT_seq #1#2%
544 {%
545     \ifcase\ifnum #1=#2 0\else\ifnum #2>#1 1\else -1\fi\fi\space
546         \expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo
547     \or
548         \expandafter\XINT_seq_p
549     \else
550         \expandafter\XINT_seq_n
551     \fi
552     {#2}{#1}%
553 }%
554 \def\XINT_seq_p #1#2%
555 {%
556     \ifnum #1>#2
557         \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\XINT_seq_p
558     \else
559         \expandafter\XINT_seq_e
560     \fi
561     \expandafter{\the\numexpr #1-\xint_c_i}{#2}{#1}%
562 }%
563 \def\XINT_seq_n #1#2%
564 {%
565     \ifnum #1<#2
566         \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\XINT_seq_n
567     \else
568         \expandafter\XINT_seq_e
569     \fi
570     \expandafter{\the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_i}{#2}{#1}%

```

```

571 }%
572 \def\XINT_seq_e #1#2#3{ }%
573 \def\XINT_seq_opt [\"xint_bye #1]#2#3%
574 {%
575     \expandafter\XINT_seqo\expandafter
576     {\the\numexpr #2\expandafter}\expandafter
577     {\the\numexpr #3\expandafter}\expandafter
578     {\the\numexpr #1}%
579 }%
580 \def\XINT_seqo #1#2%
581 {%
582     \ifcase\ifnum #1=#2 0\else\ifnum #2>#1 1\else -1\fi\fi\space
583         \expandafter\XINT_seqo_a
584     \or
585         \expandafter\XINT_seqo_pa
586     \else
587         \expandafter\XINT_seqo_na
588     \fi
589     {#1}{#2}%
590 }%
591 \def\XINT_seqo_a #1#2#3{ {#1}}%
592 \def\XINT_seqo_o #1#2#3#4{ #4}%
593 \def\XINT_seqo_pa #1#2#3%
594 {%
595     \ifcase\ifnum #3=\xint_c_ 0\else\ifnum #3>\xint_c_ 1\else -1\fi\fi\space
596         \expandafter\XINT_seqo_o
597     \or
598         \expandafter\XINT_seqo_pb
599     \else
600         \xint_afterfi{\expandafter\space\xint_gobble_iv}%
601     \fi
602     {#1}{#2}{#3}{#1}%
603 }%
604 \def\XINT_seqo_pb #1#2#3%
605 {%
606     \expandafter\XINT_seqo_pc\expandafter{\the\numexpr #1+#3}{#2}{#3}%
607 }%
608 \def\XINT_seqo_pc #1#2%
609 {%
610     \ifnum #1>#2
611         \expandafter\XINT_seqo_o
612     \else
613         \expandafter\XINT_seqo_pd
614     \fi
615     {#1}{#2}%
616 }%
617 \def\XINT_seqo_pd #1#2#3#4{\XINT_seqo_pb {#1}{#2}{#3}{#4{#1}}}%
618 \def\XINT_seqo_na #1#2#3%
619 {%
620     \ifcase\ifnum #3=\xint_c_ 0\else\ifnum #3>\xint_c_ 1\else -1\fi\fi\space
621         \expandafter\XINT_seqo_o
622     \or

```

```

623      \xint_afterfi{\expandafter\space\xint_gobble_iv}%
624      \else
625          \expandafter\XINT_seqo_nb
626      \fi
627      {#1}{#2}{#3}{#1}%
628 }%
629 \def\XINT_seqo_nb #1#2#3%
630 {%
631     \expandafter\XINT_seqo_nc\expandafter{\the\numexpr #1+#3}{#2}{#3}%
632 }%
633 \def\XINT_seqo_nc #1#2%
634 {%
635     \ifnum #1<#2
636         \expandafter\XINT_seqo_o
637     \else
638         \expandafter\XINT_seqo_nd
639     \fi
640     {#1}{#2}%
641 }%
642 \def\XINT_seqo_nd #1#2#3#4{\XINT_seqo_nb {#1}{#2}{#3}{#4{#1}}}%
```

### 3.19 *\xintloop*, *\xintbreakloop*, *\xintbreakloopanddo*, *\xintloopskiptonext*

1.09g [2013/11/22]. Made long with 1.09h.

```

643 \long\def\xintloop #1#2\repeat {#1#2\xintloop_again\fi\xint_gobble_i {#1#2}}%
644 \long\def\xintloop_again\fi\xint_gobble_i #1{\fi
645             #1\xintloop_again\fi\xint_gobble_i {#1}}%
646 \long\def\xintbreakloop #1\xintloop_again\fi\xint_gobble_i #2{}%
647 \long\def\xintbreakloopanddo #1#2\xintloop_again\fi\xint_gobble_i #3{#1}%
648 \long\def\xintloopskiptonext #1\xintloop_again\fi\xint_gobble_i #2{%
649             #2\xintloop_again\fi\xint_gobble_i {#2}}%
```

### 3.20 *\xintiloop*, *\xintiloopindex*, *\xintbracediloopindex*, *\xintouteriloopindex*, *\xintbracedouteriloopindex*, *\xintbreakiloop*, *\xintbreakiloopanddo*, *\xintloopskiptonext*, *\xintloopskipandredo*

1.09g [2013/11/22]. Made long with 1.09h.

«braced» variants added (2018/04/24) for 1.3b.

```

650 \def\xintiloop [#1+#2]{%
651     \expandafter\xintiloop_a\the\numexpr #1\expandafter.\the\numexpr #2.}%
652 \long\def\xintiloop_a #1.#2.#3#4\repeat{%
653     #3#4\xintiloop_again\fi\xint_gobble_iii {#1}{#2}{#3#4}}%
654 \def\xintiloop_again\fi\xint_gobble_iii #1#2{%
655     \fi\expandafter\xintiloop_again_b\the\numexpr#1+#2.#2.}%
656 \long\def\xintiloop_again_b #1.#2.#3{%
657     #3\xintiloop_again\fi\xint_gobble_iii {#1}{#2}{#3}}%
658 \long\def\xintbreakiloop #1\xintiloop_again\fi\xint_gobble_iii #2#3#4{}%
659 \long\def\xintbreakiloopanddo
660     #1.#2\xintiloop_again\fi\xint_gobble_iii #3#4#5{#1}%
661 \long\def\xintiloopindex #1\xintiloop_again\fi\xint_gobble_iii #2%
```

```

662          {#2#1\xintiloop_again\fi\xint_gobble_iii {#2}}%
663 \long\def\xintbracediloopindex #1\xintiloop_again\fi\xint_gobble_iii #2%
664     {{#2}#1\xintiloop_again\fi\xint_gobble_iii {#2}}%
665 \long\def\xintouteriloopindex #1\xintiloop_again
666         #2\xintiloop_again\fi\xint_gobble_iii #3%
667     {#3#1\xintiloop_again #2\xintiloop_again\fi\xint_gobble_iii {#3}}%
668 \long\def\xintbracedouteriloopindex #1\xintiloop_again
669         #2\xintiloop_again\fi\xint_gobble_iii #3%
670     {{#3}#1\xintiloop_again #2\xintiloop_again\fi\xint_gobble_iii {#3}}%
671 \long\def\xintloopskeiptonext #1\xintiloop_again\fi\xint_gobble_iii #2#3{%
672     \expandafter\xintiloop_again_b \the\numexpr#2+#3.#3.}%
673 \long\def\xintloopskipandredo #1\xintiloop_again\fi\xint_gobble_iii #2#3#4{%
674     #4\xintiloop_again\fi\xint_gobble_iii {#2}{#3}{#4}}%

```

### 3.21 \XINT\_xflet

1.09e [2013/10/29]: we f-expand unbraced tokens and swallow arising space tokens until the dust settles.

```

675 \def\XINT_xflet #1%
676 {%
677     \def\XINT_xflet_macro {\#1}\XINT_xflet_zapsp
678 }%
679 \def\XINT_xflet_zapsp
680 {%
681     \expandafter\futurelet\expandafter\XINT_token
682     \expandafter\XINT_xflet_sp?\romannumerals`&&@%
683 }%
684 \def\XINT_xflet_sp?
685 {%
686     \ifx\XINT_token\XINT_sptoken
687         \expandafter\XINT_xflet_zapsp
688     \else\expandafter\XINT_xflet_zapspB
689     \fi
690 }%
691 \def\XINT_xflet_zapspB
692 {%
693     \expandafter\futurelet\expandafter\XINT_tokenB
694     \expandafter\XINT_xflet_spB?\romannumerals`&&@%
695 }%
696 \def\XINT_xflet_spB?
697 {%
698     \ifx\XINT_tokenB\XINT_sptoken
699         \expandafter\XINT_xflet_zapspB
700     \else\expandafter\XINT_xflet_eq?
701     \fi
702 }%
703 \def\XINT_xflet_eq?
704 {%
705     \ifx\XINT_token\XINT_tokenB
706         \expandafter\XINT_xflet_macro
707     \else\expandafter\XINT_xflet_zapsp
708     \fi

```

709 }%

### 3.22 \xintApplyInline

1.09a: `\xintApplyInline\macro{{a}{b}...{z}}` has the same effect as executing `\macro{a}` and then applying again `\xintApplyInline` to the shortened list `{b}...{z}` until nothing is left. This is a non-expandable command which will result in quicker code than using `\xintApplyUnbraced`. It f-expands its second (list) argument first, which may thus be encapsulated in a macro.

Rewritten in 1.09c. Nota bene: uses catcode 3 Z as privated list terminator.

```

710 \catcode`Z 3
711 \long\def\xintApplyInline #1#2%
712 {%
713   \long\expandafter\def\expandafter\XINT_inline_macro
714   \expandafter ##\expandafter 1\expandafter {\#1{\##1}}%
715   \XINT_xflet\XINT_inline_b #2Z% this Z has catcode 3
716 }%
717 \def\XINT_inline_b
718 {%
719   \ifx\XINT_token Z\expandafter\xint_gobble_i
720   \else\expandafter\XINT_inline_d\fi
721 }%
722 \long\def\XINT_inline_d #1%
723 {%
724   \long\def\XINT_item{\#1}\XINT_xflet\XINT_inline_e
725 }%
726 \def\XINT_inline_e
727 {%
728   \ifx\XINT_token Z\expandafter\XINT_inline_w
729   \else\expandafter\XINT_inline_f\fi
730 }%
731 \def\XINT_inline_f
732 {%
733   \expandafter\XINT_inline_g\expandafter{\XINT_inline_macro {\##1}}%
734 }%
735 \long\def\XINT_inline_g #1%
736 {%
737   \expandafter\XINT_inline_macro\XINT_item
738   \long\def\XINT_inline_macro ##1{\#1}\XINT_inline_d
739 }%
740 \def\XINT_inline_w #1%
741 {%
742   \expandafter\XINT_inline_macro\XINT_item
743 }%

```

### 3.23 \xintFor, \xintFor\*, \xintBreakFor, \xintBreakForAndDo

1.09c [2013/10/09]: a new kind of loop which uses macro parameters #1, #2, #3, #4 rather than macros; while not expandable it survives executing code closing groups, like what happens in an alignment with the & character. When inserted in a macro for later use, the # character must be doubled.

The non-star variant works on a csv list, which it expands once, the star variant works on a token list, which it (repeatedly) f-expands.

1.09e adds `\XINT_forever` with `\xintintegers`, `\xintdimensions`, `\xintrationals` and `\xintBreakFor`, `\xintBreakForAndDo`, `\xintifForFirst`, `\xintifForLast`. On this occasion `\xint_firstoftwo` and `\xint_secondeoftwo` are made long.

1.09f: rewrites large parts of `\xintFor` code in order to filter the comma separated list via `\xintCSVtoList` which gets rid of spaces. The #1 in `\XINT_for_forever?` has an initial space token which serves two purposes: preventing brace stripping, and stopping the expansion made by `\xintcsvtolist`. If the `\XINT_forever` branch is taken, the added space will not be a problem there.

1.09f rewrites (2013/11/03) the code which now allows all macro parameters from #1 to #9 in `\xintFor`, `\xintFor*`, and `\XINT_forever`. 1.2i: slightly more robust `\xintifForFirst/Last` in case of nesting.

```

744 \def\xint_tma #1#2{\ifnum #2<#1 \xint_afterfi {{#####2}}\fi}%
745 \def\xint_tmb #1#2{\ifnum #1<#2 \xint_afterfi {{#####2}}\fi}%
746 \def\xint_tmc #1%
747 {%
748     \expandafter\edef \csname XINT_for_left#1\endcsname
749         {\xintApplyUnbraced {\XINT_tma #1}{123456789}}%
750     \expandafter\edef \csname XINT_for_right#1\endcsname
751         {\xintApplyUnbraced {\XINT_tmb #1}{123456789}}%
752 }%
753 \xintApplyInline \XINT_tmc {123456789}%
754 \long\def\xintBreakFor #1Z{ }%
755 \long\def\xintBreakForAndDo #1#2Z{#1}%
756 \def\xintFor {\let\xintifForFirst\xint_firstoftwo
757             \let\xintifForLast\xint_secondeoftwo
758             \futurelet\XINT_token\XINT_for_ifstar }%
759 \def\XINT_for_ifstar {\ifx\XINT_token*\expandafter\XINT_forx
760                         \else\expandafter\XINT_for \fi }%
761 \catcode`U 3 % with numexpr
762 \catcode`V 3 % with xintfrac.sty (xint.sty not enough)
763 \catcode`D 3 % with dimexpr
764 \def\XINT_flet_zapsp
765 {%
766     \futurelet\XINT_token\XINT_flet_sp?
767 }%
768 \def\XINT_flet_sp?
769 {%
770     \ifx\XINT_token\XINT_sptoken
771         \xint_afterfi{\expandafter\XINT_flet_zapsp\romannumeral0}%
772     \else\expandafter\XINT_flet_macro
773     \fi
774 }%
775 \long\def\XINT_for #1#2in#3#4#5%
776 {%
777     \expandafter\XINT_toks\expandafter
778         {\expandafter\XINT_for_d\the\numexpr #2\relax {#5}}%
779     \def\XINT_flet_macro {\expandafter\XINT_for_forever?\space}%
780     \expandafter\XINT_flet_zapsp #3Z%
781 }%
782 \def\XINT_for_forever? #1Z%
783 {%
784     \ifx\XINT_token U\XINT_to_forever\fi
785     \ifx\XINT_token V\XINT_to_forever\fi

```

```

786     \ifx\XINT_token D\XINT_to_forever\fi
787     \expandafter\the\expandafter\XINT_toks\romannumeral0\xintcsvtolist {#1}Z%
788 }%
789 \def\XINT_to_forever\fi #1\xintcsvtolist #2{\fi \XINT_forever #2}%
790 \long\def\XINT_forx *#1#2in#3#4#5%
791 {%
792     \expandafter\XINT_toks\expandafter
793         {\expandafter\XINT_forx_d\the\numexpr #2\relax {#5}}%
794     \XINT_xflet\XINT_forx_forever? #3Z%
795 }%
796 \def\XINT_forx_forever?
797 {%
798     \ifx\XINT_token U\XINT_to_forxever\fi
799     \ifx\XINT_token V\XINT_to_forxever\fi
800     \ifx\XINT_token D\XINT_to_forxever\fi
801     \XINT_forx_empty?
802 }%
803 \def\XINT_to_forxever\fi #1\XINT_forx_empty? {\fi \XINT_forever }%
804 \catcode`U 11
805 \catcode`D 11
806 \catcode`V 11
807 \def\XINT_forx_empty?
808 {%
809     \ifx\XINT_token Z\expandafter\xintBreakFor\fi
810     \the\XINT_toks
811 }%
812 \long\def\XINT_for_d #1#2#3%
813 {%
814     \long\def\XINT_y ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9{#2}%
815     \XINT_toks {{#3}}%
816     \long\edef\XINT_x {\noexpand\XINT_y \csname XINT_for_left#1\endcsname
817             \the\XINT_toks \csname XINT_for_right#1\endcsname }%
818     \XINT_toks {\XINT_x\let\xintifForFirst\xint_secondoftwo
819                 \let\xintifForLast\xint_secondoftwo\XINT_for_d #1{#2}}%
820     \futurelet\XINT_token\XINT_for_last?
821 }%
822 \long\def\XINT_forx_d #1#2#3%
823 {%
824     \long\def\XINT_y ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9{#2}%
825     \XINT_toks {{#3}}%
826     \long\edef\XINT_x {\noexpand\XINT_y \csname XINT_for_left#1\endcsname
827             \the\XINT_toks \csname XINT_for_right#1\endcsname }%
828     \XINT_toks {\XINT_x\let\xintifForFirst\xint_secondoftwo
829                 \let\xintifForLast\xint_secondoftwo\XINT_forx_d #1{#2}}%
830     \XINT_xflet\XINT_for_last?
831 }%
832 \def\XINT_for_last?
833 {%
834     \ifx\XINT_token Z\expandafter\XINT_for_last?yes\fi
835     \the\XINT_toks
836 }%
837 \def\XINT_for_last?yes

```

```

838 {%
839 \let\xintifForLast\xint_firstoftwo
840 \xintBreakForAndDo{\XINT_x\xint_gobble_i Z}%
841 }%

```

### 3.24 \XINT\_forever, \xintintegers, \xintdimensions, \xintrationals

New with 1.09e. But this used inadvertently `\xintiadd/\xintimul` which have the unnecessary `\xintnum` overhead. Changed in 1.09f to use `\xintiadd/\xintiimul` which do not have this overhead. Also 1.09f uses `\xintZapSpacesB` for the `\xintrationals` case to get rid of leading and ending spaces in the #4 and #5 delimited parameters of `\XINT_forever_opt_a` (for `\xintintegers` and `\xintdimensions` this is not necessary, due to the use of `\numexpr` resp. `\dimexpr` in `\XINT_?expr_Ua`, resp. `\XINT_?expr_Da`).

```

842 \catcode`U 3
843 \catcode`D 3
844 \catcode`V 3
845 \let\xintegers      U%
846 \let\xintintegers   U%
847 \let\xintdimensions D%
848 \let\xintrationals V%
849 \def\XINT_forever #1%
850 {%
851 \expandafter\XINT_forever_a
852 \csname XINT_?expr_\ifx#1UU\else\ifx#1DD\else V\fi\fi a\expandafter\endcsname
853 \csname XINT_?expr_\ifx#1UU\else\ifx#1DD\else V\fi\fi i\expandafter\endcsname
854 \csname XINT_?expr_\ifx#1UU\else\ifx#1DD\else V\fi\fi \endcsname
855 }%
856 \catcode`U 11
857 \catcode`D 11
858 \catcode`V 11
859 \def\XINT_?expr_Ua #1#2%
860 {\expandafter{\expandafter\relax\number\numexpr #1\expandafter\relax
861 \expandafter\relax\expandafter}%
862 \expandafter{\the\numexpr #2}%
863 \def\XINT_?expr_Da #1#2%
864 {\expandafter{\expandafter\relax\dimexpr\number\dimexpr #1\expandafter\relax
865 \expandafter s\expandafter p\expandafter\relax\expandafter}%
866 \expandafter{\number\dimexpr #2}%
867 \catcode`Z 11
868 \def\XINT_?expr_Va #1#2%
869 {%
870 \expandafter\XINT_?expr_Vb\expandafter
871 {\romannumeral`&&@\xintrawwithzeros{\xintZapSpacesB{#2}}}%
872 {\romannumeral`&&@\xintrawwithzeros{\xintZapSpacesB{#1}}}%
873 }%
874 \catcode`Z 3
875 \def\XINT_?expr_Vb #1#2{\expandafter\XINT_?expr_Vc #2.#1.%}
876 \def\XINT_?expr_Vc #1/#2.#3/#4.%
877 {%
878 \xintifEq {#2}{#4}%
879 {\XINT_?expr_Vf {#3}{#1}{#2}}%
880 \expandafter\XINT_?expr_Vd\expandafter

```

```

881      {\romannumeral0\xintiimul {#2}{#4}}%
882      {\romannumeral0\xintiimul {#1}{#4}}%
883      {\romannumeral0\xintiimul {#2}{#3}}%
884 }%
885 }%
886 \def\xINT_?expr_Vd #1#2#3{\expandafter\xINT_?expr_Ve\expandafter {#2}{#3}{#1}}%
887 \def\xINT_?expr_Ve #1#2{\expandafter\xINT_?expr_Vf\expandafter {#2}{#1}}%
888 \def\xINT_?expr_Vf #1#2#3{{#2/#3}{{0}{#1}{#2}{#3}}}%
889 \def\xINT_?expr_Ui {{\numexpr 1\relax}{1}}%
890 \def\xINT_?expr_Di {{\dimexpr 0pt\relax}{65536}}%
891 \def\xINT_?expr_Vi {{1/1}{0111}}%
892 \def\xINT_?expr_U #1#2%
893   {\expandafter{\expandafter{\numexpr\the\numexpr #1+#2\relax\relax}{#2}}}}
894 \def\xINT_?expr_D #1#2%
895   {\expandafter{\expandafter{\dimexpr\the\numexpr #1+#2\relax sp\relax}{#2}}}
896 \def\xINT_?expr_V #1#2{\xINT_?expr_Vx #2}%
897 \def\xINT_?expr_Vx #1#2%
898 }%
899   \expandafter\xINT_?expr_Vy\expandafter
900     {\romannumeral0\xintiadd {#1}{#2}}{#2}%
901 }%
902 \def\xINT_?expr_Vy #1#2#3#4%
903 }%
904   \expandafter{\romannumeral0\xintiadd {#3}{#1}/#4}{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}}%
905 }%
906 \def\xINT_forever_a #1#2#3#4%
907 }%
908   \ifx #4[\expandafter\xINT_forever_opt_a
909     \else\expandafter\xINT_forever_b
910   \fi #1#2#3#4%
911 }%
912 \def\xINT_forever_b #1#2#3Z{\expandafter\xINT_forever_c\the\xINT_toks #2#3}%
913 \long\def\xINT_forever_c #1#2#3#4#5%
914   {\expandafter\xINT_forever_d\expandafter #2#4#5{#3}Z}%
915 \def\xINT_forever_opt_a #1#2#3[#4+#5]#6Z%
916 }%
917   \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
918     \xINT_forever_opt_c\expandafter\the\expandafter\xINT_toks
919     \romannumeral`&&#1{#4}{#5}#3%
920 }%
921 \long\def\xINT_forever_opt_c #1#2#3#4#5#6{\xINT_forever_d #2{#4}{#5}#6{#3}Z}%
922 \long\def\xINT_forever_d #1#2#3#4#5%
923 }%
924   \long\def\xINT_y ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9{#5}%
925   \xINT_toks {#2}%
926   \long\edef\xINT_x {\noexpand\xINT_y \csname XINT_for_left#1\endcsname
927     \the\xINT_toks \csname XINT_for_right#1\endcsname }%
928   \xINT_x
929   \let\xintifForFirst\xint_secondeftwo
930   \let\xintifForLast\xint_secondeftwo
931   \expandafter\xINT_forever_d\expandafter #1\romannumeral`&&#4{#2}{#3}#4{#5}%
932 }%

```

### 3.25 \xintForpair, \xintForthree, \xintForfour

1.09c.

[2013/11/02] 1.09f \xintForpair delegate to \xintCSVtoList and its \xintZapSpacesB the handling of spaces. Does not share code with \xintFor anymore.

[2013/11/03] 1.09f: \xintForpair extended to accept #1#2, #2#3 etc... up to #8#9, \xintForthree, #1#2#3 up to #7#8#9, \xintForfour id.

1.2i: slightly more robust \xintifForFirst/Last in case of nesting.

```

933 \catcode`j 3
934 \long\def\xintForpair #1#2#3in#4#5#6%
935 {%
936     \let\xintifForFirst\xint_firstoftwo
937     \let\xintifForLast\xint_secondoftwo
938     \XINT_toks {\XINT_forpair_d #2{#6}}%
939     \expandafter\the\expandafter\XINT_toks #4jZ%
940 }%
941 \long\def\XINT_forpair_d #1#2#3(#4)#5%
942 {%
943     \long\def\XINT_y ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9{#2}%
944     \XINT_toks \expandafter{\romannumeral0\xintcsvtolist{ #4}}%
945     \long\edef\XINT_x {\noexpand\XINT_y \csname XINT_for_left#1\endcsname
946         \the\XINT_toks \csname XINT_for_right\the\numexpr#1+\xint_c_i\endcsname}%
947     \ifx #5j\expandafter\XINT_for_last?yes\fi
948     \XINT_x
949     \let\xintifForFirst\xint_secondoftwo
950     \let\xintifForLast\xint_secondoftwo
951     \XINT_forpair_d #1{#2}%
952 }%
953 \long\def\xintForthree #1#2#3in#4#5#6%
954 {%
955     \let\xintifForFirst\xint_firstoftwo
956     \let\xintifForLast\xint_secondoftwo
957     \XINT_toks {\XINT_forthree_d #2{#6}}%
958     \expandafter\the\expandafter\XINT_toks #4jZ%
959 }%
960 \long\def\XINT_forthree_d #1#2#3(#4)#5%
961 {%
962     \long\def\XINT_y ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9{#2}%
963     \XINT_toks \expandafter{\romannumeral0\xintcsvtolist{ #4}}%
964     \long\edef\XINT_x {\noexpand\XINT_y \csname XINT_for_left#1\endcsname
965         \the\XINT_toks \csname XINT_for_right\the\numexpr#1+\xint_c_ii\endcsname}%
966     \ifx #5j\expandafter\XINT_for_last?yes\fi
967     \XINT_x
968     \let\xintifForFirst\xint_secondoftwo
969     \let\xintifForLast\xint_secondoftwo
970     \XINT_forthree_d #1{#2}%
971 }%
972 \long\def\xintForfour #1#2#3in#4#5#6%
973 {%
974     \let\xintifForFirst\xint_firstoftwo
975     \let\xintifForLast\xint_secondoftwo
976     \XINT_toks {\XINT_forfour_d #2{#6}}%

```

```

977     \expandafter\the\expandafter\XINT_toks #4jZ%
978 }%
979 \long\def\XINT_forfour_d #1#2#3(#4)#5%
980 {%
981   \long\def\XINT_y ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9{#2}%
982   \XINT_toks \expandafter{\romannumeral0\xintcsvtolist{ #4}}%
983   \long\edef\XINT_x {\noexpand\XINT_y \csname XINT_for_left#1\endcsname
984     \the\XINT_toks \csname XINT_for_right\the\numexpr#1+\xint_c_iii\endcsname}%
985   \ifx #5j\expandafter\XINT_for_last?yes\fi
986   \XINT_x
987   \let\xintifForFirst\xint_secondeftwo
988   \let\xintifForLast\xint_secondeftwo
989   \XINT_forfour_d #1{#2}%
990 }%
991 \catcode`Z 11
992 \catcode`j 11

```

### 3.26 \xintAssign, \xintAssignArray, \xintDigitsOf

\xintAssign {a}{b}...{z}\to\A\B...\Z resp. \xintAssignArray {a}{b}...{z}\to\U.

\xintDigitsOf=\xintAssignArray.

1.1c 2015/09/12 has (belatedly) corrected some "features" of \xintAssign which didn't like the case of a space right before the "\to", or the case with the first token not an opening brace and the subsequent material containing brace groups. The new code handles gracefully these situations.

```

993 \def\xintAssign{\def\XINT_flet_macro {\XINT_assign_fork}\XINT_flet_zapsp }%
994 \def\XINT_assign_fork
995 {%
996   \let\XINT_assign_def\def
997   \ifx\XINT_token[\expandafter\XINT_assign_opt
998     \else\expandafter\XINT_assign_a
999   \fi
1000 }%
1001 \def\XINT_assign_opt [#1]%
1002 {%
1003   \ifcsname #1def\endcsname
1004     \expandafter\let\expandafter\XINT_assign_def \csname #1def\endcsname
1005   \else
1006     \expandafter\let\expandafter\XINT_assign_def \csname xint#1def\endcsname
1007   \fi
1008   \XINT_assign_a
1009 }%
1010 \long\def\XINT_assign_a #1\to
1011 {%
1012   \def\XINT_flet_macro{\XINT_assign_b}%
1013   \expandafter\XINT_flet_zapsp\romannumeral`&&#1\xint:\to
1014 }%
1015 \long\def\XINT_assign_b
1016 {%
1017   \ifx\XINT_token\bgroup
1018     \expandafter\XINT_assign_c
1019   \else\expandafter\XINT_assign_f
1020   \fi

```

```

1021 }%
1022 \long\def\XINT_assign_f #1\xint:\to #2%
1023 {%
1024     \XINT_assign_def #2{#1}%
1025 }%
1026 \long\def\XINT_assign_c #1%
1027 {%
1028     \def\xint_temp {#1}%
1029     \ifx\xint_temp\xint_bracedstopper
1030         \expandafter\XINT_assign_e
1031     \else
1032         \expandafter\XINT_assign_d
1033     \fi
1034 }%
1035 \long\def\XINT_assign_d #1\to #2%
1036 {%
1037     \expandafter\XINT_assign_def\expandafter #2\expandafter{\xint_temp}%
1038     \XINT_assign_c #1\to
1039 }%
1040 \def\XINT_assign_e #1\to {}%
1041 \def\xintRelaxArray #1%
1042 {%
1043     \edef\XINT_restoreescapechar {\escapechar\the\escapechar\relax}%
1044     \escapechar -1
1045     \expandafter\def\expandafter\xint_arrayname\expandafter {\string #1}%
1046     \XINT_restoreescapechar
1047     \xintiloop [\"csname\xint_arrayname 0\endcsname+-1]
1048         \global
1049         \expandafter\let\csname\xint_arrayname\xintiloopindex\endcsname\relax
1050         \ifnum \xintiloopindex > \xint_c_
1051             \repeat
1052             \global\expandafter\let\csname\xint_arrayname 00\endcsname\relax
1053             \global\let #1\relax
1054 }%
1055 \def\xintAssignArray{\def\XINT_flet_macro {\XINT_assignarray_fork}%
1056                         \XINT_flet_zapsp }%
1057 \def\XINT_assignarray_fork
1058 {%
1059     \let\XINT_assignarray_def\def
1060     \ifx\XINT_token[\expandafter\XINT_assignarray_opt
1061         \else\expandafter\XINT_assignarray
1062     \fi
1063 }%
1064 \def\XINT_assignarray_opt [#1]%
1065 {%
1066     \ifcsname #1\def\endcsname
1067         \expandafter\let\expandafter\XINT_assignarray_def \csname #1\def\endcsname
1068     \else
1069         \expandafter\let\expandafter\XINT_assignarray_def
1070                         \csname xint#1\def\endcsname
1071     \fi
1072     \XINT_assignarray

```

```

1073 }%
1074 \long\def\xINT_assignarray #1\to #2%
1075 {%
1076     \edef\xINT_restoreescapechar {\escapechar\the\escapechar\relax }%
1077     \escapechar -1
1078     \expandafter\def\expandafter\xint_arrayname\expandafter {\string #2}%
1079     \XINT_restoreescapechar
1080     \def\xint_itemcount {0}%
1081     \expandafter\XINT_assignarray_loop \romannumerals`&&#1\xint:
1082     \csname\xint_arrayname 00\expandafter\endcsname
1083     \csname\xint_arrayname 0\expandafter\endcsname
1084     \expandafter {\xint_arrayname}#2%
1085 }%
1086 \long\def\xINT_assignarray_loop #1%
1087 {%
1088     \def\xint_temp {#1}%
1089     \ifx\xint_temp\xint_bracedstopper
1090         \expandafter\def\csname\xint_arrayname 0\expandafter\endcsname
1091             \expandafter{\the\numexpr\xint_itemcount}%
1092         \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\XINT_assignarray_end
1093     \else
1094         \expandafter\def\expandafter\xint_itemcount\expandafter
1095             {\the\numexpr\xint_itemcount+\xint_c_i}%
1096         \expandafter\XINT_assignarray_def
1097             \csname\xint_arrayname\xint_itemcount\expandafter\endcsname
1098             \expandafter{\xint_temp }%
1099         \expandafter\XINT_assignarray_loop
1100     \fi
1101 }%
1102 \def\xINT_assignarray_end #1#2#3#4%
1103 {%
1104     \def #4##1%
1105     {%
1106         \romannumerals0\expandafter #1\expandafter{\the\numexpr ##1}%
1107     }%
1108     \def #1##1%
1109     {%
1110         \ifnum ##1<\xint_c_
1111             \xint_afterfi{\XINT_expandableerror{Array index negative: 0 > ##1} }%
1112         \else
1113             \xint_afterfi {%
1114                 \ifnum ##1>#2
1115                     \xint_afterfi
1116                     {\XINT_expandableerror{Array index beyond range: ##1 > #2} }%
1117                 \else\xint_afterfi
1118                     {\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\space\csname #3##1\endcsname}%
1119                     \fi}%
1120         \fi
1121     }%
1122 }%
1123 \let\xintDigitsOf\xintAssignArray

```

### 3.27 \xintExpandArgs

1.3a. Added for the needs of user defined functions for the expression parsers. Should I re-code it to gain a bit in argument grabbing? Must be f-expandable.

```
1124 \def\xintExpandArgs#1#2{\csname #1\expandafter\endcsname
1125     \romannumeral0\xintapply\xint_firstofone{#2}}%
```

### 3.28 CSV (non user documented) variants of Length, Keep, Trim, NthElt, Reverse

These routines are for use by *\xintListSel:x:csv* and *\xintListSel:f:csv* from *xintexpr*, and also for the *reversed* and *len* functions. Refactored for 1.2j release, following 1.2i updates to *\xintKeep*, *\xintTrim*, ...

These macros will remain undocumented in the user manual:

-- they exist primarily for internal use by the *xintexpr* parsers, hence don't have to be general purpose; for example, they a priori need to handle only catcode 12 tokens (not true in *\xintNewExpr*, though) hence they are not really worried about controlling brace stripping (nevertheless 1.2j has paid some secondary attention to it, see below.) They are not worried about normalizing leading spaces either, because none will be encountered when the macros are used as auxiliaries to the expression parsers.

-- crucial design elements may change in future:

1. whether the handled lists must have or not have a final comma. Currently, the model is the one of comma separated lists with \*\*no\*\* final comma. But this means that there can not be a distinction of principle between a truly empty list and a list which contains one item which turns out to be empty. More importantly it makes the coding more complicated as it is needed to distinguish the empty list from the single-item list, both lacking commas.

For the internal use of *xintexpr*, it would be ok to require all list items to be terminated by a comma, and this would bring quite some simplifications here, but as initially I started with non-terminated lists, I have left it this way in the 1.2j refactoring.

2. the way to represent the empty list. I was tempted for matter of optimization and synchronization with *xintexpr* context to require the empty list to be always represented by a space token and to not let the macros admit a completely empty input. But there were complications so for the time being 1.2j does accept truly empty output (it is not distinguished from an input equal to a space token) and produces empty output for empty list. This means that the status of the «nil» object for the *xintexpr* parsers is not completely clarified (currently it is represented by a space token).

The original Python slicing code in *xintexpr* 1.1 used *\xintCSVtoList* and *\xintListWithSep{}* to convert back and forth to token lists and apply *\xintKeep*/*\xintTrim*. Release 1.2g switched to devoted f-expandable macros added to *xinttools*. Release 1.2j refactored all these macros as a follow-up to 1.2i improvements to *\xintKeep*/*\xintTrim*. They were made *\long* on this occasion and auxiliary *\xintLengthUpTo:f:csv* was added.

Leading spaces in items are currently maintained as is by the 1.2j macros, even by *\xintNthEltPy:f:y:f:csv*, with the exception of the first item, as the list is f-expanded. Perhaps *\xintNthEltPy:f:csv* should remove a leading space if present in the picked item; anyway, there are no spaces for the lists handled internally by the Python slicer of *xintexpr*, except the «nil» object currently represented by exactly one space.

Kept items (with no leading spaces; but first item special as it will have lost a leading space due to f-expansion) will lose a brace pair under *\xintKeep:f:csv* if the first argument was positive and strictly less than the length of the list. This differs of course from *\xintKeep* (which always braces items it outputs when used with positive first argument) and also from *\xintKeepUnbraced* in the case when the whole list is kept. Actually the case of singleton list is special, and brace removal will happen then.

This behaviour was otherwise for releases earlier than **1.2j** and may change again.

Directly usable names are provided, but these macros (and the behaviour as described above) are to be considered *unstable* for the time being.

### 3.28.1 \xintLength:f:csv

**1.2g.** Redone for **1.2j**. Contrarily to `\xintLength` from *xintkernel.sty*, this one expands its argument.

```
1126 \def\xintLength:f:csv {\romannumeral0\xintlength:f:csv}%
1127 \def\xintlength:f:csv #1%
1128 {\long\def\xintlength:f:csv ##1{%
1129     \expandafter#1\the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_length:f:csv_a%
1130     \romannumeral`&&@#1\xint:, \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, %
1131     \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, %
1132     \xint_c_ix, \xint_c_viii, \xint_c_vii, \xint_c_vi, %
1133     \xint_c_v, \xint_c_iv, \xint_c_iii, \xint_c_ii, \xint_c_i, \xint_bye%
1134     \relax%
1135 }}\xintlength:f:csv { }%
```

Must first check if empty list.

```
1136 \long\def\XINT_length:f:csv_a #1%
1137 {%
1138     \xint_gob_til_xint: #1\xint_c_\xint_bye\xint: %
1139     \XINT_length:f:csv_loop #1%
1140 }%
1141 \long\def\XINT_length:f:csv_loop #1,#2,#3,#4,#5,#6,#7,#8,#9,%
1142 {%
1143     \xint_gob_til_xint: #9\XINT_length:f:csv_finish\xint: %
1144     \xint_c_ix+\XINT_length:f:csv_loop%
1145 }%
1146 \def\XINT_length:f:csv_finish\xint:\xint_c_ix+\XINT_length:f:csv_loop%
1147     #1,#2,#3,#4,#5,#6,#7,#8,#9,{#9\xint_bye}%
```

### 3.28.2 \xintLengthUpTo:f:csv

**1.2j.** `\xintLengthUpTo:f:csv{N}{comma-list}`. No ending comma. Returns -0 if length>N, else returns difference N-length. **\*\*N must be non-negative!!\*\***

Attention to the dot after `\xint_bye` for the loop interface.

```
1148 \def\xintLengthUpTo:f:csv {\romannumeral0\xintlengthupto:f:csv}%
1149 \long\def\xintlengthupto:f:csv #1#2%
1150 {%
1151     \expandafter\XINT_lengthupto:f:csv_a%
1152     \the\numexpr#1\expandafter.%%
1153     \romannumeral`&&@#2\xint:, \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, %
1154     \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, %
1155     \xint_c_viii, \xint_c_vii, \xint_c_vi, \xint_c_v, %
1156     \xint_c_iv, \xint_c_iii, \xint_c_ii, \xint_c_i, \xint_bye.%%
1157 }%
```

Must first recognize if empty list. If this is the case, return N.

```

1158 \long\def\xintLengthupto:f:csv_a #1.#2%
1159 {%
1160     \xint_gob_til_xint: #2\xintLengthupto:f:csv_empty\xint:%
1161     \xintLengthupto:f:csv_loop_b #1.#2%
1162 }%
1163 \def\xintLengthupto:f:csv_empty\xint:%
1164     \xintLengthupto:f:csv_loop_b #1.#2\xint_bye.{ #1}%
1165 \def\xintLengthupto:f:csv_loop_a #1%
1166 {%
1167     \xint_UDsignfork
1168     #1\xintLengthupto:f:csv_gt
1169     -\xintLengthupto:f:csv_loop_b
1170     \krof #1%
1171 }%
1172 \long\def\xintLengthupto:f:csv_gt #1\xint_bye.{-0}%
1173 \long\def\xintLengthupto:f:csv_loop_b #1.#2,#3,#4,#5,#6,#7,#8,#9,%
1174 {%
1175     \xint_gob_til_xint: #9\xintLengthupto:f:csv_finish_a\xint:%
1176     \expandafter\xintLengthupto:f:csv_loop_a\the\numexpr #1-\xint_c_viii.%
1177 }%
1178 \def\xintLengthupto:f:csv_finish_a\xint:
1179     \expandafter\xintLengthupto:f:csv_loop_a
1180     \the\numexpr #1-\xint_c_viii.#2,#3,#4,#5,#6,#7,#8,#9,%
1181 {%
1182     \expandafter\xintLengthupto:f:csv_finish_b\the\numexpr #1-#9\xint_bye
1183 }%
1184 \def\xintLengthupto:f:csv_finish_b #1#2.%%
1185 {%
1186     \xint_UDsignfork
1187     #1{-0}%
1188     -{ #1#2}%
1189     \krof
1190 }%

```

### 3.28.3 \xintKeep:f:csv

1.2g 2016/03/17. Redone for 1.2j with use of `\xintLengthUpTo:f:csv`. Same code skeleton as `\xintKeep` but handling comma separated but non terminated lists has complications. The `\xintKeep` in case of a negative #1 uses `\xintgobble`, we don't have that for comma delimited items, hence we do a special loop here (this style of loop is surely competitive with `xintgobble` for a few dozens items and even more). The loop knows before starting that it will not go too far.

```

1191 \def\xintKeep:f:csv {\romannumeral0\xintkeep:f:csv }%
1192 \long\def\xintkeep:f:csv #1#2%
1193 {%
1194     \expandafter\xint_stop_aftergobble
1195     \romannumeral0\expandafter\xint_keep:f:csv_a
1196     \the\numexpr #1\expandafter.\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&@#2}%
1197 }%
1198 \def\xint_keep:f:csv_a #1%
1199 {%
1200     \xint_UDzerominusfork
1201     #1-\xint_keep:f:csv_keepnone

```

```

1202      0#1\XINT_keep:f:csv_neg
1203          0-{\XINT_keep:f:csv_pos #1}%
1204      \krof
1205 }%
1206 \long\def\XINT_keep:f:csv_keepnone .#1{,}%
1207 \long\def\XINT_keep:f:csv_neg #1.#2%
1208 {%
1209     \expandafter\XINT_keep:f:csv_neg_done\expandafter,%
1210     \romannumeral0%
1211     \expandafter\XINT_keep:f:csv_neg_a\the\numexpr
1212     #1-\numexpr\XINT_length:f:csv_a
1213     #2\xint:, \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, %
1214         \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, %
1215         \xint_c_ix, \xint_c_viii, \xint_c_vii, \xint_c_vi, %
1216         \xint_c_v, \xint_c_iv, \xint_c_iii, \xint_c_ii, \xint_c_i, \xint_bye
1217     .#2\xint_bye
1218 }%
1219 \def\XINT_keep:f:csv_neg_a #1%
1220 {%
1221     \xint_UDsignfork
1222         #1{\expandafter\XINT_keep:f:csv_trimloop\the\numexpr-\xint_c_ix+}%
1223         -\XINT_keep:f:csv_keepall
1224     \krof
1225 }%
1226 \def\XINT_keep:f:csv_keepall #1.{ }%
1227 \long\def\XINT_keep:f:csv_neg_done #1\xint_bye{#1}%
1228 \def\XINT_keep:f:csv_trimloop #1#2.%
1229 {%
1230     \xint_gob_til_minus#1\XINT_keep:f:csv_trimloop_finish-%
1231     \expandafter\XINT_keep:f:csv_trimloop
1232     \the\numexpr#1#2-\xint_c_ix\expandafter.\XINT_keep:f:csv_trimloop_trimmnine
1233 }%
1234 \long\def\XINT_keep:f:csv_trimloop_trimmnine #1,#2,#3,#4,#5,#6,#7,#8,#9,{ }%
1235 \def\XINT_keep:f:csv_trimloop_finish-%
1236     \expandafter\XINT_keep:f:csv_trimloop
1237     \the\numexpr#1-\xint_c_ix\expandafter.\XINT_keep:f:csv_trimloop_trimmnine
1238     {\csname XINT_trim:f:csv_finish#1\endcsname}%
1239 \long\def\XINT_keep:f:csv_pos #1.#2%
1240 {%
1241     \expandafter\XINT_keep:f:csv_pos_fork
1242     \romannumeral0\XINT_lengthupto:f:csv_a
1243     #1.#2\xint:, \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, %
1244         \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, %
1245         \xint_c_viii, \xint_c_vii, \xint_c_vi, \xint_c_v, %
1246         \xint_c_iv, \xint_c_iii, \xint_c_ii, \xint_c_i, \xint_bye.%
1247     .#1.{ }#2\xint_bye%
1248 }%
1249 \def\XINT_keep:f:csv_pos_fork #1#2.%
1250 {%
1251     \xint_UDsignfork
1252         #1{\expandafter\XINT_keep:f:csv_loop\the\numexpr-\xint_c_viii+}%
1253         -\XINT_keep:f:csv_pos_keepall

```

```

1254     \krof
1255 }%
1256 \long\def\xINT_keep:f:csv_pos_keepall #1.#2#3\xint_bye{,#3}%
1257 \def\xINT_keep:f:csv_loop #1#2.%
1258 {%
1259     \xint_gob_til_minus#1\xINT_keep:f:csv_loop_end-%
1260     \expandafter\xINT_keep:f:csv_loop
1261     \the\numexpr#1#2-\xint_c_viii\expandafter.\xINT_keep:f:csv_loop_piceight
1262 }%
1263 \long\def\xINT_keep:f:csv_loop_piceight
1264     #1#2,#3,#4,#5,#6,#7,#8,#9,{#1,#2,#3,#4,#5,#6,#7,#8,#9}%
1265 \def\xINT_keep:f:csv_loop_end-\expandafter\xINT_keep:f:csv_loop
1266     \the\numexpr#1-\xint_c_viii\expandafter.\xINT_keep:f:csv_loop_piceight
1267     {\csname XINT_keep:f:csv_end#1\endcsname}%
1268 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_keep:f:csv_end1\endcsname
1269     #1#2,#3,#4,#5,#6,#7,#8#\xint_bye {#1,#2,#3,#4,#5,#6,#7,#8}%
1270 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_keep:f:csv_end2\endcsname
1271     #1#2,#3,#4,#5,#6,#7,#8\xint_bye {#1,#2,#3,#4,#5,#6,#7}%
1272 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_keep:f:csv_end3\endcsname
1273     #1#2,#3,#4,#5,#6,#7\xint_bye {#1,#2,#3,#4,#5,#6}%
1274 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_keep:f:csv_end4\endcsname
1275     #1#2,#3,#4,#5,#6\xint_bye {#1,#2,#3,#4,#5}%
1276 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_keep:f:csv_end5\endcsname
1277     #1#2,#3,#4,#5\xint_bye {#1,#2,#3,#4}%
1278 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_keep:f:csv_end6\endcsname
1279     #1#2,#3,#4\xint_bye {#1,#2,#3}%
1280 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_keep:f:csv_end7\endcsname
1281     #1#2,#3\xint_bye {#1,#2}%
1282 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_keep:f:csv_end8\endcsname
1283     #1#2\xint_bye {#1}%

```

### 3.28.4 `\xintTrim:f:csv`

1.2g 2016/03/17. Redone for 1.2j 2016/12/20 on the basis of new `\xintTrim`.

```

1284 \def\xintTrim:f:csv {\romannumeral0\xinttrim:f:csv }%
1285 \long\def\xinttrim:f:csv #1#2%
1286 {%
1287     \expandafter\xint_stop_aftergobble
1288     \romannumeral0\expandafter\xINT_trim:f:csv_a
1289     \the\numexpr #1\expandafter.\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&@#2}%
1290 }%
1291 \def\xINT_trim:f:csv_a #1%
1292 {%
1293     \xint_UDzerominusfork
1294         #1-\xINT_trim:f:csv_trimmnone
1295         0#1\xINT_trim:f:csv_neg
1296         0-{ \xINT_trim:f:csv_pos #1}%
1297     \krof
1298 }%
1299 \long\def\xINT_trim:f:csv_trimmone .#1{,#1}%
1300 \long\def\xINT_trim:f:csv_neg #1.#2%
1301 {%

```

```

1302     \expandafter\XINT_trim:f:csv_neg_a\the\numexpr
1303     #1-\numexpr\XINT_length:f:csv_a
1304     #2\xint:, \xint:, \xint:, \xint:,%
1305     \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, \xint:,%
1306     \xint_c_ix, \xint_c_viii, \xint_c_vii, \xint_c_vi, %
1307     \xint_c_v, \xint_c_iv, \xint_c_iii, \xint_c_ii, \xint_c_i, \xint_bye
1308     .{}#2\xint_bye
1309 }%
1310 \def\XINT_trim:f:csv_neg_a #1%
1311 {%
1312     \xint_UDsignfork
1313     #1{\expandafter\XINT_keep:f:csv_loop\the\numexpr-\xint_c_viii+}%
1314     -\XINT_trim:f:csv_trimall
1315     \krof
1316 }%
1317 \def\XINT_trim:f:csv_trimall {\expandafter,\xint_bye}%
1318 \long\def\XINT_trim:f:csv_pos #1.#2%
1319 {%
1320     \expandafter\XINT_trim:f:csv_pos_done\expandafter,%
1321     \romannumeral0%
1322     \expandafter\XINT_trim:f:csv_loop\the\numexpr#1-\xint_c_ix.%
1323     #2\xint:, \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, \xint:,%
1324     \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, \xint:\xint_bye
1325 }%
1326 \def\XINT_trim:f:csv_loop #1#2.%
1327 {%
1328     \xint_gob_til_minus#1\XINT_trim:f:csv_finish-%
1329     \expandafter\XINT_trim:f:csv_loop\the\numexpr#1#2\XINT_trim:f:csv_loop_trimmnine
1330 }%
1331 \long\def\XINT_trim:f:csv_loop_trimmnine #1,#2,#3,#4,#5,#6,#7,#8,#9,%
1332 {%
1333     \xint_gob_til_xint: #9\XINT_trim:f:csv_toofew\xint:-\xint_c_ix.%
1334 }%
1335 \def\XINT_trim:f:csv_toofew\xint:{*\xint_c_}%
1336 \def\XINT_trim:f:csv_finish-%
1337     \expandafter\XINT_trim:f:csv_loop\the\numexpr-#1\XINT_trim:f:csv_loop_trimmnine
1338 {%
1339     \csname XINT_trim:f:csv_finish#1\endcsname
1340 }%
1341 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_trim:f:csv_finish1\endcsname
1342     #1,#2,#3,#4,#5,#6,#7,#8,{ }%
1343 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_trim:f:csv_finish2\endcsname
1344     #1,#2,#3,#4,#5,#6,#7,{ }%
1345 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_trim:f:csv_finish3\endcsname
1346     #1,#2,#3,#4,#5,#6,{ }%
1347 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_trim:f:csv_finish4\endcsname
1348     #1,#2,#3,#4,#5,{ }%
1349 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_trim:f:csv_finish5\endcsname
1350     #1,#2,#3,#4,{ }%
1351 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_trim:f:csv_finish6\endcsname
1352     #1,#2,#3,{ }%
1353 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_trim:f:csv_finish7\endcsname

```

```

1354 #1,#2,{ }%
1355 \long\expandafter\def\csname XINT_trim:f:csv_finish8\endcsname
1356 #1,{ }%
1357 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_trim:f:csv_finish9\endcsname\space
1358 \long\def\XINT_trim:f:csv_pos_done #1\xint:#2\xint_bye{#1}%

```

### 3.28.5 `\xintNthEltPy:f:csv`

Counts like Python starting at zero. Last refactored with 1.2j. Attention, makes currently no effort at removing leading spaces in the picked item.

```

1359 \def\xintNthEltPy:f:csv {\romannumeral0\xintntheltpy:f:csv }%
1360 \long\def\xintntheltpy:f:csv #1#2%
1361 {%
1362   \expandafter\XINT_nthelt:f:csv_a
1363   \the\numexpr #1\expandafter.\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&#2}%
1364 }%
1365 \def\XINT_nthelt:f:csv_a #1%
1366 {%
1367   \xint_UDsignfork
1368   #1\XINT_nthelt:f:csv_neg
1369   -\XINT_nthelt:f:csv_pos
1370   \krof #1%
1371 }%
1372 \long\def\XINT_nthelt:f:csv_neg -#1.#2%
1373 {%
1374   \expandafter\XINT_nthelt:f:csv_neg_fork
1375   \the\numexpr\XINT_length:f:csv_a
1376   #2\xint:, \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, %
1377   \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, %
1378   \xint_c_ix, \xint_c_viii, \xint_c_vii, \xint_c_vi, %
1379   \xint_c_v, \xint_c_iv, \xint_c_iii, \xint_c_ii, \xint_c_i, \xint_bye
1380   -#1.#2, \xint_bye
1381 }%
1382 \def\XINT_nthelt:f:csv_neg_fork #1%
1383 {%
1384   \if#1-\expandafter\xint_stop_afterbye\fi
1385   \expandafter\XINT_nthelt:f:csv_neg_done
1386   \romannumeral0%
1387   \expandafter\XINT_keep:f:csv_trimloop\the\numexpr-\xint_c_ix+#1%
1388 }%
1389 \long\def\XINT_nthelt:f:csv_neg_done#1,#2\xint_bye{ #1}%
1390 \long\def\XINT_nthelt:f:csv_pos #1.#2%
1391 {%
1392   \expandafter\XINT_nthelt:f:csv_pos_done
1393   \romannumeral0%
1394   \expandafter\XINT_trim:f:csv_loop\the\numexpr#1-\xint_c_ix.%
1395   #2\xint:, \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, %
1396   \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, \xint:, \xint_bye
1397 }%
1398 \def\XINT_nthelt:f:csv_pos_done #1{%
1399 \long\def\XINT_nthelt:f:csv_pos_done ##1,##2\xint_bye{%
1400   \xint_gob_til_xint:##1\XINT_nthelt:f:csv_pos_cleanup\xint:#1##1}%

```

```
1401 }\XINT_nthelt:f:csv_pos_done{ }%
```

This strange thing is in case the picked item was the last one, hence there was an ending \xint: (we could not put a comma earlier for matters of not confusing empty list with a singleton list), and we do this here to activate brace-stripping of item as all other items may be brace-stripped if picked. This is done for coherence. Of course, in the context of the *xintexpr.sty* parsers, there are no braces in list items...

```
1402 \xint_firstofone{\long\def\XINT_nthelt:f:csv_pos_cleanup\xint:{} %  
1403 #1\xint:{ #1} %
```

### 3.28.6 \xintReverse:f:csv

1.2g. Contrarily to \xintReverseOrder from *xintkernel.sty*, this one expands its argument. Handles empty list too. 2016/03/17. Made \long for 1.2j.

```
1404 \def\xintReverse:f:csv {\romannumeral0\xintreverse:f:csv }%  
1405 \long\def\xintreverse:f:csv #1%  
1406 { %  
1407     \expandafter\XINT_reverse:f:csv_loop  
1408     \expandafter{\expandafter}\romannumeral`&&@#1,%  
1409     \xint:, %  
1410     \xint_bye,\xint_bye,\xint_bye,\xint_bye,%  
1411     \xint_bye,\xint_bye,\xint_bye,\xint_bye,%  
1412     \xint:  
1413 }%  
1414 \long\def\XINT_reverse:f:csv_loop #1#2,#3,#4,#5,#6,#7,#8,#9,%  
1415 { %  
1416     \xint_bye #9\XINT_reverse:f:csv_cleanup\xint_bye  
1417     \XINT_reverse:f:csv_loop {,#9,#8,#7,#6,#5,#4,#3,#2#1}%  
1418 }%  
1419 \long\def\XINT_reverse:f:csv_cleanup\xint_bye\XINT_reverse:f:csv_loop #1#2\xint:  
1420 { %  
1421     \XINT_reverse:f:csv_finish #1%  
1422 }%  
1423 \long\def\XINT_reverse:f:csv_finish #1\xint:, { }%
```

### 3.28.7 \xintFirstItem:f:csv

Added with 1.2k for use by *first()* in *xintexpr*-essions, and some amount of compatibility with *\xintNewExpr*.

```
1424 \def\xintFirstItem:f:csv {\romannumeral0\xintfirstitem:f:csv }%  
1425 \long\def\xintfirstitem:f:csv #1%  
1426 { %  
1427     \expandafter\XINT_first:f:csv_a\romannumeral`&&@#1,\xint_bye  
1428 }%  
1429 \long\def\XINT_first:f:csv_a #1,#2\xint_bye{ #1} %
```

### 3.28.8 \xintLastItem:f:csv

Added with 1.2k, based on and sharing code with *xintkernel*'s \xintLastItem from 1.2i. Output empty if input empty. f-expands its argument (hence first item, if not protected.) For use by *last()* in *xintexpr*-essions with to some extent *\xintNewExpr* compatibility.

```

1430 \def\xintLastItem:f:csv {\romannumeral0\xintlastitem:f:csv}%
1431 \long\def\xintlastitem:f:csv #1%
1432 {%
1433   \expandafter\xint_last:f:csv_loop\expandafter{\expandafter}\expandafter.%%
1434   \romannumeral`&&#1,%%
1435   \xint:\XINT_last_loop_enda,\xint:\XINT_last_loop_endb,%%
1436   \xint:\XINT_last_loop_endc,\xint:\XINT_last_loop_endd,%%
1437   \xint:\XINT_last_loop_ende,\xint:\XINT_last_loop_endf,%%
1438   \xint:\XINT_last_loop_endg,\xint:\XINT_last_loop_endh,\xint_bye
1439 }%
1440 \long\def\XINT_last:f:csv_loop #1.#2,#3,#4,#5,#6,#7,#8,#9,%
1441 {%
1442   \xint_gob_til_xint: #9%
1443   {#8}{#7}{#6}{#5}{#4}{#3}{#2}{#1}\xint:
1444   \XINT_last:f:csv_loop {#9}.%
1445 }%

```

### 3.28.9 Public names for the undocumented csv macros: `\xintCSVLength`, `\xintCSVKeep`, `\xintCSVTrim`, `\xintCSVNthEltPy`, `\xintCSVReverse`, `\xintCSVFirstItem`, `\xintCSVLastItem`

Completely unstable macros: currently they expand the list argument and want no final comma. But for matters of `xintexpr.sty` I could as well decide to require a final comma, and then I could simplify implementation but of course this would break the macros if used with current functionalities.

```

1446 \let\xintCSVLength \xintLength:f:csv
1447 \let\xintCSVKeep \xintKeep:f:csv
1448 \let\xintCSVTrim \xintTrim:f:csv
1449 \let\xintCSVNthEltPy \xintNthEltPy:f:csv
1450 \let\xintCSVReverse \xintReverse:f:csv
1451 \let\xintCSVFirstItem\xintFirstItem:f:csv
1452 \let\xintCSVLastItem \xintLastItem:f:csv
1453 \let\XINT_tmpa\relax \let\XINT_tmpb\relax \let\XINT_tmpc\relax
1454 \XINT_restorecatcodes_endinput%

```

## 4 Package **xintcore** implementation

.1	Catcodes, $\varepsilon$ - $\text{\TeX}$ and reload detection . . . . .	54	.25	\XINT_zeroes_forviii . . . . .	67
.2	Package identification . . . . .	55	.26	\XINT_sepbyviii_Z . . . . .	67
.3	(WIP!) Error conditions and exceptions . . . . .	55	.27	\XINT_sepbyviii_andcount . . . . .	68
.4	Counts for holding needed constants . . . . .	57	.28	\XINT_rsepbyviii . . . . .	68
	Routines handling integers as lists of token digits	58	.29	\XINT_sepandrev . . . . .	69
.5	\XINT_cuz_small . . . . .	58	.30	\XINT_sepandrev_andcount . . . . .	69
.6	\xintNum, \xintiNum . . . . .	58	.31	\XINT_rev_nounsep . . . . .	70
.7	\xintiiSgn . . . . .	59	.32	\XINT_unrevbyviii . . . . .	70
.8	\xintiiOpp . . . . .	60		Core arithmetic . . . . .	70
.9	\xintiiAbs . . . . .	60	.33	\xintiiAdd . . . . .	71
.10	\xintFDg . . . . .	60	.34	\xintiiCmp . . . . .	74
.11	\xintLDg . . . . .	61	.35	\xintiiSub . . . . .	76
.12	\xintDouble . . . . .	61	.36	\xintiiMul . . . . .	81
.13	\xintHalf . . . . .	62	.37	\xintiiDivision . . . . .	85
.14	\xintInc . . . . .	62		Derived arithmetic . . . . .	101
.15	\xintDec . . . . .	63	.38	\xintiiQuo, \xintiiRem . . . . .	101
.16	\xintDSL . . . . .	63	.39	\xintiiDivRound . . . . .	101
.17	\xintDSR . . . . .	63	.40	\xintiiDivTrunc . . . . .	102
.18	\xintDSRr . . . . .	64	.41	\xintiiModTrunc . . . . .	102
	Blocks of eight digits . . . . .	64	.42	\xintiiDivMod . . . . .	103
.19	\XINT_cuz . . . . .	64	.43	\xintiiDivFloor . . . . .	104
.20	\XINT_cuz_byviii . . . . .	65	.44	\xintiiMod . . . . .	104
.21	\XINT_unsep_loop . . . . .	65	.45	\xintiiSqr . . . . .	104
.22	\XINT_unsep_cuzsmall . . . . .	66	.46	\xintiiPow . . . . .	105
.23	\XINT_div_unsepQ . . . . .	66	.47	\xintiiFac . . . . .	108
.24	\XINT_div_unsepR . . . . .	67	.48	\XINT_useiimessage . . . . .	111

Got split off from *xint* with release 1.1.

The core arithmetic routines have been entirely rewritten for release 1.2. The 1.2i and 1.2l brought again some improvements.

The commenting continues (2019/09/10) to be very sparse: actually it got worse than ever with release 1.2. I will possibly add comments at a later date, but for the time being the new routines are not commented at all.

1.3 removes all macros which were deprecated at 1.2o.

### 4.1 Catcodes, $\varepsilon$ - $\text{\TeX}$ and reload detection

The code for reload detection was initially copied from HEIKO OBERDIEK's packages, then modified.

The method for catcodes was also initially directly inspired by these packages.

```

1 \begingroup\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
2   \catcode13=5    % ^^M
3   \endlinechar=13 %
4   \catcode123=1   % {
5   \catcode125=2   % }
6   \catcode64=11   % @
7   \catcode35=6    % #
8   \catcode44=12   % ,
9   \catcode45=12   % -
10  \catcode46=12   % .
11  \catcode58=12   % :

```

```

12 \let\z\endgroup
13 \expandafter\let\expandafter\x\csname ver@xintcore.sty\endcsname
14 \expandafter\let\expandafter\w\csname ver@xintkernel.sty\endcsname
15 \expandafter
16   \ifx\csname PackageInfo\endcsname\relax
17     \def\y#1#2{\immediate\write-1{Package #1 Info: #2.}}%
18   \else
19     \def\y#1#2{\PackageInfo{#1}{#2}}%
20   \fi
21 \expandafter
22 \ifx\csname numexpr\endcsname\relax
23   \y{xintcore}{\numexpr not available, aborting input}%
24   \aftergroup\endinput
25 \else
26   \ifx\x\relax % plain-TeX, first loading of xintcore.sty
27     \ifx\w\relax % but xintkernel.sty not yet loaded.
28       \def\z{\endgroup\input xintkernel.sty\relax}%
29     \fi
30   \else
31     \def\empty {}%
32     \ifx\x\empty % LaTeX, first loading,
33       % variable is initialized, but \ProvidesPackage not yet seen
34       \ifx\w\relax % xintkernel.sty not yet loaded.
35         \def\z{\endgroup\RequirePackage{xintkernel}}%
36       \fi
37     \else
38       \aftergroup\endinput % xintkernel already loaded.
39     \fi
40   \fi
41 \fi
42 \z%
43 \XINTsetupcatcodes% defined in xintkernel.sty

```

## 4.2 Package identification

```

44 \XINT_providespackage
45 \ProvidesPackage{xintcore}%
46 [2019/09/10 v1.3f Expandable arithmetic on big integers (JFB)]%

```

## 4.3 (WIP!) Error conditions and exceptions

As per the Mike Cowlishaw/IBM's General Decimal Arithmetic Specification  
<http://speleotrove.com/decimal/decarith.html>  
and the Python3 implementation in its Decimal module.  
Clamped, ConversionSyntax, DivisionByZero, DivisionImpossible, DivisionUndefined, Inexact,  
InsufficientStorage, InvalidContext, InvalidOperation, Overflow, Inexact, Rounded, Subnormal,  
Underflow.

X3.274 rajoute LostDigits  
Python rajoute FloatOperation (et n'inclut pas InsufficientStorage)  
quote de decarith.pdf: The Clamped, Inexact, Rounded, and Subnormal conditions can coincide  
with each other or with other conditions. In these cases then any trap enabled for another condition  
takes precedence over (is handled before) all of these, any Subnormal trap takes precedence  
over Inexact, any Inexact trap takes precedence over Rounded, and any Rounded trap takes precedence  
over Clamped.

WORK IN PROGRESS ! (1.21, 2017/07/26)

I follow the Python terminology: a trapped signal means it raises an exception which for us means an expandable error message with some possible user interaction. In this WIP state, the interaction is commented out. A non-trapped signal or condition would activate a (presumably silent) handler.

Here, no signal-raising condition is "ignored" and all are "trapped" which means that error handlers are never activated, thus left in garbage state in the code.

Various conditions can raise the same signal.

Only signals, not conditions, raise Flags.

If a signal is ignored it does not raise a Flag, but it activates the signal handler (by default now no signal is ignored.)

If a signal is not ignored it raises a Flag and then if it is not trapped it activates the handler of the `_condition_`.

If trapped (which is default now) an «exception» is raised, which means an expandable error message (I copied over the LaTeX3 code for expandable error messages, basically) interrupts the TeX run. In future, user input could be solicited, but currently this is commented out.

For now macros to reset flags are done but without public interface nor documentation.

Only four conditions are currently possibly encountered:

- `InvalidOperation`
- `DivisionByZero`
- `DivisionUndefined` (which signals `InvalidOperation`)
- `Underflow`

I did it quickly, anyhow this will become more palpable when some of the Decimal Specification is actually implemented. The plan is to first do the X3.274 norm, then more complete implementation will follow... perhaps...

```

47 \csname XINT_Clamped_istrapped\endcsname
48 \csname XINT_ConversionSyntax_istrapped\endcsname
49 \csname XINT_DivisionByZero_istrapped\endcsname
50 \csname XINT_DivisionImpossible_istrapped\endcsname
51 \csname XINT_DivisionUndefined_istrapped\endcsname
52 \csname XINT_InvalidOperation_istrapped\endcsname
53 \csname XINT_Overflow_istrapped\endcsname
54 \csname XINT_Underflow_istrapped\endcsname
55 \catcode`- 11
56 \def\XINT_ConversionSyntax-signal {{\InvalidOperation}}%
57 \let\XINT_DivisionImpossible-signal\XINT_ConversionSyntax-signal
58 \let\XINT_DivisionUndefined-signal \XINT_ConversionSyntax-signal
59 \let\XINT_InvalidContext-signal \XINT_ConversionSyntax-signal
60 \catcode`- 12
61 \def\XINT_signalcondition #1{\expandafter\XINT_signalcondition_a
62     \romannumeral0\ifcsname XINT_#1-signal\endcsname
63         \xint_dothis{\csname XINT_#1-signal\endcsname}%
64     \fi\xint_orthat{\#1}{\#1}%
65 \def\XINT_signalcondition_a #1#2#3#4#5% copied over from Python Decimal module
66 % #1=signal, #2=condition, #3=explanation for user,
67 % #4=context for error handlers, #5=used
68     \ifcsname XINT_#1_isignoredflag\endcsname
69         \xint_dothis{\csname XINT_#1.handler\endcsname {\#4}}%
70     \fi
71     \expandafter\xint_gobble_i\csname XINT_#1Flag_ON\endcsname
72     \unless\ifcsname XINT_#1_istrapped\endcsname
73         \xint_dothis{\csname XINT_#2.handler\endcsname {\#4}}%

```

```

74     \fi
75     \xint_orthat{%
76         % the flag raised is named after the signal #1, but we show condition #2
77         \XINT_expandableerror{#2 (hit <RET> thrice)}%
78         \XINT_expandableerror{#3}%
79         \XINT_expandableerror{next: #5}%
80         % not for X3.274
81         \%XINT_expandableerror{<RET>, or I\xintUse{...}<RET>, or I\xintCTRLC<RET>}%
82         \xint_stop_atfirstofone{#5}%
83     }%
84 }%
85 %% \let\xintUse\xint_stop_atfirstofthree % defined in xint.sty
86 \def\XINT_ifFlagRaised #1{%
87     \ifcsname XINT_#1Flag_ON\endcsname
88         \expandafter\xint_firstoftwo
89     \else
90         \expandafter\xint_secondeftwo
91     \fi}%
92 \def\XINT_resetFlag #1{%
93     {\expandafter\let\csname XINT_#1Flag_ON\endcsname\XINT_undefined}%
94 \def\XINT_resetFlags {% WIP
95     \XINT_resetFlag{InvalidOperation}% also from DivisionUndefined
96     \XINT_resetFlag{DivisionByZero}%
97     \XINT_resetFlag{Underflow}% (\xintiiPow with negative exponent)
98     \XINT_resetFlag{Overflow}% not encountered so far in xint code 1.21
99     % .. others ..
100 }%
101 \def\XINT_RaiseFlag #1{\expandafter\xint_gobble_i\csname XINT_#1Flag_ON\endcsname}%
NOT IMPLEMENTED! WORK IN PROGRESS! (ALL SIGNALS TRAPPED, NO HANDLERS USED)
102 \catcode` . 11
103 \let\XINT_Clamped.handler\xint_firstofone % WIP
104 \def\XINT_InvalidOperation.handler#1{_NaN}%
105 \def\XINT_ConversionSyntax.handler#1{_NaN}%
106 \def\XINT_DivisionByZero.handler#1{_SignedInfinity(#1)}%
107 \def\XINT_DivisionImpossible.handler#1{_NaN}%
108 \def\XINT_DivisionUndefined.handler#1{_NaN}%
109 \let\XINT_Inexact.handler\xint_firstofone %
110 \def\XINT_InvalidContext.handler#1{_NaN}%
111 \let\XINT_Rounded.handler\xint_firstofone %
112 \let\XINT_Subnormal.handler\xint_firstofone%
113 \def\XINT_Overflow.handler#1{_NaN}%
114 \def\XINT_Underflow.handler#1{_NaN}%
115 \catcode` . 12

```

#### 4.4 Counts for holding needed constants

```

116 \ifdefined\m@ne\let\xint_c_mone\m@ne
117     \else\csname newcount\endcsname\xint_c_mone \xint_c_mone -1 \fi
118 \ifdefined\xint_c_x^viii\else
119 \csname newcount\endcsname\xint_c_x^viii \xint_c_x^viii    100000000
120 \fi
121 \ifdefined\xint_c_x^ix\else

```

```

122 \csname newcount\endcsname\xint_c_x^ix \xint_c_x^ix 10000000000
123 \fi
124 \newcount\xint_c_x^viii_mone \xint_c_x^viii_mone 99999999
125 \newcount\xint_c_xii_e_viii \xint_c_xii_e_viii 12000000000
126 \newcount\xint_c_xi_e_viii_mone \xint_c_xi_e_viii_mone 10999999999

```

## Routines handling integers as lists of token digits

Routines handling big integers which are lists of digit tokens with no special additional structure.

Some routines do not accept non properly terminated inputs like "\the\numexpr1", or "\the\mathcode`- ", others do.

These routines or their sub-routines are mainly for internal usage.

## 4.5 \xint\_cuz\_small

`\XINT_cuz_small` removes leading zeroes from the first eight digits. Expands following `\romannumerals0`. At least one digit is produced.

```
127 \def\XINT_cuz_small#1{%
128 \def\XINT_cuz_small ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8%
129 {%
130   \expandafter#1\the\numexpr ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8\relax
131 }}\XINT_cuz_small{ }%
```

## 4.6 \xintNum, \xintiNum

For example \xintNum {-----00000000000003}

Very old routine got completely rewritten at 1.21.

New code uses `\numexpr` governed expansion and fixes some issues of former version particularly regarding inputs of the `\numexpr... \relax` type without `\the` or `\number` prefix, and/or possibly no terminating `\relax`.

`\xintiNum{\numexpr 1}\foo` in earlier versions caused premature expansion of `\foo`.

`\xintiNum{\the\numexpr 1}` was ok, but a bit luckily so.

Also, up to 1.2k inclusive, the macro fetched tokens eight by eight, and not nine by nine as is done now. I have no idea why.

\xintNum gets redefined by **xintfrac**.

```

147     \xint_gob_til_xint: #9\XINT_num_end\xint:
148     #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
149     \ifnum \numexpr #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9+\xint_c_ = \xint_c_

```

means that so far only signs encountered, (if syntax is legal) then possibly zeroes or a terminated or not terminated *\numexpr* evaluating to zero In that latter case a correct zero will be produced in the end.

```

150         \expandafter\XINT_num_loop
151     \else

```

non terminated *\numexpr* (with nine tokens total) are safe as after *\fi*, there is then *\xint*:

```

152         \expandafter\relax
153     \fi
154 }%
155 \def\XINT_num_end\xint:#1\xint:{#1+\xint_c_}\xint:{}% empty input ok
156 \def\XINT_num_cleanup #1\xint:#2\Z { #1}%

```

## 4.7 *\xintiiSgn*

1.21 made *\xintiiSgn* robust against non terminated input.

1.20 deprecates here *\xintSgn* (it requires *xintfrac.sty*).

```

157 \def\xintiiSgn {\romannumeral0\xintiiisgn }%
158 \def\xintiiisgn #1%
159 {%
160     \expandafter\XINT_sgn \romannumeral`&&#1\xint:
161 }%
162 \def\XINT_sgn #1#2\xint:
163 {%
164     \xint_UDzerominusfork
165     #1-{ 0}%
166     0#1{-1}%
167     0-{ 1}%
168     \krof
169 }%
170 \def\XINT_Sgn #1#2\xint:
171 {%
172     \xint_UDzerominusfork
173     #1-{0}%
174     0#1{-1}%
175     0-{1}%
176     \krof
177 }%
178 \def\XINT_cntSgn #1#2\xint:
179 {%
180     \xint_UDzerominusfork
181     #1-\xint_c_
182     0#1\xint_c_mone
183     0-\xint_c_i
184     \krof
185 }%

```

## 4.8 \xintiiOpp

Attention, `\xintiiOpp` non robust against non terminated inputs. Reason is I don't want to have to grab a delimiter at the end, as everything happens "upfront".

```

186 \def\xintiiOpp {\romannumeral0\xintiiopp }%
187 \def\xintiiopp #1%
188 {%
189     \expandafter\XINT_opp \romannumeral`&&#1%
190 }%
191 \def\XINT_Opp #1{\romannumeral0\XINT_opp #1}%
192 \def\XINT_opp #1%
193 {%
194     \xint_UDzerominusfork
195         #1-{ 0}%
196             zero
197             0#1{ }%
198             negative
199             0-{ -#1}%
200             positive
201     \krof
202 }%

```

## 4.9 \xintiiAbs

Attention `\xintiiAbs` non robust against non terminated input.

```

200 \def\xintiiAbs {\romannumeral0\xintiiabs }%
201 \def\xintiiabs #1%
202 {%
203     \expandafter\XINT_abs \romannumeral`&&#1%
204 }%
205 \def\XINT_abs #1%
206 {%
207     \xint_UDsignfork
208         #1{ }%
209         -{ #1}%
210     \krof
211 }%

```

## 4.10 \xintFDg

FIRST DIGIT.

1.21: `\xintiiFDg` made robust against non terminated input.

1.20 deprecates `\xintiiFDg`, gives to `\xintFDg` former meaning of `\xintiiFDg`.

```

212 \def\xintFDg {\romannumeral0\xintfdg }%
213 \def\xintfdg #1{\expandafter\XINT_fdg \romannumeral`&&#1\xint:\Z}%
214 \def\XINT_FDG #1%
215     {\romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_fdg\romannumeral`&&@\\xintnum{#1}\xint:\Z }%
216 \def\XINT_fdg #1#2#3\Z
217 {%
218     \xint_UDzerominusfork
219         #1-{ 0}%
220             zero
221             0#1{ #2}%
222             negative
223             0-{ #1}%
224             positive

```

```
222     \krof
223 }%
```

## 4.11 \xintLDg

LAST DIGIT.

Rewritten for 1.2i (2016/12/10). Surprisingly perhaps, it is faster than `\xintLastItem` from `xintkernel.sty` despite the `\numexpr` operations.

1.2o deprecates `\xintiiLDg`, gives to `\xintLDg` former meaning of `\xintiiLDg`.

Attention `\xintLDg` non robust against non terminated input.

```
224 \def\xintLDg {\romannumeral0\xintldg }%
225 \def\xintldg #1{\expandafter\XINT_ldg_fork\romannumeral`&&#1%
226     \XINT_ldg_c{}{}{}{}{}{}{}{}{}{}\xint_bye\relax}%
227 \def\XINT_ldg_fork #1%
228 {%
229     \xint_UDsignfork
230     #1\XINT_ldg
231     -{\XINT_ldg#1}%
232     \krof
233 }%
234 \def\XINT_ldg #1{%
235 \def\XINT_ldg ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9%
236     {\expandafter#1%
237     \the\numexpr##9##8##7##6##5##4##3##2##1*\xint_c_+\XINT_ldg_a##9}%
238 }\XINT_ldg{ }%
239 \def\XINT_ldg_a#1#2{\XINT_ldg_cbye#2\XINT_ldg_d#1\XINT_ldg_c\XINT_ldg_b#2}%
240 \def\XINT_ldg_b#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{#9#8#7#6#5#4#3#2#1*\xint_c_+\XINT_ldg_a#9}%
241 \def\XINT_ldg_c #1#2\xint_bye{#1}%
242 \def\XINT_ldg_cbye #1\XINT_ldg_c{}%
243 \def\XINT_ldg_d#1#2\xint_bye{#1}%
244 \def\xintDouble {\romannumeral0\xintdouble}%
245 \def\xintdouble #1{\expandafter\XINT dbl_fork\romannumeral`&&#1%
246     \xint_bye2345678\xint_bye*\xint_c_ii\relax}%
247 \def\XINT dbl_fork #1%
248 {%
249     \xint_UDsignfork
250     #1\XINT dbl_neg
251     -\XINT dbl
252     \krof #1
253 }%
254 \def\XINT dbl_neg-\expandafter-\romannumeral0\XINT dbl}%
255 \def\XINT dbl #1{%
256 \def\XINT dbl ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8%
257     {\expandafter#1\the\numexpr##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8\XINT dbl_a}%
258 }\XINT dbl{ }%
259 \def\XINT dbl_a #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8%
260     {\expandafter\XINT dbl_e\the\numexpr 1#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8\XINT dbl_a}%
261 }
```

## 4.12 \xintDouble

Attention `\xintDouble` non robust against non terminated input.

```
244 \def\xintDouble {\romannumeral0\xintdouble}%
245 \def\xintdouble #1{\expandafter\XINT dbl_fork\romannumeral`&&#1%
246     \xint_bye2345678\xint_bye*\xint_c_ii\relax}%
247 \def\XINT dbl_fork #1%
248 {%
249     \xint_UDsignfork
250     #1\XINT dbl_neg
251     -\XINT dbl
252     \krof #1
253 }%
254 \def\XINT dbl_neg-\expandafter-\romannumeral0\XINT dbl}%
255 \def\XINT dbl #1{%
256 \def\XINT dbl ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8%
257     {\expandafter#1\the\numexpr##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8\XINT dbl_a}%
258 }\XINT dbl{ }%
259 \def\XINT dbl_a #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8%
260     {\expandafter\XINT dbl_e\the\numexpr 1#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8\XINT dbl_a}%
261 }
```

```
261 \def\XINT dbl_e#1{*\xint_c_ii\if#13+\xint_c_i\fi\relax}%
```

## 4.13 \xintHalf

*Attention \xintHalf non robust against non terminated input.*

```
262 \def\xintHalf {\romannumeral0\xinthalf}%
263 \def\xinthalf #1{\expandafter\XINT_half_fork\romannumeral`&&@#1%
264     \xint_bye\xint_Bye345678\xint_bye
265     *\xint_c_v+\xint_c_v)/\xint_c_x-\xint_c_i\relax}%
266 \def\XINT_half_fork #1%
267 {%
268     \xint_UDsignfork
269     #1\XINT_half_neg
270     -\XINT_half
271     \krof #1%
272 }%
273 \def\XINT_half_neg{\xintiopp\XINT_half}%
274 \def\XINT_half #1{%
275 \def\XINT_half ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8%
276     {\expandafter#1\the\numexpr##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8\XINT_half_a}%
277 }\XINT_half{ }%
278 \def\XINT_half_a#1{\xint_Bye#1\xint_bye\XINT_half_b#1}%
279 \def\XINT_half_b #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8%
280     {\expandafter\XINT_half_e\the\numexpr(1#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8\XINT_half_a}%
281 \def\XINT_half_e#1{*\xint_c_v+#1-\xint_c_v)\relax}%
```

## 4.14 \xintInc

1.2i much delayed complete rewrite in 1.2 style.

As we take 9 by 9 with the input save stack at 5000 this allows a bit less than 9 times 2500 = 22500 digits on input.

*Attention \xintInc non robust against non terminated input.*

```
282 \def\xintInc {\romannumeral0\xintinc}%
283 \def\xintinc #1{\expandafter\XINT_inc_fork\romannumeral`&&@#1%
284         \xint_bye23456789\xint_bye+\xint_c_i\relax}%
285 \def\XINT_inc_fork #1%
286 {%
287     \xint_UDsignfork
288     #1\XINT_inc_neg
289     -\XINT_inc
290     \krof #1%
291 }%
292 \def\XINT_inc_neg#1\xint_bye#2\relax
293     {\xintiopp\XINT_dec #1\XINT_dec_bye234567890\xint_bye}%
294 \def\XINT_inc #1{%
295 \def\XINT_inc ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9%
296     {\expandafter#1\the\numexpr##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9\XINT_inc_a}%
297 }\XINT_inc{ }%
298 \def\XINT_inc_a #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
299     {\expandafter\XINT_inc_e\the\numexpr 1#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9\XINT_inc_a}%
300 \def\XINT_inc_e#1{\if#12+\xint_c_i\fi\relax}%
```

## 4.15 \xintDec

1.2i much delayed complete rewrite in the 1.2 style. Things are a bit more complicated than *\xintInc* because 2999999999 is too big for TeX.

Attention *\xintDec* non robust against non terminated input.

```

301 \def\xintDec {\romannumeral0\xintdec}%
302 \def\xintdec #1{\expandafter\XINT_dec_fork\romannumeral`&&@#1%
303           \XINT_dec_bye234567890\xint_bye}%
304 \def\XINT_dec_fork #1%
305 {%
306   \xint_UDsignfork
307   #1\XINT_dec_neg
308   -\XINT_dec
309   \krof #1%
310 }%
311 \def\XINT_dec_neg#1\XINT_dec_bye#2\xint_bye
312   {\expandafter-%
313   \romannumeral0\XINT_inc #1\xint_bye23456789\xint_bye+\xint_c_i\relax}%
314 \def\XINT_dec #1{%
315 \def\XINT_dec ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9%
316   {\expandafter#1\the\numexpr##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9\XINT_dec_a}%
317 }\XINT_dec{ }%
318 \def\XINT_dec_a #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
319   {\expandafter\XINT_dec_e\the\numexpr 1#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9\XINT_dec_a}%
320 \def\XINT_dec_bye #1\XINT_dec_a#2#3\xint_bye
321   {\if#20-\xint_c_i\relax+\else-\fi\xint_c_i\relax}%
322 \def\XINT_dec_e#1{\unless\if#11\xint_dothis{-\xint_c_i#1}\fi\xint_orthat\relax}%

```

## 4.16 \xintDSL

DECIMAL SHIFT LEFT (=MULTIPLICATION PAR 10). Rewritten for 1.2i. This was very old code... I never came back to it, but I should have rewritten it long time ago.

Attention *\xintDSL* non robust against non terminated input.

```

323 \def\xintDSL {\romannumeral0\xintdsl }%
324 \def\xintdsl #1{\expandafter\XINT_dsl\romannumeral`&&@#10}%
325 \def\XINT_dsl#1{%
326 \def\XINT_dsl ##1{\xint_gob_til_zero ##1\xint_dsl_zero 0#1##1}%
327 }\XINT_dsl{ }%
328 \def\xint_dsl_zero 0 0{ }%

```

## 4.17 \xintDSR

Decimal shift right, truncates towards zero. Rewritten for 1.2i. Limited to 22483 digits on input.

Attention *\xintDSR* non robust against non terminated input.

```

329 \def\xintDSR{\romannumeral0\xintdsr}%
330 \def\xintdsr #1{\expandafter\XINT_dsr_fork\romannumeral`&&@#1%
331           \xint_bye\xint_Bye3456789\xint_bye+\xint_c_v)/\xint_c_x-\xint_c_i\relax}%
332 \def\XINT_dsr_fork #1%
333 {%
334   \xint_UDsignfork

```

```

335      #1\XINT_dsr_neg
336          -\XINT_dsr
337      \krof #1%
338 }%
339 \def\XINT_dsr_neg-{\\xintiopp\XINT_dsr}%
340 \def\XINT_dsr #1{%
341 \def\XINT_dsr ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9%
342     {\\expandafter#1\\the\\numexpr##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9\XINT_dsr_a}%
343 }\XINT_dsr{ }%
344 \def\XINT_dsr_a#1{\xint_Bye#1\xint_bye\XINT_dsr_b#1}%
345 \def\XINT_dsr_b #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
346     {\\expandafter\XINT_dsr_e\\the\\numexpr(1#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9\XINT_dsr_a}%
347 \def\XINT_dsr_e #1{}\\relax}%

```

## 4.18 \xintDSRr

New with 1.2i. Decimal shift right, rounds away from zero; done in the 1.2 spirit (with much delay, sorry). Used by `\xintRound`, `\xintDivRound`.

This is about the first time I am happy that the division in `\numexpr` rounds!

Attention `\xintDSRr` non robust against non terminated input.

```

348 \def\xintDSRr{\romannumeral0\xintdsrr}%
349 \def\xintdsrr #1{\expandafter\XINT_dsrr_fork\romannumeral`&&#1%
350             \\xint_\\bye\\xint_Bye3456789\\xint_\\bye\\xint_c_x\\relax}%
351 \def\XINT_dsrr_fork #1%
352 {%
353     \\xint_UDsignfork
354     #1\XINT_dsrr_neg
355         -\XINT_dsrr
356     \\krof #1%
357 }%
358 \def\XINT_dsrr_neg-{\\xintiopp\XINT_dsrr}%
359 \def\XINT_dsrr #1{%
360 \def\XINT_dsrr ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9%
361     {\\expandafter#1\\the\\numexpr##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9\XINT_dsrr_a}%
362 }\XINT_dsrr{ }%
363 \def\XINT_dsrr_a#1{\xint_Bye#1\xint_\\bye\XINT_dsrr_b#1}%
364 \def\XINT_dsrr_b #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
365     {\\expandafter\XINT_dsrr_e\\the\\numexpr1#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9\XINT_dsrr_a}%
366 \\let\\XINT_dsrr_e\\XINT_inc_e

```

## Blocks of eight digits

The lingua of release 1.2.

## 4.19 \XINT\_cuz

This (launched by `\romannumeral0`) iterately removes all leading zeroes from a sequence of 8N digits ended by `\R`.

Rewritten for 1.21, now uses `\numexpr` governed expansion and `\ifnum` test rather than delimited gobbling macros.

Note 2015/11/28: with only four digits the *gob\_til\_fourzeroes* had proved in some old testing faster than *\ifnum* test. But with eight digits, the execution times are much closer, as I tested back then.

```

367 \def\xint_cuz #1{%
368 \def\xint_cuz {\expandafter#1\the\numexpr\xint_cuz_loop}%
369 }\xint_cuz{ }%
370 \def\xint_cuz_loop #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
371 {%
372     #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8%
373     \xint_gob_til_R #9\xint_cuz_hitend\R
374     \ifnum #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8>\xint_c_
375         \expandafter\xint_cuz_cleantoend
376     \else\expandafter\xint_cuz_loop
377     \fi #9%
378 }%
379 \def\xint_cuz_hitend\R #1\R{\relax}%
380 \def\xint_cuz_cleantoend #1\R{\relax #1}%

```

## 4.20 \XINT\_cuz\_byviii

This removes eight by eight leading zeroes from a sequence of  $8N$  digits ended by *\R*. Thus, we still have  $8N$  digits on output. Expansion started by *\romannumeral0*

```

381 \def\xint_cuz_byviii #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
382 {%
383     \xint_gob_til_R #9\xint_cuz_byviii_e \R
384     \xint_gob_til_eightzeroes #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8\xint_cuz_byviii_z 00000000%
385     \xint_cuz_byviii_done #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
386 }%
387 \def\xint_cuz_byviii_z 00000000\xint_cuz_byviii_done 00000000{\xint_cuz_byviii}%
388 \def\xint_cuz_byviii_done #1\R { #1}%
389 \def\xint_cuz_byviii_e\R #1\xint_cuz_byviii_done #2\R{ #2}%

```

## 4.21 \XINT\_unsep\_loop

This is used as

```

\the\numexpr0\xint_unsep_loop (blocks of 1<8digits>!)
    \xint_!2!3!4!5!6!7!8!9!\xint_!0\xint_c_i\relax

```

It removes the 1's and !'s, and outputs the  $8N$  digits with a 0 token as prefix which will have to be cleaned out by caller.

Actually it does not matter whether the blocks contain really 8 digits, all that matters is that they have 1 as first digit (and at most 9 digits after that to obey the TeX-*\numexpr* bound).

Done at 1.21 for usage by other macros. The similar code in earlier releases was strangely in  $O(N^2)$  style, apparently to avoid some memory constraints. But these memory constraints related to *\numexpr* chaining seems to be in many places in *xint* code base. The 1.21 version is written in the 1.2i style of *\xintInc* etc... and is compatible with some 1! block without digits among the treated blocks, they will disappear.

```

390 \def\xint_unsep_loop #1!#2!#3!#4!#5!#6!#7!#8!#9!%
391 {%
392     \expandafter\xint_unsep_clean
393     \the\numexpr #1\expandafter\xint_unsep_clean

```

```

394   \the\numexpr #2\expandafter\XINT_unsep_clean
395   \the\numexpr #3\expandafter\XINT_unsep_clean
396   \the\numexpr #4\expandafter\XINT_unsep_clean
397   \the\numexpr #5\expandafter\XINT_unsep_clean
398   \the\numexpr #6\expandafter\XINT_unsep_clean
399   \the\numexpr #7\expandafter\XINT_unsep_clean
400   \the\numexpr #8\expandafter\XINT_unsep_clean
401   \the\numexpr #9\XINT_unsep_loop
402 }%
403 \def\XINT_unsep_clean 1{\relax}%

```

## 4.22 \XINT\_unsep\_cuzsmall

This is used as

```
\romannumeral0\XINT_unsep_cuzsmall (blocks of 1<8d>!)
    \xint_bye!2!3!4!5!6!7!8!9!\xint_bye\xint_c_i\relax
```

It removes the 1's and !'s, and removes the leading zeroes \*of the first block\*.

Redone for 1.21: the 1.2 variant was strangely in O(N^2) style.

```

404 \def\XINT_unsep_cuzsmall
405 {%
406   \expandafter\XINT_unsep_cuzsmall_x\the\numexpr0\XINT_unsep_loop
407 }%
408 \def\XINT_unsep_cuzsmall_x #1{%
409 \def\XINT_unsep_cuzsmall_x 0##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8%
410 {%
411   \expandafter#1\the\numexpr ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8\relax
412 }}\XINT_unsep_cuzsmall_x{ }%

```

## 4.23 \XINT\_div\_unsepQ

This is used by division to remove separators from the produced quotient. The quotient is produced in the correct order. The routine will also remove leading zeroes. An extra initial block of 8 zeroes is possible and thus if present must be removed. Then the next eight digits must be cleaned of leading zeroes. Attention that there might be a single block of 8 zeroes. Expansion launched by \romannumeral0.

Rewritten for 1.21 in 1.2i style.

```

413 \def\XINT_div_unsepQ_delim {\xint_bye!2!3!4!5!6!7!8!9!\xint_bye\xint_c_i\relax\Z}%
414 \def\XINT_div_unsepQ
415 {%
416   \expandafter\XINT_div_unsepQ_x\the\numexpr0\XINT_unsep_loop
417 }%
418 \def\XINT_div_unsepQ_x #1{%
419 \def\XINT_div_unsepQ_x 0##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9%
420 {%
421   \xint_gob_til_Z ##9\XINT_div_unsepQ_one\Z
422   \xint_gob_til_eightzeroes ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8\XINT_div_unsepQ_y 00000000%
423   \expandafter#1\the\numexpr ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8\relax ##9%
424 }}\XINT_div_unsepQ_x{ }%
425 \def\XINT_div_unsepQ_y #1{%
426 \def\XINT_div_unsepQ_y ##1\relax ##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9%
427 }%

```

```
428     \expandafter#1\the\numexpr ##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9\relax
429 } }\XINT_div_unsepQ_y{ }%
430 \def\XINT_div_unsepQ_one#1\expandafter{\expandafter}%
```

## 4.24 \XINT\_div\_unsepR

This is used by division to remove separators from the produced remainder. The remainder is here in correct order. It must be cleaned of leading zeroes, possibly all the way.

Also rewritten for 1.21, the 1.2 version was  $O(N^2)$  style.

Terminator \xint\_bye!2!3!4!5!6!7!8!9!\xint\_bye\xint\_c\_i\relax\R

We have a need for something like \R because it is not guaranteed the thing is not actually zero.

```
431 \def\XINT_div_unsepR
432 {%
433     \expandafter\XINT_div_unsepR_x\the\numexpr@}\XINT_unsep_loop
434 }%
435 \def\XINT_div_unsepR_x#1{%
436 \def\XINT_div_unsepR_x_0{\expandafter#1\the\numexpr\XINT_cuz_loop}%
437 }\XINT_div_unsepR_x{ }%
```

## 4.25 \XINT\_zeroes\_forviii

```
\romannumeral0\XINT_zeroes_forviii #1\R\R\R\R\R\R\R\R{10}0000001\W
produces a string of k 0's such that k+length(#1) is smallest bigger multiple of eight.
```

```
438 \def\XINT_zeroes_forviii #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8%
439 {%
440     \xint_gob_til_R #8\XINT_zeroes_forviii_end\R\XINT_zeroes_forviii
441 }%
442 \def\XINT_zeroes_forviii_end#1{%
443 \def\XINT_zeroes_forviii_end\R\XINT_zeroes_forviii ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9\W
444 {%
445     \expandafter#1\xint_gob_til_one ##2##3##4##5##6##7##8%
446 }\XINT_zeroes_forviii_end{ }%
```

## 4.26 \XINT\_sepbyviii\_Z

This is used as

```
\the\numexpr\XINT_sepbyviii_Z <8Ndigits>\XINT_sepbyviii_Z_end 2345678\relax
```

It produces 1<8d>!...1<8d>!1;

Prior to 1.21 it used \Z as terminator not the semi-colon (hence the name). The switch to ; was done at a time I thought perhaps I would use an internal format maintaining such 8 digits blocks, and this has to be compatible with the \csname...\endcsname encapsulation in \xintexpr parsers.

```
447 \def\XINT_sepbyviii_Z #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8%
448 {%
449     1#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8\expandafter!\the\numexpr\XINT_sepbyviii_Z
450 }%
451 \def\XINT_sepbyviii_Z_end #1\relax {; !}%
```

## 4.27 \XINT\_sepbyviii\_andcount

This is used as

```
\the\numexpr\XINT_sepbyviii_andcount <8Ndigits>%
  \XINT_sepbyviii_end 2345678\relax
  \xint_c_vii!\xint_c_vi!\xint_c_v!\xint_c_iv!%
  \xint_c_iii!\xint_c_ii!\xint_c_i!\xint_c_W
```

It will produce

```
1<8d>!1<8d>!....1<8d>!1\xint:<count of blocks>\xint:
```

Used by \XINT\_div\_prepare\_g for \XINT\_div\_prepare\_h, and also by \xintiiCmp.

```
452 \def\XINT_sepbyviii_andcount
453 {%
454   \expandafter\XINT_sepbyviii_andcount_a\the\numexpr\XINT_sepbyviii
455 }%
456 \def\XINT_sepbyviii #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8%
457 {%
458   1#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8\expandafter!\the\numexpr\XINT_sepbyviii
459 }%
460 \def\XINT_sepbyviii_end #1\relax {\relax\XINT_sepbyviii_andcount_end!}%
461 \def\XINT_sepbyviii_andcount_a {\XINT_sepbyviii_andcount_b \xint_c_\xint:}%
462 \def\XINT_sepbyviii_andcount_b #1\xint:#2!#3!#4!#5!#6!#7!#8!#9!%
463 {%
464   #2\expandafter!\the\numexpr#3\expandafter!\the\numexpr#4\expandafter
465   !\the\numexpr#5\expandafter!\the\numexpr#6\expandafter!\the\numexpr
466   #7\expandafter!\the\numexpr#8\expandafter!\the\numexpr#9\expandafter!\the\numexpr
467   \expandafter\XINT_sepbyviii_andcount_b\the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_viii\xint:%
468 }%
469 \def\XINT_sepbyviii_andcount_end #1\XINT_sepbyviii_andcount_b\the\numexpr
470   #2+\xint_c_viii\xint:#3#4\W {\expandafter\xint:\the\numexpr #2+#3\xint:}%
```

## 4.28 \XINT\_rsepbyviii

This is used as

```
\the\numexpr1\XINT_rsepbyviii <8Ndigits>%
  \XINT_rsepbyviii_end_A 2345678%
  \XINT_rsepbyviii_end_B 2345678\relax UV%
```

and will produce

```
1<8digits>!1<8digits>\xint:1<8digits>!...
```

where the original digits are organized by eight, and the order inside successive pairs of blocks separated by \xint: has been reversed. Output ends either in 1<8d>!1<8d>\xint:1U\xint: (even) or 1<8d>!1<8d>\xint:1V!1<8d>\xint: (odd)

The U an V should be \numexpr1 stoppers (or will expand and be ended by !). This macro is currently (1.2..1.21) exclusively used in combination with \XINT\_sepandrev\_andcount or \XINT\_sepandrev.

```
471 \def\XINT_rsepbyviii #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8%
472 {%
473   \XINT_rsepbyviii_b {#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8}%
474 }%
475 \def\XINT_rsepbyviii_b #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
476 {%
477   #2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9\expandafter!\the\numexpr
478   1#1\expandafter\xint:\the\numexpr 1\XINT_rsepbyviii
```

```
479 }%
480 \def\xint_rsepbyviii_end_B #1\relax #2#3{#2\xint:{}%
481 \def\xint_rsepbyviii_end_A #1#2\expandafter #3\relax #4#5{#5!1#2\xint:{}%
```

## 4.29 \XINT\_sepandrev

This is used typically as

```
\romannumeral0\xint_sepandrev <8Ndigits>%
    \XINT_rsepbyviii_end_A 2345678%
    \XINT_rsepbyviii_end_B 2345678\relax UV%
    \R\xint:\R\xint:\R\xint:\R\xint:\R\xint:\R\xint:\W
```

and will produce

```
1<8digits>!1<8digits>!1<8digits>!...
```

where the blocks have been globally reversed. The UV here are only place holders (must be \numexpr1 stoppers) to share same syntax as \XINT\_sepandrev\_andcount, they are gobbled (#2 in \XINT\_sepandrev\_done).

```
482 \def\xint_sepandrev
483 {%
484     \expandafter\xint_sepandrev_a\the\numexpr 1\xint_rsepbyviii
485 }%
486 \def\xint_sepandrev_a {\xint_sepandrev_b {}}%
487 \def\xint_sepandrev_b #1#2\xint:#3\xint:#4\xint:#5\xint:#6\xint:#7\xint:#8\xint:#9\xint:%
488 {%
489     \xint_gob_til_R #9\xint_sepandrev_end\R
490     \xint_sepandrev_b {#9!#8!#7!#6!#5!#4!#3!#2!#1}%
491 }%
492 \def\xint_sepandrev_end\R\xint_sepandrev_b #1#2\W {\xint_sepandrev_done #1}%
493 \def\xint_sepandrev_done #1#2!{ }%
```

## 4.30 \XINT\_sepandrev\_andcount

This is used typically as

```
\romannumeral0\xint_sepandrev_andcount <8Ndigits>%
    \XINT_rsepbyviii_end_A 2345678%
    \XINT_rsepbyviii_end_B 2345678\relax\xint_c_ii\xint_c_i
    \R\xint:\xint_c_xii \R\xint:\xint_c_x \R\xint:\xint_c_viii \R\xint:\xint_c_vi
    \R\xint:\xint_c_iv \R\xint:\xint_c_ii \R\xint:\xint_c_i\W
```

and will produce

```
<length>.1<8digits>!1<8digits>!1<8digits>!...
```

where the blocks have been globally reversed and <length> is the number of blocks.

```
494 \def\xint_sepandrev_andcount
495 {%
496     \expandafter\xint_sepandrev_andcount_a\the\numexpr 1\xint_rsepbyviii
497 }%
498 \def\xint_sepandrev_andcount_a {\xint_sepandrev_andcount_b 0!{}{}%}
499 \def\xint_sepandrev_andcount_b #1!#2#3\xint:#4\xint:#5\xint:#6\xint:#7\xint:#8\xint:#9\xint:%
500 {%
501     \xint_gob_til_R #9\xint_sepandrev_andcount_end\R
502     \expandafter\xint_sepandrev_andcount_b \the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_i!%
503     {#9!#8!#7!#6!#5!#4!#3!#2}%
504 }%
```

```

505 \def\XINT_sepandrev_andcount_end\R
506   \expandafter\XINT_sepandrev_andcount_b\the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_i!#2#3#4\W
507 {\expandafter\XINT_sepandrev_andcount_done\the\numexpr #3+\xint_c_xiv*#1!#2}%
508 \def\XINT_sepandrev_andcount_done#1{%
509 \def\XINT_sepandrev_andcount_done##1##2##3!{\expandafter#1\the\numexpr##1-##3\xint:}%
510 }\XINT_sepandrev_andcount_done{ }%

```

### 4.31 \XINT\_rev\_nounsep

This is used as

```
\romannumeral0\XINT_rev_nounsep {}<blocks 1<8d>!>\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\W
```

It reverses the blocks, keeping the 1's and ! separators. Used multiple times in the division algorithm. The inserted {} here is not optional.

```

511 \def\XINT_rev_nounsep #1#2!#3!#4!#5!#6!#7!#8!#9!%
512 {%
513   \xint_gob_til_R #9\XINT_rev_nounsep_end\R
514   \XINT_rev_nounsep {#9!#8!#7!#6!#5!#4!#3!#2!#1}%
515 }%
516 \def\XINT_rev_nounsep_end\R\XINT_rev_nounsep #1#2\W {\XINT_rev_nounsep_done #1}%
517 \def\XINT_rev_nounsep_done #1{ 1}%

```

### 4.32 \XINT\_unrevbyviii

Used as \romannumeral0\XINT\_unrevbyviii 1<8d>!....1<8d>! terminated by

```
1;!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!\W
```

The \romannumeral in unrevbyviii\_a is for special effects (expand some token which was put as 1<token>! at the end of the original blocks). This mechanism is used by 1.2 subtraction (still true for 1.21).

```

518 \def\XINT_unrevbyviii #11#2!1#3!1#4!1#5!1#6!1#7!1#8!1#9!%
519 {%
520   \xint_gob_til_R #9\XINT_unrevbyviii_a\R
521   \XINT_unrevbyviii {#9#8#7#6#5#4#3#2#1}%
522 }%
523 \def\XINT_unrevbyviii_a#1{%
524 \def\XINT_unrevbyviii_a\R\XINT_unrevbyviii ##1##2\W
525   {\expandafter#1\romannumeral`&&@\xint_gob_til_sc ##1}%
526 }\XINT_unrevbyviii_a{ }%

```

Can work with shorter ending pattern: 1;!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!\W but the longer one of unrevbyviii is ok here too. Used currently (1.2) only by addition, now (1.2c) with long ending pattern. Does the final clean up of leading zeroes contrarily to general \XINT\_unrevbyviii.

```

527 \def\XINT_smallunrevbyviii 1#1!1#2!1#3!1#4!1#5!1#6!1#7!1#8!#9\W%
528 {%
529   \expandafter\XINT_cuz_small\xint_gob_til_sc #8#7#6#5#4#3#2#1%
530 }%

```

## Core arithmetic

The four operations have been rewritten entirely for release 1.2. The new routines works with separated blocks of eight digits. They all measure first the lengths of the arguments, even addition and subtraction (this was not the case with xintcore.sty 1.1 or earlier.)

The technique of chaining `\the\numexpr` induces a limitation on the maximal size depending on the size of the input save stack and the maximum expansion depth. For the current (TL2015) settings (5000, resp. 10000), the induced limit for addition of numbers is at 19968 and for multiplication it is observed to be 19959 (valid as of 2015/10/07).

Side remark: I tested that `\the\numexpr` was more efficient than `\number`. But it reduced the allowable numbers for addition from 19976 digits to 19968 digits.

### 4.33 `\xintiiAdd`

1.21: `\xintiiAdd` made robust against non terminated input.

```

531 \def\xintiiAdd {\romannumeral0\xintiiadd }%
532 \def\xintiiadd #1{\expandafter\XINT_iiadd\romannumeral`&&#1\xint:#}%
533 \def\XINT_iiadd #1#2\xint:#3%
534 {%
535   \expandafter\XINT_add_nfork\expandafter#1\romannumeral`&&#3\xint:#2\xint:#
536 }%
537 \def\XINT_add_fork #1#2\xint:#3\xint:{\XINT_add_nfork #1#3\xint:#2\xint:#}%
538 \def\XINT_add_nfork #1#2%
539 {%
540   \xint_UDzerofork
541     #1\XINT_add_firstiszero
542     #2\XINT_add_secondiszero
543     0{}%
544   \krof
545   \xint_UDsignsfork
546     #1#2\XINT_add_minusminus
547     #1-\XINT_add_minusplus
548     #2-\XINT_add_plusminus
549     --\XINT_add_plusplus
550   \krof #1#2%
551 }%
552 \def\XINT_add_firstiszero #1\krof 0#2#3\xint:#4\xint:{ #2#3}%
553 \def\XINT_add_secondiszero #1\krof #20#3\xint:#4\xint:{ #2#4}%
554 \def\XINT_add_minusminus #1#2%
555   {\expandafter-\romannumeral0\XINT_add_pp_a {}{}{}%}
556 \def\XINT_add_minusplus #1#2{\XINT_sub_mm_a {}#2}%
557 \def\XINT_add_plusminus #1#2%
558   {\expandafter\XINT_opp\romannumeral0\XINT_sub_mm_a #1{}%}
559 \def\XINT_add_pp_a #1#2#3\xint:
560 {%
561   \expandafter\XINT_add_pp_b
562     \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_sepandrev_andcount
563     \romannumeral0\XINT_zeroes_forviii #2#3\R\R\R\R\R\R\R\R{10}0000001\W
564     #2#3\XINT_rsepbyviii_end_A 2345678%
565     \XINT_rsepbyviii_end_B 2345678\relax\xint_c_ii\xint_c_i
566     \R\xint:\xint_c_xii \R\xint:\xint_c_x \R\xint:\xint_c_viii \R\xint:\xint_c_vi
567     \R\xint:\xint_c_iv \R\xint:\xint_c_ii \R\xint:\xint_c_\W
568   \X #1%
569 }%
570 \let\XINT_add_plusplus \XINT_add_pp_a
571 \def\XINT_add_pp_b #1\xint:#2\X #3\xint:

```

```

572 {%
573   \expandafter\XINT_add_checklengths
574   \the\numexpr #1\expandafter\xint:%
575   \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_sepandrev_andcount
576   \romannumeral0\XINT_zeroes_forviii #3\R\R\R\R\R\R\R\R{10}0000001\W
577   #3\xint_rsepbyviii_end_A 2345678%
578   \XINT_rsepbyviii_end_B 2345678\relax\xint_c_ii\xint_c_i
579   \R\xint:\xint_c_xii \R\xint:\xint_c_x \R\xint:\xint_c_viii \R\xint:\xint_c_vi
580   \R\xint:\xint_c_iv \R\xint:\xint_c_ii \R\xint:\xint_c_\W
581   1;!1;!1;!1;!1;\W #21;!1;!1;!1;\W
582   1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!\W
583 }%

```

I keep #1.#2. to check if at most 6 + 6 base 10^8 digits which can be treated faster for final reverse. But is this overhead at all useful ?

```

584 \def\xint_add_checklengths #1\xint:#2\xint:%
585 {%
586     \ifnum #2>#1
587         \expandafter\xint_add_exchange
588     \else
589         \expandafter\xint_add_A
590     \fi
591     #1\xint:#2\xint:%
592 }%
593 \def\xint_add_exchange #1\xint:#2\xint:#3\W #4\W
594 {%
595     \xint_add_A #2\xint:#1\xint:#4\W #3\W
596 }%
597 \def\xint_add_A #1\xint:#2\xint:%
598 {%
599     \ifnum #1>\xint_c_vi
600         \expandafter\xint_add_aa
601     \else \expandafter\xint_add_aa_small
602     \fi
603 }%
604 \def\xint_add_aa {\expandafter\xint_add_out\the\numexpr\xint_add_a \xint_c_ii}%
605 \def\xint_add_out{\expandafter\xint_cuz_small\romannumeral0\xint_unrevbyviii {}{}}%
606 \def\xint_add_aa_small
607     {\expandafter\xint_smallunrevbyviii\the\numexpr\xint_add_a \xint_c_ii}%

```

2 as first token of #1 stands for "no carry", 3 will mean a carry (we are adding 1<8digits> to 1<8digits>.) Version 1.2c has terminators of the shape 1;!, replacing the \Z! used in 1.2.

Call: `\the\numexpr\XINT_add_a #1#;!1;!1;!1;!W#2#;!1;!1;!1;!W` where #1 and #2 are blocks of  $1 < 8d!$ , and #1 is at most as long as #2. This last requirement is a bit annoying (if one wants to do recursive algorithms but not have to check lengths), and I will probably remove it at some point.

**Output:** blocks of  $1 < 8d$ ! representing the addition, (least significant first), and a final 1;!.. In recursive algorithm this 1;! terminator can thus conveniently be reused as part of input terminator (up to the length problem).

```
608 \def\XINT_add_a #1!#2!#3!#4!#5!\W  
609 #6!#7!#8!#9!%  
610 {%
```

```

612      #1!#6!#2!#7!#3!#8!#4!#9!%
613      #5\W
614 }%
615 \def\xINT_add_b #1#2#3!#4!%
616 {%
617     \xint_gob_til_sc #2\xINT_add_bi ;%
618     \expandafter\xINT_add_c\the\numexpr#1+1#2#3+#4-\xint_c_ii\xint:%
619 }%
620 \def\xINT_add_bi;\expandafter\xINT_add_c
621     \the\numexpr#1+#2+#3-\xint_c_ii\xint:#4!#5!#6!#7!#8!#9!\W
622 {%
623     \XINT_add_k #1#3!#5!#7!#9!%
624 }%
625 \def\xINT_add_c #1#2\xint:%
626 {%
627     1#2\expandafter!\the\numexpr\xINT_add_d #1%
628 }%
629 \def\xINT_add_d #1#2#3!#4!%
630 {%
631     \xint_gob_til_sc #2\xINT_add_di ;%
632     \expandafter\xINT_add_e\the\numexpr#1+1#2#3+#4-\xint_c_ii\xint:%
633 }%
634 \def\xINT_add_di;\expandafter\xINT_add_e
635     \the\numexpr#1+#2+#3-\xint_c_ii\xint:#4!#5!#6!#7!#8\W
636 {%
637     \XINT_add_k #1#3!#5!#7!%
638 }%
639 \def\xINT_add_e #1#2\xint:%
640 {%
641     1#2\expandafter!\the\numexpr\xINT_add_f #1%
642 }%
643 \def\xINT_add_f #1#2#3!#4!%
644 {%
645     \xint_gob_til_sc #2\xINT_add_hi ;%
646     \expandafter\xINT_add_g\the\numexpr#1+1#2#3+#4-\xint_c_ii\xint:%
647 }%
648 \def\xINT_add_hi;\expandafter\xINT_add_g
649     \the\numexpr#1+#2+#3-\xint_c_ii\xint:#4!#5!#6\W
650 {%
651     \XINT_add_k #1#3!#5!%
652 }%
653 \def\xINT_add_g #1#2\xint:%
654 {%
655     1#2\expandafter!\the\numexpr\xINT_add_h #1%
656 }%
657 \def\xINT_add_h #1#2#3!#4!%
658 {%
659     \xint_gob_til_sc #2\xINT_add_hi ;%
660     \expandafter\xINT_add_i\the\numexpr#1+1#2#3+#4-\xint_c_ii\xint:%
661 }%
662 \def\xINT_add_hi;%
663     \expandafter\xINT_add_i\the\numexpr#1+#2+#3-\xint_c_ii\xint:#4\W

```

```

664 {%
665     \XINT_add_k #1#3!%
666 }%
667 \def\XINT_add_i #1#2\xint:%
668 {%
669     1#2\expandafter!\the\numexpr\XINT_add_a #1%
670 }%
671 \def\XINT_add_k #1{\if #12\expandafter\XINT_add_ke\else\expandafter\XINT_add_l \fi}%
672 \def\XINT_add_ke #1;#2\W {\XINT_add_kf #1;!}%
673 \def\XINT_add_kf 1{1\relax }%
674 \def\XINT_add_l 1#1#2{\xint_gob_til_sc #1\XINT_add_lf ;\XINT_add_m 1#1#2}%
675 \def\XINT_add_lf #1\W {1\relax 00000001!1;!}%
676 \def\XINT_add_m #1!{\expandafter\XINT_add_n\the\numexpr\xint_c_i+#1\xint:}%
677 \def\XINT_add_n #1#2\xint:{1#2\expandafter!\the\numexpr\XINT_add_o #1}%

```

Here 2 stands for "carry", and 1 for "no carry" (we have been adding 1 to 1<8digits>.)

```
678 \def\XINT_add_o #1{\if #12\expandafter\XINT_add_l\else\expandafter\XINT_add_ke \fi}%
```

#### 4.34 \xintiiCmp

Moved from *xint.sty* to *xintcore.sty* and rewritten for 1.21.

1.21's *\xintiiCmp* is robust against non terminated input.

1.20 deprecates *\xintCmp*, with *xintfrac* loaded it will get overwritten anyhow.

```

679 \def\xintiiCmp {\romannumeral0\xintiicmp }%
680 \def\xintiicmp #1{\expandafter\XINT_iicmp\romannumeral`&&@#1\xint:}%
681 \def\XINT_iicmp #1#2\xint:#3%
682 {%
683     \expandafter\XINT_cmp_nfork\expandafter #1\romannumeral`&&@#3\xint:#2\xint:
684 }%
685 \def\XINT_cmp_nfork #1#2%
686 {%
687     \xint_UDzerofork
688     #1\XINT_cmp_firstiszero
689     #2\XINT_cmp_secondiszero
690     0{}%
691     \krof
692     \xint_UDsignsfork
693     #1#2\XINT_cmp_minusminus
694     #1-\XINT_cmp_minusplus
695     #2-\XINT_cmp_plusminus
696     --\XINT_cmp_plusplus
697     \krof #1#2%
698 }%
699 \def\XINT_cmp_firstiszero #1\krof 0#2#3\xint:#4\xint:
700 {%
701     \xint_UDzerominusfork
702     #2-{ 0}%
703     0#2{ 1}%
704     0-{ -1}%
705     \krof
706 }%

```



```

759 {%
760   \xint_gob_til_sc #1\XINT_cmp_equal ;%
761   \ifnum #1>#6 \XINT_cmp_gt\fi
762   \ifnum #1<#6 \XINT_cmp_lt\fi
763   \xint_gob_til_sc #2\XINT_cmp_equal ;%
764   \ifnum #2>#7 \XINT_cmp_gt\fi
765   \ifnum #2<#7 \XINT_cmp_lt\fi
766   \xint_gob_til_sc #3\XINT_cmp_equal ;%
767   \ifnum #3>#8 \XINT_cmp_gt\fi
768   \ifnum #3<#8 \XINT_cmp_lt\fi
769   \xint_gob_til_sc #4\XINT_cmp_equal ;%
770   \ifnum #4>#9 \XINT_cmp_gt\fi
771   \ifnum #4<#9 \XINT_cmp_lt\fi
772   \XINT_cmp_a #5\W
773 }%
774 \def\XINT_cmp_lt#1{\def\XINT_cmp_lt\fi ##1\W ##2\W {\fi#1-1}\} \XINT_cmp_lt{ }%
775 \def\XINT_cmp_gt#1{\def\XINT_cmp_gt\fi ##1\W ##2\W {\fi#11}\} \XINT_cmp_gt{ }%
776 \def\XINT_cmp_equal #1\W #2\W { 0}%

```

#### 4.35 \xintiiSub

Entirely rewritten for 1.2.

Refactored at 1.21. I was initially aiming at clinching some internal format of the type  $1<8\text{digits}>!\dots!1<8\text{digits}>!$  for chaining the arithmetic operations (as a preliminary step to deciding upon some internal format for *xintfrac* macros), thus I wanted to uniformize delimiters in particular and have some core macros inputting and outputting such formats. But the way division is implemented makes it currently very hard to obtain a satisfactory solution. For subtraction I got there almost, but there was added overhead and, as the core sub-routine still assumed the shorter number will be positioned first, one would need to record the length also in the basic internal format, or add the overhead to not make assumption on which one is shorter. I thus but back-tracked my steps but in passing I improved the efficiency (probably) in the worst case branch.

Sadly this 1.21 refactoring left an extra ! in macro \XINT\_sub\_l\_Ida. This bug shows only in rare circumstances which escaped out test suite :( Fixed at 1.2q.

The other reason for backtracking was in relation with the decimal numbers. Having a core format in base  $10^8$  but ultimately the radix is actually 10 leads to complications. I could use radix  $10^8$  for \xintiiexpr only, but then I need to make it compatible with sub-\xintiiexpr in \xintexpr, etc... there are many issues of this type.

I considered also an approach like in the 1.21 \xintiiCmp, but decided to stick with the method here for now.

```

777 \def\xintiiSub {\romannumeral0\xintiisub }%
778 \def\xintiisub #1{\expandafter\XINT_iisub\romannumeral`&&@#1\xint: }%
779 \def\XINT_iisub #1#2\xint:#3%
780 {%
781   \expandafter\XINT_sub_nfork\expandafter
782   #1\romannumeral`&&@#3\xint:#2\xint:
783 }%
784 \def\XINT_sub_nfork #1#2%
785 {%
786   \xint_UDzerofork
787   #1\XINT_sub_firstiszero
788   #2\XINT_sub_secondiszero
789   0{}%

```

```

790     \krof
791     \xint_UDsignsfork
792         #1#2\XINT_sub_minusminus
793         #1-\XINT_sub_minusplus
794         #2-\XINT_sub_plusminus
795         --\XINT_sub_plusplus
796     \krof #1#2%
797 }%
798 \def\xint_sub_firstiszero #1\krof 0#2#3\xint:#4\xint:{\XINT_opp #2#3}%
799 \def\xint_sub_secondiszero #1\krof #20#3\xint:#4\xint:{ #2#4}%
800 \def\xint_sub_plusminus #1#2{\XINT_add_pp_a #1{} }%
801 \def\xint_sub_plusplus #1#2%
802 {\expandafter\XINT_opp\romannumeral0\XINT_sub_mm_a #1#2}%
803 \def\xint_sub_minusplus #1#2%
804 {\expandafter-\romannumeral0\XINT_add_pp_a {}#2}%
805 \def\xint_sub_minusminus #1#2{\XINT_sub_mm_a {}{} }%
806 \def\xint_sub_mm_a #1#2#3\xint:
807 {%
808     \expandafter\XINT_sub_mm_b
809         \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_sepandrev_andcount
810         \romannumeral0\XINT_zeroes_forviii #2#3\R\R\R\R\R\R\R\R{10}0000001\W
811         #2#3\XINT_rsepbyviii_end_A 2345678%
812             \XINT_rsepbyviii_end_B 2345678\relax\xint_c_ii\xint_c_i
813                 \R\xint:\xint_c_xii \R\xint:\xint_c_x \R\xint:\xint_c_viii \R\xint:\xint_c_vii
814                 \R\xint:\xint_c_iv \R\xint:\xint_c_ii \R\xint:\xint_c_i\W
815     \X #1%
816 }%
817 \def\xint_sub_mm_b #1\xint:#2\X #3\xint:
818 {%
819     \expandafter\XINT_sub_checklengths
820     \the\numexpr #1\expandafter\xint:%
821     \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_sepandrev_andcount
822     \romannumeral0\XINT_zeroes_forviii #3\R\R\R\R\R\R\R\R{10}0000001\W
823     #3\XINT_rsepbyviii_end_A 2345678%
824         \XINT_rsepbyviii_end_B 2345678\relax\xint_c_ii\xint_c_i
825             \R\xint:\xint_c_xii \R\xint:\xint_c_x \R\xint:\xint_c_viii \R\xint:\xint_c_vii
826             \R\xint:\xint_c_iv \R\xint:\xint_c_ii \R\xint:\xint_c_i\W
827         1;!1;!1;!1;\!1\W
828     #21;!1;!1;!1;\!1\W
829     1;!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!%1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!\W
830     1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!\W
831 }%
832 \def\xint_sub_checklengths #1\xint:#2\xint:%
833 {%
834     \ifnum #2>#1
835         \expandafter\XINT_sub_exchange
836     \else
837         \expandafter\XINT_sub_aa
838     \fi
839 }%
840 \def\xint_sub_exchange #1\W #2\W
841 {%

```

```

842     \expandafter\XINT_opp\roman numeral 0\XINT_sub_aa #2\W #1\W
843 }%
844 \def\XINT_sub_aa
845 {%
846     \expandafter\XINT_sub_out\the\numexpr\XINT_sub_a\xint_c_i
847 }%

```

The post-processing (clean-up of zeros, or rescue of situation with A-B where actually B turns out bigger than A) will be done by a macro which depends on circumstances and will be initially last token before the reversion done by \XINT\_unrevbyviii.

```
848 \def\XINT_sub_out {\XINT_unrevbyviii{}}%
```

1 as first token of #1 stands for "no carry", 0 will mean a carry.

Call: \the\numexpr

```

\XINT_sub_a 1#11;!1;!1;!1;!1\W
#21;!1;!1;!1;!1\W

```

where #1 and #2 are blocks of  $1<8d>!$ , #1 (=B) \*must\* be at most as long as #2 (=A), (in radix  $10^8$ ) and the routine wants to compute  $\#2 - \#1 = A - B$

1.21 uses  $1;!$  delimiters to match those of addition (and multiplication). But in the end I reverted the code branch which made it possible to chain such operations keeping internal format in 8 digits blocks throughout.

\numexpr governed expansion stops with various possibilities:

- Type Ia: #1 shorter than #2, no final carry
- Type Ib: #1 shorter than #2, a final carry but next block of #2 > 1
- Type Ica: #1 shorter than #2, a final carry, next block of #2 is final and = 1
- Type Icb: as Ica except that 00000001 block from #2 was not final
- Type Id: #1 shorter than #2, a final carry, next block of #2 = 0
- Type IIa: #1 same length as #2, turns out it was  $\leq \#2$ .
- Type IIb: #1 same length as #2, but turned out  $> \#2$ .

Various type of post actions are then needed:

- Ia: clean up of zeros in most significant block of 8 digits
- Ib: as Ia

- Ic: there may be significant blocks of 8 zeros to clean up from result. Only case Ica may have arbitrarily many of them, case Icb has only one such block.

- Id: blocks of 99999999 may propagate and there might be final zero block created which has to be cleaned up.

- IIa: arbitrarily many zeros might have to be removed.

- IIb: We wanted  $\#2 - \#1 = -(\#1 - \#2)$ , but we got  $10^{8N} + \#2 - \#1 = 10^{8N} - (\#1 - \#2)$ . We need to do the correction then we are as in IIa situation, except that final result can not be zero.

The 1.21 method for this correction is (presumably, testing takes lots of time, which I do not have) more efficient than in 1.2 release.

```

849 \def\XINT_sub_a #1!#2!#3!#4!#5\W #6!#7!#8!#9!%
850 }%
851     \XINT_sub_b
852     #1!#6!#2!#7!#3!#8!#4!#9!%
853     #5\W
854 }%

```

As 1.21 code uses  $1<8digs>!$  blocks one has to be careful with the carry digit 1 or 0: A #11#2#3 pattern would result into an empty #1 if the carry digit which is upfront is 1, rather than setting #1=1.

```

855 \def\XINT_sub_b #1#2#3#4!#5!%
856 {%
857     \xint_gob_til_sc #3\XINT_sub.bi ;%
858     \expandafter\XINT_sub_c\the\numexpr#1+1#5-#3#4-\xint_c_i\xint:%
859 }%
860 \def\XINT_sub_c 1#1#2\xint:%
861 {%
862     1#2\expandafter!\the\numexpr\XINT_sub_d #1%
863 }%
864 \def\XINT_sub_d #1#2#3#4!#5!%
865 {%
866     \xint_gob_til_sc #3\XINT_sub_di ;%
867     \expandafter\XINT_sub_e\the\numexpr#1+1#5-#3#4-\xint_c_i\xint:%
868 }%
869 \def\XINT_sub_e 1#1#2\xint:%
870 {%
871     1#2\expandafter!\the\numexpr\XINT_sub_f #1%
872 }%
873 \def\XINT_sub_f #1#2#3#4!#5!%
874 {%
875     \xint_gob_til_sc #3\XINT_sub_hi ;%
876     \expandafter\XINT_sub_g\the\numexpr#1+1#5-#3#4-\xint_c_i\xint:%
877 }%
878 \def\XINT_sub_g 1#1#2\xint:%
879 {%
880     1#2\expandafter!\the\numexpr\XINT_sub_h #1%
881 }%
882 \def\XINT_sub_h #1#2#3#4!#5!%
883 {%
884     \xint_gob_til_sc #3\XINT_sub_hi ;%
885     \expandafter\XINT_sub_i\the\numexpr#1+1#5-#3#4-\xint_c_i\xint:%
886 }%
887 \def\XINT_sub_i 1#1#2\xint:%
888 {%
889     1#2\expandafter!\the\numexpr\XINT_sub_a #1%
890 }%
891 \def\XINT_sub_bi;%
892     \expandafter\XINT_sub_c\the\numexpr#1+1#2-#3\xint:%
893     #4!#5!#6!#7!#8!#9!\W
894 {%
895     \XINT_sub_k #1#2!#5!#7!#9!%
896 }%
897 \def\XINT_sub_di;%
898     \expandafter\XINT_sub_e\the\numexpr#1+1#2-#3\xint:%
899     #4!#5!#6!#7!#8\W
900 {%
901     \XINT_sub_k #1#2!#5!#7!%
902 }%
903 \def\XINT_sub_hi;%
904     \expandafter\XINT_sub_g\the\numexpr#1+1#2-#3\xint:%
905     #4!#5!#6\W
906 {%

```

```
907 \XINT_sub_k #1#2!#5!%
908 }%
909 \def\XINT_sub_hi;%
910   \expandafter\XINT_sub_i\the\numexpr#1+1#2-#3\xint:%
911   #4\W
912 {%
913   \XINT_sub_k #1#2!%
914 }%
```

B terminated. Have we reached the end of A (necessarily at least as long as B) ? (we are computing A-B, digits of B come first).

If not, then we are certain that even if there is carry it will not propagate beyond the end of A. But it may propagate far transforming chains of 00000000 into 99999999, and if it does go to the final block which possibly is just  $1<00000001>!$ , we will have those eight zeros to clean up.

If A and B have the same length (in base  $10^8$ ) then arbitrarily many zeros might have to be cleaned up, and if  $A < B$ , the whole result will have to be complemented first.

```
915 \def\xint_XINT_sub_k #1#2#3%
916 {%
917     \xint_gob_til_sc #3\xint_XINT_sub_p;\xint_XINT_sub_l #1#2#3%
918 }%
919 \def\xint_XINT_sub_l #1%
920 { \xint_UDzerofork #1\xint_XINT_sub_l_carry 0\xint_XINT_sub_l_Ia\krof}%
921 \def\xint_XINT_sub_l_Ia 1#1;!#2\W{1\relax#1;!1\xint_XINT_sub_fix_none!}%
```

```

922 \def\xint_sub_1_carry #1{%
923     \expandafter \xint_sub_1_Id
924     \or \expandafter \xint_sub_1_Ic
925     \else\expandafter \xint_sub_1_Ib\fi #1!%}
926 \def\xint_sub_1_Ib #1;#2\W { -\xint_c_i+#!1\XINT_sub_fix_none!%}
927 \def\xint_sub_1_Ic 1#!1#2#3!#4;#5\W
928 {%
929     \xint_gob_til_sc #2\xint_sub_1_Ica;%
930     1\relax 00000000!1#2#3!#4;!1\XINT_sub_fix_none!%
931 }%

```

We need to add some extra delimiters at the end for post-action by \XINT\_num, so we first grab the material up to \W

```

946     \xint_gob_til_sc #2\XINT_sub_l_Ida;%
947     1\relax 00000000!1#2#3!#4;!1\XINT_sub_fix_none!%
948 }%
949 \def\XINT_sub_l_Ida#1\XINT_sub_fix_none{1;!1\XINT_sub_fix_none}%

```

This is the case where both operands have same  $10^8$ -base length.

We were handling  $A-B$  but perhaps  $B>A$ . The situation with  $A=B$  is also annoying because we then have to clean up all zeros but don't know where to stop (if  $A>B$  the first non-zero 8 digits block would tell use when).

Here again we need to grab  $\#3\W$  to position the actually used terminating delimiters.

```

950 \def\XINT_sub_p;\XINT_sub_l #1#2\W #3\W
951 {%
952     \xint_UDzerofork
953     #1{1;!1\XINT_sub_fix_neg!%
954         1;!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\W
955         \xint_bye2345678\xint_bye109999988\relax}%
956     0{1;!1\XINT_sub_fix_cuz!%
957         1;!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\W}%
958     \krof
959     \xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\Z
960 }%

```

Routines for post-processing after reversal, and removal of separators. It is a matter of cleaning up zeros, and possibly in the bad case to take a complement before that.

```

961 \def\XINT_sub_fix_none;{\XINT_cuz_small}%
962 \def\XINT_sub_fix_cuz ;{\expandafter\XINT_num_cleanup\the\numexpr\XINT_num_loop}%

```

Case with A and B same number of digits in base  $10^8$  and  $B>A$ .

1.21 subtle chaining on the model of the 1.2i rewrite of *\xintInc* and similar routines. After taking complement, leading zeroes need to be cleaned up as in  $B\leq A$  branch.

```

963 \def\XINT_sub_fix_neg;%
964 {%
965     \expandafter-\romannumerals0\expandafter
966     \XINT_sub_comp_finish\the\numexpr\XINT_sub_comp_loop
967 }%
968 \def\XINT_sub_comp_finish 0{\XINT_sub_fix_cuz;}%
969 \def\XINT_sub_comp_loop #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8%
970 {%
971     \expandafter\XINT_sub_comp_clean
972     \the\numexpr \xint_c_xi_e_viii_mone-#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8\XINT_sub_comp_loop
973 }%

```

#1 = 0 signifie une retenue, #1 = 1 pas de retenue, ce qui ne peut arriver que tant qu'il n'y a que des zéros du côté non significatif. Lorsqu'on est revenu au début on a forcément une retenue.

```

974 \def\XINT_sub_comp_clean 1#1{+#1\relax}%

```

## 4.36 *\xintiiMul*

Completely rewritten for 1.2.

1.21: *\xintiiMul* made robust against non terminated input.

```

975 \def\xintiiMul {\romannumeral0\xintiimul }%
976 \def\xintiimul #1%
977 {%
978     \expandafter\XINT_iimul\romannumeral`&&#1\xint:%
979 }%
980 \def\XINT_iimul #1#2\xint:#3%
981 {%
982     \expandafter\XINT_mul_nfork\expandafter #1\romannumeral`&&#3\xint:#2\xint:%
983 }%

```

(1.2) I have changed the fork, and it complicates matters elsewhere.

```

984 \def\XINT_mul_fork #1#2\xint:#3\xint:{\XINT_mul_nfork #1#3\xint:#2\xint:}%
985 \def\XINT_mul_nfork #1#2%
986 {%
987     \xint_UDzerofork
988         #1\XINT_mul_zero
989         #2\XINT_mul_zero
990         0{}%
991     \krof
992     \xint_UDsignsfork
993         #1#2\XINT_mul_minusminus
994         #1-\XINT_mul_minusplus
995         #2-\XINT_mul_plusminus
996         --\XINT_mul_plusplus
997     \krof #1#2%
998 }%
999 \def\XINT_mul_zero #1\krof #2#3\xint:#4\xint:{ 0}%
1000 \def\XINT_mul_minusminus #1#2{\XINT_mul_plusplus {}{} }%
1001 \def\XINT_mul_minusplus #1#2%
1002 {\expandafter-\romannumeral0\XINT_mul_plusplus {}#2}%
1003 \def\XINT_mul_plusminus #1#2%
1004 {\expandafter-\romannumeral0\XINT_mul_plusplus #1{} }%
1005 \def\XINT_mul_plusplus #1#2#3\xint:%
1006 {%
1007     \expandafter\XINT_mul_pre_b
1008         \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_sepandrev_andcount
1009         \romannumeral0\XINT_zeroes_forviii #2#3\R\R\R\R\R\R\R{10}0000001\W
1010         #2#3\XINT_rsepbyviii_end_A 2345678%
1011         \XINT_rsepbyviii_end_B 2345678\relax\xint_c_ii\xint_c_i
1012             \R\xint:\xint_c_xii \R\xint:\xint_c_x \R\xint:\xint_c_viii \R\xint:\xint_c_vii
1013             \R\xint:\xint_c_iv \R\xint:\xint_c_ii \R\xint:\xint_c_i\W
1014     \W #1%
1015 }%
1016 \def\XINT_mul_pre_b #1\xint:#2\W #3\xint:%
1017 {%
1018     \expandafter\XINT_mul_checklengths
1019     \the\numexpr #1\expandafter\xint:%
1020     \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_sepandrev_andcount
1021     \romannumeral0\XINT_zeroes_forviii #3\R\R\R\R\R\R\R{10}0000001\W
1022     #3\XINT_rsepbyviii_end_A 2345678%
1023     \XINT_rsepbyviii_end_B 2345678\relax\xint_c_ii\xint_c_i
1024             \R\xint:\xint_c_xii \R\xint:\xint_c_x \R\xint:\xint_c_viii \R\xint:\xint_c_vii

```

Cooking recipe, 2015/10/05.

```

1029 \def\xint_mul_checklengths #1\xint:#2\xint:%
1030 {%
1031     \ifnum #2=\xint_c_i\expandafter\xint_mul_smallbyfirst\fi
1032     \ifnum #1=\xint_c_i\expandafter\xint_mul_smallbysecond\fi
1033     \ifnum #2<#1
1034         \ifnum \numexpr (#2-\xint_c_i)*(#1-#2)<383
1035             \xint_mul_exchange
1036         \fi
1037     \else
1038         \ifnum \numexpr (#1-\xint_c_i)*(#2-#1)>383
1039             \xint_mul_exchange
1040         \fi
1041     \fi
1042     \xint_mul_start
1043 }%
1044 \def\xint_mul_smallbyfirst #1\xint_mul_start #2!1;!W
1045 {%
1046     \ifnum#2=\xint_c_i\expandafter\xint_mul_oneisone\fi
1047     \ifnum#2<\xint_c_xxii\expandafter\xint_mul_verysmall\fi
1048     \expandafter\xint_mul_out\the\numexpr\xint_smallmul 1#2!%
1049 }%
1050 \def\xint_mul_smallbysecond #1\xint_mul_start #2W 1#3!1;!%
1051 {%
1052     \ifnum#3=\xint_c_i\expandafter\xint_mul_oneisone\fi
1053     \ifnum#3<\xint_c_xxii\expandafter\xint_mul_verysmall\fi
1054     \expandafter\xint_mul_out\the\numexpr\xint_smallmul 1#3!#2%
1055 }%
1056 \def\xint_mul_oneisone #1{\xint_mul_out }%
1057 \def\xint_mul_verysmall\expandafter\xint_mul_out
1058             \the\numexpr\xint_smallmul 1#1!%
1059             {\expandafter\xint_mul_out\the\numexpr\xint_verysmallmul 0\xint:#1!}%
1060 \def\xint_mul_exchange #1\xint_mul_start #2W #31;!%
1061     {\fi\fi\xint_mul_start #31;!W #2}%
1062 \def\xint_mul_start
1063     {\expandafter\xint_mul_out\the\numexpr\xint_mul_loop 100000000!1;!W}%
1064 \def\xint_mul_out
1065     {\expandafter\xint_cuz small\romannumeral0\xint_unrevbviii {}}%

```

Call:

```
\the\numexpr \XINT mul loop 100000000!1:\!\W #11:\!\W #21:\!
```

where #1 and #2 are (globally reversed) blocks  $1 < \text{sd}!.$ . Its is generally more efficient if #1 is the shorter one, but a better recipe is implemented in `\XINT_mul_checklengths`. One may call `\XINT_mul_loop` directly (but multiplication by zero will produce many 100000000! blocks on output).

Ends after having produced:  $1<8d>!\dots1<8d>1!;$ . The last 8-digits block is significant one. It can not be 100000000! except if the loop was called with a zero operand.

Thus \XINT\_mul\_loop can be conveniently called directly in recursive routines, as the output terminator can serve as input terminator, we can arrange to not have to grab the whole thing again.

```
1066 \def\XINT_mul_loop #1\W #2\W 1#3!%
1067 {%
1068     \xint_gob_til_sc #3\XINT_mul_e ;%
1069     \expandafter\XINT_mul_a\the\numexpr \XINT_smallmul 1#3!#2\W
1070     #1\W #2\W
1071 }%
```

Each of #1 and #2 brings its 1;! for \XINT\_add\_a.

```
1072 \def\XINT_mul_a #1\W #2\W
1073 {%
1074     \expandafter\XINT_mul_b\the\numexpr
1075     \XINT_add_a \xint_c_ii #21;!1;!1;\!W #11;!1;!1;\!W\W
1076 }%
1077 \def\XINT_mul_b 1#1!{1#1\expandafter!\the\numexpr\XINT_mul_loop }%
1078 \def\XINT_mul_e;#1\W 1#2\W #3\W {1\relax #2}%
```

1.2 small and mini multiplication in base  $10^8$  with carry. Used by the main multiplication routines. But division, float factorial, etc.. have their own variants as they need output with specific constraints.

The minimulwc has  $1<8\text{digits carry}>.<4 \text{ high digits}>.<4 \text{ low digits!}<8\text{digits}>$ .

It produces a block  $1<8d>!$  and then jump back into \XINT\_smallmul\_a with the new 8digits carry as argument. The \XINT\_smallmul\_a fetches a new  $1<8d>!$  block to multiply, and calls back \XINT\_minimul\_wc having stored the multiplicand for re-use later. When the loop terminates, the final carry is checked for being nul, and in all cases the output is terminated by a 1;!

Multiplication by zero will produce blocks of zeros.

```
1079 \def\XINT_minimulwc_a 1#1\xint:#2\xint:#3!#4#5#6#7#8\xint:%
1080 {%
1081     \expandafter\XINT_minimulwc_b
1082     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^ix+#1+#3*#8\xint:
1083             #3*#4#5#6#7+#2*#8\xint:
1084             #2*#4#5#6#7\xint:%
1085 }%
1086 \def\XINT_minimulwc_b 1#1#2#3#4#5#6\xint:#7\xint:%
1087 {%
1088     \expandafter\XINT_minimulwc_c
1089     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^ix+#1#2#3#4#5+#7\xint:#6\xint:%
1090 }%
1091 \def\XINT_minimulwc_c 1#1#2#3#4#5#6\xint:#7\xint:#8\xint:%
1092 {%
1093     1#6#7\expandafter!%
1094     \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_smallmul_a
1095     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^viii+#1#2#3#4#5+#8\xint:%
1096 }%
1097 \def\XINT_smallmul 1#1#2#3#4#5!{\XINT_smallmul_a 100000000\xint:#1#2#3#4\xint:#5!}%
1098 \def\XINT_smallmul_a #1\xint:#2\xint:#3!1#4!%
1099 {%
1100     \xint_gob_til_sc #4\XINT_smallmul_e;%
```

```

1101     \XINT_minimulwc_a #1\xint:#2\xint:#3!#4\xint:#2\xint:#3!%
1102 }%
1103 \def\XINT_smallmul_e;\XINT_minimulwc_a 1#1\xint:#2;#3!%
1104     {\xint_gob_til_eightzeroes #1\XINT_smallmul_f 000000001\relax #1!1;!}%
1105 \def\XINT_smallmul_f 000000001\relax 00000000!1{1\relax}%

1106 \def\XINT_verysmalldmul #1\xint:#2!1#3!%
1107 {%
1108     \xint_gob_til_sc #3\XINT_verysmalldmul_e;%
1109     \expandafter\XINT_verysmalldmul_a
1110     \the\numexpr #2*#3+#1\xint:#2!%
1111 }%
1112 \def\XINT_verysmalldmul_e;\expandafter\XINT_verysmalldmul_a\the\numexpr
1113     #1+#2#3\xint:#4!%
1114 {\xint_gob_til_zero #2\XINT_verysmalldmul_f 0\xint_c_x^viii+#2#3!1;!}%
1115 \def\XINT_verysmalldmul_f #1!1{1\relax}%
1116 \def\XINT_verysmalldmul_a #1#2\xint:%
1117 {%
1118     \unless\ifnum #1#2<\xint_c_x^ix
1119     \expandafter\XINT_verysmalldmul_bj\else
1120     \expandafter\XINT_verysmalldmul_bj\fi
1121     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^ix+#1#2\xint:%
1122 }%
1123 \def\XINT_verysmalldmul_bj{\expandafter\XINT_verysmalldmul_cj }%
1124 \def\XINT_verysmalldmul_cj 1#1#2\xint:%
1125     {1#2\expandafter!\the\numexpr\XINT_verysmalldmul #1\xint:}%
1126 \def\XINT_verysmalldmul_bj\the\numexpr\xint_c_x^ix+#1#2#3\xint:%
1127     {1#3\expandafter!\the\numexpr\XINT_verysmalldmul #1#2\xint:}%

```

Used by division and by squaring, not by multiplication itself.

This routine does not loop, it only does one mini multiplication with input format <4 high digits>.<4 low digits>!<8 digits>, and on output 1<8d>!1<8d>, with least significant block first.

```

1128 \def\XINT_minimul_a #1\xint:#2!#3#4#5#6#7!%
1129 {%
1130     \expandafter\XINT_minimul_b
1131     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^viii+#2*#7\xint:#2*#3#4#5#6+#1*#7\xint:#1*#3#4#5#6\xint:%
1132 }%
1133 \def\XINT_minimul_b 1#1#2#3#4#5\xint:#6\xint:%
1134 {%
1135     \expandafter\XINT_minimul_c
1136     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^ix+#1#2#3#4+#6\xint:#5\xint:%
1137 }%
1138 \def\XINT_minimul_c 1#1#2#3#4#5#6\xint:#7\xint:#8\xint:%
1139 {%
1140     1#6#7\expandafter!\the\numexpr \xint_c_x^viii+#1#2#3#4#5+#8!%
1141 }%

```

#### 4.37 `\xintiiDivision`

Completely rewritten for 1.2.

WARNING: some comments below try to describe the flow of tokens but they date back to xint 1.09j and I updated them on the fly while doing the 1.2 version. As the routine now works in base  $10^8$ ,

not  $10^4$  and "drops" the quotient digits, rather than store them upfront as the earlier code, I may well have not correctly converted all such comments. At the last minute some previously #1 became stuff like #1#2#3#4, then of course the old comments describing what the macro parameters stand for are necessarily wrong.

Side remark: the way tokens are grouped was not essentially modified in 1.2, although the situation has changed. It was fine-tuned in xint 1.0/1.1 but the context has changed, and perhaps I should revisit this. As a corollary to the fact that quotient digits are now left behind thanks to the chains of \numexpr, some macros which in 1.0/1.1 fetched up to 9 parameters now need handle less such parameters. Thus, some rationale for the way the code was structured has disappeared.

1.21: \xintiiDivision et al. made robust against non terminated input.

#1 = A, #2 = B. On calcule le quotient et le reste dans la division euclidienne de A par B: A=BQ+R,  $0 \leq R < |B|$ .

```
1142 \def\xintiiDivision {\romannumeral0\xintiidivision }%
1143 \def\xintiidivision #1{\expandafter\XINT_iidivision \romannumeral`&&@#1\xint:}%
1144 \def\XINT_iidivision #1#2\xint:#3{\expandafter\XINT_iidivision_a\expandafter #1%
1145 \romannumeral`&&#3\xint:#2\xint:}%
```

On regarde les signes de A et de B.

```
1146 \def\XINT_iidivision_a #1#2% #1 de A, #2 de B.
1147 {%
1148   \if0#2\xint_dothis{\XINT_iidivision_divbyzero #1#2}\fi
1149   \if0#1\xint_dothis\XINT_iidivision_aiszero\fi
1150   \if-#2\xint_dothis{\expandafter\XINT_iidivision_bneg
1151   \romannumeral0\XINT_iidivision_bpos #1}\fi
1152   \xint_orthat{\XINT_iidivision_bpos #1#2}%
1153 }%
1154 \def\XINT_iidivision_divbyzero#1#2#3\xint:#4\xint:
1155   {\if0#1\xint_dothis{\XINT_signalcondition{DivisionUndefined}}\fi
1156     \xint_orthat{\XINT_signalcondition{DivisionByZero}}%
1157     {Division of #1#4 by #2#3}{\{\{0\}\{0\}}}}%
1158 \def\XINT_iidivision_aiszero #1\xint:#2\xint:\{\{0\}\{0\}}%
1159 \def\XINT_iidivision_bneg #1% q->-q, r unchanged
1160   {\expandafter{\romannumeral0\XINT_opp #1}}%
1161 \def\XINT_iidivision_bpos #1%
1162 {%
1163   \xint_UDsignfork
1164     #1\XINT_iidivision_aneg
1165     -{\XINT_iidivision_apos #1}%
1166   \krof
1167 }%
```

Donc attention malgré son nom \XINT\_div\_prepare va jusqu'au bout. C'est donc en fait l'entrée principale (pour  $B>0$ ,  $A>0$ ) mais elle va regarder si  $B$  est  $< 10^8$  et s'il vaut alors 1 ou 2, et si  $A < 10^8$ . Dans tous les cas le résultat est produit sous la forme  $\{Q\}\{R\}$ , avec  $Q$  et  $R$  sous leur forme final. On doit ensuite ajuster si le  $B$  ou le  $A$  initial était négatif. Je n'ai pas fait beaucoup d'efforts pour être un minimum efficace si  $A$  ou  $B$  n'est pas positif.

```
1168 \def\XINT_iidivision_apos #1#2\xint:#3\xint:{\XINT_div_prepare {\#2}{\#1#3}}%
1169 \def\XINT_iidivision_aneg #1\xint:#2\xint:
1170   {\expandafter
1171   \XINT_iidivision_aneg_b\romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare {\#1}{\#2}{\#1}}%
```

```

1172 \def\xint_iidivision_aneg_b #1#2{\if0\xint_Sgn #2\xint:
1173             \expandafter\xint_iidivision_aneg_rzero
1174         \else
1175             \expandafter\xint_iidivision_aneg_rpos
1176         \fi {#1}{#2}}%
1177 \def\xint_iidivision_aneg_rzero #1#2#3{-#1}{0}}% necessarily q was >0
1178 \def\xint_iidivision_aneg_rpos #1%
1179 {%
1180     \expandafter\xint_iidivision_aneg_end\expandafter
1181         {\expandafter-\romannumeral0\xintinc {#1}}% q-> -(1+q)
1182 }%
1183 \def\xint_iidivision_aneg_end #1#2#3%
1184 {%
1185     \expandafter\xint_exchangetwo_keepbraces
1186     \expandafter{\romannumeral0\xint_sub_mm_a {}{}#3\xint:#2\xint:{}}{#1}}% r-> b-r
1187 }%

```

Le diviseur B va être étendu par des zéros pour que sa longueur soit multiple de huit. Les zéros seront mis du côté non significatif.

```

1188 \def\xint_div_prepare #1%
1189 {%
1190     \XINT_div_prepare_a #1\R\R\R\R\R\R\R\R {10}0000001\W !{#1}%
1191 }%
1192 \def\xint_div_prepare_a #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
1193 {%
1194     \xint_gob_til_R #9\xint_div_prepare_small\R
1195     \XINT_div_prepare_b #9%
1196 }%

```

B a au plus huit chiffres. On se débarrasse des trucs superflus. Si B>0 n'est ni 1 ni 2, le point d'entrée est \XINT\_div\_small\_a {B}{A} (avec un A positif).

```

1197 \def\xint_div_prepare_small\R #1!#2%
1198 {%
1199     \ifcase #2
1200     \or\expandafter\xint_div_BisOne
1201     \or\expandafter\xint_div_BisTwo
1202     \else\expandafter\xint_div_small_a
1203     \fi {#2}}%
1204 }%
1205 \def\xint_div_BisOne #1#2{#2}{0}}%
1206 \def\xint_div_BisTwo #1#2%
1207 {%
1208     \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\xint_div_BisTwo_a
1209     \ifodd\xintLDg{#2} \expandafter1\else \expandafter0\fi {#2}}%
1210 }%
1211 \def\xint_div_BisTwo_a #1#2%
1212 {%
1213     \expandafter{\romannumeral0\xint_half
1214     #2\xint_bye\xint_Bye345678\xint_bye
1215     *\xint_c_v+\xint_c_v)/\xint_c_x-\xint_c_i\relax}{#1}}%
1216 }%

```

B a au plus huit chiffres et est au moins 3. On va l'utiliser directement, sans d'abord le multiplier par une puissance de 10 pour qu'il ait 8 chiffres.

```
1217 \def\XINT_div_small_a #1#2%
1218 {%
1219   \expandafter\XINT_div_small_b
1220   \the\numexpr #1/\xint_c_ii\expandafter
1221   \xint:\the\numexpr \xint_c_x^viii+#1\expandafter!%
1222   \romannumerical0%
1223   \XINT_div_small_ba #2\R\R\R\R\R\R\R\R{10}0000001\W
1224   #2\XINT_sepbyviii_Z_end 2345678\relax
1225 }%
```

Le #2 poursuivra l'expansion par \XINT\_div\_dosmallsmall ou par \XINT\_smalldivx\_a suivi de \XINT\_sdiv\_out.

```
1226 \def\XINT_div_small_b #1!#2{#2#1!}%
```

On ajoute des zéros avant A, puis on le prépare sous la forme de blocs 1<8d>! Au passage on repère le cas d'un A<10^8.

```
1227 \def\XINT_div_small_ba #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
1228 {%
1229   \xint_gob_til_R #9\XINT_div_smallsmall\R
1230   \expandafter\XINT_div_dosmalldiv
1231   \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_sepbyviii_Z
1232   \romannumerical0\XINT_zeroes_forviii
1233   #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
1234 }%
```

Si A<10^8, on va poursuivre par \XINT\_div\_dosmallsmall round(B/2).10^8+B!{A}. On fait la division directe par \numexpr. Le résultat est produit sous la forme {Q}{R}.

```
1235 \def\XINT_div_smallsmall\R
1236   \expandafter\XINT_div_dosmalldiv
1237   \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_sepbyviii_Z
1238   \romannumerical0\XINT_zeroes_forviii #1\R #2\relax
1239   {{\XINT_div_dosmallsmall}{#1}}%
1240 \def\XINT_div_dosmallsmall #1\xint:#2!#3%
1241 {%
1242   \expandafter\XINT_div_smallsmallend
1243   \the\numexpr (#3+#1)/#2-\xint_c_i\xint:#2\xint:#3\xint:%
1244 }%
1245 \def\XINT_div_smallsmallend #1\xint:#2\xint:#3\xint:{\expandafter
1246   {\the\numexpr #1\expandafter}\expandafter{\the\numexpr #3-#1*#2}}%
```

Si A>=10^8, il est maintenant sous la forme 1<8d>!...1<8d>!1;! avec plus significatifs en premier. Donc on poursuit par  
\expandafter\XINT\_sdiv\_out\the\numexpr\XINT\_smalldivx\_a x.1B!1<8d>!...1<8d>!1;! avec x =round(B/2),  
1B=10^8+B.

```
1247 \def\XINT_div_dosmalldiv
1248   {{\expandafter\XINT_sdiv_out\the\numexpr\XINT_smalldivx_a}}%
```

Ici B est au moins  $10^8$ , on détermine combien de zéros lui adjoindre pour qu'il soit de longueur 8N.

```

1249 \def\XINT_div_prepare_b
1250   {\expandafter\XINT_div_prepare_c\romannumeral0\XINT_zeroes_forviii }%
1251 \def\XINT_div_prepare_c #1!%
1252 {%
1253   \XINT_div_prepare_d #1.00000000!{#1}%
1254 }%
1255 \def\XINT_div_prepare_d #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
1256 {%
1257   \expandafter\XINT_div_prepare_e\xint_gob_til_dot #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9!%
1258 }%
1259 \def\XINT_div_prepare_e #1!#2!#3#4%
1260 {%
1261   \XINT_div_prepare_f #4#3\X {#1}{#3}%
1262 }%

```

attention qu'on calcule ici  $x'=x+1$  ( $x = huit premiers chiffres du diviseur$ ) et que si  $x=99999999$ ,  $x'$  aura donc 9 chiffres, pas compatible avec *div\_mini* (avant 1.2,  $x$  avait 4 chiffres, et on faisait la division avec  $x'$  dans un *\numexpr*). Bon, facile à dire après avoir laissé passer ce bug dans 1.2. C'est le problème lorsqu'au lieu de tout refaire à partir de zéro on recycle d'anciennes routines qui avaient un contexte différent.

```

1263 \def\XINT_div_prepare_f #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9\X
1264 {%
1265   \expandafter\XINT_div_prepare_g
1266   \the\numexpr #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8+\xint_c_i\expandafter
1267   \xint:\the\numexpr (#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8+\xint_c_i)/\xint_c_ii\expandafter
1268   \xint:\the\numexpr #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8\expandafter
1269   \xint:\romannumeral0\XINT_sepandrev_andcount
1270   #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9\XINT_rsepbyviii_end_A 2345678%
1271           \XINT_rsepbyviii_end_B 2345678\relax\xint_c_ii\xint_c_i
1272           \R\xint:\xint_c_xii \R\xint:\xint_c_x \R\xint:\xint_c_viii \R\xint:\xint_c_vi
1273           \R\xint:\xint_c_iv \R\xint:\xint_c_ii \R\xint:\xint_c_\W
1274   \X
1275 }%
1276 \def\XINT_div_prepare_g #1\xint:#2\xint:#3\xint:#4\xint:#5\X #6#7#8%
1277 {%
1278   \expandafter\XINT_div_prepare_h
1279   \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_sepbyviii_andcount
1280   \romannumeral0\XINT_zeroes_forviii #8#7\R\R\R\R\R\R\R\R{10}0000001\W
1281   #8#7\XINT_sepbyviii_end 2345678\relax
1282   \xint_c_vii!\xint_c_vi!\xint_c_v!\xint_c_iv!%
1283   \xint_c_iii!\xint_c_ii!\xint_c_i!\xint_c_\W
1284   {#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}%
1285 }%
1286 \def\XINT_div_prepare_h #11\xint:#2\xint:#3#4#5#6%#7#8%
1287 {%
1288   \XINT_div_start_a {#2}{#6}{#1}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#7}{#8}%
1289 }%

```

L, K, A, x',y,x, B, «c». Attention que K est diminué de 1 plus loin. Comme *xint* 1.2 a déjà repéré K=1, on a ici au minimum K=2. Attention B est à l'envers, A est à l'endroit et les deux avec séparateurs. Attention que ce n'est pas ici qu'on boucle mais en \XINT\_div\_I\_a.

```

1290 \def\XINT_div_start_a #1#2%
1291 {%
1292     \ifnum #1 < #2
1293         \expandafter\XINT_div_zeroQ
1294     \else
1295         \expandafter\XINT_div_start_b
1296     \fi
1297     {#1}{#2}%
1298 }%
1299 \def\XINT_div_zeroQ #1#2#3#4#5#6#7%
1300 {%
1301     \expandafter\XINT_div_zeroQ_end
1302     \romannumeral0\XINT_unsep_cuzsmall
1303     #3\xint_bye!2!3!4!5!6!7!8!9!\xint_bye\xint_c_i\relax\xint:
1304 }%
1305 \def\XINT_div_zeroQ_end #1\xint:#2%
1306     {\expandafter{\expandafter{\expandafter}\XINT_div_cleanR #1#2\xint:}%
L, K, A, x',y,x, B, «c»->K.A.x{LK{x'y}x}B«c»

```

```

1307 \def\XINT_div_start_b #1#2#3#4#5#6%
1308 {%
1309     \expandafter\XINT_div_finish\the\numexpr
1310     \XINT_div_start_c {#2}\xint:#3\xint:{#6}{#1}{#2}{#4}{#5}{#6}%
1311 }%
1312 \def\XINT_div_finish
1313 {%
1314     \expandafter\XINT_div_finish_a \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_div_unsepQ
1315 }%
1316 \def\XINT_div_finish_a #1\Z #2\xint:{\XINT_div_finish_b #2\xint:{#1}}%

```

Ici ce sont routines de fin. Le reste déjà nettoyé. R.Q«c».

```

1317 \def\XINT_div_finish_b #1%
1318 {%
1319     \if0#1%
1320         \expandafter\XINT_div_finish_bRzero
1321     \else
1322         \expandafter\XINT_div_finish_bRpos
1323     \fi
1324     #1%
1325 }%
1326 \def\XINT_div_finish_bRzero 0\xint:#1#2{{#1}{0}}%
1327 \def\XINT_div_finish_bRpos #1\xint:#2#3%
1328 {%
1329     \expandafter\xint_exchangetwo_keepbraces\XINT_div_cleanR #1#3\xint:{#2}%
1330 }%
1331 \def\XINT_div_cleanR #100000000\xint:{#1}%

```

Kalpha.A.x{LK{x'y}x}, B, «c», au début #2=alpha est vide. On fait une boucle pour prendre K unités de A (on a au moins L égal à K) et les mettre dans alpha.

```

1332 \def\XINT_div_start_c #1%
1333 {%
1334     \ifnum #1>\xint_c_vi
1335         \expandafter\XINT_div_start_ca
1336     \else
1337         \expandafter\XINT_div_start_cb
1338     \fi {#1}%
1339 }%
1340 \def\XINT_div_start_ca #1#2\xint:#3!#4!#5!#6!#7!#8!#9!%
1341 {%
1342     \expandafter\XINT_div_start_c\expandafter
1343     {\the\numexpr #1-\xint_c_vii}#2#3!#4!#5!#6!#7!#8!#9!\xint:%
1344 }%
1345 \def\XINT_div_start_cb #1%
1346     {\csname XINT_div_start_c_\romannumerals\endcsname}%
1347 \def\XINT_div_start_c_i #1\xint:#2!%
1348     {\XINT_div_start_c_ #1#2!\xint:}%
1349 \def\XINT_div_start_c_ii #1\xint:#2!#3!%
1350     {\XINT_div_start_c_ #1#2!#3!\xint:}%
1351 \def\XINT_div_start_c_iii #1\xint:#2!#3!#4!%
1352     {\XINT_div_start_c_ #1#2!#3!#4!\xint:}%
1353 \def\XINT_div_start_c_iv #1\xint:#2!#3!#4!#5!%
1354     {\XINT_div_start_c_ #1#2!#3!#4!#5!\xint:}%
1355 \def\XINT_div_start_c_v #1\xint:#2!#3!#4!#5!#6!%
1356     {\XINT_div_start_c_ #1#2!#3!#4!#5!#6!\xint:}%
1357 \def\XINT_div_start_c_vi #1\xint:#2!#3!#4!#5!#6!#7!%
1358     {\XINT_div_start_c_ #1#2!#3!#4!#5!#6!#7!\xint:}%

#1=a, #2=alpha (de longueur K, à l'endroit).#3=reste de A.#4=x, #5={LK{x'y}x},#6=B,<c> -> a,
x, alpha, B, {00000000}, L, K, {x'y}, x, alpha'=reste de A, B<c>.

1359 \def\XINT_div_start_c_ 1#1!#2\xint:#3\xint:#4#5#6%
1360 {%
1361     \XINT_div_I_a {#1}{#4}{1#1!#2}{#6}{00000000}#5{#3}{#6}%
1362 }%

Ceci est le point de retour de la boucle principale. a, x, alpha, B, q0, L, K, {x'y}, x, alpha', B<c>

1363 \def\XINT_div_I_a #1#2%
1364 {%
1365     \expandafter\XINT_div_I_b\the\numexpr #1/#2\xint:{#1}{#2}%
1366 }%
1367 \def\XINT_div_I_b #1%
1368 {%
1369     \xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_div_I_czero 0\XINT_div_I_c #1%
1370 }%

On intercepte petit quotient nul: #1=a, x, alpha, B, #5=q0, L, K, {x'y}, x, alpha', B<c> -> on
lâche un q puis {alpha} L, K, {x'y}, x, alpha', B<c>.

1371 \def\XINT_div_I_czero 0\XINT_div_I_c 0\xint:#1#2#3#4#5{1#5\XINT_div_I_g {#3}}%
1372 \def\XINT_div_I_c #1\xint:#2#3%
1373 {%

```

```

1374     \expandafter\XINT_div_I_da\the\numexpr #2-#1*#3\xint:#1\xint:{#2}{#3}%
1375 }%
1376 r.q.alpha, B, q0, L, K, {x'y}, x, alpha', B<<c>>
1377 \def\XINT_div_I_da #1\xint:%
1378 {%
1379     \ifnum #1>\xint_c_ix
1380         \expandafter\XINT_div_I_dP
1381     \else
1382         \ifnum #1<\xint_c_
1383             \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\XINT_div_I_dN
1384         \else
1385             \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\XINT_div_I_db
1386         \fi
1387     \fi
1388 }%

```

**attention très mauvaises notations avec \_b et \_db.**

```

1389 \def\XINT_div_I_dN #1\xint:%
1390 {%
1391     \expandafter\XINT_div_I_b\the\numexpr #1-\xint_c_i\xint:%
1392 }%
1393 \def\XINT_div_I_db #1\xint:#2#3#4#5%
1394 {%
1395     \expandafter\XINT_div_I_dc\expandafter #1%
1396     \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_div_sub\expandafter
1397         {\romannumeral0\XINT_rev_nounsep {}#4\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\W}%
1398         {\the\numexpr\XINT_div_verysmallmul #1!#51;!}%
1399     \Z {#4}{#5}%
1400 }%

```

La soustraction spéciale renvoie simplement - si le chiffre q est trop grand. On invoque dans ce cas I\_dP.

```

1401 \def\XINT_div_I_dc #1#2%
1402 {%
1403     \if-#2\expandafter\XINT_div_I_dd\else\expandafter\XINT_div_I_de\fi
1404     #1#2%
1405 }%
1406 \def\XINT_div_I_dd #1-\Z
1407 {%
1408     \if #11\expandafter\XINT_div_I_dz\fi
1409     \expandafter\XINT_div_I_dP\the\numexpr #1-\xint_c_i\xint: XX%
1410 }%
1411 \def\XINT_div_I_dz #1XX#2#3#4%
1412 {%
1413     1#4\XINT_div_I_g {#2}%
1414 }%
1415 \def\XINT_div_I_de #1#2\Z #3#4#5{1#5+#1\XINT_div_I_g {#2}}%
q.alpha, B, q0, L, K, {x'y}, x, alpha'B<<c>> (q=0 has been intercepted) -> 1nouveauq.nouvel alpha,
L, K, {x'y}, x, alpha', B<<c>>

```

*TOC, xintkernel, xinttools, [xintcore], xint, xintbinhex, xintgcd, xintfrac, xintseries, xintcfrac, xintexpr, xinttrig, xintlog*

```

1415 \def\XINT_div_I_dP #1\xint:#2#3#4#5#6%
1416 {%
1417     1#6+#1\expandafter\XINT_div_I_g\expandafter
1418     {\romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_div_sub\expandafter
1419         {\romannumeral0\XINT_rev_nounsep {}#4\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\W}%
1420         {\the\numexpr\XINT_div_verysmallmul #1!#51;!}%
1421     }%
1422 }%
1#1=nouveau q. nouvel alpha, L, K, {x'y},x,alpha', BQ<<c>>

#1=q, #2=nouvel alpha, #3=L, #4=K, #5={x'y}, #6=x, #7= alpha', #8=B, <<c>> -> on laisse q puis
{x'y}alpha.alpha'.{{x'y}xKL}B<<c>>

1423 \def\XINT_div_I_g #1#2#3#4#5#6#7%
1424 {%
1425     \expandafter !\the\numexpr
1426     \ifnum#2=#3
1427         \expandafter\XINT_div_exittofinish
1428     \else
1429         \expandafter\XINT_div_I_h
1430     \fi
1431     {#4}#1\xint:#6\xint:{##4}{##5}{##3}{##2}{##7}%
1432 }%
{x'y}alpha.alpha'.{{x'y}xKL}B<<c>> -> Attention retour à l'envoyeur ici par terminaison des
\the\numexpr. On doit reprendre le Q déjà sorti, qui n'a plus de séparateurs, ni de leading 1.
Ensuite R sans leading zeros.<<c>>

1433 \def\XINT_div_exittofinish #1#2\xint:#3\xint:#4#5%
1434 {%
1435     1\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter!\expandafter\XINT_div_unsepQ_delim
1436     \romannumeral0\XINT_div_unsepR #2#3%
1437     \xint_bye!2!3!4!5!6!7!8!9!\xint_bye\xint_c_i\relax\R\xint:
1438 }%
ATTENTION DESCRIPTION OBSOLÈTE. #1={x'y}alpha.#2#!#3=reste de A. #4={{x'y},x,K,L},#5=B,<<c>> de-
vient {x'y},alpha sur K+4 chiffres.B, {{x'y},x,K,L}, #6= nouvel alpha',B,<<c>>

1439 \def\XINT_div_I_h #1\xint:#2#!#3\xint:#4#5%
1440 {%
1441     \XINT_div_II_b #1#2!\xint:{##5}{##4}{##3}{##5}%
1442 }%
{x'y}alpha.B, {{x'y},x,K,L}, nouveau alpha',B,<<c>>

1443 \def\XINT_div_II_b #1#2#!#3!%
1444 {%
1445     \xint_gob_til_eightzeroes #2\XINT_div_II_skipc 000000000%
1446     \XINT_div_II_c #1{1#2}{##3}%
1447 }%

```

*TOC, xintkernel, xinttools, [xintcore], xint, xintbinhex, xintgcd, xintfrac, xintseries, xintcfrac, xintexpr, xinttrig, xintlog*

```

x'y{100000000}{1<8>}reste de alpha.#6=B,#7={{x'y},x,K,L}, alpha',B, «c» -> {x'y}x,K,L (à diminuer de 4), {alpha sur K}B{q1=00000000}{alpha'}B,«c»

1448 \def\XINT_div_II_skipc 00000000\XINT_div_II_c #1#2#3#4#5\xint:#6#7%
1449 {%
1450     \XINT_div_II_k #7{-#4!#5}{#6}{00000000}%
1451 }%

x'ya->1qx'yalpha.B, {{x'y},x,K,L}, nouveau alpha',B, «c». En fait, attention, ici #3 et #4 sont les 16 premiers chiffres du numérateur,sous la forme blocs 1<8chiffres>.

1452 \def\XINT_div_II_c #1#2#3#4%
1453 {%
1454     \expandafter\XINT_div_II_d\the\numexpr\XINT_div_xmini
1455     #1\xint:#2!#3!#4!{#1}{#2}#3!#4!%
1456 }%
1457 \def\XINT_div_xmini #1%
1458 {%
1459     \xint_gob_til_one #1\XINT_div_xmini_a 1\XINT_div_mini #1%
1460 }%
1461 \def\XINT_div_xmini_a 1\XINT_div_mini 1#1%
1462 {%
1463     \xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_div_xmini_b 0\XINT_div_mini 1#1%
1464 }%
1465 \def\XINT_div_xmini_b 0\XINT_div_mini 10#1#2#3#4#5#6#7%
1466 {%
1467     \xint_gob_til_zero #7\XINT_div_xmini_c 0\XINT_div_mini 10#1#2#3#4#5#6#7%
1468 }%

x'=10^8 and we return #1=1<8digits>.

1469 \def\XINT_div_xmini_c 0\XINT_div_mini 100000000\xint:50000000!#1!#2!{#1!}%
1470     1 suivi de q1 sur huit chiffres! #2=x', #3=y, #4=alpha.#5=B, {{x'y},x,K,L}, alpha', B, «c» --> nouvel alpha.x',y,B,q1,{{x'y},x,K,L}, alpha', B, «c»

1471 \def\XINT_div_II_d 1#1#2#3#4#5!#6#7#8\xint:#9%
1472 {%
1473     \expandafter\XINT_div_II_e
1474     \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_div_sub\expandafter
1475         {\romannumeral0\XINT_rev_nounsep {}#8\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\W}%
1476         {\the\numexpr\XINT_div_smallmul_a 100000000\xint:#1#2#3#4\xint:#5!#91;!}%
1477     \xint:{#6}{#7}{#9}{#1#2#3#4#5}%
1478 }%

alpha.x',y,B,q1, {{x'y},x,K,L}, alpha', B, «c». Attention la soustraction spéciale doit maintenir les blocs 1<8>!

1479 \def\XINT_div_II_e 1#1!%
1480 {%
1481     \xint_gob_til_eightzeroes #1\XINT_div_II_skipf 00000000%
1482     \XINT_div_II_f 1#1!%
1483 }%

```

*TOC, xintkernel, xinttools, [xintcore], xint, xintbinhex, xintgcd, xintfrac, xintseries, xintcfrac, xintexpr, xinttrig, xintlog*

100000000! alpha sur K chiffres. #2=x', #3=y, #4=B, #5=q1, #6={{x'y},x,K,L}, #7=alpha', B<<c>> -> {x'y}x,K,L (à diminuer de 1), {alpha sur K}B{q1}{alpha'}B<<c>>

1483 \def\xint\_div\_II\_skipf 00000000\xint\_div\_II\_f 100000000!#1\xint:#2#3#4#5#6%  
 1484 {%-  
 1485 \xint\_div\_II\_k #6{#1}{#4}{#5}%  
 1486 }%

1<a1>!1<a2>!, alpha (sur K+1 blocs de 8). x', y, B, q1, {{x'y},x,K,L}, alpha', B,<<c>>. Here also we are dividing with x' which could be 10^8 in the exceptional case x=99999999. Must intercept it before sending to \xint\_div\_mini.

1487 \def\xint\_div\_II\_f #1#!#2#!#3\xint:%  
 1488 {%-  
 1489 \xint\_div\_II\_fa {#1#!#2!}{#1#!#2!#3}%  
 1490 }%-  
 1491 \def\xint\_div\_II\_fa #1#2#3#4%  
 1492 {%-  
 1493 \expandafter\xint\_div\_II\_g \the\numexpr\xint\_div\_xmini #3\xint:#4#!#1{#2}%  
 1494 }%

#1=q, #2=alpha (K+4), #3=B, #4=q1, {{x'y},x,K,L}, alpha', BQ<<c>> -> 1 puis nouveau q sur 8 chiffres. nouvel alpha sur K blocs, B, {{x'y},x,K,L}, alpha', B<<c>>

1495 \def\xint\_div\_II\_g 1#!#2#3#4#5#!#6#!#7#!#8%  
 1496 {%-  
 1497 \expandafter \xint\_div\_II\_h  
 1498 \the\numexpr 1#!#2#3#4#5+#8\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter  
 1499 \xint:\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter  
 1500 {\expandafter\xint\_gob\_til\_exclam  
 1501 \romannumeral0\expandafter\xint\_div\_sub\expandafter  
 1502 {\romannumeral0\xint\_rev\_nounsep {}#6\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\W}%  
 1503 {\the\numexpr\xint\_div\_smallmul\_a 100000000\xint:#1#!#2#3#4\xint:#5#!#71;!}}%  
 1504 {#7}%  
 1505 }%

1 puis nouveau q sur 8 chiffres, #2=nouvel alpha sur K blocs, #3=B, #4={{x'y},x,K,L} avec L à ajuster, alpha', BQ<<c>> -> {x'y}x,K,L à diminuer de 1, {alpha}B{q}, alpha', BQ<<c>>

1506 \def\xint\_div\_II\_h 1#!\xint:#2#3#4%  
 1507 {%-  
 1508 \xint\_div\_II\_k #4{#2}{#3}{#1}%  
 1509 }%-  

{x'y}x,K,L à diminuer de 1, alpha, B{q}alpha', B<<c>> ->nouveau L.K,x',y,x,alpha.B,q, alpha', B,<<c>>  
->{LK{x'y}x},x,a,alpha.B,q, alpha', B,<<c>>

1510 \def\xint\_div\_II\_k #1#!#2#3#4#5%  
 1511 {%-  
 1512 \expandafter\xint\_div\_II\_l \the\numexpr #4-\xint\_c\_i\xint:{#3}#1{#2}#5\xint:%  
 1513 }%-  
 1514 \def\xint\_div\_II\_l #1\xint:#2#3#4#5#6!  
 1515 {%-  
 1516 \xint\_div\_II\_m {{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}}{#5}{#6}1#6!  
 1517 }%

```

{LK{x'y}x},x,a,alpha.B{q}alpha'B -> a, x, alpha, B, q, L, K, {x'y}, x, alpha', B<<c>
1518 \def\XINT_div_II_m #1#2#3#4\xint:#5#6%
1519 {%
1520     \XINT_div_I_a {#3}{#2}{#4}{#5}{#6}#1%
1521 }%
This multiplication is exactly like \XINT_smallmul -- apart from not inserting an ending 1;! --,
but keeps ever a vanishing ending carry.

1522 \def\XINT_div_minimulwc_a 1#1\xint:#2\xint:#3!#4#5#6#7#8\xint:%
1523 {%
1524     \expandafter\XINT_div_minimulwc_b
1525     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^ix+#1+#3*#8\xint:#3*#4#5#6#7+#2*#8\xint:#2*#4#5#6#7\xint:%
1526 }%
1527 \def\XINT_div_minimulwc_b 1#1#2#3#4#5#6\xint:#7\xint:%
1528 {%
1529     \expandafter\XINT_div_minimulwc_c
1530     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^ix+#1#2#3#4#5+#7\xint:#6\xint:%
1531 }%
1532 \def\XINT_div_minimulwc_c 1#1#2#3#4#5#6\xint:#7\xint:#8\xint:%
1533 {%
1534     1#6#7\expandafter!%
1535     \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_div_smallmul_a
1536     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^viii+#1#2#3#4#5+#8\xint:%
1537 }%
1538 \def\XINT_div_smallmul_a #1\xint:#2\xint:#3!#4!%
1539 {%
1540     \xint_gob_til_sc #4\XINT_div_smallmul_e;%
1541     \XINT_div_minimulwc_a #1\xint:#2\xint:#3!#4\xint:#2\xint:#3!%
1542 }%
1543 \def\XINT_div_smallmul_e;\XINT_div_minimulwc_a 1#1\xint:#2;#3!{1\relax #1!}%

```

Special very small multiplication for division. We only need to cater for multiplicands from 1 to 9. The ending is different from standard verysmallmul, a zero carry is not suppressed. And no final 1;! is added. If multiplicand is just 1 let's not forget to add the zero carry 100000000! at the end.

```

1544 \def\XINT_div_verysmallmul #1%
1545   {\xint_gob_til_one #1\XINT_div_verysmallisone 1\XINT_div_verysmallmul_a 0\xint:#1}%
1546 \def\XINT_div_verysmallisone 1\XINT_div_verysmallmul_a 0\xint:1!1#11;!%
1547   {1\relax #1100000000!}%
1548 \def\XINT_div_verysmallmul_a #1\xint:#2!1#3!%
1549 {%
1550   \xint_gob_til_sc #3\XINT_div_verysmallmul_e;%
1551   \expandafter\XINT_div_verysmallmul_b
1552   \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^ix+#2*#3+#1\xint:#2!%
1553 }%
1554 \def\XINT_div_verysmallmul_b 1#1#2\xint:%
1555   {1#2\expandafter!\the\numexpr\XINT_div_verysmallmul_a #1\xint:}%
1556 \def\XINT_div_verysmallmul_e;#1;+#2#3!{1\relax 0000000#2!}%

```

Special subtraction for division purposes. If the subtracted thing turns out to be bigger, then just return a -. If not, then we must reverse the result, keeping the separators.

```

1557 \def\XINT_div_sub #1#2%
1558 {%
1559     \expandafter\XINT_div_sub_clean
1560     \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_div_sub_a\expandafter
1561     #1#2;!;!;!;!;\!W #1;!;!;!;!;\!W
1562 }%
1563 \def\XINT_div_sub_clean #1-#2#3\W
1564 {%
1565     \if1#2\expandafter\XINT_rev_nounsep\else\expandafter\XINT_div_sub_neg\fi
1566     {}#1\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\W
1567 }%
1568 \def\XINT_div_sub_neg #1\W { -}%
1569 \def\XINT_div_sub_a #1#2#3#4#5\W #6#7#8#9!%
1570 {%
1571     \XINT_div_sub_b #1!#6!#2!#7!#3!#8!#4!#9!#5\W
1572 }%
1573 \def\XINT_div_sub_b #1#2#3!#4!%
1574 {%
1575     \xint_gob_til_sc #4\XINT_div_sub_bi ;%
1576     \expandafter\XINT_div_sub_c\the\numexpr#1-#3+1#4-\xint_c_i\xint:%
1577 }%
1578 \def\XINT_div_sub_c 1#1#2\xint:%
1579 {%
1580     1#2\expandafter!\the\numexpr\XINT_div_sub_d #1%
1581 }%
1582 \def\XINT_div_sub_d #1#2#3!#4!%
1583 {%
1584     \xint_gob_til_sc #4\XINT_div_sub_di ;%
1585     \expandafter\XINT_div_sub_e\the\numexpr#1-#3+1#4-\xint_c_i\xint:%
1586 }%
1587 \def\XINT_div_sub_e 1#1#2\xint:%
1588 {%
1589     1#2\expandafter!\the\numexpr\XINT_div_sub_f #1%
1590 }%
1591 \def\XINT_div_sub_f #1#2#3!#4!%
1592 {%
1593     \xint_gob_til_sc #4\XINT_div_sub_hi ;%
1594     \expandafter\XINT_div_sub_g\the\numexpr#1-#3+1#4-\xint_c_i\xint:%
1595 }%
1596 \def\XINT_div_sub_g 1#1#2\xint:%
1597 {%
1598     1#2\expandafter!\the\numexpr\XINT_div_sub_h #1%
1599 }%
1600 \def\XINT_div_sub_h #1#2#3!#4!%
1601 {%
1602     \xint_gob_til_sc #4\XINT_div_sub_hi ;%
1603     \expandafter\XINT_div_sub_i\the\numexpr#1-#3+1#4-\xint_c_i\xint:%
1604 }%
1605 \def\XINT_div_sub_i 1#1#2\xint:%
1606 {%
1607     1#2\expandafter!\the\numexpr\XINT_div_sub_a #1%
1608 }%

```

```

1609 \def\XINT_div_sub.bi;%
1610   \expandafter\XINT_div_sub_c\the\numexpr#1-#2+#3\xint:#4!#5!#6!#7!#8!#9!;!W
1611 {%
1612   \XINT_div_sub_l #1#2!#5!#7!#9!%
1613 }%
1614 \def\XINT_div_sub_di;%
1615   \expandafter\XINT_div_sub_e\the\numexpr#1-#2+#3\xint:#4!#5!#6!#7!#8\W
1616 {%
1617   \XINT_div_sub_l #1#2!#5!#7!%
1618 }%
1619 \def\XINT_div_sub_hi;%
1620   \expandafter\XINT_div_sub_g\the\numexpr#1-#2+#3\xint:#4!#5!#6\W
1621 {%
1622   \XINT_div_sub_l #1#2!#5!%
1623 }%
1624 \def\XINT_div_sub_r;%
1625   \expandafter\XINT_div_sub_i\the\numexpr#1-#2+#3\xint:#4\W
1626 {%
1627   \XINT_div_sub_l #1#2!%
1628 }%
1629 \def\XINT_div_sub_l #1%
1630 {%
1631   \xint_UDzerofork
1632     #1{-2\relax}%
1633     0\XINT_div_sub_r
1634   \krof
1635 }%
1636 \def\XINT_div_sub_r #1!%
1637 {%
1638   -\ifnum 0#1=\xint_c_ 1\else2\fi\relax
1639 }%

```

Ici  $B < 10^8$  (et est  $> 2$ ). On exécute

$\expandafter\XINT_sdiv_out\the\numexpr\XINT_smalldivx_a \ x.1B!1<8d>!\dots1<8d>!1;$  ! avec  $x = \text{round}(B/2)$ ,  $1B=10^8+B$ , et A déjà en blocs  $1<8d>!$  (non renversés). Le  $\the\numexpr\XINT_smalldivx_a$  va produire  $Q\backslash Z R\backslash W$  avec un  $R<10^8$ , et un Q sous forme de blocs  $1<8d>!$  terminé par  $1!$  et nécessitant le nettoyage du premier bloc. Dans cette branche le B n'a pas été multiplié par une puissance de 10, il peut avoir moins de huit chiffres.

```

1640 \def\XINT_sdiv_out #1;!#2!%
1641   {\expandafter
1642    {\romannumerals0\XINT_unsep_cuzsmall
1643      #1\xint_bye!2!3!4!5!6!7!8!9!\xint_bye\xint_c_i\relax}%
1644   {#2}}%

```

La toute première étape fait la première division pour être sûr par la suite d'avoir un premier bloc pour A qui sera  $< B$ .

```

1645 \def\XINT_smalldivx_a #1\xint:1#2!1#3!%
1646 {%
1647   \expandafter\XINT_smalldivx_b
1648   \the\numexpr (#3+#1)/#2-\xint_c_i!#1\xint:#2!#3!%
1649 }%
1650 \def\XINT_smalldivx_b #1#2!%

```

```

1651 {%
1652     \if0#1\else
1653         \xint_c_x^viii+#1#2\xint_afterfi{\expandafter!\the\numexpr}\fi
1654     \XINT_smalldiv_c #1#2!%
1655 }%
1656 \def\XINT_smalldiv_c #1!#2\xint:#3!#4!%
1657 {%
1658     \expandafter\XINT_smalldiv_d\the\numexpr #4-#1*#3!#2\xint:#3!%
1659 }%

```

On va boucler ici: #1 est un reste, #2 est  $x.B$  (avec B sans le 1 mais sur huit chiffres). #3#4 est le premier bloc qui reste de A. Si on a terminé avec A, alors #1 est le reste final. Le quotient lui est terminé par un 1! ce 1! disparaîtra dans le nettoyage par \XINT\_unsep\_cuzsmall.

```

1660 \def\XINT_smalldiv_d #1!#2!1#3#4!%
1661 {%
1662     \xint_gob_til_sc #3\XINT_smalldiv_end ;%
1663     \XINT_smalldiv_e #1!#2!1#3#4!%
1664 }%
1665 \def\XINT_smalldiv_end;\XINT_smalldiv_e #1!#2!1;!{1!;!#1!}%

```

Il est crucial que le reste #1 est < #3. J'ai documenté cette routine dans le fichier où j'ai préparé 1.2, il faudra transférer ici. Il n'est pas nécessaire pour cette routine que le diviseur B ait au moins 8 chiffres. Mais il doit être  $< 10^8$ .

```

1666 \def\XINT_smalldiv_e #1!#2\xint:#3!%
1667 {%
1668     \expandafter\XINT_smalldiv_f\the\numexpr
1669     \xint_c_xi_e_viii_mone+#1*\xint_c_x^viii/#3!#2\xint:#3!#1!%
1670 }%
1671 \def\XINT_smalldiv_f 1#1#2#3#4#5#6!#7\xint:#8!%
1672 {%
1673     \xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_smalldiv fz 0%
1674     \expandafter\XINT_smalldiv_g
1675     \the\numexpr\XINT_minimul_a #2#3#4#5\xint:#6!#8!#2#3#4#5#6!#7\xint:#8!%
1676 }%
1677 \def\XINT_smalldiv fz 0%
1678     \expandafter\XINT_smalldiv_g\the\numexpr\XINT_minimul_a
1679     9999\xint:9999!#1!99999999!#2!0!1#3!%
1680 {%
1681     \XINT_smalldiv_i \xint:#3!\xint_c_!#2!%
1682 }%
1683 \def\XINT_smalldiv_g 1#1!1#2!#3!#4!#5!#6!%
1684 {%
1685     \expandafter\XINT_smalldiv_h\the\numexpr 1#6-#1\xint:#2!#5!#3!#4!%
1686 }%
1687 \def\XINT_smalldiv_h 1#1#2\xint:#3!#4!%
1688 {%
1689     \expandafter\XINT_smalldiv_i\the\numexpr #4-#3+#1-\xint_c_i\xint:#2!%
1690 }%
1691 \def\XINT_smalldiv_i #1\xint:#2!#3!#4\xint:#5!%
1692 {%
1693     \expandafter\XINT_smalldiv_j\the\numexpr (#1#2+#4)/#5-\xint_c_i!#3!#1#2!#4\xint:#5!%
1694 }%

```

```

1695 \def\XINT_smalldiv_j #1!#2!%
1696 {%
1697     \xint_c_x^viii+#1+#2\expandafter!\the\numexpr\XINT_smalldiv_k
1698     #1!%
1699 }%

```

On boucle vers `\XINT_smalldiv_d`.

```

1700 \def\XINT_smalldiv_k #1!#2!#3\xint:#4!%
1701 {%
1702     \expandafter\XINT_smalldiv_d\the\numexpr #2-#1*#4!#3\xint:#4!%
1703 }%

```

Cette routine fait la division euclidienne d'un nombre de seize chiffres par  $#1 = C$  = diviseur sur huit chiffres  $\geq 10^7$ , avec  $#2$  = sa moitié utilisée dans `\numexpr` pour contrebalancer l'arrondi (ARRRRRRGGGGHHHH) fait par  $/$ . Le nombre divisé  $XY = X*10^8+Y$  se présente sous la forme  $1<8chiffres>!1<8chiffres>!$  avec plus significatif en premier.

Seul le quotient est calculé, pas le reste. En effet la routine de division principale va utiliser ce quotient pour déterminer le "grand" reste, et le petit reste ici ne nous serait d'à peu près aucune utilité.

ATTENTION UNIQUEMENT UTILISÉ POUR DES SITUATIONS OÙ IL EST GARANTI QUE  $X < C$  ! (et  $C$  au moins  $10^7$ ) le quotient euclidien de  $X*10^8+Y$  par  $C$  sera donc  $< 10^8$ . Il sera renvoyé sous la forme  $1<8chiffres>$ .

```

1704 \def\XINT_div_mini #1\xint:#2!#3!%
1705 {%
1706     \expandafter\XINT_div_mini_a\the\numexpr
1707     \xint_c_xi_e_viii_mone+#3*\xint_c_x^viii/#1!#1\xint:#2!#3!%
1708 }%

```

Note (2015/10/08). Attention à la différence dans l'ordre des arguments avec ce que je vois en dans `\XINT_smalldiv_f`. Je ne me souviens plus du tout s'il y a une raison quelconque.

```

1709 \def\XINT_div_mini_a 1#1#2#3#4#5#6!#7\xint:#8!%
1710 {%
1711     \xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_div_mini_w 0%
1712     \expandafter\XINT_div_mini_b
1713     \the\numexpr\XINT_minimul_a #2#3#4#5\xint:#6!#7!#2#3#4#5#6!#7\xint:#8!%
1714 }%
1715 \def\XINT_div_mini_w 0%
1716     \expandafter\XINT_div_mini_b\the\numexpr\XINT_minimul_a
1717     9999\xint:9999!#1!99999999!#2\xint:#3!00000000!#4!%
1718 {%
1719     \xint_c_x^viii_mone+(#4+#3)/#2!%
1720 }%
1721 \def\XINT_div_mini_b 1#1!#2!#3!#4!#5!#6!%
1722 {%
1723     \expandafter\XINT_div_mini_c
1724     \the\numexpr 1#6-#1\xint:#2!#5!#3!#4!%
1725 }%
1726 \def\XINT_div_mini_c 1#1#2\xint:#3!#4!%
1727 {%
1728     \expandafter\XINT_div_mini_d
1729     \the\numexpr #4-#3+#1-\xint_c_i\xint:#2!%

```

```

1730 }%
1731 \def\XINT_div_mini_d #1\xint:#2!#3!#4\xint:#5!%
1732 {%
1733     \xint_c_x^viii_mone+#+#3+(#1#2+#5)/#4!%
1734 }%

```

## Derived arithmetic

### 4.38 \xintiiQuo, \xintiiRem

```

1735 \def\xintiiQuo {\romannumeral0\xintiiquo }%
1736 \def\xintiiRem {\romannumeral0\xintiirem }%
1737 \def\xintiiquo
1738     {\expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo\romannumeral0\xintiidivision }%
1739 \def\xintiirem
1740     {\expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo\romannumeral0\xintiidivision }%

```

### 4.39 \xintiiDivRound

1.1, transferred from first release of bnumexpr. Rewritten for 1.2. Ending rewritten for 1.2i.  
(new \xintDSRr).

1.21: \xintiiDivRound made robust against non terminated input.

```

1741 \def\xintiiDivRound {\romannumeral0\xintiidivround }%
1742 \def\xintiidivround #1{\expandafter\XINT_iidivround\romannumeral`&&#1\xint:}%
1743 \def\XINT_iidivround #1#2\xint:#3%
1744     {\expandafter\XINT_iidivround_a\expandafter #1\romannumeral`&&#3\xint:#2\xint:}%
1745 \def\XINT_iidivround_a #1#2% #1 de A, #2 de B.
1746 {%
1747     \if0#2\xint_dothis{\XINT_iidivround_divbyzero#1#2}\fi
1748     \if0#1\xint_dothis\XINT_iidivround_aiszero\fi
1749     \if-#2\xint_dothis{\XINT_iidivround_bneg #1}\fi
1750         \xint_orthat{\XINT_iidivround_bpos #1#2}%
1751 }%
1752 \def\XINT_iidivround_divbyzero #1#2#3\xint:#4\xint:
1753     {\XINT_signalcondition{DivisionByZero}{Division of #1#4 by #2#3}{}{0}}%
1754 \def\XINT_iidivround_aiszero #1\xint:#2\xint:{ 0}%
1755 \def\XINT_iidivround_bpos #1%
1756 {%
1757     \xint_UDsignfork
1758         #1{\xintiiopp\XINT_iidivround_pos {}}%
1759         -{\XINT_iidivround_pos #1}%
1760     \krof
1761 }%
1762 \def\XINT_iidivround_bneg #1%
1763 {%
1764     \xint_UDsignfork
1765         #1{\XINT_iidivround_pos {}}%
1766         -{\xintiiopp\XINT_iidivround_pos #1}%
1767     \krof
1768 }%
1769 \def\XINT_iidivround_pos #1#2\xint:#3\xint:
1770 {%
1771     \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\XINT_dsrr

```

```

1772     \expandafter\xint_firstoftwo
1773     \romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare {#2}{#1#30}%
1774     \xint_bye\xint_Bye3456789\xint_bye/\xint_c_x\relax
1775 }%

```

## 4.40 \xintiiDivTrunc

1.21: *\xintiiDivTrunc* made robust against non terminated input.

```

1776 \def\xintiiDivTrunc {\romannumeral0\xintiividtrunc }%
1777 \def\xintiividtrunc #1{\expandafter\XINT_iividtrunc\romannumeral`&&#1\xint:}%
1778 \def\XINT_iividtrunc #1#2\xint:#3{\expandafter\XINT_iividtrunc_a\expandafter #1%
1779   \romannumeral`&&#3\xint:#2\xint:}%
1780 \def\XINT_iividtrunc_a #1#2% #1 de A, #2 de B.
1781 }%
1782   \if0#2\xint_dothis{\XINT_iividtrunc_divbyzero#1#2}\fi
1783   \if0#1\xint_dothis\XINT_iividtrunc_aiszero\fi
1784   \if-#2\xint_dothis{\XINT_iividtrunc_bneg #1}\fi
1785     \xint_orthat{\XINT_iividtrunc_bpos #1#2}%
1786 }%

```

*Attention to not move DivRound code beyond that point.*

```

1787 \let\XINT_iividtrunc_divbyzero\XINT_iividround_divbyzero
1788 \let\XINT_iividtrunc_aiszero \XINT_iividround_aiszero
1789 \def\XINT_iividtrunc_bpos #1%
1790 }%
1791   \xint_UDsignfork
1792     #1{\xintiopp\XINT_iividtrunc_pos {}}% -{\XINT_iividtrunc_pos #1}%
1793   \krof
1794 }%
1795 }%
1796 \def\XINT_iividtrunc_bneg #1%
1797 }%
1798   \xint_UDsignfork
1799     #1{\XINT_iividtrunc_pos {}}% -{\xintiopp\XINT_iividtrunc_pos #1}%
1800   \krof
1801 }%
1802 }%
1803 \def\XINT_iividtrunc_pos #1#2\xint:#3\xint:
1804   {\expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo
1805     \romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare {#2}{#1#3}}%

```

## 4.41 \xintiiModTrunc

Renamed from *\xintiiMod* to *\xintiiModTrunc* at 1.2p.

```

1806 \def\xintiiModTrunc {\romannumeral0\xintiimodtrunc }%
1807 \def\xintiimodtrunc #1{\expandafter\XINT_iimodtrunc\romannumeral`&&#1\xint:}%
1808 \def\XINT_iimodtrunc #1#2\xint:#3{\expandafter\XINT_iimodtrunc_a\expandafter #1%
1809   \romannumeral`&&#3\xint:#2\xint:}%
1810 \def\XINT_iimodtrunc_a #1#2% #1 de A, #2 de B.
1811 }%

```

```

1812     \if0#2\xint_dothis{\XINT_iimodtrunc_divbyzero#1#2}\fi
1813     \if0#1\xint_dothis\XINT_iimodtrunc_aiszero\fi
1814     \if-#2\xint_dothis{\XINT_iimodtrunc_bneg #1}\fi
1815         \xint_orthat{\XINT_iimodtrunc_bpos #1#2}%
1816 }%

```

Attention to not move DivRound code beyond that point. A bit of abuse here for divbyzero defaulted-to value, which happily works in both.

```

1817 \let\XINT_iimodtrunc_divbyzero\XINT_iidivround_divbyzero
1818 \let\XINT_iimodtrunc_aiszero \XINT_iidivround_aiszero
1819 \def\XINT_iimodtrunc_bpos #1%
1820 {%
1821     \xint_UDsignfork
1822         #1{\xintiiopp\XINT_iimodtrunc_pos {}}%
1823         -{\XINT_iimodtrunc_pos #1}%
1824     \krof
1825 }%
1826 \def\XINT_iimodtrunc_bneg #1%
1827 {%
1828     \xint_UDsignfork
1829         #1{\xintiiopp\XINT_iimodtrunc_pos {}}%
1830         -{\XINT_iimodtrunc_pos #1}%
1831     \krof
1832 }%
1833 \def\XINT_iimodtrunc_pos #1#2\xint:#3\xint:
1834     {\expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo\romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare
1835     {#2}{#1#3}}%

```

## 4.42 \xintiiDivMod

**1.2p.** It is associated with floored division (like Python `divmod` function), and with the `//` operator in `\xintiiexpr`.

```

1836 \def\xintiiDivMod {\romannumeral0\xintiidivmod }%
1837 \def\xintiidivmod #1{\expandafter\XINT_iidivmod\romannumeral`&&@#1\xint:}%
1838 \def\XINT_iidivmod #1#2\xint:#3{\expandafter\XINT_iidivmod_a\expandafter #1%
1839             \romannumeral`&&@#3\xint:#2\xint:}%
1840 \def\XINT_iidivmod_a #1#2% #1 de A, #2 de B.
1841 {%
1842     \if0#2\xint_dothis{\XINT_iidivmod_divbyzero#1#2}\fi
1843     \if0#1\xint_dothis\XINT_iidivmod_aiszero\fi
1844     \if-#2\xint_dothis{\XINT_iidivmod_bneg #1}\fi
1845         \xint_orthat{\XINT_iidivmod_bpos #1#2}%
1846 }%
1847 \def\XINT_iidivmod_divbyzero #1#2\xint:#3\xint:
1848 {%
1849     \XINT_signalcondition{DivisionByZero}{Division by #2 of #1#3}{}%
1850     {{\tt 0}{\tt 0}}% à revoir...
1851 }%
1852 \def\XINT_iidivmod_aiszero #1\xint:#2\xint:{\tt 0}{\tt 0}}%
1853 \def\XINT_iidivmod_bneg #1%
1854 {%
1855     \expandafter\XINT_iidivmod_bneg_finish

```

```

1856     \romannumeral0\xint_UDsignfork
1857         #1{\XINT_iidivmod_bpos {} }%
1858         -{\XINT_iidivmod_bpos {-#1} }%
1859     \krof
1860 }%
1861 \def\XINT_iidivmod_bneg_finish#1#2%
1862 {%
1863     \expandafter\xint_exchangetwo_keepbraces\expandafter
1864     {\romannumeral0\xintiopp#2}{#1}%
1865 }%
1866 \def\XINT_iidivmod_bpos #1#2\xint:#3\xint:{\xintiidivision{#1#3}{#2}}%

```

#### 4.43 \xintiiDivFloor

1.2p. For bnumexpr actually, because *\xintiiexpr* could use *\xintDivFloor* which also outputs an integer in strict format.

```

1867 \def\xintiiDivFloor {\romannumeral0\xintiidivfloor}%
1868 \def\xintiidivfloor {\expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo
1869             \romannumeral0\xintiidivmod}%

```

#### 4.44 \xintiiMod

Associated with floored division at 1.2p. Formerly was associated with truncated division.

```

1870 \def\xintiiMod {\romannumeral0\xintiimod}%
1871 \def\xintiimod {\expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo
1872             \romannumeral0\xintiidivmod}%

```

#### 4.45 \xintiiSqr

1.21: *\xintiiSqr* made robust against non terminated input.

```

1873 \def\xintiiSqr {\romannumeral0\xintiisqr }%
1874 \def\xintiisqr #1%
1875 {%
1876     \expandafter\XINT_sqr\romannumeral0\xintiabs{#1}\xint:
1877 }%
1878 \def\XINT_sqr #1\xint:
1879 {%
1880     \expandafter\XINT_sqr_a
1881     \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_sepandrev_andcount
1882     \romannumeral0\XINT_zeroes_forviii #1\R\R\R\R\R\R\R\R{10}0000001\W
1883     #1\XINT_rsepbyviii_end_A 2345678%
1884     \XINT_rsepbyviii_end_B 2345678\relax\xint_c_ii\xint_c_i
1885     \R\xint:\xint_c_xii \R\xint:\xint_c_x \R\xint:\xint_c_viii \R\xint:\xint_c_vi
1886     \R\xint:\xint_c_iv \R\xint:\xint_c_ii \R\xint:\xint_c_\W
1887     \xint:
1888 }%

```

1.2c *\XINT\_mul\_loop* can now be called directly even with small arguments, thus the following check is not anymore a necessity.

```
1889 \def\xint_sqra #1\xint:
1890 {%
1891     \ifnum #1=\xint_c_i \expandafter\xint_sqrsmall
1892             \else\expandafter\xint_sqrs_start\fi
1893 }%
1894 \def\xint_sqrsmall 1#1#2#3#4#5!\xint:
1895 {%
1896     \ifnum #1#2#3#4#5<46341 \expandafter\xint_sqrs_verysmall\fi
1897     \expandafter\xint_sqrsmall_out
1898     \the\numexpr\xint_minimul_a #1#2#3#4\xint:#5!#1#2#3#4#5!%
1899 }%
1900 \def\xint_sqrs_verysmall#1{%
1901 \def\xint_sqrs_verysmall
1902     \expandafter\xint_sqrsmall_out\the\numexpr\xint_minimul_a ##1##2!%
1903     {\expandafter#1\the\numexpr ##2*##2\relax}%
1904 }\xint_sqrs_verysmall{ }%
1905 \def\xint_sqrsmall_out 1#1!1#2!%
1906 {%
1907     \xint_cuz #2#1\R
1908 }%
```

An ending `1;!` is produced on output for `\XINT_mul_loop` and gets incorporated to the delimiter needed by the `\XINT_unrevbyviii` done by `\XINT_mul_out`.

```
1909 \def\xint_sq_start #1\xint:  
1910 { %  
1911     \expandafter\xint_mul_out  
1912     \the\numexpr\xint_mul_loop  
1913             100000000!1;! \W #11;! \W #11;! %  
1914     1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!  
1915 }%
```

## 4.46 \xintiiPow

The exponent is not limited but with current default settings of tex memory, with xint 1.2, the maximal exponent for  $2^N$  is  $N = 2^{17} = 131072$ .

1.2f Modifies the initial steps: 1) in order to be able to let more easily `\xintiPow` use `\xintNum` on the exponent once `xintfrac.sty` is loaded; 2) also because I noticed it was not very well coded. And it did only a `\numexpr` on the exponent, contradicting the documentation related to the "i" convention in names.

1.21: `\xintiiPow` made robust against non terminated input.

```

1916 \def\xintiiPow {\romannumeral0\xintiipow }%
1917 \def\xintiipow #1#2%
1918 {%
1919     \expandafter\xint_pow\the\numexpr #2\expandafter
1920     .\romannumeral`&&#1\xint:
1921 }%
1922 \def\xint_pow #1.#2#3\xint:
1923 {%
1924     \xint_UDzerominusfork
1925     #2-\XINT_pow_AisZero
1926     0#2\XINT_pow_Aneg

```

```

1927      0-\{XINT_pow_Apos #2\}%
1928      \krof {\#1}%
1929 }%
1930 \def\XINT_pow_AisZero #1#2\xint:
1931 {%
1932     \ifcase\XINT_cntSgn #1\xint:
1933         \xint_afterfi { 1}%
1934     \or
1935         \xint_afterfi { 0}%
1936     \else
1937         \xint_afterfi
1938         {\XINT_signalcondition{DivisionByZero}{Zero to power #1}{}{0}}%
1939     \fi
1940 }%
1941 \def\XINT_pow_Aneg #1%
1942 {%
1943     \ifodd #1
1944         \expandafter\XINT_opp\romannumerical0%
1945     \fi
1946     \XINT_pow_Apos {}{\#1}%
1947 }%
1948 \def\XINT_pow_Apos #1#2{\XINT_pow_Apos_a {\#2}\#1}%
1949 \def\XINT_pow_Apos_a #1#2#3%
1950 {%
1951     \xint_gob_til_xint: #3\XINT_pow_Apos_short\xint:
1952     \XINT_pow_AatleastTwo {\#1}\#2#3%
1953 }%
1954 \def\XINT_pow_Apos_short\xint:\XINT_pow_AatleastTwo #1#2\xint:
1955 {%
1956     \ifcase #2
1957         \xintError:this cannot happen
1958     \or \expandafter\XINT_pow_AisOne
1959     \else\expandafter\XINT_pow_AatleastTwo
1960     \fi {\#1}\#2\xint:
1961 }%
1962 \def\XINT_pow_AisOne #1\xint:{ 1}%
1963 \def\XINT_pow_AatleastTwo #1%
1964 {%
1965     \ifcase\XINT_cntSgn #1\xint:
1966         \expandafter\XINT_pow_BisZero
1967     \or
1968         \expandafter\XINT_pow_I_in
1969     \else
1970         \expandafter\XINT_pow_BisNegative
1971     \fi
1972     {\#1}%
1973 }%
1974 \def\XINT_pow_BisNegative #1\xint:{\XINT_signalcondition{Underflow}{Inverse power
1975     can not be represented by an integer}{}{0}}%
1976 \def\XINT_pow_BisZero #1\xint:{ 1}%

```

B = #1 > 0, A = #2 > 1. Earlier code checked if size of B did not exceed a given limit (for example 131000).

The 1.2c \XINT\_mul\_loop can be called directly even with small arguments, hence the "butcheck-ifsmall" is not a necessity as it was earlier with 1.2. On  $2^{30}$ , it does bring roughly a 40% time gain though, and 30% gain for  $2^{60}$ . The overhead on big computations should be negligible.

```

1999 \def\xint_pow_I_squareit #1\xint:#2\W
2000 {%
2001     \expandafter\xint_pow_I_loop
2002     \the\numexpr #1/\xint_c_ii\expandafter\xint:%
2003     \the\numexpr\xint_pow_mulbutcheckifsmall #2\W #2\W
2004 }%
2005 \def\xint_pow_mulbutcheckifsmall #1!#2%
2006 {%
2007     \xint_gob_til_sc #2\xint_pow_mul_small;%
2008     \xint_mul_loop 100000000!1;!W #1!#2%
2009 }%
2010 \def\xint_pow_mul_small;\xint_mul_loop
2011     100000000!1;!W 1#1!1;!W
2012 {%
2013     \xint_smallmul 1#1!%
2014 }%
2015 \def\xint_pow_II_in #1\xint:#2\W
2016 {%
2017     \expandafter\xint_pow_II_loop
2018     \the\numexpr #1/\xint_c_ii-\xint_c_i\expandafter\xint:%
2019     \the\numexpr\xint_pow_mulbutcheckifsmall #2\W #2\W #2\W
2020 }%
2021 \def\xint_pow_II_loop #1\xint:%
2022 {%
2023     \ifnum #1 = \xint_c_i\expandafter\xint_pow_II_exit\fi
2024     \ifodd #1

```

```

2025           \expandafter\XINT_pow_II_ odda
2026     \else
2027       \expandafter\XINT_pow_II_ even
2028     \fi #1\xint:%
2029 }%
2030 \def\XINT_pow_II_exit\ifodd #1\fi #2\xint:#3\W #4\W
2031 {%
2032   \expandafter\XINT_mul_out
2033   \the\numexpr\XINT_pow_mulbutcheckifsmall #4\W #3%
2034 }%
2035 \def\XINT_pow_II_even #1\xint:#2\W
2036 {%
2037   \expandafter\XINT_pow_II_loop
2038   \the\numexpr #1/\xint_c_ii\expandafter\xint:%
2039   \the\numexpr\XINT_pow_mulbutcheckifsmall #2\W #2\W
2040 }%
2041 \def\XINT_pow_II_ odda #1\xint:#2\W #3\W
2042 {%
2043   \expandafter\XINT_pow_II_ oddb
2044   \the\numexpr #1/\xint_c_ii-\xint_c_i\expandafter\xint:%
2045   \the\numexpr\XINT_pow_mulbutcheckifsmall #3\W #2\W #2\W
2046 }%
2047 \def\XINT_pow_II_ oddb #1\xint:#2\W #3\W
2048 {%
2049   \expandafter\XINT_pow_II_loop
2050   \the\numexpr #1\expandafter\xint:%
2051   \the\numexpr\XINT_pow_mulbutcheckifsmall #3\W #3\W #2\W
2052 }%

```

## 4.47 \xintiiFac

Moved here from xint.sty with release 1.2 (to be usable by \bnumexpr).

An `\xintiFac` is needed by `xintexpr.sty`. Prior to 1.2o it was defined here as an alias to `\xintiiFac`, then redefined by `xintfrac` to use `\xintNum`. This was incoherent. Contrarily to other similarly named macros, `\xintiiFac` uses `\numexpr` on its input. This is also incoherent with the naming scheme, alas.

Note (end november 2015): I also tried out a quickly written recursive (binary split) implementation.

```

\or
  \expandafter\xint_secondofthree
\else
  \expandafter\xint_thirddofthree
\fi
{\the\numexpr\xint_c_x^viii+\#1!1;!}%
{\the\numexpr\xint_c_x^viii+\#1*\#2!1;!}%
{\expandafter\vfac\the\numexpr (#1+\#2)/\xint_c_ii.\#1.\#2.%}
}%
\def\vfac #1.#2.#3.%
{%
  \expandafter
  \wfac\expandafter
  {\romannumeral-`0\expandafter
   \ufac\expandafter{\the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_i}\{\#3\}}%
  \ufac {\#2}{\#1}}%
}%
\def\wfac #1#2{\expandafter\zfac\romannumeral-`0#2\W #1}%
\def\zfac {\the\numexpr XINT_mul_loop 100000000!1;\!\W }% core multiplication...
\catcode`\_ 8
\catcode`\^ 7

```

and I was quite surprised that it was only about 1.6x--2x slower in the range N=200 to 2000 than the `\xintiiFac` here which attempts to be smarter...

Note (2017, 1.21): I found out some code comment of mine that the code here should be more in the style of `\xintiiBinomial`, but I left matters untouched.

1.2o modifies `\xintiFac` to be coherent with `\xintiBinomial`: only with `xintfrac.sty` loaded does it use `\xintNum`. It is documented only as macro of `xintfrac.sty`, not as macro of `xint.sty`.

```

2053 \def\xintiiFac {\romannumeral0\xintiifac }%
2054 \def\xintiifac #1{\expandafter\XINT_fac_fork\the\numexpr#1.}%
2055 \def\XINT_fac_fork #1#2.%  

2056 {%
2057     \xint_UDzerominusfork
2058     #1-\XINT_fac_zero
2059     0#1\XINT_fac_neg
2060     0-\XINT_fac_checksize
2061     \krof #1#2.%  

2062 }%
2063 \def\XINT_fac_zero #1.{ 1}%
2064 \def\XINT_fac_neg #1.{\XINT_signalcondition{InvalidOperation}{Factorial of
2065     negative: (#1)!}{}{0}}%
2066 \def\XINT_fac_checksize #1.%  

2067 {%
2068     \ifnum #1>\xint_c_x^iv \xint_dothis{\XINT_fac_toobig #1.}\fi
2069     \ifnum #1>465 \xint_dothis{\XINT_fac_bigloop_a #1.}\fi
2070     \ifnum #1>101 \xint_dothis{\XINT_fac_medloop_a #1.\XINT_mul_out}\fi
2071             \xint_orthat{\XINT_fac_smallloop_a #1.\XINT_mul_out}%
2072     1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!\W  

2073 }%
2074 \def\XINT_fac_toobig #1.#2\W{\XINT_signalcondition{InvalidOperation}{Factorial
2075     of too big argument: #1 > 10000}{}{0}}%
2076 \def\XINT_fac_bigloop_a #1.%
```

```

2077 {%
2078   \expandafter\XINT_fac_bigloop_b \the\numexpr
2079   #1+\xint_c_i-\xint_c_ii*((#1-464)/\xint_c_ii).#1.%
2080 }%
2081 \def\XINT_fac_bigloop_b #1.#2.%
2082 {%
2083   \expandafter\XINT_fac_medloop_a
2084     \the\numexpr #1-\xint_c_i.{\XINT_fac_bigloop_loop #1.#2.}%
2085 }%
2086 \def\XINT_fac_bigloop_loop #1.#2.%
2087 {%
2088   \ifnum #1>#2 \expandafter\XINT_fac_bigloop_exit\fi
2089   \expandafter\XINT_fac_bigloop_loop
2090   \the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_ii\expandafter.%
2091   \the\numexpr #2\expandafter.\the\numexpr\XINT_fac_bigloop_mul #1!%
2092 }%
2093 \def\XINT_fac_bigloop_exit #1!{\XINT_mul_out}%
2094 \def\XINT_fac_bigloop_mul #1!%
2095 {%
2096   \expandafter\XINT_smallmul
2097     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^viii+#1*(#1+\xint_c_i)!%
2098 }%
2099 \def\XINT_fac_medloop_a #1.%
2100 {%
2101   \expandafter\XINT_fac_medloop_b
2102     \the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_i-\xint_c_iii*((#1-100)/\xint_c_iii).#1.%
2103 }%
2104 \def\XINT_fac_medloop_b #1.#2.%
2105 {%
2106   \expandafter\XINT_fac_smallloop_a
2107     \the\numexpr #1-\xint_c_i.{\XINT_fac_medloop_loop #1.#2.}%
2108 }%
2109 \def\XINT_fac_medloop_loop #1.#2.%
2110 {%
2111   \ifnum #1>#2 \expandafter\XINT_fac_loop_exit\fi
2112   \expandafter\XINT_fac_medloop_loop
2113   \the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_iii\expandafter.%
2114   \the\numexpr #2\expandafter.\the\numexpr\XINT_fac_medloop_mul #1!%
2115 }%
2116 \def\XINT_fac_medloop_mul #1!%
2117 {%
2118   \expandafter\XINT_smallmul
2119     \the\numexpr
2120       \xint_c_x^viii+#1*(#1+\xint_c_i)*(#1+\xint_c_ii)!%
2121 }%
2122 \def\XINT_fac_smallloop_a #1.%
2123 {%
2124   \csname
2125     XINT_fac_smallloop_\the\numexpr #1-\xint_c_iv*(#1/\xint_c_iv)\relax
2126   \endcsname #1.%
2127 }%
2128 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_fac_smallloop_1\endcsname #1.%
```

```

2129 {%
2130     \XINT_fac_smallloop_loop 2.#1.100000001!1;!%
2131 }%
2132 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_fac_smallloop_-2\endcsname #1.%
2133 {%
2134     \XINT_fac_smallloop_loop 3.#1.100000002!1;!%
2135 }%
2136 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_fac_smallloop_-1\endcsname #1.%
2137 {%
2138     \XINT_fac_smallloop_loop 4.#1.100000006!1;!%
2139 }%
2140 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_fac_smallloop_0\endcsname #1.%
2141 {%
2142     \XINT_fac_smallloop_loop 5.#1.1000000024!1;!%
2143 }%
2144 \def\XINT_fac_smallloop_loop #1.#2.%
2145 {%
2146     \ifnum #1>#2 \expandafter\XINT_fac_loop_exit\fi
2147     \expandafter\XINT_fac_smallloop_loop
2148     \the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_iv\expandafter.%
2149     \the\numexpr #2\expandafter.\the\numexpr\XINT_fac_smallloop_mul #1!%
2150 }%
2151 \def\XINT_fac_smallloop_mul #1!%
2152 {%
2153     \expandafter\XINT_smallmul
2154     \the\numexpr
2155         \xint_c_x^viii+#1*(#1+\xint_c_i)*(#1+\xint_c_ii)*(#1+\xint_c_iii)!%
2156 }%
2157 \def\XINT_fac_loop_exit #1!#2;!#3{#3#2;!}%

```

#### 4.48 \XINT\_useiimessage

1.2o

```

2158 \def\XINT_useiimessage #1% used in LaTeX only
2159 {%
2160     \XINT_ifFlagRaised {#1}%
2161     {@backslashchar#1
2162     (load xintfrac or use @backslashchar xintii\xint_gobble_iv#1!)\MessageBreak}%
2163     {}%
2164 }%
2165 \XINT_restorecatcodes_endinput%

```

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.36	\xintiiifOne . . . . .	126
.37	\xintiiifOdd . . . . .	126
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.40	\xintNOT . . . . .	127
.41	\xintAND, \xintOR, \xintXOR . . . . .	127
.42	\xintANDof . . . . .	127
.43	\xintORof . . . . .	128
.44	\xintXORof . . . . .	128
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With release 1.1 the core arithmetic routines `\xintiiAdd`, `\xintiiSub`, `\xintiiMul`, `\xintiiQuo`, `\xintiiPow` were separated to be the main component of the then new `xintcore`.

At 1.3 the macros deprecated at 1.20 got all removed.

1.3b adds randomness related macros.

```

1 \begingroup\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
2   \catcode13=5    % ^^M
3   \endlinechar=13 %
4   \catcode123=1   % {
5   \catcode125=2   % }
6   \catcode64=11   % @
7   \catcode35=6   % #
8   \catcode44=12   % ,
9   \catcode45=12   % -
10  \catcode46=12   % .
11  \catcode58=12   % :
12  \let\z\endgroup

```

```

13 \expandafter\let\expandafter\x\csname ver@xint.sty\endcsname
14 \expandafter\let\expandafter\w\csname ver@xintcore.sty\endcsname
15 \expandafter
16 \ifx\csname PackageInfo\endcsname\relax
17   \def\y#1#2{\immediate\write-1{Package #1 Info: #2.}}%
18 \else
19   \def\y#1#2{\PackageInfo{#1}{#2}}%
20 \fi
21 \expandafter
22 \ifx\csname numexpr\endcsname\relax
23   \y{xint}{\numexpr not available, aborting input}%
24   \aftergroup\endinput
25 \else
26   \ifx\x\relax % plain-TeX, first loading of xintcore.sty
27     \ifx\w\relax % but xintkernel.sty not yet loaded.
28       \def\z{\endgroup\input xintcore.sty\relax}%
29     \fi
30   \else
31     \def\empty {}%
32     \ifx\x\empty % LaTeX, first loading,
33       % variable is initialized, but \ProvidesPackage not yet seen
34       \ifx\w\relax % xintcore.sty not yet loaded.
35         \def\z{\endgroup\RequirePackage{xintcore}}%
36       \fi
37     \else
38       \aftergroup\endinput % xint already loaded.
39     \fi
40   \fi
41 \fi
42 \z%
43 \XINTsetupcatcodes% defined in xintkernel.sty (loaded by xintcore.sty)

```

## 5.1 Package identification

```

44 \XINT_providespackage
45 \ProvidesPackage{xint}%
46 [2019/09/10 v1.3f Expandable operations on big integers (JFB)]%

```

## 5.2 More token management

```

47 \long\def\xint_firstofthree #1#2#3{#1}%
48 \long\def\xint_secondofthree #1#2#3{#2}%
49 \long\def\xint_thirdofthree #1#2#3{#3}%
50 \long\def\xint_stop_atfirstofthree #1#2#3{ #1}%
51 \long\def\xint_stop_atsecondofthree #1#2#3{ #2}%
52 \long\def\xint_stop_atthirdofthree #1#2#3{ #3}%

```

## 5.3 (WIP) A constant needed by \xintRandomDigits et al.

```

53 \ifdefined\xint_texuniformdeviate
54   \unless\ifdefined\xint_c_nine_x^viii
55     \csname newcount\endcsname\xint_c_nine_x^viii
56     \xint_c_nine_x^viii 900000000
57   \fi
58 \fi

```

## 5.4 \xintLen, \xintiLen

\xintLen gets extended to fractions by *xintfrac.sty*: A/B is given length  $\text{len}(A)+\text{len}(B)-1$  (somewhat arbitrary). It applies \xintNum to its argument. A minus sign is accepted and ignored.

For parallelism with \xintiNum/\xintNum, 1.2o defines \xintiLen.

\xintLen gets redefined by *xintfrac*.

```

59 \def\xintiLen {\romannumeral0\xintilen }%
60 \def\xintilen #1{\def\xintilen ##1%
61 {%
62     \expandafter#1\the\numexpr
63     \expandafter\XINT_len_fork\romannumeral0\xintinum{##1}%
64     \xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:
65     \xint_c_viii\xint_c_vii\xint_c_vi\xint_c_v
66     \xint_c_iv\xint_c_iii\xint_c_ii\xint_c_i\xint_c_\xint_bye\relax
67 }}\xintilen{ }%
68 \def\xintLen {\romannumeral0\xintlen }%
69 \let\xintlen\xintilen

70 \def\XINT_len_fork #1%
71 {%
72     \expandafter\XINT_length_loop\xint_UDsignfork#1{}-#1\krof
73 }%

```

## 5.5 \xintiiLogTen

1.3e. Support for `ilog10()` function in \xintiiexpr. See \XINTiLogTen in *xintfrac.sty* which also currently uses -"7FFF8000 as value if input is zero.

```

74 \def\xintiiLogTen {\the\numexpr\xintiilogten }%
75 \def\xintiilogten #1%
76 {%
77     \expandafter\XINT_iilogten\romannumeral`&&@#1%
78     \xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:
79     \xint_c_viii\xint_c_vii\xint_c_vi\xint_c_v
80     \xint_c_iv\xint_c_iii\xint_c_ii\xint_c_i\xint_c_\xint_bye
81     \relax
82 }%
83 \def\XINT_iilogten #1{\if#10-"7FFF8000\fi -1+%
84             \expandafter\XINT_length_loop\xint_UDsignfork#1{}-#1\krof}%

```

## 5.6 \xintReverseDigits

1.2.

This puts digits in reverse order, not suppressing leading zeros after reverse. Despite lacking the "ii" in its name, it does not apply \xintNum to its argument (contrarily to \xintLen, this is not very coherent).

1.2l variant is robust against non terminated \the\numexpr input.

This macro is currently not used elsewhere in xint code.

```

85 \def\xintReverseDigits {\romannumeral0\xintreversedigits }%
86 \def\xintreversedigits #1%

```

## 5.7 \xintiiE

Originally was used in `\xintiiexpr`. Transferred from `xintfrac` for 1.1. Code rewritten for 1.2i. `\xintiiE{x}{e}` extends `x` with `e` zeroes if `e` is positive and simply outputs `x` if `e` is zero or negative. Attention, le comportement pour  $e < 0$  ne doit pas être modifié car `\xintMod` et autres macros en dépendent.

```

122 \def\xintiiE {\romannumeral0\xintiie }%
123 \def\xintiie #1#2%
124   {\expandafter\XINT_iie_fork\the\numexpr #2\expandafter.\romannumeral`&&#1;}%
125 \def\XINT_iie_fork #1%
126 {%
127   \xint_UDsignfork
128   #1\XINT_iie_neg
129   -\XINT_iie_a
130   \krof #1%
131 }%

```

```
le #2 a le bon pattern terminé par ; #1=0 est OK pour \XINT_rep.
```

```
132 \def\XINT_iie_a #1.%
133 {\expandafter\XINT_dsx_append\romannumeral\XINT_rep #1\endcsname 0.}%
134 \def\XINT_iie_neg #1.#2;{ #2}%
```

## 5.8 **\xintDecSplit**

### DECIMAL SPLIT

The macro `\xintDecSplit {x}{A}` cuts A which is composed of digits (leading zeroes ok, but no sign) (\*) into two (each possibly empty) pieces L and R. The concatenation LR always reproduces A.

The position of the cut is specified by the first argument x. If x is zero or positive the cut location is x slots to the left of the right end of the number. If x becomes equal to or larger than the length of the number then L becomes empty. If x is negative the location of the cut is |x| slots to the right of the left end of the number.

(\*) versions earlier than 1.2i first replaced A with its absolute value. This is not the case anymore. This macro should NOT be used for A with a leading sign (+ or -).

Entirely rewritten for 1.2i (2016/12/11).

Attention: `\xintDecSplit` not robust against non terminated second argument.

```
135 \def\xintDecSplit {\romannumeral0\xintdecsplit }%
136 \def\xintdecsplit #1#2%
137 {%
138   \expandafter\XINT_split_finish
139   \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_split_xfork
140   \the\numexpr #1\expandafter.\romannumeral`&&@#2%
141   \xint_bye2345678\xint_bye..%
142 }%
143 \def\XINT_split_finish #1.#2.{#1}{#2}}%

144 \def\XINT_split_xfork #1%
145 {%
146   \xint_UDzerominusfork
147   #1-\XINT_split_zerosplit
148   0#1\XINT_split_fromleft
149   0-{ \XINT_split_fromright #1}%
150   \krof
151 }%
152 \def\XINT_split_zerosplit .#1\xint_bye#2\xint_bye..{ #1..}%
153 \def\XINT_split_fromleft
154   {\expandafter\XINT_split_fromleft_a\the\numexpr\xint_c_viii-}%
155 \def\XINT_split_fromleft_a #1%
156 {%
157   \xint_UDsignfork
158   #1\XINT_split_fromleft_b
159   -{ \XINT_split_fromleft_end_a #1}%
160   \krof
161 }%
162 \def\XINT_split_fromleft_b #1.#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
163 {%
164   \expandafter\XINT_split_fromleft_clean
165   \the\numexpr1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9\expandafter
```

```

166     \XINT_split_fromleft_a\the\numexpr\xint_c_viii-#1.%%
167 }%
168 \def\XINT_split_fromleft_end_a #1.%
169 {%
170     \expandafter\XINT_split_fromleft_clean
171     \the\numexpr1\csname XINT_split_fromleft_end#1\endcsname
172 }%
173 \def\XINT_split_fromleft_clean 1{ }%
174 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_split_fromleft_end7\endcsname #1%
175     {#1\XINT_split_fromleft_end_b}%
176 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_split_fromleft_end6\endcsname #1#2%
177     {#1#2\XINT_split_fromleft_end_b}%
178 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_split_fromleft_end5\endcsname #1#2#3%
179     {#1#2#3\XINT_split_fromleft_end_b}%
180 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_split_fromleft_end4\endcsname #1#2#3#4%
181     {#1#2#3#4\XINT_split_fromleft_end_b}%
182 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_split_fromleft_end3\endcsname #1#2#3#4#5%
183     {#1#2#3#4#5\XINT_split_fromleft_end_b}%
184 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_split_fromleft_end2\endcsname #1#2#3#4#5#6%
185     {#1#2#3#4#5#6\XINT_split_fromleft_end_b}%
186 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_split_fromleft_end1\endcsname #1#2#3#4#5#6#7%
187     {#1#2#3#4#5#6#7\XINT_split_fromleft_end_b}%
188 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_split_fromleft_end0\endcsname #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8%
189     {#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8\XINT_split_fromleft_end_b}%

190 \def\XINT_split_fromleft_end_b #1\xint_bye#2\xint_bye.{.#1}% puis .
191 \def\XINT_split_fromright #1.#2\xint_bye
192 {%
193     \expandafter\XINT_split_fromright_a
194     \the\numexpr#1-\numexpr\XINT_length_loop
195     #2\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:
196     \xint_c_viii\xint_c_vii\xint_c_vi\xint_c_v
197     \xint_c_iv\xint_c_iii\xint_c_ii\xint_c_i\xint_c_\xint_bye
198     .#2\xint_bye
199 }%


200 \def\XINT_split_fromright_a #1%
201 {%
202     \xint_UDsignfork
203     #1\XINT_split_fromleft
204     -\XINT_split_fromright_Lempty
205     \krof
206 }%
207 \def\XINT_split_fromright_Lempty #1.#2\xint_bye#3...{.#2.}%

```

## 5.9 \xintDecSplitL

```

208 \def\xintDecSplitL {\romannumeral0\xintdecsplitl }%
209 \def\xintdecsplitl #1#2%
210 {%
211     \expandafter\XINT_splitl_finish
212     \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_split_xfork

```

```

213     \the\numexpr #1\expandafter.\romannumeral`&&@#2%
214     \xint_bye2345678\xint_bye..%
215 }%
216 \def\xINT_splitl_finish #1.#2.{ #1}%

```

## 5.10 \xintDecSplitR

```

217 \def\xintDecSplitR {\romannumeral0\xintdecsplitr }%
218 \def\xintdecsplitr #1#2%
219 {%
220     \expandafter\xINT_splitr_finish
221     \romannumeral0\expandafter\xINT_split_xfork
222     \the\numexpr #1\expandafter.\romannumeral`&&@#2%
223     \xint_bye2345678\xint_bye..%
224 }%
225 \def\xINT_splitr_finish #1.#2.{ #2}%

```

## 5.11 \xintDSHr

DECIMAL SHIFTS \xintDSH {x}{A}  
 si  $x \leq 0$ , fait  $A \rightarrow A \cdot 10^{|x|}$ . si  $x > 0$ , et  $A \geq 0$ , fait  $A \rightarrow \text{quo}(A, 10^x)$   
 si  $x > 0$ , et  $A < 0$ , fait  $A \rightarrow -\text{quo}(-A, 10^x)$   
 (donc pour  $x > 0$  c'est comme DSR itéré  $x$  fois)  
 $\backslash\xintDSHr$  donne le 'reste' (si  $x \leq 0$  donne zéro).

Badly named macros.

Rewritten for 1.2i, this was old code and  $\backslash\xintDSx$  has changed interface.

```
226 \def\xintDSHr {\romannumeral0\xintdshr }%
```

```

227 \def\xintdshr #1#2%
228 {%

```

```

229     \expandafter\xINT_dshr_fork\the\numexpr#1\expandafter.\romannumeral`&&@#2;%
230 }%
231 \def\xINT_dshr_fork #1%
232 {%
233     \xint_UDzerominusfork
234     0#1\xINT_dshr_xzeroorneg
235     #1-\xINT_dshr_xzeroorneg
236     0-\xINT_dshr_xpositive
237     \krof #1%
238 }%
239 \def\xINT_dshr_xzeroorneg #1;{ 0}%
240 \def\xINT_dshr_xpositive
241 {%
242     \expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo\romannumeral0\xINT_dsx_xisPos
243 }%

```

## 5.12 \xintDSH

```

244 \def\xintDSH {\romannumeral0\xintdsh }%
245 \def\xintdsh #1#2%
246 {%
247     \expandafter\XINT_dsh_fork\the\numexpr#1\expandafter.\romannumeral`&&@#2;%
248 }%
249 \def\XINT_dsh_fork #1%
250 {%
251     \xint_UDzerominusfork
252         #1-\XINT_dsh_xiszero
253         0#1\XINT_dsx_xisNeg_checkA
254             0-{ \XINT_dsh_xisPos #1}%
255         \krof
256 }%
257 \def\XINT_dsh_xiszero #1.#2;{ #2}%
258 \def\XINT_dsh_xisPos
259 {%
260     \expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo\romannumeral0\XINT_dsx_xisPos
260 }%

```

## 5.13 \xintDSx

--> Attention le cas  $x=0$  est traité dans la même catégorie que  $x > 0$  --  
 si  $x < 0$ , fait  $A \rightarrow A \cdot 10^{|x|}$   
 si  $x \geq 0$ , et  $A \geq 0$ , fait  $A \rightarrow \{\text{quo}(A, 10^x)\} \{\text{rem}(A, 10^x)\}$   
 si  $x \geq 0$ , et  $A < 0$ , d'abord on calcule  $\{\text{quo}(-A, 10^x)\} \{\text{rem}(-A, 10^x)\}$   
 puis, si le premier n'est pas nul on lui donne le signe -  
 si le premier est nul on donne le signe - au second.

On peut donc toujours reconstituer l'original  $A$  par  $10^x Q \pm R$  où il faut prendre le signe plus si  $Q$  est positif ou nul et le signe moins si  $Q$  est strictement négatif.

Rewritten for 1.2i, this was old code.

```

261 \def\xintDSx {\romannumeral0\xintdsx }%
262 \def\xintdsx #1#2%
263 {%
264     \expandafter\XINT_dsx_fork\the\numexpr#1\expandafter.\romannumeral`&&@#2;%
265 }%
266 \def\XINT_dsx_fork #1%
267 {%
268     \xint_UDzerominusfork
269         #1-\XINT_dsx_xisZero
270         0#1\XINT_dsx_xisNeg_checkA
271             0-{ \XINT_dsx_xisPos #1}%
272         \krof
273 }%
274 \def\XINT_dsx_xisZero #1.#2;{{#2}{0}}%
275 \def\XINT_dsx_xisNeg_checkA #1.#2%
276 {%
277     \xint_gob_til_zero #2\XINT_dsx_xisNeg_Azero 0%

```

```

278     \expandafter\XINT_dsx_append\romannumeral\XINT_rep #1\endcsname 0.#2%
279 }%
280 \def\XINT_dsx_xisNeg_Azero #1;{ 0}%

281 \def\XINT_dsx_addzeros #1%
282   {\expandafter\XINT_dsx_append\romannumeral\XINT_rep#1\endcsname0.}%

283 \def\XINT_dsx_addzerosnofuss #1%
284   {\expandafter\XINT_dsx_append\romannumeral\xintreplicate{#1}0.}%
285 \def\XINT_dsx_append #1.#2;{ #2#1}%

286 \def\XINT_dsx_xisPos #1.#2%
287 {%
288   \xint_UDzerominusfork
289     #2-\XINT_dsx_AisZero
290     0#2\XINT_dsx_AisNeg
291     0-\XINT_dsx_AisPos
292   \krof #1.#2%
293 }%
294 \def\XINT_dsx_AisZero #1;{{0}{0}}%
295 \def\XINT_dsx_AisNeg #1.-#2;%
296 {%
297   \expandafter\XINT_dsx_AisNeg_checkiffirstempty
298   \romannumeral0\XINT_split_xfork #1.#2\xint_bye2345678\xint_bye..%
299 }%

300 \def\XINT_dsx_AisNeg_checkiffirstempty #1%
301 {%
302   \xint_gob_til_dot #1\XINT_dsx_AisNeg_finish_zero.%
303   \XINT_dsx_AisNeg_finish_notzero #1%
304 }%
305 \def\XINT_dsx_AisNeg_finish_zero.\XINT_dsx_AisNeg_finish_notzero.#1.%
306 {%
307   \expandafter\XINT_dsx_end
308   \expandafter {\romannumeral0\XINT_num {-#1}}{\0}%
309 }%
310 \def\XINT_dsx_AisNeg_finish_notzero #1.#2.%%
311 {%
312   \expandafter\XINT_dsx_end
313   \expandafter {\romannumeral0\XINT_num {#2}}{-#1}%
314 }%

315 \def\XINT_dsx_AisPos #1.#2;%
316 {%
317   \expandafter\XINT_dsx_AisPos_finish
318   \romannumeral0\XINT_split_xfork #1.#2\xint_bye2345678\xint_bye..%
319 }%

320 \def\XINT_dsx_AisPos_finish #1.#2.%%
321 {%

```

```

322     \expandafter\XINT_dsx_end
323     \expandafter {\romannumeral0\XINT_num {#2}}%
324             {\romannumeral0\XINT_num {#1}}%
325 }%
326 \def\XINT_dsx_end #1#2{\expandafter{#2}{#1}}%

```

## 5.14 \xintiiEq

no *\xintiiEq*.

```
327 \def\xintiiEq #1#2{\romannumeral0\xintiiifeq{#1}{#2}{1}{0}}%
```

## 5.15 \xintiiNotEq

Pour *xintexpr*. Pas de version en lowercase.

```
328 \def\xintiiNotEq #1#2{\romannumeral0\xintiiifeq {#1}{#2}{0}{1}}%
```

## 5.16 \xintiiGeq

PLUS GRAND OU ÉGAL attention compare les \*\*valeurs absolues\*\*

1.21 made *\xintiiGeq* robust against non terminated items.  
 1.21 rewrote *\xintiiCmp*, but forgot to handle *\xintiiGeq* too. Done at 1.2m.  
 This macro should have been called *\xintGEq* for example.

```

329 \def\xintiiGeq {\romannumeral0\xintiigeq }%
330 \def\xintiigeq #1{\expandafter\XINT_iigeq\romannumeral`&&@#1\xint:#}%
331 \def\XINT_iigeq #1#2\xint:#3%
332 {%
333     \expandafter\XINT_geq_fork\expandafter #1\romannumeral`&&@#3\xint:#2\xint:#
334 }%

335 \def\XINT_geq #1#2\xint:#3%
336 {%
337     \expandafter\XINT_geq_fork\expandafter #1\romannumeral0\xintnum{#3}\xint:#2\xint:#
338 }%
339 \def\XINT_geq_fork #1#2%
340 {%
341     \xint_UDzerofork
342         #1\XINT_geq_firstiszero
343         #2\XINT_geq_secondiszero
344         0{ }%
345     \krof
346     \xint_UDsignsfork
347         #1#2\XINT_geq_minusminus
348         #1-\XINT_geq_minusplus
349         #2-\XINT_geq_plusminus
350         --\XINT_geq_plusplus
351     \krof #1#2%
352 }%
353 \def\XINT_geq_firstiszero #1\krof 0#2#3\xint:#4\xint:
354                         {\xint_UDzerofork #2{ 1}0{ 0}\krof }%

```

```

355 \def\XINT_geq_secondiszero #1\krof #2#3\xint:#4\xint:{ 1}%
356 \def\XINT_geq_plusminus      #1-{\XINT_geq_plusplus #1{} }%
357 \def\XINT_geq_minusplus     -#1{\XINT_geq_plusplus {}#1}%
358 \def\XINT_geq_minusminus   --{\XINT_geq_plusplus {}{} }%
359 \def\XINT_geq_plusplus
360   {\expandafter\XINT_geq_finish\romannumeral0\XINT_cmp_plusplus}%
361 \def\XINT_geq_finish #1{\if-#1\expandafter\XINT_geq_no
362                           \else\expandafter\XINT_geq_yes\fi}%
363 \def\XINT_geq_no 1{ 0}%
364 \def\XINT_geq_yes { 1}%

```

## 5.17 \xintiiGt

```
365 \def\xintiiGt #1#2{\romannumeral0\xintiiifgt{#1}{#2}{1}{0}}%
```

## 5.18 \xintiiLt

```
366 \def\xintiiLt #1#2{\romannumeral0\xintiiiflt{#1}{#2}{1}{0}}%
```

## 5.19 \xintiiGtorEq

```
367 \def\xintiiGtorEq #1#2{\romannumeral0\xintiiiflt {#1}{#2}{0}{1}}%
```

## 5.20 \xintiiLtorEq

```
368 \def\xintiiLtorEq #1#2{\romannumeral0\xintiiifgt {#1}{#2}{0}{1}}%
```

## 5.21 \xintiiIsZero

1.09a. restyled in 1.09i. 1.1 adds `\xintiiIsZero`, etc... for optimization in `\xintexpr`

```

369 \def\xintiiIsZero {\romannumeral0\xintiiiszero }%
370 \def\xintiiiszero #1{\if0\xintiiSgn{#1}\xint_afterfi{ 1}\else\xint_afterfi{ 0}\fi}%

```

## 5.22 \xintii IsNotZero

1.09a. restyled in 1.09i. 1.1 adds `\xintiiIsZero`, etc... for optimization in `\xintexpr`

```

371 \def\xintiiIsNotZero {\romannumeral0\xintiiisnotzero }%
372 \def\xintiiisnotzero
373   #1{\if0\xintiiSgn{#1}\xint_afterfi{ 0}\else\xint_afterfi{ 1}\fi}%

```

## 5.23 \xintiiIsOne

Added in 1.03. 1.09a defines `\xintIsOne`. 1.1a adds `\xintiiIsOne`.

`\XINT_isOne` rewritten for 1.2g. Works with expanded strict integers, positive or negative.

```

374 \def\xintiiIsOne {\romannumeral0\xintiiisone }%
375 \def\xintiiisone #1{\expandafter\XINT_isone\romannumeral`&&#1XY}%
376 \def\XINT_isone #1#2#3Y%
377 {%
378   \unless\if#2X\xint_dothis{ 0}\fi
379   \unless\if#11\xint_dothis{ 0}\fi
380   \xint_orthat{ 1}%
381 }%
382 \def\XINT_isOne #1{\XINT_is_One#1XY}%

```

*TOC*, *xintkernel*, *xinttools*, *xintcore*, *xint*, *xintbinhex*, *xintgcd*, *xintfrac*, *xintseries*, *xintcfrac*, *xintexpr*, *xinttrig*, *xintlog*

```
383 \def\xINT_is_One #1#2#3Y%
384 {%
385     \unless\if#2X\xint_dothis0\fi
386     \unless\if#11\xint_dothis0\fi
387     \xint_orthat1%
388 }%
```

## 5.24 \xintiiOdd

\xintOdd is needed for the *xintexpr*-essions even() and odd() functions (and also by \xintNewExpr).

```
389 \def\xintiiOdd {\romannumeral0\xintiiodd }%
390 \def\xintiiodd #1%
391 {%
392     \ifodd\xintLDg{#1} %- intentional space
393         \xint_afterfi{ 1}%
394     \else
395         \xint_afterfi{ 0}%
396     \fi
397 }%
```

## 5.25 \xintiiEven

```
398 \def\xintiiEven {\romannumeral0\xintiieven }%
399 \def\xintiieven #1%
400 {%
401     \ifodd\xintLDg{#1} %- intentional space
402         \xint_afterfi{ 0}%
403     \else
404         \xint_afterfi{ 1}%
405     \fi
406 }%
```

## 5.26 \xintiiMON

MINUS ONE TO THE POWER N

```
407 \def\xintiiMON {\romannumeral0\xintiimon }%
408 \def\xintiimon #1%
409 {%
410     \ifodd\xintLDg {#1} %- intentional space
411         \xint_afterfi{ -1}%
412     \else
413         \xint_afterfi{ 1}%
414     \fi
415 }%
```

## 5.27 \xintiiMMON

MINUS ONE TO THE POWER N-1

```
416 \def\xintiiMMON {\romannumeral0\xintiimmon }%
417 \def\xintiimmon #1%
418 {%
```

```

419     \ifodd\xintLDg {\#1} %% intentional space
420         \xint_afterfi{ 1}%
421     \else
422         \xint_afterfi{ -1}%
423     \fi
424 }%

```

## 5.28 \xintSgnFork

Expandable three-way fork added in 1.07. The argument #1 must expand to non-self-ending -1,0 or 1. 1.09i with `_thenstop` (now `_stop_at...`).

```

425 \def\xintSgnFork {\romannumeral0\xintsgnfork }%
426 \def\xintsgnfork #1%
427 {%
428     \ifcase #1 \expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondofthree
429         \or\expandafter\xint_stop_atthirdofthree
430         \else\expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstofthree
431     \fi
432 }%

```

## 5.29 \xintiiifSgn

Expandable three-way fork added in 1.09a. Branches expandably depending on whether <0, =0, >0. Choice of branch guaranteed in two steps.

1.09i has `\xint_firstofthreeafterstop` (now `\xint_stop_atfirstofthree`) etc for faster expansion.

1.1 adds `\xintiiifSgn` for optimization in `xintexpr`-essions. Should I move them to `xintcore`? (for `bnumexpr`)

```

433 \def\xintiiifSgn {\romannumeral0\xintiiifsgn }%
434 \def\xintiiifsgn #1%
435 {%
436     \ifcase \xintiiifSgn{#1}
437         \expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondofthree
438         \or\expandafter\xint_stop_atthirdofthree
439         \else\expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstofthree
440     \fi
441 }%

```

## 5.30 \xintiiifCmp

1.09e `\xintifCmp {n}{m}{if n<m}{if n=m}{if n>m}`. 1.1a adds ii variant

```

442 \def\xintiiifCmp {\romannumeral0\xintiiifcmp }%
443 \def\xintiiifcmp #1#2%
444 {%
445     \ifcase\xintiiifCmp {#1}{#2}
446         \expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondofthree
447         \or\expandafter\xint_stop_atthirdofthree
448         \else\expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstofthree
449     \fi
450 }%

```

### 5.31 \xintiiifEq

1.09a `\xintiiifEq {n}{m}{YES if n=m}{NO if n<>m}`. 1.1a adds ii variant

```
451 \def\xintiiifEq {\romannumeral0\xintiiifeq }%
452 \def\xintiiifeq #1#2%
453 {%
454     \if0\xintiiICmp{#1}{#2}%
455         \expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo
456     \else\expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo
457     \fi
458 }%
```

### 5.32 \xintiiifGt

1.09a `\xintiiifGt {n}{m}{YES if n>m}{NO if n<=m}`. 1.1a adds ii variant

```
459 \def\xintiiifGt {\romannumeral0\xintiiifgt }%
460 \def\xintiiifgt #1#2%
461 {%
462     \if1\xintiiICmp{#1}{#2}%
463         \expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo
464     \else\expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo
465     \fi
466 }%
```

### 5.33 \xintiiifLt

1.09a `\xintiiifLt {n}{m}{YES if n<m}{NO if n>=m}`. Restyled in 1.09i. 1.1a adds ii variant

```
467 \def\xintiiifLt {\romannumeral0\xintiiiflt }%
468 \def\xintiiiflt #1#2%
469 {%
470     \ifnum\xintiiICmp{#1}{#2}<\xint_c_%
471         \expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo
472     \else \expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo
473     \fi
474 }%
```

### 5.34 \xintiiifZero

Expandable two-way fork added in 1.09a. Branches expandably depending on whether the argument is zero (branch A) or not (branch B). 1.09i restyling. By the way it appears (not thoroughly tested, though) that `\if` tests are faster than `\ifnum` tests. 1.1 adds ii versions.

1.2o deprecates `\xintifZero`.

```
475 \def\xintiiifZero {\romannumeral0\xintiiifzero }%
476 \def\xintiiifzero #1%
477 {%
478     \if0\xintiiISgn{#1}%
479         \expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo
480     \else
481         \expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo
482 }
```

```
482     \fi
483 }%
```

### 5.35 \xintiiifNotZero

```
484 \def\xintiiifNotZero {\romannumeral0\xintiiifnotzero }%
485 \def\xintiiifnotzero #1%
486 {%
487     \if0\xintiiISgn{\#1}%
488         \expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo
489     \else
490         \expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo
491     \fi
492 }%
```

### 5.36 \xintiiifOne

added in 1.09i. 1.1a adds \xintiiifOne.

```
493 \def\xintiiifOne {\romannumeral0\xintiiifone }%
494 \def\xintiiifone #1%
495 {%
496     \if1\xintiiIsOne{\#1}%
497         \expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo
498     \else
499         \expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo
500     \fi
501 }%
```

### 5.37 \xintiiifOdd

1.09e. Restyled in 1.09i. 1.1a adds \xintiiifOdd.

```
502 \def\xintiiifOdd {\romannumeral0\xintiiifodd }%
503 \def\xintiiifodd #1%
504 {%
505     \if\xintiiOdd{\#1}%
506         \expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo
507     \else
508         \expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo
509     \fi
510 }%
```

### 5.38 \xintifTrueAelseB, \xintifFalseAelseB

1.09i. 1.2i has removed deprecated \xintifTrueFalse, \xintifTrue.

1.2o uses \xintiiifNotZero, see comments to \xintAND etc... This will work fine with arguments being nested *xintfrac.sty* macros, without the overhead of \xintNum or \xintRaw parsing.

```
511 \def\xintifTrueAelseB {\romannumeral0\xintiiifnotzero}%
512 \def\xintifFalseAelseB{\romannumeral0\xintiiifzero}%
```

## 5.39 \xintIsTrue, \xintIsFalse

1.09c. Suppressed at 1.2o. They seem not to have been documented, fortunately.

```
513 \%let\xintIsTrue \xintIsNotZero
514 \%let\xintIsFalse\xintIsZero
```

## 5.40 \xintNOT

1.09c. But it should have been called \xintNOT, not \xintNot. Former denomination deprecated at 1.2o. Besides, the macro is now defined as ii-type.

```
515 \def\xintNOT{\romannumeral0\xintiiiszero}%
```

## 5.41 \xintAND, \xintOR, \xintXOR

Added with 1.09a. But they used \xintSgn, etc... rather than \xintiiSgn. This brings \xintNum overhead which is not really desired, and which is not needed for use by xintexpr.sty. At 1.2o I modify them to use only ii macros. This is enough for sign or zeroness even for xintfrac format, as manipulated inside the \xintexpr. Big hesitation whether there should be however \xintiiAND outputting 1 or 0 versus an \xintAND outputting 1[0] versus 0[0] for example.

```
516 \def\xintAND {\romannumeral0\xintand }%
517 \def\xintand #1#2{\if0\xintiiSgn{#1}\expandafter\xint_firstoftwo
518                               \else\expandafter\xint_secondeoftwo\fi
519                               { 0}{\xintiiisnotzero{#2}}}%
520 \def\xintOR {\romannumeral0\xintor }%
521 \def\xintor #1#2{\if0\xintiiSgn{#1}\expandafter\xint_firstoftwo
522                               \else\expandafter\xint_secondeoftwo\fi
523                               {\xintiiisnotzero{#2}}{ 1}}%
524 \def\xintXOR {\romannumeral0\xintxor }%
525 \def\xintxor #1#2{\if\xintiiIsZero{#1}\xintiiIsZero{#2}%
526                               \xint_afterfi{ 0}\else\xint_afterfi{ 1}\fi }%
```

## 5.42 \xintANDof

New with 1.09a. \xintANDof works also with an empty list. Empty items however are not accepted.

1.2l made \xintANDof robust against non terminated items.

1.2o's \xintifTrueAelseB is now an ii macro, actually.

This macro as well as ORof and XORof are actually not used by xintexpr, which has its own csv handling macros.

```
527 \def\xintANDof      {\romannumeral0\xintandof }%
528 \def\xintandof     #1{\expandafter\XINT_andof_a\romannumeral`&&#1\xint:}%
529 \def\XINT_andof_a #1{\expandafter\XINT_andof_b\romannumeral`&&#1!}%
530 \def\XINT_andof_b #1%
531           {\xint_gob_til_xint: #1\XINT_andof_e\xint:\XINT_andof_c #1}%
532 \def\XINT_andof_c #1!%
533           {\xintifTrueAelseB {#1}{\XINT_andof_a}{\XINT_andof_no}}%
534 \def\XINT_andof_no #1\xint:{ 0}%
535 \def\XINT_andof_e  #1!{ 1}%
```

## 5.43 \xintORof

New with 1.09a. Works also with an empty list. Empty items however are not accepted.  
 1.21 made *\xintORof* robust against non terminated items.

```
536 \def\xintORof      {\romannumeral0\xintorof }%
537 \def\xintorof     #1{\expandafter\XINT_orof_a\romannumeral`&&#1\xint:}%
538 \def\XINT_orof_a #1{\expandafter\XINT_orof_b\romannumeral`&&#1!}%
539 \def\XINT_orof_b #1%
540         {\xint_gob_til_xint: #1\XINT_orof_e\xint:\XINT_orof_c #1}%
541 \def\XINT_orof_c #1!%
542         {\xintifTrueAelseB {#1}{\XINT_orof_yes}{\XINT_orof_a}}%
543 \def\XINT_orof_yes #1\xint:{ 1}%
544 \def\XINT_orof_e   #1!{ 0}%
```

## 5.44 \xintXORof

New with 1.09a. Works with an empty list, too. Empty items however are not accepted. *\XINT\_xorof\_c* more efficient in 1.09i.

1.21 made *\xintXORof* robust against non terminated items.

```
545 \def\xintXORof      {\romannumeral0\xintxorof }%
546 \def\xintxorof     #1{\expandafter\XINT_xorof_a\expandafter
547             0\romannumeral`&&#1\xint:}%
548 \def\XINT_xorof_a #1#2{\expandafter\XINT_xorof_b\romannumeral`&&#2!#1}%
549 \def\XINT_xorof_b #1%
550         {\xint_gob_til_xint: #1\XINT_xorof_e\xint:\XINT_xorof_c #1}%
551 \def\XINT_xorof_c #1!#2%
552         {\xintifTrueAelseB {#1}{\if #20\xint_afterfi{\XINT_xorof_a 1}%
553                         \else\xint_afterfi{\XINT_xorof_a 0}\fi}%
554                         {\XINT_xorof_a #2}}%
555         }%
556 \def\XINT_xorof_e #1!#2{ #2}%
```

## 5.45 \xintiiMax

At 1.2m, a long-standing bug was fixed: *\xintiiMax* had the overhead of applying *\xintNum* to its arguments due to use of a sub-macro of *\xintGeq* code to which this overhead was added at some point.

And on this occasion I reduced even more number of times input is grabbed.

```
557 \def\xintiiMax {\romannumeral0\xintiimax }%
558 \def\xintiimax #1%
559 {%
560     \expandafter\xint_iimax \romannumeral`&&#1\xint:
561 }%
562 \def\xint_iimax #1\xint:#2%
563 {%
564     \expandafter\XINT_max_fork\romannumeral`&&#2\xint:#1\xint:
565 }%
```

#3#4 vient du \*premier\*, #1#2 vient du \*second\*. I have renamed the sub-macros at 1.2m because the terminology was quite counter-intuitive; there was no bug, but still.

```

566 \def\xINT_max_fork #1#2\xint:#3#4\xint:
567 {%
568     \xint_UDsignsfork
569         #1#3\xINT_max_minusminus % A < 0, B < 0
570         #1-\xINT_max_plusminus % B < 0, A >= 0
571         #3-\xINT_max_minusplus % A < 0, B >= 0
572             --{\xint_UDzerosfork
573                 #1#3\xINT_max_zerozero % A = B = 0
574                 #10\xINT_max_pluszero % B = 0, A > 0
575                 #30\xINT_max_zeroplus % A = 0, B > 0
576                     00\xINT_max_plusplus % A, B > 0
577             \krof }%
578     \krof
579     #3#1#2\xint:#4\xint:
580         \expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo
581     \else
582         \expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo
583     \fi
584     {#3#4}{#1#2}%
585 }%

```

Refactored at 1.2m for avoiding grabbing arguments. Position of inputs shared with *iiCmp* and *iiGeq* code.

```

586 \def\xINT_max_zerozero #1\fi{\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo }%
587 \def\xINT_max_zeroplus #1\fi{\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo }%
588 \def\xINT_max_pluszero #1\fi{\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo }%
589 \def\xINT_max_minusplus #1\fi{\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo }%
590 \def\xINT_max_plusminus #1\fi{\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo }%
591 \def\xINT_max_plusplus
592 {%
593     \if1\romannumeral0\xINT_geq_plusplus
594 }%

```

Premier des testés  $|A|=-A$ , second est  $|B|=-B$ . On veut le  $\max(A,B)$ , c'est donc A si  $|A|<|B|$  (ou  $|A|=|B|$ , mais peu importe alors). Donc on peut faire cela avec *\unless*. Simple.

```

595 \def\xINT_max_minusminus --%
596 {%
597     \unless\if1\romannumeral0\xINT_geq_plusplus{}{}%
598 }%

```

## 5.46 *\xintiiMin*

*\xintnum* added New with 1.09a. I add *\xintiiMin* in 1.1 and mark as deprecated *\xintMin*, renamed *\xintiMin*. *\xintMin* NOW REMOVED (1.2, as *\xintMax*, *\xintMaxof*), only provided by *\xintfracnameimp*.

At 1.2m, a long-standing bug was fixed: *\xintiiMin* had the overhead of applying *\xintNum* to its arguments due to use of a sub-macro of *\xintGeq* code to which this overhead was added at some point.

And on this occasion I reduced even more number of times input is grabbed.

```

599 \def\xintiiMin {\romannumeral0\xintiimin }%
600 \def\xintiimin #1%
601 {%

```

```

602     \expandafter\xint_iimin \romannumeral`&&#1\xint:
603 }%
604 \def\xint_iimin #1\xint:#2%
605 {%
606     \expandafter\XINT_min_fork\romannumeral`&&#2\xint:#1\xint:
607 }%
608 \def\XINT_min_fork #1#2\xint:#3#4\xint:
609 {%
610     \xint_UDsignsfork
611         #1#3\XINT_min_minusminus % A < 0, B < 0
612         #1-\XINT_min_plusminus % B < 0, A >= 0
613         #3-\XINT_min_minusplus % A < 0, B >= 0
614         --{\xint_UDzerosfork
615             #1#3\XINT_min_zerozero % A = B = 0
616             #10\XINT_min_pluszero % B = 0, A > 0
617             #30\XINT_min_zeroplus % A = 0, B > 0
618             00\XINT_min_plusplus % A, B > 0
619             \krof }%
620     \krof
621     #3#1#2\xint:#4\xint:
622     \expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo
623 \else
624     \expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo
625 \fi
626 {#3#4}{#1#2}%
627 }%
628 \def\XINT_min_zerozero #1\fi{\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo }%
629 \def\XINT_min_zeroplus #1\fi{\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo }%
630 \def\XINT_min_pluszero #1\fi{\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo }%
631 \def\XINT_min_minusplus #1\fi{\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo }%
632 \def\XINT_min_plusminus #1\fi{\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo }%
633 \def\XINT_min_plusplus
634 {%
635     \if1\romannumeral0\XINT_geq_plusplus
636 }%
637 \def\XINT_min_minusminus --%
638 {%
639     \unless\if1\romannumeral0\XINT_geq_plusplus{}{}{}}%
640 }%

```

## 5.47 \xintiiMaxof

New with 1.09a. 1.2 has NO MORE \xintMaxof, requires \xintfracname. 1.2a adds \xintiiMaxof, as \xintiiMaxof:csv is not public.

NOT compatible with empty list.

1.21 made \xintiiMaxof robust against non terminated items.

```

641 \def\xintiiMaxof      {\romannumeral0\xintiimaxof }%
642 \def\xintiimaxof     #1{\expandafter\XINT_iimaxof_a\romannumeral`&&#1\xint: }%
643 \def\XINT_iimaxof_a #1{\expandafter\XINT_iimaxof_b\romannumeral`&&#1! }%
644 \def\XINT_iimaxof_b #1!#2%
645     {\expandafter\XINT_iimaxof_c\romannumeral`&&#2!{#1}! }%
646 \def\XINT_iimaxof_c #1%

```

```

647      {\xint_gob_til_xint: #1\XINT_iimaxof_e\xint:\XINT_iimaxof_d #1}%
648 \def\XINT_iimaxof_d #1!%
649     {\expandafter\XINT_iimaxof_b\romannumeral0\xintiimax {#1}}%
650 \def\XINT_iimaxof_e #1!#2!{ #2}%

```

## 5.48 \xintiiMinof

1.09a. 1.2a adds *\xintiiMinof* which was lacking.

```

651 \def\xintiiMinof      {\romannumeral0\xintiiminof }%
652 \def\xintiiminof     #1{\expandafter\XINT_iiminof_a\romannumeral`&&@#1\xint:}%
653 \def\XINT_iiminof_a #1{\expandafter\XINT_iiminof_b\romannumeral`&&@#1!}%
654 \def\XINT_iiminof_b #1!#2%
655     {\expandafter\XINT_iiminof_c\romannumeral`&&@#2!{#1}!}%
656 \def\XINT_iiminof_c #1%
657     {\xint_gob_til_xint: #1\XINT_iiminof_e\xint:\XINT_iiminof_d #1}%
658 \def\XINT_iiminof_d #1!%
659     {\expandafter\XINT_iiminof_b\romannumeral0\xintiimin {#1}}%
660 \def\XINT_iiminof_e #1!#2!{ #2}%

```

## 5.49 \xintiiSum

*\xintiiSum* {{a}{b}...{z}}

```

661 \def\xintiiSum {\romannumeral0\xintiisum }%
662 \def\xintiisum #1{\expandafter\XINT_sumexpr\romannumeral`&&@#1\xint:}%
663 \def\XINT_sumexpr {\XINT_sum_loop_a 0\Z }%
664 \def\XINT_sum_loop_a #1\Z #2%
665     {\expandafter\XINT_sum_loop_b\romannumeral`&&@#2\xint:#1\xint:\Z}%
666 \def\XINT_sum_loop_b #1%
667     {\xint_gob_til_xint: #1\XINT_sum_finished\xint:\XINT_sum_loop_c #1}%
668 \def\XINT_sum_loop_c
669     {\expandafter\XINT_sum_loop_a\romannumeral0\XINT_add_fork }%
670 \def\XINT_sum_finished\xint:\XINT_sum_loop_c\xint:\xint:#1\xint:\Z { #1}%

```

## 5.50 \xintiiPrd

*\xintiiPrd* {{a}...{z}}

```

671 \def\xintiiPrd {\romannumeral0\xintiiprd }%
672 \def\xintiiprd #1{\expandafter\XINT_prdexpr\romannumeral`&&@#1\xint:}%
673 \def\XINT_prdexpr {\XINT_prod_loop_a 1\Z }%
674 \def\XINT_prod_loop_a #1\Z #2%
675     {\expandafter\XINT_prod_loop_b\romannumeral`&&@#2\xint:#1\xint:\Z}%
676 \def\XINT_prod_loop_b #1%
677     {\xint_gob_til_xint: #1\XINT_prod_finished\xint:\XINT_prod_loop_c #1}%
678 \def\XINT_prod_loop_c
679     {\expandafter\XINT_prod_loop_a\romannumeral0\XINT_mul_fork }%
680 \def\XINT_prod_finished\xint:\XINT_prod_loop_c\xint:\xint:#1\xint:\Z { #1}%

```

## 5.51 \xintiiSquareRoot

First done with 1.08.

1.1 added \xintiiSquareRoot.

1.1a added \xintiiSqrtR.

1.2f (2016/03/01-02-03) has rewritten the implementation, the underlying mathematics remaining about the same. The routine is much faster for inputs having up to 16 digits (because it does it all with \numexpr directly now), and also much faster for very long inputs (because it now fetches only the needed new digits after the first 16 (or 17) ones, via the geometric sequence 16, then 32, then 64, etc...; earlier version did the computations with all remaining digits after a suitable starting point with correct 4 or 5 leading digits). Note however that the fetching of tokens is via intrinsically  $O(N^2)$  macros, hence inevitably inputs with thousands of digits start being treated less well.

Actually there is some room for improvements, one could prepare better input X for the upcoming treatment of fetching its digits by 16, then 32, then 64, etc...

Incidentally, as \xintiiSqrt uses subtraction and subtraction was broken from 1.2 to 1.2c, then for another reason from 1.2c to 1.2f, it could get wrong in certain (relatively rare) cases. There was also a bug that made it unneedlessly slow for odd number of digits on input.

1.2f also modifies \xintFloatSqrt in xintfrac.sty which now has more code in common with here and benefits from the same speed improvements.

1.2k belatedly corrects the output to {1}{1} and not 11 when input is zero. As braces are used in all other cases they should have been used here too.

Also, 1.2k adds an \xintiSqrtR macro, for coherence as \xintiSqrt is defined (and mentioned in user manual.)

```

681 \def\xintiiSquareRoot {\romannumeral0\xintiisquareroot }%
682 \def\xintiisquareroot #1{\expandafter\XINT_sqrt_checkin\romannumeral`&&#1\xint:}%
683 \def\XINT_sqrt_checkin #1%
684 {%
685     \xint_UDzerominusfork
686     #1-\XINT_sqrt_iszero
687     0#1\XINT_sqrt_isneg
688     0-\XINT_sqrt
689     \krof #1%
690 }%
691 \def\XINT_sqrt_iszero #1\xint:{\{1}{1}}%
692 \def\XINT_sqrt_isneg #1\xint:{\XINT_signalcondition{InvalidOperation}{square
693     root of negative: #1}{\{0}{0}}}}%
694 \def\XINT_sqrt #1\xint:
695 {%
696     \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_start\romannumeral0\xintlength {\#1}.#1.%#
697 }%
698 \def\XINT_sqrt_start #1.%
699 {%
700     \ifnum #1<\xint_c_x\xint_dothis\XINT_sqrt_small_a\fi
701     \xint_orthat\XINT_sqrt_big_a #1.%#
702 }%
703 \def\XINT_sqrt_small_a #1.{\XINT_sqrt_a #1.\XINT_sqrt_small_d }%
704 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_a #1.{\XINT_sqrt_a #1.\XINT_sqrt_big_d }%
705 \def\XINT_sqrt_a #1.%#
706 {%
707     \ifodd #1
708         \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_b0

```

```

709     \else
710         \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_bE
711     \fi
712     #1.%  

713 }%  
  

714 \def\XINT_sqrt_bE #1.#2#3#4%
715 {%
716     \XINT_sqrt_c {#3#4}#2{#1}#3#4%
717 }%  
  

718 \def\XINT_sqrt_b0 #1.#2#3%
719 {%
720     \XINT_sqrt_c #3#2{#1}#3%
721 }%  
  

722 \def\XINT_sqrt_c #1#2%
723 {%
724     \expandafter #2%
725     \the\numexpr \ifnum #1>\xint_c_ii
726         \ifnum #1>\xint_c_vi
727             \ifnum #1>12 \ifnum #1>20 \ifnum #1>30
728                 \ifnum #1>42 \ifnum #1>56 \ifnum #1>72
729                     \ifnum #1>90
730                         10\else 9\fi \else 8\fi \else 7\fi \else 6\fi \else 5\fi
731                     \else 4\fi \else 3\fi \else 2\fi \else 1\fi .%
732 }%  
  

733 \def\XINT_sqrt_small_d #1.#2%
734 {%
735     \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_small_e
736     \the\numexpr #1\ifcase \numexpr #2/\xint_c_ii-\xint_c_i\relax
737         \or 0\or 00\or 000\or 0000\fi .%
738 }%  
  

739 \def\XINT_sqrt_small_e #1.#2.%
740 {%
741     \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_small_ea\the\numexpr #1*#1-#2.#1.%  

742 }%  
  

743 \def\XINT_sqrt_small_ea #1%
744 {%
745     \if0#1\xint_dothis\XINT_sqrt_small_ez\fi
746     \if-#1\xint_dothis\XINT_sqrt_small_eb\fi
747     \xint_orthat\XINT_sqrt_small_f #1%
748 }%  

749 \def\XINT_sqrt_small_ez 0.#1.{\expandafter{\the\numexpr#1+\xint_c_i
750             \expandafter}\expandafter{\the\numexpr #1*\xint_c_ii+\xint_c_i}}%  


```

```
751 \def\XINT_sqrt_small_eb -#1.#2.%  
752 {%-  
753     \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_small_ec \the\numexpr  
754     (#1-\xint_c_i+#2)/(\xint_c_ii*#2).#1.#2.%  
755 }%  
  
756 \def\XINT_sqrt_small_ec #1.#2.#3.%  
757 {%-  
758     \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_small_f \the\numexpr  
759     -#2+\xint_c_ii*#3*#1+#1*\expandafter.\the\numexpr #3+#1.%  
760 }%  
  
761 \def\XINT_sqrt_small_f #1.#2.%  
762 {%-  
763     \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_small_g  
764     \the\numexpr (#1+#2)/(\xint_c_ii*#2)-\xint_c_i.#1.#2.%  
765 }%  
  
766 \def\XINT_sqrt_small_g #1#2.%  
767 {%-  
768     \if 0#1%  
769         \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_small_end  
770     \else  
771         \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_small_h  
772     \fi  
773     #1#2.%  
774 }%  
  
775 \def\XINT_sqrt_small_h #1.#2.#3.%  
776 {%-  
777     \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_small_f  
778     \the\numexpr #2-\xint_c_ii*#1*#3+#+#1*\expandafter.%  
779     \the\numexpr #3-#1.%  
780 }%  
781 \def\XINT_sqrt_small_end #1.#2.#3.{#3}{#2} }%  
  
782 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_d #1.#2%  
783 {%-  
784     \ifodd #2 \xint_dothis{\expandafter\XINT_sqrt_big_e0}\fi  
785     \xint_orthat{\expandafter\XINT_sqrt_big_eE}%  
  
786     \the\numexpr (#2-\xint_c_i)/\xint_c_ii.#1;%  
787 }%  
  
788 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_eE #1;#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%  
789 {%-  
790     \XINT_sqrt_big_eE_a #1;{#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9} %  
791 }%
```

```

792 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_eE_a #1.#2;#3%
793 {%
794     \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_bigomed_f
795     \romannumeral0\XINT_sqrt_small_e #2000.#3.#1;%
796 }%

797 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_e0 #1;#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
798 {%
799     \XINT_sqrt_big_e0_a #1;{#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9}%
800 }%
801 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_e0_a #1.#2;#3#4%
802 {%
803     \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_bigomed_f
804     \romannumeral0\XINT_sqrt_small_e #20000.#3#4.#1;%
805 }%

806 \def\XINT_sqrt_bigomed_f #1#2#3;%
807 {%
808     \ifnum#3<\xint_c_ix
809         \xint_dothis {\csname XINT_sqrt_med_f\romannumeral#3\endcsname}%
810     \fi
811     \xint_orthat\XINT_sqrt_big_f #1.#2.#3;%
812 }%
813 \def\XINT_sqrt_med_fv {\XINT_sqrt_med_fa .}%
814 \def\XINT_sqrt_med_fvi {\XINT_sqrt_med_fa 0.}%
815 \def\XINT_sqrt_med_fvii {\XINT_sqrt_med_fa 00.}%
816 \def\XINT_sqrt_med_fviii{\XINT_sqrt_med_fa 000.}%

817 \def\XINT_sqrt_med_fa #1.#2.#3.#4;%
818 {%
819     \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_med_fb
820     \the\numexpr (#30#1-5#1)/(\xint_c_ii*#2).#1.#2.#3.%%
821 }%

822 \def\XINT_sqrt_med_fb #1.#2.#3.#4.#5.%%
823 {%
824     \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_small_ea
825     \the\numexpr (#40#2-\xint_c_ii*#3*#1)*10#2+(#1*#1-#5)\expandafter.%
826     \the\numexpr #30#2-#1.%
827 }%

828 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_f #1;#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
829 {%
830     \XINT_sqrt_big_fa #1;{#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9}%
831 }%

832 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_fa #1.#2.#3;#4%
833 {%
834     \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_big_ga
835     \the\numexpr #3-\xint_c_viii\expandafter.%
836     \romannumeral0\XINT_sqrt_med_fa 000.#1.#2.;#4.%%
837 }%

```

```

838 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_ga #1.#2#3%
839 {%
840     \ifnum #1>\xint_c_viii
841         \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_big_gb\else
842         \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_big_ka
843     \fi #1.#3.#2.%
844 }%

845 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_gb #1.#2.#3.%
846 {%
847     \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_big_gc
848     \the\numexpr (\xint_c_ii*#2-\xint_c_i)*\xint_c_x^viii/(\xint_c_iv*#3).%
849     #3.#2.#1;%
850 }%

851 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_gc #1.#2.#3.%
852 {%
853     \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_big_gd
854     \romannumeral0\xintiiaadd
855     {\xintiisub {#300000000}{\xintDouble{\xintiimul{#2}{#1}}}{00000000}%
856     {\xintiisqr {#1}}.%
857     \romannumeral0\xintiisub{#200000000}{#1}.%
858 }%

859 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_gd #1.#2.%
860 {%
861     \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_big_ge #2.#1.%
862 }%

863 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_ge #1;#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
864     {\XINT_sqrt_big_gf #1.#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9; }%
865 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_gf #1;#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
866     {\XINT_sqrt_big_gg #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9. }%

867 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_gg #1.#2.#3.#4.%
868 {%
869     \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_big_gloop
870     \expandafter\xint_c_xvi\expandafter.%
871     \the\numexpr #3-\xint_c_viii\expandafter.%
872     \romannumeral0\xintiisub {#2}{\xintiNum{#4}}.#1.%
873 }%

874 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_gloop #1.#2.%
875 {%
876     \unless\ifnum #1<#2 \xint_dothis\XINT_sqrt_big_ka \fi
877     \xint_orthat{\XINT_sqrt_big_gi #1. }#2.%
878 }%

```

```

879 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_gi #1.%
880 {%
881     \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_big_gj\romannumeral\xintreplicate{#1}0.#1.%
882 }%

883 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_gj #1.#2.#3.#4.#5.%%
884 {%
885     \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_big_gk
886     \romannumeral0\xintiidiivision {#4#1}%
887         {\XINT dbl #5\xint_bye2345678\xint_bye*\xint_c_ii\relax}.%
888     #1.#5.#2.#3.%%
889 }%

890 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_gk #1#2.#3.#4.%%
891 {%
892     \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_big_gl
893     \romannumeral0\xintiiaadd {#2#3}{\xintiisqr{#1}}.%%
894     \romannumeral0\xintiisub {#4#3}{#1}.%
895 }%

896 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_gl #1.#2.%%
897 {%
898     \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_big_gm #2.#1.%%
899 }%

900 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_gm #1.#2.#3.#4.#5.%%
901 {%
902     \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_big_gn

903     \romannumeral0\XINT_split_fromleft\xint_c_ii*#3.#5\xint_bye2345678\xint_bye..%
904     #1.#2.#3.#4.%%
905 }%

906 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_gn #1.#2.#3.#4.#5.#6.%%
907 {%
908     \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_big_gloop
909     \the\numexpr \xint_c_ii*#5\expandafter.%
910     \the\numexpr #6-#5\expandafter.%
911     \romannumeral0\xintiisub{#4}{\xintiNum{#1}}.#3.#2.%%
912 }%

913 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_ka #1.#2.#3.#4.%%
914 {%
915     \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_big_kb

916     \romannumeral0\XINT_dsx_addzeros {#1}#3;.%%
917     \romannumeral0\xintiisub
918         {\XINT_dsx_addzerosnofuss {\xint_c_ii*#1}#2;}%
919         {\xintiNum{#4}}.%%

```

```
920 }%
921 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_kb #1.#2.%
922 {%
923   \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_big_kc #2.#1.%
924 }%

925 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_kc #1%
926 {%
927   \if0#1\xint_dothis\XINT_sqrt_big_kz\fi
928   \xint_orthat\XINT_sqrt_big_kloop #1%
929 }%
930 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_kz 0.#1.%
931 {%
932   \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_big_kend
933   \romannumeral0%
934   \xintinc{\XINT dbl#1\xint_bye2345678\xint_bye*\xint_c_ii\relax}.#1.%
935 }%
936 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_kend #1.#2.%
937 {%
938   \expandafter{\romannumeral0\xintinc{#2}}{#1}%
939 }%

940 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_kloop #1.#2.%
941 {%
942   \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_big_ke
943   \romannumeral0\xintiidivision{#1}%
944   {\romannumeral0\XINT dbl #2\xint_bye2345678\xint_bye*\xint_c_ii\relax}{#2}%
945 }%

946 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_ke #1%
947 {%
948   \if0\XINT_Sgn #1\xint:
949     \expandafter \XINT_sqrt_big_end
950   \else \expandafter \XINT_sqrt_big_kf
951   \fi {#1}%
952 }%

953 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_kf #1#2#3%
954 {%
955   \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_big_kg
956   \romannumeral0\xintiisub {#3}{#1}.%
957   \romannumeral0\xintiiaadd {#2}{\xintiisqr {#1}}.%
958 }%
959 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_kg #1.#2.%
960 {%
961   \expandafter\XINT_sqrt_big_kloop #2.#1.%
962 }%

963 \def\XINT_sqrt_big_end #1#2#3{#3}{#2}{}%
```

## 5.52 \xintiiSqrt, \xintiiSqrtR

```

964 \def\xintiiSqrt {\romannumeral0\xintiisqrt }%
965 \def\xintiisqrt {\expandafter\XINT_sqrt_post\romannumeral0\xintiisquareroot }%
966 \def\XINT_sqrt_post #1#2{\XINT_dec #1\XINT_dec_bye234567890\xint_bye}%
967 \def\xintiiSqrR {\romannumeral0\xintiisqrtr }%
968 \def\xintiisqrtr {\expandafter\XINT_sqrtr_post\romannumeral0\xintiisquareroot }%

N = (#1)^2 - #2 avec #1 le plus petit possible et #2>0 (hence #2<2*#1). (#1-.5)^2=#1^2-
#1+.25=N+#2-#1+.25. Si 0<#2<#1, <= N-0.75<N, donc rounded->#1 si #2>=#1, (#1-.5)^2>=N+.25>N,
donc rounded->#1-1.

969 \def\XINT_sqrtr_post #1#2%
970   {\xintiifLt {#2}{#1}{ #1}{\XINT_dec #1\XINT_dec_bye234567890\xint_bye}}%

```

## 5.53 \xintiiBinomial

2015/11/28-29 for 1.2f.

2016/11/19 for 1.2h: I truly can't understand why I hard-coded last year an error-message for arguments outside of the range for binomial formula. Naturally there should be no error but a rather a 0 return value for  $\text{binomial}(x,y)$ , if  $y < 0$  or  $x < y$  !

I really lack some kind of infinity or NaN value.

1.2o deprecates *\xintiBinomial*. (which *xintfrac.sty* redefined to use *\xintNum*)

```

971 \def\xintiiBinomial {\romannumeral0\xintiibinomial }%
972 \def\xintiibinomial #1#2%
973 {%
974   \expandafter\XINT_binom_pre\the\numexpr #1\expandafter.\the\numexpr #2.%
975 }%
976 \def\XINT_binom_pre #1.#2.%
977 {%
978   \expandafter\XINT_binom_fork \the\numexpr#1-#2.#2.#1.%
979 }%

```

$k.x-k.x$ . I hesitated to restrict maximal allowed value of  $x$  to 10000. Finally I don't. But due to using small multiplication and small division,  $x$  must have at most eight digits. If  $x >= 2^{31}$  an arithmetic overflow error will have happened already.

```

980 \def\XINT_binom_fork #1#2.#3#4.#5#6.%
981 {%
982   \if-#5\xint_dothis{\XINT_signalcondition{InvalidOperation}{Binomial with
983     negative first arg: #5#6}{}{0}}\fi
984   \if-#1\xint_dothis{ 0}\fi
985   \if-#3\xint_dothis{ 0}\fi
986   \if0#1\xint_dothis{ 1}\fi
987   \if0#3\xint_dothis{ 1}\fi
988   \ifnum #5#6>\xint_c_x^viii_mone\xint_dothis
989     {\XINT_signalcondition{InvalidOperation}{Binomial with too
990       large argument: 99999999 < #5#6}{}{0}}\fi
991   \ifnum #1#2>#3#4 \xint_dothis{\XINT_binom_a #1#2.#3#4.}\fi
992           \xint_orthat{\XINT_binom_a #3#4.#1#2.}%
993 }%

```

$x-k.k.$  avec  $0 < k < x$ ,  $k \leq x-k$ . Les divisions produiront en extra après le quotient un terme terminateur  $1!\backslash Z!0!$ . On va procéder par petite multiplication suivie par petite division. Donc ici on met le  $1!\backslash Z!0!$  pour amorcer.

Le `\xint_bye!` est le terminateur pour le `\XINT_unsep_cuzsmall` final.

```
994 \def\XINT_binom_a #1.#2.%
995 {%
996   \expandafter\XINT_binom_b\the\numexpr \xint_c_i+#1.1.#2.100000001!1;!0!%
997 }%
```

$y=x-k+1, j=1..k$ . On va évaluer par  $y/1*(y+1)/2*(y+2)/3$  etc... On essaie de regrouper de manière à utiliser au mieux `\numexpr`. On peut aller jusqu'à  $x=10000$  car  $9999*10000 < 10^8$ .  $463*464*465 = 99896880$ ,  $98*99*100*101 = 97990200$ . On va vérifier à chaque étape si on dépasse un seuil. Le style de l'implémentation diffère de celui que j'avais utilisé pour `\xintiiFac`. On pourrait tout-à-fait avoir une `verybigloop`, mais bon. Je rajoute aussi un `verysmall`. Le traitement est un peu différent pour elle afin d'aller jusqu'à  $x=29$  (et pas seulement 26 si je suivais le modèle des autres, mais je veux pouvoir faire `binomial(29,1)`, `binomial(29,2)`, ... en `vsmall`).

```
998 \def\XINT_binom_b #1.%
999 {%
1000   \ifnum #1>9999 \xint_dothis\XINT_binom_vbigloop \fi
1001   \ifnum #1>463 \xint_dothis\XINT_binom_bigloop \fi
1002   \ifnum #1>98 \xint_dothis\XINT_binom_medloop \fi
1003   \ifnum #1>29 \xint_dothis\XINT_binom_smallloop \fi
1004           \xint_orthat\XINT_binom_vsmallloop #1.%
1005 }%
```

*y.j.k.* Au départ on avait  $x-k+1..k$ . Ensuite on a des blocs  $1..8d!$  donnant le résultat intermédiaire, dans l'ordre, et à la fin on a  $1!1;!0!$ . Dans `smallloop` on peut prendre 4 par 4.

```
1006 \def\XINT_binom_smallloop #1.#2.#3.%
1007 {%
1008   \ifcase\numexpr #3-#2\relax
1009     \expandafter\XINT_binom_end_
1010   \or \expandafter\XINT_binom_end_i
1011   \or \expandafter\XINT_binom_end_ii
1012   \or \expandafter\XINT_binom_end_iii
1013   \else\expandafter\XINT_binom_smallloop_a
1014   \fi #1.#2.#3.%
1015 }%
```

Ça m'ennuie un peu de reprendre les #1, #2, #3 ici. On a besoin de `\numexpr` pour `\XINT_binom_div`, mais de `\romannumeral0` pour le `unsep` après `\XINT_binom_mul`.

```
1016 \def\XINT_binom_smallloop_a #1.#2.#3.%
1017 {%
1018   \expandafter\XINT_binom_smallloop_b
1019   \the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_iv\expandafter.%
1020   \the\numexpr #2+\xint_c_iv\expandafter.%
1021   \the\numexpr #3\expandafter.%
1022   \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_binom_div
1023   \the\numexpr #2*(#2+\xint_c_i)*(#2+\xint_c_ii)*(#2+\xint_c_iii)\expandafter
1024   !\romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_binom_mul
1025   \the\numexpr #1*(#1+\xint_c_i)*(#1+\xint_c_ii)*(#1+\xint_c_iii)!%
1026 }%
1027 \def\XINT_binom_smallloop_b #1.%
```

```

1028 {%
1029     \ifnum #1>98  \expandafter\XINT_binom_medloop  \else
1030             \expandafter\XINT_binom_smallloop \fi #1.%
1031 }%

Ici on prend trois par trois.

1032 \def\XINT_binom_medloop #1.#2.#3.%
1033 {%
1034     \ifcase\numexpr #3-#2\relax
1035         \expandafter\XINT_binom_end_
1036     \or \expandafter\XINT_binom_end_i
1037     \or \expandafter\XINT_binom_end_ii
1038     \else\expandafter\XINT_binom_medloop_a
1039     \fi #1.#2.#3.%
1040 }%
1041 \def\XINT_binom_medloop_a #1.#2.#3.%
1042 {%
1043     \expandafter\XINT_binom_medloop_b
1044     \the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_iii\expandafter.%
1045     \the\numexpr #2+\xint_c_iii\expandafter.%
1046     \the\numexpr #3\expandafter.%
1047     \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_binom_div
1048     \the\numexpr #2*(#2+\xint_c_i)*(#2+\xint_c_ii)\expandafter
1049     !\romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_binom_mul
1050     \the\numexpr #1*(#1+\xint_c_i)*(#1+\xint_c_ii)!%
1051 }%
1052 \def\XINT_binom_medloop_b #1.%
1053 {%
1054     \ifnum #1>463 \expandafter\XINT_binom_bigloop  \else
1055             \expandafter\XINT_binom_medloop \fi #1.%
1056 }%

```

Ici on prend deux par deux.

```

1057 \def\XINT_binom_bigloop #1.#2.#3.%
1058 {%
1059     \ifcase\numexpr #3-#2\relax
1060         \expandafter\XINT_binom_end_
1061     \or \expandafter\XINT_binom_end_i
1062     \else\expandafter\XINT_binom_bigloop_a
1063     \fi #1.#2.#3.%
1064 }%
1065 \def\XINT_binom_bigloop_a #1.#2.#3.%
1066 {%
1067     \expandafter\XINT_binom_bigloop_b
1068     \the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_ii\expandafter.%
1069     \the\numexpr #2+\xint_c_ii\expandafter.%
1070     \the\numexpr #3\expandafter.%
1071     \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_binom_div
1072     \the\numexpr #2*(#2+\xint_c_i)\expandafter
1073     !\romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_binom_mul
1074     \the\numexpr #1*(#1+\xint_c_i)!%
1075 }%

```

```

1076 \def\XINT_binom_bigloop_b #1.%
1077 {%
1078     \ifnum #1>9999 \expandafter\XINT_binom_vbigloop \else
1079             \expandafter\XINT_binom_bigloop \fi #1.%
1080 }%

```

Et finalement un par un.

```

1081 \def\XINT_binom_vbigloop #1.#2.#3.%
1082 {%
1083     \ifnum #3=#2
1084         \expandafter\XINT_binom_end_
1085     \else\expandafter\XINT_binom_vbigloop_a
1086     \fi #1.#2.#3.%
1087 }%
1088 \def\XINT_binom_vbigloop_a #1.#2.#3.%
1089 {%
1090     \expandafter\XINT_binom_vbigloop
1091     \the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_i\expandafter.%
1092     \the\numexpr #2+\xint_c_i\expandafter.%
1093     \the\numexpr #3\expandafter.%
1094     \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_binom_div\the\numexpr #2\expandafter
1095     !\romannumerical\XINT_binom_mul #1!%
1096 }%

```

y.j.k. La partie *very small*. *y* est au plus 26 (non 29 mais retesté dans *\XINT\_binom\_vsmalloop\_a*), et tous les binomial(29,n) sont <10^8. On peut donc faire  $y(y+1)(y+2)(y+3)$  et aussi il y a le fait que etex fait  $a*b/c$  en double precision. Pour ne pas bifurquer à la fin sur *smallloop*, si  $n=27, 27$ , ou 29 on procède un peu différemment des autres boucles. Si je testais aussi #1 après #3-#2 pour les autres il faudrait des terminaisons différentes.

```

1097 \def\XINT_binom_vsmalloop #1.#2.#3.%
1098 {%
1099     \ifcase\numexpr #3-#2\relax
1100         \expandafter\XINT_binom_vsmalloop_
1101     \or \expandafter\XINT_binom_vsmalloop_i
1102     \or \expandafter\XINT_binom_vsmalloop_ii
1103     \or \expandafter\XINT_binom_vsmalloop_iii
1104     \else\expandafter\XINT_binom_vsmalloop_a
1105     \fi #1.#2.#3.%
1106 }%
1107 \def\XINT_binom_vsmalloop_a #1.%
1108 {%
1109     \ifnum #1>26 \expandafter\XINT_binom_smallloop_a \else
1110             \expandafter\XINT_binom_vsmalloop_b \fi #1.%
1111 }%
1112 \def\XINT_binom_vsmalloop_b #1.#2.#3.%
1113 {%
1114     \expandafter\XINT_binom_vsmalloop
1115     \the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_iv\expandafter.%
1116     \the\numexpr #2+\xint_c_iv\expandafter.%
1117     \the\numexpr #3\expandafter.%
1118     \the\numexpr \expandafter\XINT_binom_vsmalloopmuldiv
1119     \the\numexpr #2*(#2+\xint_c_i)*(#2+\xint_c_ii)*(#2+\xint_c_iii)\expandafter

```

```

1120      !\the\numexpr #1*(#1+\xint_c_i)*(#1+\xint_c_ii)*(#1+\xint_c_iii)!%
1121 }%
1122 \def\xint_binom_mul #1!#2!;!0!%
1123 {%
1124     \expandafter\xint_rev_nounsep\expandafter{\expandafter}%
1125     \the\numexpr\expandafter\xint_smallmul
1126     \the\numexpr\xint_c_x^viii+#1\expandafter
1127     !\romannumeral0\xint_rev_nounsep {}1;!#2%
1128     \R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\W
1129     \R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\R!\W
1130     1;!%
1131 }%
1132 \def\xint_binom_div #1!1;!%
1133 {%
1134     \expandafter\xint_smalldivx_a
1135     \the\numexpr #1/\xint_c_ii\expandafter\xint:
1136     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^viii+#1!%
1137 }%

```

Vaguement envisagé d'éviter le  $10^{8+}$  mais bon.

```
1138 \def\xint_binom_vsmalldivid #1!#2!1#3!{\xint_c_x^viii+#2*#3/#1!}%
```

On a des terminaisons communes aux trois situations *small*, *med*, *big*, et on est sûr de pouvoir faire les multiplications dans *\numexpr*, car on vient ici \*après\* avoir comparé à 9999 ou 463 ou 98.

```

1139 \def\xint_binom_end_iii #1.#2.#3.%
1140 {%
1141     \expandafter\xint_binom_finish
1142     \the\numexpr\expandafter\xint_binom_div
1143         \the\numexpr #2*(#2+\xint_c_i)*(#2+\xint_c_ii)*(#2+\xint_c_iii)\expandafter
1144     !\romannumeral0\expandafter\xint_binom_mul
1145         \the\numexpr #1*(#1+\xint_c_i)*(#1+\xint_c_ii)*(#1+\xint_c_iii)!%
1146 }%
1147 \def\xint_binom_end_ii #1.#2.#3.%
1148 {%
1149     \expandafter\xint_binom_finish
1150     \the\numexpr\expandafter\xint_binom_div
1151         \the\numexpr #2*(#2+\xint_c_i)*(#2+\xint_c_ii)\expandafter
1152     !\romannumeral0\expandafter\xint_binom_mul
1153         \the\numexpr #1*(#1+\xint_c_i)*(#1+\xint_c_ii)!%
1154 }%
1155 \def\xint_binom_end_i #1.#2.#3.%
1156 {%
1157     \expandafter\xint_binom_finish
1158     \the\numexpr\expandafter\xint_binom_div
1159         \the\numexpr #2*(#2+\xint_c_i)\expandafter
1160     !\romannumeral0\expandafter\xint_binom_mul
1161         \the\numexpr #1*(#1+\xint_c_i)!%
1162 }%
1163 \def\xint_binom_end_ #1.#2.#3.%
1164 {%

```

```

1165     \expandafter\XINT_binom_finish
1166     \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_binom_div\the\numexpr #2\expandafter
1167     !\romannumeral0\XINT_binom_mul #1!%
1168 }%
1169 \def\XINT_binom_finish #1;!0!%
1170   {\XINT_unsep_cuzsmall #1\xint_bye!2!3!4!5!6!7!8!9!\xint_bye\xint_c_i\relax}%
Duplication de code seulement pour la boucle avec très petits coeffs, mais en plus on fait au maximum des possibilités. (on pourrait tester plus le résultat déjà obtenu).
1171 \def\XINT_binom_vsmalld_iii #1.%
1172 {%
1173   \ifnum #1>26 \expandafter\XINT_binom_end_iii \else
1174     \expandafter\XINT_binom_vsmalld_iiib \fi #1.%
1175 }%
1176 \def\XINT_binom_vsmalld_iiib #1.#2.#3.%
1177 {%
1178   \expandafter\XINT_binom_vsmalldfinish
1179   \the\numexpr \expandafter\XINT_binom_vsmallmuldiv
1180   \the\numexpr #2*(#2+\xint_c_i)*(#2+\xint_c_ii)*(#2+\xint_c_iii)\expandafter
1181   !\the\numexpr #1*(#1+\xint_c_i)*(#1+\xint_c_ii)*(#1+\xint_c_iii)!%
1182 }%
1183 \def\XINT_binom_vsmalld_ii #1.%
1184 {%
1185   \ifnum #1>27 \expandafter\XINT_binom_end_ii \else
1186     \expandafter\XINT_binom_vsmalld_iib \fi #1.%
1187 }%
1188 \def\XINT_binom_vsmalld_iib #1.#2.#3.%
1189 {%
1190   \expandafter\XINT_binom_vsmalldfinish
1191   \the\numexpr \expandafter\XINT_binom_vsmallmuldiv
1192   \the\numexpr #2*(#2+\xint_c_i)*(#2+\xint_c_ii)\expandafter
1193   !\the\numexpr #1*(#1+\xint_c_i)*(#1+\xint_c_ii)!%
1194 }%
1195 \def\XINT_binom_vsmalld_i #1.%
1196 {%
1197   \ifnum #1>28 \expandafter\XINT_binom_end_i \else
1198     \expandafter\XINT_binom_vsmalld_ib \fi #1.%
1199 }%
1200 \def\XINT_binom_vsmalld_ib #1.#2.#3.%
1201 {%
1202   \expandafter\XINT_binom_vsmalldfinish
1203   \the\numexpr \expandafter\XINT_binom_vsmallmuldiv
1204   \the\numexpr #2*(#2+\xint_c_i)\expandafter
1205   !\the\numexpr #1*(#1+\xint_c_i)!%
1206 }%
1207 \def\XINT_binom_vsmalld_ #1.%
1208 {%
1209   \ifnum #1>29 \expandafter\XINT_binom_end_ \else
1210     \expandafter\XINT_binom_vsmalld_b \fi #1.%
1211 }%
1212 \def\XINT_binom_vsmalld_b #1.#2.#3.%
1213 {%

```

```

1214     \expandafter\XINT_binom_vsmalldiv
1215     \the\numexpr\XINT_binom_vsmalldiv #2!#1!
1216 }%
1217 \def\XINT_binom_vsmalldiv#1{%
1218 \def\XINT_binom_vsmalldiv##1#1!;!0!{\expandafter##1\the\numexpr##1\relax}%
1219 }\XINT_binom_vsmalldiv{ }%

```

## 5.54 \xintiiPFactorial

2015/11/29 for 1.2f. Partial factorial pfac(a,b)=(a+1)...b, only for non-negative integers with a<=b<10^8.

1.2h (2016/11/20) removes the non-negativity condition. It was a bit unfortunate that the code raised `\xintError:OutOfRangePFac` if  $0 \leq a \leq b < 10^8$  was violated. The rule now applied is to interpret `pfac(a,b)` as the product for  $a < j \leq b$  (not as a ratio of Gamma function), hence if  $a \geq b$ , return 1 because of an empty product. If  $a < b$ : if  $a < 0$ , return 0 for  $b \geq 0$  and  $(-1)^{b-a}$  times  $|b| \dots (|a|-1)$  for  $b < 0$ . But only for the range  $0 \leq a \leq b < 10^8$  is the macro result to be considered as stable.

```

1220 \def\xintiiPFactorial {\romannumeral0\xintiipfactorial }%
1221 \def\xintiipfactorial #1#2%
1222 {%
1223     \expandafter\xINT_pfac_fork\the\numexpr#1\expandafter.\the\numexpr #2.%
1224 }%
1225 \def\xintPFactorial{\romannumeral0\xintpfactorial}%
1226 \let\xintpfactorial\xintiipfactorial

```

Code is a simplified version of the one for `\xintiiBinomial`, with no attempt at implementing a "very small" branch.

```

1252 }%
1253 \def\XINT_pfac_b #1.%
1254 {%
1255     \ifnum #1>9999 \xint_dothis\XINT_pfac_vbigloop \fi
1256     \ifnum #1>463  \xint_dothis\XINT_pfac_bigloop   \fi
1257     \ifnum #1>98   \xint_dothis\XINT_pfac_medloop   \fi
1258             \xint_orthat\XINT_pfac_smallloop #1.%
1259 }%
1260 \def\XINT_pfac_smallloop #1.#2.%
1261 {%
1262     \ifcase\numexpr #2-#1\relax
1263         \expandafter\XINT_pfac_end_
1264     \or \expandafter\XINT_pfac_end_i
1265     \or \expandafter\XINT_pfac_end_ii
1266     \or \expandafter\XINT_pfac_end_iii
1267     \else\expandafter\XINT_pfac_smallloop_a
1268     \fi #1.#2.%
1269 }%
1270 \def\XINT_pfac_smallloop_a #1.#2.%
1271 {%
1272     \expandafter\XINT_pfac_smallloop_b
1273     \the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_iv\expandafter.%
1274     \the\numexpr #2\expandafter.%
1275     \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_smallmul
1276     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^viii+#1*(#1+\xint_c_i)*(#1+\xint_c_ii)*(#1+\xint_c_iii) !%
1277 }%
1278 \def\XINT_pfac_smallloop_b #1.%
1279 {%
1280     \ifnum #1>98   \expandafter\XINT_pfac_medloop   \else
1281                     \expandafter\XINT_pfac_smallloop \fi #1.%
1282 }%
1283 \def\XINT_pfac_medloop #1.#2.%
1284 {%
1285     \ifcase\numexpr #2-#1\relax
1286         \expandafter\XINT_pfac_end_
1287     \or \expandafter\XINT_pfac_end_i
1288     \or \expandafter\XINT_pfac_end_ii
1289     \else\expandafter\XINT_pfac_medloop_a
1290     \fi #1.#2.%
1291 }%
1292 \def\XINT_pfac_medloop_a #1.#2.%
1293 {%
1294     \expandafter\XINT_pfac_medloop_b
1295     \the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_iii\expandafter.%
1296     \the\numexpr #2\expandafter.%
1297     \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_smallmul
1298     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^viii+#1*(#1+\xint_c_i)*(#1+\xint_c_ii) !%
1299 }%
1300 \def\XINT_pfac_medloop_b #1.%
1301 {%
1302     \ifnum #1>463 \expandafter\XINT_pfac_bigloop   \else
1303                     \expandafter\XINT_pfac_medloop \fi #1.%

```

```

1304 }%
1305 \def\XINT_pfac_bigloop #1.#2.%
1306 {%
1307     \ifcase\numexpr #2-#1\relax
1308         \expandafter\XINT_pfac_end_
1309     \or \expandafter\XINT_pfac_end_i
1310     \else\expandafter\XINT_pfac_bigloop_a
1311     \fi #1.#2.%
1312 }%
1313 \def\XINT_pfac_bigloop_a #1.#2.%
1314 {%
1315     \expandafter\XINT_pfac_bigloop_b
1316     \the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_ii\expandafter.%
1317     \the\numexpr #2\expandafter.%
1318     \the\numexpr\expandafter
1319     \XINT_smallmul\the\numexpr \xint_c_x^viii+\#1*(#1+\xint_c_i) !%
1320 }%
1321 \def\XINT_pfac_bigloop_b #1.%
1322 {%
1323     \ifnum #1>9999 \expandafter\XINT_pfac_vbigloop \else
1324             \expandafter\XINT_pfac_bigloop \fi #1.%
1325 }%
1326 \def\XINT_pfac_vbigloop #1.#2.%
1327 {%
1328     \ifnum #2=#1
1329         \expandafter\XINT_pfac_end_
1330     \else\expandafter\XINT_pfac_vbigloop_a
1331     \fi #1.#2.%
1332 }%
1333 \def\XINT_pfac_vbigloop_a #1.#2.%
1334 {%
1335     \expandafter\XINT_pfac_vbigloop
1336     \the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_i\expandafter.%
1337     \the\numexpr #2\expandafter.%
1338     \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_smallmul\the\numexpr\xint_c_x^viii+\#1!%
1339 }%
1340 \def\XINT_pfac_end_iii #1.#2.%
1341 {%
1342     \expandafter\XINT_mul_out
1343     \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_smallmul
1344     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^viii+\#1*(#1+\xint_c_i)*(#1+\xint_c_ii)*(#1+\xint_c_iii) !%
1345 }%
1346 \def\XINT_pfac_end_ii #1.#2.%
1347 {%
1348     \expandafter\XINT_mul_out
1349     \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_smallmul
1350     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^viii+\#1*(#1+\xint_c_i)*(#1+\xint_c_ii) !%
1351 }%
1352 \def\XINT_pfac_end_i #1.#2.%
1353 {%
1354     \expandafter\XINT_mul_out
1355     \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_smallmul

```

```

1356     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^viii+\#1*(\#1+\xint_c_i)!\%
1357 }%
1358 \def\xINT_pfac_end_ #1.#2.%
1359 {%
1360     \expandafter\xINT_mul_out
1361     \the\numexpr\expandafter\xINT_smallmul\the\numexpr \xint_c_x^viii+\#1!%
1362 }%

```

## 5.55 *\xintBool*, *\xintToggle*

*1.09c*

```

1363 \def\xintBool #1{\romannumeral`&&@%
1364             \csname if#1\endcsname\expandafter1\else\expandafter0\fi }%
1365 \def\xintToggle #1{\romannumeral`&&@\iftoggle{#1}{1}{0}}%

```

## 5.56 *\xintGCD*, *\xintiiGCD*

Copied over from *\xintiiGCD* of *xintgcd* at 1.3d to support *gcd()* function in *\xintiiexpr*.

```

1366 \def\xintiiGCD {\romannumeral0\xintiigcd }%
1367 \def\xintiigcd #1{\expandafter\xINT_iigcd\romannumeral0\xintiabs#1\xint:;}%
1368 \def\xINT_iigcd #1#2\xint:#3%
1369 {%
1370     \expandafter\xINT_gcd_fork\expandafter#1%
1371             \romannumeral0\xintiabs#3\xint:#1#2\xint:%
1372 }%
1373 \def\xINT_gcd_fork #1#2%
1374 {%
1375     \xint_UDzerofork
1376     #1\xINT_gcd_Aiszero
1377     #2\xINT_gcd_Biszero
1378     0\xINT_gcd_loop
1379     \krof
1380     #2%
1381 }%
1382 \def\xINT_gcd_AisZero #1\xint:#2\xint:{ #1}%
1383 \def\xINT_gcd_BisZero #1\xint:#2\xint:{ #2}%
1384 \def\xINT_gcd_loop #1\xint:#2\xint:%
1385 {%
1386     \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\xINT_gcd_CheckRem
1387     \expandafter\xint_secondeoftwo
1388     \romannumeral0\xINT_div_prepare {#1}{#2}\xint:#1\xint:%
1389 }%
1390 \def\xINT_gcd_CheckRem #1%
1391 {%
1392     \xint_gob_til_zero #1\xINT_gcd_end0\xINT_gcd_loop #1%
1393 }%
1394 \def\xINT_gcd_end0\xINT_gcd_loop #1\xint:#2\xint:{ #2}%

```

## 5.57 *\xintLCM*, *\xintiiLCM*

```

1395 \def\xintiiLCM {\romannumeral0\xintiilcm}%
1396 \def\xintiilcm #1{\expandafter\xINT_iilcm\romannumeral0\xintiabs#1\xint:;}%

```

```

1397 \def\XINT_iilcm #1#2\xint:#3%
1398 {%
1399     \expandafter\XINT_lcm_fork\expandafter#1%
1400         \romannumeral0\xintiabs#3\xint:#1#2\xint:
1401 }%
1402 \def\XINT_lcm_fork #1#2%
1403 {%
1404     \xint_UDzerofork
1405         #1\XINT_lcm_iszero
1406         #2\XINT_lcm_iszero
1407         0\XINT_lcm_notzero
1408     \krof
1409     #2%
1410 }%
1411 \def\XINT_lcm_iszero #1\xint:#2\xint:{ 0}%
1412 \def\XINT_lcm_notzero #1\xint:#2\xint:
1413 {%
1414     \expandafter\XINT_lcm_end\romannumeral0%
1415         \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\XINT_gcd_CheckRem
1416         \expandafter\xint_secondeoftwo
1417         \romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare {#1}{#2}\xint:#1\xint:
1418         \xint:#1\xint:#2\xint:
1419 }%
1420 \def\XINT_lcm_end #1\xint:#2\xint:#3\xint:{\xintiimul {#2}{\xintiiquo{#3}{#1}}}{}

```

## 5.58 (WIP) *\xintRandomDigits*

1.3b. See user manual. Whether this will be part of *xintkernel*, *xintcore*, or *xint* is yet to be decided.

```

1421 \def\xintRandomDigits{\romannumeral0\xintrandomdigits}%
1422 \def\xintrandomdigits#1%
1423 {%
1424     \csname xint_gob_andstop_\expandafter\XINT_randomdigits\the\numexpr#1\xint:
1425 }%
1426 \def\XINT_randomdigits#1\xint:
1427 {%
1428     \expandafter\XINT_randomdigits_a
1429     \the\numexpr(#1+\xint_c_iii)/\xint_c_viii\xint:#1\xint:
1430 }%
1431 \def\XINT_randomdigits_a#1\xint:#2\xint:
1432 {%
1433     \romannumeral\numexpr\xint_c_viii*#1-#2\csname XINT_%
1434         \romannumeral\XINT_replicate #1\endcsname \csname
1435         XINT_rdg\endcsname
1436 }%
1437 \def\XINT_rdg
1438 {%
1439     \expandafter\XINT_rdg_aux\the\numexpr%
1440         \xint_c_nine_x^viii%
1441             -\xint_texuniformdeviate\xint_c_ii^vii%
1442             -\xint_c_ii^vii*\xint_texuniformdeviate\xint_c_ii^vii%
1443             -\xint_c_ii^xiv*\xint_texuniformdeviate\xint_c_ii^vii%
1444             -\xint_c_ii^xxi*\xint_texuniformdeviate\xint_c_ii^vii%

```

```

1445           +\xint_texuniformdeviate\xint_c_x^viii%
1446           \relax%
1447 }%
1448 \def\xINT_rdg_aux#1{XINT_rdg\endcsname}%
1449 \let\xINT_XINT_rdg\endcsname

```

## 5.59 (WIP) *\XINT\_eightrandomdigits*

1.3b.

```

1450 \def\xINT_eightrandomdigits
1451 {%
1452     \expandafter\xint_gobble_i\the\numexpr%
1453         \xint_c_nine_x^viii%
1454             -\xint_texuniformdeviate\xint_c_ii^vii%
1455             -\xint_c_ii^vii*\xint_texuniformdeviate\xint_c_ii^vii%
1456             -\xint_c_ii^xiv*\xint_texuniformdeviate\xint_c_ii^vii%
1457             -\xint_c_ii^xxi*\xint_texuniformdeviate\xint_c_ii^vii%
1458             +\xint_texuniformdeviate\xint_c_x^viii%
1459             \relax%
1460 }%

```

## 5.60 (WIP) *\xintXRandomDigits*

1.3b.

```

1461 \def\xintXRandomDigits#1%
1462 {%
1463     \csname xint_gobble_\expandafter\xINT_xrandomdigits\the\numexpr#1\xint:%
1464 }%
1465 \def\xINT_xrandomdigits#1\xint:%
1466 {%
1467     \expandafter\xINT_xrandomdigits_a
1468     \the\numexpr(#1+\xint_c_iii)/\xint_c_viii\xint:#1\xint:%
1469 }%
1470 \def\xINT_xrandomdigits_a#1\xint:#2\xint:%
1471 {%
1472     \romannumeral\numexpr\xint_c_viii*#1-#2\expandafter\endcsname
1473     \romannumeral`&&@\romannumeral
1474         \xINT_replicate #1\endcsname\xINT_eightrandomdigits
1475 }%

```

## 5.61 (WIP) *\xintiiRandRangeAtoB*

1.3b. Support for `randrange()` function.

Wee do it f-expandably for matters of `\xintNewExpr` etc... The `\xintexpr` will add `\xintNum` wrapper to possible fractional input. But `\xintiiexpr` will call as is.

TODO: ? implement third argument (STEP) TODO: `\xintNum` wrapper (which truncates) not so good in `floatexpr`. Use round?

It is an error if `b<=a`, as in Python.

```

1476 \def\xintiiRandRangeAtoB{\romannumeral`&&@\xintiirandrangeAtoB}%
1477 \def\xintiirandrangeAtoB#1%

```

```

1478 {%
1479     \expandafter\XINT_randrangeAtoB_a\romannumeral`&&@\xint:%
1480 }%
1481 \def\XINT_randrangeAtoB_a#1\xint:#2%
1482 {%
1483     \xintiiadd{\expandafter\XINT_randrange%
1484                 \romannumeral0\xintiisub{#2}{#1}\xint:}%
1485                 {#1}%
1486 }%

```

## 5.62 (WIP) `\xintiiRandRange`

1.3b. Support for `randrange()`.

```

1487 \def\xintiiRandRange{\romannumeral`&&@\xintiirandrange}%
1488 \def\xintiirandrange#1%
1489 {%
1490     \expandafter\XINT_randrange\romannumeral`&&@\xint:%
1491 }%
1492 \def\XINT_randrange #1%
1493 {%
1494     \xint_UDzerominusfork
1495         #1-\XINT_randrange_err:empty
1496         0#1\XINT_randrange_err:empty
1497         0-\XINT_randrange_a
1498         \krof #1%
1499 }%
1500 \def\XINT_randrange_err:empty#1\xint:
1501 {%
1502     \XINT_expandableerror{Empty range for randrange.} 0%
1503 }%
1504 \def\XINT_randrange_a #1\xint:
1505 {%
1506     \expandafter\XINT_randrange_b\romannumeral0\xintlength{#1}.#1\xint:%
1507 }%
1508 \def\XINT_randrange_b #1.%
1509 {%
1510     \ifnum#1<\xint_c_x\xint_dothis{\the\numexpr\XINT_uniformdeviate{}\fi
1511     \xint_orthat{\XINT_randrange_c #1.}%
1512 }%
1513 \def\XINT_randrange_c #1.#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
1514 {%
1515     \expandafter\XINT_randrange_d
1516     \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_uniformdeviate\expandafter
1517         {\expandafter}\the\numexpr\xint_c_i+#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9\xint:\xint:#
1518         #2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9\xint:#1\xint:#
1519 }%

```

This raises following annex question: immediately after setting the seed is it possible for `\xintUniformDeviate{N}` where  $N > 0$  has exactly eight digits to return either 0 or  $N-1$ ? It could be that this is never the case, then there is a bias in `randrange()`. Of course there are anyhow only  $2^{28}$  seeds so `randrange(10^X)` is by necessity biased when executed immediately after setting the seed, if  $X$  is at least 9.

```

1520 \def\XINT_randrange_d #1\xint:#2\xint:
1521 {%
1522   \ifnum#1=\xint_c_\xint_dothis\XINT_randrange_Z\fi
1523   \ifnum#1=#2 \xint_dothis\XINT_randrange_A\fi
1524   \xint_orthat\XINT_randrange_e #1\xint:
1525 }%
1526 \def\XINT_randrange_e #1\xint:#2\xint:#3\xint:
1527 {%
1528   \the\numexpr#1\expandafter\relax
1529   \romannumerical0\xinrandomdigits{#2-\xint_c_viii}%
1530 }%

```

This is quite unlikely to get executed but if it does it must pay attention to leading zeros, hence the `\xintinum`. We don't have to be overly obstinate about removing overheads...

```

1531 \def\XINT_randrange_Z 0\xint:#1\xint:#2\xint:
1532 {%
1533   \xintinum{\xintRandomDigits{#1-\xint_c_viii}}%
1534 }%

```

Here too, overhead is not such a problem. The idea is that we got by extraordinary same first 8 digits as upper range bound so we pick at random the remaining needed digits in one go and compare with the upper bound. If too big, we start again with another random 8 leading digits in given range. No need to aim at any kind of efficiency for the check and loop back.

```

1535 \def\XINT_randrange_A #1\xint:#2\xint:#3\xint:
1536 {%
1537   \expandafter\XINT_randrange_B
1538   \romannumerical0\xinrandomdigits{#2-\xint_c_viii}\xint:
1539   #3\xint:#2.#1\xint:
1540 }%
1541 \def\XINT_randrange_B #1\xint:#2\xint:#3.#4\xint:
1542 {%
1543   \xintiiifLt{#1}{#2}{\XINT_randrange_E}{\XINT_randrange_again}%
1544   #4#1\xint:#3.#4#2\xint:
1545 }%
1546 \def\XINT_randrange_E #1\xint:#2\xint:{ #1}%
1547 \def\XINT_randrange_again #1\xint:{\XINT_randrange_c}%

```

## 5.63 Adjustments for engines without uniformdeviate primitive

1.3b.

```

1548 \ifdefined\xint_texuniformdeviate
1549 \else
1550   \def\xinrandomdigits#1%
1551   {%
1552     \XINT_expandableerror
1553     {No uniformdeviate at engine level, returning 0.} 0%
1554   }%
1555   \let\xintXRandomDigits\xintRandomDigits
1556   \def\XINT_randrange#1\xint:
1557   {%
1558     \XINT_expandableerror

```

*TOC*, *xintkernel*, *xinttools*, *xintcore*, *xint*, *xintbinhex*, *xintgcd*, *xintfrac*, *xintseries*, *xintcfrac*, *xintexpr*, *xinttrig*, *xintlog*

```
1559 {No uniformdeviate at engine level, returning 0.} 0%
1560 }%
1561 \fi
1562 \XINT_restorecatcodes_endininput%
```

## 6 Package *xintbinhex* implementation

.1	Catcodes, $\varepsilon$ - $\text{\TeX}$ and reload detection . . . . .	154	.6	$\backslash$ xintDecToBin . . . . .	159
.2	Package identification . . . . .	155	.7	$\backslash$ xintHexToDec . . . . .	160
.3	Constants, etc... . . . . .	155	.8	$\backslash$ xintBinToDec . . . . .	162
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.5	$\backslash$ xintDecToHex . . . . .	156	.11	$\backslash$ xintCHexToBin . . . . .	164

The commenting is currently (2019/09/10) very sparse.

The macros from 1.08 (2013/06/07) remained unchanged until their complete rewrite at 1.2m (2012/07/31).

At 1.2n dependencies on *xintcore* were removed, so now the package loads only *xintkernel* (this could have been done earlier).

Also at 1.2n, macros evolved again, the main improvements being in the increased allowable sizes of the input for  $\backslash$ xintDecToHex,  $\backslash$ xintDecToBin,  $\backslash$ xintBinToHex. Use of  $\backslash$ csname governed expansion at some places rather than  $\backslash$ numexpr with some clean-up after it.

### 6.1 Catcodes, $\varepsilon$ - $\text{\TeX}$ and reload detection

The code for reload detection was initially copied from HEIKO OBERDIEK's packages, then modified.

The method for catcodes was also initially directly inspired by these packages.

```

1 \begingroup\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
2   \catcode13=5    % ^^M
3   \endlinechar=13 %
4   \catcode123=1   % {
5   \catcode125=2   % }
6   \catcode64=11   % @
7   \catcode35=6    % #
8   \catcode44=12   % ,
9   \catcode45=12   % -
10  \catcode46=12   % .
11  \catcode58=12   % :
12  \let\z\endgroup
13  \expandafter\let\expandafter\x\csname ver@xintbinhex.sty\endcsname
14  \expandafter\let\expandafter\w\csname ver@xintkernel.sty\endcsname
15  \expandafter
16    \ifx\csname PackageInfo\endcsname\relax
17      \def\y#1#2{\immediate\write-1{Package #1 Info: #2.}}%
18    \else
19      \def\y#1#2{\PackageInfo{#1}{#2}}%
20    \fi
21  \expandafter
22  \ifx\csname numexpr\endcsname\relax
23    \y{xintbinhex}{\numexpr not available, aborting input}%
24    \aftergroup\endinput
25  \else
26    \ifx\x\relax  % plain- $\text{\TeX}$ , first loading of xintbinhex.sty
27      \ifx\w\relax % but xintkernel.sty not yet loaded.
28        \def\z{\endgroup\input xintkernel.sty\relax}%
29      \fi
30    \else

```

```

31   \def\empty {}%
32   \ifx\x\empty % LaTeX, first loading,
33   % variable is initialized, but \ProvidesPackage not yet seen
34   \ifx\w\relax % xintkernel.sty not yet loaded.
35       \def\z{\endgroup\RequirePackage{xintkernel}}%
36   \fi
37   \else
38       \aftergroup\endinput % xintbinhex already loaded.
39   \fi
40   \fi
41 \fi
42 \z%
43 \XINTsetupcatcodes% defined in xintkernel.sty

```

## 6.2 Package identification

```

44 \XINT_providespackage
45 \ProvidesPackage{xintbinhex}%
46 [2019/09/10 v1.3f Expandable binary and hexadecimal conversions (JFB)]%

```

## 6.3 Constants, etc...

1.2n switches to \csname-governed expansion at various places.

```

47 \newcount\xint_c_ii^xv \xint_c_ii^xv 32768
48 \newcount\xint_c_ii^xvi \xint_c_ii^xvi 65536
49 \def\XINT_tmpa #1{\ifx\relax#1\else
50   \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_csdth_\#1\endcsname
51   {\endcsname\ifcase #1 0\or 1\or 2\or 3\or 4\or 5\or 6\or 7\or
52     8\or 9\or A\or B\or C\or D\or E\or F\fi}%
53   \expandafter\XINT_tmpa\fi }%
54 \XINT_tmpa {0}{1}{2}{3}{4}{5}{6}{7}{8}{9}{10}{11}{12}{13}{14}{15}\relax
55 \def\XINT_tmpa #1{\ifx\relax#1\else
56   \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_csdtb_\#1\endcsname
57   {\endcsname\ifcase #1
58     0000\or 0001\or 0010\or 0011\or 0100\or 0101\or 0110\or 0111\or
59     1000\or 1001\or 1010\or 1011\or 1100\or 1101\or 1110\or 1111\fi}%
60   \expandafter\XINT_tmpa\fi }%
61 \XINT_tmpa {0}{1}{2}{3}{4}{5}{6}{7}{8}{9}{10}{11}{12}{13}{14}{15}\relax
62 \let\XINT_tmpa\relax
63 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_csbth_0000\endcsname {\endcsname0}%
64 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_csbth_0001\endcsname {\endcsname1}%
65 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_csbth_0010\endcsname {\endcsname2}%
66 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_csbth_0011\endcsname {\endcsname3}%
67 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_csbth_0100\endcsname {\endcsname4}%
68 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_csbth_0101\endcsname {\endcsname5}%
69 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_csbth_0110\endcsname {\endcsname6}%
70 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_csbth_0111\endcsname {\endcsname7}%
71 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_csbth_1000\endcsname {\endcsname8}%
72 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_csbth_1001\endcsname {\endcsname9}%
73 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_csbth_1010\endcsname {\endcsname A}%
74 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_csbth_1011\endcsname {\endcsname B}%
75 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_csbth_1100\endcsname {\endcsname C}%
76 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_csbth_1101\endcsname {\endcsname D}%

```

```

77 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_csbth_1110\endcsname {\endcsname E}%
78 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_csbth_1111\endcsname {\endcsname F}%
79 \let\XINT_csbth_none \endcsname
80 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_cshbt_0\endcsname {\endcsname0000}%
81 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_cshbt_1\endcsname {\endcsname0001}%
82 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_cshbt_2\endcsname {\endcsname0010}%
83 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_cshbt_3\endcsname {\endcsname0011}%
84 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_cshbt_4\endcsname {\endcsname0100}%
85 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_cshbt_5\endcsname {\endcsname0101}%
86 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_cshbt_6\endcsname {\endcsname0110}%
87 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_cshbt_7\endcsname {\endcsname0111}%
88 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_cshbt_8\endcsname {\endcsname1000}%
89 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_cshbt_9\endcsname {\endcsname1001}%
90 \def\XINT_cshbt_A {\endcsname1010}%
91 \def\XINT_cshbt_B {\endcsname1011}%
92 \def\XINT_cshbt_C {\endcsname1100}%
93 \def\XINT_cshbt_D {\endcsname1101}%
94 \def\XINT_cshbt_E {\endcsname1110}%
95 \def\XINT_cshbt_F {\endcsname1111}%
96 \let\XINT_cshbt_none \endcsname

```

## 6.4 Helper macros

### 6.4.1 *\XINT\_zeroes\_foriv*

```

\romannumeral0\XINT_zeroes_foriv #1\R{0\R}{00\R}{000\R}%
                                \R{0\R}{00\R}{000\R}\R\W
expands to the <empty> or 0 or 00 or 000 needed which when adjoined to #1 extend it to length 4N.

```

```

97 \def\XINT_zeroes_foriv #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8%
98 {%
99     \xint_gob_til_R #8\XINT_zeroes_foriv_end\R\XINT_zeroes_foriv
100 }%
101 \def\XINT_zeroes_foriv_end\R\XINT_zeroes_foriv #1#2\W
102     {\XINT_zeroes_foriv_done #1}%
103 \def\XINT_zeroes_foriv_done #1\R{ #1}%

```

## 6.5 *\xintDecToHex*

Complete rewrite at 1.2m in the 1.2 style. Also, 1.2m is robust against non terminated inputs.  
 Improvements of coding at 1.2n, increased maximal size. Again some coding improvement at 1.2o,  
 about 6% speed gain.

An input without leading zeroes gives an output without leading zeroes.

```

104 \def\xintDecToHex {\romannumeral0\xintdecotohex }%
105 \def\xintdecotohex #1%
106 {%
107     \expandafter\XINT_dth_checkin\romannumeral`&&@#1\xint:
108 }%
109 \def\XINT_dth_checkin #1%
110 {%
111     \xint_UDsignfork
112         #1\XINT_dth_neg

```

```

113      -{\XINT_dth_main #1}%
114      \krof
115 }%
116 \def\XINT_dth_neg {\expandafter-\romannumeral0\XINT_dth_main}%
117 \def\XINT_dth_main #1\xint:
118 {%
119   \expandafter\XINT_dth_finish
120   \romannumeral`&&@\expandafter\XINT_dthb_start
121   \romannumeral0\XINT_zeroes_foriv
122   #1\R{0\R}{00\R}{000\R}\R{0\R}{00\R}{000\R}\R\W
123   #1\xint_bye\XINT_dth_tohex
124 }%
125 \def\XINT_dthb_start #1#2#3#4#5%
126 {%
127   \xint_bye#5\XINT_dthb_small\xint_bye\XINT_dthb_start_a #1#2#3#4#5%
128 }%
129 \def\XINT_dthb_small\xint_bye\XINT_dthb_start_a #1\xint_bye#2{#2#1!}%
130 \def\XINT_dthb_start_a #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
131 {%
132   \expandafter\XINT_dthb_again\the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_dthb_update
133   \the\numexpr#1#2#3#4%
134   \xint_bye#9\XINT_dthb_lastpass\xint_bye
135   #5#6#7#8!\XINT_dthb_exclam\relax\XINT_dthb_nextfour #9%
136 }%

```

The 1.2n inserted exclamations marks, which when bumping back from `\XINT_dthb_again` gave rise to a `\numexpr`-loop which gathered the ! delimited arguments and inserted `\expandafter\XINT_dthb_update\the\numexpr` dynamically. The 1.2o trick is to insert it here immediately. Then at `\XINT_dthb_again` the `\numexpr` will trigger an already prepared chain.

The crux of the thing is handling of #3 at `\XINT_dthb_update_a`.

```

137 \def\XINT_dthb_exclam {!\XINT_dthb_exclam\relax
138                           \expandafter\XINT_dthb_update\the\numexpr}%
139 \def\XINT_dthb_update #1!%
140 {%
141   \expandafter\XINT_dthb_update_a
142   \the\numexpr (#1+\xint_c_ii^xv)/\xint_c_ii^xvi-\xint_c_i\xint:
143   #1\xint:%
144 }%
145 \def\XINT_dthb_update_a #1\xint:#2\xint:#3%
146 {%
147   0000+#1\expandafter#3\the\numexpr#2-#1*\xint_c_ii^xvi
148 }%

```

1.2m and 1.2n had some unduly complicated ending pattern for `\XINT_dthb_nextfour` as inheritance of a loop needing ! separators which was pruned out at 1.2o (see previous comment).

```

149 \def\XINT_dthb_nextfour #1#2#3#4#5%
150 {%
151   \xint_bye#5\XINT_dthb_lastpass\xint_bye
152   #1#2#3#4!\XINT_dthb_exclam\relax\XINT_dthb_nextfour#5%
153 }%
154 \def\XINT_dthb_lastpass\xint_bye #1#!#2\xint_bye#3{#1#!#3!}%
155 \def\XINT_dth_tohex

```

```

156 {%
157     \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\XINT_dth_tohex_a\csname\XINT_tofourhex
158 }%
159 \def\XINT_dth_tohex_a\endcsname{!\XINT_dth_tohex!}%
160 \def\XINT_dthb_again #1#2#3%
161 {%
162     \ifx#3\relax
163         \expandafter\xint_firstoftwo
164     \else
165         \expandafter\xint_secondoftwo
166     \fi
167     {\expandafter\XINT_dthb_again
168      \the\numexpr
169      \ifnum #1>\xint_c_
170          \xint_afterfi{\expandafter\XINT_dthb_update\the\numexpr#1}%
171      \fi}%
172     {\ifnum #1>\xint_c_ \xint_dothis{#2#1!}\fi\xint_orthat{!#2!}}%
173 }%
174 \def\XINT_tofourhex #1!%
175 {%
176     \expandafter\XINT_tofourhex_a
177     \the\numexpr (#1+\xint_c_ii^vii)/\xint_c_ii^viii-\xint_c_i\xint:
178     #1\xint:
179 }%
180 \def\XINT_tofourhex_a #1\xint:#2\xint:
181 {%
182     \expandafter\XINT_tofourhex_c
183     \the\numexpr (#1+\xint_c_viii)/\xint_c_xvi-\xint_c_i\xint:
184     #1\xint:
185     \the\numexpr #2-\xint_c_ii^viii*#1!%
186 }%
187 \def\XINT_tofourhex_c #1\xint:#2\xint:
188 {%
189     XINT_csdth_#1%
190     \csname XINT_csdth_\the\numexpr #2-\xint_c_xvi*#1\relax
191     \csname \expandafter\XINT_tofourhex_d
192 }%
193 \def\XINT_tofourhex_d #1!%
194 {%
195     \expandafter\XINT_tofourhex_e
196     \the\numexpr (#1+\xint_c_viii)/\xint_c_xvi-\xint_c_i\xint:
197     #1\xint:
198 }%
199 \def\XINT_tofourhex_e #1\xint:#2\xint:
200 {%
201     XINT_csdth_#1%
202     \csname XINT_csdth_\the\numexpr #2-\xint_c_xvi*#1\endcsname
203 }%

```

We only clean-up up to 3 zero hexadecimal digits, as output was produced in chunks of 4 hex digits. If input had no leading zero, output will have none either. If input had many leading zeroes, output will have some number (unspecified, but a recipe can be given...) of leading zeroes...

The coding is for varying a bit, I did not check if efficient, it does not matter.

```

204 \def\xINT_dth_finish !\XINT_dth_tohex!#1#2#3%
205 {%
206     \unless\if#10\xint_dothis{ #1#2#3}\fi
207     \unless\if#20\xint_dothis{ #2#3}\fi
208     \unless\if#30\xint_dothis{ #3}\fi
209     \xint_orthat{ }%
210 }%

```

## 6.6 *\xintDecToBin*

Complete rewrite at 1.2m in the 1.2 style. Also, 1.2m is robust against non terminated inputs.

Revisited at 1.2n like in *\xintDecToHex*: increased maximal size.

An input without leading zeroes gives an output without leading zeroes.

Most of the code canvas is shared with *\xintDecToHex*.

```

211 \def\xintDecToBin {\romannumeral0\xintdectobin }%
212 \def\xintdectobin #1%
213 {%
214     \expandafter\XINT_dtb_checkin\romannumeral`&&@#1\xint:
215 }%
216 \def\XINT_dtb_checkin #1%
217 {%
218     \xint_UDsignfork
219         #1\XINT_dtb_neg
220         -{\XINT_dtb_main #1}%
221     \krof
222 }%
223 \def\XINT_dtb_neg {\expandafter-\romannumeral0\XINT_dtb_main}%
224 \def\XINT_dtb_main #1\xint:
225 {%
226     \expandafter\XINT_dtb_finish
227     \romannumeral`&&@\expandafter\XINT_dtb_start
228     \romannumeral0\XINT_zeroes_foriv
229         #1\R{0\R}{00\R}{000\R}\R{0\R}{00\R}{000\R}\R\W
230     #1\xint_bye\XINT_dtb_tobin
231 }%
232 \def\XINT_dtb_tobin
233 {%
234     \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\XINT_dtb_tobin_a\csname\XINT_tosixteenbits
235 }%
236 \def\XINT_dtb_tobin_a\endcsname{!\XINT_dtb_tobin!}%
237 \def\XINT_tosixteenbits #1!%
238 {%
239     \expandafter\XINT_tosixteenbits_a
240     \the\numexpr (#1+\xint_c_ii^vii)/\xint_c_ii^viii-\xint_c_i\xint:
241     #1\xint:
242 }%
243 \def\XINT_tosixteenbits_a #1\xint:#2\xint:
244 {%
245     \expandafter\XINT_tosixteenbits_c
246     \the\numexpr (#1+\xint_c_viii)/\xint_c_xvi-\xint_c_i\xint:
247     #1\xint:
248     \the\numexpr #2-\xint_c_ii^viii*#1!%

```

```

249 }%
250 \def\XINT_tosixteenbits_c #1\xint:#2\xint:
251 {%
252     XINT_csdtb_#1%
253     \csname XINT_csdtb_\the\numexpr #2-\xint_c_xvi*\#1\relax
254     \csname \expandafter\XINT_tosixteenbits_d
255 }%
256 \def\XINT_tosixteenbits_d #1!%
257 {%
258     \expandafter\XINT_tosixteenbits_e
259     \the\numexpr (#1+\xint_c_viii)/\xint_c_xvi-\xint_c_i\xint:
260     #1\xint:
261 }%
262 \def\XINT_tosixteenbits_e #1\xint:#2\xint:
263 {%
264     XINT_csdtb_#1%
265     \csname XINT_csdtb_\the\numexpr #2-\xint_c_xvi*\#1\endcsname
266 }%
267 \def\XINT_dtb_finish !\XINT_dtb_tobin!#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8%
268 {%
269     \expandafter\XINT_dtb_finish_a\the\numexpr #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8\relax
270 }%
271 \def\XINT_dtb_finish_a #1{%
272 \def\XINT_dtb_finish_a ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9%
273 {%
274     \expandafter#1\the\numexpr ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9\relax
275 }\}\XINT_dtb_finish_a { }%

```

## 6.7 `\xintHexToDec`

Completely (and belatedly) rewritten at 1.2m in the 1.2 style.

1.2m version robust against non terminated inputs, but there is no primitive from TeX which may generate hexadecimal digits and provoke expansion ahead, afaik, except of course if decimal digits are treated as hexadecimal. This robustness is not on purpose but from need to expand argument and then grab it again. So we do it safely.

Increased maximal size at 1.2n.

1.2m version robust against non terminated inputs.

An input without leading zeroes gives an output without leading zeroes.

```

276 \def\xintHexToDec {\romannumeral0\xinthextodec }%
277 \def\xinthextodec #1%
278 {%
279     \expandafter\XINT_htd_checkin\romannumeral`&&@#1\xint:
280 }%
281 \def\XINT_htd_checkin #1%
282 {%
283     \xint_UDsignfork
284         #1\XINT_htd_neg
285         -{\XINT_htd_main #1}%
286     \krof
287 }%
288 \def\XINT_htd_neg {\expandafter-\romannumeral0\XINT_htd_main}%
289 \def\XINT_htd_main #1\xint:

```

```

290 {%
291     \expandafter\XINT_htd_startb
292     \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_htd_starta
293     \romannumeral0\XINT_zeroes_foriv
294     #1\R{0\R}{00\R}{000\R}\R{0\R}{00\R}{000\R}\R\W
295     #1\xint_bye!2!3!4!5!6!7!8!9!\xint_bye\relax
296 }%
297 \def\XINT_htd_starta #1#2#3#4{"#1#2#3#4+100000!}%
298 \def\XINT_htd_startb 1#1%
299 {%
300     \if#10\expandafter\XINT_htd_startba\else
301         \expandafter\XINT_htd_startbb
302     \fi 1#1%
303 }%
304 \def\XINT_htd_startba 10#!{\XINT_htd_again #1%
305     \xint_bye!2!3!4!5!6!7!8!9!\xint_bye\XINT_htd_nextfour}%
306 \def\XINT_htd_startbb 1#1#2!{\XINT_htd_again #1!#2%
307     \xint_bye!2!3!4!5!6!7!8!9!\xint_bye\XINT_htd_nextfour}%

```

*It is a bit annoying to grab all to the end here. I have a version, modeled on the 1.2n variant of *\xintDecToHex* which solved that problem there, but it did not prove enough if at all faster in my brief testing and it had the defect of a reduced maximal allowed size of the input.*

```

308 \def\XINT_htd_again #1\XINT_htd_nextfour #2%
309 {%
310     \xint_bye #2\XINT_htd_finish\xint_bye
311     \expandafter\XINT_htd_A\the\numexpr
312     \XINT_htd_a #1\XINT_htd_nextfour #2%
313 }%
314 \def\XINT_htd_a #1!#2!#3!#4!#5!#6!#7!#8!#9!%
315 {%
316     #1\expandafter\XINT_htd_update
317     \the\numexpr #2\expandafter\XINT_htd_update
318     \the\numexpr #3\expandafter\XINT_htd_update
319     \the\numexpr #4\expandafter\XINT_htd_update
320     \the\numexpr #5\expandafter\XINT_htd_update
321     \the\numexpr #6\expandafter\XINT_htd_update
322     \the\numexpr #7\expandafter\XINT_htd_update
323     \the\numexpr #8\expandafter\XINT_htd_update
324     \the\numexpr #9\expandafter\XINT_htd_update
325     \the\numexpr \XINT_htd_a
326 }%
327 \def\XINT_htd_nextfour #1#2#3#4%
328 {%
329     *\xint_c_ii^xvi+"#1#2#3#4+1000000000\relax\xint_bye!%
330     2!3!4!5!6!7!8!9!\xint_bye\XINT_htd_nextfour
331 }%

```

*If the innocent looking commented out #6 is left in the pattern as was the case at 1.2m, the maximal size becomes limited at 5538 digits, not 8298! (with parameter stack size = 10000.)*

```

332 \def\XINT_htd_update 1#1#2#3#4#5%#6!%
333 {%
334     *\xint_c_ii^xvi+10000#1#2#3#4#5!%#6!%

```

```

335 }%
336 \def\XINT_htd_A 1#1%
337 {%
338     \if#10\expandafter\XINT_htd_Aa\else
339         \expandafter\XINT_htd_Ab
340     \fi 1#1%
341 }%
342 \def\XINT_htd_Aa 10#1#2#3#4{\XINT_htd_again #1#2#3#4!}%
343 \def\XINT_htd_Ab 1#1#2#3#4#5{\XINT_htd_again #1!#2#3#4#5!}%
344 \def\XINT_htd_finish\xint_bye
345     \expandafter\XINT_htd_A\the\numexpr \XINT_htd_a #1\XINT_htd_nextfour
346 {%
347     \expandafter\XINT_htd_finish_cuz\the\numexpr0\XINT_htd_unsep_loop #1%
348 }%
349 \def\XINT_htd_unsep_loop #1!#2!#3!#4!#5!#6!#7!#8!#9!%
350 {%
351     \expandafter\XINT_unsep_clean
352     \the\numexpr 1#1#2\expandafter\XINT_unsep_clean
353     \the\numexpr 1#3#4\expandafter\XINT_unsep_clean
354     \the\numexpr 1#5#6\expandafter\XINT_unsep_clean
355     \the\numexpr 1#7#8\expandafter\XINT_unsep_clean
356     \the\numexpr 1#9\XINT_htd_unsep_loop_a
357 }%
358 \def\XINT_htd_unsep_loop_a #1!#2!#3!#4!#5!#6!#7!#8!#9!%
359 {%
360     #1\expandafter\XINT_unsep_clean
361     \the\numexpr 1#2#3\expandafter\XINT_unsep_clean
362     \the\numexpr 1#4#5\expandafter\XINT_unsep_clean
363     \the\numexpr 1#6#7\expandafter\XINT_unsep_clean
364     \the\numexpr 1#8#9\XINT_htd_unsep_loop
365 }%
366 \def\XINT_unsep_clean 1{\relax}% also in xintcore
367 \def\XINT_htd_finish_cuz #1{%
368 \def\XINT_htd_finish_cuz ##1##2##3##4##5%
369     {\expandafter#1\the\numexpr ##1##2##3##4##5\relax}%
370 }\XINT_htd_finish_cuz{ }%

```

## 6.8 *\xintBinToDec*

Redone entirely for 1.2m. Starts by converting to hexadecimal first.

Increased maximal size at 1.2n.

An input without leading zeroes gives an output without leading zeroes.

Robust against non-terminated input.

```

371 \def\xintBinToDec {\romannumeral0\xintbintodec }%
372 \def\xintbintodec #1%
373 {%
374     \expandafter\XINT_btd_checkin\romannumeral`&&@#1\xint:
375 }%
376 \def\XINT_btd_checkin #1%
377 {%
378     \xint_UDsignfork
379     #1\XINT_btd_N

```

```

380         -{\XINT_btd_main #1}%
381         \krof
382 }%
383 \def\XINT_btd_N {\expandafter-\romannumeral0\XINT_btd_main }%
384 \def\XINT_btd_main #1\xint:
385 {%
386     \csname XINT_btd_htd\endcsname\expandafter\XINT_bth_loop
387     \romannumeral0\XINT_zeroes_foriv
388     #1\R{0\R}{00\R}{000\R}\R{0\R}{00\R}{000\R}\R\W
389     #1\xint_bye2345678\xint_bye none\endcsname\xint:
390 }%
391 \def\XINT_btd_htd #1\xint:
392 {%
393     \expandafter\XINT_htd_startb
394     \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_htd_starta
395     \romannumeral0\XINT_zeroes_foriv
396     #1\R{0\R}{00\R}{000\R}\R{0\R}{00\R}{000\R}\R\W
397     #1\xint_bye!2!3!4!5!6!7!8!9!\xint_bye\relax
398 }%

```

## 6.9 `\xintBinToHex`

Complete rewrite for 1.2m. But input for 1.2m version limited to about 13320 binary digits (expansion depth=10000).

Again redone for 1.2n for \csname governed expansion: increased maximal size.

Size of output is `ceil(size(input)/4)`, leading zeroes in output (inherited from the input) are not trimmed.

An input without leading zeroes gives an output without leading zeroes.

Robust against non-terminated input.

```

399 \def\xintBinToHex {\romannumeral0\xintbintohex }%
400 \def\xintbintohex #1%
401 {%
402     \expandafter\XINT_bth_checkin\romannumeral`&&#1\xint:
403 }%
404 \def\XINT_bth_checkin #1%
405 {%
406     \xint_UDsignfork
407     #1\XINT_bth_N
408     -{\XINT_bth_main #1}%
409     \krof
410 }%
411 \def\XINT_bth_N {\expandafter-\romannumeral0\XINT_bth_main }%
412 \def\XINT_bth_main #1\xint:
413 {%
414     \csname space\endcsname\expandafter\XINT_bth_loop
415     \romannumeral0\XINT_zeroes_foriv
416     #1\R{0\R}{00\R}{000\R}\R{0\R}{00\R}{000\R}\R\W
417     #1\xint_bye2345678\xint_bye none\endcsname
418 }%
419 \def\XINT_bth_loop #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8%
420 {%
421     XINT_csbth_#1#2#3#4%

```

```
422     \csname XINT_csbth_#5#6#7#8%
423     \csname\XINT_bth_loop
424 }%
```

## 6.10 \xintHexToBin

Completely rewritten for 1.2m.

Attention this macro is not robust against arguments expanding after themselves.

Only up to three zeros are removed on front of output: if the input had a leading zero, there will be a leading zero (and then possibly 4n of them if inputs had more leading zeroes) on output.

Rewritten again at 1.2n for \csname governed expansion.

```
425 \def\xintHexToBin {\romannumeral0\xinthextobin }%
426 \def\xinthextobin #1%
427 {%
428     \expandafter\XINT_htb_checkin\romannumeral`&&@#1%
429     \xint_bye 23456789\xint_bye none\endcsname
430 }%
431 \def\XINT_htb_checkin #1%
432 {%
433     \xint_UDsignfork
434         #1\XINT_htb_N
435         -{\XINT_htb_main #1}%
436     \krof
437 }%
438 \def\XINT_htb_N {\expandafter-\romannumeral0\XINT_htb_main }%
439 \def\XINT_htb_main {\csname XINT_htb_cuz\csname\XINT_htb_loop}%
440 \def\XINT_htb_loop #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
441 {%
442         XINT_cshtb_#1%
443     \csname XINT_cshtb_#2%
444     \csname XINT_cshtb_#3%
445     \csname XINT_cshtb_#4%
446     \csname XINT_cshtb_#5%
447     \csname XINT_cshtb_#6%
448     \csname XINT_cshtb_#7%
449     \csname XINT_cshtb_#8%
450     \csname XINT_cshtb_#9%
451     \csname\XINT_htb_loop
452 }%
453 \def\XINT_htb_cuz #1{%
454 \def\XINT_htb_cuz ##1##2##3##4%
455     {\expandafter#1\the\numexpr##1##2##3##4\relax}%
456 }\XINT_htb_cuz { }%
```

## 6.11 \xintCHexToBin

The 1.08 macro had same functionality as \xintHexToBin, and slightly different code, the 1.2m version has the same code as \xintHexToBin except that it does not remove leading zeros from output: if the input had N hexadecimal digits, the output will have exactly 4N binary digits.

Rewritten again at 1.2n for \csname governed expansion.

```
457 \def\xintCHexToBin {\romannumeral0\xintchextobin }%
```

```
458 \def\xintchextobin #1%
459 {%
460     \expandafter\XINT_chtb_checkin\romannumeral`&&@#1%
461     \xint_bye 23456789\xint_bye none\endcsname
462 }%
463 \def\XINT_chtb_checkin #1%
464 {%
465     \xint_UDsignfork
466     #1\XINT_chtb_N
467     -{\XINT_chtb_main #1}%
468     \krof
469 }%
470 \def\XINT_chtb_N {\expandafter-\romannumeral0\XINT_chtb_main }%
471 \def\XINT_chtb_main {\csname space\csname\XINT_htb_loop}%
472 \XINT_restorecatcodes_endininput%
```

## 7 Package *xintgcd* implementation

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The commenting is currently (2019/09/10) very sparse. Release 1.09h has modified a bit the  $\backslash$ xintTypesetEuclideanAlgorithm and  $\backslash$ xintTypesetBezoutAlgorithm layout with respect to line indentation in particular. And they use the *xinttools*  $\backslash$ xintloop rather than the Plain  $\text{\TeX}$  or  $\text{\LaTeX}$ 's  $\backslash$ loop.

Since 1.1 the package only loads *xintcore*, not *xint*. And for the  $\backslash$ xintTypesetEuclideanAlgorithm and  $\backslash$ xintTypesetBezoutAlgorithm macros to be functional the package *xinttools* needs to be loaded explicitly by the user.

Breaking change at 1.2p:  $\backslash$ xintBezout{A}{B} formerly had output {A}{B}{U}{V}{D} with AU-BV=D, now it is {U}{V}{D} with AU+BV=D.

### 7.1 Catcodes, $\varepsilon$ - $\text{\TeX}$ and reload detection

The code for reload detection was initially copied from HEIKO OBERDIEK's packages, then modified.

The method for catcodes was also initially directly inspired by these packages.

```

1 \begingroup\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
2   \catcode13=5    % ^^M
3   \endlinechar=13 %
4   \catcode123=1   % {
5   \catcode125=2   % }
6   \catcode64=11   % @
7   \catcode35=6    % #
8   \catcode44=12   % ,
9   \catcode45=12   % -
10  \catcode46=12   % .
11  \catcode58=12   % :
12  \let\z\endgroup
13  \expandafter\let\expandafter\x\csname ver@xintgcd.sty\endcsname
14  \expandafter\let\expandafter\w\csname ver@xintcore.sty\endcsname
15  \expandafter
16  \ifx\csname PackageInfo\endcsname\relax
17    \def\y#1#2{\immediate\write-1{Package #1 Info: #2.}}%
18  \else
19    \def\y#1#2{\PackageInfo{#1}{#2}}%
20  \fi
21  \expandafter
22  \ifx\csname numexpr\endcsname\relax
23    \y{xintgcd}{\numexpr not available, aborting input}%
24    \aftergroup\endinput
25  \else
26    \ifx\x\relax  % plain- $\text{\TeX}$ , first loading of xintgcd.sty
27      \ifx\w\relax % but xintcore.sty not yet loaded.
28        \def\z{\endgroup\input xintcore.sty\relax}%
29      \fi
30    \else

```

```

31   \def\empty {}%
32   \ifx\x\empty % LaTeX, first loading,
33     % variable is initialized, but \ProvidesPackage not yet seen
34     \ifx\w\relax % xintcore.sty not yet loaded.
35       \def\z{\endgroup\RequirePackage{xintcore}}%
36     \fi
37   \else
38     \aftergroup\endinput % xintgcd already loaded.
39   \fi
40 \fi
41 \fi
42 \z%
43 \XINTsetupcatcodes% defined in xintkernel.sty

```

## 7.2 Package identification

```

44 \XINT_providespackage
45 \ProvidesPackage{xintgcd}%
46 [2019/09/10 v1.3f Euclide algorithm with xint package (JFB)]%

```

## 7.3 \xintGCD, \xintiiGCD

### 1.3d.

Removed some braces in favor of \xint: delimiter at 1.3d (but \xintiiGCD was already robust against non-delimited \numexpr inputs thanks to using \xintiiabs{...}) and refactored the whole \XINT\_iigcd\_fork.

```

47 \def\xintGCD {\romannumeral0\xintgcd }%
48 \def\xintgcd #1#2{\xintiigcd {\xintNum{#1}}{\xintNum{#2}}}%
49 \def\xintiiGCD {\romannumeral0\xintiiigcd }%

```

This abuses the way \xintiiabs expands.

```

50 \def\xintiigcd #1{\expandafter\XINT_iigcd\romannumeral0\xintiiabs#1\xint:}%
51 \def\XINT_iigcd #1#2\xint:#3%
52 {%
53   \expandafter\XINT_gcd_fork\expandafter#1%
54   \romannumeral0\xintiiabs#3\xint:#1#2\xint:%
55 }%

```

First argument now in second position (after \xint:) but its first digit is also the #1.

```

56 \def\XINT_gcd_fork #1#2%
57 {%
58   \xint_UDzerofork
59   #1\XINT_gcd_Aiszero
60   #2\XINT_gcd_Biszero
61   0\XINT_gcd_loop
62   \krof
63   #2%
64 }%
65 \def\XINT_gcd_AisZero #1\xint:#2\xint:{ #1}%
66 \def\XINT_gcd_BisZero #1\xint:#2\xint:{ #2}%

```

\XINT\_div\_prepare{#1}{#2} divides #2 by #1, and outputs {Quotient}{Remainder}.

```

67 \def\XINT_gcd_loop #1\xint:#2\xint:
68 {%
69     \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\XINT_gcd_CheckRem
70     \expandafter\xint_secondoftwo
71     \romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare {#1}{#2}\xint:#1\xint:
72 }%
73 \def\XINT_gcd_CheckRem #1%
74 {%
75     \xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_gcd_end0\XINT_gcd_loop #1%
76 }%
77 \def\XINT_gcd_end0\XINT_gcd_loop #1\xint:#2\xint:{ #2}%

```

## 7.4 \xintLCM, \xintiiLCM

See comments of \xintiiGCD for the refactoring done at 1.3d. No time to make \xintiiLCM code more efficient now.

Macros \xintLCM, \xintlcm only for backwards compatibility.

```

78 \def\xintLCM {\romannumeral0\xintlcm}%
79 \def\xintlcm #1#2{\xintiilcm{\xintNum{#1}}{\xintNum{#2}}}%
80 \def\xintiiLCM {\romannumeral0\xintiilcm}%
81 \def\xintiilcm #1{\expandafter\XINT_iilcm\romannumeral0\xintiabs#1\xint:}%
82 \def\XINT_iilcm #1#2\xint:#3%
83 {%
84     \expandafter\XINT_lcm_fork\expandafter#1%
85         \romannumeral0\xintiabs#3\xint:#1#2\xint:%
86 }%
87 \def\XINT_lcm_fork #1#2%
88 {%
89     \xint_UDzerofork
90     #1\XINT_lcm_iszero
91     #2\XINT_lcm_iszero
92     0\XINT_lcm_notzero
93     \krof
94     #2%
95 }%
96 \def\XINT_lcm_iszero #1\xint:#2\xint:{ 0}%
97 \def\XINT_lcm_notzero #1\xint:#2\xint:
98 {%
99     \expandafter\XINT_lcm_end\romannumeral0%
100     \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\XINT_gcd_CheckRem
101     \expandafter\xint_secondoftwo
102     \romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare {#1}{#2}\xint:#1\xint:
103     \xint:#1\xint:#2\xint:
104 }%
105 \def\XINT_lcm_end #1\xint:#2\xint:#3\xint:{\xintiimul {#2}{\xintiiquo{#3}{#1}}}%

```

## 7.5 \xintBezout

\xintBezout{#1}{#2} produces {U}{V}{D} with UA+VB=D, D = PGCD(A,B) (non-positive), where #1 and #2 f-expand to big integers A and B.

I had not checked this macro for about three years when I realized in January 2017 that  $\text{xintBezout}\{A\}\{B\}$  was buggy for the cases  $A = 0$  or  $B = 0$ . I fixed that blemish in 1.2l but overlooked the other blemish that  $\text{xintBezout}\{A\}\{B\}$  with  $A$  multiple of  $B$  produced a coefficient  $U$  as  $-0$  in place of  $0$ .

Hence I rewrote again for 1.2p. On this occasion I modified the output of the macro to be  $\{U\}\{V\}\{D\}$  with  $AU+BV=D$ , formerly it was  $\{A\}\{B\}\{U\}\{V\}\{D\}$  with  $AU - BV = D$ . This is quite breaking change!

Note in particular change of sign of  $V$ .

I don't know why I had designed this macro to contain  $\{A\}\{B\}$  in its output. Perhaps I initially intended to output  $\{A//D\}\{B//D\}$  (but forgot), as this is actually possible from outcome of the last iteration, with no need of actually dividing. Current code however arranges to skip this last update, as  $U$  and  $V$  are already furnished by the iteration prior to realizing that the last non-zero remainder was found.

Also 1.2l raised `InvalidOperationException` if both  $A$  and  $B$  vanished, but I removed this behaviour at 1.2p.

```

106 \def\xintBezout {\romannumeral0\xintbezout }%
107 \def\xintbezout #1%
108 {%
109     \expandafter\XINT_bezout\expandafter {\romannumeral0\xintnum{\#1}}%
110 }%
111 \def\XINT_bezout #1#2%
112 {%
113     \expandafter\XINT_bezout_fork \romannumeral0\xintnum{\#2}\Z #1\Z
114 }%
#3#4 = A, #1#2=B. Micro improvement for 1.2l.

115 \def\XINT_bezout_fork #1#2\Z #3#4\Z
116 {%
117     \xint_UDzerosfork
118     #1#3\XINT_bezout_botharezero
119     #10\XINT_bezout_secondiszero
120     #30\XINT_bezout_firstiszero
121     00\xint_UDsignsfork
122     \krof
123         #1#3\XINT_bezout_minusminus % A < 0, B < 0
124         #1-\XINT_bezout_minusplus % A > 0, B < 0
125         #3-\XINT_bezout_plusminus % A < 0, B > 0
126         --\XINT_bezout_plusplus % A > 0, B > 0
127     \krof
128     {#2}{#4}#1#3% #1#2=B, #3#4=A
129 }%
130 \def\XINT_bezout_botharezero #1\krof#2#300{{0}{0}{0}}%
131 \def\XINT_bezout_firstiszero #1\krof#2#3#4#5%
132 {%
133     \xint_UDsignfork
134     #4{{0}{-1}{#2}}%
135     -{{0}{1}{#4#2}}%
136     \krof
137 }%
138 \def\XINT_bezout_secondiszero #1\krof#2#3#4#5%
139 {%
140     \xint_UDsignfork

```

```

141      #5{{-1}{0}{#3}}%
142      -{{1}{0}{#5#3}}%
143 \krof
144 }%

#4#2= A < 0 , #3#1 = B < 0

145 \def\XINT_bezout_minusminus #1#2#3#4%
146 {%
147     \expandafter\XINT_bezout_mm_post
148     \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_bezout_preloop_a
149     \romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare {#1}{#2}{#1}%
150 }%
151 \def\XINT_bezout_mm_post #1#2%
152 {%
153     \expandafter\XINT_bezout_mm_postb\expandafter
154     {\romannumeral0\xintiiopp{#2}}{\romannumeral0\xintiiopp{#1}}%
155 }%
156 \def\XINT_bezout_mm_postb #1#2{\expandafter{#2}{#1}%

minusplus #4#2= A > 0 , B < 0

157 \def\XINT_bezout_minusplus #1#2#3#4%
158 {%
159     \expandafter\XINT_bezout_mp_post
160     \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_bezout_preloop_a
161     \romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare {#1}{#4#2}{#1}%
162 }%
163 \def\XINT_bezout_mp_post #1#2%
164 {%
165     \expandafter\xint_exchangetwo_keepbraces\expandafter
166     {\romannumeral0\xintiiopp {#2}}{#1}%
167 }%

plusminus A < 0 , B > 0

168 \def\XINT_bezout_plusminus #1#2#3#4%
169 {%
170     \expandafter\XINT_bezout_pm_post
171     \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_bezout_preloop_a
172     \romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare {#3#1}{#2}{#3#1}%
173 }%
174 \def\XINT_bezout_pm_post #1{\expandafter{\romannumeral0\xintiiopp{#1}}}%
```

plusplus, B = #3#1 > 0 , A = #4#2 > 0

```

175 \def\XINT_bezout_plusplus #1#2#3#4%
176 {%
177     \expandafter\XINT_bezout_preloop_a
178     \romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare {#3#1}{#4#2}{#3#1}%
179 }%
```

n = 0: BA1001 (B, A, e=1, vv, uu, v, u)  
r(1)=B, r(0)=A, après n étapes {r(n+1)}{r(n)}{vv}{uu}{v}{u}  
q(n) quotient de r(n-1) par r(n)

```

si reste nul, exit et renvoie U = -e*uu, V = e*vv, A*U+B*V=D
sinon mise à jour
  vv, v = q * vv + v, vv
  uu, u = q * uu + u, uu
  e = -e
  puis calcul quotient reste et itération

```

We arrange for *\xintiiMul* sub-routine to be called only with positive arguments, thus skipping some un-needed sign parsing there. For that though we have to screen out the special cases A divides B, or B divides A. And we first want to exchange A and B if  $A < B$ . These special cases are the only one possibly leading to U or V zero (for A and B positive which is the case here.) Thus the general case always leads to non-zero U and V's and assigning a final sign is done simply adding a - to one of them, with no fear of producing -0.

```

180 \def\XINT_bezout_preloop_a #1#2#3%
181 {%
182   \if0#1\xint_dothis\XINT_bezout_preloop_exchange\fi
183   \if0#2\xint_dothis\XINT_bezout_preloop_exit\fi
184   \xint_orthat{\expandafter\XINT_bezout_loop_B}%
185   \romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare {#2}{#3}{#2}{#1}110%
186 }%
187 \def\XINT_bezout_preloop_exit
188   \romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare #1#2#3#4#5#6#7%
189 {%
190   {0}{1}{#2}%
191 }%
192 \def\XINT_bezout_preloop_exchange
193 {%
194   \expandafter\xint_exchangetwo_keepbraces
195   \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_bezout_preloop_A
196 }%
197 \def\XINT_bezout_preloop_A #1#2#3#4%
198 {%
199   \if0#2\xint_dothis\XINT_bezout_preloop_exit\fi
200   \xint_orthat{\expandafter\XINT_bezout_loop_B}%
201   \romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare {#2}{#3}{#2}{#1}%
202 }%
203 \def\XINT_bezout_loop_B #1#2%
204 {%
205   \if0#2\expandafter\XINT_bezout_exitA
206   \else\expandafter\XINT_bezout_loop_C
207   \fi {#1}{#2}%
208 }%

```

We use the fact that the *\romannumeral-`0* (or equivalent) done by *\xintiiadd* will absorb the initial space token left by *\XINT\_mul\_plusplus* in its output.

We arranged for operands here to be always positive which is needed for *\XINT\_mul\_plusplus* entry point (last time I checked...). Admittedly this kind of optimization is not good for maintenance of code, but I can't resist temptation of limiting the shuffling around of tokens...

```

209 \def\XINT_bezout_loop_C #1#2#3#4#5#6#7%
210 {%
211   \expandafter\XINT_bezout_loop_D\expandafter
212     {\romannumeral0\xintiiadd{\XINT_mul_plusplus{}{}#1\xint:#4\xint:{}#6}}%

```

```

213      {\romannumeral0\xintiiadd{\XINT_mul_plusplus{}{}#1\xint:#5\xint:{}#7}}%
214      {#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}%
215 }%
216 \def\XINT_bezout_loop_D #1#2%
217 {%
218   \expandafter\XINT_bezout_loop_E\expandafter{#2}{#1}%
219 }%
220 \def\XINT_bezout_loop_E #1#2#3#4%
221 {%
222   \expandafter\XINT_bezout_loop_b
223   \romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare {#3}{#4}{#3}{#2}{#1}%
224 }%
225 \def\XINT_bezout_loop_b #1#2%
226 {%
227   \if0#2\expandafter\XINT_bezout_exita
228   \else\expandafter\XINT_bezout_loop_c
229   \fi {#1}{#2}%
230 }%
231 \def\XINT_bezout_loop_c #1#2#3#4#5#6#7%
232 {%
233   \expandafter\XINT_bezout_loop_d\expandafter
234   {\romannumeral0\xintiiadd{\XINT_mul_plusplus{}{}#1\xint:#4\xint:{}#6}}%
235   {\romannumeral0\xintiiadd{\XINT_mul_plusplus{}{}#1\xint:#5\xint:{}#7}}%
236   {#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}%
237 }%
238 \def\XINT_bezout_loop_d #1#2%
239 {%
240   \expandafter\XINT_bezout_loop_e\expandafter{#2}{#1}%
241 }%
242 \def\XINT_bezout_loop_e #1#2#3#4%
243 {%
244   \expandafter\XINT_bezout_loop_B
245   \romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare {#3}{#4}{#3}{#2}{#1}%
246 }%

```

sortir U, V, D mais on a travaillé avec vv, uu, v, u dans cet ordre.

The code is structured so that #4 and #5 are guaranteed non-zero if we exit here, hence we can not create a -0 in output.

```

247 \def\XINT_bezout_exita #1#2#3#4#5#6#7{-#5}{#4}{#3}%
248 \def\XINT_bezout_exitA #1#2#3#4#5#6#7{#5}{-#4}{#3}%

```

## 7.6 \xintEuclideAlgorithm

Pour Euclide: {N}{A}{D=r(n)}{B}{q1}{r1}{q2}{r2}{q3}{r3}....{qN}{rN=0}  
 $u < 2n > = u < 2n+3 > u < 2n+2 > + u < 2n+4 >$  à la n ième étape.

Formerly, used \xintiabs, but got deprecated at 1.2o.

```

249 \def\xintEuclideAlgorithm {\romannumeral0\xinteclidalgorithm }%
250 \def\xinteclidalgorithm #1%
251 {%
252   \expandafter\XINT_euc\expandafter{\romannumeral0\xintiabs{\xintNum{#1}}}%
253 }%

```

```

254 \def\XINT_euc #1#2%
255 {%
256     \expandafter\XINT_euc_fork\romannumeral0\xintiiabs{\xintNum{#2}}\Z #1\Z
257 }%
Ici #3#4=A, #1#2=B

258 \def\XINT_euc_fork #1#2\Z #3#4\Z
259 {%
260     \xint_UDzerofork
261     #1\XINT_euc_BisZero
262     #3\XINT_euc_AisZero
263     0\XINT_euc_a
264     \krof
265     {0}{#1#2}{#3#4}{#3#4}{#1#2}{}{}\Z
266 }%
Le {} pour protéger {{A}{B}} si on s'arrête après une étape (B divise A). On va renvoyer:
{N}{A}{D=r(n)}{B}{q1}{r1}{q2}{r2}{q3}{r3}...{qN}{rN=0}

267 \def\XINT_euc_AisZero #1#2#3#4#5#6{{1}{0}{#2}{#2}{0}{0}}%
268 \def\XINT_euc_BisZero #1#2#3#4#5#6{{1}{0}{#3}{#3}{0}{0}}%
{n}{rn}{an}{{qn}{rn}}...{{A}{B}}{}{}\Z
a(n) = r(n-1). Pour n=0 on a juste {0}{B}{A}{{A}{B}}{}{}\Z
\XINT_div_prepare {u}{v} divise v par u

269 \def\XINT_euc_a #1#2#3%
270 {%
271     \expandafter\XINT_euc_b\the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_i\expandafter.%\romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare {#2}{#3}{#2}%
272     \romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare {#2}{#3}{#2}%
273 }%
{n+1}{q(n+1)}{r(n+1)}{rm}{{qn}{rn}}...

```

{n+1}{q(n+1)}{r(n+1)}{rm}{{qn}{rn}}...

```

274 \def\XINT_euc_b #1.#2#3#4%
275 {%
276     \XINT_euc_c #3\Z {#1}{#3}{#4}{#2}{#3}%
277 }%
r(n+1)\Z {n+1}{r(n+1)}{r(n)}{{q(n+1)}{r(n+1)}}{{qn}{rn}}...
Test si r(n+1) est nul.

278 \def\XINT_euc_c #1#2\Z
279 {%
280     \xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_euc_end0\XINT_euc_a
281 }%
{n+1}{r(n+1)}{r(n)}{{q(n+1)}{r(n+1)}}...{}{}\Z Ici r(n+1) = 0. On arrête on se prépare à inverser
{n+1}{0}{r(n)}{{q(n+1)}{r(n+1)}}....{{q1}{r1}}{{A}{B}}{}{}\Z
On veut renvoyer: {N=n+1}{A}{D=r(n)}{B}{q1}{r1}{q2}{r2}{q3}{r3}...{qN}{rN=0}

282 \def\XINT_euc_end0\XINT_euc_a #1#2#3#4\Z%
283 {%
284     \expandafter\XINT_euc_end_a
285     \romannumeral0%

```

```

286     \XINT_rord_main {}#4{{#1}{#3}}%
287     \xint:
288         \xint_bye\xint_bye\xint_bye\xint_bye
289         \xint_bye\xint_bye\xint_bye\xint_bye
290     \xint:
291 }%
292 \def\XINT_euc_end_a #1#2#3{{#1}{#3}{#2}}%

```

## 7.7 \xintBezoutAlgorithm

Pour Bezout: objectif, renvoyer  
 $\{N\}\{A\}\{0\}\{1\}\{D=r(n)\}\{B\}\{1\}\{0\}\{q1\}\{r1\}\{\alpha_1=q1\}\{\beta_1=1\}$   
 $\{q2\}\{r2\}\{\alpha_2\}\{\beta_2\} \dots \{qN\}\{rN=0\}\{\alpha_N=A/D\}\{\beta_N=B/D\}$   
 $\alpha_0=1, \beta_0=0, \alpha(-1)=0, \beta(-1)=1$

```

293 \def\xintBezoutAlgorithm {\romannumeral0\xintbezoutalgorithm }%
294 \def\xintbezoutalgorithm #1%
295 {%
296     \expandafter \XINT_bezalg
297     \expandafter{\romannumeral0\xintiiabs{\xintNum{#1}}}%
298 }%
299 \def\XINT_bezalg #1#2%
300 {%
301     \expandafter\XINT_bezalg_fork\romannumeral0\xintiiabs{\xintNum{#2}}\Z #1\Z
302 }%

```

Ici #3#4=A, #1#2=B

```

303 \def\XINT_bezalg_fork #1#2\Z #3#4\Z
304 {%
305     \xint_UDzerofork
306     #1\XINT_bezalg_BisZero
307     #3\XINT_bezalg_AisZero
308     0\XINT_bezalg_a
309     \krof
310     0{#1#2}{#3#4}1001{{#3#4}{#1#2}}{}{}\Z
311 }%
312 \def\XINT_bezalg_AisZero #1#2#3\Z{{1}\{0\}\{1\}\{#2\}\{#2\}\{1\}\{0\}\{0\}\{0\}\{0\}\{1\}}%
313 \def\XINT_bezalg_BisZero #1#2#3#4\Z{{1}\{0\}\{1\}\{#3\}\{#3\}\{1\}\{0\}\{0\}\{0\}\{0\}\{1\}}%

```

pour préparer l'étape n+1 il faut {n}{r(n)}{r(n-1)}{\alpha(n)}{\beta(n)}{\alpha(n-1)}{\beta(n-1)} {{q(n)}{r(n)}{\alpha(n)}{\beta(n)}}... division de #3 par #2

```

314 \def\XINT_bezalg_a #1#2#3%
315 {%
316     \expandafter\XINT_bezalg_b\the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_i\expandafter.%
317     \romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare {#2}{#3}{#2}%
318 }%

```

{n+1}{q(n+1)}{r(n+1)}{r(n)}{\alpha(n)}{\beta(n)}{\alpha(n-1)}{\beta(n-1)}...

```

319 \def\XINT_bezalg_b #1.#2#3#4#5#6#7#8%
320 {%
321     \expandafter\XINT_bezalg_c\expandafter

```

```

322      {\romannumeral0\xintiiaadd {\xintiiMul {#6}{#2}}{#8}}%
323      {\romannumeral0\xintiiaadd {\xintiiMul {#5}{#2}}{#7}}%
324      {#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}%
325 }%

{beta(n+1)}{alpha(n+1)}{n+1}{q(n+1)}{r(n+1)}{r(n)}{alpha(n)}{beta(n)})

326 \def\XINT_bezalg_c #1#2#3#4#5#6%
327 {%
328     \expandafter\XINT_bezalg_d\expandafter {#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}{#1}%
329 }%

{alpha(n+1)}{n+1}{q(n+1)}{r(n+1)}{r(n)}{beta(n+1)})

330 \def\XINT_bezalg_d #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8%
331 {%
332     \XINT_bezalg_e #4\Z {#2}{#4}{#5}{#1}{#6}{#7}{#8}{#3}{#4}{#1}{#6}%
333 }%

r(n+1)\Z {n+1}{r(n+1)}{r(n)}{alpha(n+1)}{beta(n+1)}
{alpha(n)}{beta(n)}{q,r,alpha,beta(n+1)}
Test si r(n+1) est nul.

334 \def\XINT_bezalg_e #1#2\Z
335 {%
336     \xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_bezalg_end\XINT_bezalg_a
337 }%

Ici r(n+1) = 0. On arrête on se prépare à inverser.
{n+1}{r(n+1)}{r(n)}{alpha(n+1)}{beta(n+1)}{alpha(n)}{beta(n)}
{q,r,alpha,beta(n+1)}...{{A}{B}}{}{\Z}
On veut renvoyer
{N}{A}{0}{1}{D=r(n)}{B}{1}{0}{q1}{r1}{alpha1=q1}{beta1=1}
{q2}{r2}{alpha2}{beta2}....{qN}{rN=0}{alphaN=A/D}{betaN=B/D}

338 \def\XINT_bezalg_end\XINT_bezalg_a #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8\Z
339 {%
340     \expandafter\XINT_bezalg_end_a
341     \romannumeral0%
342     \XINT_rord_main {}#8{{#1}{#3}}%
343     \xint:
344         \xint_ bye\xint_ bye\xint_ bye\xint_ bye
345         \xint_ bye\xint_ bye\xint_ bye\xint_ bye
346     \xint:
347 }%

{N}{D}{A}{B}{q1}{r1}{alpha1=q1}{beta1=1}{q2}{r2}{alpha2}{beta2}
....{qN}{rN=0}{alphaN=A/D}{betaN=B/D}
On veut renvoyer
{N}{A}{0}{1}{D=r(n)}{B}{1}{0}{q1}{r1}{alpha1=q1}{beta1=1}
{q2}{r2}{alpha2}{beta2}....{qN}{rN=0}{alphaN=A/D}{betaN=B/D}

348 \def\XINT_bezalg_end_a #1#2#3#4{{#1}{#3}{0}{1}{#2}{#4}{1}{0}}%

```

## 7.8 \xintGCDof

1.21 adds protection against items being non-terminated `\the\numexpr...`

```
349 \def\xintGCDof      {\romannumeral0\xintgcdof }%
350 \def\xintgcdof      #1{\expandafter\XINT_gcdof_a\romannumeral`&&#1\xint:}%
351 \def\XINT_gcdof_a   #1{\expandafter\XINT_gcdof_b\romannumeral`&&#1!}%
352 \def\XINT_gcdof_b   #1!#2{\expandafter\XINT_gcdof_c\romannumeral`&&#2!{#1}!}%
353 \def\XINT_gcdof_c   #1{\xint_gob_til_xint: #1\XINT_gcdof_e\xint:\XINT_gcdof_d #1}%
354 \def\XINT_gcdof_d   #1!{\expandafter\XINT_gcdof_b\romannumeral0\xintgcd {#1}}%
355 \def\XINT_gcdof_e   #1!#2!{ #2}%
```

## 7.9 \xintLCMof

New with 1.09a

1.21 adds protection against items being non-terminated `\the\numexpr...`

```
356 \def\xintLCMof      {\romannumeral0\xintlcmof }%
357 \def\xintlcmof      #1{\expandafter\XINT_lcmof_a\romannumeral`&&#1\xint:}%
358 \def\XINT_lcmof_a   #1{\expandafter\XINT_lcmof_b\romannumeral`&&#1!}%
359 \def\XINT_lcmof_b   #1!#2{\expandafter\XINT_lcmof_c\romannumeral`&&#2!{#1}!}%
360 \def\XINT_lcmof_c   #1{\xint_gob_til_xint: #1\XINT_lcmof_e\xint:\XINT_lcmof_d #1}%
361 \def\XINT_lcmof_d   #1!{\expandafter\XINT_lcmof_b\romannumeral0\xintlcm {#1}}%
362 \def\XINT_lcmof_e   #1!#2!{ #2}%
```

## 7.10 \xintTypesetEuclideanAlgorithm

TYPESETTING

Organisation:  
 $\{N\}\{A\}\{D\}\{B\}\{q_1\}\{r_1\}\{q_2\}\{r_2\}\{q_3\}\{r_3\}\dots\{q_N\}\{r_N=0\}$   
 $\U1 = N = \text{nombre d'étapes}, \U3 = \text{PGCD}, \U2 = A, \U4=B$   $q_1 = \U5, q_2 = \U7 \rightarrow q_n = \U{2n+3}, r_n = \U{2n+4}$   $b_n = r_n$ .  $B = r_0$ .  $A=r(-1)$   
 $r(n-2) = q(n)r(n-1)+r(n)$  ( $n$  e étape)  
 $\U{2n} = \U{2n+3} \times \U{2n+2} + \U{2n+4}$ ,  $n$  e étape. (avec  $n$  entre 1 et  $N$ )  
1.09h uses `\xintloop`, and `\par` rather than `\endgraf`; and `\par` rather than `\hfill\break`

```
363 \def\xintTypesetEuclideanAlgorithm {%
364   \unless\ifdefined\xintAssignArray
365     \errmessage
366       {xintgcd: package xinttools is required for \string\xintTypesetEuclideanAlgorithm}%
367     \expandafter\xint_gobble_iii
368   \fi
369   \XINT_TypesetEuclideanAlgorithm
370 }%
371 \def\XINT_TypesetEuclideanAlgorithm #1#2%
372 {%
373   l'algo remplace #1 et #2 par |#1| et |#2|
374   \par
375   \begingroup
376     \xintAssignArray\xintEuclideanAlgorithm {#1}{#2}\to\U
377     \edef\A{\U2}\edef\B{\U4}\edef\N{\U1}%
378     \setbox0\vbox{\halign {###\cr \A\cr \B\cr}}%
379     \count 255 1
380 }
```

```

379   \xintloop
380     \indent\hbox to \wd 0 {\hfil\$U{\numexpr 2*\count255\relax}$$}%
381     \${} = \$U{\numexpr 2*\count255 + 3\relax}
382     \times \$U{\numexpr 2*\count255 + 2\relax}
383     + \$U{\numexpr 2*\count255 + 4\relax}$$%
384   \ifnum \count255 < \N
385     \par
386     \advance \count255 1
387   \repeat
388 \endgroup
389 }%

```

## 7.11 \xintTypesetBezoutAlgorithm

Pour Bezout on a: {N}{A}{0}{1}{D=r(n)}{B}{1}{0}{q1}{r1}{alpha1=q1}{beta1=1}  
 $\{q2\}\{r2\}\{alpha2\}\{beta2\}\dots\{qN\}\{rN=0\}\{alphaN=A/D\}\{betaN=B/D\}$

Donc  $4N+8$  termes:  $U_1 = N$ ,  $U_2 = A$ ,  $U_5 = D$ ,  $U_6 = B$ ,  $q_1 = U_9$ ,  $q_n = U\{4n+5\}$ ,  $n$  au moins 1

$r_n = U\{4n+6\}$ ,  $n$  au moins -1

$\alpha(n) = U\{4n+7\}$ ,  $n$  au moins -1

$\beta(n) = U\{4n+8\}$ ,  $n$  au moins -1

1.09h uses \xintloop, and \par rather than \endgraf; and no more \parindent0pt

```

390 \def\xintTypesetBezoutAlgorithm {%
391   \unless\ifdefined\xintAssignArray
392     \errmessage
393       {xintgcd: package xinttools is required for \string\xintTypesetBezoutAlgorithm}%
394     \expandafter\xint_gobble_iii
395   \fi
396   \XINT_TypesetBezoutAlgorithm
397 }%
398 \def\XINT_TypesetBezoutAlgorithm #1#2%
399 {%
400   \par
401   \begingroup
402     \xintAssignArray\xintBezoutAlgorithm {#1}{#2}\to\BEZ
403     \edef\A{\BEZ2}\edef\B{\BEZ6}\edef\N{\BEZ1}% A = |#1|, B = |#2|
404     \setbox 0 \vbox{\halign {##$\cr \A\cr \B \cr} }%
405     \count255 1
406     \xintloop
407       \indent\hbox to \wd 0 {\hfil\$BEZ{4*\count255 - 2}$$}%
408       \${} = \$BEZ{4*\count255 + 5}
409       \times \$BEZ{4*\count255 + 2}
410       + \$BEZ{4*\count255 + 6}\hfill\break
411       \hbox to \wd 0 {\hfil\$BEZ{4*\count255 + 7}$$}%
412       \${} = \$BEZ{4*\count255 + 5}
413       \times \$BEZ{4*\count255 + 3}
414       + \$BEZ{4*\count255 - 1}\hfill\break
415       \hbox to \wd 0 {\hfil\$BEZ{4*\count255 + 8}$$}%
416       \${} = \$BEZ{4*\count255 + 5}
417       \times \$BEZ{4*\count255 + 4}
418       + \$BEZ{4*\count255 }$%
419     \par
420   \ifnum \count255 < \N

```

```
421     \advance \count255 1
422     \repeat
423     \edef\U{\BEZ{4*\N + 4}%
424     \edef\V{\BEZ{4*\N + 3}%
425     \edef\D{\BEZ5}%
426     \ifodd\N
427         \$\U\times\A - \V\times \B = -\D%
428     \else
429         \$\U\times\A - \V\times\B = \D%
430     \fi
431     \par
432     \endgroup
433 }%
434 \XINT_restorecatcodes_endininput%
```

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The commenting is currently (2019/09/10) very sparse.

## 8.1 Catcodes, $\varepsilon$ -**T<sub>E</sub>X** and reload detection

The code for reload detection was initially copied from **HEIKO OBERDIEK**'s packages, then modified.

The method for catcodes was also initially directly inspired by these packages.

```

1 \begingroup\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
2   \catcode13=5    % ^^M
3   \endlinechar=13 %
4   \catcode123=1   % {
5   \catcode125=2   % }
6   \catcode64=11   % @
7   \catcode35=6    % #
8   \catcode44=12   % ,
9   \catcode45=12   % -
10  \catcode46=12   % .
11  \catcode58=12   % :
12  \let\z\endgroup
13 \expandafter\let\expandafter\x\csname ver@xintfrac.sty\endcsname
14 \expandafter\let\expandafter\w\csname ver@xint.sty\endcsname
15 \expandafter
16   \ifx\csname PackageInfo\endcsname\relax
17     \def\y#1#2{\immediate\write-1{Package #1 Info: #2.}}%
18   \else
19     \def\y#1#2{\PackageInfo{#1}{#2}}%
20   \fi
21 \expandafter
22 \ifx\csname numexpr\endcsname\relax
23   \y{xintfrac}{\numexpr not available, aborting input}%
24   \aftergroup\endinput
25 \else
26   \ifx\x\relax  % plain-TeX, first loading of xintfrac.sty
27     \ifx\w\relax % but xint.sty not yet loaded.
28       \def\z{\endgroup\input xint.sty\relax}%
29     \fi
30   \else
31     \def\empty {}%
32     \ifx\x\empty % LaTeX, first loading,
33       % variable is initialized, but \ProvidesPackage not yet seen
34       \ifx\w\relax % xint.sty not yet loaded.
35         \def\z{\endgroup\RequirePackage{xint}}%
36       \fi
37     \else
38       \aftergroup\endinput % xintfrac already loaded.
39     \fi
40   \fi
41 \fi
42 \z%
43 \XINTsetupcatcodes% defined in xintkernel.sty

```

## 8.2 Package identification

```

44 \XINT_providespackage
45 \ProvidesPackage{xintfrac}%
46 [2019/09/10 v1.3f Expandable operations on fractions (JFB)]%

```

### 8.3 \XINT\_cntSgnFork

1.09i. Used internally, #1 must expand to  $\text{\m@ne}$ ,  $\text{\z@}$ , or  $\text{\@ne}$  or equivalent. *\XINT\_cntSgnFork* does not insert a roman numeral stopper.

```

47 \def\XINT_cntSgnFork #1%
48 {%
49     \ifcase #1\expandafter\xint_secondofthree
50         \or\expandafter\xint_thirdofthree
51         \else\expandafter\xint_firstofthree
52     \fi
53 }%

```

### 8.4 \xintLen

The used formula is disputable, the idea is that  $A/1$  and  $A$  should have same length. Venerable code rewritten for 1.2i, following updates to *\xintLength* in *xintkernel.sty*. And sadly, I forgot on this occasion that this macro is not supposed to count the sign... Fixed in 1.2k.

```

54 \def\xintLen {\romannumeral0\xintlen }%
55 \def\xintlen #1%
56 {%
57     \expandafter\XINT_flen\romannumeral0\XINT_infrac {#1}%
58 }%
59 \def\XINT_flen#1{\def\XINT_flen ##1##2##3%
60 {%
61     \expandafter#1%
62     \the\numexpr \XINT_abs##1+%
63     \XINT_len_fork ##2##3\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:
64     \xint_c_viii\xint_c_vii\xint_c_vi\xint_c_v
65     \xint_c_iv\xint_c_iii\xint_c_ii\xint_c_i\xint_c_\xint_bye-\xint_c_i
66     \relax
67 }\}\XINT_flen{ }%

```

### 8.5 \XINT\_outfrac

Months later (2014/10/22): perhaps I should document what this macro does before I forget? from  $\{e\}\{N\}\{D\}$  it outputs  $N/D[e]$ , checking in passing if  $D=0$  or if  $N=0$ . It also makes sure  $D$  is not  $< 0$ . I am not sure but I don't think there is any place in the code which could call *\XINT\_outfrac* with a  $D < 0$ , but I should check.

```

68 \def\XINT_outfrac #1#2#3%
69 {%
70     \ifcase\XINT_cntSgn #3\xint:
71         \expandafter \XINT_outfrac_divisionbyzero
72     \or
73         \expandafter \XINT_outfrac_P
74     \else

```

```

75      \expandafter \XINT_outfrac_N
76  \fi
77  {#2}{#3}[#1]%
78 }%
79 \def\XINT_outfrac_divisionbyzero #1#2%
80 {%
81   \XINT_signalcondition{DivisionByZero}{Division of #1 by #2}{}{0/1[0]}%
82 }%
83 \def\XINT_outfrac_P#1{%
84 \def\XINT_outfrac_P ##1##2%
85   {\if0\XINT_Sgn ##1\xint:\expandafter\XINT_outfrac_Zero\fi##1##1##2}%
86 }\XINT_outfrac_P{ }%
87 \def\XINT_outfrac_Zero #1[#2]{ 0/1[0]}%
88 \def\XINT_outfrac_N #1#2%
89 {%
90   \expandafter\XINT_outfrac_N_a\expandafter
91   {\romannumeral0\XINT_opp #2}{\romannumeral0\XINT_opp #1}%
92 }%
93 \def\XINT_outfrac_N_a #1#2%
94 {%
95   \expandafter\XINT_outfrac_P\expandafter {#2}{#1}%
96 }%

```

## 8.6 \XINT\_inFrac

Parses fraction, scientific notation, etc... and produces  $\{n\}\{A\}\{B\}$  corresponding to A/B times  $10^n$ . No reduction to smallest terms.

Extended in 1.07 to accept scientific notation on input. With lowercase e only. The *\xintexpr* parser does accept uppercase E also. Ah, by the way, perhaps I should at least say what this macro does? (belated addition 2014/10/22...), before I forget! It prepares the fraction in the internal format  $\{\text{exponent}\}\{\text{Numerator}\}\{\text{Denominator}\}$  where Denominator is at least 1.

2015/10/09: this venerable macro from the very early days (1.03, 2013/04/14) has gotten a lifting for release 1.2. There were two kinds of issues:

1) use of \W, \Z, \T delimiters was very poor choice as this could clash with user input,  
 2) the new \XINT\_frac\_gen handles macros (possibly empty) in the input as general as \A.\B\c\d.\e\f.  
 The earlier version would not have expanded the \B or \E: digits after decimal mark were constrained to arise from expansion of the first token. Thus the 1.03 original code would have expanded only \A, \D, \C, and \F for this input.

This reminded me think I should revisit the remaining earlier portions of code, as I was still learning TeX coding when I wrote them.

Also I thought about parsing even faster the A/B[N] input, not expanding B, but this turned out to clash with some established uses in the documentation such as 1/\xintiiSqr{...}[0]. For the implementation, careful here about potential brace removals with parameter patterns such as like #1/#2#3[#4] for example.

While I was at it 1.2 added \numexpr parsing of the N, which earlier was restricted to be only explicit digits. I allowed [] with empty N, but the way I did it in 1.2 with \the\numexpr 0#1 was buggy, as it did not allow #1 to be a \count for example or itself a \numexpr (although such inputs were not previously allowed, I later turned out to use them in the code itself, e.g. the float factorial of version 1.2f). The better way would be \the\numexpr#1+\xint\_c\_ but 1.2f finally does only \the\numexpr #1 and #1 is not allowed to be empty.

The 1.2 \XINT\_frac\_gen had two locations with such a problematic \numexpr 0#1 which I replaced for 1.2f with \numexpr#1+\xint\_c\_.

Regarding calling the macro with an argument  $A[<\text{expression}>]$ , a  $/$  in the expression must be suitably hidden for example in  $\text{\firstofone}$  type constructs.

Note: when the numerator is found to be zero  $\text{\XINT_inFrac}$  \*always\* returns  $\{0\}\{0\}\{1\}$ . This behaviour must not change because 1.2g  $\text{\xintFloat}$  and  $\text{\XINTinFloat}$  (for example) rely upon it: if the denominator on output is not 1, then  $\text{\xintFloat}$  assumes that the numerator is not zero.

As described in the manual, if the input contains a (final)  $[N]$  part, it is assumed that it is in the shape  $A[N]$  or  $A/B[N]$  with  $A$  (and  $B$ ) not containing neither decimal mark nor scientific part, moreover  $B$  must be positive and  $A$  have at most one minus sign (and no plus sign). Else there will be errors, for example  $-0/2[0]$  would not be recognized as being zero at this stage and this could cause issues afterwards. When there is no ending  $[N]$  part, both numerator and denominator will be parsed for the more general format allowing decimal digits and scientific part and possibly multiple leading signs.

1.21 fixes frailty of  $\text{\XINT_infrac}$  (hence basically of all  $\text{\xintfrac}$  macros) respective to non terminated  $\text{\numexpr}$  input:  $\text{\xintRaw}\{\text{\the}\text{\numexpr}1\}$  for example. The issue was that  $\text{\numexpr}$  sees the  $/$  and expands what's next. But even  $\text{\numexpr}1//$  for example creates an error, and to my mind this is a defect of  $\text{\numexpr}$ . It should be able to trace back and see that  $/$  was used as delimiter not as operator. Anyway, I thus fixed this problem belatedly here regarding  $\text{\XINT_infrac}$ .

```

97 \def\XINT_inFrac {\romannumeral0\XINT_infrac }%
98 \def\XINT_infrac #1%
99 {%
100   \expandafter\XINT_infrac_fork\romannumeral`&&#1\xint:/\XINT_W[\XINT_W\XINT_T
101 }%
102 \def\XINT_infrac_fork #1[#2%
103 {%
104   \xint_UDXINTWfork
105   #2\XINT_frac_gen          % input has no brackets [N]
106   \XINT_W\XINT_infrac_res_a % there is some [N], must be strict A[N] or A/B[N] input
107   \krof
108   #1[#2%
109 }%
110 \def\XINT_infrac_res_a #1%
111 {%
112   \xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_infrac_res_zero 0\XINT_infrac_res_b #1%
113 }%

```

Note that input exponent is here ignored and forced to be zero.

```

114 \def\XINT_infrac_res_zero 0\XINT_infrac_res_b #1\XINT_T {{0}{0}{1}}%
115 \def\XINT_infrac_res_b #1/#2%
116 {%
117   \xint_UDXINTWfork
118   #2\XINT_infrac_res_ca      % it was A[N] input
119   \XINT_W\XINT_infrac_res_cb % it was A/B[N] input
120   \krof
121   #1/#2%
122 }%

```

An empty [] is not allowed. (this was authorized in 1.2, removed in 1.2f). As nobody reads *xint* documentation, no one will have noticed the fleeting possibility.

```

123 \def\XINT_infrac_res_ca #1[#2]\xint:/\XINT_W[\XINT_W\XINT_T
124   {\expandafter{\the\text{\numexpr} #2}{#1}{1}}%
125 \def\XINT_infrac_res_cb #1/#2[%
```

```

126   {\expandafter\XINT_infrac_res_cc\romannumeral`&&@#2~#1[%]
127 \def\XINT_infrac_res_cc #1~#2[#3]\xint:/\XINT_W[\XINT_W\XINT_T
128   {\expandafter{\the\numexpr #3}{#2}{#1}}%

```

## 8.7 \XINT\_frac\_gen

Extended in 1.07 to recognize and accept scientific notation both at the numerator and (possible) denominator. Only a lowercase e will do here, but uppercase E is possible within an *xintexpr*.*\relax*

Completely rewritten for 1.2 2015/10/10. The parsing handles inputs such as *\A.\B\c/\D.\Ee\f* where each of *\A*, *\B*, *\D*, and *\E* may need f-expansion and *\C* and *\F* will end up in *\numexpr*.

1.2f corrects an issue to allow *\C* and *\F* to be *\count* variable (or expressions with *\numexpr*): 1.2 did a bad *\numexpr0#1* which allowed only explicit digits for expanded #1.

```

129 \def\XINT_frac_gen #1/#2%
130 {%
131   \xint_UDXINTWfork
132     #2\XINT_frac_gen_A      % there was no /
133     \XINT_W\XINT_frac_gen_B % there was a /
134   \krof
135   #1/#2%
136 }%

```

Note that #1 is only expanded so far up to decimal mark or "e".

```

137 \def\XINT_frac_gen_A #1\xint:/\XINT_W [\XINT_W {\XINT_frac_gen_C 0~1!#1ee.\XINT_W }%
138 \def\XINT_frac_gen_B #1/#2\xint:/\XINT_W[%\XINT_W
139 {%
140   \expandafter\XINT_frac_gen_Ba
141   \romannumeral`&&@#2ee.\XINT_W\XINT_Z #1ee.%\XINT_W
142 }%
143 \def\XINT_frac_gen_Ba #1.#2%
144 {%
145   \xint_UDXINTWfork
146     #2\XINT_frac_gen_Bb
147     \XINT_W\XINT_frac_gen_Bc
148   \krof
149   #1.#2%
150 }%
151 \def\XINT_frac_gen_Bb #1e#2e#3\XINT_Z
152           {\expandafter\XINT_frac_gen_C\the\numexpr #2+\xint_c_~#1!}%
153 \def\XINT_frac_gen_Bc #1.#2e%
154 {%
155   \expandafter\XINT_frac_gen_Bd\romannumeral`&&@#2.#1e%
156 }%
157 \def\XINT_frac_gen_Bd #1.#2e#3e#4\XINT_Z
158 {%
159   \expandafter\XINT_frac_gen_C\the\numexpr #3-%
160   \numexpr\XINT_length_loop
161   #1\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:
162   \xint_c_viii\xint_c_vii\xint_c_vi\xint_c_v
163   \xint_c_iv\xint_c_iii\xint_c_ii\xint_c_i\xint_c_\xint_bye
164   ~#2#1!%

```

```

165 }%
166 \def\XINT_frac_gen_C #1!#2.#3%
167 {%
168     \xint_UDXINTWfork
169         #3\XINT_frac_gen_Ca
170         \XINT_W\XINT_frac_gen_Cb
171     \krof
172     #1!#2.#3%
173 }%
174 \def\XINT_frac_gen_Ca #1~#2!#3e#4e#5\XINT_T
175 {%
176     \expandafter\XINT_frac_gen_F\the\numexpr #4-#1\expandafter
177     ~\romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_num_cleanup\the\numexpr\XINT_num_loop
178     #2\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\z~#3~%
179 }%
180 \def\XINT_frac_gen_Cb #1.#2e%
181 {%
182     \expandafter\XINT_frac_gen_Cc\romannumeral`&&#2.#1e%
183 }%
184 \def\XINT_frac_gen_Cc #1.#2~#3!#4e#5e#6\XINT_T
185 {%
186     \expandafter\XINT_frac_gen_F\the\numexpr #5-#2-%

187     \numexpr\XINT_length_loop
188     #1\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:
189         \xint_c_viii\xint_c_vii\xint_c_vi\xint_c_v
190         \xint_c_iv\xint_c_iii\xint_c_ii\xint_c_i\xint_c_\xint_bye

191     \relax\expandafter%
192     \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_num_cleanup\the\numexpr\XINT_num_loop
193     #3\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\z
194     ~#4#1~%
195 }%
196 \def\XINT_frac_gen_F #1~#2%
197 {%
198     \xint_UDzerominusfork
199         #2-\XINT_frac_gen_Gdivbyzero
200         0#2{\XINT_frac_gen_G -{}}%
201         0-{ \XINT_frac_gen_G {}#2}%
202     \krof #1~%
203 }%
204 \def\XINT_frac_gen_Gdivbyzero #1~~#2~%
205 {%
206     \expandafter\XINT_frac_gen_Gdivbyzero_a
207     \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_num_cleanup\the\numexpr\XINT_num_loop
208     #2\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\z~#1~%
209 }%
210 \def\XINT_frac_gen_Gdivbyzero_a #1~#2~%
211 {%
212     \XINT_signalcondition{DivisionByZero}{Division of #1 by zero}{}{{#2}{#1}{0}}%
213 }%
214 \def\XINT_frac_gen_G #1#2#3~#4~#5~%

```

```

215 {%
216   \expandafter\XINT_frac_gen_Ga
217   \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_num_cleanup\the\numexpr\XINT_num_loop
218   #1#5\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\Z~#3~{#2#4}%
219 }%
220 \def\XINT_frac_gen_Ga #1#2~#3~%
221 {%
222   \xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_frac_gen_zero 0%
223   {#3}{#1#2}%
224 }%
225 \def\XINT_frac_gen_zero 0#1#2#3{{0}{0}{1}}%

```

## 8.8 \XINT\_factortens

This is the core macro for \xintREZ. To be used as \romannumeral0\XINT\_factortens{...}. Output is A.N. (formerly {A}{N}) where A is the integer stripped from trailing zeroes and N is the number of removed zeroes. Only for positive strict integers!

Completely rewritten at 1.3a to replace a double \xintReverseOrder by a direct \numexpr governed expansion to the end and back, à la 1.2. I should comment more... and perhaps improve again in future.

Testing shows significant gain at 100 digits or more.

```

226 \def\XINT_factortens #1{\expandafter\XINT_factortens_z
227   \romannumeral0\XINT_factortens_a#1%
228   \XINT_factortens_b123456789.}%
229 \def\XINT_factortens_z.\XINT_factortens_y{ }%
230 \def\XINT_factortens_a #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
231   {\expandafter\XINT_factortens_x
232   \the\numexpr 1#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9\XINT_factortens_a}%
233 \def\XINT_factortens_b#1\XINT_factortens_a#2#3.%
234   {.XINT_factortens_cc 00000000-#2.}%
235 \def\XINT_factortens_x1#1.#2{#2#1}%
236 \def\XINT_factortens_y{.\XINT_factortens_y}%
237 \def\XINT_factortens_cc #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
238   {\if#90\xint_dothis
239     {\expandafter\XINT_factortens_d\the\numexpr #8#7#6#5#4#3#2#1\relax
240     \xint_c_i 2345678.}\fi
241     \xint_orthat{\XINT_factortens_yy{#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9}}}%
242 \def\XINT_factortens_yy #1#2.{.\XINT_factortens_y#1.0.}%
243 \def\XINT_factortens_c #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
244   {\if#90\xint_dothis
245     {\expandafter\XINT_factortens_d\the\numexpr #8#7#6#5#4#3#2#1\relax
246     \xint_c_i 2345678.}\fi
247     \xint_orthat{.\XINT_factortens_y #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9.}}}%
248 \def\XINT_factortens_d #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
249   {\if#10\expandafter\XINT_factortens_e\fi
250     \XINT_factortens_f #9#9#8#7#6#5#4#3#2#1.}%
251 \def\XINT_factortens_f #1#2\xint_c_i#3.#4.#5.%%
252   {\expandafter\XINT_factortens_g\the\numexpr#1+#5.#3.}%
253 \def\XINT_factortens_g #1.#2.{.\XINT_factortens_y#2.#1.}%
254 \def\XINT_factortens_e #1..#2.%
255   {\expandafter.\expandafter\XINT_factortens_c
256   \the\numexpr\xint_c_ix+#2.}%

```

8.9 *\xintEq*, *\xintNotEq*, *\xintGt*, *\xintLt*, *\xintGtorEq*, *\xintLtorEq*, *\xintIsZero*,  
*\xint IsNotZero*, *\xintOdd*, *\xintEven*, *\xintifSgn*, *\xintifCmp*, *\xintifEq*,  
*\xintifGt*, *\xintifLt*, *\xintifZero*, *\xintifNotZero*, *\xintifOne*, *\xintifOdd*

Moved here at 1.3. Formerly these macros were already defined in *xint.sty* or even *xintcore.sty*. They are slim wrappers of macros defined elsewhere in *xintfrac*.

```

257 \def\xintEq {\romannumeral0\xinteq }%
258 \def\xinteq #1#2{\xintifeq{#1}{#2}{1}{0}}%
259 \def\xintNotEq#1#2{\romannumeral0\xintifeq {#1}{#2}{0}{1}}%
260 \def\xintGt {\romannumeral0\xintgt }%
261 \def\xintgt #1#2{\xintifgt{#1}{#2}{1}{0}}%
262 \def\xintLt {\romannumeral0\xintlt }%
263 \def\xintlt #1#2{\xintiflt{#1}{#2}{1}{0}}%
264 \def\xintGtorEq #1#2{\romannumeral0\xintiflt {#1}{#2}{0}{1}}%
265 \def\xintLtorEq #1#2{\romannumeral0\xintifgt {#1}{#2}{0}{1}}%
266 \def\xintIsZero {\romannumeral0\xintiszero }%
267 \def\xintiszero #1{\if0\xintSgn{#1}\xint_afterfi{ 1}\else\xint_afterfi{ 0}\fi}%
268 \def\xint IsNotZero{\romannumeral0\xintisnotzero }%
269 \def\xintisnotzero
270         #1{\if0\xintSgn{#1}\xint_afterfi{ 0}\else\xint_afterfi{ 1}\fi}%
271 \def\xintOdd {\romannumeral0\xintodd }%
272 \def\xintodd #1%
273 {%
274     \ifodd\xintLDg{\xintNum{#1}}%<- intentional space
275         \xint_afterfi{ 1}%
276     \else
277         \xint_afterfi{ 0}%
278     \fi
279 }%
280 \def\xintEven {\romannumeral0\xinteven }%
281 \def\xinteven #1%
282 {%
283     \ifodd\xintLDg{\xintNum{#1}}%<- intentional space
284         \xint_afterfi{ 0}%
285     \else
286         \xint_afterfi{ 1}%
287     \fi
288 }%
289 \def\xintifSgn{\romannumeral0\xintifsgn }%
290 \def\xintifsgn #1%
291 {%
292     \ifcase \xintSgn{#1}
293         \expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondofthree
294     \or\expandafter\xint_stop_atthirdofthree
295     \else\expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstofthree
296     \fi
297 }%
298 \def\xintifCmp{\romannumeral0\xintifcmp }%
299 \def\xintifcmp #1#2%
300 {%
301     \ifcase\xintCmp {#1}{#2}
302         \expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondofthree

```

```
303           \or\expandafter\xint_stop_atthirdofthree
304           \else\expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstoftree
305       \fi
306 }%
307 \def\xintifEq {\romannumeral0\xintifeq }%
308 \def\xintifeq #1#2%
309 {%
310     \if0\xintCmp{#1}{#2}%
311         \expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo
312     \else\expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo
313   \fi
314 }%
315 \def\xintifGt {\romannumeral0\xintifgt }%
316 \def\xintifgt #1#2%
317 {%
318     \if1\xintCmp{#1}{#2}%
319         \expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo
320     \else\expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo
321   \fi
322 }%
323 \def\xintifLt {\romannumeral0\xintiflt }%
324 \def\xintiflt #1#2%
325 {%
326     \ifnum\xintCmp{#1}{#2}<\xint_c_
327         \expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo
328     \else \expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo
329   \fi
330 }%
331 \def\xintifZero {\romannumeral0\xintifzero }%
332 \def\xintifzero #1%
333 {%
334     \if0\xintSgn{#1}%
335         \expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo
336     \else
337         \expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo
338   \fi
339 }%
340 \def\xintifNotZero{\romannumeral0\xintifnotzero }%
341 \def\xintifnotzero #1%
342 {%
343     \if0\xintSgn{#1}%
344         \expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo
345     \else
346         \expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo
347   \fi
348 }%
349 \def\xintifOne {\romannumeral0\xintifone }%
350 \def\xintifone #1%
351 {%
352     \if1\xintIsOne{#1}%
353         \expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo
354     \else
```

```

355     \expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo
356   \fi
357 }%
358 \def\xintifOdd {\romannumeral0\xintifodd }%
359 \def\xintifodd #1%
360 {%
361   \if\xintOdd{#1}1%
362     \expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo
363   \else
364     \expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo
365   \fi
366 }%

```

## 8.10 \xintRaw

**1.07:** this macro simply prints in a user readable form the fraction after its initial scanning. Useful when put inside braces in an *\xintexpr*, when the input is not yet in the A/B[n] form.

```

367 \def\xintRaw {\romannumeral0\xinraw }%
368 \def\xinraw
369 {%
370   \expandafter\XINT_raw\romannumeral0\XINT_infrac
371 }%
372 \def\XINT_raw #1#2#3{ #2/#3[#1]}%

```

## 8.11 \xintiLogTen

New at 1.3e

```

373 \def\xintiLogTen {\the\numexpr\xintilogten}%
374 \def\xintilogten
375 {%
376   \expandafter\XINT_ilogten\romannumeral0\xinraw
377 }%
378 \def\XINT_ilogten #1%
379 {%
380   \xint_UDzerominusfork
381   0#1\XINT_ilogten_p
382   #1-\XINT_ilogten_z
383   0-{\XINT_ilogten_p#1}%
384   \krof
385 }%
386 \def\XINT_ilogten_z #1[#2]{-"7FFF8000\relax}%
387 \def\XINT_ilogten_p #1/#2[#3]%
388 {%
389   #3+\expandafter\XINT_ilogten_a
390   \the\numexpr\xintLength{#1}\expandafter.\the\numexpr\xintLength{#2}.#1.#2.%
391 }%
392 \def\XINT_ilogten_a #1.#2.%
393 {%
394   #1-#2\ifnum#1>#2
395     \expandafter\XINT_ilogten_aa
396   \else

```

```

397      \expandafter\XINT_ilogten_ab
398      \fi #1.#2.%
399 }%
400 \def\XINT_ilogten_aa #1.#2.#3.#4.%
401 {%
402   \xintiiifLt{#3}{\XINT_dsx_addzerosnofuss{#1-#2}#4;}{-1}{}{\relax
403 }%
404 \def\XINT_ilogten_ab #1.#2.#3.#4.%
405 {%
406   \xintiiifLt{\XINT_dsx_addzerosnofuss{#2-#1}#3;}{#4}{-1}{}{\relax
407 }%

```

## 8.12 \xintPRaw

1.09b

```

408 \def\xintPRaw {\romannumeral0\xintpraw }%
409 \def\xintpraw
410 {%
411   \expandafter\XINT_praw\romannumeral0\XINT_infrac
412 }%
413 \def\XINT_praw #1%
414 {%
415   \ifnum #1=\xint_c_ \expandafter\XINT_praw_a\fi \XINT_praw_A {#1}%
416 }%
417 \def\XINT_praw_A #1#2#3%
418 {%
419   \if\XINT_isOne{#3}1\expandafter\xint_firstoftwo
420     \else\expandafter\xint_secondeftwo
421   \fi { #2[#1]{ #2/#3[#1]}%
422 }%
423 \def\XINT_praw_a\XINT_praw_A #1#2#3%
424 {%
425   \if\XINT_isOne{#3}1\expandafter\xint_firstoftwo
426     \else\expandafter\xint_secondeftwo
427   \fi { #2}{ #2/#3}%
428 }%

```

## 8.13 \xintRawWithZeros

This was called \xintRaw in versions earlier than 1.07

```

429 \def\xintRawWithZeros {\romannumeral0\xintrapwithzeros }%
430 \def\xintrapwithzeros
431 {%
432   \expandafter\XINT_rawz_fork\romannumeral0\XINT_infrac
433 }%
434 \def\XINT_rawz_fork #1%
435 {%
436   \ifnum#1<\xint_c_
437     \expandafter\XINT_rawz_Ba

```

```

438     \else
439         \expandafter\XINT_rawz_A
440     \fi
441     #1.%  

442 }%
443 \def\XINT_rawz_A #1.#2#3{\XINT_dsx_addzeros{#1}#2;/#3}%
444 \def\XINT_rawz_Ba -#1.#2#3{\expandafter\XINT_rawz_Bb
445     \expandafter{\romannumeral0\XINT_dsx_addzeros{#1}#3;}{#2}}%
446 \def\XINT_rawz_Bb #1#2{ #2/#1}%

```

## 8.14 \xintDecToString

1.3. This is a backport from *polexpr* 0.4. It is definitely not in final form, consider it to be an unstable macro.

```

447 \def\xintDecToString{\romannumeral0\xintdectostring}%
448 \def\xintdectostring#1{\expandafter\XINT_dectostr\romannumeral0\xinraw{#1}}%
449 \def\XINT_dectostr #1/#2[#3]{\xintiiifZero {#1}%
450     \XINT_dectostr_z
451     {\if1\XINT_isOne{#2}\expandafter\XINT_dectostr_a
452         \else\expandafter\XINT_dectostr_b
453         \fi}%
454     #1/#2[#3]%
455 }%
456 \def\XINT_dectostr_z#1[#2]{ 0}%
457 \def\XINT_dectostr_a#1/#2[#3]{%
458     \ifnum#3<\xint_c_ \xint_dothis{\xinttrunc{-#3}{#1[#3]}}\fi
459     \xint_orthat{\xintiie{#1}{#3}}%
460 }%
461 \def\XINT_dectostr_b#1/#2[#3]{% just to handle this somehow
462     \ifnum#3<\xint_c_ \xint_dothis{\xinttrunc{-#3}{#1[#3]}/#2}\fi
463     \xint_orthat{\xintiie{#1}{#3}/#2}%
464 }%

```

## 8.15 \xintFloor, \xintiFloor

1.09a, 1.1 for \xintiFloor/\xintFloor. Not efficient if big negative decimal exponent. Also sub-efficient if big positive decimal exponent.

```

465 \def\xintFloor {\romannumeral0\xintfloor }%
466 \def\xintfloor #1% devrais-je faire \xintREZ?
467     {\expandafter\XINT_ifloor \romannumeral0\xinrawwithzeros {#1}./1[0]}%
468 \def\xintiFloor {\romannumeral0\xintifloor }%
469 \def\xintifloor #1%
470     {\expandafter\XINT_ifloor \romannumeral0\xinrawwithzeros {#1}.}%
471 \def\XINT_ifloor #1/#2.{\xintiiquo {#1}{#2}}%

```

## 8.16 \xintCeil, \xintiCeil

1.09a

```

472 \def\xintCeil {\romannumeral0\xintceil }%
473 \def\xintceil #1{\xintiopp {\xintFloor {\xintOpp{#1}}}}%

```

```
474 \def\xintiCeil {\romannumeral0\xinticeil }%
475 \def\xinticeil #1{\xintiopp {\xintiFloor {\xintOpp{#1}}}}%
```

## 8.17 \xintNumerator

```
476 \def\xintNumerator {\romannumeral0\xintnumerator }%
477 \def\xintnumerator
478 {%
479     \expandafter\XINT_numer\romannumeral0\XINT_infrac
480 }%
481 \def\XINT_numer #1%
482 {%
483     \ifcase\XINT_cntSgn #1\xint:
484         \expandafter\XINT_numer_B
485     \or
486         \expandafter\XINT_numer_A
487     \else
488         \expandafter\XINT_numer_B
489     \fi
490     {#1}%
491 }%
492 \def\XINT_numer_A #1#2#3{\XINT_dsx_addzeros{#1}#2; }%
493 \def\XINT_numer_B #1#2#3{ #2}%
```

## 8.18 \xintDenominator

```
494 \def\xintDenominator {\romannumeral0\xintdenominator }%
495 \def\xintdenominator
496 {%
497     \expandafter\XINT_denom_fork\romannumeral0\XINT_infrac
498 }%
499 \def\XINT_denom_fork #1%
500 {%
501     \ifnum#1<\xint_c_
502         \expandafter\XINT_denom_B
503     \else
504         \expandafter\XINT_denom_A
505     \fi
506     #1.%%
507 }%
508 \def\XINT_denom_A #1.#2#3{ #3}%
509 \def\XINT_denom_B #-1.#2#3{\XINT_dsx_addzeros{#1}#3;}%
```

## 8.19 \xintFrac

*Useless typesetting macro.*

```
510 \def\xintFrac {\romannumeral0\xintfrac }%
511 \def\xintfrac #1%
512 {%
513     \expandafter\XINT_fracfrac_A\romannumeral0\XINT_infrac {#1}%
514 }%
515 \def\XINT_fracfrac_A #1{\XINT_fracfrac_B #1\Z }%
```

```

516 \catcode`^=7
517 \def\XINT_fracfrac_B #1#2\Z
518 {%
519   \xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_fracfrac_C 0\XINT_fracfrac_D {10^{#1#2}}%
520 }%
521 \def\XINT_fracfrac_C 0\XINT_fracfrac_D #1#2#3%
522 {%
523   \if1\XINT_isOne {#3}%
524     \xint_afterfi {\expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo\xint_gobble_ii }%
525   \fi
526   \space
527   \frac {#2}{#3}%
528 }%
529 \def\XINT_fracfrac_D #1#2#3%
530 {%
531   \if1\XINT_isOne {#3}\XINT_fracfrac_E\fi
532   \space
533   \frac {#2}{#3}#1%
534 }%
535 \def\XINT_fracfrac_E \fi\space\frac #1#2{\fi \space #1\cdot }%

```

## 8.20 \xintSignedFrac

```

536 \def\xintSignedFrac {\romannumeral0\xintsignedfrac }%
537 \def\xintsignedfrac #1%
538 {%
539   \expandafter\XINT_sgnfrac_a\romannumeral0\XINT_infrac {#1}%
540 }%
541 \def\XINT_sgnfrac_a #1#2%
542 {%
543   \XINT_sgnfrac_b #2\Z {#1}%
544 }%
545 \def\XINT_sgnfrac_b #1%
546 {%
547   \xint_UDsignfork
548   #1\XINT_sgnfrac_N
549   -{\XINT_sgnfrac_P #1}%
550   \krof
551 }%
552 \def\XINT_sgnfrac_P #1\Z #2%
553 {%
554   \XINT_fracfrac_A {#2}{#1}%
555 }%
556 \def\XINT_sgnfrac_N
557 {%
558   \expandafter-\romannumeral0\XINT_sgnfrac_P
559 }%

```

## 8.21 \xintFwOver

```

560 \def\xintFwOver {\romannumeral0\xintfwover }%
561 \def\xintfwover #1%
562 {%
563   \expandafter\XINT_fwover_A\romannumeral0\XINT_infrac {#1}%

```

```

564 }%
565 \def\XINT_fwover_A #1{\XINT_fwover_B #1\Z }%
566 \def\XINT_fwover_B #1#2\Z
567 {%
568     \xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_fwover_C 0\XINT_fwover_D {10^{#1#2}}}%
569 }%
570 \catcode`^=11
571 \def\XINT_fwover_C #1#2#3#4#5%
572 {%
573     \if0\XINT_isOne {#5}\xint_afterfi { {#4}\over #5}}%
574             \else\xint_afterfi { #4}%
575     \fi
576 }%
577 \def\XINT_fwover_D #1#2#3%
578 {%
579     \if0\XINT_isOne {#3}\xint_afterfi { {#2}\over #3}}%
580             \else\xint_afterfi { #2\cdot }%
581     \fi
582     #1%
583 }%

```

## 8.22 \xintSignedFwOver

```

584 \def\xintSignedFwOver {\romannumeral0\xintsignedfwover }%
585 \def\xintsignedfwover #1%
586 {%
587     \expandafter\XINT_sgnfwover_a\romannumeral0\XINT_infrac {#1}%
588 }%
589 \def\XINT_sgnfwover_a #1#2%
590 {%
591     \XINT_sgnfwover_b #2\Z {#1}%
592 }%
593 \def\XINT_sgnfwover_b #1%
594 {%
595     \xint_UDsignfork
596         #1\XINT_sgnfwover_N
597             -{\XINT_sgnfwover_P #1}%
598     \krof
599 }%
600 \def\XINT_sgnfwover_P #1\Z #2%
601 {%
602     \XINT_fwover_A {#2}{#1}%
603 }%
604 \def\XINT_sgnfwover_N
605 {%
606     \expandafter-\romannumeral0\XINT_sgnfwover_P
607 }%

```

## 8.23 \xintREZ

Removes trailing zeros from A and B and adjust the N in A/B[N].

The macro really doing the job \XINT\_factortens was redone at 1.3a. But speed gain really noticeable only beyond about 100 digits.

```

608 \def\xintREZ {\romannumeral0\xintrez }%
609 \def\xintrez
610 {%
611     \expandafter\XINT_rez_A\romannumeral0\XINT_infrac
612 }%
613 \def\XINT_rez_A #1#2%
614 {%
615     \XINT_rez_AB #2\Z {#1}%
616 }%
617 \def\XINT_rez_AB #1%
618 {%
619     \xint_UDzerominusfork
620         #1-\XINT_rez_zero
621         0#1\XINT_rez_neg
622         0-{ \XINT_rez_B #1}%
623     \krof
624 }%
625 \def\XINT_rez_zero #1\Z #2#3{ 0/1[0]}%
626 \def\XINT_rez_neg {\expandafter-\romannumeral0\XINT_rez_B }%
627 \def\XINT_rez_B #1\Z
628 {%
629     \expandafter\XINT_rez_C\romannumeral0\XINT_factortens {#1}%
630 }%
631 \def\XINT_rez_C #1.#2.#3#4%
632 {%
633     \expandafter\XINT_rez_D\romannumeral0\XINT_factortens {#4}#3+#2.#1.%%
634 }%
635 \def\XINT_rez_D #1.#2.#3.%%
636 {%
637     \expandafter\XINT_rez_E\the\numexpr #3-#2.#1.%%
638 }%
639 \def\XINT_rez_E #1.#2.#3.{ #3/#2[#1]}%

```

## 8.24 \xintE

1.07: The fraction is the first argument contrarily to *\xintTrunc* and *\xintRound*.  
 1.1 modifies and moves *\xintiiE* to *xint.sty*.

```

640 \def\xintE {\romannumeral0\xinte }%
641 \def\xinte #1%
642 {%
643     \expandafter\XINT_e \romannumeral0\XINT_infrac {#1}%
644 }%
645 \def\XINT_e #1#2#3#4%
646 {%
647     \expandafter\XINT_e_end\the\numexpr #1+#4. {#2}{#3}%
648 }%
649 \def\XINT_e_end #1.#2#3{ #2/#3[#1]}%

```

## 8.25 \xintIrr, \xintPIrr

*\xintPIrr* (partial Irr, which ignores the decimal part) added at 1.3.

```
650 \def\xintIrr {\romannumeral0\xintirr }%
651 \def\xintPIrr{\romannumeral0\xintpirr }%
652 \def\xintirr #1%
653 {%
654     \expandafter\XINT_irr_start\romannumeral0\xinrawwithzeros {#1}\Z
655 }%
656 \def\xintpirr #1%
657 {%
658     \expandafter\XINT_pirr_start\romannumeral0\xinraw{#1}%
659 }%
660 \def\XINT_irr_start #1#2/#3\Z
661 {%
662     \if0\XINT_isOne {#3}%
663         \xint_afterfi
664             {\xint_UDsignfork
665                 #1\XINT_irr_negative
666                 -{\XINT_irr_nonneg #1}%
667             \krof}%
668     \else
669         \xint_afterfi{\XINT_irr_denomisone #1}%
670     \fi
671     #2\Z {#3}%
672 }%
673 \def\XINT_pirr_start #1#2/#3[%
674 {%
675     \if0\XINT_isOne {#3}%
676         \xint_afterfi
677             {\xint_UDsignfork
678                 #1\XINT_irr_negative
679                 -{\XINT_irr_nonneg #1}%
680             \krof}%
681     \else
682         \xint_afterfi{\XINT_irr_denomisone #1}%
683     \fi
684     #2\Z {#3}[%
685 }%
686 \def\XINT_irr_denomisone #1\Z #2{ #1/1}% changed in 1.08
687 \def\XINT_irr_negative #1\Z #2{\XINT_irr_D #1\Z #2\Z -}%
688 \def\XINT_irr_nonneg #1\Z #2{\XINT_irr_D #1\Z #2\Z \space}%
689 \def\XINT_irr_D #1#2\Z #3#4\Z
690 {%
691     \xint_UDzerosfork
692         #3#1\XINT_irr_ineterminate
693         #30\XINT_irr_divisionbyzero
694         #10\XINT_irr_zero
695         00\XINT_irr_loop_a
696     \krof
697     {#3#4}{#1#2}{#3#4}{#1#2}%
698 }%
699 \def\XINT_irr_ineterminate #1#2#3#4#5%
700 {%
701     \XINT_signalcondition{DivisionUndefined}{indeterminate: 0/0}{}{0/1}%

```

```

702 }%
703 \def\XINT_irr_divisionbyzero #1#2#3#4#5%
704 {%
705     \XINT_signalcondition{DivisionByZero}{vanishing denominator: #5#2/0}{}{0/1}%
706 }%
707 \def\XINT_irr_zero #1#2#3#4#5{ 0/1}% changed in 1.08
708 \def\XINT_irr_loop_a #1#2%
709 {%
710     \expandafter\XINT_irr_loop_d
711     \romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare {#1}{#2}{#1}%
712 }%
713 \def\XINT_irr_loop_d #1#2%
714 {%
715     \XINT_irr_loop_e #2\Z
716 }%
717 \def\XINT_irr_loop_e #1#2\Z
718 {%
719     \xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_irr_loop_exit0\XINT_irr_loop_a {#1#2}%
720 }%
721 \def\XINT_irr_loop_exit0\XINT_irr_loop_a #1#2#3#4%
722 {%
723     \expandafter\XINT_irr_loop_exitb\expandafter
724     {\romannumeral0\xintiiquo {#3}{#2}}%
725     {\romannumeral0\xintiiquo {#4}{#2}}%
726 }%
727 \def\XINT_irr_loop_exitb #1#2%
728 {%
729     \expandafter\XINT_irr_finish\expandafter {#2}{#1}%
730 }%
731 \def\XINT_irr_finish #1#2#3{#3#1/#2}%
732 }%
733 \def\xintifInt {\romannumeral0\xintifint }%
734 \def\xintifint #1{\expandafter\XINT_ifint\romannumeral0\xinrawwithzeros {#1}.}%
735 {%
736     \if 0\xintiiRem {#1}{#2}%
737         \expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo
738     \else
739         \expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo
740     \fi
741 }%

```

## 8.26 \xintifInt

```

732 \def\xintifInt {\romannumeral0\xintifint }%
733 \def\xintifint #1{\expandafter\XINT_ifint\romannumeral0\xinrawwithzeros {#1}.}%
734 \def\XINT_ifint #1/#2.%
735 {%
736     \if 0\xintiiRem {#1}{#2}%
737         \expandafter\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo
738     \else
739         \expandafter\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo
740     \fi
741 }%

```

## 8.27 \xintIsInt

Added at 1.3d only, for `isint()` *xintexpr* function.

```

742 \def\xintIsInt {\romannumeral0\xintisint }%
743 \def\xintisint #1%
744     {\expandafter\XINT_ifint\romannumeral0\xinrawwithzeros {#1}.10}%

```

## 8.28 \xintJrr

```

745 \def\xintJrr {\romannumeral0\xintjrr }%
746 \def\xintjrr #1%
747 {%
748     \expandafter\xINT_jrr_start\romannumeral0\xintrapwithzeros {#1}\Z
749 }%
750 \def\xINT_jrr_start #1#2/#3\Z
751 {%
752     \if0\xINT_isOne {#3}\xint_afterfi
753         {\xint_UDsignfork
754             #1\xINT_jrr_negative
755             -{\xINT_jrr_nonneg #1}%
756             \krof}%
757     \else
758         \xint_afterfi{\xINT_jrr_denomisone #1}%
759     \fi
760     #2\Z {#3}%
761 }%
762 \def\xINT_jrr_denomisone #1\Z #2{ #1/1}% changed in 1.08
763 \def\xINT_jrr_negative #1\Z #2{\xINT_jrr_D #1\Z #2\Z -}%
764 \def\xINT_jrr_nonneg #1\Z #2{\xINT_jrr_D #1\Z #2\Z \space}%
765 \def\xINT_jrr_D #1#2\Z #3#4\Z
766 {%
767     \xint_UDzerosfork
768         #3#1\xINT_jrr_ineterminate
769         #30\xINT_jrr_divisionbyzero
770         #10\xINT_jrr_zero
771         00\xINT_jrr_loop_a
772     \krof
773     {#3#4}{#1#2}1001%
774 }%
775 \def\xINT_jrr_ineterminate #1#2#3#4#5#6#7%
776 {%
777     \XINT_signalcondition{DivisionUndefined}{indeterminate: 0/0}{}{0/1}%
778 }%
779 \def\xINT_jrr_divisionbyzero #1#2#3#4#5#6#7%
780 {%
781     \XINT_signalcondition{DivisionByZero}{Vanishing denominator: #7#2/0}{}{0/1}%
782 }%
783 \def\xINT_jrr_zero #1#2#3#4#5#6#7{ 0/1}% changed in 1.08
784 \def\xINT_jrr_loop_a #1#2%
785 {%
786     \expandafter\xINT_jrr_loop_b
787     \romannumeral0\xINT_div_prepare {#1}{#2}{#1}%
788 }%
789 \def\xINT_jrr_loop_b #1#2#3#4#5#6#7%
790 {%
791     \expandafter \xINT_jrr_loop_c \expandafter
792         {\romannumeral0\xintiiadd{\xINT_mul_fork #4\xint:#1\xint:}{#6}}%
793         {\romannumeral0\xintiiadd{\xINT_mul_fork #5\xint:#1\xint:}{#7}}%
794     {#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}%
795 }%
796 \def\xINT_jrr_loop_c #1#2%

```

```

797 %
798   \expandafter \XINT_jrr_loop_d \expandafter{\#2}{\#1}%
799 }%
800 \def\XINT_jrr_loop_d #1#2#3#4%
801 {%
802   \XINT_jrr_loop_e #3\Z {\#4}{\#2}{\#1}%
803 }%
804 \def\XINT_jrr_loop_e #1#2\Z
805 {%
806   \xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_jrr_loop_exit0\XINT_jrr_loop_a {\#1#2}%
807 }%
808 \def\XINT_jrr_loop_exit0\XINT_jrr_loop_a #1#2#3#4#5#6%
809 {%
810   \XINT_irr_finish {\#3}{\#4}%
811 }%

```

## 8.29 \xintTFRac

1.09i, for  $\text{frac}$  in  $\text{xintexpr}$ . And  $\text{\xintFrac}$  is already assigned. T for truncation. However, potentially not very efficient with numbers in scientific notations, with big exponents. Will have to think it again some day. I hesitated how to call the macro. Same convention as in maple, but some people reserve fractional part to  $x - \text{floor}(x)$ . Also, not clear if I had to make it negative (or zero) if  $x < 0$ , or rather always positive. There should be in fact such a thing for each rounding function,  $\text{trunc}$ ,  $\text{round}$ ,  $\text{floor}$ ,  $\text{ceil}$ .

```

812 \def\xintTFRac {\romannumeral0\xinttfrac }%
813 \def\xinttfrac #1{\expandafter\XINT_tfrac_fork\romannumeral0\xintrawwithzeros {\#1}\Z }%
814 \def\XINT_tfrac_fork #1%
815 {%
816   \xint_UDzerominusfork
817   #1-\XINT_tfrac_zero
818   0#1{\xintiopp\XINT_tfrac_P }%
819   0-{\XINT_tfrac_P #1}%
820   \krof
821 }%
822 \def\XINT_tfrac_zero #1\Z { 0/1[0]}%
823 \def\XINT_tfrac_P #1/#2\Z {\expandafter\XINT_rez_AB
824                               \romannumeral0\xintiirem{\#1}{\#2}\Z {0}{\#2}}%

```

## 8.30 \xintTrunc, \xintiTrunc

1.2i release notes: ever since its inception this macro was stupid for a decimal input: it did not handle it separately from the general fraction case  $A/B[N]$  with  $B>1$ , hence ended up doing divisions by powers of ten. But this meant that nesting  $\text{\xintTrunc}$  with itself was very inefficient.

1.2i version is better. However it still handles  $B>1$ ,  $N<0$  via adding zeros to B and dividing with this extended B. A possibly more efficient approach is implemented in  $\text{\xintXTrunc}$ , but its logic is more complicated, the code is quite longer and making it f-expandable would not shorten it... I decided for the time being to not complicate things here.

```

825 \def\xintTrunc {\romannumeral0\xinttrunc }%
826 \def\xintiTrunc {\romannumeral0\xintitrunc }%
827 \def\xinttrunc #1{\expandafter\XINT_trunc\the\numexpr#1.\XINT_trunc_G}%
828 \def\xintitrunc #1{\expandafter\XINT_trunc\the\numexpr#1.\XINT_itrunc_G}%

```

```

829 \def\XINT_trunc #1.#2#3%
830 {%
831     \expandafter\XINT_trunc_a\romannumeral0\XINT_infrac{#3}#1.#2%
832 }%
833 \def\XINT_trunc_a #1#2#3#4.#5%
834 {%
835     \if0\XINT_Sgn#2\xint:\xint_dothis\XINT_trunc_zero\fi
836     \if1\XINT_is_One#3XY\xint_dothis\XINT_trunc_sp_b\fi
837     \xint_orthat\XINT_trunc_b #1+#4.{#2}{#3}#5#4.%%
838 }%
839 \def\XINT_trunc_zero #1.#2.{ 0}%

840 \def\XINT_trunc_b      {\expandafter\XINT_trunc_B\the\numexpr}%
841 \def\XINT_trunc_sp_b   {\expandafter\XINT_trunc_sp_B\the\numexpr}%

842 \def\XINT_trunc_B #1%
843 {%
844     \xint_UDsignfork
845         #1\XINT_trunc_C
846         -\XINT_trunc_D
847     \krof #1%
848 }%

849 \def\XINT_trunc_sp_B #1%
850 {%
851     \xint_UDsignfork
852         #1\XINT_trunc_sp_C
853         -\XINT_trunc_sp_D
854     \krof #1%
855 }%

856 \def\XINT_trunc_C -#1.#2#3%
857 {%
858     \expandafter\XINT_trunc_CE
859     \romannumeral0\XINT_dsx_addzeros{#1}#3; .{#2}%
860 }%
861 \def\XINT_trunc_CE #1.#2{\XINT_trunc_E #2.{#1}}%

862 \def\XINT_trunc_sp_C -#1.#2#3{\XINT_trunc_sp_Ca #2.#1.}%
863 \def\XINT_trunc_sp_Ca #1%
864 {%
865     \xint_UDsignfork
866         #1{\XINT_trunc_sp_Cb -}%
867         -{\XINT_trunc_sp_Cb \space#1}%
868     \krof
869 }%
870 \def\XINT_trunc_sp_Cb #1#2.#3.%
871 {%
872     \expandafter\XINT_trunc_sp_Cc

```

```

873   \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_split_fromright_a
874   \the\numexpr#3-\numexpr\XINT_length_loop
875   #2\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:\xint:
876     \xint_c_viii\xint_c_vii\xint_c_vi\xint_c_v
877     \xint_c_iv\xint_c_iii\xint_c_ii\xint_c_i\xint_c_\xint_bye
878   .#2\xint_bye2345678\xint_bye..#1%
879 }%

880 \def\XINT_trunc_sp_Cc #1%
881 {%
882   \if.#1\xint_dothis{\XINT_trunc_sp_Cd 0.}\fi
883   \xint_orthat {\XINT_trunc_sp_Cd #1}%
884 }%
885 \def\XINT_trunc_sp_Cd #1.#2.#3%
886 {%
887   \XINT_trunc_sp_F #3#1.%%
888 }%
889 \def\XINT_trunc_D #1.#2%
890 {%
891   \expandafter\XINT_trunc_E
892   \romannumeral0\XINT_dsx_addzeros {#1}#2;.%%
893 }%
894 \def\XINT_trunc_sp_D #1.#2#3%
895 {%
896   \expandafter\XINT_trunc_sp_E
897   \romannumeral0\XINT_dsx_addzeros {#1}#2;.%%
898 }%
899 \def\XINT_trunc_E #1%
900 {%
901   \xint_UDsignfork
902     #1{\XINT_trunc_F -}%
903     -{\XINT_trunc_F \space#1}%
904   \krof
905 }%
906 \def\XINT_trunc_sp_E #1%
907 {%
908   \xint_UDsignfork
909     #1{\XINT_trunc_sp_F -}%
910     -{\XINT_trunc_sp_F\space#1}%
911   \krof
912 }%
913 \def\XINT_trunc_F #1#2.#3#4%
914   {\expandafter#4\romannumeral`&&@\expandafter\xint_firstoftwo
915     \romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare {#3}{#2}.#1}%
916 \def\XINT_trunc_sp_F #1#2.#3{#3#2.#1}%
917 \def\XINT_itrunc_G #1#2.#3#4.{\if#10\xint_dothis{ 0}\fi\xint_orthat{#3#1}#2}%
918 \def\XINT_trunc_G #1.#2#3.%%
919 {%
920   \expandafter\XINT_trunc_H
921   \the\numexpr\romannumeral0\xintlength {#1}-#3.#3.{#1}#2}%
922 }%
923 \def\XINT_trunc_H #1.#2.%%

```

```

924 {%
925     \ifnum #1 > \xint_c_%
926         \xint_afterfi {\XINT_trunc_Ha {#2}}%
927     \else
928         \xint_afterfi {\XINT_trunc_Hb {-#1}}% -0,--1,--2, ....
929     \fi
930 }%
931 \def\XINT_trunc_Ha{\expandafter\XINT_trunc_Haa\romannumeral0\xintdecsplit}%
932 \def\XINT_trunc_Haa #1#2#3{#3#1.#2}%
933 \def\XINT_trunc_Hb #1#2#3%
934 {%
935     \expandafter #3\expandafter\expandafter.%%
936     \romannumeral\xintreplicate{#1}0#2%
937 }%

```

### 8.31 *\xintTTrunc*

*Modified in 1.2i*, it does simply *\xintiTrunc0* with no shortcut (the latter having been modified)

```

938 \def\xintTTrunc {\romannumeral0\xintttrunc }%
939 \def\xintttrunc {\xintitrunc\xint_c_}%

```

### 8.32 *\xintNum*

```
940 \let\xintnum \xintttrunc
```

### 8.33 *\xintRound*, *\xintiRound*

*Modified in 1.2i*.

It benefits first of all from the faster *\xintTrunc*, particularly when the input is already a decimal number (denominator B=1).

And the rounding is now done in 1.2 style (with much delay, sorry), like of the rewritten *\xintInc* and *\xintDec*.

```

941 \def\xintRound {\romannumeral0\xintround }%
942 \def\xintiRound {\romannumeral0\xintiround }%
943 \def\xintround #1{\expandafter\XINT_round\the\numexpr #1.\XINT_round_A}%
944 \def\xintiround #1{\expandafter\XINT_round\the\numexpr #1.\XINT_iround_A}%
945 \def\XINT_round #1.{\expandafter\XINT_round_aa\the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_i.#1.}%
946 \def\XINT_round_aa #1.#2.#3#4%
947 {%
948     \expandafter\XINT_round_a\romannumeral0\XINT_infrac{#4}#1.#3#2.%%
949 }%
950 \def\XINT_round_a #1#2#3#4.%
951 {%
952     \if0\XINT_Sgn#2\xint:xint_dothis\XINT_trunc_zero\fi
953     \if1\XINT_is_One#3XY\xint_dothis\XINT_trunc_sp_b\fi
954     \xint_orthat\XINT_trunc_b #1+#4.#{2}{#3}%
955 }%
956 \def\XINT_round_A{\expandafter\XINT_trunc_G\romannumeral0\XINT_round_B}%
957 \def\XINT_iround_A{\expandafter\XINT_i trunc_G\romannumeral0\XINT_round_B}%

```

```
958 \def\xint_round_B #1.%  
959 { \XINT_dsrr #1\xint_bye\xint_Bye3456789\xint_bye\`xint_c_x\relax.}%
```

## 8.34 \xintXTrunc

1.09j [2014/01/06] This is completely expandable but not f-expandable. Rewritten for 1.2i (2016/12/04):

- no more use of `\xintiloop` from `xinttools.sty` (replaced by `\xintreplicate...` from `xintkernel.sty`),
  - no more use in `0>N>-D` case of a dummy control sequence name via `\csname... \endcsname`
  - handles better the case of an input already a decimal number

Need to transfer code comments into public dtx.

```
960 \def\xintXTrunc #1#2%
961 {%
962     \expandafter\XINT_xtrunc_a
963     \the\numexpr #1\expandafter.\romannumeral0\xintrap
964 }%
965 \def\XINT_xtrunc_a #1.% ?? faire autre chose
966 {%
967     \expandafter\XINT_xtrunc_b\the\numexpr\ifnum#1<\xint_c_i \xint_c_i-\fi #1%
```

```
970 \def\XINT_xtrunc_c #1%
971 {%
972     \xint_UDzerominusfork
973         #1-\XINT_xtrunc_zero
974         0#1{-\XINT_xtrunc_d {}}%
975         0-{\XINT_xtrunc_d #1}%
976     \krof
977 }%[
978 \def\XINT_xtrunc_zero #1#2[{}0 \romannumeral\xintreplicate{#1}0}%
```



```

1043     {\expandafter\XINT_xtrunc_prepare_c\romannumeral0\XINT_zeroes_forviii }%
1044 \def\XINT_xtrunc_prepare_c #1!%
1045 {%
1046     \XINT_xtrunc_prepare_d #1.00000000!{#1}%
1047 }%
1048 \def\XINT_xtrunc_prepare_d #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
1049 {%
1050     \expandafter\XINT_xtrunc_prepare_e
1051     \xint_gob_til_dot #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9!%
1052 }%
1053 \def\XINT_xtrunc_prepare_e #1!#2!#3#4%
1054 {%
1055     \XINT_xtrunc_prepare_f #4#3\X {#1}{#3}%
1056 }%
1057 \def\XINT_xtrunc_prepare_f #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9\X
1058 {%
1059     \expandafter\XINT_xtrunc_prepare_g\expandafter
1060     \XINT_div_prepare_g
1061     \the\numexpr #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8+\xint_c_i\expandafter
1062     \xint:\the\numexpr (#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8+\xint_c_i)/\xint_c_ii\expandafter
1063     \xint:\the\numexpr #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8\expandafter
1064     \xint:\romannumeral0\XINT_sepandrev_andcount
1065     #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9\XINT_rsepbyviii_end_A 2345678%
1066     \XINT_rsepbyviii_end_B 2345678\relax\xint_c_ii\xint_c_i
1067             \R\xint:\xint_c_xii \R\xint:\xint_c_x \R\xint:\xint_c_viii \R\xint:\xint_c_vi
1068             \R\xint:\xint_c_iv \R\xint:\xint_c_ii \R\xint:\xint_c_W
1069     \X
1070 }%
1071 \def\XINT_xtrunc_prepare_g #1;{\XINT_xtrunc_e {#1}}%
1072 \def\XINT_xtrunc_e #1#2%
1073 {%
1074     \ifnum #2<\xint_c_
1075         \expandafter\XINT_xtrunc_I
1076     \else
1077         \expandafter\XINT_xtrunc_II
1078     \fi #2\xint:{#1}%
1079 }%
1080 \def\XINT_xtrunc_I -#1\xint:#2#3#4%
1081 {%
1082     \expandafter\XINT_xtrunc_I_a\romannumeral0#2{#4}{#2}{#1}{#3}%
1083 }%
1084 \def\XINT_xtrunc_I_a #1#2#3#4#5%
1085 {%
1086     \expandafter\XINT_xtrunc_I_b\the\numexpr #4-#5\xint:#4\xint:{#5}{#2}{#3}{#1}%
1087 }%

```

```

1088 \def\XINT_xtrunc_IA_b #1%
1089 {%
1090     \xint_UDsignfork
1091     #1\XINT_xtrunc_IA_c
1092     -\XINT_xtrunc_IB_c
1093     \krof #1%
1094 }%

1095 \def\XINT_xtrunc_IA_c -#1\xint:#2\xint:#3#4#5#6%
1096 {%
1097     \expandafter\XINT_xtrunc_IA_d
1098     \the\numexpr#2-\xintLength{#6}\xint:{#6}%
1099     \expandafter\XINT_xtrunc_IA_xd
1100     \the\numexpr (#1+\xint_c_ii^v)/\xint_c_ii^vi-\xint_c_i\xint:#1\xint:{#5}{#4}%
1101 }%

1102 \def\XINT_xtrunc_IA_d #1%
1103 {%
1104     \xint_UDsignfork
1105     #1\XINT_xtrunc_IAA_e
1106     -\XINT_xtrunc_IAB_e
1107     \krof #1%
1108 }%

1109 \def\XINT_xtrunc_IAA_e -#1\xint:#2%
1110 {%
1111     \romannumeral0\XINT_split_fromleft
1112     #1.#2\xint_gobble_i\xint_bye2345678\xint_bye..%
1113 }%

1114 \def\XINT_xtrunc_IAB_e #1\xint:#2%
1115 {%
1116     0.\romannumeral\XINT_rep#1\endcsname0#2%
1117 }%

1118 \def\XINT_xtrunc_IA_xd #1\xint:#2\xint:%
1119 {%
1120     \expandafter\XINT_xtrunc_IA_xe\the\numexpr #2-\xint_c_ii^vi*#1\xint:#1\xint:%
1121 }%

1122 \def\XINT_xtrunc_IA_xe #1\xint:#2\xint:#3#4%
1123 {%
1124     \XINT_xtrunc_loop {#2}{#4}{#3}{#1}%
1125 }%

1126 \def\XINT_xtrunc_IB_c #1\xint:#2\xint:#3#4#5#6%
1127 {%
1128     \expandafter\XINT_xtrunc_IB_d
1129     \romannumeral0\XINT_split_xfork #1.#6\xint_bye2345678\xint_bye..{#3}%
1130 }%

```



```

1178     \expandafter\XINT_xtrunc_finish_a\romannumeral0#2{#1}%
1179 }%
1180 \def\XINT_xtrunc_finish_a #1#2#3%
1181 {%
1182     \romannumeral\xintreplicate{#3-\xintLength{#1}}0#1%
1183 }%

1184 \def\XINT_xtrunc_sp_e #1%
1185 {%
1186     \ifnum #1<\xint_c_%
1187         \expandafter\XINT_xtrunc_sp_I%
1188     \else%
1189         \expandafter\XINT_xtrunc_sp_II%
1190     \fi #1\xint:%
1191 }%

1192 \def\XINT_xtrunc_sp_I -#1\xint:#2#3%
1193 {%
1194     \expandafter\XINT_xtrunc_sp_I_a\the\numexpr #1-#3\xint:#1\xint:{#3}{#2}%
1195 }%

1196 \def\XINT_xtrunc_sp_I_a #1%
1197 {%
1198     \xint_UDsignfork%
1199     #1\XINT_xtrunc_sp_IA_b%
1200     -\XINT_xtrunc_sp_IB_b%
1201     \krof #1%
1202 }%

1203 \def\XINT_xtrunc_sp_IA_b -#1\xint:#2\xint:#3#4%
1204 {%
1205     \expandafter\XINT_xtrunc_sp_IA_c%
1206     \the\numexpr#2-\xintLength{#4}\xint:{#4}\romannumeral\XINT_rep#1\endcsname0%
1207 }%

1208 \def\XINT_xtrunc_sp_IA_c #1%
1209 {%
1210     \xint_UDsignfork%
1211     #1\XINT_xtrunc_sp_IAA%
1212     -\XINT_xtrunc_sp_IAB%
1213     \krof #1%
1214 }%

1215 \def\XINT_xtrunc_sp_IAA -#1\xint:#2%
1216 {%
1217     \romannumeral0\XINT_split_fromleft%
1218     #1.#2\xint_gobble_i\xint_bye2345678\xint_bye..%
1219 }%

```

```

1220 \def\XINT_xtrunc_sp_IAB #1\xint:#2%
1221 {%
1222     0.\romannumeral\XINT_rep#1\endcsname0#2%
1223 }%

1224 \def\XINT_xtrunc_sp_IB_b #1\xint:#2\xint:#3#4%
1225 {%
1226     \expandafter\XINT_xtrunc_sp_IB_c
1227     \romannumeral0\XINT_split_xfork #1.#4\xint_bye2345678\xint_bye..{#3}%
1228 }%

1229 \def\XINT_xtrunc_sp_IB_c #1.#2.#3%
1230 {%
1231     \expandafter\XINT_xtrunc_sp_IA_c\the\numexpr#3-\xintLength {#1}\xint:{#1}%
1232 }%

1233 \def\XINT_xtrunc_sp_II #1\xint:#2#3%
1234 {%
1235     #2\romannumeral\XINT_rep#1\endcsname0.\romannumeral\XINT_rep#3\endcsname0%
1236 }%

```

## 8.35 \xintAdd

*Big change at 1.3: a/b+c/d uses lcm(b,d) as denominator.*

```

1237 \def\xintAdd {\romannumeral0\xintadd }%
1238 \def\xintadd #1{\expandafter\XINT_fadd\romannumeral0\xinraw {#1}}%
1239 \def\XINT_fadd #1{\xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_fadd_Azero 0\XINT_fadd_a #1}%
1240 \def\XINT_fadd_Azero #1]{\xinraw }%
1241 \def\XINT_fadd_a #1/#2[#3]#4%
1242     {\expandafter\XINT_fadd_b\romannumeral0\xinraw {#4}{#3}{#1}{#2}}%
1243 \def\XINT_fadd_b #1{\xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_fadd_Bzero 0\XINT_fadd_c #1}%
1244 \def\XINT_fadd_Bzero #1]#2#3#4{ #3/#4[#2]}%
1245 \def\XINT_fadd_c #1/#2[#3]#4%
1246 {%
1247     \expandafter\XINT_fadd_Aa\the\numexpr #4-#3.{#3}{#4}{#1}{#2}%
1248 }%
1249 \def\XINT_fadd_Aa #1%
1250 {%
1251     \xint_UDzerominusfork
1252         #1-\XINT_fadd_B
1253         0#1\XINT_fadd_Bb
1254         0-\XINT_fadd_Ba
1255     \krof #1%
1256 }%
1257 \def\XINT_fadd_B #1.#2#3#4#5#6#7{\XINT_fadd_C {#4}{#5}{#7}{#6}[#3]}%
1258 \def\XINT_fadd_Ba #1.#2#3#4#5#6#7%
1259 {%
1260     \expandafter\XINT_fadd_C\expandafter
1261         {\romannumeral0\XINT_dsx_addzeros {#1}#6;}%
1262     {#7}{#5}{#4}[#2]%

```

```

1263 }%
1264 \def\XINT_fadd_Bb -#1.#2#3#4#5#6#7%
1265 {%
1266     \expandafter\XINT_fadd_C\expandafter
1267         {\romannumeral0\XINT_dsx_addzeros {#1}#4;}%
1268         {#5}{#7}{#6}[#3]%
1269 }%
1270 \def\XINT_fadd_iszero #1[#2]{ 0/1[0]}% ou [#2] originel?
1271 \def\XINT_fadd_C #1#2#3%
1272 {%
1273     \expandafter\XINT_fadd_D_b
1274     \romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare{#2}{#3}{#2}{#2}{#3}{#1}%
1275 }%

```

Basically a clone of the *\XINT\_irr\_loop\_a* loop. I should modify the output of *\XINT\_div\_prepare* perhaps to be optimized for checking if remainder vanishes.

```

1276 \def\XINT_fadd_D_a #1#2%
1277 {%
1278     \expandafter\XINT_fadd_D_b
1279     \romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare {#1}{#2}{#1}%
1280 }%
1281 \def\XINT_fadd_D_b #1#2{\XINT_fadd_D_c #2\Z}%
1282 \def\XINT_fadd_D_c #1#2\Z
1283 {%
1284     \xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_fadd_D_exit0\XINT_fadd_D_a {#1#2}%
1285 }%
1286 \def\XINT_fadd_D_exit0\XINT_fadd_D_a #1#2#3%
1287 {%
1288     \expandafter\XINT_fadd_E
1289     \romannumeral0\xintiiquo {#3}{#2}.{#2}%
1290 }%
1291 \def\XINT_fadd_E #1.#2#3%
1292 {%
1293     \expandafter\XINT_fadd_F
1294     \romannumeral0\xintiimul{#1}{#3}.{\xintiiQuo{#3}{#2}}{#1}%
1295 }%
1296 \def\XINT_fadd_F #1.#2#3#4#5%
1297 {%
1298     \expandafter\XINT_fadd_G
1299     \romannumeral0\xintiimul{\xintiiMul{#2}{#4}}{\xintiiMul{#3}{#5}}/#1%
1300 }%
1301 \def\XINT_fadd_G #1{%
1302 \def\XINT_fadd_G ##1{\if0##1\expandafter\XINT_fadd_iszero\fi#1##1}%
1303 }\XINT_fadd_G{ }%

```

## 8.36 *\xintSub*

Since 1.3 will use least common multiple of denominators.

```

1304 \def\xintSub {\romannumeral0\xintsub }%
1305 \def\xintsub #1{\expandafter\XINT_fsub\romannumeral0\xinraw {#1}}%
1306 \def\XINT_fsub #1{\xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_fsub_Azero 0\XINT_fsub_a #1}%

```

```

1307 \def\XINT_fsub_Azero #1]{\xintopp }%
1308 \def\XINT_fsub_a #1/#2[#3]#4%
1309   {\expandafter\XINT_fsub_b\romannumeral0\xinraw {#4}{#3}{#1}{#2}}%
1310 \def\XINT_fsub_b #1{\xint_UDzerominusfork
1311           #1\XINT_fadd_Bzero
1312           0#1\XINT_fadd_c
1313           0-{ \XINT_fadd_c -#1}%
1314           \krof }%

```

### 8.37 \xintSum

There was (not documented anymore since 1.09d, 2013/10/22) a macro *\xintSumExpr*, but it has been deleted at 1.21.

Empty items are not accepted by this macro.

```

1315 \def\xintSum {\romannumeral0\xintsum }%
1316 \def\xintsum #1{\expandafter\XINT_fsumexpr\romannumeral`&&@#1\xint:}%
1317 \def\XINT_fsumexpr {\XINT_fsum_loop_a {0/1[0]}}%
1318 \def\XINT_fsum_loop_a #1#2%
1319 {%
1320   \expandafter\XINT_fsum_loop_b \romannumeral`&&@#2\xint:{#1}%
1321 }%
1322 \def\XINT_fsum_loop_b #1%
1323 {%
1324   \xint_gob_til_xint: #1\XINT_fsum_finished\xint:\XINT_fsum_loop_c #1%
1325 }%
1326 \def\XINT_fsum_loop_c #1\xint:#2%
1327 {%
1328   \expandafter\XINT_fsum_loop_a\expandafter{\romannumeral0\xintadd {#2}{#1}}%
1329 }%
1330 \def\XINT_fsum_finished #1\xint:\xint:#2{ #2}%

```

### 8.38 \xintMul

```

1331 \def\xintMul {\romannumeral0\xintmul }%
1332 \def\xintmul #1{\expandafter\XINT_fmul\romannumeral0\xinraw {#1}.}%
1333 \def\XINT_fmul #1{\xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_fmul_zero 0\XINT_fmul_a #1}%
1334 \def\XINT_fmul_a #1[#2].#3%
1335   {\expandafter\XINT_fmul_b\romannumeral0\xinraw {#3}{#1[#2.]}}%
1336 \def\XINT_fmul_b #1{\xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_fmul_zero 0\XINT_fmul_c #1}%
1337 \def\XINT_fmul_c #1/#2[#3]#4/#5[#6.]%
1338 {%
1339   \expandafter\XINT_fmul_d
1340   \expandafter{\the\numexpr #3+#6\expandafter}%
1341   \expandafter{\romannumeral0\xintiimul {#5}{#2}}%
1342   {\romannumeral0\xintiimul {#4}{#1}}%
1343 }%
1344 \def\XINT_fmul_d #1#2#3%
1345 {%
1346   \expandafter \XINT_fmul_e \expandafter{#3}{#1}{#2}%
1347 }%
1348 \def\XINT_fmul_e #1#2{\XINT_outfrac {#2}{#1}}%
1349 \def\XINT_fmul_zero #1.#2{ 0/1[0]}%

```

## 8.39 \xintSqr

1.1 modifie comme *xintMul*.

```

1350 \def\xintSqr {\romannumeral0\xintsqr }%
1351 \def\xintsqr #1{\expandafter\XINT_fsqr\romannumeral0\xinraw {#1}}%
1352 \def\XINT_fsqr #1{\xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_fsqr_zero 0\XINT_fsqr_a #1}%
1353 \def\XINT_fsqr_a #1/#2[#3]%
1354 {%
1355     \expandafter\XINT_fsqr_b
1356     \expandafter{\the\numexpr #3+#3\expandafter}%
1357     \expandafter{\romannumeral0\xintiisqr {#2}}%
1358     {\romannumeral0\xintiisqr {#1}}%
1359 }%
1360 \def\XINT_fsqr_b #1#2#3{\expandafter \XINT_fmul_e \expandafter{#3}{#1}{#2}}%
1361 \def\XINT_fsqr_zero #1{ 0/1[0]}%

```

## 8.40 \xintPow

1.2f: to be coherent with the "i" convention *xintPow* should parse also its exponent via *\xintNum* when *xintfrac.sty* is loaded. This was not the case so far. Cependant le problème est que le fait d'appliquer *\xintNum* rend impossible certains inputs qui auraient pu être gérés par *\numexpr*. Le *\numexpr* externe est ici pour intercepter trop grand input.

```

1362 \def\xintipow #1#2%
1363 {%
1364     \expandafter\xint_pow\the\numexpr \xintNum{#2}\expandafter
1365     .\romannumeral0\xintnum{#1}\xint:
1366 }%
1367 \def\xintPow {\romannumeral0\xintpow }%
1368 \def\xintpow #1%
1369 {%
1370     \expandafter\XINT_fpow\expandafter {\romannumeral0\XINT_infrac {#1}}%
1371 }%
1372 \def\XINT_fpow #1#2%
1373 {%
1374     \expandafter\XINT_fpow_fork\the\numexpr \xintNum{#2}\relax\Z #1%
1375 }%
1376 \def\XINT_fpow_fork #1#2\Z
1377 {%
1378     \xint_UDzerominusfork
1379     #1-\XINT_fpow_zero
1380     0#1\XINT_fpow_neg
1381     0-{ \XINT_fpow_pos #1}%
1382     \krof
1383     {#2}%
1384 }%
1385 \def\XINT_fpow_zero #1#2#3#4{ 1/1[0]}%
1386 \def\XINT_fpow_pos #1#2#3#4#5%
1387 {%
1388     \expandafter\XINT_fpow_pos_A\expandafter
1389     {\the\numexpr #1#2*#3\expandafter}\expandafter
1390     {\romannumeral0\xintiipow {#5}{#1#2}}%

```

```

1391     {\romannumeral0\xintiiipow {#4}{#1#2}}%
1392 }%
1393 \def\XINT_fpow_neg #1#2#3#4%
1394 {%
1395     \expandafter\XINT_fpow_pos_A\expandafter
1396     {\the\numexpr -#1*#2\expandafter}\expandafter
1397     {\romannumeral0\xintiiipow {#3}{#1}}%
1398     {\romannumeral0\xintiiipow {#4}{#1}}%
1399 }%
1400 \def\XINT_fpow_pos_A #1#2#3%
1401 {%
1402     \expandafter\XINT_fpow_pos_B\expandafter {#3}{#1}{#2}%
1403 }%
1404 \def\XINT_fpow_pos_B #1#2{\XINT_outfrac {#2}{#1}}%

```

## 8.41 \xintFac

*Factorial coefficients:* variant which can be chained with other *xintfrac* macros. *\xintiFac* deprecated at 1.2o and removed at 1.3; *\xintFac* used by *xintexpr.sty*.

```

1405 \def\xintFac {\romannumeral0\xintfac}%
1406 \def\xintfac #1{\expandafter\XINT_fac_fork\the\numexpr\xintNum{#1}.[0]}%

```

## 8.42 \xintBinomial

*1.2f. Binomial coefficients.* *\xintiBinomial* deprecated at 1.2o and removed at 1.3; *\xintBinomial* needed by *xintexpr.sty*.

```

1407 \def\xintBinomial {\romannumeral0\xintbinomial}%
1408 \def\xintbinomial #1#2%
1409 {%
1410     \expandafter\XINT_binom_pre
1411     \the\numexpr\xintNum{#1}\expandafter.\the\numexpr\xintNum{#2}.[0]%
1412 }%

```

## 8.43 \xintPFactorial

*1.2f. Partial factorial.* For needs of *xintexpr.sty*.

```

1413 \def\xintipfactorial #1#2%
1414 {%
1415     \expandafter\XINT_pfac_fork
1416     \the\numexpr\xintNum{#1}\expandafter.\the\numexpr\xintNum{#2}.%
1417 }%
1418 \def\xintPFactorial {\romannumeral0\xintpfactorial}%
1419 \def\xintpfactorial #1#2%
1420 {%
1421     \expandafter\XINT_pfac_fork
1422     \the\numexpr\xintNum{#1}\expandafter.\the\numexpr\xintNum{#2}.[0]%
1423 }%

```

## 8.44 \xintPrd

There was (not documented anymore since 1.09d, 2013/10/22) a macro `\xintPrdExpr`, but it has been deleted at 1.21

```
1424 \def\xintPrd {\romannumeral0\xintprd }%
1425 \def\xintprd #1{\expandafter\XINT_fprdexpr \romannumeral`&&#1\xint:{}%
1426 \def\XINT_fprdexpr {\XINT_fprod_loop_a {1/1[0]}}%
1427 \def\XINT_fprod_loop_a #1#2%
1428 {%
1429     \expandafter\XINT_fprod_loop_b \romannumeral`&&#2\xint:{#1}%
1430 }%
1431 \def\XINT_fprod_loop_b #1%
1432 {%
1433     \xint_gob_til_xint: #1\XINT_fprod_finished\xint:\XINT_fprod_loop_c #1%
1434 }%
1435 \def\XINT_fprod_loop_c #1\xint:#2%
1436 {%
1437     \expandafter\XINT_fprod_loop_a\expandafter{\romannumeral0\xintmul {#1}{#2}}%
1438 }%
1439 \def\XINT_fprod_finished#1\xint:\xint:#2{ #2}%
```

## 8.45 \xintDiv

```
1440 \def\xintDiv {\romannumeral0\xintdiv }%
1441 \def\xintdiv #1%
1442 {%
1443     \expandafter\XINT_fdiv\expandafter {\romannumeral0\XINT_infrac {#1}}%
1444 }%
1445 \def\XINT_fdiv #1#2%
1446     {\expandafter\XINT_fdiv_A\romannumeral0\XINT_infrac {#2}#1}%
1447 \def\XINT_fdiv_A #1#2#3#4#5#6%
1448 {%
1449     \expandafter\XINT_fdiv_B
1450     \expandafter{\the\numexpr #4-#1\expandafter}%
1451     \expandafter{\romannumeral0\xintiimul {#2}{#6}}%
1452     {\romannumeral0\xintiimul {#3}{#5}}%
1453 }%
1454 \def\XINT_fdiv_B #1#2#3%
1455 {%
1456     \expandafter\XINT_fdiv_C
1457     \expandafter{#3}{#1}{#2}%
1458 }%
1459 \def\XINT_fdiv_C #1#2{\XINT_outfrac {#2}{#1}}%
```

## 8.46 \xintDivFloor

1.1. Changed at 1.2p to not append /1[0] ending but rather output a big integer in strict format, like `\xintDivTrunc` and `\xintDivRound`.

```
1460 \def\xintDivFloor {\romannumeral0\xintdivfloor }%
1461 \def\xintdivfloor #1#2{\xintifloor{\xintDiv {#1}{#2}}}%
```

## 8.47 \xintDivTrunc

1.1. `\xintttrunc` rather than `\xintitrunc0` in 1.1a

```
1462 \def\xintDivTrunc {\romannumeral0\xintdivtrunc }%
1463 \def\xintdivtrunc #1#2{\xintttrunc {\xintDiv {#1}{#2}}}%
```

## 8.48 \xintDivRound

1.1

```
1464 \def\xintDivRound {\romannumeral0\xintdivround }%
1465 \def\xintdivround #1#2{\xintiround 0{\xintDiv {#1}{#2}}}%
```

## 8.49 \xintModTrunc

1.1. `\xintModTrunc {q1}{q2}` computes  $q_1 - q_2 * t(q_1/q_2)$  with  $t(q_1/q_2)$  equal to the truncated division of two fractions  $q_1$  and  $q_2$ .

Its former name, prior to 1.2p, was `\xintMod`.

At 1.3, uses least common multiple denominator, like `\xintMod` (next).

```
1466 \def\xintModTrunc {\romannumeral0\xintmodtrunc }%
1467 \def\xintmodtrunc #1{\expandafter\XINT_modtrunc_a\romannumeral0\xinraw{#1}.}%
1468 \def\XINT_modtrunc_a #1#2.#3%
1469   {\expandafter\XINT_modtrunc_b\expandafter #1\romannumeral0\xinraw{#3}#2.}%
1470 \def\XINT_modtrunc_b #1#2% #1 de A, #2 de B.
1471 {%
1472   \if0#2\xint_dothis{\XINT_modtrunc_divbyzero #1#2}\fi
1473   \if0#1\xint_dothis\XINT_modtrunc_aiszero\fi
1474   \if-#2\xint_dothis{\XINT_modtrunc_bneg #1}\fi
1475     \xint_orthat{\XINT_modtrunc_bpos #1#2}%
1476 }%
1477 \def\XINT_modtrunc_divbyzero #1#2[#3]#4.%%
1478 {%
1479   \XINT_signalcondition{DivisionByZero}{Division by #2[#3] of #1#4}{}{0/1[0]}%
1480 }%
1481 \def\XINT_modtrunc_aiszero #1.{ 0/1[0]}%
1482 \def\XINT_modtrunc_bneg #1%
1483 {%
1484   \xint_UDsignfork
1485     #1{\xintiopp\XINT_modtrunc_pos {}}%
1486     -{\XINT_modtrunc_pos #1}%
1487   \krof
1488 }%
1489 \def\XINT_modtrunc_bpos #1%
1490 {%
1491   \xint_UDsignfork
1492     #1{\xintiopp\XINT_modtrunc_pos {}}%
1493     -{\XINT_modtrunc_pos #1}%
1494   \krof
1495 }%
```

Attention. This crucially uses that *xint*'s  $\text{xintiiE}{x}{e}$  is defined to return *x* unchanged if *e* is negative (and *x* extended by *e* zeroes if *e*  $\geq 0$ ).

```

1496 \def\XINT_modtrunc_pos #1#2/#3[#4]#5/#6[#7].%
1497 {%
1498     \expandafter\XINT_modtrunc_pos_a
1499     \the\numexpr\ifnum#7>#4 #4\else #7\fi\expandafter.%
1500     \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_mod_D_b
1501     \romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare[#3]{#6}{#3}{#3}{#6}%
1502     {#1#5}{#7-#4}{#2}{#4-#7}%
1503 }%
1504 \def\XINT_modtrunc_pos_a #1.#2#3#4{\xintiirem {#3}{#4}/#2[#1]}%
```

## 8.50 \xintDivMod

1.2p.  $\text{\xintDivMod}{q1}{q2}$  outputs  $\{\text{floor}(q1/q2)\}{q1 - q2 * \text{floor}(q1/q2)}$ . Attention that it relies on  $\text{xintiiE}{x}{e}$  returning *x* if *e*  $< 0$ .

Modified (like *\xintAdd* and *\xintSub*) at 1.3 to use a l.c.m for final denominator of the "mod" part.

```

1505 \def\xintDivMod {\romannumeral0\xintdivmod }%
1506 \def\xintdivmod #1{\expandafter\XINT_divmod_a\romannumeral0\xinraw{#1}.}%
1507 \def\XINT_divmod_a #1#2.#3%
1508     {\expandafter\XINT_divmod_b\expandafter #1\romannumeral0\xinraw{#3}#2.}%
1509 \def\XINT_divmod_b #1#2% #1 de A, #2 de B.
1510 {%
1511     \if0#2\xint_dothis{\XINT_divmod_divbyzero #1#2}\fi
1512     \if0#1\xint_dothis\XINT_divmod_aiszero\fi
1513     \if-#2\xint_dothis{\XINT_divmod_bneg #1}\fi
1514         \xint_orthat{\XINT_divmod_bpos #1#2}%
1515 }%
1516 \def\XINT_divmod_divbyzero #1#2[#3]#4.%
1517 {%
1518     \XINT_signalcondition{DivisionByZero}{Division by #2[#3] of #1#4}{}%
1519     {{0}{0/1[0]}}% à revoir...
1520 }%
1521 \def\XINT_divmod_aiszero #1.{0}{0/1[0]}%
1522 \def\XINT_divmod_bneg #1% f // -g = (-f) // g, f % -g = - ((-f) % g)
1523 {%
1524     \expandafter\XINT_divmod_bneg_finish
1525     \romannumeral0\xint_UDsignfork
1526         #1{\XINT_divmod_bpos {}}%
1527         -{\XINT_divmod_bpos {-#1}}%
1528     \krof
1529 }%
1530 \def\XINT_divmod_bneg_finish#1#2%
1531 {%
1532     \expandafter\xint_exchangetwo_keepbraces\expandafter
1533     {\romannumeral0\xintiopp#2}{#1}%
1534 }%
1535 \def\XINT_divmod_bpos #1#2/#3[#4]#5/#6[#7].%
1536 {%
1537     \expandafter\XINT_divmod_bpos_a
```

```

1538   \the\numexpr\ifnum#7>#4 #4\else #7\fi\expandafter.%  

1539   \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_mod_D_b  

1540   \romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare{#3}{#6}{#3}{#3}{#6}%  

1541   {#1#5}{#7-#4}{#2}{#4-#7}%
1542 }%  

1543 \def\XINT_divmod_bpos_a #1.#2#3#4%
1544 {%
1545   \expandafter\XINT_divmod_bpos_finish
1546   \romannumeral0\xintiidiivision{#3}{#4}{/#2[#1]}%
1547 }%
1548 \def\XINT_divmod_bpos_finish #1#2#3{[#1]{#2#3}}%

```

## 8.51 \xintMod

1.2p. `\xintMod{q1}{q2}` computes  $q1 - q2 * \text{floor}(q1/q2)$ . Attention that it relies on `\xintiiE{x}{e}` returning  $x$  if  $e < 0$ .

Prior to 1.2p, that macro had the meaning now attributed to `\xintModTrunc`.

Modified (like `\xintAdd` and `\xintSub`) at 1.3 to use a l.c.m for final denominator.

```

1549 \def\xintMod {\romannumeral0\xintmod }%
1550 \def\xintmod #1{\expandafter\XINT_mod_a\romannumeral0\xinraw{#1}.}%
1551 \def\XINT_mod_a #1#2.#3%
1552   {\expandafter\XINT_mod_b\expandafter #1\romannumeral0\xinraw{#3}#2.}%
1553 \def\XINT_mod_b #1#2% #1 de A, #2 de B.
1554 }%
1555   \if0#2\xint_dothis{\XINT_mod_divbyzero #1#2}\fi
1556   \if0#1\xint_dothis\XINT_mod_aiszero\fi
1557   \if-#2\xint_dothis{\XINT_mod_bneg #1}\fi
1558     \xint_orthat{\XINT_mod_bpos #1#2}%
1559 }%

```

Attention to not move ModTrunc code beyond that point.

```

1560 \let\XINT_mod_divbyzero\XINT_modtrunc_divbyzero
1561 \let\XINT_mod_aiszero \XINT_modtrunc_aiszero
1562 \def\XINT_mod_bneg #1% f % -g = - ((-f) % g), for g > 0
1563 {%
1564   \xintiiopp\xint_UDsignfork
1565     #1{\XINT_mod_bpos {}}%
1566     -{\XINT_mod_bpos {-#1}}%
1567   \krof
1568 }%
1569 \def\XINT_mod_bpos #1#2/#3[#4]#5/#6[#7].%
1570 {%
1571   \expandafter\XINT_mod_bpos_a
1572   \the\numexpr\ifnum#7>#4 #4\else #7\fi\expandafter.%  

1573   \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_mod_D_b  

1574   \romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare{#3}{#6}{#3}{#3}{#6}%  

1575   {#1#5}{#7-#4}{#2}{#4-#7}%
1576 }%
1577 \def\XINT_mod_D_a #1#2%
1578 {%
1579   \expandafter\XINT_mod_D_b

```

```

1580     \romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare {#1}{#2}{#1}%
1581 }%
1582 \def\XINT_mod_D_b #1#2{\XINT_mod_D_c #2\Z}%
1583 \def\XINT_mod_D_c #1#2\Z
1584 {%
1585     \xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_mod_D_exit0\XINT_mod_D_a {#1#2}%
1586 }%
1587 \def\XINT_mod_D_exit0\XINT_mod_D_a #1#2#3%
1588 {%
1589     \expandafter\XINT_mod_E
1590     \romannumeral0\xintiiquo {#3}{#2}.{#2}%
1591 }%
1592 \def\XINT_mod_E #1.#2#3%
1593 {%
1594     \expandafter\XINT_mod_F
1595     \romannumeral0\xintiimul{#1}{#3}.{\xintiiQuo{#3}{#2}}{#1}%
1596 }%
1597 \def\XINT_mod_F #1.#2#3#4#5#6#7%
1598 {%
1599     {#1}{\xintiiE{\xintiimul{#4}{#3}}{#5}}%
1600     {\xintiiE{\xintiimul{#6}{#2}}{#7}}%
1601 }%
1602 \def\XINT_mod_bpos_a #1.#2#3#4{\xintiirem {#3}{#4}/#2[#1]}%

```

## 8.52 \xintIsOne

New with 1.09a. Could be more efficient. For fractions with big powers of tens, it is better to use *\xintCmp{f}{1}*. Restyled in 1.09i.

```

1603 \def\xintIsOne { \romannumeral0\xintisone }%
1604 \def\xintisone #1{\expandafter\XINT_fracisone
1605             \romannumeral0\xinrawwithzeros{#1}\Z }%
1606 \def\XINT_fracisone #1/#2\Z
1607   {\if0\xintiiCmp {#1}{#2}\xint_afterfi{ 1}\else\xint_afterfi{ 0}\fi}%

```

## 8.53 \xintGeq

```

1608 \def\xintGeq {\romannumeral0\xintgeq }%
1609 \def\xintgeq #1%
1610 {%
1611     \expandafter\XINT_fgeq\expandafter {\romannumeral0\xintabs {#1}}%
1612 }%
1613 \def\XINT_fgeq #1#2%
1614 {%
1615     \expandafter\XINT_fgeq_A \romannumeral0\xintabs {#2}#1%
1616 }%
1617 \def\XINT_fgeq_A #1%
1618 {%
1619     \xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_fgeq_Zii 0%
1620     \XINT_fgeq_B #1%
1621 }%
1622 \def\XINT_fgeq_Zii 0\XINT_fgeq_B #1[#2]#3[#4]{ 1}%
1623 \def\XINT_fgeq_B #1/#2[#3]#4#5/#6[#7]%

```

```

1624 {%
1625     \xint_gob_til_zero #4\XINT_fgeq_Zi 0%
1626     \expandafter\XINT_fgeq_C\expandafter
1627     {\the\numexpr #7-#3\expandafter}\expandafter
1628     {\romannumeral0\xintiimul {#4#5}{#2}}%
1629     {\romannumeral0\xintiimul {#6}{#1}}%
1630 }%
1631 \def\XINT_fgeq_Zi 0#1#2#3#4#5#6#7{ 0}%
1632 \def\XINT_fgeq_C #1#2#3%
1633 {%
1634     \expandafter\XINT_fgeq_D\expandafter
1635     {#3}{#1}{#2}}%
1636 }%
1637 \def\XINT_fgeq_D #1#2#3%
1638 {%
1639     \expandafter\XINT_cntSgnFork\romannumeral`&&@\expandafter\XINT_cntSgn
1640     \the\numexpr #2+\xintLength{#3}-\xintLength{#1}\relax\xint:
1641     { 0}{\XINT_fgeq_E #2\Z {#3}{#1}}{ 1}}%
1642 }%
1643 \def\XINT_fgeq_E #1%
1644 {%
1645     \xint_UDsignfork
1646     #1\XINT_fgeq_Fd
1647     -{\XINT_fgeq_Fn #1}}%
1648 \krof
1649 }%

1650 \def\XINT_fgeq_Fd #1\Z #2#3%
1651 {%
1652     \expandafter\XINT_fgeq_Fe
1653     \romannumeral0\XINT_dsx_addzeros {#1}#3;\xint:#2\xint:
1654 }%
1655 \def\XINT_fgeq_Fe #1\xint:#2#3\xint:{\XINT_geq_plusplus #2#1\xint:#3\xint:}%
1656 \def\XINT_fgeq_Fn #1\Z #2#3%
1657 {%
1658     \expandafter\XINT_fgeq_Fo
1659     \romannumeral0\XINT_dsx_addzeros {#1}#2;\xint:#3\xint:
1660 }%
1661 \def\XINT_fgeq_Fo #1#2\xint:#3\xint:{\XINT_geq_plusplus #1#3\xint:#2\xint:}%

```

## 8.54 *\xintMax*

```

1662 \def\xintMax {\romannumeral0\xintmax }%
1663 \def\xintmax #1%
1664 {%
1665     \expandafter\XINT_fmax\expandafter {\romannumeral0\xinraw {#1}}%
1666 }%
1667 \def\XINT_fmax #1#2%
1668 {%
1669     \expandafter\XINT_fmax_A\romannumeral0\xinraw {#2}#1%
1670 }%
1671 \def\XINT_fmax_A #1#2/#3[#4]#5#6/#7[#8]%
1672 {%
1673     \xint_UDsignsfork

```

```

1674      #1#5\XINT_fmax_minusminus
1675      -#5\XINT_fmax_firstneg
1676      #1-\XINT_fmax_secondneg
1677      --\XINT_fmax_nonneg_a
1678      \krof
1679      #1#5{#2/#3[#4]}{#6/#7[#8]}%
1680 }%
1681 \def\XINT_fmax_minusminus --%
1682   {\expandafter\romannumeral0\XINT_fmin_nonneg_b }%
1683 \def\XINT_fmax_firstneg #1-#2#3{ #1#2}%
1684 \def\XINT_fmax_secondneg -#1#2#3{ #1#3}%
1685 \def\XINT_fmax_nonneg_a #1#2#3#4%
1686 {%
1687   \XINT_fmax_nonneg_b {#1#3}{#2#4}%
1688 }%
1689 \def\XINT_fmax_nonneg_b #1#2%
1690 {%
1691   \if0\romannumeral0\XINT_fgeq_A #1#2%
1692     \xint_afterfi{ #1}%
1693   \else \xint_afterfi{ #2}%
1694   \fi
1695 }%

```

## 8.55 \xintMaxof

1.21 protects *\xintMaxof* against items with non terminated *\the\numexpr* expressions.  
The macro is not compatible with an empty list.

```

1696 \def\xintMaxof      {\romannumeral0\xintmaxof }%
1697 \def\xintmaxof      #1{\expandafter\XINT_maxof_a\romannumeral`&&#1\xint:}%
1698 \def\XINT_maxof_a #1{\expandafter\XINT_maxof_b\romannumeral0\xinraw{#1}!}%
1699 \def\XINT_maxof_b #1!#2%
1700   {\expandafter\XINT_maxof_c\romannumeral`&&#2!{#1}!}%
1701 \def\XINT_maxof_c #1%
1702   {\xint_gob_til_xint: #1\XINT_maxof_e\xint:\XINT_maxof_d #1}%
1703 \def\XINT_maxof_d #1!%
1704   {\expandafter\XINT_maxof_b\romannumeral0\xintmax {#1}}%
1705 \def\XINT_maxof_e #1!#2!{ #2}%

```

## 8.56 \xintMin

```

1706 \def\xintMin {\romannumeral0\xintmin }%
1707 \def\xintmin #1%
1708 {%
1709   \expandafter\XINT_fmin\expandafter {\romannumeral0\xinraw {#1}}%
1710 }%
1711 \def\XINT_fmin #1#2%
1712 {%
1713   \expandafter\XINT_fmin_A\romannumeral0\xinraw {#2}#1%
1714 }%
1715 \def\XINT_fmin_A #1#2/#3[#4]#5#6/#7[#8]%
1716 {%
1717   \xint_UDsignsfork
1718   #1#5\XINT_fmin_minusminus

```

```

1719      -#5\XINT_fmin_firstneg
1720      #1-\XINT_fmin_secondneg
1721      --\XINT_fmin_nonneg_a
1722      \krof
1723      #1#5{#2/#3[#4]}{#6/#7[#8]}%
1724 }%
1725 \def\XINT_fmin_minusminus --%
1726   {\expandafter\romannumeral0\XINT_fmax_nonneg_b }%
1727 \def\XINT_fmin_firstneg #1-#2#3{ -#3}%
1728 \def\XINT_fmin_secondneg -#1#2#3{ -#2}%
1729 \def\XINT_fmin_nonneg_a #1#2#3#4%
1730 {%
1731   \XINT_fmin_nonneg_b {#1#3}{#2#4}%
1732 }%
1733 \def\XINT_fmin_nonneg_b #1#2%
1734 {%
1735   \if0\romannumeral0\XINT_fgeq_A #1#2%
1736     \xint_afterfi{ #2}%
1737   \else \xint_afterfi{ #1}%
1738   \fi
1739 }%

```

## 8.57 \xintMinof

1.21 protects *\xintMinof* against items with non terminated *\the\numexpr* expressions.  
The macro is not compatible with an empty list.

```

1740 \def\xintMinof      {\romannumeral0\xintminof }%
1741 \def\xintminof     #1{\expandafter\XINT_minof_a\romannumeral`&&@#1\xint:}%
1742 \def\XINT_minof_a #1{\expandafter\XINT_minof_b\romannumeral0\xinraw{#1}!}%
1743 \def\XINT_minof_b #1!#2%
1744   {\expandafter\XINT_minof_c\romannumeral`&&@#2!{#1}!}%
1745 \def\XINT_minof_c #1%
1746   {\xint_gob_til_xint: #1\XINT_minof_e\xint:\XINT_minof_d #1}%
1747 \def\XINT_minof_d #1!%
1748   {\expandafter\XINT_minof_b\romannumeral0\xintmin {#1}}%
1749 \def\XINT_minof_e #1!#2!{ #2}%

```

## 8.58 \xintCmp

```

1750 \def\xintCmp {\romannumeral0\xintcmp }%
1751 \def\xintcmp #1%
1752 {%
1753   \expandafter\XINT_fcmp\expandafter {\romannumeral0\xinraw {#1}}%
1754 }%
1755 \def\XINT_fcmp #1#2%
1756 {%
1757   \expandafter\XINT_fcmp_A\romannumeral0\xinraw {#2}#1%
1758 }%
1759 \def\XINT_fcmp_A #1#2/#3[#4]#5#6/#7[#8]%
1760 {%
1761   \xint_UDsignsfork
1762   #1#5\XINT_fcmp_minusminus
1763   -#5\XINT_fcmp_firstneg

```

```

1764      #1-\XINT_fcmp_secondneg
1765      --\XINT_fcmp_nonneg_a
1766      \krof
1767      #1#5{#2/#3[#4]}{#6/#7[#8]}%
1768 }%
1769 \def\xint_fcmp_minusminus --#1#2{\XINT_fcmp_B #2#1}%
1770 \def\xint_fcmp_firstneg #1-#2#3{ -1}%
1771 \def\xint_fcmp_secondneg -#1#2#3{ 1}%
1772 \def\xint_fcmp_nonneg_a #1#2%
1773 {%
1774     \xint_UDzerosfork
1775     #1#2\XINT_fcmp_zerozero
1776     0#2\XINT_fcmp_firstzero
1777     #10\XINT_fcmp_secondzero
1778     00\XINT_fcmp_pos
1779     \krof
1780     #1#2%
1781 }%
1782 \def\xint_fcmp_zerozero #1#2#3#4{ 0}%
1783 \def\xint_fcmp_firstzero #1#2#3#4{ -1}%
1784 \def\xint_fcmp_secondzero #1#2#3#4{ 1}%
1785 \def\xint_fcmp_pos #1#2#3#4%
1786 {%
1787     \XINT_fcmp_B #1#3#2#4%
1788 }%
1789 \def\xint_fcmp_B #1/#2[#3]#4/#5[#6]%
1790 {%
1791     \expandafter\xint_fcmp_C\expandafter
1792     {\the\numexpr #6-#3\expandafter}\expandafter
1793     {\romannumeral0\xintimul {#4}{#2}}%
1794     {\romannumeral0\xintimul {#5}{#1}}%
1795 }%
1796 \def\xint_fcmp_C #1#2#3%
1797 {%
1798     \expandafter\xint_fcmp_D\expandafter
1799     {#3}{#1}{#2}%
1800 }%
1801 \def\xint_fcmp_D #1#2#3%
1802 {%
1803     \expandafter\xint_cntSgnFork\romannumeral`&&@\expandafter\xint_cntSgn
1804     \the\numexpr #2+\xintLength{#3}-\xintLength{#1}\relax\xint:
1805     { -1}{\XINT_fcmp_E #2\Z {#3}{#1}}{ 1}%
1806 }%
1807 \def\xint_fcmp_E #1%
1808 {%
1809     \xint_UDsignfork
1810     #1\XINT_fcmp_Fd
1811     -{\XINT_fcmp_Fn #1}%
1812     \krof
1813 }%
1814 \def\xint_fcmp_Fd #1\Z #2#3%
1815 {%

```

```

1816     \expandafter\XINT_fcmp_Fe
1817     \romannumeral0\XINT_dsx_addzeros {#1}#3;\xint:#2\xint:
1818 }%
1819 \def\XINT_fcmp_Fe #1\xint:#2#3\xint:{\XINT_cmp_plusplus #2#1\xint:#3\xint:}%
1820 \def\XINT_fcmp_Fn #1\Z #2#3%
1821 {%
1822     \expandafter\XINT_fcmp_Fo
1823     \romannumeral0\XINT_dsx_addzeros {#1}#2;\xint:#3\xint:
1824 }%
1825 \def\XINT_fcmp_Fo #1#2\xint:#3\xint:{\XINT_cmp_plusplus #1#3\xint:#2\xint:}%

```

## 8.59 *\xintAbs*

```

1826 \def\xintAbs {\romannumeral0\xintabs }%
1827 \def\xintabs #1{\expandafter\XINT_abs\romannumeral0\xinraw {#1}}%

```

## 8.60 *\xintOpp*

```

1828 \def\xintOpp {\romannumeral0\xintopp }%
1829 \def\xintopp #1{\expandafter\XINT_opp\romannumeral0\xinraw {#1}}%

```

## 8.61 *\xintInv*

### 1.3d.

```

1830 \def\xintInv {\romannumeral0\xintinv }%
1831 \def\xintinv #1{\expandafter\XINT_inv\romannumeral0\xinraw {#1}}%
1832 \def\XINT_inv #1%
1833 {%
1834     \xint_UDzerominusfork
1835     #1-\XINT_inv_iszero
1836     0#1\XINT_inv_a
1837     0-{\XINT_inv_a {}}}%
1838     \krof #1%
1839 }%
1840 \def\XINT_inv_iszero #1{%
1841     {\XINT_signalcondition{DivisionByZero}{Division of 1 by zero (#1)}{{0/1[0]}}}%
1842 \def\XINT_inv_a #1#2/#3[#4#5]%
1843 {%
1844     \xint_UDzerominusfork
1845     #4-\XINT_inv_expiszero
1846     0#4\XINT_inv_b
1847     0-{\XINT_inv_b -#4}}%
1848     \krof #5.{#1#3/#2}%
1849 }%
1850 \def\XINT_inv_expiszero #1.#2{ #2[0]}%
1851 \def\XINT_inv_b #1.#2{ #2[#1]}%

```

## 8.62 *\xintSgn*

```

1852 \def\xintSgn {\romannumeral0\xintsgn }%
1853 \def\xintsgn #1{\expandafter\XINT_sgn\romannumeral0\xinraw {#1}\xint:}%

```

## 8.63 Floating point macros

For a long time the float routines dating back to releases 1.07/1.08a (May-June 2013) were not modified.

Since 1.2f (March 2016) the four operations first round their arguments to `\xinttheDigits`-floats (or P-floats), not (`\xinttheDigits+2`)-floats or (`P+2`)-floats as was the case with earlier releases.

The four operations addition, subtraction, multiplication, division have always produced the correct rounding of the theoretical exact value to P or `\xinttheDigits` digits when the inputs are decimal numbers with at most P digits, and arbitrary decimal exponent part.

From 1.08a to 1.2j, `\xintFloat` (and `\XINTinFloat` which is used to parse inputs to other float macros) handled a fractional input A/B via an initial replacement to A'/B' where A' and B' were A and B truncated to Q+2 digits (where asked-for precision is Q), and then they correctly rounded A'/B' to Q digits. But this meant that this rounding of the input could differ (by up to one unit in the last place) from the correct rounding of the original A/B to the asked-for number of digits (which until 1.2f in uses as auxiliary to the macros for the basic operations was 2 more than the prevailing precision).

Since 1.2k all inputs are correctly rounded to the asked-for number of digits (this was, I think, the case in the 1.07 release -- there are no code comments -- but was, afaicr, not very efficiently done, and this is why the 1.08a release opted for truncation of the numerator and denominator.)

Notice that in float expressions, the / is treated as operator, hence the above discussion makes a difference only for the special input form `qfloat(A/B)` or for an `\xintexpr A/B\relax` embedded in the float expression, with A or B having more digits than the prevailing float precision.

Internally there is no inner representation of P-floats as such !!!!!

The input parser will again compute the length of the mantissa on each use !!! This is obviously something that must be improved upon before implementation of higher functions.

Currently, special tricks are used to quickly recognize inputs having no denominators, or fractions whose numerators and denominators are not too long compared to the target precision P, and in particular P-floats or quotients of two such.

Another long-standing issue is that float multiplication will first compute the 2P or 2P-1 digits of the exact product, and then round it to P digits. This is sub-optimal for large P particularly as the multiplication algorithm is basically the schoolbook one, hence worse than quadratic in the TeX implementation which has extra cost of fetching long sequences of tokens.

## 8.64 `\xintDigits`, `\xintSetDigits`

1.3f modifies the (strange) original signature #1#2 for `\xintDigits` macro into #1=, allowing usage without colon. It also adds `\xintSetDigits`. Starred variants are added by `xintexpr.sty`.

```
1854 \mathchardef\XINTdigits 16
1855 \def\xintDigits #1=%
1856   {\afterassignment \xint_gobble_i \mathchardef\XINTdigits=}%
1857 \def\xinttheDigits {\number\XINTdigits }%
1858 \def\xintSetDigits #1{\mathchardef\XINTdigits=\numexpr#1\relax}%
```

## 8.65 `\xintFloat`

1.2f and 1.2g brought some refactoring which resulted in faster treatment of decimal inputs. 1.2i dropped use of some old routines dating back to pre 1.2 era in favor of more modern `\xintDSRr` for rounding. Then 1.2k improves again the handling of denominators B with few digits.

But the main change with 1.2k is a complete rewrite of the B>1 case in order to achieve again correct rounding in all cases.

The original version from 1.07 (May 2013) computed the exact rounding to P digits for all inputs. But from 1.08 on (June 2013), the macro handled A/B input by first truncating both A and B to at most

$P+2$  digits. This meant that decimal input (arbitrarily long, with scientific part) was correctly rounded, but in case of fractional input there could be up to 0.6 unit in the last place difference of the produced rounding to the input, hence the output could differ from the correct rounding.

Example with 16 digits (the default): \xintFloat {1/17597472569900621233}

```
with xintfrac 1.07: 5.682634230727187e-20
with xintfrac 1.08b--1.2j: 5.682634230727188e-20
with xintfrac 1.2k: 5.682634230727187e-20
```

The exact value is 5.682634230727187499924124...e-20, showing that 1.07 and 1.2k produce the correct rounding.

Currently the code ends in a more costly branch in about 1 case among 500, where it does some extra operations (a multiplication in particular). There is a free parameter delta (here set at 4), I have yet to make some numerical explorations, to see if it could be favorable to set it to a higher value (with delta=5, there is only 1 exceptional case in 5000, etc...).

I have always hesitated about the policy of printing 10.00...0 in case of rounding upwards to the next power of ten. Already since 1.2f \XINTinFloat always produced a mantissa with exactly  $P$  digits (except for the zero value). Starting with 1.2k, \xintFloat drops this habit of printing 10.00...0 in such cases. Side note: the rounding-up detection worked when the input A/B was with numerator A and denominator B having each less than  $P+2$  digits, or with B=1, else, it could happen that the output was a power of ten but not detected to be a rounding up of the original fraction. The value was ok, but printed 1.0...0eN with  $P-1$  zeroes, not 10.0...0e(N-1).

I decided it was not worth the effort to enhance the algorithm to detect with 100% fiability all cases of rounding up to next power of ten, hence 1.2k dropped this.

To avoid duplication of code, and any extra burden on \XINTinFloat, which is the macro used internally by the float macros for parsing their inputs, we simply make now \xintFloat a wrapper of \XINTinFloat.

```
1859 \def\xintFloat {\romannumeral0\xintfloat }%
1860 \def\xintfloat #1{\XINT_float_chkopt #1\xint:}%
1861 \def\XINT_float_chkopt #1%
1862 {%
1863   \ifx [#1\expandafter\XINT_float_opt
1864     \else\expandafter\XINT_float_noopt
1865   \fi #1%
1866 }%
1867 \def\XINT_float_noopt #1\xint:%
1868 {%
1869   \expandafter\XINT_float_post
1870   \romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[\XINTdigits]{#1}\XINTdigits.%
1871 }%
1872 \def\XINT_float_opt [\xint:#1]%
1873 {%
1874   \expandafter\XINT_float_opt_a\the\numexpr #1.%
1875 }%
1876 \def\XINT_float_opt_a #1.#2%
1877 {%
1878   \expandafter\XINT_float_post
1879   \romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[#1]{#2}#1.%
1880 }%
1881 \def\XINT_float_post #1%
1882 {%
1883   \xint_UDzerominusfork
1884   #1-\XINT_float_zero
1885   0#1\XINT_float_neg
```

```

1886      0-\XINT_float_pos
1887      \krof #1%
1888 }%[
1889 \def\XINT_float_zero #1#2.{ 0.e0}%
1890 \def\XINT_float_neg-{ \expandafter\romannumeral0\XINT_float_pos}%
1891 \def\XINT_float_pos #1#2[#3]#4.%
1892 {%
1893   \expandafter\XINT_float_pos_done\the\numexpr#3+#4-\xint_c_i.#1.#2;%
1894 }%
1895 \def\XINT_float_pos_done #1.#2;{ #2e#1}%

```

## 8.66 \XINTinFloat, \XINTinFloatS, \XINTiLogTen

This routine is like *\xintFloat* but produces an output of the shape A[N] which is then parsed faster as input to other float macros. Float operations in *\xintfloatexpr... \relax* use internally this format.

It must be used in form *\XINTinFloat[P]{f}*: the optional [P] is mandatory.

Since 1.2f, the mantissa always has exactly P digits even in case of rounding up to next power of ten. This simplifies other routines.

1.2g added a variant *\XINTinFloatS* which, in case of decimal input with less than the asked for precision P will not add extra zeros to the mantissa. For example it may output 2[0] even if P=500, rather than the canonical representation 200...000[-499]. This is how *\xintFloatMul* and *\xintFloatDiv* parse their inputs, which speeds-up follow-up processing. But *\xintFloatAdd* and *\xintFloatSub* still use *\XINTinFloat* for parsing their inputs; anyway this will have to be changed again when inner structure will carry upfront at least the length of mantissa as data.

Each time *\XINTinFloat* is called it at least computes a length. Naturally if we had some format for floats that would be dispensed of...

something like <letterP><length of mantissa>.mantissa.exponent, etc... not yet.

Since 1.2k, *\XINTinFloat* always correctly rounds its argument, even if it is a fraction with very big numerator and denominator. See the discussion of *\xintFloat*.

1.3e adds *\XINTiLogTen*.

```

1896 \def\XINTinFloat {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloat }%
1897 \def\XINTinfloat
1898   {\expandafter\XINT_infloat_clean\romannumeral0\XINT_infloat}%

```

Attention que ici le fait que l'on grabbe #1 est important car il pourrait y avoir un zéro (en particulier dans le cas où input est nul).

```

1899 \def\XINT_infloat_clean #1%
1900   {\if #1!\xint_dothis\XINT_infloat_clean_a\fi\xint_orthat{ }#1}%

```

Ici on ajoute les zeros pour faire exactement avec P chiffres. Car le #1 = P - L avec L la longueur de #2, (ou de abs(#2), ici le #2 peut avoir un signe) qui est < P

```

1901 \def\XINT_infloat_clean_a !#1.#2[#3]%
1902 {%
1903   \expandafter\XINT_infloat_done
1904   \the\numexpr #3-#1\expandafter.%%
1905   \romannumeral0\XINT_dsx_addzeros {#1}#2;;%
1906 }%
1907 \def\XINT_infloat_done #1.#2;{ #2[#1]}%

```

variant which allows output with shorter mantissas.

```
1908 \def\XINTinFloatS {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloatS}%
1909 \def\XINTinfloatS
1910   {\expandafter\XINT_infloatS_clean\romannumeral0\XINT_infloat}%
1911 \def\XINT_infloatS_clean #1%
1912   {\if #1!\xint_dothis\XINT_infloatS_clean_a\fi\xint_orthat{ }#1}%
1913 \def\XINT_infloatS_clean_a !#1.{ }%
```

1.3e ajoute *\XINTiLogTen*. Le comportement pour un input nul est non encore finalisé. Il changera lorsque NaN, +Inf, -Inf existeront.

```
1914 \def\XINTfloatiLogTen {\the\numexpr\XINTfloatilogten}%
1915 \def\XINTfloatilogten [#1]#2%
1916   {\expandafter\XINT_floatilogten\romannumeral0\XINT_infloat[#1]{#2}#1.}%
1917 \def\XINT_floatilogten #1{%
1918   \if #10\xint_dothis\XINT_floatilogten_z\fi
1919   \if #1!\xint_dothis\XINT_floatilogten_a\fi
1920   \xint_orthat\XINT_floatilogten_b #1%
1921 }%
1922 \def\XINT_floatilogten_z 0[0]#1.-"7FFF8000\relax}%
1923 \def\XINT_floatilogten_a !#1.#2[#3]#4.{#3-#1+#4-1\relax}%
1924 \def\XINT_floatilogten_b #1[#2]#3.{#2+#3-1\relax}%
```

début de la routine proprement dite, l'argument optionnel est obligatoire.

```
1925 \def\XINT_infloat [#1]#2%
1926 {%
1927   \expandafter\XINT_infloat_a\the\numexpr #1\expandafter.%
1928   \romannumeral0\XINT_infrac {#2}%
1929 }%
#1=P, #2=n, #3=A, #4=B.
```

```
1930 \def\XINT_infloat_a #1.#2#3#4%
1931 {%
  micro boost au lieu d'utiliser \XINT_isOne{#4}, mais pas bon style.
```

```
1932   \if1\XINT_is_One#4XY%
1933     \expandafter\XINT_infloat_sp
1934   \else\expandafter\XINT_infloat_fork
1935   \fi #3.{#1}{#2}{#4}%
1936 }%
```

Special quick treatment of B=1 case (1.2f then again 1.2g.)  
 maintenant: A.{P}{N}{1} Il est possible que A soit nul.

```
1937 \def\XINT_infloat_sp #1%
1938 {%
1939   \xint_UDzerominusfork
1940   #1-\XINT_infloat_spzero
1941   0#1\XINT_infloat_spneg
1942   0-\XINT_infloat_sppos
1943   \krof #1%
1944 }%
```

Attention surtout pas 0/1[0] ici.

```

1945 \def\XINT_infloat_spzero 0.#1#2#3{ 0[0]}%
1946 \def\XINT_infloat_spneg-%
1947   {\expandafter\XINT_infloat_spnegend\romannumeral0\XINT_infloat_spos}%
1948 \def\XINT_infloat_spnegend #1%
1949   {\if#1!\expandafter\XINT_infloat_spneg_needzeros\fi -#1}%
1950 \def\XINT_infloat_spneg_needzeros -#!#1.{!#1.-}%

```

in: A.{P}{N}{1}  
out: P-L.A.P.N.

```

1951 \def\XINT_infloat_spos #1.#2#3#4%
1952 {%
1953   \expandafter\XINT_infloat_sp_b\the\numexpr#2-\xintLength{#1}.#1.#2.#3.%%
1954 }%

```

#1= P-L. Si c'est positif ou nul il faut retrancher #1 à l'exposant, et ajouter autant de zéros.  
On regarde premier token. P-L.A.P.N.

```

1955 \def\XINT_infloat_sp_b #1%
1956 {%
1957   \xint_UDzerominusfork
1958   #1-\XINT_infloat_sp_quick
1959   0#1\XINT_infloat_sp_c
1960   0-\XINT_infloat_sp_needzeros
1961   \krof #1%
1962 }%

```

Ici P=L. Le cas usuel dans \xintfloatexpr.

```
1963 \def\XINT_infloat_sp_quick 0.#1.#2.#3.{ #1[#3]}%
```

Ici #1=P-L est >0. L'exposant sera N-(P-L). #2=A. #3=P. #4=N.  
18 mars 2016. En fait dans certains contextes il est sous-optimal d'ajouter les zéros. Par exemple quand c'est appelé par la multiplication ou la division, c'est idiot de convertir 2 en 200000...00000[-499]. Donc je redéfinis addzeros en needzeroes. Si on appelle sous la forme \XINTinFloatS, on ne fait pas l'addition de zeros.

```
1964 \def\XINT_infloat_sp_needzeros #1.#2.#3.#4.{!#1.#2[#4]}%
```

L-P=#1.A=#2#3.P=#4.N=#5.  
Ici P<L. Il va falloir arrondir. Attention si on va à la puissance de 10 suivante. En #1 on a L-P qui est >0. L'exposant final sera N+L-P, sauf dans le cas spécial, il sera alors N+L-P+1. L'ajustement final est fait par \XINT\_infloat\_Y.

```

1965 \def\XINT_infloat_sp_c -#1.#2#3.#4.#5.%
1966 {%
1967   \expandafter\XINT_infloat_Y
1968   \the\numexpr #5+#1\expandafter.%
1969   \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_infloat_sp_round
1970   \romannumeral0\XINT_split_fromleft
1971   (\xint_c_i+#4).#2#3\xint_bye2345678\xint_bye..#2%
1972 }%
1973 \def\XINT_infloat_sp_round #1.#2.%

```

```

1974 {%
1975     \XINT_dsrr#1\xint_bye\xint_Bye3456789\xint_bye/\xint_c_x\relax.%
1976 }%

    General branch for A/B with B>1 inputs. It achieves correct rounding always since 1.2k (done
January 2, 2017.) This branch is never taken for A=0 because \XINT_infrac will have returned B=1
then.

1977 \def\XINT_infloat_fork #1%
1978 {%
1979     \xint_UDsignfork
1980     #1\XINT_infloat_J
1981     -\XINT_infloat_K
1982     \krof #1%
1983 }%
1984 \def\XINT_infloat_J-{\expandafter\romannumeral0\XINT_infloat_K }%

A.{P}{n}{B} avec B>1.

1985 \def\XINT_infloat_K #1.#2%
1986 {%
1987     \expandafter\XINT_infloat_L
1988     \the\numexpr\xintLength{#1}\expandafter.\the\numexpr #2+\xint_c_iv.{#1}{#2}%
1989 }%

|A|.P+4.{A}{P}{n}{B}. We check if A already has length <= P+4.

1990 \def\XINT_infloat_L #1.#2.% 
1991 {%
1992     \ifnum #1>#2
1993         \expandafter\XINT_infloat_Ma
1994     \else
1995         \expandafter\XINT_infloat_Mb
1996     \fi #1.#2.%
1997 }%

|A|.P+4.{A}{P}{n}{B}. We will keep only the first P+4 digits of A, denoted A'' in what follows.
output: u=-0.A''.junk.P+4.|A|.{A}{P}{n}{B}

1998 \def\XINT_infloat_Ma #1.#2.#3%
1999 {%
2000     \expandafter\XINT_infloat_MtoN\expandafter-\expandafter\expandafter0\expandafter.%
2001     \romannumeral0\XINT_split_fromleft#2.#3\xint_bye2345678\xint_bye..%
2002     #2.#1.{#3}%
2003 }%

|A|.P+4.{A}{P}{n}{B}.
Here A is short. We set u = P+4-|A|, and A''=A (A' = 10^u A)
output: u.A''..P+4.|A|.{A}{P}{n}{B}

2004 \def\XINT_infloat_Mb #1.#2.#3%
2005 {%
2006     \expandafter\XINT_infloat_MtoN\the\numexpr#2-#1.%
2007     #3..#2.#1.{#3}%
2008 }%

```

```

input u.A''.junk.P+4.|A|.{A}{P}{n}{B}
output |B|.P+4.{B}u.A''.P.|A|.n.{A}{B}

2009 \def\xint_infloat_MtoN #1.#2.#3.#4.#5.#6#7#8#9%
2010 {%
2011     \expandafter\xint_infloat_N
2012     \the\numexpr\xintLength{#9}.#4.{#9}#1.#2.#7.#5.#8.{#6}{#9}%
2013 }%
2014 \def\xint_infloat_N #1.#2.%
2015 {%
2016     \ifnum #1>#2
2017         \expandafter\xint_infloat_0a
2018     \else
2019         \expandafter\xint_infloat_0b
2020     \fi #1.#2.%
2021 }%

input |B|.P+4.{B}u.A''.P.|A|.n.{A}{B}
output v=-0.B''.junk.|B|.u.A''.P.|A|.n.{A}{B}

2022 \def\xint_infloat_0a #1.#2.#3%
2023 {%
2024     \expandafter\xint_infloat_P\expandafter-\expandafter\expandafter0\expandafter.% 
2025     \romannumeral0\xint_split_fromleft#2.#3\xint_bye2345678\xint_bye..%
2026     #1.%
2027 }%

output v=P+4-|B|>=0.B''.junk.|B|.u.A''.P.|A|.n.{A}{B}

2028 \def\xint_infloat_0b #1.#2.#3%
2029 {%
2030     \expandafter\xint_infloat_P\the\numexpr#2-#1.#3..#1.%
2031 }%

input v.B''.junk.|B|.u.A''.P.|A|.n.{A}{B}
output Q1.P.|B|.|A|.n.{A}{B}
Q1 = division euclidienne de A''.10^{u-v+P+3} par B''.

    Special detection of cases with A and B both having length at most P+4: this will happen when
    called from \xintFloatDiv as A and B (produced then via \XINTinFloatS) will have at most P digits.
    We then only need integer division with P+1 extra zeros, not P+3.

2032 \def\xint_infloat_P #1#2.#3.#4.#5.#6#7.#8.#9.%
2033 {%
2034     \csname XINT_infloat_Q\if-#1\else\if-#6\else q\fi\fi\expandafter\endcsname
2035     \romannumeral0\xintiiquo
2036     {\romannumeral0\xint_dsx_addzerosnofuss
2037         {#6#7-#1#2+#9+\xint_c_iii\if-#1\else\if-#6\else-\xint_c_ii\fi\fi}#8;}%
2038     {#3}.#9.#5.% 
2039 }%

    «quick» branch.

2040 \def\xint_infloat_Qq #1.#2.%
2041 {%
2042     \expandafter\xint_infloat_Rq

```

```

2043     \romannumeral0\XINT_split_fromleft#2.#1\xint_bye2345678\xint_bye..#2.%  

2044 }%  

2045 \def\XINT_infloat_Rq #1.#2#3.%  

2046 {  

2047     \ifnum#2<\xint_c_v  

2048         \expandafter\XINT_infloat_SEq  

2049     \else\expandafter\XINT_infloat_SUP  

2050     \fi  

2051     {\if.#3.\xint_c_ \else\xint_c_i\fi}#1.%  

2052 }%  

  

    standard branch which will have to handle undecided rounding, if too close to a mid-value.  

  

2053 \def\XINT_infloat_Q #1.#2.%  

2054 {  

2055     \expandafter\XINT_infloat_R  

2056     \romannumeral0\XINT_split_fromleft#2.#1\xint_bye2345678\xint_bye..#2.%  

2057 }%  

2058 \def\XINT_infloat_R #1.#2#3#4#5.%  

2059 {  

2060     \if.#5.\expandafter\XINT_infloat_Sa\else\expandafter\XINT_infloat_Sb\fi  

2061     #2#3#4#5.#1.%  

2062 }%  

  

    trailing digits.Q.P.|B|.|A|.n.{A}{B}  

#1=trailing digits (they may have leading zeros.)  

  

2063 \def\XINT_infloat_Sa #1.%  

2064 {  

2065     \ifnum#1>500 \xint_dothis\XINT_infloat_SUP\fi  

2066     \ifnum#1<499 \xint_dothis\XINT_infloat_SEq\fi  

2067     \xint_orthat\XINT_infloat_X\xint_c_  

2068 }%  

2069 \def\XINT_infloat_Sb #1.%  

2070 {  

2071     \ifnum#1>5009 \xint_dothis\XINT_infloat_SUP\fi  

2072     \ifnum#1<4990 \xint_dothis\XINT_infloat_SEq\fi  

2073     \xint_orthat\XINT_infloat_X\xint_c_i  

2074 }%  

  

    epsilon #2=Q.#3=P.#4=|B|.#5=|A|. #6=n.{A}{B}  

exposant final est n+|A|-|B|-P+epsilon  

  

2075 \def\XINT_infloat_SEq #1#2.#3.#4.#5.#6.#7#8%  

2076 {  

2077     \expandafter\XINT_infloat_SY  

2078     \the\numexpr #6+#5-#4-#3+#1.#2.%  

2079 }%  

2080 \def\XINT_infloat_SY #1.#2.{ #2[#1]}%  

  

    initial digit #2 put aside to check for case of rounding up to next power of ten, which will need  

adjustment of mantissa and exponent.  

  

2081 \def\XINT_infloat_SUP #1#2#3.#4.#5.#6.#7.#8#9%  

2082 {%

```

```

2083     \expandafter\XINT_infloat_Y
2084     \the\numexpr#7+#6-#5-#4+\#1\expandafter.% 
2085     \romannumeral0\xintinc{\#2\#3}.\#2%
2086 }%
  

  epsilon Q.P.|B|.|A|.n.{A}{B}

  \xintDSH{-x}{U} multiplies U by  $10^{-x}$ . When x is negative, this means it truncates (i.e. it drops the last -x digits).
  We don't try to optimize too much macro calls here, the odds are 2 per 1000 for this branch to be taken. Perhaps in future I will use higher free parameter d, which currently is set at 4.
  #1=epsilon, #2#3=Q, #4=P, #5=|B|, #6=|A|, #7=n, #8=A, #9=B

2087 \def\XINT_infloat_X #1#2#3.#4.#5.#6.#7.#8#9%
2088 {%
2089     \expandafter\XINT_infloat_Y
2090     \the\numexpr #7+#6-#5-#4+\#1\expandafter.% 
2091     \romannumeral`&&@\romannumeral0\xintiiiflt
2092     {\xintDSH{#6-#5-#4+\#1}{\xintDouble{\#8}}}{%
2093     {\xintiiMul{\xintInc{\xintDouble{\#2\#3}}}{\#9}}}{%
2094     \xint_firstofone
2095     \xintinc{\#2\#3}.\#2%
2096 }%
  

  check for rounding up to next power of ten.

2097 \def\XINT_infloat_Y #1{%
2098 \def\XINT_infloat_Y ##1##2##3##4%
2099 {%
2100     \if##49\if##21\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\XINT_infloat_Z\fi\fi
2101     #1##2##3[##1]%
2102 }}\XINT_infloat_Y{ }%
  

  #1=1, #2=0.

2103 \def\XINT_infloat_Z #1#2#3[#4]%
2104 {%
2105     \expandafter\XINT_infloat_ZZ\the\numexpr#4+\xint_c_i.\#3.% 
2106 }%
2107 \def\XINT_infloat_ZZ #1.#2.{ 1#2[#1]}%

```

## 8.67 \xintPFloat

1.1. This is a prettifying printing macro for floats.

The macro applies one simple rule: x.yz...eN will drop scientific notation in favor of pure decimal notation if  $-5 \leq N \leq 5$ . This is the default behaviour of Maple. The N here is as produced on output by *\xintFloat*.

Special case: the zero value is printed 0. (with a dot)

The coding got simpler with 1.2k as its *\xintFloat* always produces a mantissa with exactly P digits (no more 10.0...0eN annoying exception).

```

2108 \def\xintPFloat  {\romannumeral0\xintPFloat }%
2109 \def\xintPFloat #1{\XINT_pfloating#1\xint:}%
2110 \def\XINT_pfloating#1%

```

```

2111 {%
2112     \ifx [#1\expandafter\XINT_pfloat_opt
2113         \else\expandafter\XINT_pfloat_noopt
2114     \fi #1%
2115 }%
2116 \def\XINT_pfloat_noopt #1\xint:%
2117 {%
2118     \expandafter\XINT_pfloat_a
2119     \romannumeral0\xintfloat [\XINTdigits]{#1};\XINTdigits.%
2120 }%
2121 \def\XINT_pfloat_opt [\xint:#1]%
2122 {%
2123     \expandafter\XINT_pfloat_opt_a \the\numexpr #1.%
2124 }%
2125 \def\XINT_pfloat_opt_a #1.#2%
2126 {%
2127     \expandafter\XINT_pfloat_a\romannumeral0\xintfloat [#1]{#2};#1.%
2128 }%
2129 \def\XINT_pfloat_a #1%
2130 {%
2131     \xint_UDzerominusfork
2132         #1-\XINT_pfloat_zero
2133         0#1\XINT_pfloat_neg
2134         0-\XINT_pfloat_pos
2135     \krof #1%
2136 }%
2137 \def\XINT_pfloat_zero #1;#2.{ 0.%}
2138 \def\XINT_pfloat_neg-{ \expandafter-\romannumeral0\XINT_pfloat_pos }%
2139 \def\XINT_pfloat_pos #1.#2e#3;#4.%
2140 {%
2141     \ifnum #3>\xint_c_v \xint_dothis\XINT_pfloat_no\fi
2142     \ifnum #3<-\xint_c_v \xint_dothis\XINT_pfloat_no\fi
2143     \ifnum #3<\xint_c_- \xint_dothis\XINT_pfloat_N\fi
2144     \ifnum #3>\numexpr #4-\xint_c_i\relax \xint_dothis\XINT_pfloat_Ps\fi
2145     \xint_orthat\XINT_pfloat_P #1#2e#3;%
2146 }%
2147 \def\XINT_pfloat_no #1#2;{ #1.#2}%

```

This is all simpler coded, now that 1.2k's `\xintFloat` always outputs a mantissa with exactly one digits before decimal mark always.

```

2148 \def\XINT_pfloat_N #1e-#2;%
2149 {%
2150     \csname XINT_pfloat_N_\romannumeral#2\endcsname #1%
2151 }%
2152 \def\XINT_pfloat_N_i { 0.}%
2153 \def\XINT_pfloat_N_ii { 0.0}%
2154 \def\XINT_pfloat_N_iii{ 0.00}%
2155 \def\XINT_pfloat_N_iv { 0.000}%
2156 \def\XINT_pfloat_N_v { 0.0000}%

```

```

2157 \def\XINT_pfloat_P #1e#2;%
2158 {%
2159   \csname XINT_pfloat_P_\romannumeral#2\endcsname #1%
2160 }%
2161 \def\XINT_pfloat_P_ #1{ #1.}%
2162 \def\XINT_pfloat_P_i #1#2{ #1#2.}%
2163 \def\XINT_pfloat_P_ii #1#2#3{ #1#2#3.}%
2164 \def\XINT_pfloat_P_iii#1#2#3#4{ #1#2#3#4.}%
2165 \def\XINT_pfloat_P_iv #1#2#3#4#5{ #1#2#3#4#5.}%
2166 \def\XINT_pfloat_P_v #1#2#3#4#5#6{ #1#2#3#4#5#6.}%

2167 \def\XINT_pfloat_Ps #1e#2;%
2168 {%
2169   \csname XINT_pfloat_Ps\romannumeral#2\endcsname #100000;%
2170 }%
2171 \def\XINT_pfloat_Psi #1#2#3;{ #1#2.}%
2172 \def\XINT_pfloat_Psii #1#2#3#4;{ #1#2#3.}%
2173 \def\XINT_pfloat_Psiii#1#2#3#4#5;{ #1#2#3#4.}%
2174 \def\XINT_pfloat_Psiv #1#2#3#4#5#6;{ #1#2#3#4#5.}%
2175 \def\XINT_pfloat_Psv #1#2#3#4#5#6#7;{ #1#2#3#4#5#6.}%

```

## 8.68 \XINTinFloatFracdigits

1.09i, for *frac* function in *\xintfloatexpr*. This version computes exactly from the input the fractional part and then only converts it into a float with the asked-for number of digits. I will have to think it again some day, certainly.

1.1 removes optional argument for which there was anyhow no interface, for technical reasons having to do with *\xintNewExpr*.

1.1a renames the macro as *\XINTinFloatFracdigits* (from *\XINTinFloatFrac*) to be synchronous with the *\XINTinFloatSqrt* and *\XINTinFloat* habits related to *\xintNewExpr* problems.

Note to myself: I still have to rethink the whole thing about what is the best to do, the initial way of going through *\xinttfrac* was just a first implementation.

```

2176 \def\XINTinFloatFracdigits {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloatfracdigits }%
2177 \def\XINTinfloatfracdigits #1%
2178 {%
2179   \expandafter\XINT_infloatfracdg_a\expandafter {\romannumeral0\xinttfrac{#1}}%
2180 }%
2181 \def\XINT_infloatfracdg_a {\XINTinfloat [\XINTdigits]}%

```

## 8.69 \xintFloatAdd, \XINTinFloatAdd

First included in release 1.07.

1.09ka improved a bit the efficiency. However the add, sub, mul, div routines were provisory and supposed to be revised soon.

Which didn't happen until 1.2f. Now, the inputs are first rounded to P digits, not P+2 as earlier.

```

2182 \def\xintFloatAdd {\romannumeral0\xintfloatadd }%
2183 \def\xintfloatadd #1{\XINT_fladd_chkopt \xintfloat #1\xint:}%
2184 \def\XINTinFloatAdd {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloatadd }%
2185 \def\XINTinfloatadd #1{\XINT_fladd_chkopt \XINTinfloatS #1\xint:}%
2186 \def\XINT_fladd_chkopt #1#2%

```

```

2187 {%
2188     \ifx [#2\expandafter\XINT_fladd_opt
2189         \else\expandafter\XINT_fladd_noopt
2190     \fi #1#2%
2191 }%
2192 \def\XINT_fladd_noopt #1#2\xint:#3%
2193 {%
2194     #1[\XINTdigits]%
2195     {\expandafter\XINT_FL_add_a
2196         \romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[\XINTdigits]{#2}\XINTdigits.{#3}}%
2197 }%
2198 \def\XINT_fladd_opt #1[\xint:#2]##3##4%
2199 {%
2200     \expandafter\XINT_fladd_opt_a\the\numexpr #2.#1%
2201 }%
2202 \def\XINT_fladd_opt_a #1.#2#3#4%
2203 {%
2204     #2[#1]{\expandafter\XINT_FL_add_a\romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[#1]{#3}#1.{#4}}%
2205 }%
2206 \def\XINT_FL_add_a #1%
2207 {%
2208     \xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_FL_add_zero 0\XINT_FL_add_b #1%
2209 }%

2210 \def\XINT_FL_add_zero #1.#2{#2}{[[
2211 \def\XINT_FL_add_b #1]#2.#3%
2212 {%
2213     \expandafter\XINT_FL_add_c\romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[#2]{#3}#2.#1}%
2214 }%

2215 \def\XINT_FL_add_c #1%
2216 {%
2217     \xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_FL_add_zero 0\XINT_FL_add_d #1%
2218 }%

2219 \def\XINT_FL_add_d #1[#2]#3.#4[#5]%
2220 {%
2221     \ifnum\numexpr #2-#3-#5>\xint_c_\xint_dothis\xint_firstoftwo\fi
2222     \ifnum\numexpr #5-#3-#2>\xint_c_\xint_dothis\xint_secondeftwo\fi
2223     \xint_orthat\xintAdd {#1[#2]}{#4[#5]}%
2224 }%

```

## 8.70 \xintFloatSub, \XINTinFloatSub

First done 1.07.

Starting with 1.2f the arguments undergo an intial rounding to the target precision P not P+2.

```

2225 \def\xintFloatSub      {\romannumeral0\xintfloatsub }%
2226 \def\xintfloatsub     #1{\XINT_fbsub_chkopt \xintfloat #1\xint:}%
2227 \def\XINTinFloatSub    {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloatsub }%
2228 \def\XINTinfloatsub   #1{\XINT_fbsub_chkopt \XINTinfloatS #1\xint:}%

```

```

2229 \def\XINT_fbsub_chkopt #1#2%
2230 {%
2231     \ifx [#2\expandafter\XINT_fbsub_opt
2232         \else\expandafter\XINT_fbsub_noopt
2233     \fi #1#2%
2234 }%
2235 \def\XINT_fbsub_noopt #1#2\xint:#3%
2236 {%
2237     #1[\XINTdigits]%
2238     {\expandafter\XINT_FL_add_a
2239         \romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[\XINTdigits]{#2}\XINTdigits.{\xintOpp{#3}}}}%
2240 }%
2241 \def\XINT_fbsub_opt #1[\xint:#2]##3##4%
2242 {%
2243     \expandafter\XINT_fbsub_opt_a\the\numexpr #2.#1%
2244 }%
2245 \def\XINT_fbsub_opt_a #1.#2##3##4%
2246 {%
2247     #2[#1]{\expandafter\XINT_FL_add_a\romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[#1]{#3}#1.{\xintOpp{#4}}}}%
2248 }%

```

## 8.71 *\xintFloatMul*, *\XINTinFloatMul*

### 1.07.

Starting with 1.2f the arguments are rounded to the target precision P not P+2.

1.2g handles the inputs via *\XINTinFloatS* which will be more efficient when the precision is large and the input is for example a small constant like 2.

1.2k does a micro improvement to the way the macro passes over control to its output routine (former version used a higher level *\xintE* causing some extra un-needed processing with two calls to *\XINT\_infrac* where one was amply enough).

```

2249 \def\xintFloatMul {\romannumeral0\xintfloatmul }%
2250 \def\xintfloatmul #1{\XINT_flmul_chkopt \xintfloat #1\xint:}%
2251 \def\XINTinFloatMul {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloatmul }%
2252 \def\XINTinfloatmul #1{\XINT_flmul_chkopt \XINTinfloatS #1\xint:}%
2253 \def\XINT_flmul_chkopt #1#2%
2254 {%
2255     \ifx [#2\expandafter\XINT_flmul_opt
2256         \else\expandafter\XINT_flmul_noopt
2257     \fi #1#2%
2258 }%
2259 \def\XINT_flmul_noopt #1#2\xint:#3%
2260 {%
2261     #1[\XINTdigits]%
2262     {\expandafter\XINT_FL_mul_a
2263         \romannumeral0\XINTinfloatS[\XINTdigits]{#2}\XINTdigits.{#3}}}}%
2264 }%
2265 \def\XINT_flmul_opt #1[\xint:#2]##3##4%
2266 {%
2267     \expandafter\XINT_flmul_opt_a\the\numexpr #2.#1%
2268 }%
2269 \def\XINT_flmul_opt_a #1.#2##3##4%
2270 {%

```

```

2271     #2[#1]{\expandafter\XINT_FL_mul_a\romannumeral0\XINTinfloatS[#1]{#3}#1.{#4}}%
2272 }%
2273 \def\XINT_FL_mul_a #1[#2]#3.#4%
2274 {%
2275     \expandafter\XINT_FL_mul_b\romannumeral0\XINTinfloatS[#3]{#4}#1[#2]%
2276 }%

```

```
2277 \def\XINT_FL_mul_b #1[#2]#3[#4]{\xintiiMul{#3}{#1}/1[#4+#2]}%
```

## 8.72 **\XINTinFloatInv**

Added belatedly at 1.3e, to support `inv()` function. We use Short output, for rare `inv(\xintexpr 1/3\relax)` case. I need to think the whole thing out at some later date.

```
2278 \def\XINTinFloatInv#1{\XINTinFloatS[\XINTdigits]{\xintInv{#1}}}%
```

## 8.73 **\xintFloatDiv**, **\XINTinFloatDiv**

1.07.

Starting with 1.2f the arguments are rounded to the target precision P not P+2.

1.2g handles the inputs via `\XINTinFloatS` which will be more efficient when the precision is large and the input is for example a small constant like 2.

The actual rounding of the quotient is handled via `\xintfloat` (or `\XINTinfloatS`).

1.2k does the same kind of improvement in `\XINT_FL_div_b` as for multiplication: earlier code was unnecessarily high level.

```

2279 \def\xintFloatDiv {\romannumeral0\xintfloatdiv }%
2280 \def\xintfloatdiv #1{\XINT_fldiv_chkopt \xintfloat #1\xint:}%
2281 \def\XINTinFloatDiv {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloatdiv }%
2282 \def\XINTinfloatdiv #1{\XINT_fldiv_chkopt \XINTinfloatS #1\xint:}%
2283 \def\XINT_fldiv_chkopt #1#2%
2284 {%
2285     \ifx [#2\expandafter\XINT_fldiv_opt
2286         \else\expandafter\XINT_fldiv_noopt
2287         \fi #1#2%
2288 }%

```

```

2289 \def\XINT_fldiv_noopt #1#2\xint:#3%
2290 {%
2291     #1[\XINTdigits]%
2292     {\expandafter\XINT_FL_div_a
2293      \romannumeral0\XINTinfloatS[\XINTdigits]{#3}\XINTdigits.{#2}}%
2294 }%
2295 \def\XINT_fldiv_opt #1[\xint:#2]##3#4%
2296 {%
2297     \expandafter\XINT_fldiv_opt_a\the\numexpr #2.#1%
2298 }%

```

```

2299 \def\XINT_fldiv_opt_a #1.#2#3#4%
2300 {%
2301     #2[#1]{\expandafter\XINT_FL_div_a\romannumeral0\XINTinfloatS[#1]{#4}#1.{#3}}%

```

```

2302 }%
2303 \def\XINT_FL_div_a #1[#2]#3.#4%
2304 {%
2305     \expandafter\XINT_FL_div_b\romannumeral0\XINTinfloatS[#3]{#4}/#1e#2%
2306 }%
2307 \def\XINT_FL_div_b #1[#2]{#1e#2}%

```

## 8.74 **\xintFloatPow**, **\XINTinFloatPow**

1.07: initial version. 1.09j has re-organized the core loop.

2015/12/07. I have hesitated to map  $\wedge$  in expressions to  $\text{\xintFloatPow}$  rather than  $\text{\xintFloatPower}$ . But for 1.234567890123456 to the power 2145678912 with P=16, using Pow rather than Power seems to bring only about 5% gain.

This routine requires the exponent x to be compatible with  $\text{\numexpr}$  parsing.

1.2f has rewritten the code for better efficiency. Also, now the argument A for  $A^x$  is first rounded to P digits before switching to the increased working precision (which depends upon x).

```

2308 \def\xintFloatPow {\romannumeral0\xintfloatpow}%
2309 \def\xintfloatpow #1{\XINT_flpow_chkopt \xintfloat #1\xint:}%
2310 \def\XINTinFloatPow {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloatpow }%
2311 \def\XINTinfloatpow #1{\XINT_flpow_chkopt \XINTinfloatS #1\xint:}%
2312 \def\XINT_flpow_chkopt #1#2%
2313 {%
2314     \ifx [#2\expandafter\XINT_flpow_opt
2315         \else\expandafter\XINT_flpow_noopt
2316     \fi
2317     #1#2%
2318 }%
2319 \def\XINT_flpow_noopt #1#2\xint:#3%
2320 {%
2321     \expandafter\XINT_flpow_checkB_a
2322     \the\numexpr #3.\XINTdigits.{#2}{#1[\XINTdigits]}%
2323 }%
2324 \def\XINT_flpow_opt #1[\xint:#2]%
2325 {%
2326     \expandafter\XINT_flpow_opt_a\the\numexpr #2.#1%
2327 }%
2328 \def\XINT_flpow_opt_a #1.#2#3#4%
2329 {%
2330     \expandafter\XINT_flpow_checkB_a\the\numexpr #4.#1.{#3}{#2[#1]}%
2331 }%
2332 \def\XINT_flpow_checkB_a #1%
2333 {%
2334     \xint_UDzerominusfork
2335     #1-\XINT_flpow_BisZero
2336     0#1{\XINT_flpow_checkB_b -}%
2337     0-{\XINT_flpow_checkB_b {}#1}%
2338     \krof
2339 }%
2340 \def\XINT_flpow_BisZero .#1.#2#3{#3{1[0]}}%

```

```

2341 \def\XINT_flpow_checkB_b #1#2.#3.%  

2342 {%
```

$$\expandafter\XINT_flpow_checkB_c$$

$$\the\numexpr\xintLength{#2}+\xint_c_iii.#3.#2.{#1}%$$

$$}$$

$$\def\XINT_flpow_checkB_c #1.#2.%$$

$${%$$

$$\expandafter\XINT_flpow_checkB_d\the\numexpr#1+#2.#1.#2.%$$

$$}$$

$$1.2f \text{ rounds input to P digits, first.}$$

$$\def\XINT_flpow_checkB_d #1.#2.#3.#4.#5#6%$$

$${%$$

$$\expandafter \XINT_flpow_aa$$

$$\romannumeral0\XINTinfloat [#3]{#6}{#2}{#1}{#4}{#5}%$$

$$}$$

$$\def\XINT_flpow_aa #1[#2]#3%$$

$${%$$

$$\expandafter\XINT_flpow_ab\the\numexpr #2-#3\expandafter.%$$

$$\romannumeral\XINT_rep #3\endcsname0.#1.%$$

$$}$$

$$\def\XINT_flpow_ab #1.#2.#3.{\XINT_flpow_a #3#2[#1]}%$$

$$\def\XINT_flpow_a #1%$$

$${%$$

$$\xint_UDzerominusfork$$

$$#1-\XINT_flpow_zero$$

$$0#1{\XINT_flpow_b \iftrue}%$$

$$0-{\XINT_flpow_b \iffalse#1}%$$

$$\krof$$

$$}$$

$$\def\XINT_flpow_zero #1[#2]#3#4#5#6%$$

$${%$$

$$\#6{\if 1#51\xint_dothis {0[0]}\fi$$

$$\xint_orthat$$

$$\{\XINT_signalcondition{DivisionByZero}{0 to the power #4}{}\{0[0]\}\}%$$

$$}$$

$$}$$

$$\def\XINT_flpow_b #1#2[#3]#4#5%$$

$${%$$

$$\XINT_flpow_loopI #5.#3.#2.#4.{#1\ifodd #5 \xint_c_i\fi\fi}%$$

$$}$$

$$\def\XINT_flpow_truncate #1.#2.#3.%$$

$${%$$

$$\expandafter\XINT_flpow_truncate_a$$

$$\romannumeral0\XINT_split_fromleft$$

$$#3.#2\xint_bye2345678\xint_bye..#1.#3.%$$

$$}$$

```
2386 \def\XINT_flpow_truncate_a #1.#2.#3.{#3+\xintLength{#2}.#1.%  
2387 \def\XINT_flpow_loopI #1.%  
2388 {  
2389     \ifnum #1=\xint_c_i\expandafter\XINT_flpow_ItoIII\fi  
2390     \ifodd #1  
2391         \expandafter\XINT_flpow_loopI_odd  
2392     \else  
2393         \expandafter\XINT_flpow_loopI_even  
2394     \fi  
2395 #1.%  
2396 }%  
  
2397 \def\XINT_flpow_ItoIII\ifodd #1\fi #2.#3.#4.#5.#6%  
2398 {  
2399     \expandafter\XINT_flpow_III\the\numexpr #6+\xint_c_.#3.#4.#5.%  
2400 }%  
  
2401 \def\XINT_flpow_loopI_even #1.#2.#3.%#4.%  
2402 {  
2403     \expandafter\XINT_flpow_loopI  
2404     \the\numexpr #1/\xint_c_ii\expandafter.%  
2405     \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_flpow_truncate  
2406     \the\numexpr\xint_c_ii*#2\expandafter.\romannumeral0\xintiisqr{#3}.%  
2407 }%  
2408 \def\XINT_flpow_loopI_odd #1.#2.#3.#4.%  
2409 {  
2410     \expandafter\XINT_flpow_loopII  
2411     \the\numexpr #1/\xint_c_ii-\xint_c_i\expandafter.%  
2412     \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_flpow_truncate  
2413     \the\numexpr\xint_c_ii*#2\expandafter.\romannumeral0\xintiisqr{#3}.#4.#2.#3.%  
2414 }%  
2415 \def\XINT_flpow_loopII #1.%  
2416 {  
2417     \ifnum #1 = \xint_c_i\expandafter\XINT_flpow_IItoIII\fi  
2418     \ifodd #1  
2419         \expandafter\XINT_flpow_loopII_odd  
2420     \else  
2421         \expandafter\XINT_flpow_loopII_even  
2422     \fi  
2423 #1.%  
2424 }%  
2425 \def\XINT_flpow_loopII_even #1.#2.#3.%#4.%  
2426 {  
2427     \expandafter\XINT_flpow_loopII  
2428     \the\numexpr #1/\xint_c_ii\expandafter.%  
2429     \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_flpow_truncate  
2430     \the\numexpr\xint_c_ii*#2\expandafter.\romannumeral0\xintiisqr{#3}.%  
2431 }%  
2432 \def\XINT_flpow_loopII_odd #1.#2.#3.#4.#5.#6.%  
2433 {  
2434     \expandafter\XINT_flpow_loopII_odd  
2435     \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_flpow_truncate
```

```

2436   \the\numexpr#2+#5\expandafter.\romannumeral0\xintiimul{#3}{#6}.#4.%  

2437   #1.#2.#3.%  

2438 }%  

2439 \def\xint_flpow_loopII_ odda #1.#2.#3.#4.#5.#6.%  

2440 {  

2441   \expandafter\xint_flpow_loopII  

2442   \the\numexpr #4/\xint_c_ii-\xint_c_i\expandafter.%  

2443   \the\numexpr\expandafter\xint_flpow_truncate  

2444   \the\numexpr\xint_c_ii*#5\expandafter.\romannumeral0\xintiisqr{#6}.#3.%  

2445   #1.#2.%  

2446 }%  

  

2447 \def\xint_flpow_IItotIII\ifodd #1\fi #2.#3.#4.#5.#6.#7.#8%  

2448 {  

2449   \expandafter\xint_flpow_III\the\numexpr #8+\xint_c_\expandafter.%  

2450   \the\numexpr\expandafter\xint_flpow_truncate  

2451   \the\numexpr#3+#6\expandafter.\romannumeral0\xintiimul{#4}{#7}.#5.%  

2452 }%

```

This ending is common with *\xintFloatPower*.

In the case of negative exponent we need to inverse the Q-digits mantissa. This requires no special attention now as 1.2k's *\xintFloat* does correct rounding of fractions hence it is easy to bound the total error. It can be checked that the algorithm after final rounding to the target precision computes a value Z whose distance to the exact theoretical will be less than 0.52 ulp(Z) (and worst cases can only be slightly worse than 0.51 ulp(Z)).

In the case of the half-integer exponent (only via the expression interface,) the computation (which proceeds via *\XINTinFloatPowerH*) ends with a square root. This square root extraction is done with 3 guard digits (the power operations were done with more.) Then the value is rounded to the target precision. There is thus this rounding to 3 guard digits (in the case of negative exponent the reciprocal is computed before the square-root), then the square root is (computed with exact rounding for these 3 guard digits), and then there is the final rounding of this to the target precision. The total error (for positive as well as negative exponent) has been estimated to at worst possibly exceed slightly 0.5125 ulp(Z), and at any rate it is less than 0.52 ulp(Z).

```

2453 \def\xint_flpow_III #1.#2.#3.#4.#5%  

2454 {  

2455   \expandafter\xint_flpow_IIIend  

2456   \xint_UDsignfork  

2457   #5{{1/#3[-#2]}}%  

2458   -{{#3[#2]}}%  

2459   \krof #1%  

2460 }%  

  

2461 \def\xint_flpow_IIIend #1#2#3%  

2462   {#3{\if#21\xint_afterfi{\expandafter-\romannumeral`&&@\}\fi#1}}%

```

## 8.75 *\xintFloatPower*, *\XINTinFloatPower*

1.07. The core loop has been re-organized in 1.09j for some slight efficiency gain. The exponent B is given to *\xintNum*. The ^ in expressions is mapped to this routine.

Same modifications as in *\xintFloatPow* for 1.2f.

1.2f adds a special private macro for allowing half-integral exponents for use with `^` within `\xintfloatexpr`. The exponent will be first truncated to either an integer or an half-integer. The macro is not for general use.

1.2k does anew this 1.2f handling of half-integer exponents for the `\xintfloatexpr` parser: with 1.2f's code the final square-root extraction was applied to a value already rounded to the target precision, unneedlessly losing precision.

```
2463 \def\xintFloatPower {\romannumeral0\xintfloatpower}%
2464 \def\xintfloatpower #1{\XINT_flpower_chkopt \xintfloat #1\xint:}%
2465 \def\XINTinFloatPower {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloatpower }%
2466 \def\XINTinfloatpower #1{\XINT_flpower_chkopt \XINTinfloatS #1\xint:}%
```

First the special macro for use by the expression parser which checks if one raises to an half-integer exponent. This is always with `\XINTdigits` precision. Rewritten for 1.2k in order for the final square root to keep three guard digits.

We have to be careful that exponent #2 is not constrained by TeX bound. And we must allow fractions. The 1.2k variant does a rounding to nearest integer of half-integer, 1.2f did a truncation rather (this is done after truncation of #2 to fixed point with one digit after mark.) We try to recognize quickly the case of integer exponent, for speed, but there is overhead of going through `\xintiTrunc1`.

```
2467 \def\XINTinFloatPowerH {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloatpowerh }%
```

```
2468 \def\XINTinfloatpowerh #1#2%
2469 {%
2470     \expandafter\XINT_flpowerh_a\romannumeral0\xintitrunc1{#2};%
2471     \XINTdigits.{#1}{\XINTinfloatS[\XINTdigits]}%
2472 }%
```

```
2473 \def\XINT_flpowerh_a #1;%
2474 {%
2475     \if0\xintLDg{#1}\expandafter\XINT_flpowerh_int
2476         \else\expandafter\XINT_flpowerh_b
2477         \fi #1.%
2478 }%
2479 \def\XINT_flpowerh_int #1%
2480 {%
2481     \if0#1\expandafter\XINT_flpower_BisZero
2482         \else\expandafter\XINT_flpowerh_i
2483         \fi #1%
2484 }%
2485 \def\XINT_flpowerh_i #10.{\expandafter\XINT_flpower_checkB_a#1.}%
2486 \def\XINT_flpowerh_b #1.%
2487 {%
2488     \expandafter\XINT_flpowerh_c\romannumeral0\xintdsrr{\xintDouble{#1}}.%
```

$$\expandafter\XINT_flpowerh_c\romannumeral0\xintdsrr{\xintDouble{#1}}.$$

```
2489 }%
2490 \def\XINT_flpowerh_c #1.%
2491 {%
2492     \ifodd\xintLDg{#1} %- intentional space
2493         \expandafter\XINT_flpowerh_d\else\expandafter\XINT_flpowerh_e
2494         \fi #1.%
2495 }%
```

```

2496 \def\XINT_flpowerh_d #1.\XINTdigits.#2#3%
2497 {%
2498     \XINT_flpower_checkB_a #1.\XINTdigits.{#2}\XINT_flpowerh_finish
2499 }%
2500 \def\XINT_flpowerh_finish #1%
2501     {\XINTinfloatS[\XINTdigits]{\XINTinFloatSqrt[\XINTdigits+\xint_c_iii]{#1}}}%
2502 \def\XINT_flpowerh_e #1.%
2503     {\expandafter\XINT_flpower_checkB_a\romannumeral0\xinthalf{#1}.}%

    Start of macro. Check for optional argument.

2504 \def\XINT_flpower_chkopt #1#2%
2505 {%
2506     \ifx [#2]\expandafter\XINT_flpower_opt
2507         \else\expandafter\XINT_flpower_noopt
2508     \fi
2509     #1#2%
2510 }%
2511 \def\XINT_flpower_noopt #1#2\xint:#3%
2512 {%
2513     \expandafter\XINT_flpower_checkB_a
2514     \romannumeral0\xintnum{#3}.\XINTdigits.{#2}{#1[\XINTdigits]}%
2515 }%
2516 \def\XINT_flpower_opt #1[\xint:#2]%
2517 {%
2518     \expandafter\XINT_flpower_opt_a\the\numexpr #2.#1%
2519 }%
2520 \def\XINT_flpower_opt_a #1.#2#3#4%
2521 {%
2522     \expandafter\XINT_flpower_checkB_a
2523     \romannumeral0\xintnum{#4}.#1.{#3}{#2[#1]}%
2524 }%
2525 \def\XINT_flpower_checkB_a #1%
2526 {%
2527     \xint_UDzerominusfork
2528         #1-\{\XINT_flpower_BisZero 0\}%
2529         0#1{\XINT_flpower_checkB_b -}%
2530         0-\{\XINT_flpower_checkB_b {}\}#1%
2531     \krof
2532 }%
2533 \def\XINT_flpower_BisZero 0.#1.#2#3{#3{1[0]}}%
2534 \def\XINT_flpower_checkB_b #1#2.#3.%
2535 {%
2536     \expandafter\XINT_flpower_checkB_c
2537     \the\numexpr\xintLength{#2}+\xint_c_iii.#3.#2.{#1}%
2538 }%

2539 \def\XINT_flpower_checkB_c #1.#2.%
2540 {%
2541     \expandafter\XINT_flpower_checkB_d\the\numexpr#1+#2.#1.#2.%%
2542 }%

```

```
2543 \def\xint_flpower_checkB_d #1.#2.#3.#4.#5#6%
2544 {%
2545     \expandafter \XINT_flpower_aa
2546     \romannumeral0\XINTinfloat [#3]{#6}{#2}{#1}{#4}{#5}%
2547 }%
2548 \def\xint_flpower_aa #1[#2]#3%
2549 {%
2550     \expandafter\XINT_flpower_ab\the\numexpr #2-#3\expandafter.%
2551     \romannumeral\XINT_rep #3\endcsname.#
2552 }%
2553 \def\xint_flpower_ab #1.#2.#3.{\XINT_flpower_a #3#2[#1]}%
2554 \def\xint_flpower_a #1%
2555 {%
2556     \xint_UDzerominusfork
2557     #1-\XINT_flpow_zero
2558     0#1{\XINT_flpower_b \iftrue}%
2559     0-{\XINT_flpower_b \iffalse#1}%
2560     \krof
2561 }%
2562 \def\xint_flpower_b #1#2[#3]#4#5%
2563 {%
2564     \XINT_flpower_loopI #5.#3.#2.#4.{#1\xintiiOdd{#5}\fi}%
2565 }%
2566 \def\xint_flpower_loopI #1.%
2567 {%
2568     \if1\XINT_isOne {#1}\xint_dothis\XINT_flpower_ItoIII\fi
2569     \ifodd\xintLDg{#1} %- intentional space
2570         \xint_dothis{\expandafter\XINT_flpower_loopI_odd}\fi
2571     \xint_orthat{\expandafter\XINT_flpower_loopI_even}%
2572     \romannumeral0\XINT_half
2573     #1\xint_bye\xint_Bye345678\xint_bye
2574     *\xint_c_v+\xint_c_v)/\xint_c_x-\xint_c_i\relax.%
2575 }%
2576 \def\xint_flpower_ItoIII #1.#2.#3.#4.#5%
2577 {%
2578     \expandafter\XINT_flpow_III\the\numexpr #5+\xint_c_.#2.#3.#4.%\relax
2579 }%
2580 \def\xint_flpower_loopI_even #1.#2.#3.#4.%
2581 {%
2582     \expandafter\XINT_flpower_toloopI
2583     \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_flpow_truncate
2584     \the\numexpr\xint_c_ii*#2\expandafter.\romannumeral0\xintiisqr{#3}.#4.#1.%\relax
2585 }%
2586 \def\xint_flpower_toloopI #1.#2.#3.#4.{\XINT_flpower_loopI #4.#1.#2.#3.%\relax
2587 \def\xint_flpower_loopI_odd #1.#2.#3.#4.%
2588 {%
2589     \expandafter\XINT_flpower_toloopII
2590     \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_flpow_truncate
2591     \the\numexpr\xint_c_ii*#2\expandafter.\romannumeral0\xintiisqr{#3}.#4.%\relax
2592     #1.#2.#3.%\relax
2593 }
```

```

2593 }%
2594 \def\xINT_flpower_toloopII #1.#2.#3.#4.{\XINT_flpower_loopII #4.#1.#2.#3.}%
2595 \def\xINT_flpower_loopII #1.%
2596 {%
2597     \if1\xINT_isOne{#1}\xint_dothis\xINT_flpower_IItoIII\fi
2598     \ifodd\xintLDg{#1} %- intentional space
2599         \xint_dothis{\expandafter\xINT_flpower_loopII_odd}\fi
2600     \xint_orthat{\expandafter\xINT_flpower_loopII_even}%

2601     \romannumeral0\xINT_half#1\xint_bye\xint_Bye345678\xint_bye
2602     *\xint_c_v+\xint_c_v)/\xint_c_x-\xint_c_i\relax.%
2603 }%
2604 \def\xINT_flpower_loopII_even #1.#2.#3.#4.%%
2605 {%
2606     \expandafter\xINT_flpower_toloopII
2607     \the\numexpr\expandafter\xINT_flpow_truncate
2608     \the\numexpr\xint_c_ii*#2\expandafter.\romannumeral0\xintiisqr{#3}.#4.#1.%
2609 }%
2610 \def\xINT_flpower_loopII_odd #1.#2.#3.#4.#5.#6.%
2611 {%
2612     \expandafter\xINT_flpower_loopII_ odda
2613     \the\numexpr\expandafter\xINT_flpow_truncate
2614     \the\numexpr#2+#5\expandafter.\romannumeral0\xintiimul{#3}{#6}.#4.%%
2615     #1.#2.#3.%
2616 }%
2617 \def\xINT_flpower_loopII_ odda #1.#2.#3.#4.#5.#6.%
2618 {%
2619     \expandafter\xINT_flpower_toloopII
2620     \the\numexpr\expandafter\xINT_flpow_truncate
2621     \the\numexpr\xint_c_ii*#5\expandafter.\romannumeral0\xintiisqr{#6}.#3.%%
2622     #4.#1.#2.%
2623 }%
2624 \def\xINT_flpower_IItoIII #1.#2.#3.#4.#5.#6.#7%
2625 {%
2626     \expandafter\xINT_flpow_III\the\numexpr #7+\xint_c_\expandafter.%
2627     \the\numexpr\expandafter\xINT_flpow_truncate
2628     \the\numexpr#2+#5\expandafter.\romannumeral0\xintiimul{#3}{#6}.#4.%%
2629 }%

```

## 8.76 *\xintFloatFac*, *\XINTfloatFac*

Done at 1.2. At 1.3e *\XINTinFloatFac* outputs using *\XINTinFloatS*.

```

2630 \def\xintFloatFac      {\romannumeral0\xintfloatfac}%
2631 \def\xintfloatfac    #1{\XINT_flfac_chkopt \xintfloat #1\xint:}%
2632 \def\xINTinFloatFac   {\romannumeral0\xINTinfloatfac }%
2633 \def\xINTinfloatfac #1{\XINT_flfac_chkopt \XINTinfloatS #1\xint:}%
2634 \def\xINT_flfac_chkopt #1#2%
2635 {%
2636     \ifx [#2\expandafter\xINT_flfac_opt
2637         \else\expandafter\xINT_flfac_noopt
2638     \fi
2639     #1#2%

```

```

2640 }%
2641 \def\XINT_flfac_noopt #1#2\xint:
2642 {%
2643   \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_fork_a
2644   \the\numexpr \xintNum{#2}.\xint_c_i \XINTdigits\XINT_FL_fac_out{#1[\XINTdigits]}%
2645 }%
2646 \def\XINT_flfac_opt #1[\xint:#2]%
2647 {%
2648   \expandafter\XINT_flfac_opt_a\the\numexpr #2.#1%
2649 }%
2650 \def\XINT_flfac_opt_a #1.#2#3%
2651 {%
2652   \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_fork_a\the\numexpr \xintNum{#3}.\xint_c_i {#1}\XINT_FL_fac_out{#2[#1]}%
2653 }%
2654 \def\XINT_FL_fac_fork_a #1%
2655 {%
2656   \xint_UDzerominusfork
2657   #1-\XINT_FL_fac_iszero
2658   0#1\XINT_FL_fac_isneg
2659   0-{\XINT_FL_fac_fork_b #1}%
2660   \krof
2661 }%
2662 \def\XINT_FL_fac_iszero #1.#2#3#4#5{#5{1[0]}}%

```

*1.2f XINT\_FL\_fac\_isneg returns 0, earlier versions used 1 here.*

```

2663 \def\XINT_FL_fac_isneg #1.#2#3#4#5%
2664 {%
2665   #5{\XINT_signalcondition{InvalidOperation}
2666     {Factorial of negative: (-#1)!}{}{0[0]}}%
2667 }%
2668 \def\XINT_FL_fac_fork_b #1.%
2669 {%
2670   \ifnum #1>\xint_c_x^viii_mone\xint_dothis\XINT_FL_fac_toobig\fi
2671   \ifnum #1>\xint_c_x^iv\xint_dothis\XINT_FL_fac_vbig \fi
2672   \ifnum #1>465 \xint_dothis\XINT_FL_fac_big\fi
2673   \ifnum #1>101 \xint_dothis\XINT_FL_fac_med\fi
2674   \xint_orthat\XINT_FL_fac_small
2675   #1.%
2676 }%
2677 \def\XINT_FL_fac_toobig #1.#2#3#4#5%
2678 {%
2679   #5{\XINT_signalcondition{InvalidOperation}
2680     {Factorial of too big: (#1)!}{}{0[0]}}%
2681 }%

```

Computations are done with Q blocks of eight digits. When a multiplication has a carry, hence creates Q+1 blocks, the least significant one is dropped. The goal is to compute an approximate value X' to the exact value X, such that the final relative error  $(X-X')/X$  will be at most  $10^{-P-1}$  with P the desired precision. Then, when we round X' to X'' with P significant digits, we can prove that the absolute error  $|X-X''|$  is bounded (strictly) by  $0.6 \text{ulp}(X'')$ . ( $\text{ulp}$ = unit in the last (significant) place). Let N be the number of such operations, the formula for Q deduces from the previous explanations is that  $8Q$  should be at least  $P+9+k$ , with k the number of digits of N (in base 10). Note that 1.2 version used  $P+10+k$ , for 1.2f I reduced to  $P+9+k$ . Also, k should be the

number of digits of the number N of multiplications done, hence for  $n \leq 10000$  we can take  $N=n/2$ , or  $N/3$ , or  $N/4$ . This is rounded above by *numexpr* and always an overestimate of the actual number of approximate multiplications done (the first ones are exact). (vérifier ce que je raconte, j'ai la flemme là).

We then want  $\text{ceil}((P+k+n)/8)$ . Using *numexpr* rounding division (ARRRRRGHHHH), if m is a positive integer,  $\text{ceil}(m/8)$  can be computed as  $(m+3)/8$ . Thus with  $m=P+10+k$ , this gives  $Q < -(P+13+k)/8$ . The routine actually computes  $8(Q-1)$  for use in *\XINT\_FL\_fac\_addzeros*.

With 1.2f the formula is  $m=P+9+k$ ,  $Q < -(P+12+k)/8$ , and we use now  $4=12-8$  rather than the earlier  $5=13-8$ . Whatever happens, the value computed in *\XINT\_FL\_fac\_increaseP* is at least 8. There will always be an extra block.

Note: with *Digits:=32*; Maple gives for 200!:

```
> factorial(200.);
```

375

0.78865786736479050355236321393218 10

My 1.2f routine (and also 1.2) outputs:

7.8865786736479050355236321393219e374

and this is the correct rounding because for 40 digits it computes

7.886578673647905035523632139321850622951e374

Maple's result (contrarily to *xint*) is thus not the correct rounding but still it is less than 0.6 ulp wrong.

```

2682 \def\XINT_FL_fac_vbig
2683   {\expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_vbigloop_a
2684    \the\numexpr \XINT_FL_fac_increaseP \xint_c_i   }%
2685 \def\XINT_FL_fac_big
2686   {\expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_bigloop_a
2687    \the\numexpr \XINT_FL_fac_increaseP \xint_c_ii  }%
2688 \def\XINT_FL_fac_med
2689   {\expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_medloop_a
2690    \the\numexpr \XINT_FL_fac_increaseP \xint_c_iii }%
2691 \def\XINT_FL_fac_small
2692   {\expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_smallloop_a
2693    \the\numexpr \XINT_FL_fac_increaseP \xint_c_iv  }%
2694 \def\XINT_FL_fac_increaseP #1#2.#3#4%
2695 {%
2696   #2\expandafter.\the\numexpr\xint_c_viii*%
2697   ((\xint_c_iv+#4+\expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_countdigits
2698    \the\numexpr #2/(#1*#3)\relax 87654321\Z)/\xint_c_viii).%
2699 }%
2700 \def\XINT_FL_fac_countdigits #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8{\XINT_FL_fac_countdone }%
2701 \def\XINT_FL_fac_countdone #1#2\Z {#1}%
2702 \def\XINT_FL_fac_out #1;!#[#2]#3%
2703   {#3{\romannumeral0\XINT_mul_out
2704     #1;!1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!%}
2705     1\R!1\R!1\R!1\R!\W [#2]}}%
2706 \def\XINT_FL_fac_vbigloop_a #1.#2.%
2707 {%
2708   \XINT_FL_fac_bigloop_a \xint_c_x^iv.#2.%%
2709   {\expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_vbigloop_loop\the\numexpr 100010001\expandafter.%
2710    \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^viii+#1.}%
2711 }%
2712 \def\XINT_FL_fac_vbigloop_loop #1.#2.%%
2713 {%

```

```
2714     \ifnum #1>#2 \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_loop_exit\fi
2715     \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_vbigloop_loop
2716     \the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_i\expandafter.%
2717     \the\numexpr #2\expandafter.\the\numexpr\XINT_FL_fac_mul #1!%
2718 }%
2719 \def\XINT_FL_fac_bigloop_a #1.%
2720 {%
2721     \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_bigloop_b \the\numexpr
2722     #1+\xint_c_i-\xint_c_ii*((#1-464)/\xint_c_ii).#1.%
2723 }%
2724 \def\XINT_FL_fac_bigloop_b #1.#2.#3.%
2725 {%
2726     \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_medloop_a
2727     \the\numexpr #1-\xint_c_i.#3.{\XINT_FL_fac_bigloop_loop #1.#2.}%
2728 }%
2729 \def\XINT_FL_fac_bigloop_loop #1.#2.%
2730 {%
2731     \ifnum #1>#2 \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_loop_exit\fi
2732     \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_bigloop_loop
2733     \the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_ii\expandafter.%
2734     \the\numexpr #2\expandafter.\the\numexpr\XINT_FL_fac_bigloop_mul #1!%
2735 }%
2736 \def\XINT_FL_fac_bigloop_mul #1!%
2737 {%
2738     \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_mul
2739     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^viii+#1*(#1+\xint_c_i)!%
2740 }%
2741 \def\XINT_FL_fac_medloop_a #1.%
2742 {%
2743     \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_medloop_b
2744     \the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_i-\xint_c_iii*((#1-100)/\xint_c_iii).#1.%
2745 }%
2746 \def\XINT_FL_fac_medloop_b #1.#2.#3.%
2747 {%
2748     \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_smallloop_a
2749     \the\numexpr #1-\xint_c_i.#3.{\XINT_FL_fac_medloop_loop #1.#2.}%
2750 }%
2751 \def\XINT_FL_fac_medloop_loop #1.#2.%
2752 {%
2753     \ifnum #1>#2 \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_loop_exit\fi
2754     \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_medloop_loop
2755     \the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_iii\expandafter.%
2756     \the\numexpr #2\expandafter.\the\numexpr\XINT_FL_fac_medloop_mul #1!%
2757 }%
2758 \def\XINT_FL_fac_medloop_mul #1!%
2759 {%
2760     \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_mul
2761     \the\numexpr
2762     \xint_c_x^viii+#1*(#1+\xint_c_i)*(#1+\xint_c_ii)!%
2763 }%
2764 \def\XINT_FL_fac_smallloop_a #1.%
2765 {%
```

```

2766     \csname
2767         XINT_FL_fac_smallloop_\the\numexpr #1-\xint_c_iv*(#1/\xint_c_iv)\relax
2768     \endcsname #1.%
2769 }%
2770 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_FL_fac_smallloop_1\endcsname #1.#2.%
2771 {%
2772     \XINT_FL_fac_addzeros #2.100000001!.{2.#1.}{#2}%
2773 }%
2774 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_FL_fac_smallloop_-2\endcsname #1.#2.%
2775 {%
2776     \XINT_FL_fac_addzeros #2.100000002!.{3.#1.}{#2}%
2777 }%
2778 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_FL_fac_smallloop_-1\endcsname #1.#2.%
2779 {%
2780     \XINT_FL_fac_addzeros #2.100000006!.{4.#1.}{#2}%
2781 }%
2782 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_FL_fac_smallloop_0\endcsname #1.#2.%
2783 {%
2784     \XINT_FL_fac_addzeros #2.100000024!.{5.#1.}{#2}%
2785 }%
2786 \def\XINT_FL_fac_addzeros #1.%
2787 {%
2788     \ifnum #1=\xint_c_viii \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_addzeros_exit\fi
2789     \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_addzeros
2790     \the\numexpr #1-\xint_c_viii.100000000!%
2791 }%

```

We will manipulate by successive \*small\* multiplications Q blocks 1<8d>!, terminated by 1;! . We need a custom small multiplication which tells us when it has create a new block, and the least significant one should be dropped.

```

2792 \def\XINT_FL_fac_addzeros_exit #1.#2.#3#4{\XINT_FL_fac_smallloop_loop #3#21;![ -#4] }%
2793 \def\XINT_FL_fac_smallloop_loop #1.#2.%
2794 {%
2795     \ifnum #1>#2 \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_loop_exit\fi
2796     \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_smallloop_loop
2797     \the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_iv\expandafter.%
2798     \the\numexpr #2\expandafter.\romannumerical0\XINT_FL_fac_smallloop_mul #1!%
2799 }%
2800 \def\XINT_FL_fac_smallloop_mul #1!%
2801 {%
2802     \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_mul
2803     \the\numexpr
2804         \xint_c_x^viii+#1*(#1+\xint_c_i)*(#1+\xint_c_ii)*(#1+\xint_c_iii)!%
2805 }%[[
2806 \def\XINT_FL_fac_loop_exit #1!#2]#3{#3#2] }%
2807 \def\XINT_FL_fac_mul 1#1!%
2808     {\expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_mul_a\the\numexpr\XINT_FL_fac_smallmul 10!{#1}}%
2809 \def\XINT_FL_fac_mul_a #1-#2%
2810 {%
2811     \if#21\xint_afterfi{\expandafter\space\xint_gob_til_exclam}\else
2812     \expandafter\space\fi #11;!%
2813 }%

```

```

2814 \def\XINT_FL_fac_minimulwc_a #1#2#3#4#5!#6#7#8#9%
2815 {%
2816     \XINT_FL_fac_minimulwc_b {#1#2#3#4}{#5}{#6#7#8#9}%
2817 }%
2818 \def\XINT_FL_fac_minimulwc_b #1#2#3#4#!#5%
2819 {%
2820     \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_minimulwc_c
2821     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^ix+#5+#2*#4!{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}%
2822 }%
2823 \def\XINT_FL_fac_minimulwc_c 1#1#2#3#4#5#6#!#7%
2824 {%
2825     \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_minimulwc_d {#1#2#3#4#5}#7{#6}%
2826 }%
2827 \def\XINT_FL_fac_minimulwc_d #1#2#3#4#5%
2828 {%
2829     \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_minimulwc_e
2830     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^ix+#1+#2*#5+#3*#4!{#2}{#4}%
2831 }%
2832 \def\XINT_FL_fac_minimulwc_e 1#1#2#3#4#5#6#!#7#8#9%
2833 {%
2834     1#6#9\expandafter!%
2835     \the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_smallmul
2836     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^viii+#1#2#3#4#5+#7*#8!%
2837 }%
2838 \def\XINT_FL_fac_smallmul 1#1!#21#3!%
2839 {%
2840     \xint_gob_til_sc #3\XINT_FL_fac_smallmul_end;%
2841     \XINT_FL_fac_minimulwc_a #2!#3!{#1}{#2}%
2842 }%

```

This is the crucial ending. I note that I used here an `\ifnum` test rather than the `gob_til_eightzeroes` thing. Actually for eight digits there is much less difference than for only four.

The "carry" situation is marked by a final `!-1` rather than `!-2` for no-carry. (a `\numexpr` must be stopped, and leaving a `-` as delimiter is good as it will not arise earlier.)

```

2843 \def\XINT_FL_fac_smallmul_end;\XINT_FL_fac_minimulwc_a #1!;!#2#3[#4]%
2844 {%
2845     \ifnum #2=\xint_c_
2846         \expandafter\xint_firstoftwo\else
2847         \expandafter\xint_secondoftwo
2848     \fi
2849     {-2\relax[#4]}%
2850     {1#2\expandafter!\expandafter-\expandafter1\expandafter
2851         [\the\numexpr #4+\xint_c_viii]}%
2852 }%

```

## 8.77 `\xintFloatPFactorial`, `\XINTinFloatPFactorial`

2015/11/29 for 1.2f. Partial factorial `pfactorial(a,b)=(a+1)...b`, only for non-negative integers with  $a \leq b < 10^8$ .

1.2h (2016/11/20) now avoids raising `\xintError:OutOfRangePFac` if the condition  $0 \leq a \leq b < 10^8$  is violated. Same as for `\xintiiPFactorial`.

```

2853 \def\xintFloatPFactorial {\romannumeral0\xintfloatpfactorial}%
2854 \def\xintfloatpfactorial #1{\XINT_flpfac_chkopt \xintfloat #1\xint:}%
2855 \def\XINTinFloatPFactorial {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloatpfactorial }%
2856 \def\XINTinfloatpfactorial #1{\XINT_flpfac_chkopt \XINTinfloat #1\xint:}%
2857 \def\XINT_flpfac_chkopt #1#2%
2858 {%
2859   \ifx [#2\expandafter\XINT_flpfac_opt
2860     \else\expandafter\XINT_flpfac_noopt
2861   \fi
2862   #1#2%
2863 }%
2864 \def\XINT_flpfac_noopt #1#2\xint:#3%
2865 {%
2866   \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_fork
2867   \the\numexpr \xintNum{#2}\expandafter.%
2868   \the\numexpr \xintNum{#3}.\xint_c_i{\XINTdigits}{#1[\XINTdigits]}%
2869 }%
2870 \def\XINT_flpfac_opt #1[\xint:#2]%
2871 {%
2872   \expandafter\XINT_flpfac_opt_b\the\numexpr #2.#1%
2873 }%
2874 \def\XINT_flpfac_opt_b #1.#2#3#4%
2875 {%
2876   \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_fork
2877   \the\numexpr \xintNum{#3}\expandafter.%
2878   \the\numexpr \xintNum{#4}.\xint_c_i{#1}{#2[#1]}%
2879 }%
2880 \def\XINT_FL_pfac_fork #1#2.#3#4.%
2881 {%
2882   \unless\ifnum #1#2<#3#4 \xint_dothis\XINT_FL_pfac_one\fi
2883   \if-#3\xint_dothis\XINT_FL_pfac_neg \fi
2884   \if-#1\xint_dothis\XINT_FL_pfac_zero\fi
2885   \ifnum #3#4>\xint_c_x^viii_mone\xint_dothis\XINT_FL_pfac_outofrange\fi
2886   \xint_orthat \XINT_FL_pfac_increaseP #1#2.#3#4.%
2887 }%
2888 \def\XINT_FL_pfac_outofrange #1.#2.#3#4#5%
2889 {%
2890   #5{\XINT_signalcondition{InvalidOperation}
2891           {pfactorial second arg too big: 99999999 < #2}{}}{0[0]}}%
2892 }%
2893 \def\XINT_FL_pfac_one #1.#2.#3#4#5{#5{1[0]}}%
2894 \def\XINT_FL_pfac_zero #1.#2.#3#4#5{#5{0[0]}}%
2895 \def\XINT_FL_pfac_neg #-1.-#2.%
2896 {%
2897   \ifnum #1>\xint_c_x^viii\xint_dothis\XINT_FL_pfac_outofrange\fi
2898   \xint_orthat {%
2899     \ifodd\numexpr#2-#1\relax\xint_afterfi{\expandafter-\romannumeral`&&@\}\fi
2900     \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_increaseP}%
2901     \the\numexpr #2-\xint_c_i\expandafter.\the\numexpr#1-\xint_c_i.%
2902 }%

```

See the comments for `\XINT_FL_pfac_increaseP`. Case of  $b=a+1$  should be filtered out perhaps. We only needed here to copy the `\xintPFactorial` macros and re-use `\XINT_FL_fac_mul/\XINT_FL_fac_out`.

Had to modify a bit `\XINT_FL_pfac_addzeroes`. We can enter here directly with #3 equal to specify the precision (the calculated value before final rounding has a relative error less than  $3 \cdot 10^{-\#4-1}$ ), and #5 would hold the macro doing the final rounding (or truncating, if I make a `FloatTrunc` available) to a given number of digits, possibly not #4. By default the #3 is 1, but `FloatBinomial` calls it with #3=4.

```

2903 \def\XINT_FL_pfac_increaseP #1.#2.#3#4%
2904 {%
2905   \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_a
2906   \the\numexpr \xint_c_viii*(\xint_c_iv+#4+\expandafter
2907     \XINT_FL_fac_countdigits\the\numexpr (#2-#1-\xint_c_i)%
2908     /\ifnum #2>\xint_c_x^iv #3\else(#3*\xint_c_ii)\fi\relax
2909     87654321\Z)/\xint_c_viii).#1.#2.%%
2910 }%
2911 \def\XINT_FL_pfac_a #1.#2.#3.%
2912 {%
2913   \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_b\the\numexpr \xint_c_i+#2\expandafter.%%
2914   \the\numexpr#3\expandafter.%%
2915   \romannumerical0\XINT_FL_pfac_addzeroes #1.100000001!1;![-#1]%
2916 }%
2917 \def\XINT_FL_pfac_addzeroes #1.%
2918 {%
2919   \ifnum #1=\xint_c_viii \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_addzeroes_exit\fi
2920   \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_addzeroes\the\numexpr #1-\xint_c_viii.100000000!%
2921 }%
2922 \def\XINT_FL_pfac_addzeroes_exit #1.{ }%
2923 \def\XINT_FL_pfac_b #1.%
2924 {%
2925   \ifnum #1>9999 \xint_dothis\XINT_FL_pfac_vbigloop \fi
2926   \ifnum #1>463 \xint_dothis\XINT_FL_pfac_bigloop \fi
2927   \ifnum #1>98 \xint_dothis\XINT_FL_pfac_medloop \fi
2928   \xint_orthat\XINT_FL_pfac_smallloop #1.%%
2929 }%
2930 \def\XINT_FL_pfac_smallloop #1.#2.%%
2931 {%
2932   \ifcase\numexpr #2-#1\relax
2933     \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_end_
2934   \or \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_end_i
2935   \or \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_end_ii
2936   \or \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_end_iii
2937   \else\expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_smallloop_a
2938   \fi #1.#2.%%
2939 }%
2940 \def\XINT_FL_pfac_smallloop_a #1.#2.%%
2941 {%
2942   \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_smallloop_b
2943   \the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_iv\expandafter.%%
2944   \the\numexpr #2\expandafter.%%
2945   \romannumerical0\expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_mul
2946   \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^viii+#1*(#1+\xint_c_i)*(#1+\xint_c_ii)*(#1+\xint_c_iii)!%
2947 }%
2948 \def\XINT_FL_pfac_smallloop_b #1.%
2949 {%

```

```
2950     \ifnum #1>98  \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_medloop  \else
2951             \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_smallloop \fi #1.%  
2952 }%  
2953 \def\XINT_FL_pfac_medloop #1.#2.%  
2954 {  
2955     \ifcase\numexpr #2-#1\relax  
2956         \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_end_  
2957     \or \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_end_i  
2958     \or \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_end_ii  
2959     \else\expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_medloop_a  
2960     \fi #1.#2.%  
2961 }%  
2962 \def\XINT_FL_pfac_medloop_a #1.#2.%  
2963 {  
2964     \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_medloop_b  
2965     \the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_iii\expandafter.%  
2966     \the\numexpr #2\expandafter.%  
2967     \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_mul  
2968     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^viii+#1*(#1+\xint_c_i)*(#1+\xint_c_ii)!%  
2969 }%  
2970 \def\XINT_FL_pfac_medloop_b #1.%  
2971 {  
2972     \ifnum #1>463 \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_bigloop  \else
2973             \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_medloop \fi #1.%  
2974 }%  
2975 \def\XINT_FL_pfac_bigloop #1.#2.%  
2976 {  
2977     \ifcase\numexpr #2-#1\relax  
2978         \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_end_  
2979     \or \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_end_i  
2980     \else\expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_bigloop_a  
2981     \fi #1.#2.%  
2982 }%  
2983 \def\XINT_FL_pfac_bigloop_a #1.#2.%  
2984 {  
2985     \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_bigloop_b  
2986     \the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_ii\expandafter.%  
2987     \the\numexpr #2\expandafter.%  
2988     \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_mul  
2989     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^viii+#1*(#1+\xint_c_i)!%  
2990 }%  
2991 \def\XINT_FL_pfac_bigloop_b #1.%  
2992 {  
2993     \ifnum #1>9999 \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_vbigloop  \else
2994             \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_bigloop \fi #1.%  
2995 }%  
2996 \def\XINT_FL_pfac_vbigloop #1.#2.%  
2997 {  
2998     \ifnum #2=#1  
2999         \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_end_  
3000     \else\expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_vbigloop_a  
3001     \fi #1.#2.%
```

```

3002 }%
3003 \def\XINT_FL_pfac_vbigloop_a #1.#2.%
3004 {%
3005     \expandafter\XINT_FL_pfac_vbigloop
3006     \the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_i\expandafter.%
3007     \the\numexpr #2\expandafter.%
3008     \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_mul
3009     \the\numexpr\xint_c_x^viii+#1!%
3010 }%
3011 \def\XINT_FL_pfac_end_iii #1.#2.%
3012 {%
3013     \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_out
3014     \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_mul
3015     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^viii+#1*(#1+\xint_c_i)*(#1+\xint_c_ii)*(#1+\xint_c_iii)!%
3016 }%
3017 \def\XINT_FL_pfac_end_ii #1.#2.%
3018 {%
3019     \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_out
3020     \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_mul
3021     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^viii+#1*(#1+\xint_c_i)*(#1+\xint_c_ii)!%
3022 }%
3023 \def\XINT_FL_pfac_end_i #1.#2.%
3024 {%
3025     \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_out
3026     \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_mul
3027     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^viii+#1*(#1+\xint_c_i)!%
3028 }%
3029 \def\XINT_FL_pfac_end_ #1.#2.%
3030 {%
3031     \expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_out
3032     \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_FL_fac_mul
3033     \the\numexpr \xint_c_x^viii+#1!%
3034 }%

```

## 8.78 *\xintFloatBinomial*, *\XINTinFloatBinomial*

1.2f. We compute  $\text{binomial}(x,y)$  as  $\text{pfac}(x-y,x)/y!$ , where the numerator and denominator are computed with a relative error at most  $4.10^{-P-2}$ , then rounded (once I have a float truncation, I will use truncation rather) to  $P+3$  digits, and finally the quotient is correctly rounded to  $P$  digits. This will guarantee that the exact value  $X$  differs from the computed one  $Y$  by at most  $0.6 \text{ulp}(Y)$ . (2015/12/01).

2016/11/19 for 1.2h. As for *\xintiiBinomial*, hard to understand why last year I coded this to raise an error if  $y < 0$  or  $y > x$  ! The question of the Gamma function is for another occasion, here  $x$  and  $y$  must be (small) integers.

```

3035 \def\xintFloatBinomial {\romannumeral0\xintfloatbinomial}%
3036 \def\xintfloatbinomial #1{\XINT_flinom_chkopt \xintfloat #1\xint:}%
3037 \def\XINTinFloatBinomial {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloatbinomial }%
3038 \def\XINTinfloatbinomial #1{\XINT_flinom_chkopt \XINTinfloat #1\xint:}%
3039 \def\XINT_flinom_chkopt #1#2%
3040 {%
3041     \ifx [#2\expandafter\XINT_flinom_opt
3042     \else\expandafter\XINT_flinom_noopt

```

```

3043     \fi #1#2%
3044 }%
3045 \def\xint_Flbinom_noopt #1#2\xint:#3%
3046 {%
3047     \expandafter\xint_FL_binom_a
3048     \the\numexpr\xintNum{#2}\expandafter.\the\numexpr\xintNum{#3}.\XINTdigits.#1%
3049 }%
3050 \def\xint_Flbinom_opt #1[\xint:#2]#3#4%
3051 {%
3052     \expandafter\xint_FL_binom_a
3053     \the\numexpr\xintNum{#3}\expandafter.\the\numexpr\xintNum{#4}\expandafter.%
3054     \the\numexpr #2.#1%
3055 }%
3056 \def\xint_FL_binom_a #1.#2.%
3057 {%
3058     \expandafter\xint_FL_binom_fork \the\numexpr #1-#2.#2.#1.%
3059 }%
3060 \def\xint_FL_binom_fork #1#2.#3#4.#5#6.%
3061 {%
3062     \if-#5\xint_dothis \XINT_FL_binom_neg\fi
3063     \if-#1\xint_dothis \XINT_FL_binom_zero\fi
3064     \if-#3\xint_dothis \XINT_FL_binom_zero\fi
3065     \if0#1\xint_dothis \XINT_FL_binom_one\fi
3066     \if0#3\xint_dothis \XINT_FL_binom_one\fi
3067     \ifnum #5#6>\xint_c_x^viii_mone \xint_dothis\xint_FL_binom_toobig\fi
3068     \ifnum #1#2>#3#4 \xint_dothis\xint_FL_binom_ab \fi
3069         \xint_orthat\xint_FL_binom_aa
3070     #1#2.#3#4.#5#6.%
3071 }%
3072 \def\xint_FL_binom_neg #1.#2.#3.#4.#5%
3073 {%
3074     #5[#4]{\XINT_signalcondition{InvalidOperation}
3075             {binomial with first arg negative: #3}{}{\emptyset}{}}
3076 }%
3077 \def\xint_FL_binom_toobig #1.#2.#3.#4.#5%
3078 {%
3079     #5[#4]{\XINT_signalcondition{InvalidOperation}
3080             {binomial with first arg too big: 99999999 < #3}{}{\emptyset}{}}
3081 }%
3082 \def\xint_FL_binom_one #1.#2.#3.#4.#5{#5[#4]{1[\emptyset]}{}}
3083 \def\xint_FL_binom_zero #1.#2.#3.#4.#5{#5[#4]{\emptyset[\emptyset]}{}}
3084 \def\xint_FL_binom_aa #1.#2.#3.#4.#5%
3085 {%
3086     #5[#4]{\xintDiv{\XINT_FL_pfac_increaseP
3087             #2.#3.\xint_c_iv{#4+\xint_c_i}{\XINTinfloat[#4+\xint_c_iii]}{}}
3088             {\XINT_FL_fac_fork_b
3089             #1.\xint_c_iv{#4+\xint_c_i}\XINT_FL_fac_out{\XINTinfloat[#4+\xint_c_iii]}{}}
3090 }%
3091 \def\xint_FL_binom_ab #1.#2.#3.#4.#5%
3092 {%
3093     #5[#4]{\xintDiv{\XINT_FL_pfac_increaseP
3094             #1.#3.\xint_c_iv{#4+\xint_c_i}{\XINTinfloat[#4+\xint_c_iii]}{}}

```

```

3095     {\XINT_FL_fac_fork_b
3096      #2.\xint_c_iv{\#4+\xint_c_i}\XINT_FL_fac_out{\XINTinfloat[\#4+\xint_c_iii]}}}}%
3097 }%

```

## 8.79 \xintFloatSqrt, \XINTinFloatSqrt

First done for 1.08.

The float version was developed at the same time as the integer one and even a bit earlier. As a result the integer variant had some sub-optimal parts. Anyway, for 1.2f I have rewritten the integer variant, and the float variant delegates all preparatory work for it until the last step. In particular the very low precisions are not penalized anymore from doing computations for at least 17 or 18 digits. Both the large and small precisions give quite shorter computation times.

Also, after examining more closely the achieved precision I decided to extend the float version in order for it to obtain the correct rounding (for inputs already of at most P digits with P the precision) of the theoretical exact value.

Beyond about 500 digits of precision the efficiency decreases swiftly, as is the case generally speaking with *xintcore/xint/xintfrac* arithmetic macros.

Final note: with 1.2f the input is always first rounded to P significant places.

```

3098 \def\xintFloatSqrt      {\romannumeral0\xintfloatsqrt }%
3099 \def\xintfloatsqrt    #1{\XINT_flsqrt_chkopt \xintfloat #1\xint:}%
3100 \def\XINTinFloatSqrt   {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloatsqrt }%
3101 \def\XINTinfloatsqrt #1{\XINT_flsqrt_chkopt \XINTinfloat #1\xint:}%
3102 \def\XINT_flsqrt_chkopt #1#2%
3103 }%
3104   \ifx [#2\expandafter\XINT_flsqrt_opt
3105     \else\expandafter\XINT_flsqrt_noopt
3106     \fi #1#2%
3107 }%
3108 \def\XINT_flsqrt_noopt #1#2\xint:%
3109 }%
3110   \expandafter\XINT_FL_sqrt_a
3111     \romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[\XINTdigits]{#2}\XINTdigits.#1%
3112 }%
3113 \def\XINT_flsqrt_opt #1[\xint:#2]##3%
3114 }%
3115   \expandafter\XINT_flsqrt_opt_a\the\numexpr #2.#1%
3116 }%
3117 \def\XINT_flsqrt_opt_a #1.#2#3%
3118 }%
3119   \expandafter\XINT_FL_sqrt_a\romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[#1]{#3}#1.#2%
3120 }%
3121 \def\XINT_FL_sqrt_a #1%
3122 }%
3123   \xint_UDzerominusfork
3124     #1-\XINT_FL_sqrt_iszero
3125     0#1\XINT_FL_sqrt_isneg
3126     0-{\XINT_FL_sqrt_pos #1}%
3127   \krof
3128 }%[
3129 \def\XINT_FL_sqrt_iszero #1]#2.#3{#3[#2]{0[0]} }%
3130 \def\XINT_FL_sqrt_isneg #1]#2.#3%
3131 }%

```

```

3132     #3[#2]{\XINT_signalcondition{InvalidOperation}
3133                         {Square root of negative: -#1]}{}{\emptyset[0]}}%
3134 }%

3135 \def\xint_FL_sqrt_pos #1[#2]#3.%
3136 {%
3137     \expandafter\xint_fsqrt
3138     \the\numexpr #3\ifodd #2 \xint_dothis {+\xint_c_iii.(#2+\xint_c_i).0}\fi
3139     \xint_orthat {+\xint_c_ii.#2.{}}#100.#3.%
3140 }%

3141 \def\xint_fsqrt #1.#2.%
3142 {%
3143     \expandafter\xint_fsqrt_a
3144     \the\numexpr #2/\xint_c_ii-(#1-\xint_c_i)/\xint_c_ii.#1.%
3145 }%

3146 \def\xint_fsqrt_a #1.#2.#3#4.#5.%
3147 {%
3148     \expandafter\xint_fsqrt_b
3149     \the\numexpr (#2-\xint_c_i)/\xint_c_ii\expandafter.%
3150     \romannumeral0\xint_sqrt_start #2.#4#3.#5.#2.#4#3.#5.#1.%
3151 }%

3152 \def\xint_fsqrt_b #1.#2#3%
3153 {%
3154     \expandafter\xint_fsqrt_c
3155     \romannumeral0\xintiisub
3156     {\xint_dsx_addzeros {#1}#2;}%
3157     {\xintiiDivRound{\xint_dsx_addzeros {#1}#3;}%
3158         {\xint dbl#2\xint_bye2345678\xint_bye*\xint_c_ii\relax}}.%
3159 }%

3160 \def\xint_fsqrt_c #1.#2.%
3161 {%
3162     \expandafter\xint_fsqrt_d
3163     \romannumeral0\xint_split_fromleft#2.#1\xint_bye2345678\xint_bye..%
3164 }%

3165 \def\xint_fsqrt_d #1.#2#3.%
3166 {%
3167     \ifnum #2=\xint_c_v
3168         \expandafter\xint_fsqrt_f\else\expandafter\xint_fsqrt_finish\fi
3169     #2#3.#1.%
3170 }%

3171 \def\xint_fsqrt_finish #1#2.#3.#4.#5.#6.#7.#8{#8[#6]{#3#1[#7]}}%

```

```

3172 \def\XINT_flsqrt_f #1.%  

3173   {\expandafter\XINT_flsqrt_g\romannumeral0\xintinum{#1}\relax.%}  

3174 \def\XINT_flsqrt_g #1#2#3.{\if\relax#2\xint_dothis{\XINT_flsqrt_h #1}\fi  

3175   \xint_orthat{\XINT_flsqrt_finish 5.}}%  

3176 \def\XINT_flsqrt_h #1{\ifnum #1<\xint_c_iii\xint_dothis{\XINT_flsqrt_again}\fi  

3177   \xint_orthat{\XINT_flsqrt_finish 5.}}%  

  

3178 \def\XINT_flsqrt_again #1.#2.%  

3179 {  

3180   \expandafter\XINT_flsqrt_again_a\the\numexpr #2+\xint_c_viii.%  

3181 }%  

  

3182 \def\XINT_flsqrt_again_a #1.#2.#3.%  

3183 {  

3184   \expandafter\XINT_flsqrt_b  

3185   \the\numexpr (#1-\xint_c_i)/\xint_c_ii\expandafter.%  

3186   \romannumeral0\XINT_sqrt_start #1.#200000000.#3.%  

3187   #1.#200000000.#3.%  

3188 }%

```

## 8.80 *\xintFloatE*, *\XINTinFloatE*

1.07: The fraction is the first argument contrarily to *\xintTrunc* and *\xintRound*.

1.2k had to rewrite this since there is no more a *\XINT\_float\_a* macro. Attention about *\XINTinFloatE*: it is for use by *xintexpr.sty*, contrarily to other *\XINTinFloat<foo>* macros it inserts itself the [*\XINTdigits*] thing, and with value 0 it produces on output 0[N], not 0[0].

```

3189 \def\xintFloatE  {\romannumeral0\xintfloate }%  

3190 \def\xintfloate #1{\XINT_floate_chkopt #1\xint:}%  

3191 \def\XINT_floate_chkopt #1%  

3192 {  

3193   \ifx [#1\expandafter\XINT_floate_opt  

3194     \else\expandafter\XINT_floate_noopt  

3195     \fi #1%  

3196 }%  

3197 \def\XINT_floate_noopt #1\xint: %  

3198 {  

3199   \expandafter\XINT_floate_post  

3200   \romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[\XINTdigits]{#1}\XINTdigits.%  

3201 }%  

3202 \def\XINT_floate_opt [\xint:#1] %  

3203 {  

3204   \expandafter\XINT_floate_opt_a\the\numexpr #1.%  

3205 }%  

3206 \def\XINT_floate_opt_a #1.#2%  

3207 {  

3208   \expandafter\XINT_floate_post  

3209   \romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[#1]{#2}#1.%  

3210 }%  

3211 \def\XINT_floate_post #1%  

3212 {  

3213   \xint_UDzerominusfork

```

```

3214     #1-\XINT_floate_zero
3215     0#1\XINT_floate_neg
3216     0-\XINT_floate_pos
3217     \krof #1%
3218 }%[
3219 \def\XINT_floate_zero #1#2.#3{ 0.e0}%
3220 \def\XINT_floate_neg-{ \expandafter-\romannumeral0\XINT_floate_pos}%

3221 \def\XINT_floate_pos #1#2[#3]#4.#5%
3222 {%
3223   \expandafter\XINT_float_pos_done\the\numexpr#3+#4+#5-\xint_c_i.#1.#2;%
3224 }%
3225 \def\XINTinFloatE {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloate }%
3226 \def\XINTinfloate
3227   {\expandafter\XINT_infloate\romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[\XINTdigits]}%
3228 \def\XINT_infloate #1[#2]#3%
3229   {\expandafter\XINT_infloate_end\the\numexpr #3+#2.{#1}}%
3230 \def\XINT_infloate_end #1.#2{ #2[#1]}%

```

## 8.81 \XINTinFloatMod

1.1. Pour emploi dans *xintexpr*. Code shortened at 1.2p.

```

3231 \def\XINTinFloatMod {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloatmod [\XINTdigits]}%
3232 \def\XINTinfloatmod [#1]#2#3%
3233 {%
3234   \XINTinfloat[#1]{\xintMod
3235     {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[#1]{#2}}%
3236     {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[#1]{#3}}}}%
3237 }%

```

## 8.82 \XINTinFloatDivFloor

1.2p. Formerly // and /: in *xintfloatexpr* used *\xintDivFloor* and *\xintMod*, hence did not round their operands to float precision beforehand.

```

3238 \def\XINTinFloatDivFloor {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloatdivfloor [\XINTdigits]}%
3239 \def\XINTinfloatdivfloor [#1]#2#3%
3240 {%
3241   \xintdivfloor
3242     {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[#1]{#2}}%
3243     {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[#1]{#3}}}}%
3244 }%

```

## 8.83 \XINTinFloatDivMod

1.2p. Pour emploi dans *xintexpr*, donc je ne prends pas la peine de faire l'expansion du modulo, qui se produira dans le \csname.

Hésitation sur le quotient, faut-il l'arrondir immédiatement ? Finalement non, le produire comme un integer.

```
3245 \def\XINTinFloatDivMod {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloatdivmod [\XINTdigits]}%
```

```

3246 \def\XINTinfloatdivmod [#1]#2#3%
3247 {%
3248     \expandafter\XINT_infloatdivmod
3249     \romannumeral0\xintdivmod
3250     {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[#1]{#2}}%
3251     {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[#1]{#3}}%
3252     {#1}%
3253 }%
3254 \def\XINT_infloatdivmod #1#2#3{ #1,\XINTinFloat[#3]{#2}}%

```

## 8.84 \xintifFloatInt

1.3a for `ifint()` function in `\xintfloatexpr`.

```

3255 \def\xintifFloatInt {\romannumeral0\xintiffloatint}%
3256 \def\xintiffloatint #1{\expandafter\XINT_iffloatint
3257             \romannumeral0\xintrez{\XINTinFloat[\XINTdigits]{#1}}}%
3258 \def\XINT_iffloatint #1#2#1[#3]%
3259 {%
3260     \if 0#1\xint_dothis\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo\fi
3261     \ifnum#3<\xint_c_\xint_dothis\xint_stop_atsecondoftwo\fi
3262     \xint_orthat\xint_stop_atfirstoftwo
3263 }%

```

## 8.85 \xintFloatIsInt

1.3d for `isint()` function in `\xintfloatexpr`.

```

3264 \def\xintFloatIsInt {\romannumeral0\xintfloatisint}%
3265 \def\xintfloatisint #1{\expandafter\XINT_iffloatint
3266             \romannumeral0\xintrez{\XINTinFloat[\XINTdigits]{#1}}10}%

```

## 8.86 (WIP) \XINTinRandomFloatS, \XINTinRandomFloatSdigits

1.3b. Support for `random()` function.

Thus as it is a priori only for `xintexpr` usage, it expands inside `\csname` context, but as we need to get rid of initial zeros we use `\xintRandomDigits` not `\xintXRandomDigits` (`\expanded` would have a use case here).

And anyway as we want to be able to use `random()` in `\xintdeffunc/\xintNewExpr`, it is good to have f-expandable macros, so we add the small overhead to make it f-expandable.

We don't have to be very efficient in removing leading zeroes, as there is only 10% chance for each successive one. Besides we use (current) internal storage format of the type `A[N]`, where `A` is not required to be with `\xintDigits` digits, so `N` will simply be `-\xintDigits` and needs no adjustment.

In case we use in future with `#1` something else than `\xintDigits` we do the `0-(#1)` construct.

I had some qualms about doing a random float like this which means that when there are leading zeros in the random digits the (virtual) mantissa ends up with trailing zeros. That did not feel right but I checked `random()` in Python (which of course uses radix 2), and indeed this is what happens there.

```

3267 \def\XINTinRandomFloatS{\romannumeral0\XINTinrandomfloatS}%
3268 \def\XINTinRandomFloatSdigits{\XINTinRandomFloatS[\XINTdigits]}%
3269 \def\XINTinrandomfloatS[#1]%

```

```

3270 {%
3271     \expandafter\XINT_inrandomfloatS\the\numexpr\xint_c_-(#1)\xint:
3272 }%
3273 \def\XINT_inrandomfloatS-#1\xint:
3274 {%
3275     \expandafter\XINT_inrandomfloatS_a
3276     \romannumeral0\xinrandomdigits{#1}[-#1]%
3277 }%

```

We add one macro to handle a tiny bit faster 90of cases, after all we also use one extra macro for the completely improbable all 0 case.

```

3278 \def\XINT_inrandomfloatS_a#1%
3279 {%
3280     \if#10\xint_dothis{\XINT_inrandomfloatS_b}\fi
3281     \xint_orthat{ #1}%
3282 }%[
3283 \def\XINT_inrandomfloatS_b#1%
3284 {%
3285     \if#1[\xint_dothis{\XINT_inrandomfloatS_zero}\fi% ]
3286     \if#10\xint_dothis{\XINT_inrandomfloatS_b}\fi
3287     \xint_orthat{ #1}%
3288 }%[
3289 \def\XINT_inrandomfloatS_zero#1{ 0[0]}%

```

## 8.87 (WIP) \XINTinRandomFloatSixteen

1.3b. Support for qrand() function.

```

3290 \def\XINTinRandomFloatSixteen%
3291 {%
3292     \romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_inrandomfloatS_a
3293     \romannumeral`&&@\expandafter\XINT_eightrandomdigits
3294             \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_eightrandomdigits[-16]%
3295 }%

```

## 8.88 \PoorManLogBaseTen

1.3f. Code originally in poormanlog v0.4 got transferred here. It produces the logarithm in base 10 with an error (believed to be at most) about 1 unit in the 9th (i.e. last) fractional digit. Testing seems to indicate error at most 2 units.

```

3296 \def\PoorManLogBaseTen{\romannumeral0\poormanlogbaseten}%
3297 \def\poormanlogbaseten #1%
3298     {\expandafter\PML@logbaseten\romannumeral0\XINTinfloor[9]{#1}%
3299 \def\PML@logbaseten#1[#2]%
3300 {%
3301     \xintiiadd{\xintDSx{-9}{\the\numexpr#2+8\relax}}{\the\numexpr\PML@#1.}%
3302     [-9]%
3303 }%

```

## 8.89 \PoorManPowerOfTen

1.3f. Transferred from *poormanlog v0.4*. Produces the  $10^{\#1}$  with 9 digits of float precision, with an error (believed to be) at most 2 units in the last place. Of course for this the input must be precise enough to have 9 fractional digits of \*\*fixed point\*\* precision.

```

3304 \def\PoorManPowerOfTen{\the\numexpr\poormanpoweroften}%
3305 \def\poormanpoweroften #1%
3306   {\expandafter\PML@powoften\romannumeral0\xinraw{#1}}%
3307 \def\PML@powoften#1%
3308 {%
3309   \xint_UDzerominusfork
3310   #1-\PML@powoften@zero
3311   0#1\PML@powoften@neg
3312   0-\PML@powoften@pos
3313   \krof #1%
3314 }%
3315 \def\PML@powoften@zero 0{1\relax}/1[0]
3316 \def\PML@powoften@pos#1[#2]%
3317 {%
3318   \expandafter\PML@powoften@pos@a\romannumeral0\xintround{9}{#1[#2]}.%
3319 }%
3320 \def\PML@powoften@pos@a#1.#2.{\PML@Pa#2.\expandafter[\the\numexpr-8+#1]}%
3321 \def\PML@powoften@neg#1[#2]%
3322 {%
3323   \expandafter\PML@powoften@neg@a\romannumeral0\xintround{9}{#1[#2]}.%
3324 }%
3325 \def\PML@powoften@neg@a#1.#2.%
3326 {\ifnum#2=\xint_c_ \xint_afterfi{1\relax/1[#1]}\else
3327   \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
3328   \PML@Pa\expandafter\xint_gobble_i\the\numexpr2000000000-#2.%
3329   \expandafter[\the\numexpr-9+#1\expandafter]\fi
3330 }%

```

## 8.90 \PoorManPower

1.3f. This code originally in *poormanlog v0.4* transferred here. It does #1 to the power #2.

```

3331 \def\PoorManPower#1#2%
3332 {%
3333   \PoorManPowerOfTen{\xintMul{#2}{\PoorManLogBaseTen{#1}}}%
3334 }%

```

## 8.91 Support macros for natural logarithm and exponential *xintexpr* functions

At 1.3f, the *poormanlog v0.04* extension to *xintfrac.sty* got transferred here. These macros from *xintlog.sty* 1.3e got transferred here too.

```

3335 \def\xintLog#1{\xintMul{\PoorManLogBaseTen{#1}}{23025850923[-10]}}%
3336 \def\XINTinFloatLog#1{\XINTinFloatMul{\PoorManLogBaseTen{#1}}{23025850923[-10]}}%
3337 \def\xintExp#1{\PoorManPowerOfTen{\xintMul{#1}{434294481903[-12]}}}}%
3338 \def\XINTinFloatExp#1{\PoorManPowerOfTen{\XINTinFloatMul{#1}{434294481903[-12]}}}}%
3339 \XINT_restorecatcodes_endinput%

```

## 9 Package *xintseries* implementation

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The commenting is currently (2019/09/10) very sparse.

### 9.1 Catcodes, $\varepsilon$ - $\text{\TeX}$ and reload detection

The code for reload detection was initially copied from HEIKO OBERDIEK's packages, then modified.

The method for catcodes was also initially directly inspired by these packages.

```

1 \begingroup\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
2   \catcode13=5    % ^^M
3   \endlinechar=13 %
4   \catcode123=1   % {
5   \catcode125=2   % }
6   \catcode64=11   % @
7   \catcode35=6    % #
8   \catcode44=12   % ,
9   \catcode45=12   % -
10  \catcode46=12   % .
11  \catcode58=12   % :
12  \let\z\endgroup
13  \expandafter\let\expandafter\x\csname ver@xintseries.sty\endcsname
14  \expandafter\let\expandafter\w\csname ver@xintfrac.sty\endcsname
15  \expandafter
16  \ifx\csname PackageInfo\endcsname\relax
17    \def\y#1#2{\immediate\write-1{Package #1 Info: #2.}}%
18  \else
19    \def\y#1#2{\PackageInfo{#1}{#2}}%
20  \fi
21  \expandafter
22  \ifx\csname numexpr\endcsname\relax
23    \y{xintseries}{\numexpr not available, aborting input}%
24    \aftergroup\endinput
25  \else
26    \ifx\x\relax  % plain- $\text{\TeX}$ , first loading of xintseries.sty
27      \ifx\w\relax % but xintfrac.sty not yet loaded.
28        \def\z{\endgroup\input xintfrac.sty\relax}%
29      \fi
30    \else
31      \def\empty{}%
32      \ifx\x\empty % LaTeX, first loading,
33        % variable is initialized, but \ProvidesPackage not yet seen
34        \ifx\w\relax % xintfrac.sty not yet loaded.
35          \def\z{\endgroup\RequirePackage{xintfrac}}%
36        \fi
37      \else

```

```

38      \aftergroup\endinput % xintseries already loaded.
39      \fi
40      \fi
41 \fi
42 \z%
43 \XINTsetupcatcodes% defined in xintkernel.sty

```

## 9.2 Package identification

```

44 \XINT_providespackage
45 \ProvidesPackage{xintseries}%
46 [2019/09/10 v1.3f Expandable partial sums with xint package (JFB)]%

```

## 9.3 \xintSeries

```

47 \def\xintSeries {\romannumeral0\xintseries }%
48 \def\xintseries #1#2%
49 {%
50     \expandafter\XINT_series\expandafter
51     {\the\numexpr #1\expandafter}\expandafter{\the\numexpr #2}%
52 }%
53 \def\XINT_series #1#2#3%
54 {%
55     \ifnum #2<#1
56         \xint_afterfi { 0/1[0]}%
57     \else
58         \xint_afterfi {\XINT_series_loop {#1}{0}{#2}{#3}}%
59     \fi
60 }%
61 \def\XINT_series_loop #1#2#3#4%
62 {%
63     \ifnum #3>#1 \else \XINT_series_exit \fi
64     \expandafter\XINT_series_loop\expandafter
65     {\the\numexpr #1+1\expandafter }\expandafter
66     {\romannumeral0\xintadd {#2}{#4{#1}}{%
67         {#3}{#4}}%
68 }%
69 \def\XINT_series_exit \fi #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8%
70 {%
71     \fi\xint_gobble_ii #6%
72 }%

```

## 9.4 \xintiSeries

```

73 \def\xintiSeries {\romannumeral0\xintiseries }%
74 \def\xintiseries #1#2%
75 {%
76     \expandafter\XINT_iseries\expandafter
77     {\the\numexpr #1\expandafter}\expandafter{\the\numexpr #2}%
78 }%
79 \def\XINT_iseries #1#2#3%
80 {%
81     \ifnum #2<#1
82         \xint_afterfi { 0}%
83     \else

```

```

84      \xint_afterfi {\XINT_iseries_loop {#1}{0}{#2}{#3}}%
85  \fi
86 }%
87 \def\XINT_iseries_loop #1#2#3#4%
88 {%
89   \ifnum #3>#1 \else \XINT_iseries_exit \fi
90   \expandafter\XINT_iseries_loop\expandafter
91   {\the\numexpr #1+1\expandafter }\expandafter
92   {\romannumeral0\xintiadd {#2}{#4{#1}}}%
93   {#3}{#4}%
94 }%
95 \def\XINT_iseries_exit \fi #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8%
96 {%
97   \fi\xint_gobble_ii #6%
98 }%

```

## 9.5 \xintPowerSeries

The 1.03 version was very lame and created a build-up of denominators. (this was at a time \xintAdd always multiplied denominators, by the way) The Horner scheme for polynomial evaluation is used in 1.04, this cures the denominator problem and drastically improves the efficiency of the macro. Modified in 1.06 to give the indices first to a \numexpr rather than expanding twice. I just use \the\numexpr and maintain the previous code after that. 1.08a adds the forgotten optimization following that previous change.

```

99 \def\xintPowerSeries {\romannumeral0\xintpowerseries }%
100 \def\xintpowerseries #1#2%
101 {%
102   \expandafter\XINT_powseries\expandafter
103   {\the\numexpr #1\expandafter}\expandafter{\the\numexpr #2}%
104 }%
105 \def\XINT_powseries #1#2#3#4%
106 {%
107   \ifnum #2<#1
108     \xint_afterfi { 0/1[0]}%
109   \else
110     \xint_afterfi
111     {\XINT_powseries_loop_i {#3{#2}}{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}}%
112   \fi
113 }%
114 \def\XINT_powseries_loop_i #1#2#3#4#5%
115 {%
116   \ifnum #3>#2 \else\XINT_powseries_exit_i\fi
117   \expandafter\XINT_powseries_loop_ii\expandafter
118   {\the\numexpr #3-1\expandafter}\expandafter
119   {\romannumeral0\xintmul {#1}{#5}{#2}{#4}{#5}}%
120 }%
121 \def\XINT_powseries_loop_ii #1#2#3#4%
122 {%
123   \expandafter\XINT_powseries_loop_i\expandafter
124   {\romannumeral0\xintadd {#4{#1}}{#2}{#3}{#1}{#4}}%
125 }%
126 \def\XINT_powseries_exit_i\fi #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
127 {%

```

```

128     \fi \XINT_powseries_exit_ii #6{#7}%
129 }%
130 \def\XINT_powseries_exit_ii #1#2#3#4#5#6%
131 {%
132     \xintmul{\xintPow {#5}{#6}}{#4}%
133 }%

```

## 9.6 `\xintPowerSeriesX`

Same as `\xintPowerSeries` except for the initial expansion of the *x* parameter. Modified in 1.06 to give the indices first to a `\numexpr` rather than expanding twice. I just use `\the\numexpr` and maintain the previous code after that. 1.08a adds the forgotten optimization following that previous change.

```

134 \def\xintPowerSeriesX {\romannumeral0\xintpowerseriesx }%
135 \def\xintpowerseriesx #1#2%
136 {%
137     \expandafter\XINT_powseriesx\expandafter
138     {\the\numexpr #1\expandafter}\expandafter{\the\numexpr #2}%
139 }%
140 \def\XINT_powseriesx #1#2#3#4%
141 {%
142     \ifnum #2<#1
143         \xint_afterfi { 0/1[0]}%
144     \else
145         \xint_afterfi
146         {\expandafter\XINT_powseriesx_pre\expandafter
147             {\romannumeral`&&#4}{#1}{#2}{#3}%
148         }%
149     \fi
150 }%
151 \def\XINT_powseriesx_pre #1#2#3#4%
152 {%
153     \XINT_powseries_loop_i {#4{#3}}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#1}%
154 }%

```

## 9.7 `\xintRationalSeries`

This computes  $F(a) + \dots + F(b)$  on the basis of the value of  $F(a)$  and the ratios  $F(n)/F(n-1)$ . As in `\xintPowerSeries` we use an iterative scheme which has the great advantage to avoid denominator build-up. This makes exact computations possible with exponential type series, which would be completely inaccessible to `\xintSeries`. #1=a, #2=b, #3=F(a), #4=ratio function Modified in 1.06 to give the indices first to a `\numexpr` rather than expanding twice. I just use `\the\numexpr` and maintain the previous code after that. 1.08a adds the forgotten optimization following that previous change.

```

155 \def\xintRationalSeries {\romannumeral0\xintratseries }%
156 \def\xintratseries #1#2%
157 {%
158     \expandafter\XINT_ratseries\expandafter
159     {\the\numexpr #1\expandafter}\expandafter{\the\numexpr #2}%
160 }%
161 \def\XINT_ratseries #1#2#3#4%

```

```

162 {%
163   \ifnum #2<#1
164     \xint_afterfi { 0/1[0]}%
165   \else
166     \xint_afterfi
167     {\XINT_ratseries_loop {#2}{1}{#1}{#4}{#3}}%
168   \fi
169 }%
170 \def\XINT_ratseries_loop #1#2#3#4%
171 {%
172   \ifnum #1>#3 \else\XINT_ratseries_exit_i\fi
173   \expandafter\XINT_ratseries_loop\expandafter
174   {\the\numexpr #1-1\expandafter}\expandafter
175   {\romannumeral0\xintadd {1}{\xintMul {#2}{#4{#1}}}{#3}{#4}}%
176 }%
177 \def\XINT_ratseries_exit_i\fi #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8%
178 {%
179   \fi \XINT_ratseries_exit_ii #6%
180 }%
181 \def\XINT_ratseries_exit_ii #1#2#3#4#5%
182 {%
183   \XINT_ratseries_exit_iii #5%
184 }%
185 \def\XINT_ratseries_exit_iii #1#2#3#4%
186 {%
187   \xintmul{#2}{#4}}%
188 }%

```

## 9.8 `\xintRationalSeriesX`

`a,b,initial,ratiofunction,x`

This computes  $F(a,x) + \dots + F(b,x)$  on the basis of the value of  $F(a,x)$  and the ratios  $F(n,x)/F(n-1,x)$ . The argument `x` is first expanded and it is the value resulting from this which is used then throughout. The initial term  $F(a,x)$  must be defined as one-parameter macro which will be given `x`. Modified in 1.06 to give the indices first to a `\numexpr` rather than expanding twice. I just use `\the\numexpr` and maintain the previous code after that. 1.08a adds the forgotten optimization following that previous change.

```

189 \def\xintRationalSeriesX {\romannumeral0\xinratseriesx }%
190 \def\xinratseriesx #1#2%
191 {%
192   \expandafter\XINT_ratseriesx\expandafter
193   {\the\numexpr #1\expandafter}\expandafter{\the\numexpr #2}}%
194 }%
195 \def\XINT_ratseriesx #1#2#3#4#5%
196 {%
197   \ifnum #2<#1
198     \xint_afterfi { 0/1[0]}%
199   \else
200     \xint_afterfi
201     {\expandafter\XINT_ratseriesx_pre\expandafter
202      {\romannumeral`&&#5}{#2}{#1}{#4}{#3}}%
203   }%

```

```

204     \fi
205 }%
206 \def\XINT_ratseriesx_pre #1#2#3#4#5%
207 {%
208     \XINT_ratseries_loop {#2}{1}{#3}{#4{#1}}{#5{#1}}%
209 }%

```

## 9.9 *\xintFxPtPowerSeries*

I am not too happy with this piece of code. Will make it more economical another day. Modified in 1.06 to give the indices first to a *\numexpr* rather than expanding twice. I just use *\the\numexpr* and maintain the previous code after that. 1.08a: forgot last time some optimization from the change to *\numexpr*.

```

210 \def\xintFxPtPowerSeries {\romannumeral0\xintfxptpowerseries }%
211 \def\xintfxptpowerseries #1#2%
212 {%
213     \expandafter\XINT_fppowseries\expandafter
214     {\the\numexpr #1\expandafter}\expandafter{\the\numexpr #2}%
215 }%
216 \def\XINT_fppowseries #1#2#3#4#5%
217 {%
218     \ifnum #2<#1
219         \xint_afterfi { 0}%
220     \else
221         \xint_afterfi
222         {\expandafter\XINT_fppowseries_loop_pre\expandafter
223             {\romannumeral0\xinttrunc {#5}{\xintPow {#4}{#1}}}%
224             {#1}{#4}{#2}{#3}{#5}%
225         }%
226     \fi
227 }%
228 \def\XINT_fppowseries_loop_pre #1#2#3#4#5#6%
229 {%
230     \ifnum #4>#2 \else\XINT_fppowseries_dont_i \fi
231     \expandafter\XINT_fppowseries_loop_i\expandafter
232     {\the\numexpr #2+\xint_c_i\expandafter}\expandafter
233     {\romannumeral0\xinttrunc {#6}{\xintMul {#5{#2}}{#1}}}%
234     {#1}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}%
235 }%
236 \def\XINT_fppowseries_dont_i \fi\expandafter\XINT_fppowseries_loop_i
237     {\fi \expandafter\XINT_fppowseries_dont_ii }%
238 \def\XINT_fppowseries_dont_ii #1#2#3#4#5#6#7{\xinttrunc {#7}{#2[-#7]}}%
239 \def\XINT_fppowseries_loop_i #1#2#3#4#5#6#7%
240 {%
241     \ifnum #5>#1 \else \XINT_fppowseries_exit_i \fi
242     \expandafter\XINT_fppowseries_loop_ii\expandafter
243     {\romannumeral0\xinttrunc {#7}{\xintMul {#3}{#4}}}%
244     {#1}{#4}{#2}{#5}{#6}{#7}%
245 }%
246 \def\XINT_fppowseries_loop_ii #1#2#3#4#5#6#7%
247 {%
248     \expandafter\XINT_fppowseries_loop_i\expandafter

```

```

249   {\the\numexpr #2+\xint_c_i\expandafter}\expandafter
250   {\romannumeral0\xintiadd {#4}{\xintiTrunc {#7}{\xintMul {#6{#2}}{#1}}}}}%
251   {#1}{#3}{#5}{#6}{#7}%
252 }%
253 \def\XINT_fppowseries_exit_i\fi\expandafter\XINT_fppowseries_loop_ii
254   {\fi \expandafter\XINT_fppowseries_exit_ii }%
255 \def\XINT_fppowseries_exit_ii #1#2#3#4#5#6#7%
256 {%
257   \xinttrunc {#7}
258   {\xintiadd {#4}{\xintiTrunc {#7}{\xintMul {#6{#2}}{#1}}}{-#7}}%
259 }%

```

## 9.10 \xintFxPtPowerSeriesX

a,b,coeff,x,D

Modified in 1.06 to give the indices first to a *\numexpr* rather than expanding twice. I just use *\the\numexpr* and maintain the previous code after that. 1.08a adds the forgotten optimization following that previous change.

```

260 \def\xintFxPtPowerSeriesX {\romannumeral0\xintfxptpowerseriesx }%
261 \def\xintfxptpowerseriesx #1#2%
262 {%
263   \expandafter\XINT_fppowseriesx\expandafter
264   {\the\numexpr #1\expandafter}\expandafter{\the\numexpr #2}%
265 }%
266 \def\XINT_fppowseriesx #1#2#3#4#5%
267 {%
268   \ifnum #2<#1
269     \xint_afterfi { 0}%
270   \else
271     \xint_afterfi
272     {\expandafter \XINT_fppowseriesx_pre \expandafter
273      {\romannumeral`&&@#4}{#1}{#2}{#3}{#5}%
274    }%
275   \fi
276 }%
277 \def\XINT_fppowseriesx_pre #1#2#3#4#5%
278 {%
279   \expandafter\XINT_fppowseries_loop_pre\expandafter
280   {\romannumeral0\xinttrunc {#5}{\xintPow {#1}{#2}}}}%
281   {#2}{#1}{#3}{#4}{#5}%
282 }%

```

## 9.11 \xintFloatPowerSeries

1.08a. I still have to re-visit *\xintFxPtPowerSeries*; temporarily I just adapted the code to the case of floats.

```

283 \def\xintFloatPowerSeries {\romannumeral0\xintfloatpowerseries }%
284 \def\xintfloatpowerseries #1{\XINT_flpowseries_chkopt #1\xint:}%
285 \def\XINT_flpowseries_chkopt #1%
286 {%
287   \ifx [#1\expandafter\XINT_flpowseries_opt

```

```

288     \else\expandafter\XINT_flpowseries_noopt
289     \fi
290     #1%
291 }%
292 \def\XINT_flpowseries_noopt #1\xint:#2%
293 {%
294     \expandafter\XINT_flpowseries\expandafter
295     {\the\numexpr #1\expandafter}\expandafter
296     {\the\numexpr #2}\XINTdigits
297 }%
298 \def\XINT_flpowseries_opt [\xint:#1]#2#3%
299 {%
300     \expandafter\XINT_flpowseries\expandafter
301     {\the\numexpr #2\expandafter}\expandafter
302     {\the\numexpr #3\expandafter}{\the\numexpr #1}%
303 }%
304 \def\XINT_flpowseries #1#2#3#4#5%
305 {%
306     \ifnum #2<#1
307         \xint_afterfi { 0.e0}%
308     \else
309         \xint_afterfi
310         {\expandafter\XINT_flpowseries_loop_pre\expandafter
311             {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloatpow [#3]{#5}{#1}}%
312             {#1}{#5}{#2}{#4}{#3}%
313         }%
314     \fi
315 }%
316 \def\XINT_flpowseries_loop_pre #1#2#3#4#5#6%
317 {%
318     \ifnum #4>#2 \else\XINT_flpowseries_dont_i \fi
319     \expandafter\XINT_flpowseries_loop_i\expandafter
320     {\the\numexpr #2+\xint_c_i\expandafter}\expandafter
321     {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloatmul [#6]{#5{#2}}{#1}}%
322     {#1}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}%
323 }%
324 \def\XINT_flpowseries_dont_i \fi\expandafter\XINT_flpowseries_loop_i
325     {\fi \expandafter\XINT_flpowseries_dont_ii }%
326 \def\XINT_flpowseries_dont_ii #1#2#3#4#5#6#7{\xintfloat [#7]{#2}}%
327 \def\XINT_flpowseries_loop_i #1#2#3#4#5#6#7%
328 {%
329     \ifnum #5>#1 \else \XINT_flpowseries_exit_i \fi
330     \expandafter\XINT_flpowseries_loop_ii\expandafter
331     {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloatmul [#7]{#3}{#4}}%
332     {#1}{#4}{#2}{#5}{#6}{#7}%
333 }%
334 \def\XINT_flpowseries_loop_ii #1#2#3#4#5#6#7%
335 {%
336     \expandafter\XINT_flpowseries_loop_i\expandafter
337     {\the\numexpr #2+\xint_c_i\expandafter}\expandafter
338     {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloatadd [#7]{#4}}%
339             {\XINTinfloatmul [#7]{#6{#2}}{#1}}}%

```

```

340     {#1}{#3}{#5}{#6}{#7}%
341 }%
342 \def\xINT_flpowseries_exit_i\fi\expandafter\xINT_flpowseries_loop_ii
343     {\fi \expandafter\xINT_flpowseries_exit_ii }%
344 \def\xINT_flpowseries_exit_ii #1#2#3#4#5#6#7%
345 {%
346     \xintfloatadd [#7]{#4}{\XINTinfloatmul [#7]{#6{#2}}{#1}}%
347 }%

```

## 9.12 \xintFloatPowerSeriesX

1.08a

```

348 \def\xintFloatPowerSeriesX {\romannumeral0\xintfloatpowerseriesx }%
349 \def\xintfloatpowerseriesx #1{\XINT_flpowseriesx_chkopt #1\xint:}%
350 \def\xINT_flpowseriesx_chkopt #1%
351 {%
352     \ifx [#1\expandafter\xINT_flpowseriesx_opt
353         \else\expandafter\xINT_flpowseriesx_noopt
354     \fi
355     #1%
356 }%
357 \def\xINT_flpowseriesx_noopt #1\xint:#2%
358 {%
359     \expandafter\xINT_flpowseriesx\expandafter
360     {\the\numexpr #1\expandafter}\expandafter
361     {\the\numexpr #2}\XINTdigits
362 }%
363 \def\xINT_flpowseriesx_opt [\xint:#1]#2#3%
364 {%
365     \expandafter\xINT_flpowseriesx\expandafter
366     {\the\numexpr #2\expandafter}\expandafter
367     {\the\numexpr #3\expandafter}{\the\numexpr #1}%
368 }%
369 \def\xINT_flpowseriesx #1#2#3#4#5%
370 {%
371     \ifnum #2<#1
372         \xint_afterfi { 0.e0}%
373     \else
374         \xint_afterfi
375             {\expandafter \XINT_flpowseriesx_pre \expandafter
376             {\romannumeral`&&#5}{#1}{#2}{#4}{#3}%
377             }%
378     \fi
379 }%
380 \def\xINT_flpowseriesx_pre #1#2#3#4#5%
381 {%
382     \expandafter\xINT_flpowseries_loop_pre\expandafter
383     {\romannumeral0\xINTinfloatpow [#5]{#1}{#2}}%
384     {#2}{#1}{#3}{#4}{#5}%
385 }%
386 \XINT_restorecatcodes_endinput%

```

## 10 Package *xintcfrac* implementation

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The commenting is currently (2019/09/10) very sparse. Release 1.09m (2014/02/26) has modified a few things:  $\backslash$ xintFtoCs and  $\backslash$ xintCntoCs insert spaces after the commas,  $\backslash$ xintCstoF and  $\backslash$ xintCstoCv authorize spaces in the input also before the commas,  $\backslash$ xintCntoCs does not brace the produced coefficients, new macros  $\backslash$ xintFtoC,  $\backslash$ xintCtoF,  $\backslash$ xintCtoCv,  $\backslash$ xintFGtoC, and  $\backslash$ xintGGCFrac.

There is partial dependency on *xinttools* due to  $\backslash$ xintCstoF and  $\backslash$ xintCsToCv.

### 10.1 Catcodes, $\varepsilon$ - $\text{\TeX}$ and reload detection

The code for reload detection was initially copied from HEIKO OBERDIEK's packages, then modified.

The method for catcodes was also initially directly inspired by these packages.

```

1 \begingroup\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
2   \catcode13=5    % ^^M
3   \endlinechar=13 %
4   \catcode123=1   % {
5   \catcode125=2   % }
6   \catcode64=11   % @
7   \catcode35=6    % #
8   \catcode44=12   % ,
9   \catcode45=12   % -
10  \catcode46=12   % .
11  \catcode58=12   % :
12  \let\z\endgroup
13  \expandafter\let\expandafter\x\csname ver@xintcfrac.sty\endcsname
14  \expandafter\let\expandafter\w\csname ver@xintfrac.sty\endcsname
15  \expandafter
16    \ifx\csname PackageInfo\endcsname\relax
17      \def\y#1#2{\immediate\write-1{Package #1 Info: #2.}}%
18    \else
19      \def\y#1#2{\PackageInfo{#1}{#2}}%
20    \fi
21  \expandafter
22  \ifx\csname numexpr\endcsname\relax
23    \y{xintcfrac}{\numexpr not available, aborting input}%
24    \aftergroup\endinput

```

```

25 \else
26   \ifx\x\relax % plain-TeX, first loading of xintcfrac.sty
27     \ifx\w\relax % but xintfrac.sty not yet loaded.
28       \def\z{\endgroup\input xintfrac.sty\relax}%
29     \fi
30   \else
31     \def\empty {}%
32     \ifx\x\empty % LaTeX, first loading,
33       % variable is initialized, but \ProvidesPackage not yet seen
34       \ifx\w\relax % xintfrac.sty not yet loaded.
35         \def\z{\endgroup\RequirePackage{xintfrac}}%
36       \fi
37     \else
38       \aftergroup\endinput % xintcfrac already loaded.
39     \fi
40   \fi
41 \fi
42 \z%
43 \XINTsetupcatcodes% defined in xintkernel.sty

```

## 10.2 Package identification

```

44 \XINT_providespackage
45 \ProvidesPackage{xintcfrac}%
46 [2019/09/10 v1.3f Expandable continued fractions with xint package (JFB)]%

```

## 10.3 \xintCfrac

```

47 \def\xintCfrac {\romannumeral0\xintcfrac }%
48 \def\xintcfrac #1%
49 {%
50   \XINT_cfrac_opt_a #1\xint:
51 }%
52 \def\XINT_cfrac_opt_a #1%
53 {%
54   \ifx[#1\XINT_cfrac_opt_b\fi \XINT_cfrac_noopt #1%
55 }%
56 \def\XINT_cfrac_noopt #1\xint:
57 {%
58   \expandafter\XINT_cfrac_A\romannumeral0\xinrawwithzeros {#1}\Z
59   \relax\relax
60 }%
61 \def\XINT_cfrac_opt_b\fi\XINT_cfrac_noopt [\xint:#1]%
62 {%
63   \fi\csname XINT_cfrac_opt#1\endcsname
64 }%
65 \def\XINT_cfrac_optl #1%
66 {%
67   \expandafter\XINT_cfrac_A\romannumeral0\xinrawwithzeros {#1}\Z
68   \relax\hfill
69 }%
70 \def\XINT_cfrac_optc #1%
71 {%
72   \expandafter\XINT_cfrac_A\romannumeral0\xinrawwithzeros {#1}\Z

```

```

73     \relax\relax
74 }%
75 \def\xint_cfrac_optr #1%
76 {%
77     \expandafter\xint_cfrac_A\romannumeral0\xintraawithzeros {#1}\Z
78     \hfill\relax
79 }%
80 \def\xint_cfrac_A #1/#2\Z
81 {%
82     \expandafter\xint_cfrac_B\romannumeral0\xintiiddivision {#1}{#2}{#2}%
83 }%
84 \def\xint_cfrac_B #1#2%
85 {%
86     \xint_cfrac_C #2\Z {#1}%
87 }%
88 \def\xint_cfrac_C #1%
89 {%
90     \xint_gob_til_zero #1\xint_cfrac_integer 0\xint_cfrac_D #1%
91 }%
92 \def\xint_cfrac_integer 0\xint_cfrac_D 0#1\Z #2#3#4#5{ #2}%
93 \def\xint_cfrac_D #1\Z #2#3{\xint_cfrac_loop_a {#1}{#3}{#1}{#2}}%
94 \def\xint_cfrac_loop_a
95 {%
96     \expandafter\xint_cfrac_loop_d\romannumeral0\xint_div_prepare
97 }%
98 \def\xint_cfrac_loop_d #1#2%
99 {%
100    \xint_cfrac_loop_e #2.{#1}%
101 }%
102 \def\xint_cfrac_loop_e #1%
103 {%
104    \xint_gob_til_zero #1\xint_cfrac_loop_exit0\xint_cfrac_loop_f #1%
105 }%
106 \def\xint_cfrac_loop_f #1.#2#3#4%
107 {%
108    \xint_cfrac_loop_a {#1}{#3}{#1}{#2}#4}%
109 }%
110 \def\xint_cfrac_loop_exit0\xint_cfrac_loop_f #1.#2#3#4#5#6%
111 { \xint_cfrac_T #5#6{#2}#4\Z }%
112 \def\xint_cfrac_T #1#2#3#4%
113 {%
114    \xint_gob_til_Z #4\xint_cfrac_end\Z\xint_cfrac_T #1#2{#4+\cfrac{#11#2}{#3}}%
115 }%
116 \def\xint_cfrac_end\Z\xint_cfrac_T #1#2#3%
117 {%
118    \xint_cfrac_end_b #3}%
119 }%
120 \def\xint_cfrac_end_b \Z+\cfrac{#1#2}{#2}%
10.4 \xintGCFrac
121 \def\xintGCFrac {\romannumeral0\xintgcfra}%
122 \def\xintgcfra #1{\xint_gcfra_opt_a #1\xint:}%
123 \def\xint_gcfra_opt_a #1%

```

```

124 {%
125   \ifx[\#1\XINT_gcfrac_opt_b\fi \XINT_gcfrac_noopt #1%
126 }%
127 \def\XINT_gcfrac_noopt #1\xint:%
128 {%
129   \XINT_gcfrac #1+!/\relax\relax
130 }%
131 \def\XINT_gcfrac_opt_b\fi\XINT_gcfrac_noopt [\xint:#1]%
132 {%
133   \fi\csname XINT_gcfrac_opt#1\endcsname
134 }%
135 \def\XINT_gcfrac_optl #1%
136 {%
137   \XINT_gcfrac #1+!/\relax\hfill
138 }%
139 \def\XINT_gcfrac_optc #1%
140 {%
141   \XINT_gcfrac #1+!/\relax\relax
142 }%
143 \def\XINT_gcfrac_optr #1%
144 {%
145   \XINT_gcfrac #1+!/\hfill\relax
146 }%
147 \def\XINT_gcfrac
148 {%
149   \expandafter\XINT_gcfrac_enter\romannumeral`&&@%
150 }%
151 \def\XINT_gcfrac_enter {\XINT_gcfrac_loop {}}%
152 \def\XINT_gcfrac_loop #1#2+#3/%
153 {%
154   \xint_gob_til_exclam #3\XINT_gcfrac_endloop!%
155   \XINT_gcfrac_loop {{#3}{#2}#1}%
156 }%
157 \def\XINT_gcfrac_endloop!\XINT_gcfrac_loop #1#2#3%
158 {%
159   \XINT_gcfrac_T #2#3#1!!%
160 }%
161 \def\XINT_gcfrac_T #1#2#3#4{\XINT_gcfrac_U #1#2{\xintFrac{#4}}}%
162 \def\XINT_gcfrac_U #1#2#3#4#5%
163 {%
164   \xint_gob_til_exclam #5\XINT_gcfrac_end!\XINT_gcfrac_U
165     #1#2{\xintFrac{#5}%
166     \ifcase\xintSgn{#4}
167       +\or+\else-\fi
168       \cfrac{#1\xintFrac{\xintAbs{#4}}#2}{#3}}%
169 }%
170 \def\XINT_gcfrac_end!\XINT_gcfrac_U #1#2#3%
171 {%
172   \XINT_gcfrac_end_b #3%
173 }%
174 \def\XINT_gcfrac_end_b #1\cfrac#2#3{ #3}%

```

## 10.5 \xintGGCFrac

New with 1.09m

```

175 \def\xintGGCFrac {\romannumeral0\xintggfrac }%
176 \def\xintggfrac #1{\XINT_ggcfrac_opt_a #1\xint:}%
177 \def\XINT_ggcfrac_opt_a #1%
178 {%
179   \ifx[#1\XINT_ggcfrac_opt_b\fi \XINT_ggcfrac_noopt #1%
180 }%
181 \def\XINT_ggcfrac_noopt #1\xint:%
182 {%
183   \XINT_ggcfrac #1+!/\relax\relax
184 }%
185 \def\XINT_ggcfrac_opt_b\fi\XINT_ggcfrac_noopt [\xint:#1]%
186 {%
187   \fi\csname XINT_ggcfrac_opt#1\endcsname
188 }%
189 \def\XINT_ggcfrac_optl #1%
190 {%
191   \XINT_ggcfrac #1+!/\relax\hfill
192 }%
193 \def\XINT_ggcfrac_optc #1%
194 {%
195   \XINT_ggcfrac #1+!/\relax\relax
196 }%
197 \def\XINT_ggcfrac_optr #1%
198 {%
199   \XINT_ggcfrac #1+!/\hfill\relax
200 }%
201 \def\XINT_ggcfrac
202 {%
203   \expandafter\XINT_ggcfrac_enter\romannumeral`&&@%
204 }%
205 \def\XINT_ggcfrac_enter {\XINT_ggcfrac_loop {}}%
206 \def\XINT_ggcfrac_loop #1#2+#3/%
207 {%
208   \xint_gob_til_exclam #3\XINT_ggcfrac_endloop!%
209   \XINT_ggcfrac_loop {{#3}{#2}#1}%
210 }%
211 \def\XINT_ggcfrac_endloop!\XINT_ggcfrac_loop #1#2#3%
212 {%
213   \XINT_ggcfrac_T #2#3#1!!%
214 }%
215 \def\XINT_ggcfrac_T #1#2#3#4{\XINT_ggcfrac_U #1#2{#4}}%
216 \def\XINT_ggcfrac_U #1#2#3#4#5%
217 {%
218   \xint_gob_til_exclam #5\XINT_ggcfrac_end!\XINT_ggcfrac_U
219     #1#2{#5+\cfrac{#1#4#2}{#3}}%
220 }%
221 \def\XINT_ggcfrac_end!\XINT_ggcfrac_U #1#2#3%
222 {%
223   \XINT_ggcfrac_end_b #3%

```

```
224 }%
225 \def\XINT_ggcfrac_end_b #1\cfrac#2#3{ #3}%
```

## 10.6 \xintGCToGCx

```
226 \def\xintGCToGCx {\romannumeral0\xintgctogcx }%
227 \def\xintgctogcx #1#2#3%
228 {%
229     \expandafter\XINT_gctgcx_start\expandafter {\romannumeral`&&#3}{#1}{#2}%
230 }%
231 \def\XINT_gctgcx_start #1#2#3{\XINT_gctgcx_loop_a {}{#2}{#3}#1+!/%
232 \def\XINT_gctgcx_loop_a #1#2#3#4+#5/%
233 {%
234     \xint_gob_til_exclam #5\XINT_gctgcx_end!%
235     \XINT_gctgcx_loop_b {#1{#4}}{#2{#5}{#3}{#2}{#3}}%
236 }%
237 \def\XINT_gctgcx_loop_b #1#2%
238 {%
239     \XINT_gctgcx_loop_a {#1#2}%
240 }%
241 \def\XINT_gctgcx_end!\XINT_gctgcx_loop_b #1#2#3#4{ #1}%

```

## 10.7 \xintFtoCs

Modified in 1.09m: a space is added after the inserted commas.

```
242 \def\xintFtoCs {\romannumeral0\xintftocs }%
243 \def\xintftocs #1%
244 {%
245     \expandafter\XINT_ftc_A\romannumeral0\xinrawwithzeros {#1}\Z
246 }%
247 \def\XINT_ftc_A #1/#2\Z
248 {%
249     \expandafter\XINT_ftc_B\romannumeral0\xintiidivision {#1}{#2}{#2}%
250 }%
251 \def\XINT_ftc_B #1#2%
252 {%
253     \XINT_ftc_C #2.{#1}%
254 }%
255 \def\XINT_ftc_C #1%
256 {%
257     \xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_ftc_integer 0\XINT_ftc_D #1%
258 }%
259 \def\XINT_ftc_integer 0\XINT_ftc_D 0#1.#2#3{ #2}%
260 \def\XINT_ftc_D #1.#2#3{\XINT_ftc_loop_a {#1}{#3}{#1}{#2}, }% 1.09m adds a space
261 \def\XINT_ftc_loop_a
262 {%
263     \expandafter\XINT_ftc_loop_d\romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare
264 }%
265 \def\XINT_ftc_loop_d #1#2%
266 {%
267     \XINT_ftc_loop_e #2.{#1}%
268 }%
269 \def\XINT_ftc_loop_e #1%
```

```

270 {%
271     \xint_gob_til_zero #1\xint_ftc_loop_exit0\XINT_ftc_loop_f #1%
272 }%
273 \def\XINT_ftc_loop_f #1.#2#3#4%
274 {%
275     \XINT_ftc_loop_a {#1}{#3}{#1}{#4#2}, }% 1.09m has an added space here
276 }%
277 \def\xint_ftc_loop_exit0\XINT_ftc_loop_f #1.#2#3#4{ #4#2}%

```

## 10.8 \xintFtoCx

```

278 \def\xintFtoCx {\romannumeral0\xintftocx }%
279 \def\xintftocx #1#2%
280 {%
281     \expandafter\XINT_ftcx_A\romannumeral0\xintraawithzeros {#2}\Z {#1}%
282 }%
283 \def\XINT_ftcx_A #1/#2\Z
284 {%
285     \expandafter\XINT_ftcx_B\romannumeral0\xintiidivision {#1}{#2}{#2}%
286 }%
287 \def\XINT_ftcx_B #1#2%
288 {%
289     \XINT_ftcx_C #2.{#1}%
290 }%
291 \def\XINT_ftcx_C #1%
292 {%
293     \xint_gob_til_zero #1\XINT_ftcx_integer 0\XINT_ftcx_D #1%
294 }%
295 \def\XINT_ftcx_integer 0\XINT_ftcx_D 0#1.#2#3#4{ #2}%
296 \def\XINT_ftcx_D #1.#2#3#4{\XINT_ftcx_loop_a {#1}{#3}{#1}{#2#4}{#4}}%
297 \def\XINT_ftcx_loop_a
298 {%
299     \expandafter\XINT_ftcx_loop_d\romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare
300 }%
301 \def\XINT_ftcx_loop_d #1#2%
302 {%
303     \XINT_ftcx_loop_e #2.{#1}%
304 }%
305 \def\XINT_ftcx_loop_e #1%
306 {%
307     \xint_gob_til_zero #1\xint_ftcx_loop_exit0\XINT_ftcx_loop_f #1%
308 }%
309 \def\XINT_ftcx_loop_f #1.#2#3#4#5%
310 {%
311     \XINT_ftcx_loop_a {#1}{#3}{#1}{#4{#2}#5}{#5}%
312 }%
313 \def\xint_ftcx_loop_exit0\XINT_ftcx_loop_f #1.#2#3#4#5{ #4{#2}}%

```

## 10.9 \xintFtoC

New in 1.09m: this is the same as \xintFtoCx with empty separator. I had temporarily during preparation of 1.09m removed braces from \xintFtoCx, but I recalled later why that was useful (see doc), thus let's just here do \xintFtoCx {}

```
314 \def\xintFtoC {\romannumeral0\xintftoc }%
315 \def\xintftoc {\xintftocx {}}%
```

## 10.10 \xintFtoC

```
316 \def\xintFtoGC {\romannumeral0\xintftogc }%
317 \def\xintftogc {\xintftocx {+1/}}%
```

## 10.11 \xintFGtoC

New with 1.09m of 2014/02/26. Computes the common initial coefficients for the two fractions f and g, and outputs them as a sequence of braced items.

```
318 \def\xintFGtoC {\romannumeral0\xintfgtoc}%
319 \def\xintfgtoc#1%
320 {%
321   \expandafter\XINT_fgtc_a\romannumeral0\xinrawwithzeros {#1}\Z
322 }%
323 \def\XINT_fgtc_a #1/#2\Z #3%
324 {%
325   \expandafter\XINT_fgtc_b\romannumeral0\xinrawwithzeros {#3}\Z #1/#2\Z { }%
326 }%
327 \def\XINT_fgtc_b #1/#2\Z
328 {%
329   \expandafter\XINT_fgtc_c\romannumeral0\xintiidiivision {#1}{#2}{#2}%
330 }%
331 \def\XINT_fgtc_c #1#2#3#4/#5\Z
332 {%
333   \expandafter\XINT_fgtc_d\romannumeral0\xintiidiivision
334           {#4}{#5}{#5}{#1}{#2}{#3}%
335 }%
336 \def\XINT_fgtc_d #1#2#3#4#5#6#7%
337 {%
338   \xintifEq {#1}{#4}{\XINT_fgtc_da {#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}}%
339           {\xint_thirdofthree}%
340 }%
341 \def\XINT_fgtc_da #1#2#3#4#5#6#7%
342 {%
343   \XINT_fgtc_e {#2}{#5}{#3}{#6}{#7{#1}}%
344 }%
345 \def\XINT_fgtc_e #1%
346 {%
347   \xintiiifZero {#1}{\expandafter\xint_firstofone\xint_gobble_iii}%
348           {\XINT_fgtc_f {#1}}%
349 }%
350 \def\XINT_fgtc_f #1#2%
351 {%
352   \xintiiifZero {#2}{\xint_thirdofthree}{\XINT_fgtc_g {#1}{#2}}%
353 }%
354 \def\XINT_fgtc_g #1#2#3%
355 {%
356   \expandafter\XINT_fgtc_h\romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare {#1}{#3}{#1}{#2}%
357 }%
358 \def\XINT_fgtc_h #1#2#3#4#5%
```

```

359 {%
360     \expandafter\XINT_fgtc_d\romannumeral0\XINT_div_prepare
361             {#4}{#5}{#4}{#1}{#2}{#3}%
362 }%

```

## 10.12 \xintFtoCC

```

363 \def\xintFtoCC {\romannumeral0\xintftocc }%
364 \def\xintftocc #1%
365 {%
366     \expandafter\XINT_ftcc_A\expandafter {\romannumeral0\xinrawwithzeros {#1}}%
367 }%
368 \def\XINT_ftcc_A #1%
369 {%
370     \expandafter\XINT_ftcc_B
371     \romannumeral0\xinrawwithzeros {\xintAdd {1/2[0]}{#1[0]}}\Z {#1[0]}%
372 }%
373 \def\XINT_ftcc_B #1/#2\Z
374 {%
375     \expandafter\XINT_ftcc_C\expandafter {\romannumeral0\xintiiquo {#1}{#2}}%
376 }%
377 \def\XINT_ftcc_C #1#2%
378 {%
379     \expandafter\XINT_ftcc_D\romannumeral0\xintsub {#2}{#1}\Z {#1}%
380 }%
381 \def\XINT_ftcc_D #1%
382 {%
383     \xint_UDzerominusfork
384         #1-\XINT_ftcc_integer
385         0#1\XINT_ftcc_En
386         0-{ \XINT_ftcc_Ep #1}%
387     \krof
388 }%
389 \def\XINT_ftcc_Ep #1\Z #2%
390 {%
391     \expandafter\XINT_ftcc_loop_a\expandafter
392     {\romannumeral0\xintdiv {1[0]}{#1}}{#2+1/}%
393 }%
394 \def\XINT_ftcc_En #1\Z #2%
395 {%
396     \expandafter\XINT_ftcc_loop_a\expandafter
397     {\romannumeral0\xintdiv {1[0]}{#1}}{#2+-1/}%
398 }%
399 \def\XINT_ftcc_integer #1\Z #2{ #2}%
400 \def\XINT_ftcc_loop_a #1%
401 {%
402     \expandafter\XINT_ftcc_loop_b
403     \romannumeral0\xinrawwithzeros {\xintAdd {1/2[0]}{#1}}\Z {#1}%
404 }%
405 \def\XINT_ftcc_loop_b #1/#2\Z
406 {%
407     \expandafter\XINT_ftcc_loop_c\expandafter
408     {\romannumeral0\xintiiquo {#1}{#2}}%

```

```

409 }%
410 \def\XINT_ftcc_loop_c #1#2%
411 {%
412     \expandafter\XINT_ftcc_loop_d
413     \romannumeral0\xintsub {\#2}{\#1[0]}\Z {\#1}%
414 }%
415 \def\XINT_ftcc_loop_d #1%
416 {%
417     \xint_UDzerominusfork
418     #1-\XINT_ftcc_end
419     0#1\XINT_ftcc_loop_N
420     0-{\XINT_ftcc_loop_P #1}%
421     \krof
422 }%
423 \def\XINT_ftcc_end #1\Z #2#3{ #3#2}%
424 \def\XINT_ftcc_loop_P #1\Z #2#3%
425 {%
426     \expandafter\XINT_ftcc_loop_a\expandafter
427     {\romannumeral0\xintdiv {1[0]}{\#1}{\#3#2+1}}%
428 }%
429 \def\XINT_ftcc_loop_N #1\Z #2#3%
430 {%
431     \expandafter\XINT_ftcc_loop_a\expandafter
432     {\romannumeral0\xintdiv {1[0]}{\#1}{\#3#2+-1}}%
433 }%

```

## 10.13 *\xintCtoF*, *\xintCstoF*

1.09m uses *\xintCSVtoList* on the argument of *\xintCstoF* to allow spaces also before the commas. And the original *\xintCstoF* code became the one of the new *\xintCtoF* dealing with a braced rather than comma separated list.

```

434 \def\xintCstoF {\romannumeral0\xintcstof }%
435 \def\xintcstof #1%
436 {%
437     \expandafter\XINT_ctf_prep \romannumeral0\xintcshtolist{\#1}!%
438 }%
439 \def\xintCtoF {\romannumeral0\xintctof }%
440 \def\xintctof #1%
441 {%
442     \expandafter\XINT_ctf_prep \romannumeral`&&@#1!%
443 }%
444 \def\XINT_ctf_prep
445 {%
446     \XINT_ctf_loop_a 1001%
447 }%
448 \def\XINT_ctf_loop_a #1#2#3#4#5%
449 {%
450     \xint_gob_til_exclam #5\XINT_ctf_end!%
451     \expandafter\XINT_ctf_loop_b
452     \romannumeral0\xintrawwithzeros {\#5}.{\#1}{\#2}{\#3}{\#4}%
453 }%
454 \def\XINT_ctf_loop_b #1/#2.#3#4#5#6%
455 {%

```

```

456     \expandafter\XINT_ctf_loop_c\expandafter
457     {\romannumeral0\XINT_mul_fork #2\xint:#4\xint:}%
458     {\romannumeral0\XINT_mul_fork #2\xint:#3\xint:}%
459     {\romannumeral0\xintiiadd {\XINT_mul_fork #2\xint:#6\xint:}%
460         {\XINT_mul_fork #1\xint:#4\xint:}}%
461     {\romannumeral0\xintiiadd {\XINT_mul_fork #2\xint:#5\xint:}%
462         {\XINT_mul_fork #1\xint:#3\xint:}}%
463 }%
464 \def\XINT_ctf_loop_c #1#2%
465 {%
466     \expandafter\XINT_ctf_loop_d\expandafter {\expandafter{\#2}{\#1}}%
467 }%
468 \def\XINT_ctf_loop_d #1#2%
469 {%
470     \expandafter\XINT_ctf_loop_e\expandafter {\expandafter{\#2}{\#1}}%
471 }%
472 \def\XINT_ctf_loop_e #1#2%
473 {%
474     \expandafter\XINT_ctf_loop_a\expandafter{\#2}{\#1}%
475 }%
476 \def\XINT_ctf_end #1.#2#3#4#5{\xintrawwithzeros {\#2/#3}}% 1.09b removes [0]

```

## 10.14 \xintiCstoF

```

477 \def\xintiCstoF {\romannumeral0\xinticstof }%
478 \def\xinticstof #1%
479 {%
480     \expandafter\XINT_icstf_prep \romannumeral`&&@#1,!,%
481 }%
482 \def\XINT_icstf_prep
483 {%
484     \XINT_icstf_loop_a 1001%
485 }%
486 \def\XINT_icstf_loop_a #1#2#3#4#5,%
487 {%
488     \xint_gob_til_exclam #5\XINT_icstf_end!%
489     \expandafter
490     \XINT_icstf_loop_b \romannumeral`&&#5.{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}%
491 }%
492 \def\XINT_icstf_loop_b #1.#2#3#4#5%
493 {%
494     \expandafter\XINT_icstf_loop_c\expandafter
495     {\romannumeral0\xintiiadd {\#5}{\XINT_mul_fork #1\xint:#3\xint:}}%
496     {\romannumeral0\xintiiadd {\#4}{\XINT_mul_fork #1\xint:#2\xint:}}%
497     {\#2}{\#3}}%
498 }%
499 \def\XINT_icstf_loop_c #1#2%
500 {%
501     \expandafter\XINT_icstf_loop_a\expandafter {\#2}{\#1}}%
502 }%
503 \def\XINT_icstf_end#1.#2#3#4#5{\xintrawwithzeros {\#2/#3}}% 1.09b removes [0]

```

## 10.15 \xintGCtoF

```

504 \def\xintGCToF {\romannumeral0\xintgctof }%
505 \def\xintgctof #1%
506 {%
507     \expandafter\xINT_gctf_prep \romannumeral`&&@#1+!/%
508 }%
509 \def\XINT_gctf_prep
510 {%
511     \XINT_gctf_loop_a 1001%
512 }%
513 \def\XINT_gctf_loop_a #1#2#3#4#5+%
514 {%
515     \expandafter\xINT_gctf_loop_b
516     \romannumeral0\xinrawwithzeros {#5}.{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}%
517 }%
518 \def\XINT_gctf_loop_b #1/#2.#3#4#5#6%
519 {%
520     \expandafter\xINT_gctf_loop_c\expandafter
521     {\romannumeral0\XINT_mul_fork #2\xint:#4\xint:}%
522     {\romannumeral0\XINT_mul_fork #2\xint:#3\xint:}%
523     {\romannumeral0\xintiadd {\XINT_mul_fork #2\xint:#6\xint:}%
524             {\XINT_mul_fork #1\xint:#4\xint:}}%
525     {\romannumeral0\xintiadd {\XINT_mul_fork #2\xint:#5\xint:}%
526             {\XINT_mul_fork #1\xint:#3\xint:}}%
527 }%
528 \def\XINT_gctf_loop_c #1#2%
529 {%
530     \expandafter\xINT_gctf_loop_d\expandafter {\expandafter{#2}{#1}}%
531 }%
532 \def\XINT_gctf_loop_d #1#2%
533 {%
534     \expandafter\xINT_gctf_loop_e\expandafter {\expandafter{#2}{#1}}%
535 }%
536 \def\XINT_gctf_loop_e #1#2%
537 {%
538     \expandafter\xINT_gctf_loop_f\expandafter {\expandafter{#2}{#1}}%
539 }%
540 \def\XINT_gctf_loop_f #1#2/%
541 {%
542     \xint_gob_til_exclam #2\xINT_gctf_end!%
543     \expandafter\xINT_gctf_loop_g
544     \romannumeral0\xinrawwithzeros {#2}.#1%
545 }%
546 \def\XINT_gctf_loop_g #1/#2.#3#4#5#6%
547 {%
548     \expandafter\xINT_gctf_loop_h\expandafter
549     {\romannumeral0\XINT_mul_fork #1\xint:#6\xint:}%
550     {\romannumeral0\XINT_mul_fork #1\xint:#5\xint:}%
551     {\romannumeral0\XINT_mul_fork #2\xint:#4\xint:}%
552     {\romannumeral0\XINT_mul_fork #2\xint:#3\xint:}}%
553 }%
554 \def\XINT_gctf_loop_h #1#2%
555 {%

```

```

556     \expandafter\XINT_gctf_loop_i\expandafter {\expandafter{\#2}{\#1}}%
557 }%
558 \def\XINT_gctf_loop_i #1#2%
559 {%
560     \expandafter\XINT_gctf_loop_j\expandafter {\expandafter{\#2}{\#1}}%
561 }%
562 \def\XINT_gctf_loop_j #1#2%
563 {%
564     \expandafter\XINT_gctf_loop_a\expandafter {\#2}{\#1}%
565 }%
566 \def\XINT_gctf_end #1.#2#3#4#5{\xintrawwithzeros {\#2/#3}}% 1.09b removes [0]

```

## 10.16 \xintiGCToF

```

567 \def\xintiGCToF {\romannumeral0\xintigctof }%
568 \def\xintigctof #1%
569 {%
570     \expandafter\XINT_igctf_prep \romannumeral`&&@#1+!/%
571 }%
572 \def\XINT_igctf_prep
573 {%
574     \XINT_igctf_loop_a 1001%
575 }%
576 \def\XINT_igctf_loop_a #1#2#3#4#5+%
577 {%
578     \expandafter\XINT_igctf_loop_b
579     \romannumeral`&&@#5.{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}%
580 }%
581 \def\XINT_igctf_loop_b #1.#2#3#4#5%
582 {%
583     \expandafter\XINT_igctf_loop_c\expandafter
584     {\romannumeral0\xintiadd {\#5}{\XINT_mul_fork #1\xint:#3\xint:}}%
585     {\romannumeral0\xintiadd {\#4}{\XINT_mul_fork #1\xint:#2\xint:}}%
586     {#2}{#3}%
587 }%
588 \def\XINT_igctf_loop_c #1#2%
589 {%
590     \expandafter\XINT_igctf_loop_f\expandafter {\expandafter{\#2}{\#1}}%
591 }%
592 \def\XINT_igctf_loop_f #1#2#3#4/%
593 {%
594     \xint_gob_til_exclam #4\XINT_igctf_end!%
595     \expandafter\XINT_igctf_loop_g
596     \romannumeral`&&@#4.{#2}{#3}{\#1}%
597 }%
598 \def\XINT_igctf_loop_g #1.#2#3%
599 {%
600     \expandafter\XINT_igctf_loop_h\expandafter
601     {\romannumeral0\XINT_mul_fork #1\xint:#3\xint:}}%
602     {\romannumeral0\XINT_mul_fork #1\xint:#2\xint:}}%
603 }%
604 \def\XINT_igctf_loop_h #1#2%
605 {%
606     \expandafter\XINT_igctf_loop_i\expandafter {\#2}{\#1}%

```

```

607 }%
608 \def\XINT_igctf_loop_i #1#2#3#4%
609 {%
610   \XINT_igctf_loop_a {#3}{#4}{#1}{#2}%
611 }%
612 \def\XINT_igctf_end #1.#2#3#4#5{\xintrawwithzeros {#4/#5}}% 1.09b removes [0]

```

## 10.17 \xintCtoCv, \xintCstoCv

1.09m uses *\xintCSVtoList* on the argument of *\xintCstoCv* to allow spaces also before the commas. The original *\xintCstoCv* code became the one of the new *\xintCtoF* dealing with a braced rather than comma separated list.

```

613 \def\xintCstoCv {\romannumeral0\xintcstocv }%
614 \def\xintcstocv #1%
615 {%
616   \expandafter\XINT_ctcv_prep\romannumeral0\xintcshtolist{#1}!%
617 }%
618 \def\xintCtoCv {\romannumeral0\xintctocv }%
619 \def\xintctocv #1%
620 {%
621   \expandafter\XINT_ctcv_prep\romannumeral`&&@#1!%
622 }%
623 \def\XINT_ctcv_prep
624 {%
625   \XINT_ctcv_loop_a {}1001%
626 }%
627 \def\XINT_ctcv_loop_a #1#2#3#4#5#6%
628 {%
629   \xint_gob_til_exclam #6\XINT_ctcv_end!%
630   \expandafter\XINT_ctcv_loop_b
631   \romannumeral0\xintrawwithzeros {#6}.{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#1}%
632 }%
633 \def\XINT_ctcv_loop_b #1/#2.#3#4#5#6%
634 {%
635   \expandafter\XINT_ctcv_loop_c\expandafter
636   {\romannumeral0\XINT_mul_fork #2\xint:#4\xint:}%
637   {\romannumeral0\XINT_mul_fork #2\xint:#3\xint:}%
638   {\romannumeral0\xintiiaadd {\XINT_mul_fork #2\xint:#6\xint:}%
639     {\XINT_mul_fork #1\xint:#4\xint:}}%
640   {\romannumeral0\xintiiaadd {\XINT_mul_fork #2\xint:#5\xint:}%
641     {\XINT_mul_fork #1\xint:#3\xint:}}%
642 }%
643 \def\XINT_ctcv_loop_c #1#2%
644 {%
645   \expandafter\XINT_ctcv_loop_d\expandafter {\expandafter{#2}{#1}}%
646 }%
647 \def\XINT_ctcv_loop_d #1#2%
648 {%
649   \expandafter\XINT_ctcv_loop_e\expandafter {\expandafter{#2}{#1}}%
650 }%
651 \def\XINT_ctcv_loop_e #1#2%
652 {%
653   \expandafter\XINT_ctcv_loop_f\expandafter{#2}{#1}%

```

```

654 }%
655 \def\XINT_ctcv_loop_f #1#2#3#4#5%
656 {%
657     \expandafter\XINT_ctcv_loop_g\expandafter
658     {\romannumeral0\xinrarrowithzeros {#1/#2}{#5}{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}%
659 }%
660 \def\XINT_ctcv_loop_g #1#2{\XINT_ctcv_loop_a {#2{#1}}}% 1.09b removes [0]
661 \def\XINT_ctcv_end #1.#2#3#4#5#6{ #6}%

```

## 10.18 \xintiCstoCv

```

662 \def\xintiCstoCv {\romannumeral0\xinticstocv }%
663 \def\xinticstocv #1%
664 {%
665     \expandafter\XINT_icstcv_prep \romannumeral`&&@#1,!,%
666 }%
667 \def\XINT_icstcv_prep
668 {%
669     \XINT_icstcv_loop_a {}1001%
670 }%
671 \def\XINT_icstcv_loop_a #1#2#3#4#5#6,%
672 {%
673     \xint_gob_til_exclam #6\XINT_icstcv_end!%
674     \expandafter
675     \XINT_icstcv_loop_b \romannumeral`&&@#6.{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#1}%
676 }%
677 \def\XINT_icstcv_loop_b #1.#2#3#4#5%
678 {%
679     \expandafter\XINT_icstcv_loop_c\expandafter
680     {\romannumeral0\xintiadd {#5}{\XINT_mul_fork #1\xint:#3\xint:}}%
681     {\romannumeral0\xintiadd {#4}{\XINT_mul_fork #1\xint:#2\xint:}}%
682     {{#2}{#3}}%
683 }%
684 \def\XINT_icstcv_loop_c #1#2%
685 {%
686     \expandafter\XINT_icstcv_loop_d\expandafter {#2}{#1}%
687 }%
688 \def\XINT_icstcv_loop_d #1#2%
689 {%
690     \expandafter\XINT_icstcv_loop_e\expandafter
691     {\romannumeral0\xinrarrowithzeros {#1/#2}{#1}{#2}}%
692 }%
693 \def\XINT_icstcv_loop_e #1#2#3#4{\XINT_icstcv_loop_a {#4{#1}}#2#3}%
694 \def\XINT_icstcv_end #1.#2#3#4#5#6{ #6}%

```

## 10.19 \xintGCToCv

```

695 \def\xintGCToCv {\romannumeral0\xintgctocv }%
696 \def\xintgctocv #1%
697 {%
698     \expandafter\XINT_gctcv_prep \romannumeral`&&@#1+!/%
699 }%
700 \def\XINT_gctcv_prep
701 {%

```

```

702     \XINT_gctcv_loop_a {}1001%
703 }%
704 \def\XINT_gctcv_loop_a #1#2#3#4#5#6+%
705 {%
706     \expandafter\XINT_gctcv_loop_b
707     \romannumeral0\xintra withzeros {#6}.{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#1}%
708 }%
709 \def\XINT_gctcv_loop_b #1/#2.#3#4#5#6%
710 {%
711     \expandafter\XINT_gctcv_loop_c\expandafter
712     {\romannumeral0\XINT_mul_fork #2\xint:#4\xint:}%
713     {\romannumeral0\XINT_mul_fork #2\xint:#3\xint:}%
714     {\romannumeral0\xintiadd {\XINT_mul_fork #2\xint:#6\xint:}%
715         {\XINT_mul_fork #1\xint:#4\xint:}}%
716     {\romannumeral0\xintiadd {\XINT_mul_fork #2\xint:#5\xint:}%
717         {\XINT_mul_fork #1\xint:#3\xint:}}%
718 }%
719 \def\XINT_gctcv_loop_c #1#2%
720 {%
721     \expandafter\XINT_gctcv_loop_d\expandafter {\expandafter{#2}{#1}}%
722 }%
723 \def\XINT_gctcv_loop_d #1#2%
724 {%
725     \expandafter\XINT_gctcv_loop_e\expandafter {\expandafter{#2}{#1}}%
726 }%
727 \def\XINT_gctcv_loop_e #1#2%
728 {%
729     \expandafter\XINT_gctcv_loop_f\expandafter {#2}#1%
730 }%
731 \def\XINT_gctcv_loop_f #1#2%
732 {%
733     \expandafter\XINT_gctcv_loop_g\expandafter
734     {\romannumeral0\xintra withzeros {#1/#2}{{#1}{#2}}}}%
735 }%
736 \def\XINT_gctcv_loop_g #1#2#3#4%
737 {%
738     \XINT_gctcv_loop_h {#4{#1}}{#2#3}%
    1.09b removes [0]
739 }%
740 \def\XINT_gctcv_loop_h #1#2#3/%
741 {%
742     \xint_gob_til_exclam #3\XINT_gctcv_end!%
743     \expandafter\XINT_gctcv_loop_i
744     \romannumeral0\xintra withzeros {#3}.#2{#1}%
745 }%
746 \def\XINT_gctcv_loop_i #1/#2.#3#4#5#6%
747 {%
748     \expandafter\XINT_gctcv_loop_j\expandafter
749     {\romannumeral0\XINT_mul_fork #1\xint:#6\xint:}%
750     {\romannumeral0\XINT_mul_fork #1\xint:#5\xint:}%
751     {\romannumeral0\XINT_mul_fork #2\xint:#4\xint:}%
752     {\romannumeral0\XINT_mul_fork #2\xint:#3\xint:}}%
753 }%

```

```

754 \def\XINT_gctcv_loop_j #1#2%
755 {%
756     \expandafter\XINT_gctcv_loop_k\expandafter {\expandafter{\#2}{\#1}}%
757 }%
758 \def\XINT_gctcv_loop_k #1#2%
759 {%
760     \expandafter\XINT_gctcv_loop_l\expandafter {\expandafter{\#2}{\#1}}%
761 }%
762 \def\XINT_gctcv_loop_l #1#2%
763 {%
764     \expandafter\XINT_gctcv_loop_m\expandafter {\expandafter{\#2}{\#1}}%
765 }%
766 \def\XINT_gctcv_loop_m #1#2{\XINT_gctcv_loop_a {\#2}{\#1}}%
767 \def\XINT_gctcv_end #1.#2#3#4#5#6{ #6}%

```

## 10.20 \xintiGCToCv

```

768 \def\xintiGCToCv {\romannumeral0\xintigctocv }%
769 \def\xintigctocv #1%
770 {%
771     \expandafter\XINT_igctcv_prep \romannumeral`&&@#1+!/%
772 }%
773 \def\XINT_igctcv_prep
774 {%
775     \XINT_igctcv_loop_a {}1001%
776 }%
777 \def\XINT_igctcv_loop_a #1#2#3#4#5#6+%
778 {%
779     \expandafter\XINT_igctcv_loop_b
780     \romannumeral`&&@#6.{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#1}%
781 }%
782 \def\XINT_igctcv_loop_b #1.#2#3#4#5%
783 {%
784     \expandafter\XINT_igctcv_loop_c\expandafter
785     {\romannumeral0\xintiadd {\#5}{\XINT_mul_fork #1\xint:#3\xint:}}%
786     {\romannumeral0\xintiadd {\#4}{\XINT_mul_fork #1\xint:#2\xint:}}%
787     {{#2}{#3}}%
788 }%
789 \def\XINT_igctcv_loop_c #1#2%
790 {%
791     \expandafter\XINT_igctcv_loop_f\expandafter {\expandafter{\#2}{\#1}}%
792 }%
793 \def\XINT_igctcv_loop_f #1#2#3#4/%
794 {%
795     \xint_gob_til_exclam #4\XINT_igctcv_end_a!%
796     \expandafter\XINT_igctcv_loop_g
797     \romannumeral`&&@#4.#1#2{#3}}%
798 }%
799 \def\XINT_igctcv_loop_g #1.#2#3#4#5%
800 {%
801     \expandafter\XINT_igctcv_loop_h\expandafter
802     {\romannumeral0\XINT_mul_fork #1\xint:#5\xint:}}%
803     {\romannumeral0\XINT_mul_fork #1\xint:#4\xint:}}%
804     {{#2}{#3}}%

```

```

805 }%
806 \def\XINT_igctcv_loop_h #1#2%
807 {%
808     \expandafter\XINT_igctcv_loop_i\expandafter {\expandafter{\#2}{\#1}}%
809 }%
810 \def\XINT_igctcv_loop_i #1#2{\XINT_igctcv_loop_k #2{\#2#1}}%
811 \def\XINT_igctcv_loop_k #1#2%
812 {%
813     \expandafter\XINT_igctcv_loop_l\expandafter
814     {\romannumeral0\xinrawwithzeros {\#1/#2}}%
815 }%
816 \def\XINT_igctcv_loop_l #1#2#3{\XINT_igctcv_loop_a {\#3{\#1}}#2}%
817 \def\XINT_igctcv_end_a #1.#2#3#4#5%
818 {%
819     \expandafter\XINT_igctcv_end_b\expandafter
820     {\romannumeral0\xinrawwithzeros {\#2/#3}}%
821 }%
822 \def\XINT_igctcv_end_b #1#2{ #2{\#1}}%

```

## 10.21 \xintFtoCv

Still uses *\xinticstocv* *\xintFtoCs* rather than *\xintctocv* *\xintFtoC*.

```

823 \def\xintFtoCv {\romannumeral0\xintftocv }%
824 \def\xintftocv #1%
825 {%
826     \xinticstocv {\xintFtoCs {\#1}}%
827 }%

```

## 10.22 \xintFtoCCv

```

828 \def\xintFtoCCv {\romannumeral0\xintftoccv }%
829 \def\xintftoccv #1%
830 {%
831     \xintigctocv {\xintFtoCC {\#1}}%
832 }%

```

## 10.23 \xintCntof

Modified in 1.06 to give the N first to a *\numexpr* rather than expanding twice. I just use *\the\numexpr* and maintain the previous code after that.

```

833 \def\xintCntof {\romannumeral0\xintcntof }%
834 \def\xintcntof #1%
835 {%
836     \expandafter\XINT_cntf\expandafter {\the\numexpr #1}%
837 }%
838 \def\XINT_cntf #1#2%
839 {%
840     \ifnum #1>\xint_c_
841         \xint_afterfi {\expandafter\XINT_cntf_loop\expandafter
842             {\the\numexpr #1-1\expandafter}\expandafter
843             {\romannumeral`&&#2{\#1}}{\#2}}%
844     \else

```

```

845     \xint_afterfi
846         {\ifnum #1=\xint_c_
847             \xint_afterfi {\expandafter\space \romannumeral`&&#2{0}}%
848         \else \xint_afterfi { }% 1.09m now returns nothing.
849         \fi}%
850     \fi
851 }%
852 \def\xint_cntf_loop #1#2#3%
853 {%
854     \ifnum #1>\xint_c_ \else \XINT_cntf_exit \fi
855     \expandafter\XINT_cntf_loop\expandafter
856     {\the\numexpr #1-1\expandafter }\expandafter
857     {\romannumeral0\xintadd {\xintDiv {1[0]}{#2}}{#3{#1}}}%
858     {#3}%
859 }%
860 \def\xint_cntf_exit \fi
861     \expandafter\XINT_cntf_loop\expandafter
862     #1\expandafter #2#3%
863 {%
864     \fi\xint_gobble_ii #2%
865 }%

```

## 10.24 \xintGCntoF

Modified in 1.06 to give the N argument first to a *\numexpr* rather than expanding twice. I just use *\the\numexpr* and maintain the previous code after that.

```

866 \def\xintGCntoF {\romannumeral0\xintgcntof }%
867 \def\xintgcntof #1%
868 {%
869     \expandafter\XINT_gcntf\expandafter {\the\numexpr #1}%
870 }%
871 \def\XINT_gcntf #1#2#3%
872 {%
873     \ifnum #1>\xint_c_
874         \xint_afterfi {\expandafter\XINT_gcntf_loop\expandafter
875             {\the\numexpr #1-1\expandafter}\expandafter
876             {\romannumeral`&&#2{#1}}{#2}{#3}}%
877     \else
878         \xint_afterfi
879             {\ifnum #1=\xint_c_
880                 \xint_afterfi {\expandafter\space \romannumeral`&&#2{0}}%
881             \else \xint_afterfi { }% 1.09m now returns nothing rather than 0/1[0]
882             \fi}%
883     \fi
884 }%
885 \def\XINT_gcntf_loop #1#2#3#4%
886 {%
887     \ifnum #1>\xint_c_ \else \XINT_gcntf_exit \fi
888     \expandafter\XINT_gcntf_loop\expandafter
889     {\the\numexpr #1-1\expandafter }\expandafter
890     {\romannumeral0\xintadd {\xintDiv {#4{#1}}{#2}}{#3{#1}}}%
891     {#3}{#4}%

```

```

892 }%
893 \def\XINT_gcntf_exit \fi
894     \expandafter\XINT_gcntf_loop\expandafter
895     #1\expandafter #2#3#4%
896 {%
897     \fi\xint_gobble_ii #2%
898 }%

```

## 10.25 \xintCntoCs

Modified in 1.09m: added spaces after the commas in the produced list. Moreover the coefficients are not braced anymore. A slight induced limitation is that the macro argument should not contain some explicit comma (cf. `\XINT_cntcs_exit_b`), hence `\xintCntoCs {\macro,}` with `\def\macro,#1{<stuff>}` would crash. Not a very serious limitation, I believe.

```

899 \def\xintCntoCs {\romannumeral0\xintcntocs }%
900 \def\xintcntocs #1%
901 {%
902     \expandafter\XINT_cntcs\expandafter {\the\numexpr #1}%
903 }%
904 \def\XINT_cntcs #1#2%
905 {%
906     \ifnum #1<0
907         \xint_afterfi { }% 1.09i: a 0/1[0] was here, now the macro returns nothing
908     \else
909         \xint_afterfi {\expandafter\XINT_cntcs_loop\expandafter
910                     {\the\numexpr #1-\xint_c_i\expandafter}\expandafter
911                     {\romannumeral`&&#2{#1}{#2}}% produced coeff not braced
912     \fi
913 }%
914 \def\XINT_cntcs_loop #1#2#3%
915 {%
916     \ifnum #1>- \xint_c_i \else \XINT_cntcs_exit \fi
917     \expandafter\XINT_cntcs_loop\expandafter
918     {\the\numexpr #1-\xint_c_i\expandafter}\expandafter
919     {\romannumeral`&&#3{#1}, #2}{#3}}% space added, 1.09m
920 }%
921 \def\XINT_cntcs_exit \fi
922     \expandafter\XINT_cntcs_loop\expandafter
923     #1\expandafter #2#3%
924 {%
925     \fi\XINT_cntcs_exit_b #2%
926 }%
927 \def\XINT_cntcs_exit_b #1,{ }% romannumeral stopping space already there

```

## 10.26 \xintCntoGC

Modified in 1.06 to give the N first to a `\numexpr` rather than expanding twice. I just use `\the\numexpr` and maintain the previous code after that.

1.09m maintains the braces, as the coeff are allowed to be fraction and the slash can not be naked in the GC format, contrarily to what happens in `\xintCntoCs`. Also the separators given to `\xintGCToGCx` may then fetch the coefficients as argument, as they are braced.

```

928 \def\xintCntoGC {\romannumeral0\xintcntogc }%
929 \def\xintcntogc #1%
930 {%
931     \expandafter\xINT_cntgc\expandafter {\the\numexpr #1}%
932 }%
933 \def\xINT_cntgc #1#2%
934 {%
935     \ifnum #1<0
936         \xint_afterfi { }% 1.09i there was as strange 0/1[0] here, removed
937     \else
938         \xint_afterfi {\expandafter\xINT_cntgc_loop\expandafter
939                         {\the\numexpr #1-\xint_c_i\expandafter}\expandafter
940                         {\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&#2{#1}}}{#2}}%
941     \fi
942 }%
943 \def\xINT_cntgc_loop #1#2#3%
944 {%
945     \ifnum #1>-\xint_c_i \else \xINT_cntgc_exit \fi
946     \expandafter\xINT_cntgc_loop\expandafter
947     {\the\numexpr #1-\xint_c_i\expandafter }\expandafter
948     {\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&#3{#1}}+1/#2}{#3}}%
949 }%
950 \def\xINT_cntgc_exit \fi
951     \expandafter\xINT_cntgc_loop\expandafter
952     #1\expandafter #2#3%
953 {%
954     \fi\xINT_cntgc_exit_b #2%
955 }%
956 \def\xINT_cntgc_exit_b #1+1/{ }%

```

## 10.27 \xintGCntoGC

Modified in 1.06 to give the N first to a *\numexpr* rather than expanding twice. I just use *\the\numexpr* and maintain the previous code after that.

```

957 \def\xintGCntoGC {\romannumeral0\xintgcntogc }%
958 \def\xintgcntogc #1%
959 {%
960     \expandafter\xINT_gcntgc\expandafter {\the\numexpr #1}%
961 }%
962 \def\xINT_gcntgc #1#2#3%
963 {%
964     \ifnum #1<0
965         \xint_afterfi { }% 1.09i now returns nothing
966     \else
967         \xint_afterfi {\expandafter\xINT_gcntgc_loop\expandafter
968                         {\the\numexpr #1-\xint_c_i\expandafter}\expandafter
969                         {\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&#2{#1}}}{#2}}{#3}}%
970     \fi
971 }%
972 \def\xINT_gcntgc_loop #1#2#3#4%
973 {%
974     \ifnum #1>-\xint_c_i \else \xINT_gcntgc_exit \fi

```

```

975     \expandafter\XINT_gcntgc_loop_b\expandafter
976     {\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&#4{#1}}/#2}{#3{#1}}{#1}{#3}{#4}%
977 }%
978 \def\XINT_gcntgc_loop_b #1#2#3%
979 {%
980     \expandafter\XINT_gcntgc_loop\expandafter
981     {\the\numexpr #3-\xint_c_i \expandafter}\expandafter
982     {\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&#2}+#1}%
983 }%
984 \def\XINT_gcntgc_exit \fi
985     \expandafter\XINT_gcntgc_loop_b\expandafter #1#2#3#4#5%
986 {%
987     \fi\XINT_gcntgc_exit_b #1%
988 }%
989 \def\XINT_gcntgc_exit_b #1/{ }%

```

## 10.28 \xintCstoGC

```

990 \def\xintCstoGC {\romannumeral0\xintcstogc }%
991 \def\xintcstogc #1%
992 {%
993     \expandafter\XINT_cstc_prep \romannumeral`&&#1,!,%
994 }%
995 \def\XINT_cstc_prep #1,{\XINT_cstc_loop_a {{#1}}}%
996 \def\XINT_cstc_loop_a #1#2,%
997 {%
998     \xint_gob_til_exclam #2\XINT_cstc_end!%
999     \XINT_cstc_loop_b {#1}{#2}%
1000 }%
1001 \def\XINT_cstc_loop_b #1#2{\XINT_cstc_loop_a {#1+1/{#2}}}%
1002 \def\XINT_cstc_end!\XINT_cstc_loop_b #1#2{ #1}%

```

## 10.29 \xintGCToGC

```

1003 \def\xintGCToGC {\romannumeral0\xintgctogc }%
1004 \def\xintgctogc #1%
1005 {%
1006     \expandafter\XINT_gctgc_start \romannumeral`&&#1+!/%
1007 }%
1008 \def\XINT_gctgc_start {\XINT_gctgc_loop_a {}}%
1009 \def\XINT_gctgc_loop_a #1#2+#3/%
1010 {%
1011     \xint_gob_til_exclam #3\XINT_gctgc_end!%
1012     \expandafter\XINT_gctgc_loop_b\expandafter
1013     {\romannumeral`&&#2}{#3}{#1}%
1014 }%
1015 \def\XINT_gctgc_loop_b #1#2%
1016 {%
1017     \expandafter\XINT_gctgc_loop_c\expandafter
1018     {\romannumeral`&&#2}{#1}%
1019 }%
1020 \def\XINT_gctgc_loop_c #1#2#3%
1021 {%
1022     \XINT_gctgc_loop_a {#3{#2}+{#1}/}%

```

*TOC*, *xintkernel*, *xinttools*, *xintcore*, *xint*, *xintbinhex*, *xintgcd*, *xintfrac*, *xintseries*, *xintcfrac*, *xintexpr*, *xinttrig*, *xintlog*

```
1023 }%
1024 \def\XINT_gctgc_end!\expandafter\XINT_gctgc_loop_b
1025 {%
1026     \expandafter\XINT_gctgc_end_b
1027 }%
1028 \def\XINT_gctgc_end_b #1#2#3{ #3{#1}}%
1029 \XINT_restorecatcodes_endininput%
```

## 11 Package xintexpr implementation

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This is release 1.3f of [2019/09/10].

## 11.1 Old comments

These general comments were last updated at the end of the 1.09x series in 2014. The principles remain in place to this day but refer to [CHANGES.html](#) for some significant evolutions since.

The first version was released in June 2013. I was greatly helped in this task of writing an expandable parser of infix operations by the comments provided in [13fp-parse.dtx](#) (in its version as available in April–May 2013). One will recognize in particular the idea of the ‘until’ macros; I have not looked into the actual [13fp](#) code beyond the very useful comments provided in its documentation.

A main worry was that my data has no a priori bound on its size; to keep the code reasonably efficient, I experimented with a technique of storing and retrieving data expandably as *names* of control sequences. Intermediate computation results are stored as control sequences `\.a/b[n]`.

Roughly speaking, the parser mechanism is as follows: at any given time the last found ‘operator’ has its associated `until` macro awaiting some news from the token flow; first `getnext` expands forward in the hope to construct some number, which may come from a parenthesized sub-expression, from some braced material, or from a digit by digit scan. After this number has been formed the next operator is looked for by the `getop` macro. Once `getop` has finished its job, `until` is presented with three tokens: the first one is the precedence level of the new found operator (which may be an end of expression marker), the second is the operator character token (earlier versions had here already some macro name, but in order to keep as much common code to `expr` and `floatexpr` common as possible, this was modified) of the new found operator, and the third one is the newly found number (which was encountered just before the new operator).

The `until` macro of the earlier operator examines the precedence level of the new found one, and either executes the earlier operator (in the case of a binary operation, with the found number and a previously stored one) or it delays execution, giving the hand to the `until` macro of the operator having been found of higher precedence.

A minus sign acting as prefix gets converted into a (unary) operator inheriting the precedence level of the previous operator.

Once the end of the expression is found (it has to be marked by a `\relax`) the final result is output as four tokens (five tokens since 1.09j) the first one a catcode 11 exclamation mark, the second one an error generating macro, the third one is a protection mechanism, the fourth one

a printing macro and the fifth is `\.=a/b[n]`. The prefix `\xintthe` makes the output printable by killing the first three tokens.

## 11.2 Catcodes, $\varepsilon$ - $\text{\TeX}$ and reload detection

The code for reload detection was initially copied from HEIKO OBERDIEK's packages, then modified.

The method for catcodes was also initially directly inspired by these packages.

```

1 \begingroup\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
2   \catcode13=5      % ^^M
3   \endlinechar=13 %
4   \catcode123=1     % {
5   \catcode125=2     % }
6   \catcode64=11     % @
7   \catcode35=6      % #
8   \catcode44=12     % ,
9   \catcode45=12     % -
10  \catcode46=12     % .
11  \catcode58=12     % :
12  \def\z {\endgroup}%
13 \expandafter\let\expandafter\x\csname ver@xintexpr.sty\endcsname
14 \expandafter\let\expandafter\w\csname ver@xintfrac.sty\endcsname
15 \expandafter\let\expandafter\t\csname ver@xinttools.sty\endcsname
16 \expandafter
17   \ifx\csname PackageInfo\endcsname\relax
18     \def\y#1#2{\immediate\write-1{Package #1 Info: #2.}}%
19   \else
20     \def\y#1#2{\PackageInfo{#1}{#2}}%
21   \fi
22 \expandafter
23 \ifx\csname numexpr\endcsname\relax
24   \y{xintexpr}{\numexpr not available, aborting input}%
25   \aftergroup\endinput
26 \else
27   \ifx\x\relax    % plain-\TeX, first loading of xintexpr.sty
28     \ifx\w\relax % but xintfrac.sty not yet loaded.
29       \expandafter\def\expandafter\z\expandafter
30         {\z\input xintfrac.sty\relax}%
31     \fi
32     \ifx\t\relax % but xinttools.sty not yet loaded.
33       \expandafter\def\expandafter\z\expandafter
34         {\z\input xinttools.sty\relax}%
35     \fi
36   \else
37     \def\empty {}%
38     \ifx\x\empty % \LaTeX, first loading,
39       % variable is initialized, but \ProvidesPackage not yet seen
40       \ifx\w\relax % xintfrac.sty not yet loaded.
41         \expandafter\def\expandafter\z\expandafter
42           {\z\RequirePackage{xintfrac}}%
43     \fi
44     \ifx\t\relax % xinttools.sty not yet loaded.
45       \expandafter\def\expandafter\z\expandafter

```

```

46          {\z\RequirePackage{xinttools}}%
47      \fi
48  \else
49      \aftergroup\endinput % xintexpr already loaded.
50  \fi
51 \fi
52 \fi
53 \z%
54 \XINTsetupcatcodes%

```

### 11.3 Package identification

```

55 \XINT_providespackage
56 \ProvidesPackage{xintexpr}%
57 [2019/09/10 v1.3f Expandable expression parser (JFB)]%
58 \catcode`! 11
59 \let\XINT_Cmp \xintiiCmp

```

### 11.4 **\xintDigits\***, **\xintSetDigits\***

1.3f

```

60 \def\xintDigits {\futurelet\XINT_token\xintDigitss}%
61 \def\xintDigitss #1={\afterassignment\xintDigitsss\mathchardef\XINTdigits=}%
62 \def\xintDigitsss#1{\ifx*\XINT_token\expandafter\xintreloadxinttrig\fi}%
63 \let\xintfracSetDigits\xintSetDigits
64 \def\xintSetDigits#1{\if\relax\detokenize{#1}\relax
65             \else\afterassignment\xintreloadxinttrig\fi
66             \xintfracSetDigits}%

```

### 11.5 **\xintexpr**, **\xintiexpr**, **\xintfloatexpr**, **\xintiiexpr**

ATTENTION! 1.3d renamed **\xinteval** to **\xintexpr** etc...

```

67 \def\xintexpr      {\romannumeral0\xintexpr}%
68 \def\xintiexpr     {\romannumeral0\xintiexpr}%
69 \def\xintfloatexpr {\romannumeral0\xintfloatexpr}%
70 \def\xintiiexpr    {\romannumeral0\xintiiexpr}%

```

### 11.6 **\xintexpr**, **\xintiiexpr**

ATTENTION! 1.3d renamed **\xinteval** to **\xintexpr** etc...

```

71 \def\xintexpr {\expandafter\XINT_expr_wrap\romannumeral0\xintbareeval }%
72 \def\xintiiexpr {\expandafter\XINT_iiexpr_wrap\romannumeral0\xintbareiieval }%

```

### 11.7 **\xintiexpr**, **\xintfloatexpr**

Optional argument since 1.1.

ATTENTION! 1.3d renamed **\xinteval** to **\xintexpr** etc...

Some renaming of macros at 1.3e here. Again at 1.3f with some real changes (to fix the **\xintfloatexpr** [D] issue inside **\xintdeffunc**).

```

73 \def\xintiexpr #1%
74 {%
75   \ifx [#1]\expandafter\XINT_iexpr_withopt\else\expandafter\XINT_iexpr_noopt
76   \fi #1%
77 }%
78 \def\XINT_iexpr_noopt
79 {%
80   \expandafter\XINT_iexpr_round\expandafter 0%
81   \romannumeral0\xintbareeval
82 }%
83 \def\XINT_iexpr_withopt [#1]%
84 {%
85   \expandafter\XINT_iexpr_round\expandafter
86   {\the\numexpr \xint_zapspaces #1 \xint_gobble_i\expandafter}%
87   \romannumeral0\xintbareeval
88 }%
89 \def\XINT_iexpr_round #1#2%
90 {%
91   \expandafter\XINT_expr_wrap
92   \csname .=\xintRound::csv {#1}{\XINT_expr_unlock #2}\endcsname
93 }%
94 \def\xintfloatexpr #1%
95 {%
96   \ifx [#1]\expandafter\XINT_flexpr_withopt\else\expandafter\XINT_flexpr_noopt
97   \fi #1%
98 }%
99 \def\XINT_flexpr_noopt
100 {%
101   \expandafter\XINT_flexpr_noopt_a\romannumeral0\xintbarefloateval
102 }%
103 \def\XINT_flexpr_noopt_a #1%
104 {%
105   \expandafter\XINT_flexpr_wrap
106   \csname .;\xinttheDigits.=\XINT_expr_unlock #1\endcsname
107 }%
108 \def\XINT_flexpr_withopt [#1]%
109 {%
110   \expandafter\XINT_flexpr_withopt_a
111   \the\numexpr\xint_zapspaces #1 \xint_gobble_i\expandafter.%\romannumeral0\xintbarefloateval
112   \romannumeral0\xintbarefloateval
113 }%
114 \def\XINT_flexpr_withopt_a #1.#2%
115 {%
116   \expandafter\XINT_flexpr_wrap
117   \csname .;#1.=\XINTinFloat::csv {#1}{\XINT_expr_unlock #2}\endcsname
118 }%

```

1.3f fixes some problems with using *\xintfloatexpr* [D]..*\relax* as a sub expression inside *\xint-deffunc*. Comma separated expressions are not allowed inside such sub-expression.

```

119 \def\XINT:NE_flexpr_withopt_a #1.#2%
120 {%
121   \expandafter\XINT_flexpr_wrap

```

```
122     \csname . ;#1.=\XINT:NE:one{\XINTinFloat::csv{#1}}{\XINT_expr_unlock #2}\endcsname
123 }%
```

## 11.8 `\XINT_expr_wrap`, `\XINT_iexpr_wrap`, `\XINT_fexpr_wrap`

1.3e removes some leading space tokens which served nothing. There is no `\XINT_iexpr_wrap`, because `\XINT_expr_wrap` is used directly.

```
124 \def\xintexpr_wrap {!\XINT_expr_usethe\xintprotectii\xintexpr_print}%
125 \def\xintiexpr_wrap {!\XINT_expr_usethe\xintprotectii\xintiexpr_print}%
126 \def\xintfexpr_wrap {!\XINT_expr_usethe\xintprotectii\xintfexpr_print}%
```

## 11.9 `\XINT_expr_usethe`, `\XINT_protectii`

```
127 \def\xintprotectii #1{\noexpand\xintprotectii\noexpand #1\noexpand }%
128 \protected\def\xintexpr_usethe\xintprotectii {\xintError:missing_xintthe!}%
```

## 11.10 `\XINT_expr_print`, `\XINT_iexpr_print`, `\XINT_fexpr_print`

```
129 \def\xintexpr_print #1{\xintSPRaw::csv {\XINT_expr_unlock #1}}%
130 \def\xint:NE_expr_print#1{\expandafter
131   \xintSPRaw::csv\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #1}}%
132 \def\xintiexpr_print #1{\xintCSV::csv {\XINT_expr_unlock #1}}%
133 \def\xint:NE_iexpr_print #1{\expandafter
134   \xintCSV::csv\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #1}}%
135 \def\xintfexpr_print #1%
136 }%
137   \expandafter\xintPFloat::csv
138   \romannumeral`&&@\expandafter\xint_expr_unlock_sp\string #1!%
139 }%
140 \def\xint_expr_unlock_sp #1.;#2.=#3!{{#2}{#3}}%
```

## 11.11 `\xinttheexpr`, `\xinttheiexpr`, `\xintthefloateexpr`, `\xinttheiiexpr`

The reason why `\xinttheiexpr` et `\xintthefloateexpr` are handled differently is that they admit an optional argument which acts via a custom «printing» stage.

```
141 \def\xinttheexpr
142   {\romannumeral`&&@\expandafter\xint_expr_print\romannumeral0\xintbareeval}%
143 \def\xinttheiexpr
144   {\romannumeral`&&@\expandafter\xint_gobble_iii\romannumeral`&&@\xintiexpr}%
145 \def\xintthefloateexpr
146   {\romannumeral`&&@\expandafter\xint_gobble_iii\romannumeral`&&@\xintfloateexpr}%
147 \def\xinttheiiexpr
148   {\romannumeral`&&@\expandafter\xint_iexpr_print\romannumeral0\xintbareiieval}%
```

## 11.12 `\thexintexpr`, `\thexintiexpr`, `\thexintfloateexpr`, `\thexintiiexpr`

New with 1.2h. I have been for the last three years very strict regarding macros with `\xint` or `\XINT`, but well.

```
149 \let\thexintexpr \xinttheexpr
150 \let\thexintiexpr \xinttheiexpr
151 \let\thexintfloateexpr\xintthefloateexpr
152 \let\thexintiiexpr \xinttheiiexpr
```

**11.13 \xinteval, \xintieval, \xintfloateval, \xintiieval**

```

153 \def\xinteval #1%
154   {\romannumeral`&&@\expandafter\XINT_expr_print\romannumeral0\xintbareeval#1\relax}%
155 \def\xintieval #1%
156   {\romannumeral`&&@\expandafter\xint_gobble_iii\romannumeral`&&@\xintiexpr#1\relax}%
157 \def\xintfloateval #1%
158   {\romannumeral`&&@\expandafter\xint_gobble_iii\romannumeral`&&@\xintfloatexpr#1\relax}%
159 \def\xintiieval #1%
160   {\romannumeral`&&@\expandafter\XINT_iexpr_print\romannumeral0\xintbareiieval#1\relax}%

```

The «print» macros are made into inert entities when an expression is parsed by *\xintNewExpr* or *\xintdeffunc*. In order to allow usage of *\xinteval* et al., we need to replace them by the corresponding *\xintexpr* et al and drop the macro wrappers (because they do not expand and will trap the expression parser). The behaviour of *\xinteval{3}7* will not be as in a normal expression but such syntax is anyhow obscure.

```

161 \def\XINT:NE:eval      #1{\xintexpr #1\relax}%
162 \def\XINT:NE:ieval     #1{\xintiexpr #1\relax}%
163 \def\XINT:NE:floateval#1{\xintfloatexpr #1\relax}%
164 \def\XINT:NE:iieval    #1{\xintiiexpr #1\relax}%

```

**11.14 \xintthe**

```
165 \def\xintthe #1{\romannumeral`&&@\expandafter\xint_gobble_iii\romannumeral`&&@#1}%
```

**11.15 \xintbareeval, \xintbarefloateval, \xintbareiieval**

```

166 \def\xintbareeval
167   {\expandafter\XINT_expr_until_end_a\romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_getnext }%
168 \def\xintbarefloateval
169   {\expandafter\XINT_flexport_until_end_a\romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_getnext }%
170 \def\xintbareiieval
171   {\expandafter\XINT_iexpr_until_end_a\romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_getnext }%

```

**11.16 \xintthebareeval, \xintthebarefloateval, \xintthebareiieval**

```

172 \def\xintthebareeval      {\expandafter\XINT_expr_unlock\romannumeral0\xintbareeval}%
173 \def\xintthebarefloateval {\expandafter\XINT_expr_unlock\romannumeral0\xintbarefloateval}%
174 \def\xintthebareiieval    {\expandafter\XINT_expr_unlock\romannumeral0\xintbareiieval}%

```

**11.17 \xintboolexpr, \XINT\_boolexpr\_print, \xinttheboolexpr, \thexintboolexpr**

ATTENTION! 1.3d renamed *\xinteval* to *\xintexpr* etc...

```

175 \def\xintboolexpr
176 {%
177   \romannumeral0\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
178   \XINT_boolexpr_done\expandafter\xint_gobble_iv\romannumeral0\xintexpr
179 }%
180 \def\XINT_boolexpr_done {!\XINT_expr_usethe\XINT_protectii\XINT_boolexpr_print}%
181 \def\XINT_boolexpr_print #1{\xintIsTrue::csv {\XINT_expr_unlock #1}}%
182 \def\XINT:NE_boolexpr_print #1{\expandafter
183   \xintIsTrue::csv\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #1}}%
184 \def\xinttheboolexpr
185 {%
186   \romannumeral`&&@\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter

```

```
187     \XINT_boolexpr\expandafter\xint_gobble_iv\romannumeral0\xintexpr
188 }%
189 \let\thexintboolexpr\xinttheboolexpr
```

## 11.18 \xintifboolexpr, \xintifboolfloatexpr, \xintifbooliiexpr

Do not work with comma separated expressions.

```
190 \def\xintifboolexpr      #1{\romannumeral0\xintiiifnotzero {\xinttheexpr #1\relax}}%
191 \def\xintifboolfloatexpr #1{\romannumeral0\xintiiifnotzero {\xintthefloatexpr #1\relax}}%
192 \def\xintifbooliiexpr    #1{\romannumeral0\xintiiifnotzero {\xinttheiiexpr #1\relax}}%
```

## 11.19 \xintifsgnexpr, \xintifsgnfloateexpr, \xintifsgniiexpr

### 1.3d.

Do not work with comma separated expressions.

```
193 \def\xintifsgnexpr      #1{\romannumeral0\xintiiifsgn {\xinttheexpr #1\relax}}%
194 \def\xintifsgnfloateexpr #1{\romannumeral0\xintiiifsgn {\xintthefloatexpr #1\relax}}%
195 \def\xintifsgniiexpr    #1{\romannumeral0\xintiiifsgn {\xinttheiiexpr #1\relax}}%
```

## 11.20 \xintthecoords

1.1 Wraps up an even number of comma separated items into pairs of TikZ coordinates; for use in the following way:

```
coordinates {\xintthecoords\xintfloatexpr ... \relax}
```

The crazyness with the \csname and unlock is due to TikZ somewhat STRANGE control of the TOTAL number of expansions which should not exceed the very low value of 100 !! As we implemented \XINT\_thecoords\_b in an "inline" style for efficiency, we need to hide its expansions.

Not to be used as \xintthecoords\xintthefloatexpr, only as \xintthecoords\xintfloatexpr (or \xintexpr etc...). Perhaps \xintthecoords could make an extra check, but one should not accustom users to too loose requirements!

```
196 \def\xintthecoords  #1{\romannumeral`&&@\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
197           \XINT_thecoords_a
198           \expandafter\xint_gobble_iii\romannumeral0#1}%
199 \def\XINT_thecoords_a #1#2% #1=print macro, indispensable for scientific notation
200   {\expandafter\XINT_expr_unlock\csname.=\expandafter\XINT_thecoords_b
201           \romannumeral`&&#1#2,!,,^@\endcsname }%
202 \def\XINT_thecoords_b #1#2,#3#4,%
203   {\xint_gob_til_! #3\XINT_thecoords_c ! (#1#2, #3#4)\XINT_thecoords_b }%
204 \def\XINT_thecoords_c #1^{}%
```

## 11.21 Locking and unlocking

Some renaming and modifications here with release 1.2 to switch from using chains of \romannumeral-`0 in order to gather numbers, possibly hexadecimals, to using a \csname governed expansion. In this way no more limit at 5000 digits, and besides this is a logical move because the \xintexpr parser is already based on \csname...\endcsname storage of numbers as one token.

The limitation at 5000 digits didn't worry me too much because it was not very realistic to launch computations with thousands of digits... such computations are still slow with 1.2 but less so now.

Chains or \romannumeral are still used for the gathering of function names and other stuff which I have half-forgotten because the parser does many things.

In the earlier versions we used the lockscan macro after a chain of \romannumeral-`0 had ended gathering digits; this uses has been replaced by direct processing inside a \csname... \endcsname and the macro is kept only for matters of dummy variables.

Currently, the parsing of hexadecimal numbers needs two nested \csname... \endcsname, first to gather the letters (possibly with a hexadecimal fractional part), and in a second stage to apply \xintHexToDec to do the actual conversion. This should be faster than updating on the fly the number (which would be hard for the fraction part...).

```

205 \def\xint_gob_til_! #1!{}% ! with catcode 11
206 \def\XINT_expr_lockscan#1% not used for decimal numbers in xintexpr 1.2
207 \def\XINT_expr_lockscan##1{\expandafter#1\csname .##1\endcsname}%
208 }\XINT_expr_lockscan{ }%
209 \def\XINT_expr_lockit#1{%
210 \def\XINT_expr_lockit##1{\expandafter#1\csname .##1\endcsname}%
211 }\XINT_expr_lockit{ }%
212 \def\XINT_expr_unlock_hex_in #1% expanded inside \csname..\endcsname
213 {\expandafter\XINT_expr_inhex\romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock#1;}%
214 \def\XINT_expr_inhex #1.#2#3;% expanded inside \csname..\endcsname
215 {%
216   \if#2>%
217     \xintHexToDec{#1}%
218   \else
219     \xintiiMul{\xintiiPow{625}{\xintLength{#3}}}{\xintHexToDec{#1#3}}%
220     [\the\numexpr-4*\xintLength{#3}]%
221   \fi
222 }%
223 \def\XINT_expr_unlock {\expandafter\XINT_expr_unlock_a\string }%
224 \def\XINT_expr_unlock_a #1.={}%
225 \def\XINT_expr_unexpectedtoken {\xintError:ignored }%
226 \let\XINT_expr_done\space

```

## 11.22 Hooks for the functioning of \xintNewExpr and \xintdeffunc

This is new with 1.3. See \XINT\_expr\_redefinemacros.

```

227 \let\XINT:NHook:one\empty
228 \let\XINT:NHook:two\empty
229 \let\XINT:NHook:csv\empty
230 \def\XINT:NHook:twosp #1,#2,!#3{#3{#1}{#2}}%

```

## 11.23 Macros handling csv lists on output (for \XINT\_expr\_print et al. routines)

11.23.1 \XINT_::_end . . . . .	304
11.23.2 \xintCSV::csv . . . . .	304
11.23.3 \xintSPRaw, \xintSPRaw::csv . . . . .	304
11.23.4 \xintIsTrue::csv . . . . .	304
11.23.5 \xintRound::csv . . . . .	304
11.23.6 \XINTinFloat::csv . . . . .	305
11.23.7 \xintPFloat::csv . . . . .	305

Changed completely for 1.1, which adds the optional arguments to \xintiexpr and \xintfloatexpr.

**11.23.1 \XINT\_:::end**

Le mécanisme est le suivant, #2 est dans des accolades et commence par ,<sp>. Donc le gobble se débarrasse du, et le <sp> après brace stripping arrête un \romannumeral0 ou \romannumeral-`0

```
231 \def\XINT_:::end #1,#2{\xint_gobble_i #2}%
```

**11.23.2 \xintCSV::csv**

```
232 \def\xintCSV::csv #1{\expandafter\XINT_csv::_a\romannumeral`&&@#1,^,%  
233 \def\XINT_csv::_a {\XINT_csv::_b {}%  
234 \def\XINT_csv::_b #1#2,{\expandafter\XINT_csv::_c \romannumeral`&&@#2,{#1}}%  
235 \def\XINT_csv::_c #1{\if ^#1\expandafter\XINT_:::end\fi\XINT_csv::_d #1}%  
236 \def\XINT_csv::_d #1,#2{\XINT_csv::_b {#2, #1}}% possibly, item #1 is empty.
```

**11.23.3 \xintSPRaw, \xintSPRaw::csv**

```
237 \def\xintSPRaw {\romannumeral0\xintspraw }%  
238 \def\xintspraw #1{\expandafter\XINT_spraw\romannumeral`&&@#1[\W]}%  
239 \def\XINT_spraw #1[#2#3]{\xint_gob_til_W #2\XINT_spraw_a\W\XINT_spraw_p #1[#2#3]}%  
240 \def\XINT_spraw_a\W\XINT_spraw_p #1[\W]{ #1}%  
241 \def\XINT_spraw_p #1[\W]{\xintpraw {#1}}%  
242 \def\xintSPRaw::csv #1{\romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_spraw::_a\romannumeral`&&@#1,^,%  
243 \def\XINT_spraw::_a {\XINT_spraw::_b {}%  
244 \def\XINT_spraw::_b #1#2,{\expandafter\XINT_spraw::_c \romannumeral`&&@#2,{#1}}%  
245 \def\XINT_spraw::_c #1{\if ,#1\xint_dothis\XINT_spraw::_e\fi  
246 \if ^#1\xint_dothis\XINT_:::end\fi  
247 \xint_orthat\XINT_spraw::_d #1}%  
248 \def\XINT_spraw::_d #1,{\expandafter\XINT_spraw::_e\romannumeral0\XINT_spraw #1[\W],}%  
249 \def\XINT_spraw::_e #1,#2{\XINT_spraw::_b {#2, #1}}%
```

**11.23.4 \xintIsTrue::csv**

```
250 \def\xintIsTrue::csv #1{\romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_istru:::_a\romannumeral`&&@#1,^,%  
251 \def\XINT_istru:::_a {\XINT_istru:::_b {}%  
252 \def\XINT_istru:::_b #1#2,{\expandafter\XINT_istru:::_c \romannumeral`&&@#2,{#1}}%  
253 \def\XINT_istru:::_c #1{\if ,#1\xint_dothis\XINT_istru:::_e\fi  
254 \if ^#1\xint_dothis\XINT_:::end\fi  
255 \xint_orthat\XINT_istru:::_d #1}%  
256 \def\XINT_istru:::_d #1,{\expandafter\XINT_istru:::_e\romannumeral0\xintisnotzero {#1},}%  
257 \def\XINT_istru:::_e #1,#2{\XINT_istru:::_b {#2, #1}}%
```

**11.23.5 \xintRound::csv**

1.3e Emploi d'un point comme délimiteur. Dans le futur donner une signification à un #1 négatif dans \XINT\_round:::\_a ?

```
258 \def\XINT_:::end #1,#2#3{\xint_gobble_i #3}%">  
259 \def\xintRound::csv #1#2{\romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_round:::_a  
260 \the\numexpr#1\expandafter.\romannumeral`&&@#2,^,%  
261 \def\XINT_round:::_a #1.{\XINT_round:::_b #1.{}}}%  
262 \def\XINT_round:::_b #1.#2#3,{\expandafter\XINT_round:::_c \romannumeral`&&@#3,{#1}{#2}}%  
263 \def\XINT_round:::_c #1{\if ,#1\xint_dothis\XINT_round:::_e\fi  
264 \if ^#1\xint_dothis\XINT_:::end\fi  
265 \xint_orthat\XINT_round:::_d #1}%  
266 \def\XINT_round:::_d #1,#2{%
```

```

267      \expandafter\XINT_round::_e\romannumeral0\ifnum#2>\xint_c_
268      \expandafter\xintronround\else\expandafter\xintiround\fi {#2}{#1},{#2}}%
269 \def\XINT_round::_e #1,#2#3{\XINT_round::_b #2.{#3, #1}}%
```

### 11.23.6 *\XINTinFloat::csv*

1.3e adds support for a negative specifier (*\XINT\_infloat::\_a* inserted, by luck formerly it started straight with *\XINT\_infloat::\_b* ...).

```

270 \def\XINTinFloat::csv #1#2{\romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_infloat::_a
271   \the\numexpr #1\expandafter.\romannumeral`&&@#2,^,}%
272 \def\XINT_infloat::_a #1#2.%
273   {\expandafter\XINT_infloat::_b\the\numexpr\if#1-\XINTdigits\fi#1#2.{}}%
274 \def\XINT_infloat::_b #1.#2#3,{\XINT_infloat::_c #3,{#1}{#2}}%
275 \def\XINT_infloat::_c #1{\if ,#1\xint_dothis\XINT_infloat::_e\fi
276           \if ^#1\xint_dothis\XINT_:::_end\fi
277           \xint_orthat\XINT_infloat::_d #1}%
278 \def\XINT_infloat::_d #1,#2%
279   {\expandafter\XINT_infloat::_e\romannumeral0\XINTinfloat [#2]{#1},[#2}}%
280 \def\XINT_infloat::_e #1,#2#3{\XINT_infloat::_b #2.{#3, #1}}%
```

### 11.23.7 *\xintPFloat::csv*

Also extended at 1.3e to handle negative optional specifier for digits precision. This macro formats output.

```

281 \def\xintPFloat::csv #1#2{\romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_pfloat::_a
282   \the\numexpr #1\expandafter.\romannumeral`&&@#2,^,}%
283 \def\XINT_pfloat::_a #1#2.%
284   {\expandafter\XINT_pfloat::_b\the\numexpr\if#1-\XINTdigits\fi#1#2.{}}%
285 \def\XINT_pfloat::_b #1.#2#3,{\expandafter\XINT_pfloat::_c \romannumeral`&&@#3,{#1}{#2}}%
286 \def\XINT_pfloat::_c #1{\if ,#1\xint_dothis\XINT_pfloat::_e\fi
287           \if ^#1\xint_dothis\XINT_:::_end\fi
288           \xint_orthat\XINT_pfloat::_d #1}%
289 \def\XINT_pfloat::_d #1,#2%
290   {\expandafter\XINT_pfloat::_e\romannumeral0\XINT_pfloat_opt [\xint:#2]{#1},[#2}}%
291 \def\XINT_pfloat::_e #1,#2#3{\XINT_pfloat::_b #2.{#3, #1}}%
```

## 11.24 *\XINT\_expr\_getnext*: fetching some number then an operator

Big change in 1.1, no attempt to detect braced stuff anymore as the [N] notation is implemented otherwise. Now, braces should not be used at all; one level removed, then *\romannumeral`0* expansion.

```

292 \def\XINT_expr_getnext #1%
293 {%
294   \expandafter\XINT_expr_getnext_a\romannumeral`&&@#1%
295 }%
296 \def\XINT_expr_getnext_a #1%
297 % screens out sub-expressions and \count or \dimen registers/variables
298   \xint_gob_til_! #1\XINT_expr_subexpr !% recall this ! has catcode 11
299   \ifcat\relax#1% \count or \numexpr etc... token or count, dimen, skip cs
300     \expandafter\XINT_expr_countetc
```

```

301     \else
302         \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\XINT_expr_getnextfork\expandafter\string
303     \fi
304     #1%
305 }%
306 \def\XINT_expr_subexpr !#1\fi !{\expandafter\XINT_expr_getop\xint_gobble_iii }%

1.2 adds \ht, \dp, \wd and the eTeX font things.

307 \def\XINT_expr_countetc #1%
308 {%
309     \ifx\count#1\else\ifx\dimen#1\else\ifx\numexpr#1\else\ifx\dimexpr#1\else
310         \ifx\skip#1\else\ifx\glueexpr#1\else\ifx\fontdimen#1\else\ifx\ht#1\else
311             \ifx\dp#1\else\ifx\wd#1\else\ifx\fontcharht#1\else\ifx\fontcharwd#1\else
312                 \ifx\fontchardp#1\else\ifx\fontcharic#1\else
313                     \XINT_expr_unpackvar
314                     \fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi
315     \expandafter\XINT_expr_getnext\number #1%
316 }%
317 \def\XINT_expr_unpackvar\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi
318     \expandafter\XINT_expr_getnext\number #1%
319     {\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi
320     \expandafter\XINT_expr_getop\csname .=\number#1\endcsname }%
321 \begingroup
322 \lccode`*=`#
323 \lowercase{\endgroup
324 \def\XINT_expr_getnextfork #1{%
325     \if#1*\xint_dothis {\XINT_expr_scan_macropar *}\fi
326     \if#1[\xint_dothis {\xint_c_xviii (\{\})}\fi
327     \if#1+\xint_dothis \XINT_expr_getnext \fi
328     \if#1.\xint_dothis {\XINT_expr_startdec}\fi
329     \if#1-\xint_dothis -\fi
330     \if#1(\xint_dothis {\xint_c_xviii (\{\})}\fi
331     \xint_orthat {\XINT_expr_scan_nbr_or_func #1}%
332 }%
333 \def\XINT_expr_scan_macropar #1#2{\expandafter\XINT_expr_getop\csname .=#1#2\endcsname }%

```

## 11.25 \XINT\_expr\_scan\_nbr\_or\_func: the integer or decimal number or hexa-decimal number or function name or variable name or special hacky things big parser

11.25.1 Integral part (skipping zeroes) . . . . .	307
11.25.2 Fractional part . . . . .	309
11.25.3 Scientific notation . . . . .	310
11.25.4 Hexadecimal numbers . . . . .	311
11.25.5 \XINT_expr_scanfunc: parsing names of functions and variables . . . . .	312

1.2 release has replaced chains of \romannumeral-`0 by \csname governed expansion. Thus there is no more the limit at about 5000 digits for parsed numbers.

In order to avoid having to lock and unlock in succession to handle the scientific part and adjust the exponent according to the number of digits of the decimal part, the parsing of this decimal part counts on the fly the number of digits it encounters.

There is some slight annoyance with `\xintiiexpr` which should never be given a [n] inside its `\csname.=<digits>\endcsname` storage of numbers (because its arithmetic uses the `ii` macros which know nothing about the [N] notation). Hence if the parser has only seen digits when hitting something else than the dot or e (or E), it will not insert a [0]. Thus we very slightly compromise the efficiency of `\xintexpr` and `\xintfloatexpr` in order to be able to share the same code with `\xintiiexpr`.

Indeed, the parser at this location is completely common to all, it does not know if it is working inside `\xintexpr` or `\xintiiexpr`. On the other hand if a dot or a e (or E) is met, then the (common) parser has no scruples ending this number with a [n], this will provoke an error later if that was within an `\xintiiexpr`, as soon as an arithmetic macro is used.

As the gathered numbers have no spaces, no pluses, no minuses, the only remaining issue is with leading zeroes, which are discarded on the fly. The hexadecimal numbers leading zeroes are stripped in a second stage by the `\xintHexToDec` macro.

With 1.2, `\xinttheexpr . \relax` does not work anymore (it did in earlier releases). There must be digits either before or after the decimal mark. Thus both `\xinttheexpr 1.\relax` and `\xinttheexpr .1\relax` are legal.

The ` syntax is here used for special constructs like ``+`(..)`, ``*`(..)` where + or \* will be treated as functions. Current implementation picks only one token (could have been braced stuff), here it will be + or \*, and via `\XINT_expr_op_`` this then becomes a suitable `\XINT_{expr|iiexpr|flexpr}_func_+` (or \*). Documentation says to use ``+`(...)`, but ``+(...)` is also valid. The opening parenthesis must be there, it is not allowed to come from expansion.

```

334 \catcode96 11 %
335 \def\xint_expr_scan_nbr_or_func #1% this #1 has necessarily here catcode 12
336 {%
337   \if #1\xint_dothis \XINT_expr_gotnil \fi
338   \if "#1\xint_dothis \XINT_expr_scanhex_I\fi
339   \if '#1\xint_dothis {\XINT_expr_onliteral_`} \fi
340   \ifnum \xint_c_ix<1#1 \xint_dothis \XINT_expr_startint\fi
341   \xint_orthat \XINT_expr_scanfunc #1%
342 }%
343 \def\xint_expr_gotnil{\expandafter\XINT_expr_getop\csname.= \endcsname}%
344 \def\xint_expr_onliteral_` #1#2#3({\xint_c_xviii `#{2}}}%
345 \catcode96 12 %
346 \def\xint_expr_startint #1%
347 {%
348   \if #10\expandafter\XINT_expr_gobz_a\else\XINT_expr_scanint_a\fi #1%
349 }%
350 \def\xint_expr_scanint_a #1#2%
351   {\expandafter\XINT_expr_getop\csname.=#1%
352   \expandafter\XINT_expr_scanint_b\romannumeral`&&@#2}%
353 \def\xint_expr_gobz_a #1%
354   {\expandafter\XINT_expr_getop\csname.=%
355   \expandafter\XINT_expr_gobz_scanint_b\romannumeral`&&@#1}%
356 \def\xint_expr_startdec #1%
357   {\expandafter\XINT_expr_getop\csname.=%
358   \expandafter\XINT_expr_scandec_a\romannumeral`&&@#1}%

```

### 11.25.1 Integral part (skipping zeroes)

1.2 has modified the code to give highest priority to digits, the accelerating impact is non-negligible. I don't think the doubled `\string` is a serious penalty.

```

359 \def\XINT_expr_scanint_b #1%
360 {%
361   \ifcat \relax #1\expandafter\XINT_expr_scanint_endbycs\expandafter #1\fi
362   \ifnum\xint_c_ix<1\string#1 \else\expandafter\XINT_expr_scanint_c\fi
363   \string#1\XINT_expr_scanint_d
364 }%
365 \def\XINT_expr_scanint_d #1%
366 {%
367   \expandafter\XINT_expr_scanint_b\romannumerals`&&@#1%
368 }%
369 \def\XINT_expr_scanint_endbycs#1#2\XINT_expr_scanint_d{\endcsname #1}%

```

With 1.2d the tacit multiplication in front of a variable name or function name is now done with a higher precedence, intermediate between the common one of \* and / and the one of ^. Thus  $x/2y$  is like  $x/(2y)$ , but  $x^2y$  is like  $x^2*y$  and  $2y!$  is not  $(2y)!$  but  $2*y!$ .

Finally, 1.2d has moved away from the \_scan macros all the business of the tacit multiplication in one unique place via \XINT\_expr\_getop. For this, the ending token is not first given to \string as was done earlier before handing over back control to \XINT\_expr\_getop. Earlier we had to identify the catcode 11 ! signaling a sub-expression here. With no \string applied we can do it in \XINT\_expr\_getop. As a corollary of this displacement, parsing of big numbers should be a tiny bit faster now.

Extended for 1.2l to ignore underscore character \_ if encountered within digits; so it can serve as separator for better readability.

```

370 \def\XINT_expr_scanint_c\string #1\XINT_expr_scanint_d
371 {%
372   \if _#1\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_scanint_d\fi
373   \if e#1\xint_dothis{[\the\numexpr0\XINT_expr_scanexp_a +}\fi
374   \if E#1\xint_dothis{[\the\numexpr0\XINT_expr_scanexp_a +}\fi
375   \if .#1\xint_dothis{\XINT_expr_startdec_a .}\fi
376   \xint_orthat {\endcsname #1}%
377 }%
378 \def\XINT_expr_startdec_a .#1%
379 {%
380   \expandafter\XINT_expr_scandec_a\romannumerals`&&@#1%
381 }%
382 \def\XINT_expr_scandec_a #1%
383 {%
384   \if .#1\xint_dothis{\endcsname..}\fi
385   \xint_orthat {\XINT_expr_scandec_b 0.#1}%
386 }%
387 \def\XINT_expr_gobz_scanint_b #1%
388 {%
389   \ifcat \relax #1\expandafter\XINT_expr_gobz_scanint_endbycs\expandafter #1\fi
390   \ifnum\xint_c_x<1\string#1 \else\expandafter\XINT_expr_gobz_scanint_c\fi
391   \string#1\XINT_expr_scanint_d
392 }%
393 \def\XINT_expr_gobz_scanint_endbycs#1#2\XINT_expr_scanint_d{\endcsname #1}%
394 \def\XINT_expr_gobz_scanint_c\string #1\XINT_expr_scanint_d
395 {%
396   \if _#1\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_gobz_scanint_d\fi
397   \if e#1\xint_dothis{0[\the\numexpr0\XINT_expr_scanexp_a +}\fi
398   \if E#1\xint_dothis{0[\the\numexpr0\XINT_expr_scanexp_a +}\fi

```

```

399     \if      .#1\xint_dothis{\XINT_expr_gobz_startdec_a .}\fi
400     \if      0#1\xint_dothis{XINT_expr_gobz_scanint_d}\fi
401     \xint_orthat {0\endcsname #1}%
402 }%
403 \def\XINT_expr_gobz_scanint_d #1%
404 {%
405     \expandafter\XINT_expr_gobz_scanint_b\romannumeral`&&@#1%
406 }%
407 \def\XINT_expr_gobz_startdec_a .#1%
408 {%
409     \expandafter\XINT_expr_gobz_scandec_a\romannumeral`&&@#1%
410 }%
411 \def\XINT_expr_gobz_scandec_a #1%
412 {%
413     \if .#1\xint_dothis{0\endcsname..}\fi
414     \xint_orthat {\XINT_expr_gobz_scandec_b 0.#1}%
415 }%

```

### 11.25.2 Fractional part

Annoying duplication of code to allow 0. as input.

1.2a corrects a very bad bug in 1.2 \XINT\_expr\_gobz\_scandec\_b which should have stripped leading zeroes in the fractional part but didn't; as a result \xinttheexpr 0.01\relax returned 0 =:-((( Thanks to Kroum Tzanev who reported the issue. Does it improve things if I say the bug was introduced in 1.2, it wasn't present before ?

```

416 \def\XINT_expr_scandec_b #1.#2%
417 {%
418     \ifcat \relax #2\expandafter\XINT_expr_scandec_endbycs\expandafter#2\fi
419     \ifnum\xint_c_ix<1\string#2 \else\expandafter\XINT_expr_scandec_c\fi
420     \string#2\expandafter\XINT_expr_scandec_d\the\numexpr #1-\xint_c_i.%
421 }%
422 \def\XINT_expr_scandec_endbycs #1#2\XINT_expr_scandec_d
423     \the\numexpr#3-\xint_c_i.{[#3]\endcsname #1}%
424 \def\XINT_expr_scandec_d #1.#2%
425 {%
426     \expandafter\XINT_expr_scandec_b
427     \the\numexpr #1\expandafter.\romannumeral`&&@#2%
428 }%
429 \def\XINT_expr_scandec_c\string #1#2\the\numexpr#3-\xint_c_i.%
430 {%
431     \if      _#1\xint_dothis{\XINT_expr_scandec_d#3.}\fi
432     \if      e#1\xint_dothis{[\the\numexpr#3\XINT_expr_scanexp_a +]}\fi
433     \if      E#1\xint_dothis{[\the\numexpr#3\XINT_expr_scanexp_a +]}\fi
434     \xint_orthat {[#3]\endcsname #1}%
435 }%
436 \def\XINT_expr_gobz_scandec_b #1.#2%
437 {%
438     \ifcat \relax #2\expandafter\XINT_expr_gobz_scandec_endbycs\expandafter#2\fi
439     \ifnum\xint_c_ix<1\string#2 \else\expandafter\XINT_expr_gobz_scandec_c\fi
440     \if0#2\expandafter\xint_firstoftwo\else\expandafter\xint_secondeoftwo\fi
441     {\expandafter\XINT_expr_gobz_scandec_b}%

```

```

442     {\string#2\expandafter\XINT_expr_scandec_d}\the\numexpr#1-\xint_c_i.%  

443 }%  

444 \def\XINT_expr_gobz_scandec_endbycs #1#2\xint_c_i.{0[0]\endcsname #1}%  

445 \def\XINT_expr_gobz_scandec_c\if0#1#2\fi #3\numexpr#4-\xint_c_i.%  

446 {%-  

447     \if _#1\xint_dothis{\XINT_expr_gobz_scandec_b #4.}\fi  

448     \if e#1\xint_dothis{0[\the\numexpr0\XINT_expr_scanexp_a +]}\fi  

449     \if E#1\xint_dothis{0[\the\numexpr0\XINT_expr_scanexp_a +]}\fi  

450     \xint_orthat {0[0]\endcsname #1}%  

451 }%

```

### 11.25.3 Scientific notation

Some pluses and minuses are allowed at the start of the scientific part, however not later, and no parenthesis.

```

452 \def\XINT_expr_scanexp_a #1#2%  

453 {%-  

454     #1\expandafter\XINT_expr_scanexp_b\romannumerals`&&@#2%  

455 }%  

456 \def\XINT_expr_scanexp_b #1%  

457 {%-  

458     \ifcat \relax #1\expandafter\XINT_expr_scanexp_endbycs\expandafter #1\fi  

459     \ifnum\xint_c_ix<1\string#1 \else\expandafter\XINT_expr_scanexp_c\fi  

460     \string#1\XINT_expr_scanexp_d  

461 }%  

462 \def\XINT_expr_scanexpr_endbycs#1#2\XINT_expr_scanexp_d {}]\endcsname #1}%  

463 \def\XINT_expr_scanexp_d #1%  

464 {%-  

465     \expandafter\XINT_expr_scanexp_bb\romannumerals`&&@#1%  

466 }%  

467 \def\XINT_expr_scanexp_c\string #1\XINT_expr_scanexp_d  

468 {%-  

469     \if _#1\xint_dothis \XINT_expr_scanexp_d \fi  

470     \if +#1\xint_dothis {\XINT_expr_scanexp_a +}\fi  

471     \if -#1\xint_dothis {\XINT_expr_scanexp_a -}\fi  

472     \xint_orthat {}]\endcsname #1}%  

473 }%  

474 \def\XINT_expr_scanexp_bb #1%  

475 {%-  

476     \ifcat \relax #1\expandafter\XINT_expr_scanexp_endbycs_b\expandafter #1\fi  

477     \ifnum\xint_c_ix<1\string#1 \else\expandafter\XINT_expr_scanexp_cb\fi  

478     \string#1\XINT_expr_scanexp_db  

479 }%  

480 \def\XINT_expr_scanexp_endbycs_b#1#2\XINT_expr_scanexp_db {}]\endcsname #1}%  

481 \def\XINT_expr_scanexp_db #1%  

482 {%-  

483     \expandafter\XINT_expr_scanexp_bb\romannumerals`&&@#1%  

484 }%  

485 \def\XINT_expr_scanexp_cb\string #1\XINT_expr_scanexp_db  

486 {%-  

487     \if _#1\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_scanexp_d\fi  

488     \xint_orthat {}]\endcsname #1}%

```

489 }%

#### 11.25.4 Hexadecimal numbers

1.2d has moved most of the handling of tacit multiplication to `\XINT_expr_getop`, but we have to do some of it here, because we apply `\string` before calling `\XINT_expr_scanhexI_aa`. I do not insert the `*` in `\XINT_expr_scanhexI_a`, because it is its higher precedence variant which will be expected, to do the same as when a non-hexadecimal number prefixes a sub-expression. Tacit multiplication in front of variable or function names will not work (because of this `\string`).

Extended for 1.2l to ignore underscore character `_` if encountered within digits.

```

490 \def\XINT_expr_scanhex_I #1% #1="
491 {%
492     \expandafter\XINT_expr_getop\csname.=\expandafter
493     \XINT_expr_unlock_hex_in\csname.=\XINT_expr_scanhexI_a
494 }%
495 \def\XINT_expr_scanhexI_a #1%
496 {%
497     \ifcat #1\relax\xint_dothis{.}\endcsname\endcsname #1}\fi
498     \ifx !#1\xint_dothis{.}\endcsname\endcsname !}\fi
499     \xint_orthat {\expandafter\XINT_expr_scanhexI_aa\string #1}%
500 }%
501 \def\XINT_expr_scanhexI_aa #1%
502 {%
503     \if\ifnum`#1>`/
504         \ifnum`#1>`9
505             \ifnum`#1>`@
506                 \ifnum`#1>`F
507                     @\else1\fi\else0\fi\else1\fi\else0\fi 1%
508                 \expandafter\XINT_expr_scanhexI_b
509     \else
510         \if _#1\xint_dothis{\expandafter\XINT_expr_scanhexI_bgob}\fi
511             \if .#1\xint_dothis{\expandafter\XINT_expr_scanhex_transition}\fi
512                 \xint_orthat % gather what we got so far, leave catcode 12 #1 in stream
513                 {\xint_afterfi {.}\endcsname\endcsname}}}%
514     \fi
515     #1%
516 }%
517 \def\XINT_expr_scanhexI_b #1#2%
518 {%
519     #1\expandafter\XINT_expr_scanhexI_a\romannumeral`&&@#2%
520 }%
521 \def\XINT_expr_scanhexI_bgob #1#2%
522 {%
523     \expandafter\XINT_expr_scanhexI_a\romannumeral`&&@#2%
524 }%
525 \def\XINT_expr_scanhex_transition .#1%
526 {%
527     \expandafter.\expandafter.\expandafter
528     \XINT_expr_scanhexII_a\romannumeral`&&@#1%
529 }%
530 \def\XINT_expr_scanhexII_a #1%
531 {%

```

```

532   \ifcat #1\relax\xint_dothis{\endcsname\endcsname#1}\fi
533   \ifx !#1\xint_dothis{\endcsname\endcsname !}\fi
534   \xint_orthat {\expandafter\XINT_expr_scanhexII_aa\string #1}%
535 }%
536 \def\XINT_expr_scanhexII_aa #1%
537 {%
538   \if\ifnum`#1>`/
539     \ifnum`#1>`9
540     \ifnum`#1>`@
541     \ifnum`#1>`F
542     @\else1\fi\else0\fi\else1\fi\else0\fi 1%
543     \expandafter\XINT_expr_scanhexII_b
544   \else
545     \if _#1\xint_dothis{\expandafter\XINT_expr_scanhexII_bgob}\fi
546     \xint_orthat{\xint_afterfi {\endcsname\endcsname}}%
547   \fi
548   #1%
549 }%
550 \def\XINT_expr_scanhexII_b #1#2%
551 {%
552   #1\expandafter\XINT_expr_scanhexII_a\romannumerals`&&@#2%
553 }%
554 \def\XINT_expr_scanhexII_bgob #1#2%
555 {%
556   \expandafter\XINT_expr_scanhexII_a\romannumerals`&&@#2%
557 }%

```

### 11.25.5 *\XINT\_expr\_scanfunc*: parsing names of functions and variables

```

558 \def\XINT_expr_scanfunc
559 {%
560   \expandafter\XINT_expr_func\romannumerals`&&@\XINT_expr_scanfunc_a
561 }%
562 \def\XINT_expr_scanfunc_a #1#2%
563 {%
564   \expandafter #1\romannumerals`&&@\expandafter\XINT_expr_scanfunc_b\romannumerals`&&@#2%
565 }%

```

This handles: 1) (indirectly) tacit multiplication by a variable in front a of sub-expression, 2) (indirectly) tacit multiplication in front of a \count etc..., 3) functions which are recognized via an encountered opening parenthesis (but later this must be disambiguated from variables with tacit multiplication) 4) 5) 6) 7) acceptable components of a variable or function names: @, underscore, digits, letters (or chars of category code letter.)

The short lived 1.2d which followed the even shorter lived 1.2c managed to introduce a bug here as it removed the check for catcode 11 !, which must be recognized if ! is not to be taken as part of a variable name. Don't know what I was thinking, it was the time when I was moving the handling of tacit multiplication entirely to the \XINT\_expr\_getop side. Fixed in 1.2e.

I almost decided to remove the \ifcat\relax test whose rôle is to avoid the \string#1 to do something bad is the escape char is a digit! Perhaps I will remove it at some point ! I truly almost did it, but also the case of no escape char is a problem (\string\0, if \0 is a count ...)

The (indirectly) above means that via \XINT\_expr\_func then \XINT\_expr\_op\_ one goes back to \XINT\_expr\_getop then \XINT\_expr\_getop\_b which is the location where tacit multiplication is now centralized. This makes the treatment of tacit multiplication for situations such as

<variable>\count or <variable>\xintexpr..\\relax, perhaps a bit sub-optimal, but first the variable name must be gathered, second the variable must expand to its value.

```
566 \def\XINT_expr_scanfunc_b #1%
567 {%
568   \ifx !#1\xint_dothis{(_}\fi
569   \ifcat \relax#1\xint_dothis{(_}\fi
570   \if (#1\xint_dothis{\xint_firstoftwo{`}})\fi
571   \if @#1\xint_dothis \XINT_expr_scanfunc_a \fi
572   \if _#1\xint_dothis \XINT_expr_scanfunc_a \fi
573   \ifnum \xint_c_ix<1\string#1 \xint_dothis \XINT_expr_scanfunc_a \fi
574   \ifcat a#1\xint_dothis \XINT_expr_scanfunc_a \fi
575   \xint_orthat {(_}%
576   #1%
577 }%
```

Comments written 2015/11/12: earlier there was an \ifcsname test for checking if we had a variable in front of a (, for tacit multiplication for example in  $x(y+z(x+w))$  to work. But after I had implemented functions (that was yesterday...), I had the problem if was impossible to re-declare a variable name such as "f" as a function name. The problem is that here we can not test if the function is available because we don't know if we are in expr, iiexpr or floatexpr. The \xint\_c\_xviii causes all fetching operations to stop and control is handed over to the routines which will be expr, iiexpr ou floatexpr specific, i.e. the \XINT\_{expr|iiexpr|flexpr}\_op\_{`|\_} which are invoked by the until\_<op>\_b macros earlier in the stream. Functions may exist for one but not the two other parsers. Variables are declared via one parser and usable in the others, but naturally \xintiiexpr has its restrictions.

Thinking about this again I decided to treat a priori cases such as  $x(\dots)$  as functions, after having assigned to each variable a low-weight macro which will convert this into \_getop\.=<value of  $x>*(\dots)$ . To activate that macro at the right time I could for this exploit the "onliteral" intercept, which is parser independent (1.2c).

This led to me necessarily to rewrite partially the seq, add, mul, subs, iter ... routines as now the variables fetch only one token. I think the thing is more efficient.

1.2c had \def\XINT\_expr\_func #1(#2{\xint\_c\_xviii #2{#1}}

In \XINT\_expr\_func the #2 is \_ if #1 must be a variable name, or #2=` if #1 must be either a function name or possibly a variable name which will then have to be followed by tacit multiplication before the opening parenthesis.

The \xint\_c\_xviii is there because \_op\_` must know in which parser it works. Dispendious for \_. Hence I modify for 1.2d.

```
578 \def\XINT_expr_func #1(#2{\if _#2\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_op_`\fi
579                               \xint_orthat{\xint_c_xviii #2}{#1}}%)
```

## 11.26 \XINT\_expr\_getop: finding the next operator or closing parenthesis or end of expression

Release 1.1 implements multi-character operators.

1.2d adds tacit multiplication also in front of variable or functions names starting with a letter, not only a @ or a \_ as was already the case. This is for  $(x+y)z$  situations. It also applies higher precedence in cases like  $x/2y$  or  $x/2@$ , or  $x/2\max(3,5)$ , or  $x/2\xintexpr 3\relax$ .

In fact, finally I decide that all sorts of tacit multiplication will always use the higher precedence.

Indeed I hesitated somewhat: with the current code one does not know if \XINT\_expr\_getop as invoked after a closing parenthesis or because a number parsing ended, and I felt distinguishing the two was unneeded extra stuff. This means cases like  $(a+b)/(c+d)(e+f)$  will first multiply the last two parenthesized terms.

The ! starting a sub-expression must be distinguished from the post-fix ! for factorial, thus we must not do a too early \string. In versions < 1.2c, the catcode 11 ! had to be identified in all branches of the number or function scans. Here it is simply treated as a special case of a letter.

1.2q adds tacit multiplication in cases such as (1+1)3 or 5!?

```

580 \def\XINT_expr_getop #1#2% this #1 is the current locked computed value
581 {%
582     \expandafter\XINT_expr_getop_a\expandafter #1\romannumeral`&&#2%
583 }%
584 \catcode`* 11
585 \def\XINT_expr_getop_a #1#2%
586 {%
587     \ifx \relax #2\xint_dothis\xint_firstofthree\fi
588     \ifcat \relax #2\xint_dothis\xint_secondeofthree\fi
589     \ifnum\xint_c_ix<1\string#2 \xint_dothis\xint_secondeofthree\fi
590     \if _#2\xint_dothis \xint_secondeofthree\fi
591     \if @#2\xint_dothis \xint_secondeofthree\fi
592     \if (#2\xint_dothis \xint_secondeofthree\fi
593     \ifcat a#2\xint_dothis \xint_secondeofthree\fi
594     \xint_orthat \xint_thirddofthree
595     {\XINT_expr_foundend #1}%
596     {\XINT_expr_precedence_*** **#1#2}% tacit multiplication with higher precedence
597     {\expandafter\XINT_expr_getop_b \string#2#1}%
598 }%
599 \catcode`* 12
600 \def\XINT_expr_foundend {\xint_c_ \relax }% \relax is a place holder here.

```

? is a very special operator with top precedence which will check if the next token is another ?, while avoiding removing a brace pair from token stream due to its syntax. Pre 1.1 releases used : rather than ??, but we need : for Python like slices of lists.

```

601 \def\XINT_expr_getop_b #1%
602 {%
603     \if '#1\xint_dothis{\XINT_expr_binopwrd }\fi
604     \if ?#1\xint_dothis{\XINT_expr_precedence_? ?}\fi
605     \xint_orthat {\XINT_expr_scanop_a #1}%
606 }%
607 \def\XINT_expr_binopwrd #1#2'{\expandafter\XINT_expr_foundop_a
608     \csname XINT_expr_itself_\xint_zapspaces #2 \xint_gobble_i\endcsname #1}%
609 \def\XINT_expr_scanop_a #1#2#3%
610     {\expandafter\XINT_expr_scanop_b\expandafter #1\expandafter #2\romannumeral`&&#3}%
611 \def\XINT_expr_scanop_b #1#2#3%
612 {%
613     \ifcat#3\relax\xint_dothis{\XINT_expr_foundop_a #1#2#3}\fi
614     \ifcsname XINT_expr_itself_#1#3\endcsname
615     \xint_dothis
616         {\expandafter\XINT_expr_scanop_c\csname XINT_expr_itself_#1#3\endcsname #2}\fi
617     \xint_orthat {\XINT_expr_foundop_a #1#2#3}%
618 }%
619 \def\XINT_expr_scanop_c #1#2#3%
620 {%
621     \expandafter\XINT_expr_scanop_d\expandafter #1\expandafter #2\romannumeral`&&#3}%
622 }%

```

```

623 \def\XINT_expr_scanop_d #1#2#3%
624 {%
625   \ifcat#3\relax \xint_dothis{\XINT_expr_foundop #1#2#3}\fi
626   \ifcsname XINT_expr_itself_#1#3\endcsname
627   \xint_dothis
628     {\expandafter\XINT_expr_scanop_c\csname XINT_expr_itself_#1#3\endcsname #2}\fi
629   \xint_orthat {\csname XINT_expr_precedence_#1\endcsname #1#2#3}%
630 }%
631 \def\XINT_expr_foundop_a #1%
632 {%
633   \ifcsname XINT_expr_precedence_#1\endcsname
634     \csname XINT_expr_precedence_#1\expandafter\endcsname
635     \expandafter #1%
636   \else
637     \xint_afterfi{\XINT_expr_unknown_operator {#1}\XINT_expr_getop}%
638   \fi
639 }%
640 \def\XINT_expr_unknown_operator #1{\xintError:removed \xint_gobble_i {#1}}%
641 \def\XINT_expr_foundop #1{\csname XINT_expr_precedence_#1\endcsname #1}%

```

## 11.27 Expansion spanning; opening and closing parentheses

Version 1.1 had a hack inside the `until` macros for handling the `omit` and `abort` in iterations over dummy variables. This has been removed by 1.2c, see the subsection where `omit` and `abort` are discussed.

```

642 \catcode` ) 11
643 \def\XINT_tmpa #1#2#3#4%
644 {%
645   \def#1##1%
646   {%
647     \xint_UDsignfork
648       ##1{\expandafter#1\romannumeral`&&@#3}%
649       -{#2##1}%
650     \krof
651   }%
652   \def#2##1##2%
653   {%
654     \ifcase ##1\expandafter\XINT_expr_done
655     \or\xint_afterfi{\XINT_expr_extra_}
656       \expandafter #1\romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_getop }%
657     \else
658     \xint_afterfi{\expandafter#1\romannumeral`&&@\csname XINT_#4_op_##2\endcsname }%
659     \fi
660   }%
661 }%
662 \def\XINT_expr_extra_ ) {\xintError:removed }%
663 \xintFor #1 in {expr,fexpr,iiexpr} \do {%
664   \expandafter\XINT_tmpa
665   \csname XINT_#1_until_end_a\expandafter\endcsname
666   \csname XINT_#1_until_end_b\expandafter\endcsname
667   \csname XINT_#1_op_-vi\endcsname
668   {#1}%

```

```

669 }%
670 \def\XINT_tmpa #1#2#3#4#5#6%
671 {%
672   \def #1##1{\expandafter #3\romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_getnext }%
673   \def #2{\expandafter #3\romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_getnext }%
674   \def #3##1{\xint_UDsignfork
675     ##1{\expandafter #3\romannumeral`&&#5}%
676     -{#4##1}%
677     \krof }%
678   \def #4##1##2{\ifcase ##1\expandafter\XINT_expr_missing_%
679     \or \csname XINT_#6_op_##2\expandafter\endcsname
680     \else
681     \xint_afterfi{\expandafter #3\romannumeral`&&@\csname XINT_#6_op_##2\endcsname }%
682     \fi
683   }%
684 }%
685 \def\XINT_expr_missing_{}{\xintError: inserted \xint_c_ \XINT_expr_done }%

```

We should be using `until_` notation to stay synchronous with `until_+`, `until_*` etc..., but I found that `until_` was more telling.

```

686 \catcode` ) 12
687 \xintFor #1 in {expr,fleexpr,iiexpr} \do {%
688   \expandafter\XINT_tmpa
689   \csname XINT_#1_op_ (\expandafter\endcsname
690   \csname XINT_#1_oparen\expandafter\endcsname
691   \csname XINT_#1_until_)_a\expandafter\endcsname
692   \csname XINT_#1_until_)_b\expandafter\endcsname
693   \csname XINT_#1_op_-vi\endcsname
694   {#1}%
695 }%
696 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_expr_precedence_)\endcsname\xint_c_i

```

## 11.28 |, ||, &, &&, <, >, =, ==, <=, >=, !=, +, -, \*, /, ^, \*\*, //, /:, .., ..[, .., ][], ][:], and ++ operators

11.28.1	Square brackets for lists, the !? for omit and abort, and the ++ postfix construct . . . . .	316
11.28.2	The  , &, xor, <, >, =, <=, >=, !=, //, /:, .., +, -, *, /, ^, ..[, and ].. operators for expr, fleexpr and iiexpr operators . . . . .	318
11.28.3	The ]+, ]-, ]*, ]/, ]^, +[, -[ , *[, /[], and ^[ list operators . . . . .	320
11.28.4	The 'and', 'or', 'xor', and 'mod' as infix operator words . . . . .	322
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### 11.28.1 Square brackets for lists, the !? for omit and abort, and the ++ postfix construct

This is all very clever and only need setting some suitable precedence levels, if only I could understand what I did in 2014... just joking. Notice that op\_) macros are defined here in the \xintFor loop.

There is some clever business going on here with the letter a for handling constructs such as [3..5]\*2 (I think...).

1.2c has replaced 1.1's private dealings with "^\C" (which was done before dummy variables got implemented) by use of "!?". See discussion of omit and abort.

```

697 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_expr_precedence_]\endcsname\xint_c_i
698 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_expr_precedence_;\endcsname\xint_c_i
699 \let\XINT_expr_precedence_a \xint_c_xviii
700 \let\XINT_expr_precedence_!?\xint_c_ii
701 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_expr_precedence_++)\endcsname \xint_c_i

```

Comments added 2015/11/13 Here we have in particular the mechanism for post action on lists via op\_] The precedence\_] is the one of a closing parenthesis. We need the closing parenthesis to do its job, hence we can not define a op\_] + operator for example, as we want to assign it the precedence of addition not the one of closing parenthesis. The trick I used in 1.1 was to let the op\_] insert the letter a, this letter exceptionnally also being a legitimate operator, launch the \_getop and let it find a a\*, a+, a/, a-, a^, a\*\* operator standing for ]\*, ]+, ]/, ]^, ]\*\* postfix item by item list operator. I thought I had in mind an example to show that having defined op\_a and precedence\_a for the letter a caused a reduction in syntax for this letter, but it seems I am lacking now an example.

2015/11/18: for 1.2d I accelerate \XINT\_expr\_op\_] to jump over the \XINT\_expr\_getop\_a which now does tacit multiplications also in front of letters, for reasons of things like, (x+y)z, hence it must not see the "a". I could have used a catcode12 a possibly, but anyhow jumping straight to \XINT\_expr\_scanop\_a skips a few expansion steps (up to the potential price of less conceptual programming if I change things in the future.)

```

702 \catcode`\_. 11 \catcode`_= 11 \catcode`+ 11
703 \xintFor #1 in {expr,flexpr,iiexpr} \do {%
704     \expandafter\let\csname XINT_#1_op_)\endcsname \XINT_expr_getop
705     \expandafter\let\csname XINT_#1_op_;\endcsname \space
706     \expandafter\def\csname XINT_#1_op_]\endcsname ##1{\XINT_expr_scanop_a a##1}%
707     \expandafter\let\csname XINT_#1_op_a\endcsname \XINT_expr_getop

```

1.1 2014/10/29 did \expandafter\.=+\xintiCeil which transformed it into \romannumeral0\xinticeil, which seems a bit weird. This exploited the fact that dummy variables macros could back then pick braced material (which in the case at hand here ended being {\romannumeral0\xinticeil...} and were submitted to two expansions. The result of this was to provide a not value which got expanded only in the first loop of the :\_A and following macros of seq, iter, rseq, etc...

Anyhow with 1.2c I have changed the implementation of dummy variables which now need to fetch a single locked token, which they do not expand.

The \xintiCeil appears a bit dispendious, but I need the starting value in a \numexpr compatible form in the iteration loops.

```

708     \expandafter\def\csname XINT_#1_op_++)\endcsname ##1##2\relax
709     {\expandafter\XINT_expr_foundend \expandafter
710      {\expandafter\.=+\csname .=\XINT:N\hookone\xintiCeil{\XINT_expr_unlock ##1}\endcsname }%}
711 }%
712 \catcode`\_. 12 \catcode`_= 12 \catcode`+ 12

```

1.2d adds the \*\*\* for tying via tacit multiplication, for example x/2y. Actually I don't need the \_itself mechanism for \*\*\*, only a precedence.

```

713 \catcode`\& 12
714 \xintFor* #1 in {{==}{<=}{>=}{!=}{&&}{||}{**}{//}{/}{:}{..}{[]}{.}{}}{%
715     {+[]}{-[]}{*[]}{/[]}{**[]}{^[]}{a+}{a-}{a*}{a/}{a**}{a^}}{%
716     []}{[]}{[:]}{[:]}}{!?}{++}{++}}{%
717     \do {\expandafter\def\csname XINT_expr_itself_#1\endcsname {\#1}}%
718 \catcode`\& 7
719 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_expr_precedence_***\endcsname \xint_c_viii

```

### 11.28.2 The |, &, xor, <, >, =, <=, >=, !=, //, /:, .., +, -, \*, /, ^, ..[ and ].. operators for expr, floatexpr and iiexpr operators

1.2d needed some room between /, \* and ^. Hence precedence for ^ is now at 9

```

720 \def\XINT_expr_defbin_c #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
721 {%
722   \def #1##1% \XINT_expr_op_<op> ou flexpr ou iiexpr
723   {% keep value, get next number and operator, then do until
724     \expandafter #2\expandafter ##1%
725     \romannumeral`&&@\expandafter\XINT_expr_getnext }%
726 \def #2##1##2% \XINT_expr_until_<op>_a ou flexpr ou iiexpr
727 {\xint_UDsignfork ##2{\expandafter #2\expandafter ##1\romannumeral`&&@#4}%
728   -{#3##1##2}%
729   \krof }%
730 \def #3##1##2##3##4% \XINT_expr_until_<op>_b ou flexpr ou iiexpr
731 {% either execute next operation now, or first do next (possibly unary)
732   \ifnum ##2>#7%
733     \xint_afterfi {\expandafter #2\expandafter ##1\romannumeral`&&@%
734       \csname XINT_#8_op_#3\endcsname {##4}}%
735   \else \xint_afterfi {\expandafter ##2\expandafter ##3%
736     \csname .=#9#6{\XINT_expr_unlock ##1}{\XINT_expr_unlock ##4}\endcsname }%
737   \fi }%
738 \let #7#5%
739 }%
740 \def\XINT_expr_defbin_b #1#2#3#4#5%
741 {%
742   \expandafter\XINT_expr_defbin_c
743   \csname XINT_#1_op_#2\expandafter\endcsname
744   \csname XINT_#1_until_#2_a\expandafter\endcsname
745   \csname XINT_#1_until_#2_b\expandafter\endcsname
746   \csname XINT_#1_op_-#4\expandafter\endcsname
747   \csname xint_c_#3\expandafter\endcsname
748   \csname #5\expandafter\endcsname
749   \csname XINT_expr_precedence_#2\endcsname {#1}\XINT:Nhook:two
750 }%
751 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {expr} | {iii}{vi} {xintOR}%
752 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {flexpr} | {iii}{vi} {xintOR}%
753 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {iiexpr} | {iii}{vi} {xintOR}%
754 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {expr} & {iv}{vi} {xintAND}%
755 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {flexpr} & {iv}{vi} {xintAND}%
756 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {iiexpr} & {iv}{vi} {xintAND}%
757 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {expr} {xor}{iii}{vi} {xintXOR}%
758 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {flexpr}{xor}{iii}{vi} {xintXOR}%
759 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {iiexpr}{xor}{iii}{vi} {xintXOR}%
760 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {expr} < {v}{vi} {xintLt}%
761 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {flexpr} < {v}{vi} {xintLt}%
762 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {iiexpr} < {v}{vi} {xintiiLt}%
763 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {expr} > {v}{vi} {xintGt}%
764 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {flexpr} > {v}{vi} {xintGt}%
765 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {iiexpr} > {v}{vi} {xintiiGt}%
766 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {expr} = {v}{vi} {xintEq}%
767 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {flexpr} = {v}{vi} {xintEq}%

```

```

768 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {iiexpr} = {v}{vi} {xintiiEq}%
769 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {expr} {<=} {v}{vi} {xintLtorEq}%
770 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {flexpr}{<=} {v}{vi} {xintLtorEq}%
771 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {iiexpr}{<=} {v}{vi} {xintiiLtorEq}%
772 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {expr} {>=} {v}{vi} {xintGtorEq}%
773 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {flexpr}{>=} {v}{vi} {xintGtorEq}%
774 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {iiexpr}{>=} {v}{vi} {xintiiGtorEq}%
775 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {expr} {!=} {v}{vi} {xintNotEq}%
776 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {flexpr}{!=} {v}{vi} {xintNotEq}%
777 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {iiexpr}{!=} {v}{vi} {xintiiNotEq}%
778 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {expr} {//} {vii}{vii} {xintDivFloor}% CHANGED IN 1.2p!
779 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {flexpr}{//} {vii}{vii} {XINTinFloatDivFloor}%""
780 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {iiexpr}{//} {vii}{vii} {xintiiDivFloor}%""
781 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {expr} {/:} {vii}{vii} {xintMod}%""
782 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {flexpr}{/:} {vii}{vii} {XINTinFloatMod}%""
783 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {iiexpr}{/:} {vii}{vii} {xintiiMod}%""
784 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {expr} + {vi}{vi} {xintAdd}%
785 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {flexpr} + {vi}{vi} {XINTinFloatAdd}%
786 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {iiexpr} + {vi}{vi} {xintiiAdd}%
787 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {expr} - {vi}{vi} {xintSub}%
788 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {flexpr} - {vi}{vi} {XINTinFloatSub}%
789 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {iiexpr} - {vi}{vi} {xintiiSub}%
790 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {expr} * {vii}{vii} {xintMul}%
791 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {flexpr} * {vii}{vii} {XINTinFloatMul}%
792 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {iiexpr} * {vii}{vii} {xintiiMul}%
793 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {expr} / {vii}{vii} {xintDiv}%
794 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {flexpr} / {vii}{vii} {XINTinFloatDiv}%
795 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {iiexpr} / {vii}{vii} {xintiiDivRound}%
    % CHANGED IN 1.1!
796 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {expr} ^ {ix}{ix} {xintPow}%
797 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {flexpr} ^ {ix}{ix} {XINTinFloatPowerH}%
798 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {iiexpr} ^ {ix}{ix} {xintiiPow}%
799 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {expr} {..[]}{iii}{vi} {xintSeqA::csv}%
800 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {flexpr}{..[]}{iii}{vi} {XINTinFloatSeqA::csv}%
801 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {iiexpr}{..[]}{iii}{vi} {xintiiSeqA::csv}%
802 \def\XINT_expr_defbin_b #1#2#3#4#5%
803 {%
804   \expandafter\XINT_expr_defbin_c
805   \csname XINT_#1_op_#2\expandafter\endcsname
806   \csname XINT_#1_until_#2_a\expandafter\endcsname
807   \csname XINT_#1_until_#2_b\expandafter\endcsname
808   \csname XINT_#1_op_-#4\expandafter\endcsname
809   \csname xint_c_#3\expandafter\endcsname
810   \csname #5\expandafter\endcsname
811   \csname XINT_expr_precedence_#2\endcsname {#1}{}%
812 }%
813 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {expr} {..} {iii}{vi} {xintSeq::csv}%
814 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {flexpr}{..} {iii}{vi} {xintSeq::csv}%
815 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {iiexpr}{..} {iii}{vi} {xintiiSeq::csv}%
816 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {expr} {[..]}{iii}{vi} {xintSeqB::csv}%
817 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {flexpr}{[..]}{iii}{vi} {XINTinFloatSeqB::csv}%
818 \XINT_expr_defbin_b {iiexpr}{[..]}{iii}{vi} {xintiiSeqB::csv}%

```

### 11.28.3 The $[+]$ , $[-]$ , $[*]$ , $[/]$ , $[^]$ , $[+, -]$ , $[*, /]$ , and $[^]$ list operators

`\XINT_expr_binop_inline_b` This handles acting on comma separated values (no need to bother about spaces in this context; expansion in a `\csname... \endcsname`.

```

819 \def\XINT_expr_binop_inline#1%
820   {\XINT_expr_binop_inline_a{\expandafter\XINT:NHook:two\expandafter#1}}%
821 \def\XINT_expr_binop_inline_a%
822   {\expandafter\xint_gobble_i\romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_binop_inline_b }%
823 \def\XINT_expr_binop_inline_b #1#2,{\XINT_expr_binop_inline_c #2,{#1}}%
824 \def\XINT_expr_binop_inline_c #1{%
825   \if ,#1\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_binop_inline_e\fi
826   \if ^#1\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_binop_inline_end\fi
827   \xint_orthat\XINT_expr_binop_inline_d #1}%
828 \def\XINT_expr_binop_inline_d #1,#2{,#2{#1}\XINT_expr_binop_inline_b {#2}}%
829 \def\XINT_expr_binop_inline_e #1,#2{,{\XINT_expr_binop_inline_b {#2}}}%
830 \def\XINT_expr_binop_inline_end #1,#2{}%
831 \def\XINT_expr_deflistopr_c #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8%
832 {%
833   \def #1##1% \XINT_expr_op_<op> ou flexpr ou iiexpr
834   {% keep value, get next number and operator, then do until
835     \expandafter #2\expandafter ##1%
836     \romannumeral`&&@\expandafter\XINT_expr_getnext }%
837   \def #2##1##2% \XINT_expr_until_<op>_a ou flexpr ou iiexpr
838   {\xint_UDsignfork ##2{\expandafter #2\expandafter ##1\romannumeral`&&@#4}%
839   -{#3##1##2}%
840   \krof }%
841   \def #3##1##2##3##4% \XINT_expr_until_<op>_b ou flexpr ou iiexpr
842   {% either execute next operation now, or first do next (possibly unary)
843     \ifnum ##2>#7%
844       \xint_afterfi {\expandafter #2\expandafter ##1\romannumeral`&&@
845       \csname XINT_#8_op_#3\endcsname {##4}}%
846     \else \xint_afterfi {\expandafter ##2\expandafter ##3%
847       \csname .=\expandafter\XINT_expr_binop_inline\expandafter
848       {\expandafter#6\expandafter\xint_exchangetwo_keepbraces\expandafter
849       {\expandafter\XINT_expr_unlock\expandafter ##4\expandafter}\expandafter}%
850       \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock ##1,^\,\endcsname }%
851     \fi }%
852   \let #7#5%
853 }%
854 \def\XINT_expr_deflistopr_b #1#2#3#4%
855 {%
856   \expandafter\XINT_expr_deflistopr_c
857   \csname XINT_#1_op_#2\expandafter\endcsname
858   \csname XINT_#1_until_#2_a\expandafter\endcsname
859   \csname XINT_#1_until_#2_b\expandafter\endcsname
860   \csname XINT_#1_op_-#3\expandafter\endcsname
861   \csname xint_c_#3\expandafter\endcsname
862   \csname #4\expandafter\endcsname
863   \csname XINT_expr_precedence_#2\endcsname {#1}}%
864 }%

```

This is for  $[x..y]^z$  syntax etc.... Attention that with 1.2d, precedence level of  $^$  raised to ix to make room for \*\*\*.

```

865 \XINT_expr_deflistopr_b {expr} {a+}{vi} {xintAdd}%
866 \XINT_expr_deflistopr_b {expr} {a-}{vi} {xintSub}%
867 \XINT_expr_deflistopr_b {expr} {a*}{vii}{xintMul}%
868 \XINT_expr_deflistopr_b {expr} {a/}{vii}{xintDiv}%
869 \XINT_expr_deflistopr_b {expr} {a^}{ix} {xintPow}%
870 \XINT_expr_deflistopr_b {iexpr}{a+}{vi} {xintiiAdd}%
871 \XINT_expr_deflistopr_b {iexpr}{a-}{vi} {xintiiSub}%
872 \XINT_expr_deflistopr_b {iexpr}{a*}{vii}{xintiiMul}%
873 \XINT_expr_deflistopr_b {iexpr}{a/}{vii}{xintiiDivRound}%
874 \XINT_expr_deflistopr_b {iexpr}{a^}{ix} {xintiiPow}%
875 \XINT_expr_deflistopr_b {flexpr}{a+}{vi} {XINTinFloatAdd}%
876 \XINT_expr_deflistopr_b {flexpr}{a-}{vi} {XINTinFloatSub}%
877 \XINT_expr_deflistopr_b {flexpr}{a*}{vii}{XINTinFloatMul}%
878 \XINT_expr_deflistopr_b {flexpr}{a/}{vii}{XINTinFloatDiv}%
879 \XINT_expr_deflistopr_b {flexpr}{a^}{ix} {XINTinFloatPowerH}%
880 \def\XINT_expr_deflistopl_c #1#2#3#4#5#6#7%
881 {%
882   \def #1##1{\expandafter#2\expandafter##1\romannumeral`&&@%
883     \expandafter #3\romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_getnext }%
884   \def #2##1##2##3##4%
885   {% either execute next operation now, or first do next (possibly unary)
886     \ifnum ##2>#6%
887       \xint_afterfi {\expandafter #2\expandafter ##1\romannumeral`&&@%
888         \csname XINT_#7_op_##3\endcsname {##4}}%
889     \else \xint_afterfi {\expandafter ##2\expandafter ##3%
890       \csname .=\expandafter\XINT_expr_binop_inline\expandafter
891       {\expandafter#5\expandafter
892         \expandafter\XINT_expr_unlock\expandafter ##1\expandafter}\expandafter}%
893       \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock ##4,^,\endcsname }%
894     \fi }%
895   \let #6#4%
896 }%
897 \def\XINT_expr_deflistopl_b #1#2#3#4%
898 {%
899   \expandafter\XINT_expr_deflistopl_c
900   \csname XINT_#1_op_#2\expandafter\endcsname
901   \csname XINT_#1_until_#2\expandafter\endcsname
902   \csname XINT_#1_until_)_a\expandafter\endcsname
903   \csname xint_c_#3\expandafter\endcsname
904   \csname #4\expandafter\endcsname
905   \csname XINT_expr_precedence_#2\endcsname {#1}%
906 }%

```

This is for  $z^*[x..y]$  syntax etc...

```

907 \XINT_expr_deflistopl_b {expr} {+[]}{vi} {xintAdd}%
908 \XINT_expr_deflistopl_b {expr} {-[]}{vi} {xintSub}%
909 \XINT_expr_deflistopl_b {expr} {*[]}{vii}{xintMul}%
910 \XINT_expr_deflistopl_b {expr} {/[]}{vii}{xintDiv}%
911 \XINT_expr_deflistopl_b {expr} {^[]}{ix} {xintPow}%
912 \XINT_expr_deflistopl_b {iexpr}{+[]}{vi} {xintiiAdd}%
913 \XINT_expr_deflistopl_b {iexpr}{-[]}{vi} {xintiiSub}%
914 \XINT_expr_deflistopl_b {iexpr}{*[]}{vii}{xintiiMul}%

```

```

915 \XINT_expr_deflistopl_b {iiexpr}{/[]}{vii}{xintiiDivRound}%
916 \XINT_expr_deflistopl_b {iiexpr}{^[]}{ix} {xintiiPow}%
917 \XINT_expr_deflistopl_b {flexpr}{+[]}{vi} {XINTinFloatAdd}%
918 \XINT_expr_deflistopl_b {flexpr}{-[]}{vi} {XINTinFloatSub}%
919 \XINT_expr_deflistopl_b {flexpr}{*[]}{vii}{XINTinFloatMul}%
920 \XINT_expr_deflistopl_b {flexpr}{/[]}{vii}{XINTinFloatDiv}%
921 \XINT_expr_deflistopl_b {flexpr}{^[]}{ix} {XINTinFloatPowerH}%

```

#### 11.28.4 The 'and', 'or', 'xor', and 'mod' as infix operator words

```

922 \xintFor #1 in {and,or,xor,mod} \do {%
923   \expandafter\def\csname XINT_expr_itself_#1\endcsname {\#1}%
924 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_expr_precedence_and\expandafter\endcsname
925           \csname XINT_expr_precedence_&\endcsname
926 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_expr_precedence_or\expandafter\endcsname
927           \csname XINT_expr_precedence_| \endcsname
928 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_expr_precedence_mod\expandafter\endcsname
929           \csname XINT_expr_precedence_/\endcsname
930 \xintFor #1 in {expr, flexpr, iiexpr} \do {%
931   \expandafter\let\csname XINT_#1_op_and\expandafter\endcsname
932           \csname XINT_#1_op_&\endcsname
933   \expandafter\let\csname XINT_#1_op_or\expandafter\endcsname
934           \csname XINT_#1_op_| \endcsname
935   \expandafter\let\csname XINT_#1_op_mod\expandafter\endcsname
936           \csname XINT_#1_op_/\endcsname
937 }%

```

#### 11.28.5 The ||, &&, \*\*, \*\*[, ]\*\* operators as synonyms

```

938 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_expr_precedence_==\expandafter\endcsname
939           \csname XINT_expr_precedence_= \endcsname
940 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_expr_precedence_&\string&\expandafter\endcsname
941           \csname XINT_expr_precedence_&\endcsname
942 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_expr_precedence_||\expandafter\endcsname
943           \csname XINT_expr_precedence_| \endcsname
944 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_expr_precedence_**\expandafter\endcsname
945           \csname XINT_expr_precedence_^ \endcsname
946 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_expr_precedence_a**\expandafter\endcsname
947           \csname XINT_expr_precedence_a^ \endcsname
948 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_expr_precedence_**[\expandafter\endcsname
949           \csname XINT_expr_precedence_^\endcsname
950 \xintFor #1 in {expr, flexpr, iiexpr} \do {%
951   \expandafter\let\csname XINT_#1_op_==\expandafter\endcsname
952           \csname XINT_#1_op_= \endcsname
953   \expandafter\let\csname XINT_#1_op_&\string&\expandafter\endcsname
954           \csname XINT_#1_op_&\endcsname
955   \expandafter\let\csname XINT_#1_op_||\expandafter\endcsname
956           \csname XINT_#1_op_| \endcsname
957   \expandafter\let\csname XINT_#1_op_**\expandafter\endcsname
958           \csname XINT_#1_op_^ \endcsname
959   \expandafter\let\csname XINT_#1_op_a**\expandafter\endcsname
960           \csname XINT_#1_op_a^ \endcsname
961   \expandafter\let\csname XINT_#1_op_**[\expandafter\endcsname
962           \csname XINT_#1_op_^\endcsname

```

963 }%

**11.29 Macros for list selectors: [list][N], [list][:b], [list][a:], [list][a:b]**

11.29.1 \xintListSel:x:csv . . . . .	325
11.29.2 \xintListSel:f:csv . . . . .	326
11.29.3 \xintKeep:x:csv . . . . .	327
11.29.4 \xintKeep:f:csv . . . . .	328
11.29.5 \xintTrim:f:csv . . . . .	328
11.29.6 \xintNthEltPy:f:csv . . . . .	328
11.29.7 \xintLength:f:csv . . . . .	328
11.29.8 \xintReverse:f:csv . . . . .	328

Python slicing was first implemented for 1.1 (27 octobre 2014). But it used *\xintCSVtoList* and *\xintListWithSep{,}* to convert back and forth to token lists for use of *\xintKeep*, *\xintTrim*, *\xintNthElt*. Not very efficient! Also [list][a:b] was Python like but not [list][N] which counted items starting at one, and returned the length for N=0.

Release 1.2g changed this so [list][N] now counts starting at zero and *len(list)* computes the number of items. Also 1.2g had its own f-expandable macros handling directly the comma separated lists. They are located into *xinttools.sty*.

1.2j improved the *xinttools.sty* macros and furthermore it made the Python slicing in expressions a bit more efficient still by exploiting in some cases that expansion happens in *\csname... \endcsname* and does not have to be f-expandable. But the f-expandable variants must be kept for use by *\xintNewExpr* and *\xintdeffunc*.

```

964 \def\XINT_tmpa #1#2#3#4#5#6%
965 {%
966   \def #1##1% \XINT_expr_op_>[
967   {%
968     \expandafter #2\expandafter ##1\romannumeral`&&@ \XINT_expr_getnext
969   }%
970   \def #2##1##2% \XINT_expr_until_][_a
971   {\xint_UDsignfork
972     ##2{\expandafter #2\expandafter ##1\romannumeral`&&@#4}%
973     -{#3##1##2}%
974     \krof }%
975   \def #3##1##2##3##4% \XINT_expr_until_][_b
976   {%
977     \ifnum ##2>#5%
978       \xint_afterfi {\expandafter #2\expandafter ##1\romannumeral`&&@%
979                     \csname XINT_#6_op_##3\endcsname {##4}}%
980     \else
981       \xint_afterfi
982       {\expandafter ##2\expandafter ##3\csname
983        .=\expandafter\xintListSel:x:csv % will be \xintListSel:f:csv in \xintNewExpr output
984        \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock ##4;% selector
985        \XINT_expr_unlock ##1;\endcsname % unlock already pre-positioned for \xintNewExpr
986       }%
987     \fi
988   }%
989   \let #5\xint_c_ii
990 }%
991 \xintFor #1 in {expr,fexpr,iiexpr} \do {%

```

```

992 \expandafter\XINT_tmpa
993   \csname XINT_#1_op_\expandafter\endcsname
994   \csname XINT_#1_until_\_a\expandafter\endcsname
995   \csname XINT_#1_until_\_b\expandafter\endcsname
996   \csname XINT_#1_op_-vi\expandafter\endcsname
997   \csname XINT_expr_precedence_\[\endcsname {\#1}%
998 }%
999 \def\XINT_tmpa #1#2#3#4#5#6%
1000 {%
1001   \def #1##1 \XINT_expr_op_:
1002   {%
1003     \expandafter #2\expandafter ##1\romannumerals`&&@\XINT_expr_getnext
1004   }%
1005   \def #2##1##2 \XINT_expr_until_\_a
1006   {\xint_UDsignfork
1007     ##2{\expandafter #2\expandafter ##1\romannumerals`&&@#4}%
1008     -{#3##1##2}%
1009     \krof }%
1010   \def #3##1##2##3##4% \XINT_expr_until_\_b
1011   {%
1012     \ifnum ##2>#5%
1013       \xint_afterfi {\expandafter #2\expandafter ##1\romannumerals`&&@%
1014                     \csname XINT_#6_op_\#3\endcsname {##4}}%
1015     \else
1016       \xint_afterfi
1017       {\expandafter ##2\expandafter ##3\csname
1018         .=:XINT:NEhook:one\xintNum{\XINT_expr_unlock ##1};%
1019         \XINT:NEhook:one\xintNum{\XINT_expr_unlock ##4}%
1020       \endcsname
1021     }%
1022   \fi
1023 }%
1024   \let #5\xint_c_iii
1025 }%
1026 \xintFor #1 in {expr,fexpr,iiexpr} \do {%
1027 \expandafter\XINT_tmpa
1028   \csname XINT_#1_op_:\expandafter\endcsname
1029   \csname XINT_#1_until_\_a\expandafter\endcsname
1030   \csname XINT_#1_until_\_b\expandafter\endcsname
1031   \csname XINT_#1_op_-vi\expandafter\endcsname
1032   \csname XINT_expr_precedence_:\endcsname {\#1}%
1033 }%
1034 \catcode`[ 11 \catcode`] 11
1035 \let\XINT_expr_precedence_[:] \xint_c_iii
1036 \def\XINT_expr_op_[:] #1%
1037 {%
1038   \expandafter\xint_c_i\expandafter )%
1039   \csname .=]\XINT:NEhook:one\xintNum{\XINT_expr_unlock #1}\endcsname
1040 }%
1041 \let\XINT_fexpr_op_[:] \XINT_expr_op_[:]
1042 \let\XINT_iiexpr_op_[:] \XINT_expr_op_[:]
1043 \let\XINT_expr_precedence_[: \xint_c_iii

```

At the end of the replacement text of `\XINT_expr_op_`[:], the : after index 0 must be catcode 12, else will be mistaken for the start of variable by expression parser (as <digits><variable> is allowed by the syntax and does tacit multiplication).

```
1044 \edef\XINT_expr_op_[: #1{\xint_c_ii\noexpand\XINT_expr_itself_][#10]string :}%
1045 \let\XINT_flexpr_op_[: \XINT_expr_op_[:%
1046 \let\XINT_iexpr_op_[: \XINT_expr_op_[:%
1047 \catcode`[ 12 \catcode`] 12
```

### 11.29.1 `\xintListSel:x:csv`

1.2j. Because there is `\xintKeep:x:csv` which is faster than `\xintKeep:f:csv`.

```
1048 \def\xintListSel:x:csv #1%
1049 {%
1050     \if ]\noexpand#1\xint_dothis\XINT_listsel:_s\fi
1051     \if :\noexpand#1\xint_dothis\XINT_listxsel:_:\fi
1052     \xint_orthat {\XINT_listsel:_nth #1}%
1053 }%
1054 \def\XINT_listsel:_s #1#2:#3;%
1055 {%
1056     \if-#1\expandafter\xintKeep:f:csv\else\expandafter\xintTrim:f:csv\fi
1057     {#1#2}{#3}%
1058 }%
1059 \def\XINT_listsel:_nth #1;#2;{\xintNthEltPy:f:csv {\xintNum{#1}}{#2}}%
```

`\XINT_listsel:_nth` and `\XINT_listsel:_s` located in `\xintListSel:f:csv`.

```
1060 \def\XINT_listxsel:_: #1#2:#3#4;%
1061 {%
1062     \xint_UDsignsfork
1063         #1#3\XINT_listxsel:_N:N
1064         #1-\XINT_listxsel:_N:P
1065         -#3\XINT_listxsel:_P:N
1066         --\XINT_listxsel:_P:P
1067     \krof #1#2;#3#4;%
1068 }%
1069 \def\XINT_listxsel:_P:P #1;#2:#3;%
1070 {%
1071     \unless\ifnum #1<#2 \expandafter\xint_gobble_iii\fi
1072     \xintKeep:x:csv{#2-#1}{\xintTrim:f:csv{#1}{#3}}%
1073 }%
1074 \def\XINT_listxsel:_N:N #1;#2:#3;%
1075 {%
1076     \expandafter\XINT_listxsel:_N:N_a
1077     \the\numexpr #2-#1\expandafter;\the\numexpr#1+\xintLength:f:csv{#3};#3;%
1078 }%
1079 \def\XINT_listxsel:_N:N_a #1;#2:#3;%
1080 {%
1081     \unless\ifnum #1>\xint_c_ \expandafter\xint_gobble_iii\fi
1082     \xintKeep:x:csv{#1}{\xintTrim:f:csv{\ifnum#2<\xint_c_\xint_c_\else#2\fi}{#3}}%
1083 }%
1084 \def\XINT_listxsel:_N:P #1;#2:#3;{\expandafter\XINT_listxsel:_N:P_a}
```

```

1085                                         \the\numexpr #1+\xintLength:f:csv{#3};#2;#3;}%
1086 \def\xINT_listxsel:_N:P_a #1#2;%
1087   {\if -#1\expandafter\xINT_listxsel:_O:P\fi\xINT_listxsel:_P:P #1#2;}%
1088 \def\xINT_listxsel:_O:P\xINT_listxsel:_P:P #1;{\xINT_listxsel:_P:P 0;}%
1089 \def\xINT_listxsel:_P:N #1;#2;#3;{\expandafter\xINT_listxsel:_P:N_a
1090   \the\numexpr #2+\xintLength:f:csv{#3};#1;#3;}%
1091 \def\xINT_listxsel:_P:N_a #1#2;#3;%
1092   {\if -#1\expandafter\xINT_listxsel:_P:O\fi\xINT_listxsel:_P:P #3;#1#2;}%
1093 \def\xINT_listxsel:_P:O\xINT_listxsel:_P:P #1;#2;{\xINT_listxsel:_P:P #1;0;}%

```

### 11.29.2 `\xintListSel:f:csv`

1.2g. Since 1.2j this is needed only for `\xintNewExpr` and user defined functions. Some extras compared to `\xintListSel:x:csv` because things may not yet have been expanded in the `\xintNewExpr` context.

```

1094 \def\xintListSel:f:csv #1%
1095 {%
1096   \if ]\noexpand#1\xint_dothis{\expandafter\xINT_listsel:_s\romannumeral`&&@}\fi
1097   \if :\noexpand#1\xint_dothis{\xINT_listsel:_:}\fi
1098   \xint_orthat {\xINT_listsel:_nth #1}%
1099 }%
1100 \def\xINT_listsel:_: #1;#2;%
1101 {%
1102   \expandafter\xINT_listsel:_:a
1103   \the\numexpr #1\expandafter;\the\numexpr #2\expandafter;\romannumeral`&&@%
1104 }%
1105 \def\xINT_listsel:_:a #1#2;#3#4;%
1106 {%
1107   \xint_UDsignsfork
1108     #1#3\xINT_listsel:_N:N
1109     #1-\xINT_listsel:_N:P
1110     -#3\xINT_listsel:_P:N
1111     --\xINT_listsel:_P:P
1112   \krof #1#2;#3#4;%
1113 }%
1114 \def\xINT_listsel:_P:P #1;#2;#3;%
1115 {%
1116   \unless\ifnum #1<#2 \xint_afterfi{\expandafter\space\xint_gobble_iii}\fi
1117   \xintKeep:f:csv{#2-#1}{\xintTrim:f:csv{#1}{#3}}%
1118 }%
1119 \def\xINT_listsel:_N:N #1;#2;#3;%
1120 {%
1121   \unless\ifnum #1<#2 \expandafter\xINT_listsel:_N:N_abort\fi
1122   \expandafter\xINT_listsel:_N:N_a
1123   \the\numexpr#1+\xintLength:f:csv{#3}\expandafter;\the\numexpr#2-#1;#3;%
1124 }%
1125 \def\xINT_listsel:_N:N_abort #1;#2;#3;{ }%
1126 \def\xINT_listsel:_N:N_a #1;#2;#3;%
1127 {%
1128   \xintKeep:f:csv{#2}{\xintTrim:f:csv{\ifnum#1<\xint_c_\xint_c_\else#1\fi}{#3}}%
1129 }%
1130 \def\xINT_listsel:_N:P #1;#2;#3;{\expandafter\xINT_listsel:_N:P_a

```

```

1131                               \the\numexpr #1+\xintLength:f:csv{#3};#2;#3;}%
1132 \def\xINT_listsel:_N:P_a #1#2;%
1133   {\if -#1\expandafter\xINT_listsel:_O:P\fi\xINT_listsel:_P:P #1#2;}%
1134 \def\xINT_listsel:_O:P\xINT_listsel:_P:P #1;{\xINT_listsel:_P:P 0;}%
1135 \def\xINT_listsel:_P:N #1;#2;#3;{\expandafter\xINT_listsel:_P:N_a
1136   \the\numexpr #2+\xintLength:f:csv{#3};#1;#3;}%
1137 \def\xINT_listsel:_P:N_a #1#2;#3;%
1138   {\if -#1\expandafter\xINT_listsel:_P:O\fi\xINT_listsel:_P:P #3;#1#2;}%
1139 \def\xINT_listsel:_P:O\xINT_listsel:_P:P #1;#2;{\xINT_listsel:_P:P #1;0;}%

```

### 11.29.3 *\xintKeep:x:csv*

1.2j. This macro is used only with positive first argument.

```

1140 \def\xintKeep:x:csv #1#2%
1141 {%
1142   \expandafter\xint_gobble_i
1143   \romannumeral0\expandafter\xINT_keep:x:csv_pos
1144   \the\numexpr #1\expandafter.\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&@#2}%
1145 }%
1146 \def\xINT_keep:x:csv_pos #1.#2%
1147 {%
1148   \expandafter\xINT_keep:x:csv_loop\the\numexpr#1-\xint_c_viii.%
1149   #2\xint_Bye,\xint_Bye,\xint_Bye,\xint_Bye,%
1150   \xint_Bye,\xint_Bye,\xint_Bye,\xint_Bye,\xint_bye
1151 }%
1152 \def\xINT_keep:x:csv_loop #1%
1153 {%
1154   \xint_gob_til_minus#1\xINT_keep:x:csv_finish-%
1155   \xINT_keep:x:csv_loop_pickeight #1%
1156 }%
1157 \def\xINT_keep:x:csv_loop_pickeight #1.#2,#3,#4,#5,#6,#7,#8,#9,%
1158 {%
1159   ,#2,#3,#4,#5,#6,#7,#8,#9%
1160   \expandafter\xINT_keep:x:csv_loop\the\numexpr#1-\xint_c_viii.%
1161 }%
1162 \def\xINT_keep:x:csv_finish-\xINT_keep:x:csv_loop_pickeight -#1.%
1163 {%
1164   \csname XINT_keep:x:csv_finish#1\endcsname
1165 }%
1166 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_keep:x:csv_finish1\endcsname
1167   #1,#2,#3,#4,#5,#6,#7,{,#1,#2,#3,#4,#5,#6,#7\xint_Bye}%
1168 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_keep:x:csv_finish2\endcsname
1169   #1,#2,#3,#4,#5,#6,{,#1,#2,#3,#4,#5,#6\xint_Bye}%
1170 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_keep:x:csv_finish3\endcsname
1171   #1,#2,#3,#4,#5,{,#1,#2,#3,#4,#5\xint_Bye}%
1172 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_keep:x:csv_finish4\endcsname
1173   #1,#2,#3,#4,{,#1,#2,#3,#4\xint_Bye}%
1174 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_keep:x:csv_finish5\endcsname
1175   #1,#2,#3,{,#1,#2,#3\xint_Bye}%
1176 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_keep:x:csv_finish6\endcsname
1177   #1,#2,{,#1,#2\xint_Bye}%
1178 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_keep:x:csv_finish7\endcsname

```

```
1179 #1,{,#1\xint_Bye}%
1180 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_keep:x:csv_finish8\endcsname\xint_Bye
```

**11.29.4 \xintKeep:f:csv****1.2g.** moved to *xinttools*.**11.29.5 \xintTrim:f:csv****1.2g.** moved to *xinttools*.**11.29.6 \xintNthEltPy:f:csv****1.2g.** moved to *xinttools*.**11.29.7 \xintLength:f:csv****1.2g.** moved to *xinttools*.**11.29.8 \xintReverse:f:csv****1.2g.** moved to *xinttools*.**11.30 Macros for a..b list generation**

11.30.1 \xintSeq::csv . . . . .	328
11.30.2 \xintiSeq::csv . . . . .	329

Ne produit que des listes d'entiers inférieurs à la borne de TeX ! mais sous la forme  $N/1[0]$  en ce qui concerne *\xintSeq::csv*.

**11.30.1 \xintSeq::csv**

Commence par remplacer a par  $\text{ceil}(a)$  et b par  $\text{floor}(b)$  et renvoie ensuite les entiers entre les deux, possiblement en décroissant, et extrémités comprises. Si  $a=b$  est non entier en obtient donc  $\text{ceil}(a)$  et  $\text{floor}(a)$ . Ne renvoie jamais une liste vide.

Note: le a..b dans *\xintfloatexpr* utilise cette routine.

```
1181 \def\xintSeq::csv {\romannumeral0\xintseq::csv }%
1182 \def\xintseq::csv #1#2%
1183 {%
1184   \expandafter\XINT_seq::csv\expandafter
1185   {\the\numexpr \xintiCeil{#1}\expandafter}\expandafter
1186   {\the\numexpr \xintiFloor{#2}}%
1187 }%
1188 \def\XINT_seq::csv #1#2%
1189 {%
1190   \ifcase\ifnum #1=#2 0\else\ifnum #2>#1 1\else -1\fi\fi\space
1191   \expandafter\XINT_seq::csv_z
1192   \or
1193   \expandafter\XINT_seq::csv_p
1194   \else
```

```

1195     \expandafter\XINT_seq::csv_n
1196   \fi
1197 {#2}{#1}%
1198 }%
1199 \def\XINT_seq::csv_z #1#2{ #1/1[0]}%
1200 \def\XINT_seq::csv_p #1#2%
1201 {%
1202   \ifnum #1>#2
1203     \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\XINT_seq::csv_p
1204   \else
1205     \expandafter\XINT_seq::csv_e
1206   \fi
1207   \expandafter{\the\numexpr #1-\xint_c_i}{#2},#1/1[0]%
1208 }%
1209 \def\XINT_seq::csv_n #1#2%
1210 {%
1211   \ifnum #1<#2
1212     \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\XINT_seq::csv_n
1213   \else
1214     \expandafter\XINT_seq::csv_e
1215   \fi
1216   \expandafter{\the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_i}{#2},#1/1[0]%
1217 }%
1218 \def\XINT_seq::csv_e #1,{ }%

```

### 11.30.2 *\xintiiSeq::csv*

```

1219 \def\xintiiSeq::csv {\romannumeral0\xintiiseq::csv }%
1220 \def\xintiiseq::csv #1#2%
1221 {%
1222   \expandafter\XINT_iiseq::csv\expandafter
1223   {\the\numexpr #1\expandafter}\expandafter{\the\numexpr #2}%
1224 }%
1225 \def\XINT_iiseq::csv #1#2%
1226 {%
1227   \ifcase\ifnum #1=#2 0\else\ifnum #2>#1 1\else -1\fi\fi\space
1228   \expandafter\XINT_iiseq::csv_z
1229   \or
1230   \expandafter\XINT_iiseq::csv_p
1231   \else
1232   \expandafter\XINT_iiseq::csv_n
1233   \fi
1234 {#2}{#1}%
1235 }%
1236 \def\XINT_iiseq::csv_z #1#2{ #1}%
1237 \def\XINT_iiseq::csv_p #1#2%
1238 {%
1239   \ifnum #1>#2
1240     \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\XINT_iiseq::csv_p
1241   \else
1242     \expandafter\XINT_seq::csv_e
1243   \fi
1244   \expandafter{\the\numexpr #1-\xint_c_i}{#2},#1%

```

```

1245 }%
1246 \def\XINT_iiseq::csv_n #1#2%
1247 {%
1248   \ifnum #1<#2
1249     \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\XINT_iiseq::csv_n
1250   \else
1251     \expandafter\XINT_seq::csv_e
1252   \fi
1253   \expandafter{\the\numexpr #1+\xint_c_i}{#2},#1%
1254 }%
1255 \def\XINT_seq::csv_e #1,{ }%

```

### 11.31 Macros for a..[d]..b list generation

11.31.1 \xintSeqA::csv, \xintiiSeqA::csv, \XINTinFloatSeqA::csv . . . . .	330
11.31.2 \xintSeqB::csv . . . . .	330
11.31.3 \xintiiSeqB::csv . . . . .	331
11.31.4 \XINTinFloatSeqB::csv . . . . .	331

Contrarily to a..b which is limited to small integers, this works with a, b, and d (big) fractions. It will produce a «nil» list, if a>b and d<0 or a<b and d>0.

#### 11.31.1 \xintSeqA::csv, \xintiiSeqA::csv, \XINTinFloatSeqA::csv

```

1256 \def\xintSeqA::csv #1%
1257   {\expandafter\XINT_seqa::csv\expandafter{\romannumeral0\xinraw{#1}}}{%
1258 \def\XINT_seqa::csv #1#2{\expandafter\XINT_seqa::csv_a\romannumeral0\xinraw{#2};#1;}%
1259 \def\xintiiSeqA::csv #1{\expandafter\XINT_iiseqa::csv\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&#1}}{%
1260 \def\XINT_iiseqa::csv #1#2{\expandafter\XINT_seqa::csv_a\romannumeral`&&#2;#1;}%
1261 \def\XINTinFloatSeqA::csv #1{\expandafter\XINT_flseqa::csv\expandafter
1262   {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloat [\XINTdigits]{#1}}}{%
1263 \def\XINT_flseqa::csv #1#2%
1264   {\expandafter\XINT_seqa::csv_a\romannumeral0\XINTinfloat [\XINTdigits]{#2};#1;}%
1265 \def\XINT_seqa::csv_a #1{\xint_UDzerominusfork
1266   #1-{z}%
1267   0#1{n}%
1268   0-{p}%
1269   \krof #1}%

```

#### 11.31.2 \xintSeqB::csv

With one year late documentation, let's just say, the #1 is \XINT\_expr\_unlock\.=Ua;b; with U=z or n or p, a=step, b=start.

```

1270 \def\xintSeqB::csv #1#2%
1271   {\expandafter\XINT_seqb::csv \expandafter{\romannumeral0\xinraw{#2}}}{#1}}{%
1272 \def\XINT_seqb::csv #1#2{\expandafter\XINT_seqb::csv_a\romannumeral`&&#2#1!}{%
1273 \def\XINT_seqb::csv_a #1#2;#3;#4!{\expandafter\XINT_expr_seq_empty?
1274   \romannumeral0\csname XINT_seqb::csv_#1\endcsname {#3}{#4}{#2}}}{%
1275 \def\XINT_seqb::csv_p #1#2#3%
1276 {%
1277   \xintifCmp {#1}{#2}{, #1\expandafter\XINT_seqb::csv_p\expandafter}%
1278   {, #1\xint_gobble_iii}{\xint_gobble_iii}}%

```

\roman numeral 0 stopped by \endcsname, XINT\_expr\_seq\_empty? constructs "nil".

```

1279   {\romannumeral0\xintadd {#3}{#1}{#2}{#3}%
1280 }%
1281 \def\XINT_seqb::csv_n #1#2#3%
1282 {%
1283   \xintifCmp {#1}{#2}{\xint_gobble_iii}{,\#1\xint_gobble_iii}%
1284   {,\#1\expandafter\XINT_seqb::csv_n\expandafter}%
1285   {\romannumeral0\xintadd {#3}{#1}{#2}{#3}%
1286 }%
1287 \def\XINT_seqb::csv_z #1#2#3{,#1}%

```

### 11.31.3 \xintiiSeqB::csv

```

1288 \def\xintiiSeqB::csv #1#2{\XINT_iiseqb::csv #1#2}%
1289 \def\XINT_iiseqb::csv #1#2#3#4%
1290   {\expandafter\XINT_iiseqb::csv_a
1291     \romannumeral`&&@\expandafter \XINT_expr_unlock\expandafter#2%
1292     \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #4!}%
1293 \def\XINT_iiseqb::csv_a #1#2;#3;#4!{\expandafter\XINT_expr_seq_empty?
1294   \romannumeral`&&@\csname XINT_iiseqb::csv_#1\endcsname {#3}{#4}{#2}}%
1295 \def\XINT_iiseqb::csv_p #1#2#3%
1296 {%
1297   \xintSgnFork{\XINT_Cmp {#1}{#2}},{,\#1\expandafter\XINT_iiseqb::csv_p\expandafter}%
1298   {,\#1\xint_gobble_iii}{\xint_gobble_iii}%
1299   {\romannumeral0\xintiiaadd {#3}{#1}{#2}{#3}%
1300 }%
1301 \def\XINT_iiseqb::csv_n #1#2#3%
1302 {%
1303   \xintSgnFork{\XINT_Cmp {#1}{#2}},{\xint_gobble_iii}{,\#1\xint_gobble_iii}%
1304   {,\#1\expandafter\XINT_iiseqb::csv_n\expandafter}%
1305   {\romannumeral0\xintiiaadd {#3}{#1}{#2}{#3}%
1306 }%
1307 \def\XINT_iiseqb::csv_z #1#2#3{,#1}%

```

### 11.31.4 \XINTinFloatSeqB::csv

```

1308 \def\XINTinFloatSeqB::csv #1#2{\expandafter\XINT_flseqb::csv \expandafter
1309   {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloat [XINTdigits]{#2}{#1}}%
1310 \def\XINT_flseqb::csv #1#2{\expandafter\XINT_flseqb::csv_a\romannumeral`&&@#2#1!}%
1311 \def\XINT_flseqb::csv_a #1#2;#3;#4!{\expandafter\XINT_expr_seq_empty?
1312   \romannumeral`&&@\csname XINT_flseqb::csv_#1\endcsname {#3}{#4}{#2}}%
1313 \def\XINT_flseqb::csv_p #1#2#3%
1314 {%
1315   \xintifCmp {#1}{#2}{,\#1\expandafter\XINT_flseqb::csv_p\expandafter}%
1316   {,\#1\xint_gobble_iii}{\xint_gobble_iii}%
1317   {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloatadd {#3}{#1}{#2}{#3}%
1318 }%
1319 \def\XINT_flseqb::csv_n #1#2#3%
1320 {%
1321   \xintifCmp {#1}{#2}{\xint_gobble_iii}{,\#1\xint_gobble_iii}%
1322   {,\#1\expandafter\XINT_flseqb::csv_n\expandafter}%
1323   {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloatadd {#3}{#1}{#2}{#3}%
1324 }%

```

1325 \def\XINT\_flseqb::csv\_z #1#2#3{,#1}%

## 11.32 The comma as binary operator

New with 1.09a. Suffices to set its precedence level to two.

```

1326 \def\XINT_tmpa #1#2#3#4#5#6%
1327 {%
1328     \def #1##1% \XINT_expr_op_,
1329     {%
1330         \expandafter #2\expandafter ##1\romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_getnext
1331     }%
1332     \def #2##1##2% \XINT_expr_until_,_a
1333     {\xint_UDsignfork
1334         ##2{\expandafter #2\expandafter ##1\romannumeral`&&@#4}%
1335         -{#3##1##2}%
1336         \krof }%
1337     \def #3##1##2##3##4% \XINT_expr_until_,_b
1338     {%
1339         \ifnum ##2>\xint_c_ii
1340             \xint_afterfi {\expandafter #2\expandafter ##1\romannumeral`&&@%
1341                 \csname XINT_#6_op_##3\endcsname {##4}}%
1342         \else
1343             \xint_afterfi
1344             {\expandafter ##2\expandafter ##3%
1345                 \csname .=\XINT_expr_unlock ##1,\XINT_expr_unlock ##4\endcsname }%
1346             \fi
1347         }%
1348         \let #5\xint_c_ii
1349     }%
1350 \xintFor #1 in {expr,fexpr,iiexpr} \do {%
1351 \expandafter\XINT_tmpa
1352     \csname XINT_#1_op_,\expandafter\endcsname
1353     \csname XINT_#1_until_,_a\expandafter\endcsname
1354     \csname XINT_#1_until_,_b\expandafter\endcsname
1355     \csname XINT_#1_op_-vi\expandafter\endcsname
1356     \csname XINT_expr_precedence_,\endcsname {#1}}%
1357 }%

```

## 11.33 The minus as prefix operator of variable precedence level

Inherits the precedence level of the previous infix operator.

```

1358 \def\XINT_tmpa #1#2#3%
1359 {%
1360     \expandafter\XINT_tmpb
1361     \csname XINT_#1_op_-#3\expandafter\endcsname
1362     \csname XINT_#1_until_-#3_a\expandafter\endcsname
1363     \csname XINT_#1_until_-#3_b\expandafter\endcsname
1364     \csname xint_c_#3\endcsname {#1}#2%
1365 }%
1366 \def\XINT_tmpb #1#2#3#4#5#6%
1367 {%

```

```

1368 \def #1% \XINT_expr_op_-<level>
1369   {%
1370     get next number+operator then switch to _until macro
1371     \expandafter #2\romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_getnext
1372   }%
1373 \def #2##1% \XINT_expr_until_-<l>_a
1374   {\xint_UDsignfork
1375     ##1{\expandafter #2\romannumeral`&&#1}%
1376     -{#3##1}%
1377     \krof }%
1378 \def #3##1##2##3% \XINT_expr_until_-<l>_b
1379   {%
1380     _until tests precedence level with next op, executes now or postpones
1381     \ifnum ##1>#4%
1382       \xint_afterfi {\expandafter #2\romannumeral`&&0%
1383                     \csname XINT_#5_op_##2\endcsname {##3}}%
1384     \else
1385       \xint_afterfi {\expandafter ##1\expandafter ##2%
1386                     \csname .=%
1387                     \XINT:NHook:one#6{\XINT_expr_unlock ##3}\endcsname }%
1388     \fi
1389   }%
1390 }%

```

1.2d needs precedence 8 for \*\*\* and 9 for ^. Earlier, precedence level for ^ was only 8 but nevertheless the code did also "ix" here, which I think was unneeded back then.

```

1389 \xintApplyInline{\XINT_tmpa {expr}\xintOpp}{{vi}{vii}{viii}{ix}}%
1390 \xintApplyInline{\XINT_tmpa {flexpr}\xintOpp}{{vi}{vii}{viii}{ix}}%
1391 \xintApplyInline{\XINT_tmpa {iiexpr}\xintiiOpp}{{vi}{vii}{viii}{ix}}%

```

### 11.34 ? as two-way and ?? as three-way conditionals with braced branches

In 1.1, I overload ? with ??, as : will be used for list extraction, problem with (stuff)?{?(1)}{0} for example, one should put a space (stuff)?{ ?(1)}{0} will work. Small idiosyncrasy. (which has been removed in 1.2h, there is no problem anymore with (test)?{?(1)}{0}, however (test)?{?}{!}(x) is not accepted; but (test)?{?(x)}{!(x)} is or even with {?(){!()}x}.) syntax: ?{yes}{no} and ??{<0}{=0}{>0}.

The difficulty is to recognize the second ? without removing braces as would be the case with standard parsing of operators. Hence the ? operator is intercepted in \XINT\_expr\_getop\_b.

1.2h corrects a bug in \XINT\_expr\_op\_? which in context like (test)?{|\foo}{bar} would provoke expansion of \foo, or also with (test)?{}{bar} would result in an error. The fix also solves the (test)?{?(1)}{0} issue mentioned above.

```

1392 \let\XINT_expr_precedence_? \xint_c_x
1393 \def\XINT_expr_op_? #1#2%
1394   {\XINT_expr_op_?checka #2!\xint_bye\XINT_expr_op_?a #1{#2}}%
1395 \def\XINT_expr_op_?checka #1{\expandafter\XINT_expr_op_?checkb\detokenize{#1}}%
1396 \def\XINT_expr_op_?checkb #1{\if ?#1\expandafter\XINT_expr_op_?checkc
1397                           \else\expandafter\xint_bye\fi }%
1398 \def\XINT_expr_op_?checkc #1{\xint_gob_til_! #1\XINT_expr_op_?? !\xint_bye}%
1399 \def\XINT_expr_op_?a #1#2#3%
1400 {%
1401   \xintiiifNotZero{\XINT_expr_unlock #1}{\XINT_expr_getnext #2}{\XINT_expr_getnext #3}%
1402 }%

```

```

1403 \let\XINT_flexport_op_?\XINT_expr_op_?
1404 \let\XINT_iexpr_op_?\XINT_expr_op_?
1405 \def\XINT_expr_op_?? !\xint_bye\xint_bye\XINT_expr_op_?a #1#2#3#4#5%
1406 {%
1407     \xintiiifSgn {\XINT_expr_unlock #1}%
1408     {\XINT_expr_getnext #3}{\XINT_expr_getnext #4}{\XINT_expr_getnext #5}%
1409 }%

```

## 11.35 ! as postfix factorial operator

```

1410 \let\XINT_expr_precedence_! \xint_c_x
1411 \def\XINT_expr_op_! #1{\expandafter\XINT_expr_getop
1412   \csname .=\XINT:NEhook:one\xintFac{\XINT_expr_unlock #1}\endcsname }%
1413 \def\XINT_flexport_op_! #1{\expandafter\XINT_expr_getop
1414   \csname .=\XINT:NEhook:one\XINTinFloatFac{\XINT_expr_unlock #1}\endcsname }%
1415 \def\XINT_iexpr_op_! #1{\expandafter\XINT_expr_getop
1416   \csname .=\XINT:NEhook:one\xintiiFac{\XINT_expr_unlock #1}\endcsname }%

```

## 11.36 The A/B[N] mechanism

Releases earlier than 1.1 required the use of braces around A/B[N] input. The [N] is now implemented directly. \*BUT\* this uses a delimited macro! thus N is not allowed to be itself an expression (I could add it...). *\xintE*, *\xintiiE*, and *\XINTinFloatE* all put #2 in a *\numexpr*. But attention to the fact that *\numexpr* stops at spaces separating digits: *\the\numexpr 3 + 7 9\relax* gives 109 $\relax$  !! Hence we have to be careful.

*\numexpr* will not handle catcode 11 digits, but adding a *\detokenize* will suddenly make illicit for N to rely on macro expansion.

```

1417 \catcode`[ 11
1418 \let\XINT_expr_precedence_[ \xint_c_vii
1419 \def\XINT_expr_op_[ #1#2]{\expandafter\XINT_expr_getop
1420   \csname .=\xintE{\XINT_expr_unlock #1}%
1421   {\xint_zapspaces #2 \xint_gobble_i}\endcsname}%
1422 \def\XINT_iexpr_op_[ #1#2]{\expandafter\XINT_expr_getop
1423   \csname .=\xintiiE{\XINT_expr_unlock #1}%
1424   {\xint_zapspaces #2 \xint_gobble_i}\endcsname}%
1425 \def\XINT_flexport_op_[ #1#2]{\expandafter\XINT_expr_getop
1426   \csname .=\XINTinFloatE{\XINT_expr_unlock #1}%
1427   {\xint_zapspaces #2 \xint_gobble_i}\endcsname}%
1428 \catcode`[ 12

```

## 11.37 *\XINT\_expr\_op\_`* for recognizing functions

The "onliteral" intercepts is for *bool*, *togl*, *protect*, ... but also for *add*, *mul*, *seq*, etc... Genuine functions have *expr*, *iexpr* and *flexpr* versions (or only one or two of the three).

With 1.2c "onliteral" is also used to disambiguate variables from functions. However as I use only a *\ifcsname* test, in order to be able to re-define a variable as function, I move the check for being a function first. Each variable name now has its *onliteral\_<name>* associated macro which is the new way tacit multiplication in front of a parenthesis is implemented. This used to be decided much earlier at the time of *\XINT\_expr\_func*.

The advantage of our choices for 1.2c is that the same name can be used for a variable or a function, the parser will apply the correct interpretation which is decided by the presence or not of an opening parenthesis next.

```

1429 \def\XINT_tmpa #1#2#3{%
1430     \def #1##1%
1431     {%
1432         \ifcsname XINT_#3_func_##1\endcsname
1433             \xint_dothis{\expandafter\expandafter
1434                 \csname XINT_#3_func_##1\endcsname\romannumeral`&&@#2}\fi
1435         \ifcsname XINT_expr_onliteral_##1\endcsname
1436             \xint_dothis{\csname XINT_expr_onliteral_##1\endcsname}\fi
1437             \xint_orthat{\XINT_expr_unknown_function {##1}%
1438                 \expandafter\XINT_expr_func_unknown\romannumeral`&&@#2}%
1439             }%
1440     }%
1441 \def\XINT_expr_unknown_function #1{\xintError:removed \xint_gobble_i {#1}}%
1442 \xintFor #1 in {expr,flexpr,iiexpr} \do {%
1443     \expandafter\XINT_tmpa
1444         \csname XINT_#1_op_`\expandafter\endcsname
1445         \csname XINT_#1_oparen\endcsname
1446         {#1}%
1447 }%
1448 \def\XINT_expr_func_unknown #1#2#3%
1449     {\expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname .=0\endcsname }%

```

### 11.38 The `\bool()`, `\togl()`, `\protect()` pseudo “functions”

`bool`, `togl` and `protect` use delimited macros. They are not true functions, they turn off the parser to gather their “variable”.

```

1450 \def\XINT_expr_onliteral_bool #1)%
1451     {\expandafter\XINT_expr_getop\csname .=\xintBool{#1}\endcsname }%
1452 \def\XINT_expr_onliteral_togl #1)%
1453     {\expandafter\XINT_expr_getop\csname .=\xintToggle{#1}\endcsname }%
1454 \def\XINT_expr_onliteral_protect #1)%
1455     {\expandafter\XINT_expr_getop\csname .=\detokenize{#1}\endcsname }%

```

### 11.39 The `\break()` function

`break` is a true function, the parsing via expansion of the succeeding material proceeded via `_oparen` macros as with any other function.

```

1456 \def\XINT_expr_func_break #1#2#3%
1457     {\expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname .=?\romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3\endcsname }%
1458 \let\XINT_flexpr_func_break \XINT_expr_func_break
1459 \let\XINT_iiexpr_func_break \XINT_expr_func_break

```

### 11.40 The `\qraw()`, `\qint()`, `\qfrac()`, and `\qfloat()` “functions”

1.2. adds `qint()`, `qfrac()`, `qfloat()`.

1.3c. adds `qraw()`. Useful to limit impact on `\TeX` memory from abuse of `\csname`'s storage when generating many comma separated values from a loop.

1.3e. `qfloat()` keeps a short mantissa if possible.

They allow the user to hand over quickly a big number to the parser, spaces not immediately removed but should be harmless in general. The `qraw()` does no post-processing at all apart complete

expansion, useful for comma-separated values, but must be obedient to (non really documented) expected format. Each uses a delimited macro, the closing parenthesis can not emerge from expansion.

```
1460 \def\XINT_expr_onliteral_qint #1)%
1461     {\expandafter\XINT_expr_getop\csname .=\xintiNum{#1}\endcsname }%
1462 \def\XINT_expr_onliteral_qfrac #1)%
1463     {\expandafter\XINT_expr_getop\csname .=\xintRaw{#1}\endcsname }%
1464 \def\XINT_expr_onliteral_qfloat #1)%
1465     {\expandafter\XINT_expr_getop\csname .=\XINTinFloatSdigits{#1}\endcsname }%
1466 \def\XINT_expr_onliteral_qraw #1)%
1467     {\expandafter\XINT_expr_getop\csname .=#1\endcsname }%
```

## 11.41 The `\random()` and `\qrand()` “functions”

1.3b. Function-like syntax but with no argument currently, so let's use fast parsing which requires though the closing parenthesis to be explicit.

```
1468 \def\XINT_expr_onliteral_random #1)%
1469     {\expandafter\XINT_expr_getop\csname .=\XINTinRandomFloatSdigits\endcsname }%
1470 \def\XINT_expr_onliteral_qrand #1)%
1471     {\expandafter\XINT_expr_getop\csname .=\XINTinRandomFloatSixteen\endcsname }%
```

## 11.42 `\XINT_expr_op__` for recognizing variables

The 1.1 mechanism for `\XINT_expr_var_<varname>` has been modified in 1.2c. The `<varname>` associated macro is now only expanded once, not twice. We arrive here via `\XINT_expr_func`.

```
1472 \def\XINT_expr_op__ #1% op__ with two _'s
1473     {%
1474         \ifcsname XINT_expr_var_#1\endcsname
1475             \expandafter\xint_firstoftwo
1476         \else
1477             \expandafter\xint_secondoftwo
1478         \fi
1479         {\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
1480             \XINT_expr_getop\csname XINT_expr_var_#1\endcsname}%
1481         {\XINT_expr_unknown_variable {#1}%
1482             \expandafter\XINT_expr_getop\csname .=0\endcsname}%
1483     }%
1484 \def\XINT_expr_unknown_variable #1{\xintError:removed \xint_gobble_i {#1}}%
1485 \let\XINT_flexpr_op__ \XINT_expr_op__
1486 \let\XINT_iexpr_op__ \XINT_expr_op__
```

## 11.43 User defined variables: `\xintdefvar`, `\xintdefiivar`, `\xintdeffloatvar`

1.1.

1.2p (2017/12/01). extends `\xintdefvar` et al. to accept simultaneous assignments to multiple variables.

1.3c (2018/06/17). Use `\xintexprSafeCatcodes` (to palliate issue with active semi-colon from Babbel+French if in body of a  $\text{\TeX}$  document).

And allow usage with both syntaxes `name:=expr;` or `name=expr;`. Also the colon may have catcode 11, 12, or 13 with no issue. Variable names may contain letters, digits, underscores, and must not start with a digit. Names starting with `@` or an underscore are reserved.

- currently `@`, `@1`, `@2`, `@3`, and `@4` are reserved because they have special meanings for use in iterations,
- `@@`, `@@@`, `@@@@` are also reserved but are technically functions, not variables: a user may possibly define `@@` as a variable name, but if it is followed by parentheses, the function interpretation will be applied (rather than the variable interpretation followed by a tacit multiplication),
- since 1.21, the underscore `_` may be used as separator of digits in long numbers. Hence a variable whose name starts with `_` will not play well with the mechanism of tacit multiplication of variables by numbers: the underscore will be removed from input stream by the number scanner, thus creating an undefined or wrong variable name, or none at all if the variable name was an initial `_` followed by digits.

```

1487 \catcode`* 11
1488 \def\xINT_expr_defvar_one #1#2%
1489 {%
1490   \XINT_global
1491   \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_expr_var_#1\endcsname
1492     {\expandafter\noexpand#2}%
1493   \XINT_global
1494   \expandafter\edef\csname XINT_expr_onliteral_#1\endcsname
1495     {\XINT_expr_precedence_*** *\expandafter\noexpand#2()}%
1496   \ifxintverbose\xintMessage{xintexpr}{Info}
1497     {Variable "#1" \ifxintglobaldefs globally \fi
1498      defined with value \expandafter\XINT_expr_unlock#2.}%
1499   \fi
1500 }%
1501 \catcode`* 12
1502 \catcode`~ 13
1503 \catcode`: 12
1504 \def\xINT_expr_defvar_getname #1:#2~{\endgroup
1505   \def\xINT_defvar_tmpa{#1}\edef\xINT_defvar_tmpc{\xintCSVLength{#1}}%
1506 \def\xINT_expr_defvar #1#2#3;%
1507 {%
1508   \xintexprRestoreCatcodes

```

Maybe `SafeCatcodes` was without effect because the colon and the rest are from some earlier macro definition. Give a safe definition to active colon (even if in math mode with a math active colon...).

```

1509   \begingroup\lccode`~`:\lowercase{\let~}\empty
1510   \edef\xINT_defvar_tmpa{#2}%
1511   \edef\xINT_defvar_tmpa{\xint_zapspaces_o\xINT_defvar_tmpa}%
1512   \expandafter\xINT_expr_defvar_getname
1513     \detokenize\expandafter{\xINT_defvar_tmpa}:~%
1514   \ifcase\xINT_defvar_tmpc\space
1515     \xintMessage{xintexpr}{Warning}
1516     {Aborting: not allowed to declare variable with empty name.}%
1517   \or
1518     \edef\xINT_defvar_tmpb{\romannumeral0#1#3\relax}%
1519     \xINT_expr_defvar_one\xINT_defvar_tmpa\xINT_defvar_tmpb
1520   \else
1521     \edef\xINT_defvar_tmpb
1522       {\expandafter\xINT_expr_unlock\romannumeral0#1#3\relax}%

```

```

1523 \edef\xINT_defvar_tmpd{\xintCSVLength{\XINT_defvar_tmpb}}%
1524 \ifnum\XINT_defvar_tmpc=\XINT_defvar_tmpd\space
1525   \xintAssignArray\xintCSVtoList\XINT_defvar_tmpa\to\XINT_defvar_tmpvar
1526   \xintAssignArray
1527     \xintApply\XINT_expr_lockit{\xintCSVtoList\XINT_defvar_tmpb}%
1528   \to\XINT_defvar_tmpval
1529   \def\XINT_defvar_tmpd{1}%
1530   \xintloop
1531     \expandafter\XINT_expr_defvar_one
1532     \csname XINT_defvar_tmpvar\XINT_defvar_tmpd\expandafter\endcsname
1533     \csname XINT_defvar_tmpval\XINT_defvar_tmpd\endcsname
1534   \ifnum\XINT_defvar_tmpd<\XINT_defvar_tmpc\space
1535     \edef\XINT_defvar_tmpd{\the\numexpr\XINT_defvar_tmpd+1}%
1536   \repeat
1537   \xintRelaxArray\XINT_defvar_tmpvar
1538   \xintRelaxArray\XINT_defvar_tmpval
1539 \else
1540   \xintMessage {xintexpr}{Warning}
1541   {Aborting: mismatch between number of variables (\XINT_defvar_tmpc)
1542     and number of values (\XINT_defvar_tmpd).}%
1543 \fi
1544 \fi
1545 }%
1546 \catcode`\~ 3
1547 \catcode`\: 11

```

This *SafeCatcodes* is mainly in the hope that semi-colon ending the expression can still be sanitized.

```

1548 \def\xintdefvar      {\xintexprSafeCatcodes\xintdefvar_a}%
1549 \def\xintdefiivar    {\xintexprSafeCatcodes\xintdefiivar_a}%
1550 \def\xintdeffloatvar {\xintexprSafeCatcodes\xintdeffloatvar_a}%
1551 \def\xintdefvar_a    #1={\XINT_expr_defvar\xintbareeval      {#1}}%
1552 \def\xintdefiivar_a  #1={\XINT_expr_defvar\xintbareiieval    {#1}}%
1553 \def\xintdeffloatvar_a #1={\XINT_expr_defvar\xintbarefloateval {#1}}%

```

## 11.44 \xintunassignvar

1.2e.

1.3d. Embarrassingly I had for a long time a misunderstanding of *\ifcsname* (let's blame its documentation) and I was not aware that it chooses FALSE branch if tested control sequence has been *\let* to *\undefined*... So earlier version didn't do the right thing (and had another bug: failure to protect *\.=0* from expansion).

The *\ifcsname* tests are done in *\XINT\_expr\_op\_* and *\XINT\_expr\_op\_`*.

```

1554 \def\xintunassignvar #1{%
1555   \edef\XINT_unvar_tmpa{#1}%
1556   \edef\XINT_unvar_tmpa {\xint_zapspaces_o\XINT_unvar_tmpa}%
1557   \ifcsname XINT_expr_var_\XINT_unvar_tmpa\endcsname
1558     \ifnum\expandafter\xintLength\expandafter{\XINT_unvar_tmpa}=\@ne
1559       \expandafter\xintnewdummy\XINT_unvar_tmpa
1560     \else
1561       \XINT_global\expandafter
1562         \let\csname XINT_expr_var_\XINT_unvar_tmpa\endcsname\xint_undefined

```

```

1563     \XINT_global\expandafter
1564         \let\csname XINT_expr_onliteral_\XINT_unvar_tmpa\endcsname\xint_undefined
1565         \ifxintverbose\xintMessage {xintexpr}{Info}
1566             {Variable \XINT_unvar_tmpa\space has been
1567              \ifxintglobaldefs globally \fi ``unassigned''.}%
1568         \fi
1569     \fi
1570 \else
1571     \xintMessage {xintexpr}{Warning}
1572     {Error: there was no such variable \XINT_unvar_tmpa\space to unassign.}%
1573 \fi
1574 }%

```

## 11.45 seq and the implementation of dummy variables

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All of seq, add, mul, rseq, etc... (actually all of the extensive changes from *xintexpr* 1.09n to 1.1) was done around June 15-25th 2014, but the problem is that I did not document the code enough, and I had a hard time understanding in October what I had done in June. Despite the lesson, again being short on time, I do not document enough my current understanding of the innards of the beast...

I added subs, and iter in October (also the [:n], [n:] list extractors), proving I did at least understand a bit (or rather could imitate) my earlier code (but don't ask me to explain *\xintNewExpr* !)

The *\XINT\_expr\_onliteral\_seq\_a* parses: "expression, variable=list)" (when it is called the opening ( has been swallowed, and it looks for the ending one.) Both expression and list may themselves contain parentheses and commas, we allow nesting. For example " $x^2, x=1..10)$ ", at the end of *seq\_a* we have {variable{expression}}{list}, in this example {x{x^2}}{1..10}, or more complicated "*seq(add(y,y=1..x),x=1..10)*" will work too. The variable is a single lowercase Latin letter.

The complications with *\xint\_c\_xviii* in *seq\_f* is for the recurrent thing that we don't know in what type of expressions we are, hence we must move back up, with some loss of efficiency (superfluous check for minus sign, etc...). But the code manages simultaneously *expr*, *flexpr* and *iexpr*.

### 11.45.1 All letters usable as dummy variables, *\xintnewdummy*

The *nil* variable was introduced in 1.1 but isn't used under that name. However macros handling a..[d]..b, or for seq with dummy variable where *omit* has omitted everything may in practice inject a *nil* value as current number.

1.2c has changed the way variables are disambiguated from functions and for this it has added here the definitions of *\XINT\_expr\_onliteral\_<name>*.

In 1.1 a letter variable say *X* was acting as a delimited macro looking for *!X{stuff}* and then would expand the stuff inside a *\csname.=...\\endcsname*. I don't think I used the possibilities

this opened and the 1.2c version has stuff \_already\_ encapsulated thus a single token. Only one expansion, not two is then needed in `\XINT_expr_op__`.

I had to accordingly modify `seq`, `add`, `mul` and `subs`, but fortunately realized that the `@`, `@1`, etc... variables for `rseq`, `rrseq` and `iter` already had been defined in the way now also followed by the Latin letters as dummy variables.

The 1.2e `\XINT_expr_makedummy` was adjoined `\xintnewdummy` by 1.2k for a public interface. It should not be used with multi-letter argument. The `add`, `mul`, `seq`, etc... can only work with one-letter long dummy variable. And this will almost certainly not change.

Also 1.2e does the tacit multiplication `x(stuff)->x*(stuff)` in its higher precedence form. Things are easy now that variables always fetch a single already locked value `\.=<number>`.

The tacit multiplication in case of the ``nil'' variable doesn't make much sense but we do it anyhow.

1.3e stores earlier meaning for usage by `xinttrig` and `xintlog` with `\xintensuredummy` and `\xintrestoredummy` as high-level interface.

Do an `\xintrestorevar`, and patch `\xintdefvar` to always store previous meaning?

```

1575 \catcode`* 11
1576 \def\XINT_expr_makedummy #1%
1577 {%
1578   \ifcsname XINT_expr_var_#1\endcsname
1579     \XINT_global
1580     \expandafter\let\csname XINT_expr_var_#1\old\expandafter\endcsname
1581           \csname XINT_expr_var_#1\expandafter\endcsname
1582   \fi
1583   \ifcsname XINT_expr_onliteral_#1\endcsname
1584     \XINT_global
1585     \expandafter\let\csname XINT_expr_onliteral_#1\old\expandafter\endcsname
1586           \csname XINT_expr_onliteral_#1\expandafter\endcsname
1587   \fi
1588   \XINT_global
1589   \expandafter\def\csname XINT_expr_var_#1\endcsname ##1\relax !#1##2%
1590     {##2##1\relax !#1##2}%
1591   \XINT_global
1592   \expandafter\def\csname XINT_expr_onliteral_#1\endcsname ##1\relax !#1##2%
1593     {\XINT_expr_precedence_*** *##2##1\relax !#1##2}%
1594 }%
1595 \xintApplyUnbraced \XINT_expr_makedummy {abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}%
1596 \xintApplyUnbraced \XINT_expr_makedummy {ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPQRSTUVWXYZ}%
1597 \def\xintnewdummy #1{%
1598   \XINT_expr_makedummy{#1}%
1599   \ifxintverbose\xintMessage {xintexpr}{Info}%
1600     {#1 (with letter catcode) now
1601      \ifxintglobaldefs globally \fi usable as dummy variable.}%
1602   \fi
1603 }%
1604 \edef\XINT_expr_var_nil {\expandafter\noexpand\csname .= \endcsname}%
1605 \edef\XINT_expr_onliteral_nil
1606   {\XINT_expr_precedence_*** *\expandafter\noexpand\csname .= \endcsname ()}%
1607 \catcode`* 12

```

## 11.45.2 `xintensuredummy`, `xintrestorelettervar`

\xintensuredummy differs only in the informational message... Attention that this is not meant to be nested.

```

1608 \def\xintensuredummy #1{%
1609     \XINT_expr_makedummy{#1}%
1610     \ifxintverbose\xintMessage {xintexpr}{Info}%
1611         {#1 (with letter catcode) now
1612          \ifxintglobaldefs globally \fi usable as dummy variable.&&
1613          Use \string\xintrestoredummy{#1} to restore it to its former meaning.}%
1614     \fi
1615 }%
1616 \def\xintrestorelettervar #1{%
1617     \ifcsname XINT_expr_var_#1/old\endcsname
1618         \XINT_global
1619         \expandafter\let\csname XINT_expr_var_#1\expandafter\endcsname
1620                         \csname XINT_expr_var_#1/old\expandafter\endcsname
1621     \fi
1622     \ifcsname XINT_expr_onliteral_#1/old\endcsname
1623         \XINT_global
1624         \expandafter\let\csname XINT_expr_onliteral_#1\expandafter\endcsname
1625                         \csname XINT_expr_onliteral_#1/old\expandafter\endcsname
1626     \fi
1627     \ifxintverbose\xintMessage {xintexpr}{Info}%
1628         {Character #1 (with letter catcode)
1629          \ifxintglobaldefs globally \fi restored to its earlier status, if any.}%
1630     \fi
1631 }%

```

### 11.45.3 \omit() and \abort()

June 24 and 25, 2014.

Added comments 2015/11/13:

Et la documentation ? on n'y comprend plus rien. Trop rusé.

```
\def\XINT_expr_var OMIT #1\relax !{1^C!{}{}{}.\.=!\relax !}
```

```
\def\XINT_expr_var ABORT #1\relax !{1^C!{}{}{}.\.=^!\relax !}
```

C'était accompagné de \XINT\_expr\_precedence\_ ^C=0 et d'un hack au sein même des macros until de plus bas niveau.

Le mécanisme sioux était le suivant: ^C est déclaré comme un opérateur de précédence nulle. Lorsque le parseur trouve un "omit" dans un seq ou autre, il va insérer dans le stream \XINT\_expr\_getop suivi du texte de remplacement. Donc ici on avait un 1 comme place holder, puis l'opérateur ^C. Celui-ci étant de précédence zéro provoque la finalisation de tous les calculs antérieurs dans le sous-bareeval. Mais j'ai dû hacker le until\_end\_b (et le until\_)\_b qui confronté à ^C, va se relancer à zéro, le getnext va trouver le !{}{}{}.\.=! et ensuite il y aura \relax, et le résultat sera \.=! pour omit ou \.=^ pour abort. Les routines des boucles seq, iter, etc... peuvent alors repérer le ! ou ^ et agir en conséquence (un long paragraphe pour ne décrire que partiellement une ou deux lignes de codes...).

Mais ^C a été fait alors que je n'avais pas encore les variables muettes. Je dois trouver autre chose, car seq(2^C, C=1..5) est alors impossible. De toute façon ce ^C était à usage interne uniquement.

Il me faut un symbole d'opérateur qui ne rentre pas en conflit. Bon je vais prendre !?. Ensuite au lieu de hacker until\_end, il vaut mieux lui donner précédence 2 (mais ça ne pourra pas marcher à l'intérieur de parenthèses il faut d'abord les fermer manuellement) et lui associer un simplement

un op spécial. Je n'avais pas fait cela peut-être pour éviter d'avoir à définir plusieurs macros. Le #1 dans la définition de \XINT\_expr\_op\_!? est le résultat de l'évaluation forcée précédente.

Attention que les premier ! doivent être de catcode 12 sinon ils signalent une sous-expression qui déclenche une multiplication tacite.

```
1632 \edef\XINT_expr_var_omit #1\relax !{1\string !?\!\relax !}%
1633 \edef\XINT_expr_var_abort #1\relax !{1\string !?^\!\relax !}%
1634 \def\XINT_expr_op_!#1#2\relax {\expandafter\XINT_expr_foundend\csname .=#2\endcsname}%
1635 \let\XINT_iexpr_op_!#1\XINT_expr_op_!?
1636 \let\XINT_flexpr_op_!#1\XINT_expr_op_!?
```

#### 11.45.4 The special variables @, @1, @2, @3, @4, @@, @@(1), ..., @@@, @@@(1), ... for recursion

October 2014: I had completely forgotten what the @@ etc... stuff were supposed to do: this is for nesting recursions! (I was mad back in June). @@(N) gives the Nth back, @@@(N) gives the Nth back of the higher recursion!

1.2c adds the needed "onliteral" now that tacit multiplication between a variable and a ( has a new mechanism. 1.2e does this tacit multiplication with higher precedence.

For the record, the ~ has catcode 3 in this code.

```
1637 \catcode`? 3 \catcode`* 11
1638 \def\XINT_expr_var_@ #1~#2{#2#1~#2}%
1639 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_expr_var_@1\endcsname \XINT_expr_var_@
1640 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_expr_var_@2\endcsname #1~#2#3{#3#1~#2#3}%
1641 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_expr_var_@3\endcsname #1~#2#3#4{#4#1~#2#3#4}%
1642 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_expr_var_@4\endcsname #1~#2#3#4#5{#5#1~#2#3#4#5}%
1643 \def\XINT_expr_onliteral_@ #1~#2{\XINT_expr_precedence_*** ##2(#1~#2)}%
1644 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_expr_onliteral_@1\endcsname \XINT_expr_onliteral_@
1645 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_expr_onliteral_@2\endcsname #1~#2#3%
1646     {\XINT_expr_precedence_*** ##3(#1~#2#3)}%
1647 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_expr_onliteral_@3\endcsname #1~#2#3#4%
1648     {\XINT_expr_precedence_*** ##4(#1~#2#3#4)}%
1649 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_expr_onliteral_@4\endcsname #1~#2#3#4#5%
1650     {\XINT_expr_precedence_*** ##5(#1~#2#3#4#5)}%
1651 \catcode`* 12
1652 \def\XINT_expr_func_@@ #1#2#3#4~#5?%
1653 {%
1654     \expandafter#1\expandafter#2\romannumeral0\xintntheltnoexpand
1655             {\xintNum{\XINT_expr_unlock#3}}{#5}#4~#5?%
1656 }%
1657 \def\XINT_expr_func_@@@ #1#2#3#4~#5~#6?%
1658 {%
1659     \expandafter#1\expandafter#2\romannumeral0\xintntheltnoexpand
1660             {\xintNum{\XINT_expr_unlock#3}}{#6}#4~#5~#6?%
1661 }%
1662 \def\XINT_expr_func_@@@#1#2#3#4~#5~#6~#7?%
1663 {%
1664     \expandafter#1\expandafter#2\romannumeral0\xintntheltnoexpand
1665             {\xintNum{\XINT_expr_unlock#3}}{#7}#4~#5~#6~#7?%
1666 }%
1667 \let\XINT_flexpr_func_@@\XINT_expr_func_@@
1668 \let\XINT_flexpr_func_@@@\XINT_expr_func_@@@
1669 \let\XINT_flexpr_func_@@@@\XINT_expr_func_@@@
```

```

1670 \def\XINT_iiexpr_func_@@ #1#2#3#4~#5?%
1671 {%
1672     \expandafter#1\expandafter#2\romannumerical0\xintntheltnoexpand
1673     {\XINT_expr_unlock#3}{#5}#4~#5?%
1674 }%
1675 \def\XINT_iiexpr_func_@@@ #1#2#3#4~#5~#6?%
1676 {%
1677     \expandafter#1\expandafter#2\romannumerical0\xintntheltnoexpand
1678     {\XINT_expr_unlock#3}{#6}#4~#5~#6?%
1679 }%
1680 \def\XINT_iiexpr_func_@@@#1#2#3#4~#5~#6~#7?%
1681 {%
1682     \expandafter#1\expandafter#2\romannumerical0\xintntheltnoexpand
1683     {\XINT_expr_unlock#3}{#7}#4~#5~#6~#7?%
1684 }%
1685 \catcode`? 11

```

#### 11.45.5 `\XINT_expr_onliteral_seq`

```

1686 \def\XINT_expr_onliteral_seq
1687 {\expandafter\XINT_expr_onliteral_seq_f\romannumerical`&&@\XINT_expr_onliteral_seq_a {}%}
1688 \def\XINT_expr_onliteral_seq_f #1#2{\xint_c_xviii `{seqx}#2)\relax #1}%

```

#### 11.45.6 `\XINT_expr_onliteral_seq_a`

```

1689 \def\XINT_expr_onliteral_seq_a #1#2,%
1690 {%
1691     \ifcase\XINT_isbalanced_a \relax #1#2(\xint_bye)\xint_bye
1692         \expandafter\XINT_expr_onliteral_seq_c
1693     \or\expandafter\XINT_expr_onliteral_seq_b
1694     \else\expandafter\xintError:we_are_doomed
1695     \fi {#1#2},%
1696 }%
1697 \def\XINT_expr_onliteral_seq_b #1,{\XINT_expr_onliteral_seq_a {#1,}}%
1698 \def\XINT_expr_onliteral_seq_c #1,#2#3% #3 pour absorber le =
1699 {%
1700     \XINT_expr_onliteral_seq_d {#2{#1}}{}%
1701 }%
1702 \def\XINT_expr_onliteral_seq_d #1#2#3%
1703 {%
1704     \ifcase\XINT_isbalanced_a \relax #2#3(\xint_bye)\xint_bye
1705         \or\expandafter\XINT_expr_onliteral_seq_e
1706         \else\expandafter\xintError:we_are_doomed
1707         \fi
1708     {#1}{#2#3}%
1709 }%
1710 \def\XINT_expr_onliteral_seq_e #1#2{\XINT_expr_onliteral_seq_d {#1}{#2}}%

```

#### 11.45.7 `\XINT_isbalanced_a` for `\XINT_expr_onliteral_seq_a`

Expands to `\xint_c_mone` in case a closing ) had no opening ( matching it, to `\@ne` if opening ) had no closing ) matching it, to `\z@` if expression was balanced.

```

1711 % use as \XINT_isbalanced_a \relax #1(\xint_bye)\xint_bye
1712 \def\XINT_isbalanced_a #1({\XINT_isbalanced_b #1}\xint_bye }%

```

```

1713 \def\XINT_isbalanced_b #1){%
1714   {\xint_bye #2\XINT_isbalanced_c\xint_bye\XINT_isbalanced_error }%
1715   if #2 is not \xint_bye, a ) was found, but there was no (. Hence error -> -1
1716 \def\XINT_isbalanced_error #1)\xint_bye {\xint_c_mone}%
1717   #2 was \xint_bye, was there a ) in original #1?
1718 \def\XINT_isbalanced_c\xint_bye\XINT_isbalanced_error #1{%
1719   {\xint_bye #1\XINT_isbalanced_yes\xint_bye\XINT_isbalanced_d #1}%
1720   #1 is \xint_bye, there was never ( nor ) in original #1, hence OK.
1721 \def\XINT_isbalanced_yes\xint_bye\XINT_isbalanced_d\xint_bye )\xint_bye {\xint_c_ }%
1722   #1 is not \xint_bye, there was indeed a ( in original #1. We check if we see a ). If we do, we then
1723   loop until no ( nor ) is to be found.
1724 \def\XINT_isbalanced_d #1){%
1725   {\xint_bye #2\XINT_isbalanced_no\xint_bye\XINT_isbalanced_a #1#2}%
1726   #2 was \xint_bye, we did not find a closing ) in original #1. Error.
1727 \def\XINT_isbalanced_no\xint_bye #1\xint_bye\xint_bye {\xint_c_i }%

```

### 11.45.8 \XINT\_allexpr\_func\_seqx

1.2c uses \xintthebareval, ... which strangely were not available at 1.1 time. This spares some tokens from \XINT\_expr\_seq:\_d and cousins. Also now variables have changed their mode of operation they pick only one token which must be an already encapsulated value.

In \XINT\_allexpr\_seqx, #2 is the list, evaluated and encapsulated, #3 is the dummy variable, #4 is the expression to evaluate repeatedly.

A special case is a list generated by <variable>++: then #2 is {.\.=+\.=<start>}.

```

1722 \def\XINT_expr_func_seqx #1#2{\XINT_allexpr_seqx \xintthebareeval }%
1723 \def\XINT_flexpr_func_seqx #1#2{\XINT_allexpr_seqx \xintthebarefloateval}%
1724 \def\XINT_iexpr_func_seqx #1#2{\XINT_allexpr_seqx \xintthebareiieval }%
1725 \def\XINT_allexpr_seqx #1#2#3#4%
1726 {%
1727   \expandafter \XINT_expr_getop
1728   \csname .=\expandafter\XINT_expr_seq:_aa
1729     \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #2!{#1#4\relax !#3}\endcsname
1730 }%
1731 \def\XINT_expr_seq:_aa #1{\if +#1\expandafter\XINT_expr_seq:_A\else
1732                           \expandafter\XINT_expr_seq:_a\fi #1}%

```

### 11.45.9 Evaluation over list, \XINT\_expr\_seq:\_a with break, abort, omit

The #2 here is \...bareeval <expression>\relax !<variable name>. The #1 is a comma separated list of values to assign to the dummy variable. The \XINT\_expr\_seq\_empty? intervenes immediately after handling of firstvalue.

1.2c has rewritten to a large extent this and other similar loops because the dummy variables now fetch a single encapsulated token (apart from a good means to lose a few hours needlessly -- as I have had to rewrite and review most everything, this change could make the thing more efficient

if the same variable is used many times in an expression, but we are talking micro-seconds here anyhow.)

```

1733 \def\XINT_expr_seq:_a #1!#2{\expandafter\XINT_expr_seq_empty?
1734   \romannumeral0\XINT_expr_seq:_b {#2}#1,^,}%
1735 \def\XINT_expr_seq:_b #1#2#3,{%
1736   \if ,#2\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_seq:_noop\fi
1737   \if ^#2\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_seq:_end\fi
1738   \xint_orthat{\expandafter\XINT_expr_seq:_c}\csname.=#2#3\endcsname {#1}%
1739 }%
1740 \def\XINT_expr_seq:_noop\csname.=,#\endcsname #2{\XINT_expr_seq:_b {#2}#1,}%
1741 \def\XINT_expr_seq:_end \csname.=^#\endcsname #1{ }%
1742 \def\XINT_expr_seq:_c #1#2{\expandafter\XINT_expr_seq:_d\romannumeral`&&@#2#1{#2}}%
1743 \def\XINT_expr_seq:_d #1{\if #1^{\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_seq:_abort\fi
1744   \if #1?\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_seq:_break\fi
1745   \if #1!\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_seq:_omit\fi
1746   \xint_orthat{\XINT_expr_seq:_goon #1}}%
1747 \def\XINT_expr_seq:_abort #1!#2#3#4#5^, }%
1748 \def\XINT_expr_seq:_break #1!#2#3#4#5^, ,#1}%
1749 \def\XINT_expr_seq:_omit #1!#2#3#4{\XINT_expr_seq:_b {#4}}%
1750 \def\XINT_expr_seq:_goon #1!#2#3#4{,#1\XINT_expr_seq:_b {#4}}%

```

If all is omitted or list is empty, \_empty? will fetch within the ##1 a \endcsname token and construct "nil" via <space>\endcsname, if not ##1 will be a comma and the gobble will swallow the space token and the extra \endcsname.

```

1751 \def\XINT_expr_seq_empty? #1{%
1752 \def\XINT_expr_seq_empty? ##1{\if ,##1\expandafter\xint_gobble_i\fi #1\endcsname } }%
1753 \XINT_expr_seq_empty? { }%

```

#### 11.45.10 Evaluation over ++ generated lists with \XINT\_expr\_seq:\_A

This is for index lists generated by n++. The starting point will have been replaced by its ceil (added: in fact with version 1.1. the ceil was not yet evaluated, but \_var<letter> did an expansion of what they fetch). We use \numexpr rather than \xintInc, hence the indexing is limited to small integers.

The 1.2c version of n++ produces a #1 here which is already a single \.=<value> token.

```

1754 \def\XINT_expr_seq:_A +#1!%
1755   {\expandafter\XINT_expr_seq_empty?\romannumeral0\XINT_expr_seq:_D #1}%
1756 \def\XINT_expr_seq:_D #1#2{\expandafter\XINT_expr_seq:_E\romannumeral`&&@#2#1{#2}}%
1757 \def\XINT_expr_seq:_E #1{\if #1^{\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_seq:_Abort\fi
1758   \if #1?\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_seq:_Break\fi
1759   \if #1!\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_seq:_Omit\fi
1760   \xint_orthat{\XINT_expr_seq:_Goon #1}}%
1761 \def\XINT_expr_seq:_Abort #1!#2#3#4{ }%
1762 \def\XINT_expr_seq:_Break #1!#2#3#4{,#1}%
1763 \def\XINT_expr_seq:_Omit #1!#2#3%
1764   {\expandafter\XINT_expr_seq:_D
1765     \csname.=\the\numexpr \XINT_expr_unlock#3+\xint_c_i\endcsname}%
1766 \def\XINT_expr_seq:_Goon #1!#2#3%
1767   {,#1\expandafter\XINT_expr_seq:_D
1768     \csname.=\the\numexpr \XINT_expr_unlock#3+\xint_c_i\endcsname}%

```

## 11.46 \add(), \mul()

1.2c uses more directly the \xintiiAdd etc... macros and has opxadd/opxmul rather than a single opx. This is less conceptual as I use explicitely the associated macro names for +, \* but this makes other things more efficient, and the code more readable.

```
1769 \def\xINT_expr_onliteral_add
1770  {\expandafter\xINT_expr_onliteral_add_f\romannumeral`&&@\xINT_expr_onliteral_seq_a {}}%
1771 \def\xINT_expr_onliteral_add_f #1#2{\xint_c_xviii `{opxadd}#2)\relax #1}%
1772 \def\xINT_expr_onliteral_mul
1773  {\expandafter\xINT_expr_onliteral_mul_f\romannumeral`&&@\xINT_expr_onliteral_seq_a {}}%
1774 \def\xINT_expr_onliteral_mul_f #1#2{\xint_c_xviii `{opxmul}#2)\relax #1}%
```

### 11.46.1 \XINT\_expr\_func\_opxadd, \XINT\_flexpr\_func\_opxadd, \XINT\_iexpr\_func\_opxadd and same for mul

modified 1.2c.

```
1775 \def\xINT_expr_func_opxadd #1#2{\XINT_alleexpr_opx \xintbareeval      {\xintAdd 0}}%
1776 \def\xINT_flexpr_func_opxadd #1#2{\XINT_alleexpr_opx \xintbarefloateval {\XINTinFloatAdd 0}}%
1777 \def\xINT_iexpr_func_opxadd #1#2{\XINT_alleexpr_opx \xintbareiieval   {\xintiiAdd 0}}%
1778 \def\xINT_expr_func_opxmul #1#2{\XINT_alleexpr_opx \xintbareeval     {\xintMul 1}}%
1779 \def\xINT_flexpr_func_opxmul #1#2{\XINT_alleexpr_opx \xintbarefloateval {\XINTinFloatMul 1}}%
1780 \def\xINT_iexpr_func_opxmul #1#2{\XINT_alleexpr_opx \xintbareiieval   {\xintiiMul 1}}%
```

#1=bareeval etc, #2={Add0} ou {Mul1}, #3=liste encapsulée, #4=la variable, #5=expression

```
1781 \def\xINT_alleexpr_opx #1#2#3#4#5%
1782 {%
1783   \expandafter\xINT_expr_getop
1784   \csname.=\romannumeral`&&@\expandafter\xINT_expr_op:_a
1785     \romannumeral`&&@\xINT_expr_unlock #3!{#1#5}\relax !#4}{#2}\endcsname
1786 }%
1787 \def\xINT_expr_op:_a #1!#2#3{\xINT_expr_op:_b #3{#2}{#1}{^},}%
```

#2 in \XINT\_expr\_op:\_b is the partial result of computation so far, not locked. A noop with have #4=, and #5 the next item which we need to recover. No need to be very efficient for that in op:\_noop. In op:\_d, #4 is \xintAdd or similar.

```
1788 \def\xINT_expr_op:_b #1#2#3#4#5,{%
1789   \if ,#4\xint_dothis\xINT_expr_op:_noop\fi
1790   \if ^#4\xint_dothis\xINT_expr_op:_end\fi
1791   \xint_orthat{\expandafter\xINT_expr_op:_c}\csname.=#4#5\endcsname {#3}{#1}{#2}%
1792 }%
1793 \def\xINT_expr_op:_c #1#2#3#4%
1794  {\expandafter\xINT_expr_op:_d\romannumeral0#2#1#3{#4}{#2}}%
1795 \def\xINT_expr_op:_d #1!#2#3#4#5%
1796  {\expandafter\xINT_expr_op:_b\expandafter #4\expandafter
1797    \romannumeral`&&@\xINT:NHook:two#4{\xINT_expr_unlock#1}{#5}}}
```

The replacement text had expr\_seq:\_b rather than expr\_op:\_b due to a left-over from copy-paste. This made add and mul fail with an empty range for the variable (or "nil" in the list of values). Fixed in 1.2h.

```
1798 \def\xINT_expr_op:_noop\csname.=,#1\endcsname #2#3#4{\xINT_expr_op:_b #3{#4}{#2}{#1},}%
1799 \def\xINT_expr_op:_end \csname.=^#\endcsname #1#2#3{#3}%
```

## 11.47 \subs()

Got simpler with 1.2c as now the dummy variable fetches an already encapsulated value, which is anyhow the form in which we get it.

```
1800 \def\XINT_expr_onliteral_subs
1801  {\expandafter\XINT_expr_onliteral_subs_f\romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_onliteral_seq_a {}%}
1802 \def\XINT_expr_onliteral_subs_f #1#2{\xint_c_xviii`{subx}#2}\relax #1}%
1803 \def\XINT_expr_func_subx #1#2{\XINT_allexpr_subx \xintbareeval }%
1804 \def\XINT_flexpr_func_subx #1#2{\XINT_allexpr_subx \xintbarefloateval}%
1805 \def\XINT_iexpr_func_subx #1#2{\XINT_allexpr_subx \xintbareiieval }%
1806 \def\XINT_allexpr_subx #1#2#3#4% #2 is the value to assign to the dummy variable
1807 % #3 is the dummy variable, #4 is the expression to evaluate
1808  \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\XINT_expr_getop
1809  \expandafter\XINT_expr_subx:_end\romannumeral0#1#4\relax !#3#2%
1810 }%
1811 \def\XINT_expr_subx:_end #1!#2#3{#1}%
```

## 11.48 \rseq()

11.48.1 \XINT_expr_rseqx . . . . .	347
11.48.2 \XINT_expr_rseqy . . . . .	348
11.48.3 \XINT_expr_rseq:_a etc... . . . . .	348
11.48.4 \XINT_expr_rseq:_A etc... . . . . .	348

When func\_rseq has its turn, initial segment has been scanned by oparen, the ; mimicking the rôle of a closing parenthesis, and stopping further expansion. Notice that the ; is discovered during standard parsing mode, it may be for example {;} or arise from expansion as rseq does not use a delimited macro to locate it.

Here and in rrseq and iter, 1.2c adds also use of \xintthebareeval, etc...

```
1812 \def\XINT_expr_func_rseq  {\XINT_allexpr_rseq \xintbareeval \xintthebareeval }%
1813 \def\XINT_flexpr_func_rseq {\XINT_allexpr_rseq \xintbarefloateval \xintthebarefloateval }%
1814 \def\XINT_iexpr_func_rseq {\XINT_allexpr_rseq \xintbareiieval \xintthebareiieval }%
1815 \def\XINT_allexpr_rseq #1#2#3%
1816 }%
1817  \expandafter\XINT_expr_rseqx\expandafter #1\expandafter#2\expandafter
1818  #3\romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_onliteral_seq_a {}%
1819 }%
```

### 11.48.1 \XINT\_expr\_rseqx

The (#5) is for ++ mechanism which must have its closing parenthesis.

```
1820 \def\XINT_expr_rseqx #1#2#3#4#5%
1821 }%
1822  \expandafter\XINT_expr_rseqy\romannumeral0#1(#5)\relax #3#4#2%
1823 }%
```

**11.48.2 \XINT\_expr\_rseqy**

#1=valeurs pour variable (locked), #2=toutes les valeurs initiales (csv,locked), #3=variable,  
#4=expr, #5=\xintthebareeval ou \xintthebarefloateval ou \xintthebareiieval

```
1824 \def\XINT_expr_rseqy #1#2#3#4#5%
1825 {%
1826     \expandafter \XINT_expr_getop
1827     \csname .=\XINT_expr_unlock #2%
1828     \expandafter \XINT_expr_rseq:_aa
1829         \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #1!{#5#4\relax !#3}#2\endcsname
1830 }%
1831 \def\XINT_expr_rseq:_aa #1{\if +#1\expandafter \XINT_expr_rseq:_A\else
1832             \expandafter \XINT_expr_rseq:_a\fi #1}%
1833 }
```

**11.48.3 \XINT\_expr\_rseq:\_a etc...**

```
1833 \def\XINT_expr_rseq:_a #1!#2#3{\XINT_expr_rseq:_b {#3}{#2}#1,^,}%
1834 \def\XINT_expr_rseq:_b #1#2#3#4,{%
1835     \if ,#3\xint_dothis \XINT_expr_rseq:_noop\fi
1836     \if ^#3\xint_dothis \XINT_expr_rseq:_end\fi
1837     \xint_orthat{\expandafter \XINT_expr_rseq:_c}\csname .=#3#4\endcsname
1838     {#1}{#2}%
1839 }%
1840 \def\XINT_expr_rseq:_noop\csname .=,#1\endcsname #2#3{\XINT_expr_rseq:_b {#2}{#3}#1,}%
1841 \def\XINT_expr_rseq:_end \csname .=^#\endcsname #1#2{}%
1842 \def\XINT_expr_rseq:_c #1#2#3%
1843     {\expandafter \XINT_expr_rseq:_d\romannumeral`&&#3#1~#2{#3}}%
1844 \def\XINT_expr_rseq:_d #1{%
1845     \if ^#1\xint_dothis \XINT_expr_rseq:_abort\fi
1846     \if ?#1\xint_dothis \XINT_expr_rseq:_break\fi
1847     \if !#1\xint_dothis \XINT_expr_rseq:_omit\fi
1848     \xint_orthat{\XINT_expr_rseq:_goon #1}}%
1849 \def\XINT_expr_rseq:_goon #1!#2#3~#4#5{,#1\expandafter \XINT_expr_rseq:_b
1850     \romannumeral0\XINT_expr_lockit {#1}{#5}}%
1851 \def\XINT_expr_rseq:_omit #1!#2#3~{\XINT_expr_rseq:_b }%
1852 \def\XINT_expr_rseq:_abort #1!#2#3~#4#5#6^,{}%
1853 \def\XINT_expr_rseq:_break #1!#2#3~#4#5#6^,{},#1}%
1854 }
```

**11.48.4 \XINT\_expr\_rseq:\_A etc...**

n++ for rseq. With 1.2c dummy variables pick a single token.

```
1854 \def\XINT_expr_rseq:_A +#1#2#3{\XINT_expr_rseq:_D #1#3{#2}}%
1855 \def\XINT_expr_rseq:_D #1#2#3%
1856     {\expandafter \XINT_expr_rseq:_E\romannumeral`&&#3#1~#2{#3}}%
1857 \def\XINT_expr_rseq:_E #1{\if #1^ \xint_dothis \XINT_expr_rseq:_Abort\fi
1858             \if #1?\xint_dothis \XINT_expr_rseq:_Break\fi
1859             \if #1!\xint_dothis \XINT_expr_rseq:_Omit\fi
1860             \xint_orthat{\XINT_expr_rseq:_Goon #1}}%
1861 \def\XINT_expr_rseq:_Goon #1!#2#3~#4#5%
1862     {,#1\expandafter \XINT_expr_rseq:_D
1863         \csname .=\the\numexpr \XINT_expr_unlock#3+\xint_c_i\expandafter \endcsname
1864         \romannumeral0\XINT_expr_lockit{#1}{#5}}%
1865 }
```

```

1865 \def\XINT_expr_rseq:_Omit #1!#2#3~%#4#5%
1866   {\expandafter\XINT_expr_rseq:_D
1867     \csname.=\the\numexpr \XINT_expr_unlock#3+\xint_c_i\endcsname }%
1868 \def\XINT_expr_rseq:_Abort #1!#2#3~#4#5{}%
1869 \def\XINT_expr_rseq:_Break #1!#2#3~#4#5{,#1}%

```

## 11.49 \iter()

11.49.1	\XINT_expr_iterx	.....	349
11.49.2	\XINT_expr_itery	.....	349
11.49.3	\XINT_expr_iter:_a etc...	.....	350
11.49.4	\XINT_expr_iter:_A etc...	.....	350

Prior to 1.2g, the `iter` keyword was what is now called `iterr`, analogous with `rrseq`. Somehow I forgot an `iter` functioning like `rseq` with the sole difference of printing only the last iteration. Both `rseq` and `iter` work well with list selectors, as `@` refers to the whole comma separated sequence of the initial values. I have thus deliberately done the backwards incompatible renaming of `iter` to `iterr`, and the new `iter`.

```

1870 \def\XINT_expr_func_iter {\XINT_allexpr_iter \xintbareeval \xintthebareeval }%
1871 \def\XINT_flexpr_func_iter {\XINT_allexpr_iter \xintbareflobateval \xintthebareflobateval }%
1872 \def\XINT_iexpr_func_iter {\XINT_allexpr_iter \xintbareiieval \xintthebareiieval }%
1873 \def\XINT_allexpr_iter #1#2#3%
1874 {%
1875   \expandafter\XINT_expr_iterx\expandafter #1\expandafter#2\expandafter
1876   #3\romannumerical`&&@\XINT_expr_onliteral_seq_a {}%
1877 }%

```

### 11.49.1 \XINT\_expr\_iterx

The (#5) is for ++ mechanism which must have its closing parenthesis.

```

1878 \def\XINT_expr_iterx #1#2#3#4#5%
1879 {%
1880   \expandafter\XINT_expr_itery\romannumerical0#1(#5)\relax #3#4#2%
1881 }%

```

### 11.49.2 \XINT\_expr\_itery

#1=valeurs pour variable (locked), #2=toutes les valeurs initiales (csv,locked), #3=variable, #4=expr, #5=\xintbareeval ou \xintbareflobateval ou \xintbareiieval

```

1882 \def\XINT_expr_itery #1#2#3#4#5%
1883 {%
1884   \expandafter \XINT_expr_getop
1885   \csname .=%
1886   \expandafter\XINT_expr_iter:_aa
1887   \romannumerical`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #1!{#5#4\relax !#3}#2\endcsname
1888 }%
1889 \def\XINT_expr_iter:_aa #1{\if +#1\expandafter\XINT_expr_iter:_A\else
1890                           \expandafter\XINT_expr_iter:_a\fi #1}%

```

**11.49.3 \XINT\_expr\_iter:\_a etc...**

```

1891 \def\XINT_expr_iter:_a #1#2#3{\XINT_expr_iter:_b {#3}{#2}#1,^,}%
1892 \def\XINT_expr_iter:_b #1#2#3#4,{%
1893     \if ,#3\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_iter:_noop\fi
1894     \if ^#3\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_iter:_end\fi
1895     \xint_orthat{\expandafter\XINT_expr_iter:_c}%
1896     \csname.=#3#4\endcsname {#1}{#2}%
1897 }%
1898 \def\XINT_expr_iter:_noop\csname.=,#1\endcsname #2#3{\XINT_expr_iter:_b {#2}{#3}#1,}%
1899 \def\XINT_expr_iter:_end \csname.=^\endcsname #1#2{\XINT_expr:_unlock #1}%
1900 \def\XINT_expr_iter:_c #1#2#3%
1901     {\expandafter\XINT_expr_iter:_d\romannumerals`&&#3#1~#2{#3}}%
1902 \def\XINT_expr_iter:_d #1{%
1903     \if ^#1\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_iter:_abort\fi
1904     \if ?#1\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_iter:_break\fi
1905     \if !#1\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_iter:_omit\fi
1906     \xint_orthat{\XINT_expr_iter:_goon #1}}%
1907 \def\XINT_expr_iter:_goon #1!#2#3~#4#5%
1908     {\expandafter\XINT_expr_iter:_b\romannumerals0\XINT_expr_lockit {#1}{#5}}%
1909 \def\XINT_expr_iter:_omit #1!#2#3~{\XINT_expr_iter:_b }%
1910 \def\XINT_expr_iter:_abort #1!#2#3~#4#5#6^,{\XINT_expr_unlock #4}%
1911 \def\XINT_expr_iter:_break #1!#2#3~#4#5#6^,{#1}%

```

**11.49.4 \XINT\_expr\_iter:\_A etc...**

*n++ for iter. With 1.2c dummy variables pick a single token.*

```

1912 \def\XINT_expr_iter:_A #1!#2#3{\XINT_expr_iter:_D #1#3{#2}}%
1913 \def\XINT_expr_iter:_D #1#2#3%
1914     {\expandafter\XINT_expr_iter:_E\romannumerals`&&#3#1~#2{#3}}%
1915 \def\XINT_expr_iter:_E #1{\if #1^{\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_iter:_Abort\fi
1916             \if #1?\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_iter:_Break\fi
1917             \if #1!\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_iter:_Omit\fi
1918             \xint_orthat{\XINT_expr_iter:_Goon #1}}%
1919 \def\XINT_expr_iter:_Goon #1!#2#3~#4#5%
1920     {\expandafter\XINT_expr_iter:_D
1921         \csname.=\the\numexpr \XINT_expr_unlock#3+\xint_c_i\expandafter\endcsname
1922         \romannumerals0\XINT_expr_lockit{#1}{#5}}%
1923 \def\XINT_expr_iter:_Omit #1!#2#3~%#4#5%
1924     {\expandafter\XINT_expr_iter:_D
1925         \csname.=\the\numexpr \XINT_expr_unlock#3+\xint_c_i\endcsname }%
1926 \def\XINT_expr_iter:_Abort #1!#2#3~#4#5{\XINT_expr:_unlock #4}%
1927 \def\XINT_expr_iter:_Break #1!#2#3~#4#5{#1}%

```

**11.50 \rrseq()**

11.50.1 \XINT_expr_rrseqx . . . . .	351
11.50.2 \XINT_expr_rrseqy . . . . .	351
11.50.3 \XINT_expr_rrseq:_a etc. . . . .	351
11.50.4 \XINT_expr_rrseq:_A etc. . . . .	352

*When func\_rrseq has its turn, initial segment has been scanned by oparen, the ; mimicking the rôle of a closing parenthesis, and stopping further expansion.*

```

1928 \def\XINT_expr_func_rrseq {\XINT_allexpr_rrseq \xintbareeval \xintthebareeval }%
1929 \def\XINT_flexpr_func_rrseq {\XINT_allexpr_rrseq \xintbarefloateval \xintthebarefloateval }%
1930 \def\XINT_iexpr_func_rrseq {\XINT_allexpr_rrseq \xintbareiieval \xintthebareiieval }%
1931 \def\XINT_allexpr_rrseq #1#2#3%
1932 {%
1933     \expandafter\XINT_expr_rrseqx\expandafter #1\expandafter#2\expandafter
1934     #3\romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_onliteral_seq_a {}%
1935 }%

```

### 11.50.1 \XINT\_expr\_rrseqx

The (#5) is for ++ mechanism which must have its closing parenthesis.

```

1936 \def\XINT_expr_rrseqx #1#2#3#4#5%
1937 {%
1938     \expandafter\XINT_expr_rrseqy\romannumeral0#1(#5)\expandafter\relax
1939     \expandafter{\romannumeral0\xintapply \XINT_expr_lockit
1940         {\xintRevWithBraces{\xintCSVtoListNonStripped{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}}}}%
1941     #3#4#2%
1942 }%

```

### 11.50.2 \XINT\_expr\_rrseqy

#1=valeurs pour variable (locked), #2=initial values (reversed, one (braced) token each) #3=toutes les valeurs initiales (csv,locked), #4=variable, #5=expr, #6=\xintthebareeval ou \xintthebarefloateval ou \xintthebareiieval

```

1943 \def\XINT_expr_rrseqy #1#2#3#4#5#6%
1944 {%
1945     \expandafter \XINT_expr_getop
1946     \csname .=\XINT_expr_unlock #3%
1947     \expandafter\XINT_expr_rrseq:_aa
1948         \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #1!{#6#5\relax !#4}{#2}\endcsname
1949 }%
1950 \def\XINT_expr_rrseq:_aa #1{\if +#1\expandafter\XINT_expr_rrseq:_A\else
1951                         \expandafter\XINT_expr_rrseq:_a\fi #1}%

```

### 11.50.3 \XINT\_expr\_rrseq:\_a etc...

Attention que ? a catcode 3 ici et dans iter.

```

1952 \catcode`? 3
1953 \def\XINT_expr_rrseq:_a #1!#2#3{\XINT_expr_rrseq:_b {#3}{#2}#1,^,}%
1954 \def\XINT_expr_rrseq:_b #1#2#3#4,{%
1955     \if ,#3\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_rrseq:_noop\fi
1956     \if ^#3\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_rrseq:_end\fi
1957     \xint_orthat{\expandafter\XINT_expr_rrseq:_c}\csname.=#3#4\endcsname
1958     {#1}{#2}%
1959 }%
1960 \def\XINT_expr_rrseq:_noop\csname.=,#1\endcsname #2#3{\XINT_expr_rrseq:_b {#2}{#3}#1,}%
1961 \def\XINT_expr_rrseq:_end \csname.=^#\endcsname #1#2{}%
1962 \def\XINT_expr_rrseq:_c #1#2#3%
1963 {\expandafter\XINT_expr_rrseq:_d\romannumeral`&&#3#1~#2?{#3}}%

```

```

1964 \def\XINT_expr_rrseq:_d #1{%
1965   \if ^#1\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_rrseq:_abort\fi
1966   \if ?#1\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_rrseq:_break\fi
1967   \if !#1\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_rrseq:_omit\fi
1968   \xint_orthat{\XINT_expr_rrseq:_goon #1}%
1969 }%
1970 \def\XINT_expr_rrseq:_goon #1!#2#3~#4?#5{,#1\expandafter\XINT_expr_rrseq:_b\expandafter
1971   {\romannumeral0\xinttrim{-1}{\XINT_expr_lockit{#1}#4}}{#5}}%
1972 \def\XINT_expr_rrseq:_omit #1!#2#3~{\XINT_expr_rrseq:_b }%
1973 \def\XINT_expr_rrseq:_abort #1!#2#3~#4?#5#6^,{}}%
1974 \def\XINT_expr_rrseq:_break #1!#2#3~#4?#5#6^,{,#1}%

```

#### 11.50.4 \XINT\_expr\_rrseq:\_A etc...

**n++ for rrseq.** With 1.2C, the #1 in \XINT\_expr\_rrseq:\_A is a single token.

```

1975 \def\XINT_expr_rrseq:_A +#!#2#3{\XINT_expr_rrseq:_D #1{#3}{#2}}%
1976 \def\XINT_expr_rrseq:_D #1#2#3%
1977   {\expandafter\XINT_expr_rrseq:_E\romannumeral`&&@#3#1~#2?{#3}}%
1978 \def\XINT_expr_rrseq:_Goon #1!#2#3~#4?#5%
1979   {,#1\expandafter\XINT_expr_rrseq:_D
1980     \csname.=\the\numexpr \XINT_expr_unlock#3+\xint_c_i\expandafter\endcsname
1981     \expandafter{\romannumeral0\xinttrim{-1}{\XINT_expr_lockit{#1}#4}}{#5}}%
1982 \def\XINT_expr_rrseq:_Omit #1!#2#3~%#4?#5%
1983   {\expandafter\XINT_expr_rrseq:_D
1984     \csname.=\the\numexpr \XINT_expr_unlock#3+\xint_c_i\endcsname}%
1985 \def\XINT_expr_rrseq:_Abort #1!#2#3~#4?#5{}%
1986 \def\XINT_expr_rrseq:_Break #1!#2#3~#4?#5{,#1}%
1987 \def\XINT_expr_rrseq:_E #1{\if #1^{\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_rrseq:_Abort\fi
1988   \if #1?\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_rrseq:_Break\fi
1989   \if #1!\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_rrseq:_Omit\fi
1990   \xint_orthat{\XINT_expr_rrseq:_Goon #1}}%

```

#### 11.51 \iterr()

11.51.1 \XINT_expr_iterrx . . . . .	352
11.51.2 \XINT_expr_iterry . . . . .	353
11.51.3 \XINT_expr_iterr:_a etc. . . . .	353
11.51.4 \XINT_expr_iterr:_A etc. . . . .	354

```

1991 \def\XINT_expr_func_iterr {\XINT_allexpr_iterr \xintbareeval \xintthebareeval }%
1992 \def\XINT_flexpr_func_iterr {\XINT_allexpr_iterr \xintbarefloateval \xintthebarefloateval }%
1993 \def\XINT_iexpr_func_iterr {\XINT_allexpr_iterr \xintbareiieval \xintthebareiieval }%
1994 \def\XINT_allexpr_iterr #1#2#3%
1995 }%
1996   \expandafter\XINT_expr_iterrx\expandafter #1\expandafter #2\expandafter
1997   #3\romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_onliteral_seq_a {}%
1998 }%

```

##### 11.51.1 \XINT\_expr\_iterrx

The (#5) is for ++ mechanism which must have its closing parenthesis.

```

1999 \def\XINT_expr_iterrx #1#2#3#4#5%
2000 {%
2001     \expandafter\XINT_expr_iterry\romannumeral0#1(#5)\expandafter\relax
2002     \expandafter{\romannumeral0\xintapply \XINT_expr_lockit
2003         {\xintRevWithBraces{\xintCSVtoListNonStripped{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}}}}%
2004     #3#4#2%
2005 }%

```

### 11.51.2 \XINT\_expr\_iterry

#1=valeurs pour variable (locked), #2=initial values (reversed, one (braced) token each) #3=toutes les valeurs initiales (csv,locked), #4=variable, #5=expr, #6=\xintbareeval ou \xintbarefloateval ou \xintbareiieval

```

2006 \def\XINT_expr_iterry #1#2#3#4#5#6%
2007 {%
2008     \expandafter \XINT_expr_getop
2009     \csname .=%
2010     \expandafter\XINT_expr_iterr:_aa
2011     \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #1!{#6#5\relax !#4}{#2}\endcsname
2012 }%
2013 \def\XINT_expr_iterr:_aa #1{\if +#1\expandafter\XINT_expr_iterr:_A\else
2014             \expandafter\XINT_expr_iterr:_a\fi #1}%

```

### 11.51.3 \XINT\_expr\_iterr:\_a etc...

```

2015 \def\XINT_expr_iterr:_a #1!#2#3{\XINT_expr_iterr:_b {#3}{#2}#1,^,}%
2016 \def\XINT_expr_iterr:_b #1#2#3#4,{%
2017     \if ,#3\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_iterr:_noop\fi
2018     \if ^#3\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_iterr:_end\fi
2019     \xint_orthat{\expandafter\XINT_expr_iterr:_c}%
2020     \csname.=#3#4\endcsname {#1}{#2}%
2021 }%
2022 \def\XINT_expr_iterr:_noop\csname.=,#1\endcsname #2#3{\XINT_expr_iterr:_b {#2}{#3}#1,}%
2023 \def\XINT_expr_iterr:_end \csname.=^#\endcsname #1#2%
2024     {\expandafter\xint_gobble_i\romannumeral0\xintapplyunbraced
2025         {,\XINT_expr:_unlock}{\xintReverseOrder{#1\space}}}%
2026 \def\XINT_expr_iterr:_c #1#2#3%
2027     {\expandafter\XINT_expr_iterr:_d\romannumeral`&&#3#1~#2?{#3}}%
2028 \def\XINT_expr_iterr:_d #1{%
2029     \if ^#1\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_iterr:_abort\fi
2030     \if ?#1\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_iterr:_break\fi
2031     \if !#1\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_iterr:_omit\fi
2032     \xint_orthat{\XINT_expr_iterr:_goon #1}%
2033 }%
2034 \def\XINT_expr_iterr:_goon #1!#2#3~#4?#5{\expandafter\XINT_expr_iterr:_b\expandafter
2035     {\romannumeral0\xinttrim{-1}{\XINT_expr_lockit{#1}#4}}{#5}}%
2036 \def\XINT_expr_iterr:_omit #1!#2#3~{\XINT_expr_iterr:_b }%
2037 \def\XINT_expr_iterr:_abort #1!#2#3~#4?#5#6^,%
2038     {\expandafter\xint_gobble_i\romannumeral0\xintapplyunbraced
2039         {,\XINT_expr:_unlock}{\xintReverseOrder{#4\space}}}%
2040 \def\XINT_expr_iterr:_break #1!#2#3~#4?#5#6^,%
2041     {\expandafter\xint_gobble_iv\romannumeral0\xintapplyunbraced

```

```
2042     { ,\XINT_expr:_unlock}{\xintReverseOrder{#4\space},#1}%
2043 \def\XINT_expr:_unlock #1{\XINT_expr_unlock #1}%
```

#### 11.51.4 *\XINT\_expr\_iterr:\_A* etc...

*n++* for *iterr*. ? is of catcode 3 here.

```
2044 \def\XINT_expr_iterr:_A +#!#2#3{\XINT_expr_iterr:_D #1[#3]{#2}}%
2045 \def\XINT_expr_iterr:_D #1#2#3%
2046   {\expandafter\XINT_expr_iterr:_E\romannumeral`&&#3#1~#2?{#3}}%
2047 \def\XINT_expr_iterr:_Goon #1!#2#3~#4?#5%
2048   {\expandafter\XINT_expr_iterr:_D
2049     \csname.=\the\numexpr \XINT_expr_unlock#3+\xint_c_i\expandafter\endcsname
2050     \expandafter{\romannumeral0\xinttrim{-1}{\XINT_expr_lockit{#1}#4}}{#5}}%
2051 \def\XINT_expr_iterr:_Omit #1!#2#3~%#4?#5%
2052   {\expandafter\XINT_expr_iterr:_D
2053     \csname.=\the\numexpr \XINT_expr_unlock#3+\xint_c_i\endcsname}%
2054 \def\XINT_expr_iterr:_Abort #1!#2#3~#4?#5%
2055   {\expandafter\xint_gobble_i\romannumeral0\xintapplyunbraced
2056     {,\XINT_expr:_unlock}{\xintReverseOrder{#4\space}}}%
2057 \def\XINT_expr_iterr:_Break #1!#2#3~#4?#5%
2058   {\expandafter\xint_gobble_iv\romannumeral0\xintapplyunbraced
2059     {,\XINT_expr:_unlock}{\xintReverseOrder{#4\space},#1}}%
2060 \def\XINT_expr_iterr:_E #1{\if #1^{\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_iterr:_Abort\fi
2061                           \if #1?\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_iterr:_Break\fi
2062                           \if #1!\xint_dothis\XINT_expr_iterr:_Omit\fi
2063                           \xint_orthat{\XINT_expr_iterr:_Goon #1}}%
2064 \catcode`? 11
```

### 11.52 Macros handling csv lists for functions with multiple comma separated arguments in expressions

11.52.1	\xintANDof:csv . . . . .	355
11.52.2	\xintORof:csv . . . . .	355
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11.52.13	\XINTinFloatSum:csv, \XINTinFloatPrd:csv . . . . .	359

These macros are used inside \csname... \endcsname. These things are not initiated by a \romannumeral in general, but in some cases they are, especially when involved in an \xintNewExpr. They will then be protected against expansion and expand only later in contexts governed by an initial \romannumeral-`0. There each new item may need to be expanded, which would not be the case in the use for the \_func\_ things.

1.2g adds (to be continued)

### 11.52.1 \xintANDof:csv

1.09a. For use by `\xintexpr` inside `\csname ... \endcsname`. 1.1, je remplace `ifTrueAelseB` par `iiNotZero` pour des raisons d'optimisations.

```
2065 \def\xintANDof:csv #1{\expandafter\XINT_andof:_a\romannumeral`&&#1,,^}%
2066 \def\XINT_andof:_a #1{\if ,#1\expandafter\XINT_andof:_e
2067           \else\expandafter\XINT_andof:_c\fi #1}%
2068 \def\XINT_andof:_c #1,{\xintiiifNotZero {#1}{\XINT_andof:_a}{\XINT_andof:_no}}%
2069 \def\XINT_andof:_no #1^{0}%
2070 \def\XINT_andof:_e #1^{1}% works with empty list
```

### 11.52.2 \xintORof:csv

1.09a. For use by `\xintexpr`.

```
2071 \def\xintORof:csv #1{\expandafter\XINT_orof:_a\romannumeral`&&#1,,^}%
2072 \def\XINT_orof:_a #1{\if ,#1\expandafter\XINT_orof:_e
2073           \else\expandafter\XINT_orof:_c\fi #1}%
2074 \def\XINT_orof:_c #1,{\xintiiifNotZero {#1}{\XINT_orof:_yes}{\XINT_orof:_a}}%
2075 \def\XINT_orof:_yes #1^{1}%
2076 \def\XINT_orof:_e #1^{0}%% works with empty list
```

### 11.52.3 \xintXORof:csv

1.09a. For use by `\xintexpr` (inside a `\csname .. \endcsname`).

```
2077 \def\xintXORof:csv #1{\expandafter\XINT_xorof:_a\expandafter 0\romannumeral`&&#1,,^}%
2078 \def\XINT_xorof:_a #1#2,{\XINT_xorof:_b #2,#1}%
2079 \def\XINT_xorof:_b #1{\if ,#1\expandafter\XINT_xorof:_e
2080           \else\expandafter\XINT_xorof:_c\fi #1}%
2081 \def\XINT_xorof:_c #1,#2%
2082   {\xintiiifNotZero {#1}{\if #2\xint_afterfi{\XINT_xorof:_a 1}%
2083                         \else\xint_afterfi{\XINT_xorof:_a 0}\fi}%
2084   {\XINT_xorof:_a #2}%
2085 }%
2086 \def\XINT_xorof:_e ,#1#2^{#1}%% allows empty list (then returns 0)
```

### 11.52.4 Generic csv routine (\XINT\_oncsv:\_a)

1.1. generic routine. up to the loss of some efficiency, especially for `Sum:csv` and `Prod:csv`, where `\XINTinFloat` will be done twice for each argument.

FIXME: DOCUMENT BETTER. HOW IS THIS CALLED? WHAT IS MEANING OF ARGUMENTS? IS THERE ANY POST-PROCESSING OF FINAL RESULT?

```
2087 \def\XINT_oncsv:_empty #1,^,#2{#2}%
2088 \def\XINT_oncsv:_end ^,#1#2#3#4{#1}%
2089 \def\XINT_oncsv:_a #1#2#3%
2090   {\if ,#3\expandafter\XINT_oncsv:_empty\else\expandafter\XINT_oncsv:_b\fi #1#2#3}%
2091 \def\XINT_oncsv:_b #1#2#3,%
2092   {\expandafter\XINT_oncsv:_c \expandafter{\romannumeral`&&#2{#3}}#1#2}%
2093 \def\XINT_oncsv:_c #1#2#3#4,{\expandafter\XINT_oncsv:_d \romannumeral`&&#4,{#1}#2#3}%
2094 \def\XINT_oncsv:_d #1%
```

```
2095   {\if ^#1\expandafter\XINT_oncsv:_end\else\expandafter\XINT_oncsv:_e\fi #1}%
2096 \def\XINT_oncsv:_e #1,#2#3#4%
2097   {\expandafter\XINT_oncsv:_c\expandafter {\romannumeral`&&#3{#4{#1}}{#2}}#3#4}%
```

### 11.52.5 *\xintMaxof:csv*, *\xintiiMaxof:csv*

1.09i. Rewritten for 1.1. Compatible avec liste vide donnant valeur par défaut. Pas compatible avec items manquants. ah je m'aperçois au dernier moment que je n'ai pas en effet de *\xintiiMax*. Je devrais le rajouter. En tout cas ici c'est uniquement pour *\xintiiexpr*, dans il faut bien sûr ne pas faire de *\xintNum*, donc il faut un *imax*.

```
2098 \def\xintMaxof:csv #1{\expandafter\XINT_oncsv:_a\expandafter\xintmax
2099   \expandafter\xint_firstofone\romannumeral`&&#1,^,{0/1[0]}}%
2100 \def\xintiiMaxof:csv #1{\expandafter\XINT_oncsv:_a\expandafter\xintiimax
2101   \expandafter\xint_firstofone\romannumeral`&&#1,^,0}}%
```

### 11.52.6 *\xintMinof:csv*, *\xintiiMinof:csv*

1.09i. Rewritten for 1.1. For use by *\xintiiexpr*.

```
2102 \def\xintMinof:csv #1{\expandafter\XINT_oncsv:_a\expandafter\xintmin
2103   \expandafter\xint_firstofone\romannumeral`&&#1,^,{0/1[0]}}%
2104 \def\xintiiMinof:csv #1{\expandafter\XINT_oncsv:_a\expandafter\xintiimin
2105   \expandafter\xint_firstofone\romannumeral`&&#1,^,0}}%
```

### 11.52.7 *\xintSum:csv*, *\xintiiSum:csv*

1.09a. Rewritten for 1.1. For use by *\xintexpr*.

```
2106 \def\xintSum:csv #1{\expandafter\XINT_oncsv:_a\expandafter\xintadd
2107   \expandafter\xint_firstofone\romannumeral`&&#1,^,{0/1[0]}}%
2108 \def\xintiiSum:csv #1{\expandafter\XINT_oncsv:_a\expandafter\xintiiadd
2109   \expandafter\xint_firstofone\romannumeral`&&#1,^,0}}%
```

### 11.52.8 *\xintPrd:csv*, *\xintiiPrd:csv*

1.09a. Rewritten for 1.1. For use by *\xintexpr*.

```
2110 \def\xintPrd:csv #1{\expandafter\XINT_oncsv:_a\expandafter\xintmul
2111   \expandafter\xint_firstofone\romannumeral`&&#1,^,{1/1[0]}}%
2112 \def\xintiiPrd:csv #1{\expandafter\XINT_oncsv:_a\expandafter\xintiimul
2113   \expandafter\xint_firstofone\romannumeral`&&#1,^,1}}%
```

### 11.52.9 *\xintGCDof:csv*, *\xintLCMof:csv*

1.09a. Non-integer arguments are replaced by integers as *\xintGCD* and *\xintLCM* apply *\xintNum*.

1.1. As with other "csv" macros, the (list) argument needs to be expanded in case it arises within a macro created from *\xintNewExpr*.

1.3d. No more usage of the integer-only *\xintgcd* macros, replaced by direct coding here, in order to extend scope to fractions (and produce fractions). Hesitation about allowing empty input, and what to return then.

```
2114 \def\xintGCDof:csv #1{\expandafter\XINT_gcdof:_a\romannumeral`&&#1,^,{1/1[0]}}%
2115 \def\XINT_gcdof:_a #1%
2116   {\if ,#1\expandafter\XINT_oncsv:_empty\else\expandafter\XINT_gcdof:_b\fi #1}%
```

This abuses the way `\xintiiabs` works in order to avoid fetching whole argument again.

```
2117 \def\XINT_gcdof:_b #1,%
2118   {\expandafter\XINT_gcdof:_c\romannumeral0\xintiiabs#1\xint:#}%
2119 \def\XINT_gcdof:_c #1\xint:#2,%
2120   {\expandafter\XINT_gcdof:_d\romannumeral0\xintiiabs#2\xint:#1\xint:#}%
2121 \def\XINT_gcdof:_d #1%
2122   {\if ^#1\expandafter\XINT_gcdof:_end\else\expandafter\XINT_gcdof:_e\fi #1}%
```

`\xintMod` will apply `\xintRaw` on its arguments, and will output in normalized format. But in exceptional case with a one-item or one item and then zeros, the output is (absolute value of) this item, not necessarily in A/B[N] format.

```
2123 \def\XINT_gcdof:_e#1#2\xint:#3\xint:
2124 {%
2125   \if0#1\expandafter\XINT_gcdof:_f\fi
2126   \expandafter\XINT_gcdof:_e\romannumeral0\xintmod{#3}{#1#2}\xint:#1#2\xint:
2127 }%
2128 \def\XINT_gcdof:_f
2129   \expandafter\XINT_gcdof:_e\romannumeral0\xintmod#1#2\xint:#3\xint:#4,%
2130 {%
2131   \expandafter\XINT_gcdof:_d\romannumeral0\xintiiabs#4\xint:#1\xint:
2132 }%
```

As for others :csv macros here expansion in the case of `\xintNewExpr` crafted macros is triggered by (an equivalent to) `\romannumeral-`0`. Else it happens inside `\csname... \endcsname`, and there is no triggering `\romannumeral`, attention to not leave a space upfront.

```
2133 \def\XINT_gcdof:_end ^\xint:#1\xint:#2{#1}%
```

For least common multiple, we will use `\xintInv`, but this requires to make sure fractional input is in raw format.

```
2134 \def\xintLCMof:csv #1{\expandafter\XINT_lcmof:_a\romannumeral`&&#1,^,{0/1[0]}%}
2135 \def\XINT_lcmof:_a #1%
2136   {\if ,#1\expandafter\XINT_oncsv:_empty\else\expandafter\XINT_lcmof:_b\fi #1}%
2137 \def\XINT_lcmof:_b #1,%
2138   {\expandafter\XINT_lcmof:_c\romannumeral0\xintiiabs\xintRaw{#1}\xint:#}%
2139 \def\XINT_lcmof:_c #1{\if0#1\expandafter\XINT_lcmof:_zero\fi
2140           \expandafter\XINT_lcmof:_d\romannumeral0\XINT_inv #1}%
```

We can do `\xintiiabs^`, but `\xintiiabs\xintRaw{^}` would throw an error. So we need to delay applying `\xintRaw` to new item.

```
2141 \def\XINT_lcmof:_d #1\xint:#2,%
2142   {\expandafter\XINT_lcmof:_e\romannumeral0\xintiiabs#2\xint:#1\xint:#}%
2143 \def\XINT_lcmof:_e #1%
2144   {\if ^#1\expandafter\XINT_lcmof:_end\else\expandafter\XINT_lcmof:_f\fi #1}%
```

As soon as we hit against a zero item, the l.c.m is known to be zero itself. Else we need to inverse it, but this requires full A/B[N] raw format, hence the `\xintraw`.

```
2145 \def\XINT_lcmof:_f#1#2\xint:
2146 {%
2147   \if0#1\expandafter\XINT_lcmof:_zero\fi
2148   \expandafter\XINT_lcmof:_g\romannumeral0\expandafter\XINT_inv
```

```

2149     \romannumeral0\xintrap{\#1#2}\xint:
2150 }%
2151 \def\XINT_lcmof:_g #1#2\xint:#3\xint:
2152 {%
2153     \if0#1\expandafter\XINT_lcmof:_h\fi
2154     \expandafter\XINT_lcmof:_g\romannumeral0\xintmod{\#3}{\#1#2}\xint:#1#2\xint:
2155 }%
2156 \def\XINT_lcmof:_h
2157     \expandafter\XINT_lcmof:_g\romannumeral0\xintmod#1#2\xint:#3\xint:#4,%
2158 {%
2159     \expandafter\XINT_lcmof:_e\romannumeral0\xintiiabs#4\xint:#1\xint:
2160 }%
2161 \def\XINT_lcmof:_zero #1^,#2{0/1[0]}%

```

We need this `\romannumeral0` to remove the up-front space token which will be left by `\XINT_inv`, in case of `\csname..\endcsname` expansion.

```
2162 \def\XINT_lcmof:_end ^\xint:#1\xint:#2{\romannumeral0\XINT_inv #1}%

```

### 11.52.10 `\xintiiGCDof:csv`, `\xintiiLCMof:csv`

1.1a. For `\xintiiexpr`. Requires the `xintgcd` provided macros.

```

2163 \def\xintiiGCDof:csv #1{\expandafter\XINT_oncsv:_a\expandafter\xintiigcd
2164             \expandafter\xint_firstofone\romannumeral`&&@#1,^,1}%
2165 \def\xintiiLCMof:csv #1{\expandafter\XINT_oncsv:_a\expandafter\xintiilcm
2166             \expandafter\xint_firstofone\romannumeral`&&@#1,^,0}%

```

### 11.52.11 `\XINTinFloatdigits`, `\XINTinFloatSqrtdigits`, `\XINTinFloatFacdigits`, `\XINTiLogTendigits`

For `\xintNewExpr` matters, mainly.

At 1.3e I add `\XINTinFloatSdigits` and use it at various places. I also modified `\XINTinFloatFac` to use S(hort) output format.

Also added `\XINTiLogTendigits`

```

2167 \def\XINTinFloatdigits {\XINTinFloat [\XINTdigits]}%
2168 \def\XINTinFloatSdigits {\XINTinFloatS [\XINTdigits]}%
2169 \def\XINTinFloatSqrtdigits {\XINTinFloatSqrt[\XINTdigits]}%
2170 \def\XINTinFloatFacdigits {\XINTinFloatFac [\XINTdigits]}%
2171 \def\XINTfloatiLogTendigits{\XINTfloatiLogTen[\XINTdigits]}%

```

### 11.52.12 `\XINTinFloatMaxof:csv`, `\XINTinFloatMinof:csv`

1.09a. Rewritten for 1.1. For use by `\xintfloatexpr`. Name changed in 1.09h. Changed at 1.3e to use `\XINTinFloatSdigits`.

```

2172 \def\XINTinFloatMaxof:csv #1{\expandafter\XINT_oncsv:_a\expandafter\xintmax
2173             \expandafter\XINTinFloatSdigits\romannumeral`&&@#1,^,{0[0]}}%
2174 \def\XINTinFloatMinof:csv #1{\expandafter\XINT_oncsv:_a\expandafter\xintmin
2175             \expandafter\XINTinFloatSdigits\romannumeral`&&@#1,^,{0[0]}}%

```

### 11.52.13 \XINTinFloatSum:csv, \XINTinFloatPrd:csv

1.09a. Rewritten for 1.1. For use by \xintfloatexpr. Modified at 1.3e to use \XINTinFloatSdigits.

```
2176 \def\XINTinFloatSum:csv #1{\expandafter\XINT_oncsv:_a\expandafter\XINTinfloatadd
2177           \expandafter\XINTinFloatSdigits\romannumeral`&&#1,^,{0[0]}}%
2178 \def\XINTinFloatPrd:csv #1{\expandafter\XINT_oncsv:_a\expandafter\XINTinfloatmul
2179           \expandafter\XINTinFloatSdigits\romannumeral`&&#1,^,{1[0]}}%
```

## 11.53 Auxiliary wrappers for function macros

```
2180 \def\XINT:expr:one:and:opt #1,#2,#3!#4#5%
2181 {%
2182   \if\relax#3\relax\expandafter\xint_firstoftwo\else
2183     \expandafter\xint_secondoftwo\fi
2184   {#4}{#5[\xintNum{#2}]}{#1}%
2185 }%
2186 \def\XINT:expr:tacitzeroifonearg #1,#2,#3!#4#5%
2187 {%
2188   \if\relax#3\relax\expandafter\xint_firstoftwo\else
2189     \expandafter\xint_secondoftwo\fi
2190   {#4{0}}{#5{\xintNum{#2}}}{#1}%
2191 }%
2192 \def\XINT:iiexpr:tacitzeroifonearg #1,#2,#3!#4%
2193 {%
2194   \if\relax#3\relax\expandafter\xint_firstoftwo\else
2195     \expandafter\xint_secondoftwo\fi
2196   {#4{0}}{#4{#2}}{#1}%
2197 }%
2198 \def\XINT:expr:totwo #1#2{#1,#2}%
2199 \def\XINT:expr:two:to:two #1,#2,!#3%
2200 {%
2201   \expandafter\XINT:expr:totwo\romannumeral`&&#3{#1}{#2}%
2202 }%
2203 \let\XINT:flexpr:two:to:two\XINT:expr:two:to:two
2204 \let\XINT:iiexpr:two:to:two\XINT:expr:two:to:two
```

## 11.54 The num(), reduce(), preduce(), abs(), sgn(), frac(), floor(), ceil(), sqr(), sqrt(), sqrtr(), float(), sfloat(), ilog10(), inv(), round(), trunc(), mod(), quo(), rem(), divmod(), gcd(), lcm(), max(), min(), `+`(), `\*`(), ?(), !(), not(), all(), any(), xor(), if(), ifsgn(), ifint(), ifone(), even(), odd(), isint(), isone(), first(), last(), len(), reversed(), factorial(), binomial() and randrange() functions

```
2205 \def\XINT_expr_func_num #1#2#3%
2206 {%
2207   \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2208   \XINT:N\hook:one\xintNum{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2209 }%
2210 \let\XINT_flexpr_func_num\XINT_expr_func_num
2211 \let\XINT_iiexpr_func_num\XINT_expr_func_num
2212 \def\XINT_expr_reduce #1#2#3%
2213 {%
```

```

2214     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2215     \XINT:NHook:one\xintIrr{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}[0]\endcsname
2216 }%
2217 \let\XINT_flexpr_func_reduce\XINT_expr_func_reduce
2218 \def\XINT_expr_func_preduce #1#2#3%
2219 {%
2220     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2221     \XINT:NHook:one\xintPIrr{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2222 }%
2223 \let\XINT_flexpr_func_preduce\XINT_expr_func_preduce
2224 \def\XINT_expr_func_abs #1#2#3%
2225 {%
2226     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2227     \XINT:NHook:one\xintAbs{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2228 }%
2229 \let\XINT_flexpr_func_abs\XINT_expr_func_abs
2230 \def\XINT_iexpr_func_abs #1#2#3%
2231 {%
2232     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2233     \XINT:NHook:one\xintiAbs{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2234 }%
2235 \def\XINT_expr_func_sgn #1#2#3%
2236 {%
2237     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2238     \XINT:NHook:one\xintSgn{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2239 }%
2240 \let\XINT_flexpr_func_sgn\XINT_expr_func_sgn
2241 \def\XINT_iexpr_func_sgn #1#2#3%
2242 {%
2243     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2244     \XINT:NHook:one\xintiSgn{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2245 }%
2246 \def\XINT_expr_func_frac #1#2#3%
2247 {%
2248     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2249     \XINT:NHook:one\xintTFRac{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2250 }%
2251 \def\XINT_flexpr_func_frac #1#2#3%
2252 {%
2253     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2254     \XINT:NHook:one\xintinFloatFracdigits{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2255 }%
no \XINT_iexpr_func_frac
2256 \def\XINT_expr_func_floor #1#2#3%
2257 {%
2258     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2259     \XINT:NHook:one\xintFloor{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2260 }%
2261 \let\XINT_flexpr_func_floor\XINT_expr_func_floor

```

The *floor* and *ceil* functions in *\xintiexpr* require *protect(a/b)* or, better, *\qfrac(a/b)*; else the / will be executed first and do an integer rounded division.

```
2262 \def\xint_iexpr_func_floor #1#2#3%
2263 {%
2264     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2265     \XINT:NHook:one\xintiFloor{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2266 }%
2267 \def\xint_expr_func_ceil #1#2#3%
2268 {%
2269     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2270     \XINT:NHook:one\xintCeil{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2271 }%
2272 \let\xint_fexpr_func_ceil\xint_expr_func_ceil
2273 \def\xint_iexpr_func_ceil #1#2#3%
2274 {%
2275     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2276     \XINT:NHook:one\xintiCeil{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2277 }%
2278 \def\xint_expr_func_sqr #1#2#3%
2279 {%
2280     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2281     \XINT:NHook:one\xintSqr{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2282 }%
2283 \def\xintinFloatSqr#1{\XINTinFloatMul{#1}{#1}}% revoir après
2284 \def\xint_fexpr_func_sqr #1#2#3%
2285 {%
2286     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2287     \XINT:NHook:one\xintinFloatSqr{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2288 }%
2289 \def\xint_iexpr_func_sqr #1#2#3%
2290 {%
2291     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2292     \XINT:NHook:one\xintiSqr{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2293 }%
2294 \def\xint_expr_func_? #1#2#3%
2295 {%
2296     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2297     \XINT:NHook:one\xintiiIsNotZero{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2298 }%
2299 \let\xint_fexpr_func_? \XINT_expr_func_?
2300 \let\xint_iexpr_func_? \XINT_expr_func_?
2301 \def\xint_expr_func_! #1#2#3%
2302 {%
2303     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2304     \XINT:NHook:one\xintiiIsZero{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2305 }%
2306 \let\xint_fexpr_func_! \XINT_expr_func_!
2307 \let\xint_iexpr_func_! \XINT_expr_func_!
2308 \def\xint_expr_func_not #1#2#3%
2309 {%
2310     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2311     \XINT:NHook:one\xintiiIsZero{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2312 }%
2313 \let\xint_fexpr_func_not \XINT_expr_func_not
```

```

2314 \let\XINT_iiexpr_func_not \XINT_expr_func_not
2315 \def\XINT_expr_func_odd #1#2#3%
2316 {%
2317     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2318     \XINT:NHook:one\xintOdd{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2319 }%
2320 \let\XINT_flexpr_func_odd\XINT_expr_func_odd
2321 \def\XINT_iiexpr_func_odd #1#2#3%
2322 {%
2323     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2324     \XINT:NHook:one\xintiOdd{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2325 }%
2326 \def\XINT_expr_func_even #1#2#3%
2327 {%
2328     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2329     \XINT:NHook:one\xintEven{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2330 }%
2331 \let\XINT_flexpr_func_even\XINT_expr_func_even
2332 \def\XINT_iiexpr_func_even #1#2#3%
2333 {%
2334     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2335     \XINT:NHook:one\xintiiEven{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2336 }%
2337 \def\XINT_expr_func_isint #1#2#3%
2338 {%
2339     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2340     \XINT:NHook:one\xintIsInt{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2341 }%
2342 \def\XINT_flexpr_func_isint #1#2#3%
2343 {%
2344     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2345     \XINT:NHook:one\xintFloatIsInt{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2346 }%
2347 \let\XINT_iiexpr_func_isint\XINT_expr_func_isint % ? perhaps rather always 1
2348 \def\XINT_expr_func_isone #1#2#3%
2349 {%
2350     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2351     \XINT:NHook:one\xintIsOne{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2352 }%
2353 \let\XINT_flexpr_func_isone\XINT_expr_func_isone
2354 \def\XINT_iiexpr_func_isone #1#2#3%
2355 {%
2356     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2357     \XINT:NHook:one\xintiiIsOne{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2358 }%
2359 % REVOIR nuple
2360 \def\XINT_expr_func_nuple #1#2#3%
2361     {\expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=\XINT_expr_unlock #3\endcsname }%
2362 \let\XINT_flexpr_func_nuple\XINT_expr_func_nuple
2363 \let\XINT_iiexpr_func_nuple\XINT_expr_func_nuple
2364 \def\XINT_expr_func_factorial #1#2#3%
2365 {%

```

```

2366     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2367     \expandafter\XINT:expr:one:and:opt
2368     \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock#3,,!\xintFac\XINTinFloatFac
2369     \endcsname
2370 }%
2371 \def\XINT_fexpr_func_factorial #1#2#3%
2372 {%
2373     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2374     \expandafter\XINT:expr:one:and:opt
2375     \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock#3,,!\XINTinFloatFacdigits\XINTinFloatFac
2376     \endcsname
2377 }%
2378 \def\XINT_iexpr_func_factorial #1#2#3%
2379 {%
2380     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2381     \XINT:NHook:one\xintiFac{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2382 }%
2383 \def\XINT_expr_func_sqrt #1#2#3%
2384 {%
2385     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2386     \expandafter\XINT:expr:one:and:opt
2387     \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock#3,,!\XINTinFloatSqrtdigits\XINTinFloatSqrt
2388     \endcsname
2389 }%
2390 \let\XINT_fexpr_func_sqrt\XINT_expr_func_sqrt
2391 \def\XINT_iexpr_func_sqrt #1#2#3%
2392 {%
2393     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2394     \XINT:NHook:one\xintiSqrt{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2395 }%
2396 \def\XINT_iexpr_func_sqrtr #1#2#3%
2397 {%
2398     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2399     \XINT:NHook:one\xintiSqrtr{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2400 }%
2401 \def\XINT_expr_func_inv #1#2#3%
2402 {%
2403     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2404     \XINT:NHook:one\xintInv{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2405 }%
2406 \def\XINT_fexpr_func_inv #1#2#3%
2407 {%
2408     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2409     \XINT:NHook:one\XINTinFloatInv{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2410 }%
2411 \def\XINT_expr_func_round #1#2#3%
2412 {%
2413     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2414     \expandafter\XINT:expr:tacitzeroifonearg
2415     \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,,!\xintiRound\xintRound
2416     \endcsname
2417 }%

```

```

2418 \let\XINT_fexpr_func_round\XINT_expr_func_round
2419 \def\XINT_iexpr_func_round #1#2#3%
2420 {%
2421   \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2422   \expandafter\XINT:iexpr:tacitzeroifonearg
2423   \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,,!\xintiRound
2424   \endcsname
2425 }%
2426 \def\XINT_expr_func_trunc #1#2#3%
2427 {%
2428   \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2429   \expandafter\XINT:expr:tacitzeroifonearg
2430   \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,,!\xintiTrunc\xintTrunc
2431   \endcsname
2432 }%
2433 \let\XINT_fexpr_func_trunc\XINT_expr_func_trunc
2434 \def\XINT_iexpr_func_trunc #1#2#3%
2435 {%
2436   \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2437   \expandafter\XINT:iexpr:tacitzeroifonearg
2438   \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,,!\xintiTrunc
2439   \endcsname
2440 }%

```

Hesitation at 1.3e about using *\XINTinFloatSdigits* and *\XINTinFloatS*. Finally I add a *sfloat()* function. It helps for *xinttrig.sty*.

```

2441 \def\XINT_expr_func_float #1#2#3%
2442 {%
2443   \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2444   \expandafter\XINT:expr:one:and:opt
2445   \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,,!\XINTinFloatdigits\XINTinFloat
2446   \endcsname
2447 }%
2448 \let\XINT_fexpr_func_float\XINT_expr_func_float
2449 \def\XINT_expr_sffloat #1#2#3%
2450 {%
2451   \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2452   \expandafter\XINT:expr:one:and:opt
2453   \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,,!\XINTinFloatSdigits\XINTinFloatS
2454   \endcsname
2455 }%
2456 \let\XINT_fexpr_func_sffloat\XINT_expr_func_sffloat
2457 % \XINT_iexpr_func_sffloat not defined
2458 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_expr_func_ilog10\endcsname #1#2#3%
2459 {%
2460   \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2461   \expandafter\XINT:expr:one:and:opt
2462   \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,,!\xintiLogTen\XINTFloatiLogTen
2463   \endcsname
2464 }%
2465 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_fexpr_func_ilog10\endcsname #1#2#3%
2466 {%
2467   \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%

```

```
2468 \expandafter\XINT:expr:one:and:opt
2469 \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,,!\XINTfloatiLogTendigits\XINTfloatiLogTen
2470 \endcsname
2471 }%
2472 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_iiexpr_func_ilog10\endcsname #1#2#3%
2473 {%
2474 \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2475 \XINT:NHook:one\xintiLogTen{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2476 }%
2477 \def\XINT_expr_func_divmod #1#2#3%
2478 {%
2479 \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2480 \expandafter\XINT:expr:two:to:two
2481 \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,!xintDivMod
2482 \endcsname
2483 }%
\\XINTinFloatDivMod a un output déjà comma separated
2484 \def\XINT_flexpr_func_divmod #1#2#3%
2485 {%
2486 \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2487 \expandafter\XINT:NHook:twosp
2488 \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,!XINTinFloatDivMod
2489 \endcsname
2490 }%
2491 \def\XINT_iiexpr_func_divmod #1#2#3%
2492 {%
2493 \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2494 \expandafter\XINT:expr:two:to:two
2495 \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,!xintiiDivMod
2496 \endcsname
2497 }%
2498 \def\XINT_expr_func_mod #1#2#3%
2499 {%
2500 \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2501 \expandafter\XINT:NHook:twosp
2502 \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,!xintMod
2503 \endcsname
2504 }%
2505 \def\XINT_flexpr_func_mod #1#2#3%
2506 {%
2507 \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2508 \expandafter\XINT:NHook:twosp
2509 \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,!XINTinFloatMod
2510 \endcsname
2511 }%
2512 \def\XINT_iiexpr_func_mod #1#2#3%
2513 {%
2514 \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2515 \expandafter\XINT:NHook:twosp
2516 \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,!xintiiMod
2517 \endcsname
2518 }%
```

```
2519 \def\xint_expr_func_binomial #1#2#3%
2520 {%
2521     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2522     \expandafter\xint:N\hook:twosp
2523     \romannumeral`&&@\xint_expr_unlock #3,!\\xintBinomial
2524     \endcsname
2525 }%
2526 \def\xint_flexpr_func_binomial #1#2#3%
2527 {%
2528     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2529     \expandafter\xint:N\hook:twosp
2530     \romannumeral`&&@\xint_expr_unlock #3,!\\XINTinFloatBinomial
2531     \endcsname
2532 }%
2533 \def\xint_iexpr_func_binomial #1#2#3%
2534 {%
2535     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2536     \expandafter\xint:N\hook:twosp
2537     \romannumeral`&&@\xint_expr_unlock #3,!\\xintiiBinomial
2538     \endcsname
2539 }%
2540 \def\xint_expr_func_pfactorial #1#2#3%
2541 {%
2542     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2543     \expandafter\xint:N\hook:twosp
2544     \romannumeral`&&@\xint_expr_unlock #3,!\\xintPFactorial
2545     \endcsname
2546 }%
2547 \def\xint_flexpr_func_pfactorial #1#2#3%
2548 {%
2549     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2550     \expandafter\xint:N\hook:twosp
2551     \romannumeral`&&@\xint_expr_unlock #3,!\\XINTinFloatPFactorial
2552     \endcsname
2553 }%
2554 \def\xint_iexpr_func_pfactorial #1#2#3%
2555 {%
2556     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2557     \expandafter\xint:N\hook:twosp
2558     \romannumeral`&&@\xint_expr_unlock #3,!\\xintiiPFactorial
2559     \endcsname
2560 }%
2561 \def\xint_expr_func_randrange #1#2#3%
2562 {%
2563     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2564     \expandafter\xint:expr:randrange
2565     \romannumeral`&&@\xint_expr_unlock #3,,!%
2566     \endcsname
2567 }%
2568 \let\xint_flexpr_func_randrange\xint_expr_func_randrange
2569 \def\xint_iexpr_func_randrange #1#2#3%
2570 {%
```

```

2571     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2572     \expandafter\XINT:iiexpr:randrange
2573     \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,,!%
2574     \endcsname
2575 }%
2576 \def\XINT:expr:randrange #1,#2,#3!%
2577 {%
2578     \if\relax#3\relax\expandafter\xint_firstoftwo\else
2579         \expandafter\xint_secondoftwo\fi
2580     {\xintiiRandRange{\XINT:NHook:one\xintNum{#1}}}%
2581     {\xintiiRandRangeAtoB{\XINT:NHook:one\xintNum{#1}}%
2582         {\XINT:NHook:one\xintNum{#2}}}%
2583 }%
2584 \def\XINT:iiexpr:randrange #1,#2,#3!%
2585 {%
2586     \if\relax#3\relax\expandafter\xint_firstoftwo\else
2587         \expandafter\xint_secondoftwo\fi
2588     {\xintiiRandRange{#1}}{\xintiiRandRangeAtoB{#1}{#2}}%
2589 }%
2590 \def\XINT_expr_func_quo #1#2#3%
2591 {%
2592     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2593     \expandafter\XINT:NHook:twosp
2594     \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,!\\xintiQuo
2595     \endcsname
2596 }%
2597 \let\XINT_fexpr_func_quo\XINT_expr_func_quo
2598 \def\XINT_iexpr_func_quo #1#2#3%
2599 {%
2600     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2601     \expandafter\XINT:NHook:twosp
2602     \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,!\\xintiiQuo
2603     \endcsname
2604 }%
2605 \def\XINT_expr_func_rem #1#2#3%
2606 {%
2607     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2608     \expandafter\XINT:NHook:twosp
2609     \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,!\\xintiRem
2610     \endcsname
2611 }%
2612 \let\XINT_fexpr_func_rem\XINT_expr_func_rem
2613 \def\XINT_iexpr_func_rem #1#2#3%
2614 {%
2615     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2616     \expandafter\XINT:NHook:twosp
2617     \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,!\\xintiiRem
2618     \endcsname
2619 }%
2620 \def\XINT_expr_func_gcd #1#2#3%
2621 {%
2622     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%

```

```
2623     \XINT:NEhook:csv\xintGCDof:csv{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2624 }%
2625 \let\XINT_flexpr_func_gcd\XINT_expr_func_gcd
2626 \def\XINT_iexpr_func_gcd #1#2#3%
2627 {%
2628     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2629     \XINT:NEhook:csv\xintiGCDof:csv{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2630 }%
2631 \def\XINT_expr_func_lcm #1#2#3%
2632 {%
2633     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2634     \XINT:NEhook:csv\xintLCMof:csv{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2635 }%
2636 \let\XINT_flexpr_func_lcm\XINT_expr_func_lcm
2637 \def\XINT_iexpr_func_lcm #1#2#3%
2638 {%
2639     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2640     \XINT:NEhook:csv\xintiLCMof:csv{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2641 }%
2642 \def\XINT_expr_func_max #1#2#3%
2643 {%
2644     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2645     \XINT:NEhook:csv\xintMaxof:csv{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2646 }%
2647 \def\XINT_iexpr_func_max #1#2#3%
2648 {%
2649     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2650     \XINT:NEhook:csv\xintiMaxof:csv{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2651 }%
2652 \def\XINT_flexpr_func_max #1#2#3%
2653 {%
2654     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2655     \XINT:NEhook:csv\XINTinFloatMaxof:csv{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2656 }%
2657 \def\XINT_expr_func_min #1#2#3%
2658 {%
2659     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2660     \XINT:NEhook:csv\xintMinof:csv{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2661 }%
2662 \def\XINT_iexpr_func_min #1#2#3%
2663 {%
2664     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2665     \XINT:NEhook:csv\xintiMinof:csv{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2666 }%
2667 \def\XINT_flexpr_func_min #1#2#3%
2668 {%
2669     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2670     \XINT:NEhook:csv\XINTinFloatMinof:csv{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2671 }%
2672 \expandafter
2673 \def\csname XINT_expr_func_+\endcsname #1#2#3%
2674 {%
```

```

2675     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2676     \XINT:NHook:csv\xintSum:csv{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2677 }%
2678 \expandafter
2679 \def\csname XINT_fexpr_func_+\endcsname #1#2#3%
2680 {%
2681     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2682     \XINT:NHook:csv\XINTinFloatSum:csv{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2683 }%
2684 \expandafter
2685 \def\csname XINT_iexpr_func_+\endcsname #1#2#3%
2686 {%
2687     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2688     \XINT:NHook:csv\xintiSum:csv{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2689 }%
2690 \expandafter
2691 \def\csname XINT_expr_func_*\endcsname #1#2#3%
2692 {%
2693     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2694     \XINT:NHook:csv\xintPrd:csv{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2695 }%
2696 \expandafter
2697 \def\csname XINT_fexpr_func_*\endcsname #1#2#3%
2698 {%
2699     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2700     \XINT:NHook:csv\XINTinFloatPrd:csv{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2701 }%
2702 \expandafter
2703 \def\csname XINT_iexpr_func_*\endcsname #1#2#3%
2704 {%
2705     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2706     \XINT:NHook:csv\xintiPrd:csv{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2707 }%
2708 \def\XINT_expr_func_all #1#2#3%
2709 {%
2710     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2711     \XINT:NHook:csv\xintANDof:csv{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2712 }%
2713 \let\XINT_fexpr_func_all\XINT_expr_func_all
2714 \let\XINT_iexpr_func_all\XINT_expr_func_all
2715 \def\XINT_expr_func_any #1#2#3%
2716 {%
2717     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2718     \XINT:NHook:csv\xintORof:csv{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2719 }%
2720 \let\XINT_fexpr_func_any\XINT_expr_func_any
2721 \let\XINT_iexpr_func_any\XINT_expr_func_any
2722 \def\XINT_expr_func_xor #1#2#3%
2723 {%
2724     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2725     \XINT:NHook:csv\xintXORof:csv{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2726 }%

```

```

2727 \let\XINT_fexpr_func_xor\XINT_expr_func_xor
2728 \let\XINT_iexpr_func_xor\XINT_expr_func_xor
2729 \def\XINT_expr_func_len #1#2#3%
2730 {%
2731     \expandafter#1\expandafter#2\csname.=%
2732     \XINT:NHook:csv\xintLength:f:csv{\XINT_expr_unlock#3}\endcsname
2733 }%
2734 \let\XINT_fexpr_func_len \XINT_expr_func_len
2735 \let\XINT_iexpr_func_len \XINT_expr_func_len

```

1.2k has *\xintFirstItem:f:csv* for improved *\xintNewExpr* compatibility.

```

2736 \def\XINT_expr_func_first #1#2#3%
2737 {%
2738     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2739     \XINT:NHook:csv\xintFirstItem:f:csv{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2740 }%
2741 \let\XINT_fexpr_func_first\XINT_expr_func_first
2742 \let\XINT_iexpr_func_first\XINT_expr_func_first

```

1.2k has *\xintLastItem:f:csv* for efficiency and improved *\xintNewExpr* compatibility.

```

2743 \def\XINT_expr_func_last #1#2#3%
2744 {%
2745     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2746     \XINT:NHook:csv\xintLastItem:f:csv{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2747 }%
2748 \let\XINT_fexpr_func_last\XINT_expr_func_last
2749 \let\XINT_iexpr_func_last\XINT_expr_func_last

```

1.2c I hesitated but left the function "reversed" from 1.1 with this name, not "reverse". But the inner not public macro got renamed into *\xintReverse::csv*. 1.2g opts for the name *\xintReverse:f:csv*, and rewrites it for direct handling of csv lists. 2016/03/17.

```

2750 \def\XINT_expr_func_reversed #1#2#3%
2751 {%
2752     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2753     \XINT:NHook:csv\xintReverse:f:csv{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
2754 }%
2755 \let\XINT_fexpr_func_reversed\XINT_expr_func_reversed
2756 \let\XINT_iexpr_func_reversed\XINT_expr_func_reversed
2757 \def\xintiiifNotZero: #1,#2,#3,{\xintiiifNotZero{#1}{#2}{#3}}%
2758 \def\XINT_expr_func_if #1#2#3%
2759 {%
2760     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2761     \expandafter\xintiiifNotZero:%
2762     \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,\endcsname
2763 }%
2764 \let\XINT_fexpr_func_if\XINT_expr_func_if
2765 \let\XINT_iexpr_func_if\XINT_expr_func_if
2766 \def\xintifInt: #1,#2,#3,{\xintifInt{#1}{#2}{#3}}%
2767 \def\XINT_expr_func_ifint #1#2#3%
2768 {%
2769     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2770     \expandafter\xintifInt:%

```

```

2771     \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,\endcsname
2772 }%
2773 \let\XINT_iexpr_func_ifint\XINT_expr_func_ifint
2774 \def\xintifFloatInt: #1,#2,#3,{\xintifFloatInt{#1}{#2}{#3}}%
2775 \def\XINT_fexpr_func_ifint #1#2#3%
2776 {%
2777     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2778     \expandafter\xintifFloatInt:%
2779     \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,\endcsname
2780 }%
2781 \def\xintifOne: #1,#2,#3,{\xintifOne{#1}{#2}{#3}}%
2782 \def\XINT_expr_func_ifone #1#2#3%
2783 {%
2784     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2785     \expandafter\xintifOne:%
2786     \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,\endcsname
2787 }%
2788 \let\XINT_fexpr_func_ifone\XINT_expr_func_ifone
2789 \def\xintiiifOne: #1,#2,#3,{\xintiiifOne{#1}{#2}{#3}}%
2790 \def\XINT_iexpr_func_ifone #1#2#3%
2791 {%
2792     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2793     \expandafter\xintiiifOne:%
2794     \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,\endcsname
2795 }%
2796 \def\xintiiifSgn: #1,#2,#3,#4,{\xintiiifSgn{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}}%
2797 \def\XINT_expr_func_ifsgn #1#2#3%
2798 {%
2799     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
2800     \expandafter\xintiiifSgn:%
2801     \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,\endcsname
2802 }%
2803 \let\XINT_fexpr_func_ifsgn\XINT_expr_func_ifsgn
2804 \let\XINT_iexpr_func_ifsgn\XINT_expr_func_ifsgn

```

## 11.55 f-expandable versions of the `\xintSeqB::csv` and alike routines, for `\xintNewExpr`

11.55.1	<code>\xintSeqB:f:csv</code>	371
11.55.2	<code>\xintiSeqB:f:csv</code>	372
11.55.3	<code>\XINTinFloatSeqB:f:csv</code>	373

### 11.55.1 `\xintSeqB:f:csv`

Produces in f-expandable way. If the step is zero, gives empty result except if start and end coincide.

```

2805 \def\xintSeqB:f:csv #1#2%
2806     {\expandafter\XINT_seqb:f:csv \expandafter{\romannumeral0\xinraw{#2}}{#1}}%
2807 \def\XINT_seqb:f:csv #1#2{\expandafter\XINT_seqb:f:csv_a\romannumeral`&&#2#1!}%
2808 \def\XINT_seqb:f:csv_a #1#2;#3;#4!{%
2809     \expandafter\xint_gobble_i\romannumeral`&&@%
2810     \xintifCmp {#3}{#4}\XINT_seqb:f:csv_b1\XINT_seqb:f:csv_be\XINT_seqb:f:csv_bg
2811     #1{#3}{#4}{#2}}%

```

```

2812 \def\XINT_seqb:f:csv_be #1#2#3#4#5{,#2}%
2813 \def\XINT_seqb:f:csv_bl #1{\if #1p\expandafter\XINT_seqb:f:csv_pa\else
2814           \xint_afterfi{\expandafter,\xint_gobble_iv}\fi }%
2815 \def\XINT_seqb:f:csv_pa #1#2#3#4{\expandafter\XINT_seqb:f:csv_p\expandafter
2816           {\romannumeral0\xintadd{#4}{#1}}{#2}{#3,#1}{#4}}%
2817 \def\XINT_seqb:f:csv_p #1#2%
2818 {%
2819   \xintifCmp {#1}{#2}\XINT_seqb:f:csv_pa\XINT_seqb:f:csv_pb\XINT_seqb:f:csv_pc
2820   {#1}{#2}%
2821 }%
2822 \def\XINT_seqb:f:csv_pb #1#2#3#4{#3,#1}%
2823 \def\XINT_seqb:f:csv_pc #1#2#3#4{#3}%
2824 \def\XINT_seqb:f:csv_bg #1{\if #1n\expandafter\XINT_seqb:f:csv_na\else
2825           \xint_afterfi{\expandafter,\xint_gobble_iv}\fi }%
2826 \def\XINT_seqb:f:csv_na #1#2#3#4{\expandafter\XINT_seqb:f:csv_n\expandafter
2827           {\romannumeral0\xintadd{#4}{#1}}{#2}{#3,#1}{#4}}%
2828 \def\XINT_seqb:f:csv_n #1#2%
2829 {%
2830   \xintifCmp {#1}{#2}\XINT_seqb:f:csv_nc\XINT_seqb:f:csv_nb\XINT_seqb:f:csv_na
2831   {#1}{#2}%
2832 }%
2833 \def\XINT_seqb:f:csv_nb #1#2#3#4{#3,#1}%
2834 \def\XINT_seqb:f:csv_nc #1#2#3#4{#3}%

```

### 11.55.2 *\xintiiSeqB:f:csv*

Produces in f-expandable way. If the step is zero, gives empty result except if start and end coincide.

2015/11/11. I correct a typo dating back to release 1.1 (2014/10/29): the macro name had a "b" rather than "B", hence was not functional (causing *\xintNewIIExpr* to fail on inputs such as *#1..[1]..#2*).

```

2835 \def\xintiiSeqB:f:csv #1#2%
2836   {\expandafter\XINT_iiseqb:f:csv \expandafter{\romannumeral`&&@#2}{#1}}%
2837 \def\XINT_iiseqb:f:csv #1#2{\expandafter\XINT_iiseqb:f:csv_a\romannumeral`&&@#2#1!}%
2838 \def\XINT_iiseqb:f:csv_a #1#2;#3;#4!{%
2839   \expandafter\xint_gobble_i\romannumeral`&&@%
2840   \xintSgnFork{\XINT_Cmp {#3}{#4}}%
2841     \XINT_iiseqb:f:csv_bl\XINT_seqb:f:csv_be\XINT_iiseqb:f:csv_bg
2842   #1{#3}{#4}{#2}}%
2843 \def\XINT_iiseqb:f:csv_bl #1{\if #1p\expandafter\XINT_iiseqb:f:csv_pa\else
2844           \xint_afterfi{\expandafter,\xint_gobble_iv}\fi }%
2845 \def\XINT_iiseqb:f:csv_pa #1#2#3#4{\expandafter\XINT_iiseqb:f:csv_p\expandafter
2846           {\romannumeral0\xintiiadd{#4}{#1}}{#2}{#3,#1}{#4}}%
2847 \def\XINT_iiseqb:f:csv_p #1#2%
2848 {%
2849   \xintSgnFork{\XINT_Cmp {#1}{#2}}%
2850   \XINT_iiseqb:f:csv_pa\XINT_iiseqb:f:csv_pb\XINT_iiseqb:f:csv_pc {#1}{#2}%
2851 }%
2852 \def\XINT_iiseqb:f:csv_pb #1#2#3#4{#3,#1}%
2853 \def\XINT_iiseqb:f:csv_pc #1#2#3#4{#3}%
2854 \def\XINT_iiseqb:f:csv_bg #1{\if #1n\expandafter\XINT_iiseqb:f:csv_na\else
2855           \xint_afterfi{\expandafter,\xint_gobble_iv}\fi }%

```

```

2856 \def\xINT_iiseqb:f:csv_na #1#2#3#4{\expandafter\xINT_iiseqb:f:csv_n\expandafter
2857                               {\romannumeral0\xintiiadd{#4}{#1}}{#2}{#3,#1}{#4}}%
2858 \def\xINT_iiseqb:f:csv_n #1#2%
2859 {%
2860   \xintSgnFork{\XINT_Cmp {#1}{#2}}%
2861   \XINT_seqb:f:csv_nc\xINT_seqb:f:csv_nb\xINT_iiseqb:f:csv_na {#1}{#2}}%
2862 }%

```

### 11.55.3 *\XINTinFloatSeqB:f:csv*

Produces in *f*-expandable way. If the step is zero, gives empty result except if start and end coincide. This is all for *\xintNewExpr*.

```

2863 \def\xINTinFloatSeqB:f:csv #1#2{\expandafter\xINT_flseqb:f:csv \expandafter
2864   {\romannumeral0\xINTinfloat [\XINTdigits]{#2}}{#1}}%
2865 \def\xINT_flseqb:f:csv #1#2{\expandafter\xINT_flseqb:f:csv_a\romannumeral`&&@#2#1!}%
2866 \def\xINT_flseqb:f:csv_a #1#2;#3;#4!{%
2867   \expandafter\xint_gobble_i\romannumeral`&&@%
2868   \xintifCmp {#3}{#4}\XINT_flseqb:f:csv_bl\xINT_seqb:f:csv_be\xINT_flseqb:f:csv_bg
2869   #1{#3}{#4}{#2}}%
2870 \def\xINT_flseqb:f:csv_bl #1{\if #1p\expandafter\xINT_flseqb:f:csv_pa\else
2871                           \xint_afterfi{\expandafter,\xint_gobble_iv}\fi }%
2872 \def\xINT_flseqb:f:csv_pa #1#2#3#4{\expandafter\xINT_flseqb:f:csv_p\expandafter
2873                           {\romannumeral0\xINTinfloatadd{#4}{#1}}{#2}{#3,#1}{#4}}%
2874 \def\xINT_flseqb:f:csv_p #1#2%
2875 {%
2876   \xintifCmp {#1}{#2}}%
2877   \XINT_flseqb:f:csv_pa\xINT_flseqb:f:csv_pb\xINT_flseqb:f:csv_pc {#1}{#2}}%
2878 }%
2879 \def\xINT_flseqb:f:csv_pb #1#2#3#4{#3,#1}}%
2880 \def\xINT_flseqb:f:csv_pc #1#2#3#4{#3}}%
2881 \def\xINT_flseqb:f:csv_bg #1{\if #1n\expandafter\xINT_flseqb:f:csv_na\else
2882                           \xint_afterfi{\expandafter,\xint_gobble_iv}\fi }%
2883 \def\xINT_flseqb:f:csv_na #1#2#3#4{\expandafter\xINT_flseqb:f:csv_n\expandafter
2884                           {\romannumeral0\xINTinfloatadd{#4}{#1}}{#2}{#3,#1}{#4}}%
2885 \def\xINT_flseqb:f:csv_n #1#2%
2886 {%
2887   \xintifCmp {#1}{#2}}%
2888   \XINT_seqb:f:csv_nc\xINT_seqb:f:csv_nb\xINT_flseqb:f:csv_na {#1}{#2}}%
2889 }%

```

### 11.56 *\xintdeffunc*, *\xintdefiifunc*, *\xintdeffloatfunc*

**1.2c (2015/11/12).**

Note: it is possible to have same name assigned both to a variable and a function: things such as *add(f(f), f=1..10)* are possible.

**1.2f (2016/03/08).**

Comma separated expressions allowed (formerly this required using parenthesis *\xintdeffunc foo(x,...):=(..., ..., ...);*

**1.3c (2018/06/17).**

Usage of `\xintexprSafeCatcodes` to be compatible with an active semi-colon at time of use; the colon was not a problem (see #3) already.

```

2890 \def\XINT_tmpa #1#2#3#4%
2891 {%
2892   \def #1##1##2##3##4;{%
2893     \edef\XINT_deffunc_tmpa {##1}%
2894     \edef\XINT_deffunc_tmpa {\xint_zapspaces_o \XINT_deffunc_tmpa}%
2895     \def\XINT_deffunc_tmpb {0}%
2896     \def\XINT_deffunc_tmfc {##4}%
2897     \edef\XINT_deffunc_tmfd {##2}%
2898     \ifnum\xintLength:f:csv{\XINT_deffunc_tmfd}>\xint_c_%
2899       \xintFor #####1 in {\XINT_deffunc_tmfd}\do
2900         {\edef\XINT_deffunc_tmfb {\the\numexpr\XINT_deffunc_tmfb+\xint_c_i}%
2901          \edef\XINT_deffunc_tmfc {subs(\unexpanded\expandafter{\XINT_deffunc_tmfc},%
2902                                      #####1#####
2903                                     \XINT_deffunc_tmfb)}%}
2904       }%
2905     \fi

```

Something like this must be done before the `NewFunc`, else recursive definitions are impossible as the function will be unknown.

```

2905   \ifnum\XINT_deffunc_tmfb=\xint_c_%
2906     \expandafter\XINT_expr_defuserfunc_none\csname
2907   \else
2908     \expandafter\XINT_expr_defuserfunc\csname
2909   \fi
2910     XINT_#2_func_\XINT_deffunc_tmpa\expandafter\endcsname
2911     \expandafter{\XINT_deffunc_tmpa}{#2}%
2912   \expandafter#3\csname XINT_#2_userfunc_\XINT_deffunc_tmpa\endcsname
2913     [\XINT_deffunc_tmfb]{\XINT_deffunc_tmfc}%
2914   \ifxintverbose\xintMessage {xintexpr}{Info}
2915     {Function \XINT_deffunc_tmpa\space for \string\xint #4 parser
2916      associated to \string\XINT_#2_userfunc_\XINT_deffunc_tmpa\space
2917      with \ifxintglobaldefs global \fi meaning \expandafter\meaning
2918      \csname XINT_#2_userfunc_\XINT_deffunc_tmpa\endcsname}%
2919   \fi
2920   \xintexprRestoreCatcodes
2921   }%
2922 }%
2923 \def\xintdeffunc {\xintexprSafeCatcodes\xintdeffunc_a}%
2924 \def\xintdefiifunc {\xintexprSafeCatcodes\xintdefiifunc_a}%
2925 \def\xintdeffloatfunc {\xintexprSafeCatcodes\xintdeffloatfunc_a}%
2926 \XINT_tmpa\xintdeffunc_a {expr} \XINT_NewFunc {expr}%
2927 \XINT_tmpa\xintdefiifunc_a {iiexpr}\XINT_NewIIFunc {iiexpr}%
2928 \XINT_tmpa\xintdeffloatfunc_a{flexpr}\XINT_NewFloatFunc{floatexpr}%
2929 \def\XINT_expr_defuserfunc #1#2#3%
2930 {%
2931   \XINT_global
2932   \def #1##1##2##3{\expandafter ##1\expandafter ##2%
2933     \csname.=\XINT:expr: userfunc{#3}{#2}{\XINT_expr_unlock ##3}\endcsname
2934   }%
2935 }%

```

```

2936 \def\XINT:expr:usefunc #1#2#3%
2937 {%
2938     \csname XINT_#1_userfunc_#2\expandafter\endcsname
2939     \romannumerical0\xintcsvtolistnonstripped{#3}%
2940 }%
2941 \def\XINT_expr_defusefunc_none #1#2#3%
2942 {%
2943     \XINT_global
2944     \def #1##1##2##3{\expandafter ##1\expandafter ##2%
2945     \csname.=\XINT:expr:usefunc:none{#3}{#2}\endcsname
2946     }%
2947 }%
2948 \def\XINT:expr:usefunc:none #1#2{\csname XINT_#1_userfunc_#2\endcsname}%

```

## 11.57 \xintdefefunc, \xintdefiiefunc, \xintdeffloatefunc

Added at 1.3e. Please consider the whole business of \xintdefefunc, \xintdefefunc, \xintNewExpr as somewhat like a work in progress, it is complex indeed.

```

2949 \def\XINT_tmpa #1#2#3#4%
2950 {%
2951     \def #1##1##2##3##4;{%
2952         \edef\XINT_defefunc_tmpa {##1}%
2953         \edef\XINT_defefunc_tmpa {\xint_zapspaces_o \XINT_defefunc_tmpa}%
2954         \def\XINT_defefunc_tmpb {0}%
2955         \def\XINT_defefunc_tmpe {##4}%
2956         \edef\XINT_defefunc_tmpe {##2}%
2957         \ifnum\xintLength:f:csv{\XINT_defefunc_tmpe}>\xint_c_
2958             \xintFor #####1 in {\XINT_defefunc_tmpe}\do
2959                 {\edef\XINT_defefunc_tmpe {\the\numexpr\XINT_defefunc_tmpe+\xint_c_i}%
2960                  \edef\XINT_defefunc_tmpe {subs(\unexpanded\expandafter{\XINT_defefunc_tmpe},%
2961                                              #####1=#####)\XINT_defefunc_tmpe}}%
2962             }%
2963     \fi

```

No recursivity allowed here with the function to be defined.

```

2964     \expandafter#3\csname XINT_#2_userefunc_\XINT_defefunc_tmpa\endcsname
2965     [\XINT_defefunc_tmpe]{\XINT_defefunc_tmpe}%
2966     \edef\XINT_defefunc_tmpe{\xintLength:f:csv
2967         {\expandafter\meaning\csname
2968             XINT_#2_userfunc_\XINT_defefunc_tmpa\endcsname}}%

```

We try to distinguish whether the function is supposed to deliver only one value or more than two. And we separate the cases of 0, 1 or 2 variables which can be set-up a bit better for usage in other definitions, in generator environments. But there are many shortcomings. I don't have a very clear view of all the complex situation, in fact.

```

2969     \ifcase\XINT_defefunc_tmpe\space
2970         \expandafter\XINT_expr_defuseref_func_none\csname
2971         \or
2972 %         \ifnum\XINT_defefunc_tmpe=\xint_c_i
2973             \expandafter\XINT_expr_defuseref_func_one\csname
2974 %         \else

```

```

2975 %      \expandafter\XINT_expr_defuserefunc_onetocsv\csname
2976 %    \fi
2977  \or
2978 %    \ifnum\XINT_defefunc_tmpd=\xint_c_i
2979      \expandafter\XINT_expr_defuserefunc_two\csname
2980 %  \else
2981 %    \expandafter\XINT_expr_defuserefunc_twotocsv\csname
2982 %  \fi
2983 \else
2984 %  \ifnum\XINT_defefunc_tmpd=\xint_c_i
2985    \expandafter\XINT_expr_defuserefunc_many\csname
2986 %  \else
2987 %    \expandafter\XINT_expr_defuserefunc_manytocsv\csname
2988 %  \fi
2989 \fi
2990   XINT_#2_func_\XINT_defefunc_tmpa\expandafter\endcsname
2991   \expandafter{\XINT_defefunc_tmpa}{#2}%
2992 \ifxintverbose\xintMessage {xintexpr}{Info}
2993   {Function \XINT_defefunc_tmpa\space for \string\xint #4 parser
2994    associated to \string\XINT_#2_userefunc_\XINT_defefunc_tmpa\space
2995    with \ifxintglobaldefs global \fi meaning \expandafter\meaning
2996    \csname XINT_#2_userefunc_\XINT_defefunc_tmpa\endcsname}%
2997 \fi
2998 \xintexprRestoreCatcodes
2999 }%
3000 }%
3001 \def\xintdefefunc {\xintexprSafeCatcodes\xintdefefunc_a}%
3002 \def\xintdefiiefunc {\xintexprSafeCatcodes\xintdefiiefunc_a}%
3003 \def\xintdeffloatefunc {\xintexprSafeCatcodes\xintdeffloatefunc_a}%
3004 \XINT_tmpa\xintdefefunc_a {expr} \XINT_NewFunc {expr}%
3005 \XINT_tmpa\xintdefiiefunc_a {iiexpr}\XINT_NewIIFunc {iiexpr}%
3006 \XINT_tmpa\xintdeffloatefunc_a{flexpr}\XINT_NewFloatFunc{floatexpr}%
3007 \def\XINT_expr_defuserefunc_none #1#2#3%
3008 {%
3009   \expandafter\XINT_expr_defuserefunc_none_a
3010   \csname XINT_#3_userefunc_#2\endcsname #1%
3011 }%
3012 \def\XINT_expr_defuserefunc_none_a #1#2%
3013 {%
3014   \XINT_global
3015   \def #2##1##2##3{\expandafter ##1\expandafter ##2\csname.=#1\endcsname}%
3016 }%
3017 \def\XINT_expr_defuserefunc_one #1#2#3%
3018 {%
3019   \expandafter\XINT_expr_defuserefunc_one_a
3020   \csname XINT_#3_userefunc_#2\expandafter\endcsname
3021   \csname XINT_#3_userefunc:f_#2\endcsname #1{#2}{#3}%
3022 }%

```

Je définis une macro auxiliaire qui fait l'expansion mais tout cela pour éviter le très léger overhead de `\xintExpandArgs...` c'est idiot et le devient encore plus pour deux arguments. Mais c'est aussi dû à `\xintApply::csv` que l'on veut utiliser commodément dans `\XINT:NE:userefunc:one_a.`

```

3023 \def\xint_expr_defuserefunc_one_a #1#2#3#4#5%
3024 {%
3025     \XINT_global
3026     \def #2##1{\expandafter#1\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&@##1}}%
3027     \XINT_global
3028     \def #3##1##2##3%
3029     {%
3030         \expandafter ##1\expandafter ##2%
3031         \csname.=\XINT:expr:userefunc:one{#5}{#4}{\XINT_expr_unlock##3}\endcsname
3032     }%
3033 }%
3034 \def\xint_expr:userefunc:one #1#2#3%
3035 {%
3036     \csname XINT_#1_userefunc_#2\expandafter\endcsname\expandafter
3037     {\romannumeral`&&@##3}%
3038 }%
3039 \def\xint_expr_defuserefunc_two #1#2#3%
3040 {%
3041     \expandafter\xint_expr_defuserefunc_two_a
3042     \csname XINT_#3_userefunc:f_#2\endcsname #1{#2}{#3}%
3043 }%

```

Le fait que `\xintExpandArgs` demande que les arguments sont regroupés explique pourquoi plus bas j'ai dû faire `\XINT:NE:userefunc:two`.

`\xintExpandArgs#1##1##2}`

Mais bon finalement je rajouter encore un helper d'expansion. Que j'ai peut-être d'ailleurs déjà... C'est un peu de l'abus la macro auxiliaire `userefunc:f` pour chaque `userefunc`, mais je dois gérer le problème que les noms de macros ici peuvent contenir des chiffres.

Il y a de la perte dans le grabbing de l'argument qui aura lieu et qu'on pourrait optimiser, mais je commence à sérieusement fatiguer pour 1.3e.

```

3044 \def\xint_expr_defuserefunc_two_a #1#2#3#4%
3045 {%
3046     \XINT_global
3047     \def #1##1##2{\xintExpandArgs{XINT_#4_userefunc_#3}{##1##2}}%
3048     \XINT_global
3049     \def #2##1##2##3%
3050     {%
3051         \expandafter ##1\expandafter ##2%
3052         \csname.=\XINT:expr:userefunc:two{#4}{#3}{\XINT_expr_unlock##3}\endcsname
3053     }%
3054 }%
3055 \def\xint_expr:userefunc:two #1#2#3%
3056 {%
3057     \expandafter\xint_expr:userefunc:two_a
3058     \csname XINT_#1_userefunc_#2\expandafter\endcsname
3059     \romannumeral`&&@##3,%
3060 }%
3061 \def\xint_expr:userefunc:two_a #1#2,#3,{#1{#2}{#3}}%

```

Paradoxically the general case is code faster. But this is explained because we try to hook into special handlers for one or two variables (see "Mysterious stuff" subsection in NewExpr).

```
3062 \def\xint_expr_defuserefunc_many #1#2#3%
```

```

3063 {%
3064     \XINT_global
3065     \def #1##1##2##3%
3066     {%
3067         \expandafter ##1\expandafter ##2%
3068         \csname.=\XINT:expr:userefunc{#3}{#2}{\XINT_expr_unlock##3}\endcsname
3069     }%
3070 }%
3071 \def\xintexpr:userefunc #1#2#3%
3072 {%
3073     \csname XINT_#1_userefunc_#2\expandafter\endcsname
3074     \romannumeral0\xintcsvtolistnonstripped{#3}%
3075 }%

```

### 11.58 *\xintunassignexprfunc*, *\xintunassignniexprfunc*, *\xintunassignfloatexprfunc*

See the *\xintunassignvar* for the embarrassing explanations why I had not done that earlier. A bit lazy here, no warning if undefining something not defined, and attention no precaution respective built-in functions.

```

3076 \def\xint_tma #1{\expandafter\def\csname xintunassign#1func\endcsname ##1{%
3077     \edef\xint_unfunc_tma{##1}%
3078     \edef\xint_unfunc_tma {\xint_zapspaces_o\XINT_unfunc_tma}%
3079     \XINT_global\expandafter
3080     \let\csname XINT_#1_func_\XINT_unfunc_tma\endcsname\xint_undefined
3081     \XINT_global\expandafter
3082     \let\csname XINT_#1_userfunc_\XINT_unfunc_tma\endcsname\xint_undefined
3083     \XINT_global\expandafter
3084     \let\csname XINT_#1_userefunc_\XINT_unfunc_tma\endcsname\xint_undefined
3085     \ifxintverbose\xintMessage {xintexpr}{Info}
3086     {Function \XINT_unfunc_tma\space for \string\xint #1 parser now
3087     \ifxintglobaldefs globally \fi undefined.}%
3088     \fi}%
3089 \XINT_tma{expr}\XINT_tma{iiexpr}\XINT_tma{floatexpr}%

```

### 11.59 *\xintNewFunction*

1.2h (2016/11/20). Syntax is *\xintNewFunction{<name>}[nb of arguments]{expression with #1, #2, ... as in *\xintNewExpr*}*. This defines a function for all three parsers but the expression parsing is delayed until function execution. Hence the expression admits all constructs, contrarily to *\xintNewExpr* or *\xintdeffunc*.

```

3090 \def\xint_expr_wrapit #1{\expandafter\xint_expr_wrap\csname.=#1\endcsname}%
3091 \def\xintNewFunction #1#2[#3]#4%
3092 {%
3093     \edef\xint_newfunc_tma {#1}%
3094     \edef\xint_newfunc_tma {\xint_zapspaces_o \XINT_newfunc_tma}%
3095     \def\xint_newfunc_tmpb ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9{#4}%
3096     \begingroup
3097     \ifcase #3\relax
3098         \toks0{ }%
3099     \or \toks0{##1}%

```

```

3100   \or \toks0{##1##2}%
3101   \or \toks0{##1##2##3}%
3102   \or \toks0{##1##2##3##4}%
3103   \or \toks0{##1##2##3##4##5}%
3104   \or \toks0{##1##2##3##4##5##6}%
3105   \or \toks0{##1##2##3##4##5##6##7}%
3106   \or \toks0{##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8}%
3107   \else \toks0{##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9}%
3108   \fi
3109   \expandafter
3110 \endgroup\expandafter
3111 \XINT_global\expandafter
3112 \def\csname XINT_expr_macrofunc_\XINT_newfunc_tma\expandafter\endcsname
3113 \the\toks0\expandafter{\XINT_newfunc_tmb
3114   {\XINT_expr_wrapit{##1}}{\XINT_expr_wrapit{##2}}{\XINT_expr_wrapit{##3}}%
3115   {\XINT_expr_wrapit{##4}}{\XINT_expr_wrapit{##5}}{\XINT_expr_wrapit{##6}}%
3116   {\XINT_expr_wrapit{##7}}{\XINT_expr_wrapit{##8}}{\XINT_expr_wrapit{##9}}}}%
3117 \expandafter\XINT_expr_newfunction
3118   \csname XINT_expr_func_\XINT_newfunc_tma\expandafter\endcsname
3119   \expandafter{\XINT_newfunc_tma}{eval}\xintbareeval
3120 \expandafter\XINT_expr_newfunction
3121   \csname XINT_iexpr_func_\XINT_newfunc_tma\expandafter\endcsname
3122   \expandafter{\XINT_newfunc_tma}{iieval}\xintbareiieval
3123 \expandafter\XINT_expr_newfunction
3124   \csname XINT_fexpr_func_\XINT_newfunc_tma\expandafter\endcsname
3125   \expandafter{\XINT_newfunc_tma}{floateval}\xintbarefloateval
3126 \ifxintverbose
3127   \xintMessage {xintexpr}{Info}
3128     {Function \XINT_newfunc_tma\space for the expression parsers is
3129      associated to \string\XINT_expr_macrofunc_\XINT_newfunc_tma\space
3130      with \ifxintglobaldefs global \fi meaning \expandafter\meaning
3131      \csname XINT_expr_macrofunc_\XINT_newfunc_tma\endcsname}%
3132   \fi
3133 }%
3134 \def\XINT_expr_newfunction #1#2#3#4%
3135 {%
3136   \XINT_global
3137   \def#1##1##2##3{\expandafter ##1\expandafter ##2\romannumeral0%
3138     \XINT:expr:macrofunc{##4}{##3}{##2}{\XINT_expr_unlock##3}}%
3139 }%
3140 \def\XINT:expr:macrofunc #1#2#3#4%
3141 {%
3142   #1\csname XINT_expr_macrofunc_#3\expandafter\endcsname
3143     \romannumeral0\xintcsvtolistnonstripped{##4}\relax
3144 }%
3145 \catcode`\~ 12
3146 \def\XINT:newexpr:macrofunc #1{%
3147 \def\XINT:newexpr:macrofunc ##1##2##3##4%
3148 {%
3149   \expandafter#1\csname .=\~XINT:newexpr:macrofunc:a{##2}{##3}%
3150   {\xintCSVtoListNonStripped{##4}}\endcsname
3151 }%

```

```

3152 }\XINT:newexpr:macrofunc { }%
3153 \catcode`~ 3
3154 \def\XINT:newexpr:macrofunc:a #1#2#3%
3155 {%
3156   \expandafter\XINT_expr_unlock\romannumeral0\csname xintbare#1\endcsname
3157   \csname XINT_expr_macrofunc_#2\endcsname#3\relax
3158 }%

```

## 11.60 \xintNewExpr, \xintNewIExpr, \xintNewFloatExpr, \xintNewIIExpr

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There was an \xintNewExpr already in 1.07 from May 2013, which was modified in September 2013 to work with the # macro parameter character, and then refactored into a more powerful version in June 2014 for 1.1 release of 2014/10/28. List handling causes special challenges, addressed by \xintApply:::csv, \xintApply:::csv, ... next.

Comments finally added 2015/12/11 (with later edits):

The whole point is to expand completely macros when they have only numerical arguments and to inhibit this expansion if not. This is done in a recursive way: the catcode 12 ~ is used to register a macro name whose expansion must be inhibited. Any argument itself starting with such a ~ will force use of ~ for the macro which receives it.

In this context the catcode 12 \$ is used to signal a "virtual list" argument. It triggers insertion of \xintApply:::csv or \xintApply:::csv for delayed handling later. This succeeds into handling inputs such as [#1..[#2]..#3][#4:#5]...

A final \scantokens converts the "~" prefixed names into real control sequences.

For this whole mechanism we need to have everything expressed using exclusively f-expandable macros. We avoid \csname... \endcsname like construct, but if absolutely needed perhaps we will do it ultimately.

For the iterating loops seq, iter, etc..., and dummy variables, we have no macros to our disposal to handle the case where the list of indices is not explicit. Moreover omit, abort, break can not work with non numerical data. Thus the whole mechanism is currently not applicable to them. It does work when the macro parameters (or variables for \xintdeffunc) do not intervene in the list of values to iterate over. But we can not delay expansion of dummy variables.

Comments added 2018/02/28:

At 1.3 of February 2018, there was important refactoring. Earlier, \XINT\_expr\_redefinemacros was a very big macro which made aliases of the dozens of macros (most from xintfrac and some defined especially by xintexpr for acting on csv lists primarily) involved in the expression rendering and then redefined them all to expand to their original selves only when applied to purely numeric arguments. At 1.3 only very few such re-definitions are made, as what is redefined are a limited number of core wrapper macros.

Only when the original macros have one or two arguments is it examined if they can expand immediately (this includes case of function having possibly only one, or possibly two arguments). For macros applying to three or more or an undefined number of arguments, we don't complicate matters into checking if expansion is possible, and we delay that expansion automatically (but if() and ifsgn() do check if first argument is numeric and expand to suitable branch in that case).

In particular any function defined by \xintdeffunc or \xintNewFunction (it is then basically only a macro abstraction) when used in new function definitions will never be expanded immedi-

ately, because the detection of whether they are applied to only numerical data has not yet been added. (this might be added in future).

Some aspects of the 1.3 refactoring have made recursive definition via `\xintdeffunc` possible (of course they always were via `\xintNewFunction` as the latter is but a wrapper of a standard TeX macro definition, where `\xintexpr` parsing is not at all involved).

A somewhat complicated layer (not modified at 1.3) is devoted to making possible the parsing of constructs such as `[#1..[#2]..#3][#4:#5]` or `[#1..#2]*#3` and it seems to work. At 1.3, even esoteric construct such as `[divmod(#1,#2)]*#3` is parsable by `\xintNewExpr`. (In `\xintNewFloatExpr`, don't forget `\empty` token so that square brackets are not mistaken for optional argument of `\xintthefloatexpr`; same for `\xintdeffloatfunc`.)

Side note: I wonder if I really had a good idea to define these list operations `[..]*foo` or `foo^ [...]` which do not seem to occur in other languages with the meanings I used. And they caused me lots of efforts for support at `\xintNewExpr` level...

The catcode 12 dollar sign is used to signal when a macro can not be expanded but would produce a csv list. Furthermore some cases require f-expandable macros as the original code expanding in `\xintexpr` is in `\csname` context and did not need f-expandability.

As mentioned above, currently syntax with dummy variables can not go through where the values iterated over are not explicit; and `omit`, `abort`, `break` mechanisms are not parsable with non purely numerical data, in part because they are not implemented internally via pure f-expansion.

### 11.60.1 `\xintApply::csv` and `\xintApply:::csv`

Serve in particular to support things such as

```
\xintdeffunc foo(x):=seq(sqr(i), i=0..x);
```

... as far as I still understand what is going on here! The most complicated is for list operations; many things involving sequences don't go through `\xintNewExpr`, especially with functions of more than one variable.

```

3159 \def\xintApply::csv #1#2%
3160   {\expandafter\XINT_applyon::_a\expandafter {\romannumeral`&&#2}{#1}}%
3161 \def\XINT_applyon::_a #1#2{\XINT_applyon::_b {#2}{#1},,}%
3162 \def\XINT_applyon::_b #1#2#3,{\expandafter\XINT_applyon::_c \romannumeral`&&#3,{#1}{#2}}%
3163 \def\XINT_applyon::_c #1{\if #1,\expandafter\XINT_applyon::_end
3164           \else\expandafter\XINT_applyon::_d\fi #1}%
3165 \def\XINT_applyon::_d #1,#2{\expandafter\XINT_applyon::_e\romannumeral`&&#2{#1},{#2}}%
3166 \def\XINT_applyon::_e #1,#2#3{\XINT_applyon::_b {#2}{#3,, #1}}%
3167 \def\XINT_applyon::_end #1,#2#3{\xint_secondeoftwo #3}%
3168 \def\xintApply:::csv #1#2#3%
3169   {\expandafter\XINT_applyon:::_a\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&#2}{#1}{#3}}%
3170 \def\XINT_applyon:::_a #1#2#3{\XINT_applyon:::_b {#2}{#3}{#1},,}%
3171 \def\XINT_applyon:::_b #1#2#3#4,%
3172   {\expandafter\XINT_applyon:::_c \romannumeral`&&#4,{#1}{#2}{#3}}%
3173 \def\XINT_applyon:::_c #1{\if #1,\expandafter\XINT_applyon:::_end
3174           \else\expandafter\XINT_applyon:::_d\fi #1}%
3175 \def\XINT_applyon:::_d #1,#2#3%
3176   {\expandafter\XINT_applyon:::_e\expandafter
3177     {\romannumeral`&&@\xintApply::csv {#2{#1}}{#3},,{#2}{#3}}}%
3178 \def\XINT_applyon:::_e #1,#2#3#4{\XINT_applyon:::_b {#2}{#3}{#4,, #1}}%
3179 \def\XINT_applyon:::_end #1,#2#3#4{\xint_secondeoftwo #4}%

```

### 11.60.2 Mysterious stuff

~ and \$ of catcode 12 in what follows. There was some refactoring at 1.3e, particularly \XINT:NE:userfunc was added.

```

3180 \catcode`~ 12
3181 \catcode`$ 12 % $
3182 \def\xint_dfork #1##2#3\krof {#2}% $
3183 \def\xint_ddfork #1##2#3\krof {#2}% $$%
3184 \def\XINT:NE:RApplify::csv #1#2#3#4%
3185   {~xintApply::csv{~expandafter #2~xint_exchangetwo_keepbraces{#4}}{#3}}%
3186 \def\XINT:NE:LApplify::csv #1#2#3{~xintApply::csv{#2{#3}}}%
3187 \def\XINT:NE:RLApplify::csv #1{~xintApply:::csv}%
3188 \def\XINT:NE:two#1{\XINT:NE:two_{#1}{\detokenize{#1}}}%
3189 \def\XINT:NE:two_{#1}#2#3#4%
3190   {\expandafter\XINT:NE:two_a\romannumeral`&&@#4!{#3}{#1}{#2}}%
3191 \def\XINT:NE:two_a#1#2!#3#4#5%
3192   {\expandafter\XINT:NE:two_b\romannumeral`&&@#3!#1{#4}{#5}{#1#2}}%
3193 \def\XINT:NE:two_b#1#2!#3#4#5{\XINT:NE:two_fork_dd#1#3{#4}{#5}{#1#2}}%
3194 \def\XINT:NE:two_fork_dd #1#2{%
3195   \xint_ddfork
3196     #1#2\XINT:NE:RLApplify::csv
3197     #1$\XINT:NE:RApplify::csv% $
3198     $#2\XINT:NE:LApplify::csv% $
3199     $${\XINT:NE:two_fork_nn #1#2}}% $$%
3200   \krof
3201 }%
3202 \def\XINT:NE:two_fork_nn #1#2#3#4{%
3203   \if #1#\xint_dothis{#4}\fi
3204   \if #1~\xint_dothis{#4}\fi
3205   \if #2##\xint_dothis{#4}\fi
3206   \if #2~\xint_dothis{#4}\fi
3207   \xint_orthat{#3}}%
3208 }%

```

At 1.3f, added braces around #1 and #3 in \XINT:NE:one to handle the \xintfloatexpr [D] issue inside an \xintdeffunc.

```

3209 \def\XINT:NE:twosp#1#2,#3#4,!#5%
3210 {%
3211   \XINT:NE:two_fork_dd#1#3{#5}{\detokenize{#5}}{#1#2}{#3#4}}%
3212 }%
3213 \def\XINT:NE:one#1#2{\expandafter\XINT:NE:one_a\romannumeral`&&@#2!{#1}}%
3214 \def\XINT:NE:one_a#1#2!#3%
3215 {%
3216   \if ###1\xint_dothis {\detokenize{#3}}\fi
3217   \if ~#1\xint_dothis {\detokenize{#3}}\fi
3218   \if $#1\xint_dothis {~xintApply::csv{\detokenize{#3}}}\fi %$
3219   \xint_orthat {#3}{#1#2}}%
3220 }%

```

\xintExpandArgs is defined in *xinttools.sty* (I don't recall why; not for reasons internal to *xint* I guess). Attention here that user function names may contain digits, so we don't use a \detokenize or ~ approach.

```
3221 \def\XINT:NE:userfunc #1#2#3%
```

```
3222 {~xintExpandArgs{XINT_#1_userefunc_#2}{\xintCSVtoListNonStripped{#3}}}%
3223 \def\xint:NE:userefunc:none #1#2{~!{XINT_#1_userefunc_#2}}%
```

\XINT:NE:userefunc et al. added at 1.3e. For one and two I can not use \XINT:NE:one due to possible digits in names. For more than two nothing special done with mysterious "Apply" macros above.

Should they ever use in output? Je crois que j'ai des problèmes en particulier car j'utilise le most liste dans plusieurs sens il y a en particulier la confusion possible pour liste dans le sens restreint devant être géré par les opérations genre ]\* ou celui avec les seq() ou finalement la liste des arguments d'une fonction.

When expansion of the user func can not happen on the spot, the version which will be expanded later one must first expand its argument for efficiency because the functions from \XINT\_NewFunc do not do that and we must thus have an auxiliary variant expanding its argument.

```
3224 \def\xint:NE:userefunc:one#1#2#3%
3225   {\expandafter\xint:NE:userefunc:one_a\romannumeral`&&#3!{#1}{#2}}%
3226 \def\xint:NE:userefunc:one_a#1#2#!#3#4%
3227 {%
3228   \if ###1\xint_dothis {~!{XINT_#3_userefunc:f_#4}}\fi
3229   \if ~#1\xint_dothis {~!{XINT_#3_userefunc:f_#4}}\fi
```

Quickly checked this \csname presentation ok for \xintApply::csv.

```
3230 \if $#1\xint_dothis {~\xintApply::csv~!{XINT_#3_userefunc:f_#4}}\fi %%
3231 \xint_orthat {\csname XINT_#3_userefunc_#4\endcsname}%
3232 {#1#2}%
3233 }%
3234 \def\xint:NE:twosp#1#2,#3#4,!#5%
3235 {%
3236   \XINT:NE:two_fork_dd#1#3{#5}{\detokenize{#5}}{#1#2}{#3#4}%
3237 }%
3238 \def\xint:NE:userefunc:two#1#2#3%
3239   {\expandafter\xint:NE:userefunc:two_a\romannumeral`&&#3,!{#1}{#2}}%
```

Je ne peux pas faire ~xintExpandArgs{XINT\_#5\_userefunc\_#6} à cause du fait que j'ai {#1#2}{#3#4} pas {#1#2}{#3#4} à cause de la première branche, celle qui s'étend.

```
3240 \def\xint:NE:userefunc:two_a#1#2,#3#4,!#5#6%
3241 {%
3242   \XINT:NE:two_fork_dd#1#3{\csname XINT_#5_userefunc_#6\endcsname}%
3243           {~!{XINT_#5_userefunc:f_#6}}%
3244   {#1#2}{#3#4}%
3245 }%
3246 \def\xint:NE:userefunc#1#2#3%
3247 {%
3248   \expandafter\xint:NE:userefunc_a\romannumeral`&&#3,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,!%
3249   {#1}{#2}{#3}%
3250 }%
3251 \def\xint:NE:userefunc_a#1#2,#3#4,#5#6,#7#8,#9%
3252 {%
3253   \XINT:NE:userefunc_b{#1#3#5#7#9}%
3254 }%
3255 \def\xint:NE:userefunc_b#1#2,#3#4,#5#6,#7#8,#9%
3256 {%
3257   \XINT:NE:userefunc_c{#1#3#5#7#9}%

```

```

3258 }%
3259 \def\xint:NE:iftilde #1~#2#3\relax{\unless\if !#21\fi}%
3260 \def\xint:NE:ifdollar #1$#2#3\relax{\unless\if !#21\fi}%%
3261 \def\xint:NE:ifhash#1{%
3262 \def\xint:NE:ifhash##1#1##2##3\relax{\unless\if !##21\fi}%
3263 }\expandafter\xint:NE:ifhash$string#%
3264 \def\xint:NE:userefunc_c#1#2!%
3265 {%
3266   \if0\xint:NE:iftilde #1~!\relax\xint:NE:ifdollar #1$!\relax%%
3267     \xint:NE:ifhash #1##!\relax 0%
3268   \expandafter\xint:NE:userefunc_x
3269   \else
3270     \expandafter\xint:NE:userefunc_p
3271   \fi
3272 }%
3273 \def\xint:NE:userefunc_x#1#2%
3274   {\csname XINT_#1_userefunc_#2\expandafter\endcsname
3275     \romannumeral0\xintCSVtoListNonStripped}%
3276 \def\xint:NE:userefunc_p #1#2#3%
3277   {~\xintExpandArgs{XINT_#1_userefunc_#2}{\xintCSVtoListNonStripped{#3}}}%

```

[Back to older stuff.](#)

```

3278 \def\xint:NE:oneopt#1[#2]#3%
3279   {\expandafter\xint:NE:oneopt_a\romannumeral`&&@#3!{#2}#1}%
3280 \def\xint:NE:oneopt_a#1#2!#3#4%
3281   {\expandafter\xint:NE:oneopt_b\romannumeral`&&@#3!#1#4{#1#2}}%
3282 \def\xint:NE:oneopt_b#1#2!#3#4%
3283   {\expandafter\xint:NE:oneopt_fork#1#3#4{#1#2}}%
3284 \def\xint:NE:oneopt_fork#1#2#3#4{%
3285   \if1\if##11\else\if~#11\else\if##21\else\if~#21\else0\fi\fi\fi\fi
3286   \xint_dothis {\detokenize{#3}[#4]}\fi
3287   \if $2\xint_dothis {~\xintApply::csv{\detokenize{#3}[#4]}}\fi %%
3288   \xint_orthat{#3[#4]}%
3289 }% pas complétement général, mais bon
3290 \def\xint:NE:csv #1{\detokenize{#1}}% radicalement fainéant
3291 \def\xint:newexpr:one:and:opt #1,#2,#3!#4#5%
3292 {%
3293   \if\relax#3\relax\expandafter\xint_firstoftwo\else
3294     \expandafter\xint_secondoftwo\fi
3295   {\xint:NE:one#4}{\xint:NE:oneopt#5[\xint:NE:one\xintNum{#2}]}}{#1}%
3296 }%
3297 \def\xint:newexpr:tacitzeroifonearg #1,#2,#3!#4#5%
3298 {%
3299   \if\relax#3\relax\expandafter\xint_firstoftwo\else
3300     \expandafter\xint_secondoftwo\fi
3301   {\xint:NE:two#4{0}}{\xint:NE:two#5{\xint:NE:one\xintNum{#2}}}}{#1}%
3302 }%
3303 \def\xint:newiiexpr:tacitzeroifonearg #1,#2,#3!#4%
3304 {%
3305   \if\relax#3\relax\expandafter\xint_firstoftwo\else
3306     \expandafter\xint_secondoftwo\fi
3307   {\xint:NE:two#4{0}}{\xint:NE:two#4{#2}}}{#1}%

```

```

3308 }%
3309 \def\XINT:newexpr:insertdollar~{$noexpand$}%
3310 \def\XINT:newexpr:two:to:two #1,#2,!#3%
3311 {%
3312     \XINT:NE:two_%
3313     {\expandafter\XINT:expr:totwo\romannumerals`&&@#3}%
3314     {$noexpand$expandafter~\XINT:expr:totwo~\romannumerals`0\detokenize{#3}}%
3315     {#1}{#2}%
3316 }%
3317 \def\XINT:newflexpr:two:to:two #1,#2,!#3%
3318 {%
3319     \XINT:NE:two_%
3320     {#3}%
3321     {\expandafter\XINT:newexpr:insertdollar\detokenize{#3}}%
3322     {#1}{#2}%
3323 }%
3324 \def\xintiiifNotZeroNE:#1#2,#3,#4,%
3325 {%
3326     \if1\if###11\else\if~#11\else\if$#11\else0$%
3327         \fi\fi\fi
3328     \xint_dothis{~\xintiiifNotZero}\fi
3329     \xint_orthat\xintiiifNotZero
3330     {#1#2}{#3}{#4}%
3331 }%
3332 \def\xintifIntNE:#1#2,#3,#4,%
3333 {%
3334     \if1\if###11\else\if~#11\else\if$#11\else0$%
3335         \fi\fi\fi
3336     \xint_dothis{~\xintifInt}\fi
3337     \xint_orthat\xintifInt
3338     {#1#2}{#3}{#4}%
3339 }%
3340 \def\xintifFloatIntNE:#1#2,#3,#4,%
3341 {%
3342     \if1\if###11\else\if~#11\else\if$#11\else0$%
3343         \fi\fi\fi
3344     \xint_dothis{~\xintifFloatInt}\fi
3345     \xint_orthat\xintifFloatInt
3346     {#1#2}{#3}{#4}%
3347 }%
3348 \def\xintiiifOneNE:#1#2,#3,#4,%
3349 {%
3350     \if1\if###11\else\if~#11\else\if$#11\else0$%
3351         \fi\fi\fi
3352     \xint_dothis{~\xintiiifOne}\fi
3353     \xint_orthat\xintiiifOne
3354     {#1#2}{#3}{#4}%
3355 }%
3356 \def\xintifOneNE:#1#2,#3,#4,%
3357 {%
3358     \if1\if###11\else\if~#11\else\if$#11\else0$%
3359         \fi\fi\fi

```

```

3360     \xint_dothis{~\xintifOne}\fi
3361     \xint_orthat\xintifOne
3362     {#1#2}{#3}{#4}%
3363 }%
3364 \def\xintiiifSgnNE:#1#2,#3,#4,#5,%
3365 {%
3366     \if1\if##1\else\if~#1\else\if$#11\else0%$%
3367         \fi\fi\fi
3368     \xint_dothis{~\xintiiifSgn}\fi
3369     \xint_orthat\xintiiifSgn
3370     {#1#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}%
3371 }%

```

### 11.60.3 \XINT\_expr\_redefinemacros

Completely refactored at 1.3.

```

3372 \def\XINT_expr_redefinemacros {%
3373   \let\XINT:NEhook:one  \XINT:NE:one
3374   \let\XINT:NEhook:two  \XINT:NE:two
3375   \let\XINT:NEhook:csv  \XINT:NE:csv
3376   \let\XINT:NEhook:twosp\XINT:NE:twosp
3377   \let\XINT:expr:userfunc      \XINT:NE:userfunc
3378   \let\XINT:expr:userfunc:none \XINT:NE:userfunc:none
3379   \let\XINT:expr:userefunc      \XINT:NE:userefunc
3380   \let\XINT:expr:userefunc:one \XINT:NE:userefunc:one
3381   \let\XINT:expr:userefunc:two \XINT:NE:userefunc:two
3382   \let\XINT:expr:macrofunc      \XINT:newexpr:macrofunc
3383   \let\XINT:expr:one:and:opt      \XINT:newexpr:one:and:opt
3384   \let\XINT:expr:one:or:two:nums  \XINT:newexpr:one:or:two:nums
3385   \let\XINT:iiexpr:one:or:two:    \XINT:newiiexpr:one:or:two:
3386   \let\XINT:expr:tacitzeroifonearg \XINT:newexpr:tacitzeroifonearg
3387   \let\XINT:iiexpr:tacitzeroifonearg \XINT:newiiexpr:tacitzeroifonearg
3388   \let\XINT:expr:two:to:two       \XINT:newexpr:two:to:two
3389   \let\XINT:flexpr:two:to:two     \XINT:newflexpr:two:to:two
3390   \let\xintiiifNotZero:          \xintiiifNotZeroNE:
3391   \let\xintifInt:                \xintifIntNE:
3392   \let\xintifFloatInt:          \xintifFloatIntNE:
3393   \let\xintiiifOne:              \xintiiifOneNE:
3394   \let\xintifOne:                \xintifOneNE:
3395   \let\xintiiifSgn:              \xintiiifSgnNE:
3396   \let\xintSeqNumeric::csv        \xintSeq::csv
3397   \let\xintiiSeqNumeric::csv      \xintiiSeq::csv
3398   \let\xintSeqBNumeric::csv       \xintSeqB::csv
3399   \let\xintiiSeqBNumeric::csv     \xintiiSeqB::csv
3400   \let\XINTinFloatSeqBNumeric::csv\XINTinFloatSeqB::csv
3401 \def\xintSeq::csv
3402   {\XINT:NE:two_\xintSeqNumeric::csv{$noexpand\xintSeq::csv}}%
3403 \def\xintiiSeq::csv
3404   {\XINT:NE:two_\xintiiSeqNumeric::csv{$noexpand\xintiiSeq::csv}}%
3405 \def\xintSeqB::csv
3406   {\XINT:NE:two_\xintSeqBNumeric::csv{$noexpand\xintSeqB:f:csv}}%
3407 \def\xintiiSeqB::csv

```

```

3408   {\XINT:NE:two_\xintiiSeqBNumeric::csv{$noexpand$xintiiSeqB:f:csv}}%
3409   \def\xINTinFloatSeqB::csv
3410     {\XINT:NE:two_\XINTinFloatSeqBNumeric::csv{$noexpand$XINTinFloatSeqB:f:csv}}%
3411   \def\xintListSel:x:csv {\~xintListSel:f:csv }%
3412   \def\xINTinRandomFloatSdigits{\~XINTinRandomFloatSdigits }%
3413   \def\xINTinRandomFloatSixteen{\~XINTinRandomFloatSixteen }%
3414   \def\xintiiRandRange{\~xintiiRandRange }%
3415   \def\xintiiRandRangeAtoB{\~xintiiRandRangeAtoB }%

```

1.3f authorizes usage of `\xinteval` et al. inside expression definitions. The computed value must end up purely numerical.

```

3416 \let\xinteval\xINT:NE:eval
3417 \let\xintieval\xINT:NE:i eval
3418 \let\xintiieval\xINT:NE:iieval
3419 \let\xintfloateval\xINT:NE:floateval
3420 }%

```

#### 11.60.4 `\XINT_expr_redefineprints`

This was used by `\xintNewExpr` but not by `\xintdeffunc` until 1.3e. Since then, used by both.

Comma separated sub-expressions are not supported, the expansion is inhibited but it is not checked if it would have given strictly more than one value.

```

3421 \def\xINT_expr_redefineprints
3422 {%
3423   \let\xINT_fexpr_withopt_a\xINT:NE_fexpr_withopt_a
3424   \let\xINT_expr_print \XINT:NE_expr_print
3425   \let\xINT_iexpr_print \XINT:NE_iexpr_print
3426   \let\xINT_boolexpr_print \XINT:NE_boolexpr_print
3427   \def\xintCSV::csv {\~xintCSV::csv }%
3428   \def\xintSPRaw::csv {\~xintSPRaw::csv }%
3429   \def\xintPFloat::csv {\~xintPFloat::csv }%
3430   \def\xintIsTrue::csv {\~xintIsTrue::csv }%
3431   \def\xintRound::csv {\~xintRound::csv }%
3432 }%

```

#### 11.60.5 `\xintNewExpr`, ..., at last.

1.2c modifications to accomodate `\XINT_expr_deffunc_newexpr` etc..

1.2f adds token `\XINT_newexpr_clean` to be able to have a different `\XINT_newfunc_clean`.

As `\XINT_NewExpr` always execute `\XINT_expr_redefineprints` since 1.3e whether with `\xintNewExpr` or `\XINT_NewFunc`, it has been moved from argument to hardcoded in replacement text.

```

3433 \def\xintNewExpr {\XINT_NewExpr\xint_firstofone
3434                           \xinttheexpr\xINT_newexpr_clean}%
3435 \def\xintNewFloatExpr{\XINT_NewExpr\xint_firstofone
3436                           \xintthefloatexpr\xINT_newexpr_clean}%
3437 \def\xintNewIExpr {\XINT_NewExpr\xint_firstofone
3438                           \xinttheiexpr\xINT_newexpr_clean}%
3439 \def\xintNewIIExpr {\XINT_NewExpr\xint_firstofone
3440                           \xinttheiiexpr\xINT_newexpr_clean}%
3441 \def\xintNewBoolExpr {\XINT_NewExpr\xint_firstofone

```

```
3442           \xinttheboolexpr{XINT_newexpr_clean}%
3443 \def\XINT_newexpr_clean #1>{\noexpand\romannumeral`&&@}%
```

1.2c for *\xintdeffunc*, *\xintdefiifunc*, *\xintdeffloatfunc*.  
At 1.3, *NewFunc* does not use a comma delimited pattern anymore.

```
3444 \def\XINT_NewFunc
3445   {\XINT_NewExpr\xint_gobble_i\xintthebareeval\XINT_newfunc_clean}%
3446 \def\XINT_NewFloatFunc
3447   {\XINT_NewExpr\xint_gobble_i\xintthebarefloateval\XINT_newfunc_clean}%
3448 \def\XINT_NewIIFunc
3449   {\XINT_NewExpr\xint_gobble_i\xintthebareiieval\XINT_newfunc_clean}%
3450 \def\XINT_newfunc_clean #1>{}%
```

1.2c adds optional logging. For this needed to pass to *\_NewExpr\_a* the macro name as parameter.  
Up to and including 1.2c the definition was global. Starting with 1.2d it is done locally.  
Modified at 1.3c so that *\XINT\_NewFunc* et al. do not execute the *\xintexprSafeCatcodes*, as it is now already done earlier by *\xintdeffunc*.

Modified at 1.3e: *\XINT\_NewFunc* et al. do issue *\XINT\_expr\_redefineprints*. I suppose I did not use it formerly as I considered it unneeded overhead, but this meant that *\xintdeffunc foo(x):=\xintfloatexpr bar(x)\relax;* was impossible. But such a syntax is convenient for *xint-trig.sty* to transfer float functions to normal functions.

```
3451 \def\XINT_NewExpr #1#2#3#4#5[#6]%
3452 {%
3453   \begingroup
3454     \ifcase #6\relax
3455       \toks0 {\endgroup\XINT_global\def#4}%
3456       \or \toks0 {\endgroup\XINT_global\def#4##1}%
3457       \or \toks0 {\endgroup\XINT_global\def#4##1##2}%
3458       \or \toks0 {\endgroup\XINT_global\def#4##1##2##3}%
3459       \or \toks0 {\endgroup\XINT_global\def#4##1##2##3##4}%
3460       \or \toks0 {\endgroup\XINT_global\def#4##1##2##3##4##5}%
3461       \or \toks0 {\endgroup\XINT_global\def#4##1##2##3##4##5##6}%
3462       \or \toks0 {\endgroup\XINT_global\def#4##1##2##3##4##5##6##7}%
3463       \or \toks0 {\endgroup\XINT_global\def#4##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8}%
3464       \or \toks0 {\endgroup\XINT_global\def#4##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9}%
3465     \fi
3466     #1\xintexprSafeCatcodes
3467     \XINT_expr_redefinemacros
3468     \XINT_expr_redefineprints
3469     \XINT_NewExpr_a #1#2#3#4%
3470 }%
```

1.2d's *\xintNewExpr* makes a local definition. In earlier releases, the definition was global.  
*\the\toks0* inserts the *\endgroup*, but this will happen after *\XINT\_tmpa* has already been expanded... .

The %1 is *\xint\_firstofone* for *\xintNewExpr*, *\xint\_gobble\_i* for *\xintdeffunc*.  
The ~ action was modified at 1.3e for ~! constructs (*userefunc:f* macros).

```
3471 \catcode`\~ 13 \catcode`@ 14 \catcode`\% 6 \catcode`\# 12 \catcode`\$ 11 @ $
3472 \def\XINT_NewExpr_a %1%2%3%4%5@
3473 {@
3474   \def\XINT_tmpa %%1%%2%%3%%4%%5%%6%%7%%8%%9{%%5}@
```

```

3475 \def~%%1{\if !%%1\noexpand~\else $noexpand$%%1\fi}@
3476 \catcode`~ 11 \catcode`_ 11
3477 \catcode`# 12 \catcode`~ 13 \escapechar 126
3478 \endlinechar -1 \everyeof {\noexpand }@
3479 \edef\xint_tmpb
3480 {\scantokens\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&@\expandafter
3481 %2\xint_tmpa{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}{#7}{#8}{#9}\relax}@
3482 }@
3483 \escapechar 92 \catcode`# 6 \catcode`$ 0 @ $
3484 \def~%%1{\expandafter\noexpand\csname %%1\endcsname}@
3485 \edef\xint_tmpa %%1%%2%%3%%4%%5%%6%%7%%8%%9@
3486 {\scantokens\expandafter{\expandafter%3\meaning\xint_tmpb} }@
3487 \the\toks0\expandafter
3488 {\xint_tmpa{%%1}{%%2}{%%3}{%%4}{%%5}{%%6}{%%7}{%%8}{%%9}}@
3489 %%1{\ifxintverbose
3490 \xintMessage{xintexpr}{Info}@
3491 \string%4\space now with @
3492 \ifxintglobaldefs global \fi meaning \meaning%4}@
3493 \fi}@
3494 }@
3495 \catcode`% 14
3496 \XINT_setcatcodes % clean up to avoid surprises if something changes

```

### 11.60.6 *\ifxintexprsafeCatcodes*, *\xintexprSafeCatcodes*, *\xintexprRestoreCatcodes*

1.3c (2018/06/17).

Added *\ifxintexprsafeCatcodes* to allow nesting

```

3497 \newif\ifxintexprsafeCatcodes
3498 \let\xintexprRestoreCatcodes\empty
3499 \def\xintexprSafeCatcodes
3500 {%
3501 \unless\ifxintexprsafeCatcodes
3502 \edef\xintexprRestoreCatcodes {%
3503 \catcode59=\the\catcode59 % ;
3504 \catcode34=\the\catcode34 % "
3505 \catcode63=\the\catcode63 % ?
3506 \catcode124=\the\catcode124 % |
3507 \catcode38=\the\catcode38 % &
3508 \catcode33=\the\catcode33 % !
3509 \catcode93=\the\catcode93 % ]
3510 \catcode91=\the\catcode91 % [
3511 \catcode94=\the\catcode94 % ^
3512 \catcode95=\the\catcode95 % _
3513 \catcode47=\the\catcode47 % /
3514 \catcode41=\the\catcode41 % )
3515 \catcode40=\the\catcode40 % (
3516 \catcode42=\the\catcode42 % *
3517 \catcode43=\the\catcode43 % +
3518 \catcode62=\the\catcode62 % >
3519 \catcode60=\the\catcode60 % <
3520 \catcode58=\the\catcode58 % :
3521 \catcode46=\the\catcode46 % .

```

```

3522     \catcode45=\the\catcode45  % -
3523     \catcode44=\the\catcode44  % ,
3524     \catcode61=\the\catcode61  % =
3525     \catcode96=\the\catcode96  % `
3526     \catcode32=\the\catcode32\relax % space
3527     \noexpand\xintexprsafeatcodesfalse
3528   }%
3529 \fi
3530 \xintexprsafeatcodestrue
3531   \catcode59=12  % ;
3532   \catcode34=12  % "
3533   \catcode63=12  % ?
3534   \catcode124=12 % |
3535   \catcode38=4   % &
3536   \catcode33=12  % !
3537   \catcode93=12  % ]
3538   \catcode91=12  % [
3539   \catcode94=7   % ^
3540   \catcode95=8   % _
3541   \catcode47=12  % /
3542   \catcode41=12  % )
3543   \catcode40=12  % (
3544   \catcode42=12  % *
3545   \catcode43=12  % +
3546   \catcode62=12  % >
3547   \catcode60=12  % <
3548   \catcode58=12  % :
3549   \catcode46=12  % .
3550   \catcode45=12  % -
3551   \catcode44=12  % ,
3552   \catcode61=12  % =
3553   \catcode96=12  % `
3554   \catcode32=10  % space
3555 }%
3556 \let\XINT_tmpa\undefined \let\XINT_tmpb\undefined \let\XINT_tmfc\undefined
3557 \ifdefinable\RequirePackage\expandafter\xint_firstoftwo\else\expandafter\xint_secondoftwo\fi
3558 {\\RequirePackage{xinttrig}%
3559 \RequirePackage{xintlog}%
3560 {\input xinttrig.sty
3561 \input xintlog.sty
3562 }%
3563 \XINT_restoreatcodes_endinput%

```

## 12 Package xinttrig implementation

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12.14	<code>asin()</code> , <code>asind()</code> . . . . .	404
12.15	<code>acos()</code> , <code>acosd()</code> . . . . .	404
12.16	<code>atan()</code> , <code>atand()</code> . . . . .	404
12.17	<code>Arg()</code> , <code>atan2()</code> , <code>Argd()</code> , <code>atan2d()</code> , <code>pArg()</code> , <code>pArgd()</code> . . . . .	405
12.18	Synonyms: <code>tg()</code> , <code>cotg()</code> . . . . .	406
12.19	Let the functions be known to the <code>\xintexpr</code> parser . . . . .	406

The original was done in January 15 and 16, 2019. It provided `asin()` and `acos()` based on a Newton algorithm approach. Then during March 25–31 I revisited the code, adding more inverse trigonometrical functions (with a modified algorithm, quintically convergent), extending the precision range (so that the package reacts to the `\xintDigits` value at time of load, or reload), and replaced high level range reduction by some optimized lower level coding.

This led me next to improve upon the innards of `\xintdeffunc` and `\xintNewExpr`, and to add to `xintexpr` the `\xintdefefunc` macro (see user documentation).

Finally on April 5, 2019 I pushed further the idea of the algorithm for the arcsine function. The cost is at least the one of a combined `sin()`/`cos()` evaluation, surely this is not best approach for low precision, but I like the principle and its suitability to go into hundreds of digits if desired.

Almost all of the code remains written at high level, and in particular it is not easily feasible from this interface to execute computations with guard digits. Expect the last one or two digits to be systematically off.

Also, small floating-point inputs are handled quite sub-optimally both for the direct and inverse functions; substantial gains are possible. I added the `ilog10()` function too late to consider using it here with the high level interface.

## 12.1 Catcodes, $\varepsilon$ - $\text{\TeX}$ and reload detection

```

1 \begingroup\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
2   \catcode13=5    % ^^M
3   \endlinechar=13 %
4   \catcode123=1   % {
5   \catcode125=2   % }
6   \catcode64=11   % @
7   \catcode35=6    % #
8   \catcode44=12   % ,
9   \catcode45=12   % -
10  \catcode46=12   % .
11  \catcode58=12   % :
12  \catcode94=7    % ^
13  \def\z{\endgroup}%
14 \def\empty{} \def\space{} \newlinechar10
15 \expandafter\let\expandafter\w\csname ver@xintexpr.sty\endcsname
16 \expandafter
17   \ifx\csname PackageInfo\endcsname\relax
18     \def\y#1#2{\immediate\write-1{Package #1 Info:^^J}%
19       \space\space\space\space#2.}%
20   \else
21     \def\y#1#2{\PackageInfo{#1}{#2}}%
22   \fi
23 \expandafter
24 \ifx\csname numexpr\endcsname\relax
25   \y{xinttrig}{\numexpr not available, aborting input}%
26   \aftergroup\endinput
27 \else
28   \ifx\w\relax % xintexpr.sty not yet loaded.
29     \y{xinttrig}%
30       {Loading should be via \ifx\x\empty\string\usepackage{xintexpr.sty}%
31        \else\string\input\space xintexpr.sty \fi
32        rather, aborting}%
33       \aftergroup\endinput
34   \fi
35 \fi
36 \z%
37 \catcode`_ 11 \XINT_setcatcodes \catcode`? 12

```

## 12.2 Library identification

```

38 \ifcsname xintlibver@trig\endcsname
39   \expandafter\xint_firstoftwo
40 \else
41   \expandafter\xint_secondeoftwo
42 \fi
43 {\immediate\write-1{Reloading xinttrig library using Digits=\xinttheDigits.}}%
44 {\expandafter\gdef\csname xintlibver@trig\endcsname{2019/09/10 v1.3f}}%
45 \XINT_providespackage
46 \ProvidesPackage{xinttrig}%
47 [2019/09/10 v1.3f Trigonometrical functions for xintexpr (JFB)]%
48 }%

```

## 12.3 Ensure used letters are dummy letters

```
49 \xintFor* #1 in {iDTVtuwxyzX}\do{\xintensuredummy{\#1}}%
```

## 12.4 \xintreloadxinttrig

```
50 \def\xintreloadxinttrig
51   {\edef\XINT_restorecatcodes_now{\XINT_restorecatcodes}%
52   \XINT_setcatcodes\catcode`? 12
53   \input xinttrig.sty
54   \XINT_restorecatcodes_now}%

```

## 12.5 Auxiliary variables (only temporarily needed, but left free to re-use)

These variables don't have really private names but this does not matter because only their actual values will be stored in the functions defined next. Nevertheless they are not unassigned, and are left free to use as is.

### 12.5.1 twoPi, threePiover2, Pi, Piover2

We take them with 60 digits and force conversion to *\xintDigits* setting via "0 + " syntax.

```
55 \xintdeffloatvar twoPi      := 0 +
56   6.28318530717958647692528676655900576839433879875021164194989;%
57 \xintdeffloatvar threePiover2 := 0 +
58   4.71238898038468985769396507491925432629575409906265873146242;%
59 \xintdeffloatvar Pi          := 0 +
60   3.14159265358979323846264338327950288419716939937510582097494;%
61 \xintdeffloatvar Piover2    := 0 +
62   1.57079632679489661923132169163975144209858469968755291048747;%
```

### 12.5.2 oneDegree, oneRadian

```
63 \xintdeffloatvar oneDegree := 0 +
64   0.0174532925199432957692369076848861271344287188854172545609719;% Pi/180
65 \xintdeffloatvar oneRadian := 0 +
66   57.2957795130823208767981548141051703324054724665643215491602;% 180/Pi
```

### 12.5.3 Inverse factorial coefficients: invfact2, ..., invfact44

Pre-compute 1/n! for n = 2, ..., 44

The following example (among many, see below) shows that we must be careful when pre-computing the 1/i!.

Consider  $35!=1033314796638614492966651337523200000000$ .  
With *\xintDigit:=26*; *\xintfloateval{35!}* obtains 1.033314796638614492966651e40 which is the correct rounding to 26 digits. But *\xintfloateval{1/35!}* obtains 9.6775929586318909920898167e-41 which differs by 3ulp from the correct rounding of 1/35! to 26 places which is 9.6775929586318909920898164e-41. The problem isn't in the factorial computations, but in the fact that the rounding of the inverse of a quantity which is itself a rounding is not necessarily the rounding of the exact inverse of the original.

Here is a little program to explore this phenomenon systematically:

```
\xintDigits:=55;%
\edef\tempNlist{\xintSeq{2}{39}}
\xintFor* #1in{\tempNlist}\do{%
  we precompute some rounding here to }
```

```
% speed up things in the next double loop.
\expandafter\edef\csname invfact#1\endcsname {\xintfloatexpr 1/#1!\relax}%
}%
\xintFor*#1in{\xintSeq{4}{50}}\do{%
  \xintDigits:=#1;%
  \xintFor*#2in{\tempNlist}\do{%
    (D=#1, N=#2)
    % attention to != which is parsed as negation operator != followed by = (sigh...)
    \xintifboolfloatexpr{(1/#2!)!=0+\csname invfact#2\endcsname}%
      {ok}
      {mismatch: \xintfloateval{1/#2!} vs (exact)
       \xintfloateval{0+\csname invfact#2\endcsname}}%
  \par
}%
}%
}
```

We can see that for D=16, the problem is there with N=22, 25, 26, 27, 28...and more. If we were to use  $1/i!$  directly in the *\xintdeffloatfunc* of *sin\_aux(X)* and *cos\_aux(X)* we would have this problem.

If we use *\xintexpr1/i!\relax* encapsulation in the function declaration the rounding will be delayed to actual use of the function... which is bad, so we need it to happen now. We could use  $(0+\xintexpr1/i!\relax)$  inside the declaration of the sine and cosine series, which will give the expected result but for readability we use some temporary variables. We could use *seq(0+\xintexpr1/i!\relax, i = 2..44)* but opt for an *rseq*. The semi-colon must be braced to hide it from *\xintdeffloatvar* grabbing of the delimited argument.

```
67 \xintdeffloatvar invfact\xintListWithSep{, invfact}{\xintSeq{2}{44}}%
68     := seq(0+x, x=\xintexpr rseq(1/2{}@/i, i=3..44)\relax);% need to hide inner ;
```

## 12.6 The sine and cosine series

### 12.6.1 *sin\_aux()*, *cos\_aux()*

Should I rather use successive divisions by  $(2n+1)(2n)$ , or rather multiplication by their precomputed inverses, in a modified Horner scheme ? The *\ifnum* tests are executed at time of definition.

Criteria for truncated series using  $\pi/4$ , actually 0.79.

Small values of the variable X are very badly handled here because a much shorter truncation of the sine series should be used.

```
69 \xintdeffloatfunc sin_aux(X) := 1 - X(invfact3 - X(invfact5
70 \ifnum\XINTdigits>4
71             - X(invfact7
72 \ifnum\XINTdigits>6
73             - X(invfact9
74 \ifnum\XINTdigits>8
75             - X(invfact11
76 \ifnum\XINTdigits>10
77             - X(invfact13
78 \ifnum\XINTdigits>13
79             - X(invfact15
80 \ifnum\XINTdigits>15
81             - X(invfact17
82 \ifnum\XINTdigits>18
83             - X(invfact19
```

```

84 \ifnum\XINTdigits>21           - X(invfact21
85
86 \ifnum\XINTdigits>24           - X(invfact23
87
88 \ifnum\XINTdigits>27           - X(invfact25
89
90 \ifnum\XINTdigits>30           - X(invfact27
91
92 \ifnum\XINTdigits>33           - X(invfact29
93
94 \ifnum\XINTdigits>36           - X(invfact31
95
96 \ifnum\XINTdigits>39           - X(invfact33
97
98 \ifnum\XINTdigits>43           - X(invfact35
99
100 \ifnum\XINTdigits>46          - X(invfact37
101
102 \ifnum\XINTdigits>49          - X(invfact39
103
104 \ifnum\XINTdigits>53          - X(invfact41
105
106 \ifnum\XINTdigits>59          - X(invfact43
107
108     )\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi);\%

```

Criteria on basis of  $\pi/4$ , we actually used 0.79 to choose the transition values and this makes them a bit less favourable at 24, 26, 29...and some more probably. Again this is very bad for small  $x$ .

```

109 \xintdeffloatfunc cos_aux(X) := 1 - X(invfact2 - X(invfact4
110 \ifnum\XINTdigits>3           - X(invfact6
111
112 \ifnum\XINTdigits>5           - X(invfact8
113
114 \ifnum\XINTdigits>7           - X(invfact10
115
116 \ifnum\XINTdigits>9           - X(invfact12
117
118 \ifnum\XINTdigits>12          - X(invfact14
119
120 \ifnum\XINTdigits>14          - X(invfact16
121
122 \ifnum\XINTdigits>17          - X(invfact18
123
124 \ifnum\XINTdigits>20          - X(invfact20
125
126 \ifnum\XINTdigits>23          - X(invfact22
127
128 \ifnum\XINTdigits>25          - X(invfact24
129
130 \ifnum\XINTdigits>28          - X(invfact26
131

```

```

132 \ifnum\XINTdigits>32
133           - X(invfact28
134 \ifnum\XINTdigits>35
135           - X(invfact30
136 \ifnum\XINTdigits>38
137           - X(invfact32
138 \ifnum\XINTdigits>41
139           - X(invfact34
140 \ifnum\XINTdigits>44
141           - X(invfact36
142 \ifnum\XINTdigits>48
143           - X(invfact38
144 \ifnum\XINTdigits>51
145           - X(invfact40
146 \ifnum\XINTdigits>55
147           - X(invfact42
148 \ifnum\XINTdigits>58
149           - X(invfact44
150     )\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi);\%

```

### 12.6.2 Make `sin_aux()` and `cos_aux()` known to `\xintexpr`

We need them shortly for the `asin()` in an `\xintexpr` variant. We short-circuit the high level interface as it will not be needed to add some `\xintFloat` wrapper.

```

151 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_expr_func_sin_aux\expandafter\endcsname
152           \csname XINT_flexpr_func_sin_aux\endcsname
153 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_expr_func_cos_aux\expandafter\endcsname
154           \csname XINT_flexpr_func_cos_aux\endcsname

```

### 12.6.3 `sin_()`, `cos_()`

Use this only between  $-\pi/4$  and  $\pi/4$

```
155 \xintdeffloatfunc sin_(x) := x * sin_aux(sqr(x));%
```

Use this only between  $-\pi/4$  and  $\pi/4$

```
156 \xintdeffloatfunc cos_(x) := cos_aux(sqr(x));%
```

## 12.7 Range reduction for sine and cosine using degrees

Notice that even when handling radians it is much better to convert to degrees and then do range reduction there, because this can be done in the fixed point sense. I lost 1h puzzled about some mismatch of my results with those of Maple (at 16 digits) near  $-\pi$ . Turns out that Maple probably adds  $\pi$  in the floating point sense causing catastrophic loss of digits when one is near  $-\pi$ . On the other hand my `sin(x)` function will first convert to degrees then add 180 without any loss of floating point precision, even for a result near zero, then convert back to radians and use the sine series.

### 12.7.1 Core level macro \XINT\_mod\_ccclx\_i

input:  $\the\numexpr\XINT_mod_ccclx_i$  k.N. (delimited by dots)  
 output: ( $N$  times  $10^k$ ) modulo 360. (with a final dot)  
 Attention N must be non-negative (I could make it accept negative but the fact that *numexpr* / is not periodical in numerator adds overhead).  
 360 divides 9000 hence  $10^{k}$  is 280 for  $k$  at least 3 and the additive group generated by it modulo 360 is the set of multiples of 40.

```
157 \def\XINT_mod_ccclx_i #1.% input <k>.<N>. k is a non-negative exponent
158 {%
159   \expandafter\XINT_mod_ccclx_e\the\numexpr
160   \expandafter\XINT_mod_ccclx_j\the\numexpr\ifcase#1 \or0\or00\else000\fi.%
161 }%
162 \def\XINT_mod_ccclx_j #1.#2.% #2=N is a non-negative mantissa
163 {%
164   (\XINT_mod_ccclx_ja {++}#2#1\XINT_mod_ccclx_jb 0000000\relax
165 }%
166 \def\XINT_mod_ccclx_ja #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
167 {%
168   #9+#8+#7+#6+#5+#4+#3+#2\xint_firstoftwo{+\XINT_mod_ccclx_ja{+#9+#8+#7}}{#1}%
169 }%
170 \def\XINT_mod_ccclx_jb #1\xint_firstoftwo#2#3{#1+0)*280\XINT_mod_ccclx_jc #1#3}%

```

Attention that \XINT\_ccclx\_e wants non negative input because \iit{numexpr} division is not periodical ...

```
171 \def\XINT_mod_ccclx_jc #1+#2+#3#4\relax{+80*(#3+#2+#1)+#3#2#1.}%
172 \def\XINT_mod_ccclx_e#1.{\expandafter\XINT_mod_ccclx_z\the\numexpr(#1+180)/360-1.#1.}%
173 \def\XINT_mod_ccclx_z#1.#2.{#2-360*#1.}%

```

### 12.7.2 sind\_(), cosd\_(), and support macros \xintSind, \xintCosd

*sind\_()* coded directly at macro level with a macro \xintSind (ATTENTION! it requires a positive argument) which will suitably use \XINT\_fexpr\_func\_sin\_ defined from \xintdeffloatfunc

```
174 \def\XINT_fexpr_func_sind_ #1#2#3%
175 {%
176   \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
177   \XINT:N\hookone\xintSind{\XINT_expr_unlock#3}\endcsname
178 }%

```

Must be f-expandable for nesting macros from \xintNewExpr  
 ATTENTION ONLY FOR POSITIVE ARGUMENTS

```
179 \def\xintSind#1{\romannumeral`&&@\expandafter\xintsind
180           \romannumeral0\XINTinfloatS[\XINTdigits]{#1}%
181 \def\xintsind #1[#2#3]%
182 {%
183   \xint_UDsignfork
184   #2\XINT_sind
185   -\XINT_sind_int
186   \krof#2#3.#1..%<< attention extra dot
187 }%

```

```

188 \def\XINT_sind #1.#2.% NOT TO BE USED WITH VANISHING (OR NEGATIVE) #2.
189 {%
190     \expandafter\XINT_sind_a
191     \romannumeral0\xinttrunc{\XINTdigits}{#2[#1]}%
192 }%
193 \def\XINT_sind_af\expandafter\XINT_sind_i\the\numexpr\XINT_mod_ccclx_i0.%%
194 \def\XINT_sind_int
195 {%
196     \expandafter\XINT_sind_i\the\numexpr\expandafter\XINT_mod_ccclx_i
197 }%
198 \def\XINT_sind_i #1.% range reduction inside [0, 360[
199 {%
200     \ifcase\numexpr#1/90\relax
201         \expandafter\XINT_sind_A
202     \or\expandafter\XINT_sind_B\the\numexpr-90+%
203     \or\expandafter\XINT_sind_C\the\numexpr-180+%
204     \or\expandafter\XINT_sind_D\the\numexpr-270+%
205     \else\expandafter\XINT_sind_E\the\numexpr-360+%
206     \fi#1.%
207 }%

```

#2 will be empty in the "integer branch". Notice that a single dot "." is valid as input to the *xintfrac* macros. During developing phase I did many silly mistakes due to wanting to use too low-level interface, e.g. I would use something like #2[-\XINTdigits] with #2 the fractional digits, but there maybe some leading zero and then *xintfrac.sty* will think the whole thing is zero due to the requirements of my own core format A[N]....

The "userefuc" auxiliary macros do not pre-expand their arguments (but the macros which end up used in other ones defined from \csbxintdeffunc do).

Multiplication is done exactly but anyway currently float multiplication goes via exact multiplication after rounding arguments ; as here integer part has at most three digits, doing exact multiplication will prove not only more accurate but probably faster.

```

208 \def\XINT_sind_A#1{%
209 \def\XINT_sind_A##1.##2.%%
210 {%
211     \expandafter\XINT_flexpr_userefuc_sin_\expandafter
212         {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[\XINTdigits]{\xintMul{##1.##2}{#1}}}%
213 }%
214 }\expandafter
215 \XINT_sind_A\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&@\xintthebarefloat eval oneDegree\relax}%
216 \def\XINT_sind_B#1{\xint_UDsignfork#1\XINT_sind_B_n-\XINT_sind_B_p\krof #1}%
217 \def\XINT_tmpa#1{%
218 \def\XINT_sind_B_n-##1.##2.%%
219 {%
220     \expandafter\XINT_flexpr_userefuc_cos_\expandafter
221         {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[\XINTdigits]{\xintMul{\xintSub{##1[0]}{.##2}}{#1}}}%
222 }%
223 \def\XINT_sind_B_p##1.##2.%%
224 {%
225     \expandafter\XINT_flexpr_userefuc_cos_\expandafter
226         {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[\XINTdigits]{\xintMul{##1.##2}{#1}}}%
227 }%
228 }\expandafter

```

```

229 \XINT_tmpa\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&@\xintthebarefloateval oneDegree\relax}%
230 \def\XINT_sind_C#1{\xint_UDsignfork#1\XINT_sind_C_n-\XINT_sind_C_p\krof #1}%
231 \def\XINT_tmpa#1{%
232 \def\XINT_sind_C_n-##1.##2.%%
233 {%
234     \expandafter\XINT_fexpr_userefunc_sin_\expandafter
235         {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[\XINTdigits]{\xintMul{\xintSub{##1[0]}{.##2}}{##1}}}%
236 }%
237 \def\XINT_sind_C_p##1.##2.%%
238 {%
239     \xintiiopp\expandafter\XINT_fexpr_userefunc_sin_\expandafter
240         {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[\XINTdigits]{\xintMul{##1.##2}{##1}}}%
241 }%
242 }\expandafter
243 \XINT_tmpa\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&@\xintthebarefloateval oneDegree\relax}%
244 \def\XINT_sind_D#1{\xint_UDsignfork#1\XINT_sind_D_n-\XINT_sind_D_p\krof #1}%
245 \def\XINT_tmpa#1{%
246 \def\XINT_sind_D_n-##1.##2.%%
247 {%
248     \xintiiopp\expandafter\XINT_fexpr_userefunc_cos_\expandafter
249         {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[\XINTdigits]{\xintMul{\xintSub{##1[0]}{.##2}}{##1}}}%
250 }%
251 \def\XINT_sind_D_p##1.##2.%%
252 {%
253     \xintiiopp\expandafter\XINT_fexpr_userefunc_cos_\expandafter
254         {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[\XINTdigits]{\xintMul{##1.##2}{##1}}}%
255 }%
256 }\expandafter
257 \XINT_tmpa\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&@\xintthebarefloateval oneDegree\relax}%
258 \def\XINT_sind_E#1{%
259 \def\XINT_sind_E-##1.##2.%%
260 {%
261     \xintiiopp\expandafter\XINT_fexpr_userefunc_sin_\expandafter
262         {\romannumeral0\XINTinfloat[\XINTdigits]{\xintMul{\xintSub{##1[0]}{.##2}}{##1}}}%
263 }%
264 }\expandafter
265 \XINT_sind_E\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&@\xintthebarefloateval oneDegree\relax}%

```

#### The cosd\_ auxiliary function

```

266 \def\XINT_fexpr_func_cosd_ #1#2#3%
267 {%
268     \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
269     \XINT:N\hookone\xintCosd{\XINT_expr_unlock#3}\endcsname
270 }%

```

#### ATTENTION ONLY FOR POSITIVE ARGUMENTS

```

271 \def\xintCosd#1{\romannumeral`&&@\expandafter\xintcosd
272             \romannumeral0\XINTinfloatS[\XINTdigits]{##1}%
273 \def\xintcosd #1[#2#3]%
274 {%
275     \xint_UDsignfork
276         #2\XINT_cosd

```

```

277      -\XINT_cosd_int
278      \krof#2#3.#1..%<< attention extra dot
279 }%
280 \def\xint_cosd #1.#2.% NOT TO BE USED WITH VANISHING (OR NEGATIVE) #2.
281 {%
282     \expandafter\xint_cosd_a
283     \romannumeral0\xinttrunc{\XINTdigits}{#2[#1]}%
284 }%
285 \def\xint_cosd_a{\expandafter\xint_cosd_i\the\numexpr\xint_mod_ccclx_i0.}%
286 \def\xint_cosd_int
287 {%
288     \expandafter\xint_cosd_i\the\numexpr\expandafter\xint_mod_ccclx_i
289 }%
290 \def\xint_cosd_i #1.%
291 {%
292     \ifcase\numexpr#1/90\relax
293         \expandafter\xint_cosd_A
294     \or\expandafter\xint_cosd_B\the\numexpr-90+%
295     \or\expandafter\xint_cosd_C\the\numexpr-180+%
296     \or\expandafter\xint_cosd_D\the\numexpr-270+%
297     \else\expandafter\xint_cosd_E\the\numexpr-360+%
298     \fi#1.%
299 }%
#2 will be empty in the "integer" branch, but attention in general branch to handling of negative
integer part after the subtraction of 90, 180, 270, or 360, and avoid abusing A[N] notation which
yes speeds up xintfrac parsing but has its pitfalls.

300 \def\xint_cosd_A#1{%
301 \def\xint_cosd_A##1##2.%%
302 {%
303     \expandafter\xint_flexpr_userefunc_cos_ \expandafter
304     {\romannumeral0\xint_infloat[\XINTdigits]{\xintMul{##1##2}{#1}}}%
305 }%
306 }\expandafter
307 \XINT_cosd_A\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&@\xintthebarefloat eval oneDegree\relax}%
308 \def\xint_cosd_B#1{\xint_UDsignfork#1\xint_cosd_B_n-\XINT_cosd_B_p\krof #1}%
309 \def\xint_tmpa#1{%
310 \def\xint_cosd_B_n##1##2.%
311 {%
312     \expandafter\xint_flexpr_userefunc_sin_ \expandafter
313     {\romannumeral0\xint_infloat[\XINTdigits]{\xintMul{\xintSub{##1[0]}{.##2}}{#1}}}%
314 }%
315 \def\xint_cosd_B_p##1##2.%%
316 {%
317     \xintiopp\expandafter\xint_flexpr_userefunc_sin_ \expandafter
318     {\romannumeral0\xint_infloat[\XINTdigits]{\xintMul{##1##2}{#1}}}%
319 }%
320 }\expandafter
321 \XINT_tmpa\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&@\xintthebarefloat eval oneDegree\relax}%
322 \def\xint_cosd_C#1{\xint_UDsignfork#1\xint_cosd_C_n-\XINT_cosd_C_p\krof #1}%
323 \def\xint_tmpa#1{%
324 \def\xint_cosd_C_n##1##2.%%

```

```

325 {%
326     \xintiiopp\expandafter\xINT_fexpr_userefunc_cos_\expandafter
327     {\romannumeral0\xINTinfloat[\XINTdigits]{\xintMul{\xintSub{##1[0]}{.##2}}{#1}}}}%
328 }%
329 \def\xINT_cosd_C_p##1.##2.%
330 {%
331     \xintiiopp\expandafter\xINT_fexpr_userefunc_cos_\expandafter
332     {\romannumeral0\xINTinfloat[\XINTdigits]{\xintMul{##1.##2}{#1}}}}%
333 }%
334 }\expandafter
335 \XINT_tmpa\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&@\xintthebarefloat eval oneDegree\relax}%
336 \def\xINT_cosd_D#1{\xint_UDsignfork#1\xINT_cosd_D_n-\XINT_cosd_D_p\krof #1}%
337 \def\xINT_tmpa#1{%
338 \def\xINT_cosd_D_n-##1.##2.%
339 {%
340     \xintiiopp\expandafter\xINT_fexpr_userefunc_sin_\expandafter
341     {\romannumeral0\xINTinfloat[\XINTdigits]{\xintMul{\xintSub{##1[0]}{.##2}}{#1}}}}%
342 }%
343 \def\xINT_cosd_D_p##1.##2.%
344 {%
345     \expandafter\xINT_fexpr_userefunc_sin_\expandafter
346     {\romannumeral0\xINTinfloat[\XINTdigits]{\xintMul{##1.##2}{#1}}}}%
347 }%
348 }\expandafter
349 \XINT_tmpa\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&@\xintthebarefloat eval oneDegree\relax}%
350 \def\xINT_cosd_E#1{%
351 \def\xINT_cosd_E-##1.##2.%
352 {%
353     \expandafter\xINT_fexpr_userefunc_cos_\expandafter
354     {\romannumeral0\xINTinfloat[\XINTdigits]{\xintMul{\xintSub{##1[0]}{.##2}}{#1}}}}%
355 }%
356 }\expandafter
357 \XINT_cosd_E\expandafter{\romannumeral`&&@\xintthebarefloat eval oneDegree\relax}%

```

## 12.8 `sind()`, `cosd()`

```

358 \xintdeffloatfunc sind(x) := ifsgn(x, if(x>=-45, sin_(x*oneDegree), -sind_(-x)),
359                                         0,
360                                         if(x<=45, sin_(x*oneDegree), sind_(x));%
361 \xintdeffloatfunc cosd(x) := ifsgn(x, if(x>=-45, cos_(x*oneDegree), cosd_(-x)),
362                                         1,
363                                         if(x<=45, cos_(x*oneDegree), cosd_(x));%

```

## 12.9 `sin()`, `cos()`

For some reason I did not define `sin()` and `cos()` in January 2019 ??

```

364 \xintdeffloatfunc sin(x):= if(abs(x)<0.79, sin_(x),%
365                                         ifsgn(x, -sind_(-x*oneRadian),
366                                         0,
367                                         sind_(x*oneRadian))
368                                         );%
369 \xintdeffloatfunc cos(x):= if(abs(x)<0.79, cos_(x), cosd_(abs(x*oneRadian)));%

```

## 12.10 **sinc()**

Should I also consider adding  $(1-\cos(x))/(x^2/2)$ ? it is  $\text{sinc}^2(x/2)$  but avoids a square.

```
370 \xintdeffloatfunc sinc(x):=
371     if(abs(x)<0.79, sin_aux(sqr(x)), sind_(abs(x)*oneRadian)/abs(x));%
```

## 12.11 **tan(), tand(), cot(), cotd()**

The 0 in  $\text{cot}(x)$  is a dummy place holder,  $1/0$  would raise an error at time of definition...

```
372 \xintdeffloatfunc tand(x):= sind(x)/cosd(x);%
373 \xintdeffloatfunc cotd(x):= cosd(x)/sind(x);%
374 \xintdeffloatfunc tan(x) := ifsgn(x, if(x>-0.79, sin(x)/cos(x), -cotd(90+x*oneRadian)),
375                                         0,
376                                         if(x<0.79, sin(x)/cos(x), cotd(90-x*oneRadian))
377                                         );%
378 \xintdeffloatfunc cot(x) := if(abs(x)<0.79, cos(x)/sin(x),
379                                         ifsgn(x, -tand(90+x*oneRadian),
380                                         0,
381                                         tand(90-x*oneRadian))
382                                         );%
```

## 12.12 **sec(), secd(), csc(), cscd()**

```
383 \xintdeffloatfunc sec(x) := inv(cos(x));%
384 \xintdeffloatfunc csc(x) := inv(sin(x));%
385 \xintdeffloatfunc secd(x):= inv(cosd(x));%
386 \xintdeffloatfunc cscd(x):= inv(sind(x));%
```

## 12.13 Core routine for inverse trigonometry

Compute  $\text{asin}(x)$

The approach I shall first describe (which is only a first step towards our final approach) converges quintically but requires an initial square root computation. For  $\text{atan}(x)$ , we do not have to do any such square root extraction. See code next.

The algorithm (for this first approach): we have  $0 \leq t < 0.72$ , let  $t1 = t*(1+t^2/6)$ . We also have  $u = \sqrt{1 - t^2}$ . We seek  $a = \text{Arcsin } t$  with  $t = \sin(a)$ .

Then  $t1 < \text{Arcsin } t$  and the difference (we don't know it!)  $\delta_1$  is  $< 0.02$ . We compute  $D = t*\cos(t1) - u*\sin(t1)$ . This computation is done "exactly" via the *\xintexpr* encapsulation. In other terms we use doubled precision. Anyhow, currently (1.3e) the *Float* macros of *xintfrac.sty* for multiplication do go via such exact multiplication when the mantissas have the expected sizes. So we can't gain but only lose due to catastrophic subtraction in using float operations here.

Thus  $D$  is  $\sin(a-t1) = \sin(\delta_1)$ . And  $\delta_1 = \text{Arcsin } D$ , but  $D$  is small! We then use again two terms of the Arcsin series and define  $t2 = t1 + D * (1 + D^2/6)$ . Let  $\delta_2 = a - t2$ . Then  $\delta_2$  is of the order of the neglected term  $3*(\delta_1)^5/40$ .

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The algorithm is quintically convergent. One can do the same to go from exp to log. Basically the idea is that we can improve the Newton Method for any function  $f$  for which knowing target value of  $f$  implies one also knows target value of its derivative. In fact I obtained the quintic algorithm by combining the Newton formula with the one from using  $f(x)/f'(a)$  and not  $f(x)/f'(x)$  in the update to cancel the two quadratic errors.

One iteration ( $t_2$ ) gives about 9 digits, two iterations ( $t_3$ ) 49 digits ! And if we want hepta-convergence we only need to use one more term of the Arcsin series in the update of the  $t_n$ ... really this is very nice.

And actually (`t2`) already gives 30 digits of floating point precision for input  $t < 0.1$ . Let's confirm this:

Each iteration costs a computation of one cos and one sine done at the full final precision. This is stupid because we should compute at an evolving precision, but anyhow this is not our problem anymore as our final algorithm is not a loop but it does exactly one iteration for all inputs. As exemplified above it remains true that we could improve its speed for small inputs by using shorter auxiliary series (see below).

In January I used a loop via an `iter()` construct, with some `subs()` to avoid repeating computations. This can only be done in an `\xintNewFunction`. Here is how it looked after some optimization for the stopping criteria, after replacing generic Newton algorithm by a specific quintic one for arcsine:

```

\begingroup
\edef\x{\endgroup
\noexpand\xintNewFunction{asin_1}[2]{
    \iter(\#1*(1+sqr(#1)/6);
% FIXME : réfléchir au critère d'arrêt.
%
% Je n'utilise pas abs(D) pour un micro-gain est-ce que le risque en vaut la
% chandelle ? (avec abs(D) on pourrait utiliser la fonction avec un #1 négatif)
%
% Am I sure rounding errors could not cause neverending loop?
% Such things should be done with increased precision and rounded at end.
    \subs((D<\ifcase\numexpr2+\XINTdigits-5*(\XINTdigits/5)\relax
            3.68\or2.32\or1.47\or0.923\or0.582\fi
            e-\the\numexpr\XINTdigits/5\relax)
        ?{\break(@+D*(1+sqr(D)/6))}{@+D*(1+sqr(D)/6)},
        D=\noexpand\xintexpr
            \subs(\#1*cos_aux(X) - ##2*@*sin_aux(X), X=sqr(@))
            \relax
        ),
    i=1++)dummy iteration index, not used but needed by \iter()
}

```

I don't have time to explain the final algorithm below and how the transition values were chosen or why (the series below is enough up to 59 digits of precision). It does only one iteration, in all cases. Using it for arcsine requires a preliminary square root extraction, but for arctangent one arranges things to avoid having to compute a square root.

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Certainly I can do similar things to compute logarithms.

```

387 \xintdeffloatfunc asin_aux(X) := 1
388 \ifnum\xINTdigits>3 % actually 4 would achieve 1ulp in place of <0.5ulp
389           + X(1/6
390 \ifnum\xINTdigits>9
391           + X(3/40
392 \ifnum\xINTdigits>16
393           + X(5/112
394 \ifnum\xINTdigits>25
395           + X(35/1152
396 \ifnum\xINTdigits>35
397           + X(63/2816
398 \ifnum\xINTdigits>46
399           + X(231/13312
400           )\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi)\fi;%
401 \xintdeffloatfunc asin_o(D, T) := T + D*asin_aux(sqr(D));%
402 \xintdeffloatfunc asin_n(V, T, t, u) :=% V is square of T
403           asin_o (\xintexpr t*cos_aux(V) - u*T*sin_aux(V)\relax, T);%
404 \xintdeffloatfunc asin_m(T, t, u) := asin_n(sqr(T), T, t, u);%
405 \xintdeffloatfunc asin_l(t, u)    := asin_m(t*asin_aux(sqr(t)), t, u);%

```

## 12.14 asin(), asind()

Only non-negative arguments  $t$  and  $u$  for  $\text{asin}_a(t, u)$ , and  $\text{asind}_a(t, u)$ .

```

406 \xintdeffloatfunc asin_a(t, u) :=
407   if(t<u, asin_l(t, u), PiOver2 - asin_l(u, t));%
408 \xintdeffloatfunc asind_a(t, u):=
409   if(t<u, asin_l(t, u) * oneRadian, 90 - asin_l(u, t) * oneRadian);%
410 \xintdeffloatfunc asin(t) := ifsgn(t, -asin_a(-t, sqrt(1-sqr(t))), 
411           0,
412           asin_a(t, sqrt(1-sqr(t))));% 
413 \xintdeffloatfunc asind(t) := ifsgn(t, -asind_a(-t, sqrt(1-sqr(t))), 
414           0,
415           asind_a(t, sqrt(1-sqr(t))));% 

```

## 12.15 acos(),acosd()

```

416 \xintdeffloatfunc acos(t) := PiOver2 - asin(t);%
417 \xintdeffloatfunc acosd(t):= 90 - asind(t);%

```

## 12.16 atan(), atand()

This involves no square root!

TeX hackers note 1:

The `subs( , x = ..)` mechanism has no utility in a function definition, there is no parallel mechanism at the underlying macros, so in fact the substituted things will remain unevaluated if they involve indeterminates, so this is exactly like not trying to make things more efficient at all.

Currently, the only way is thus to employ auxiliary functions like is done next. Contrarily to TeX macros, we must define the functions one after the other in the correct order, so the auxiliaries come first.

TeX hackers note 2:

The `if(,,)` and `ifsgn(,,)` tests when used numerically compute all ; but when used into a `\xintdeffloatfunc`, they are converted to macros with basically `\firstofthree`, `\secondofthree`, `\thirdofthree` behaviour so then only the actually executed branch will do computations.

For numeric computations the ? and ?? operators are used for this effect, but they can not be used in `\xintdeffloatfunc` if the test involves unknown variables; as explained above fortunately then `if(,,)` and `ifsgn(,,)` work.

`radians`

```
418 \xintdeffloatfunc atan_b(t, w, z):=%
419   0.5 * if(w< 0, Pi - asin_a(2z * t, -w*z), asin_a(2z * t, w*z));%
420 \xintdeffloatfunc atan_a(t, T) := atan_b(t, 1-T, inv(1+T));%
421 \xintdeffloatfunc atan(t):= ifsgn(t,-atan_a(-t, sqr(t)), 0, atan_a(t, sqr(t)));%
```

`degrees`

```
422 \xintdeffloatfunc atand_b(t, w, z) :=
423   0.5 * if(w< 0, 180 - asind_a(2z * t, -w*z), asind_a(2z * t, w*z));%
424 \xintdeffloatfunc atand_a(t, T) := atand_b(t, 1-T, inv(1+T));%
425 \xintdeffloatfunc atand(t):= ifsgn(t,-atand_a(-t, sqr(t)), 0, atand_a(t, sqr(t)));%
```

## 12.17 Arg(), atan2(), Argd(), atan2d(), pArg(), pArgd()

`Arg(x,y)` function from  $-\pi$  (excluded) to  $+\pi$  (included)

```
426 \xintdeffloatfunc Arg(x, y):=
427   if(y>x,
428     if(y>-x, Piover2 - atan(x/y),
429       if(y<0, -Pi + atan(y/x), Pi + atan(y/x))),
430     if(y>-x, atan(y/x), -Piover2 + atan(x/-y))
431   );%
```

`atan2(y,x) = Arg(x,y)` ... (some people have `atan2` with arguments reversed but the convention here seems the most often encountered)

```
432 \xintdeffloatfunc atan2(y,x) := Arg(x, y);%
```

`Argd(x,y)` function from  $-180$  (excluded) to  $+180$  (included)

```
433 \xintdeffloatfunc Argd(x, y):=
434   if(y>x,
435     if(y>-x, 90 - atand(x/y),
436       if(y<0, -180 + atand(y/x), 180 + atand(y/x))),
437     if(y>-x, atand(y/x), -90 + atand(x/-y))
438   );%
```

`atan2d(y,x) = Argd(x,y)`

```
439 \xintdeffloatfunc atan2d(y,x) := Argd(x, y);%
```

`pArg(x,y)` function from  $0$  (included) to  $2\pi$  (excluded) I hesitated between `pArg`, `Argpos`, and `Argplus`. Opting for `pArg` in the end.

```
440 \xintdeffloatfunc pArg(x, y):=
441   if(y>x,
```

```

442      if(y>-x, Piover2 - atan(x/y), Pi + atan(y/x)),
443      if(y>-x, if(y<0, twoPi + atan(y/x), atan(y/x)),
444          threePiover2 + atan(x/-y))
445  );%

```

`pArgd(x,y)` function from 0 (included) to 360 (excluded)

```

446 \xintdeffloatfunc pArgd(x, y):=
447     if(y>x,
448         if(y>-x, 90 - atan(x/y)*oneRadian, 180 + atan(y/x)*oneRadian),
449         if(y>-x, if(y<0, 360 + atan(y/x)*oneRadian, atan(y/x)*oneRadian),
450             270 + atan(x/-y)*oneRadian)
451     );%

```

## 12.18 Synonyms: `tg()`, `cotg()`

These are my childhood notations and I am attached to them. In radians only. We skip some overhead here by using a `\let` at core level.

```

452 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_flexpr_func_tg\expandafter\endcsname
453             \csname XINT_flexpr_func_tan\endcsname
454 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_flexpr_func_cotg\expandafter\endcsname
455             \csname XINT_flexpr_func_cot\endcsname

```

## 12.19 Let the functions be known to the `\xintexpr` parser

See *xint.pdf* for some explanations (as well as code comments in *xintexpr.sty*). In fact it is this context which led to my addition at 1.3e of `\xintdefefunc` to the `\xintexpr` syntax.

```

456 \xintFor #1 in {sin, cos, tan, sec, csc, cot,
457                 asin, acos, atan}\do
458 {%
459     \xintdefefunc #1(x) := \xintfloatexpr #1(sfloat(x))\relax;%
460     \xintdefefunc #1d(x):= \xintfloatexpr #1d(sfloat(x))\relax;%
461 }%
462 \xintFor #1 in {Arg, pArg, atan2}\do
463 {%
464     \xintdefefunc #1(x, y) := \xintfloatexpr #1(sfloat(x), sfloor(y))\relax;%
465     \xintdefefunc #1d(x, y):= \xintfloatexpr #1d(sfloor(x), sfloor(y))\relax;%
466 }%
467 \xintdefefunc tg(x) := \xintfloatexpr tg(sfloor(x))\relax;%
468 \xintdefefunc cotg(x):= \xintfloatexpr cotg(sfloor(x))\relax;%
469 \xintdefefunc sinc(x):= \xintfloatexpr sinc(sfloor(x))\relax;%

```

Restore used dummy variables to their status prior to the package reloading. On first loading this is not needed naturally, because this is done immediately at end of *xintexpr.sty*.

```
470 \xintFor* #1 in {iDTVtuwxyzX}\do{\xintrestorelettervar{#1}}%
```

## 13 Package *xintlog* implementation

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I almost included extended precision implementation for 1.3e but was a bit short on time; besides I hesitated between using *poormanlog* at starting point or not. For up to 50 digits, it would help reduce considerably the needed series for the logarithm. For more digits I should rather apply my copyrighted method of the arcsine (it must be in literature).

#### 13.1 Catcodes, $\varepsilon$ - $\text{\TeX}$ and reload detection

```

1 \begingroup\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
2   \catcode13=5    % ^M
3   \endlinechar=13 %
4   \catcode123=1   % {
5   \catcode125=2   % }
6   \catcode64=11   % @
7   \catcode35=6    % #
8   \catcode44=12   % ,
9   \catcode45=12   % -
10  \catcode46=12   % .
11  \catcode58=12   % :
12  \catcode94=7    % ^
13  \def\z{\endgroup}%
14 \def\empty{} \def\space{} \newlinechar10
15 \expandafter\let\expandafter\w\csname ver@xintexpr.sty\endcsname
16 \expandafter\let\expandafter\x\csname ver@xintlog.sty\endcsname
17 \expandafter
18   \ifx\csname PackageInfo\endcsname\relax
19     \def\y#1#2{\immediate\write-1{Package #1 Info:^^J}%
20       \space\space\space\space#2.}%
21   \else
22     \def\y#1#2{\PackageInfo{#1}{#2}}%
23   \fi
24 \expandafter
25 \ifx\csname numexpr\endcsname\relax
26   \y{xintlog}{numexpr not available, aborting input}%
27   \aftergroup\endinput
28 \else
29   \ifx\w\relax % xintexpr.sty not yet loaded.
30     \y{xintlog}%
31       {Loading should be via \ifx\x\empty\string\usepackage{xintexpr.sty}%
32        \else\string\input\space xintexpr.sty \fi
33       rather, aborting}%
34   \aftergroup\endinput

```

```

35 \else
36   \ifx\x\relax % first loading (initiated from xintexpr.sty)
37   \else
38     \ifx\x\empty % LaTeX first loading, \ProvidesPackage not yet seen
39     \else
40       \y{xintlog}{Already loaded, aborting}%
41       \aftergroup\endinput
42     \fi
43   \fi
44 \fi
45 \fi
46 \z%

```

Attention to catcode regime when loading below *poormanlog*. It (v0.04) uses ^ with its normal catcode but *XINT\_setcatcodes* would set it to letter.

This file can only be loaded from *xintexpr.sty* and it restores catcodes near its end. To play it safe and be hopefully immune to whatever is done in *poormanlog* or in *xinttrig.sty* which is loaded before, we will switch to standard catcode regime here.

As I learned the hard way (I never use my user macros), at the worst moment when wrapping up the final things for 1.3e release, *\xintexprSafeCatcodes* MUST be followed by some *\xintexprRestoreCatcodes* quickly, else next time it is used (for example by *\xintdefvar*) the *\xintexprRestoreCatcodes* will restore an obsolete catcode regime...

## 13.2 Library identification

```

47 \xintexprSafeCatcodes\catcode`_ 11
48 \XINT_providespackage
49 \ProvidesPackage{xintlog}%
50 [2019/09/10 v1.3f Logarithms and exponentials for xintexpr (JFB)]%

```

## 13.3 Loading of *poormanlog* package

Attention to catcode regime when loading *poormanlog*. It matters less now for 1.3f as those chunks of code from *poormanlog.tex* v0.04 which needed specific *xintexpr* like catcodes got transferred here anyway.

```

51 \ifdef{\RequirePackage}
52   \RequirePackage{poormanlog}%
53 \else
54   \input poormanlog.tex
55 \fi

```

*\XINT\_setcatcodes* switches to the standard catcode regime of *xint\*.sty* files. And we need the *xintexpr* catcode for ! too (cf *\XINT\_expr\_func\_pow*)

See the remark above about importance of doing *\xintexprRestoreCatcodes* if *\xintexprSafeCatcodes* has been used...

```
56 \xintexprRestoreCatcodes\csname XINT_setcatcodes\endcsname\catcode`\\! 11
```

## 13.4 The *log10()* and *pow10()* functions

The support macros from *poormanlog* v0.04 *\PoorManLogBaseTen*, *\PoorManLogPowerOfTen*, *\PoorManPower* got transferred into *xintfrac.sty* at 1.3f.

```
57 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_expr_func_log10\endcsname#1#2#3%
```

```

58 {%
59   \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
60   \XINT:NHook:one\PoorManLogBaseTen{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
61 }%
62 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_fexpr_func_log10\expandafter\endcsname
63           \csname XINT_expr_func_log10\endcsname
64 \expandafter\def\csname XINT_expr_func_pow10\endcsname#1#2#3%
65 {%
66   \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
67   \XINT:NHook:one\PoorManPowerOfTen{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
68 }%
69 \expandafter\let\csname XINT_fexpr_func_pow10\expandafter\endcsname
70           \csname XINT_expr_func_pow10\endcsname

```

### 13.5 The `log()`, `exp()`, and `pow()` functions

The `log10()` and `pow10()` were defined by `poormanlog v0.04` but have been moved here at `xint 1.3f`. The support macros are defined in `xintfrac.sty`.

```

71 \def\XINT_expr_func_log #1#2#3%
72 {%
73   \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
74   \XINT:NHook:one\xintLog{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
75 }%
76 \def\XINT_fexpr_func_log #1#2#3%
77 {%
78   \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
79   \XINT:NHook:one\XINTinFloatLog{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
80 }%
81 \def\XINT_expr_func_exp #1#2#3%
82 {%
83   \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
84   \XINT:NHook:one\xintExp{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
85 }%
86 \def\XINT_fexpr_func_exp #1#2#3%
87 {%
88   \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
89   \XINT:NHook:one\XINTinFloatExp{\XINT_expr_unlock #3}\endcsname
90 }%

```

*Attention that the ! is of catcode 11 here.*

```

91 \def\XINT_expr_func_pow #1#2#3%
92 {%
93   \expandafter #1\expandafter #2\csname.=%
94   \expandafter\XINT:NHook:twosp
95   \romannumeral`&&@\XINT_expr_unlock #3,!\\PoorManPower
96   \endcsname
97 }%
98 \let\XINT_fexpr_func_pow\XINT_expr_func_pow

```

### 13.6 `\poormanloghack`

With `\poormanloghack{**}`, the `**` operator will use  $\text{pow10}(y * \log10(x))$ . Same for `^`.

```

99 \catcode`\* 11
100 \def\poormanloghack**{%
101 \def\XINT_expr_op_** ##1%
102 {%
103   \expandafter \XINT_expr_until_**_a
104   \expandafter ##1\romannumeral`&&@\expandafter\XINT_expr_getnext
105 }%
106 \def\XINT_expr_until_**_a ##1{%
107 \def\XINT_expr_until_**_a #####1#####2%
108 {%
109   \xint_UDsignfork
110   #####2{\expandafter \XINT_expr_until_**_a \expandafter ##1%
111     \romannumeral`&&@##1}%
112   -{\XINT_expr_until_**_b #####1#####2}%
113   \krof
114 } }\expandafter\XINT_expr_until_**_a\csname XINT_expr_op_-ix\endcsname
115 \def\XINT_expr_until_**_b ##1##2##3##4%
116 {%
117   \ifnum ##2>\XINT_expr_precedence_**
118     \xint_afterfi
119     {\expandafter \XINT_expr_until_**_a \expandafter ##1%
120       \romannumeral`&&@\csname XINT_expr_op_##3\endcsname{##4}}%
121   \else
122     \xint_afterfi
123     {\expandafter ##2\expandafter ##3%
124       \csname .=\XINT:NHook:two
125       \PoorManPower{\XINT_expr_unlock ##1}{\XINT_expr_unlock ##4}\endcsname
126     }%
127   \fi
128 }%
129 \let\XINT_fexpr_op_** \XINT_expr_op_**
130 \let\XINT_fexpr_until_**_a\XINT_expr_until_**_a
131 \let\XINT_fexpr_until_**_b\XINT_expr_until_**_b
132 }%
133 \def\poormanloghack^{%
134 \def\XINT_expr_until_^_b ##1##2##3##4%
135 {%
136   \ifnum ##2>\XINT_expr_precedence_ ^
137     \xint_afterfi
138     {\expandafter \XINT_expr_until_^_a \expandafter ##1%
139       \romannumeral`&&@\csname XINT_expr_op_##3\endcsname{##4}}%
140   \else
141     \xint_afterfi
142     {\expandafter ##2\expandafter ##3%
143       \csname .=\XINT:NHook:two
144       \PoorManPower{\XINT_expr_unlock ##1}{\XINT_expr_unlock ##4}\endcsname
145     }%
146   \fi
147 }%
148 \let\XINT_fexpr_until_^_b\XINT_expr_until_^_b
149 }%

```

150 \def\poormanloghack{\csname poormanloghack\endcsname}%

We don't worry about resetting catcodes now as this file is theoretically only loadable from *xintexpr.sty* itself which will take care of the needed restore.

## 14 Cumulative line count

`xintkernel: 557.` Total number of code lines: 15581. (but 3529 lines among them start either with `\%` or with `\%`.)  
`xinttools:1454.`  
`xintcore:2165.` Each package starts with circa 50 lines dealing with cat-  
  codes, package identification and reloading management,  
`xintbinhex: 472.` also for Plain  $\text{\TeX}$ . Version 1.3f of 2019/09/10.  
`xintgcd: 434.`  
`xintfrac:3339.`  
`xintseries: 386.`  
`xintcfrac:1029.`  
`xintexpr:3563.`  
`xinttrig: 470.`  
`xintlog: 150.`