CUDA Math API

API Reference Manual
Table of Contents

Chapter 1. Modules .............................................................................................................. 1

1.1. Half Precision Intrinsics ........................................................................................................... 2

  Half Arithmetic Functions ....................................................................................................... 2
  Half2 Arithmetic Functions ..................................................................................................... 2
  Half Comparison Functions .................................................................................................... 2
  Half2 Comparison Functions ................................................................................................... 2
  Half Precision Conversion and Data Movement ................................................................. 2

1.1.1. Half Math Functions ........................................................................................................... 2

  __hadd....................................................................................................................................... 3
  __hadd_sat................................................................................................................................ 3
  __hdiv......................................................................................................................................... 4
  __hfma....................................................................................................................................... 4
  __hfma_relu.............................................................................................................................. 4
  __hfma_sat................................................................................................................................ 5
  __hmul....................................................................................................................................... 5
  __hmul_sat................................................................................................................................ 5
  __hneg....................................................................................................................................... 6
  __hsub........................................................................................................................................ 6
  __hsub_sat................................................................................................................................ 6

1.1.2. Half2 Math Functions ........................................................................................................ 7

  __h2div....................................................................................................................................... 7
  __habs2..................................................................................................................................... 7
  __hadd2..................................................................................................................................... 8
  __hadd2_sat.............................................................................................................................. 8
  __hcmadd.................................................................................................................................. 8
  __hfma2..................................................................................................................................... 9
  __hfma2_relu............................................................................................................................ 9
  __hfma2_sat............................................................................................................................ 10
  __hmul2.................................................................................................................................... 10
  __hmul2_sat............................................................................................................................ 11
  __hneg2.................................................................................................................................... 11
  __hsub2.................................................................................................................................... 11
  __hsub2_sat............................................................................................................................. 12
1.1.3. Half Comparison Functions

__heq........................................................................................................................................12
__hequ......................................................................................................................................... 13
__hge........................................................................................................................................ 13
__hgeu........................................................................................................................................ 14
__hgt........................................................................................................................................ 14
__hgtu......................................................................................................................................... 15
__hisinf....................................................................................................................................... 15
__hisnan...................................................................................................................................... 16
__hle......................................................................................................................................... 16
__hleu......................................................................................................................................... 16
__htlt.......................................................................................................................................... 17
__hlt........................................................................................................................................... 17
__hltu.......................................................................................................................................... 17
__hmax........................................................................................................................................ 18
__hmax_nan............................................................................................................................... 18
__hmin........................................................................................................................................ 18
__hmin_nan................................................................................................................................. 19
__hne.......................................................................................................................................... 19
__hneu......................................................................................................................................... 19

1.1.4. Half2 Comparison Functions

__hbeq2..................................................................................................................................... 20
__hbequ2................................................................................................................................... 21
__hbge2..................................................................................................................................... 21
__hbgeu2................................................................................................................................... 22
__hbgt2..................................................................................................................................... 22
__hbgtu2................................................................................................................................... 23
__hble2...................................................................................................................................... 24
__hbleu2................................................................................................................................... 24
__hblt2....................................................................................................................................... 25
__hbltu2.................................................................................................................................... 25
__hbne2...................................................................................................................................... 26
__hbneu2.................................................................................................................................... 27
__heq2....................................................................................................................................... 27
__hequ2..................................................................................................................................... 28
__hge2........................................................................................................................................ 28
__hgeu2...................................................................................................................................... 29
__hgt2........................................................................................................................................ 29
__hgtu2...................................................................................................................................... 30
CUDA Math API

1.1.5. Half Precision Conversion and Data Movement

__double2half.......................................................... 35
__float2half............................................................ 35
__float2half2_rn...................................................... 36
__float2half2.......................................................... 36
__float2half2_rn...................................................... 37
__float2half............................................................ 37
__float2half_rn....................................................... 38
__float2half............................................................ 38
__float2half_rz....................................................... 39
__float2half............................................................ 39
__half2float........................................................... 40
__half2float........................................................... 40
__int2half............................................................. 40
__int2half............................................................. 40
__int2half............................................................. 41
__int2half............................................................. 41
__int2half............................................................. 42
__int2half............................................................. 42
__int2half............................................................. 43
__int2half............................................................. 43
__int2half............................................................. 43
__int2half............................................................. 44
__int2half............................................................. 44
__int2half............................................................. 44
__int2half............................................................. 45
__int2half............................................................. 45
__int2half............................................................. 46
__int2half............................................................. 46
__int2half............................................................. 47
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>__half2uint_ru</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__half2uint_rz</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__half2ull_rd</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__half2ull_rn</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__half2ull_ru</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__half2ull_rz</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__half2ushort_rd</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__half2ushort_rn</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__half2ushort_ru</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__half2ushort_rz</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__half_as_short</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__half_as_ushort</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__halves2half2</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__high2float</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__high2half</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__high2half2</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__highs2half2</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__int2half_rd</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__int2half_rn</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__int2half_ru</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__int2half_rz</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldca</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldca</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldcg</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldcg</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldcs</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldcs</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldcv</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldcv</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldg</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldg</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldlu</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldlu</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ll2half_rd</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ll2half_rn</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ll2half_ru</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ll2half_rz</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__low2float</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.1.6. Half Math Functions

atomicAdd .......................................................................................................................... 81
hceil ......................................................................................................................................... 82
hcos .......................................................................................................................................... 82
hexp .......................................................................................................................................... 83
hexp10 ..................................................................................................................................... 83
hexp2 .......................................................................................................................................... 84
hfloor ......................................................................................................................................... 84
hlog .......................................................................................................................................... 84
hlog10 ....................................................................................................................................... 85
hlog2 .......................................................................................................................................... 85
hrcp .......................................................................................................................................... 86
hrint .......................................................................................................................................... 86
hrsqrtn ...................................................................................................................................... 87
hsin ........................................................................................................................................... 87
hsqrt .......................................................................................................................................... 87
htrunc ....................................................................................................................................... 88

1.1.7. Half2 Math Functions

atomicAdd ............................................................................................................................ 88
h2ceil .......................................................................................................................................... 89
h2cos .......................................................................................................................................... 90
h2exp .......................................................................................................................................... 90
h2exp10 ..................................................................................................................................... 90
h2exp2 ....................................................................................................................................... 91
h2floor ....................................................................................................................................... 91
h2log .......................................................................................................................................... 92
h2log10 ...................................................................................................................................... 92
h2log2 ......................................................................................................................................... 93
h2rcp .......................................................................................................................................... 93
h2rint .......................................................................................................................................... 93
h2rsqrtn .................................................................................................................................... 94
h2sin ........................................................................................................................................... 94
h2sqrt .......................................................................................................................................... 95
h2trunc ...................................................................................................................................... 95

1.2. Bfloat16 Precision Intrinsics

Bfloat16 Arithmetic Functions ................................................................................................ 96
Bfloat162 Arithmetic Functions ............................................................................................... 96
Bfloat16 Comparison Functions .............................................................................................. 96
1.2.1. Bfloat16 Arithmetic Functions

__h2div
__habs
__hadd
__hadd_sat
__hdiv
__hfma
__hfma_relu
__hfma_sat
__hmul
__hmul_sat
__hneg
__hsub
__hsub_sat

1.2.2. Bfloat162 Arithmetic Functions

__habs2
__hadd2
__hadd2_sat
__hcmadd
__hfma2
__hfma2_relu
__hfma2_sat
__hmul2
__hmul2_sat
__hneg2
__hsub2
__hsub2_sat

1.2.3. Bfloat16 Comparison Functions

__heq
__hequ
__hge
__hgeu
__hgt
__hgtu
__hisinf..........................................................110
__hisnan........................................................110
__hle.............................................................111
__hleu............................................................111
__hlt...............................................................112
__hltu.............................................................112
__hmax...........................................................113
__hmax_nan......................................................113
__hmin.............................................................113
__hmin_nan......................................................113
__hne..............................................................114
__hneu............................................................114

1.2.4. Bfloat16 Comparison Functions........................................115
__hbeq2..........................................................115
__hbequ2........................................................116
__hbge2...........................................................116
__hbgeu2........................................................117
__hbgt2...........................................................118
__hbgtu2........................................................118
__hble2...........................................................119
__hbleu2........................................................120
__hblt2...........................................................120
__hbltu2........................................................121
__hbne2...........................................................122
__hbneu2........................................................122
__heq2............................................................123
__hequ2..........................................................123
__hge2............................................................124
__hgeu2..........................................................125
__hgt2............................................................125
__hgtu2..........................................................126
__hisnan2.......................................................126
__hle2............................................................127
__hleu2...........................................................127
__hlt2.............................................................128
__hltu2...........................................................128
__hmax2..........................................................129
__hmax2_nan.....................................................129
1.2.5. Bfloat16 Precision Conversion and Data Movement

__bfloat1622float2
__bfloat162bfloat162
__bfloat162float
__bfloat162int_rd
__bfloat162int_rn
__bfloat162int_ru
__bfloat162int_rz
__bfloat162ll_rd
__bfloat162ll_rn
__bfloat162ll_ru
__bfloat162ll_rz
__bfloat162short_rd
__bfloat162short_rn
__bfloat162short_ru
__bfloat162short_rz
__bfloat162uint_rd
__bfloat162uint_rn
__bfloat162uint_ru
__bfloat162uint_rz
__bfloat162ull_rd
__bfloat162ull_rn
__bfloat162ull_ru
__bfloat162ull_rz
__bfloat162ushort_rd
__bfloat162ushort_rn
__bfloat162ushort_ru
__bfloat162ushort_rz
__bfloat16_as_short
__bfloat16_as_ushort
__double2bfloat16
__float22bfloat162
__float2bfloat16
__float2bfloat162

CUDA Math API

vRelease Version | x
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>__float2bfloat16_rd</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__float2bfloat16_rn</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__float2bfloat16_ru</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__float2bfloat16_rz</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__floats2bfloat162_rd</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__floats2bfloat162_rn</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__floats2bfloat162_ru</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__floats2bfloat162_rz</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__halves2bfloat162</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__high2bfloat16</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__high2bfloat162</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__high2float</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__highs2bfloat162</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__int2bfloat16_rd</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__int2bfloat16_rn</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__int2bfloat16_ru</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__int2bfloat16_rz</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldca</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldca</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldcg</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldcg</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldcs</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldcs</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldcv</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldcv</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldg</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldg</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldlu</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldlu</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ll2bfloat16_rd</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ll2bfloat16_rn</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ll2bfloat16_ru</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ll2bfloat16_rz</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldg2float16</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldg2float16</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldg2float16</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ldg2float16</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__low2bfloat16</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__low2bfloat162</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__low2float</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__lowhigh2highlow</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__lows2bfloat162</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__shfl_down_sync</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__shfl_down_sync</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__shfl_sync</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2.7. Bfloat16 Math Functions ................................................................. 188
  atomicAdd ................................................................................................. 188
  h2ceil ........................................................................................................... 189
  h2cos ........................................................................................................... 189
  h2exp ............................................................................................................ 189
  h2exp10 ....................................................................................................... 190
  h2exp2 .......................................................................................................... 190
  h2floor ......................................................................................................... 191
  h2log ............................................................................................................. 191
  h2log10 ....................................................................................................... 192
  h2log2 .......................................................................................................... 192
  h2rcp ............................................................................................................ 192
  h2rint .......................................................................................................... 192
  h2rsqrt ....................................................................................................... 193
  h2sin ............................................................................................................ 194
  h2sqrt .......................................................................................................... 194
  h2trunc ....................................................................................................... 195

1.3. Mathematical Functions ................................................................. 195

1.4. Single Precision Mathematical Functions ....................................... 195
  acosf ............................................................................................................ 196
  acoshf ......................................................................................................... 196
  asinf ............................................................................................................ 197
  asinhf .......................................................................................................... 197
  atan2f ......................................................................................................... 197
  atanf ............................................................................................................ 198
  atanhf .......................................................................................................... 198
  cbrtf ............................................................................................................ 199
  ceilf ............................................................................................................. 199
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>expf</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exp2f</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exp10f</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expf</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expm1f</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fabsf</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fdimf</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fdivdef</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floorf</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fmaf</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fmaxf</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fminf</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fmodf</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frexpf</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypotf</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilogbf</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isfinite</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isnf</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isnan</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j0f</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j1f</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jnf</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ldexpf</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lgammaf</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>llrintf</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>llroundf</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log10f</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log1pf</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lgammalf</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
log2f ........................................................................................................... 217
logbf .......................................................................................................... 218
logf .......................................................................................................... 218
lrintf ...................................................................................................... 219
lroundf ................................................................................................. 219
max ......................................................................................................... 219
min ........................................................................................................ 220
modff ..................................................................................................... 220
nanf ...................................................................................................... 220
nearbyintf ............................................................................................ 221
nextafterf ............................................................................................. 221
norm3df ............................................................................................... 222
norm4df ............................................................................................... 222
normcdff ............................................................................................. 223
normcdfinvf ....................................................................................... 223
normf .................................................................................................... 224
powf ..................................................................................................... 224
rcbrtf ................................................................................................... 225
remainderf ............................................................................................ 226
remquof ................................................................................................. 226
rhypotf ................................................................................................ 227
rintf ...................................................................................................... 227
rnorm3df .............................................................................................. 227
rnorm4df .............................................................................................. 227
rnormf .................................................................................................. 228
roundf .................................................................................................. 229
rsqrtf ................................................................................................... 229
scalblnf ................................................................................................. 230
scalbnf ................................................................................................. 230
signbit .................................................................................................... 230
sincosf ................................................................................................. 231
sincospif .............................................................................................. 231
sinf ........................................................................................................ 232
sinhf .................................................................................................... 232
sinfif ..................................................................................................... 233
sqrtf ..................................................................................................... 233
tanf ...................................................................................................... 234
tanhf ..................................................................................................... 234
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tgammaf</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>truncf</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y0f</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y1f</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ynf</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.5. Double Precision Mathematical Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acos</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acosh</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asin</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asinh</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atan</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atan2</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atanh</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cbrt</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceil</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copysign</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cos</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cosh</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cospi</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyl_bessel_i0</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyl_bessel_i1</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erf</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erfc</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erfcinv</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erfcx</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erfinv</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exp</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exp10</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exp2</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expm1</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fabs</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fdim</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floor</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fma</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fmax</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fmin</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fmod</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frexp</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaFunction</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaLogb</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaIsInfinite</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaIsInf</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaIsNaN</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaJ0</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaJ1</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaJn</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaLDexp</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaLgamma</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaLrint</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaLround</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaLog</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaLog10</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaLog1p</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaLog2</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaLogb</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaLrint</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaLround</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaMax</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaMax</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaMax</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaMin</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaMin</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaMin</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaModf</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaNan</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaNearbyint</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaNextafter</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaNorm</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaNorm3d</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaNorm4d</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaNormcdf</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaNormcdfinv</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaPow</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaRcbrt</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaRemainder</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cudaRemquo</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.7. Single Precision Intrinsics

__cosf................................................................. 285
__exp10f.............................................................. 286
__expf................................................................. 286
__fadd_rd.............................................................. 286
__fadd_rn.............................................................. 287
__fadd_ru.............................................................. 287
__fadd_rz.............................................................. 288
__fdiv_rd.............................................................. 288
__fdiv_rn.............................................................. 288
__fdiv_ru.............................................................. 289
__fdiv_rz.............................................................. 289
__fdividef............................................................. 290
__fmaf_ieee_rd...................................................... 290
__fmaf_ieee_rn...................................................... 290
__fmaf_ieee_ru...................................................... 291
__fmaf_ieee_rz...................................................... 291
__fmaf_rd............................................................. 291
__fmaf_rn............................................................. 292
__fmaf_ru.................................................................................................................................. 292
__fmaf_rz...................................................................................................................................293
__fmul_rd.................................................................................................................................. 293
__fmul_rn.................................................................................................................................. 294
__fmul_ru.................................................................................................................................. 294
__fmul_rz...................................................................................................................................294
__frcp_rd................................................................................................................................... 295
__frcp_rn................................................................................................................................... 295
__frcp_ru................................................................................................................................... 296
__frcp_rz...................................................................................................................................296
__frsqrt_rn.................................................................................................................................. 296
__fsqrt_rd.................................................................................................................................. 297
__fsqrt_rn.................................................................................................................................. 297
__fsqrt_ru.................................................................................................................................. 298
__fsqrt_rz...................................................................................................................................298
__fsub_rd................................................................................................................................... 298
__fsub_rn................................................................................................................................... 298
__fsub_ru................................................................................................................................... 299
__fsub_rz................................................................................................................................... 300
__log10f..................................................................................................................................... 300
__log2f....................................................................................................................................... 300
__logf......................................................................................................................................... 301
__powf........................................................................................................................................301
__saturatef................................................................................................................................. 302
__sincosf....................................................................................................................................302
__sinf......................................................................................................................................... 302
__tanf......................................................................................................................................... 303
1.8. Double Precision Intrinsics.............................................................................................. 303
__dadd_rd.................................................................................................................................. 303
__dadd_rn.................................................................................................................................. 304
__dadd_ru.................................................................................................................................. 304
__dadd_rz.................................................................................................................................. 305
__ddiv_rd................................................................................................................................. 305
__ddiv_rn.................................................................................................................................. 305
__ddiv_ru.................................................................................................................................. 306
__ddiv_rz...................................................................................................................................306
__dmul_rd................................................................................................................................. 307
__dmul_rn.................................................................................................................................. 307
1.9. Integer Intrinsics

__brev................................................................. 316
__brevll.............................................................. 316
__byte_perm...................................................... 316
__clz................................................................. 317
__clzll............................................................... 317
__ffs................................................................. 317
__ffsll............................................................... 318
__funnelshift_l.................................................... 318
__funnelshift_lc................................................ 318
__funnelshift_r................................................... 319
__funnelshift_rc................................................ 319
__hadd.............................................................. 319
__mul24............................................................. 320
__mul64hi........................................................... 320
__mulhi............................................................. 320
__popc.............................................................. 321
__popcll............................................................. 321
__rhadd............................................................ 321
__sad............................................................... 321
__uhadd..................................................................................................................................... 322
__umul24...................................................................................................................................322
__umul64hi...............................................................................................................................322
__umulhi....................................................................................................................................323
__urhadd....................................................................................................................................323
__usad....................................................................................................................................... 323

1.10. Type Casting Intrinsics....................................................................................................... 324
__double2float_rd..................................................................................................................... 324
__double2float_rn..................................................................................................................... 324
__double2float_ru..................................................................................................................... 324
__double2float_rz......................................................................................................................325
__double2hiint............................................................................................................................325
__double2int_rd........................................................................................................................ 325
__double2int_rn........................................................................................................................ 326
__double2int_ru........................................................................................................................ 326
__double2int_rz.........................................................................................................................326
__double2ll_rd...........................................................................................................................326
__double2ll_rn.......................................................................................................................... 327
__double2ll_ru.......................................................................................................................... 327
__double2ll_rz...........................................................................................................................327
__double2loint...........................................................................................................................328
__double2uint_rd...................................................................................................................... 328
__double2uint_rn...................................................................................................................... 328
__double2uint_ru...................................................................................................................... 328
__double2uint_rz.......................................................................................................................329
__double2ull_rd........................................................................................................................ 329
__double2ull_rn........................................................................................................................ 329
__double2ull_ru........................................................................................................................ 330
__double2ull_rz........................................................................................................................ 330
__double_as_longlong..............................................................................................................330
__float2int_rd............................................................................................................................ 331
__float2int_rn............................................................................................................................ 331
__float2int_ru............................................................................................................................ 331
__float2int_rz.............................................................................................................................331
__float2ll_rd............................................................................................................................ 332
__float2ll_rn............................................................................................................................ 332
__float2ll_ru............................................................................................................................ 332
__float2ll_rz...............................................................................................................................333
__float2uint_rd.......................................................................................................................... 333 
__float2uint_rn.......................................................................................................................... 333 
__float2uint_ru.......................................................................................................................... 333 
__float2uint_rz.......................................................................................................................... 334 
__float2ull_rd........................................................................................................................... 334 
__float2ull_rn........................................................................................................................... 334 
__float2ull_ru........................................................................................................................... 335 
__float2ull_rz........................................................................................................................... 335 
__float_as_int............................................................................................................................ 335 
__float_as_uint.......................................................................................................................... 335 
__hiloint2double....................................................................................................................... 336 
__int2double_rn....................................................................................................................... 336 
__int2float_rd........................................................................................................................... 336 
__int2float_rn........................................................................................................................... 337 
__int2float_ru........................................................................................................................... 337 
__int2float_rz........................................................................................................................... 337 
__int_as_float........................................................................................................................... 337 
__ll2double_rd.......................................................................................................................... 338 
__ll2double_rn.......................................................................................................................... 338 
__ll2double_ru.......................................................................................................................... 338 
__ll2double_rz.......................................................................................................................... 339 
__ll2float_rd.............................................................................................................................. 339 
__ll2float_rn.............................................................................................................................. 339 
__ll2float_ru.............................................................................................................................. 339 
__ll2float_rz.............................................................................................................................. 340 
__ll2float_tz............................................................................................................................... 340 
__ll2float_rz.............................................................................................................................. 340 
__longlong_as_double.............................................................................................................. 340 
__uint2double_rn...................................................................................................................... 340 
__uint2float_rd........................................................................................................................ 341 
__uint2float_rn........................................................................................................................ 341 
__uint2float_ru........................................................................................................................ 341 
__uint2float_rz........................................................................................................................ 341 
__uint_as_float......................................................................................................................... 342 
__ull2double_rd....................................................................................................................... 342 
__ull2double_rn....................................................................................................................... 342 
__ull2double_ru....................................................................................................................... 343 
__ull2double_rz....................................................................................................................... 343 
__ull2float_rd.......................................................................................................................... 343 
__ull2float_rn.......................................................................................................................... 344
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>__ull2float_ru</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ull2float_rz</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.11. SIMD Intrinsics</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vabs2</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vabs4</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vabsdiffs2</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vabsdiffs4</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vabss2</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vabss4</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vadd2</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vadd4</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vaddss2</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vaddss4</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vaddus2</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vaddus4</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vavgs2</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vavgs4</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vavgu2</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vavgu4</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vcmppeq2</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vcmppeq4</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vcmpges2</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vcmpges4</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vcmpgeu2</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vcmpgeu4</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vcmpgtls2</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vcmpgtls4</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vcmpgtlu2</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vcmpgtlu4</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vcmpls2</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vcmpls4</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vcmples2</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vcmples4</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vcmpleu2</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vcmpleu4</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vcmplts2</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vcmplts4</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vcmpltu2</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vcmpltu4</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vcmpne2</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vcmpne4</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vhaddu2</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vhaddu4</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vmaxs2</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vmaxs4</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vmaxu2</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vmaxu4</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vmins2</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vmins4</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vminu2</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vminu4</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vneg2</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vneg4</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vnegss2</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vnegss4</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vsads2</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vsads4</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vsadu2</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vsadu4</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vseteq2</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vseteq4</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vsetges2</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vsetges4</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vsetgeu2</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vsetgeu4</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vsetgt2</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vsetgt4</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vsetgtu2</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vsetgtu4</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vsetles2</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vsetles4</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vsetlesu2</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vsetlesu4</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vsetlt2</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vsetlt4</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vsetltu2</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__vsetltu4</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
__vsetltu4.................................................................................................................................. 369
__vsetne2.................................................................................................................................. 369
__vsetne4.................................................................................................................................. 369
__vsub2...................................................................................................................................... 370
__vsub4...................................................................................................................................... 370
__vsubss2.................................................................................................................................. 370
__vsubss4.................................................................................................................................. 371
__vsubus2.................................................................................................................................. 371
__vsubus4.................................................................................................................................. 371
Chapter 1. Modules

Here is a list of all modules:

- **Half Precision Intrinsics**
  - Half Arithmetic Functions
  - Half2 Arithmetic Functions
  - Half Comparison Functions
  - Half2 Comparison Functions
  - Half Precision Conversion and Data Movement
- **Half Math Functions**
- **Half2 Math Functions**
- **Bfloat16 Precision Intrinsics**
  - Bfloat16 Arithmetic Functions
  - Bfloat162 Arithmetic Functions
  - Bfloat16 Comparison Functions
  - Bfloat162 Comparison Functions
  - Bfloat16 Precision Conversion and Data Movement
- **Bfloat16 Math Functions**
- **Bfloat162 Math Functions**
- **Mathematical Functions**
  - Single Precision Mathematical Functions
  - Double Precision Mathematical Functions
  - Integer Mathematical Functions
- **Single Precision Intrinsics**
- **Double Precision Intrinsics**
1.1. Half Precision Intrinsics

This section describes half precision intrinsic functions that are only supported in device code. To use these functions, include the header file `cuda_fp16.h` in your program.

- **Half Arithmetic Functions**
- **Half2 Arithmetic Functions**
- **Half Comparison Functions**
- **Half2 Comparison Functions**
- **Half Precision Conversion and Data Movement**
- **Half Math Functions**
- **Half2 Math Functions**

### 1.1.1. Half Arithmetic Functions

**Half Precision Intrinsics**

To use these functions, include the header file `cuda_fp16.h` in your program.

```c
__device__ __half __habs (const __half a)
```

Calculates the absolute value of input `half` number and returns the result.

**Parameters**

- **a**
  - `half`. Is only being read.
Returns
half
  ▶ The absolute value of a.

Description
Calculates the absolute value of input half number and returns the result.

__device__ __half__ __hadd (const __half a, const __half b)
Performs half addition in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Description
Performs half addition of inputs a and b, in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ __half__ __hadd_sat (const __half a, const __half b)
Performs half addition in round-to-nearest-even mode, with saturation to [0.0, 1.0].

Parameters
  a
    - half. Is only being read.
  b
    - half. Is only being read.

Returns
half
  ▶ The sum of a and b, with respect to saturation.

Description
Performs half add of inputs a and b, in round-to-nearest-even mode, and clamps the result to range [0.0, 1.0]. NaN results are flushed to +0.0.
__device__ __half __hdiv (const __half a, const __half b)
Performs half division in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Description
Divides half input a by input b in round-to-nearest mode.

__device__ __half __hfma (const __half a, const __half b, const __half c)
Performs half fused multiply-add in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Description
Performs half multiply on inputs a and b, then performs a half add of the result with c, rounding the result once in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ __half __hfma_relu (const __half a, const __half b, const __half c)
Performs half fused multiply-add in round-to-nearest-even mode with relu saturation.

Parameters
a
  - half. Is only being read.
b
  - half. Is only being read.
c
  - half. Is only being read.

Returns
half
  - The result of fused multiply-add operation on a, b, and c with relu saturation.

Description
Performs half multiply on inputs a and b, then performs a half add of the result with c, rounding the result once in round-to-nearest-even mode. Then negative result is clamped to 0. NaN result is converted to canonical NaN.
__device__ __half __hfma_sat (const __half a, const __half b, const __half c)
Performs half fused multiply-add in round-to-nearest-even mode, with saturation to [0.0, 1.0].

Parameters
a
- half. Is only being read.
b
- half. Is only being read.
c
- half. Is only being read.

Returns
half
 ▶ The
  result of fused multiply-add operation on a, b, and c, with respect to saturation.

Description
Performs half multiply on inputs a and b, then performs a half add of the result with c, rounding the result once in round-to-nearest-even mode, and clamps the result to range [0.0, 1.0]. NaN results are flushed to +0.0.

__device__ __half __hmul (const __half a, const __half b)
Performs half multiplication in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Description
Performs half multiplication of inputs a and b, in round-to-nearest mode.

__device__ __half __hmul_sat (const __half a, const __half b)
Performs half multiplication in round-to-nearest-even mode, with saturation to [0.0, 1.0].

Parameters
a
- half. Is only being read.
b
- half. Is only being read.
Returns
half

The result of multiplying a and b, with respect to saturation.

Description
Performs half multiplication of inputs a and b, in round-to-nearest mode, and clamps the result to range [0.0, 1.0]. NaN results are flushed to +0.0.

__device__ __half __hneg (const __half a)
Negates input half number and returns the result.

Description
Negates input half number and returns the result.

__device__ __half __hsub (const __half a, const __half b)
Performs half subtraction in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Description
Subtracts half input b from input a in round-to-nearest mode.

__device__ __half __hsub_sat (const __half a, const __half b)
Performs half subtraction in round-to-nearest-even mode, with saturation to [0.0, 1.0].

Parameters
a
    - half. Is only being read.
b
    - half. Is only being read.

Returns
half

The result of subtraction of b from a, with respect to saturation.
Description
Subtracts \( \text{half} \) input \( b \) from input \( a \) in round-to-nearest mode, and clamps the result to range \([0.0, 1.0]\). NaN results are flushed to +0.0.

1.1.2. Half2 Arithmetic Functions

Half Precision Intrinsics

To use these functions, include the header file \texttt{cuda_fp16.h} in your program.

\[
\text{__device__ __half2 __h2div (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)}
\]

Performs \( \text{half2} \) vector division in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Description
Divides \( \text{half2} \) input vector \( a \) by input vector \( b \) in round-to-nearest mode.

\[
\text{__device__ __half2 __habs2 (const __half2 a)}
\]

Calculates the absolute value of both halves of the input \( \text{half2} \) number and returns the result.

Parameters
\( a \)
- \( \text{half2} \). Is only being read.

Returns
\( \text{half2} \)

- \( \text{Returns} \)
  - \( a \) with the absolute value of both halves.

Description
Calculates the absolute value of both halves of the input \( \text{half2} \) number and returns the result.
__device__ __half2 __hadd2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
Performs \texttt{half2} vector addition in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Description
Performs \texttt{half2} vector add of inputs \(a\) and \(b\), in round-to-nearest mode.

__device__ __half2 __hadd2\_sat (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
Performs \texttt{half2} vector addition in round-to-nearest-even mode, with saturation to [0.0, 1.0].

Parameters
\(a\)
- \texttt{half2}. Is only being read.
\(b\)
- \texttt{half2}. Is only being read.

Returns
\texttt{half2}
- The sum of \(a\) and \(b\), with respect to saturation.

Description
Performs \texttt{half2} vector add of inputs \(a\) and \(b\), in round-to-nearest mode, and clamps the results to range [0.0, 1.0]. NaN results are flushed to +0.0.

__device__ __half2 __hcmadd (const __half2 a, const __half2 b, const __half2 c)
Performs fast complex multiply-accumulate.

Parameters
\(a\)
- \texttt{half2}. Is only being read.
\(b\)
- \texttt{half2}. Is only being read.
\(c\)
- \texttt{half2}. Is only being read.
Returns
half2

- The result of complex multiply-accumulate operation on complex numbers a, b, and c

Description
Interprets vector half2 input pairs a, b, and c as complex numbers in half precision and performs complex multiply-accumulate operation: a*b + c

__device__ __half2 __hfma2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b, const __half2 c)
Performs half2 vector fused multiply-add in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Description
Performs half2 vector multiply on inputs a and b, then performs a half2 vector add of the result with c, rounding the result once in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ __half2 __hfma2_relu (const __half2 a, const __half2 b, const __half2 c)
Performs half2 vector fused multiply-add in round-to-nearest-even mode with relu saturation.

Parameters
a
- half2. Is only being read.
b
- half2. Is only being read.
c
- half2. Is only being read.

Returns
half2

- The result of elementwise fused multiply-add operation on vectors a, b, and c with relu saturation.
Description
Performs `half2` vector multiply on inputs `a` and `b`, then performs a `half2` vector add of the result with `c`, rounding the result once in round-to-nearest-even mode. Then negative result is clamped to 0. NaN result is converted to canonical NaN.

```c
__device__ __half2 __hfma2_sat (const __half2 a, const __half2 b, const __half2 c)
```
Performs `half2` vector fused multiply-add in round-to-nearest-even mode, with saturation to [0.0, 1.0].

Parameters

- **a**
  - `half2`. Is only being read.
- **b**
  - `half2`. Is only being read.
- **c**
  - `half2`. Is only being read.

Returns

`half2`

- The result of elementwise fused multiply-add operation on vectors `a`, `b`, and `c`, with respect to saturation.

Description
Performs `half2` vector multiply of inputs `a` and `b`, in round-to-nearest-even mode.

```c
__device__ __half2 __hmul2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
```
Performs `half2` vector multiplication in round-to-nearest-even mode.
__device__ __half2 __hmul2_sat (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
Performs half2 vector multiplication in round-to-nearest-even mode, with saturation to [0.0, 1.0].

Parameters
a
- half2. Is only being read.

b
- half2. Is only being read.

Returns
half2
- The result of elementwise multiplication of vectors a and b, with respect to saturation.

Description
Performs half2 vector multiplication of inputs a and b, in round-to-nearest-even mode, and clamps the results to range [0.0, 1.0]. NaN results are flushed to +0.0.

__device__ __half2 __hneg2 (const __half2 a)
Negates both halves of the input half2 number and returns the result.

Description
Negates both halves of the input half2 number a and returns the result.

__device__ __half2 __hsub2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
Performs half2 vector subtraction in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Description
Subtracts half2 input vector b from input vector a in round-to-nearest-even mode.
__device__ __half2 __hsub2_sat (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
Performs half2 vector subtraction in round-to-nearest-even mode, with saturation to [0.0, 1.0].

Parameters

a
- half2. Is only being read.

b
- half2. Is only being read.

Returns

half2

- The subtraction of vector b from a, with respect to saturation.

Description

Subtracts half2 input vector b from input vector a in round-to-nearest-even mode, and clamps the results to range [0.0, 1.0]. NaN results are flushed to +0.0.

1.1.3. Half Comparison Functions

Half Precision Intrinsics

To use these functions, include the header file cuda_fp16.h in your program.

__device__ bool __heq (const __half a, const __half b)
Performs half if-equal comparison.

Parameters

a
- half. Is only being read.

b
- half. Is only being read.

Returns

bool

- The boolean result of if-equal comparison of a and b.
Description
Performs \texttt{half} if-equal comparison of inputs \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}. NaN inputs generate false results.

\texttt{__device__ bool __hequ (const \texttt{half} &a, const \texttt{half} &b)}
Performs \texttt{half} unordered if-equal comparison.

Parameters
\texttt{a}
- half. Is only being read.
\texttt{b}
- half. Is only being read.

Returns
bool

The boolean result of unordered if-equal comparison of \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}.

Description
Performs \texttt{half} if-equal comparison of inputs \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}. NaN inputs generate true results.

\texttt{__device__ bool __hge (const \texttt{half} &a, const \texttt{half} &b)}
Performs \texttt{half} greater-equal comparison.

Parameters
\texttt{a}
- half. Is only being read.
\texttt{b}
- half. Is only being read.

Returns
bool

The boolean result of greater-equal comparison of \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}.

Description
Performs \texttt{half} greater-equal comparison of inputs \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}. NaN inputs generate false results.
__device__ bool __hgeu (const __half a, const __half b)
Performs \texttt{half} unordered greater-equal comparison.

Parameters
\begin{itemize}
\item[a]{- half. Is only being read.}
\item[b]{- half. Is only being read.}
\end{itemize}

Returns
bool
\begin{itemize}
\item The
\texttt{boolean} result of unordered greater-equal comparison of \emph{a} and \emph{b}.
\end{itemize}

Description
Performs \texttt{half} greater-equal comparison of inputs \emph{a} and \emph{b}. NaN inputs generate true results.

__device__ bool __hgt (const __half a, const __half b)
Performs \texttt{half} greater-than comparison.

Parameters
\begin{itemize}
\item[a]{- half. Is only being read.}
\item[b]{- half. Is only being read.}
\end{itemize}

Returns
bool
\begin{itemize}
\item The
\texttt{boolean} result of greater-than comparison of \emph{a} and \emph{b}.
\end{itemize}

Description
Performs \texttt{half} greater-than comparison of inputs \emph{a} and \emph{b}. NaN inputs generate false results.
__device__ bool __hgtu (const __half a, const __half b)
Performs half unordered greater-than comparison.

Parameters
a
- half. Is only being read.
b
- half. Is only being read.

Returns
bool
  ▶ The
    boolean result of unordered greater-than comparison of a and b.

Description
Performs half greater-than comparison of inputs a and b. NaN inputs generate true results.

__device__ int __hisinf (const __half a)
Checks if the input half number is infinite.

Parameters
a
- half. Is only being read.

Returns
int
  ▶ -1
    iff a is equal to negative infinity,
  ▶ 1
    iff a is equal to positive infinity,
  ▶ 0
    otherwise.

Description
Checks if the input half number a is infinite.
__device__ bool __hisnan (const __half a)
Determine whether half argument is a NaN.

Parameters
a
- half. Is only being read.

Returns
bool
  ▶ true
    iff argument is NaN.

Description
Determine whether half value a is a NaN.

__device__ bool __hle (const __half a, const __half b)
Performs half less-equal comparison.

Parameters
a
  - half. Is only being read.
b
  - half. Is only being read.

Returns
bool
  ▶ The
    boolean result of less-equal comparison of a and b.

Description
Performs half less-equal comparison of inputs a and b. NaN inputs generate false results.

__device__ bool __hleu (const __half a, const __half b)
Performs half unordered less-equal comparison.

Parameters
a
  - half. Is only being read.
- half. Is only being read.

**Returns**

bool

- The boolean result of unordered less-equal comparison of `a` and `b`.

**Description**

Performs half less-equal comparison of inputs `a` and `b`. NaN inputs generate true results.

```cpp
__device__ bool __hlt (const __half a, const __half b)
```

Performs half less-than comparison.

**Parameters**

- `a`
  - half. Is only being read.
- `b`
  - half. Is only being read.

**Returns**

bool

- The boolean result of less-than comparison of `a` and `b`.

**Description**

Performs half less-than comparison of inputs `a` and `b`. NaN inputs generate false results.

```cpp
__device__ bool __hltu (const __half a, const __half b)
```

Performs half unordered less-than comparison.

**Parameters**

- `a`
  - half. Is only being read.
- `b`
  - half. Is only being read.

**Returns**

bool
The boolean result of unordered less-than comparison of \( a \) and \( b \).

**Description**

Performs half less-than comparison of inputs \( a \) and \( b \). NaN inputs generate true results.

\[
\text{__device__ __half __hmax (const __half a, const __half b)}
\]

Calculates half maximum of two input values.

**Description**

Calculates half \( \max(a, b) \) defined as \( (a > b) ? a : b \).

- If either of inputs is NaN, the other input is returned.
- If both inputs are NaNs, then canonical NaN is returned.
- If values of both inputs are 0.0, then \( +0.0 > -0.0 \)

\[
\text{__device__ __half __hmax_nan (const __half a, const __half b)}
\]

Calculates half maximum of two input values, NaNs pass through.

**Description**

Calculates half \( \max(a, b) \) defined as \( (a > b) ? a : b \).

- If either of inputs is NaN, then canonical NaN is returned.
- If values of both inputs are 0.0, then \( +0.0 > -0.0 \)

\[
\text{__device__ __half __hmin (const __half a, const __half b)}
\]

Calculates half minimum of two input values.

**Description**

Calculates half \( \min(a, b) \) defined as \( (a < b) ? a : b \).

- If either of inputs is NaN, the other input is returned.
- If both inputs are NaNs, then canonical NaN is returned.
- If values of both inputs are 0.0, then \( +0.0 > -0.0 \)
__device__ __half __hmin_nan (const __half a, const __half b)
Calculates half minimum of two input values, NaNs pass through.

Description
Calculates half min(a, b) defined as (a < b) ? a : b.
  ▶ If either of inputs is NaN, then canonical NaN is returned.
  ▶ If values of both inputs are 0.0, then +0.0 > -0.0

__device__ bool __hne (const __half a, const __half b)
Performs half not-equal comparison.

Parameters
a
  - half. Is only being read.
b
  - half. Is only being read.

Returns
bool
  The boolean result of not-equal comparison of a and b.

Description
Performs half not-equal comparison of inputs a and b. NaN inputs generate false results.

__device__ bool __hneu (const __half a, const __half b)
Performs half unordered not-equal comparison.

Parameters
a
  - half. Is only being read.
b
  - half. Is only being read.

Returns
bool
The boolean result of unordered not-equal comparison of \( a \) and \( b \).

**Description**

Performs half not-equal comparison of inputs \( a \) and \( b \). NaN inputs generate true results.

### 1.1.4. Half2 Comparison Functions

**Half Precision Intrinsics**

To use these functions, include the header file `cuda_fp16.h` in your program.

```c
__device__ bool __hbeq2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
```

Performs half2 vector if-equal comparison and returns boolean true iff both half results are true, boolean false otherwise.

**Parameters**

- \( a \)
  - half2. Is only being read.
- \( b \)
  - half2. Is only being read.

**Returns**

- bool
  - true
    - if both half results of if-equal comparison of vectors \( a \) and \( b \) are true;
  - false
    - otherwise.

**Description**

Performs half2 vector if-equal comparison of inputs \( a \) and \( b \). The bool result is set to true only if both half if-equal comparisons evaluate to true, or false otherwise. NaN inputs generate false results.
__device__ bool __hbequ2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
Performs half2 vector unordered if-equal comparison and returns boolean true iff both half results are true, boolean false otherwise.

Parameters
a
- half2. Is only being read.
b
- half2. Is only being read.

Returns
bool
  ▶ true
    if both half results of unordered if-equal comparison of vectors a and b are true;
  ▶ false
    otherwise.

Description
Performs half2 vector if-equal comparison of inputs a and b. The bool result is set to true only if both half if-equal comparisons evaluate to true, or false otherwise. NaN inputs generate true results.

__device__ bool __hbge2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
Performs half2 vector greater-equal comparison and returns boolean true iff both half results are true, boolean false otherwise.

Parameters
a
- half2. Is only being read.
b
- half2. Is only being read.

Returns
bool
  ▶ true
    if both half results of greater-equal comparison of vectors a and b are true;
  ▶ false
**Description**

Performs `half2` vector greater-equal comparison of inputs `a` and `b`. The bool result is set to true only if both `half` greater-equal comparisons evaluate to true, or false otherwise. NaN inputs generate false results.

```c
__device__ bool __hbgeu2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
```

Performs `half2` vector unordered greater-equal comparison and returns boolean true iff both `half` results are true, boolean false otherwise.

**Parameters**

- `a`: `half2`. Is only being read.
- `b`: `half2`. Is only being read.

**Returns**

- `true`: if both `half` results of unordered greater-equal comparison of vectors `a` and `b` are true;
- `false`: otherwise.

**Description**

Performs `half2` vector greater-equal comparison of inputs `a` and `b`. The bool result is set to true only if both `half` greater-equal comparisons evaluate to true, or false otherwise. NaN inputs generate true results.

```c
__device__ bool __hbgt2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
```

Performs `half2` vector greater-than comparison and returns boolean true iff both `half` results are true, boolean false otherwise.

**Parameters**

- `a`: `half2`. Is only being read.
- `b`: `half2`. Is only being read.
Returns
bool

- true
  if both half results of greater-than comparison of vectors a and b are true;
- false
  otherwise.

Description
Performs half2 vector greater-than comparison of inputs a and b. The bool result is set to true only if both half greater-than comparisons evaluate to true, or false otherwise. NaN inputs generate false results.

__device__ bool __hbgtu2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
Performs half2 vector unordered greater-than comparison and returns boolean true iff both half results are true, boolean false otherwise.

Parameters
a
  - half2. Is only being read.

b
  - half2. Is only being read.

Returns
bool

- true
  if both half results of unordered greater-than comparison of vectors a and b are true;
- false
  otherwise.

Description
Performs half2 vector greater-than comparison of inputs a and b. The bool result is set to true only if both half greater-than comparisons evaluate to true, or false otherwise. NaN inputs generate true results.
__device__ bool __hble2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
Performs half2 vector less-equal comparison and returns boolean true iff both half results are true, boolean false otherwise.

Parameters
a
- half2. Is only being read.
b
- half2. Is only being read.

Returns
bool
  ▶ true
    if both half results of less-equal comparison of vectors a and b are true;
  ▶ false
    otherwise.

Description
Performs half2 vector less-equal comparison of inputs a and b. The bool result is set to true only if both half less-equal comparisons evaluate to true, or false otherwise. NaN inputs generate false results.

__device__ bool __hbleu2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
Performs half2 vector unordered less-equal comparison and returns boolean true iff both half results are true, boolean false otherwise.

Parameters
a
- half2. Is only being read.
b
- half2. Is only being read.

Returns
bool
  ▶ true
    if both half results of unordered less-equal comparison of vectors a and b are true;
  ▶ false
**Description**

Performs half2 vector less-equal comparison of inputs a and b. The bool result is set to true only if both half less-equal comparisons evaluate to true, or false otherwise. NaN inputs generate true results.

```
__device__ bool __hblt2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
```

Performs half2 vector less-than comparison and returns boolean true iff both half results are true, boolean false otherwise.

**Parameters**

- **a**
  - half2. Is only being read.

- **b**
  - half2. Is only being read.

**Returns**

bool

- **true**
  - if both half results of less-than comparison of vectors a and b are true;

- **false**
  - otherwise.

**Description**

Performs half2 vector less-than comparison of inputs a and b. The bool result is set to true only if both half less-than comparisons evaluate to true, or false otherwise. NaN inputs generate false results.

```
__device__ bool __hbltu2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
```

Performs half2 vector unordered less-than comparison and returns boolean true iff both half results are true, boolean false otherwise.

**Parameters**

- **a**
  - half2. Is only being read.

- **b**
  - half2. Is only being read.
Returns
bool
- true
  if both half results of unordered less-than comparison of vectors a and b are true;
- false
  otherwise.

Description
Performs half2 vector less-than comparison of inputs a and b. The bool result is set to true only if both half less-than comparisons evaluate to true, or false otherwise. NaN inputs generate true results.

__device__ bool __hbne2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
Performs half2 vector not-equal comparison and returns boolean true iff both half results are true, boolean false otherwise.

Parameters
a
- half2. Is only being read.
b
- half2. Is only being read.

Returns
bool
- true
  if both half results of not-equal comparison of vectors a and b are true,
- false
  otherwise.

Description
Performs half2 vector not-equal comparison of inputs a and b. The bool result is set to true only if both half not-equal comparisons evaluate to true, or false otherwise. NaN inputs generate false results.
__device__ bool __hbneu2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)

Performs half2 vector unordered not-equal comparison and returns boolean true iff both half results are true, boolean false otherwise.

**Parameters**

`a`
- half2. Is only being read.

`b`
- half2. Is only being read.

**Returns**

bool

- true
  - if both half results of unordered not-equal comparison of vectors `a` and `b` are true;
- false
  - otherwise.

**Description**

Performs half2 vector not-equal comparison of inputs `a` and `b`. The bool result is set to true only if both half not-equal comparisons evaluate to true, or false otherwise. NaN inputs generate true results.

__device__ __half2 __heq2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)

Performs half2 vector if-equal comparison.

**Parameters**

`a`
- half2. Is only being read.

`b`
- half2. Is only being read.

**Returns**

half2

- The vector result of if-equal comparison of vectors `a` and `b`. 
Description
Performs \texttt{half2} vector if-equal comparison of inputs \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}. The corresponding \texttt{half} results are set to 1.0 for true, or 0.0 for false. NaN inputs generate false results.

\texttt{__device\_ __half2 __hequ2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)}
Performs \texttt{half} vector unordered if-equal comparison.

Parameters
\texttt{a}  
- \texttt{half2}. Is only being read.
\texttt{b}  
- \texttt{half2}. Is only being read.

Returns
\texttt{half2}
\texttt{\textbullet} The vector result of unordered if-equal comparison of vectors \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}.

Description
Performs \texttt{half} vector if-equal comparison of inputs \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}. The corresponding \texttt{half} results are set to 1.0 for true, or 0.0 for false. NaN inputs generate true results.

\texttt{__device\_ __half2 __hge2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)}
Performs \texttt{half} vector greater-equal comparison.

Parameters
\texttt{a}  
- \texttt{half2}. Is only being read.
\texttt{b}  
- \texttt{half2}. Is only being read.

Returns
\texttt{half2}
\texttt{\textbullet} The vector result of greater-equal comparison of vectors \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}.
Description
Performs half2 vector greater-equal comparison of inputs a and b. The corresponding half results are set to 1.0 for true, or 0.0 for false. NaN inputs generate false results.

__device__ __half2 __hgeu2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
Performs half2 vector unordered greater-equal comparison.

Parameters
a
- half2. Is only being read.
b
- half2. Is only being read.

Returns
half2
- The half2 vector result of unordered greater-equal comparison of vectors a and b.

Description
Performs half2 vector greater-equal comparison of inputs a and b. The corresponding half results are set to 1.0 for true, or 0.0 for false. NaN inputs generate true results.

__device__ __half2 __hgt2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
Performs half2 vector greater-than comparison.

Parameters
a
- half2. Is only being read.
b
- half2. Is only being read.

Returns
half2
- The vector result of greater-than comparison of vectors a and b.
Description
Performs half2 vector greater-than comparison of inputs a and b. The corresponding half results are set to 1.0 for true, or 0.0 for false. NaN inputs generate false results.

__device__ __half2 __hgtu2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
Performs half2 vector unordered greater-than comparison.

Parameters
a
- half2. Is only being read.
b
- half2. Is only being read.

Returns
half2
- The half2 vector result of unordered greater-than comparison of vectors a and b.

Description
Performs half2 vector greater-than comparison of inputs a and b. The corresponding half results are set to 1.0 for true, or 0.0 for false. NaN inputs generate true results.

__device__ __half2 __hisnan2 (const __half2 a)
Determine whether half2 argument is a NaN.

Parameters
a
- half2. Is only being read.

Returns
half2
- The half2 with the corresponding half results set to 1.0 for NaN, 0.0 otherwise.

Description
Determine whether each half of input half2 number a is a NaN.
__device__ __half2 __hle2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
Performs half2 vector less-equal comparison.

Parameters
a
- half2. Is only being read.
b
- half2. Is only being read.

Returns
half2
- The
  half2 result of less-equal comparison of vectors a and b.

Description
Performs half2 vector less-equal comparison of inputs a and b. The corresponding half results are set to 1.0 for true, or 0.0 for false. NaN inputs generate false results.

__device__ __half2 __hleu2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
Performs half2 vector unordered less-equal comparison.

Parameters
a
- half2. Is only being read.
b
- half2. Is only being read.

Returns
half2
- The
  vector result of unordered less-equal comparison of vectors a and b.

Description
Performs half2 vector less-equal comparison of inputs a and b. The corresponding half results are set to 1.0 for true, or 0.0 for false. NaN inputs generate true results.
**__device__ __half2 __hlt2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)**

Performs half2 vector less-than comparison.

**Parameters**

**a**
- half2. Is only being read.

**b**
- half2. Is only being read.

**Returns**

half2

- The half2 vector result of less-than comparison of vectors a and b.

**Description**

Performs half2 vector less-than comparison of inputs a and b. The corresponding half results are set to 1.0 for true, or 0.0 for false. NaN inputs generate false results.

**__device__ __half2 __hltu2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)**

Performs half2 vector unordered less-than comparison.

**Parameters**

**a**
- half2. Is only being read.

**b**
- half2. Is only being read.

**Returns**

half2

- The vector result of unordered less-than comparison of vectors a and b.

**Description**

Performs half2 vector less-than comparison of inputs a and b. The corresponding half results are set to 1.0 for true, or 0.0 for false. NaN inputs generate true results.
__device__ __half2 __hmax2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
Calculates half2 vector maximum of two inputs.

Description
Calculates half2 vector max(a, b). Elementwise half operation is defined as (a > b) ? a : b.
- If either of inputs is NaN, the other input is returned.
- If both inputs are NaNs, then canonical NaN is returned.
- If values of both inputs are 0.0, then +0.0 > -0.0

__device__ __half2 __hmax2_nan (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
Calculates half2 vector maximum of two inputs, NaNs pass through.

Description
Calculates half2 vector max(a, b). Elementwise half operation is defined as (a > b) ? a : b.
- If either of inputs is NaN, then canonical NaN is returned.
- If values of both inputs are 0.0, then +0.0 > -0.0

__device__ __half2 __hmin2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
Calculates half2 vector minimum of two inputs.

Description
Calculates half2 vector min(a, b). Elementwise half operation is defined as (a < b) ? a : b.
- If either of inputs is NaN, the other input is returned.
- If both inputs are NaNs, then canonical NaN is returned.
- If values of both inputs are 0.0, then +0.0 > -0.0

__device__ __half2 __hmin2_nan (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
Calculates half2 vector minimum of two inputs, NaNs pass through.

Description
Calculates half2 vector min(a, b). Elementwise half operation is defined as (a < b) ? a : b.
If either of inputs is NaN, then canonical NaN is returned.
If values of both inputs are 0.0, then +0.0 > -0.0

__device__ __half2 __hne2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
Performs half2 vector not-equal comparison.

Parameters

a
- half2. Is only being read.

b
- half2. Is only being read.

Returns

half2

The vector result of not-equal comparison of vectors a and b.

Description

Performs half2 vector not-equal comparison of inputs a and b. The corresponding half results are set to 1.0 for true, or 0.0 for false. NaN inputs generate false results.

__device__ __half2 __hneu2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
Performs half2 vector unordered not-equal comparison.

Parameters

a
- half2. Is only being read.

b
- half2. Is only being read.

Returns

half2

The vector result of unordered not-equal comparison of vectors a and b.
Description

Performs half2 vector not-equal comparison of inputs a and b. The corresponding half results are set to 1.0 for true, or 0.0 for false. NaN inputs generate true results.

1.1.5. Half Precision Conversion and Data Movement

Half Precision Intrinsics

To use these functions, include the header file cuda_fp16.h in your program.

__host__ __device__ __half __double2half (const double a)

Converts double number to half precision in round-to-nearest-even mode and returns half with converted value.

Parameters

a
  - double. Is only being read.

Returns

half
  ▶ a
    converted to half.

Description

Converts double number a to half precision in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__host__ __device__ __half2 __float22half2_rn (const float2 a)

Converts both components of float2 number to half precision in round-to-nearest-even mode and returns half2 with converted values.

Parameters

a
  - float2. Is only being read.

Returns

half2
  ▶ The
half2 which has corresponding halves equal to the converted float2 components.

Description
Converts both components of float2 to half precision in round-to-nearest mode and combines the results into one half2 number. Low 16 bits of the return value correspond to \( a.x \) and high 16 bits of the return value correspond to \( a.y \).

__host__ __device__ __half __float2half (const float a)
Converts float number to half precision in round-to-nearest-even mode and returns half with converted value.

Parameters
a
- float. Is only being read.

Returns
half
\[ a \] converted to half.

Description
Converts float number \( a \) to half precision in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__host__ __device__ __half2 __float2half2_rn (const float a)
Converts input to half precision in round-to-nearest-even mode and populates both halves of half2 with converted value.

Parameters
a
- float. Is only being read.

Returns
half2
\[ \] The half2 value with both halves equal to the converted half precision number.
Description
Converts input a to half precision in round-to-nearest-even mode and populates both halves of half2 with converted value.

__host____device__ __half__ __float2half_rd (const float a)
Converts float number to half precision in round-down mode and returns half with converted value.

Parameters
- a - float. Is only being read.

Returns
- half
  - a
    - converted to half.

Description
Converts float number a to half precision in round-down mode.

__host____device__ __half__ __float2half_rn (const float a)
Converts float number to half precision in round-to-nearest-even mode and returns half with converted value.

Parameters
- a - float. Is only being read.

Returns
- half
  - a
    - converted to half.

Description
Converts float number a to half precision in round-to-nearest-even mode.
\_\_host\_\_device\_\_half \_float2half\_ru (const float a)

Converts float number to half precision in round-up mode and returns half with converted value.

Parameters

\texttt{a}

- float. Is only being read.

Returns

half

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{a}
    \begin{itemize}
      \item converted to half.
    \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}

Description

Converts float number \texttt{a} to half precision in round-up mode.

\_\_host\_\_device\_\_half \_float2half\_rz (const float a)

Converts float number to half precision in round-towards-zero mode and returns half with converted value.

Parameters

\texttt{a}

- float. Is only being read.

Returns

half

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{a}
    \begin{itemize}
      \item converted to half.
    \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}

Description

Converts float number \texttt{a} to half precision in round-towards-zero mode.
__host____device__ __half2 __floats2half2_rn (const float a, const float b)

Converts both input floats to half precision in round-to-nearest-even mode and returns half2 with converted values.

Parameters

a
- float. Is only being read.

b
- float. Is only being read.

Returns

half2

The half2 value with corresponding halves equal to the converted input floats.

Description

Converts both input floats to half precision in round-to-nearest-even mode and combines the results into one half2 number. Low 16 bits of the return value correspond to the input a, high 16 bits correspond to the input b.

__host____device__ float2 __half22float2 (const __half2 a)

Converts both halves of half2 to float2 and returns the result.

Parameters

a
- half2. Is only being read.

Returns

float2

a converted to float2.

Description

Converts both halves of half2 input a to float2 and returns the result.
__host____device__ float __half2float (const __half a)
Converts half number to float.

Parameters
a
- float. Is only being read.

Returns
float
  a
  converted to float.

Description
Converts half number a to float.

__device__ __half2 __half2half2 (const __half a)
Returns half2 with both halves equal to the input value.

Parameters
a
- half. Is only being read.

Returns
half2
  The
  vector which has both its halves equal to the input a.

Description
Returns half2 number with both halves equal to the input a half number.

__device__ int __half2int_rd (const __half h)
Converts a half to a signed integer in round-down mode.

Parameters
h
- half. Is only being read.
**__half2int_rn__** (const __half h)

Convert a half to a signed integer in round-down mode.

**Parameters**

- **h**
  - half. Is only being read.

**Returns**

int

- h converted to a signed integer.

**__half2int_ru__** (const __half h)

Convert a half to a signed integer in round-up mode.

**Parameters**

- **h**
  - half. Is only being read.

**Returns**

int

- h converted to a signed integer.
Description
Convert the half-precision floating-point value \( h \) to a signed integer in round-up mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.

```c
__host____device__ int __half2int_rz (const __half h)
```
Convert a half to a signed integer in round-towards-zero mode.

Parameters
\( h \)
- half. Is only being read.

Returns
int
- \( h \) converted to a signed integer.

Description
Convert the half-precision floating-point value \( h \) to a signed integer in round-towards-zero mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.

```c
__device__ long long int __half2ll_rd (const __half h)
```
Convert a half to a signed 64-bit integer in round-down mode.

Parameters
\( h \)
- half. Is only being read.

Returns
long long int
- \( h \) converted to a signed 64-bit integer.

Description
Convert the half-precision floating-point value \( h \) to a signed 64-bit integer in round-down mode. NaN inputs return a long long int with hex value of 0x8000000000000000.
__device__ long long int __half2ll_rn (const __half h)
Convert a half to a signed 64-bit integer in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters

h
- half. Is only being read.

Returns

long long int

h converted to a signed 64-bit integer.

Description

Convert the half-precision floating-point value \( h \) to a signed 64-bit integer in round-to-nearest-even mode. NaN inputs return a long long int with hex value of 0x8000000000000000.

__device__ long long int __half2ll_ru (const __half h)
Convert a half to a signed 64-bit integer in round-up mode.

Parameters

h
- half. Is only being read.

Returns

long long int

h converted to a signed 64-bit integer.

Description

Convert the half-precision floating-point value \( h \) to a signed 64-bit integer in round-up mode. NaN inputs return a long long int with hex value of 0x8000000000000000.
__host__ __device__ long long int __half2ll_rz (const __half h)
Convert a half to a signed 64-bit integer in round-towards-zero mode.

Parameters
h
- half. Is only being read.

Returns
long long int
  h
  converted to a signed 64-bit integer.

Description
Convert the half-precision floating-point value h to a signed 64-bit integer in round-towards-zero mode. NaN inputs return a long long int with hex value of 0x8000000000000000.

__device__ short int __half2short_rd (const __half h)
Convert a half to a signed short integer in round-down mode.

Parameters
h
- half. Is only being read.

Returns
short int
  h
  converted to a signed short integer.

Description
Convert the half-precision floating-point value h to a signed short integer in round-down mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.
__device__ short int __half2short_rn (const __half h)
Convert a half to a signed short integer in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
h
- half. Is only being read.

Returns
short int
  h
converted to a signed short integer.

Description
Convert the half-precision floating-point value h to a signed short integer in round-to-nearest-even mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.

__device__ short int __half2short_ru (const __half h)
Convert a half to a signed short integer in round-up mode.

Parameters
h
- half. Is only being read.

Returns
short int
  h
converted to a signed short integer.

Description
Convert the half-precision floating-point value h to a signed short integer in round-up mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.
__host__ __device__ short int __half2short_rz (const __half h)
Convert a half to a signed short integer in round-towards-zero mode.

Parameters

h
- half. Is only being read.

Returns

short int

h
converted to a signed short integer.

Description

Convert the half-precision floating-point value \( h \) to a signed short integer in round-towards-zero mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.

__device__ unsigned int __half2uint_rd (const __half h)
Convert a half to an unsigned integer in round-down mode.

Parameters

h
- half. Is only being read.

Returns

unsigned int

h
converted to an unsigned integer.

Description

Convert the half-precision floating-point value \( h \) to an unsigned integer in round-down mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.
__device__ unsigned int __half2uint_rn (const __half h)
Convert a half to an unsigned integer in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
h
- half. Is only being read.

Returns
unsigned int
   h
   converted to an unsigned integer.

Description
Convert the half-precision floating-point value h to an unsigned integer in round-to-nearest-even mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.

__device__ unsigned int __half2uint_ru (const __half h)
Convert a half to an unsigned integer in round-up mode.

Parameters
h
- half. Is only being read.

Returns
unsigned int
   h
   converted to an unsigned integer.

Description
Convert the half-precision floating-point value h to an unsigned integer in round-up mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.
__host__ __device__ unsigned int __half2uint_rz (const __half h)
Convert a half to an unsigned integer in round-towards-zero mode.

Parameters
h
- half. Is only being read.

Returns
unsigned int
▶ h
converted to an unsigned integer.

Description
Convert the half-precision floating-point value h to an unsigned integer in round-towards-zero mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.

__device__ unsigned long long int __half2ull_rd (const __half h)
Convert a half to an unsigned 64-bit integer in round-down mode.

Parameters
h
- half. Is only being read.

Returns
unsigned long long int
▶ h
converted to an unsigned 64-bit integer.

Description
Convert the half-precision floating-point value h to an unsigned 64-bit integer in round-down mode. NaN inputs return 0x8000000000000000.
__device__ unsigned long long int __half2ull_rn (const __half h)
Convert a half to an unsigned 64-bit integer in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
h
- half. Is only being read.

Returns
unsigned long long int
  h
  converted to an unsigned 64-bit integer.

Description
Convert the half-precision floating-point value h to an unsigned 64-bit integer in round-to-nearest-even mode. NaN inputs return 0x8000000000000000.

__device__ unsigned long long int __half2ull_ru (const __half h)
Convert a half to an unsigned 64-bit integer in round-up mode.

Parameters
h
- half. Is only being read.

Returns
unsigned long long int
  h
  converted to an unsigned 64-bit integer.

Description
Convert the half-precision floating-point value h to an unsigned 64-bit integer in round-up mode. NaN inputs return 0x8000000000000000.
__host__ __device__ unsigned long long int __half2ull_rz (const __half h)
Convert a half to an unsigned 64-bit integer in round-towards-zero mode.

Parameters
h
  - half. is only being read.

Returns
unsigned long long int
  h
  converted to an unsigned 64-bit integer.

Description
Convert the half-precision floating-point value h to an unsigned 64-bit integer in round-towards-zero mode. NaN inputs return 0x8000000000000000.

__device__ unsigned short int __half2ushort_rd (const __half h)
Convert a half to an unsigned short integer in round-down mode.

Parameters
h
  - half. is only being read.

Returns
unsigned short int
  h
  converted to an unsigned short integer.

Description
Convert the half-precision floating-point value h to an unsigned short integer in round-down mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.
__device__ unsigned short int __half2ushort_rn (const __half h)
Convert a half to an unsigned short integer in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters

h
- half. Is only being read.

Returns

unsigned short int

h
converted to an unsigned short integer.

Description

Convert the half-precision floating-point value h to an unsigned short integer in round-to-nearest-even mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.

__device__ unsigned short int __half2ushort_ru (const __half h)
Convert a half to an unsigned short integer in round-up mode.

Parameters

h
- half. Is only being read.

Returns

unsigned short int

h
converted to an unsigned short integer.

Description

Convert the half-precision floating-point value h to an unsigned short integer in round-up mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.
__host__ __device__ unsigned short int __half2ushort_rz (const __half h)
Convert a half to an unsigned short integer in round-towards-zero mode.

Parameters
h
- half. Is only being read.

Returns
unsigned short int

h
converted to an unsigned short integer.

Description
Convert the half-precision floating-point value $h$ to an unsigned short integer in round-towards-zero mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.

__device__ short int __half_as_short (const __half h)
Reinterprets bits in a half as a signed short integer.

Parameters
h
- half. Is only being read.

Returns
short int

The reinterpreted value.

Description
Reinterprets the bits in the half-precision floating-point number $h$ as a signed short integer.
```c
/device__ unsigned short int __half_as_ushort (const __half h)
Reinterprets bits in a half as an unsigned short integer.

Parameters
h
  - half. Is only being read.

Returns
unsigned short int
  ➤ The
  reinterpreted value.

Description
Reinterprets the bits in the half-precision floating-point h as an unsigned short number.
```

```c
/device__ __half2 __halves2half2 (const __half a, const __half b)
Combines two half numbers into one half2 number.

Parameters
a
  - half. Is only being read.
b
  - half. Is only being read.

Returns
half2
  ➤ The
  half2 with one half equal to a and the other to b.

Description
Combines two input half number a and b into one half2 number. Input a is stored in low 16 bits of the return value, input b is stored in high 16 bits of the return value.
__host__ __device__ float __high2float (const __half2 a)
Converts high 16 bits of half2 to float and returns the result.

Parameters
a
- half2. Is only being read.

Returns
float

- The high 16 bits of a converted to float.

Description
Converts high 16 bits of half2 input a to 32-bit floating-point number and returns the result.

__device__ __half __high2half (const __half2 a)
Returns high 16 bits of half2 input.

Parameters
a
- half2. Is only being read.

Returns
half

- The high 16 bits of the input.

Description
Returns high 16 bits of half2 input a.

__device__ __half2 __high2half2 (const __half2 a)
Extracts high 16 bits from half2 input.

Parameters
a
- half2. Is only being read.
Returns
half2
- The half2 with both halves equal to the high 16 bits of the input.

Description
Extracts high 16 bits from half2 input a and returns a new half2 number which has both halves equal to the extracted bits.

__device__ __half2 __highs2half2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)
Extracts high 16 bits from each of the two half2 inputs and combines into one half2 number.

Parameters
a
- half2. Is only being read.
b
- half2. Is only being read.

Returns
half2
- The high 16 bits of a and of b.

Description
Extracts high 16 bits from each of the two half2 inputs and combines into one half2 number. High 16 bits from input a is stored in low 16 bits of the return value, high 16 bits from input b is stored in high 16 bits of the return value.

__device__ __half __int2half_rd (const int i)
Convert a signed integer to a half in round-down mode.

Parameters
i
- int. Is only being read.
Returns
half

- i
  converted to half.

Description
Convert the signed integer value \( i \) to a half-precision floating-point value in round-down mode.

\textbf{__host\_\_device\_\_half \_\_int2half\_rn (const int i)}
Convert a signed integer to a half in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
\( i \)
- int. Is only being read.

Returns
half

- i
  converted to half.

Description
Convert the signed integer value \( i \) to a half-precision floating-point value in round-to-nearest-even mode.

\textbf{__device\_\_half \_\_int2half\_ru (const int i)}
Convert a signed integer to a half in round-up mode.

Parameters
\( i \)
- int. Is only being read.

Returns
half

- i
  converted to half.
**Description**

Convert the signed integer value \(i\) to a half-precision floating-point value in round-up mode.

\[
_{\text{__device__}} \quad _{\text{__half__}} \quad \text{__int2half_rz (const int } i)\]

Convert a signed integer to a half in round-towards-zero mode.

**Parameters**

\(i\)

- int. Is only being read.

**Returns**

half

\(i\) converted to half.

**Description**

Convert the signed integer value \(i\) to a half-precision floating-point value in round-towards-zero mode.

\[
_{\text{__device__}} \quad _{\text{__half__}} \quad \text{__ldca (const __half *ptr)}\]

Generates a `ld.global.ca` load instruction.

**Parameters**

\(ptr\)

- memory location

**Returns**

The value pointed by `ptr`

\[
_{\text{__device__}} \quad _{\text{__half2__}} \quad \text{__ldca (const __half2 *ptr)}\]

Generates a `ld.global.ca` load instruction.

**Parameters**

\(ptr\)

- memory location

**Returns**

The value pointed by `ptr`
__device__ __half__ __ldcg (const __half *ptr)
Generates a `ld.global.cg` load instruction.

Parameters
ptr
- memory location

Returns
The value pointed by `ptr`

__device__ __half2__ __ldcg (const __half2 *ptr)
Generates a `ld.global.cg` load instruction.

Parameters
ptr
- memory location

Returns
The value pointed by `ptr`

__device__ __half__ __ldcs (const __half *ptr)
Generates a `ld.global.cs` load instruction.

Parameters
ptr
- memory location

Returns
The value pointed by `ptr`

__device__ __half2__ __ldcs (const __half2 *ptr)
Generates a `ld.global.cs` load instruction.

Parameters
ptr
- memory location

Returns
The value pointed by `ptr`
__device__ __half __ldcv (const __half *ptr)
Generates a `ld.global.cv` load instruction.

Parameters

ptr
- memory location

Returns
The value pointed by `ptr`

__device__ __half2 __ldcv (const __half2 *ptr)
Generates a `ld.global.cv` load instruction.

Parameters

ptr
- memory location

Returns
The value pointed by `ptr`

__device__ __half __ldg (const __half *ptr)
Generates a `ld.global.nc` load instruction.

Parameters

ptr
- memory location

Returns
The value pointed by `ptr`

__device__ __half2 __ldg (const __half2 *ptr)
Generates a `ld.global.nc` load instruction.

Parameters

ptr
- memory location

Returns
The value pointed by `ptr`
**Description**

defined(__CUDA_ARCH__) || (__CUDA_ARCH__ >= 300)

`__device__ __half __ldlu (const __half *ptr)`

Generates a `ld.global.lu` load instruction.

**Parameters**

ptr
- memory location

**Returns**

The value pointed by `ptr`.

`__device__ __half2 __ldlu (const __half2 *ptr)`

Generates a `ld.global.lu` load instruction.

**Parameters**

ptr
- memory location

**Returns**

The value pointed by `ptr`.

`__device__ __half __ll2half_rd (const long long int i)`

Convert a signed 64-bit integer to a half in round-down mode.

**Parameters**

i
- long long int. Is only being read.

**Returns**

half

- i
  - converted to half.

**Description**

Convert the signed 64-bit integer value `i` to a half-precision floating-point value in round-down mode.
__host__ __device__ __half __ll2half_rn (const long long int i)
Convert a signed 64-bit integer to a half in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
i
- long long int. Is only being read.

Returns
half
  i
  converted to half.

Description
Convert the signed 64-bit integer value \( i \) to a half-precision floating-point value in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ __half __ll2half_ru (const long long int i)
Convert a signed 64-bit integer to a half in round-up mode.

Parameters
i
- long long int. Is only being read.

Returns
half
  i
  converted to half.

Description
Convert the signed 64-bit integer value \( i \) to a half-precision floating-point value in round-up mode.
__device__ __half __ll2half_rz (const long long int i)
Convert a signed 64-bit integer to a half in round-towards-zero mode.

Parameters
i
  - long long int. Is only being read.

Returns
half
  » i
  converted to half.

Description
Convert the signed 64-bit integer value i to a half-precision floating-point value in round-towards-zero mode.

__host__ __device__ float __low2float (const __half2 a)
Converts low 16 bits of __half2 to float and returns the result.

Parameters
a
  - __half2. Is only being read.

Returns
float
  » The
  low 16 bits of a converted to float.

Description
Converts low 16 bits of __half2 input a to 32-bit floating-point number and returns the result.

__device__ __half __low2half (const __half2 a)
Returns low 16 bits of __half2 input.

Parameters
a
  - __half2. Is only being read.
**Returns**

half

- Returns

half which contains low 16 bits of the input a.

**Description**

Returns low 16 bits of half2 input a.

```__device__ __half2 __low2half2 (const __half2 a)```

Extracts low 16 bits from half2 input.

**Parameters**

- a
  - half2. Is only being read.

**Returns**

half2

- The

  half2 with both halves equal to the low 16 bits of the input.

**Description**

Extracts low 16 bits from half2 input a and returns a new half2 number which has both halves equal to the extracted bits.

```__device__ __half2 __lowhigh2highlow (const __half2 a)```

Swaps both halves of the half2 input.

**Parameters**

- a
  - half2. Is only being read.

**Returns**

half2

- a

  with its halves being swapped.
Description

Swaps both halves of the half2 input and returns a new half2 number with swapped halves.

__device__ __half2 __lows2half2 (const __half2 a, const __half2 b)

Extracts low 16 bits from each of the two half2 inputs and combines into one half2 number.

Parameters

a
- half2. Is only being read.

b
- half2. Is only being read.

Returns

half2
- The low 16 bits of a and of b.

Description

Extracts low 16 bits from each of the two half2 inputs and combines into one half2 number. Low 16 bits from input a is stored in low 16 bits of the return value, low 16 bits from input b is stored in high 16 bits of the return value.

__device__ __half __shfl_down_sync (const unsigned mask, const __half var, const unsigned int delta, const int width)

Exchange a variable between threads within a warp. Copy from a thread with higher ID relative to the caller.

Parameters

mask
- unsigned int. Is only being read.

var
- half. Is only being read.

delta
- int. Is only being read.

width
- int. Is only being read.
Returns

Returns the 2-byte word referenced by var from the source thread ID as half. If the source thread ID is out of range or the source thread has exited, the calling thread’s own var is returned.

Description

Calculates a source thread ID by adding delta to the caller’s thread ID. The value of var held by the resulting thread ID is returned: this has the effect of shifting var down the warp by delta threads. If width is less than warpSize then each subsection of the warp behaves as a separate entity with a starting logical thread ID of 0. As for __shfl_up_sync(), the ID number of the source thread will not wrap around the value of width and so the upper delta threads will remain unchanged.

Note:

For more details for this function see the Warp Shuffle Functions section in the CUDA C++ Programming Guide.

__device__ __half2 __shfl_down_sync (const unsigned mask, const __half2 var, const unsigned int delta, const int width)

Exchange a variable between threads within a warp. Copy from a thread with higher ID relative to the caller.

Parameters

- **mask**
  - unsigned int. Is only being read.
- **var**
  - half2. Is only being read.
- **delta**
  - int. Is only being read.
- **width**
  - int. Is only being read.

Returns

Returns the 4-byte word referenced by var from the source thread ID as half2. If the source thread ID is out of range or the source thread has exited, the calling thread’s own var is returned.
Description

Calculates a source thread ID by adding delta to the caller’s thread ID. The value of var held by the resulting thread ID is returned: this has the effect of shifting var down the warp by delta threads. If width is less than warpSize then each subsection of the warp behaves as a separate entity with a starting logical thread ID of 0. As for `__shfl_up_sync()`, the ID number of the source thread will not wrap around the value of width and so the upper delta threads will remain unchanged.

Note:
For more details for this function see the Warp Shuffle Functions section in the CUDA C++ Programming Guide.

```
__device__ __half __shfl_sync (const unsigned mask, const __half var, const int delta, const int width)
```

Exchange a variable between threads within a warp. Direct copy from indexed thread.

Parameters

- **mask**: unsigned int. Is only being read.
- **var**: half. Is only being read.
- **delta**: int. Is only being read.
- **width**: int. Is only being read.

Returns

Returns the 2-byte word referenced by var from the source thread ID as half. If the source thread ID is out of range or the source thread has exited, the calling thread’s own var is returned.

Description

Returns the value of var held by the thread whose ID is given by delta. If width is less than warpSize then each subsection of the warp behaves as a separate entity with a starting logical thread ID of 0. If delta is outside the range [0:width-1], the value returned corresponds to the value of var held by the delta modulo width (i.e. within the same subsection). width must have a value which is a power of 2; results are undefined if width is not a power of 2, or is a number greater than warpSize.
Note:
For more details for this function see the Warp Shuffle Functions section in the CUDA C++ Programming Guide.

__device__ __half2 __shfl_sync (const unsigned mask, const __half2 var, const int delta, const int width)
Exchange a variable between threads within a warp. Direct copy from indexed thread.

Parameters

mask
- unsigned int. Is only being read.

var
- half2. Is only being read.

delta
- int. Is only being read.

width
- int. Is only being read.

Returns

Returns the 4-byte word referenced by var from the source thread ID as half2. If the source thread ID is out of range or the source thread has exited, the calling thread’s own var is returned.

Description

Returns the value of var held by the thread whose ID is given by delta. If width is less than warpSize then each subsection of the warp behaves as a separate entity with a starting logical thread ID of 0. If delta is outside the range [0:width-1], the value returned corresponds to the value of var held by the delta modulo width [i.e. within the same subsection]. width must have a value which is a power of 2; results are undefined if width is not a power of 2, or is a number greater than warpSize.

__device__ __half __shfl_up_sync (const unsigned mask, const __half var, const unsigned int delta, const int width)
Exchange a variable between threads within a warp. Copy from a thread with lower ID relative to the caller.

Parameters

mask
- unsigned int. Is only being read.
var
    - half. Is only being read.

delta
    - int. Is only being read.

width
    - int. Is only being read.

Returns
Returns the 2-byte word referenced by var from the source thread ID as half. If the source thread ID is out of range or the source thread has exited, the calling thread’s own var is returned.

Description
Calculates a source thread ID by subtracting delta from the caller’s lane ID. The value of var held by the resulting lane ID is returned: in effect, var is shifted up the warp by delta threads. If width is less than warpSize then each subsection of the warp behaves as a separate entity with a starting logical thread ID of 0. The source thread index will not wrap around the value of width, so effectively the lower delta threads will be unchanged. width must have a value which is a power of 2; results are undefined if width is not a power of 2, or is a number greater than warpSize.

Note:
For more details for this function see the Warp Shuffle Functions section in the CUDA C++ Programming Guide.

__device__ __half2 __shfl_up_sync (const unsigned mask, const __half2 var, const unsigned int delta, const int width)
Exchange a variable between threads within a warp. Copy from a thread with lower ID relative to the caller.

Parameters
mask
    - unsigned int. Is only being read.

var
    - half2. Is only being read.

delta
    - int. Is only being read.

width
    - int. Is only being read.
Returns

Returns the 4-byte word referenced by var from the source thread ID as half2. If the source thread ID is out of range or the source thread has exited, the calling thread’s own var is returned.

Description

Calculates a source thread ID by subtracting delta from the caller’s lane ID. The value of var held by the resulting lane ID is returned: in effect, var is shifted up the warp by delta threads. If width is less than warpSize then each subsection of the warp behaves as a separate entity with a starting logical thread ID of 0. The source thread index will not wrap around the value of width, so effectively the lower delta threads will be unchanged. width must have a value which is a power of 2; results are undefined if width is not a power of 2, or is a number greater than warpSize.

Note:

For more details for this function see the Warp Shuffle Functions section in the CUDA C++ Programming Guide.

__device__ __half __shfl_xor_sync (const unsigned mask, const __half var, const int delta, const int width)

Exchange a variable between threads within a warp. Copy from a thread based on bitwise XOR of own thread ID.

Parameters

mask
  - unsigned int. Is only being read.

var
  - half. Is only being read.

delta
  - int. Is only being read.

width
  - int. Is only being read.

Returns

Returns the 2-byte word referenced by var from the source thread ID as half. If the source thread ID is out of range or the source thread has exited, the calling thread’s own var is returned.
Description

Calculates a source thread ID by performing a bitwise XOR of the caller’s thread ID with mask: the value of var held by the resulting thread ID is returned. If width is less than warpSize then each group of width consecutive threads are able to access elements from earlier groups of threads, however if they attempt to access elements from later groups of threads their own value of var will be returned. This mode implements a butterfly addressing pattern such as is used in tree reduction and broadcast.

Note:
For more details for this function see the Warp Shuffle Functions section in the CUDA C++ Programming Guide.

__device__ __half2 __shfl_xor_sync (const unsigned mask, const __half2 var, const int delta, const int width)

Exchange a variable between threads within a warp. Copy from a thread based on bitwise XOR of own thread ID.

Parameters

mask
- unsigned int. Is only being read.

var
- half2. Is only being read.

delta
- int. Is only being read.

width
- int. Is only being read.

Returns

Returns the 4-byte word referenced by var from the source thread ID as half2. If the source thread ID is out of range or the source thread has exited, the calling thread’s own var is returned.

Description

Calculates a source thread ID by performing a bitwise XOR of the caller’s thread ID with mask: the value of var held by the resulting thread ID is returned. If width is less than warpSize then each group of width consecutive threads are able to access elements from earlier groups of threads, however if they attempt to access elements from later groups of threads their own value of var will be returned. This mode implements a butterfly addressing pattern such as is used in tree reduction and broadcast.
Note:
For more details for this function see the Warp Shuffle Functions section in the CUDA C++ Programming Guide.

__device__ __half __short2half_rd (const short int i)
Convert a signed short integer to a half in round-down mode.

Parameters
i
- short int. Is only being read.

Returns
half

i
converted to half.

Description
Convert the signed short integer value \( i \) to a half-precision floating-point value in round-down mode.

__host__ __device__ __half __short2half_rn (const short int i)
Convert a signed short integer to a half in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
i
- short int. Is only being read.

Returns
half

i
converted to half.

Description
Convert the signed short integer value \( i \) to a half-precision floating-point value in round-to-nearest-even mode.
__device__ __half __short2half_ru (const short int i)
Convert a signed short integer to a half in round-up mode.

Parameters
   i  
   - short int. Is only being read.

Returns
   half
   » i
   converted to half.

Description
Convert the signed short integer value i to a half-precision floating-point value in round-up mode.

__device__ __half __short2half_rz (const short int i)
Convert a signed short integer to a half in round-towards-zero mode.

Parameters
   i  
   - short int. Is only being read.

Returns
   half
   » i
   converted to half.

Description
Convert the signed short integer value i to a half-precision floating-point value in round-towards-zero mode.

__device__ __half __short_as_half (const short int i)
Reinterprets bits in a signed short integer as a half.

Parameters
   i  
   - short int. Is only being read.
Returns
half

- The reinterpreted value.

Description
Reinterprets the bits in the signed short integer `i` as a half-precision floating-point number.

```
__device__ void __stcg (const __half *ptr, const __half value)
```
Generates a `st.global.cg` store instruction.

Parameters
- `ptr` - memory location
- `value` - the value to be stored

```
__device__ void __stcg (const __half2 *ptr, const __half2 value)
```
Generates a `st.global.cg` store instruction.

Parameters
- `ptr` - memory location
- `value` - the value to be stored

```
__device__ void __stcs (const __half *ptr, const __half value)
```
Generates a `st.global.cs` store instruction.

Parameters
- `ptr` - memory location
- `value` - the value to be stored

```
__device__ void __stcs (const __half2 *ptr, const __half2 value)
```
Generates a `st.global.cs` store instruction.

Parameters
- `ptr` - memory location
- `value` - the value to be stored
__device__ void __stcs (const __half2 *ptr, const __half2 value)
Generates a `st.global.cs` store instruction.

Parameters

ptr
- memory location

dow
- the value to be stored

__device__ void __stwb (const __half *ptr, const __half value)
Generates a `st.global.wb` store instruction.

Parameters

ptr
- memory location

dow
- the value to be stored

__device__ void __stwb (const __half2 *ptr, const __half2 value)
Generates a `st.global.wb` store instruction.

Parameters

ptr
- memory location

dow
- the value to be stored

__device__ void __stwt (const __half *ptr, const __half value)
Generates a `st.global.wt` store instruction.

Parameters

ptr
- memory location

dow
- the value to be stored
__device__ void __stwt (const __half2 *ptr, const __half2 value)
Generates a `st.global.wt` store instruction.

Parameters

ptr
- memory location

value
- the value to be stored

__device__ __half __uint2half_rd (const unsigned int i)
Convert an unsigned integer to a half in round-down mode.

Parameters

i
- unsigned int. Is only being read.

Returns

half
  i
  converted to half.

Description

Convert the unsigned integer value i to a half-precision floating-point value in round-down mode.

__host____device__ __half __uint2half_rn (const unsigned int i)
Convert an unsigned integer to a half in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters

i
- unsigned int. Is only being read.

Returns

half
  i
  converted to half.
Description
Convert the unsigned integer value \( i \) to a half-precision floating-point value in round-to-nearest-even mode.

\[
\text{__device__ __half __uint2half_ru (const unsigned int i)}
\]
Convert an unsigned integer to a half in round-up mode.

Parameters
\( i \)
- unsigned int. Is only being read.

Returns
half
\( \downarrow \) \( i \)
converted to half.

Description
Convert the unsigned integer value \( i \) to a half-precision floating-point value in round-up mode.

\[
\text{__device__ __half __uint2half_rz (const unsigned int i)}
\]
Convert an unsigned integer to a half in round-towards-zero mode.

Parameters
\( i \)
- unsigned int. Is only being read.

Returns
half
\( \downarrow \) \( i \)
converted to half.

Description
Convert the unsigned integer value \( i \) to a half-precision floating-point value in round-towards-zero mode.
__device__ __half __ull2half_rd (const unsigned long long int i)
Convert an unsigned 64-bit integer to a half in round-down mode.

Parameters
i
- unsigned long long int. Is only being read.

Returns
half
➤ i
converted to half.

Description
Convert the unsigned 64-bit integer value \( i \) to a half-precision floating-point value in round-down mode.

__host____device__ __half __ull2half_rn (const unsigned long long int i)
Convert an unsigned 64-bit integer to a half in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
i
- unsigned long long int. Is only being read.

Returns
half
➤ i
converted to half.

Description
Convert the unsigned 64-bit integer value \( i \) to a half-precision floating-point value in round-to-nearest-even mode.
__device__ __half __ull2half_ru (const unsigned long long int i)
Convert an unsigned 64-bit integer to a half in round-up mode.

Parameters
i
  - unsigned long long int. Is only being read.

Returns
half
  i
converted to half.

Description
Convert the unsigned 64-bit integer value \( i \) to a half-precision floating-point value in round-up mode.

__device__ __half __ull2half_rz (const unsigned long long int i)
Convert an unsigned 64-bit integer to a half in round-towards-zero mode.

Parameters
i
  - unsigned long long int. Is only being read.

Returns
half
  i
converted to half.

Description
Convert the unsigned 64-bit integer value \( i \) to a half-precision floating-point value in round-towards-zero mode.
\textbf{\__device\__ \__half \__ushort2half\_rd (const unsigned short int i)}

Convert an unsigned short integer to a half in round-down mode.

\textbf{Parameters}

\textit{i}
- unsigned short int. Is only being read.

\textbf{Returns}

\textit{half}
- \textit{i} converted to half.

\textbf{Description}

Convert the unsigned short integer value \textit{i} to a half-precision floating-point value in round-down mode.

\textbf{\__host\__\__device\__ \__half \__ushort2half\_rn (const unsigned short int i)}

Convert an unsigned short integer to a half in round-to-nearest-even mode.

\textbf{Parameters}

\textit{i}
- unsigned short int. Is only being read.

\textbf{Returns}

\textit{half}
- \textit{i} converted to half.

\textbf{Description}

Convert the unsigned short integer value \textit{i} to a half-precision floating-point value in round-to-nearest-even mode.
__device__ __half __ushort2half_ru (const unsigned short int i)
Convert an unsigned short integer to a half in round-up mode.

Parameters
i
- unsigned short int. Is only being read.

Returns
half
  i
  converted to half.

Description
Convert the unsigned short integer value \(i\) to a half-precision floating-point value in round-up mode.

__device__ __half __ushort2half_rz (const unsigned short int i)
Convert an unsigned short integer to a half in round-towards-zero mode.

Parameters
i
- unsigned short int. Is only being read.

Returns
half
  i
  converted to half.

Description
Convert the unsigned short integer value \(i\) to a half-precision floating-point value in round-towards-zero mode.
__device__ __half __ushort_as_half (const unsigned short int i)
Reinterprets bits in an unsigned short integer as a half.

Parameters

i
  - unsigned short int. Is only being read.

Returns

half
  ▶ The
    reinterpreted value.

Description

Reinterprets the bits in the unsigned short integer i as a half-precision floating-point number.

1.1.6. Half Math Functions
Half Precision Intrinsics
To use these functions, include the header file cuda_fp16.h in your program.

__device__ __half atomicAdd (const __half *address, const __half val)
Adds val to the value stored at address in global or shared memory, and writes this value back to address. This operation is performed in one atomic operation.

Parameters

address
  - half*. An address in global or shared memory.

val
  - half. The value to be added.

Returns

half
  ▶ The
    old value read from address.
Description

The location of address must be in global or shared memory. This operation has undefined behavior otherwise. This operation is only supported by devices of compute capability 7.x and higher.

Note:
For more details for this function see the Atomic Functions section in the CUDA C++ Programming Guide.

__device__ __half hceil (const __half h)

Calculate ceiling of the input argument.

Parameters

h
- half. Is only being read.

Returns

half

- The smallest integer value not less than h.

Description

Compute the smallest integer value not less than h.

__device__ __half hcos (const __half a)

Calculates half cosine in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters

a
- half. Is only being read.

Returns

half

- The cosine of a.
Description
Calculates \( \text{half} \) cosine of input \( a \) in round-to-nearest-even mode.

```c
__device__ __half hexp (const __half a)
```
Calculates \( \text{half} \) natural exponential function in round-to-nearest mode.

Parameters
- \( a \)
  - half. Is only being read.

Returns
- \( \text{half} \)
  - The natural exponential function on \( a \).

Description
Calculates \( \text{half} \) natural exponential function of input \( a \) in round-to-nearest-even mode.

```c
__device__ __half hexp10 (const __half a)
```
Calculates \( \text{half} \) decimal exponential function in round-to-nearest mode.

Parameters
- \( a \)
  - half. Is only being read.

Returns
- \( \text{half} \)
  - The decimal exponential function on \( a \).

Description
Calculates \( \text{half} \) decimal exponential function of input \( a \) in round-to-nearest-even mode.
__device__ __half hexp2 (const __half a)
Calculates half binary exponential function in round-to-nearest mode.

Parameters

a
- half. Is only being read.

Returns

half
- The
  binary exponential function on a.

Description

Calculates half binary exponential function of input a in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ __half hfloor (const __half h)
Calculate the largest integer less than or equal to h.

Parameters

h
- half. Is only being read.

Returns

half
- The
  largest integer value which is less than or equal to h.

Description

Calculate the largest integer value which is less than or equal to h.

__device__ __half hlog (const __half a)
Calculates half natural logarithm in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters

a
- half. Is only being read.
Returns
half
  ▶ The
    natural logarithm of \( a \).

Description
Calculates \( \text{half} \) natural logarithm of input \( a \) in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ __half hlog10 (const __half a)
Calculates \( \text{half} \) decimal logarithm in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
\( a \)
  - \( \text{half} \). Is only being read.

Returns
half
  ▶ The
    decimal logarithm of \( a \).

Description
Calculates \( \text{half} \) decimal logarithm of input \( a \) in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ __half hlog2 (const __half a)
Calculates \( \text{half} \) binary logarithm in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
\( a \)
  - \( \text{half} \). Is only being read.

Returns
half
  ▶ The
    binary logarithm of \( a \).
Description
Calculates \texttt{half} binary logarithm of input \( a \) in round-to-nearest-even mode.

\texttt{__device__ __half hrcp (const __half a)}
Calculates \texttt{half} reciprocal in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
\( a \)
- \texttt{half}. Is only being read.

Returns
\texttt{half}
- The reciprocal of \( a \).

Description
Calculates \texttt{half} reciprocal of input \( a \) in round-to-nearest-even mode.

\texttt{__device__ __half hrint (const __half h)}
Round input to nearest integer value in half-precision floating-point number.

Parameters
\( h \)
- \texttt{half}. Is only being read.

Returns
\texttt{half}
- The nearest integer to \( h \).

Description
Round \( h \) to the nearest integer value in half-precision floating-point format, with halfway cases rounded to the nearest even integer value.
CUDA Math API

__device__ __half hrsqrt (const __half a)
Calculates half reciprocal square root in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
a
- half. Is only being read.

Returns
half
- The reciprocal square root of a.

Description
Calculates half reciprocal square root of input a in round-to-nearest mode.

__device__ __half hsin (const __half a)
Calculates half sine in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
a
- half. Is only being read.

Returns
half
- The sine of a.

Description
Calculates half sine of input a in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ __half hsqrt (const __half a)
Calculates half square root in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
a
- half. Is only being read.
Returns
half
  ▶ The
    square root of a.

Description
Calculates half square root of input a in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ __half htrunc (const __half h)
Truncate input argument to the integral part.

Parameters
h
  - half. Is only being read.

Returns
half
  ▶ The
    truncated integer value.

Description
Round h to the nearest integer value that does not exceed h in magnitude.

1.1.7. Half2 Math Functions
Half Precision Intrinsics
To use these functions, include the header file cuda_fp16.h in your program.

__device__ __half2 atomicAdd (const __half2 *address, const __half2 val)
Vector add val to the value stored at address in global or shared memory, and writes this value back to address. The atomicity of the add operation is guaranteed separately for each of the two __half elements; the entire __half2 is not guaranteed to be atomic as a single 32-bit access.

Parameters
address
  - half2*. An address in global or shared memory.
val
- half2. The value to be added.

Returns
half2

- The
  old value read from address.

Description
The location of address must be in global or shared memory. This operation has undefined behavior otherwise. This operation is only supported by devices of compute capability 6.x and higher.

Note:
For more details for this function see the Atomic Functions section in the CUDA C++ Programming Guide.

__device__ __half2 h2ceil (const __half2 h)
Calculate half2 vector ceiling of the input argument.

Parameters
h
- half2. Is only being read.

Returns
half2

- The
  vector of smallest integers not less than h.

Description
For each component of vector h compute the smallest integer value not less than h.
__device__ __half2 h2cos (const __half2 a)
Calculates half2 vector cosine in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
a
- half2. Is only being read.

Returns
half2
  - The
elementwise cosine on vector a.

Description
Calculates half2 cosine of input vector a in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ __half2 h2exp (const __half2 a)
Calculates half2 vector exponential function in round-to-nearest mode.

Parameters
a
- half2. Is only being read.

Returns
half2
  - The
elementwise exponential function on vector a.

Description
Calculates half2 exponential function of input vector a in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ __half2 h2exp10 (const __half2 a)
Calculates half2 vector decimal exponential function in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
a
- half2. Is only being read.
Returns
half2

- The
elementwise decimal exponential function on vector a.

Description
Calculates \texttt{half2} decimal exponential function of input vector \texttt{a} in round-to-nearest-even mode.

\texttt{\_device\_\_half2 h2exp2 (const \_half2 a)}
Calculates \texttt{half2} vector binary exponential function in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
\texttt{a}

- half2. Is only being read.

Returns
half2

- The
elementwise binary exponential function on vector a.

Description
Calculates \texttt{half2} binary exponential function of input vector \texttt{a} in round-to-nearest-even mode.

\texttt{\_device\_\_half2 h2floor (const \_half2 h)}
Calculate the largest integer less than or equal to \texttt{h}.

Parameters
\texttt{h}

- half2. Is only being read.

Returns
half2

- The
  vector of largest integers which is less than or equal to \texttt{h}.  

\texttt{CUDA Math API}
Description
For each component of vector \( \mathbf{h} \) calculate the largest integer value which is less than or equal to \( \mathbf{h} \).

\[ \text{__device__ __half2 h2log (const __half2 a)} \]
Calculates \( \text{half2} \) vector natural logarithm in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
\( \text{a} \)
- \( \text{half2} \). Is only being read.

Returns
\( \text{half2} \)
\[ \text{The elementwise natural logarithm on vector } \mathbf{a}. \]

Description
Calculates \( \text{half2} \) natural logarithm of input vector \( \mathbf{a} \) in round-to-nearest-even mode.

\[ \text{__device__ __half2 h2log10 (const __half2 a)} \]
Calculates \( \text{half2} \) vector decimal logarithm in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
\( \text{a} \)
- \( \text{half2} \). Is only being read.

Returns
\( \text{half2} \)
\[ \text{The elementwise decimal logarithm on vector } \mathbf{a}. \]

Description
Calculates \( \text{half2} \) decimal logarithm of input vector \( \mathbf{a} \) in round-to-nearest-even mode.
__device__ __half2 h2log2 (const __half2 a)
Calculates half2 vector binary logarithm in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
a
  - half2. Is only being read.

Returns
half2
  ▶ The
elementwise binary logarithm on vector a.

Description
Calculates half2 binary logarithm of input vector a in round-to-nearest mode.

__device__ __half2 h2rcp (const __half2 a)
Calculates half2 vector reciprocal in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
a
  - half2. Is only being read.

Returns
half2
  ▶ The
elementwise reciprocal on vector a.

Description
Calculates half2 reciprocal of input vector a in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ __half2 h2rint (const __half2 h)
Round input to nearest integer value in half-precision floating-point number.

Parameters
h
  - half2. Is only being read.
Returns
half2
• The
  vector of rounded integer values.

Description
Round each component of \(\text{half2}\) vector \(\mathbf{h}\) to the nearest integer value in half-precision floating-point format, with halfway cases rounded to the nearest even integer value.

\[
\_
\_\text{device}\_
\_\_\text{half2} \ h2rsqrt \ (\text{const} \ \_\_\text{half2} \ a)
\]
Calculates \(\text{half2}\) vector reciprocal square root in round-to-nearest mode.

Parameters
\(a\)
- \(\text{half2}\). Is only being read.

Returns
half2
• The
  elementwise reciprocal square root on vector \(a\).

Description
Calculates \(\text{half2}\) reciprocal square root of input vector \(a\) in round-to-nearest-even mode.

\[
\_
\_\text{device}\_
\_\_\text{half2} \ h2sin \ (\text{const} \ \_\_\text{half2} \ a)
\]
Calculates \(\text{half2}\) vector sine in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
\(a\)
- \(\text{half2}\). Is only being read.

Returns
half2
• The
  elementwise sine on vector \(a\).
Description
Calculates \( \text{half2} \) sine of input vector \( a \) in round-to-nearest-even mode.

\[ \_\_\text{device}\_\_ \_\_\text{half2} \ h2\text{sqrt} \ (\text{const} \_\_\text{half2} \ a) \]
Calculates \( \text{half2} \) vector square root in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
\( a \)
- \( \text{half2} \). Is only being read.

Returns
\( \text{half2} \)
- The elementwise square root on vector \( a \).

Description
Calculates \( \text{half2} \) square root of input vector \( a \) in round-to-nearest mode.

\[ \_\_\text{device}\_\_ \_\_\text{half2} \ h2\text{trunc} \ (\text{const} \_\_\text{half2} \ h) \]
Truncate \( \text{half2} \) vector input argument to the integral part.

Parameters
\( h \)
- \( \text{half2} \). Is only being read.

Returns
\( \text{half2} \)
- The truncated \( h \).

Description
Round each component of vector \( h \) to the nearest integer value that does not exceed \( h \) in magnitude.
1.2. **Bfloat16 Precision Intrinsics**

This section describes `nv_bfloat16` precision intrinsic functions that are only supported in device code. To use these functions, include the header file `cuda_bf16.h` in your program.

**Bfloat16 Arithmetic Functions**

**Bfloat162 Arithmetic Functions**

**Bfloat16 Comparison Functions**

**Bfloat162 Comparison Functions**

**Bfloat16 Precision Conversion and Data Movement**

**Bfloat16 Math Functions**

**Bfloat162 Math Functions**

1.2.1. **Bfloat16 Arithmetic Functions**

**Bfloat16 Precision Intrinsics**

To use these functions, include the header file `cuda_bf16.h` in your program.

```c
__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __h2div (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
```

Performs `nv_bfloat162` vector division in round-to-nearest-even mode.

**Description**

Divides `nv_bfloat162` input vector `a` by input vector `b` in round-to-nearest mode.
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __habs (const __nv_bfloat16 a)
Calculates the absolute value of input nv_bfloat16 number and returns the result.

Parameters

a
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns

nv_bfloat16
- The absolute value of a.

Description

Calculates the absolute value of input nv_bfloat16 number and returns the result.

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __hadd (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)
Performs nv_bfloat16 addition in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Description

Performs nv_bfloat16 addition of inputs a and b, in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __hadd_sat (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)
Performs nv_bfloat16 addition in round-to-nearest-even mode, with saturation to [0.0, 1.0].

Parameters

a
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

b
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns

nv_bfloat16
- The sum of a and b, with respect to saturation.
**Description**
Performs `nv_bfloat16` addition of inputs `a` and `b`, in round-to-nearest-even mode, and clamps the result to range `[0.0, 1.0]`. NaN results are flushed to +0.0.

```c
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __hdiv (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)
```
Performs `nv_bfloat16` division in round-to-nearest-even mode.

**Description**
Divides `nv_bfloat16` input `a` by input `b` in round-to-nearest mode.

```c
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __hfma (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b, const __nv_bfloat16 c)
```
Performs `nv_bfloat16` fused multiply-add in round-to-nearest-even mode.

**Description**
Performs `nv_bfloat16` multiply on inputs `a` and `b`, then performs a `nv_bfloat16` addition of the result with `c`, rounding the result once in round-to-nearest-even mode.

```c
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __hfma_relu (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b, const __nv_bfloat16 c)
```
Performs `nv_bfloat16` fused multiply-add in round-to-nearest-even mode with relu saturation.

**Parameters**
- `a`
  - `nv_bfloat16`. Is only being read.
- `b`
  - `nv_bfloat16`. Is only being read.
- `c`
  - `nv_bfloat16`. Is only being read.

**Returns**
- `nv_bfloat16`:
  - The result of fused multiply-add operation on `a`, `b`, and `c` with relu saturation.
**Description**

Performs `nv_bfloat16` multiply on inputs `a` and `b`, then performs a `nv_bfloat16` add of the result with `c`, rounding the result once in round-to-nearest-even mode. Then negative result is clamped to 0. NaN result is converted to canonical NaN.

```
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __hfma_sat (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b, const __nv_bfloat16 c)
```

Performs `nv_bfloat16` fused multiply-add in round-to-nearest-even mode, with saturation to `[0.0, 1.0]`.

**Parameters**

- **a** - `nv_bfloat16`. Is only being read.
- **b** - `nv_bfloat16`. Is only being read.
- **c** - `nv_bfloat16`. Is only being read.

**Returns**

`nv_bfloat16`

- The result of fused multiply-add operation on `a`, `b`, and `c`, with respect to saturation.

**Description**

Performs `nv_bfloat16` multiplication in round-to-nearest mode.

```
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __hmul (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)
```

Performs `nv_bfloat16` multiplication in round-to-nearest-even mode.

**Description**

Performs `nv_bfloat16` multiplication of inputs `a` and `b`, in round-to-nearest mode.
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __hmul_sat (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)

Performs _nv_bfloat16_ multiplication in round-to-nearest-even mode, with saturation to [0.0, 1.0].

**Parameters**

_a_
- _nv_bfloat16_. Is only being read.

_b_
- _nv_bfloat16_. Is only being read.

**Returns**

_nv_bfloat16_

- The result of multiplying _a_ and _b_, with respect to saturation.

**Description**

Performs _nv_bfloat16_ multiplication of inputs _a_ and _b_, in round-to-nearest mode, and clamps the result to range [0.0, 1.0]. NaN results are flushed to +0.0.

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __hneg (const __nv_bfloat16 a)

Negates input _nv_bfloat16_ number and returns the result.

**Description**

Negates input _nv_bfloat16_ number and returns the result.

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __hsub (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)

Performs _nv_bfloat16_ subtraction in round-to-nearest-even mode.

**Description**

Subtracts _nv_bfloat16_ input _b_ from input _a_ in round-to-nearest mode.
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __hsub_sat (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)
Performs nv_bfloat16 subtraction in round-to-nearest-even mode, with saturation to [0.0, 1.0].

Parameters
a
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.
b
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16

- The result of subtraction of b from a, with respect to saturation.

Description
Subtracts nv_bfloat16 input b from input a in round-to-nearest mode, and clamps the result to range [0.0, 1.0]. NaN results are flushed to +0.0.

1.2.2. Bfloat162 Arithmetic Functions
Bfloat16 Precision Intrinsics
To use these functions, include the header file cuda_bf16.h in your program.

__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __habs2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a)
Calculates the absolute value of both halves of the input nv_bfloat162 number and returns the result.

Parameters
a
- nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.

Returns
bfloat2

- Returns a with the absolute value of both halves.
Description
Calculates the absolute value of both halves of the input \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} number and returns the result.

\begin{verbatim}
__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __hadd2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
\end{verbatim}
Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector addition in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Description
Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector add of inputs \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}, in round-to-nearest mode.

\begin{verbatim}
__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __hadd2_sat (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
\end{verbatim}
Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector addition in round-to-nearest-even mode, with saturation to [0.0, 1.0].

Parameters
\texttt{a}
- \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.
\texttt{b}
- \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.

Returns
\texttt{nv\_bfloat162}

- The sum of \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}, with respect to saturation.

Description
Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector add of inputs \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}, in round-to-nearest mode, and clamps the results to range [0.0, 1.0]. NaN results are flushed to +0.0.
__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __hcmadd (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b, const __nv_bfloat162 c)
Performs fast complex multiply-accumulate.

Parameters
a  
  - nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.
b  
  - nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.
c  
  - nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat162

Description
Interprets vector __nv_bfloat162 input pairs a, b, and c as complex numbers in __nv_bfloat16 precision and performs complex multiply-accumulate operation: a * b + c

__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __hfma2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b, const __nv_bfloat162 c)
Performs __nv_bfloat162 vector fused multiply-add in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Description
Performs __nv_bfloat162 vector multiply on inputs a and b, then performs a __nv_bfloat162 vector add of the result with c, rounding the result once in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
a  
  - nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.
The result of elementwise fused multiply-add operation on vectors a, b, and c with relu saturation.

Description
Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector multiply on inputs \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}, then performs a \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector add of the result with \texttt{c}, rounding the result once in round-to-nearest-even mode. Then negative result is clamped to 0. NaN result is converted to canonical NaN.

\texttt{\_\_device\_\_nv\_bfloat162 \_\_hfma2\_sat (const __nv\_bfloat162 a, const __nv\_bfloat162 b, const __nv\_bfloat162 c)}

Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector fused multiply-add in round-to-nearest-even mode, with saturation to $[0.0, 1.0]$.

Parameters

\texttt{a}
- \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.

\texttt{b}
- \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.

\texttt{c}
- \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.

Returns
\texttt{nv\_bfloat162}

The result of elementwise fused multiply-add operation on vectors \texttt{a}, \texttt{b}, and \texttt{c}, with respect to saturation.
**Description**

Performs `nv_bfloat162` vector multiply on inputs `a` and `b`, then performs a `nv_bfloat162` vector add of the result with `c`, rounding the result once in round-to-nearest-even mode, and clamps the results to range `[0.0, 1.0]`. NaN results are flushed to +0.0.

```c
__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __hmul2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
```

Performs `nv_bfloat162` vector multiplication in round-to-nearest-even mode.

**Description**

Performs `nv_bfloat162` vector multiplication of inputs `a` and `b`, in round-to-nearest-even mode.

```c
__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __hmul2_sat (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
```

Performs `nv_bfloat162` vector multiplication in round-to-nearest-even mode, with saturation to `[0.0, 1.0]`.

**Parameters**

- `a` - `nv_bfloat162`. Is only being read.
- `b` - `nv_bfloat162`. Is only being read.

**Returns**

- `nv_bfloat162`
  - The result of elementwise multiplication of vectors `a` and `b`, with respect to saturation.

**Description**

Performs `nv_bfloat162` vector multiplication of inputs `a` and `b`, in round-to-nearest-even mode, and clamps the results to range `[0.0, 1.0]`. NaN results are flushed to +0.0.
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __hneg2 (const __nv_bfloat16 a)

Negates both halves of the input nv_bfloat16 number and returns the result.

Description
Negates both halves of the input nv_bfloat16 number a and returns the result.

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __hsub2 (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)

Performs nv_bfloat16 vector subtraction in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Description
Subtracts nv_bfloat16 input vector b from input vector a in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __hsub2_sat (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)

Performs nv_bfloat16 vector subtraction in round-to-nearest-even mode, with saturation to [0.0, 1.0].

Parameters
a
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

b
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16

- The subtraction of vector b from a, with respect to saturation.

Description
Subtracts nv_bfloat16 input vector b from input vector a in round-to-nearest-even mode, and clamps the results to range [0.0, 1.0]. NaN results are flushed to +0.0.

1.2.3. Bfloat16 Comparison Functions

Bfloat16 Precision Intrinsics

To use these functions, include the header file cuda_bf16.h in your program.
__device__ bool __heq (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)
Performs __nv_bfloat16 if-equal comparison.

Parameters
a
- __nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.
b
- __nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
bool
  ▶ The boolean result of if-equal comparison of a and b.

Description
Performs __nv_bfloat16 if-equal comparison of inputs a and b. NaN inputs generate false results.

__device__ bool __hequ (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)
Performs __nv_bfloat16 unordered if-equal comparison.

Parameters
a
- __nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.
b
- __nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
bool
  ▶ The boolean result of unordered if-equal comparison of a and b.

Description
Performs __nv_bfloat16 if-equal comparison of inputs a and b. NaN inputs generate true results.
__device__ bool __hge (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)
Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} greater-equal comparison.

Parameters
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{a} - \texttt{nv\_bfloat16}. Is only being read.
\item \texttt{b} - \texttt{nv\_bfloat16}. Is only being read.
\end{itemize}

Returns
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{bool}
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
\item The boolean result of greater-equal comparison of \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}.
\end{itemize}

Description
Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} greater-equal comparison of inputs \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}. NaN inputs generate false results.

__device__ bool __hgeu (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)
Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} unordered greater-equal comparison.

Parameters
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{a} - \texttt{nv\_bfloat16}. Is only being read.
\item \texttt{b} - \texttt{nv\_bfloat16}. Is only being read.
\end{itemize}

Returns
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{bool}
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
\item The boolean result of unordered greater-equal comparison of \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}.
\end{itemize}

Description
Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} greater-equal comparison of inputs \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}. NaN inputs generate true results.
__device__ bool __hgt (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)
Performs `nv_bfloat16` greater-than comparison.

Parameters
a
- `nv_bfloat16`. Is only being read.
b
- `nv_bfloat16`. Is only being read.

Returns
bool

- The boolean result of greater-than comparison of `a` and `b`.

Description
Performs `nv_bfloat16` greater-than comparison of inputs `a` and `b`. NaN inputs generate false results.

__device__ bool __hgtu (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)
Performs `nv_bfloat16` unordered greater-than comparison.

Parameters
a
- `nv_bfloat16`. Is only being read.
b
- `nv_bfloat16`. Is only being read.

Returns
bool

- The boolean result of unordered greater-than comparison of `a` and `b`.

Description
Performs `nv_bfloat16` greater-than comparison of inputs `a` and `b`. NaN inputs generate true results.
__device__ int __hisinf (const __nv_bfloat16 a)
Checks if the input nv_bfloat16 number is infinite.

Parameters
a
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
int
- -1
  iff a is equal to negative infinity,
- 1
  iff a is equal to positive infinity,
- 0
  otherwise.

Description
Checks if the input nv_bfloat16 number a is infinite.

__device__ bool __hisnan (const __nv_bfloat16 a)
Determine whether nv_bfloat16 argument is a NaN.

Parameters
a
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
bool
- true
  iff argument is NaN.

Description
Determine whether nv_bfloat16 value a is a NaN.
__device__ bool __hle (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)
Performs nv_bfloat16 less-equal comparison.

Parameters
a
  - nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.
b
  - nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
bool
  - The boolean result of less-equal comparison of a and b.

Description
Performs nv_bfloat16 less-equal comparison of inputs a and b. NaN inputs generate false results.

__device__ bool __hleu (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)
Performs nv_bfloat16 unordered less-equal comparison.

Parameters
a
  - nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.
b
  - nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
bool
  - The boolean result of unordered less-equal comparison of a and b.

Description
Performs nv_bfloat16 less-equal comparison of inputs a and b. NaN inputs generate true results.
__device__ bool __hlt (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)
Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} less-than comparison.

Parameters
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{a} \\
    - \texttt{nv\_bfloat16}. Is only being read.
  \item \texttt{b} \\
    - \texttt{nv\_bfloat16}. Is only being read.
\end{itemize}

Returns
\texttt{bool}

\begin{itemize}
  \item The boolean result of less-than comparison of \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}.
\end{itemize}

Description
Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} less-than comparison of inputs \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}. NaN inputs generate false results.

__device__ bool __hltu (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)
Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} unordered less-than comparison.

Parameters
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{a} \\
    - \texttt{nv\_bfloat16}. Is only being read.
  \item \texttt{b} \\
    - \texttt{nv\_bfloat16}. Is only being read.
\end{itemize}

Returns
\texttt{bool}

\begin{itemize}
  \item The boolean result of unordered less-than comparison of \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}.
\end{itemize}

Description
Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} less-than comparison of inputs \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}. NaN inputs generate true results.
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __hmax (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} maximum of two input values.

Description
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} \texttt{max(a, b)} defined as \((a > b) \ ? \ a : b\).

- If either of inputs is NaN, the other input is returned.
- If both inputs are NaNs, then canonical NaN is returned.
- If values of both inputs are 0.0, then +0.0 > -0.0

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __hmax_nan (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} maximum of two input values, NaNs pass through.

Description
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} \texttt{max(a, b)} defined as \((a > b) \ ? \ a : b\).

- If either of inputs is NaN, then canonical NaN is returned.
- If values of both inputs are 0.0, then +0.0 > -0.0

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __hmin (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} minimum of two input values.

Description
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} \texttt{min(a, b)} defined as \((a < b) \ ? \ a : b\).

- If either of inputs is NaN, the other input is returned.
- If both inputs are NaNs, then canonical NaN is returned.
- If values of both inputs are 0.0, then +0.0 > -0.0

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __hmin_nan (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} minimum of two input values, NaNs pass through.

Description
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} \texttt{min(a, b)} defined as \((a < b) \ ? \ a : b\).
If either of inputs is NaN, then canonical NaN is returned.
If values of both inputs are 0.0, then +0.0 > -0.0

\[
\text{__device__ bool __hne (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)}
\]
Performs \text{nv\_bfloa}t16 not-equal comparison.

**Parameters**

\text{a}
- \text{nv\_bfloa}t16. Is only being read.
\text{b}
- \text{nv\_bfloa}t16. Is only being read.

**Returns**

\text{bool}
- The boolean result of not-equal comparison of \text{a} and \text{b}.

**Description**
Performs \text{nv\_bfloa}t16 not-equal comparison of inputs \text{a} and \text{b}. NaN inputs generate false results.

\[
\text{__device__ bool __hneu (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)}
\]
Performs \text{nv\_bfloa}t16 unordered not-equal comparison.

**Parameters**

\text{a}
- \text{nv\_bfloa}t16. Is only being read.
\text{b}
- \text{nv\_bfloa}t16. Is only being read.

**Returns**

\text{bool}
- The boolean result of unordered not-equal comparison of \text{a} and \text{b}. 

Description

Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} not-equal comparison of inputs \(a\) and \(b\). NaN inputs generate true results.

1.2.4. Bfloat162 Comparison Functions

Bfloat16 Precision Intrinsics

To use these functions, include the header file \texttt{cuda\_bf16.h} in your program.

\begin{verbatim}
__device__ bool __hbeq2 (const __nv\_bfloat162 a, const __nv\_bfloat162 b)
\end{verbatim}

Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector if-equal comparison and returns boolean true iff both \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} results are true, boolean false otherwise.

Parameters

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{a}
    \begin{itemize}
      \item \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.
    \end{itemize}
  \item \texttt{b}
    \begin{itemize}
      \item \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.
    \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}

Returns

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{bool}
    \begin{itemize}
      \item \texttt{true}
        \begin{itemize}
          \item if both \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} results of if-equal comparison of vectors \(a\) and \(b\) are true;
        \end{itemize}
      \item \texttt{false}
        \begin{itemize}
          \item otherwise.
        \end{itemize}
    \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}

Description

Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector if-equal comparison of inputs \(a\) and \(b\). The bool result is set to true only if both \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} if-equal comparisons evaluate to true, or false otherwise. NaN inputs generate false results.
__device__ bool __hbequ2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector unordered if-equal comparison and returns boolean true iff both \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} results are true, boolean false otherwise.

**Parameters**

\texttt{a}
- \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.

\texttt{b}
- \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.

**Returns**

\texttt{bool}
- \texttt{true}
  - if both \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} results of unordered if-equal comparison of vectors \texttt{a} and \texttt{b} are true;
- \texttt{false}
  - otherwise.

**Description**
Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector if-equal comparison of inputs \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}. The \texttt{bool} result is set to true only if both \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} if-equal comparisons evaluate to true, or false otherwise. \texttt{NaN} inputs generate true results.

__device__ bool __hbge2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector greater-equal comparison and returns boolean true iff both \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} results are true, boolean false otherwise.

**Parameters**

\texttt{a}
- \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.

\texttt{b}
- \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.

**Returns**

\texttt{bool}
- \texttt{true}
if both `nv_bfloat16` results of greater-equal comparison of vectors `a` and `b` are true;

- false
  otherwise.

**Description**

Performs `nv_bfloat16` vector greater-equal comparison of inputs `a` and `b`. The bool result is set to true only if both `nv_bfloat16` greater-equal comparisons evaluate to true, or false otherwise. NaN inputs generate false results.

```c
__device__ bool __hbgeu2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
```

Performs `nv_bfloat16` vector unordered greater-equal comparison and returns boolean true iff both `nv_bfloat16` results are true, boolean false otherwise.

**Parameters**

- `a` - `nv_bfloat16`. Is only being read.
- `b` - `nv_bfloat16`. Is only being read.

**Returns**

- `bool`
  - true
    if both `nv_bfloat16` results of unordered greater-equal comparison of vectors `a` and `b` are true;
  - false
    otherwise.

**Description**

Performs `nv_bfloat16` vector greater-equal comparison of inputs `a` and `b`. The bool result is set to true only if both `nv_bfloat16` greater-equal comparisons evaluate to true, or false otherwise. NaN inputs generate true results.
__device__ bool __hbgt2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
Performs __nv_bfloat162 vector greater-than comparison and returns boolean true iff both __nv_bfloat16 results are true, boolean false otherwise.

Parameters
a
- __nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.
b
- __nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.

Returns
bool
- true
  if both __nv_bfloat16 results of greater-than comparison of vectors a and b are true;
- false
  otherwise.

Description
Performs __nv_bfloat162 vector greater-than comparison of inputs a and b. The bool result is set to true only if both __nv_bfloat16 greater-than comparisons evaluate to true, or false otherwise. NaN inputs generate false results.

__device__ bool __hbgtu2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
Performs __nv_bfloat162 vector unordered greater-than comparison and returns boolean true iff both __nv_bfloat16 results are true, boolean false otherwise.

Parameters
a
- __nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.
b
- __nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.

Returns
bool
- true
if both `nv_bfloat16` results of unordered greater-than comparison of vectors a and b are true;

- false
  otherwise.

**Description**

Performs `nv_bfloat16` vector greater-than comparison of inputs a and b. The bool result is set to true only if both `nv_bfloat16` greater-than comparisons evaluate to true, or false otherwise. NaN inputs generate true results.

```c
__device__ bool __hble2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
```

Performs `nv_bfloat16` vector less-equal comparison and returns boolean true iff both `nv_bfloat16` results are true, boolean false otherwise.

**Parameters**

- **a**
  - `nv_bfloat162`. Is only being read.

- **b**
  - `nv_bfloat162`. Is only being read.

**Returns**

- **bool**
  - `true`
    - if both `nv_bfloat16` results of less-equal comparison of vectors a and b are true;
  - `false`
    - otherwise.

**Description**

Performs `nv_bfloat16` vector less-equal comparison of inputs a and b. The bool result is set to true only if both `nv_bfloat16` less-equal comparisons evaluate to true, or false otherwise. NaN inputs generate false results.
__device__ bool __hbleu2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector unordered less-equal comparison and returns boolean true iff both \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} results are true, boolean false otherwise.

Parameters
a
- \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.
b
- \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.

Returns
bool
- true
  if both \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} results of unordered less-equal comparison of vectors \texttt{a} and \texttt{b} are true;
- false
  otherwise.

Description
Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector less-equal comparison of inputs \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}. The bool result is set to true only if both \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} less-equal comparisons evaluate to true, or false otherwise. NaN inputs generate true results.

__device__ bool __hblt2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector less-than comparison and returns boolean true iff both \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} results are true, boolean false otherwise.

Parameters
a
- \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.
b
- \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.

Returns
bool
- true
if both \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} results of less-than comparison of vectors \texttt{a} and \texttt{b} are true;

\begin{itemize}
  \item false
  
  otherwise.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Description}

Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} vector less-than comparison of inputs \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}. The bool result is set to true only if both \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} less-than comparisons evaluate to true, or false otherwise. NaN inputs generate false results.

\texttt{\_\_device\_\_ bool \_\_hbltu2 (const \_\_nv\_bfloat162 a, const \_\_nv\_bfloat162 b)}

Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} vector unordered less-than comparison and returns boolean true iff both \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} results are true, boolean false otherwise.

\textbf{Parameters}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{a}
    - \texttt{nv\_bfloat16}. Is only being read.
  \item \texttt{b}
    - \texttt{nv\_bfloat16}. Is only being read.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Returns}

\texttt{bool}

\begin{itemize}
  \item true
    
    if both \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} results of unordered less-than comparison of vectors \texttt{a} and \texttt{b} are true;
  \item false
    
    otherwise.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Description}

Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} vector less-than comparison of inputs \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}. The bool result is set to true only if both \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} less-than comparisons evaluate to true, or false otherwise. NaN inputs generate true results.
__device__ bool __hbne2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
Performs __nv_bfloat162 vector not-equal comparison and returns boolean true iff both __nv_bfloat16 results are true, boolean false otherwise.

Parameters
a
- __nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.
b
- __nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.

Returns
bool
- true
  if both __nv_bfloat16 results of not-equal comparison of vectors a and b are true,
- false
  otherwise.

Description
Performs __nv_bfloat162 vector not-equal comparison of inputs a and b. The bool result is set to true only if both __nv_bfloat16 not-equal comparisons evaluate to true, or false otherwise. NaN inputs generate false results.

__device__ bool __hbneu2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
Performs __nv_bfloat162 vector unordered not-equal comparison and returns boolean true iff both __nv_bfloat16 results are true, boolean false otherwise.

Parameters
a
- __nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.
b
- __nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.

Returns
bool
- true
if both \( \text{nv\_bfloat16} \) results of unordered not-equal comparison of vectors \( a \) and \( b \) are true;  

- false  
  otherwise.

**Description**  
Performs \( \text{nv\_bfloat16} \) vector not-equal comparison of inputs \( a \) and \( b \). The bool result is set to true only if both \( \text{nv\_bfloat16} \) not-equal comparisons evaluate to true, or false otherwise. NaN inputs generate true results.

```
__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __heq2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a,  
const __nv_bfloat162 b)
Performs \( \text{nv\_bfloat16} \) vector if-equal comparison.
```

**Parameters**  
\( a \)  
- \( \text{nv\_bfloat162} \). Is only being read.

\( b \)  
- \( \text{nv\_bfloat162} \). Is only being read.

**Returns**  
\( \text{nv\_bfloat162} \)  
- The vector result of if-equal comparison of vectors \( a \) and \( b \).

**Description**  
Performs \( \text{nv\_bfloat16} \) vector if-equal comparison of inputs \( a \) and \( b \). The corresponding \( \text{nv\_bfloat16} \) results are set to 1.0 for true, or 0.0 for false. NaN inputs generate false results.

```
__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __hequ2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a,  
const __nv_bfloat162 b)
Performs \( \text{nv\_bfloat16} \) vector unordered if-equal comparison.
```

**Parameters**  
\( a \)  
- \( \text{nv\_bfloat162} \). Is only being read.
**Returns**

`nv_bfloat162`  

- The vector result of unordered if-equal comparison of vectors `a` and `b`.

**Description**

Performs `nv_bfloat162` vector if-equal comparison of inputs `a` and `b`. The corresponding `nv_bfloat16` results are set to 1.0 for true, or 0.0 for false. NaN inputs generate true results.

```c
__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __hge2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
```

Performs `nv_bfloat162` vector greater-equal comparison.

**Parameters**

- `a`  
  - `nv_bfloat162`. Is only being read.

- `b`  
  - `nv_bfloat162`. Is only being read.

**Returns**

`nv_bfloat162`  

- The vector result of greater-equal comparison of vectors `a` and `b`.

**Description**

Performs `nv_bfloat162` vector greater-equal comparison of inputs `a` and `b`. The corresponding `nv_bfloat16` results are set to 1.0 for true, or 0.0 for false. NaN inputs generate false results.
__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __hgeu2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
Performs nv_bfloat162 vector unordered greater-equal comparison.

Parameters
a
  - nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.
b
  - nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat162
  - The
    nv_bfloat162 vector result of unordered greater-equal comparison of vectors a and b.

Description
Performs nv_bfloat162 vector greater-equal comparison of inputs a and b. The corresponding nv_bfloat16 results are set to 1.0 for true, or 0.0 for false. NaN inputs generate true results.

__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __hgt2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
Performs nv_bfloat162 vector greater-than comparison.

Parameters
a
  - nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.
b
  - nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat162
  - The
    vector result of greater-than comparison of vectors a and b.
Description
Performs \texttt{nv\_bf\_float162} vector greater-than comparison of inputs \(a\) and \(b\). The corresponding \texttt{nv\_bf\_float16} results are set to 1.0 for true, or 0.0 for false. NaN inputs generate false results.

\begin{verbatim}
__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __hgtu2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
\end{verbatim}
Performs \texttt{nv\_bf\_float162} vector unordered greater-than comparison.

Parameters
\begin{itemize}
\item \(a\) - \texttt{nv\_bf\_float162}. Is only being read.
\item \(b\) - \texttt{nv\_bf\_float162}. Is only being read.
\end{itemize}

Returns
\begin{verbatim}
nv\_bf\_float162
\end{verbatim}
\begin{itemize}
\item The \texttt{nv\_bf\_float162} vector result of unordered greater-than comparison of vectors \(a\) and \(b\).
\end{itemize}

Description
Performs \texttt{nv\_bf\_float162} vector greater-than comparison of inputs \(a\) and \(b\). The corresponding \texttt{nv\_bf\_float16} results are set to 1.0 for true, or 0.0 for false. NaN inputs generate true results.

\begin{verbatim}
__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __hisnan2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a)
\end{verbatim}
Determine whether \texttt{nv\_bf\_float162} argument is a NaN.

Parameters
\begin{itemize}
\item \(a\) - \texttt{nv\_bf\_float162}. Is only being read.
\end{itemize}

Returns
\begin{verbatim}
nv\_bf\_float162
\end{verbatim}
\begin{itemize}
\item The
nv_bfloat16 with the corresponding nv_bfloat16 results set to 1.0 for NaN, 0.0 otherwise.

Description
Determine whether each nv_bfloat16 of input nv_bfloat162 number a is a NaN.

__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __hle2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
Performs nv_bfloat162 vector less-equal comparison.

Parameters
a
- nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.
b
- nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat162

Description
Performs nv_bfloat162 vector less-equal comparison of inputs a and b. The corresponding nv_bfloat16 results are set to 1.0 for true, or 0.0 for false. NaN inputs generate false results.

__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __hleu2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
Performs nv_bfloat162 vector unordered less-equal comparison.

Parameters
a
- nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.
b
- nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat162
The vector result of unordered less-equal comparison of vectors a and b.

**Description**

Performs nv_bfloat16 vector less-equal comparison of inputs a and b. The corresponding nv_bfloat16 results are set to 1.0 for true, or 0.0 for false. NaN inputs generate true results.

```c
__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __hlt2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
```

Performs nv_bfloat16 vector less-than comparison.

**Parameters**

- **a**
  - nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.
- **b**
  - nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

**Returns**

nv_bfloat162

The nv_bfloat162 vector result of less-than comparison of vectors a and b.

**Description**

Performs nv_bfloat16 vector less-than comparison of inputs a and b. The corresponding nv_bfloat16 results are set to 1.0 for true, or 0.0 for false. NaN inputs generate false results.

```c
__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __hltu2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
```

Performs nv_bfloat16 vector unordered less-than comparison.

**Parameters**

- **a**
  - nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.
- **b**
  - nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.
Returns
nv_bfloat162

- The vector result of unordered less-than comparison of vectors \( a \) and \( b \).

Description
Performs \( \text{nv}_\text{bfloat162} \) vector less-than comparison of inputs \( a \) and \( b \). The corresponding \( \text{nv}_\text{bfloat16} \) results are set to 1.0 for true, or 0.0 for false. NaN inputs generate true results.

\[ \text{__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __hmax2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)} \]
Calculates \( \text{nv}_\text{bfloat162} \) vector maximum of two inputs.

Description
Calculates \( \text{nv}_\text{bfloat162} \) vector max\( (a, b) \). Elementwise \( \text{nv}_\text{bfloat16} \) operation is defined as \( (a > b) \) ? \( a \) : \( b \).

- If either of inputs is NaN, the other input is returned.
- If both inputs are NaNs, then canonical NaN is returned.
- If values of both inputs are 0.0, then +0.0 > -0.0

\[ \text{__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __hmax2_nan (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)} \]
Calculates \( \text{nv}_\text{bfloat162} \) vector maximum of two inputs, NaNs pass through.

Description
Calculates \( \text{nv}_\text{bfloat162} \) vector max\( (a, b) \). Elementwise \( \text{nv}_\text{bfloat16} \) operation is defined as \( (a > b) \) ? \( a \) : \( b \).

- If either of inputs is NaN, then canonical NaN is returned.
- If values of both inputs are 0.0, then +0.0 > -0.0
__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __hmin2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector minimum of two inputs.

**Description**
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector \texttt{min(a, b)}. Elementwise \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} operation is defined as \((a < b) \ ? a : b\).

- If either of inputs is NaN, the other input is returned.
- If both inputs are NaNs, then canonical NaN is returned.
- If values of both inputs are 0.0, then +0.0 > -0.0

__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __hmin2\_nan (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector minimum of two inputs, NaNs pass through.

**Description**
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector \texttt{min(a, b)}. Elementwise \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} operation is defined as \((a < b) \ ? a : b\).

- If either of inputs is NaN, then canonical NaN is returned.
- If values of both inputs are 0.0, then +0.0 > -0.0

__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __hne2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector not-equal comparison.

**Parameters**
- \texttt{a}
  - \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.
- \texttt{b}
  - \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.

**Returns**
- \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}
  - The vector result of not-equal comparison of vectors \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}.
Description
Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector not-equal comparison of inputs \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}. The corresponding \texttt{nv\_bfloat16} results are set to 1.0 for true, or 0.0 for false. NaN inputs generate false results.

\begin{verbatim}
__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __hneu2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
\end{verbatim}
Performs \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector unordered not-equal comparison.

Parameters
\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{a}
  \begin{itemize}
  \item - \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.
  \end{itemize}
\item \textbf{b}
  \begin{itemize}
  \item - \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.
  \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}

Returns
\texttt{nv\_bfloat162}

\begin{itemize}
\item The vector result of unordered not-equal comparison of vectors \texttt{a} and \texttt{b}.
\end{itemize}

1.2.5. Bfloat16 Precision Conversion and Data Movement

Bfloat16 Precision Intrinsics
To use these functions, include the header file \texttt{cuda\_bf16.h} in your program.

\begin{verbatim}
__host____device__ float2 __bf1622float2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a)
\end{verbatim}
Converts both halves of \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} to \texttt{float2} and returns the result.

Parameters
\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{a}
  \begin{itemize}
  \item - \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.
  \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}
Returns
float2
  ▶ a
    converted to float2.

Description
Converts both halves of nv_bfloat16 input a to float2 and returns the result.

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __bfloat162bfloat162 (const __nv_bfloat16 a)
Returns nv_bfloat162 with both halves equal to the input value.

Parameters
a
  - nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat162
  ▶ The
    vector which has both its halves equal to the input a.

Description
Returns nv_bfloat162 number with both halves equal to the input a nv_bfloat16 number.

__host__ __device__ float __bfloat162float (const __nv_bfloat16 a)
Converts nv_bfloat16 number to float.

Parameters
a
  - float. Is only being read.

Returns
float
  ▶ a
**Description**

Converts nv_bfloat16 number `a` to float.

```c
__device__ int __bfloat162int_rd (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
```

Convert a `nv_bfloat16` to a signed integer in round-down mode.

**Parameters**

`h`
- `nv_bfloat16`. Is only being read.

**Returns**

`int`

- `h` converted to a signed integer.

**Description**

Convert the `nv_bfloat16` floating-point value `h` to a signed integer in round-down mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.

```c
__device__ int __bfloat162int_rn (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
```

Convert a `nv_bfloat16` to a signed integer in round-to-nearest-even mode.

**Parameters**

`h`
- `nv_bfloat16`. Is only being read.

**Returns**

`int`

- `h` converted to a signed integer.

**Description**

Convert the `nv_bfloat16` floating-point value `h` to a signed integer in round-to-nearest-even mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.
__device__ int __bfloat162int_ru (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
Convert a nv_bfloat16 to a signed integer in round-up mode.

Parameters

\[ h \]
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns

int

\[ \text{h} \]
converted to a signed integer.

Description

Convert the nv_bfloat16 floating-point value \( h \) to a signed integer in round-up mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.

__host__ __device__ int __bfloat162int_rz (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
Convert a nv_bfloat16 to a signed integer in round-towards-zero mode.

Parameters

\[ h \]
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns

int

\[ \text{h} \]
converted to a signed integer.

Description

Convert the nv_bfloat16 floating-point value \( h \) to a signed integer in round-towards-zero mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.
__device__ long long int __bfloat162ll_rd (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
Convert a nv_bfloat16 to a signed 64-bit integer in round-down mode.

Parameters

h
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns

long long int

h
converted to a signed 64-bit integer.

Description

Convert the nv_bfloat16 floating-point value h to a signed 64-bit integer in round-down mode. NaN inputs return a long long int with hex value of 0x8000000000000000.

__device__ long long int __bfloat162ll_rn (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
Convert a nv_bfloat16 to a signed 64-bit integer in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters

h
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns

long long int

h
converted to a signed 64-bit integer.

Description

Convert the nv_bfloat16 floating-point value h to a signed 64-bit integer in round-to-nearest-even mode. NaN inputs return a long long int with hex value of 0x8000000000000000.
__device__ long long int __bfloat162ll_ru (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
Convert a nv_bfloat16 to a signed 64-bit integer in round-up mode.

Parameters
h
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
long long int
  h
  converted to a signed 64-bit integer.

Description
Convert the nv_bfloat16 floating-point value h to a signed 64-bit integer in round-up mode. NaN inputs return a long long int with hex value of 0x8000000000000000.

__host device__ long long int __bfloat162ll_rz (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
Convert a nv_bfloat16 to a signed 64-bit integer in round-towards-zero mode.

Parameters
h
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
long long int
  h
  converted to a signed 64-bit integer.

Description
Convert the nv_bfloat16 floating-point value h to a signed 64-bit integer in round-towards-zero mode. NaN inputs return a long long int with hex value of 0x8000000000000000.
__device__ short int __bfloat162short_rd (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
Convert a nv_bfloat16 to a signed short integer in round-down mode.

Parameters
h
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
short int

Description
Convert the nv_bfloat16 floating-point value \( h \) to a signed short integer in round-down mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.

__device__ short int __bfloat162short_rn (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
Convert a nv_bfloat16 to a signed short integer in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
h
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
short int

Description
Convert the nv_bfloat16 floating-point value \( h \) to a signed short integer in round-to-nearest-even mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.
__device__ short int __bfloat162short_ru (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
Convert a nv_bfloat16 to a signed short integer in round-up mode.

Parameters
h
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
short int
- h converted to a signed short integer.

Description
Convert the nv_bfloat16 floating-point value h to a signed short integer in round-up mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.

__host____device__ short int __bfloat162short_rz (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
Convert a nv_bfloat16 to a signed short integer in round-towards-zero mode.

Parameters
h
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
short int
- h converted to a signed short integer.

Description
Convert the nv_bfloat16 floating-point value h to a signed short integer in round-towards-zero mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.
__device__ unsigned int __bf162uint_rd (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
Convert a bfloat16 to an unsigned integer in round-down mode.

Parameters
h
- bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
unsigned int

- h converted to an unsigned integer.

Description
Convert the bfloat16 floating-point value h to an unsigned integer in round-down mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.

__device__ unsigned int __bf162uint_rn (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
Convert a bfloat16 to an unsigned integer in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
h
- bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
unsigned int

- h converted to an unsigned integer.

Description
Convert the bfloat16 floating-point value h to an unsigned integer in round-to-nearest-even mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.
__device__ unsigned int __bfloat162uint_ru (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
Convert a nv_bfloat16 to an unsigned integer in round-up mode.

Parameters
h
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
unsigned int
  h converted to an unsigned integer.

Description
Convert the nv_bfloat16 floating-point value h to an unsigned integer in round-up mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.

__host____device__ unsigned int __bfloat162uint_rz (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
Convert a nv_bfloat16 to an unsigned integer in round-towards-zero mode.

Parameters
h
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
unsigned int
  h converted to an unsigned integer.

Description
Convert the nv_bfloat16 floating-point value h to an unsigned integer in round-towards-zero mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.
__device__ unsigned long long int __bfloat162ull_rd (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
Convert a nv_bfloat16 to an unsigned 64-bit integer in round-down mode.

Parameters
h
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
unsigned long long int

h
converted to an unsigned 64-bit integer.

Description
Convert the nv_bfloat16 floating-point value h to an unsigned 64-bit integer in round-down mode. NaN inputs return 0x8000000000000000.

__device__ unsigned long long int __bfloat162ull_rn (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
Convert a nv_bfloat16 to an unsigned 64-bit integer in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
h
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
unsigned long long int

h
converted to an unsigned 64-bit integer.

Description
Convert the nv_bfloat16 floating-point value h to an unsigned 64-bit integer in round-to-nearest-even mode. NaN inputs return 0x8000000000000000.
__device__ unsigned long long int __bfloat162ull_ru (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
Convert a nv_bfloat16 to an unsigned 64-bit integer in round-up mode.

Parameters
h
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
unsigned long long int

h
converted to an unsigned 64-bit integer.

Description
Convert the nv_bfloat16 floating-point value h to an unsigned 64-bit integer in round-up mode. NaN inputs return 0x8000000000000000.

__host____device__ unsigned long long int __bfloat162ull_rz (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
Convert a nv_bfloat16 to an unsigned 64-bit integer in round-towards-zero mode.

Parameters
h
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
unsigned long long int

h
converted to an unsigned 64-bit integer.

Description
Convert the nv_bfloat16 floating-point value h to an unsigned 64-bit integer in round-towards-zero mode. NaN inputs return 0x8000000000000000.
__device__ unsigned short int __bfloat162ushort_rd (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
Convert a nv_bfloat16 to an unsigned short integer in round-down mode.

Parameters
h
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
unsigned short int
‣ h
converted to an unsigned short integer.

Description
Convert the nv_bfloat16 floating-point value h to an unsigned short integer in round-down mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.

__device__ unsigned short int __bfloat162ushort_rn (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
Convert a nv_bfloat16 to an unsigned short integer in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
h
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
unsigned short int
‣ h
converted to an unsigned short integer.

Description
Convert the nv_bfloat16 floating-point value h to an unsigned short integer in round-to-nearest-even mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.
__device__ unsigned short int __bfloat162ushort_ru (const __nv_bfloat16 h)

Convert a nv_bfloat16 to an unsigned short integer in round-up mode.

Parameters

h
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns

unsigned short int

‣ h
converted to an unsigned short integer.

Description

Convert the nv_bfloat16 floating-point value h to an unsigned short integer in round-up mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.

__host__ __device__ unsigned short int __bfloat162ushort_rz (const __nv_bfloat16 h)

Convert a nv_bfloat16 to an unsigned short integer in round-towards-zero mode.

Parameters

h
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns

unsigned short int

‣ h
converted to an unsigned short integer.

Description

Convert the nv_bfloat16 floating-point value h to an unsigned short integer in round-towards-zero mode. NaN inputs are converted to 0.
__device__ short int __bfloat16_as_short (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
Reinterprets bits in a `nv_bfloat16` as a signed short integer.

Parameters
\h - `nv_bfloat16`. Is only being read.

Returns
short int

- The reinterpreted value.

Description
Reinterprets the bits in the `nv_bfloat16` floating-point number \h as a signed short integer.

__device__ unsigned short int __bfloat16_as_ushort (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
Reinterprets bits in a `nv_bfloat16` as an unsigned short integer.

Parameters
\h - `nv_bfloat16`. Is only being read.

Returns
unsigned short int

- The reinterpreted value.

Description
Reinterprets the bits in the `nv_bfloat16` floating-point \h as an unsigned short number.
__host__ __device__ __nv_bfloat16 __double2bfloat16 (const double a)
Converts double number to nv_bfloat16 precision in round-to-nearest-even mode and returns nv_bfloat16 with converted value.

Parameters
a
- double. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16
➤ a
converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description
Converts double number a to nv_bfloat16 precision in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__host__ __device__ __nv_bfloat162 __float22bfloat162_rn (const float2 a)
Converts both components of float2 number to nv_bfloat16 precision in round-to-nearest-even mode and returns nv_bfloat162 with converted values.

Parameters
a
- float2. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat162
➤ The
nv_bfloat162 which has corresponding halves equal to the converted float2 components.

Description
Converts both components of float2 to nv_bfloat16 precision in round-to-nearest mode and combines the results into one nv_bfloat162 number. Low 16 bits of the return value correspond to a.x and high 16 bits of the return value correspond to a.y.
__host__ __device__ __nv_bfloat16 __float2bfloat16 (const float a)
Converts float number to nv_bfloat16 precision in round-to-nearest-even mode and returns nv_bfloat16 with converted value.

Parameters
a  
- float. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16
   ▶ a
    converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description
Converts float number a to nv_bfloat16 precision in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__host__ __device__ __nv_bfloat162 __float2bfloat162_rn (const float a)
Converts input to nv_bfloat16 precision in round-to-nearest-even mode and populates both halves of nv_bfloat162 with converted value.

Parameters
a  
- float. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat162
 ▶ The
   nv_bfloat162 value with both halves equal to the converted nv_bfloat16 precision number.

Description
Converts input a to nv_bfloat16 precision in round-to-nearest-even mode and populates both halves of nv_bfloat162 with converted value.
__host____device__ __nv_bfloat16 __float2bfloat16_rd (const float a)
Converts float number to nv_bfloat16 precision in round-down mode and returns nv_bfloat16 with converted value.

Parameters
a
- float. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16
▶ a
converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description
Converts float number a to nv_bfloat16 precision in round-down mode.

__host____device__ __nv_bfloat16 __float2bfloat16_rn (const float a)
Converts float number to nv_bfloat16 precision in round-to-nearest-even mode and returns nv_bfloat16 with converted value.

Parameters
a
- float. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16
▶ a
converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description
Converts float number a to nv_bfloat16 precision in round-to-nearest-even mode.
___host____device___ __nv_bfloat16 __float2bfloat16_ru (const float a)
Converts float number to __nv_bfloat16 precision in round-up mode and returns __nv_bfloat16 with converted value.

Parameters
a
  - float. Is only being read.

Returns
__nv_bfloat16
  a converted to __nv_bfloat16.

Description
Converts float number a to __nv_bfloat16 precision in round-up mode.

___host____device___ __nv_bfloat16 __float2bfloat16_rz (const float a)
Converts float number to __nv_bfloat16 precision in round-towards-zero mode and returns __nv_bfloat16 with converted value.

Parameters
a
  - float. Is only being read.

Returns
__nv_bfloat16
  a converted to __nv_bfloat16.

Description
Converts float number a to __nv_bfloat16 precision in round-towards-zero mode.
__host__ __device__ __nv_bfloat162 __floats2bfloat162_rn (const float a, const float b)

Converts both input floats to nv_bfloat16 precision in round-to-nearest-even mode and returns nv_bfloat162 with converted values.

Parameters

a
- float. Is only being read.

b
- float. Is only being read.

Returns

nv_bfloat162

• The
tnv_bfloat162 value with corresponding halves equal to the converted input floats.

Description

Converts both input floats to nv_bfloat16 precision in round-to-nearest-even mode and combines the results into one nv_bfloat162 number. Low 16 bits of the return value correspond to the input a, high 16 bits correspond to the input b.

__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __halves2bfloat162 (const __nv_bfloat16 a, const __nv_bfloat16 b)

Combines two nv_bfloat16 numbers into one nv_bfloat162 number.

Parameters

a
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

b
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns

nv_bfloat162

• The
  nv_bfloat162 with one nv_bfloat16 equal to a and the other to b.
Description
Combines two input `nv_bfloat16` number `a` and `b` into one `nv_bfloat16` number. Input `a` is stored in low 16 bits of the return value, input `b` is stored in high 16 bits of the return value.

```
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __high2bfloat16 (const __nv_bfloat162 a)
```
Returns high 16 bits of `nv_bfloat16` input.

Parameters
`a`
- `nv_bfloat162`. Is only being read.

Returns
`nv_bfloat16`

The high 16 bits of the input.

Description
Returns high 16 bits of `nv_bfloat162` input `a`.

```
__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __high2bfloat162 (const __nv_bfloat162 a)
```
Extracts high 16 bits from `nv_bfloat162` input.

Parameters
`a`
- `nv_bfloat162`. Is only being read.

Returns
`nv_bfloat162`

The `nv_bfloat162` with both halves equal to the high 16 bits of the input.

Description
Extracts high 16 bits from `nv_bfloat162` input `a` and returns a new `nv_bfloat162` number which has both halves equal to the extracted bits.
__host__ __device__ float __high2float (const __nv_bfloat162 a)
Converts high 16 bits of __nv_bfloat162 to float and returns the result.

Parameters
a
- __nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.

Returns
float
- The high 16 bits of a converted to float.

Description
Converts high 16 bits of __nv_bfloat162 input a to 32-bit floating-point number and returns the result.

__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __highs2bfloat162 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
Extracts high 16 bits from each of the two __nv_bfloat162 inputs and combines into one __nv_bfloat162 number.

Parameters
a
- __nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.
b
- __nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.

Returns
__nv_bfloat162
- The high 16 bits of a and of b.

Description
Extracts high 16 bits from each of the two __nv_bfloat162 inputs and combines into one __nv_bfloat162 number. High 16 bits from input a is stored in low 16 bits of the return value, high 16 bits from input b is stored in high 16 bits of the return value.
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __int2bfloat16_rd (const int i)
Convert a signed integer to a nv_bfloat16 in round-down mode.

Parameters

i
- int. Is only being read.

Returns

nv_bfloat16

▷ i
converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description

Convert the signed integer value \( i \) to a nv_bfloat16 floating-point value in round-down mode.

__host____device__ __nv_bfloat16 __int2bfloat16_rn (const int i)
Convert a signed integer to a nv_bfloat16 in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters

i
- int. Is only being read.

Returns

nv_bfloat16

▷ i
converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description

Convert the signed integer value \( i \) to a nv_bfloat16 floating-point value in round-to-nearest-even mode.
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __int2bfloat16_ru (const int i)
Convert a signed integer to a nv_bfloat16 in round-up mode.

Parameters
i
- int. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16

- i converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description
Convert the signed integer value i to a nv_bfloat16 floating-point value in round-up mode.

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __int2bfloat16_rz (const int i)
Convert a signed integer to a nv_bfloat16 in round-towards-zero mode.

Parameters
i
- int. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16

- i converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description
Convert the signed integer value i to a nv_bfloat16 floating-point value in round-towards-zero mode.

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __ldca (const __nv_bfloat16 *ptr)
Generates a `ld.global.ca` load instruction.

Parameters
ptr
- memory location
Returns
The value pointed by `ptr`

__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __ldca (const __nv_bfloat162 *ptr)
Generates a `ld.global.ca` load instruction.

Parameters
ptr
- memory location

Returns
The value pointed by `ptr`

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __ldcg (const __nv_bfloat16 *ptr)
Generates a `ld.global.cg` load instruction.

Parameters
ptr
- memory location

Returns
The value pointed by `ptr`

__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __ldcg (const __nv_bfloat162 *ptr)
Generates a `ld.global.cg` load instruction.

Parameters
ptr
- memory location

Returns
The value pointed by `ptr`
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __ldcs (const __nv_bfloat16 *ptr)
Generates a `ld.global.cs` load instruction.

Parameters
ptr
- memory location

Returns
The value pointed by `ptr`

__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __ldcs (const __nv_bfloat162 *ptr)
Generates a `ld.global.cs` load instruction.

Parameters
ptr
- memory location

Returns
The value pointed by `ptr`

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __ldcv (const __nv_bfloat16 *ptr)
Generates a `ld.global.cv` load instruction.

Parameters
ptr
- memory location

Returns
The value pointed by `ptr`

__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __ldcv (const __nv_bfloat162 *ptr)
Generates a `ld.global.cv` load instruction.

Parameters
ptr
- memory location
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __ldg (const __nv_bfloat16 *ptr)
Generates a `ld.global.nc` load instruction.

Parameters

ptr
- memory location

Returns

The value pointed by `ptr`

__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __ldg (const __nv_bfloat162 *ptr)
Generates a `ld.global.nc` load instruction.

Parameters

ptr
- memory location

Returns

The value pointed by `ptr`

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __ldlu (const __nv_bfloat16 *ptr)
Generates a `ld.global.lu` load instruction.

Parameters

ptr
- memory location

Returns

The value pointed by `ptr`

__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __ldlu (const __nv_bfloat162 *ptr)
Generates a `ld.global.lu` load instruction.

Parameters

ptr
- memory location
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __ll2bfloat16_rd (const long long int i)

Convert a signed 64-bit integer to a nv_bfloat16 in round-down mode.

Parameters
i
− long long int. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16

‣ i
   converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description
Convert the signed 64-bit integer value i to a nv_bfloat16 floating-point value in round-down mode.

__host____device__ __nv_bfloat16 __ll2bfloat16_rn (const long long int i)

Convert a signed 64-bit integer to a nv_bfloat16 in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
i
− long long int. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16

‣ i
   converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description
Convert the signed 64-bit integer value i to a nv_bfloat16 floating-point value in round-to-nearest-even mode.
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __ll2bfloat16_ru (const long long int i)
Convert a signed 64-bit integer to a nv_bfloat16 in round-up mode.

Parameters

i
- long long int. Is only being read.

Returns

nv_bfloat16

i
converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description

Convert the signed 64-bit integer value i to a nv_bfloat16 floating-point value in round-up mode.

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __ll2bfloat16_rz (const long long int i)
Convert a signed 64-bit integer to a nv_bfloat16 in round-towards-zero mode.

Parameters

i
- long long int. Is only being read.

Returns

nv_bfloat16

i
converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description

Convert the signed 64-bit integer value i to a nv_bfloat16 floating-point value in round-towards-zero mode.
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __low2bfloat16 (const __nv_bfloat162 a)
Returns low 16 bits of nv_bfloat162 input.

Parameters
a
- nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16
▷ Returns
  nv_bfloat16 which contains low 16 bits of the input a.

Description
Returns low 16 bits of nv_bfloat162 input a.

__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __low2bfloat162 (const __nv_bfloat162 a)
Extracts low 16 bits from nv_bfloat162 input.

Parameters
a
- nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat162
▷ The
  nv_bfloat162 with both halves equal to the low 16 bits of the input.

Description
Extracts low 16 bits from nv_bfloat162 input a and returns a new nv_bfloat162 number which has both halves equal to the extracted bits.
__host__ __device__ float __low2float (const __nv_bfloat162 a)
Converts low 16 bits of __nv_bfloat162 to float and returns the result.

Parameters
a
- __nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.

Returns
float
- The low 16 bits of a converted to float.

Description
Converts low 16 bits of __nv_bfloat162 input a to 32-bit floating-point number and returns the result.

__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __lowhigh2highlow (const __nv_bfloat162 a)
Swaps both halves of the __nv_bfloat162 input.

Parameters
a
- __nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.

Returns
__nv_bfloat162
- a with its halves being swapped.

Description
Swaps both halves of the __nv_bfloat162 input and returns a new __nv_bfloat162 number with swapped halves.
__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __lows2bfloat162 (const __nv_bfloat162 a, const __nv_bfloat162 b)
Extracts low 16 bits from each of the two nv_bfloat162 inputs and combines into one nv_bfloat162 number.

Parameters

a
- nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.

b
- nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.

Returns

nv_bfloat162

The low 16 bits of a and of b.

Description

Extracts low 16 bits from each of the two nv_bfloat162 inputs and combines into one nv_bfloat162 number. Low 16 bits from input a is stored in low 16 bits of the return value, low 16 bits from input b is stored in high 16 bits of the return value.

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __shfl_down_sync (const unsigned mask, const __nv_bfloat16 var, const unsigned int delta, const int width)
Exchange a variable between threads within a warp. Copy from a thread with higher ID relative to the caller.

Parameters

mask
- unsigned int. Is only being read.

var
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

delta
- int. Is only being read.

width
- int. Is only being read.
Returns

Returns the 2-byte word referenced by var from the source thread ID as nv_bfloat16. If the source thread ID is out of range or the source thread has exited, the calling thread’s own var is returned.

Description

Calculates a source thread ID by adding delta to the caller’s thread ID. The value of var held by the resulting thread ID is returned: this has the effect of shifting var down the warp by delta threads. If width is less than warpSize then each subsection of the warp behaves as a separate entity with a starting logical thread ID of 0. As for \texttt{\_\_shfl\_up\_sync()}, the ID number of the source thread will not wrap around the value of width and so the upper delta threads will remain unchanged.

\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{Note:}
\end{itemize}

For more details for this function see the Warp Shuffle Functions section in the CUDA C++ Programming Guide.

\begin{verbatim}
\_\_device\_\_nv\_bfloat16\_2\_\_shfl\_down\_sync (const
unsigned mask, const \_\_nv\_bfloat16\_2 var, const unsigned
int delta, const int width)
\end{verbatim}

Exchange a variable between threads within a warp. Copy from a thread with higher ID relative to the caller.

Parameters

\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{mask}
\quad - unsigned int. Is only being read.
\item \textbf{var}
\quad - nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.
\item \textbf{delta}
\quad - int. Is only being read.
\item \textbf{width}
\quad - int. Is only being read.
\end{itemize}

Returns

Returns the 4-byte word referenced by var from the source thread ID as nv_bfloat16. If the source thread ID is out of range or the source thread has exited, the calling thread’s own var is returned.
Description

Calculates a source thread ID by adding delta to the caller’s thread ID. The value of var held by the resulting thread ID is returned; this has the effect of shifting var down the warp by delta threads. If width is less than warpSize then each subsection of the warp behaves as a separate entity with a starting logical thread ID of 0. As for \texttt{__shfl_up_sync()}, the ID number of the source thread will not wrap around the value of width and so the upper delta threads will remain unchanged.

\textbf{Note:}
For more details for this function see the Warp Shuffle Functions section in the CUDA C++ Programming Guide.

\texttt{__device__ \_\_nv_bfloat16 \_\_shfl_sync (const unsigned mask, const \_\_nv_bfloat16 var, const int delta, const int width)}

Exchange a variable between threads within a warp. Direct copy from indexed thread.

**Parameters**

- \texttt{mask}
  - unsigned int. Is only being read.
- \texttt{var}
  - \_\_nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.
- \texttt{delta}
  - int. Is only being read.
- \texttt{width}
  - int. Is only being read.

**Returns**

Returns the 2-byte word referenced by var from the source thread ID as \_\_nv_bfloat16. If the source thread ID is out of range or the source thread has exited, the calling thread’s own var is returned.

**Description**

Returns the value of var held by the thread whose ID is given by delta. If width is less than warpSize then each subsection of the warp behaves as a separate entity with a starting logical thread ID of 0. If delta is outside the range \([0:\text{width}-1]\), the value returned corresponds to the value of var held by the delta modulo width (i.e. within the same subsection). width must have
a value which is a power of 2; results are undefined if width is not a power of 2, or is a number greater than warpSize.

**Note:**
For more details for this function see the Warp Shuffle Functions section in the CUDA C++ Programming Guide.

```c
__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __shfl_sync (const unsigned mask, const __nv_bfloat162 var, const int delta, const int width)
```

Exchange a variable between threads within a warp. Direct copy from indexed thread.

**Parameters**
- **mask** - unsigned int. Is only being read.
- **var** - __nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.
- **delta** - int. Is only being read.
- **width** - int. Is only being read.

**Returns**
Returns the 4-byte word referenced by var from the source thread ID as __nv_bfloat162. If the source thread ID is out of range or the source thread has exited, the calling thread’s own var is returned.

**Description**
Returns the value of var held by the thread whose ID is given by delta. If width is less than warpSize then each subsection of the warp behaves as a separate entity with a starting logical thread ID of 0. If delta is outside the range [0:width-1], the value returned corresponds to the value of var held by the delta modulo width (i.e. within the same subsection). width must have a value which is a power of 2; results are undefined if width is not a power of 2, or is a number greater than warpSize.

**Note:**
For more details for this function see the Warp Shuffle Functions section in the CUDA C++ Programming Guide.
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __shfl_up_sync (const unsigned mask, const __nv_bfloat16 var, const unsigned int delta, const int width)

Exchange a variable between threads within a warp. Copy from a thread with lower ID relative to the caller.

**Parameters**

- **mask**
  - unsigned int. Is only being read.

- **var**
  - __nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

- **delta**
  - int. Is only being read.

- **width**
  - int. Is only being read.

**Returns**

Returns the 2-byte word referenced by var from the source thread ID as __nv_bfloat16. If the source thread ID is out of range or the source thread has exited, the calling thread's own var is returned.

**Description**

Calculates a source thread ID by subtracting delta from the caller’s lane ID. The value of var held by the resulting lane ID is returned: in effect, var is shifted up the warp by delta threads. If width is less than warpSize then each subsection of the warp behaves as a separate entity with a starting logical thread ID of 0. The source thread index will not wrap around the value of width, so effectively the lower delta threads will be unchanged. width must have a value which is a power of 2; results are undefined if width is not a power of 2, or is a number greater than warpSize.

**Note:**

For more details for this function see the Warp Shuffle Functions section in the CUDA C++ Programming Guide.
__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __shfl_up_sync (const unsigned mask, const __nv_bfloat162 var, const unsigned int delta, const int width)

Exchange a variable between threads within a warp. Copy from a thread with lower ID relative to the caller.

Parameters

mask
- unsigned int. Is only being read.

var
- __nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.

delta
- int. Is only being read.

width
- int. Is only being read.

Returns

Returns the 4-byte word referenced by var from the source thread ID as __nv_bfloat162. If the source thread ID is out of range or the source thread has exited, the calling thread’s own var is returned.

Description

Calculates a source thread ID by subtracting delta from the caller’s lane ID. The value of var held by the resulting lane ID is returned: in effect, var is shifted up the warp by delta threads. If width is less than warpSize then each subsection of the warp behaves as a separate entity with a starting logical thread ID of 0. The source thread index will not wrap around the value of width, so effectively the lower delta threads will be unchanged. width must have a value which is a power of 2; results are undefined if width is not a power of 2, or is a number greater than warpSize.

Note:
For more details for this function see the Warp Shuffle Functions section in the CUDA C++ Programming Guide.
`__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __shfl_xor_sync (const unsigned mask, const __nv_bfloat16 var, const int delta, const int width)`

Exchange a variable between threads within a warp. Copy from a thread based on bitwise XOR of own thread ID.

**Parameters**

- `mask` - unsigned int. Is only being read.
- `var` - `nv_bfloat16`. Is only being read.
- `delta` - int. Is only being read.
- `width` - int. Is only being read.

**Returns**

Returns the 2-byte word referenced by `var` from the source thread ID as `nv_bfloat16`. If the source thread ID is out of range or the source thread has exited, the calling thread’s own `var` is returned.

**Description**

Calculates a source thread ID by performing a bitwise XOR of the caller’s thread ID with `mask`: the value of `var` held by the resulting thread ID is returned. If `width` is less than `warpSize` then each group of `width` consecutive threads are able to access elements from earlier groups of threads, however if they attempt to access elements from later groups of threads their own value of `var` will be returned. This mode implements a butterfly addressing pattern such as is used in tree reduction and broadcast.

**Note:**

For more details for this function see the Warp Shuffle Functions section in the CUDA C++ Programming Guide.
__device__ __nv_bfloat162 __shfl_xor_sync (const unsigned mask, const __nv_bfloat162 var, const int delta, const int width)
Exchange a variable between threads within a warp. Copy from a thread based on bitwise XOR of own thread ID.

Parameters

mask
- unsigned int. Is only being read.
var
- nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.
delta
- int. Is only being read.
width
- int. Is only being read.

Returns
Returns the 4-byte word referenced by var from the source thread ID as nv_bfloat162. If the source thread ID is out of range or the source thread has exited, the calling thread's own var is returned.

Description
Calculates a source thread ID by performing a bitwise XOR of the caller's thread ID with mask: the value of var held by the resulting thread ID is returned. If width is less than warpSize then each group of width consecutive threads are able to access elements from earlier groups of threads, however if they attempt to access elements from later groups of threads their own value of var will be returned. This mode implements a butterfly addressing pattern such as is used in tree reduction and broadcast.

Note:
For more details for this function see the Warp Shuffle Functions section in the CUDA C++ Programming Guide.
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __short2bfloat16_rd (const short int i)

Convert a signed short integer to a nv_bfloat16 in round-down mode.

Parameters
i
- short int. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16
- i converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description
Convert the signed short integer value i to a nv_bfloat16 floating-point value in round-down mode.

__host____device__ __nv_bfloat16 __short2bfloat16_rn (const short int i)

Convert a signed short integer to a nv_bfloat16 in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
i
- short int. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16
- i converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description
Convert the signed short integer value i to a nv_bfloat16 floating-point value in round-to-nearest-even mode.
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __short2bfloat16_ru (const short int i)
Convert a signed short integer to a nv_bfloat16 in round-up mode.

Parameters
i
- short int. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16
  » i
    converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description
Convert the signed short integer value i to a nv_bfloat16 floating-point value in round-up mode.

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __short2bfloat16_rz (const short int i)
Convert a signed short integer to a nv_bfloat16 in round-towards-zero mode.

Parameters
i
- short int. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16
  » i
    converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description
Convert the signed short integer value i to a nv_bfloat16 floating-point value in round-towards-zero mode.
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __short_as_bfloat16 (const short int i)
Reinterprets bits in a signed short integer as a `nv_bfloat16`.

Parameters
i
- short int. Is only being read.

Returns
`nv_bfloat16`
- The reinterpreted value.

Description
Reinterprets the bits in the signed short integer `i` as a `nv_bfloat16` floating-point number.

__device__ void __stcg (const __nv_bfloat16 *ptr, const __nv_bfloat16 value)
Generates a `st.global.cg` store instruction.

Parameters
ptr
- memory location
value
- the value to be stored

__device__ void __stcg (const __nv_bfloat162 *ptr, const __nv_bfloat162 value)
Generates a `st.global.cg` store instruction.

Parameters
ptr
- memory location
value
- the value to be stored
__device__ void __stcs (const __nv_bfloat16 *ptr, const __nv_bfloat16 value)
Generates a `st.global.cs` store instruction.

Parameters

ptr
- memory location
value
- the value to be stored

__device__ void __stcs (const __nv_bfloat162 *ptr, const __nv_bfloat162 value)
Generates a `st.global.cs` store instruction.

Parameters

ptr
- memory location
value
- the value to be stored

__device__ void __stwb (const __nv_bfloat16 *ptr, const __nv_bfloat16 value)
Generates a `st.global.wb` store instruction.

Parameters

ptr
- memory location
value
- the value to be stored

__device__ void __stwb (const __nv_bfloat162 *ptr, const __nv_bfloat162 value)
Generates a `st.global.wb` store instruction.

Parameters

ptr
- memory location
value
- the value to be stored
__device__ void __stwt (const __nv_bfloat16 *ptr, const __nv_bfloat16 value)
Generates a `st.global.wt` store instruction.

Parameters

ptr  
- memory location

value  
- the value to be stored

__device__ void __stwt (const __nv_bfloat162 *ptr, const __nv_bfloat162 value)
Generates a `st.global.wt` store instruction.

Parameters

ptr  
- memory location

value  
- the value to be stored

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __uint2bfloat16_rd (const unsigned int i)
Convert an unsigned integer to a nv_bfloat16 in round-down mode.

Parameters

i  
- unsigned int. Is only being read.

Returns

nv_bfloat16

> i
  
  converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description

Convert the unsigned integer value `i` to a nv_bfloat16 floating-point value in round-down mode.
__host__ __device__ __nv_bfloat16 __uint2bfloat16_rn (const unsigned int i)
Convert an unsigned integer to a nv_bfloat16 in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
i
- unsigned int. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16
  i
  converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description
Convert the unsigned integer value \( i \) to a nv_bfloat16 floating-point value in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __uint2bfloat16_ru (const unsigned int i)
Convert an unsigned integer to a nv_bfloat16 in round-up mode.

Parameters
i
- unsigned int. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16
  i
  converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description
Convert the unsigned integer value \( i \) to a nv_bfloat16 floating-point value in round-up mode.
```
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __uint2bf16_rz (const unsigned int i)
Convert an unsigned integer to a nv_bfloat16 in round-towards-zero mode.

Parameters
i  - unsigned int. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16 ➤ i
converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description
Convert the unsigned integer value `i` to a nv_bfloat16 floating-point value in round-towards-zero mode.

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __ull2bfloat16_rd (const unsigned long long int i)
Convert an unsigned 64-bit integer to a nv_bfloat16 in round-down mode.

Parameters
i  - unsigned long long int. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16 ➤ i
converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description
Convert the unsigned 64-bit integer value `i` to a nv_bfloat16 floating-point value in round-down mode.
```
__host__ __device__ __nv_bfloat16 __ull2bfloat16_rn (const unsigned long long int i)
Convert an unsigned 64-bit integer to a nv_bfloat16 in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters

i
- unsigned long long int. Is only being read.

Returns

nv_bfloat16

| i
| converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description

Convert the unsigned 64-bit integer value i to a nv_bfloat16 floating-point value in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __ull2bfloat16_ru (const unsigned long long int i)
Convert an unsigned 64-bit integer to a nv_bfloat16 in round-up mode.

Parameters

i
- unsigned long long int. Is only being read.

Returns

nv_bfloat16

| i
| converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description

Convert the unsigned 64-bit integer value i to a nv_bfloat16 floating-point value in round-up mode.
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __ull2bfloat16_rz (const unsigned long long int i)
Convert an unsigned 64-bit integer to a nv_bfloat16 in round-towards-zero mode.

Parameters

i
- unsigned long long int. Is only being read.

Returns

nv_bfloat16

i
converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description

Convert the unsigned 64-bit integer value i to a nv_bfloat16 floating-point value in round-towards-zero mode.

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __ushort2bfloat16_rd (const unsigned short int i)
Convert an unsigned short integer to a nv_bfloat16 in round-down mode.

Parameters

i
- unsigned short int. Is only being read.

Returns

nv_bfloat16

i
converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description

Convert the unsigned short integer value i to a nv_bfloat16 floating-point value in round-down mode.
__host__ __device__ __nv_bfloat16 __ushort2bfloat16_rn (const unsigned short int i)

Convert an unsigned short integer to a nv_bfloat16 in round-to-nearest-even mode.

**Parameters**

i
- unsigned short int. Is only being read.

**Returns**

nv_bfloat16

- i
  converted to nv_bfloat16.

**Description**

Convert the unsigned short integer value i to a nv_bfloat16 floating-point value in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __ushort2bfloat16_ru (const unsigned short int i)

Convert an unsigned short integer to a nv_bfloat16 in round-up mode.

**Parameters**

i
- unsigned short int. Is only being read.

**Returns**

nv_bfloat16

- i
  converted to nv_bfloat16.

**Description**

Convert the unsigned short integer value i to a nv_bfloat16 floating-point value in round-up mode.
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __ushort2bfloat16_rz (const unsigned short int i)
Convert an unsigned short integer to a nv_bfloat16 in round-towards-zero mode.

Parameters
i
  - unsigned short int. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16
  • i
    converted to nv_bfloat16.

Description
Convert the unsigned short integer value i to a nv_bfloat16 floating-point value in round-
towards-zero mode.

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 __ushort_as_bfloat16 (const unsigned short int i)
Reinterprets bits in an unsigned short integer as a nv_bfloat16.

Parameters
i
  - unsigned short int. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16
  • The
    reinterpreted value.

Description
Reinterprets the bits in the unsigned short integer i as a nv_bfloat16 floating-point number.

1.2.6. Bfloat16 Math Functions
Bfloat16 Precision Intrinsics
To use these functions, include the header file cuda_bf16.h in your program.
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 atomicAdd (const __nv_bfloat16 *address, const __nv_bfloat16 val)

Adds val to the value stored at address in global or shared memory, and writes this value back to address. This operation is performed in one atomic operation.

Parameters
address
- __nv_bfloat16*. An address in global or shared memory.
val
- __nv_bfloat16. The value to be added.

Returns
__nv_bfloat16
▶ The old value read from address.

Description
The location of address must be in global or shared memory. This operation has undefined behavior otherwise. This operation is only supported by devices of compute capability 8.x and higher.

Note:
For more details for this function see the Atomic Functions section in the CUDA C++ Programming Guide.

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 hceil (const __nv_bfloat16 h)

Calculate ceiling of the input argument.

Parameters
h
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16
▶ The smallest integer value not less than h.
Description
Compute the smallest integer value not less than \( n \).

\[
楦device楦楦nv_bfloat16 hcos (const楦nv_bfloat16 a)
\]
Calculates \( nv_{bfloat16} \) cosine in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
\( a \)
- \( nv_{bfloat16} \). Is only being read.

Returns
\( nv_{bfloat16} \)
- The cosine of \( a \).

Description
Calculates \( nv_{bfloat16} \) cosine of input \( a \) in round-to-nearest-even mode.

\[
楦device楦楦nv_bfloat16 hexp (const楦nv_bfloat16 a)
\]
Calculates \( nv_{bfloat16} \) natural exponential function in round-to-nearest mode.

Parameters
\( a \)
- \( nv_{bfloat16} \). Is only being read.

Returns
\( nv_{bfloat16} \)
- The natural exponential function on \( a \).

Description
Calculates \( nv_{bfloat16} \) natural exponential function of input \( a \) in round-to-nearest-even mode.
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 hexp10 (const __nv_bfloat16 a)
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bf\textfloatsep{}loat16} decimal exponential function in round-to-nearest mode.

**Parameters**

\texttt{a}
- \texttt{nv\_bf\textfloatsep{}loat16}. Is only being read.

**Returns**
\texttt{nv\_bf\textfloatsep{}loat16}

- The decimal exponential function on \texttt{a}.

**Description**
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bf\textfloatsep{}loat16} decimal exponential function of input \texttt{a} in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 hexp2 (const __nv_bfloat16 a)
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bf\textfloatsep{}loat16} binary exponential function in round-to-nearest mode.

**Parameters**

\texttt{a}
- \texttt{nv\_bf\textfloatsep{}loat16}. Is only being read.

**Returns**
\texttt{nv\_bf\textfloatsep{}loat16}

- The binary exponential function on \texttt{a}.

**Description**
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bf\textfloatsep{}loat16} binary exponential function of input \texttt{a} in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 hfloor (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
Calculate the largest integer less than or equal to \texttt{h}.

**Parameters**

\texttt{h}
- \texttt{nv\_bf\textfloatsep{}loat16}. Is only being read.
Returns
nv_bfloat16

- The largest integer value which is less than or equal to h.

Description
Calculate the largest integer value which is less than or equal to h.

_device__ __nv_bfloat16 hlog (const __nv_bfloat16 a)
Calculates nv_bfloat16 natural logarithm in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
a
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16

- The natural logarithm of a.

Description
Calculates nv_bfloat16 natural logarithm of input a in round-to-nearest-even mode.

_device__ __nv_bfloat16 hlog10 (const __nv_bfloat16 a)
Calculates nv_bfloat16 decimal logarithm in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
a
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16

- The decimal logarithm of a.
Description
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloa16} decimal logarithm of input \texttt{a} in round-to-nearest-even mode.

\texttt{__device__ \texttt{__nv\_bfloa16} hlog2 \{\texttt{const __nv\_bfloa16 a}\}}
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloa16} binary logarithm in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
\texttt{a}
\hspace{1em} - \texttt{nv\_bfloa16}. Is only being read.

Returns
\texttt{nv\_bfloa16}
\hspace{1em} The
binary logarithm of \texttt{a}.

Description
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloa16} binary logarithm of input \texttt{a} in round-to-nearest-even mode.

\texttt{__device__ \texttt{__nv\_bfloa16} hrcp \{\texttt{const __nv\_bfloa16 a}\}}
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloa16} reciprocal in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
\texttt{a}
\hspace{1em} - \texttt{nv\_bfloa16}. Is only being read.

Returns
\texttt{nv\_bfloa16}
\hspace{1em} The
reciprocal of \texttt{a}.

Description
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloa16} reciprocal of input \texttt{a} in round-to-nearest-even mode.
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 hrint (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
Round input to nearest integer value in nv_bfloat16 floating-point number.

Parameters
h
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16
- The nearest integer to h.

Description
Round h to the nearest integer value in nv_bfloat16 floating-point format, with bfloat16way cases rounded to the nearest even integer value.

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 hrsqrt (const __nv_bfloat16 a)
Calculates nv_bfloat16 reciprocal square root in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
a
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16
- The reciprocal square root of a.

Description
Calculates nv_bfloat16 reciprocal square root of input a in round-to-nearest mode.

__device__ __nv_bfloat16 hsin (const __nv_bfloat16 a)
Calculates nv_bfloat16 sine in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
a
- nv_bfloat16. Is only being read.
Returns
nv_bfloat16

- The sine of a.

Description
Calculates \( \text{nv\_bfloat16} \) sine of input a in round-to-nearest-even mode.

```c
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 hsqrt (const __nv_bfloat16 a)
```
Calculates \( \text{nv\_bfloat16} \) square root in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters

a - \( \text{nv\_bfloat16} \). Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16

- The square root of a.

Description
Calculates \( \text{nv\_bfloat16} \) square root of input a in round-to-nearest-even mode.

```c
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 htrunc (const __nv_bfloat16 h)
```
Truncate input argument to the integral part.

Parameters

h - \( \text{nv\_bfloat16} \). Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat16

- The truncated integer value.
Description

Round \( h \) to the nearest integer value that does not exceed \( h \) in magnitude.

1.2.7. Bfloat16 Math Functions

Bfloat16 Precision Intrinsics

To use these functions, include the header file `cuda_bf16.h` in your program.

```c
__device__ __nv_bfloat162 atomicAdd (const __nv_bfloat162 *address, const __nv_bfloat162 val)
```

Vector add `val` to the value stored at `address` in global or shared memory, and writes this value back to `address`. The atomicity of the add operation is guaranteed separately for each of the two `nv_bfloat16` elements; the entire `__nv_bfloat162` is not guaranteed to be atomic as a single 32-bit access.

Parameters

**address**
- `__nv_bfloat162*`. An address in global or shared memory.

**val**
- `__nv_bfloat162`. The value to be added.

Returns

`__nv_bfloat162`

- The old value read from `address`.

Description

The location of `address` must be in global or shared memory. This operation has undefined behavior otherwise. This operation is only supported by devices of compute capability 8.x and higher.

**Note:**

For more details for this function see the Atomic Functions section in the CUDA C++ Programming Guide.
__device__ __nv_bfloat16 h2ceil (const __nv_bfloat162 h)
Calculate \textit{n}v\_\textit{b}float162 vector ceiling of the input argument.

\textbf{Parameters}

\textbf{h}
- \textit{n}v\_\textit{b}float162. Is only being read.

\textbf{Returns}
\textit{n}v\_\textit{b}float162

\textbf{Description}
For each component of vector \textbf{h} compute the smallest integer value not less than \textbf{h}.

__device__ __nv_bfloat162 h2cos (const __nv_bfloat162 a)
Calculates \textit{n}v\_\textit{b}float162 vector cosine in round-to-nearest-even mode.

\textbf{Parameters}

\textbf{a}
- \textit{n}v\_\textit{b}float162. Is only being read.

\textbf{Returns}
\textit{n}v\_\textit{b}float162

\textbf{Description}
Calculates \textit{n}v\_\textit{b}float162 cosine of input vector \textbf{a} in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ __nv_bfloat162 h2exp (const __nv_bfloat162 a)
Calculates \textit{n}v\_\textit{b}float162 vector exponential function in round-to-nearest mode.

\textbf{Parameters}

\textbf{a}
- \textit{n}v\_\textit{b}float162. Is only being read.
Returns
nv_bfloat162
▶ The
elementwise exponential function on vector a.

Description
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} exponential function of input vector a in round-to-nearest-even mode.

\texttt{\_\_device\_\_\_nv\_bfloat162 h2exp10 (const \_\_nv\_bfloat162 a)}
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector decimal exponential function in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
a
   - \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat162
▶ The
elementwise decimal exponential function on vector a.

Description
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} decimal exponential function of input vector a in round-to-nearest-even mode.

\texttt{\_\_device\_\_\_nv\_bfloat162 h2exp2 (const \_\_nv\_bfloat162 a)}
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector binary exponential function in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
a
   - \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat162
▶ The
elementwise binary exponential function on vector a.

**Description**
Calculates \( \text{nv\_bf\_float162} \) binary exponential function of input vector a in round-to-nearest-even mode.

```c
__device__ __nv\_bf\_float162 h2floor (const __nv\_bf\_float162 h)
```
Calculate the largest integer less than or equal to h.

**Parameters**
- h - nv\_bf\_float162. Is only being read.

**Returns**
- nv\_bf\_float162
  - The vector of largest integers which is less than or equal to h.

**Description**
For each component of vector h calculate the largest integer value which is less than or equal to h.

```c
__device__ __nv\_bf\_float162 h2log (const __nv\_bf\_float162 a)
```
Calculates \( \text{nv\_bf\_float162} \) vector natural logarithm in round-to-nearest-even mode.

**Parameters**
- a - nv\_bf\_float162. Is only being read.

**Returns**
- nv\_bf\_float162
  - The elementwise natural logarithm on vector a.

**Description**
Calculates \( \text{nv\_bf\_float162} \) natural logarithm of input vector a in round-to-nearest-even mode.
__device__ __nv_bfloat162 h2log10 (const __nv_bfloat162 a)
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector decimal logarithm in round-to-nearest-even mode.

**Parameters**

\texttt{a}
- \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.

**Returns**

\texttt{nv\_bfloat162}

- The elementwise decimal logarithm on vector \texttt{a}.

**Description**

Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} decimal logarithm of input vector \texttt{a} in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ __nv_bfloat162 h2log2 (const __nv_bfloat162 a)
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector binary logarithm in round-to-nearest-even mode.

**Parameters**

\texttt{a}
- \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.

**Returns**

\texttt{nv\_bfloat162}

- The elementwise binary logarithm on vector \texttt{a}.

**Description**

Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} binary logarithm of input vector \texttt{a} in round-to-nearest mode.

__device__ __nv_bfloat162 h2rcp (const __nv_bfloat162 a)
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector reciprocal in round-to-nearest-even mode.

**Parameters**

\texttt{a}
- \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.
Returns
nv_bfloat162

- The
elementwise reciprocal on vector a.

Description
Calculates nv_bfloat162 reciprocal of input vector a in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ __nv_bfloat162 h2rint (const __nv_bfloat162 h)
Round input to nearest integer value in nv_bfloat16 floating-point number.

Parameters
h
- nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat162

- The
  vector of rounded integer values.

Description
Round each component of nv_bfloat162 vector h to the nearest integer value in nv_bfloat16 floating-point format, with bfloat16way cases rounded to the nearest even integer value.

__device__ __nv_bfloat162 h2rsqrt (const __nv_bfloat162 a)
Calculates nv_bfloat162 vector reciprocal square root in round-to-nearest mode.

Parameters
a
- nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.

Returns
nv_bfloat162

- The
elementwise reciprocal square root on vector a.
Description
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} reciprocal square root of input vector \texttt{a} in round-to-nearest-even mode.

\texttt{\_device\_\_nv\_bfloat162 h2sin (const \_nv\_bfloat162 a)}
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector sine in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
\texttt{a}
- \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.

Returns
\texttt{nv\_bfloat162}
- The elementwise sine on vector \texttt{a}.

Description
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} sine of input vector \texttt{a} in round-to-nearest-even mode.

\texttt{\_device\_\_nv\_bfloat162 h2sqrt (const \_nv\_bfloat162 a)}
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} vector square root in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Parameters
\texttt{a}
- \texttt{nv\_bfloat162}. Is only being read.

Returns
\texttt{nv\_bfloat162}
- The elementwise square root on vector \texttt{a}.

Description
Calculates \texttt{nv\_bfloat162} square root of input vector \texttt{a} in round-to-nearest mode.
__device__ __nv_bfloat162 h2trunc (const __nv_bfloat162 h)
Truncate __nv_bfloat162 vector input argument to the integral part.

Parameters
h
- __nv_bfloat162. Is only being read.

Returns
__nv_bfloat162
- The truncated h.

Description
Round each component of vector h to the nearest integer value that does not exceed h in magnitude.

1.3. Mathematical Functions
CUDA mathematical functions are always available in device code.
Host implementations of the common mathematical functions are mapped in a platform-specific way to standard math library functions, provided by the host compiler and respective host libm where available. Some functions, not available with the host compilers, are implemented in crt/math_functions.hpp header file. For example, see erfinv(). Other, less common functions, like rhypot(), cyl_bessel_i0() are only available in device code.
Note that many floating-point and integer functions names are overloaded for different argument types. For example, the log() function has the following prototypes:

```c
double log(double x);
float logf(float x);
```

1.4. Single Precision Mathematical Functions
This section describes single precision mathematical functions. To use these functions you do not need to include any additional header files in your program.
__device__ float acosf(float x)
Calculate the arc cosine of the input argument.

Returns
Result will be in radians, in the interval \([0, \pi]\) for \(x\) inside \([-1, +1]\).

- \(\text{acosf}(1)\) returns +0.
- \(\text{acosf}(x)\) returns NaN for \(x\) outside \([-1, +1]\).

Description
Calculate the principal value of the arc cosine of the input argument \(x\).

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float acoshf(float x)
Calculate the nonnegative arc hyperbolic cosine of the input argument.

Returns
Result will be in the interval \([0, +\infty]\).

- \(\text{acoshf}(1)\) returns 0.
- \(\text{acoshf}(x)\) returns NaN for \(x\) in the interval \([-\infty, 1]\).

Description
Calculate the nonnegative arc hyperbolic cosine of the input argument \(x\).

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ float asinf (float x)
Calculate the arc sine of the input argument.

Returns
Result will be in radians, in the interval \([- \pi/2, + \pi/2]\) for \(x\) inside \([-1, +1]\).
- \(\text{asinf}(0)\) returns +0.
- \(\text{asinf}(x)\) returns NaN for \(x\) outside \([-1, +1]\).

Description
Calculate the principal value of the arc sine of the input argument \(x\).

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float asinhf (float x)
Calculate the arc hyperbolic sine of the input argument.

Returns
- \(\text{asinhf}(\pm 0)\) returns \(\pm 0\).
- \(\text{asinhf}(\pm \infty)\) returns \(\pm \infty\).

Description
Calculate the arc hyperbolic sine of the input argument \(x\).

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float atan2f (float y, float x)
Calculate the arc tangent of the ratio of first and second input arguments.

Returns
Result will be in radians, in the interval \([- \pi, + \pi]\).
atan2f(0, 1) returns +0.

Description
Calculate the principal value of the arc tangent of the ratio of first and second input arguments \(y / x\). The quadrant of the result is determined by the signs of inputs \(y\) and \(x\).

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

\[
\text{__device__ float atanf (float x)}
\]
Calculate the arc tangent of the input argument.

Returns
Result will be in radians, in the interval \([- \pi/2 , + \pi/2]\).
- atanf(0) returns +0.

Description
Calculate the principal value of the arc tangent of the input argument \(x\).

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

\[
\text{__device__ float atanhf (float x)}
\]
Calculate the arc hyperbolic tangent of the input argument.

Returns
- atanhf(±0) returns ±0.
- atanhf(±1) returns ±\(\infty\).
- atanhf(\(x\)) returns NaN for \(x\) outside interval \([-1, 1]\).

Description
Calculate the arc hyperbolic tangent of the input argument \(x\).
__device__ float cbrtf (float x)
Calculate the cube root of the input argument.

Returns
Returns \(x^{1/3}\).
- \(\text{cbrtf}(\pm 0)\) returns \(\pm 0\).
- \(\text{cbrtf}(\pm \infty)\) returns \(\pm \infty\).

Description
Calculate the cube root of \(x\), \(x^{1/3}\).

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float ceilf (float x)
Calculate ceiling of the input argument.

Returns
Returns \([x]\) expressed as a floating-point number.
- \(\text{ceilf}(\pm 0)\) returns \(\pm 0\).
- \(\text{ceilf}(\pm \infty)\) returns \(\pm \infty\).

Description
Compute the smallest integer value not less than \(x\).

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
**__device__ float copysignf (float x, float y)**

Create value with given magnitude, copying sign of second value.

**Returns**

Returns a value with the magnitude of \(x\) and the sign of \(y\).

**Description**

Create a floating-point value with the magnitude \(x\) and the sign of \(y\).

**__device__ float cosf (float x)**

Calculate the cosine of the input argument.

**Returns**

- \(\text{cosf}(0)\) returns 1.
- \(\text{cosf}(\pm \infty)\) returns NaN.

**Description**

Calculate the cosine of the input argument \(x\) (measured in radians).

**Note:**

- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This function is affected by the `--use_fast_math` compiler flag. See the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Intrinsic Functions section for a complete list of functions affected.

**__device__ float coshf (float x)**

Calculate the hyperbolic cosine of the input argument.

**Returns**

- \(\text{coshf}(0)\) returns 1.
- \(\text{coshf}(\pm \infty)\) returns \(+\infty\).

**Description**

Calculate the hyperbolic cosine of the input argument \(x\).
__device__ float cospif (float x)
Calculate the cosine of the input argument \( x \times \pi \).

Returns
- \( \cospif( \pm 0) \) returns 1.
- \( \cospif( \pm \infty ) \) returns NaN.

Description
Calculate the cosine of \( x \times \pi \) [measured in radians], where \( x \) is the input argument.

__device__ float cyl_bessel_i0f (float x)
Calculate the value of the regular modified cylindrical Bessel function of order 0 for the input argument.

Returns
Returns the value of the regular modified cylindrical Bessel function of order 0.

Description
Calculate the value of the regular modified cylindrical Bessel function of order 0 for the input argument \( x \), \( I_0(x) \).
```c
__device__ float cyl_bessel_i1f (float x)
```

Calculate the value of the regular modified cylindrical Bessel function of order 1 for the input argument.

**Returns**

Returns the value of the regular modified cylindrical Bessel function of order 1.

**Description**

Calculate the value of the regular modified cylindrical Bessel function of order 1 for the input argument \( x \), \( I_1(x) \).

**Note:**

For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

```c
__device__ float erfcf (float x)
```

Calculate the complementary error function of the input argument.

**Returns**

- erfcf( \(-\infty\)) returns 2.
- erfcf( \(+\infty\)) returns +0.

**Description**

Calculate the complementary error function of the input argument \( x \), \( 1 - \text{erf}(x) \).

**Note:**

For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

```c
__device__ float erfcinvf (float y)
```

Calculate the inverse complementary error function of the input argument.

**Returns**

- erfcinvf(0) returns \(+\infty\).
- erfcinvf(2) returns \(-\infty\).
**Description**

Calculate the inverse complementary error function of the input argument \( y \), for \( y \) in the interval \([0, 2]\). The inverse complementary error function find the value \( x \) that satisfies the equation \( y = \text{erfc}(x) \), for \( 0 \leq y \leq 2 \), and \(-\infty \leq x \leq \infty\).

**Note:**

For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

**__device__ float erfcxf (float x)**

Calculate the scaled complementary error function of the input argument.

**Returns**

- \( \text{erfcxf}( -\infty ) \) returns +\( \infty \)
- \( \text{erfcxf}( +\infty ) \) returns +0
- \( \text{erfcxf}(x) \) returns +0 if the correctly calculated value is outside the single floating-point range.

**Description**

Calculate the scaled complementary error function of the input argument \( x \), \( e^{x^2} \cdot \text{erfc}(x) \).

**Note:**

For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

**__device__ float erff (float x)**

Calculate the error function of the input argument.

**Returns**

- \( \text{erff}( \pm 0 ) \) returns \( \pm 0 \).
- \( \text{erff}( \pm \infty ) \) returns \( \pm 1 \).
Description

Calculate the value of the error function for the input argument $x$, $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float erfinvf (float y)

Calculate the inverse error function of the input argument.

Returns

‣ erfinvf(1) returns $+\infty$.
‣ erfinvf(-1) returns $-\infty$.

Description

Calculate the inverse error function of the input argument $y$, for $y$ in the interval $[-1, 1]$. The inverse error function finds the value $x$ that satisfies the equation $y = \text{erf}(x)$, for $-1 \leq y \leq 1$, and $-\infty \leq x \leq \infty$.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float exp10f (float x)

Calculate the base 10 exponential of the input argument.

Returns

Returns $10^x$.

Description

Calculate the base 10 exponential of the input argument $x$. 
__device__ float exp2f (float x)
Calculate the base 2 exponential of the input argument.

Returns
Returns $2^x$.

Description
Calculate the base 2 exponential of the input argument $x$.

---

__device__ float expf (float x)
Calculate the base $e$ exponential of the input argument.

Returns
Returns $e^x$.

Description
Calculate the base $e$ exponential of the input argument $x$, $e^x$.
__device__ float expm1f (float x)
Calculate the base e exponential of the input argument, minus 1.

Returns
Returns $e^x - 1$.

Description
Calculate the base $e$ exponential of the input argument $x$, minus 1.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float fabsf (float x)
Calculate the absolute value of its argument.

Returns
Returns the absolute value of its argument.

- $\text{fabs}( \pm \infty )$ returns $\infty$.
- $\text{fabs}( \pm 0 )$ returns 0.

Description
Calculate the absolute value of the input argument $x$.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float fdimf (float x, float y)
Compute the positive difference between $x$ and $y$.

Returns
Returns the positive difference between $x$ and $y$.

- $\text{fdim}(x, y)$ returns $x - y$ if $x > y$. 
- `fdimf(x, y)` returns +0 if \( x \leq y \).

**Description**

Compute the positive difference between \( x \) and \( y \). The positive difference is \( x - y \) when \( x > y \) and +0 otherwise.

**Note:**

For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

```__device__ float fdividef (float x, float y)```

**Description**

Divide two floating-point values.

**Returns**

Returns \( x / y \).

**Description**

Compute \( x \) divided by \( y \). If `--use_fast_math` is specified, use `__fdividef()` for higher performance, otherwise use normal division.

**Note:**

- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This function is affected by the `--use_fast_math` compiler flag. See the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Intrinsic Functions section for a complete list of functions affected.

```__device__ float floorf (float x)```

**Description**

Calculate the largest integer less than or equal to \( x \).

**Returns**

Returns \([x]\) expressed as a floating-point number.

- `floorf(±\infty)` returns ±\infty.
- `floorf(±0)` returns ±0.
Description

Calculate the largest integer value which is less than or equal to $x$.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float fmaf (float x, float y, float z)
Compute $x \times y + z$ as a single operation.

Returns

Returns the rounded value of $x \times y + z$ as a single operation.

- $fmaf(\pm \infty, \pm 0, z)$ returns NaN.
- $fmaf(\pm 0, \pm \infty, z)$ returns NaN.
- $fmaf(x, y, -\infty)$ returns NaN if $x \times y$ is an exact $+\infty$.
- $fmaf(x, y, +\infty)$ returns NaN if $x \times y$ is an exact $-\infty$.

Description

Compute the value of $x \times y + z$ as a single ternary operation. After computing the value to infinite precision, the value is rounded once.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float fmaxf (float x, float y)
Determine the maximum numeric value of the arguments.

Returns

Returns the maximum numeric values of the arguments $x$ and $y$.

- If both arguments are NaN, returns NaN.
- If one argument is NaN, returns the numeric argument.
Description
Determines the maximum numeric value of the arguments x and y. Treats NaN arguments as missing data. If one argument is a NaN and the other is legitimate numeric value, the numeric value is chosen.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float fminf (float x, float y)
Determine the minimum numeric value of the arguments.

Returns
Returns the minimum numeric value of the arguments x and y.

- If both arguments are NaN, returns NaN.
- If one argument is NaN, returns the numeric argument.

Description
Determines the minimum numeric value of the arguments x and y. Treats NaN arguments as missing data. If one argument is a NaN and the other is legitimate numeric value, the numeric value is chosen.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float fmodf (float x, float y)
Calculate the floating-point remainder of x / y.

Returns
- Returns the floating-point remainder of x / y.
- fmodf (±0, y) returns ±0 if y is not zero.
- fmodf (x, ±∞) returns x if x is finite.
- fmodf (x, y) returns NaN if x is ±∞ or y is zero.
If either argument is NaN, NaN is returned.

Description

Calculate the floating-point remainder of \( x / y \). The floating-point remainder of the division operation \( x / y \) calculated by this function is exactly the value \( x - n \times y \), where \( n \) is \( x / y \) with its fractional part truncated. The computed value will have the same sign as \( x \), and its magnitude will be less than the magnitude of \( y \).

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float frexpf (float x, int *nptr)

Extract mantissa and exponent of a floating-point value.

Returns

Returns the fractional component \( m \).

- frexp(0, nptr) returns 0 for the fractional component and zero for the integer component.
- frexp(±0, nptr) returns ±0 and stores zero in the location pointed to by nptr.
- frexp(±∞, nptr) returns ±∞ and stores an unspecified value in the location to which nptr points.
- frexp(NaN, y) returns a NaN and stores an unspecified value in the location to which nptr points.

Description

Decomposes the floating-point value \( x \) into a component \( m \) for the normalized fraction element and another term \( n \) for the exponent. The absolute value of \( m \) will be greater than or equal to 0.5 and less than 1.0 or it will be equal to 0; \( x = m \times 2^n \). The integer exponent \( n \) will be stored in the location to which nptr points.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ float hypotf (float x, float y)
Calculate the square root of the sum of squares of two arguments.

Returns
Returns the length of the hypotenuse $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$. If the correct value would overflow, returns $+\infty$. If the correct value would underflow, returns 0.

Description
Calculates the length of the hypotenuse of a right triangle whose two sides have lengths $x$ and $y$ without undue overflow or underflow.

---

__device__ int ilogbf (float x)
Compute the unbiased integer exponent of the argument.

Returns
- If successful, returns the unbiased exponent of the argument.
- $\text{ilogbf}(0)$ returns $\text{INT_MIN}$.
- $\text{ilogbf}(\text{NaN})$ returns $\text{INT_MIN}$.
- $\text{ilogbf}(x)$ returns $\text{INT_MAX}$ if $x$ is $\infty$ or the correct value is greater than $\text{INT_MAX}$.
- $\text{ilogbf}(x)$ returns $\text{INT_MIN}$ if the correct value is less than $\text{INT_MIN}$.
- Note: above behavior does not take into account FP_ILOGB0 nor FP_ILOGBNAN.

Description
Calculates the unbiased integer exponent of the input argument $x$.

---

For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ __RETURN_TYPE isfinite (float a)
Determine whether argument is finite.

Returns

- With Visual Studio 2013 host compiler: __RETURN_TYPE is ‘bool’. Returns true if and only if a is a finite value.
- With other host compilers: __RETURN_TYPE is ‘int’. Returns a nonzero value if and only if a is a finite value.

Description

Determine whether the floating-point value a is a finite value (zero, subnormal, or normal and not infinity or NaN).

__device__ __RETURN_TYPE isnan (float a)
Determine whether argument is a NaN.

Returns

- With Visual Studio 2013 host compiler: __RETURN_TYPE is ‘bool’. Returns true if and only if a is a NaN value.
- With other host compilers: __RETURN_TYPE is ‘int’. Returns a nonzero value if and only if a is a NaN value.

Description

Determine whether the floating-point value a is a NaN.

__device__ __RETURN_TYPE isnf (float a)
Determine whether argument is infinite.

Returns

- With Visual Studio 2013 host compiler: __RETURN_TYPE is ‘bool’. Returns true if and only if a is an infinite value.
- With other host compilers: __RETURN_TYPE is ‘int’. Returns a nonzero value if and only if a is an infinite value.

Description

Determine whether the floating-point value a is an infinite value (positive or negative).
__device__ float j0f (float x)
Calculate the value of the Bessel function of the first kind of order 0 for the input argument.

Returns
Returns the value of the Bessel function of the first kind of order 0.

‣ j0f( ±∞ ) returns +0.
‣ j0f(NaN) returns NaN.

Description
Calculate the value of the Bessel function of the first kind of order 0 for the input argument x, $J_0(x)$.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float j1f (float x)
Calculate the value of the Bessel function of the first kind of order 1 for the input argument.

Returns
Returns the value of the Bessel function of the first kind of order 1.

‣ j1f( ±0 ) returns ±0.
‣ j1f( ±∞ ) returns ±0.
‣ j1f(NaN) returns NaN.

Description
Calculate the value of the Bessel function of the first kind of order 1 for the input argument x, $J_1(x)$.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ float jnf (int n, float x)
Calculate the value of the Bessel function of the first kind of order n for the input argument.

Returns
Returns the value of the Bessel function of the first kind of order n.

- jnf(n, NaN) returns NaN.
- jnf(n, x) returns NaN for n < 0.
- jnf(n, +∞) returns +0.

Description
Calculate the value of the Bessel function of the first kind of order n for the input argument x, \( J_n(x) \).

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float ldexpf (float x, int exp)
Calculate the value of \( x \cdot 2^{\text{exp}} \).

Returns
- ldexpf(x) returns \( \pm \infty \) if the correctly calculated value is outside the single floating-point range.

Description
Calculate the value of \( x \cdot 2^{\text{exp}} \) of the input arguments x and exp.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ float lgammaf (float x)

Calculate the natural logarithm of the absolute value of the gamma function of the input argument.

Returns

- lgammaf(1) returns +0.
- lgammaf(2) returns +0.
- lgammaf(x) returns ±∞ if the correctly calculated value is outside the single floating-point range.
- lgammaf(x) returns +∞ if x ≤ 0 and x is an integer.
- lgammaf(−∞) returns −∞.
- lgammaf(±∞) returns ±∞.

Description

Calculate the natural logarithm of the absolute value of the gamma function of the input argument x, namely the value of $\log \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t^x} dt$.

Note:

For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ long long int llrintf (float x)

Round input to nearest integer value.

Returns

Returns rounded integer value.

Description

Round x to the nearest integer value, with halfway cases rounded to the nearest even integer value. If the result is outside the range of the return type, the result is undefined.
__device__ long long int llroundf (float x)
Round to nearest integer value.

Returns
Returns rounded integer value.

Description
Round x to the nearest integer value, with halfway cases rounded away from zero. If the result is outside the range of the return type, the result is undefined.

Note:
This function may be slower than alternate rounding methods. See llrintf.

__device__ float log10f (float x)
Calculate the base 10 logarithm of the input argument.

Returns
- log10f(±0) returns -∞.
- log10f(1) returns +0.
- log10f(x) returns NaN for x < 0.
- log10f(+∞) returns +∞.

Description
Calculate the base 10 logarithm of the input argument x.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This function is affected by the --use_fast_math compiler flag. See the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Intrinsic Functions section for a complete list of functions affected.
__device__ float log1pf (float x)
Calculate the value of \( \log_e(1 + x) \).

Returns
- \( \log1pf(\pm 0) \) returns \( \pm 0 \).
- \( \log1pf(-1) \) returns \( -\infty \).
- \( \log1pf(x) \) returns NaN for \( x < -1 \).
- \( \log1pf(+\infty) \) returns \( +\infty \).

Description
Calculate the value of \( \log_e(1 + x) \) of the input argument \( x \).

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float log2f (float x)
Calculate the base 2 logarithm of the input argument.

Returns
- \( \log2f(\pm 0) \) returns \( -\infty \).
- \( \log2f(1) \) returns \( +0 \).
- \( \log2f(x) \) returns NaN for \( x < 0 \).
- \( \log2f(+\infty) \) returns \( +\infty \).

Description
Calculate the base 2 logarithm of the input argument \( x \).

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ float logbf (float x)
Calculate the floating-point representation of the exponent of the input argument.

**Returns**
- \( \logbf \pm 0 \) returns \(-\infty\)
- \( \logbf + \infty \) returns \(+\infty\)

**Description**
Calculate the floating-point representation of the exponent of the input argument \( x \).

**Note:**
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float logf (float x)
Calculate the natural logarithm of the input argument.

**Returns**
- \( \logf (\pm 0) \) returns \(-\infty\).
- \( \logf(1) \) returns +0.
- \( \logf(x) \) returns NaN for \( x < 0 \).
- \( \logf(\pm \infty) \) returns \(+\infty\).

**Description**
Calculate the natural logarithm of the input argument \( x \).

**Note:**
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
This function is affected by the `--use_fast_math` compiler flag. See the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Intrinsic Functions section for a complete list of functions affected.

__device__ long int lrintf (float x)
Round input to nearest integer value.

Returns
Returns rounded integer value.

Description
Round x to the nearest integer value, with halfway cases rounded to the nearest even integer value. If the result is outside the range of the return type, the result is undefined.

__device__ long int lroundf (float x)
Round to nearest integer value.

Returns
Returns rounded integer value.

Description
Round x to the nearest integer value, with halfway cases rounded away from zero. If the result is outside the range of the return type, the result is undefined.

Note:
This function may be slower than alternate rounding methods. See `lrintf`.

__device__ float max (const float a, const float b)
Calculate the maximum value of the input `float` arguments.

Description
Calculate the maximum value of the arguments a and b. Behavior is equivalent to `fmaxf` function.

Note, this is different from `std::specification`
__device__ float min (const float a, const float b)
Calculate the minimum value of the input float arguments.

Description
Calculate the minimum value of the arguments a and b. Behavior is equivalent to fminf() function.
Note, this is different from std:: specification

__device__ float modff (float x, float *iptr)
Break down the input argument into fractional and integral parts.

Returns

- modff(±x, iptr) returns a result with the same sign as x.
- modff(±∞, iptr) returns ±0 and stores ±∞ in the object pointed to by iptr.
- modff(NaN, iptr) stores a NaN in the object pointed to by iptr and returns a NaN.

Description
Break down the argument x into fractional and integral parts. The integral part is stored in the argument iptr. Fractional and integral parts are given the same sign as the argument x.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float nanf (const char *tagp)
Returns “Not a Number” value.

Returns

- nanf(tagp) returns NaN.

Description
Return a representation of a quiet NaN. Argument tagp selects one of the possible representations.
__device__ float nearbyintf (float x)
Round the input argument to the nearest integer.

Returns
- `nearbyintf( ±0 )` returns ±0.
- `nearbyintf( ±∞ )` returns ±∞.

Description
Round argument x to an integer value in single precision floating-point format. Uses round to nearest rounding, with ties rounding to even.

__device__ float nextafterf (float x, float y)
Return next representable single-precision floating-point value after argument x in the direction of y.

Returns
- `nextafterf(x, y) = y` if x equals y
- `nextafterf(x, y) = NaN` if either x or y are NaN

Description
Calculate the next representable single-precision floating-point value following x in the direction of y. For example, if y is greater than x, `nextafterf()` returns the smallest representable number greater than x.
__device__ float norm3df (float a, float b, float c)
Calculate the square root of the sum of squares of three coordinates of the argument.

Returns
Returns the length of the 3D \( \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} \). If the correct value would overflow, returns \( +\infty \). If the correct value would underflow, returns 0.

Description
Calculates the length of three dimensional vector \( \mathbf{p} \) in Euclidean space without undue overflow or underflow.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float norm4df (float a, float b, float c, float d)
Calculate the square root of the sum of squares of four coordinates of the argument.

Returns
Returns the length of the 4D vector \( \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2} \). If the correct value would overflow, returns \( +\infty \). If the correct value would underflow, returns 0.

Description
Calculates the length of four dimensional vector \( \mathbf{p} \) in Euclidean space without undue overflow or underflow.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ float normcdff (float y)
Calculate the standard normal cumulative distribution function.

Returns

- normcdff( +∞ ) returns 1
- normcdff( −∞ ) returns +0

Description

Calculate the cumulative distribution function of the standard normal distribution for input argument y, \( \Phi(y) \).

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float normcdfinvf (float y)
Calculate the inverse of the standard normal cumulative distribution function.

Returns

- normcdfinvf(0) returns −∞.
- normcdfinvf(1) returns +∞.
- normcdfinvf(x) returns NaN if x is not in the interval [0,1].

Description

Calculate the inverse of the standard normal cumulative distribution function for input argument y, \( \Phi^{-1}(y) \). The function is defined for input values in the interval (0, 1).

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ float normf (int dim, const float *a)
Calculate the square root of the sum of squares of any number of coordinates.

Returns
Returns the length of the vector $\sqrt{p.1^2 + p.2^2 + \ldots + p.dim^2}$. If the correct value would overflow, returns $+\infty$. If the correct value would underflow, returns 0.

Description
Calculates the length of a vector $p$, dimension of which is passed as an argument without undue overflow or underflow.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float powf (float x, float y)
Calculate the value of first argument to the power of second argument.

Returns
- $\text{powf}(\pm 0, y)$ returns $\pm \infty$ for $y$ an odd integer less than 0.
- $\text{powf}(\pm 0, y)$ returns $+\infty$ for $y$ less than 0 and not an odd integer.
- $\text{powf}(\pm 0, y)$ returns $0$ for $y$ an odd integer greater than 0.
- $\text{powf}(\pm 0, y)$ returns $+0$ for $y > 0$ and not an odd integer.
- $\text{powf}(-1, \pm \infty)$ returns 1.
- $\text{powf}(+1, y)$ returns 1 for any $y$, even a NaN.
- $\text{powf}(x, \pm 0)$ returns 1 for any $x$, even a NaN.
- $\text{powf}(x, y)$ returns a NaN for finite $x < 0$ and finite non-integer $y$.
- $\text{powf}(x, -\infty)$ returns $+\infty$ for $|x| < 1$.
- $\text{powf}(x, -\infty)$ returns $+0$ for $|x| > 1$.
- $\text{powf}(x, +\infty)$ returns $+0$ for $|x| < 1$.
- $\text{powf}(x, +\infty)$ returns $+\infty$ for $|x| > 1$.
- $\text{powf}(\pm \infty, y)$ returns $-0$ for $y$ an odd integer less than 0.
- \( \text{powf}( -\infty , y) \) returns +0 for \( y < 0 \) and not an odd integer.
- \( \text{powf}( -\infty , y) \) returns \(-\infty\) for \( y \) an odd integer greater than 0.
- \( \text{powf}( -\infty , y) \) returns +\( \infty \) for \( y > 0 \) and not an odd integer.
- \( \text{powf}( +\infty , y) \) returns +0 for \( y < 0 \).
- \( \text{powf}( +\infty , y) \) returns +\( \infty \) for \( y > 0 \).

**Description**

Calculate the value of \( x \) to the power of \( y \).

**Note:**

- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This function is affected by the \(--\text{use\_fast\_math}\) compiler flag. See the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Intrinsic Functions section for a complete list of functions affected.

___device___ float rcbrtf (float x)

Calculate reciprocal cube root function.

**Returns**

- \( \text{rcbrt}( \pm 0) \) returns \( \pm \infty \).
- \( \text{rcbrt}( \pm \infty) \) returns \( \pm 0 \).

**Description**

Calculate reciprocal cube root function of \( x \).

**Note:**

For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ float remainderf (float x, float y)

Compute single-precision floating-point remainder.

Returns

- remainderf(x, 0) returns NaN.
- remainderf(±∞, y) returns NaN.
- remainderf(x, ±∞) returns x for finite x.

Description

Compute single-precision floating-point remainder \( r \) of dividing \( x \) by \( y \) for nonzero \( y \). Thus \( r = x - ny \). The value \( n \) is the integer value nearest \( \frac{x}{y} \). In the case when \( |n - \frac{x}{y}| = \frac{1}{2} \), the even \( n \) value is chosen.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float remquof (float x, float y, int *quo)

Compute single-precision floating-point remainder and part of quotient.

Returns

Returns the remainder.

- remquof(x, 0, quo) returns NaN.
- remquof(±∞, y, quo) returns NaN.
- remquof(x, ±∞, quo) returns x.

Description

Compute a double-precision floating-point remainder in the same way as the remainderf() function. Argument quo returns part of quotient upon division of \( x \) by \( y \). Value quo has the same sign as \( \frac{x}{y} \) and may not be the exact quotient but agrees with the exact quotient in the low order 3 bits.

Note:
__device__ float rhypotf (float x, float y)

Calculate one over the square root of the sum of squares of two arguments.

Returns

Returns one over the length of the hypotenuse \( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \). If the square root would overflow, returns 0. If the square root would underflow, returns \( +\infty \).

Description

Calculates one over the length of the hypotenuse of a right triangle whose two sides have lengths \( x \) and \( y \) without undue overflow or underflow.

Note:

For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float rintf (float x)

Round input to nearest integer value in floating-point.

Returns

Returns rounded integer value.

Description

Round \( x \) to the nearest integer value in floating-point format, with halfway cases rounded to the nearest even integer value.

__device__ float rnorm3df (float a, float b, float c)

Calculate one over the square root of the sum of squares of three coordinates of the argument.

Returns

Returns one over the length of the 3D vector \( \frac{1}{\sqrt{p.x^2 + p.y^2 + p.z^2}} \). If the square root would overflow, returns 0. If the square root would underflow, returns \( +\infty \).
Description
Calculates one over the length of three dimension vector \( \mathbf{p} \) in Euclidean space without undue overflow or underflow.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

\[
\texttt{__device__ float rnorm4df (float a, float b, float c, float d)}
\]
Calculate one over the square root of the sum of squares of four coordinates of the argument.

Returns
Returns one over the length of the 3D vector \( \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathbf{p}.x^2 + \mathbf{p}.y^2 + \mathbf{p}.z^2}} \). If the square root would overflow, returns 0. If the square root would underflow, returns \( +\infty \).

Description
Calculates one over the length of four dimension vector \( \mathbf{p} \) in Euclidean space without undue overflow or underflow.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

\[
\texttt{__device__ float rnormf (int dim, const float *a)}
\]
Calculate the reciprocal of square root of the sum of squares of any number of coordinates.

Returns
Returns one over the length of the vector \( \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathbf{p}.1^2 + \mathbf{p}.2^2 + \ldots + \mathbf{p}.\text{dim}^2}} \). If the square root would overflow, returns 0. If the square root would underflow, returns \( +\infty \).

Description
Calculates one over the length of vector \( \mathbf{p} \), dimension of which is passed as an argument, in Euclidean space without undue overflow or underflow.
__device__ float roundf (float x)
Round to nearest integer value in floating-point.

Returns
Returns rounded integer value.

Description
Round \( x \) to the nearest integer value in floating-point format, with halfway cases rounded away from zero.

Note:
This function may be slower than alternate rounding methods. See \( \text{rintf}() \).

__device__ float rsqrtf (float x)
Calculate the reciprocal of the square root of the input argument.

Returns
Returns \( 1/\sqrt{x} \).
- \( \text{rsqrtf}(+\infty) \) returns +0.
- \( \text{rsqrtf}(\pm0) \) returns \( \pm\infty \).
- \( \text{rsqrtf}(x) \) returns NaN if \( x \) is less than 0.

Description
Calculate the reciprocal of the nonnegative square root of \( x \), \( 1/\sqrt{x} \).

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ float scalblnf (float x, long int n)
Scale floating-point input by integer power of two.

Returns
Returns \(x \times 2^n\).

- \(\text{scalblnf}(\pm0, n)\) returns \(\pm0\).
- \(\text{scalblnf}(x, 0)\) returns \(x\).
- \(\text{scalblnf}(\pm\infty, n)\) returns \(\pm\infty\).

Description
Scale \(x\) by \(2^n\) by efficient manipulation of the floating-point exponent.

__device__ float scalbnf (float x, int n)
Scale floating-point input by integer power of two.

Returns
Returns \(x \times 2^n\).

- \(\text{scalbnf}(\pm0, n)\) returns \(\pm0\).
- \(\text{scalbnf}(x, 0)\) returns \(x\).
- \(\text{scalbnf}(\pm\infty, n)\) returns \(\pm\infty\).

Description
Scale \(x\) by \(2^n\) by efficient manipulation of the floating-point exponent.

__device__ __RETURN_TYPE signbit (float a)
Return the sign bit of the input.

Returns
Reports the sign bit of all values including infinities, zeros, and NaNs.

- With Visual Studio 2013 host compiler: __RETURN_TYPE is ‘bool’. Returns true if and only if \(a\) is negative.
- With other host compilers: __RETURN_TYPE is ‘int’. Returns a nonzero value if and only if \(a\) is negative.
Description
Determine whether the floating-point value \( a \) is negative.

\[
\text{__device__ void sincosf (float } \ x \text{, float *sptr, float *cptr)}
\]
Calculate the sine and cosine of the first input argument.

Returns
» none

Description
Calculate the sine and cosine of the first input argument \( x \) (measured in radians). The results for sine and cosine are written into the second argument, \( \text{sptr} \), and, respectively, third argument, \( \text{cptr} \).

See also:
sinf() and cosf().

Note:
» For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
» This function is affected by the `--use_fast_math` compiler flag. See the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Intrinsic Functions section for a complete list of functions affected.

\[
\text{__device__ void sincospif (float } \ x \text{, float *sptr, float *cptr)}
\]
Calculate the sine and cosine of the first input argument \( x \pi \).

Returns
» none

Description
Calculate the sine and cosine of the first input argument, \( x \) (measured in radians), \( x \pi \). The results for sine and cosine are written into the second argument, \( \text{sptr} \), and, respectively, third argument, \( \text{cptr} \).
See also:

`sinf()` and `cospif()`.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float `sinf(float x)`
Calculate the sine of the input argument.

**Returns**
- `sinf(±0)` returns `±0`.
- `sinf(±∞)` returns NaN.

**Description**
Calculate the sine of the input argument `x` (measured in radians).

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This function is affected by the `--use_fast_math` compiler flag. See the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Intrinsic Functions section for a complete list of functions affected.

__device__ float `sinhf(float x)`
Calculate the hyperbolic sine of the input argument.

**Returns**
- `sinhf(±0)` returns `±0`.
- `sinhf(±∞)` returns `±∞`.

**Description**
Calculate the hyperbolic sine of the input argument `x`. 
__device__ float sinpif (float x)

Calculate the sine of the input argument \( x \pi \).

Returns

- \( \text{sinpif}(\pm 0) \) returns \( \pm 0 \).
- \( \text{sinpif}(\pm \infty) \) returns \( \text{NaN} \).

Description

Calculate the sine of \( x \pi \) [measured in radians], where \( x \) is the input argument.

__device__ float sqrtf (float x)

Calculate the square root of the input argument.

Returns

Returns \( \sqrt{x} \).

- \( \text{sqrtf}(\pm 0) \) returns \( \pm 0 \).
- \( \text{sqrtf}(\pm \infty) \) returns \( \pm \infty \).
- \( \text{sqrtf}(x) \) returns \( \text{NaN} \) if \( x \) is less than 0.

Description

Calculate the nonnegative square root of \( x, \sqrt{x} \).
__device__ float tanf (float x)
Calculate the tangent of the input argument.

Returns

- tanf( ±0 ) returns ±0.
- tanf( ±∞ ) returns NaN.

Description
Calculate the tangent of the input argument x (measured in radians).

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This function is affected by the --use_fast_math compiler flag. See the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Intrinsic Functions section for a complete list of functions affected.

__device__ float tanhf (float x)
Calculate the hyperbolic tangent of the input argument.

Returns

- tanhf( ±0 ) returns ±0.

Description
Calculate the hyperbolic tangent of the input argument x.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ float tgammaf (float x)

Calculate the gamma function of the input argument.

Returns

- tgammaf(±0) returns ±∞.
- tgammaf(2) returns +1.
- tgammaf(x) returns ±∞ if the correctly calculated value is outside the single floating-point range.
- tgammaf(x) returns NaN if x < 0 and x is an integer.
- tgammaf(−∞) returns NaN.
- tgammaf(+∞) returns +∞.

Description

Calculate the gamma function of the input argument x, namely the value of $\int_0^\infty e^{-t}t^{x-1}dt$.

Note:

For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float truncf (float x)

Truncate input argument to the integral part.

Returns

Returns truncated integer value.

Description

Round x to the nearest integer value that does not exceed x in magnitude.

__device__ float y0f (float x)

Calculate the value of the Bessel function of the second kind of order 0 for the input argument.

Returns

Returns the value of the Bessel function of the second kind of order 0.

- y0f(0) returns $-\infty$. 
- $y_0(x)$ returns NaN for $x < 0$.
- $y_0(\infty)$ returns $+0$.
- $y_0(\text{NaN})$ returns NaN.

**Description**

Calculate the value of the Bessel function of the second kind of order 0 for the input argument $x$, $Y_0(x)$.

**Note:**

For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

```cpp
__device__ float y1f(float x)
```

Calculate the value of the Bessel function of the second kind of order 1 for the input argument.

**Returns**

Returns the value of the Bessel function of the second kind of order 1.

- $y_1(0)$ returns $-\infty$.
- $y_1(x)$ returns NaN for $x < 0$.
- $y_1(\infty)$ returns $+0$.
- $y_1(\text{NaN})$ returns NaN.

**Description**

Calculate the value of the Bessel function of the second kind of order 1 for the input argument $x$, $Y_1(x)$.

**Note:**

For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

```cpp
__device__ float ynf(int n, float x)
```

Calculate the value of the Bessel function of the second kind of order $n$ for the input argument.

**Returns**

Returns the value of the Bessel function of the second kind of order $n$. 
- \( y(n, x) \) returns NaN for \( n < 0 \).
- \( y(n, 0) \) returns \(-\infty\).
- \( y(n, x) \) returns NaN for \( x < 0 \).
- \( y(n, +\infty) \) returns +0.
- \( y(n, \text{NaN}) \) returns NaN.

**Description**

Calculate the value of the Bessel function of the second kind of order \( n \) for the input argument \( x \), \( Y_n(x) \).

**Note:**
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

### 1.5. Double Precision Mathematical Functions

This section describes double precision mathematical functions. To use these functions you do not need to include any additional header files in your program.

**__device__ double acos (double x)**

Calculate the arc cosine of the input argument.

**Returns**
Result will be in radians, in the interval \([0, \pi]\) for \( x \) inside \([-1, +1]\).
- \( \text{acos}(1) \) returns +0.
- \( \text{acos}(x) \) returns NaN for \( x \) outside \([-1, +1]\).

**Description**

Calculate the principal value of the arc cosine of the input argument \( x \).

**Note:**
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ double acosh (double x)
Calculate the nonnegative arc hyperbolic cosine of the input argument.

Returns
Result will be in the interval \([0, +\infty]\).

‣ acosh(1) returns 0.
‣ acosh(x) returns NaN for x in the interval \([-\infty, 1)\).

Description
Calculate the nonnegative arc hyperbolic cosine of the input argument x.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double asin (double x)
Calculate the arc sine of the input argument.

Returns
Result will be in radians, in the interval \([-\pi/2, +\pi/2]\) for x inside \([-1, +1]\).

‣ asin(0) returns +0.
‣ asin(x) returns NaN for x outside \([-1, +1]\).

Description
Calculate the principal value of the arc sine of the input argument x.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ double asinh (double x)

Calculate the arc hyperbolic sine of the input argument.

Returns

- asinh( ±0 ) returns ±0.
- asinh( ±∞ ) returns ±∞.

Description

Calculate the arc hyperbolic sine of the input argument x.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double atan (double x)

Calculate the arc tangent of the input argument.

Returns

Result will be in radians, in the interval [- π/2, + π/2].

- atan(0) returns +0.

Description

Calculate the principal value of the arc tangent of the input argument x.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double atan2 (double y, double x)

Calculate the arc tangent of the ratio of first and second input arguments.

Returns

Result will be in radians, in the interval [- π/, + π/].

- atan2(0, 1) returns +0.
Description
Calculate the principal value of the arc tangent of the ratio of first and second input arguments \( y / x \). The quadrant of the result is determined by the signs of inputs \( y \) and \( x \).

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double atanh (double x)
Calculate the arc hyperbolic tangent of the input argument.

Returns
- \( \text{atanh}( \pm 0 ) \) returns \( \pm 0 \).
- \( \text{atanh}( \pm 1 ) \) returns \( \pm \infty \).
- \( \text{atanh}(x) \) returns NaN for \( x \) outside interval \([-1, 1]\).

Description
Calculate the arc hyperbolic tangent of the input argument \( x \).

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double cbrt (double x)
Calculate the cube root of the input argument.

Returns
Returns \( x^{1/3} \).
- \( \text{cbrt}( \pm 0 ) \) returns \( \pm 0 \).
- \( \text{cbrt}( \pm \infty ) \) returns \( \pm \infty \).

Description
Calculate the cube root of \( x \), \( x^{1/3} \).
Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double ceil (double x)
Calculate ceiling of the input argument.

Returns
Returns \([x]\) expressed as a floating-point number.

- \(\text{ceil}(\pm 0)\) returns \(\pm 0\).
- \(\text{ceil}(\pm \infty)\) returns \(\pm \infty\).

Description
Compute the smallest integer value not less than \(x\).

__device__ double copysign (double x, double y)
Create value with given magnitude, copying sign of second value.

Returns
Returns a value with the magnitude of \(x\) and the sign of \(y\).

Description
Create a floating-point value with the magnitude \(x\) and the sign of \(y\).

__device__ double cos (double x)
Calculate the cosine of the input argument.

Returns

- \(\cos(\pm 0)\) returns 1.
- \(\cos(\pm \infty)\) returns NaN.

Description
Calculate the cosine of the input argument \(x\) (measured in radians).
**Note:**
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

```__device__ double cosh (double x)```
Calculate the hyperbolic cosine of the input argument.

**Returns**
- \( \cosh(0) \) returns 1.
- \( \cosh(\pm \infty) \) returns \( +\infty \).

**Description**
Calculate the hyperbolic cosine of the input argument \( x \).

**Note:**
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

```__device__ double cospi (double x)```
Calculate the cosine of the input argument \( x \times \pi \).

**Returns**
- \( \cospi(\pm 0) \) returns 1.
- \( \cospi(\pm \infty) \) returns NaN.

**Description**
Calculate the cosine of \( x \times \pi \) (measured in radians), where \( x \) is the input argument.
__device__ double cyl_bessel_i0 (double x)
Calculate the value of the regular modified cylindrical Bessel function of order 0 for the input argument.

Returns
Returns the value of the regular modified cylindrical Bessel function of order 0.

Description
Calculate the value of the regular modified cylindrical Bessel function of order 0 for the input argument \( x \), \( I_0(x) \).

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double cyl_bessel_i1 (double x)
Calculate the value of the regular modified cylindrical Bessel function of order 1 for the input argument.

Returns
Returns the value of the regular modified cylindrical Bessel function of order 1.

Description
Calculate the value of the regular modified cylindrical Bessel function of order 1 for the input argument \( x \), \( I_1(x) \).

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double erf (double x)
Calculate the error function of the input argument.

Returns
- \( \text{erf}(\pm 0) \) returns \( \pm 0 \).
- \( \text{erf}(\pm \infty) \) returns \( \pm 1 \).
Description

Calculate the value of the error function for the input argument $x$, $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{x} e^{-t^2} dt$.

**Note:**
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double erfc (double x)

Calculate the complementary error function of the input argument.

**Returns**

- erfc(-\infty) returns 2.
- erfc(\infty) returns +0.

Description

Calculate the complementary error function of the input argument $x$, 1 - erf($x$).

**Note:**
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double erfcinv (double y)

Calculate the inverse complementary error function of the input argument.

**Returns**

- erfcinv(0) returns $-\infty$.
- erfcinv(2) returns $\infty$.

Description

Calculate the inverse complementary error function of the input argument $y$, for $y$ in the interval [0, 2]. The inverse complementary error function find the value $x$ that satisfies the equation $y = erfc(x)$, for $0 \leq y \leq 2$, and $-\infty \leq x \leq \infty$. 
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double erfcx (double x)
Calculate the scaled complementary error function of the input argument.

Returns
- \( \text{erfcx}(-\infty) \) returns \( +\infty \)
- \( \text{erfcx}(+\infty) \) returns \( +0 \)
- \( \text{erfcx}(x) \) returns \( +\infty \) if the correctly calculated value is outside the double floating-point range.

Description
Calculate the scaled complementary error function of the input argument \( x \), \( e^{x^2} \cdot \text{erf}(x) \).

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double erfinv (double y)
Calculate the inverse error function of the input argument.

Returns
- \( \text{erfinv}(1) \) returns \( +\infty \).
- \( \text{erfinv}(-1) \) returns \( -\infty \).

Description
Calculate the inverse error function of the input argument \( y \), for \( y \) in the interval \([-1, 1]\). The inverse error function finds the value \( x \) that satisfies the equation \( y = \text{erf}(x) \), for \( -1 \leq y \leq 1 \), and \( -\infty \leq x \leq \infty \).
__device__ double exp (double x)
Calculate the base $e$ exponential of the input argument.

Returns
Returns $e^x$.

Description
Calculate the base $e$ exponential of the input argument $x$.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double exp10 (double x)
Calculate the base 10 exponential of the input argument.

Returns
Returns $10^x$.

Description
Calculate the base 10 exponential of the input argument $x$.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double exp2 (double x)
Calculate the base 2 exponential of the input argument.

Returns
Returns $2^x$. 
Description
Calculate the base 2 exponential of the input argument x.

Note:  
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double expm1 (double x)
Calculate the base e exponential of the input argument, minus 1.

Returns
Returns $e^x - 1$.

Description
Calculate the base e exponential of the input argument x, minus 1.

Note:  
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double fabs (double x)
Calculate the absolute value of the input argument.

Returns
Returns the absolute value of the input argument.

- fabs($\pm \infty$) returns $+\infty$.
- fabs($\pm 0$) returns 0.

Description
Calculate the absolute value of the input argument x.

Note:  
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ double fdim (double x, double y)

Compute the positive difference between x and y.

**Returns**

Returns the positive difference between x and y.

- \( \text{fdim}(x, y) \) returns \( x - y \) if \( x > y \).
- \( \text{fdim}(x, y) \) returns +0 if \( x \leq y \).

**Description**

Compute the positive difference between x and y. The positive difference is \( x - y \) when \( x > y \) and +0 otherwise.

**Note:**

For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double floor (double x)

Calculate the largest integer less than or equal to x.

**Returns**

Returns \( \lfloor x \rfloor \) expressed as a floating-point number.

- \( \text{floor}(\pm \infty) \) returns \( \pm \infty \).
- \( \text{floor}(\pm 0) \) returns \( \pm 0 \).

**Description**

Calculates the largest integer value which is less than or equal to x.

**Note:**

For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ double fma (double x, double y, double z)

Compute \( x \times y + z \) as a single operation.

Returns

Returns the rounded value of \( x \times y + z \) as a single operation.

- \( \text{fma}(\pm \infty, \pm 0, z) \) returns NaN.
- \( \text{fma}(0, \pm \infty, z) \) returns NaN.
- \( \text{fma}(x, y, -\infty) \) returns NaN if \( x \times y \) is an exact \( +\infty \).
- \( \text{fma}(x, y, +\infty) \) returns NaN if \( x \times y \) is an exact \( -\infty \).

Description

Compute the value of \( x \times y + z \) as a single ternary operation. After computing the value to infinite precision, the value is rounded once.

Note:

For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double fmax (double, double)

Determine the maximum numeric value of the arguments.

Returns

Returns the maximum numeric values of the arguments \( x \) and \( y \).

- If both arguments are NaN, returns NaN.
- If one argument is NaN, returns the numeric argument.

Description

Determines the maximum numeric value of the arguments \( x \) and \( y \). Treats NaN arguments as missing data. If one argument is a NaN and the other is legitimate numeric value, the numeric value is chosen.

Note:

For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ double fmin (double x, double y)
Determine the minimum numeric value of the arguments.

Returns
Returns the minimum numeric value of the arguments x and y.

- If both arguments are NaN, returns NaN.
- If one argument is NaN, returns the numeric argument.

Description
Determines the minimum numeric value of the arguments x and y. Treats NaN arguments as missing data. If one argument is a NaN and the other is legitimate numeric value, the numeric value is chosen.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double fmod (double x, double y)
Calculate the double-precision floating-point remainder of x / y.

Returns
- Returns the floating-point remainder of x / y.
- fmod( ±0, y) returns ±0 if y is not zero.
- fmod(x, ±∞) returns x if x is finite.
- fmod(x, y) returns NaN if x is ±∞ or y is zero.
- If either argument is NaN, NaN is returned.

Description
Calculate the double-precision floating-point remainder of x / y. The floating-point remainder of the division operation x / y calculated by this function is exactly the value x − n*y, where n is x / y with its fractional part truncated. The computed value will have the same sign as x, and its magnitude will be less than the magnitude of y.

Note:
__device__ double frexp (double x, int *nptr)

Extract mantissa and exponent of a floating-point value.

Returns

Returns the fractional component m.

- frexp(0, nptr) returns 0 for the fractional component and zero for the integer component.
- frexp( ±0, nptr) returns ±0 and stores zero in the location pointed to by nptr.
- frexp( ±∞, nptr) returns ±∞ and stores an unspecified value in the location to which nptr points.
- frexp(NaN, y) returns a NaN and stores an unspecified value in the location to which nptr points.

Description

Decompose the floating-point value x into a component m for the normalized fraction element and another term n for the exponent. The absolute value of m will be greater than or equal to 0.5 and less than 1.0 or it will be equal to 0; \( x = m \cdot 2^n \). The integer exponent n will be stored in the location to which nptr points.

Note:

For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double hypot (double x, double y)

Calculate the square root of the sum of squares of two arguments.

Returns

Returns the length of the hypotenuse \( \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \). If the correct value would overflow, returns +∞. If the correct value would underflow, returns 0.

Description

Calculate the length of the hypotenuse of a right triangle whose two sides have lengths x and y without undue overflow or underflow.
__device__ int ilogb (double x)
Compute the unbiased integer exponent of the argument.

Returns
- If successful, returns the unbiased exponent of the argument.
- ilogb(0) returns INT_MIN.
- ilogb(NaN) returns INT_MIN.
- ilogb(x) returns INT_MAX if x is $\infty$ or the correct value is greater than INT_MAX.
- ilogb(x) returns INT_MIN if the correct value is less than INT_MIN.
- Note: above behavior does not take into account FP_ILOGB0 nor FP_ILOGBNAN.

Description
Calculates the unbiased integer exponent of the input argument x.

__device__ __RETURN_TYPE isfinite (double a)
Determine whether argument is finite.

Returns
- With Visual Studio 2013 host compiler: __RETURN_TYPE is 'bool'. Returns true if and only if a is a finite value.
- With other host compilers: __RETURN_TYPE is 'int'. Returns a nonzero value if and only if a is a finite value.

Description
Determine whether the floating-point value a is a finite value (zero, subnormal, or normal and not infinity or NaN).
__device__ __RETURN_TYPE isinf (double a)
Determine whether argument is infinite.

Returns
- With Visual Studio 2013 host compiler: Returns true if and only if \( a \) is a infinite value.
- With other host compilers: Returns a nonzero value if and only if \( a \) is a infinite value.

Description
Determine whether the floating-point value \( a \) is an infinite value (positive or negative).

__device__ __RETURN_TYPE isnan (double a)
Determine whether argument is a NaN.

Returns
- With Visual Studio 2013 host compiler: __RETURN_TYPE is ‘bool’. Returns true if and only if \( a \) is a NaN value.
- With other host compilers: __RETURN_TYPE is ‘int’. Returns a nonzero value if and only if \( a \) is a NaN value.

Description
Determine whether the floating-point value \( a \) is a NaN.

__device__ double j0 (double x)
Calculate the value of the Bessel function of the first kind of order 0 for the input argument.

Returns
Returns the value of the Bessel function of the first kind of order 0.
- \( j0(\pm\infty) \) returns +0.
- \( j0(\text{NaN}) \) returns NaN.

Description
Calculate the value of the Bessel function of the first kind of order 0 for the input argument \( x \), \( J_0(x) \).
__device__ double j1 (double x)
Calculate the value of the Bessel function of the first kind of order 1 for the input argument.

Returns
Returns the value of the Bessel function of the first kind of order 1.

- j1(±0) returns ±0.
- j1(±∞) returns ±0.
- j1(NaN) returns NaN.

Description
Calculate the value of the Bessel function of the first kind of order 1 for the input argument x, $J_1(x)$.

__device__ double jn (int n, double x)
Calculate the value of the Bessel function of the first kind of order n for the input argument.

Returns
Returns the value of the Bessel function of the first kind of order n.

- jn(n, NaN) returns NaN.
- jn(n, x) returns NaN for $n < 0$.
- jn(n, +∞) returns +0.

Description
Calculate the value of the Bessel function of the first kind of order n for the input argument x, $J_n(x)$. 

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ double ldexp (double x, int exp)
Calculate the value of $x \cdot 2^{exp}$.

Returns
- ldexp[x] returns $\pm \infty$ if the correctly calculated value is outside the double floating-point range.

Description
Calculate the value of $x \cdot 2^{exp}$ of the input arguments $x$ and $exp$.

__device__ double lgamma (double x)
Calculate the natural logarithm of the absolute value of the gamma function of the input argument.

Returns
- lgamma[1] returns +0.
- lgamma[x] returns $\pm \infty$ if the correctly calculated value is outside the double floating-point range.
- lgamma[x] returns $+\infty$ if $x \leq 0$ and $x$ is an integer.
- lgamma[$-\infty$] returns $\infty$.
- lgamma[$+\infty$] returns $+\infty$. 

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
Description
Calculate the natural logarithm of the absolute value of the gamma function of the input argument \( x \), namely the value of \( \log_e \left| \int_0^\infty e^{-t^{x-1}}dt \right| \).

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

`__device__ long long int llrint (double x)`
Round input to nearest integer value.

Returns
Returns rounded integer value.

Description
Round \( x \) to the nearest integer value, with halfway cases rounded to the nearest even integer value. If the result is outside the range of the return type, the result is undefined.

`__device__ long long int llround (double x)`
Round to nearest integer value.

Returns
Returns rounded integer value.

Description
Round \( x \) to the nearest integer value, with halfway cases rounded away from zero. If the result is outside the range of the return type, the result is undefined.

Note:
This function may be slower than alternate rounding methods. See `lrintl`. 
__device__ double log (double x)
Calculate the base $e$ logarithm of the input argument.

Returns
- $\log(\pm 0)$ returns $-\infty$.
- $\log(1)$ returns $+0$.
- $\log(x)$ returns NaN for $x < 0$.
- $\log(+\infty)$ returns $+\infty$

Description
Calculate the base $e$ logarithm of the input argument $x$.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double log10 (double x)
Calculate the base 10 logarithm of the input argument.

Returns
- $\log_{10}(\pm 0)$ returns $-\infty$.
- $\log_{10}(1)$ returns $+0$.
- $\log_{10}(x)$ returns NaN for $x < 0$.
- $\log_{10}(+\infty)$ returns $+\infty$.

Description
Calculate the base 10 logarithm of the input argument $x$.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ double log1p (double x)
Calculate the value of $\log_e(1 + x)$.

Returns
- $\log1p(\pm 0)$ returns $\pm 0$.
- $\log1p(-1)$ returns $-\infty$.
- $\log1p(x)$ returns NaN for $x < -1$.
- $\log1p(+\infty)$ returns $+\infty$.

Description
Calculate the value of $\log_e(1 + x)$ of the input argument $x$.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double log2 (double x)
Calculate the base 2 logarithm of the input argument.

Returns
- $\log2(\pm 0)$ returns $-\infty$.
- $\log2(1)$ returns $+0$.
- $\log2(x)$ returns NaN for $x < 0$.
- $\log2(+\infty)$ returns $+\infty$.

Description
Calculate the base 2 logarithm of the input argument $x$.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ double logb (double x)
Calculate the floating-point representation of the exponent of the input argument.

Returns

- \( \logb \pm 0 \) returns \(-\infty\)
- \( \logb \pm \infty \) returns \(+\infty\)

Description

Calculate the floating-point representation of the exponent of the input argument \( x \).

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ long int lrint (double x)
Round input to nearest integer value.

Returns

Returns rounded integer value.

Description

Round \( x \) to the nearest integer value, with halfway cases rounded to the nearest even integer value. If the result is outside the range of the return type, the result is undefined.

__device__ long int lround (double x)
Round to nearest integer value.

Returns

Returns rounded integer value.

Description

Round \( x \) to the nearest integer value, with halfway cases rounded away from zero. If the result is outside the range of the return type, the result is undefined.

Note:
This function may be slower than alternate rounding methods. See [rintl].

__device__ double max (const double a, const float b)
Calculate the maximum value of the input double and float arguments.

Description
Convert float argument b to double, followed by fmaxl.
Note, this is different from std:: specification

__device__ double max (const float a, const double b)
Calculate the maximum value of the input float and double arguments.

Description
Convert float argument a to double, followed by fmaxl.
Note, this is different from std:: specification

__device__ double max (const double a, const double b)
Calculate the maximum value of the input float arguments.

Description
Calculate the maximum value of the arguments a and b. Behavior is equivalent to fmaxl function.
Note, this is different from std:: specification

__device__ double min (const double a, const float b)
Calculate the minimum value of the input double and float arguments.

Description
Convert float argument b to double, followed by fminl.
Note, this is different from std:: specification
__device__ double min (const float a, const double b)
Calculate the minimum value of the input float and double arguments.

Description
Convert float argument a to double, followed by fmin().
Note, this is different from std:: specification

__device__ double min (const double a, const double b)
Calculate the minimum value of the input float arguments.

Description
Calculate the minimum value of the arguments a and b. Behavior is equivalent to fmin() function.
Note, this is different from std:: specification

__device__ double modf (double x, double *iptr)
Break down the input argument into fractional and integral parts.

Returns
- modf(±x, iptr) returns a result with the same sign as x.
- modf(±∞, iptr) returns ±0 and stores ±∞ in the object pointed to by iptr.
- modf(NaN, iptr) stores a NaN in the object pointed to by iptr and returns a NaN.

Description
Break down the argument x into fractional and integral parts. The integral part is stored in the argument iptr. Fractional and integral parts are given the same sign as the argument x.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ double nan (const char *tagp)
Returns “Not a Number” value.

Returns
‣ nan(tagp) returns NaN.

Description
Return a representation of a quiet NaN. Argument tagp selects one of the possible representations.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double nearbyint (double x)
Round the input argument to the nearest integer.

Returns
‣ nearbyint(±0) returns ±0.
‣ nearbyint(±∞) returns ±∞.

Description
Round argument x to an integer value in double precision floating-point format. Uses round to nearest rounding, with ties rounding to even.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double nextafter (double x, double y)
Return next representable double-precision floating-point value after argument x in the direction of y.

Returns
‣ nextafter(x, y) = y if x equals y
nextafter(x, y) = NaN if either x or y are NaN

Description
Calculate the next representable double-precision floating-point value following x in the direction of y. For example, if y is greater than x, nextafter() returns the smallest representable number greater than x.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double norm (int dim, const double *t)
Calculate the square root of the sum of squares of any number of coordinates.

Returns
Returns the length of the dim-D vector \( \sqrt{p_1^2 + p_2^2 + \ldots + p_{\text{dim}}^2} \). If the correct value would overflow, returns +\( \infty \). If the correct value would underflow, returns 0. If two of the input arguments is 0, returns remaining argument.

Description
Calculate the length of a vector p, dimension of which is passed as an argument without undue overflow or underflow.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double norm3d (double a, double b, double c)
Calculate the square root of the sum of squares of three coordinates of the argument.

Returns
Returns the length of 3D vector \( \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} \). If the correct value would overflow, returns +\( \infty \). If the correct value would underflow, returns 0.
Description
Calculate the length of three dimensional vector \( p \) in Euclidean space without undue overflow or underflow.

**Note:**
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

```c
__device__ double norm4d (double a, double b, double c, double d)
```
Calculate the square root of the sum of squares of four coordinates of the argument.

**Returns**
Returns the length of 4D vector \( \sqrt{p.x^2 + p.y^2 + p.z^2 + p.t^2} \). If the correct value would overflow, returns \( +\infty \). If the correct value would underflow, returns 0.

Description
Calculate the length of four dimensional vector \( p \) in Euclidean space without undue overflow or underflow.

**Note:**
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

```c
__device__ double normcdf (double y)
```
Calculate the standard normal cumulative distribution function.

**Returns**
- \( \text{normcdf}( +\infty ) \) returns 1
- \( \text{normcdf}( -\infty ) \) returns 0

Description
Calculate the cumulative distribution function of the standard normal distribution for input argument \( y \), \( \Phi(y) \).
__device__ double normcdfinv (double y)
Calculate the inverse of the standard normal cumulative distribution function.

Returns
- normcdfinv(0) returns $-\infty$.
- normcdfinv(1) returns $+\infty$.
- normcdfinv(x) returns NaN if x is not in the interval [0, 1].

Description
Calculate the inverse of the standard normal cumulative distribution function for input argument y, $\Phi^{-1}(y)$. The function is defined for input values in the interval (0, 1).

__device__ double pow (double x, double y)
Calculate the value of first argument to the power of second argument.

Returns
- pow(±0, y) returns ±∞ for y an odd integer less than 0.
- pow(±0, y) returns $+\infty$ for y less than 0 and not an odd integer.
- pow(±0, y) returns ±0 for y an odd integer greater than 0.
- pow(±0, y) returns +0 for y > 0 and not an odd integer.
- pow(-1, ±∞) returns 1.
- pow(+1, y) returns 1 for any y, even a NaN.
- pow(x, ±0) returns 1 for any x, even a NaN.
- pow(x, y) returns a NaN for finite $x < 0$ and finite non-integer y.
pow(x, -∞) returns +∞ for |x| < 1.

pow(x, -∞) returns +0 for |x| > 1.

pow(x, +∞) returns +0 for |x| < 1.

pow(x, +∞) returns +∞ for |x| > 1.

pow(-∞, y) returns -0 for y an odd integer less than 0.

pow(-∞, y) returns +0 for y < 0 and not an odd integer.

pow(-∞, y) returns -∞ for y an odd integer greater than 0.

pow(-∞, y) returns +∞ for y > 0 and not an odd integer.

pow(+∞, y) returns +0 for y < 0.

pow(+∞, y) returns +∞ for y > 0.

Description
Calculate the value of x to the power of y

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double rcbt (double x)
Calculate reciprocal cube root function.

Returns

rcbrt(±0) returns ±∞.

rcbrt(±∞) returns ±0.

Description
Calculate reciprocal cube root function of x

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ double remainder (double x, double y)

Compute double-precision floating-point remainder.

Returns

- remainder(x, 0) returns NaN.
- remainder(±∞, y) returns NaN.
- remainder(x, ±∞) returns x for finite x.

Description

Compute double-precision floating-point remainder $r$ of dividing $x$ by $y$ for nonzero $y$. Thus $r = x - ny$. The value $n$ is the integer value nearest $\frac{x}{y}$. In the case when $|n - \frac{x}{y}| = \frac{1}{2}$, the even $n$ value is chosen.

Note:

For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double remquo (double x, double y, int *quo)

Compute double-precision floating-point remainder and part of quotient.

Returns

Returns the remainder.

- remquo(x, 0, quo) returns NaN.
- remquo(±∞, y, quo) returns NaN.
- remquo(x, ±∞, quo) returns x.

Description

Compute a double-precision floating-point remainder in the same way as the remainder() function. Argument quo returns part of quotient upon division of $x$ by $y$. Value quo has the same sign as $\frac{x}{y}$ and may not be the exact quotient but agrees with the exact quotient in the low order 3 bits.
Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double rhypot (double x, double y)
Calculate one over the square root of the sum of squares of two arguments.

Returns
Returns one over the length of the hypotenuse $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$. If the square root would overflow, returns 0. If the square root would underflow, returns $+\infty$.

Description
Calculate one over the length of the hypotenuse of a right triangle whose two sides have lengths $x$ and $y$ without undue overflow or underflow.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double rint (double x)
Round to nearest integer value in floating-point.

Returns
Returns rounded integer value.

Description
Round $x$ to the nearest integer value in floating-point format, with halfway cases rounded to the nearest even integer value.
__device__ double rnorm (int dim, const double *t)
Calculate the reciprocal of square root of the sum of squares of any number of coordinates.

Returns
Returns one over the length of the vector \( \frac{1}{\sqrt{p.1^2 + p.2^2 + \ldots + p.dim^2}} \). If the square root would overflow, returns 0. If the square root would underflow, returns +\( \infty \).

Description
Calculates one over the length of vector \( p \), dimension of which is passed as an argument, in Euclidean space without undue overflow or underflow.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double rnorm3d (double a, double b, double c)
Calculate one over the square root of the sum of squares of three coordinates of the argument.

Returns
Returns one over the length of the 3D vector \( \frac{1}{\sqrt{p.x^2 + p.y^2 + p.z^2}} \). If the square root would overflow, returns 0. If the square root would underflow, returns +\( \infty \).

Description
Calculate one over the length of three dimensional vector \( p \) in Euclidean space undue overflow or underflow.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ double rnorm4d (double a, double b, double c, double d)
Calculate one over the square root of the sum of squares of four coordinates of the argument.

Returns
Returns one over the length of the 3D vector \( \frac{1}{\sqrt{p.x^2 + p.y^2 + p.z^2 + p.t^2}} \). If the square root would overflow, returns 0. If the square root would underflow, returns +\( \infty \).

Description
Calculate one over the length of four dimensional vector \( p \) in Euclidean space undue overflow or underflow.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double round (double x)
Round to nearest integer value in floating-point.

Returns
Returns rounded integer value.

Description
Round \( x \) to the nearest integer value in floating-point format, with halfway cases rounded away from zero.

Note:
This function may be slower than alternate rounding methods. See \( \text{rint}() \).

__device__ double rsqrt (double x)
Calculate the reciprocal of the square root of the input argument.

Returns
Returns \( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \).
- \( \text{rsqrt}(+\infty) \) returns +0.
- \( \text{rsqrt}(0) \) returns ±\( \infty \).
- \( \text{rsqrt}(x) \) returns NaN if \( x \) is less than 0.

**Description**

Calculate the reciprocal of the nonnegative square root of \( x \), \( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \).

**Note:**

For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double scalbln (double x, long int n)

Scale floating-point input by integer power of two.

**Returns**

Returns \( x \times 2^n \).

- \( \text{scalbln}(0, n) \) returns ±0.
- \( \text{scalbln}(x, 0) \) returns \( x \).
- \( \text{scalbln}(\pm\infty, n) \) returns ±\( \infty \).

**Description**

Scale \( x \) by \( 2^n \) by efficient manipulation of the floating-point exponent.

__device__ double scalbn (double x, int n)

Scale floating-point input by integer power of two.

**Returns**

Returns \( x \times 2^n \).

- \( \text{scalbn}(0, n) \) returns ±0.
- \( \text{scalbn}(x, 0) \) returns \( x \).
- \( \text{scalbn}(\pm\infty, n) \) returns ±\( \infty \).

**Description**

Scale \( x \) by \( 2^n \) by efficient manipulation of the floating-point exponent.
__device__ __RETURN_TYPE signbit (double a)

Return the sign bit of the input.

Returns
Reports the sign bit of all values including infinities, zeros, and NaNs.

▶ With Visual Studio 2013 host compiler: __RETURN_TYPE is ‘bool’. Returns true if and only if a is negative.
▶ With other host compilers: __RETURN_TYPE is ‘int’. Returns a nonzero value if and only if a is negative.

Description
Determine whether the floating-point value a is negative.

__device__ double sin (double x)

Calculate the sine of the input argument.

Returns

▶ sin( ±0 ) returns ±0.
▶ sin( ±∞ ) returns NaN.

Description
Calculate the sine of the input argument x [measured in radians].

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ void sincos (double x, double *sptr, double *cptr)

Calculate the sine and cosine of the first input argument.

Returns

▶ none
Description

Calculate the sine and cosine of the first input argument $x$ (measured in radians). The results for sine and cosine are written into the second argument, $\text{sptr}$, and, respectively, third argument, $\text{cptr}$.

See also:

$\text{sin}(\cdot)$ and $\text{cos}(\cdot)$.

Note:

For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

`__device__ void sincospi (double x, double *sptr, double *cptr)`

Calculate the sine and cosine of the first input argument $x \times \pi$.

Returns

- none

Description

Calculate the sine and cosine of the first input argument, $x$ (measured in radians), $x \times \pi$. The results for sine and cosine are written into the second argument, $\text{sptr}$, and, respectively, third argument, $\text{cptr}$.

See also:

$\text{sinpi}(\cdot)$ and $\text{cospi}(\cdot)$.

Note:

For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ double sinh (double x)
Calculate the hyperbolic sine of the input argument.

Returns

- sinh( ±0 ) returns ±0.
- sinh( ±∞ ) returns ±∞.

Description
Calculate the hyperbolic sine of the input argument x.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double sinpi (double x)
Calculate the sine of the input argument x × π.

Returns

- sinpi( ±0 ) returns ±0.
- sinpi( ±∞ ) returns NaN.

Description
Calculate the sine of x × π [measured in radians], where x is the input argument.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double sqrt (double x)
Calculate the square root of the input argument.

Returns

- sqrt(x)
- sqrt( ±0 ) returns ±0.
- \( \sqrt{+\infty} \) returns \(+\infty\).
- \( \sqrt{x} \) returns NaN if \( x \) is less than 0.

**Description**

Calculate the nonnegative square root of \( x, \sqrt{x} \).

**Note:**
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

**__device__ double tan (double x)**

Calculate the tangent of the input argument.

**Returns**
- \( \tan(\pm0) \) returns \(\pm0\).
- \( \tan(\pm\infty) \) returns NaN.

**Description**

Calculate the tangent of the input argument \( x \) (measured in radians).

**Note:**
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

**__device__ double tanh (double x)**

Calculate the hyperbolic tangent of the input argument.

**Returns**
- \( \tanh(\pm0) \) returns \(\pm0\).

**Description**

Calculate the hyperbolic tangent of the input argument \( x \).

**Note:**
__device__ double tgamma (double x)
Calculate the gamma function of the input argument.

Returns

- tgamma(±0) returns ±∞.
- tgamma(2) returns +1.
- tgamma(x) returns ±∞ if the correctly calculated value is outside the double floating-point range.
- tgamma(x) returns NaN if x < 0 and x is an integer.
- tgamma(−∞) returns NaN.
- tgamma(+∞) returns +∞.

Description

Calculate the gamma function of the input argument x, namely the value of $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt$.

Note:

For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double trunc (double x)
Truncate input argument to the integral part.

Returns

Returns truncated integer value.

Description

Round x to the nearest integer value that does not exceed x in magnitude.
__device__ double y0 (double x)

Calculate the value of the Bessel function of the second kind of order 0 for the input argument.

Returns

Returns the value of the Bessel function of the second kind of order 0.

- \( y_0(0) \) returns \(-\infty\).
- \( y_0(x) \) returns NaN for \( x < 0 \).
- \( y_0( +\infty ) \) returns +0.
- \( y_0(\text{NaN}) \) returns NaN.

Description

Calculate the value of the Bessel function of the second kind of order 0 for the input argument \( x \), \( Y_0(x) \).

Note:

For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double y1 (double x)

Calculate the value of the Bessel function of the second kind of order 1 for the input argument.

Returns

Returns the value of the Bessel function of the second kind of order 1.

- \( y_1(0) \) returns \(-\infty\).
- \( y_1(x) \) returns NaN for \( x < 0 \).
- \( y_1( +\infty ) \) returns +0.
- \( y_1(\text{NaN}) \) returns NaN.

Description

Calculate the value of the Bessel function of the second kind of order 1 for the input argument \( x \), \( Y_1(x) \).
__device__ double yn (int n, double x)
Calculate the value of the Bessel function of the second kind of order n for the input argument.

Returns
Returns the value of the Bessel function of the second kind of order n.

‣ yn(n, x) returns NaN for n < 0.
‣ yn(n, 0) returns $-\infty$.
‣ yn(n, x) returns NaN for x < 0.
‣ yn(n, +\infty) returns +0.
‣ yn(n, NaN) returns NaN.

Description
Calculate the value of the Bessel function of the second kind of order n for the input argument x, $Y_n(x)$.

1.6. Integer Mathematical Functions
This section describes integer mathematical functions. To use these functions you do not need to include any additional header files in your program.

__device__ int abs (int a)
Calculate the absolute value of the input int argument.

Description
Calculate the absolute value of the input argument a.
__device__ long int labs (long int a)
Calculate the absolute value of the input long int argument.

Description
Calculate the absolute value of the input argument a.

__device__ long long int llabs (long long int a)
Calculate the absolute value of the input long long int argument.

Description
Calculate the absolute value of the input argument a.

__device__ long long int llmax (const long long int a, const long long int b)
Calculate the maximum value of the input long long int arguments.

Description
Calculate the maximum value of the arguments a and b.

__device__ long long int llmin (const long long int a, const long long int b)
Calculate the minimum value of the input long long int arguments.

Description
Calculate the minimum value of the arguments a and b.

__device__ unsigned long long int max (const unsigned long long int a, const long long int b)
Calculate the maximum value of the input unsigned long long int and long long int arguments.

Description
Calculate the maximum value of the arguments a and b, perform integer promotion first.
__device__ unsigned long long int max (const long long int a, const unsigned long long int b)
Calculate the maximum value of the input long long int and unsigned long long int arguments.

Description
Calculate the maximum value of the arguments a and b, perform integer promotion first.

__device__ unsigned long long int max (const unsigned long long int a, const unsigned long long int b)
Calculate the maximum value of the input unsigned long long int arguments.

Description
Calculate the maximum value of the arguments a and b.

__device__ long long int max (const long long int a, const long long int b)
Calculate the maximum value of the input long long int arguments.

Description
Calculate the maximum value of the arguments a and b.

__device__ unsigned long int max (const unsigned long int a, const long int b)
Calculate the maximum value of the input unsigned long int and long int arguments.

Description
Calculate the maximum value of the arguments a and b, perform integer promotion first.
__device__ unsigned long int max (const long int a, const unsigned long int b)
Calculate the maximum value of the input long int and unsigned long int arguments.

Description
Calculate the maximum value of the arguments a and b, perform integer promotion first.

__device__ unsigned long int max (const unsigned long int a, const unsigned long int b)
Calculate the maximum value of the input unsigned long int arguments.

Description
Calculate the maximum value of the arguments a and b.

__device__ long int max (const long int a, const long int b)
Calculate the maximum value of the input long int arguments.

Description
Calculate the maximum value of the arguments a and b.

__device__ unsigned int max (const unsigned int a, const int b)
Calculate the maximum value of the input unsigned int and int arguments.

Description
Calculate the maximum value of the arguments a and b, perform integer promotion first.

__device__ unsigned int max (const int a, const unsigned int b)
Calculate the maximum value of the input int and unsigned int arguments.

Description
Calculate the maximum value of the arguments a and b, perform integer promotion first.
__device__ unsigned int max (const unsigned int a, const unsigned int b)
Calculate the maximum value of the input unsigned int arguments.

Description
Calculate the maximum value of the arguments a and b.

__device__ int max (const int a, const int b)
Calculate the maximum value of the input int arguments.

Description
Calculate the maximum value of the arguments a and b.

__device__ unsigned long long int min (const unsigned long long int a, const long long int b)
Calculate the minimum value of the input unsigned long long int and long long int arguments.

Description
Calculate the minimum value of the arguments a and b, perform integer promotion first.

__device__ unsigned long long int min (const long long int a, const unsigned long long int b)
Calculate the minimum value of the input long long int and unsigned long long int arguments.

Description
Calculate the minimum value of the arguments a and b, perform integer promotion first.

__device__ unsigned long long int min (const unsigned long long int a, const unsigned long long int b)
Calculate the minimum value of the input unsigned long long int arguments.

Description
Calculate the minimum value of the arguments a and b.
__device__ long long int min (const long long int a, const long long int b)
Calculate the minimum value of the input long long int arguments.

Description
Calculate the minimum value of the arguments a and b.

__device__ unsigned long int min (const unsigned long int a, const long int b)
Calculate the minimum value of the input unsigned long int and long int arguments.

Description
Calculate the minimum value of the arguments a and b, perform integer promotion first.

__device__ unsigned long int min (const long int a, const unsigned long int b)
Calculate the minimum value of the input long int and unsigned long int arguments.

Description
Calculate the minimum value of the arguments a and b, perform integer promotion first.

__device__ unsigned long int min (const unsigned long int a, const unsigned long int b)
Calculate the minimum value of the input unsigned long int arguments.

Description
Calculate the minimum value of the arguments a and b.

__device__ long int min (const long int a, const long int b)
Calculate the minimum value of the input long int arguments.

Description
Calculate the minimum value of the arguments a and b.
__device__ unsigned int min (const unsigned int a, const int b)
Calculate the minimum value of the input unsigned int and int arguments.

Description
Calculate the minimum value of the arguments a and b, perform integer promotion first.

__device__ unsigned int min (const int a, const unsigned int b)
Calculate the minimum value of the input int and unsigned int arguments.

Description
Calculate the minimum value of the arguments a and b, perform integer promotion first.

__device__ unsigned int min (const unsigned int a, const unsigned int b)
Calculate the minimum value of the input unsigned int arguments.

Description
Calculate the minimum value of the arguments a and b.

__device__ int min (const int a, const int b)
Calculate the minimum value of the input int arguments.

Description
Calculate the minimum value of the arguments a and b.

__device__ unsigned long long int ullmax (const unsigned long long int a, const unsigned long long int b)
Calculate the maximum value of the input unsigned long long int arguments.

Description
Calculate the maximum value of the arguments a and b.
__device__ unsigned long long int ullmin (const unsigned long long int a, const unsigned long long int b)
Calculate the minimum value of the input unsigned long long int arguments.

Description
Calculate the minimum value of the arguments a and b.

__device__ unsigned int umax (const unsigned int a, const unsigned int b)
Calculate the maximum value of the input unsigned int arguments.

Description
Calculate the maximum value of the arguments a and b.

__device__ unsigned int umin (const unsigned int a, const unsigned int b)
Calculate the minimum value of the input unsigned int arguments.

Description
Calculate the minimum value of the arguments a and b.

1.7. Single Precision Intrinsics

This section describes single precision intrinsic functions that are only supported in device code. To use these functions you do not need to include any additional header files in your program.

__device__ float __cosf (float x)
Calculate the fast approximate cosine of the input argument.

Returns
Returns the approximate cosine of x.

Description
Calculate the fast approximate cosine of the input argument x, measured in radians.
__device__ float __exp10f (float x)
Calculate the fast approximate base 10 exponential of the input argument.

Returns
Returns an approximation to $10^x$.

Description
Calculate the fast approximate base 10 exponential of the input argument $x$, $10^x$.

__device__ float __expf (float x)
Calculate the fast approximate base $e$ exponential of the input argument.

Returns
Returns an approximation to $e^x$.

Description
Calculate the fast approximate base $e$ exponential of the input argument $x$, $e^x$.

__device__ float __fadd_rd (float x, float y)
Add two floating-point values in round-down mode.

Returns
Returns $x + y$. 

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Intrinsic Functions section.
Description
Compute the sum of $x$ and $y$ in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This operation will never be merged into a single multiply-add instruction.

__device__ float __fadd_rn (float x, float y)
Add two floating-point values in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Returns
Returns $x + y$.

Description
Compute the sum of $x$ and $y$ in round-to-nearest-even rounding mode.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This operation will never be merged into a single multiply-add instruction.

__device__ float __fadd_ru (float x, float y)
Add two floating-point values in round-up mode.

Returns
Returns $x + y$.

Description
Compute the sum of $x$ and $y$ in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ float __fadd_rz (float x, float y)
Add two floating-point values in round-towards-zero mode.

Returns
Returns \(x + y\).

Description
Compute the sum of \(x\) and \(y\) in round-towards-zero mode.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This operation will never be merged into a single multiply-add instruction.

__device__ float __fdiv_rd (float x, float y)
Divide two floating-point values in round-down mode.

Returns
Returns \(x / y\).

Description
Divide two floating-point values \(x\) by \(y\) in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float __fdiv_rn (float x, float y)
Divide two floating-point values in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Returns
Returns \(x / y\).
Description

Divide two floating-point values \( x \) by \( y \) in round-to-nearest-even mode.

**Note:**
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

```c
__device__ float __fdiv_ru (float x, float y)
```

Divide two floating-point values in round-up mode.

**Returns**

Returns \( x / y \).

**Description**

Divide two floating-point values \( x \) by \( y \) in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

**Note:**
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

```c
__device__ float __fdiv_rz (float x, float y)
```

Divide two floating-point values in round-towards-zero mode.

**Returns**

Returns \( x / y \).

**Description**

Divide two floating-point values \( x \) by \( y \) in round-towards-zero mode.

**Note:**
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ float __fdividef (float x, float y)
Calculate the fast approximate division of the input arguments.

**Returns**
Returns \( x / y \).

- \( \_\_\text{fdividef}(\infty, y) \) returns NaN for \( 2^{126} < |y| < 2^{128} \).
- \( \_\_\text{fdividef}(x, y) \) returns 0 for \( 2^{126} < |y| < 2^{128} \) and finite \( x \).

**Description**
Calculate the fast approximate division of \( x \) by \( y \).

**Note:**
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Intrinsic Functions section.

__device__ float __fmaf_ieee_rd (float x, float y, float z)
Compute fused multiply-add operation in round-down mode, ignore \(-ftz=true\) compiler flag.

**Description**
Behavior is the same as \( \_\_\text{fmaf}\_\_\text{rd}(x, y, z) \), the difference is in handling denormalized inputs and outputs: \(-ftz\) compiler flag has no effect.

__device__ float __fmaf_ieee_rn (float x, float y, float z)
Compute fused multiply-add operation in round-to-nearest-even mode, ignore \(-ftz=true\) compiler flag.

**Description**
Behavior is the same as \( \_\_\text{fmaf}\_\_\text{rn}(x, y, z) \), the difference is in handling denormalized inputs and outputs: \(-ftz\) compiler flag has no effect.
__device__ float __fmaf_ieee_ru (float x, float y, float z)
Compute fused multiply-add operation in round-up mode, ignore -ftz=true compiler flag.

Description
Behavior is the same as __fmaf_ru(x, y, z), the difference is in handling denormalized inputs and outputs: -ftz compiler flag has no effect.

__device__ float __fmaf_ieee_rz (float x, float y, float z)
Compute fused multiply-add operation in round-towards-zero mode, ignore -ftz=true compiler flag.

Description
Behavior is the same as __fmaf_rz(x, y, z), the difference is in handling denormalized inputs and outputs: -ftz compiler flag has no effect.

__device__ float __fmaf_rd (float x, float y, float z)
Compute \(x \times y + z\) as a single operation, in round-down mode.

Returns
Returns the rounded value of \(x \times y + z\) as a single operation.

- \fmaf\(\pm \infty, \pm 0, z\) returns NaN.
- \fmaf\(\pm 0, \pm \infty, z\) returns NaN.
- \fmaf(x, y, -\infty) returns NaN if \(x \times y\) is an exact +\(\infty\).
- \fmaf(x, y, +\infty) returns NaN if \(x \times y\) is an exact -\(\infty\).

Description
Computes the value of \(x \times y + z\) as a single ternary operation, rounding the result once in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ float __fmaf_rn (float x, float y, float z)
Compute $x \times y + z$ as a single operation, in round-to-nearest-even mode.

**Returns**
Returns the rounded value of $x \times y + z$ as a single operation.

- $\text{fmaf}(\pm \infty, \pm 0, z)$ returns NaN.
- $\text{fmaf}(\pm 0, \pm \infty, z)$ returns NaN.
- $\text{fmaf}(x, y, -\infty)$ returns NaN if $x \times y$ is an exact $+\infty$.
- $\text{fmaf}(x, y, +\infty)$ returns NaN if $x \times y$ is an exact $-\infty$.

**Description**
Computes the value of $x \times y + z$ as a single ternary operation, rounding the result once in round-to-nearest-even mode.

**Note:**
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float __fmaf_ru (float x, float y, float z)
Compute $x \times y + z$ as a single operation, in round-up mode.

**Returns**
Returns the rounded value of $x \times y + z$ as a single operation.

- $\text{fmaf}(\pm \infty, \pm 0, z)$ returns NaN.
- $\text{fmaf}(\pm 0, \pm \infty, z)$ returns NaN.
- $\text{fmaf}(x, y, -\infty)$ returns NaN if $x \times y$ is an exact $+\infty$.
- $\text{fmaf}(x, y, +\infty)$ returns NaN if $x \times y$ is an exact $-\infty$.

**Description**
Computes the value of $x \times y + z$ as a single ternary operation, rounding the result once in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

**Note:**
```c
__device__ float __fmaf_rz (float x, float y, float z)
```

Compute \(x \times y + z\) as a single operation, in round-towards-zero mode.

**Returns**

Returns the rounded value of \(x \times y + z\) as a single operation.

- \(fmaf(\pm\infty, \pm0, z)\) returns NaN.
- \(fmaf(\pm0, \pm\infty, z)\) returns NaN.
- \(fmaf(x, y, -\infty)\) returns NaN if \(x \times y\) is an exact \(+\infty\).
- \(fmaf(x, y, +\infty)\) returns NaN if \(x \times y\) is an exact \(-\infty\).

**Description**

Computes the value of \(x \times y + z\) as a single ternary operation, rounding the result once in round-towards-zero mode.

---

```c
__device__ float __fmul_rd (float x, float y)
```

Multiply two floating-point values in round-down mode.

**Returns**

Returns \(x \times y\).

**Description**

Compute the product of \(x\) and \(y\) in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.

---

**Note:**

For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

---

**Note:**

- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This operation will never be merged into a single multiply-add instruction.
__device__ float __fmul_rn (float x, float y)
Multiply two floating-point values in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Returns
Returns x * y.

Description
Compute the product of x and y in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This operation will never be merged into a single multiply-add instruction.

__device__ float __fmul_ru (float x, float y)
Multiply two floating-point values in round-up mode.

Returns
Returns x * y.

Description
Compute the product of x and y in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This operation will never be merged into a single multiply-add instruction.

__device__ float __fmul_rz (float x, float y)
Multiply two floating-point values in round-towards-zero mode.

Returns
Returns x * y.
Description
Compute the product of $x$ and $y$ in round-towards-zero mode.

**Note:**
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This operation will never be merged into a single multiply-add instruction.

`__device__ float __frcp_rd (float x)`
Compute $\frac{1}{x}$ in round-down mode.

**Returns**
Returns $\frac{1}{x}$.

Description
Compute the reciprocal of $x$ in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.

**Note:**
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

`__device__ float __frcp_rn (float x)`
Compute $\frac{1}{x}$ in round-to-nearest-even mode.

**Returns**
Returns $\frac{1}{x}$.

Description
Compute the reciprocal of $x$ in round-to-nearest-even mode.

**Note:**
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ float __frcp_ru (float x)
Compute $\frac{1}{x}$ in round-up mode.

Returns
Returns $\frac{1}{x}$.

Description
Compute the reciprocal of $x$ in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float __frcp_rz (float x)
Compute $\frac{1}{x}$ in round-towards-zero mode.

Returns
Returns $\frac{1}{x}$.

Description
Compute the reciprocal of $x$ in round-towards-zero mode.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float __frsqrt_rn (float x)
Compute $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Returns
Returns $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$. 
Description
Compute the reciprocal square root of $x$ in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ float _fsqrt_rd (float x)
Compute $\sqrt{x}$ in round-down mode.

Returns
Returns $\sqrt{x}$.

Description
Compute the square root of $x$ in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.

__device__ float _fsqrt_rn (float x)
Compute $\sqrt{x}$ in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Returns
Returns $\sqrt{x}$.

Description
Compute the square root of $x$ in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ float __fsqrt_ru (float x)
Compute $\sqrt{x}$ in round-up mode.

Returns
Returns $\sqrt{x}$.

Description
Compute the square root of $x$ in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float __fsqrt_rz (float x)
Compute $\sqrt{x}$ in round-towards-zero mode.

Returns
Returns $\sqrt{x}$.

Description
Compute the square root of $x$ in round-towards-zero mode.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ float __fsub_rd (float x, float y)
Subtract two floating-point values in round-down mode.

Returns
Returns $x - y$.

Description
Compute the difference of $x$ and $y$ in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.
Note:

- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This operation will never be merged into a single multiply-add instruction.

__device__ float __fsub_rn (float x, float y)
Subtract two floating-point values in round-to-nearest-even mode.

**Returns**
Returns x - y.

**Description**
Compute the difference of x and y in round-to-nearest-even rounding mode.

Note:

- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This operation will never be merged into a single multiply-add instruction.

__device__ float __fsub_ru (float x, float y)
Subtract two floating-point values in round-up mode.

**Returns**
Returns x - y.

**Description**
Compute the difference of x and y in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

Note:

- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This operation will never be merged into a single multiply-add instruction.
__device__ float __fsub_rz (float x, float y)
Subtract two floating-point values in round-towards-zero mode.

Returns
Returns x - y.

Description
Compute the difference of x and y in round-towards-zero mode.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Single-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This operation will never be merged into a single multiply-add instruction.

__device__ float __log10f (float x)
Calculate the fast approximate base 10 logarithm of the input argument.

Returns
Returns an approximation to $\log_{10}(x)$.

Description
Calculate the fast approximate base 10 logarithm of the input argument $x$.

Note:
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Intrinsic Functions section.

__device__ float __log2f (float x)
Calculate the fast approximate base 2 logarithm of the input argument.

Returns
Returns an approximation to $\log_2(x)$.

Description
Calculate the fast approximate base 2 logarithm of the input argument $x$. 
__device__ float __logf (float x)
Calculate the fast approximate base $e$ logarithm of the input argument.

Returns
Returns an approximation to $\log_e(x)$.

Description
Calculate the fast approximate base $e$ logarithm of the input argument $x$.

__device__ float __powf (float x, float y)
Calculate the fast approximate of $x^y$.

Returns
Returns an approximation to $x^y$.

Description
Calculate the fast approximate of $x$, the first input argument, raised to the power of $y$, the second input argument, $x^y$.
__device__ float __saturatef (float x)
Clamp the input argument to [+0.0, 1.0].

Returns
- __saturatef(x) returns 0 if \( x < 0 \).
- __saturatef(x) returns 1 if \( x > 1 \).
- __saturatef(x) returns \( x \) if \( 0 \leq x \leq 1 \).
- __saturatef(NaN) returns 0.

Description
Clamp the input argument \( x \) to be within the interval [+0.0, 1.0].

__device__ void __sincosf (float x, float *sptr, float *cptr)
Calculate the fast approximate of sine and cosine of the first input argument.

Returns
- none

Description
Calculate the fast approximate of sine and cosine of the first input argument \( x \) (measured in radians). The results for sine and cosine are written into the second argument, \( sptr \), and, respectively, third argument, \( cptr \).

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Intrinsic Functions section.
- Denorm input/output is flushed to sign preserving 0.0.

__device__ float __sinf (float x)
Calculate the fast approximate sine of the input argument.

Returns
Returns the approximate sine of \( x \).
Description
Calculate the fast approximate sine of the input argument \( x \), measured in radians.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Intrinsic Functions section.
- Output in the denormal range is flushed to sign preserving 0.0.

\texttt{__device__ float __tanf (float x)}
Calculate the fast approximate tangent of the input argument.

Returns
Returns the approximate tangent of \( x \).

Description
Calculate the fast approximate tangent of the input argument \( x \), measured in radians.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Intrinsic Functions section.
- The result is computed as the fast divide of \texttt{__sinf()} by \texttt{__cosf()}. Denormal output is flushed to sign-preserving 0.0.

1.8. Double Precision Intrinsics

This section describes double precision intrinsic functions that are only supported in device code. To use these functions you do not need to include any additional header files in your program.

\texttt{__device__ double __dadd_rd (double x, double y)}
Add two floating-point values in round-down mode.

Returns
Returns \( x + y \).
Description
Adds two floating-point values \( x \) and \( y \) in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.

\[
\text{__device__ double __dadd_rn (double x, double y)}
\]
Add two floating-point values in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Returns
Returns \( x + y \).

\[
\text{__device__ double __dadd_ru (double x, double y)}
\]
Add two floating-point values in round-up mode.

Returns
Returns \( x + y \).

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This operation will never be merged into a single multiply-add instruction.
__device__ double __dadd_rz (double x, double y)
Add two floating-point values in round-towards-zero mode.

Returns
Returns \(x + y\).

Description
Adds two floating-point values \(x\) and \(y\) in round-towards-zero mode.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This operation will never be merged into a single multiply-add instruction.

__device__ double __ddiv_rd (double x, double y)
Divide two floating-point values in round-down mode.

Returns
Returns \(x / y\).

Description
Divides two floating-point values \(x\) by \(y\) in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- Requires compute capability >= 2.0.

__device__ double __ddiv_rn (double x, double y)
Divide two floating-point values in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Returns
Returns \(x / y\).
Description
Divides two floating-point values \( x \) by \( y \) in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- Requires compute capability \( \geq 2.0 \).

\[
\text{__device__ double __ddiv_ru (double x, double y)}
\]
Divide two floating-point values in round-up mode.

Returns
Returns \( x / y \).

Description
Divides two floating-point values \( x \) by \( y \) in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- Requires compute capability \( \geq 2.0 \).

\[
\text{__device__ double __ddiv_rz (double x, double y)}
\]
Divide two floating-point values in round-towards-zero mode.

Returns
Returns \( x / y \).

Description
Divides two floating-point values \( x \) by \( y \) in round-towards-zero mode.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ double __dmul_rd (double x, double y)
Multiply two floating-point values in round-down mode.

Returns
Returns x * y.

Description
Multiplies two floating-point values x and y in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This operation will never be merged into a single multiply-add instruction.

__device__ double __dmul_rn (double x, double y)
Multiply two floating-point values in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Returns
Returns x * y.

Description
Multiplies two floating-point values x and y in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This operation will never be merged into a single multiply-add instruction.

__device__ double __dmul_ru (double x, double y)
Multiply two floating-point values in round-up mode.

Returns
Returns x * y.
Description
Multiplies two floating-point values $x$ and $y$ in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This operation will never be merged into a single multiply-add instruction.

```c
__device__ double __dmul_rz (double x, double y)
```
Multiply two floating-point values in round-towards-zero mode.

Returns
Returns $x \times y$.

Description
Multiplies two floating-point values $x$ and $y$ in round-towards-zero mode.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This operation will never be merged into a single multiply-add instruction.

```c
__device__ double __drcp_rd (double x)
```
Compute $\frac{1}{x}$ in round-down mode.

Returns
Returns $\frac{1}{x}$.

Description
Compute the reciprocal of $x$ in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.
__device__ double __drcp_rn (double x)
Compute $\frac{1}{x}$ in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Returns
Returns $\frac{1}{x}$.

Description
Compute the reciprocal of $x$ in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- Requires compute capability $\geq$ 2.0.

__device__ double __drcp_ru (double x)
Compute $\frac{1}{x}$ in round-up mode.

Returns
Returns $\frac{1}{x}$.

Description
Compute the reciprocal of $x$ in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- Requires compute capability $\geq$ 2.0.
**__device__ double __drcp_rz (double x)***

Compute $\frac{1}{x}$ in round-towards-zero mode.

**Returns**

Returns $\frac{1}{x}$.

**Description**

Compute the reciprocal of $x$ in round-towards-zero mode.

**Note:**

- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- Requires compute capability $\geq$ 2.0.

**__device__ double __dsqrt_rd (double x)***

Compute $\sqrt{x}$ in round-down mode.

**Returns**

Returns $\sqrt{x}$.

**Description**

Compute the square root of $x$ in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.

**Note:**

- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- Requires compute capability $\geq$ 2.0.

**__device__ double __dsqrt_rn (double x)***

Compute $\sqrt{x}$ in round-to-nearest-even mode.

**Returns**

Returns $\sqrt{x}$. 
Description
Compute the square root of \( x \) in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- Requires compute capability >= 2.0.

\[
\text{__device__ double __dsqrt_ru (double x)}
\]

Compute \( \sqrt{x} \) in round-up mode.

Returns
Returns \( \sqrt{x} \).

Description
Compute the square root of \( x \) in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- Requires compute capability >= 2.0.

\[
\text{__device__ double __dsqrt_rz (double x)}
\]

Compute \( \sqrt{x} \) in round-towards-zero mode.

Returns
Returns \( \sqrt{x} \).

Description
Compute the square root of \( x \) in round-towards-zero mode.
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

Requires compute capability >= 2.0.

__device__ double __dsub_rd (double x, double y)
Subtract two floating-point values in round-down mode.

Returns
Returns \( x - y \).

Description
Subtracts two floating-point values \( x \) and \( y \) in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This operation will never be merged into a single multiply-add instruction.

__device__ double __dsub_rn (double x, double y)
Subtract two floating-point values in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Returns
Returns \( x - y \).

Description
Subtracts two floating-point values \( x \) and \( y \) in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This operation will never be merged into a single multiply-add instruction.
__device__ double __dsub_ru (double x, double y)
Subtract two floating-point values in round-up mode.

Returns
Returns x - y.

Description
Subtracts two floating-point values x and y in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This operation will never be merged into a single multiply-add instruction.

__device__ double __dsub_rz (double x, double y)
Subtract two floating-point values in round-towards-zero mode.

Returns
Returns x - y.

Description
Subtracts two floating-point values x and y in round-towards-zero mode.

Note:
- For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
- This operation will never be merged into a single multiply-add instruction.

__device__ double __fma_rd (double x, double y, double z)
Compute x × y + z as a single operation in round-down mode.

Returns
Returns the rounded value of x × y + z as a single operation.
**Description**
Computes the value of \(x \times y + z\) as a single ternary operation, rounding the result once in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.

**Note:**
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

```c
__device__ double __fma_rn (double x, double y, double z)
```

Compute \(x \times y + z\) as a single operation in round-to-nearest-even mode.

**Returns**
Returns the rounded value of \(x \times y + z\) as a single operation.

**Description**
Computes the value of \(x \times y + z\) as a single ternary operation, rounding the result once in round-to-nearest-even mode.

**Note:**
For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.
__device__ double __fma_ru (double x, double y, double z)

Compute $x \times y + z$ as a single operation in round-up mode.

Returns

Returns the rounded value of $x \times y + z$ as a single operation.

- $\text{fma}(\pm\infty, \pm0, z)$ returns NaN.
- $\text{fma}(\pm0, \pm\infty, z)$ returns NaN.
- $\text{fma}(x, y, -\infty)$ returns NaN if $x \times y$ is an exact $+\infty$
- $\text{fma}(x, y, +\infty)$ returns NaN if $x \times y$ is an exact $-\infty$

Description

Computes the value of $x \times y + z$ as a single ternary operation, rounding the result once in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

Note:

For accuracy information see the CUDA C++ Programming Guide, Mathematical Functions Appendix, Double-Precision Floating-Point Functions section.

__device__ double __fma_rz (double x, double y, double z)

Compute $x \times y + z$ as a single operation in round-towards-zero mode.

Returns

Returns the rounded value of $x \times y + z$ as a single operation.

- $\text{fma}(\pm\infty, \pm0, z)$ returns NaN.
- $\text{fma}(\pm0, \pm\infty, z)$ returns NaN.
- $\text{fma}(x, y, -\infty)$ returns NaN if $x \times y$ is an exact $+\infty$
- $\text{fma}(x, y, +\infty)$ returns NaN if $x \times y$ is an exact $-\infty$

Description

Computes the value of $x \times y + z$ as a single ternary operation, rounding the result once in round-towards-zero mode.
1.9. Integer Intrinsics

This section describes integer intrinsic functions that are only supported in device code. To use these functions you do not need to include any additional header files in your program.

__device__ unsigned int __brev (unsigned int x)
Reverse the bit order of a 32-bit unsigned integer.

Returns
Returns the bit-reversed value of \( x \). i.e. bit \( N \) of the return value corresponds to bit \( 31-N \) of \( x \).

Description
Reverses the bit order of the 32-bit unsigned integer \( x \).

__device__ unsigned long long int __brevll (unsigned long long int x)
Reverse the bit order of a 64-bit unsigned integer.

Returns
Returns the bit-reversed value of \( x \). i.e. bit \( N \) of the return value corresponds to bit \( 63-N \) of \( x \).

Description
Reverses the bit order of the 64-bit unsigned integer \( x \).

__device__ unsigned int __byte_perm (unsigned int x, unsigned int y, unsigned int s)
Return selected bytes from two 32-bit unsigned integers.

Returns
The returned value \( r \) is computed to be: \( \text{result}[n] := \text{input}[\text{selector}[n]] \) where \( \text{result}[n] \) is the \( n \)th byte of \( r \).
Description
byte_perm(x, y, s) returns a 32-bit integer consisting of four bytes from eight input bytes provided in the two input integers x and y, as specified by a selector, s.

The selector indices are as follows (the upper 16-bits of the selector are not used): selector[0] = s<2:0> selector[1] = s<6:4> selector[2] = s<10:8> selector[3] = s<14:12>

__device__ int __clz (int x)
Return the number of consecutive high-order zero bits in a 32-bit integer.

Returns
Returns a value between 0 and 32 inclusive representing the number of zero bits.

Description
Count the number of consecutive leading zero bits, starting at the most significant bit (bit 31) of x.

__device__ int __clzll (long long int x)
Count the number of consecutive high-order zero bits in a 64-bit integer.

Returns
Returns a value between 0 and 64 inclusive representing the number of zero bits.

Description
Count the number of consecutive leading zero bits, starting at the most significant bit (bit 63) of x.

__device__ int __ffs (int x)
Find the position of the least significant bit set to 1 in a 32-bit integer.

Returns
Returns a value between 0 and 32 inclusive representing the position of the first bit set.

- __ffs(0) returns 0.
Description
Find the position of the first (least significant) bit set to 1 in x, where the least significant bit position is 1.

__device__ int __ffsll (long long int x)
Find the position of the least significant bit set to 1 in a 64-bit integer.

Returns
Returns a value between 0 and 64 inclusive representing the position of the first bit set.
- __ffsll(0) returns 0.

Description
Find the position of the first (least significant) bit set to 1 in x, where the least significant bit position is 1.

__device__ unsigned int __funnellshift_l (unsigned int lo, unsigned int hi, unsigned int shift)
Concatenate hi : lo, shift left by shift & 31 bits, return the most significant 32 bits.

Returns
Returns the most significant 32 bits of the shifted 64-bit value.

Description
Shift the 64-bit value formed by concatenating argument lo and hi left by the amount specified by the argument shift. Argument lo holds bits 31:0 and argument hi holds bits 63:32 of the 64-bit source value. The source is shifted left by the wrapped value of shift (shift & 31). The most significant 32-bits of the result are returned.

__device__ unsigned int __funnellshift_lc (unsigned int lo, unsigned int hi, unsigned int shift)
Concatenate hi : lo, shift left by min(shift, 32) bits, return the most significant 32 bits.

Returns
Returns the most significant 32 bits of the shifted 64-bit value.
Description
Shift the 64-bit value formed by concatenating argument \( \text{lo} \) and \( \text{hi} \) left by the amount specified by the argument \( \text{shift} \). Argument \( \text{lo} \) holds bits 31:0 and argument \( \text{hi} \) holds bits 63:32 of the 64-bit source value. The source is shifted left by the clamped value of \( \text{shift} \) \( \min(\text{shift}, 32) \). The most significant 32-bits of the result are returned.

\[
\_\_\text{device}\_\_ \text{unsigned int } \_\_\text{funnelshift}_r \ (\text{unsigned int } \text{lo}, \ \text{unsigned int } \text{hi}, \ \text{unsigned int } \text{shift})
\]

Concatenate \( \text{hi}:\text{lo} \), shift right by \( \text{shift} \) & 31 bits, return the least significant 32 bits.

Returns
Returns the least significant 32 bits of the shifted 64-bit value.

Description
Shift the 64-bit value formed by concatenating argument \( \text{lo} \) and \( \text{hi} \) right by the amount specified by the argument \( \text{shift} \). Argument \( \text{lo} \) holds bits 31:0 and argument \( \text{hi} \) holds bits 63:32 of the 64-bit source value. The source is shifted right by the wrapped value of \( \text{shift} \) \( \text{shift} \& 31 \). The least significant 32-bits of the result are returned.

\[
\_\_\text{device}\_\_ \text{unsigned int } \_\_\text{funnelshift}_r\_c \ (\text{unsigned int } \text{lo}, \ \text{unsigned int } \text{hi}, \ \text{unsigned int } \text{shift})
\]

Concatenate \( \text{hi}:\text{lo} \), shift right by \( \min(\text{shift}, 32) \) bits, return the least significant 32 bits.

Returns
Returns the least significant 32 bits of the shifted 64-bit value.

Description
Shift the 64-bit value formed by concatenating argument \( \text{lo} \) and \( \text{hi} \) right by the amount specified by the argument \( \text{shift} \). Argument \( \text{lo} \) holds bits 31:0 and argument \( \text{hi} \) holds bits 63:32 of the 64-bit source value. The source is shifted right by the clamped value of \( \text{shift} \) \( \min(\text{shift}, 32) \). The least significant 32-bits of the result are returned.

\[
\_\_\text{device}\_\_ \text{int } \_\_\text{hadd} \ (\text{int } x, \ \text{int } y)
\]

Compute average of signed input arguments, avoiding overflow in the intermediate sum.

Returns
Returns a signed integer value representing the signed average value of the two inputs.
Description
Compute average of signed input arguments \( x \) and \( y \) as \((x + y) \gg 1\), avoiding overflow in the intermediate sum.

__device__ int __mul24 (int x, int y)
Calculate the least significant 32 bits of the product of the least significant 24 bits of two integers.

Returns
Returns the least significant 32 bits of the product \( x \times y \).

Description
Calculate the least significant 32 bits of the product of the least significant 24 bits of \( x \) and \( y \). The high order 8 bits of \( x \) and \( y \) are ignored.

__device__ long long int __mul64hi (long long int x, long long int y)
Calculate the most significant 64 bits of the product of the two 64-bit integers.

Returns
Returns the most significant 64 bits of the product \( x \times y \).

Description
Calculate the most significant 64 bits of the 128-bit product \( x \times y \), where \( x \) and \( y \) are 64-bit integers.

__device__ int __mulhi (int x, int y)
Calculate the most significant 32 bits of the product of the two 32-bit integers.

Returns
Returns the most significant 32 bits of the product \( x \times y \).

Description
Calculate the most significant 32 bits of the 64-bit product \( x \times y \), where \( x \) and \( y \) are 32-bit integers.
__device__ int __popc (unsigned int x)
Count the number of bits that are set to 1 in a 32-bit integer.

Returns
Returns a value between 0 and 32 inclusive representing the number of set bits.

Description
Count the number of bits that are set to 1 in x.

__device__ int __popcll (unsigned long long int x)
Count the number of bits that are set to 1 in a 64-bit integer.

Returns
Returns a value between 0 and 64 inclusive representing the number of set bits.

Description
Count the number of bits that are set to 1 in x.

__device__ int __rhadd (int x, int y)
Compute rounded average of signed input arguments, avoiding overflow in the intermediate sum.

Returns
Returns a signed integer value representing the signed rounded average value of the two inputs.

Description
Compute average of signed input arguments x and y as (x + y + 1) >> 1, avoiding overflow in the intermediate sum.

__device__ unsigned int __sad (int x, int y, unsigned int z)
Calculate |x − y| + z, the sum of absolute difference.

Returns
Returns |x − y| + z.
Description
Calculate \(|x - y| + z\), the 32-bit sum of the third argument \(z\) plus and the absolute value of the difference between the first argument, \(x\), and second argument, \(y\).

Inputs \(x\) and \(y\) are signed 32-bit integers, input \(z\) is a 32-bit unsigned integer.

`__device__ unsigned int __uhadd (unsigned int x, unsigned int y)`
Compute average of unsigned input arguments, avoiding overflow in the intermediate sum.

Returns
Returns an unsigned integer value representing the unsigned average value of the two inputs.

Description
Compute average of unsigned input arguments \(x\) and \(y\) as \((x + y) >> 1\), avoiding overflow in the intermediate sum.

`__device__ unsigned int __umul24 (unsigned int x, unsigned int y)`
Calculate the least significant 32 bits of the product of the least significant 24 bits of two unsigned integers.

Returns
Returns the least significant 32 bits of the product \(x \times y\).

Description
Calculate the least significant 32 bits of the product of the least significant 24 bits of \(x\) and \(y\).
The high order 8 bits of \(x\) and \(y\) are ignored.

`__device__ unsigned long long int __umul64hi (unsigned long long int x, unsigned long long int y)`
Calculate the most significant 64 bits of the product of the two 64 unsigned bit integers.

Returns
Returns the most significant 64 bits of the product \(x \times y\).
Description
Calculate the most significant 64 bits of the 128-bit product \( x \times y \), where \( x \) and \( y \) are 64-bit unsigned integers.

\[
\textbf{__device__ unsigned int __umulhi (unsigned int x, unsigned int y)}
\]
Calculate the most significant 32 bits of the product of the two 32-bit unsigned integers.

Returns
Returns the most significant 32 bits of the product \( x \times y \).

Description
Calculate the most significant 32 bits of the 64-bit product \( x \times y \), where \( x \) and \( y \) are 32-bit unsigned integers.

\[
\textbf{__device__ unsigned int __urhadd (unsigned int x, unsigned int y)}
\]
Compute rounded average of unsigned input arguments, avoiding overflow in the intermediate sum.

Returns
Returns an unsigned integer value representing the unsigned rounded average value of the two inputs.

Description
Compute average of unsigned input arguments \( x \) and \( y \) as \( \left\lfloor \frac{x + y + 1}{2} \right\rfloor \), avoiding overflow in the intermediate sum.

\[
\textbf{__device__ unsigned int __usad (unsigned int x, unsigned int y, unsigned int z)}
\]
Calculate \( |x - y| + z \), the sum of absolute difference.

Returns
Returns \( |x - y| + z \).
Description
Calculate \(|x - y| + z\), the 32-bit sum of the third argument \(z\) plus and the absolute value of the difference between the first argument, \(x\), and second argument, \(y\).

Inputs \(x\), \(y\), and \(z\) are unsigned 32-bit integers.

1.10. Type Casting Intrinsics

This section describes type casting intrinsic functions that are only supported in device code. To use these functions you do not need to include any additional header files in your program.

**__device__ float __double2float_rd (double x)**
Convert a double to a float in round-down mode.

**Returns**
Returns converted value.

**Description**
Convert the double-precision floating-point value \(x\) to a single-precision floating-point value in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.

**__device__ float __double2float_rn (double x)**
Convert a double to a float in round-to-nearest-even mode.

**Returns**
Returns converted value.

**Description**
Convert the double-precision floating-point value \(x\) to a single-precision floating-point value in round-to-nearest-even mode.

**__device__ float __double2float_ru (double x)**
Convert a double to a float in round-up mode.

**Returns**
Returns converted value.
Description
Convert the double-precision floating-point value \( x \) to a single-precision floating-point value in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

```c
__device__ float __double2float_rz (double x)
```
Convert a double to a float in round-towards-zero mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the double-precision floating-point value \( x \) to a single-precision floating-point value in round-towards-zero mode.

```c
__device__ int __double2hiint (double x)
```
Reinterpret high 32 bits in a double as a signed integer.

Returns
Returns reinterpreted value.

Description
Reinterpret the high 32 bits in the double-precision floating-point value \( x \) as a signed integer.

```c
__device__ int __double2int_rd (double x)
```
Convert a double to a signed int in round-down mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the double-precision floating-point value \( x \) to a signed integer value in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.
__device__ int __double2int_rn (double x)
Convert a double to a signed int in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the double-precision floating-point value x to a signed integer value in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ int __double2int_ru (double x)
Convert a double to a signed int in round-up mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the double-precision floating-point value x to a signed integer value in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

__device__ int __double2int_rz (double x)
Convert a double to a signed int in round-towards-zero mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the double-precision floating-point value x to a signed integer value in round-towards-zero mode.

__device__ long long int __double2ll_rd (double x)
Convert a double to a signed 64-bit int in round-down mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.
Description
Convert the double-precision floating-point value \( x \) to a signed 64-bit integer value in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.

\[
\text{\texttt{\_\_device\_\_ long long int \_\_double2ll_rn (double x)}}
\]
Convert a double to a signed 64-bit int in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the double-precision floating-point value \( x \) to a signed 64-bit integer value in round-to-nearest-even mode.

\[
\text{\texttt{\_\_device\_\_ long long int \_\_double2ll_ru (double x)}}
\]
Convert a double to a signed 64-bit int in round-up mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the double-precision floating-point value \( x \) to a signed 64-bit integer value in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

\[
\text{\texttt{\_\_device\_\_ long long int \_\_double2ll_rz (double x)}}
\]
Convert a double to a signed 64-bit int in round-towards-zero mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the double-precision floating-point value \( x \) to a signed 64-bit integer value in round-towards-zero mode.
__device__ int __double2loint (double x)
Reinterpret low 32 bits in a double as a signed integer.

Description
Reinterpret the low 32 bits in the double-precision floating-point value `x` as a signed integer.

__device__ unsigned int __double2uint_rd (double x)
Convert a double to an unsigned int in round-down mode.

Description
Convert the double-precision floating-point value `x` to an unsigned integer value in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.

__device__ unsigned int __double2uint_rn (double x)
Convert a double to an unsigned int in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Description
Convert the double-precision floating-point value `x` to an unsigned integer value in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ unsigned int __double2uint_ru (double x)
Convert a double to an unsigned int in round-up mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.
**Description**  
Convert the double-precision floating-point value \( x \) to an unsigned integer value in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

```c
__device__ unsigned int __double2uint_rz (double x)
```

**Returns**  
Returns converted value.

**Description**  
Convert the double-precision floating-point value \( x \) to an unsigned integer value in round-towards-zero mode.

```c
__device__ unsigned long long int __double2ull_rd (double x)
```

**Returns**  
Returns converted value.

**Description**  
Convert the double-precision floating-point value \( x \) to an unsigned integer value in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.

```c
__device__ unsigned long long int __double2ull_rn (double x)
```

**Returns**  
Returns converted value.

**Description**  
Convert the double-precision floating-point value \( x \) to an unsigned 64-bit integer value in round-to-nearest-even mode.
__device__ unsigned long long int __double2ull_ru (double x)
Convert a double to an unsigned 64-bit int in round-up mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the double-precision floating-point value \( x \) to an unsigned 64-bit integer value in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

__device__ unsigned long long int __double2ull_rz (double x)
Convert a double to an unsigned 64-bit int in round-towards-zero mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the double-precision floating-point value \( x \) to an unsigned 64-bit integer value in round-towards-zero mode.

__device__ long long int __double_as_longlong (double x)
Reinterpret bits in a double as a 64-bit signed integer.

Returns
Returns reinterpreted value.

Description
Reinterpret the bits in the double-precision floating-point value \( x \) as a signed 64-bit integer.
__device__ int __float2int_rd (float x)
Convert a float to a signed integer in round-down mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the single-precision floating-point value \( x \) to a signed integer in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.

__device__ int __float2int_rn (float x)
Convert a float to a signed integer in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the single-precision floating-point value \( x \) to a signed integer in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ int __float2int_ru (float)
Convert a float to a signed integer in round-up mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the single-precision floating-point value \( x \) to a signed integer in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

__device__ int __float2int_rz (float x)
Convert a float to a signed integer in round-towards-zero mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.
Description
Convert the single-precision floating-point value $x$ to a signed integer in round-towards-zero mode.

`__device__ long long int __float2ll_rd (float x)`
Convert a float to a signed 64-bit integer in round-down mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the single-precision floating-point value $x$ to a signed 64-bit integer in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.

`__device__ long long int __float2ll_rn (float x)`
Convert a float to a signed 64-bit integer in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the single-precision floating-point value $x$ to a signed 64-bit integer in round-to-nearest-even mode.

`__device__ long long int __float2ll_ru (float x)`
Convert a float to a signed 64-bit integer in round-up mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the single-precision floating-point value $x$ to a signed 64-bit integer in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.
__device__ long long int __float2ll_rz (float x)
Convert a float to a signed 64-bit integer in round-towards-zero mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the single-precision floating-point value \( x \) to a signed 64-bit integer in round-towards-zero mode.

__device__ unsigned int __float2uint_rd (float x)
Convert a float to an unsigned integer in round-down mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the single-precision floating-point value \( x \) to an unsigned integer in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.

__device__ unsigned int __float2uint_rn (float x)
Convert a float to an unsigned integer in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the single-precision floating-point value \( x \) to an unsigned integer in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ unsigned int __float2uint_ru (float x)
Convert a float to an unsigned integer in round-up mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.
Description
Convert the single-precision floating-point value \( x \) to an unsigned integer in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

\[
\text{__device__ unsigned int __float2uint_rz (float x)}
\]
Convert a float to an unsigned integer in round-towards-zero mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the single-precision floating-point value \( x \) to an unsigned integer in round-towards-zero mode.

\[
\text{__device__ unsigned long long int __float2ull_rd (float x)}
\]
Convert a float to an unsigned 64-bit integer in round-down mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the single-precision floating-point value \( x \) to an unsigned 64-bit integer in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.

\[
\text{__device__ unsigned long long int __float2ull_rn (float x)}
\]
Convert a float to an unsigned 64-bit integer in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the single-precision floating-point value \( x \) to an unsigned 64-bit integer in round-to-nearest-even mode.
__device__ unsigned long long int __float2ull_ru (float x)
Convert a float to an unsigned 64-bit integer in round-up mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the single-precision floating-point value \( x \) to an unsigned 64-bit integer in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

__device__ unsigned long long int __float2ull_rz (float x)
Convert a float to an unsigned 64-bit integer in round-towards-zero mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the single-precision floating-point value \( x \) to an unsigned 64-bit integer in round-towards-zero mode.

__device__ int __float_as_int (float x)
Reinterpret bits in a float as a signed integer.

Returns
Returns reinterpreted value.

Description
Reinterpret the bits in the single-precision floating-point value \( x \) as a signed integer.

__device__ unsigned int __float_as_uint (float x)
Reinterpret bits in a float as an unsigned integer.

Returns
Returns reinterpreted value.
Description
Reinterpret the bits in the single-precision floating-point value $x$ as an unsigned integer.

\texttt{__device\_\_ double \_\_hiloint2double (int hi, int lo)}
Reinterpret high and low 32-bit integer values as a double.

Returns
Returns reinterpreted value.

Description
Reinterpret the integer value of $hi$ as the high 32 bits of a double-precision floating-point value and the integer value of $lo$ as the low 32 bits of the same double-precision floating-point value.

\texttt{__device\_\_ double \_\_int2double\_rn (int x)}
Convert a signed int to a double.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the signed integer value $x$ to a double-precision floating-point value.

\texttt{__device\_\_ float \_\_int2float\_rd (int x)}
Convert a signed integer to a float in round-down mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the signed integer value $x$ to a single-precision floating-point value in round-down [to negative infinity] mode.
__device__ float __int2float_rn (int x)
Convert a signed integer to a float in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the signed integer value x to a single-precision floating-point value in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ float __int2float_ru (int x)
Convert a signed integer to a float in round-up mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the signed integer value x to a single-precision floating-point value in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

__device__ float __int2float_rz (int x)
Convert a signed integer to a float in round-towards-zero mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the signed integer value x to a single-precision floating-point value in round-towards-zero mode.

__device__ float __int_as_float (int x)
Reinterpret bits in an integer as a float.

Returns
Returns reinterpreted value.
Description
Reinterpret the bits in the signed integer value \( x \) as a single-precision floating-point value.

```c
__device__ double __ll2double_rd (long long int x)
```
Convert a signed 64-bit int to a double in round-down mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the signed 64-bit integer value \( x \) to a double-precision floating-point value in round-down [to negative infinity] mode.

```c
__device__ double __ll2double_rn (long long int x)
```
Convert a signed 64-bit int to a double in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the signed 64-bit integer value \( x \) to a double-precision floating-point value in round-to-nearest-even mode.

```c
__device__ double __ll2double_ru (long long int x)
```
Convert a signed 64-bit int to a double in round-up mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the signed 64-bit integer value \( x \) to a double-precision floating-point value in round-up [to positive infinity] mode.
__device__ double __ll2double_rz (long long int x)
Convert a signed 64-bit int to a double in round-towards-zero mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the signed 64-bit integer value \( x \) to a double-precision floating-point value in round-towards-zero mode.

__device__ float __ll2float_rd (long long int x)
Convert a signed integer to a float in round-down mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the signed integer value \( x \) to a single-precision floating-point value in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.

__device__ float __ll2float_rn (long long int x)
Convert a signed 64-bit integer to a float in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the signed 64-bit integer value \( x \) to a single-precision floating-point value in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ float __ll2float_ru (long long int x)
Convert a signed integer to a float in round-up mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.
Description
Convert the signed integer value \( x \) to a single-precision floating-point value in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

```c
__device__ float __ll2float_rz (long long int x)
```
Convert a signed integer to a float in round-towards-zero mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the signed integer value \( x \) to a single-precision floating-point value in round-towards-zero mode.

```c
__device__ double __longlong_as_double (long long int x)
```
Reinterpret bits in a 64-bit signed integer as a double.

Returns
Returns reinterpreted value.

Description
Reinterpret the bits in the 64-bit signed integer value \( x \) as a double-precision floating-point value.

```c
__device__ double __uint2double_rn (unsigned int x)
```
Convert an unsigned int to a double.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the unsigned integer value \( x \) to a double-precision floating-point value.
__device__ float __uint2float_rd (unsigned int x)
Convert an unsigned integer to a float in round-down mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the unsigned integer value \( x \) to a single-precision floating-point value in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.

__device__ float __uint2float_rn (unsigned int x)
Convert an unsigned integer to a float in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the unsigned integer value \( x \) to a single-precision floating-point value in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ float __uint2float_ru (unsigned int x)
Convert an unsigned integer to a float in round-up mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the unsigned integer value \( x \) to a single-precision floating-point value in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

__device__ float __uint2float_rz (unsigned int x)
Convert an unsigned integer to a float in round-towards-zero mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.
Description
Convert the unsigned integer value $x$ to a single-precision floating-point value in round-towards-zero mode.

```
__device__ float __uint_as_float (unsigned int x)
```
Reinterpret bits in an unsigned integer as a float.

Returns
Returns reinterpreted value.

Description
Reinterpret the bits in the unsigned integer value $x$ as a single-precision floating-point value.

```
__device__ double __ull2double_rd (unsigned long long int x)
```
Convert an unsigned 64-bit int to a double in round-down mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the unsigned 64-bit integer value $x$ to a double-precision floating-point value in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.

```
__device__ double __ull2double_rn (unsigned long long int x)
```
Convert an unsigned 64-bit int to a double in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the unsigned 64-bit integer value $x$ to a double-precision floating-point value in round-to-nearest-even mode.
__device__ double __ull2double_ru (unsigned long long int x)
Convert an unsigned 64-bit int to a double in round-up mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the unsigned 64-bit integer value x to a double-precision floating-point value in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

__device__ double __ull2double_rz (unsigned long long int x)
Convert an unsigned 64-bit int to a double in round-towards-zero mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the unsigned 64-bit integer value x to a double-precision floating-point value in round-towards-zero mode.

__device__ float __ull2float_rd (unsigned long long int x)
Convert an unsigned integer to a float in round-down mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the unsigned integer value x to a single-precision floating-point value in round-down (to negative infinity) mode.
__device__ float __ull2float_rn (unsigned long long int x)
Convert an unsigned integer to a float in round-to-nearest-even mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the unsigned integer value x to a single-precision floating-point value in round-to-nearest-even mode.

__device__ float __ull2float_ru (unsigned long long int x)
Convert an unsigned integer to a float in round-up mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the unsigned integer value x to a single-precision floating-point value in round-up (to positive infinity) mode.

__device__ float __ull2float_rz (unsigned long long int x)
Convert an unsigned integer to a float in round-towards-zero mode.

Returns
Returns converted value.

Description
Convert the unsigned integer value x to a single-precision floating-point value in round-towards-zero mode.
1.11. SIMD Intrinsic Functions

This section describes SIMD intrinsic functions that are only supported in device code. To use these functions you do not need to include any additional header files in your program.

__device__ unsigned int __vabs2 (unsigned int a)
Computes per-halfword absolute value.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes, then computes absolute value for each of parts. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vabs4 (unsigned int a)
Computes per-byte absolute value.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits argument by bytes. Computes absolute value of each byte. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vabsdiffs2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Computes per-halfword sum of absolute difference of signed integer.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts function computes absolute difference. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.
__device__ unsigned int __vabsdiffs4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Computes per-byte absolute difference of signed integer.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts function computes absolute difference. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vabsdiffu2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword absolute difference of unsigned integer computation: \(|a - b|\).

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts function computes absolute difference. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vabsdiffu4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Computes per-byte absolute difference of unsigned integer.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts function computes absolute difference. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.
__device__ unsigned int __vabss2 (unsigned int a)
Computes per-halfword absolute value with signed saturation.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes, then computes absolute value with signed saturation for each of parts. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vabss4 (unsigned int a)
Computes per-byte absolute value with signed saturation.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte, then computes absolute value with signed saturation for each of parts. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vadd2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword (un)signed addition, with wrap-around: a + b.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes, then performs unsigned addition on corresponding parts. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.
__device__ unsigned int __vadd4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte (un)signed addition.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 'a' into 4 bytes, then performs unsigned addition on each of these bytes with the corresponding byte from 'b', ignoring overflow. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vaddss2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword addition with signed saturation.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes, then performs addition with signed saturation on corresponding parts. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vaddss4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte addition with signed saturation.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte, then performs addition with signed saturation on corresponding parts. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.
__device__ unsigned int __vaddus2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword addition with unsigned saturation.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes, then performs addition with unsigned saturation on corresponding parts.

__device__ unsigned int __vaddus4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte addition with unsigned saturation.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte, then performs addition with unsigned saturation on corresponding parts.

__device__ unsigned int __vavgs2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword signed rounded average computation.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes, then computes signed rounded average of corresponding parts. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.
__device__ unsigned int __vavgs4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Computes per-byte signed rounded average.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. then computes signed rounded average of corresponding parts. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vavgu2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword unsigned rounded average computation.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes, then computes unsigned rounded average of corresponding parts. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vavgu4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte unsigned rounded average.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. then computes unsigned rounded average of corresponding parts. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.
__device__ unsigned int __vcmpeq2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword (un)signed comparison.

Returns
Returns 0xffff computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts result is ffff if they are equal, and 0000 otherwise. For example __vcmpeq2(0x1234aba5, 0x1234aba6) returns 0xffff0000.

__device__ unsigned int __vcmpeq4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte (un)signed comparison.

Returns
Returns 0xff if a = b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts result is ff if they are equal, and 00 otherwise. For example __vcmpeq4(0x1234aba5, 0x1234aba6) returns 0xffffff00.

__device__ unsigned int __vcmpges2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword signed comparison: a >= b ? 0xffff : 0.

Returns
Returns 0xffff if a >= b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts result is ffff if ‘a’ part >= ‘b’ part, and 0000 otherwise. For example __vcmpges2(0x1234aba5, 0x1234aba6) returns 0xffff0000.
__device__ unsigned int __vcmpges4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte signed comparison.

Returns
Returns 0xff if a >= b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts result is ff if ‘a’ part >= ‘b’ part, and 00 otherwise. For example __vcmpges4(0x1234aba5, 0x1234aba6) returns 0xffffff00.

__device__ unsigned int __vcmpgeu2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword unsigned comparison: a >= b ? 0xffff : 0.

Returns
Returns 0xffff if a >= b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts result is ffff if ‘a’ part >= ‘b’ part, and 0000 otherwise. For example __vcmpgeu2(0x1234aba5, 0x1234aba6) returns 0xffff0000.

__device__ unsigned int __vcmpgeu4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte unsigned comparison.

Returns
Returns 0xff if a = b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts result is ff if ‘a’ part >= ‘b’ part, and 00 otherwise. For example __vcmpgeu4(0x1234aba5, 0x1234aba6) returns 0xffffff00.
__device__ unsigned int __vcmpgts2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword signed comparison: a > b ? 0xffff : 0.

Returns
Returns 0xffff if a > b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts result is ffff if 'a' part > 'b' part, and 0000 otherwise. For example __vcmpgts2(0x1234aba5, 0x1234aba6) returns 0x00000000.

__device__ unsigned int __vcmpgts4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte signed comparison.

Returns
Returns 0xff if a > b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts result is ff if 'a' part > 'b' part, and 00 otherwise. For example __vcmpgts4(0x1234aba5, 0x1234aba6) returns 0x00000000.

__device__ unsigned int __vcmpgtu2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword unsigned comparison: a > b ? 0xffff : 0.

Returns
Returns 0xffff if a > b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts result is ffff if 'a' part > 'b' part, and 0000 otherwise. For example __vcmpgtu2(0x1234aba5, 0x1234aba6) returns 0x00000000.
__device__ unsigned int __vcmpgtu4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte unsigned comparison.

Returns
Returns 0xff if a > b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts result is ff if ‘a’ part > ‘b’ part, and 00 otherwise. For example __vcmpgtu4(0x1234aba5, 0x1234aba6) returns 0x00000000.

__device__ unsigned int __vcmples2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword signed comparison: a <= b ? 0xffff : 0.

Returns
Returns 0xffff if a <= b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts result is ffff if ‘a’ part <= ‘b’ part, and 0000 otherwise. For example __vcmples2(0x1234aba5, 0x1234aba6) returns 0xffffffff.

__device__ unsigned int __vcmples4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte signed comparison.

Returns
Returns 0xff if a <= b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts result is ff if ‘a’ part <= ‘b’ part, and 00 otherwise. For example __vcmples4(0x1234aba5, 0x1234aba6) returns 0xffffffff.
__device__ unsigned int __vcmpleu2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword unsigned comparison: a <= b ? 0xffff : 0.

Returns
Returns 0xffff if a <= b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts result is ffff if ‘a’ part <= ‘b’ part, and 0000 otherwise. For example __vcmpleu2(0x1234aba5, 0x1234aba6) returns 0xffffffff.

__device__ unsigned int __vcmpleu4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte unsigned comparison.

Returns
Returns 0xff if a <= b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts result is ff if ‘a’ part <= ‘b’ part, and 00 otherwise. For example __vcmpleu4(0x1234aba5, 0x1234aba6) returns 0xffffffff.

__device__ unsigned int __vcmpltls2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword signed comparison: a < b ? 0xffff : 0.

Returns
Returns 0xffff if a < b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts result is ffff if ‘a’ part < ‘b’ part, and 0000 otherwise. For example __vcmpltls2(0x1234aba5, 0x1234aba6) returns 0x0000ffff.
__device__ unsigned int __vcmplts4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte signed comparison.

Returns
Returns 0xff if a < b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts result is ff if 'a' part < 'b' part, and 00 otherwise. For example __vcmplts4(0x1234aba5, 0x1234aba6) returns 0x000000ff.

__device__ unsigned int __vcmpltu2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword unsigned comparison: a < b ? 0xffff : 0.

Returns
Returns 0xffff if a < b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts result is ffff if 'a' part < 'b' part, and 0000 otherwise. For example __vcmpltu2(0x1234aba5, 0x1234aba6) returns 0x0000ffff.

__device__ unsigned int __vcmpltu4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte unsigned comparison.

Returns
Returns 0xff if a < b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts result is ff if 'a' part < 'b' part, and 00 otherwise. For example __vcmpltu4(0x1234aba5, 0x1234aba6) returns 0x000000ff.
__device__ unsigned int __vcmpne2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword (un)signed comparison: a != b ? 0xffff : 0.

**Returns**
Returns 0xffff if a != b, else returns 0.

**Description**
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts result is ffff if ‘a’ part != ‘b’ part, and 0000 otherwise. For example __vcmplts2(0x1234aba5, 0x1234aba6) returns 0x0000ffff.

__device__ unsigned int __vcmpne4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte (un)signed comparison.

**Returns**
Returns 0xff if a != b, else returns 0.

**Description**
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts result is ff if ‘a’ part != ‘b’ part, and 00 otherwise. For example __vcmplts4(0x1234aba5, 0x1234aba6) returns 0x000000ff.

__device__ unsigned int __vhaddu2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword unsigned average computation.

**Returns**
Returns computed value.

**Description**
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes, then computes unsigned average of corresponding parts. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.
__device__ unsigned int __vhaddu4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Computes per-byte unsigned average.

**Returns**
Returns computed value.

**Description**
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. Then computes unsigned average of corresponding parts. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vmaxs2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword signed maximum computation.

**Returns**
Returns computed value.

**Description**
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts function computes signed maximum. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vmaxs4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Computes per-byte signed maximum.

**Returns**
Returns computed value.

**Description**
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts function computes signed maximum. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.
__device__ unsigned int __vmaxu2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword unsigned maximum computation.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts function computes unsigned maximum. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vmaxu4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Computes per-byte unsigned maximum.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts function computes unsigned maximum. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vmins2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword signed minimum computation.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts function computes signed minimum. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.
__device__ unsigned int __vmins4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Computes per-byte signed minimum.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts function computes signed minimum. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vminu2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword unsigned minimum computation.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts function computes unsigned minimum. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vminu4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Computes per-byte unsigned minimum.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts function computes unsigned minimum. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.
__device__ unsigned int __vneg2 (unsigned int a)
Computes per-halfword negation.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For each part function computes negation. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vneg4 (unsigned int a)
Performs per-byte negation.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For each part function computes negation. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vnegss2 (unsigned int a)
Computes per-halfword negation with signed saturation.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For each part function computes negation. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vnegss4 (unsigned int a)
Performs per-byte negation with signed saturation.

Returns
Returns computed value.
Description
Splits 4 bytes of argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For each part function computes negation. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vsads2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword sum of absolute difference of signed.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts function computes absolute difference and sum it up. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vsads4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Computes per-byte sum of abs difference of signed.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts function computes absolute difference and sum it up. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vsadu2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Computes per-halfword sum of abs diff of unsigned.

Returns
Returns computed value.
Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts function computes absolute differences and returns sum of those differences.

__device__ unsigned int __vsadu4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Computes per-byte sum of abs difference of unsigned.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts function computes absolute differences and returns sum of those differences.

__device__ unsigned int __vseteq2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword (un)signed comparison.

Returns
Returns 1 if a = b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts function performs comparison 'a' part == 'b' part. If both equalities are satisfied, function returns 1.

__device__ unsigned int __vseteq4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte (un)signed comparison.

Returns
Returns 1 if a = b, else returns 0.
Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts function performs comparison 'a' part == 'b' part. If both equalities are satisfied, function returns 1.

__device__ unsigned int __vsetges2(unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword signed comparison.

Returns
Returns 1 if a >= b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts function performs comparison 'a' part >= 'b' part. If both inequalities are satisfied, function returns 1.

__device__ unsigned int __vsetges4(unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte signed comparison.

Returns
Returns 1 if a >= b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts function performs comparison 'a' part >= 'b' part. If both inequalities are satisfied, function returns 1.

__device__ unsigned int __vsetgeu2(unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword unsigned minimum unsigned comparison.

Returns
Returns 1 if a >= b, else returns 0.
Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts function performs comparison ‘a’ part >= ‘b’ part. If both inequalities are satisfied, function returns 1.

__device__ unsigned int __vsetgeu4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte unsigned comparison.

Returns
Returns 1 if a >= b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts function performs comparison ‘a’ part >= ‘b’ part. If both inequalities are satisfied, function returns 1.

__device__ unsigned int __vsetgts2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword signed comparison.

Returns
Returns 1 if a > b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts function performs comparison ‘a’ part > ‘b’ part. If both inequalities are satisfied, function returns 1.

__device__ unsigned int __vsetgts4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte signed comparison.

Returns
Returns 1 if a > b, else returns 0.
Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts function performs comparison ‘a’ part > ‘b’ part. If both inequalities are satisfied, function returns 1.

__device__ unsigned int __vsetgtu2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword unsigned comparison.

Returns
Returns 1 if a > b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts function performs comparison ‘a’ part > ‘b’ part. If both inequalities are satisfied, function returns 1.

__device__ unsigned int __vsetgtu4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte unsigned comparison.

Returns
Returns 1 if a > b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts function performs comparison ‘a’ part > ‘b’ part. If both inequalities are satisfied, function returns 1.

__device__ unsigned int __vsetles2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword unsigned minimum computation.

Returns
Returns 1 if a <= b, else returns 0.
Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts function performs comparison ‘a’ part <= ‘b’ part. If both inequalities are satisfied, function returns 1.

__device__ unsigned int __vsetles4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte signed comparison.

Returns
Returns 1 if a <= b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts function performs comparison ‘a’ part <= ‘b’ part. If both inequalities are satisfied, function returns 1.

__device__ unsigned int __vsetleu2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword signed comparison.

Returns
Returns 1 if a <= b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts function performs comparison ‘a’ part <= ‘b’ part. If both inequalities are satisfied, function returns 1.

__device__ unsigned int __vsetleu4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte unsigned comparison.

Returns
Returns 1 if a <= b, else returns 0.
Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 part, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts function performs comparison ‘a’ part <= ‘b’ part. If both inequalities are satisfied, function returns 1.

\_
__device\_\_\_\_ unsigned int \_\_vsetlt2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword signed comparison.

Returns
Returns 1 if a < b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts function performs comparison ‘a’ part <= ‘b’ part. If both inequalities are satisfied, function returns 1.

\_
__device\_\_\_\_ unsigned int \_\_vsetlt4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte signed comparison.

Returns
Returns 1 if a < b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts function performs comparison ‘a’ part <= ‘b’ part. If both inequalities are satisfied, function returns 1.

\_
__device\_\_\_\_ unsigned int \_\_vsetltu2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword unsigned comparison.

Returns
Returns 1 if a < b, else returns 0.
Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts function performs comparison 'a' part <= 'b' part. If both inequalities are satisfied, function returns 1.

__device__ unsigned int __vsetltu4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte unsigned comparison.

Returns
Returns 1 if a < b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts function performs comparison 'a' part <= 'b' part. If both inequalities are satisfied, function returns 1.

__device__ unsigned int __vsetne2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword (un)signed comparison.

Returns
Returns 1 if a != b, else returns 0.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts function performs comparison 'a' part != 'b' part. If both conditions are satisfied, function returns 1.

__device__ unsigned int __vsetne4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte (un)signed comparison.

Returns
Returns 1 if a != b, else returns 0.
Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts function performs comparison ‘a’ part != ‘b’ part. If both conditions are satisfied, function returns 1.

__device__ unsigned int __vsub2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword (un)signed subtraction, with wrap-around.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts function performs subtraction. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vsub4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte subtraction.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts function performs subtraction. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vsubss2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword (un)signed subtraction, with signed saturation.

Returns
Returns computed value.
Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts function performs subtraction with signed saturation. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vsubss4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte subtraction with signed saturation.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts function performs subtraction with signed saturation. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vsubus2 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-halfword subtraction with unsigned saturation.

Returns
Returns computed value.

Description
Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 2 parts, each consisting of 2 bytes. For corresponding parts function performs subtraction with unsigned saturation. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.

__device__ unsigned int __vsubus4 (unsigned int a, unsigned int b)
Performs per-byte subtraction with unsigned saturation.

Returns
Returns computed value.
**Description**

Splits 4 bytes of each argument into 4 parts, each consisting of 1 byte. For corresponding parts, the function performs subtraction with unsigned saturation. Partial results are recombined and returned as unsigned int.
Notice

This document is provided for information purposes only and shall not be regarded as a warranty of a certain functionality, condition, or quality of a product. NVIDIA Corporation (“NVIDIA”) makes no representations or warranties, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this document and assumes no responsibility for any errors contained herein. NVIDIA shall have no liability for the consequences or use of such information or for any infringement of patents or other rights of third parties that may result from its use. This document is not a commitment to develop, release, or deliver any Material (defined below), code, or functionality.

NVIDIA reserves the right to make corrections, modifications, enhancements, improvements, and any other changes to this document, at any time without notice.

Customer should obtain the latest relevant information before placing orders and should verify that such information is current and complete.

NVIDIA products are sold subject to the NVIDIA standard terms and conditions of sale supplied at the time of order acknowledgement, unless otherwise agreed in an individual sales agreement signed by authorized representatives of NVIDIA and customer (“Terms of Sale”). NVIDIA hereby expressly objects to applying any customer general terms and conditions with regards to the purchase of the NVIDIA product referenced in this document. No contractual obligations are formed either directly or indirectly by this document.

OpenCL

OpenCL is a trademark of Apple Inc. used under license to the Khronos Group Inc.

Trademarks

NVIDIA and the NVIDIA logo are trademarks or registered trademarks of NVIDIA Corporation in the U.S. and other countries. Other company and product names may be trademarks of the respective companies with which they are associated.

Copyright

© 2007-2021 NVIDIA Corporation & affiliates. All rights reserved.