## Proposal for C2Y WG14 N3738

**Title:** Preferred quantum exponent for nextafterdN

Author, affiliation: C FP group
Date: 2025-11-04
Proposal category: Editorial
Reference: N3685

## Background

Preferred quantum exponents for results of decimal floating-point operations are given in Table 5.2 (5.3.5.3.4), which says the preferred quantum exponent for nextup, nextdown, nextafter and nexttoward is "least possible".

The description of the nextafter functions in 7.12.12.3 #2 says

The nextafter functions return y if x equals y.

It's not clear that this is intended to mean they return the numerical value of *y*, though not necessarily with the quantum exponent of *y*. The changes below explicitly say "numerical value of *y*" and add a footnote to explain that the preferred quantum exponent is specified in Table 5.2.

The changes below also address the same issue for the nexttoward functions. Since the nexttoward functions are specified as equivalent to the nextafter functions, with qualifications, another footnote to explain the use of "numerical value" doesn't seem needed.

The issue does not arise for the nextup and nextdown functions which avoid the case of equal arguments by having just one argument.

The changes below require change in any implementation of nextafter or nexttoward that for *x* equals *y* returns the representation of the argument *y* without adjusting the quantum exponent as required by Table 5.2 (5.3.5.3.4).

## **Suggested Changes**

In 7.12.12.3 #2 change:

... The nextafter functions return *y* if *x* equals *y*.

to:

... The nextafter functions return the numerical value\*) of y if x equals y.

\*) For decimal floating types, Table 5.2 specifies the preferred quantum exponent of the result.

## In 7.12.12.4 #2 change:

... and the functions return y converted to the return type of the function if x equals y.  $^{290)}$ 

to:

... and the functions return the numerical value resulting from converting y to the return type of the function if x equals y.  $^{290)}$