

# The tadpole operators explained

 [devblogs.microsoft.com/oldnewthing/20150526-00](https://devblogs.microsoft.com/oldnewthing/20150526-00)

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Last time,<sup>1</sup> I introduced the tadpole operators. As you have probably figured out by now, it was a joke. There are no new tadpole operators.

But the sample code works. What's going on?

The tadpole operators are pseudo-operators, like the goes to operator or the sproing operator: They take advantage of existing language features, and come with a creative story.

The tadpole operators exploit two's complement arithmetic and overflow.<sup>2</sup> The `__ENABLE_EXPERIMENTAL_TADPOLE_OPERATORS` is just a red herring.

Start with the identity for two's complement negation

$$-x = \sim x + 1$$

then move the `~x` to the right hand side and the `~x` to the left hand side:

$$\sim \sim x = x + 1$$

If that was too fast for you, we can do it a different way: start with the identity for two's complement negation

$$-x = \sim x + 1$$

subtract 1 from both sides

$$-x - 1 = \sim x$$

and finally, negate both sides

$$x + 1 = \sim \sim x$$

To get the decrement tadpole operator, start with

$$-x = \sim x + 1$$

and substitute `x = -y`:

$$-(-y) = \sim\sim y + 1$$

subtract 1 from both sides and simplify  $-(-y)$  to  $y$ .

$$y - 1 = \sim\sim y$$

**Update:** [Justin Olbrantz \(Quantam\)](#) and [Ben Voigt](#) provide a simpler derivation, starting with the identity for two's complement negation.

$$-x = \sim x + 1$$

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Rearrange terms  $\sim x = -x - 1$

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Let  $x = \sim y$

Let  $x = -y$

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$$\sim\sim y = \sim(\sim y) + 1$$

$$\sim\sim y = -(-y) - 1$$

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$$\sim\sim y = y + 1$$

$$\sim\sim y = y - 1$$

<sup>1</sup>Why didn't I post it on April 1st? Well, for one thing, April 1st is overcrowded. Second, it would have interfered with the run-up to the //build conference. And third, yesterday was a holiday in the United States, and I tend to schedule lighter fare on holidays.

<sup>2</sup>This means that they don't work on a machine that does not use two's complement, or one which checks overflow. Still, maybe they'll be useful if you're entering the [IOCCC](#) or some other contest which values minimal code size or obfuscation (or both).

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