

Atop u@v mv lv rv

| | |
|---|---|
| u@v y ↔ u v y. For example, +:@- 7 is _14 (double the negation). Moreover, the monadic uses of u@v and u&v are equivalent. | x u@v y ↔ u x v y. For example, 3 +:@- 7 is _8 (double the difference). |
|---|---|

Because adverbs and conjunctions are (as stated more precisely in Section II E) executed before verbs, phrases involving them are commonly used in trains without parentheses. For example:

```
mean=: +/ % #
mean 1 2 3 4
2.5
```

```
f=: +:@* : +/ -:@% :            Addition table of doubled square and halved sqrt
f 1 2 3 4
2.5 2.70711 2.86603 3
8.5 8.70711 8.86603 9
18.5 18.7071 18.866 19
32.5 32.7071 32.866 33
```

Because a conjunction applies to the entity immediately to its right, expressions to the right of conjunctions commonly require parenthesization. For example:

```
g=: *:@(+ /)
h=: *:@+ /
g 1 2 3 4
100
h 1 2 3 4
6770404
```

```
k=: *:@+
k/ 1 2 3 4
6770404
```

Compare the behaviour of @ with that of @:. They differ only in the ranks of the verbs that they produce.