

Prefix                    m\    u\    \_ 0 \_                    Infix

<p>u\y has #y items resulting from applying u to each of the prefixes k{ .y, for k from 1 to #y.</p> <p>m\y applies successive verbs from the gerund m to the prefixes of y, extending m cyclically as required.</p>	<p>If x&gt;:0, the items of x u\ y result from applying u to each infix of length x. If x&lt;0, u is applied to non-overlapping infixes of length  x, including any final shard.</p> <p>x m\ y applies successive verbs from the gerund m to the infixes of y, extending m cyclically as required.</p>
--	--

```
+/\a=: 1 2 4 8 16
1 3 7 15 31
```

Subtotals, or partial sums

```
*/\a
1 2 8 64 1024
```

Partial products

```
<\a
+-----+
|1|1 2|1 2 4|1 2 4 8|1 2 4 8 16|
+-----+
```

```
<\i.3 4
+-----+
|0 1 2 3|0 1 2 3|0 1 2 3|
|         |4 5 6 7|4 5 6 7|
+-----+
```

```
(+/\^:_1 +/\ a) ,: */\^:_1 a
1 2 4 8 16
1 2 2 2 2
```

The following examples illustrate the use of the dyad infix:

```
((2: -/\ ] ) ; (2: --/\ ] )) a                    Backward and forward differences
+-----+
|_1 _2 _4 _8|1 2 4 8|
+-----+
```

```
((3: <\ ] ) ,&< (_3: <\ ] )) 'abcdefgh'
+-----+
|abc|bcd|cde|def|efg|fgh| |abc|def|gh|
+-----+
```