

FUNCTION OBJECTS

Predicates: A *predicate* is a function object (or a function) that returns a `bool`.

<code>equal_to</code>	binary predicate: <code>arg1 == arg2</code>
<code>not_equal_to</code>	binary predicate: <code>arg1 != arg2</code>
<code>greater</code>	binary predicate: <code>arg1 > arg2</code>
<code>less</code>	binary predicate: <code>arg1 < arg2</code>
<code>greater_equal</code>	binary predicate: <code>arg1 >= arg2</code>
<code>less_equal</code>	binary predicate: <code>arg1 <= arg2</code>
<code>logical_and</code>	binary predicate: <code>arg1 && arg2</code>
<code>logical_or</code>	binary predicate: <code>arg1 arg2</code>
<code>logical_not</code>	unary predicate: <code>!arg</code>

Arithmetic Function Objects:

<code>plus</code>	binary function: <code>arg1 + arg2</code>
<code>minus</code>	binary function: <code>arg1 - arg2</code>
<code>multiplies</code>	binary function: <code>arg1 * arg2</code>
<code>divides</code>	binary function: <code>arg1 / arg2</code>
<code>modulus</code>	binary function: <code>arg1 % arg2</code>
<code>negate</code>	unary function: <code>-arg</code>

Binders, Adapters, and Negaters: A *binder* allows a two-argument function object to be used as a single-argument function by binding one argument to a value; a *member function adapter* allows a member function to be used as an argument to algorithms; a *pointer to function adapter* allows a pointer to function to be used as an argument to algorithms; and a *negater* allows to express the opposite of a predicate. Collectively, these function objects are referred to as *adapters*. That is, an adapter takes a function argument and produces a new function from it. **These functions are deprecated, use the `bind()` function instead.**

<code>bind2nd(y)</code>	<code>binder2nd</code>	call a binary function with <code>y</code> as 2 nd argument
<code>bind1st(x)</code>	<code>binder1st</code>	call a binary function with <code>x</code> as 1 st argument
<code>mem_fun()</code>	<code>mem_fun_t</code>	call a 0-arg member through a pointer
	<code>mem_fun1_t</code>	call a unary member through a pointer
	<code>const_mem_fun_t</code>	call a 0-arg const member through a pointer
	<code>const_mem_fun1_t</code>	call a unary const member through a pointer
<code>mem_fun_ref()</code>	<code>mem_fun_ref_t</code>	call a 0-arg member through a reference
	<code>mem_fun1_ref_t</code>	call a unary member through a reference
	<code>const_mem_fun_ref_t</code>	call a 0-arg const member through a reference
	<code>const_mem_fun1_ref_t</code>	call a unary const member through a reference
<code>ptr_fun()</code>	<code>pointer_to_unary_function</code>	call a unary pointer to a function
<code>ptr_fun()</code>	<code>pointer_to_binary_function</code>	call a binary pointer to a function
<code>not1()</code>	<code>unary_negate</code>	negate a unary predicate
<code>not2()</code>	<code>binary_negate</code>	negate a binary predicate