

## NAG Library Function Document

### nag\_arctanh (s11aac)

#### 1 Purpose

nag\_arctanh (s11aac) returns the value of the inverse hyperbolic tangent,  $\operatorname{arctanh} x$ .

#### 2 Specification

```
#include <nag.h>
#include <nags.h>
double nag_arctanh (double x, NagError *fail)
```

#### 3 Description

nag\_arctanh (s11aac) calculates an approximate value for the inverse hyperbolic tangent of its argument,  $\operatorname{arctanh} x$ .

For  $x^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}$  it is based on the Chebyshev expansion

$$\operatorname{arctanh} x = x \times y(t) = x \sum_{r=0} a_r T_r(t)$$

where  $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ ,  $-1 \leq t \leq 1$ , and  $t = 4x^2 - 1$ .

For  $\frac{1}{2} < x^2 < 1$ , it uses

$$\operatorname{arctanh} x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right).$$

For  $|x| \geq 1$ , the function fails as  $\operatorname{arctanh} x$  is undefined.

#### 4 References

Abramowitz M and Stegun I A (1972) *Handbook of Mathematical Functions* (3rd Edition) Dover Publications

#### 5 Arguments

- 1: **x** – double *Input*  
*On entry:* the argument  $x$  of the function.  
*Constraint:*  $|x| < 1.0$ .
- 2: **fail** – NagError \* *Input/Output*  
 The NAG error argument (see Section 3.6 in the Essential Introduction).

#### 6 Error Indicators and Warnings

##### NE\_INTERNAL\_ERROR

An internal error has occurred in this function. Check the function call and any array sizes. If the call is correct then please contact NAG for assistance.

**NE\_REAL\_ARG\_GE**

On entry,  $x = \langle \text{value} \rangle$ .

Constraint:  $|x| < 1$ .

The function has been called with an argument greater than or equal to 1.0 in magnitude, for which  $\operatorname{arctanh}$  is not defined.

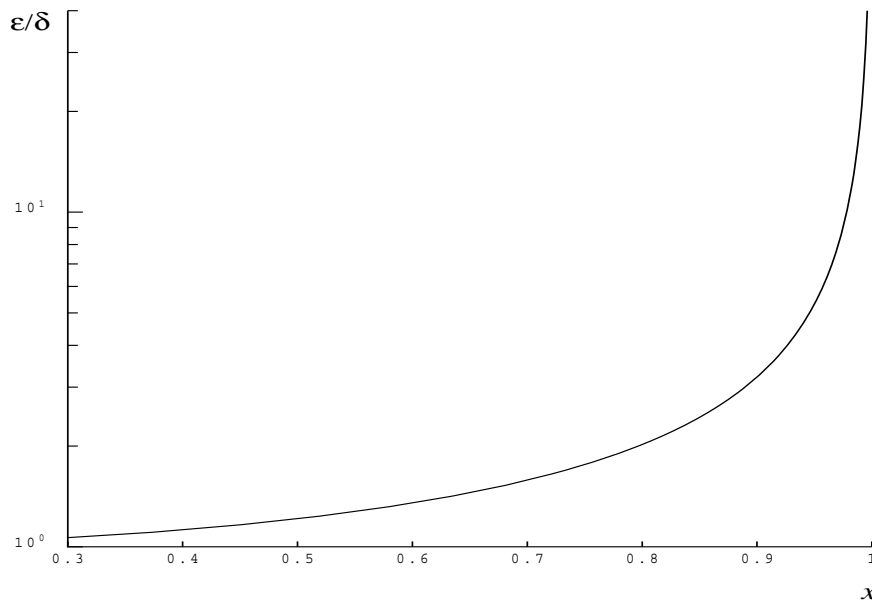
**7 Accuracy**

If  $\delta$  and  $\epsilon$  are the relative errors in the argument and result, respectively, then in principle

$$|\epsilon| \simeq \left| \frac{x}{(1-x^2) \operatorname{arctanh} x} \times \delta \right|.$$

That is, the relative error in the argument,  $x$ , is amplified by at least a factor  $\frac{x}{(1-x^2) \operatorname{arctanh} x}$  in the result. The equality should hold if  $\delta$  is greater than the *machine precision* ( $\delta$  due to data errors etc.) but if  $\delta$  is simply due to round-off in the machine representation then it is possible that an extra figure may be lost in internal calculation round-off.

The behaviour of the amplification factor is shown in the following graph:



**Figure 1**

The factor is not significantly greater than one except for arguments close to  $|x| = 1$ . However in the region where  $|x|$  is close to one,  $1 - |x| \sim \delta$ , the above analysis is inapplicable since  $x$  is bounded by definition,  $|x| < 1$ . In this region where  $\operatorname{arctanh}$  is tending to infinity we have

$$\epsilon \sim 1 / \ln \delta$$

which implies an obvious, unavoidable serious loss of accuracy near  $|x| \sim 1$ , e.g., if  $x$  and 1 agree to 6 significant figures, the result for  $\operatorname{arctanh} x$  would be correct to at most about one figure.

**8 Parallelism and Performance**

Not applicable.

**9 Further Comments**

None.

## 10 Example

This example reads values of the argument  $x$  from a file, evaluates the function at each value of  $x$  and prints the results.

### 10.1 Program Text

```

/* nag_arctanh (s11aac) Example Program.
 *
 * Copyright 1989 Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 2 revised, 1992.
 */

#include <nag.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <nag_stdlib.h>
#include <nags.h>

int main(void)
{
    Integer    exit_status = 0;
    double     x, y;
    NagError   fail;

    INIT_FAIL(fail);

    /* Skip heading in data file */
    scanf("%*[^\\n]");
    printf("nag_arctanh (s11aac) Example Program Results\\n");
    printf("      x          y\\n");
    while (scanf("%lf", &x) != EOF)
    {
        /* nag_arctanh (s11aac).
         * Inverse hyperbolic tangent, arctanh x
         */
        y = nag_arctanh(x, &fail);
        if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR)
        {
            printf("Error from nag_arctanh (s11aac).\\n%s\\n",
                   fail.message);
            exit_status = 1;
            goto END;
        }
        printf("%12.3e%12.3e\\n", x, y);
    }

    END:
    return exit_status;
}

```

### 10.2 Program Data

```

nag_arctanh (s11aac) Example Program Data
-0.5
 0.0
 0.5
-0.9999

```

### 10.3 Program Results

```

nag_arctanh (s11aac) Example Program Results
      x          y
-5.000e-01  -5.493e-01
 0.000e+00   0.000e+00
 5.000e-01   5.493e-01
-9.999e-01  -4.952e+00

```

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