

## NAG Library Function Document

### nag\_airy\_bi\_deriv (s17akc)

#### 1 Purpose

nag\_airy\_bi\_deriv (s17akc) returns a value for the derivative of the Airy function  $\text{Bi}(x)$ .

#### 2 Specification

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

#### 3 Description

nag\_airy\_bi\_deriv (s17akc) calculates an approximate value for the derivative of the Airy function  $\text{Bi}(x)$ . It is based on a number of Chebyshev expansions.

For  $x < -5$ ,

$$\text{Bi}'(x) = \sqrt[4]{-x} \left[ -a(t) \sin z + \frac{b(t)}{\zeta} \cos z \right],$$

where  $z = \frac{\pi}{4} + \zeta$ ,  $\zeta = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{-x^3}$  and  $a(t)$  and  $b(t)$  are expansions in the variable  $t = -2\left(\frac{5}{x}\right)^3 - 1$ .

For  $-5 \leq x \leq 0$ ,

$$\text{Bi}'(x) = \sqrt{3}(x^2 f(t) + g(t)),$$

where  $f$  and  $g$  are expansions in  $t = -2\left(\frac{x}{5}\right)^3 - 1$ .

For  $0 < x < 4.5$ ,

$$\text{Bi}'(x) = e^{3x/2} y(t),$$

where  $y(t)$  is an expansion in  $t = 4x/9 - 1$ .

For  $4.5 \leq x < 9$ ,

$$\text{Bi}'(x) = e^{21x/8} u(t),$$

where  $u(t)$  is an expansion in  $t = 4x/9 - 3$ .

For  $x \geq 9$ ,

$$\text{Bi}'(x) = \sqrt[4]{xe^z} v(t),$$

where  $z = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3}$  and  $v(t)$  is an expansion in  $t = 2\left(\frac{18}{z}\right) - 1$ .

For  $|x| <$  the square of the *machine precision*, the result is set directly to  $\text{Bi}'(0)$ . This saves time and avoids possible underflows in calculation.

For large negative arguments, it becomes impossible to calculate a result for the oscillating function with any accuracy so the function must fail. This occurs for  $x < -\left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\epsilon}\right)^{4/7}$ , where  $\epsilon$  is the *machine precision*.

For large positive arguments, where  $\text{Bi}'$  grows in an essentially exponential manner, there is a danger of overflow so the function must fail.

## 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.

2: **fail** – NagError \* *Input/Output*

The NAG error argument (see Section 2.7 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation).

## 6 Error Indicators and Warnings

### NE\_ALLOC\_FAIL

Dynamic memory allocation failed.

See Section 2.3.1.2 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

### 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.

An unexpected error has been triggered by this function. Please contact NAG.

See Section 2.7.6 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

### NE\_NO\_LICENCE

Your licence key may have expired or may not have been installed correctly.

See Section 2.7.5 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

### NE\_REAL\_ARG\_GT

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

Constraint:  $\mathbf{x} \leq \langle \text{value} \rangle$ .

$\mathbf{x}$  is too large and positive. The function returns zero.

### NE\_REAL\_ARG\_LT

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

Constraint:  $\mathbf{x} \geq \langle \text{value} \rangle$ .

$\mathbf{x}$  is too large and negative. The function returns zero.

## 7 Accuracy

For negative arguments the function is oscillatory and hence absolute error is appropriate. In the positive region the function has essentially exponential behaviour and hence relative error is needed. The absolute error,  $E$ , and the relative error  $\epsilon$ , are related in principle to the relative error in the argument  $\delta$ , by

$$E \simeq |x^2 \text{Bi}(x)|\delta \quad \epsilon \simeq \left| \frac{x^2 \text{Bi}(x)}{\text{Bi}'(x)} \right| \delta.$$

In practice, approximate equality is the best that can be expected. When  $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon$  or  $E$  is of the order of the *machine precision*, the errors in the result will be somewhat larger.

For small  $x$ , positive or negative, errors are strongly attenuated by the function and hence will effectively be bounded by the *machine precision*.

For moderate to large negative  $x$ , the error is, like the function, oscillatory. However, the amplitude of the absolute error grows like  $\frac{|x|^{7/4}}{\sqrt{\pi}}$ . Therefore it becomes impossible to calculate the function with any accuracy if  $|x|^{7/4} > \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\delta}$ .

For large positive  $x$ , the relative error amplification is considerable:  $\frac{\epsilon}{\delta} \sim \sqrt{x^3}$ . However, very large arguments are not possible due to the danger of overflow. Thus in practice the actual amplification that occurs is limited.

## 8 Parallelism and Performance

nag\_airy\_bi\_deriv (s17akc) is not threaded in any implementation.

## 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_airy_bi_deriv (s17akc) Example Program.
 *
 * NAGPRODCODE Version.
 *
 * Copyright 2016 Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 26, 2016.
 */

#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 */
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%*[\n]");
#else
    scanf("%*[\n]");
#endif
    printf("nag_airy_bi_deriv (s17akc) Example Program Results\n");
    printf("      x              y\n");
#ifdef _WIN32
    while (scanf_s("%lf", &x) != EOF)
#else
    while (scanf("%lf", &x) != EOF)
#endif

```

```

while (scanf("%lf", &x) != EOF)
#endif
{
  /* nag_airy_bi_deriv (s17akc).
   * Derivative of the Airy function Bi(x)
   */
  y = nag_airy_bi_deriv(x, &fail);
  if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR) {
    printf("Error from nag_airy_bi_deriv (s17akc).\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_airy_bi_deriv (s17akc) Example Program Data
      -10.0
      -1.0
       0.0
       1.0
       5.0
      10.0
      20.0

```

## 10.3 Program Results

```

nag_airy_bi_deriv (s17akc) Example Program Results
      x           y
-1.000e+01  1.194e-01
-1.000e+00  5.924e-01
 0.000e+00  4.483e-01
 1.000e+00  9.324e-01
 5.000e+00  1.436e+03
 1.000e+01  1.429e+09
 2.000e+01  9.382e+25

```

**Example Program**  
Returns a Value for the Derivative of the Airy Function  $Bi(x)$

