

NAG Library Function Document

nag_arcsinh (s11abc)

1 Purpose

nag_arcsinh (s11abc) returns the value of the inverse hyperbolic sine, $\operatorname{arcsinh} x$.

2 Specification

```
#include <nag.h>
#include <nags.h>
double nag_arcsinh (double x)
```

3 Description

nag_arcsinh (s11abc) calculates an approximate value for the inverse hyperbolic sine of its argument, $\operatorname{arcsinh} x$.

For $|x| \leq 1$ it is based on the Chebyshev expansion

$$\operatorname{arcsinh} x = x \times y(t) = x \sum_{r=0} c_r T_r(t), \quad \text{where } t = 2x^2 - 1.$$

For $|x| > 1$ it uses the fact that

$$\operatorname{arcsinh} x = \operatorname{sign} x \times \ln\left(|x| + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}\right).$$

This form is used directly for $1 < |x| < 10^k$, where $k = n/2 + 1$, and the machine uses approximately n decimal place arithmetic.

For $|x| \geq 10^k$, $\sqrt{x^2 + 1}$ is equal to $|x|$ to within the accuracy of the machine and hence we can guard against premature overflow and, without loss of accuracy, calculate

$$\operatorname{arcsinh} x = \operatorname{sign} x \times (\ln 2 + \ln|x|).$$

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.

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

None.

7 Accuracy

If δ and ϵ are the relative errors in the argument and the result, respectively, then in principle

$$|\epsilon| \simeq \left| \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} \operatorname{arcsinh} x} \delta \right|.$$

That is, the relative error in the argument, x , is amplified by a factor at least $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} \operatorname{arcsinh} x}$, in the result.

The equality should hold if δ is greater than the *machine precision* (δ due to data errors etc.) but if δ is simply due to round-off in the machine representation 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:

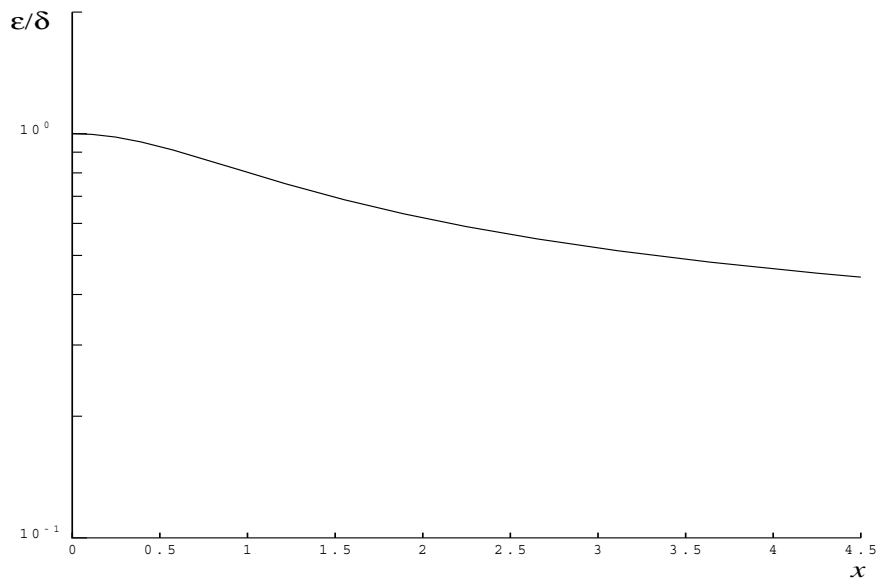


Figure 1

It should be noted that this factor is always less than or equal to one. For large x we have the absolute error in the result, E , in principle, given by

$$E \sim \delta.$$

This means that eventually accuracy is limited by *machine precision*.

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_arcsinh (s11abc) Example Program.
 *
 * Copyright 2014 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 */
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%*[\n]s");
#else
    scanf("%*[\n]s");
#endif
    printf("nag_arcsinh (s11abc) Example Program Results\n");
    printf("      x              y\n");
#ifdef _WIN32
    while (scanf_s("%lf", &x) != EOF)
#else
    while (scanf("%lf", &x) != EOF)
#endif
    {
        /* nag_arcsinh (s11abc).
         * Inverse hyperbolic sine, arcsinh x
         */
        y = nag_arcsinh(x);
        if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR)
        {
            printf("Error from nag_arcsinh (s11abc).\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_arcsinh (s11abc) Example Program Data
      -2.0
      -0.5
       1.0
       6.0

```

10.3 Program Results

nag_arcsinh (s11abc) Example Program Results

x	y
-2.000e+00	-1.444e+00
-5.000e-01	-4.812e-01
1.000e+00	8.814e-01
6.000e+00	2.492e+00
