## Guaranteeing Accuracy of a Square Root Approximation

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Suppose we have an algorithm to approximate the square root of a number S to a specified precision  $\epsilon$ . Let  $\alpha = \sqrt{S}$  and let x be our approximation of  $\alpha$ . How do we check how close x is to  $\alpha$  when we do not know the true value of  $\alpha$ ? The first idea may be to square the approximation and see how closely it aligns to the original number. However,  $|S - x^2| = |\alpha^2 - x^2|$  is the error between the squares, not the error of the estimate itself, which is  $|\alpha - x|$ . Perhaps there is some relationship between the two?

**Theorem 1.** Let  $\alpha^2 = S \in \mathbb{R}^+$ , and  $x \approx \alpha$ . If  $|S - x^2| < \epsilon^2$  then  $|\alpha - x| < \epsilon$  Proof. Suppose  $|S - x^2| < \epsilon^2$ 

$$\begin{split} |S - x^2| < \epsilon^2 &\iff -\epsilon^2 < S - x^2 < \epsilon^2 \\ &\iff -\epsilon^2 < S - x^2 \text{ and } S - x^2 < \epsilon^2 \end{split}$$

Taking the left inequality,

$$-\epsilon^{2} < S - x^{2} \iff x^{2} < \alpha^{2} + \epsilon^{2}$$

$$\iff x < \sqrt{\alpha^{2} + \epsilon^{2}}$$

$$\implies x < \sqrt{\alpha^{2} + 2\alpha\epsilon + \epsilon^{2}} \text{ (monotonicity of square root)}$$

$$\iff x < \sqrt{(\alpha + \epsilon)^{2}}$$

$$\implies x < \alpha + \epsilon$$

$$\iff -\epsilon < \alpha - x \tag{1}$$

A similar manipulation of the right inequality yields

$$S - x^{2} < \epsilon \iff \alpha^{2} < x^{2} + \epsilon^{2}$$

$$\iff \alpha < \sqrt{x^{2} + \epsilon^{2}}$$

$$\iff \alpha < \sqrt{x^{2} + 2x\epsilon + \epsilon^{2}}$$

$$\iff \alpha < \sqrt{(x + \epsilon)^{2}}$$

$$\iff \alpha < x + \epsilon$$

$$\iff \alpha - x < \epsilon$$
(2)

Combining (1) 
$$\epsilon < \alpha - x$$
 and (2)  $\alpha - x < \epsilon$  yields  $|\alpha - x| < \epsilon$   
 $\therefore |S - x^2| < \epsilon^2 \implies |\alpha - x| < \epsilon$ 

Thus, if we make sure  $|S-x^2|<\epsilon^2$ , we can conclude  $|\alpha-x|<\epsilon$ , which is our requirement. There may be tighter bounds for  $|\alpha^2-x^2|$ , but using  $\epsilon^2$  was an easy, clean place to start.