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Numerical Analysis  
MS-C1650  
Tölle/Nyman  
Exercises (MATLAB), Week 17, 2022

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DATE<sup>1</sup>

In this document some hints and guidance for the MATLAB exercises are provided.

**EXERCISE 1** Let  $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left( x + \frac{3}{x} \right)$ .

- (b) Write a MATLAB function `e=squareroot3(x,n)` that computes the errors  $e_k := x_k - \sqrt{3}$  for  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$ . Determine the order of the method. (Use format short e.)

**COMMENT:** In `e=squareroot3(x,n)`  $x$  is the initial guess and  $n$  is the number iterations. The output should be an array of size  $n+1$ . A routine `rate=detectrate(e)` has been provided for rate detection. Notice, that there are many different ways to estimate the rate.

**EXERCISE 4** Write and test a routine to compute  $\arctan x$  for  $x$  in radians as follows. If  $0 \leq x \leq 1.7 \times 10^{-9}$ , set  $\arctan x \approx x$ . If  $1.7 \times 10^{-9} < x \leq 2 \times 10^{-2}$ , use the series approximation

$$\arctan x \approx x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7}.$$

Otherwise, set  $y = x$ ,  $a = 0$ , and  $b = 1$  if  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ; set  $y = 1/x$ ,  $a = \pi/2$ , and  $b = -1$  if  $1 < x$ . Then set  $c = \pi/16$  and  $d = \tan c$  if  $0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{2} - 1$ ; and  $c = 3\pi/16$  and  $d = \tan c$  if  $\sqrt{2} - 1 < y \leq 1$ . Compute  $u = (y - d)/(1 + dy)$  and the approximation

$$\arctan u \approx u \left( \frac{135135 + 171962.46u^2 + 52490.4832u^4 + 2218.1u^6}{135135 + 217007.46u^2 + 97799.3033u^4 + 10721.3745u^6} \right)$$

Finally, set  $\arctan x \approx a + b(c + \arctan u)$ .

Test the accuracy of your routine. Report both absolute and relative errors. Is this a useful implementation?

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Note: This algorithm uses telescoped rational and Gaussian continued fractions.

COMMENT: Write a function `val = arctanappr(x)` that approximates the arctan function as specified above. For instance, the following should be helpful:

```
t=linspace(0,pi/2,100);  
rt = atan(t);  
for i=1:length(t), at(i)=arctanappr(t(i)); end;  
plot(t,rt-at)
```

Do not worry about negative arguments. Since the function is odd, it is trivial to extend the implementation for  $x < 0$ .