

ELLIOTT

903

Volume 2: PROGRAMMING INFORMATION

Part 2: PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

Section 10: QLN (B. 1)

Contents

	Page
Chapter 1: DESCRIPTION	
1. 1 Introduction	1
1. 1. 1 Purpose	1
1. 1. 2 Form of Distribution	1
1. 1. 3 Method of Use	1
1. 1. 4 Accuracy	1
1. 2 Functions	1
1. 2. 1 Number Type	1
1. 2. 2 Entry and Exit	1
1. 2. 3 Identifiers	2
1. 3 Error Indication	2
1. 4 Method Used	2
1. 5 Store Used	2
1. 6 Time Taken	2

Chapter 1: DESCRIPTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Purpose.

To calculate

$$1/16 \log_e x$$

where x is the fraction in the accumulator.

1. 1. 2 Form of Distribution.

The programme is distributed as a machine code tape for input by T2 or SIR.

1.1.3 Method of Use.

The routine is assembled as a block of the user's program and used as a sub-routine. It may be run at any program level and in any store module.

1. 1. 4 Accuracy.

The maximum error is 2^{-16} . ($\approx .000015$)

1.2 FUNCTIONS

1. 2. 1 Number Type.

The 903 is a fractional machine and all numbers in the accumulator, on entry and exit, must be treated as pure fractions by the programmer.

1. 2. 2 Entry and Exit.

On entry the accumulator contains the number whose logarithm is to be calculated. Entry is made by

(for assembly by SIR.) (for translation by T2.)

11 QLN
8 QLN + 1

11 0;N
8 1;N

where N is the number of block.

On exit

16 $\log_{\text{e}} x$ is held in QLN + 52 (52;N)
and in the accumulator.

1. 2. 3 Identifiers.

On the library tape, a mnemonic label and identifier list are separated from the coding by several inches of blank tape : the mnemonics must not be loaded into the tape reader if the tape is to be translated by T2.

QLN must be declared as a global identifier in all blocks of the user's program which refer to it.

1. 3 ERROR INDICATION

If the accumulator's contents on entry are not positive the 8 least significant bits of the number are output continuously.

1. 4 METHOD USED

x is the fraction whose logarithm is to be found.

(a) The program shifts x until the accumulator holds y , where:

$$y = 2^h$$

$$\text{and } \frac{1}{4} \leq y < \frac{1}{2}$$

(b) A transformation is made:

$$Z = \frac{[y - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}]}{[y(3 - 2\sqrt{2}) + \frac{1}{4}(3\sqrt{2} - 4)]}$$

$$\text{so that for } \frac{1}{4} \leq y < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-1 \leq Z < +1$$

(c) The result is now given by:

$$\frac{1}{16} \log_e x = -\frac{3}{32} \log_e 2 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{2n+1} Z^{2n+1} - \frac{b}{16} \log_e 2$$

where: (1) x , Z , h are defined above;

(2) b_{2n+1} are Chebyshev coefficients.

1. 5 STORE USED

58 locations and the appropriate B- register.

1. 6 TIME TAKEN

Between 1.3 and 2.8 milliseconds (dependent on the number of shifts required to scale x).