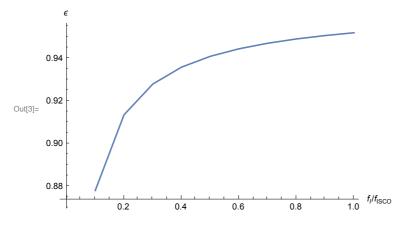
```
In[1]:= Ratio[f1val_, prec_: 40] :=
         Block [f1 = SetPrecision[f1val, prec + 10], Msun, c, G, Mchirp, Mtot, Dist, offset,
            f0, t0, fISCO, f1r, te, ve, R, Iexact1, Iapprox1, Iexact2, Iapprox2, €1, €2},
           Msun = 2 * 10<sup>30</sup>;
            c = 3 * 10^8;
            G = 6.67 * 10^{-11};
            Mchirp = 1.19 * Msun;
            Mtot = 2.82 * Msun;
            Dist = 1.2 * 10^{24};
            f0 = 20;
            t0 = 165;
          offset = N\left[-t0 - \frac{Dist}{c}\right];
            fISC0 = 1593;
            te[f_] = N[\frac{-5\pi*Mchirp^2}{256*(\pi*Mchirp)^{11/3}}*\frac{c^5}{G^{5/3}}*(f^{-8/3}-f0^{-8/3})+offset];
           ve[f_] = N[(\pi * G * Mtot * f)^{1/3}];
            R[f_{-}] = \frac{ve[f]}{2\pi f};
            f1r = f1 * fISCO;
        Iexact1 = NIntegrate[
               R[f] * Sin[2\pi * f * te[f]] - R[f0] * Sin[2\pi * f0 * te[f0]], {f, f0, f1r}];
          Iapprox1 = NIntegrate \left[\frac{2}{\pi} * \text{Sqrt}\left[\frac{R[f]^2 + R[f0]^2}{2}\right], \{f, f0, f1r\}\right];

\epsilon 1 = \frac{\text{Iexact1}}{\text{Iapprox1}};

            Iexact2 = NIntegrate[
               ve[f] * Cos[2\pi * f * te[f]] - ve[f0] * Cos[2\pi * f0 * te[f0]], {f, f0, f1r}];
           Iapprox2 = NIntegrate \left[\frac{2}{\pi} * Sqrt \left[\frac{ve[f]^2 + ve[f0]^2}{2}\right], \{f, f0, f1r\}\right];
          \epsilon 2 = \frac{\text{Iexact2}}{\text{Iapprox2}};
           \{\epsilon 1, \epsilon 2\}
          ];(* Ratios of our exact integrals and approx integrals. Data are
         taken from the website https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GW170817 *)
In[2]:= fff1 = Table[{f1val, Ratio[f1val][[1]]}, {f1val, .1, 1, .1}]
Out[2] = \{\{0.1, 0.878124\}, \{0.2, 0.913581\}, \{0.3, 0.927986\}, \}
        \{0.4, 0.935928\}, \{0.5, 0.940998\}, \{0.6, 0.944529\},
        \{0.7, 0.947138\}, \{0.8, 0.949146\}, \{0.9, 0.950743\}, \{1., 0.952044\}\}
```

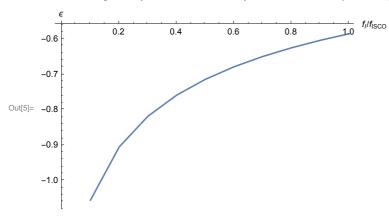
$\label{eq:loss_loss} $$ \ln[3]:=$ ListPlot[fff1, Joined \rightarrow True, AxesLabel \rightarrow {"f_I/f_{ISCO}", "e"}]$ $$$



$lo[4]:= fff2 = Table[{f1val, Ratio[f1val][[2]]}, {f1val, .1, 1, .1}]$

```
Out[4]= \{\{0.1, -1.05464\}, \{0.2, -0.904558\}, \{0.3, -0.817905\},
      \{0.4, -0.758335\}, \{0.5, -0.71363\}, \{0.6, -0.67823\},
      \{0.7, -0.649161\}, \{0.8, -0.62465\}, \{0.9, -0.603564\}, \{1., -0.585135\}\}
```

In[5]:= ListPlot[fff2, Joined \rightarrow True, AxesLabel \rightarrow {"f_I/f_{ISCO}", " ε "}]



ullet As it is clear from the list/plot that $\epsilon_{1,2}$, i.e., the ratios of the exact results and our approximated results are always order unity numbers. This shows the consistency of the claim made in the paper.