

HW4 Extrapolation, Padé, and Continued Fractions

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Problem1

Using the transformation from continued fraction to Padé, we can see that here $a_1 = 1, a_n = (n-1)^2$ ($n \neq 1$); $b_n = 2n-1$. So

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= b_0 A_0 + a_0 A_{-1} = A_0 + A_{-1} \\ A_n &= b_n A_{n-1} + a_n A_{n-2} = (2n-1)A_{n-1} + (n-1)^2 A_{n-2} \quad (n \neq 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_1 &= b_0 B_0 + a_0 B_{-1} = B_0 + B_{-1} \\ B_n &= b_n B_{n-1} + a_n B_{n-2} = (2n-1)B_{n-1} + (n-1)^2 B_{n-2} \quad (n \neq 1) \end{aligned}$$

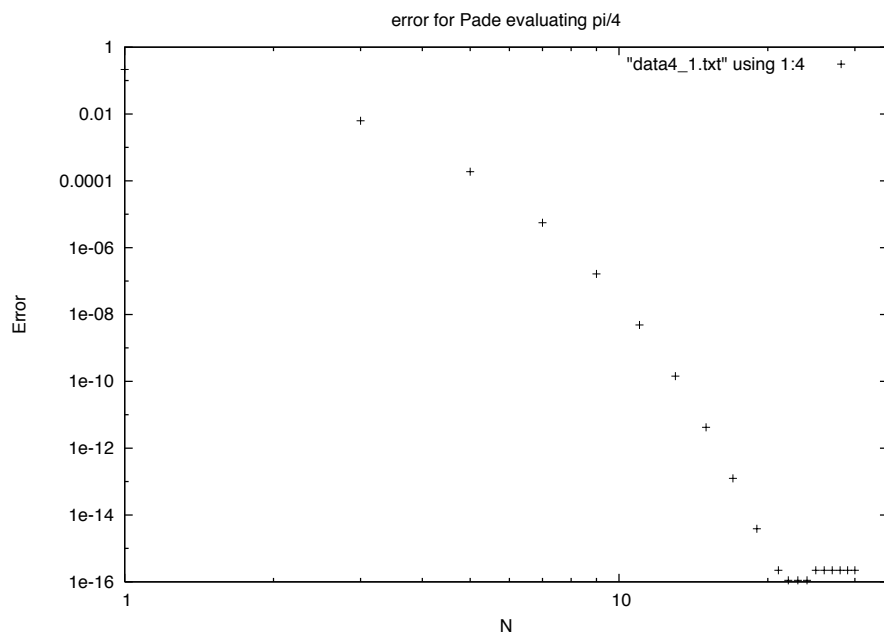
The code:

```
program quarterPi
integer::N
double precision:: A,A_1,A_2,B,B_1,B_2,pi,Padé,error
A_1=0d0
A_2=1d0
B_1=1d0
B_2=0d0
pi = 4.d0*datan(1.d0)
do N=1, 30
  if (N==1) then
    A=A_1+A_2
    B=B_1+B_2
  else
    A=(2*N-1)*A_1+(N-1)**2*A_2
    B=(2*N-1)*B_1+(N-1)**2*B_2
  end if
  A_2=A_1
  A_1=A
  B_2=B_1
  B_1=B
  Padé=A/B
```

```

Error=Pade-pi/4.d0
write(1,*) N,Pade*4.d0, pi, Error
end do
end program quarterPi

```



The plot shows that while N increases, the error decreases. As N reaches 30, the error almost hits the machine accuracy. So the error kind of reaches some degree and doesn't decrease anymore.

Problem2

- i. expanding ψ in Chebyshev polynomials of the second kind.

$$\psi(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n U_n(x)$$

where $U_n(x)$ are the second kind Chebyshev polynomials satisfying properties as following,

$$U_{n+1}(x) = 2xU_n(x) - U_{n-1}(x)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} U_n U_m dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \delta_{nm}$$

$$(1 - x^2)U_n'' - 3xU_n' + n(n + 2)U_n = 0.$$

substitute the expansion of ψ into the eigenvalue problem,

$$(x^2 - 1)\psi'' + 3x\psi' + \beta^2(2 - 2x - \frac{aE}{\beta})\psi = 0$$

we get (set $a = \beta = 1$)

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n [(x^2 - 1)U_n'' + 3xU_n' + (2 - 2x - E)U_n] = 0$$

, apply the third property of U_n , $(1 - x^2)U_n'' - 3xU_n' + n(n + 2)U_n = 0$, we get

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n [n(n + 2) + 2 - 2x - E]U_n = 0$$

apply the first property of U_n , $U_{n+1}(x) = 2xU_n(x) - U_{n-1}(x)$, we get

$$a_0(2 - 2x - E)U_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n [(n^2 + 2n + 2 - E)U_n - U_{n-1}(x) - U_{n+1}(x)] = 0$$

Since we know the detailed form of U_0 and U_1 , $U_0(x) = 1, U_1(x) = 2x$, the first term can be rewritten as $a_0[(2 - E)U_0 - U_1]$, then apply the second property of U_n , $\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} U_n U_m dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \delta_{nm}$, that is multiplying the equation by $U_m \sqrt{1 - x^2}$ and integrate from -1 to 1, we get a set of equations of coefficients a_m ,

$$\begin{aligned} (2 - E)a_0 - a_1 &= 0, \quad m = 0 \\ (m^2 + 2m + 2 - E)a_m - a_{m-1} - a_{m+1} &= 0, \quad m \geq 1 \end{aligned}$$

- ii. establishing a tri-diagonal form for the ode Rearrange the equations and write the index as n instead of m , we get,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_0 a_0 + \beta_0 a_1 &= E a_0 \\ &\vdots \\ \beta_{n-1} a_{n-1} + \alpha_n a_n + \beta_n a_{n+1} &= E a_n \\ &\dots \end{aligned}$$

where $\alpha_n = n^2 + 2n + 2, \beta_n = -1$.

So we have the equation $\hat{H}\vec{x} = E\vec{x}$, which can be written as the tri-diagonal form for ode if we cut off the polynomial at the Nth term,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 5 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 10 & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & \alpha_{N-1} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & \alpha_N \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{N-1} \\ a_N \end{pmatrix} = E \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{N-1} \\ a_N \end{pmatrix}$$

- iii. converting this to a continued fraction, from the equation $\beta_{n-1}a_{n-1} + \alpha_n a_n + \beta_n a_{n+1} = E a_n$, divided by a_n get,

$$\beta_{n-1} \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n} + \alpha_n + \beta_n \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = E,$$

so

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{\beta_{n-1}}{E - \alpha_n - \beta_n \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}},$$

apply this equation from n=1 and iterate,

$$\frac{a_1}{a_0} = \frac{\beta_0}{E - \alpha_1 - \beta_1 \frac{a_2}{a_1}} = \frac{\beta_0}{E - \alpha_1 - \frac{\beta_1^2}{E - \alpha_2 - \frac{\beta_2^2}{E - \alpha_3 - \cdots}}},$$

from the very first equation $\alpha_0 a_0 + \beta_0 a_1 = E a_0$, divided by a_0 get,

$$\frac{a_1}{a_0} = \frac{E - \alpha_0}{\beta_0},$$

compare these two equation, we get a equation for E,

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \alpha_0 + \frac{\beta_0^2}{E - \alpha_1 - \frac{\beta_1^2}{E - \alpha_2 - \frac{\beta_2^2}{E - \alpha_3 - \cdots}}} \\ &= 2 + \frac{1}{E - 5 - \frac{1}{E - 10 - \frac{1}{E - 17 - \cdots}}} \end{aligned}$$

- iv. solving this using Padé approximants and bisection root finding. The continued fraction $\frac{1}{E - 5 - \frac{1}{E - 10 - \frac{1}{E - 17 - \cdots}}}$ has coefficients $a_1 = 1, a_n = -1$ ($n \neq 1$); $b_n = E - (n^2 + 2n + 2)$. convert this continued fraction to Padé and let $f(E) = 2 + \frac{1}{E - 5 - \frac{1}{E - 10 - \frac{1}{E - 17 - \cdots}}} - E$, using bisection root finding to find the lowest 8 roots of $f(E)$ for large N .

The code:

```

program eigenvalue
IMPLICIT NONE
double precision:: a,b,c,d,root
double precision, EXTERNAL:: pade,pa,pB
integer::cond,kl,kr
write (*,*) 'Input the range for root finding A & B:'
read (*,*) A,B
call BISEC(pade,A,B,1d-7,c,d,cond,kl,kr)
print *, cond
if (cond==1) then
    print *, 'Wrong range!'
else if (cond==2) then
    root=c
    print *, 'root=', root
else if (cond==3) then
    root=(a+b)/2.0
    print *, 'root=',root
else if (cond==4) then
    print *, 'Not continued!'
end if
end program

```

```

SUBROUTINE BISEC(pade,A,B,Delta,C,D,Cond,KL,KR)
double precision, PARAMETER:: Big=1d30
INTEGER Cond,K,KL,KR,Max
double precision A,B,C,D,Delta,YA,YB,YC
double precision, EXTERNAL:: pade,pa,pb
K=0
KL=0
KR=0
YA=pade(pa,pb,A)
YB=pade(pa,pb,B)
D=B-A
Cond=0
Max=1+INT((dLOG(D)-dLOG(Delta))/dLOG(2d0))
IF (YA*YB.GE.0) THEN
    Cond=1
    RETURN
ENDIF
DO WHILE ((Cond.EQ.0).AND.(K.LT.Max))
    C=(A+B)/2d0
    YC=pade(pa,pb,C)
    IF (YC.EQ.0d0) THEN
        A=C
        B=C
        Cond=2
    
```

```

        ELSEIF ((YB*YC).GT.0d0) THEN
            B=C
            YB=YC
            KR=KR+1
        ELSE
            A=C
            YA=YC
            KL=KL+1
        ENDIF
        K=K+1
        WRITE(1,*) k,a,c,b
    ENDDO
    D=B-A
    IF (D.LT.Delta) THEN
        IF (Cond.NE.2) Cond=3
        IF (dABS(YA-YB).GT.Big) Cond=4
    ENDIF
    RETURN
END SUBROUTINE

```

```

double precision function pade(pA,pB,E)
IMPLICIT NONE
integer::n=100
double precision,external:: pA,pB
double precision::E
pade=pA(n,E)+pB(n,E)*(2d0-E)
return
end function pade

```

```

recursive double precision function pA(n,E) result(Avalue)
IMPLICIT NONE
integer:: n
double precision:: E, Avalue
if (n==0) then
    Avalue=0d0
else if (n==1) then
    Avalue=1d0
else
    Avalue=(E-(n**2+2*n+2))*pA(n-1,E)-pA(n-2,E)
end if
return
end function pA

```

```

recursive double precision function pB(n,E) result(Bvalue)
IMPLICIT NONE
integer:: n

```

```

double precision:: E, Bvalue
if (n==0) then
  Bvalue=1d0
else if (n==1) then
  Bvalue=E-5d0
else
  Bvalue=(E-(n**2+2*n+2))*pB(n-1,E)-pB(n-2,E)
end if
return
end function pB

```

The bisection subroutine is from

http://math.fullerton.edu/mathews/n2003/bisection/BisectionProg/Links/BisectionProg_lnk_5.htm

I used mathematica to plot $f(E)$ first so I knew the roots are very close to α_n , so for the first 8 α_n , they are 2, 5, 10, 17, 26, 37, 50. So basically I typed in 8 ranges by hand and got the lowest 8 eigenvalues:

```

Input the range for root finding A & B:
1,2
root= 1.6867202818393707
Input the range for root finding A & B:
5,6
root= 5.1130088269710541
Input the range for root finding A & B:
10,11
root= 10.057352870702744
Input the range for root finding A & B:
17,18
root= 17.031789809465408
Input the range for root finding A & B:
26,27
root= 26.020212918519974
Input the range for root finding A & B:
37,38
root= 37.013989597558975
Input the range for root finding A & B:
50,51
root= 50.010257810354233

```

I set N=10 because N=100 didn't work for me.

Problem3

Use the quotient-difference algorithm to convert the power series expression of $\exp(-x) = \sum_n c_n x^n$ to continued fraction, where $c_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n!}$:

$$e_0^n = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
q_1^n &= \frac{c_{n+1}}{c_n} \\
e_m^n &= q_m^{n+1} - q_m^n + e_{m-1}^{n+1} \\
q_{m+1}^n &= \frac{e_{m+1}^n}{e_m^n} q_m^{n+1}
\end{aligned}$$

I did this first by hand and found the rules, here are the results,

$$\begin{aligned}
e_0^n &= 0 \\
q_1^n &= -\frac{1}{n+1} \\
e_m^n &= \frac{m}{(n+2m-1)(n+2m)} \\
q_m^n &= -\frac{n+m-1}{(n+2m-2)(n+2m-1)}
\end{aligned}$$

so here $b_n = 1$, $a_1 = 1$, $a_n = q_{n/2}^0$ (n is even), $a_n = e_{(n-1)/2}^0$ (n is odd).

Then I tried two recursive function e and q to let them call each other to get the value of es and qs but failed so I used two arrays e and q to do the iteration and set another array to locate a_n . Here are the results of es , qs and a_n from the program, which do correspond to the results I got by hand.

m	n	
1	0	q= -1.000000000000000000
1	1	q= -0.500000000000000000
1	2	q= -0.333333333333333331
1	3	q= -0.250000000000000000
1	4	q= -0.200000000000000001
1	5	q= -0.166666666666666666
1	6	q= -0.14285714285714285
1	7	q= -0.125000000000000000
1	8	q= -0.111111111111111110
1	9	q= -0.100000000000000001
1	10	q= -9.09090909090909116E-002
1	11	q= -8.333333333333333287E-002
1	12	q= -7.69230769230769273E-002
1	13	q= -7.14285714285714246E-002
1	14	q= -6.6666666666666657E-002
1	15	q= -6.25000000000000000E-002
1	16	q= -5.88235294117647051E-002
1	17	q= -5.5555555555555525E-002
1	18	q= -5.26315789473684181E-002
1	19	q= -5.0000000000000028E-002
1	0	e= 0.500000000000000000
1	1	e= 0.16666666666666669
1	2	e= 8.33333333333333148E-002

1	3	e=	4.99999999999999889E-002
1	4	e=	3.33333333333333537E-002
1	5	e=	2.38095238095238082E-002
1	6	e=	1.78571428571428492E-002
1	7	e=	1.38888888888888951E-002
1	8	e=	1.111111111111110994E-002
1	9	e=	9.09090909090909394E-003
1	10	e=	7.57575757575758291E-003
1	11	e=	6.41025641025640136E-003
1	12	e=	5.49450549450550274E-003
1	13	e=	4.76190476190475886E-003
1	14	e=	4.16666666666666574E-003
1	15	e=	3.67647058823529493E-003
1	16	e=	3.26797385620915259E-003
1	17	e=	2.92397660818713434E-003
1	18	e=	2.63157894736841536E-003
2	0	q=	-0.16666666666666669
2	1	q=	-0.16666666666666660
2	2	q=	-0.14999999999999999
2	3	q=	-0.13333333333333344
2	4	q=	-0.11904761904761897
2	5	q=	-0.10714285714285710
2	6	q=	-9.72222222222223070E-002
2	7	q=	-8.88888888888887535E-002
2	8	q=	-8.18181818181819426E-002
2	9	q=	-7.57575757575758013E-002
2	10	q=	-7.05128205128203456E-002
2	11	q=	-6.59340659340661300E-002
2	12	q=	-6.19047619047617681E-002
2	13	q=	-5.8333333333333551E-002
2	14	q=	-5.51470588235294379E-002
2	15	q=	-5.22875816993464276E-002
2	16	q=	-4.97076023391812491E-002
2	17	q=	-4.73684210526314764E-002
2	0	e=	0.16666666666666677
2	1	e=	9.9999999999999223E-002
2	2	e=	6.66666666666665408E-002
2	3	e=	4.76190476190478246E-002
2	4	e=	3.57142857142856845E-002
2	5	e=	2.77777777777776375E-002
2	6	e=	2.2222222222224486E-002
2	7	e=	1.81818181818179103E-002
2	8	e=	1.51515151515152352E-002
2	9	e=	1.28205128205130386E-002
2	10	e=	1.09890109890106169E-002
2	11	e=	9.52380952380986467E-003

2	12	e=	8.33333333333317189E-003
2	13	e=	7.35294117647058293E-003
2	14	e=	6.53594771241830519E-003
2	15	e=	5.84795321637433113E-003
2	16	e=	5.26315789473690704E-003
3	0	q=	-9.9999999999998251E-002
3	1	q=	-9.9999999999998945E-002
3	2	q=	-9.52380952380959128E-002
3	3	q=	-8.92857142857137603E-002
3	4	q=	-8.3333333333329401E-002
3	5	q=	-7.7777777777790280E-002
3	6	q=	-7.27272727272707808E-002
3	7	q=	-6.81818181818196756E-002
3	8	q=	-6.41025641025648740E-002
3	9	q=	-6.04395604395572272E-002
3	10	q=	-5.71428571428612905E-002
3	11	q=	-5.41666666666635599E-002
3	12	q=	-5.14705882352950936E-002
3	13	q=	-4.90196078431373514E-002
3	14	q=	-4.67836257309946352E-002
3	15	q=	-4.47368421052631998E-002
3	0	e=	9.9999999999998529E-002
3	1	e=	7.14285714285705226E-002
3	2	e=	5.35714285714299771E-002
3	3	e=	4.16666666666665048E-002
3	4	e=	3.33333333333315496E-002
3	5	e=	2.72727272727306957E-002
3	6	e=	2.27272727272690156E-002
3	7	e=	1.92307692307700367E-002
3	8	e=	1.64835164835206854E-002
3	9	e=	1.42857142857065536E-002
3	10	e=	1.25000000000075953E-002
3	11	e=	1.10294117647016382E-002
3	12	e=	9.80392156862832514E-003
3	13	e=	8.77192982456102138E-003
3	14	e=	7.89473684210576648E-003
4	0	q=	-7.14285714285705503E-002
4	1	q=	-7.14285714285747136E-002
4	2	q=	-6.94444444444419495E-002
4	3	q=	-6.66666666666630436E-002
4	4	q=	-6.36363636363760504E-002
4	5	q=	-6.06060606060414842E-002
4	6	q=	-5.76923076923207961E-002
4	7	q=	-5.49450549450673092E-002
4	8	q=	-5.23809523809078970E-002
4	9	q=	-5.0000000000610720E-002

4	10	q=	-4.77941176470086521E-002
4	11	q=	-4.57516339869506530E-002
4	12	q=	-4.38596491228012836E-002
4	13	q=	-4.21052631578996903E-002
4	0	e=	7.14285714285663592E-002
4	1	e=	5.55555555555627412E-002
4	2	e=	4.44444444444454106E-002
4	3	e=	3.63636363636185428E-002
4	4	e=	3.03030303030652620E-002
4	5	e=	2.56410256409897036E-002
4	6	e=	2.19780219780235236E-002
4	7	e=	1.90476190476800977E-002
4	8	e=	1.66666666665533786E-002
4	9	e=	1.47058823530600152E-002
4	10	e=	1.30718954247596372E-002
4	11	e=	1.16959064327776946E-002
4	12	e=	1.05263157894626147E-002
5	0	q=	-5.55555555555692360E-002
5	1	q=	-5.55555555555475797E-002
5	2	q=	-5.45454545454236647E-002
5	3	q=	-5.30303030304005371E-002
5	4	q=	-5.12820512819040716E-002
5	5	q=	-4.94505494506334645E-002
5	6	q=	-4.76190476192076134E-002
5	7	q=	-4.58333333328359641E-002
5	8	q=	-4.41176470595338113E-002
5	9	q=	-4.24836601300809108E-002
5	10	q=	-4.09356725149831249E-002
5	11	q=	-3.94736842103812421E-002
5	0	e=	5.55555555555843975E-002
5	1	e=	4.54545454545693256E-002
5	2	e=	3.78787878786416704E-002
5	3	e=	3.20512820515617275E-002
5	4	e=	2.74725274722603108E-002
5	5	e=	2.38095238094493747E-002
5	6	e=	2.08333333340517471E-002
5	7	e=	1.83823529398555313E-002
5	8	e=	1.63398692825129158E-002
5	9	e=	1.46198830398574231E-002
5	10	e=	1.31578947373795774E-002
6	0	q=	-4.54545454545392039E-002
6	1	q=	-4.54545454543203997E-002
6	2	q=	-4.48717948724421251E-002
6	3	q=	-4.39560439551067578E-002
6	4	q=	-4.28571428574984620E-002
6	5	q=	-4.16666666683737502E-002

6	6	q=	-4.04411764658487508E-002
6	7	q=	-3.92156862814803595E-002
6	8	q=	-3.80116958996453286E-002
6	9	q=	-3.68421052677069191E-002
6	0	e=	4.54545454547881297E-002
6	1	e=	3.84615384605199451E-002
6	2	e=	3.29670329688970948E-002
6	3	e=	2.85714285698686066E-002
6	4	e=	2.49999999985740864E-002
6	5	e=	2.20588235365767465E-002
6	6	e=	1.96078431242239226E-002
6	7	e=	1.75438596643479466E-002
6	8	e=	1.57894736717958326E-002
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7	1	q=	-3.84615384652865835E-002
7	2	q=	-3.80952380901918020E-002
7	3	q=	-3.7500000002197395E-002
7	4	q=	-3.67647058978977648E-002
7	5	q=	-3.59477123785213806E-002
7	6	q=	-3.50877193582513000E-002
7	7	q=	-3.42105262530932736E-002
7	0	e=	3.84615384553575398E-002
7	1	e=	3.3333333439918764E-002
7	2	e=	2.91666666598406690E-002
7	3	e=	2.57352941008960612E-002
7	4	e=	2.28758170559531307E-002
7	5	e=	2.04678361444940032E-002
7	6	e=	1.84210527695059731E-002
8	0	q=	-3.33333333525970485E-002
8	1	q=	-3.33333333104581450E-002
8	2	q=	-3.30882352805183175E-002
8	3	q=	-3.26797386864503409E-002
8	4	q=	-3.21637423893237281E-002
8	5	q=	-3.15789478329313797E-002
8	0	e=	3.3333333861307798E-002
8	1	e=	2.94117646897804966E-002
8	2	e=	2.61437906949640378E-002
8	3	e=	2.33918133530797434E-002
8	4	e=	2.10526307008863517E-002
9	0	q=	-2.94117646230105251E-002
9	1	q=	-2.94117645358481054E-002
9	2	q=	-2.92397669756481078E-002
9	3	q=	-2.89473663396739612E-002
9	0	e=	2.94117647769429162E-002
9	1	e=	2.63157882551640354E-002
9	2	e=	2.36842139890538900E-002

```

10      0 q= -2.63157880394476358E-002
10      1 q= -2.63157953440906409E-002
10      0 e=  2.63157809505210304E-002
a1=  1.000000000000000000
a2=  1.000000000000000000
a3= -0.500000000000000000
a4=  0.166666666666666669
a5= -0.166666666666666677
a6=  9.99999999999998251E-002
a7= -9.99999999999998529E-002
a8=  7.14285714285705503E-002
a9= -7.14285714285663592E-002
a10= 5.555555555555692360E-002
a11= -5.555555555555843975E-002
a12= 4.54545454545392039E-002
a13= -4.54545454547881297E-002
a14= 3.84615384601241783E-002
a15= -3.84615384553575398E-002
a16= 3.33333333525970485E-002
a17= -3.3333333861307798E-002
a18= 2.94117646230105251E-002
a19= -2.94117647769429162E-002
a20= 2.63157880394476358E-002
a21= -2.63157809505210304E-002

```

The code:

```

program quotientDifference
integer,parameter:: NUM=30
integer::n,m,i,j,flag,pn,step
double precision::x,xmax,dx,error
double precision::pade,Avalue,Bvalue,Avalue_1,Avalue_2,Bvalue_1,Bvalue_2
double precision, dimension(0:NUM-1):: e,q
double precision, dimension(1:NUM):: a
!STEP 1, get an for cotinued fraction using quotient-difference algorithm
a(1)=1d0
!initial value for es
flag=1!flag is the index of array a, and also the total column of e and q
m=0!m is the lower index of e and p
e=0d0
!initial value for qs
flag=flag+1
m=m+1
do n=0,NUM-flag
    q(n)=-1d0/(dble(n)+1d0)
    print *, m,n,'q=', q(n)
end do

```

```

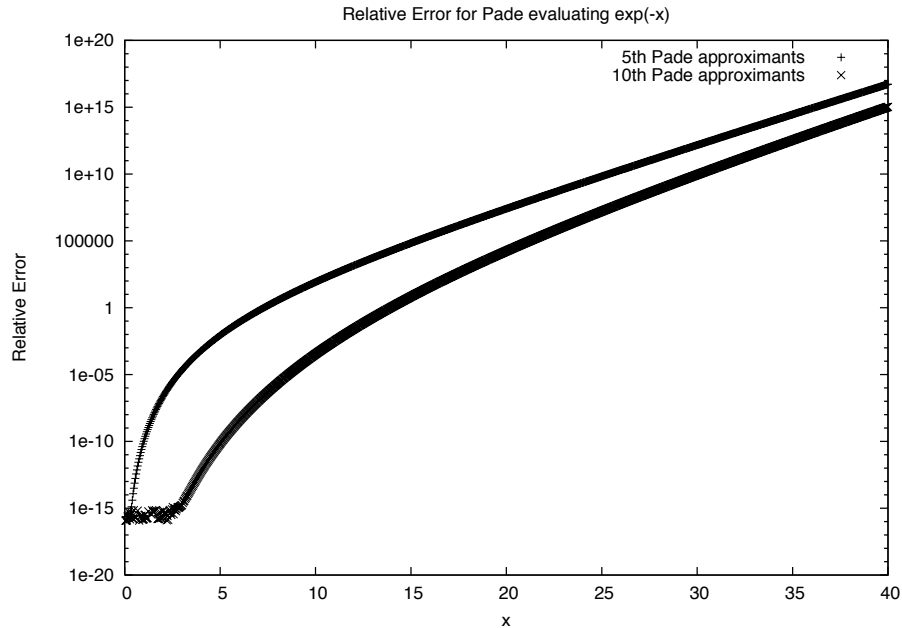
a(flag)=-q(0)
!calculate es and qs and get the value of as
do i=3,NUM,2
  flag=i
  do n=0,NUM-flag
    e(n)=q(n+1)-q(n)+e(n+1)
    print *, m,n, 'e=',e(n)
  end do
  a(flag)=-e(0)
  m=m+1
  flag=flag+1
  do n=0,NUM-flag
    q(n)=e(n+1)/e(n)*q(n+1)
    print *, m,n, 'q=',q(n)
  end do
  a(flag)=-q(0)
end do
do i=1, NUM
  print*, a(i)
end do
!STEP 2, evaluate using pade
print *, 'enter the value of N for Pade:'
read *, pn
x=0d0
xmax=40d0
step=1000
dx=(xmax-0d0)/step
do i=0,step
  Avalue_1=0d0
  Avalue_2=1d0
  Bvalue_1=1d0
  Bvalue_2=0d0
  do j=1,pn
    if (j==1) then
      Avalue=Avalue_1+a(j)*Avalue_2
      Bvalue=Bvalue_1+a(j)*Bvalue_2
    else
      Avalue=Avalue_1+a(j)*x*Avalue_2
      Bvalue=Bvalue_1+a(j)*x*Bvalue_2
    end if
    Avalue_2=Avalue_1
    Avalue_1=Avalue
    Bvalue_2=Bvalue_1
    Bvalue_1=Bvalue
  end do
  pade=Avalue/Bvalue

```

```

    error=dabs(pade-dexp(-x))/dexp(-x)
    write(1,*) x,dexp(-x),pade,error
    x=x+dx
end do
end program quotientDifference

```



From the relative error plot, it can be seen that both 5th and 10th approximants are good estimation for $\exp(-x)$ for small x , but bad for large x . The 10th approximants are about at least 2 order better than the 5th approximants for large x . And there are some small oscillation for 10th approximants at the very beginning.

Problem4

I set $A_n = P_{nn}$ here and fix the N to be 2 while varying n from 1 to 30 because this method kind of makes sense to me. Both of the Padé and Richardson jumps a little bit at the beginning and then converge to a quite good value. But I didn't see any obvious improvement from Padé to Richardson.

The code:

```

program main
  IMPLICIT NONE
  DOUBLEPRECISION :: richard
  INTEGER :: k, nlow, ncap

```

```

ncap = 2!ncap is the number of Pade temrs being grouped together to form Richardson transfo
WRITE(1,*) "N for Richardson is", ncap
WRITE(1,*) "n,      Pade,      Richardson,      exp(-10)"
do nlow=1,20 !nlow is the N index of P_NN
!do Richardson series
    richard = 0D0
    DO k = 0, ncap
        richard = richard + pade(2*(k+nlow)+1) *dble(nlow+k)**ncap * (-1D0)**(k+ncap)/dble( fact
    ENDDO
    WRITE(1, '(I2, 1F20.15, 2ES25.14)') nlow, pade(2*nlow+1), richard, DEXP(-10D0)
end do
contains
double precision function pade(pn)
integer,parameter:: NUM=60
integer::n,m,i,flag,pn
double precision::x=10d0,Avalue,Bvalue,Avalue_1,Avalue_2,Bvalue_1,Bvalue_2
double precision, dimension(0:NUM-1):: e,q
double precision, dimension(1:NUM):: a
!STEP 1, get an for cotinued fraction using quotient-difference algorithm
a(1)=1d0
!initial value for es
flag=1!flag is the index of array a, and also the total column of e and q
m=0!m is the lower index of e and p
e=0d0
!initial value for qs
flag=flag+1
m=m+1
do n=0,NUM-flag
    q(n)=-1d0/(dble(n)+1d0)
end do
a(flag)=-q(0)
!calculate es and qs and get the value of as
do i=3,NUM,2
    flag=i
    do n=0,NUM-flag
        e(n)=q(n+1)-q(n)+e(n+1)
    end do
    a(flag)=-e(0)
    m=m+1
    flag=flag+1
    do n=0,NUM-flag
        q(n)=e(n+1)/e(n)*q(n+1)
    end do
    a(flag)=-q(0)
end do
!STEP 2, evaluate using pade

```



```

Avalue_1=0d0
Avalue_2=1d0
Bvalue_1=1d0
Bvalue_2=0d0
do i=1,pn
  if (i==1) then
    Avalue=Avalue_1+a(i)*Avalue_2
    Bvalue=Bvalue_1+a(i)*Bvalue_2
  else
    Avalue=Avalue_1+a(i)*x*Avalue_2
    Bvalue=Bvalue_1+a(i)*x*Bvalue_2
  end if
  Avalue_2=Avalue_1
  Avalue_1=Avalue
  Bvalue_2=Bvalue_1
  Bvalue_1=Bvalue
end do
pade=Avalue/Bvalue
end function pade
integer FUNCTION factorial(nn)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER :: iter,nn,fact
  fact=1
  DO iter = 1, nn
    fact = fact*DBLE(iter)
  ENDDO
  factorial = fact
  RETURN
END FUNCTION
end program

```

