

# Exponential function

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## Abstract

In this article a power series representation of the exponential function is investigated.

## 1 Introduction

The exponential function normally denoted as:

$$f(x) = e^x \quad (1)$$

The exponential function can be represented using a power series <sup>1</sup>:

$$e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \dots \quad (2)$$

This representation only uses which only uses multiplications and divisions.

## 2 Implementation

The implementation is made in C#. The implementation of the power function representation are done in the following way:

```
static double ex(double x){
    if (x<0)
        return 1/ex(-x);
    if (x>1.0/8)
        return Pow(ex(x/2),2);
    return 1+x*(1+x/2*(1+x/3*(1+x/4*(1+x/5*(1+x/6*
    (1+x/7*(1+x/8*(1+x/9*(1+x/10)))))))));
}
```

Starting from the top, if the  $x < 0$  the the function call itself but now rewritten using a positive value of  $x$ . if  $x > 1/8$  the function the function calls itself but with a smaller argument, which is  $x/2$ , which gives an better accuracy. To account for halving the argument, the the result from the exponential equation is squared. At last if  $0 \leq x \leq 1/8$  then a rewritten version of the power function representation of the exponential function is called.

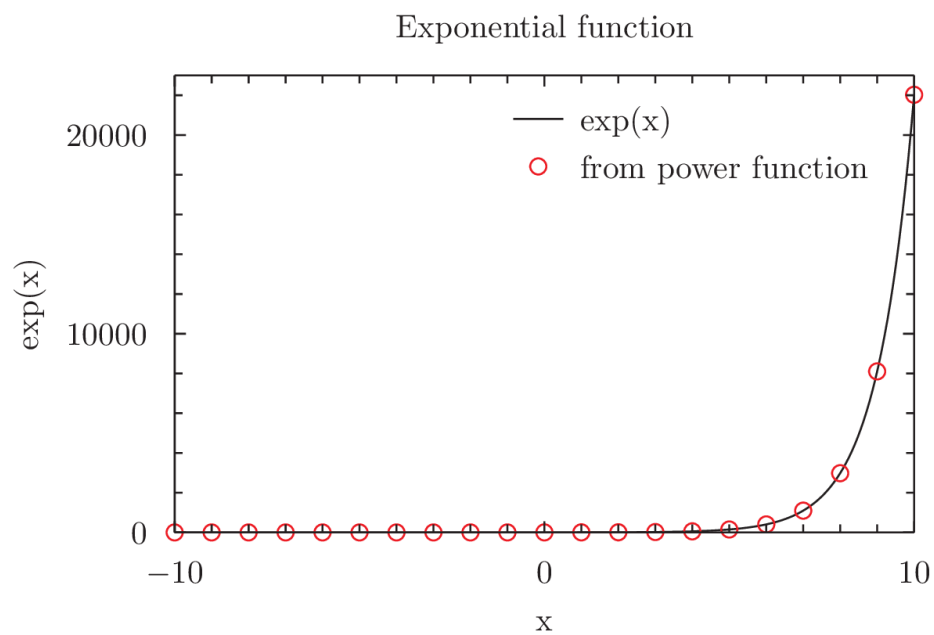


Figure 1: Exponential function plotted together with the power function representation.

### 3 Results

In figure 1 are plotted together with results from the power function representation equation 2.

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<sup>1</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exponential\\_function](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exponential_function)