

# Catenary Function

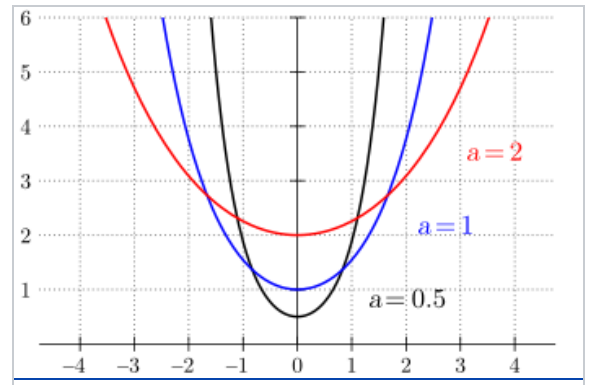
## Problem:

To investigate a Maclaurin series approximation to the Catenary function, imagine that an architecture company wishes to code a real-time simulation walk-through that includes a Catenary Arch (as shown below). To do this they are prepared to implement the Catenary function by a fast but approximate Maclaurin series instead of slower but more accurate math library functions. This program investigates the accuracy of the series approximation to this function.



$$y = a \cosh\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) = \frac{a \left( e^{\frac{x}{a}} + e^{-\frac{x}{a}} \right)}{2}$$

The graph at right shows  $f(x) = y$  as the vertical axis and  $x$  as the horizontal axis.  $a$  is a scale factor. Increasing the value of  $a$  is equivalent to magnifying the curve, but not changing its shape. You can think of  $a$  as a parameter to increase the length of the Catenary or increase the separation of its ends.



This C program is a Maclaurin series expansion of the Catenary function that goes up to and including the term in  $x^{12}$ . The purpose of the series approximation is to speed up its execution so math library function (such as  $\exp()$  or  $\text{pow}()$  or any other) are not used in the evaluation of the terms of the series and terms such as  $x^3$  are written explicitly in your code as  $x*x*x$ .

**Algorithm:** While the user wishes to continue, the integer value of the highest power of  $x$  in the series is selected (you should reject invalid integers). Then the user selects a range of  $x$ , somewhere between -10.0 and +10.0 over which the series is evaluated from 0 in ten equal increments (reject values outside this range). Then the user chooses the value of the scale factor  $a$ .

For each value of  $x$  the Maclaurin series approximation to the Catenary function is output together with the exact value calculated from the math library using the  $\exp()$  function. The error that results from using the series approximation is calculated in two different ways.

1. From comparison with the exact value calculated using the math library cosh() function:  
Exact % Error =  $100 \times (\text{exact value} - \text{series value}) / \text{exact value}$
2. From the first truncated term. This gives you an idea of how well the first truncated term approximates to the error.  
Truncation % Error =  $100 \times \text{first truncated term} / \text{series value}$ .

## Example Output

```
*****
Catenary Series
1. Evaluate the function
2. Quit
*****
1

EVALUATING THE CATENARY SERIES APPROXIMATION

Please enter the highest power of x in the catenary series (0, 2, 4, 6, 8, or 10): 8

CHOOSE THE RANGE OF EVALUATION - low x to high x
Please enter low x - in the range -10.0 to 0.0: -2
Please enter high x - in the range 0.0 to +10.0: 2

Please enter the scale factor the range 0.0 to +10.0: 1

CATENARY SERIES TO x^8 from x = -2.000000 to x = 2.000000
x      Series      Exact      Exact % Error  Trunc. % Error
-2.000e+00  3.76190e+00  3.76220e+00  7.73296e-03  7.50117e-03
-1.600e+00  2.57743e+00  2.57746e+00  1.19868e-03  1.17557e-03
-1.200e+00  1.81065e+00  1.81066e+00  9.52715e-05  9.42354e-05
-8.000e-01  1.33743e+00  1.33743e+00  2.22317e-06  2.21240e-06
-4.000e-01  1.08107e+00  1.08107e+00  2.67613e-09  2.67290e-09
+0.000e+00  1.00000e+00  1.00000e+00  0.00000e+00  0.00000e+00
+4.000e-01  1.08107e+00  1.08107e+00  2.67615e-09  2.67290e-09
+8.000e-01  1.33743e+00  1.33743e+00  2.22317e-06  2.21240e-06
+1.200e+00  1.81065e+00  1.81066e+00  9.52715e-05  9.42354e-05
+1.600e+00  2.57743e+00  2.57746e+00  1.19868e-03  1.17557e-03
+2.000e+00  3.76190e+00  3.76220e+00  7.73296e-03  7.50117e-03

*****
Catenary Series
1. Evaluate the function
2. Quit
*****
1

EVALUATING THE CATENARY SERIES APPROXIMATION

Please enter the highest power of x in the catenary series (0, 2, 4, 6, 8, or 10): 10

CHOOSE THE RANGE OF EVALUATION - low x to high x
Please enter low x - in the range -10.0 to 0.0: -4
Please enter high x - in the range 0.0 to +10.0: 2

Please enter the scale factor the range 0.0 to +10.0: 2

CATENARY SERIES TO x^10 from x = -4.000000 to x = 2.000000
x      Series      Exact      Exact % Error  Trunc. % Error
-4.000e+00  7.52437e+00  7.52439e+00  2.32370e-04  2.27291e-04
-3.400e+00  5.65663e+00  5.65663e+00  4.36965e-05  4.30053e-05
-2.800e+00  4.30180e+00  4.30180e+00  5.56249e-06  5.50275e-06
-2.200e+00  3.33704e+00  3.33704e+00  3.95309e-07  3.92685e-07
-1.600e+00  2.67487e+00  2.67487e+00  1.07646e-08  1.07268e-08
-1.000e+00  2.25525e+00  2.25525e+00  4.52507e-11  4.51916e-11
-4.000e-01  2.04013e+00  2.04013e+00  0.00000e+00  0.00000e+00
+2.000e-01  2.01001e+00  2.01001e+00  0.00000e+00  0.00000e+00
+8.000e-01  2.16214e+00  2.16214e+00  3.22467e-12  3.24521e-12
+1.400e+00  2.51034e+00  2.51034e+00  2.30839e-09  2.30218e-09
+2.000e+00  3.08616e+00  3.08616e+00  1.36039e-07  1.35293e-07

*****
Catenary Series
1. Evaluate the function
2. Quit
*****
1

EVALUATING THE CATENARY SERIES APPROXIMATION

Please enter the highest power of x in the catenary series (0, 2, 4, 6, 8, or 10): 2

CHOOSE THE RANGE OF EVALUATION - low x to high x
Please enter low x - in the range -10.0 to 0.0: -10
Please enter high x - in the range 0.0 to +10.0: 2

Please enter the scale factor the range 0.0 to +10.0: 10

CATENARY SERIES TO x^2 from x = -10.000000 to x = 2.000000
x      Series      Exact      Exact % Error  Trunc. % Error
-1.000e+01  1.50000e+01  1.54308e+01  2.79186e+00  2.77778e+00
-8.800e+00  1.38720e+01  1.41284e+01  1.81488e+00  1.80128e+00
-7.600e+00  1.28880e+01  1.30297e+01  1.08762e+00  1.07859e+00
-6.400e+00  1.20480e+01  1.21189e+01  5.84762e-01  5.80221e-01
-5.200e+00  1.13520e+01  1.13827e+01  2.70067e-01  2.68367e-01
-4.000e+00  1.08000e+01  1.08107e+01  9.91952e-02  9.87654e-02
-2.800e+00  1.03920e+01  1.03946e+01  2.47030e-02  2.46446e-02
-1.600e+00  1.01280e+01  1.01283e+01  2.69838e-03  2.69616e-03
-4.000e-01  1.00080e+01  1.00080e+01  1.06587e-05  1.06581e-05
+8.000e-01  1.00320e+01  1.00320e+01  1.70158e-04  1.70122e-04
+2.000e+00  1.02000e+01  1.02007e+01  6.54424e-03  6.53595e-03
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