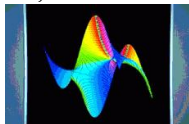


NumGfun

Calculs analytiques avec les fonctions D-finies

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Projet ALGORITHMS



INRIA Paris Rocquencourt

Groupe de travail ARÉNAIRE, 9 décembre 2010

http://ddmf.msr-inria.inria.fr

Home

Glossary

Dynamic Dictionary of Mathematical Functions

Welcome to this interactive site on [Mathematical Functions](#), with properties, truncated expansions, numerical evaluations, plots, and more. The functions currently presented are elementary functions and special functions of a single variable. More functions — special functions with parameters, orthogonal polynomials, sequences — will be added with the project advances.

Select a special function from

Benoit, Chyzak, Darrasse,
Gerhold, M. & Salvy
(2010)

Contents

rendering [link](#)

- The [inverse cosecant](#) $\operatorname{arccsc}(x)$
- The [inverse cosine](#) $\operatorname{arccos}(x)$
- The [inverse cotangent](#) $\operatorname{arccot}(x)$
- The [inverse hyperbolic cosecant](#) $\operatorname{arcsch}(x)$
- The [Airy function of the first kind](#) $\operatorname{Ai}(x)$
- The [inverse secant](#) $\operatorname{arcsec}(x)$
- The [inverse sine](#) $\operatorname{arcsin}(x)$
- The [inverse tangent](#) $\operatorname{arctan}(x)$
- The [Airy function \(of the second kind\)](#) $\operatorname{Bi}(x)$
- The [hyperbolic cosine integral](#) $\operatorname{Chi}(x)$
- The [cosine integral](#) $\operatorname{Ci}(x)$
- The [cosine](#) $\cos(x)$
- The [exponential integral](#) $\operatorname{Ei}(x)$
- The [error function](#) $\operatorname{erf}(x)$
- The [complementary error function](#) $\operatorname{erfc}(x)$
- The [imaginary error function](#) $\operatorname{erfi}(x)$

• [Motivation](#) of the project

jsMath

Done

Proxy: None

zotero





<http://algo.inria.fr/libraries/> (LGPL)



B. Salvy and P. Zimmermann. Gfun: a Maple package for the manipulation of generating and holonomic functions in one variable. 1994.

```

P:\matlab\toolbox\matlab\regression\2010-07-ssac\maple1.mw - Gener 21 - Maple 13
File Edit View Insert Format Table Grids Help Spreadsheet Tools Window Help
[abs_with_RootOf, analytic_continuation,
bound_diffeq, bound_diffeq_tail,
bound_ratpoly, bound_rec, bound_rec_tail,
diffeqtoproc, dominant_root, evaldiffeq,
fnth_term, make_waksman_proc,
needed_terms, transition_matrix]
> with(gfun):
> with(NumGfun);
> evaldiffeq(diff(y(z),z)=y(z), y
(z), 1, 10000);
2.7182818284590452353602874713526624977
572470936999595749669676277240766303
535475945713821785251664274274663919
320030599218174135966290435729003342
952605956307381323286279434907632338
298807531952510190115738341879307021
540891499348841675092447614606680822
648001684774118537423454424371075390
777449920695517027618386062613313845
830007520449338265602976067371132007

```

```
[> diffeq := random_diffeq(3, 2);
```

```
> diffeq := random_diffeq(3, 2);
```

$$\begin{aligned} \text{diffeq} := & \left\{ \left(\frac{13}{30} + \frac{8}{15} z + \frac{7}{30} z^2 \right) y(z) + \left(-\frac{9}{20} + \frac{29}{30} z \right. \right. \\ & - \frac{1}{12} z^2 \left. \right) \left(\frac{d}{dz} y(z) \right) + \left(-\frac{43}{60} + \frac{49}{60} z \right. \\ & + \frac{11}{30} z^2 \left. \right) \left(\frac{d^2}{dz^2} y(z) \right) + \left(-\frac{7}{12} + \frac{17}{30} z \right. \\ & - \frac{3}{5} z^2 \left. \right) \left(\frac{d^3}{dz^3} y(z) \right), y(0) = 0, D(y)(0) = \frac{7}{30}, D^{(2)}(y)(0) = \\ & \left. -\frac{43}{60} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

```
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```
> evaldiffeq(diffeq, y(z), (1+I)/5, 40);
```



```
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```

$$\begin{aligned} \text{diffeq} := & \left\{ \left(\frac{13}{30} + \frac{8}{15} z + \frac{7}{30} z^2 \right) y(z) + \left(-\frac{9}{20} + \frac{29}{30} z \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{1}{12} z^2 \right) \left(\frac{d}{dz} y(z) \right) + \left(-\frac{43}{60} + \frac{49}{60} z \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \frac{11}{30} z^2 \right) \left(\frac{d^2}{dz^2} y(z) \right) + \left(-\frac{7}{12} + \frac{17}{30} z \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{3}{5} z^2 \right) \left(\frac{d^3}{dz^3} y(z) \right), y(0) = 0, D(y)(0) = \frac{7}{30}, D^{(2)}(y)(0) = \right. \\ & \left. -\frac{43}{60} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

```
> evaldiffeq(diffeq, y(z), (1+I)/5, 40);
```

```
0.0448555748776784313189330814759311548663
```

```
+ 0.0199048983021280530504789772581099788282 I
```

```
[> evaldiffeq(diffeq, y(z), 1/5, 1000000);
```

```
[> evaldiffeq(diffeq, y(z), 1/5, 1000000);
```

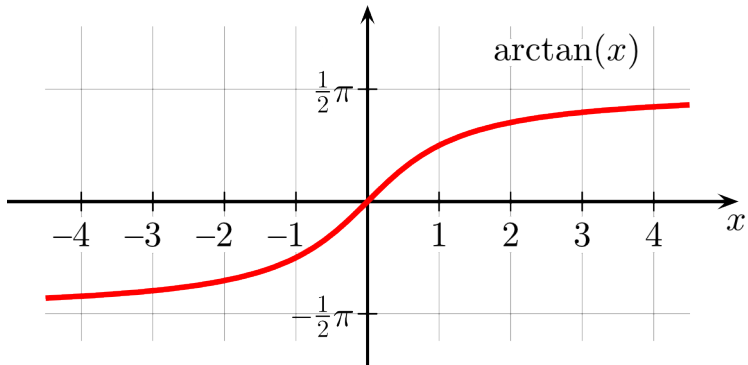
(29 min plus tard...)

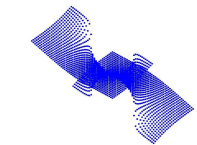
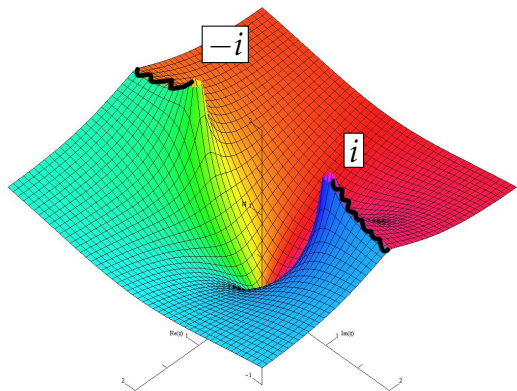
```
> evaldiffeq(diffeq, y(z), 1/5, 1000000);
0.033253281257567506772459381920024394391065961347292863\
 13611785593075654371610784719859620906805710762776061\
 65993844793918297941976188620650536691082179149605904\
 31080482988558239935175505111768194891591740446771304\
 74730251896359727561534310095807343639273056518962333\
 97217595138842309884016425632431029577130431472108646\
 95485154767624024297343851584414126056237771911489680\
.....
97933258259972366466573219602501650218139747781157348\
 78322628655747195818205282428148240800376913561455564\
 29598794491231828039584256430669932365880956101719727\
 33806130243940574539991121877851105270752378138422728\
 76176859592508040781771637205060431902227437673286901\
 71292574098466950906705927590030494460150099288210121\
 868701569
```

Évaluation numérique

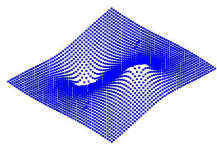
générale
automatique
garantie
asymptotiquement rapide



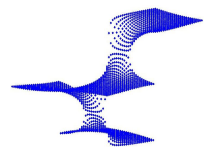




(Re)



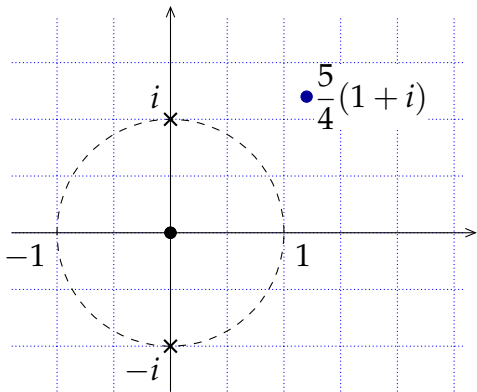
(Im)

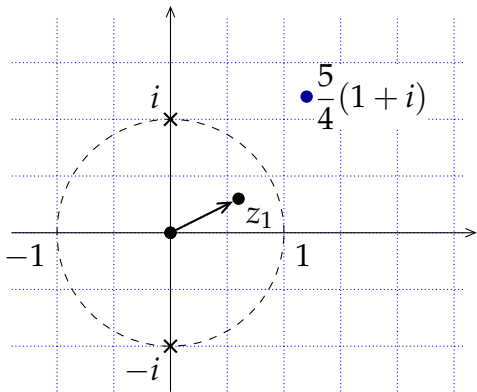


(arg)

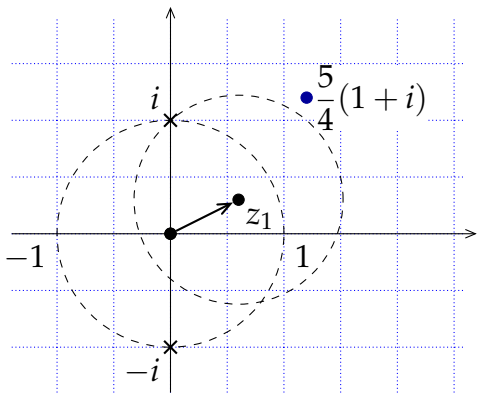
$$(1 + z^2) y''(z) + 2z y'(z) = 0,$$

$$y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = 1$$

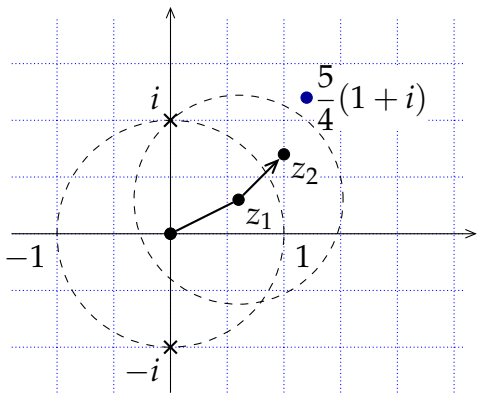




$$\begin{bmatrix} y(z_1) \\ y'(z_1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0,5705170238\dots + 0,2200896807\dots i \\ 0 & 0,7288378766\dots - 0,2065997130\dots i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y(0) \\ y'(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

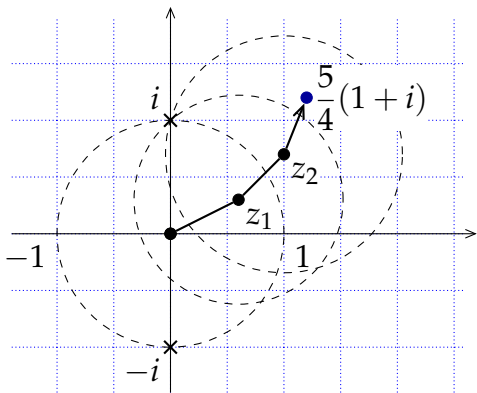


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$$\begin{bmatrix} y(z_2) \\ y'(z_2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0,3656231471 \dots + 0,3290407483 \dots i \\ 0 & 0,7515011402 \dots - 0,0792619810 \dots i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y(z_1) \\ y'(z_1) \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} y(z_1) \\ y'(z_1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0,5705170238\dots + 0,2200896807\dots i \\ 0 & 0,7288378766\dots - 0,2065997130\dots i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y(0) \\ y'(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

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- Schroepfel (1972) – Points particuliers
- Brent (1976) – Fonctions particulières, points quelconques
- Chudnovsky & Chudnovsky (1986-1988) – Méthode générale, esquisse points singuliers réguliers
- van der Hoeven (1999, 2001) – Algorithme complet avec bornes

Théorème (Chudnovsky²)

Soit y solution d'une équation différentielle linéaire à coefficients polynomiaux. Soit z un point de la surface de Riemann de y .

On peut calculer $y(z)$ à 2^{-n} près en

$$O\left(M\left(n \cdot (\log n)^3\right)\right)$$

opérations binaires.

Théorème (Chudnovsky², van der Hoeven)

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opérations binaires.

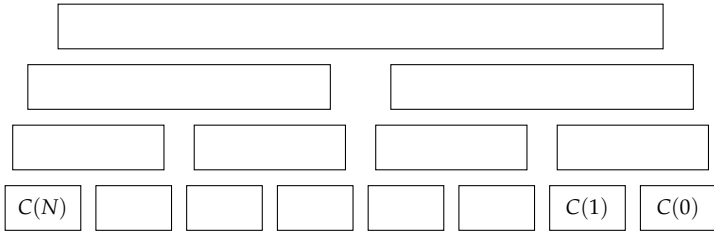
Théorème (Chudnovsky², van der Hoeven, M.)

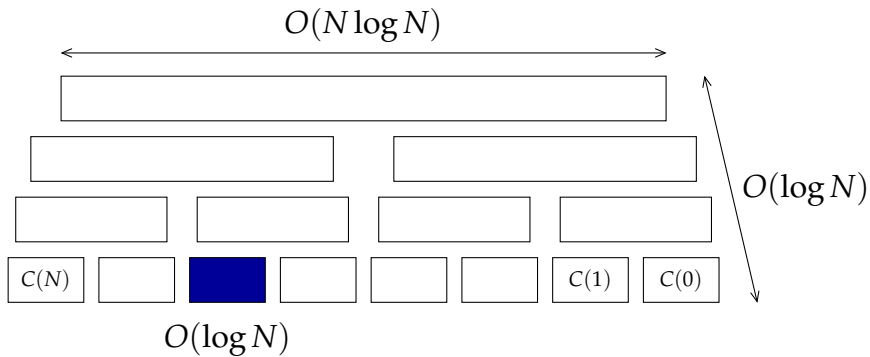
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opérations binaires.





$$z_0 = 10_2 \rightarrow z_1 = 10, 1_2$$

$$\rightarrow z_2 = 10, 101_2$$

$$\rightarrow z_3 = 10, 1011011_2$$

$$\rightarrow z_4 = 10, 101101110010100_2$$

$$\rightarrow \dots$$

$$\rightarrow z = 10.101101110010100110000\dots_2 \simeq e$$

$$|z_{j+1} - z_j| \leq 2^{-2^j}$$

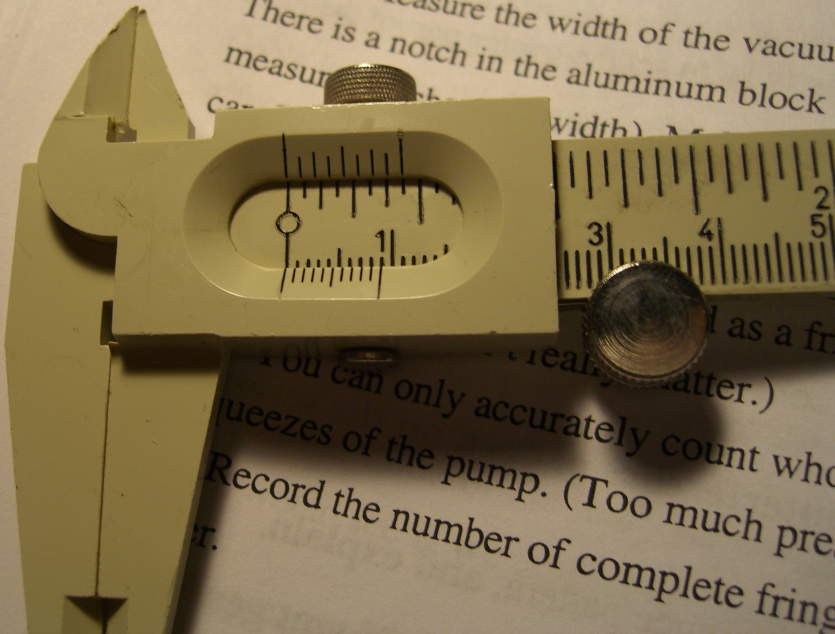
$$\begin{aligned}
z_0 &= 10_2 \rightarrow z_1 = 10, 1_2 \\
&\rightarrow z_2 = 10, 101_2 \\
&\rightarrow z_3 = 10, 1011011_2 \\
&\rightarrow z_4 = 10, 101101110010100_2 \\
&\rightarrow \dots \\
&\rightarrow z = 10.101101110010100110000\dots_2 \simeq e
\end{aligned}$$

$|z_{j+1} - z_j| \leq 2^{-2^j}$

$$\text{Pas } j \quad O\left(M\left(\frac{n(h + \log n)}{\log(\rho/|\delta z|)} \log n\right)\right) \quad \begin{cases} h = O(2^j) \\ |\delta z| \leq 2^{2^{-j}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Coût total } O\left(\sum_{j=0}^{O(\log n)} M\left(\frac{n(2^j + \log n)}{2^j} \log n\right)\right) = O(M(n \log^2 n))$$

d) Measure the width of the vacuum
There is a notch in the aluminum block
measuring (width) λ



You can only accurately count who
squeezes of the pump. (Too much pre
Record the number of complete fring
r.

Paramètres

$\kappa, \alpha, \dots \in \mathbb{Q}$ ou $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$ t.q.

$$|y_n| \leq n!^\kappa \cdot \alpha^n \cdot \varphi(n)$$

Outils : méthode de
Cauchy-Kovalevskaya +
analyse asymptotique élé-
mentaire

(M. & Salvy 2010)

Bornes symboliques

- Lisibles (presque !)
- Asymptotiquement fines

Bornes numériques

- Approx. sûres des paramètres
- Plus rapide (pas d'algébriques)

Idée: Remplacer y par une **fonction simple** qui la “domine”



$$z^2 y''(z) + z y'(z) + (z^2 - v^2) y(z)$$

0 point singulier

régulier

irrégulier

pour toute solution y ,
 $\exists N$ tq $y(z) = O(1/|z|^N)$
quand $z \rightarrow 0$

ex. : $y(z) = z^{\sqrt{2}}$, $y(z) = \frac{\log z}{z}$

croissance non-poly.
en $1/|z|$ possible
quand $z \rightarrow 0$

ex. : $y(z) = e^{1/z}$

Théorème (Fuchs, 1866)

Si 0 est un point singulier régulier d'une équation différentielle linéaire à coefficients analytiques, celle-ci admet pour un certain voisinage D de 0 une base de solutions de la forme

$$z^\lambda (y_0(z) + y_1(z) \log z + \cdots + y_t(z) \log^t z), \quad z \in D \setminus \{0\}$$

où $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ et les y_i sont analytiques sur D .

$$L\left(z, z \frac{d}{dz}\right) \cdot y(z) = 0$$

$$y(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} y_n z^n$$

$$L(S_n^{-1}, n) \cdot (y_n) = 0$$

$$y(z) = \sum_{n \in \lambda + \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{n \geq 0}^{(\text{finie})} y_n \frac{\log^k z}{k!} z^n$$

$$L(S_n^{-1}, n + S_k) \cdot (y_{n,k}) = 0$$



NumGfun en bref

- Prolongement analytique numérique multiprécision général – garanti – automatique – rapide
- Bornes fines
suites – séries majorantes – restes de séries



Code disponible

<http://algo.inria.fr/libraries/> (GNU LGPL)



Perspectives

- Points singuliers réguliers
- Applications : fonctions spéciales, dénombrement
- Aller (plus) vite
- Moins de dépendance à Maple



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Merci !



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