

NAG C Library Function Document

nag_dawson (s15afc)

1 Purpose

nag_dawson (s15afc) returns a value for Dawson's Integral, $F(x)$, via the function name.

2 Specification

double nag_dawson (double x)

3 Description

nag_dawson (s15afc) evaluates an approximation for Dawson's Integral

$$F(x) = e^{-x^2} \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt.$$

The function is based on two Chebyshev expansions:

For $0 < |x| \leq 4$,

$$F(x) = x \sum_{r=0}' a_r T_r(t), \quad \text{where } t = 2\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^2 - 1.$$

For $|x| > 4$,

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{r=0}' b_r T_r(t), \quad \text{where } t = 2\left(\frac{4}{x}\right)^2 - 1.$$

For $|x|$ near zero, $F(x) \simeq x$, and for $|x|$ large, $F(x) \simeq \frac{1}{2x}$. These approximations are used for those values of x for which the result is correct to **machine precision**. For very large x on some machines, $F(x)$ may underflow and then the result is set exactly to zero (see the Users' Note for your implementation for details).

4 References

Abramowitz M and Stegun I A (1972) *Handbook of Mathematical Functions* (3rd Edition) Dover Publications

5 Parameters

1: x – double

Input

On entry: the argument x of the function.

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

None.

7 Accuracy

Let δ and ϵ be the relative errors in the argument and result respectively.

If δ is considerably greater than the **machine precision** (i.e., if δ is due to data errors etc.), then ϵ and δ are approximately related by:

$$\epsilon \simeq \left| \frac{x(1 - 2xF(x))}{F(x)} \right| \delta.$$

The following graph shows the behaviour of the error amplification factor $\left| \frac{x(1 - 2xF(x))}{F(x)} \right|$:

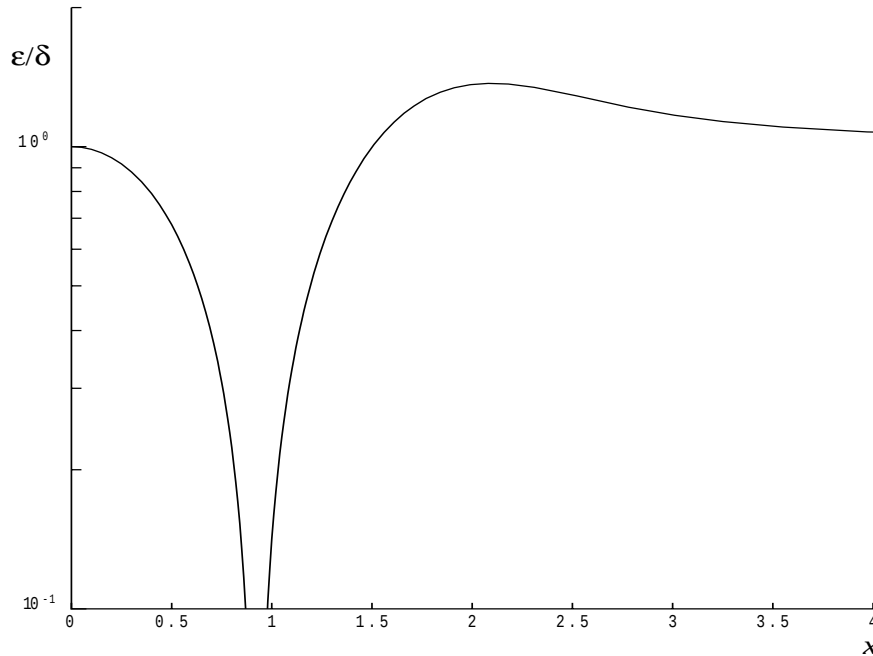


Figure 1

However if δ is of the same order as *machine precision*, then rounding errors could make ϵ somewhat larger than the above relation indicates. In fact ϵ will be largely independent of x or δ , but will be of the order of a few times the *machine precision*.

8 Further Comments

None.

9 Example

The example program reads values of the argument x from a file, evaluates the function at each value of x and prints the results.

9.1 Program Text

```
/* nag_dawson (s15afc) Example Program
 *
 * Copyright 2002 Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 7, 2002.
 */

#include <nag.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <nag_stdlib.h>
#include <nags.h>

int main(void)
{
    double x, y;

    Integer exit_status = EXIT_SUCCESS;
```

```
/* Skip heading in data file */
Vscanf("%*[^\\n]");
Vprintf("s15afc Example Program Results\\n");
Vprintf("      x      y\\n");
while (scanf("%lf", &x) != EOF)
{
    y = s15afc(x);
    Vprintf("%12.3e %12.3e\\n", x, y);
}
return exit_status;
}
```

9.2 Program Data

```
s15afc Example Program Data
-2.0
-0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
5.0
10.0
```

9.3 Program Results

```
s15afc Example Program Results
      x      y
-2.000e+00  -3.013e-01
-5.000e-01  -4.244e-01
1.000e+00   5.381e-01
1.500e+00   4.282e-01
2.000e+00   3.013e-01
5.000e+00   1.021e-01
1.000e+01   5.025e-02
```
