

# NAG Toolbox for MATLAB

## s13ad

### 1 Purpose

s13ad returns the value of the sine integral

$$\text{Si}(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin u}{u} du,$$

via the function name.

### 2 Syntax

```
[result, ifail] = s13ad(x)
```

### 3 Description

s13ad calculates an approximate value for  $\text{Si}(x)$ .

For  $|x| \leq 16.0$  it is based on the Chebyshev expansion

$$\text{Si}(x) = x \sum_{r=0}^l a_r T_r(t), t = 2\left(\frac{x}{16}\right)^2 - 1.$$

For  $16 < |x| < x_{\text{hi}}$ , where  $x_{\text{hi}}$  is an implementation-dependent number,

$$\text{Si}(x) = \text{sign}(x) \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{f(x) \cos x}{x} - \frac{g(x) \sin x}{x^2} \right\}$$

where  $f(x) = \sum_{r=0}^l f_r T_r(t)$  and  $g(x) = \sum_{r=0}^l g_r T_r(t)$ ,  $t = 2\left(\frac{16}{x}\right)^2 - 1$ .

For  $|x| \geq x_{\text{hi}}$ ,  $\text{Si}(x) = \frac{1}{2}\pi \text{sign } x$  to within *machine precision*.

### 4 References

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

### 5 Parameters

#### 5.1 Compulsory Input Parameters

1: **x – double scalar**

The argument  $x$  of the function.

#### 5.2 Optional Input Parameters

None.

#### 5.3 Input Parameters Omitted from the MATLAB Interface

None.

## 5.4 Output Parameters

1: **result** – double scalar

The result of the function.

2: **ifail** – int32 scalar

0 unless the function detects an error (see Section 6).

## 6 Error Indicators and Warnings

Errors or warnings detected by the function:

There are no failure exits from s13ad. The parameter **ifail** has been included for consistency with other functions in this chapter.

## 7 Accuracy

If  $\delta$  and  $\epsilon$  are the relative errors in the argument and result, respectively, then in principle

$$|\epsilon| \simeq \left| \frac{\delta \sin x}{\text{Si}(x)} \right|.$$

The equality may hold if  $\delta$  is greater than the *machine precision* ( $\delta$  due to data errors etc.) but if  $\delta$  is simply due to round-off in the machine representation, then since the factor relating  $\delta$  to  $\epsilon$  is always less than one, the accuracy will be limited by *machine precision*.

## 8 Further Comments

None.

## 9 Example

```
x = 0;  
[result, ifail] = s13ad(x)  
  
result =  
      0  
ifail =  
      0
```