

Autour de l'évaluation numérique des fonctions D-finies

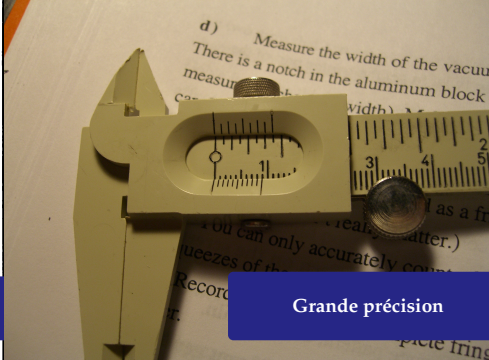
Marc MEZZAROBBA



Groupe de travail Arénaire
24 novembre 2011

0.9900	0.42345	08779	18527	0.83850	80695	55370
01	.42336	70387	10965	.83855	04104	51134
02	.42328	32076	37097	.83859	27429	63383
03	.42319	93846	98665	.83863	50670	92932
04	.42311	55698	97410	.83867	73828	40594
0.9905	0.42303	17632	35074	0.83871	96902	07183
06	.42294	79647	13396	.83876	19891	93512
07	.42286	41743	34116	.83880	42798	00397
08	.42278	03920	98971	.83884	65620	28651
09	.42269	66180	09698	.83888	88358	79088
0.9910	0.42261	28520	68035	0.83893	11013	52524
11	.42252	90942	75717	.83897	33584	49774
12	.42244	53446	54478	.83901	56071	71651
13	.42236	16031	46054	.83905	78475	18972
14	.42227	78698	12177	.83910	00794	92552
0.9915	0.42219	41446	34579	0.83914	23030	93207
16	.42211	04276	1			
17	.42202	67187	5			
18	.42194	30180	5			
19	.42185	93255	2			
0.9920	0.42177	56411	51354	0.83935	32955	31151

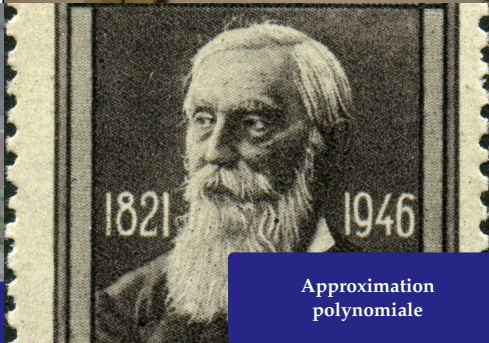
Introduction



Grande précision



Bornes

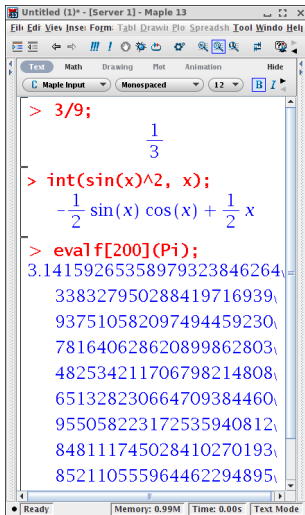


Approximation polynomiale

0.9900	0.42345	08779	18527	0.83850	80695	55370
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Introduction

Calcul formel ?



The screenshot shows the Maple 13 interface with the following content:

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Untitled (1)* - [Server 1] - Maple 13
File Edit View Insert Format Table Draw Plot Spreadsheet Tools Window Help

Text Math Drawing Plot Animation Hide
C Maple Input Monospaced 12 B I

> 3/9;
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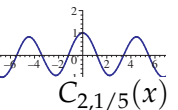
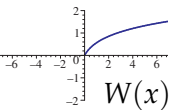
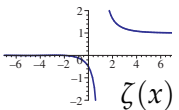
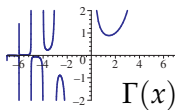
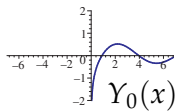
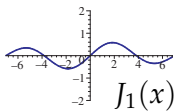
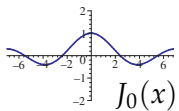
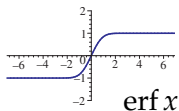
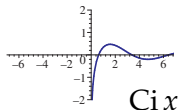
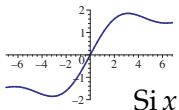
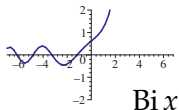
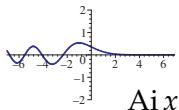
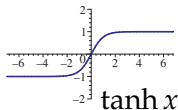
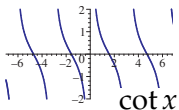
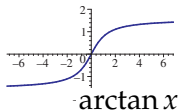
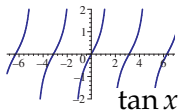
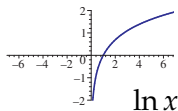
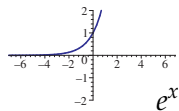
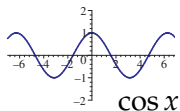
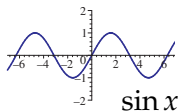
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      2
      - sin(x) cos(x) +  x

> evalf[200](Pi);
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937510582097494459230\
781640628620899862803\
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Ready | Memory: 0.99M | Time: 0.00s | Text Mode
```

- ▶ calcul exact + précision arbitraire (outils plutôt « symboliques »)
- ▶ complexité
- ▶ objets : fonctions spéciales

Fonctions élémentaires, fonctions spéciales



Fonctions D-finies

Une fonction $y(z) : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ est **D-finie** (holonome) si elle est solution d'une équation différentielle linéaire (homogène) à coefficients polynomiaux :

$$a_r(z) y^{(r)}(z) + \cdots + a_1(z) y'(z) + a_0(z) y(z) = 0, \quad a_j \in \mathbb{K}[z].$$

- ▶ La suite des coefficients du développement de Taylor d'une fonction D-finie satisfait une **réurrence** linéaire à coefficients polynomiaux.

Exemple : $y(z) = \sin z$

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

Fonctions D-finies

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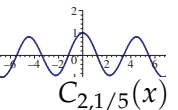
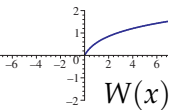
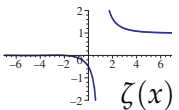
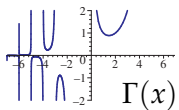
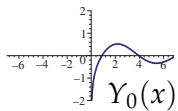
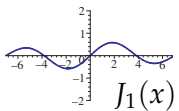
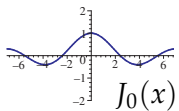
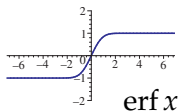
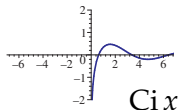
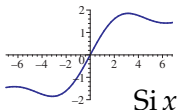
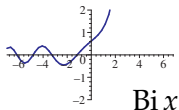
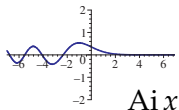
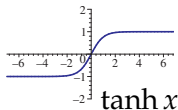
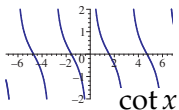
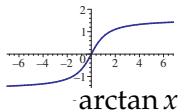
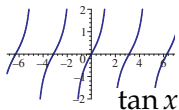
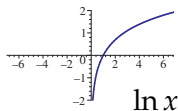
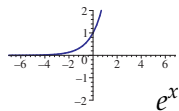
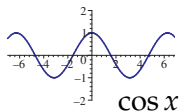
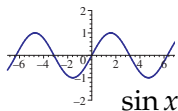
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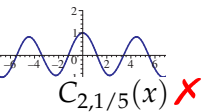
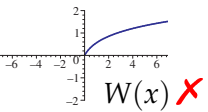
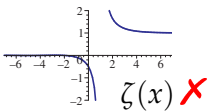
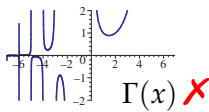
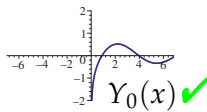
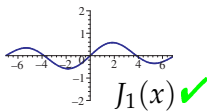
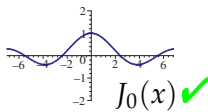
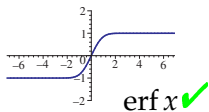
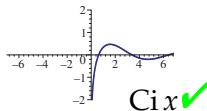
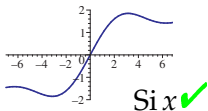
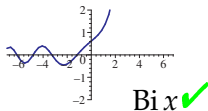
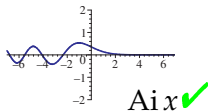
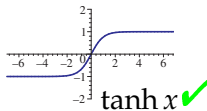
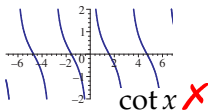
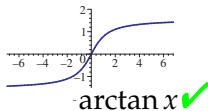
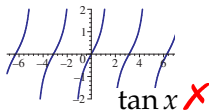
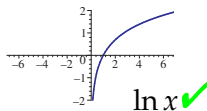
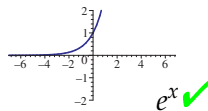
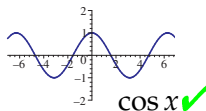
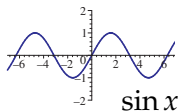
Exemple : $y(z) = K_0(z)$ (fonction de Bessel modifiée)

$$z y''(z) + y'(z) - z y(z) = 0$$

Fonctions élémentaires, fonctions spéciales

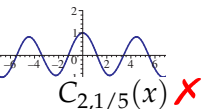
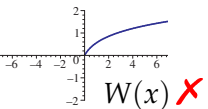
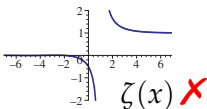
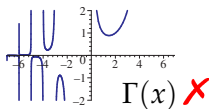
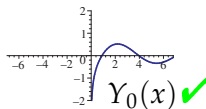
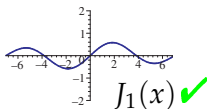
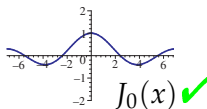
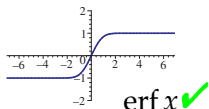
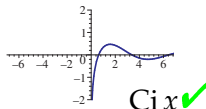
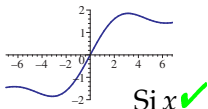
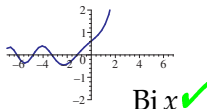
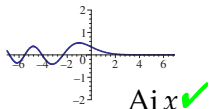
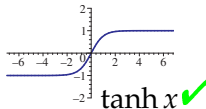
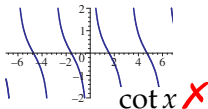
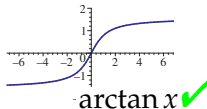
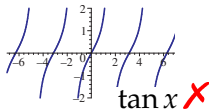
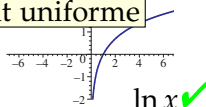
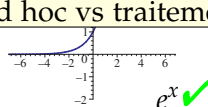
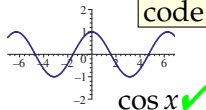
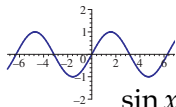


Fonctions élémentaires, fonctions spéciales



Fonctions élémentaires, fonctions spéciales

code ad hoc vs traitement uniforme



Un dictionnaire des fonctions D-finies

Dynamic Dictionary of Mathematical Functions - Iceweasel

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http://ddmf.msr-inria.fr/ddmf/service=MainIndex&rendering=jsMath

Wikipedia.com

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.

Contents rendering [link](#)

Select a special function from the list

- [Help](#) on selecting and configuring the mathematical rendering
- DDMF [developers](#) list
- [Motivation](#) of the project
- 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](#) $\operatorname{erfi}(x)$

jsMath

Done Proxy: None zotero

Un dictionnaire des fonctions D-finies

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

Dynamic Dictionary of Mathematical Functions

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Contents [rendering](#) [link](#)

Select a special function from the list

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

• [DDMF developers list](#)

• [Motivation of the project](#)

- The [inverse cosecant](#) $\operatorname{arccsc}(x)$
- The [inverse cosine](#) $\operatorname{arccos}(x)$
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- The [inverse hyperbolic cosecant](#) $\operatorname{arcsch}(x)$
- The [Airy function of the first kind](#) $\operatorname{Ai}(x)$
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- The [imaginary error function](#) $\operatorname{erfi}(x)$

jsMath

Done Proxy: None zotero

Un dictionnaire des fonctions D-finies

The Special Function Ai(x) - Iceweasel

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http://ddmf.msr-inria.fr/ddmf/service=SpecialFunction&rendering=jsMath&st_name=AiyAi¶meters={ }

[01] Loading...

Home Glossary

The Special Function $Ai(x)$

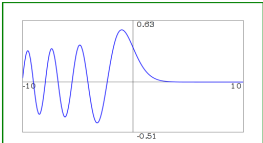
1. Differential equation rendering [link](#)

The function $Ai(x)$ satisfies

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}y(x) - xy(x) = 0$$

with initial values $y(0) = 1/3 \frac{\sqrt[3]{3}}{\Gamma(2/3)}$, $(y')(0) = -1/2 \frac{\sqrt[6]{3}\Gamma(2/3)}{\pi}$. [metadata](#)

2. Plot of $Ai(x)$



The plot shows the Airy function $Ai(x)$ over the range $x \in [-10, 10]$. The y-axis ranges from approximately -0.51 to 0.23. The function exhibits oscillatory behavior for $x < 0$ and decays to zero for $x > 0$.

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Un dictionnaire des fonctions D-finies

The Special Function Ai(x) - Iceweasel

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[01] Loading...

Home Glossary

The Special Function Ai(x)

1. Differential equation

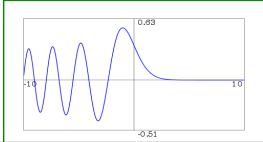
The function $Ai(x)$ satisfies

Données :
EDL à coeff. polynomiaux
+ conditions initiales
(fonction D-finie)

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}y(x) - xy(x) = 0$$

with initial values $y(0) = 1/3 \frac{\sqrt[3]{3}}{\Gamma(2/3)}$, $(y')(0) = -1/2 \frac{\sqrt[6]{3}\Gamma(2/3)}{\pi}$.

2. Plot of $Ai(x)$



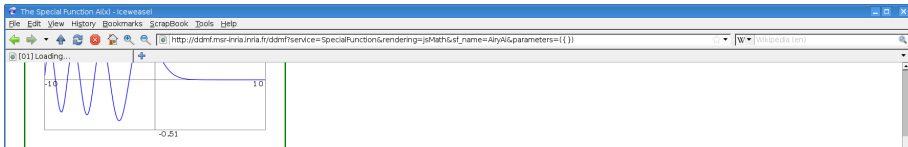
rendering [link](#)

[metadata](#)

jsMath

Done Proxy: None zotero

Un dictionnaire des fonctions D-finies



min =

max =

3. Numerical Evaluation

$$\text{Ai}(1/4 + 1/4i) \approx 0.28881085 - 0.06285935i.$$

(Below, path may be either a point z or a broken-line path $[z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n]$ along which to perform analytic continuation of the solution of the defining differential equation. Each z_k should be of the form $x + y*i$.) [metadata](#)

path =

precision =

4. Taylor expansion of $\text{Ai}(x)$ at 0

- Expansion of $\text{Ai}(x)$ at 0:

$$\text{Ai}(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3} \frac{\sqrt[3]{3} x^{3n}}{9^n \Gamma(n + 2/3) n!} - \frac{1}{9} \frac{3^{2/3} x^{3n+1}}{9^n \Gamma(n + 4/3) n!}.$$

Un dictionnaire des fonctions D-finies

The Special Function Ai(x) - Iceweasel

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http://ddmf.msr-inria.fr/ddmf/service=SpecialFunction&rendering=jsMath&st_name=AiryAi¶meters={}

[01] Loading...

min = max =

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(Below, path may be either a point z or a broken-line path $[z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n]$ along which to perform analytic continuation of the solution of the defining differential equation. Each z_k should be of the form $x + y*i$.) [metadata](#)

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jsMath

Done Proxy: None zotero

Un dictionnaire des fonctions D-finies

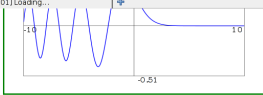
The Special Function AI(x) - Iceweasel

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http://ddmf.msr-inria.fr/ddmf/service=SpecialFunction&rendering=jsMath&st_name=AiyAi¶meters={}

Wikipedia (en)

[01] Loading...



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jsMath

Done Proxy: None zotero

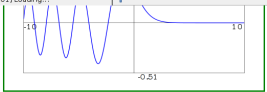
Un dictionnaire des fonctions D-finies

The Special Function Axi - Iceweasel

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http://ddmf.msr-inria.fr/ddmf/service=SpecialFunction&rendering=jsMath&st_name=AiryAi¶meters={}

[01] Loading...



min = max =

3. Numerical Evaluation

$Ai(1/4 + 1/4i) \approx 0.28881085384820872173256483671407046811262524805800436861749378392647$

(Below, path may be either a point z or a broken-line path $[z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n]$ along which to perform analytic [metadata](#) continuation of the solution of the defining differential equation. Each z_k should be of the form $x + y*i$.)

path = precision =

4. Taylor expansion of $Ai(x)$ at 0

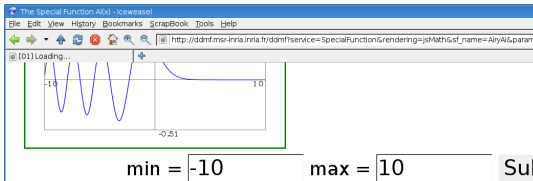
- Expansion of AiryAi at 0:

$$Ai(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3} \frac{\sqrt[3]{3} x^{3n}}{9^n \Gamma(n + 2/3) n!} - \frac{1}{9} \frac{3^{2/3} x^{3n+1}}{9^n \Gamma(n + 4/3) n!}.$$

mejsMath

Done

Un dictionnaire des fonctions D-finies



- ▶ à partir de l'équa. diff.
- ▶ résultats garantis
- ▶ précision arbitraire
- ▶ efficace

3. Numerical Evaluation

$Ai(1/4 + 1/4i) \approx 0.28881085384820872173256483671407046811262524805800436861749378392647$

(Below, path may be either a point z or a broken-line path $[z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n]$ along which to perform analytic [metadata](#) continuation of the solution of the defining differential equation. Each z_k should be of the form $x + y*i$.)

path = `1/4+1/4*i` precision = `80` `Submit Query`

4. Taylor expansion of $Ai(x)$ at 0

- Expansion of $AiryAi$ at 0:

$$Ai(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3} \frac{\sqrt[3]{3} x^{3n}}{9^n \Gamma(n + 2/3) n!} - \frac{1}{9} \frac{3^{2/3} x^{3n+1}}{9^n \Gamma(n + 4/3) n!}.$$

Un dictionnaire des fonctions D-finies

▶ à partir de l'équa. diff.

▶ résultats garantis

▶ précision arbitraire

▶ efficace

36861749378392647020710083742 – 0.062859346556545730232761436943988956545624961055148330

form analytic [metadata](#)

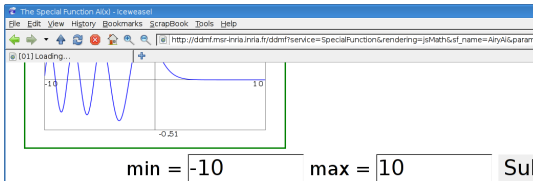
orm x + y*i.)

[metadata](#)

jsMath

Done Proxy: None zotero

Un dictionnaire des fonctions D-finies



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(Below, path may be either a point z or a broken-line path $[z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n]$ along which to perform analytic continuation of the solution of the defining differential equation. Each z_k should be of the form $x + y*i$.) [metadata](#)

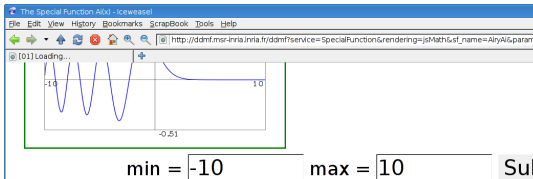
path = `1/4+1/4*i` precision = `80` `Submit Query`

4. Taylor expansion of $Ai(x)$ at 0

- Expansion of $AiryAi$ at 0:

$$Ai(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3} \frac{\sqrt[3]{3} x^{3n}}{9^n \Gamma(n + 2/3) n!} - \frac{1}{9} \frac{3^{2/3} x^{3n+1}}{9^n \Gamma(n + 4/3) n!}.$$

Un dictionnaire des fonctions D-finies



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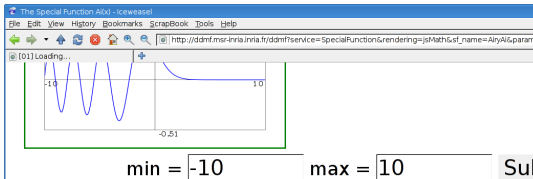
path = $1/4+1/4*i$ precision = 80 Submit Query

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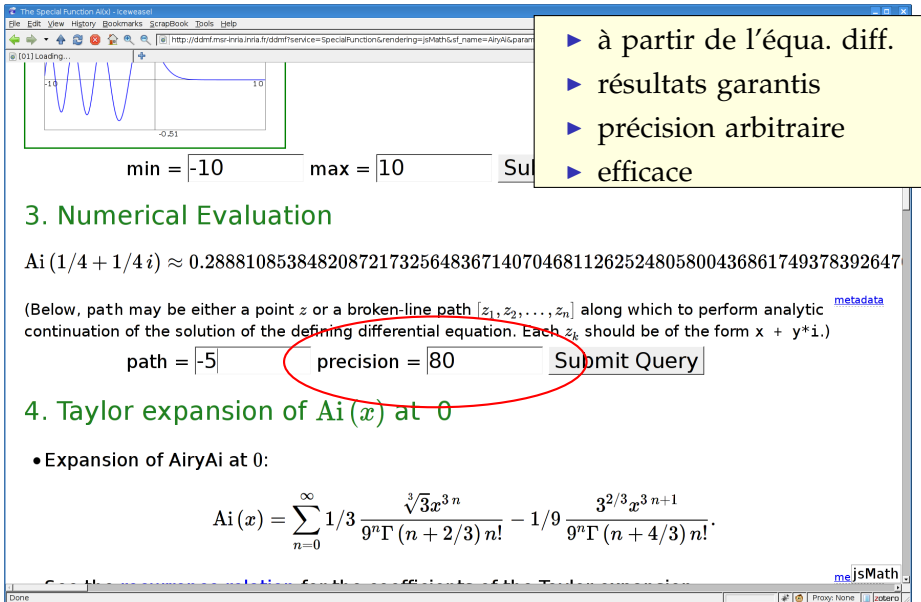
path = -5 precision = 80 Submit Query

4. Taylor expansion of $Ai(x)$ at 0

- Expansion of $AiryAi$ at 0:

$$Ai(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3} \frac{\sqrt[3]{3} x^{3n}}{9^n \Gamma(n + 2/3) n!} - \frac{1}{9} \frac{3^{2/3} x^{3n+1}}{9^n \Gamma(n + 4/3) n!}.$$

Un dictionnaire des fonctions D-finies



min = max =

3. Numerical Evaluation

$Ai(1/4 + 1/4i) \approx 0.28881085384820872173256483671407046811262524805800436861749378392647$

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Un dictionnaire des fonctions D-finies

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$Ai(1/4 + 1/4i) \approx 0.28881085384820872173256483671407046811262524805800436861749378392647$

(Below, path may be either a point z or a broken-line path $[z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n]$ along which to perform analytic continuation of the solution of the defining differential equation. Each z_k should be of the form $x + y*i$.) [metadata](#)

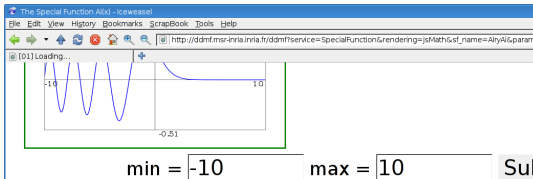
path = precision =

4. Taylor expansion of $Ai(x)$ at 0

- Expansion of AiryAi at 0:

$$Ai(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3} \frac{\sqrt[3]{3} x^{3n}}{9^n \Gamma(n + 2/3) n!} - \frac{1}{9} \frac{3^{2/3} x^{3n+1}}{9^n \Gamma(n + 4/3) n!}.$$

Un dictionnaire des fonctions D-finies



- ▶ à partir de l'équa. diff.
- ▶ résultats garantis
- ▶ précision arbitraire
- ▶ efficace

3. Numerical Evaluation

$Ai(-5) \approx 0.350761009024114319788016327696742221484443250893087208211128178049911192682$

(Below, path may be either a point z or a broken-line path $[z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n]$ along which to perform analytic continuation of the solution of the defining differential equation. Each z_k should be of the form $x + y*i$.) [metadata](#)

path = precision =

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NumGfun



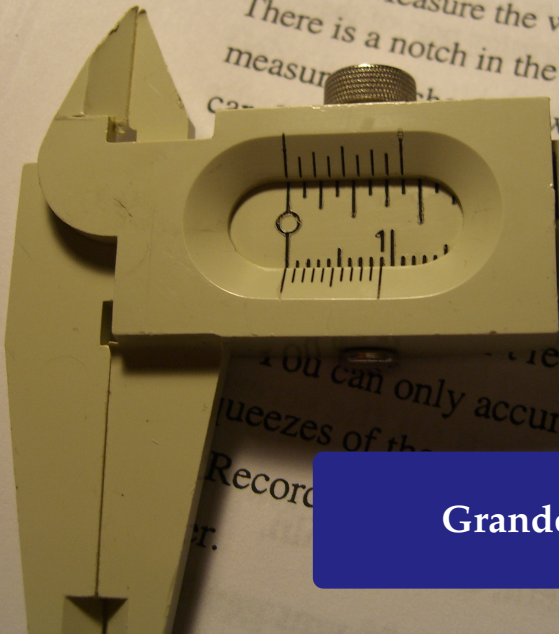
<http://algo.inria.fr/libraries/> (LGPL)



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



M. Mezzarobba. NumGfun : a Package for Numerical and Analytic Computation with D-finite functions. ISSAC 2010.



Grande précision

Fonctions de Heun doublement confluentes

```
> diffeq := {diff(diff(y(z),z),z)+(2*z^3-  
z^2*a-2*z-a)/((z+1)^2*(z-1)^2)*diff(y(z)  
,z)+(z^2*b+z*c+2*z*a+d)*y(z)/((z-1)^3*  
(z+1)^3),y(0)=1,(D(y))(0)=0};
```

Fonctions de Heun doublement confluentes

```
> diffeq := {diff(diff(y(z),z),z)+(2*z^3-  
z^2*a-2*z-a)/((z+1)^2*(z-1)^2)*diff(y(z)  
,z)+(z^2*b+z*c+2*z*a+d)*y(z)/((z-1)^3*  
(z+1)^3),y(0)=1,(D(y))(0)=0};
```

$$\text{diffeq} := \left\{ \frac{d^2}{dz^2} y(z) + \frac{(2z^3 - z^2 a - 2z - a) \left(\frac{d}{dz} y(z) \right)}{(z+1)^2 (z-1)^2} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{(z^2 b + z c + 2z a + d) y(z)}{(z-1)^3 (z+1)^3}, y(0) = 1, D(y)(0) = 0 \right\}$$

```
>
```

Fonctions de Heun doublement confluentes

```
> diffeq := {diff(diff(y(z),z),z)+(2*z^3-  
z^2*a-2*z-a)/((z+1)^2*(z-1)^2)*diff(y(z)  
,z)+(z^2*b+z*c+2*z*a+d)*y(z)/((z-1)^3*  
(z+1)^3),y(0)=1,(D(y))(0)=0};
```

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```
> a, b, c, d := 1, 1/3, 1/2, 3;
```

Fonctions de Heun doublement confluentes

```
> diffeq := {diff(diff(y(z),z),z)+(2*z^3-  
z^2*a-2*z-a)/((z+1)^2*(z-1)^2)*diff(y(z)  
,z)+(z^2*b+z*c+2*z*a+d)*y(z)/((z-1)^3*  
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```

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```
> a, b, c, d := 1, 1/3, 1/2, 3;
```

$$a, b, c, d := 1, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, 3$$

```
>
```


Questions de précision

```
[> evalf[51](HeunD(a, b, c, d, 1/3));
```

Questions de précision

```
[> evalf[51](HeunD(a, b, c, d, 1/3));  
1.23715744756395253918007831405821000395447403052069  
[>
```

Questions de précision

```
[> evalf[51](HeunD(a, b, c, d, 1/3));  
1.23715744756395253918007831405821000395447403052069  
[> myHeunD := diffeqtoproc(diffeq, y(z)):
```

Questions de précision

```
[> evalf[51](HeunD(a, b, c, d, 1/3));  
1.23715744756395253918007831405821000395447403052069  
[> myHeunD := diffeqtoproc(diffeq, y(z));  
[>
```

Questions de précision

```
[> evalf[51](HeunD(a, b, c, d, 1/3));  
1.23715744756395253918007831405821000395447403052069  
[> myHeunD := diffeqtoproc(diffeq, y(z));  
[> myHeunD(1/3, 50);
```

Questions de précision

```
[> evalf[51](HeunD(a, b, c, d, 1/3));  
1.23715744756395253918007831405821000395447403052069  
[> myHeunD := diffeqtoproc(diffeq, y(z));  
[> myHeunD(1/3, 50);  
1.23715744756395253918007831405821000395447403052075  
[>
```

Questions de précision

```
[> evalf[51](HeunD(a, b, c, d, 1/3));  
1.23715744756395253918007831405821000395447403052069  
[> myHeunD := diffeqtoproc(diffeq, y(z));  
[> myHeunD(1/3, 50);  
1.23715744756395253918007831405821000395447403052075  
[>
```

Questions de précision

```
[> evalf[51](HeunD(a, b, c, d, 1/3));  
1.23715744756395253918007831405821000395447403052069  
[> myHeunD := diffeqtoproc(diffeq, y(z));  
[> myHeunD(1/3, 50);  
1.23715744756395253918007831405821000395447403052075  
[> myHeunD(1/3, 2000);
```


Questions de précision

```
[> evalf[51](HeunD(a, b, c, d, 1/3));  
1.23715744756395253918007831405821000395447403052069  
[> myHeunD := diffeqtoproc(diffeq, y(z));  
[> myHeunD(1/3, 50);  
1.23715744756395253918007831405821000395447403052075  
[> myHeunD(1/3, 2000);
```

(1.3 s plus tard...)

Questions de précision

```
> evalf[51](HeunD(a, b, c, d, 1/3));  
1.23715744756395253918007831405821000395447403052069
```

```
> myHeunD := diffeqtoproc(diffeq, y(z)):
```

```
> myHeunD(1/3, 50);  
1.23715744756395253918007831405821000395447403052075
```

```
> myHeunD(1/3, 2000);  
1.237157447563952539180078314058210003954474030520747249\  
77368122339910479272634279104260366917046868224326693\  
22058740005957868869065637255063771378117634825003548\  
.....  
96170152380808246265230916158732964496323766777357428\  
28214335810166903875586333320334746574757060060591160\  
33361999970684428816250827723506800809
```

```
>
```

Questions de précision

```
> evalf[51](HeunD(a, b, c, d, 1/3));  
1.23715744756395253918007831405821000395447403052069
```

```
> myHeunD := diffeqtoproc(diffeq, y(z)):
```

```
> myHeunD(1/3, 50);  
1.23715744756395253918007831405821000395447403052075
```

```
> myHeunD(1/3, 2000);  
1.237157447563952539180078314058210003954474030520747249\  
77368122339910479272634279104260366917046868224326693\  
22058740005957868869065637255063771378117634825003548\  
00002007 1017 100000010000010101 10120020020 1000200 1\  
96170152380808246265230916158732964496323766777357428\  
28214335810166903875586333320334746574757060060591160\  
33361999970684428816250827723506800809
```

```
>
```

code plus général = moins de bugs !

Évaluation au voisinage d'une singularité

```
[> evalf(HeunD(a, b, c, d, -0.9));
```

Évaluation au voisinage d'une singularité

```
[> evalf(HeunD(a, b, c, d, -0.9));  
2.695836763  
[>
```

Évaluation au voisinage d'une singularité

```
[> evalf(HeunD(a, b, c, d, -0.9));  
2.695836763  
[> myHeunD(-0.9, 9);
```

Évaluation au voisinage d'une singularité

```
[> evalf(HeunD(a, b, c, d, -0.9));  
2.695836763  
[> myHeunD(-0.9, 9);  
2.695836219  
[>
```

Évaluation au voisinage d'une singularité

```
[> evalf(HeunD(a, b, c, d, -0.9));  
2.695836763  
[> myHeunD(-0.9, 9);  
2.695836219  
[>
```


Évaluation au voisinage d'une singularité

```
[> evalf(HeunD(a, b, c, d, -0.9));  
2.695836763  
[> myHeunD(-0.9, 9);  
2.695836219  
[> evalf(HeunD(a, b, c, d, -0.99));
```

Évaluation au voisinage d'une singularité

```
> evalf(HeunD(a, b, c, d, -0.9));  
2.695836763
```

```
> myHeunD(-0.9, 9);  
2.695836219
```

```
> evalf(HeunD(a, b, c, d, -0.99));
```

Warning, breaking after 2000 terms, the series
is not converging

undefined

```
>
```

Évaluation au voisinage d'une singularité

```
> evalf(HeunD(a, b, c, d, -0.9));
```

```
2.695836763
```

```
> myHeunD(-0.9, 9);
```

```
2.695836219
```

```
> evalf(HeunD(a, b, c, d, -0.99));
```

```
Warning, breaking after 2000 terms, the series  
is not converging
```

```
undefined
```

```
> myHeunD(-0.99);
```

Évaluation au voisinage d'une singularité

```
> evalf(HeunD(a, b, c, d, -0.9));  
2.695836763
```

```
> myHeunD(-0.9, 9);  
2.695836219
```

```
> evalf(HeunD(a, b, c, d, -0.99));  
Warning, breaking after 2000 terms, the series  
is not converging  
undefined
```

```
> myHeunD(-0.99);  
4.6775585280
```

```
>
```

Évaluation au voisinage d'une singularité

```
> evalf(HeunD(a, b, c, d, -0.9));
```

```
2.695836763
```

```
> myHeunD(-0.9, 9);
```

```
2.695836219
```

```
> evalf(HeunD(a, b, c, d, -0.99));
```

```
Warning, breaking after 2000 terms, the series  
is not converging
```

```
undefined
```

```
> myHeunD(-0.99);
```

```
4.6775585280
```

```
> myHeunD(-0.99, 500);
```

Évaluation au voisinage d'une singularité

```
> evalf(HeunD(a, b, c, d, -0.9));
```

```
2.695836763
```

```
> myHeunD(-0.9, 9);
```

```
2.695836219
```

```
> evalf(HeunD(a, b, c, d, -0.99));
```

```
Warning, breaking after 2000 terms, the series  
is not converging
```

```
undefined
```

```
> myHeunD(-0.99);
```

```
4.6775585280
```

```
> myHeunD(-0.99, 500);
```

(6.1 s plus tard...)

Évaluation au voisinage d'une singularité

```
> evalf(HeunD(a, b, c, d, -0.9));  
2.695836763
```

```
> myHeunD(-0.9, 9);  
2.695836219
```

```
> evalf(HeunD(a, b, c, d, -0.99));  
Warning, breaking after 2000 terms, the series  
is not converging  
undefined
```

```
> myHeunD(-0.99);  
4.6775585280
```

```
> myHeunD(-0.99, 500);  
4.677558527966890481646371616414130565650323560409922037\  
.....  
89542201276207762696563032189351846152496641167932588\  
4660460023972873078881
```

```
>
```

Évaluation au voisinage d'une singularité

```
> evalf(HeunD(a, b, c, d, -0.9));  
2.695836763
```

```
> myHeunD(-0.9, 9);  
2.695836219
```

```
> evalf(HeunD(a, b, c, d, -0.99));  
Warning, breaking after 2000 terms, the series  
is not converging  
undefined
```

```
> myHeunD(-0.99);  
4.6775585280
```

```
> myHeunD(-0.99, 500);  
4.677558527966890481646371616414130565650323560409922037\  
89542201276207762696563000100051010150100011107000588\  
4660460023972873078881
```

pas d'instabilité numérique
(on paie en temps de calcul)

```
>
```


Un exemple aléatoire

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

Un exemple aléatoire

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

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

Un exemple aléatoire

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

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

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

Un exemple aléatoire

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

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

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

```
0.0448555748776784313189330814759311548663
```

```
+ 0.0199048983021280530504789772581099788282 I
```

Grande précision

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

Grande précision






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

(29 min plus tard...)

Grande précision

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

Historique

-  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
-  Ce travail – Mise en pratique : implémentation, améliorations d'efficacité, bornes optimales

Algorithme d'évaluation [Chudnovsky & Chudnovsky 1988]

Idées principales

0 multiplication rapide

2 prolongement analytique

1 scindage binaire

3 *bit burst*

0. On peut multiplier deux entiers de n bits en $O(n \log n 2^{O(\log^* n)})$ opérations binaires [Fürer 2007].

Algorithme d'évaluation [Chudnovsky & Chudnovsky 1988]

Idées principales

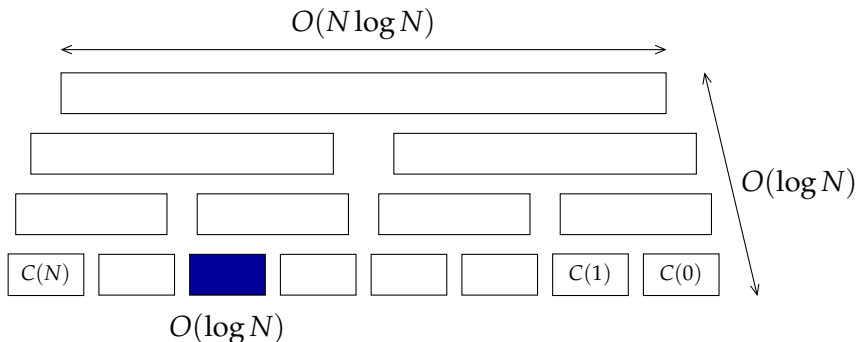
0 multiplication rapide

2 prolongement analytique

1 scindage binaire

3 *bit burst*

1. Dans le disque de convergence d'un développement de Taylor : sommer efficacement la série (récurrence)



Algorithme d'évaluation [Chudnovsky & Chudnovsky 1988]

Idées principales

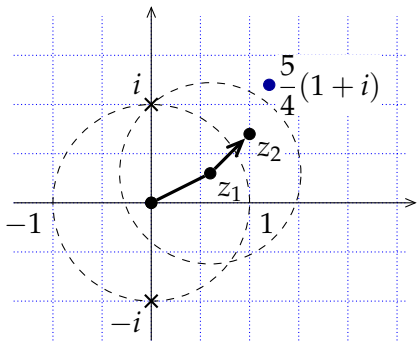
0 multiplication rapide

2 prolongement analytique

1 scindage binaire

3 *bit burst*

2. Évaluation hors du disque de convergence :
transporter les conditions initiales



$$\arctan\left(\frac{5}{4}(1+i)\right) = ?$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y(z_1) \\ y'(z_1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0,570\dots+0,220\dots i \\ 0 & 0,728\dots-0,206\dots i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y(0) \\ y'(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y(z_2) \\ y'(z_2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0,365\dots+0,329\dots i \\ 0 & 0,751\dots-0,079\dots i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y(z_1) \\ y'(z_1) \end{bmatrix}$$

Algorithme d'évaluation [Chudnovsky & Chudnovsky 1988]

Idées principales

0 multiplication rapide

2 prolongement analytique

1 scindage binaire

3 *bit burst*

3. Points donnés à grande précision :
prolongement analytique même si la série converge

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

$$\rightarrow z_2 = 10,101_2 \quad \sin(e) = \sin(2,718\dots) = ?$$

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

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

$$\rightarrow \dots$$

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

Algorithme d'évaluation [Chudnovsky & Chudnovsky 1988]

Idées principales

0 multiplication rapide

2 prolongement analytique

1 scindage binaire

3 *bit burst*

Théorème (Chudnovsky²)

À z fixé, on peut calculer $y(z)$ à 2^{-n} près en

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

opérations binaires.

Algorithme d'évaluation [Chudnovsky & Chudnovsky 1988]

Idées principales

0 multiplication rapide

2 prolongement analytique

1 scindage binaire

3 *bit burst*

Théorème (Chudnovsky², van der Hoeven)

À z fixé, on peut calculer $y(z)$ à 2^{-n} près en

$$O\left(M\left(n \cdot (\log n)^3 (\log n)^2 \cdot \log \log n\right)\right)$$

opérations binaires.

Algorithme d'évaluation [Chudnovsky & Chudnovsky 1988]

Idées principales

0 multiplication rapide

2 prolongement analytique

1 scindage binaire

3 *bit burst*

Théorème (Chudnovsky², van der Hoeven, M.)

À z fixé, on peut calculer $y(z)$ à 2^{-n} près en

$$O\left(M\left(n \cdot \cancel{(\log n)^3} (\log n)^2 \cdot \cancel{\log \log n}\right)\right)$$

opérations binaires.

Améliorations

Suivi des erreurs

- ▶ Précision des calculs intermédiaires
- ▶ Bornes fines pour les troncatures de séries

« Facteur constant »

- ▶ Structure des matrices de récurrence
- ▶ Calcul simultané efficace de plusieurs dérivées

Points singuliers réguliers

- ▶ Méthode de Heffter-Poole simplifiée « à la Ore »
- ▶ Algorithme de scindage binaire explicite
- ▶ Traitement plus efficace des « logarithmes »

Évaluation aux points singuliers réguliers

```
[ > diffeq := diffeqtohomdiffeq(  
    holexprtodiffeq(  
        arctan(z), y(z)), y(z));
```

Évaluation aux points singuliers réguliers

```
> diffeq := diffeqtohomdiffeq(  
  hoalexprtodiffeq(  
    arctan(z), y(z)), y(z));
```

$$diffeq := \left\{ -2z \left(\frac{d}{dz} y(z) \right) + (-1 - z^2) \left(\frac{d^2}{dz^2} y(z) \right), y(0) = 0, \right.$$

$$\left. D(y)(0) = 1 \right\}$$

```
>
```

Évaluation aux points singuliers réguliers

```
> diffeq := diffeqtohomdiffeq(  
  holexprtodiffeq(  
    arctan(z), y(z)), y(z));
```

$$\text{diffeq} := \left\{ -2z \left(\frac{d}{dz} y(z) \right) + (-1 - z^2) \left(\frac{d^2}{dz^2} y(z) \right), y(0) = 0, \right. \\ \left. D(y)(0) = 1 \right\}$$

```
> subs(z=z-I, evaldiffeq(diffeq, y(z),  
  [0, I], ord=3));
```

Évaluation aux points singuliers réguliers

```
> diffeq := diffeqtohomdiffeq(  
  hoalexprtodiffeq(  
    arctan(z), y(z)), y(z));
```

$$\text{diffeq} := \left\{ -2z \left(\frac{d}{dz} y(z) \right) + (-1 - z^2) \left(\frac{d^2}{dz^2} y(z) \right), y(0) = 0, \right. \\ \left. D(y)(0) = 1 \right\}$$

```
> subs(z=z-I, evaldiffeq(diffeq, y(z),  
  [0, I], ord=3));
```

$$(-0.5000000000 I) \left(\ln(z-I) + \frac{1}{2} I(z-I) - \frac{1}{8} (z-I)^2 \right) \\ + (0.7853981634 + 0.3465735903 I)$$

```
>
```

Évaluation aux points singuliers réguliers

```
> diffeq := diffeqtohomdiffeq(  
  hoalexprtodiffeq(  
    arctan(z), y(z)), y(z));
```

$$\text{diffeq} := \left\{ -2z \left(\frac{d}{dz} y(z) \right) + (-1 - z^2) \left(\frac{d^2}{dz^2} y(z) \right), y(0) = 0, \right. \\ \left. D(y)(0) = 1 \right\}$$

```
> subs(z=z-I, evaldiffeq(diffeq, y(z)),
```

$$(-0.5000000000 I) \left(\ln(z - I) \right) \\ + (0.7853981634 + 0.34$$

```
>
```

Applications :

- ▶ Fonctions de Bessel
- ▶ Combinatoire analytique
- ▶ Galois différentiel

II
MEILEN
BIS
BERLIN

PROTECTOR
MILITÄRISCHER
LIGA 1944
1945

Bornes

Motivation (I) : évaluation numérique

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} y_n z^n = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} y_n z^n + \underbrace{\sum_{n=N}^{\infty} y_n z^n}_{?}$$

Calculer les ordres de troncature et autres bornes ?



Chudnovsky & Chudnovsky — Ordres de grandeur uniquement



van der Hoeven (1999, 2001, 2003) — Bornes données par la formule de Cauchy

Bornes asymptotiquement optimales ?

Motivation (II) : suites récurrentes

Permutations de Baxter

(OEIS A001181)

- ▶ $(n+2)(n+3)B_n = (7n^2 + 7n - 2)B_{n-1} + 8(n-1)(n-2)B_{n-2}$,
 $B_0 = B_1 = 1$
- ▶ $B_n \leq 2,9 \cdot 8^n$

Formule de Chudnovsky et Chudnovsky pour π

- ▶ $\frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{12}{640320^{3/2}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t_k$
où $t_k = \frac{(-1)^k (6k)! (13591409 + 545140134k)}{(3k)! (k!)^3 640320^{3k}}$
- ▶ $\left| \frac{640320^{3/2}}{12\pi} - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} t_k \right| \leq 10^6 (2,3n^3 + 13,6n^2 + 25n + 13,6) \alpha^n$
où $\alpha = \frac{1}{151931373056000} \simeq 0,66 \cdot 10^{-14}$

Bornes « fines »

Entrée Réurrence + conditions initiales

$$\{p_s(n) y_{n+s} + \dots + p_0(n) y_n = 0, \quad y_0 = \dots\}$$

Sortie $|y_n| \leq n!^{p/q} \alpha^n \varphi(n)$

avec φ sous-exponentielle, i.e. $\varphi(n) = e^{o(n)}$

- ▶ borne correcte
- ▶ pour des conditions initiales génériques :
 p/q et α optimaux (voire $\varphi(n) = n^{O(1)}$)

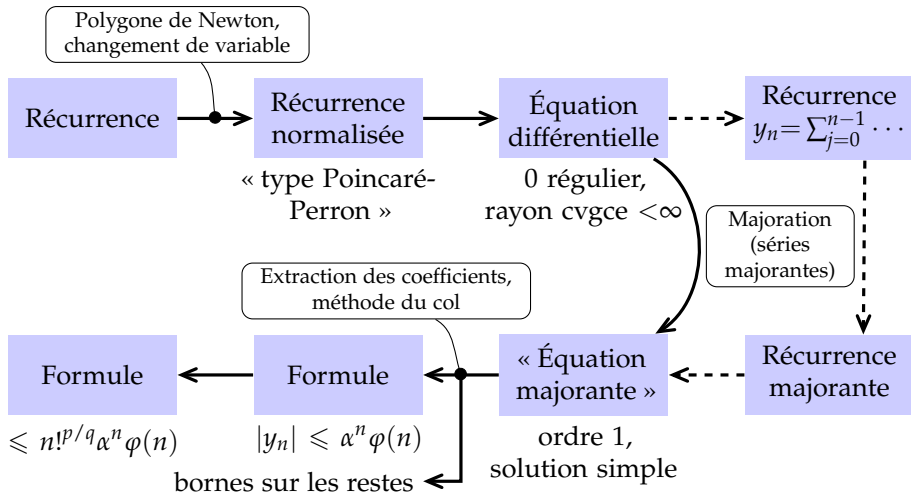
Théorème

On peut calculer p/q , α , φ remplissant ces conditions.



M. Mezzarobba and B. Salvy. Effective bounds for P-recursive sequences.
JSC, 2010.

Démarche



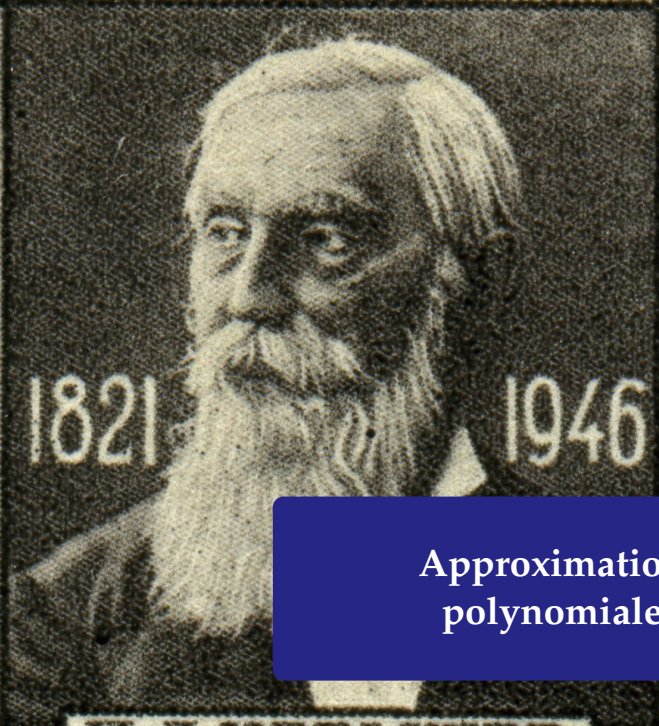
Influence sur l'évaluation numérique

	$\frac{\operatorname{arccot}(z)}{(z^2-1)(z^2+5)} @ \frac{1}{2}$	$\psi(1/2)$	$\arctan \frac{9}{10}$	$\arctan \frac{99}{100}$
10^{-10}	64/27	40/23	336/164	4238/1496
10^{-100}	380/321	342/313	2338/2108	25210/21848
10^{-1000}	3392/3307	3336/3293	22050/21754	231844/227810

	$\frac{\exp(1/(1-z))}{(1-z)} @ \frac{1}{2}$	$\operatorname{Bi}\left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right) @ \frac{1}{2}$	$\operatorname{Ai}\left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right) @ \frac{3}{4}$	$\operatorname{Ai}\left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right) @ \frac{7}{8}$
10^{-10}	70/54	148/56	1558/77	23818/215
10^{-100}	418/387	664/416	3430/879	29258/2025
10^{-1000}	3568/3490	4700/3645	16284/8372	69594/18529

	e^{-100}	$\operatorname{erf}^2(1)$	$\operatorname{erf}(10)$	$\operatorname{erf}(100)$
10^{-10}	298/291	60/33	628/574	54492/54388
10^{-100}	456/450	190/163	936/894	54904/54800
10^{-1000}	1406/1402	1036/1011	2828/2800	58870/58772

nombre de termes calculé / nombre de termes minimal nécessaire



1821

1946

**Approximation
polynomiale**

Évaluations répétées

```
[> deq := hoxprtodiffeq(AiryAi(z), y(z)):
```

```
[>
```

Évaluations répétées

```
[> deq := holexprtodiffeq(AiryAi(z), y(z)):
[> myAi := diffeqtoproc(deq, y(z),
                        prec=12, disks=[[0,6]]):
```

Évaluations répétées

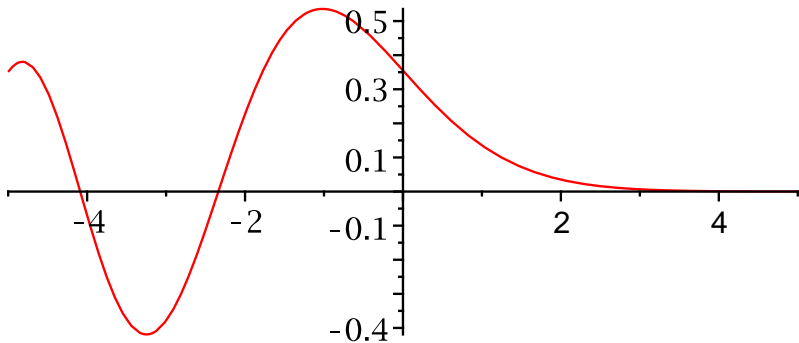
```
[> deq := holexprtodiffeq(AiryAi(z), y(z)):
[> myAi := diffeqtoproc(deq, y(z),
                        prec=12, disks=[[0,6]]):
[>
```

Évaluations répétées

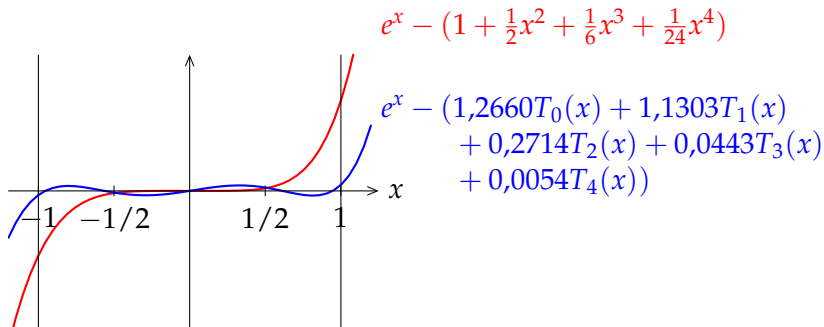
```
[> deq := holexprtodiffeq(AiryAi(z), y(z)):  
[> myAi := diffeqtoproc(deq, y(z),  
                        prec=12, disks=[[0,6]]):  
[> plot(myAi, -5..5);
```


Évaluations répétées

```
[> deq := holexprtodiffeq(AiryAi(z), y(z)):
[> myAi := diffeqtoproc(deq, y(z),
                        prec=12, disks=[[0,6]]):
[> plot(myAi, -5..5);
[>
```



Séries de Taylor et séries de Tchebycheff










Approximation quasi-minimax

Pour toute fonction f continue sur $[-1; 1]$,

$$\|f - p_d\|_{\infty} \leq \left(\frac{4}{\pi^2} \log(d + 1) + 4 \right) \|f - p_d^*\|_{\infty}$$

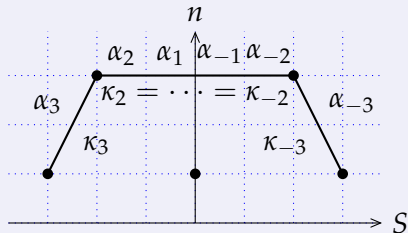
Historique & enjeux

- ▶ Calcul des coefficients de Tchebycheff
 -  Lánzos (1938) – méthode τ
 -  Clenshaw (1957) – calcul itératif à la Miller
- ▶ Récurrence
 -  Fox & Parker (1968) – petits ordres, lien avec Clenshaw
 -  Paszkowski (1975) – cas général
 -  Geddes (1977), Rebillard (1998), Benoit & Salvy (2009) – calcul formel
- ▶ Calcul par intervalles sur les séries de Tchebycheff
 -  Kaucher & Miranker (1984) – ultra-arithmétique
 -  Brisebarre & Joldeş (2010) – ChebModels

Séries de Tchebycheff D-finies

Difficultés

- ▶ Solutions (toujours) divergentes
- ▶ Conditions initiales ?
- ▶ Certification du résultat



Démarche

1. Calcul des coefficients
2. Validation séparée



A. Benoit, M. Joldes and M. Mezzarobba. Rigorous uniform approximation of D-finite functions using Chebyshev expansions. In preparation.

Calcul des coefficients à la Miller

Exemple

$$y(x) = e^x = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n T_n(x)$$

$$c_{n+1} + 2n c_n - c_{n-1} = 0$$

$$u_0 \approx -4,40 \cdot 10^{81}$$

$$u_1 \approx 1,96 \cdot 10^{81}$$


$$u_2 \approx -4,72 \cdot 10^{80}$$

⋮

$$u_{50} \approx 1,02 \cdot 10^2$$

$$u_{51} = 1$$

$$u_{52} = 0$$

$$c_n := u_n / S$$


$$c_0 \approx 1,27$$

$$c_1 \approx -5,65 \cdot 10^{-1}$$

$$c_2 \approx 1,36 \cdot 10^{-1}$$

⋮

$$c_{50} \approx 2,93 \cdot 10^{-80}$$

$$c_{51} \approx 2,88 \cdot 10^{-82}$$

$$c_{52} \approx 2,77 \cdot 10^{-84}$$

$$S = \sum_{n=-50}^{50} u_n T_n(0) \approx -3,48 \cdot 10^{81}$$

Calcul des coefficients

Complexité **linéaire** en l'indice de départ N .

Proposition (sous hypothèses simplificatrices)

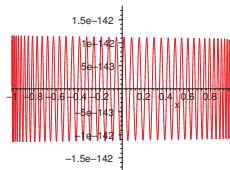
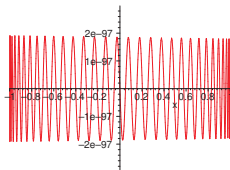
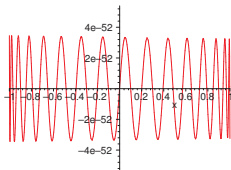
L'erreur sur les coefficients calculés

$$\max_{n=0}^N |c_n^{[N]} - c_n|$$

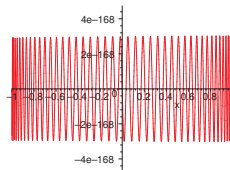
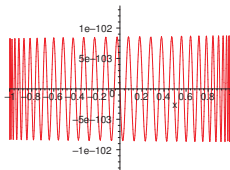
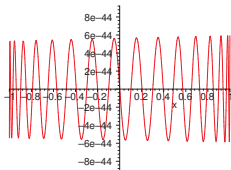
décroît **exponentiellement** avec N .

Qualité des polynômes calculés

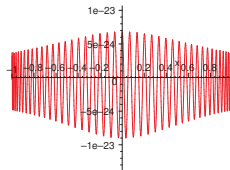
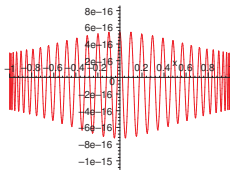
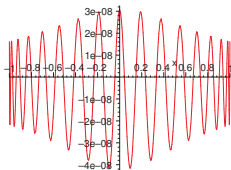
$$\frac{e^{x/2}}{\sqrt{x+16}}$$



$$\frac{3 \cos x - \sin x}{2}$$



$$e^{1/(1+2x^2)}$$



degré = 30

degré = 60

degré = 90

Validation

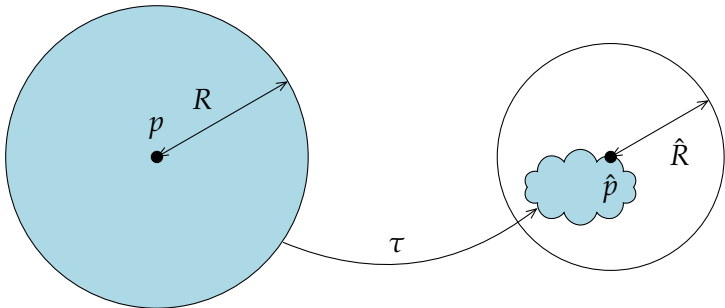
Entrée Opérateur différentiel, conditions initiales,
polynôme p de degré d , précision ε

Sortie R tel que $\|y - p\|_\infty \leq R = O(\sqrt{d} (\|y^{(r-1)} - p^{(r-1)}\|_\infty + \varepsilon))$

$$\tau(y) := \left(x \mapsto y_0 + \int_0^x \frac{a(t)}{b(t)} y(t) dt \right)$$

$$\|\tau(f) - \tau(g)\|_\infty \leq \gamma \|f - g\|_\infty$$

$\gamma < 1$



Validation

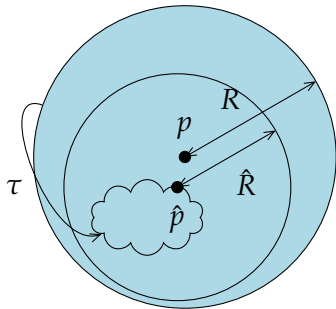
Entrée Opérateur différentiel, conditions initiales,
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$\gamma < 1$



$$\|p - \hat{p}\|_\infty + \hat{R} \leq R$$

Validation

Entrée Opérateur différentiel, conditions initiales,
polynôme p de degré d , précision ε

Sortie R tel que $\|y - p\|_\infty \leq R = O(\sqrt{d} (\|y^{(r-1)} - p^{(r-1)}\|_\infty + \varepsilon))$

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$\gamma < 1$

Algorithme

- ▶ Prendre i assez grand
- ▶ Calculer $p_i \approx \tau^i(p)$
- ▶ Renvoyer $R \geq \frac{\|p - p_i\|_\infty + (\text{erreurs})}{1 - \gamma_i}$

Validation

Entrée Opérateur différentiel, conditions initiales,
polynôme p de degré d , précision ε

Sortie R tel que $\|y - p\|_\infty \leq R = O(\sqrt{d} (\|y^{(r-1)} - p^{(r-1)}\|_\infty + \varepsilon))$

$$\tau(y) := \left(x \mapsto y_0 + \int_0^x \frac{a(t)}{b(t)} y(t) dt \right) \quad \|\tau(f) - \tau(g)\|_\infty \leq \gamma \|f - g\|_\infty$$

$\gamma < 1$

Algorithme

- ▶ Prendre i assez grand
- ▶ Calculer $p_i \approx \tau^i(p)$ O(d) ops
- ▶ Renvoyer $R \geq \frac{\|p - p_i\|_\infty + (\text{erreurs})}{1 - \gamma_i}$ O(d) ops

Qualité des bornes validées

$$\log_{10} \frac{\text{(borne calculée)}}{\|y - p\|_{\infty}}$$

$\frac{e^{x/2}}{\sqrt{x+16}}$	4,8	0,58	0,57
$\frac{3 \cos x - \sin x}{2}$	3,1	3,7	4,1
$e^{1/(1+2x^2)}$	0,57	0,56	0,56
	degré = 30	degré = 60	degré = 90



En bref

- ▶ Prolongement analytique numérique multiprécision général – garanti – automatique – rapide
- ▶ Bornes fines
suites – séries majorantes – restes de séries
- ▶ Approximants polynomiaux sur la base de Tchebycheff
complexité linéaire en le degré – bornes d'erreur fines



Code disponible

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



Perspectives

- ▶ NumGfun 1.0 et au-delà
- ▶ Travaux en cours sur l'approximation polynomiale
- ▶ Calcul formel pour l'arithmétique des ordinateurs



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Merci !



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Scindage binaire

Computing π

A Matrix Formula

$$1. s_n = 12 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^k (6k)! (13591409 + 545140134k)}{(3k)! (k!)^3 640320^{3k+3/2}} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} t_k$$

where $t_{k+1} = \text{rat}(k) t_k$

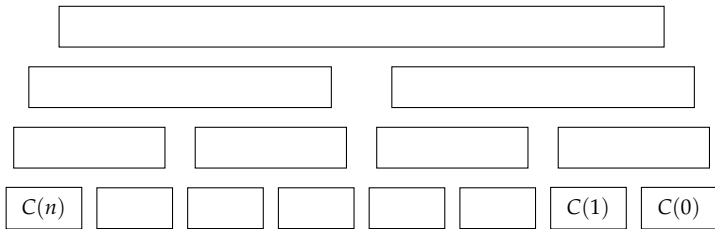
$$2. \text{ hence } \begin{bmatrix} t_{k+1} \\ s_{k+1} \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \text{rat}(k) & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{C(k)} \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ s_k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3. \begin{bmatrix} t_n \\ s_n \end{bmatrix} = C(n-1) \cdots C(1) C(0) \begin{bmatrix} t_0 \\ s_0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} * \\ \pi \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

Computing π

Product Tree

$$C(n-1) \cdots C(1) \cdot C(0) \\ = (C(n-1) \cdots C(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + 1)) \cdot (C(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor) \cdots C(0))$$

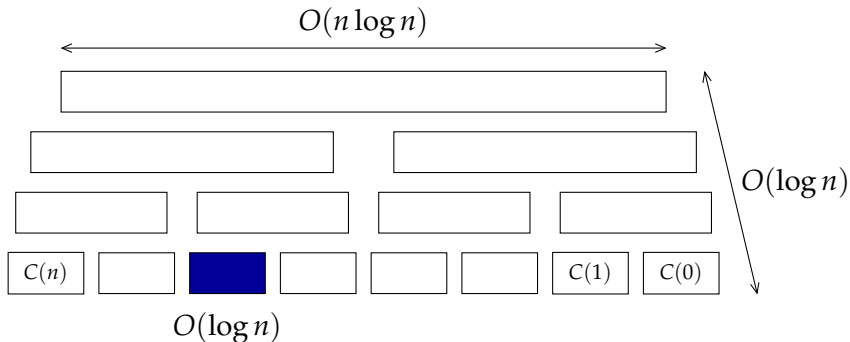


Overall complexity \simeq area = $n \times$ (logarithmic factors)

Computing π

Product Tree

$$C(n-1) \cdots C(1) \cdot C(0) \\ = (C(n-1) \cdots C(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + 1)) \cdot (C(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor) \cdots C(0))$$



Overall complexity \simeq area = $n \times$ (logarithmic factors)

Bit burst

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

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

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

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

Points singuliers réguliers

$$z^2 y''(z) + z y'(z) + (z^2 - \nu^2) y(z)$$

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 .

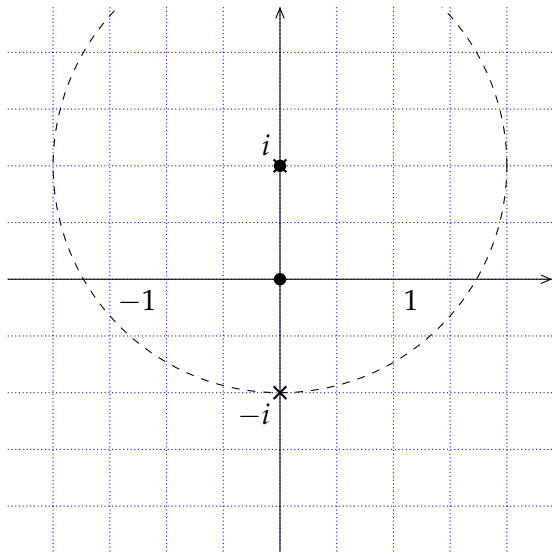
$$L\left(z, z \frac{d}{dz}\right) \cdot y(z) = 0$$

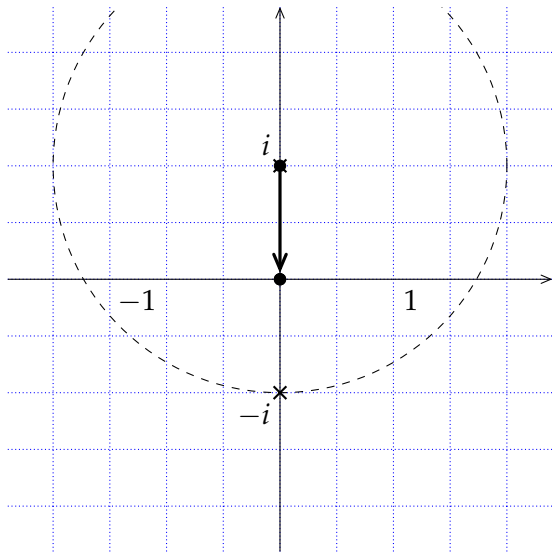
$$y(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} y_n z^n$$

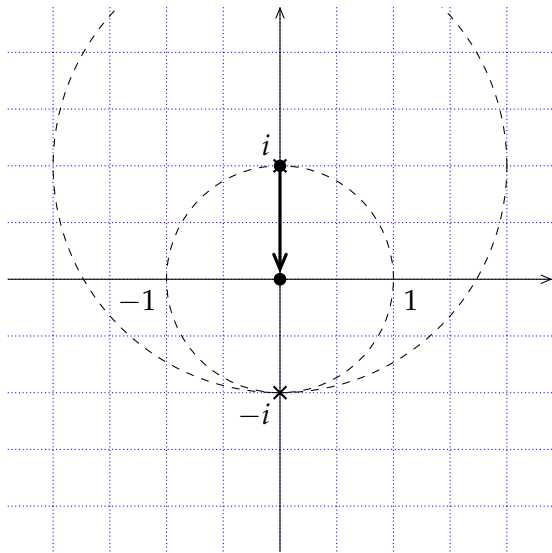
$$L(S_n^{-1}, n) \cdot (y_n) = 0$$

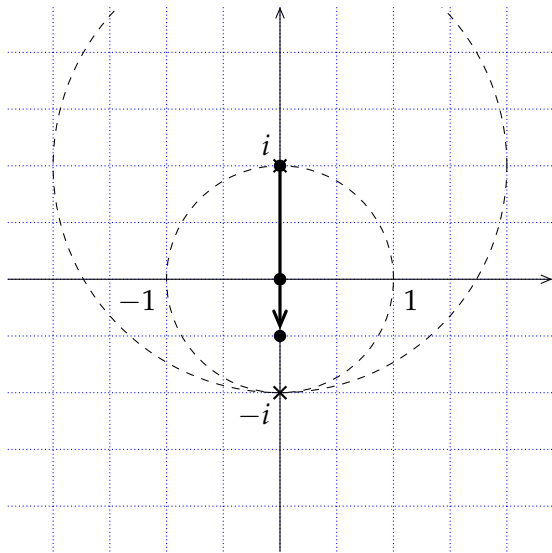
$$y(z) = \sum_{n \in \lambda + \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{k \geq 0}^{(\text{finie})} y_n \frac{\log^k z}{k!} z^n$$

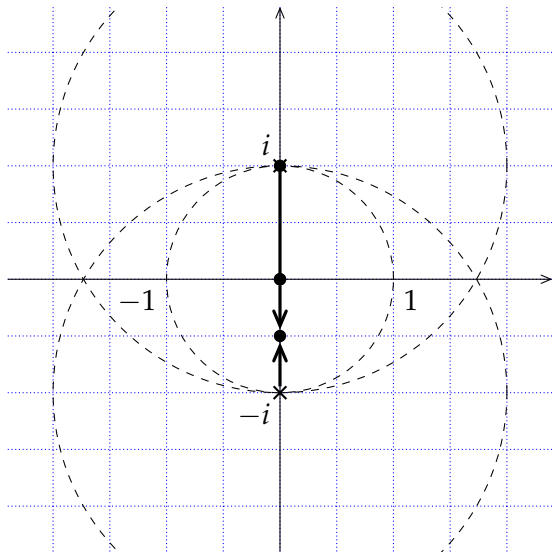
$$L(S_n^{-1}, n + S_k) \cdot (y_{n,k}) = 0$$











$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{n+1} & \zeta^{n+1} \\ \vdots & \\ y_{n+s-1} & \zeta^{n+1} \\ y_{n+s} & \zeta^{n+1} \\ \sum_{i=0}^n y_i \zeta^i \end{bmatrix} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \mathbf{0} \\ & \ddots & \\ \mathbf{0} & & 1 \end{bmatrix} & \zeta & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & \dots & * \\ \hline 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{bmatrix} y_n & \zeta^n \\ \vdots & \\ y_{n+s-2} & \zeta^n \\ y_{n+s-1} & \zeta^n \\ \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} y_i \zeta^i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\zeta = z + \varepsilon \quad (+O(\varepsilon^r))$$

Bornes

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 des séries majorantes + analyse asymptotique élémentaire
(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 »

Méthode des séries majorantes

$y'(z) = a(z)y(z)$ $a(z)$ analytique pour $|z| < \rho$

▶ $(n+1)y_{n+1} = \sum_{j=0}^n a_j y_{n-j}$

▶ Soit M tel que $\forall j, |a_j| \leq M/\gamma^j$, considérons

$$(n+1)g_{n+1} = \sum_{j=0}^n M\gamma^{-j}g_{n-j};$$

▶ on a alors $g'(z) = M(1 - z/\gamma)^{-1}g(z)$
donc $g(z) \propto (1 - z/\gamma)^{-\gamma M}$.

▶ Par récurrence $|y_0| \leq g_0 \implies \forall n, |y_n| \leq g_n$

▶ or $g(z)$ est analytique pour $|z| < \gamma$ ($\rightarrow \rho$).



Méthode des séries majorantes

$y'(z) = a(z)y(z)$ $a(z)$ analytique pour $|z| < \rho$

▶ $(n+1)y_{n+1} = \sum_{j=0}^n a_j y_{n-j}$

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$$(n+1)g_{n+1} = \sum_{j=0}^n M\gamma^{-j}g_{n-j};$$

▶ on a alors $g'(z) = M(1 - z/\gamma)^{-1}g(z)$
donc $g(z) \propto (1 - z/\gamma)^{-\gamma M}$.

▶ Par récurrence $|y_0| \leq g_0 \implies \forall n, |y_n| \leq g_n$

▶ or $g(z)$ est analytique pour $|z| < \gamma$ ($\rightarrow \rho$). □

Difficultés

- ▶ On veut $\gamma = \rho$
- ▶ 0 singulier rég.

Séries majorantes « fines »

$$\text{Équation majorante : } g'(z) = \frac{\alpha K}{(1 - \alpha z)^{1+T}} g(z)$$

$$T = 0 \quad g(z) = \frac{A}{(1 - \alpha z)^K}$$

$$|y_n| \leq g_n = A \binom{n + K - 1}{K - 1} \alpha^n$$

$$T > 0 \quad g(z) = A \exp \frac{K/T}{(1 - \alpha z)^T}$$

$$|y_n| \leq g_n \leq A \exp (C n^{T/(T+1)}) \alpha^n \quad \text{pour } n \geq N$$

(méthode du col)

Bonus : bornes sur les restes, sur les dérivées

Crédits

Source des photos :

- ▶ *Tables of the error function and its derivative*. US National Bureau of Standards, 1954 (domaine public)
- ▶ http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Calipers_in_physics_lab.jpg (par User:Falcorian, Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike)
- ▶ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Stamp_of_USSR_1047.jpg (par User:Butko, repris de <http://kolekzioner.net/modules/smartsection/item.php?itemid=211>, domaine public)
- ▶ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Meilenstein-hohen-neuendorf.jpg> (par User:Saxo, domaine public)

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