

# NAG Library Function Document

## nag\_complex\_airy\_bi (s17dhc)

### 1 Purpose

nag\_complex\_airy\_bi (s17dhc) returns the value of the Airy function  $\text{Bi}(z)$  or its derivative  $\text{Bi}'(z)$  for complex  $z$ , with an option for exponential scaling.

### 2 Specification

```
#include <nag.h>
#include <nags.h>

void nag_complex_airy_bi (Nag_FunType deriv, Complex z,
    Nag_ScaleResType scal, Complex *bi, NagError *fail)
```

### 3 Description

nag\_complex\_airy\_bi (s17dhc) returns a value for the Airy function  $\text{Bi}(z)$  or its derivative  $\text{Bi}'(z)$ , where  $z$  is complex,  $-\pi < \arg z \leq \pi$ . Optionally, the value is scaled by the factor  $e^{|\text{Re}(2z\sqrt{z}/3)|}$ .

The function is derived from the function CBIRY in Amos (1986). It is based on the relations  $\text{Bi}(z) = \frac{\sqrt{z}}{\sqrt{3}}(I_{-1/3}(w) + I_{1/3}(w))$ , and  $\text{Bi}'(z) = \frac{z}{\sqrt{3}}(I_{-2/3}(w) + I_{2/3}(w))$ , where  $I_\nu$  is the modified Bessel function and  $w = 2z\sqrt{z}/3$ .

For very large  $|z|$ , argument reduction will cause total loss of accuracy, and so no computation is performed. For slightly smaller  $|z|$ , the computation is performed but results are accurate to less than half of *machine precision*. If  $\text{Re}(z)$  is too large, and the unscaled function is required, there is a risk of overflow and so no computation is performed. In all the above cases, a warning is given by the function.

### 4 References

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

Amos D E (1986) Algorithm 644: A portable package for Bessel functions of a complex argument and non-negative order *ACM Trans. Math. Software* **12** 265–273

### 5 Arguments

- 1: **deriv** – Nag\_FunType *Input*  
*On entry:* specifies whether the function or its derivative is required.  
**deriv** = Nag\_Function  
 $\text{Bi}(z)$  is returned.  
**deriv** = Nag\_Deriv  
 $\text{Bi}'(z)$  is returned.  
*Constraint:* **deriv** = Nag\_Function or Nag\_Deriv.
- 2: **z** – Complex *Input*  
*On entry:* the argument  $z$  of the function.

- 3:     **scal** – Nag\_ScaleResType *Input*  
       *On entry:* the scaling option.  
       **scal** = Nag\_UnscaleRes  
           The result is returned unscaled.  
       **scal** = Nag\_ScaleRes  
           The result is returned scaled by the factor  $e^{|\operatorname{Re}(2z\sqrt{z}/3)|}$ .  
       *Constraint:* **scal** = Nag\_UnscaleRes or Nag\_ScaleRes.
- 4:     **bi** – Complex \* *Output*  
       *On exit:* the required function or derivative value.
- 5:     **fail** – NagError \* *Input/Output*  
       The NAG error argument (see Section 2.7 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation).

## 6 Error Indicators and Warnings

### NE\_ALLOC\_FAIL

Dynamic memory allocation failed.  
 See Section 2.3.1.2 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

### NE\_BAD\_PARAM

On entry, argument  $\langle value \rangle$  had an illegal value.

### NE\_INTERNAL\_ERROR

An internal error has occurred in this function. Check the function call and any array sizes. If the call is correct then please contact NAG for assistance.

An unexpected error has been triggered by this function. Please contact NAG.  
 See Section 2.7.6 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

### NE\_NO\_LICENCE

Your licence key may have expired or may not have been installed correctly.  
 See Section 2.7.5 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

### NE\_OVERFLOW\_LIKELY

No computation because  $z.re = \langle value \rangle$  is too large when **scal** = Nag\_UnscaleRes.

### NE\_TERMINATION\_FAILURE

No computation – algorithm termination condition not met.

### NE\_TOTAL\_PRECISION\_LOSS

No computation because  $|z| = \langle value \rangle > \langle value \rangle$ .

### NW\_SOME\_PRECISION\_LOSS

Results lack precision because  $|z| = \langle value \rangle > \langle value \rangle$ .

## 7 Accuracy

All constants in `nag_complex_airy_bi` (s17dhc) are given to approximately 18 digits of precision. Calling the number of digits of precision in the floating-point arithmetic being used  $t$ , then clearly the maximum number of correct digits in the results obtained is limited by  $p = \min(t, 18)$ . Because of errors in argument reduction when computing elementary functions inside `nag_complex_airy_bi` (s17dhc), the actual number of correct digits is limited, in general, by  $p - s$ , where  $s \approx \max(1, |\log_{10} |z||)$  represents the number of digits lost due to the argument reduction. Thus the larger the value of  $|z|$ , the less the precision in the result.

Empirical tests with modest values of  $z$ , checking relations between Airy functions  $\text{Ai}(z)$ ,  $\text{Ai}'(z)$ ,  $\text{Bi}(z)$  and  $\text{Bi}'(z)$ , have shown errors limited to the least significant 3 – 4 digits of precision.

## 8 Parallelism and Performance

`nag_complex_airy_bi` (s17dhc) is not threaded in any implementation.

## 9 Further Comments

Note that if the function is required to operate on a real argument only, then it may be much cheaper to call `nag_airy_bi` (s17ahc) or `nag_airy_bi_deriv` (s17akc).

## 10 Example

This example prints a caption and then proceeds to read sets of data from the input data stream. The first datum is a value for the argument **deriv**, the second is a complex value for the argument, **z**, and the third is a character value used as a flag to set the argument **scal**. The program calls the function and prints the results. The process is repeated until the end of the input data stream is encountered.

### 10.1 Program Text

```
/* nag_complex_airy_bi (s17dhc) Example Program.
 *
 * NAGPRODCODE Version.
 *
 * Copyright 2016 Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 26, 2016.
 */

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

int main(void)
{
    Integer exit_status = 0;
    Complex z, bi;
    char nag_enum_deriv[40], nag_enum_scal[40];
    Nag_ScaleResType scal;
    Nag_FunType deriv;
    NagError fail;

    INIT_FAIL(fail);

    /* Skip heading in data file */
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%s[^\n]");
#else
    scanf("%s[^\n]");
#endif
    printf("nag_complex_airy_bi (s17dhc) Example Program Results\n");
    printf("      deriv          z          scal          bi\n");
```

```

#ifdef _WIN32
    while (scanf_s(" %39s (%lf,%lf) %39s*[\n] ",
        nag_enum_deriv, (unsigned)_countof(nag_enum_deriv), &z.re,
        &z.im, nag_enum_scal, (unsigned)_countof(nag_enum_scal))
        != EOF) {
#else
    while (scanf(" %39s (%lf,%lf) %39s*[\n] ",
        nag_enum_deriv, &z.re, &z.im, nag_enum_scal) != EOF) {
#endif
    /* nag_enum_name_to_value (x04nac).
     * Converts NAG enum member name to value
     */
    deriv = (Nag_FunType) nag_enum_name_to_value(nag_enum_deriv);
    scal = (Nag_ScaleResType) nag_enum_name_to_value(nag_enum_scal);

    /* nag_complexairy_bi (s17dhc).
     * Airy functions Bi(z), complex z
     */
    nag_complexairy_bi(deriv, z, scal, &bi, &fail);
    if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR) {
        printf("Error from nag_complexairy_bi (s17dhc).\n%s\n", fail.message);
        exit_status = 1;
        goto END;
    }
    printf(" %-12s (%7.3f,%7.3f) %-14s (%7.3f,%7.3f)\n",
        nag_enum_deriv, z.re, z.im, nag_enum_scal, bi.re, bi.im);
}

END:

    return exit_status;
}

```

## 10.2 Program Data

nag\_complexairy\_bi (s17dhc) Example Program Data

Nag_Function	( 0.3, 0.4)	Nag_UnscaleRes	
Nag_Function	( 0.2, 0.0)	Nag_UnscaleRes	
Nag_Function	( 1.1, -6.6)	Nag_UnscaleRes	
Nag_Function	( 1.1, -6.6)	Nag_ScaleRes	
Nag_Deriv	(-1.0, 0.0)	Nag_UnscaleRes	- Values of deriv, z and scal

## 10.3 Program Results

nag\_complexairy\_bi (s17dhc) Example Program Results

	deriv	z	scal	bi
Nag_Function	( 0.300, 0.400)		Nag_UnscaleRes	( 0.736, 0.183)
Nag_Function	( 0.200, 0.000)		Nag_UnscaleRes	( 0.705, 0.000)
Nag_Function	( 1.100, -6.600)		Nag_UnscaleRes	(-47.904, 43.663)
Nag_Function	( 1.100, -6.600)		Nag_ScaleRes	( -0.130, 0.119)
Nag_Deriv	( -1.000, 0.000)		Nag_UnscaleRes	( 0.592, 0.000)

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