

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
DIGITAL COMPUTER LABORATORY
NEW COMPUTER LIBRARY ROUTINE B1-SIN-29

TITLE: Sine-Cosine

TYPE: closed, multiple entry, relocatable, mnemonic

LENGTH: 13 words

TEMPORARY STORAGE: 1 word at a location specified by the symbol "common"
(to be defined by the programmer) and F2

DURATION: 100 microseconds (January, 1963)

FAST REGISTERS CHANGED: F2

SUBROUTINES USED: none

ACCURACY: absolute error $< 2^{-43}$

PARAMETERS: link in M3

ENTRIES: Enter with $x = \theta/\pi$ in the accumulator. Suppose N is the address of the first word of this routine.

1) JSB3,2,N (or JSB3,,sin)
Sin πx is placed in A and OV is cleared.

2) JSB3,,N+1 (or JSB3,,cos)
Cos πx is placed in A and OV is cleared.

Note: In general the result is unnormalized.

METHOD: Entrance at "sin" places $x - 1/2$ in A and computes
 $\cos \pi (x - 1/2) = \sin \pi x$. $x(\text{mod } 2)$ is formed at "cos" and
then $x := 1/2 - |x|$. The identity $\sin (\pi/2 - |\pi x|) = \cos \pi x$ is used at this point.
Sin πx is now computed using the Tchebyscheff polynomial approximation of degree 13 to the Taylor series expansion of $\sin (\pi/2x)$, $-1/2 \leq x \leq 1/2$. The polynomial,

$$\sin x = \sum_{k=0}^6 c_k x^{2k+1},$$

is evaluated by the standard technique. The coefficients were calculated on Illiac II, starting with $\sin y \sim y - y^3/3! + \dots - y^{19}/19!$

REFERENCE:

Hildebrand, F. B., "Introduction to Numerical Analysis," McGraw-Hill, New York (1956).

DATE:	January 28, 1963
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SINE-COSINE

FLD	
0	DEC-6, cos+5 sinSUB10,3,2048
1	cosSTF0,3 SFR6,2,common JDC10,1,cos+1
2	DAV10,3,2048 STN2,3
3	MPY0,3 LFR6,2,cos-1 STRO,3
4	CAD9,1 MPY0,3 ADD9,1 CJFB,1
5	LFR6,2,common MPY2,3 JLN3
6	OCT05517,06174,04521,15173
7	OCT14165,15472,10711,10575
8	OCT02501,15532,14354,01577
9	OCT13151,06467,17623,06400
10	OCT05063,05706,06336,13601
11	OCT15325,01030,14735,04602
12	OCT06220,17665,04210,14201

modifier constants

compute sine

compute cosine; $x = x \pmod{2}$
save F6

clear 0V

$|x| - 1/2 \rightarrow A$

$x_i = 1/2 - |x|$
 $x^2 \rightarrow A$

set M8 and M9, i: = -6

store x^2 in F0

C7 $\rightarrow A$

* x^2

+C-1

is i = 0

restore F6

*x

\rightarrow exit

c7 = 3.14159265358859

c6 = -5.16771277987331

c5 = 2.55016403224337

c4 = -.59926438371110

c3 = .8214445992426-1

c2 = -.736293450191-2

c1 = .44617418582-3