

ARbitrary PRECision Computation Package (ARPREC)
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Revision date: 2010 June 21

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This work was supported by the Director, Office of Science, Division of Mathematical, Information, and Computational Sciences of the U.S. Department of Energy under contract numbers DE-AC03-76SF00098 and DE-AC02-05CH11231.

*** IMPORTANT NOTES:

See the file COPYING for modified BSD license information.

See the file INSTALL for installation instructions.

See the file NEWS for recent revisions.

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I. Introduction

A. Overview

ARPREC is a software package for performing arbitrary precision arithmetic. It consists of a revision and extension of Bailey's earlier MPFUN package, enhanced with special IEEE numerical techniques. Features include:

1. Written in C++ for broad portability and fast execution.
2. Includes C++ and Fortran 90/95 interfaces based on custom datatypes and operator/function overloading, which permit the library to be used with only minor modifications for many conventional C++ and Fortran-90 programs.

3. Includes all of the usual arithmetic operations, as well as many transcendental functions, including cos, sin, tan, arccos, arcsin, arctan, exp, log, log10, erf, gamma and bessel functions.
4. Supports three arbitrary precision datatypes: mp_real, mp_int and mp_complex.
5. Supports many mixed-mode operations between arbitrary precision variables or constants and conventional variables or constants.
6. Includes special library routines, incorporating advanced algorithms for extra-high precision (above 1000 digits) computation.
7. Includes a number of sample application programs, including programs for quadrature (numerical definite integrals), PLSQ (integer relation finding) and polynomial root finding.
8. Includes the "Experimental Mathematician's Toolkit". This is a self-contained interactive program that performs many operations typical of modern experimental mathematics, including arithmetic expressions, common transcendental functions, infinite series evaluation, definite integrals, polynomial roots, user-defined functions, all evaluated to a user-defined level of numeric precision, up to 1000 decimal digits.

An overview of C++ and Fortran usage is given below. A detailed description of the algorithms used is available in the doc subdirectory (see doc/arpres.ps).

B. Directory Structure

There are eight directories and several files in the top level directory, which are described below:

config	This directory contains auxiliary files used by the configure script.
doc	This directory contains a paper describing the algorithms.
fortran	This directory contains Fortran-90 module files.
include	This directory contains the header files for C++ codes.
src	This contains the source code of the ARPREC library. This source code does not include inline functions, which are found in the header files in the include/ directory. The archive library file is placed in this directory when the make operation is performed.
tests	This directory contains test programs to sanity check the the compiled library (through "make check"). It also include a number of sample C++ programs, including high precision quadrature and PSLQ (integer relation detection).
toolkit	This directory contains the Fortran-90 code for the Toolkit. A C++ version of the Toolkit is under development.

II. C++ usage

Please note that all commands refer to a Unix-type environment such as Mac OSX or Ubuntu Linux using the bash shell.

A. Building

To build the library, first run the included configure script by typing

```
./configure
```

This script automatically generates makefiles for building the library and selects compilers and necessary flags and libraries to include. If the user wishes to specify compilers or flags they may use the following options.

CXX	C++ compiler to use
CXXFLAGS	C++ compiler flags to use
CC	C compiler to use (for C demo program)
CFLAGS	C compiler flags to use (for C demo program)
FC	Fortran 90 compiler
FCFLAGS	Fortran 90 compiler flags to use
FCLIBS	Fortran 90 libraries needed to link with C++ code.

For example, if one is using GNU compilers, configure with:

```
./configure CXX=g++ FC=gfortran
```

The Fortran and C++ compilers must produce compatible binaries. On some systems additional flags must be included to ensure that portions of the library are not built with 32 and 64 bit object files. For example, on 64-Bit Mac OSX 10.6 (Snow Leopard) the correct configure line using GNU compilers is:

```
./configure CXX=g++ FC=gfortran FCFLAGS=-m64
```

To build the library, simply type

```
make
```

and the automatically generated makefiles will build the library including archive files.

To allow for easy linking to the library, the user may also wish to install the archive files to a standard place. To do this type:

```
make install
```

This will also build the library if it has not already been built. Many systems, including Mac and Ubuntu Linux systems, require administrator privileges to install the library at such standard places. On such systems, one may type:

```
sudo make install
```

instead if one has sufficient access.

The directory 'tests' contains programs for high precision quadrature and integer-relation detection. To build such programs, type:

```
make demo
```

in the 'tests' directory.

B. Linking

The simplest way to link to the library is to install it to a standard place as described above, and use the `-l` option. For example

```
g++ compileExample.cpp -o compileExample -l arprec
```

One can also use this method to build with make. A file called "compileExample.cpp" and the associated makefile "makeCompileExample" illustrate the process.

A third alternative is to use a link script. If one types "make quads" in the test directory, the output produced gives guidance as to how to build the files. By following the structure of the compiling commands one may copy the appropriate portions, perhaps replacing the filename with an argument that the user can include at link time. An example of such a script, which also links to included quadrature routines, is as follows:

```
g++ -DHAVE_CONFIG_H -I. -I../include -I../include -O2 -Wall -MT $1.o -MD -MP -MF  
.deps/$1.Tpo -c -o $1.o $1.cpp
```

```
mv -f .deps/$1.Tpo .deps/$1.Po
```

```
g++ -O2 -Wall -o $1 $1.o util.o arprec-integrate.o quad-erf.o quad-gs.o quad-ts.o  
../src/libarprec.a
```

To use it, make the link script executable and type:

```
./link.scr compileExample
```

Note that the file extension is not included because the script handles all extensions, expecting the source file to have the extension '.cpp'.

C. Programming techniques

As much as possible, operator overloading is included to make basic programming as much like using standard typed floating-point arithmetic. Changing many codes should be as simple as changing type statements and a few other lines.

i. Constructors

To create `mp_real` variables calculated to the proper precision, one must use care to use the included constructors properly. Many computations in which variables are not explicitly

typed to multiple-precision may be evaluated with double-precision arithmetic. The user must take care to ensure that this does not cause errors. In particular, an expression such as $1.0/3.0$ will be evaluated to double precision before assignment or further arithmetic. Upon assignment to a multi-precision variable, the value will be zero padded. This problem is serious and potentially difficult to debug. To avoid this, use the included constructors to force arithmetic to be performed in the full precision requested. For example:

```
mp_real x = mp_real("1.0") / 3.0 ;
```

or

```
mp_real x = mp_real("1.0") ;  
x /= 3.0 ;
```

or

```
mp_real x = "1.0" ;  
x /= 3.0 ;
```

ii. Included functions and Constants

Supported functions include assignment operators, comparisons, arithmetic and assignment operators, and increments for integer types. Standard C math functions such as exponentiation, trigonometric, logarithmic and exponential functions are included. Additional functions for gamma, erf, rounding, etc. are also implemented. As in assignment statements, one must be careful with implied typing of constants when using these functions. Many codes need particular conversion for the power function, which is frequently used with constants that must be explicitly typed for multi-precision codes.

Constants included, which are global and calculated to full precision upon the call of `mp_init`, with type signatures, are:

```
static mp_real _pi;  
static mp_real _log2;  
static mp_real _log10;  
static mp_real _eps;
```

where “_eps” is the accuracy of the current state as initialized by the user.

ii. Conversion of types

Static casts may be used to convert constants between types. One may also use constructors to return temporary multi-precision types within expressions, but should be careful, as this will waste memory if done repeatedly. For example:

```
mp_real y ;  
y = gamma( mp_real(4.0) / 3.0 ) ;
```

C-style casts may be used, but are not recommended. Dynamic and reinterpret casts are not supported and should be considered unreliable. Casting between multi-precision and

standard precision types can be dangerous, and care must be taken to ensure that programs are working properly and accuracy has not degraded by a misplaced type-conversion.

D. Control and Modification of Precision Levels

There are a number of functions for controlling precision levels. One must call `mp_init` before performing any multi-precision computations or initializing any constants. The relevant functions with explanations are as follows:

Function	Explanation
<code>static void mp_init(int new_digits, const char *filename = NULL, bool compute_consts = true);</code>	Initializes constants and system variables to “new_digits” digits of precision.
<code>static void mpsetoutputprec(int num_digits);</code>	Sets the output precision in digits. Keep in mind that the streams used for output may also need to be adjusted as described below.
<code>static int mpgetoutputprec() {return n_output_digits;}</code>	Returns the current output precision.
<code>static void mpsetprec(int num_digits);</code>	Resets the current working precision. This function should never be called with a value of num_digits greater than the value of new_digits passed to mp_init.
<code>static int mpgetprec();</code>	Returns precision in digits.
<code>static void mpsetprecwords(int num_words);</code>	Sets precision in words.
<code>static int mpgetprecwords() {return prec_words;}</code>	Returns precision in words.
<code>static void mp_finalize();</code>	Cleans up constants and system variables. Call at the end of all multi-precision computation.

E. I/O

The standard I/O stream routines have been overloaded to be fully compatible with all included data types. One may need to manually reset the precision of the stream to obtain full output. For example, if 500 digits are desired, type

```
cout.precision(500) ;
```

When reading values using cin, each input numerical value must start on a separate line, and end with a comma. Three formats are acceptable:

1. Write the full constant
2. $10^{\text{exponent}} \times \text{mantissa}$
3. mantissa e exponent

Here are four valid examples:

```
1.1,  
3.14159 26535 89793,  
10^3 x 3.14159 26535 89793 23846  
26433 83279 50288,  
123.123123e5000
```

When read using cin, these constants will be converted using full multi-precision accuracy.

III. Fortran-90 Usage

A. Fortran-C++ interoperability

The configure script attempts to guess what flags and libraries to use, but it is not perfect on all platforms. There are differing conventions among computer vendors as to how to handle a C function called from a Fortran program. For example, Sun's f90 compiler attaches an underscore to all function names, while Cray's cf90 compiler makes the name all uppercase. IBM's compiler leaves these names alone. The configure script should detect the correct convention in most cases. If it doesn't, the appropriate transformation can be defined in the config.h file. If you encounter difficulties, please notify us so that the configure script can handle the situation more gracefully.

To link a Fortran-90 program with the C++ arprec library, you must link with the C++ compiler used to generate the library, as this will insure that data in the C++ library routines will be properly instantiated. The Fortran 90 interface is found in arprecmod library. The C++ main entry is found in arprec_f_main library. The arprec-config script installed during "make install" can be used to determine which flags to pass to compile and link your programs:

```
arprec-config --fcflags  
  displays compiler flags needed to compile your Fortran files.  
arprec-config --fclibs  
  displays linker flags needed by the C++ linker to link in all the  
  necessary libraries.  
arprec-config --fmainlib  
  display linker flags needed if your main program is written
```

in Fortran. You must rename your main Fortran program as "subroutine f_main".

A sample Makefile that can be used as a template for compiling Fortran programs using ARPREC library is found in fortran/Makefile.sample.

An alternate way of handling all of these flags is simply to type, for instance, "make quadts". This compiles the Fortran program tquadts.f, links with all necessary library files, and produces the executable "quadts". As this is being done, all flags and linked libraries are displayed. For instance, on many Mac systems, presuming g++-4.0 was defined for C++ and gfortran for F90, the following is output:

```
gfortran -O2 -ffree-form -c -o tquadts.o tquadts.f
g++-4.0 -O2 -Wall -o quadts tquadts.o second.o libarprec_f_main.a
libarprecmod.a ../src/libarprec.a
-L/usr/local/lib/gcc/i386-apple-darwin9.0.0/4.3.0
-L/usr/local/lib/gcc/i386-apple-darwin9.0.0/4.3.0/../../ -lgfortranbegin
-lgfortran
```

Thus a general compile-link script (which could be saved in an executable file named "link.scr") is the following:

```
gfortran -O2 -ffree-form -c -o $1.o $1.f
g++-4.0 -O2 -Wall -o $1 $1.o second.o libarprec_f_main.a \
libarprecmod.a ../src/libarprec.a \
-L/usr/local/lib/gcc/i386-apple-darwin9.0.0/4.3.0 \
-L/usr/local/lib/gcc/i386-apple-darwin9.0.0/4.3.0/../../ -lgfortranbegin \
-lgfortran
```

Note that if the .f90 suffix is used for Fortran-90 source files, the -ffree-form flag can be omitted, and the first line ends with "\$1.f90". Then, for instance, a program named "prog.f90" could be compiled and linked by merely typing "./link.scr prog".

B. Fortran programming techniques

The basic concept of the ARPREC F90 package is to extend the Fortran-90 language, by means of completely standard Fortran-90 features (operator overloading and custom datatypes), to perform computations with an arbitrarily high level of numeric precision (hundreds or thousands of digits). In most cases, only minor modifications need to be made to an existing Fortran program -- e.g., change the type statements of variables that you wish to be treated as multiprecision variables, plus a few other minor details. Three multiprecision datatypes are supported: mp_real, mp_int and mp_complex. The ARPREC F90 package is based on the earlier MPFUN90 package, which is available in the same online directory as ARPREC. Recently the MPFUN90 package was revamped to be completely compatible,

at the Fortran-90 user level, with the ARPREC F90 package.

Several example application programs using the F90 arprec software can be found in the fortran and the toolkit directory.

To use the package, first set the global variable `mpipl`, which is the maximum precision level in digits, in the file `mp_mod.f`. As delivered, `mpipl` is set to 2000 digits, which means that the package can handle user programs specifying up to 2000 digit accuracy. If `mpipl` is changed, `mp_mod.f` must be recompiled. With `mpipl` set to 2000 digits, programs can define a working precision level to up and including 2000 digits.

Modifying an existing Fortran-90 program to use the ARPREC library is generally quite easy, because of the translation facilities in `mp_mod.f`. A sample user program is:

```
subroutine f_main
  use mpmodule
  implicit none
  type (mp_real) a, b

  call mpinit (500)
  a = 1.d0
  b = cos(a)**2 + sin(a)**2 - 1.d0
  call mpwrite(6, b)
  stop
end program
```

This verifies that $\cos^2(1) + \sin^2(1) = 1$ to 500 digit accuracy. The user's main program must be a subroutine named "f_main". This is required so that certain C++ initialization is performed. The line "use mpmodule", as shown above, must be included at the beginning of each subroutine or function subprogram that uses multiprecision datatypes. Multiprecision variables are declared using a Fortran-90 defined type statement such as the following.

```
type (mp_real) a, b, c(10)
type (mp_integer) k1, k2, k3
type (mp_complex) z1, z2(5,5), z3
```

Most operators and generic function references, including many mixed-mode type combinations, have been overloaded (extended) to work with multiprecision data. It is important, however, that users keep in mind the fact that expressions are evaluated strictly according to conventional Fortran operator precedence rules. Thus some subexpressions may be evaluated only to real*4 or real*8 accuracy. For example, with the code

```
real*8 d1
```

```

type (mp_real) t1, t2
...
t1 = cos (t2) + d1/3.d0

```

the expression `d1/3.d0` is computed to `real*8` accuracy only (about 15 digits), since both `d1` and `3.d0` have type `real*8`. This result is then converted to `mp_real` by zero extension before being added to `cos(t2)`. So, for example, if `d1` held the value `1.d0`, then the quotient `d1/3.d0` would only be accurate to 15 digits. If a fully accurate multiprecision quotient is required, this should be written:

```

real*8 d1
type (mp_real) t1, t2
...
t1 = cos (t2) + mpreal (d1) / 3.d0

```

which forces all operations to be performed with multiprecision arithmetic.

Along this line, a constant such as `1.1` appearing in an expression is evaluated only to `real*4` accuracy, and a constant such as `1.1d0` is evaluated only to `real*8` accuracy (this is according to standard Fortran conventions). If full multiprecision accuracy is required, one should write

```

type (mp_real) t1
...
t1 = '1.1'

```

The quotes enclosing `1.1` specify to the compiler that the constant is to be converted to binary using multiprecision arithmetic, before assignment to `t1`. Quoted constants may only appear in assignment statements such as this.

The ARPREC F90 package does NOT support mixed-mode operations between "real" (single precision real, ie `real*4`) data and multiprecision data, nor between "complex" (single precision real, ie `complex*8`) data and multiprecision data. If your programs have such datatypes, convert these to `real*8` and `complex*16`, respectively, before attempting to change the program to use ARPREC.

C. Functions defined with multiprecision arguments

F90 functions defined with `mp_int` arguments:

Arithmetic: `+` `-` `*` `**`
 Comparison tests: `==` `<` `>` `<=` `>=` `/=`
 Others: `abs`, `max`, `min`

F90 functions defined with `mp_real` arguments:

Arithmetic: `+` `-` `*` `**`

Comparison tests: == < > <= >= /=

Others: abs, acos, aint, anint, asin, atan, atan2, cos, dble, erf, erfc, exp, int, log, log10, max, min, mod, mpcsshr (cosh and sinh), mpcssnf (cos and sin), mpranf (random number generator in (0,1)), mpnrthf (n-th root), sign, sin, sqr, sqrt, tan

D. Input/output of multiprecision data

Input and output of multiprecision data is performed using the special subroutines mpread and mpwrite. The first argument of these subroutines is the Fortran I/O unit number, while additional arguments (up to 9 arguments) are scalar variables or array elements of the appropriate type. Example:

```
type (mp_real) a, b, c(n)
...
call mpread (6, a, b)
do j = 1, n
  call mpwrite (6, c(j))
enddo
```

When using mpread, each input numerical value must start on a separate line, and end with a comma. Here are three valid examples:

```
1.1,
3.14159 26535 89793,
10^3 x 3.14159 26535 89793 23846
26433 83279 50288,
```

When read using mpread, these constants will be converted using full multiprecision accuracy.

One can also read and write multiprecision variables and arrays using Fortran unformatted (binary) I/O, as in

```
type (mp_real) t1, a(30)
write (11, t1)
write (12, a)
```

Data written to a file in this fashion can be read with a similar unformatted read statement, but only on the same system that it was written on. Unformatted files written by MPFUN90 programs are not compatible with unformatted files written by ARPREC.

E. Handling precision level

The initial working precision, and the maximum for this run, is set by

```
call mpinit (idig)
```

where idig is the desired precision in digits. The current working precision, in digits (idig) and words (iwds), can be obtained by

```
call mpgetprec (idig)  [or]
call mpgetprecwords (iwds)
```

(one word contains 48 bits, or about 14.44 digits). The working precision level may be changed by calling

```
call mpsetprec (idig)  [or]
call mpsetprecwords (iwds)
```

The output precision, which by default is limited to 56 digits no matter what the working precision level, is given in the global variable mpoud, and may be changed or fetched simply by writing

```
mpoud = idig  [or]
idig = mpoud
```

This may optionally be done by using subroutine calls:

```
call mpsetoutputprec (idig)  [or]
call mpgetoutputprec (idig)
```

F. Multiprecision system variables

A number of global variables are defined in the Fortran-90 wrapper, which may be accessed and in some cases changed by the user. Here is a listing and brief description of these variables:

Integer parameters [cannot be changed by the user during execution]:

mpipl	Max prec level, digits	User sets in mp_mod.f
mpldb	Logical unit for some output (=6)	Set in mp_mod.f
mpnbt	Bits per word (= 48)	Set in mp_mod.f
mpwds	Max prec level in words	Set in mp_mod.f, from mpipl

Integer variables [may be changed by user during execution]:

mpoud Number of digits output with mpwrite; default = 56

Integer variables [accessed via mpgetpar/mpsetpar (see note below)]:

mpidb	Debug level for arprec routines; default = 0
mpier	Error flag and error number; default = 0
mpird	Rounding mode (0, 1 or 2); default = 1
mpmcr	Threshold for advanced routines; default = 7
mpndb	Number of debug words output; default = 22
mpker	Array of 72 error handling flags; default each entry = 2

Multiprecision real parameters [calculated during initialization]:

```
mpl02    Log(2)
mpl10    Log(10)
mppic    Pi
mplrg    Very large mp_real value = 2^(48*2^27)
mpsml    Very small mp_real value = 2^(-48*2^27)
```

Multiprecision real variables [may be changed by user during execution]:

```
mpeps    Epsilon for user program; default = 10^(-prec)
```

The system parameters mpidb, mpier, mpird, mpmcr, mpndb and mpker can be stored or fetched as follows:

```
integer mpidb
...
call mpsetpar ('mpndb', 10)    [or]
call mpgetpar ('mpidb', mpidbx)
```

IV. The Experimental Mathematician's Toolkit

A. Installation instructions:

1. Download and install the ARPREC library (see instructions in README of the main arprec directory). Then type "make toolkit" and enter the toolkit directory.
2. Run the mathinit program by typing ./mathinit. This computes a few constants and then generates quadrature data for tanh-sinh quadrature. This takes about 2 minutes to run, depending on the system, and generates two files, one about 19 Mbyte long. By default, only data for the tanh-sinh quadrature scheme is currently computed. To compute data for all three quadrature schemes, see the comments at the start of mathinit.f, or below in Section C, Item 13.
3. The mathtool program may now be invoked by typing ./mathtool.

B. Usage instructions:

Here are some examples, as shown in the prompt of the mathtool program:

```
e + pi + log2 + log10 + catalan  Adds these pre-defined constants.
result[1] + result[2]           Adds result #1 to result #2.
alpha = arctan[3] - 3*log[2]     Defines or sets user variable alpha.
fun1[x,y] = 2*sqrt[x]*erf[y]     Defines user function fun1.
clear[nam1]                     Clears definition of variable or function.
integrate[1/(1+x^2), {x, 0, 1}]  Integrates 1/(1+x^2) from x=0 to 1.
sum[1/2^k, {k, 0, infinity}]    Sums 1/2^k from k=0 to infinity.
```

<code>binomial[20,10]*factorial[10]</code>	Evaluates binomial coeff and factorial.
<code>zeta[3] + zetaz[1,1,2]</code>	Evaluates zeta and multi-zeta functions.
<code>table[x^k, {k, 1, 4}]</code>	Forms the list $[x^1, x^2, x^3, x^4]$.
<code>pslq[table[x^k, {k, 0, n}]]</code>	Finds coeffs of degree-n poly for x.
<code>polyroot[1,-1,-1,{0.618}]</code>	Finds real root of $1-x-x^2=0$ near 0.618.
<code>polyroot[1,2,3,-0.33, 0.47]</code>	Complex root of $1+2x+3x^2$ near $-0.33+0.47i$.
<code>digits = 200</code>	Sets working precision to 200 digits.
<code>epsilon = -190</code>	Sets epsilon level to $10^{(-190)}$.
<code>eformat[190,180]</code>	Display using E format with 180 digits.
<code>fformat[60,50]</code>	Display using F format with 50 digits.
<code>input file.dat</code>	Inputs commands from file file.dat.
<code>output file.dat</code>	Outputs user vars and funs to file.dat.
<code>help polyroot</code>	Displays a brief explanation of polyroot.
<code>functions</code>	Displays a list of all defined functions.
<code>variables</code>	Displays a list of all defined variables.
<code>prompt</code>	Displays this message.
<code>exit</code>	Exits this program.

Expressions are case insensitive and may be continued on next line by typing `\` at end of line.

C. Additional Comments

1. By default, the initial working precision when `mathtool` is invoked is 100 decimal digits. This can be increased to as high as 1000 digits by using the "digits" command as shown above. If even higher precision is needed, see the instructions at the start of the `globdata.f` file. Changing the value of digits does not change the number of digits displayed in interactive output -- by default only the first 68 digits are displayed. To display more (or fewer), see item 7 below. By default, epsilon is set to -digits, meaning a tolerance of 10^{epsilon} , but it can be adjusted as shown above.

2. User-defined variable and function names are limited to 16 characters (alphabetic, digits, underscore), case insensitive.

3. All constants and variables are stored as high-precision numerical values, not in a symbolic form as with programs such as Maple or Mathematica. Thus if you increase the value of digits (the working precision), you must recalculate all variables that you have defined, unless they were originally calculated to at least the specified precision.

4. The following mathematical constants are pre-defined: `e`, `log2`, `log10`, `pi`, `catalan` (Catalan's constant), `eulergamma` (Euler's constant) and infinity.

5. The following mathematical functions are pre-defined: `abs`, `arccos`, `arcsin`, `arctan`, `arctan2`, `bessel`, `besselexp`, `binomial`, `cos`, `erf`, `erfc`, `exp`, `factorial`, `gamma`, `integrate`, `log`, `max`, `min`, `polyroot`, `pslq`, `sin`,

sqrt, sum, table, tan, zeta, zetap, zetaz. Arctan2 is a two-argument form of arctan, similar to atan2 in Fortran; `bessel[t]` is the same as `BesselI[0,t]` in Mathematica; `besselexp[t] = bessel[t]/exp[t]`; gamma is the gamma function; zetap and zetaz are multi-zeta functions -- see <http://www.cecm.sfu.ca/projects/ezface/definition.html>.

6. If you mistype a function definition, you cannot simply retype it (a syntax error will result). First remove the function name using the "clear" command as shown above. The function definition for an existing function can be displayed by simply typing the function name.

7. For faster execution when computing integrals or sums, pre-define any constant expressions that appear in a function definition. For example, rather than defining `f[x] = sqrt[2] * exp[x]`, first define `sqrt2 = sqrt[2]`, then define `f[x] = sqrt2 * exp[x]`.

8. The format for displaying subsequent interactive results can be changed by using the "eformat" and "fformat" commands, as shown above. These are similar to the Fortran E format and F format, respectively: the first argument is the total length, and the second argument is the number of significant digits. The default format is `eformat[78,68]`. When the first argument exceeds 80, output values are continued on additional lines as needed. The second argument may not exceed the value of digits (the current working precision). For example, if one types `"eformat[15,10]"`, then `"pi"`, the result is ' 3.1415926535e0'. If one types `"fformat[15,10]"`, then `"pi"`, the result is ' 3.1415926535'.

9. Several of the facilities within the mathtool program, notably the quadrature and PSLQ facilities, produce some debug output as their calculations proceed. This output can be controlled by setting `debug`, which by default is set to 2. All such output (including for instance the CPU time used in each command) can be canceled by typing `"debug = 0"`.

10. The "output" command can be used to save variable and function definitions, as shown above. Variables are saved to an accuracy of the current working precision, as specified by using the "digits" command. The "eformat" and "fformat" commands do not affect the format or accuracy of data written to a file by the "output" command.

11. A facility is available for summing infinite series (or finite sums, for that matter), as shown above. Be advised, however, that the summand function is evaluated directly as shown when computing such sums. This is not a problem for summand functions such as $(n+3)/16^n$, which converge rapidly to zero, but summand functions such as $1/(3^{n+2})^2$ do not converge to zero rapidly enough for the infinite series to be evaluated to high accuracy in reasonable time. In many cases, such sums can be evaluated Maple or Mathematica, which employ advanced transformations.

12. A facility is available for finding roots of polynomials, either real roots or complex roots -- see examples above. The starting value should be reasonably close to the desired root if possible. If you do not have any idea where the root(s) may be, try "random" starting values. Note especially that for finding a complex root, do NOT specify zero as the imaginary part of the starting value, since the resulting Newton iterations will then be restricted to the real line, and the root will not be found.

13. A powerful integration (numerical quadrature) facility is available in the mathtool program. The integrand function may have a blow-up singularity at either or both endpoints of the interval, and either or both of the endpoints may be "infinity" or "-infinity". However, the function should not have a singularity within the interval -- if it does, split the integral into two integrals. Three quadrature schemes are available, namely tanh-sinh, error function and Gaussian quadrature, although by default only the data for tanh-sinh is pre-computed by the mathinit program. To enable all three schemes, change the parameter "nquadopt" in mathinit.f to 3, then recompile mathinit (by typing "make") and re-run. This requires about 2 hours run time on a 2004-era system. Gaussian quadrature is the fastest of the three schemes for continuous, well-behaved integrand functions, but does poorly for integrands with singularities. Error function (erf) quadrature works well even if the function has a blow-up singularity at one or both of the endpoints of the interval. Tanh-sinh is even faster for many functions. To switch between these schemes, type "quadtype = 1" for Gaussian, "quadtype = 2" for erf, and "quadtype = 3" for tanh-sinh. Each of these schemes performs calculations with multiple "levels" (sets) of abscissas and weights. Each additional level provides additional accuracy, but also approximately doubles the run time. The highest level to be used is controlled by the quadlevel command. By default, 10 levels of abscissas and weights are pre-calculated by the mathinit program, so quadlevel can be set as high as 10. The quadrature routines attempt to find a value accurate to within a tolerance of 10^{epsilon} . Epsilon can be adjusted as shown above. The quadrature routines, particularly the erf and tanh-sinh schemes, work best when a function with a blow-up singularity at one endpoint is transformed, via a linear transformation, to one where the singularity is at zero. Example: the function $f[t] = t/\sqrt{1-t^2}$ has a singularity at 1. So the integral of $f[t]$ from 0 to 1 is better changed to the integral of $g[u]$ from 0 to 1, where $g[u] = (1-u)/\sqrt{u(2-u)}$, and $u = 1-t$.

14. A powerful integer relation detection facility, employing Ferguson's PSLQ algorithm, is available in the mathtool program. Given n real numbers x_i , an integer relation program finds integers a_i , not all zero, such that $a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \dots + a_n x_n = 0$. If the largest integer among the a_i has d digits, then each entry of the input real vector (a_i) must be calculated to at least $n*d$ digits accuracy, and the algorithm must be performed using at least $n*d$ digit

accuracy, or else any recovered "relation" will not be numerically meaningful. By default, the standard one-level PSLQ algorithm is used, which is adequate for modest-sized problems. If the run time is excessive, a two-level PSLQ program, which performs most PSLQ iterations using double precision (updating the multiprecision arrays only when necessary), is available by typing "pslqlevel = 2". A three-level PSLQ will be available by typing "pslqlevel = 3", although this has not yet been implemented in the mathtool program. By default, PSLQ iterations are abandoned when the norm bound (the maximum Euclidean norm of any possible integer relation vector) exceeds 10^{100} . This termination condition can be changed by typing, for example, "pslqbound = 40", which terminates when the PSLQ bound exceeds 10^{40} . A third relevant parameter is epsilon. By default, epsilon is set to -digits, but it can be manually adjusted. Typing "epsilon = -80", for example, means that PSLQ will return a solution vector if its inner product with the input real vector is less than $10^{(-80)}$.

V. Note on x86-Based Processors (MOST systems in use today)

The algorithms in this library assume IEEE double precision floating point arithmetic. Since Intel processors have extended (80-bit) floating point registers, the round-to-double flag must be enabled in the control word of the FPU for this library to function properly under these processors.

The preprocessor macro X86 (defined in config.h, if necessary) will fill in the following functions with appropriate code to facilitate manipulation of this flag. If the flag is not set, the functions do nothing (but still exist). Note that this should automatically be handled by the configure script.

fpu_fix_start This turns on the round-to-double bit in the control word.
fpu_fix_end This restores the control flag.

By default, fpu_fix_start will be called when mp::mp_init is called, so in most cases no user intervention is necessary. However, if this change of rounding mode causes problems with the non-ARPREC portion of the computation, the rounding mode can be explicitly turned on and off by calling fpu_fix_start and fpu_fix_end. For example,

```
int main() {
    unsigned int old_cw;
    fpu_fix_start(&old_cw);
    mp::mp_init( ... )

    ... user code using ARPREC ...

    fpu_fix_end(&old_cw);
```

```
... user code not using ARPREC ...  
}
```

A Fortran-90 example is the following:

```
program foo  
use mpmodule  
implicit none  
integer*4 old_cw  
  
call f_fpu_fix_start(old_cw)  
call mpinit( ... )  
  
... user code using ARPREC ...  
  
call f_fpu_fix_end(old_cw)  
  
... user code not using ARPREC ...  
  
end program
```