

## nag\_bessel\_i0 (s18aec)

### 1. Purpose

**nag\_bessel\_i0** (s18aec) returns the value of the modified Bessel function  $I_0(x)$ .

### 2. Specification

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

double nag_bessel_i0(double x, NagError *fail)
```

### 3. Description

This function evaluates an approximation to the modified Bessel function of the first kind,  $I_0(x)$ .

The function is based on Chebyshev expansions.

For large  $x$ , the function must fail because of the danger of overflow in calculating  $e^x$ .

### 4. Parameters

**x**

Input: the argument  $x$  of the function.

**fail**

The NAG error parameter, see the Essential Introduction to the NAG C Library.

### 5. Error Indications and Warnings

#### NE\_REAL\_ARG\_GT

On entry,  $|x|$  must not be greater than  $\langle value \rangle$ :  $x = \langle value \rangle$ .

$|x|$  is too large and the function returns the approximate value of  $I_0(x)$  at the nearest valid argument.

### 6. Further Comments

#### 6.1. Accuracy

Let  $\delta$  and  $\epsilon$  be the relative errors in the argument and result respectively.

If  $\delta$  is somewhat larger than the **machine precision** (i.e., if  $\delta$  is due to data errors etc.), then  $\epsilon$  and  $\delta$  are approximately related by  $\epsilon \simeq |xI_1(x)/I_0(x)| \delta$ .

However, if  $\delta$  is of the same order as **machine precision**, then rounding errors could make  $\epsilon$  slightly larger than the above relation predicts.

For small  $x$  the amplification factor is approximately  $x^2/2$ , which implies strong attenuation of the error, but in general  $\epsilon$  can never be less than the **machine precision**.

For large  $x$ ,  $\epsilon \simeq x\delta$  and we have strong amplification of errors. However, the function must fail for quite moderate values of  $x$ , because  $I_0(x)$  would overflow; hence in practice the loss of accuracy for large  $x$  is not excessive. Note that for large  $x$  the errors will be dominated by those of the **math library** function exp.

#### 6.2. References

Abramowitz M and Stegun I A (1968) *Handbook of Mathematical Functions* Dover Publications, New York ch 9 p 374.

### 7. See Also

**nag\_bessel\_i1** (s18afc)

## 8. Example

The following program reads values of the argument  $x$  from a file, evaluates the function at each value of  $x$  and prints the results.

### 8.1. Program Text

```
/* nag_bessel_i0(s18aec) Example Program
 *
 * Copyright 1990 Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 2 revised, 1992.
 */

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

main()
{
    double x, y;

    /* Skip heading in data file */
    Vscanf("%*[^\\n]");
    Vprintf("s18aec Example Program Results\\n");
    Vprintf("      x      y\\n");
    while (scanf("%lf", &x) != EOF)
    {
        y = s18aec(x, NAGERR_DEFAULT);
        Vprintf("%12.3e%12.3e\\n", x, y);
    }
    exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}
```

### 8.2. Program Data

```
s18aec Example Program Data
      0.0
      0.5
      1.0
      3.0
      6.0
      8.0
     10.0
     15.0
     20.0
     -1.0
```

### 8.3. Program Results

```
s18aec Example Program Results
      x      y
0.000e+00  1.000e+00
5.000e-01  1.063e+00
1.000e+00  1.266e+00
3.000e+00  4.881e+00
6.000e+00  6.723e+01
8.000e+00  4.276e+02
1.000e+01  2.816e+03
1.500e+01  3.396e+05
2.000e+01  4.356e+07
-1.000e+00  1.266e+00
```

---