

Following the procedure in [4.3] we have from 4.2.48

$$e^{-x} = \sum_{k=0}^7 A_k T_k^*(x)$$

* where $T_k^*(x)$ are the Chebyshev polynomials defined in chapter 22. Assuming $b_8 = \bar{b}_0 = 0$ we generate $b_k, k = 7, 6, 5, \dots, 0$ from the recurrence relation

$$b_k = (4x - 2)b_{k+1} - b_{k+2} + A_k$$

k	b_k
7	-.00000 0015
6	.00000 0400
5	-.00000 9560
4	.00018 9959
3	-.00300 9164
2	.03550 4993
1	-.27432 7449
0	.33520 2828

since $f(x) = b_0 - (2x - 1)b_1$,

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-.76} &= .33520 2828 - (.5)(-.27432 7449) \\ &= .47236 6553. \end{aligned}$$

Example 13.

Express $38^\circ 42' 32''$ in radians to 6D.

$$\begin{aligned} 1^\circ &= .01745 32925 19943 29577 \text{ r} \\ 1' &= .00029 08882 08665 72159 62 \text{ r} \\ 1'' &= .00000 48481 36811 09535 9936 \text{ r} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} 38^\circ &= .66322 51 \text{ r} \\ 42' &= .01221 73 \text{ r} \\ 32'' &= \underline{.00015 51 \text{ r}} \\ 38^\circ 42' 32'' &= .675598 \text{ r.} \end{aligned}$$

Example 14.

Express $x = 1.6789$ radians in degrees, minutes and seconds to the nearest tenth of a second.

From Table 1.1 giving the mathematical constants we have

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ r} &= \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} = 57.29577 95130^\circ \dots \\ 1.6789 \text{ r} &= 96.19388^\circ \\ .19388^\circ \times 60 &= 11.633' \\ .633' \times 60 &= 38.0'' \\ 1.6789 \text{ r} &= 96^\circ 11' 38.0''. \end{aligned}$$

Example 15.

Compute $\sin x$ and $\cos x$ for $x = 2.317$ to 7D. From 4.3.44 and Table 4.6

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(2.317) &= \sin(\pi - 2.317) = \sin(.82459 2654) \\ &= .73427 12 \\ \cos(2.317) &= \cos(\pi - 2.317) = -\cos(.82459 2654) \\ &= -.67885 60. \end{aligned}$$

Linear interpolation for $x = .82459 2654$ gives an error of 9×10^{-8} .

Example 16.

Compute $\sin x$ for $x = 12.867$ to 8D. From 4.3.16 and Tables 4.6 and 4.8

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(12.867) &= \sin 12 \cos .867 + \cos 12 \sin .867 \\ &= .29612 142. \end{aligned}$$

The method of reduction to an angle in the first quadrant which was given in Example 15 may also be used.

Example 17.

Compute $\sin x$ to 19D for

$$x = .86725 13489 24685 12693.$$

Let $\alpha = .867, \beta = x - \alpha$. From 4.3.16 and Table 4.6

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\alpha + \beta) &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \\ \sin \alpha &= .76239 10208 07866 22598 \\ \cos \alpha &= .64711 66288 94312 75010 \end{aligned}$$

With the series expansions for $\sin \beta$ and $\cos \beta$ we compute successively

	1.00000	00000	00000	00000
$-\frac{\beta^2}{2!} = -$.	315	88140	97019
$\frac{\beta^4}{4!} =$.			16630
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$\cos \beta =$.99999	99684	11859	19611
$\beta =$.00025	13489	24685	12693
$-\frac{\beta^3}{3!} = -$.		2646	54842
$\frac{\beta^5}{5!} =$.			1
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$$\begin{aligned} \sin \beta &= .00025 13489 22038 57852 \\ \sin \alpha \cos \beta &= .76239 09967 25351 31308 \\ \cos \alpha \sin \beta &= .00016 26520 67105 82436 \\ \sin x &= .76255 36487 92457 1374 \end{aligned}$$

*See page 11.