

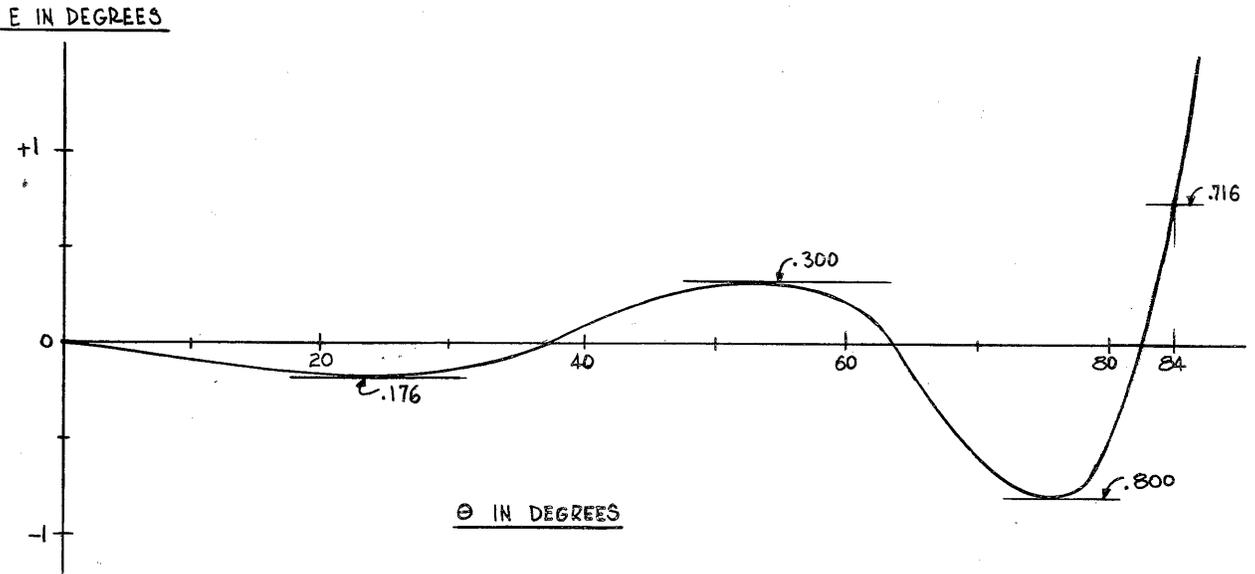
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
DIGITAL COMPUTER

Aux.
LIBRARY ROUTINE T6 - 238

By J. C. McCall
P. R. Peabody

TITLE Fast Arcsine
TYPE Closed
NUMBER OF WORDS 10
TEMPORARY STORAGE One word at 1

ACCURACY Let the error E in degrees = $\theta - \frac{180}{\pi} \sin \theta \left(c + \frac{a |\sin \theta|}{b - |\sin \theta|} \right)$
where a = .061359232513
b = 1.1275
c = 1.002685164



SPEED 2.64 milliseconds

ENTRY

p	50 p
	26 m
p+1	

This routine located at m.

USE

If $\frac{1}{2} \sin \theta$ is placed in location zero before the routine is entered, where $-\frac{1}{2} \sin 84^\circ \leq \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \leq \frac{1}{2} \sin 84^\circ$, then a number will be placed in A which can be interpreted as $\frac{\theta \text{ deg}}{720}$ or $\frac{\theta \text{ rad}}{\pi 4}$ or $\frac{\theta \text{ rev}}{2}$ or $\frac{\theta \text{ semi-snyds}}{2^9}$ and location

zero will still contain $\frac{1}{2} \sin \theta$. One semi-snyd is $\frac{1}{256}$ of a revolution. If $\sin 84^\circ < |\sin \theta| < 1.11659$ the routine will not hang up but the results become meaningless. Any location can be used instead of location zero.

REMARKS

This routine approximates the curve $\theta = \arcsine x$ by the curve

$$\theta^* = cx + \frac{a \cdot x \cdot |x|}{b - |x|} \text{ radians}$$

which is a straight line plus the product of a parabola and a hyperbola with a pole at $x = b$. If a different scaling is desired, one should determine an "a" which can be represented by simple shifts then change "c" appropriately and if necessary change "b".

DATE	August 1, 1957
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APPROVED BY	D. E. Muller

LOCATION	ORDER	NOTES	PAGE 1
0	K5 F		
	42 7L		
1	L5 8L		
	L2 F	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{b}{2} - \frac{ \sin \theta }{2} \end{array} \right\}$	
2	40 1F		
	L7 F		
3	10 2F	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{a}{2\pi} \frac{ \sin \theta }{2} = \left(\frac{1}{128} + \frac{1}{512} \right) \frac{ \sin \theta }{2} \end{array} \right\}$	
	L6 F		
4	10 7F		
	66 1F		
5	S5 F	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{c}{2\pi} + \frac{\frac{a}{2\pi} \frac{ \sin \theta }{2}}{\frac{b}{2} - \frac{ \sin \theta }{2}} \end{array} \right\}$	
	L4 9L		
6	40 1F		
	50 1F		
7	7J F		
	22 F		
8	00 F		
	00 5637 5000 0000J	$\frac{b}{2}$	
9	00 F		
	00 1595 8230 0000J	$\frac{c}{2\pi}$	