

1 多倍長実数計算の実装の試み $\sin \theta$ $\cos \theta$ $\tan \theta$

5°

$\sin(5^\circ) = 0.087155740$
 $\sin(5^\circ) = 0.087155742$ (電卓)
 $\cos(5^\circ) = 0.996194700$
 $\cos(5^\circ) = 0.996194698$ (電卓)
 $\tan(5^\circ) = 0.087488660$
 $\tan(5^\circ) = 0.087488663$ (電卓)

8°

$\sin(8^\circ) = 0.139173097$
 $\sin(8^\circ) = 0.139173100$ (電卓)
 $\cos(8^\circ) = 0.990268071$
 $\cos(8^\circ) = 0.990268068$ (電卓)
 $\tan(8^\circ) = 0.140540830$
 $\tan(8^\circ) = 0.140540834$ (電卓)

30°

$\sin(30^\circ) = 0.499999980$
 $\sin(30^\circ) = 0.5$ (電卓)
 $\cos(30^\circ) = 0.866025273$
 $\cos(30^\circ) = 0.866025403$ (電卓)
 $\tan(30^\circ) = 0.577350333$
 $\tan(30^\circ) = 0.577350269$ (電卓)

45°

$\sin(45^\circ) = 0.707106454$
 $\sin(45^\circ) = 0.707106781$ (電卓)
 $\cos(45^\circ) = 0.707103233$
 $\cos(45^\circ) = 0.707106781$ (電卓)
 $\tan(45^\circ) = 1.000004555$
 $\tan(45^\circ) = 1.000000000$ (電卓)

計算時間凡そ 12(sec)

10° では 8 桁迄は正しく計算されるがこれを超えると精度は落ちてくる. 30° では 6 桁迄、45° では 5 桁迄しか正しくない。

大きな角 (度) に対しては例えば倍角公式を用いたり

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(2x + d) &= 2 \sin(x) \cos(x) \cos(d) + \sin(d)(1 - 2 \sin^2(x)) \quad , d = 0, 1 \\ \sin(3x) &= 3 \sin(x) - 4 \sin^3(x)\end{aligned}$$

$$\sin(3x + d) = \sin(3x) \cos(d) + \sin(d) \cos(3x) \quad , d = \pm 1$$

和の公式を利用するなり

$$\sin(30 + x) = 0.5 \cos(x) + (\sqrt{3}/2) \sin(x) \quad (0 \leq x < 15)$$

$$\cos(30 + x) = (\sqrt{3}/2) \cos(x) - 0.5 \sin(x) \quad (0 \leq x < 15)$$

$$\sin(45 + x) = 1/\sqrt{2}(\sin(x) + \cos(x))$$

$$\cos(45 + x) = 1/\sqrt{2}(\cos(x) - \sin(x))$$

しなければならぬだろうが、そのためにはまず多倍長の実数の四則演算を実装すべきなのかもしれない (TEX でやることでもないか?)。

2 source sin θ cos θ tan θ

```
%-----
%  基数^k  1000000000^k  設定
%-----
\newcount\ncnt@
\def\SETPARAM#1{%
  \edef\RADIX{#1}%  基数
  \newcount\ccnt\ccnt=0
  \edef\BASE{1}
  \ncnt@=0\relax
  \@whilenum\ncnt@<8\do{%
    \MUL\ncnt@{\RADIX}\@@nn%          9k
    \ADD\@@nn{\RADIX}\@@nn\relax%    9k+9
    \@whilenum\ccnt<\@@nn\do{
      \edef\BASE{\BASE0}%
      \advance\ccnt\@ne\relax%
    }%
    % この csname 宣言と同時に値を設定が可能
    % expandafter は必須
    \expandafter\xdef\csname BASE@(\number\ncnt@)\endcsname{\BASE}%  csname
    \advance\ncnt@\@ne%
  }
%-----
%  sin and cos Taylor series expansion coefficients
%-----
\edef\RADIX{9}%
\ccnt=0
\edef\BASE@{\csname BASE@(\number\ncnt@)\endcsname}%  csname
\edef\FAC{1}
%
\ccnt=1\relax%
\@whilenum\ccnt<13\do{%
  \MUL\FAC{\number\ccnt}\FAC%
  \DIV\BASE@{\FAC}\a\b%
  % expandafter は必須
```

```

\expandafter\xdef\csname COEFFICIENT@(\number\cnt)\endcsname{\a}% csname
\advance\cnt\@ne%
}
\expandafter\xdef\csname COEFFICIENT@(\number\cnt)\endcsname{\csname COEFFICIENT@(\number\cnt)\endcsname}%
}
\newcount\ncnt%
%----- \SINCOSTAN -----
% 2011/01/05 完成
%
\def\SINCOSTAN#1#2#3#4{%
\edef\sita{#1}%
%----- x -----
\MUL\sita\DtoR\xrad% xrad=sita*\BASE x (=xrad)
\edef\xrad{#2}%
\edef\sign@{-1}%
\edef\cos@val{#3}%
\edef\sin@val{#4}%
\ncnt=0\relax% relax 必須
%-----
\@whilenum\ncnt<8\do{% 8 -> x^7/7!迄計算する
\edef\ynn{\number\ncnt}%
%----- cosine -----
\edef\@COEF{\csname COEFFICIENT@(\ynn)\endcsname}% x^2/2!
\edef\@BBB{\csname BASE@(\ynn)\endcsname}%
\MUL\xrad\@COEF\@cosx% x^k/k!
\fdiv[\precision]\@cosx\@BBB\aa\bb% 桁数は \precision
\xdef\@cos{\aa\bb}%
%
\@SUPZERO\@cos\@cos% 必須
\@MUL\sign@\mone\sign@%
%
\ifnum\sign@>0
\@LADD\cos@val\@cos\cos@val%
\else
\@LSUB\cos@val\@cos\cos@val%
\fi
%
\MUL\xrad\xrad\xrad% x * x^1
\advance\ncnt\@ne\relax
%-----
\@MUL\sign@\mone\sign@% 符号を元に戻すため
%----- sine -----
\edef\ynn{\the\ncnt}%
\edef\@COEF{\csname COEFFICIENT@(\ynn)\endcsname}% x/1!
\edef\@BBB{\csname BASE@(\ynn)\endcsname}%
\MUL\xrad\@COEF\@sinx% x^k/k!
\fdiv[\precision]\@sinx\@BBB\aa\bb% 桁数は \precision
\xdef\@sin{\aa\bb}%
\@SUPZERO\@sin\@sin% 必須

```

```

\MUL\sign@{\m@ne}\sign@%
%
\ifnum\sign@<0
  \@LSUB\sin@val\@sin\sin@val%
\else
  \@LADD\sin@val\@sin\sin@val%
\fi
%
\MUL\@xrad\xrad\@xrad%  x * x^1
\advance\ncnt\@ne%
%
-----
}
\fdiv[9]\sin@val\BASE@\a\b%
\edef#2{\a.\b}%
\fdiv[9]\cos@val\BASE@\a\b%
\edef#3{\a.\b}%
%  tan(x)=sin(x)/cos(x)
\fdiv[9]\sin@val\cos@val\tan@int\tan@dec%
\edef#4{\tan@int.\tan@dec}%
\ncnt=\@ne\relax%
}

```