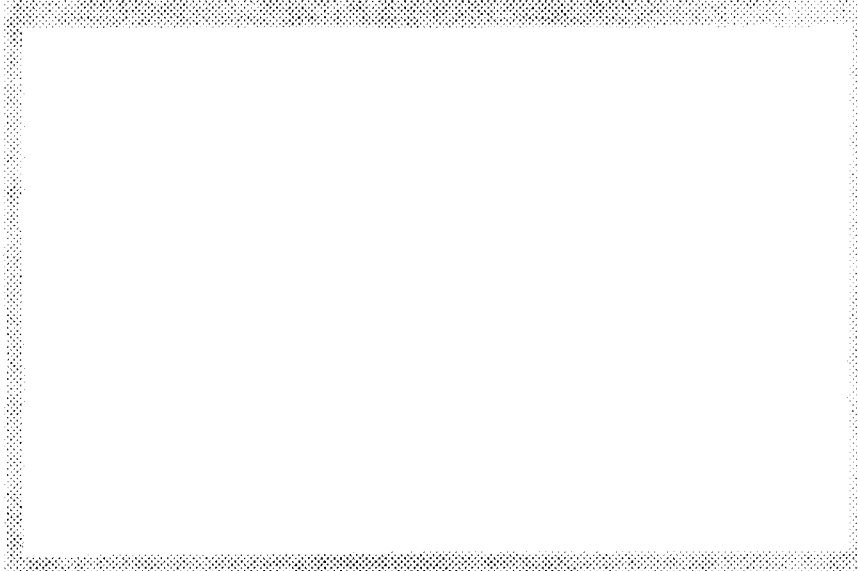
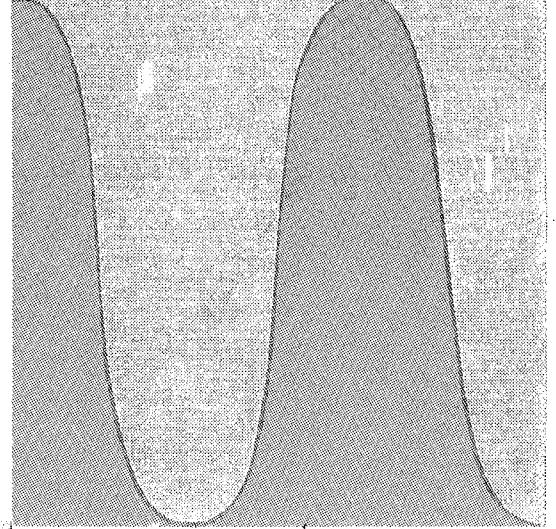
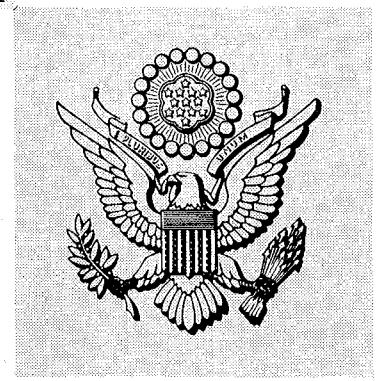


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MRC Computer Program # 2

Interval Arithmetic Package

(INTERVAL)

Allen Reiter

Title: Interval Arithmetic Package (Interval)		
Programmer: Allen Reiter	Date: June 1965	MRC Program # 2
Program Language: FORTRAN-63/CODAP		Computer: CDC 1604
Other Info: COOP Organ. Code - WISC		

1.0 Purpose

To provide means for automatic error control by the computer by performing arithmetic operations on intervals containing the exact value, rather than on (approximate) real numbers of finite precision. This package is designed for use with FORTRAN '63, and enables the user to treat intervals as ordinary variables.

2.0 Usage

An interval number is a pair of real numbers (a, b) , with $a \leq b$. For a full description of the rules governing interval arithmetic, see [1]. Herein we describe how the user can use this package within the scope of the FORTRAN '63 compiler.

The user designates certain variables to be interval-valued by the use of TYPE - designation statements (see FORTRAN '63 reference manual, Chapter 5). Interval numbers are of type 5. Thus the statement

TYPE INT 5 (2) X, Y, MU

designates the variables X, Y, and MU as being interval-valued. The compiler automatically assigns two consecutive storage cells (corresponding to the left end-point and the right end-point respectively of the interval) to each of the variables. The user then refers to all interval variables as he might to an ordinary (real-valued) variable, and uses them in arithmetic assignment statements just as if they were ordinary numbers. This usage, however, is subject to certain restrictions.

We give some examples. Let A, B, C, D all be of type INT5; let E, F, and G be of type REAL, and let K and L be of type INTEGER.

(a) The statement

$$A = C + D - 3 * (K / B - L * E)$$

causes the right-hand side of the equation to be evaluated in interval arithmetic, and the interval thus computed is stored in A.

(b) The statement

$$A = E * F + K$$

causes the right-hand side to be evaluated in real arithmetic. This result is then converted to interval form (i. e. an interval with both end-points being equal) and stored in A.

(c) The statement

$$E = L * A$$

will compute the interval $L * A$, find the mid-point of this interval, and store this in the (REAL) cell E.

(d) The statement

$$K = L * A$$

computes the interval $L * A$, finds its mid-point, truncates this value to an integer, and stores it in K .

Thus the three types INTEGER, REAL, and INT5 may be freely mixed. No other types may appear in a statement which contains a type INT5 variable, with one important exception.

(e) The statement

$$A = (a, b)$$

where a and b are floating-point constants such that $b \geq a$ will assign to A the interval (a, b) . This works because the FORTRAN '63 compiler thinks that (a, b) is a complex number, and generates the proper calling sequence to the INTERVAL subroutine. See also the section on input-output.

(f) Arithmetic operations. Addition, subtraction, and multiplication in interval mode are straight-forward, governed by the rules described in [1]. Division likewise is straight-forward, except that an attempt to divide by an interval containing zero will produce an error indication (see section on errors.) Exponentiation, however, has several cases.

Let A and B be of type INT5, F and G of type REAL, and K and L of type INTEGER. The expression

$$A ** B$$

is an interval which is exactly the set of all values of x^y , where x ranges over A and y ranges over B . An error indication will be given if the left

end-point of A is not positive. The expressions

$$F ** B \quad \text{and} \quad K ** B$$

where F and K are positive also give the range respectively of F^y and K^y as y ranges over B. The expression

$$A ** L; \quad L \geq 0$$

will give the product of A with itself taken L times; if zero is interior to A, then $A ** L$ is an interval much wider than the range of values of x^L for x in A, and in any case always contains the latter. No error indication can be triggered by this expression. The expression

$$A ** F$$

where F is an integer in floating-point form ($|F| \leq 2^{35}-1$) will give the exact range of values of x^F . No error indication will result if $F > 0$, even though the left end-point of A is negative. If F is negative and A contains zero, the error indicator will be triggered; as long as A does not contain zero, the exponentiation will take place. If F is not an exact integer (or if $|F| > 2^{35}-1$), then $A ** F$ is defined only as long as the left end-point of A is positive. The expression

$$A ** (-L), \quad L > 0$$

is also defined only if

$$A ** L$$

does not contain zero, and is equal to $1/(A ** L)$.

(g) In addition to the arithmetic functions, the user is provided with the following elementary transcendental functions: LOGINT, EXPINT, SININT, COSINT, and ATANINT. The usage for all of them is the same; for example

```
CALL LOGINT ( ARGUMENT, ANSWER )
```

will assign to the interval ANSWER the range of values of LOG(x) as x ranges over the interval ARGUMENT. LOGINT will produce an error indication if ARGUMENT has a non-positive left end-point; the other routines have no error indications.

2.3 External subroutines.

INTERVAL makes use of the following subroutines, all of which are part of the FORTRAN '63 system library:

	DLOG	DEXP
DSIN	DCOS	DATAN

2.7 Error processing.

The user has to reserve one cell of labeled common, by using the statement

```
COMMON/ OVERFLOW/ INDCATOR
```

for communication with the INTERVAL package. If an error condition is triggered by an attempt to perform an illegal operation (such as, for instance, attempting to divide by an interval containing zero) the contents of the cell INDCATOR are set to 1. The result of an illegal operation is not defined. Control flow follows the normal sequence: it is therefore up to the user to do something about the error condition, if it exists.

2.10 Input and Output.

FORTRAN '63, while making excellent provisions for evaluating TYPE OTHER arithmetic statements, has entirely neglected the question of getting the values of TYPE OTHER variables in/out of the computer. Fortunately, in our case, interval numbers formally are identical to complex numbers; that is, they both are of the form (a, b). The user can therefore use the same input-output format as he would for TYPE COMPLEX numbers.

Example. Suppose X is an array of interval numbers, and it is desired to print out the first 12 values of X, four intervals per line. This can be accomplished by the statements

```
PRINT 1, (X(I), I = 1, 12)
1   FORMAT (4C(F12.6, F12.6)) .
```

There is an alternate method of doing this, which at the same time provides the means for getting at either end-point of an interval number separately. Consider the group of statements

```
TYPE INT5 (2) X
DIMENSION X(12), XX(2, 12)
EQUIVALENCE (X, XX) .
```

Here XX is an ordinary (TYPE REAL) variable; and for any index J the value of XX(1, J) corresponds to the value of the left end-point of X(J), while XX(2, J) corresponds to the right end-point of X(J). Thus, to print out the array X in the same format as above, the user can also give the command


```
PRINT 2, (XX(1, I), XX( 2, I), I = 1, 12)
2      FORMAT ( 8F12. 6)
```

All the above comments also apply, of course, to input statements as well.

2.13 Accuracy. Exact, and then some - see section on method.

2.14 Cautions to user.

a) This program, like all MRC programs, is not designed for general utility. Rather, the motivation is to see how a certain scheme can be implemented on the computer, and also to test its usefulness in the context of various applications. The program is not guaranteed to be completely debugged. Also, it is anticipated that the user may have to change the program substantially to suit his own needs. For this purpose an appendix describing how the program works is included.

b) It is well known that interval arithmetic is not distributive, and the user is cautioned that the way he writes a given statement may greatly affect the width of a computed interval. In general, it is advisable that the user obtain at all times a CODAP - language listing of the compiled version of his program, and wade through it to determine that FORTRAN '63 does indeed give the user what he thinks he should get. (For conventions regarding QnQ subroutines, see first of all the FORTRAN '63 reference manual, p. E-1 ff.)

c) Integers in fixed-point form must not exceed $2^{35}-1$ in absolute value.

2.17 References.

- [1] Ramon E. Moore, "The Automatic Analysis and Control of Error in Digital Computation Based on the Use of Interval Numbers". Error in Digital Computation, Volume I, (ed. L. B. Rall), John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1965.
- [2] FORTRAN '63 Reference Manual for the 1604/1604-A. Control Data Corp., Pub. No. 60052900, Revision A, June 1964.

3.0 Method.

Arithmetic operations on interval numbers are performed such that the resulting interval is guaranteed to contain the exact answer. To accomplish this, the computed result for the left end-point is rounded "down", while that for the right end-point is rounded "up". The actual arithmetic operations are performed in fixed point, simulating the hardware floating-point. For increased accuracy, rounding is performed after normalization (unlike the hardware floating-point). The elementary functions are computed using the library double-precision routines, with the results rounded up or down to single precision as necessary. The whole process is quite slow - no timing figures are available at this moment.

4.0 Acknowledgement.

The author wishes to express his gratitude to Dr. R. E. Moore and Dr. H. J. Wertz for some very valuable suggestions, and especially to Mr. Augustine Chai for his aid in writing and debugging this package.

APPENDIX

Description of the program.

1. INTERVAL makes use of three arithmetic subroutines which simulate the hardware floating-point operations. These are SPOPSADD for simulated addition, SPOPSMUL for multiplication, and SPOPSDIV for division. Each subroutine expects, upon entry, to find its two arguments in the A and Q registers (for SPOPSDIV the dividend is in the A - register, while the divisor is in the Q-register). Upon exit, the lower bound for the result is in the Q-register, while A contains the upper bound. These routines are described in Fig. 1-4.
2. Exponentiation, as already indicated, has several subcases. The most general case, that of $B ** C$ where C is not an integer, is handled simply by computing the answer as $EXPINT (C * LOGINT(B))$. If the exponent is an integer in fixed point, exponentiation is handled by repeated multiplications in interval arithmetic (see figure 5). For exponents that are integers in floating-point form, repeated multiplication can still be used if the base does not contain zero. If the base does contain zero, we have to distinguish between even and odd exponents. For even exponents, the answer is given by the interval $(0, M)$ where M is the larger in absolute value of the two end-points of the base raised to the proper power. For odd exponents, the answer is given by (N, M) , where N is the power of the left end-point, and M the power of the right end-point. (N must be computed so that the result is rounded down, while M is rounded up.) The respective powers are again computed using repeated multiplication, this time on the "real" end-points. See figure 5.

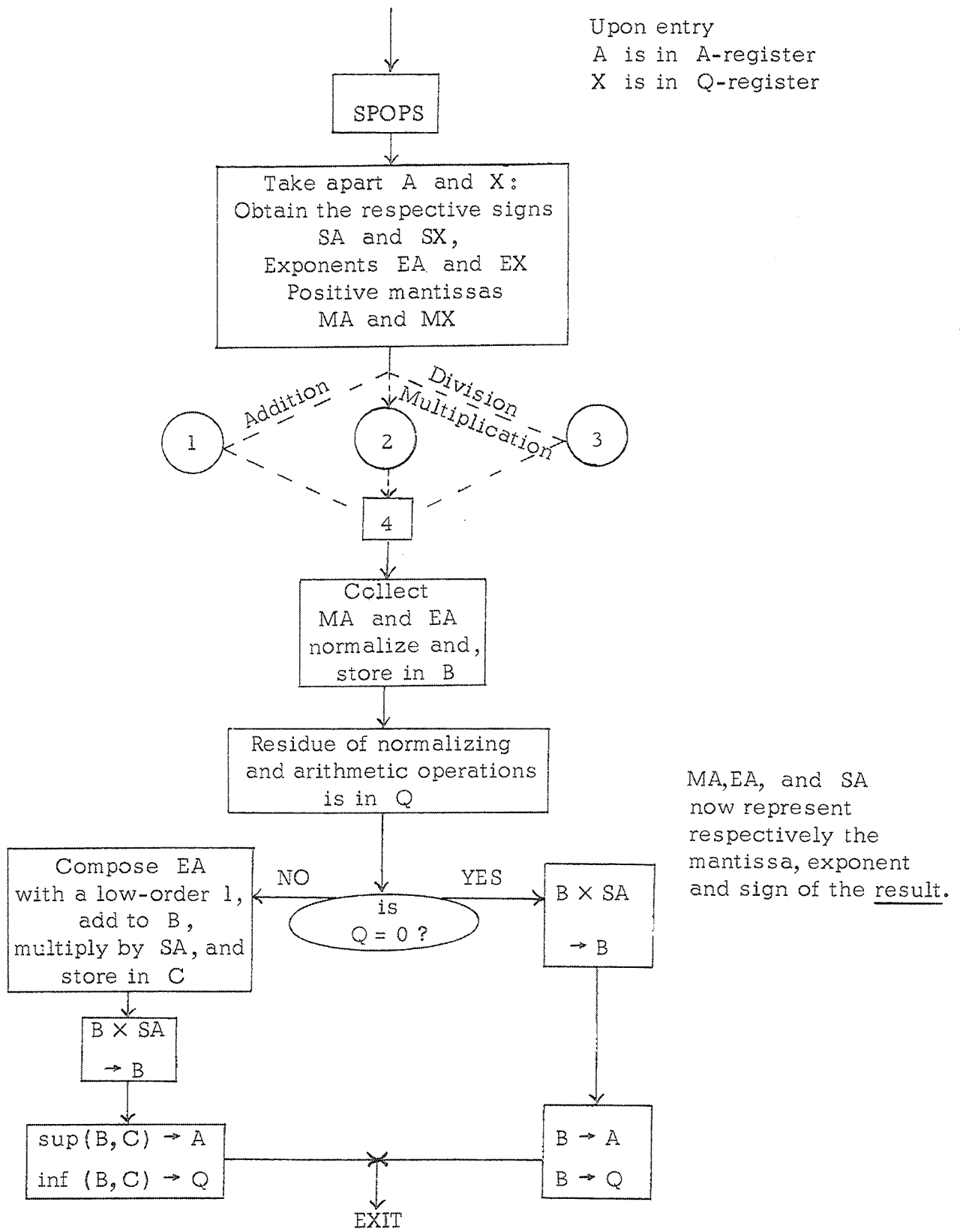


Figure 1 Flow Chart For SPOPS

ADDITION

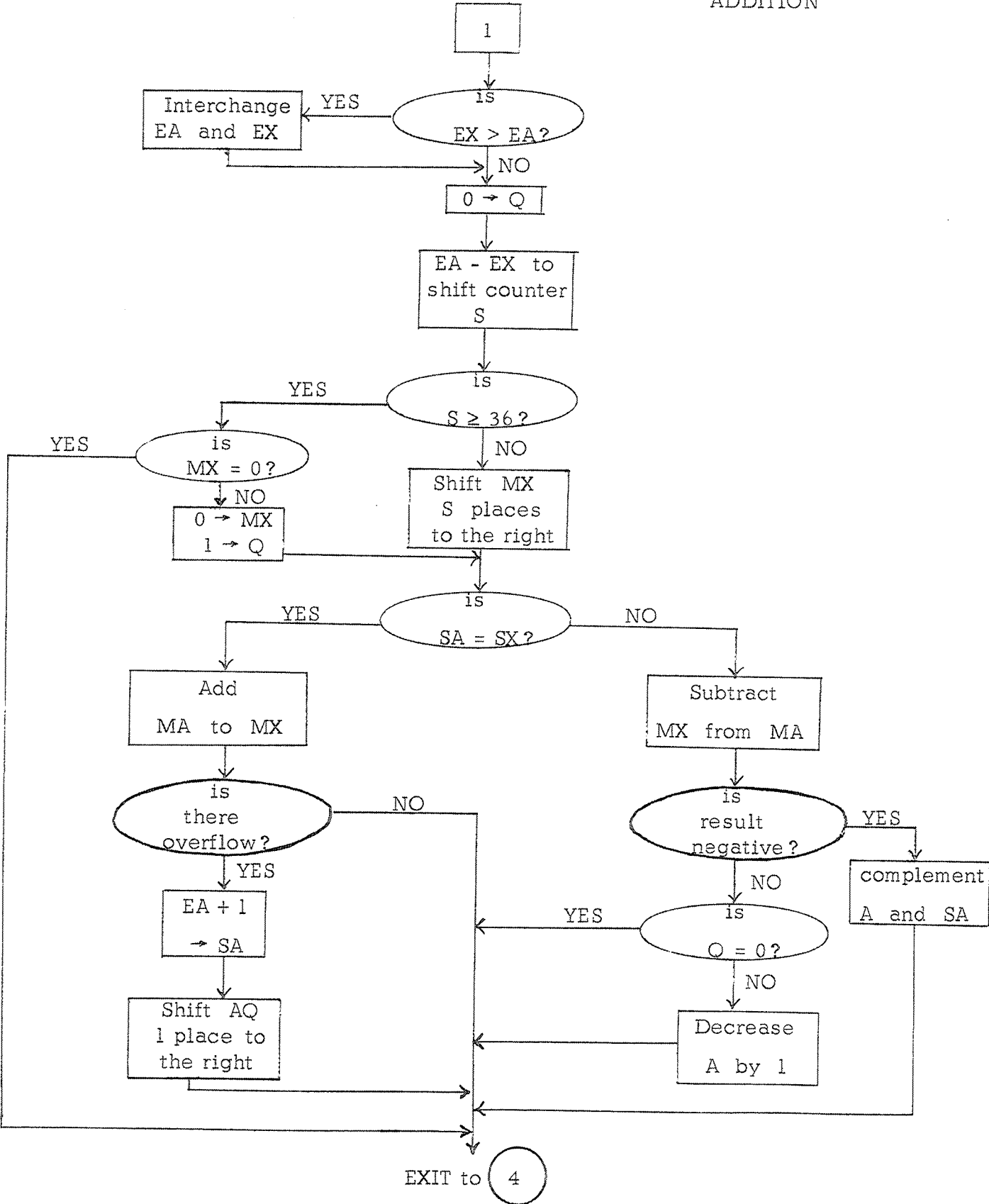


Figure 2 Flow Chart For Addition

MULTIPLICATION

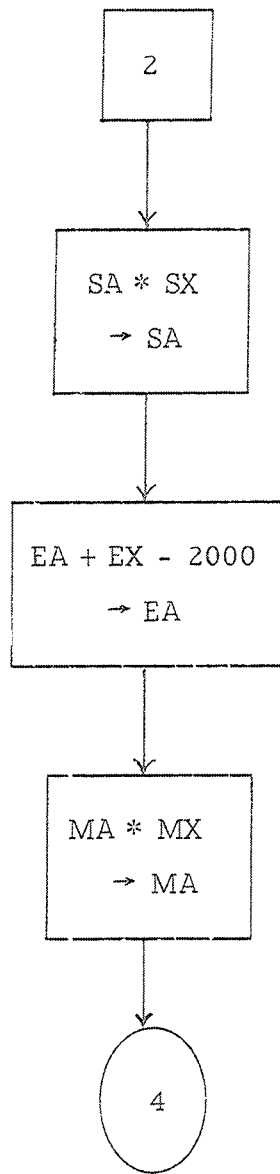


Figure 3 Flow Chart For Multiplication

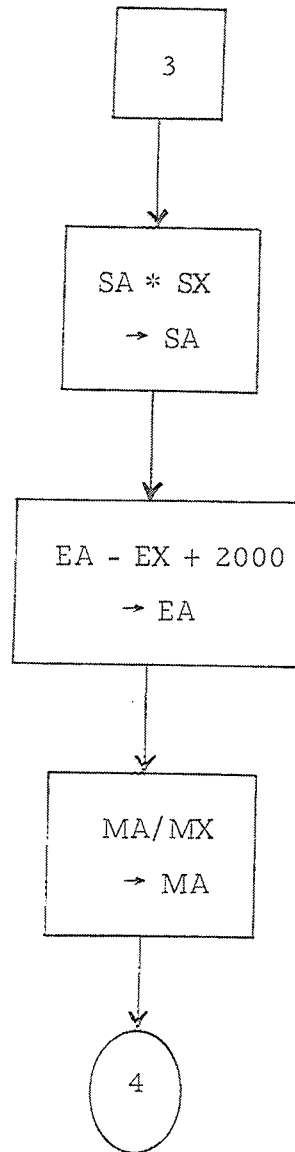
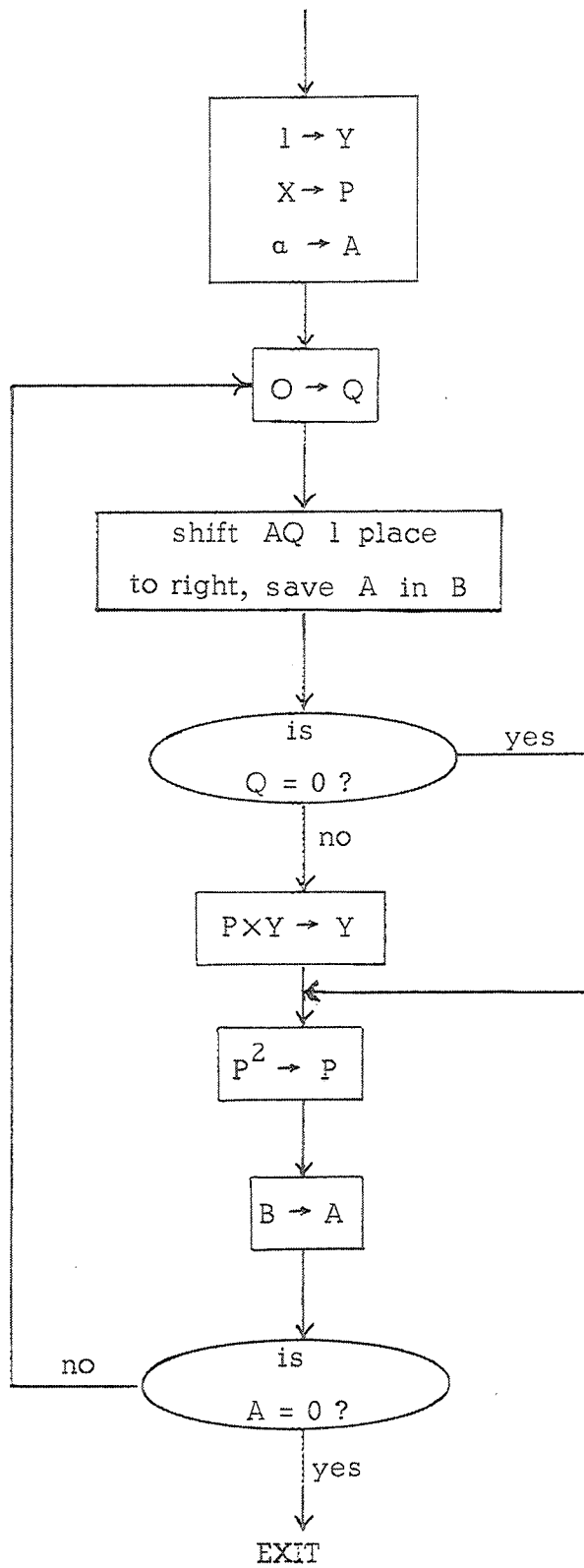


Figure 4 Flow Chart For Division



A denotes the A-register
 Q denotes the Q-register

Figure 5 Algorithm for evaluating $Y = X^a$ by repeated multiplications

IDENT	INTERVAL	INTERVAL ARITHMETIC PACKAGE	INTVL001
EXT	ERRORINT		INTVL002
EXT	LOGININT		INTVL003
EXT	EXPINT		INTVL004
EXT	SPOPSADD		INTVL005
EXT	SPOPSMUL		INTVL006
EXT	SPOPSDIV		INTVL007
BSS			INTVL008
BSS			INTVL009
BSS		ARGUMENTS	INTVL010
BSS			INTVL011
ENTRY	Q1Q00530		INTVL012
BSS			INTVL013
ENTRY	Q1Q00550	LOAD ACC WITH INTERVAL	INTVL014
SLJ	**		INTVL015
RTJ	IN1		INTVL016
LDA	A		INTVL017
STA	=SEL		INTVL018
LDA	A+1		INTVL019
STA	=SER		INTVL020
SLJ	EXIT		INTVL021
ENTRY	Q1Q01530		INTVL022
BSS			INTVL023
ENTRY	Q1Q01550	LOAD NEGATIVE WITH INTERVAL	INTVL024
SLJ	**		INTVL025
RTJ	IN1		INTVL026
LAC	A+1		INTVL027
STA	EL		INTVL028
LAC	A		INTVL029
SLJ	Q005		INTVL030
ENTRY	Q1Q00500	LDA WITH INTEGER	INTVL031
SLJ	**		INTVL032
RTJ	IN1		INTVL033
LDA	A		INTVL034
RTJ	FLOAT		INTVL035
STA	=SEL		

Q1Q01500	SLJ ENTRY	Q005 Q1Q01500	LAC WITH INTEGER	INTVL036
	RTJ	**		INTVL037
	LAC	INI		INTVL038
	SLJ	7 A		INTVL039
	ENTRY	Q054		INTVL040
Q1Q00510	SLJ	Q1Q00510	LDA WITH REAL	INTVL041
	RTJ	**		INTVL042
	LDA	INI		INTVL043
	SLJ	7 A		INTVL044
	ENTRY	Q05		INTVL045
Q1Q01510	SLJ	Q1Q01510	LAC WITH REAL	INTVL046
	RTJ	**		INTVL047
	LAC	INI		INTVL048
	SLJ	7 A		INTVL049
	ENTRY	Q05		INTVL050
Q1Q02500	SLJ	Q1Q02500	ADD INTEGER	INTVL051
	RTJ	**		INTVL052
	LDA	INI		INTVL053
	SLJ	7 A		INTVL054
	ENTRY	FLCAT		INTVL055
ADINT	STA	=SSAVA		INTVL056
ADREAL	LDG	EL		INTVL057
	RTJ	SPOPSADD		INTVL058
	STQ	EL		INTVL059
	LDA	SAVA		INTVL060
	LDG	ER		INTVL061
	RTJ	SPOPSADD		INTVL062
	SLJ	Q005		INTVL063
Q1Q03500	ENTRY	Q1Q03500	SUBTRACT INTEGER	INTVL064
	SLJ	**		INTVL065
	RTJ	INI		INTVL066
	LAC	7 A		INTVL067
	SLJ	ADINT		INTVL068
	ENTRY	Q1Q02510	ADD REAL	INTVL069
				INTVL070

Q205	RTJ	INTVL106
	RTJ	INTVL107
	STA	INTVL108
	STA	INTVL109
	SLJ	INTVL110
	ENTRY	INTVL111
Q1003050	SLJ	INTVL112
	RTJ	INTVL113
	RTJ	INTVL114
	STA	INTVL115
Q305	STA	INTVL116
	SLJ	INTVL117
	ENTRY	INTVL118
	SLJ	INTVL119
Q1002150	RTJ	INTVL120
	SLJ	INTVL121
	ENTRY	INTVL122
Q1003150	SLJ	INTVL123
	RTJ	INTVL124
	SLJ	INTVL125
	ENTRY	INTVL126
Q1004500	SLJ	INTVL127
	RTJ	INTVL128
	LDA	INTVL129
	RTJ	INTVL130
	RTJ	INTVL131
Q0315	STA	INTVL132
	STA	INTVL133
	LDA	INTVL134
MULT	LDA	INTVL135
	LDQ	INTVL136
	LDQ	INTVL137
	RTJ	INTVL138
	STA	INTVL139
	STG	INTVL140
	LDA	
	LDQ	
	LDQ	
	RTJ	

	IN1	
	FLCAT	
	EL	
	ER	
	AD55	
	Q1003050	
	**	
	IN1	
	FLCAT	
	EL	
	ER	
	SUB55	
	Q1002150	
	**	
	IN1	
	Q205	
	Q1003150	
	**	
	IN1	
	Q305	
	Q1004500	
	**	
	IN1	
	A	
	7	
	FLOAT	
	=SDL	
	=SDR	
	DL	
	EL	
	SPOPSMUL	
	=STMAX	
	=STMIN	
	DL	
	ER	
	SPOPSMUL	

SUBTRACT FROM INTEGER

ADD TO REAL

SUBTRACT FROM REAL

```

RTJ      MAXMIN
LDA      DR
+        EL
LDQ      SPOPSMUL
RTJ      MAXMIN
RTJ      MAXMIN
+        DR
+        ER
LDQ      SPOPSMUL
RTJ      MAXMIN
RTJ      MAXMIN
+        LDA
+        TMIN
LDA      EL
STA      TMAX
LDA      TMAX
SLJ      Q005
ENTRY   Q1Q04510
SLJ      **
RTJ      IN1
LDA      A
+        Q0315
SLJ      Q1Q04530
ENTRY   Q1Q04530
BSS      0
ENTRY   Q1Q04550
SLJ      **
RTJ      IN1
LDA      A
+        =SDL
STA      A+1
LDA      =SDR
STA      MULT
SLJ      Q1Q04050
ENTRY   Q1Q04050
SLJ      **
RTJ      IN1
RTJ      FLOAT
RTJ      EL
STA      ER
STA      Q0455
SLJ      Q0455

MULTIPLY BY REAL
MULTIPLY BY INTERVAL
MULTIPLY BY INTERVAL
MULTIPLY INTEGER BY INTERVAL

INTVLL141
INTVLL142
INTVLL143
INTVLL144
INTVLL145
INTVLL146
INTVLL147
INTVLL148
INTVLL149
INTVLL150
INTVLL151
INTVLL152
INTVLL153
INTVLL154
INTVLL155
INTVLL156
INTVLL157
INTVLL158
INTVLL159
INTVLL160
INTVLL161
INTVLL162
INTVLL163
INTVLL164
INTVLL165
INTVLL166
INTVLL167
INTVLL168
INTVLL169
INTVLL170
INTVLL171
INTVLL172
INTVLL173
INTVLL174
INTVLL175

```

Q1004150	ENTRY	Q1004150			INTVL176
	SLJ	**			INTVL177
	RTJ	INI			INTVL178
+	SLJ	SMUL			INTVL179
Q1005530	ENTRY	Q1005530			INTVL180
	BSS	0			INTVL181
Q1005550	ENTRY	Q1005550		DIVIDE BY INTERVAL	INTVL182
	SLJ	**			INTVL183
	RTJ	INI			INTVL184
Q555	LDA	A			INTVL185
	AJP	ERRDIV		TEST FOR DIVISION BY ZERO	INTVL186
	AJP	Q5551			INTVL187
	LDA	A+1			INTVL188
	AJP	ERRDIV			INTVL189
	AJP	ERRDIV			INTVL190
Q5551	LDA	F1			INTVL191
+	LDQ	A+1			INTVL192
	RTJ	SPOPSDIV			INTVL193
	STQ	DL			INTVL194
	LDA	F1			INTVL195
+	LDQ	A			INTVL196
	RTJ	SPOPSDIV			INTVL197
	STA	DR			INTVL198
	SLJ	MULT			INTVL199
Q1005500	ENTRY	Q1005500			INTVL200
	SLJ	**		DIVIDE BY INTEGER	INTVL201
	RTJ	INI			INTVL202
	LDA	A			INTVL203
	RTJ	FLOAT			INTVL204
Q055	STA	DL			INTVL205
	AJP	ERRDIV			INTVL206
	LDA	F1			INTVL207
+	LDQ	DL			INTVL208
	RTJ	SPOPSDIV			INTVL209
	STQ	DL			INTVL210

Q1Q05510	STA	DR			
	SLJ	MULT			INTVL211
	ENTRY	Q1Q05510	DIVIDE BY REAL		INTVL212
	SLJ	**			INTVL213
	RTJ	INI			INTVL214
	LDA	A			INTVL215
	SLJ	Q055			INTVL216
	ENTRY	Q1Q055150	DIVIDE REAL BY INTERVAL		INTVL217
	SLJ	**			INTVL218
Q1Q05150	RTJ	INI			INTVL219
	STA	EL			INTVL220
Q515	STA	ER			INTVL221
	SLJ	Q555			INTVL222
	ENTRY	Q1Q05050	DIVIDE INTEGER BY INTERVAL		INTVL223
	SLJ	**			INTVL224
Q1Q05050	RTJ	INI			INTVL225
	RTJ	FLOAT			INTVL226
	SLJ	Q515			INTVL227
	RTJ	ERRCRINT			INTVL228
	SLJ	EXIT			INTVL229
	ENTRY	Q1Q10050	STORE INTEGER		INTVL230
	SLJ	**			INTVL231
Q1Q10050	RTJ	INI			INTVL232
	RTJ	FLOAT			INTVL233
	STA	A			INTVL234
	STA	A+1			INTVL235
	SLJ	EXIT			INTVL236
	ENTRY	Q1Q10150	STORE REAL		INTVL237
	SLJ	**			INTVL238
Q1Q10150	RTJ	INI			INTVL239
	SLJ	Q100			INTVL240
	ENTRY	Q1Q10550	STORE INTERVAL		INTVL241
	SLJ	**			INTVL242
Q1Q10550	RTJ	INI			INTVL243
	RTJ	EL			INTVL244
	LDA				INTVL245

Q1Q10510	SLJ	ENTRY	7	A	ER	INTVL246
	RTJ	ENTRY	7	A+1	INTVL247	
	LDA	EXIT		INTVL248		
	FAD	Q1Q10510		INTVL249		
	FAD	**		INTVL250		
	FDV	=020024000000000000		INTVL251		
	STA	A		INTVL252		
	SLJ	EXIT		INTVL253		
	ENTRY	Q1Q10510		INTVL254		
	SLJ	**		INTVL255		
	RTJ	INTVL256		INTVL257		
	LDA	INTVL258		INTVL259		
	FAD	INTVL260		INTVL261		
	FAD	INTVL262		INTVL263		
	FDV	=020024000000000000		INTVL264		
	RTJ	FIX		INTVL265		
	STA	A		INTVL266		
	SLJ	EXIT		INTVL267		
	ENTRY	Q0Q06500		INTVL268		
	SLJ	**		INTVL269		
	LAC	EL		INTVL270		
	LQC	ER		INTVL271		
	STQ	EL		INTVL272		
	STA	ER		INTVL273		
	SLJ	Q0Q06500		INTVL274		
	ENTRY	Q2Q07055, Q2Q07155, Q2Q07555		INTVL275		
	BSS	0		INTVL276		
	BSS	0		INTVL277		
	SLJ	**		INTVL278		
	RTJ	IN2		INTVL279		
	LDA	A+1		INTVL280		
	STA	TEMP+3				

Q071	LDA	7	A			INTVL281
	STA		TEMP+2	EXPONENT TO TEMP+2		INTVL282
	LDA	7	B			INTVL283
	AJP		ERREXP	NEGATIVE BASE		INTVL284
	AJP	3	ERREXP			INTVL285
	STA		B			INTVL286
	LDA	7	B+1			INTVL287
	STA		B+1			INTVL288
Q072	RTJ		LOGINT			INTVL289
	ZRO	7	3			INTVL290
	ZRO		TEMP	TEMP=LOG(BASE)		INTVL291
	RTJ		Q1Q00550	LDA(TEMP/2)		INTVL292
	ZRO		TEMP+2			INTVL293
	RTJ		Q1Q04550	FMU(TEMP)		INTVL294
	ZRO		TEMP	TEMP*EXPONENT TO ACC		INTVL295
	RTJ		Q1Q10550			INTVL296
	ZRO		TEMP	TEMP=EXPONENT * LOG(BASE)		INTVL297
	RTJ		EXPINT			INTVL298
	ZRO		TEMP			INTVL299
	ZRO		TEMP+2	TEMP+2=EXPF(TEMP)		INTVL300
	RTJ		Q1Q00550			INTVL301
	ZRO		TEMP+2			INTVL302
	ZRO		TEMP+2	TEMP+2 TO ACC		INTVL303
	SLJ		EX2			INTVL304
	RTJ		ERRORINT			INTVL305
	ERREXP		EX2			INTVL306
	+		ENTRY			INTVL307
	Q2Q07015		Q2Q07115,Q2Q07515,Q2Q07015			INTVL308
	Q2Q07115		BSS			INTVL309
	Q2G07515		SLJ	REAL TO INTERVAL POWER		INTVL310
	RTJ		IN2			INTVL311
	LDA	7	B			INTVL312
	AJP		ERREXP			INTVL313
	AJP	3	ERREXP			INTVL314
	STA		B			INTVL315
	LDQ	7	A			

```

STQ          TEMP+2
LDQ          A+1
STQ          TEMP+3
SLJ          Q072
ENTRY       Q2007005,Q2007105,Q2007505
BSS         0
BSS         0
SLJ         **
RTJ         IN2
LDA         B
RTJ         FLOAT
SLJ         RTIP
ENTRY       Q2007050,Q2007150,Q2007550
BSS         0
BSS         0
SLJ         **
RTJ         IN2
LDA         A
RTJ         TESTEXP
SLJ         B
LDA         TEMP
RTJ         B+1
SLJ         TEMP+1
LDA         F1
RTJ         TEMP+2
SLJ         TEMP+3
LDA         0
RTJ         ENQ
SLJ         1
LDA         =SJ
RTJ         PASS
SLJ         Q1Q00550
LDA         TEMP
RTJ         Q1Q04550
SLJ         TEMP+2
LDA         TEMP+2
RTJ         Q1Q10550
SLJ         Q1Q10550

```

LOOP
 ENQ
 LRS
 STA
 QJP
 RTJ
 ZRO
 RTJ
 ZRO
 RTJ
 +
 +
 +

TEMP+2
 A+1
 TEMP+3
 Q072
 Q2007005,Q2007105,Q2007505
 0
 0
 **
 IN2
 B
 FLOAT
 RTIP
 Q2007050,Q2007150,Q2007550
 0
 0
 **
 IN2
 A
 TESTEXP
 B
 TEMP
 B+1
 TEMP+1
 F1
 TEMP+2
 TEMP+3
 0
 ENQ
 1
 =SJ
 PASS
 Q1Q00550
 TEMP
 Q1Q04550
 TEMP+2
 TEMP+2
 Q1Q10550

INTEGER TO INTERVAL POWER
 -TREATED AS INTERVAL PRODUCTS
 TAKEN N TIMES
 J=EXPONENT
 Y=BASE
 P=1
 J=J/2
 SKIP IF LOW-ORDER BIT=0
 LDA (TEMP)
 FMU(TEMP+2)
 STA(TEMP+2)

INTVL316
 INTVL317
 INTVL318
 INTVL319
 INTVL320
 INTVL321
 INTVL322
 INTVL323
 INTVL324
 INTVL325
 INTVL326
 INTVL327
 INTVL328
 INTVL329
 INTVL330
 INTVL331
 INTVL332
 INTVL333
 INTVL334
 INTVL335
 INTVL336
 INTVL337
 INTVL338
 INTVL339
 INTVL340
 INTVL341
 INTVL342
 INTVL343
 INTVL344
 INTVL345
 INTVL346
 INTVL347
 INTVL348
 INTVL349
 INTVL350

	RTJ	FIX	FIX EXPONENT	INTVL386
+	STA	=SKI	TEST FOR INTEGER	INTVL387
	RTJ	FLOAT		INTVL388
+	FSB	A		INTVL389
	AJP	WHOLE	EXACT INTEGER IF A=0	INTVL390
	LDA	A		INTVL391
	STA	TEMP+3		INTVL392
	SLJ	Q071		INTVL393
	LDA	K1		INTVL394
WHOLE	RTJ	TESTEXP		INTVL395
	LDG	B		INTVL396
	QJP	2 REMULTI	IF B DOES NOT CONTAIN ZERO,	INTVL397
	LDG	B+1	ALGORITHM IS SAME AS INTEGER EXP	INTVL398
	QJP	3 REMULTI		INTVL399
	STA	K1		INTVL400
	ENG	1		INTVL401
	LDL	K1	TEST FOR EVEN OR ODD	INTVL402
	AJP	EVEN		INTVL403
	LDA	K1		INTVL404
	LDG	7 B	ODD EXPONENT	INTVL405
	RTJ	REPEAT1	OBTAIN LEFT END-POINT BY	INTVL406
+	STG	TEMP+1	REPEATED MULTIPLICATIONS	INTVL407
	SLJ	REPEAT2		INTVL408
+	LDG	TEMP+1	LOWER RESULT	INTVL409
	STG	TEMP+2		INTVL410
	LDG	B+1		INTVL411
UPPER	LDA	K1	OBTAIN RIGHT ENDPOINT	INTVL412
	RTJ	REPEAT1		INTVL413
+	STA	TEMP+1	UPPER RESULT	INTVL414
	SLJ	REPEAT2		INTVL415
+	LDG	TEMP+1		INTVL416
	STG	TEMP+3		INTVL417
	SLJ	ENDEXP		INTVL418
EVEN	ENG	0	EVEN EXPONENT	INTVL419
	STG	TEMP+2	SET LEFT END-POINT TO ZERO	INTVL420


```

+
SIU 1 EXIT
LIU 1 **
INI 1 -1
STA 1 =SSAVA
LDA 1 0
STA 1 A
INA 1 1
STA 1 A+1
LDA 1 SAVVA
INI 1 **
SLJ 1 IN1
END1 1 **
IN2 1 END2
SIU 1 IN2
LIU 1 -1
INI 1 *+1
SIU 1 SAVVA
STA 1 **
LIU 1 EX2
SIU 1 -1
INI 1 0
LDA 1 A
STA 1 1
INA 1 A+1
STA 1 -1
INI 1 0
LDA 1 B
STA 1 B
INA 1 1
STA 1 B+1
LDA 1 SAVVA
INI 1 **
END2 1 IN2
SLJ 1 **
SLJ 1 **
EXIT 1 **
EX2 1 **
FIX 1 **

```

```

SET UP EXIT
ADD. OF CALL TO Q1Q

```

```

RESTORE A
AND I1
EXIT
INITIALIZATION FOR Q2Q
ADD.+1 OF CALL TO IN2

```

```

SAVE A
ADD.+1 OF CALL TO Q2Q

```

```

CALL TO Q2Q
EXPONENT

```

```

BASE

```

```

RESTORE A
RESTORE I1

```

```

EXIT FOR Q1Q-S
EXIT FOR Q2Q-S

```

```

INTVL456
INTVL457
INTVL458
INTVL459
INTVL460
INTVL461
INTVL462
INTVL463
INTVL464
INTVL465
INTVL466
INTVL467
INTVL468
INTVL469
INTVL470
INTVL471
INTVL472
INTVL473
INTVL474
INTVL475
INTVL476
INTVL477
INTVL478
INTVL479
INTVL480
INTVL481
INTVL482
INTVL483
INTVL484
INTVL485
INTVL486
INTVL487
INTVL488
INTVL489
INTVL490

```



```

ERRORINT SLJ          **
ENG              1 INDCATOR
STQ              ERRORINT          SET INDCATOR TO +1 FOR EXISTING
SLJ              ERRORINT          ERROR CONDITION
END
SUBROUTINE LOGINT(ARG,ANS)
DIMENSION ARG(2),ANS(2)
TYPE DOUBLE X,PEP,MEP,PI2,LI,RI,AL,AR,T1,T2
DATA(PEP=1.00000000000015D),(MEP=.99999999999985D),(EP=1657400000000000
10B),(PI2=6.2831853071795864769252D),(PI3=9.42477796076938D)
2(PI=3.1415926535898D)
IF(ARG(1))1,1,2
1 CALL ERRORINT
RETURN
2 X=ARG(1)
LI=DLOG(X)
X=ARG(2)
RI=DLOG(X)
3 IF(LI)4,5,6
4 ANS(1)=LI*PEP
GO TO 7
5 ANS(1)=-EP
GO TO 7
6 ANS(1)=LI*MEP
GO TO 10
7 IF(RI)8,9,10
8 ANS(2)=RI*MEP
RETURN
9 ANS(2)=EP
RETURN
10 ANS(2)=RI*PEP
RETURN
ENTRY EXPINT
X=ARG(1)
ANS(1)=MEP*DEXP(X)
INTVL526
INTVL527
INTVL528
INTVL529
INTVL530
INTVL531
INTVL532
INTVL533
INTVL534
INTVL535
INTVL536
INTVL537
INTVL538
INTVL539
INTVL540
INTVL541
INTVL542
INTVL543
INTVL544
INTVL545
INTVL546
INTVL547
INTVL548
INTVL549
INTVL550
INTVL551
INTVL552
INTVL553
INTVL554
INTVL555
INTVL556
INTVL557
INTVL558
INTVL559
INTVL560

```



```

X=ARG(2)
ANS(2)=PEP*DEXP(X)
RETURN
ENTRY COSINT
AL=ARG(1)
AR=ARG(2)
100 K=AL/PI2
IF(AL)101,102,102
101 K=K-1
102 AL=AL-K*PI2
AR=AR-K*PI2
T1=AL-PI
IF(T1)110,110,120
110 T1=AR-PI2
IF(T1)112,111,111
111 ANS(1)=-1.
ANS(2)=1.
RETURN
112 T1=AR-PI
IF(T1)113,114,114
113 LI=DCOS(AR)
RI=DCOS(AL)
GO TO 3
114 ANS(1)=-1.
T1=DCOS(AL)
T2=DCOS(AR)
IF(T1-T2)115,115,116
115 RI=T2
GO TO 7
116 RI=T1
GO TO 7
120 T1=AR-PI3
IF(T1)121,111,111
121 T1=AR-PI2
IF(T1)122,123,123
INTVL561
INTVL562
INTVL563
INTVL564
INTVL565
INTVL566
INTVL567
INTVL568
INTVL569
INTVL570
INTVL571
INTVL572
INTVL573
INTVL574
INTVL575
INTVL576
INTVL577
INTVL578
INTVL579
INTVL580
INTVL581
INTVL582
INTVL583
INTVL584
INTVL585
INTVL586
INTVL587
INTVL588
INTVL589
INTVL590
INTVL591
INTVL592
INTVL593
INTVL594
INTVL595

```

```

122 LI=DCOS(AL)
RI=DCOS(AR)
GO TO 3
123 ANS(2)=1.
T1=DCOS(AL)
T2=DCOS(AR)
IF(T1-T2)124,124,125
124 LI=T1
GO TO 126
125 LI=T2
126 IF(LI)127,128,129
127 ANS(1)=PEP*LI
RETURN
128 ANS(1)=-EP
RETURN
129 ANS(1)=MEP*LI
RETURN
ENTRY SININT
AL=1.5707963267-ARG(2)
AR=1.5707963268-ARG(1)
GO TO 100
ENTRY ATANINT
X=ARG(1)
LI=DATAN(X)
X=ARG(2)
RI=DATAN(X)
GO TO 3
END
IDENT SPOPS
SLJ **
STQ =SX
AJP 3 NEGA
LDQ =O1
STQ =SSA
LQC M12
INIT
RETI

```

SPECIAL OPERATIONS FOR THE
INTERVAL PACKAGE. ARGUMENTS ARE--
IN A AND Q. ANSWERS ARE--
UPPER LIMIT IN A,
LOWER LIMIT IN Q.
STORE SIGN(A)

```

INTVL596
INTVL597
INTVL598
INTVL599
INTVL600
INTVL601
INTVL602
INTVL603
INTVL604
INTVL605
INTVL606
INTVL607
INTVL608
INTVL609
INTVL610
INTVL611
INTVL612
INTVL613
INTVL614
INTVL615
INTVL616
INTVL617
INTVL618
INTVL619
INTVL620
INTVL621
INTVL622
INTVL623
INTVL624
INTVL625
INTVL626
INTVL627
INTVL628
INTVL629
INTVL630

```

```

STL      =SMA
ARS      36
INA      -200008
AJP      *+2
AJP      *+1
INA      1
STA      =SEA
LDA      X
AJP      3
LDQ      NEGX
STG      =O1
LQC      =SSX
STL      M12
ARS      =SMX
INA      36
AJP      -200008
AJP      *+2
AJP      *+1
INA      1
STA      =SEX
LDA      =INIT
AJP      =ALSEV
LDQ      =O1
STG      RETI
LQC      ALSEV
STL      =O1
ARS      RET2
INA      7777700000000000000
AJP      -0
AJP      7777777777777
AJP      4000777777777777777
AJP      **
AJP      =STEMP
AJP      EA
AJP      *+2
AJP      *+1
AJP      2

```

MANTISSA(A) INTVL631

IF NEGATIVE -- INCREASE BY 1 INTVL632

STORE SIGN(X) INTVL633

MANTISSA(X) INTVL634

IF NEGATIVE -- INCREASE BY 1 INTVL635

--RETURN-- INTVL636

COMPLEMENT A IF NEGATIVE INTVL637

--1 TO SIGN(A) INTVL638

COMPLEMENT X IF NEGATIVE INTVL639

--1 TO SIGN(X) INTVL640

INTVL641

INTVL642

INTVL643

INTVL644

INTVL645

INTVL646

INTVL647

INTVL648
INTVL649
INTVL650
INTVL651
INTVL652
INTVL653
INTVL654
INTVL655
INTVL656
INTVL657
INTVL658
INTVL659
INTVL660
INTVL661
INTVL662
INTVL663
INTVL664
INTVL665

--COLLECT BITS AND PIECES--
SAVE A
RE--NORMALIZE EXPONENT WRT. 2000

RET8	LDA	MX	LINE UP MX WITH MA	INTVL701
	LRS	**		INTVL702
	STA	MX	COMPARE SIGNS OF X AND A	INTVL703
	LDA	SA		INTVL704
	ADD	SX	SUBTRACT IF DIFFERENT SIGNS	INTVL705
	AJP	SUBTRACT		INTVL706
	LDA	MA		INTVL707
	ADD	MX	SAVE SUM	INTVL708
	STA	=STEMP	TEST FOR OVERFLOW	INTVL709
	SCL	N12	EXIT FOR NO OVERFLOW	INTVL710
	AJP	NOVER		INTVL711
	LDA	EA		INTVL712
	INA	1		INTVL713
	STA	EA	AND SHIFT RIGHT BY 1	INTVL714
	LDA	TEMP		INTVL715
	LRS	1	GO TO COLLECT	INTVL716
RET6	RTJ	HERD	--EXIT--	INTVL717
+	SLJ	SPOPSADD		INTVL718
SKIPS	LDA	MX		INTVL719
	AJP	RET8		INTVL720
	ENQ	2		INTVL721
	ENA	0		INTVL722
	SLJ	RET8		INTVL723
NOVER	LDA	TEMP	RELOAD ACC	INTVL724
	SLJ	RET6		INTVL725
	LDA	MA	SUBTRACT MX FROM MA	INTVL726
SUBTRACT	SUB	MX	-NO OVERFLOW POSSIBLE	INTVL727
	AJP	NEGATE	IF NEGATIVE -- COMPLEMENT, SIGN	INTVL728
	GJP	RET6	NO RESIDUE--EXIT	INTVL729
	INA	-1	NEGATIVE RESIDUE--DECREASE MANTISS	INTVL730
	STQ	=SSTORE		INTVL731
+	AJP	*+1		INTVL732
	ENA	0		INTVL733
	LQC	STORE		INTVL734
	SIU	GOODUT		INTVL735


```

STA LDA STA EA
SA SA
MUI SX
STA SA
LDA MX
ALS 11
MUF MA
RTJ ADJUST
RTJ HERD
RTJ SPOPSMUL
SLJ SPOPSDIV
ENTRY SPOPSDIV
SPOPSDIV SLJ **
RTJ INIT
LDA EA
SUB EX
INA 1
STA EA
LDA SA
MUI SX
STA SA
LDA MX
ALS 11
STA TEMP
LDA MA
ENG 0
LRS 1
DVF TEMP
RTJ ADJUST
RTJ HERD
SLJ SPOPSDIV
OCT 37777777777777
SLJ **
STA TEMP
SCL MASKMM
AJP ADJUSTA

```

```

NEW EXPONENT INTVL771
INTVL772
INTVL773
NEW SIGN=SA*SX INTVL774
INTVL775
LEFT-JUSTIFY MULTIPLIER INTVL776
INTVL777
FORM PRODUCT-NO OVERFLOW POSSIBL INTVL777
INTVL778
INTVL779
INTVL780
--EXIT INTVL781
INTVL782
SP-DIVISION INTVL783
INTVL784
INTVL785
NEW EXPONENT=EA-EX+2000 INTVL786
INTVL787
INTVL788
NEW SIGN=SA*SX INTVL789
INTVL790
INTVL791
LEFT-JUSTIFY DIVISOR INTVL792
INTVL793
INTVL794
INTVL795
INTVL796
INTVL797
DIVIDE-NO OVERFLOW POSSIBLE INTVL798
INTVL799
INTVL800
INTVL801
INTVL802
INTVL803
INTVL804
INTVL805

```

ADJUSTA
RSO
LDA
LLS
SLJ
LDA
SLJ
END

EA
TEMP
1
ADJUST
TEMP
ADJUST

INTVL806
INTVL807
INTVL808
INTVL809
INTVL810
INTVL811
INTVL812