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On the relative error of computing complex square roots in floating-point arithmetic

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Abstract—We study the accuracy of a classical approach to computing complex square-roots in floating-point arithmetic. Our analyses are done in binary floating-point arithmetic in precision $p$, and we assume that the (real) arithmetic operations $\times, \div, \sqrt{\cdot}$ are rounded to nearest, so the unit roundoff is $u = 2^{-p}$. We show that in the absence of underflow and overflow, the componentwise and normwise relative errors of this approach are at most $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} u$ and $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} u$, respectively, and this without having to neglect terms of higher order in $u$. We then provide some input examples showing that these bounds are reasonably sharp for the three basic binary interchange formats (binary32, binary64, and binary128) of the IEEE 754 standard for floating-point arithmetic.

Index Terms—binary floating-point arithmetic; rounding error analysis; relative error; complex square root

I. INTRODUCTION

We consider the problem of computing a square root of a complex number $a + ib$ accurately in floating-point arithmetic: given two floating-point numbers $a$ and $b$, we want to deduce very good floating-point approximations to some reals $x$ and $y$ such that

$$(x + iy)^2 = a + ib.$$ (1)

In exact arithmetic, explicit formulas for $x$ and $y$ are easy to derive: first, by rewriting (1) as

$$x^2 - y^2 = a \quad \text{and} \quad 2xy = b,$$

and solving quadratic equations in $x^2 \geq 0$ or $y^2 \geq 0$, we obtain

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{h + a}{2}}, \quad h := \sqrt{a^2 + b^2},$$ (2)

and

$$y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{h - a}{2}}.$$ (3)

Then it suffices to adjust the signs of $x$ and $y$ in order to ensure that $2xy = b$ holds and to make the complex square root a single-valued function. For example, one can take $x \geq 0$ and $\text{sign}(y) = \text{sign}(b)$ with $\text{sign}(0) = +1$; see [2, §4.2]. (See also [4, p. 201] for a sign function supporting signed zeros.)

In floating-point arithmetic, however, it is in general not recommended to use the above formulas for $x$ and $y$ simultaneously when $b^2 \ll a^2$, since then cancellation can occur either when evaluating $h + a$ if $a < 0$, or when evaluating $h - a$ if $a > 0$.

To avoid such a possible loss of accuracy, Friedland [1] proposed the following approach (which is now classical and can also be seen in [4] and [2]):

- if $a \geq 0$, then compute $x$ using (2) and deduce $y$ using
  $$y = \frac{b}{2x};$$

- if $a < 0$, then compute $y$ using (3) and deduce $x$ using
  $$x = \frac{b}{2y}.$$ (4)

Note that in the above expressions division by zero can be avoided by assuming that $(a, b) \neq (0, 0)$ and by handling the situation where $a = b = 0$ separately.

Since $h - a = h + |a|$ when $a < 0$, we see that the two cases in Friedland’s approach eventually rely on a single core computation, which can be summarized as follows: given two floating-point numbers $a$ and $b$ such that

$$(a, b) \neq (0, 0) \quad \text{and} \quad a \geq 0,$$ (5)

evaluate

$$h = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}, \quad x = \sqrt{\frac{h + a}{2}}, \quad y = \frac{b}{2x}.$$ (6)

In radix-2, precision-$p$ floating-point arithmetic with rounding to nearest (RN), this corresponds to Algorithm 1 below.

**Algorithm 1** Core computation of $\sqrt{a + ib}$, assuming $(a, b) \neq (0, 0)$ and $a \geq 0$.

1: $s_a \leftarrow \text{RN}(a^2)$
2: $s_b \leftarrow \text{RN}(b^2)$
3: $s \leftarrow \text{RN}(s_a + s_b)$
4: $\rho \leftarrow \text{RN}(\sqrt{s})$
5: $\nu \leftarrow \text{RN}(\rho + a)$
6: $\hat{x} \leftarrow \text{RN}(\sqrt{\nu/2})$
7: $\hat{y} \leftarrow \text{RN}(b/(2\hat{x}))$

A detailed rounding error analysis of Algorithm 1 is given by Hull, Fairgrieve, and Tang in [2]: assuming that
underflows and overflows do not occur and using the fact that for any real number \( t \),
\[
\text{RN}(t) = t(1 + \delta), \quad |\delta| \leq u := 2^{-p},
\]
they show that the computed floating-point numbers \( \tilde{x} \) and \( \tilde{y} \) satisfy
\[
\frac{\tilde{x} - x}{|x|} \leq \frac{5}{2} u + \mathcal{O}(u^2)
\]
and
\[
\frac{\tilde{y} - y}{|y|} \leq \frac{7}{2} u + \mathcal{O}(u^2);
\]
they also show that for \( \tilde{x} = \tilde{x} + iy \) and \( z = x + iy \), the associated normwise relative error \( |\tilde{z} - z| / |z| \) admits a bound smaller than \( \frac{3}{2} u + \mathcal{O}(u^2) \), namely,
\[
\frac{|\tilde{z} - z|}{|z|} \leq \frac{\sqrt{37}}{2} u + \mathcal{O}(u^2), \quad \frac{\sqrt{37}}{2} = 3.041 \ldots.
\]
Finally, for the binary32 format (\( p = 24 \)), they provide two numbers \( a \) and \( b \) for which \( |\tilde{z} - z| / |z| \approx 2.980u \).

In this paper, we refine the analysis of [2] in two ways: we show that the terms \( \mathcal{O}(u^2) \) in the three bounds above can be removed and, on the other hand, we give examples of inputs in the binary64 and binary128 formats (that is, for \( p = 53 \) and \( p = 113 \)) for which \( |\tilde{z} - z| / |z| > 3u \).

For our analyses it will be useful to exploit the following refinement of (4), which can be found for example in [5, p. 232]:
\[
\text{RN}(t) = t(1 + \delta), \quad |\delta| \leq \frac{u}{1 + u}.
\]
(5)

We shall apply (5) to floating-point additions and multiplications; for floating-point divisions and square roots, we can use the following smaller bounds, introduced in [3]. Let \( a \) and \( b \) be two floating-point numbers. If \( a \geq 0 \), then
\[
\text{RN}(\sqrt{a}) = \sqrt{a}(1 + \delta), \quad |\delta| \leq 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 2u}};
\]
\[
(6)
\]
and then
\[
(a^2 + b^2) \left( 1 - \frac{u}{1 + u} \right) \leq s_a \leq \left( 1 + \frac{u}{1 + u} \right)
\]
and
\[
(h + a) \left( 1 - \frac{u}{1 + u} \right) \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 2u}} \leq \nu \leq (h + a) \left( 1 + \frac{u}{1 + u} \right) \left( 2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 2u}} \right).
\]
\[
\text{Recalling that } x = (h + a)/2, \text{ it follows that } \sqrt{\nu/2}
\]
\[
\leq x \left( 1 + \frac{u}{1 + u} \right) \left( 2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 2u}} \right)^{1/2}.
\]
\[
\text{By applying (6) once again, we find that the value } \tilde{x} = \text{RN}(\sqrt{\nu/2}) \text{ produced at step 6 satisfies }
\]
\[
xL' \leq \tilde{x} \leq xU',
\]
\[
(8)
\]
\[
\text{where }
\]
\[
L' := \left( 1 - \frac{u}{1 + u} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{(1 + 2u)^{3/4}}
\]
\[
= 1 - \frac{5}{2} u + \frac{41}{8} u^2 + \mathcal{O}(u^3)
\]
\[
(9)
\]
and
\[
U' := \left( 1 + \frac{u}{1 + u} \right) \left( 2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 2u}} \right)^{3/2}
\]
\[
= 1 + \frac{5}{2} u - \frac{11}{8} u^2 + \mathcal{O}(u^3).
\]
\[
\text{Since } L' \geq 1 - \frac{5}{2} u \text{ and } U' \leq 1 + \frac{3}{2} u, \text{ we conclude that }
\]
\[
|x - x| \leq \frac{5}{2} u|x|.
\]
III. REFINING THE BOUND ON $|\hat{y} - y| / |y|$

Let us now analyze the relative accuracy of the value $\hat{y} = \text{RN}(b/(2x))$ produced by the last step of Algorithm 1. Recalling that $y = b/(2x)$, we deduce from the bounds on $\hat{x}$ in (8) that

$$\frac{y}{L'} \leq \frac{b}{2x} \leq \frac{y}{L}. \quad (10)$$

Applying (7) then shows that $\hat{y}$ satisfies

$$y \cdot \frac{1 - u + 2u^2}{U'} \leq \hat{y} \leq y \cdot \frac{1 + u - 2u^2}{L'}. \quad (11)$$

One has

$$\frac{1 - u + 2u^2}{U'} = 1 - \frac{7}{2}u + \frac{97}{8}u^2 + O(u^3)$$

and one can check that this is larger than $1 - \frac{7}{2}u$. However, the upper bound has the form

$$\frac{1 + u - 2u^2}{L'} = 1 + \frac{7}{2}u + \frac{13}{8}u^2 + O(u^3)$$

and is not smaller than $1 + \frac{7}{2}u$. Thus, at this stage, all we have is

$$y \left(1 - \frac{7}{2}u\right) \leq \hat{y} \leq y \left(1 + \frac{7}{2}u + O(u^2)\right). \quad (12)$$

To remove the term $O(u^2)$, we introduce the following two lemmas, which show that the bounds in (6) and (7) can be reduced slightly under suitable assumptions.

**Lemma III.1.** Let $a$ be a nonnegative floating-point number. If $a$ is not an integral power of 2, then

$$\text{RN}(\sqrt{a}) = \sqrt{a} (1 + \delta), \quad |\delta| \leq \frac{u}{\sqrt{1 + 6u}}.$$  

*Proof.* The result is clear for $a = 0$, so we assume that $a > 0$. Then one can write $a = m \cdot 2^p$, where $k$ is an even integer and $m$ is an integral multiple of $2u = 2^k \nu$ such that $1 \leq m < 4$. We now consider the following three cases:

- if $m = 1$ or $m = 1 + 2u$, then $\text{RN}(\sqrt{a}) = 2^{k/2}$ is an integral power of two;
- if $m = 1 + 4u$, then $\text{RN}(\sqrt{a}) = (1 + 2u) \cdot 2^{k/2}$ and the relative error is less than $2u^2$, and thus less than $u/\sqrt{1 + 6u}$ (since in this case we necessarily have $p \geq 2$);
- if $m \geq 1 + 6u$, then, since $\sqrt{a} \in [2^{k/2}, 2^{k/2+1})$,  

$$\left|\frac{\text{RN}(\sqrt{a}) - \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a}}\right| \leq \frac{u \cdot 2^{k/2}}{\sqrt{m}} \leq \frac{u}{\sqrt{1 + 6u}}.$$  

□

If we compare with (6), we see that the above lemma gives a slightly smaller bound, since

$$\frac{u}{\sqrt{1 + 6u}} = u - 3u^2 + O(u^3),$$

whereas

$$1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 2u}} = u - \frac{3}{2}u^2 + O(u^3).$$

**Lemma III.2.** Let $a$ and $b$ be two floating-point numbers, with $b$ nonzero. If $b$ is not equal to $2 - 2u$ times an integral power of 2, then

$$\text{RN}(\frac{a}{b}) = \frac{a}{b} (1 + \delta), \quad |\delta| \leq \frac{u}{1 + 3u}.$$  

*Proof.* Up to scaling by suitable powers of two, we can assume that $1 \leq b < 2$ and $1 \leq a/b < 2$, so the assumption on $b$ becomes $b \leq 2 - 4u$. If $a = b$ then the division is exact, so it remains to consider the case where $a > b$, that is, $a > b + 2u$. Consequently,

$$\frac{a}{b} \geq 1 + 2u \geq 1 + \frac{u}{1 - 2u} > 1 + u,$

and three cases can occur:

- if $a/b \leq 1 + 2u$, then $\text{RN}(a/b) = 1 + 2u$ and the relative error satisfies

$$\left|\frac{\text{RN}(a/b) - a/b}{a/b}\right| \leq \frac{1 + 2u}{1 + \frac{u}{1 - 2u}} - 1 = \frac{u(1 - 4u)}{1 - u},$$

with the latter quantity being less than $u/1 + 3u$ for $u > 0$;
- if $1 + 2u < a/b < 1 + 3u$, then $\text{RN}(a/b) = 1 + 2u$ and

$$\left|\frac{\text{RN}(a/b) - a/b}{a/b}\right| < 1 - \frac{1 + 2u}{1 + 3u} = \frac{u}{1 + 3u};$$

- if $a/b \geq 1 + 3u$, then, using the fact that $a/b < 2$,

$$\left|\frac{\text{RN}(a/b) - a/b}{a/b}\right| \leq \frac{u}{|a/b|} \leq \frac{u}{1 + 3u}.$$  

□

Note that $u/(1 + 3u) = u - 3u^2 + O(u^3)$, which is slightly smaller than the expression $u - 2u^2$ in (7).

We can now exploit these two lemmas as follows, by considering three different cases depending on the shape of the floating-point number $\hat{x} = \text{RN}(\sqrt{\nu/2})$ produced at step 6 of Algorithm 1:

1) If $\hat{x}$ is an integral power of 2, then the floating-point division at step 7 is exact. Hence $\hat{y} = b/(2\hat{x})$ and it follows from (10) that

$$\hat{y} \leq y \cdot \frac{1}{L'},$$

where $1/L'$ has the form

$$1 + \frac{5}{2}u + O(u^2)$$

and is less than $1 + \frac{7}{2}u$ for $u < 1/2$.

2) If $\hat{x} = (2 - 2u) \cdot 2^k$ for some integer $k$, then $\sqrt{\nu/2} \geq (2 - 3u) \cdot 2^k$ and the relative error due to rounding is at most $u/(2 - 3u) = u/2 + O(u^2)$. This means that instead of $L'$ as in (9), one can take

$$L'' := \left(1 - \frac{u}{1 + u}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{(1 + 2u)^{1/2}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{u}{2 - 3u}\right) = 1 - 2u + O(u^2)$$

and

$$\frac{\text{RN}(a/b) - a/b}{a/b} \leq \frac{u}{1 + 3u};$$

3) If $\hat{x}$ is not an integral power of 2, then $\text{RN}(\sqrt{\nu/2}) = \sqrt{\nu/2} (1 + \delta)$ and

$$|\delta| \leq \frac{u}{\sqrt{1 + 6u}}.$$
Since (11) by
\[ \hat{y} \leq y \cdot \frac{1 + u - 2u^2}{L''}. \]
Here \( (1 + u - 2u^2)/L'' \) has the form
\[ 1 + 3u + \frac{15}{8} u^2 + \mathcal{O}(u^3) \]
and is less than \( 1 + \frac{7}{8} u \) for \( u \leq 1/8 \).

3) In all the other cases, Lemmas III.1 and III.2 imply that
\[ \hat{x} = \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{2}} \cdot (1 + \delta), \quad |\delta| \leq \frac{u}{1 + 6u} \]
and
\[ \hat{y} = \frac{b}{2x} \cdot (1 + \delta'), \quad |\delta'| \leq \frac{u}{1 + 3u}. \]
Therefore, the upper bound in (11) can be replaced by
\[ \hat{y} \leq y \cdot \frac{1 + u + 3u}{L''}, \]
where
\[ L'' := \left( 1 - \frac{u}{1 + u} \right) \frac{1}{1 + 2u^{1/4}} \left( 1 - \frac{u}{1 + 6u} \right). \]
It can then be checked that \( (1 + u/(1 + 3u))/L'' \) has the form
\[ 1 + \frac{7}{2} u - \frac{7}{8} u^2 + \mathcal{O}(u^3) \]
and is less than \( 1 + \frac{7}{8} u \) for \( u \leq 1/8 \).

The three cases above thus show that \( \hat{y} \leq y (1 + \frac{7}{8} u) \) if \( p \geq 3 \). By combining this upper bound with the lower bound in (12), we conclude that
\[ |\hat{y} - y| \leq \frac{7}{2} u |y| \quad \text{if } p \geq 3. \]

IV. Conclusion

The refined bounds \( \hat{y} \) and \( \hat{z} / |z| \) we have obtained on the relative errors of \( \hat{x} \) and \( \hat{y} \) can also be used to deduce the refined bound \( \sqrt{\frac{37}{2}} u \) on the normwise relative error \( |\hat{z} - z|/|z| \).

To see this, one can proceed exactly as Hull, Fairgrieve, and Tang in [2, p. 230]. The normwise error satisfies
\[ \frac{|\hat{z} - z|}{|z|} = \frac{\sqrt{(\hat{x} - x)^2 + (\hat{y} - y)^2}}{x^2 + y^2} \leq \sqrt{\frac{25}{4} u^2 x^2 + \frac{49}{4} u^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2} =: f(x, y) \quad \text{for } p \geq 3. \]

Since \( (a, b) \neq (0, 0) \) and \( a \geq 0 \) by assumption, we have \( x > 0 \) and \( 0 \leq y \leq x \). On this domain, \( f(x, y) \) is largest when \( x = y \), and its maximum equals
\[ f(x, x) = \sqrt{\frac{25}{4} + \frac{49}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{37}}{2} u. \]

To summarize, we have shown the following:

**Theorem IV.1.** Assume binary floating-point arithmetic with precision \( p \geq 3 \) and rounding to nearest. Then, in the absence of underflow and overflow, the floating-point values \( \hat{x} \) and \( \hat{y} \) computed by Algorithm 1 satisfy
\[ |\hat{x} - x| \leq \frac{5}{2} u |x|, \quad |\hat{y} - y| \leq \frac{7}{2} u |y|, \quad |\hat{z} - z| \leq \frac{\sqrt{37}}{2} u |z|, \]
where \( \hat{z} = \hat{x} + i\hat{y}, \quad z = x + iy, \quad \text{and } \frac{\sqrt{37}}{2} = 3.041 \ldots \)

We also note that these bounds are reasonably sharp. For example,
- for \( p = 24 \) (binary32/single-precision format) and with \( a = \frac{53877}{2^{23}} \) and \( b = \frac{843897}{2^{22}} \), the values \( \hat{x} \) and \( \hat{y} \) computed by Algorithm 1 satisfy \( |\hat{x} - x|/|x| > 2.459u, \quad |\hat{y} - y|/|y| > 3.446u, \) and \( |\hat{z} - z|/|z| > 2.992u; \)
- for \( p = 53 \) (binary64/double-precision format) and with
\[ a = 650824205667/2^{52} \]
and
\[ b = 4507997673885435/2^{51}, \]
these errors are larger than \( 2.482u, \quad 3.481u, \quad \text{and } 3.023u, \) respectively;
- for \( p = 113 \) (binary128/quad-precision format) and with
\[ a = 5964355165421358811162724754522111/2^{150} \]
and
\[ b = 5192298808565739300701174676465595/2^{111}, \]
these errors are larger than \( 2.483u, \quad 3.471u, \quad \text{and } 3.018u, \) respectively.

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**References**