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Computation of Fresnel Integrals

By J. Boersma

Two approximations, one valid for x less than 4 and the other valid for x larger than 4, have been established by means of the τ -method of Lanczos [1] for the Fresnel integrals defined in the form

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{e^{-it}}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} dt = C(x) - iS(x).$$

These approximations are the following:

(1) For
$$0 \le x \le 4$$
 $f(x) = e^{-ix} \sqrt{\frac{x}{4}} \sum_{n=0}^{11} (a_n + ib_n) \left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^n$

(2) For
$$x \ge 4$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1-i}{2} + e^{-ix} \sqrt{\frac{4}{x}} \sum_{n=0}^{11} (c_n + id_n) \left(\frac{4}{x}\right)^n.$$

The numerical values of the coefficients a_n , b_n , c_n and d_n are given by

The derivation of these approximations is given in [2].

The maximum error is 1.6×10^{-9} for the first approximation and 0.5×10^{-9} for the second approximation.

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1. C. Lanczos, Applied Analysis, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J., 1956.
2. J. Boersma, "On a numerical method for the computation of Fresnel integrals", Report TW 2, Math. Inst., Univ. of Groningen, 1960.

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