



In the name of Allah,
Most Gracious, Most Merciful.



Article Title :

Miniatoric Infinity Plot And It,s Applications



Digest Description Of Miniatoric Infinity Plot Concept :

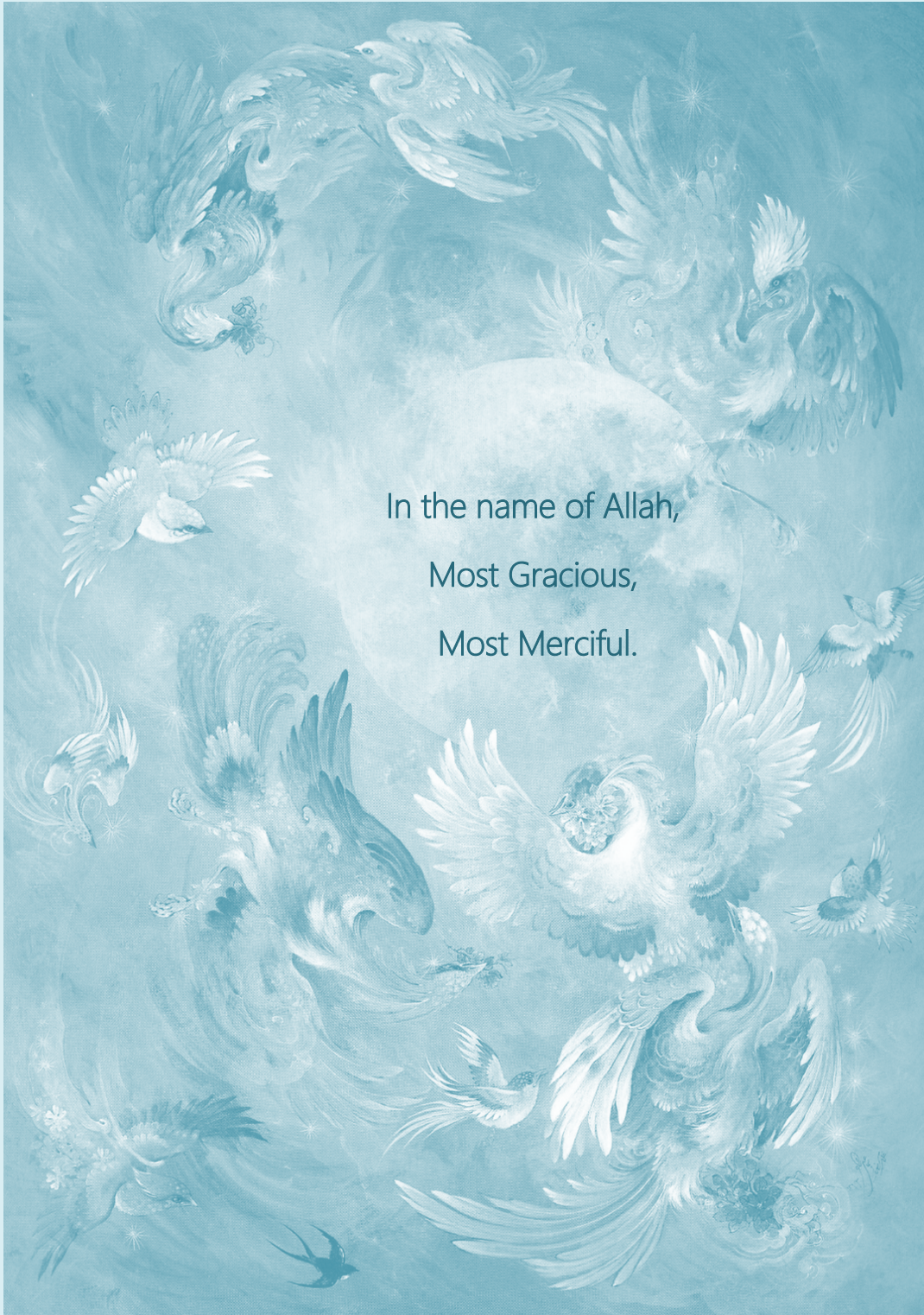
- If either of the range end points of the horizontal range contains $\pm\infty$, an infinity plot is generated.
- An infinity plot is obtained by transforming $-\infty$.. $+\infty$ to $-\frac{\pi}{2}.. \frac{\pi}{2}$ by a transformation that approximates \arctan . This is a nice way of getting the entire picture of $f(x)$ on the display.
- Such a graph, although distorted near $x = -\infty$ and $+\infty$, contains a lot of information about the features of $f(x)$.

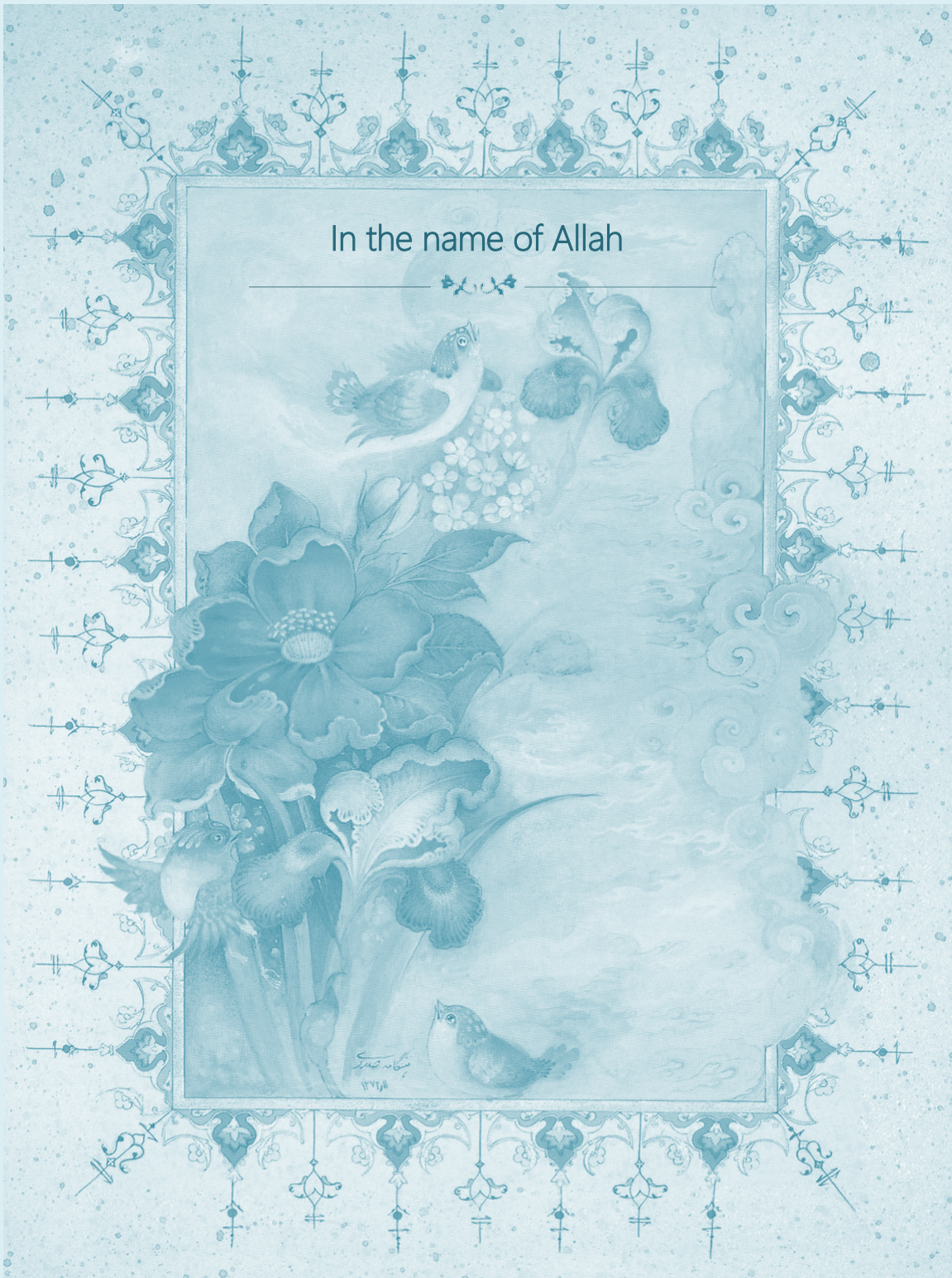


The Article Is A Gift
From The GOD
To All The Believers In GOD

Do Not Forget The Ordained Prayer To GOD
Because Of This Great Manifest Signs Of The GOD.









In the name of Allah







INFINITY PLOT APPLICATIONS

- **BrentGhofrani Method to find roots**

The function **BrentGhofrani** computes the root of a function within a given interval via the Brent Ghofrani method. This function combines the guaranteed convergence of the Bisection method and the speed of the Newton-Raphson method (which, however, may diverge). The **Brent Ghofrani** method is always converging, and it is usually much faster than Bisection method. Due to these advantages, it is considered as the method of choice for root finding. For convenience, the function **BrentGhofrani** has the same syntax as Bisect.

Syntax

```
root = BrentGhofrani(ftrans,xl,xr,eps,maxit,show)
```

Returns the roots of the function **ftrans** that uses the transformed type of the function **f** transformed with the following formula:

```
ArcTan(f(Tan(x)))
```

inside the interval **{xl,xr}** that can be within the interval $\{-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\}$. The arguments **eps** , **maxit** and **show** are optional. **eps** defines the desired accuracy (default: **Epsilon**, i.e., 1.12×10^{-16}); it can be set to "auto", which is equivalent to the default accuracy. **maxit** defines the maximum number of iterations (default: 100). **show** is a boolean argument that controls whether progress of the iterative process will be displayed or not (default: **false**); if set to **true**, the function value, **f(root)**, at each iteration will be displayed.

Example

The example program **XBrentGh** uses the function **BrentGhofrani** to find the root of the transformed function $\text{math.atan}(f(\text{math.tan}(x)))$ where **f** is the function $e^{1-x} - \frac{x}{2}$ within the interval $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$. In order to check the result, the program computes the function value at the root obtained, and shows the result graphically.

The Figure shows the results obtained by running this program. Note that function value **ftrans(root)** is too close to **zero**.

```
require("LNAplot/PlotFunc","LNAplot/PlotData","LNA/BrentGh")
```

```
local function f(x) return math.exp(1-x)-x/2 end
```



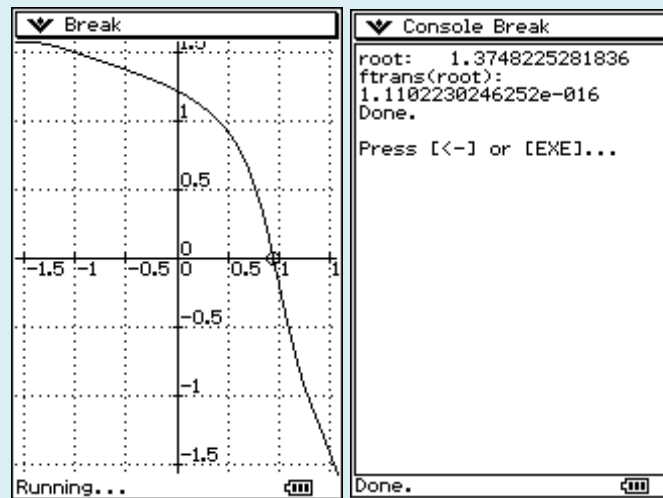
```
local function ftrans(x) return math.atan(f(math.tan(x))) end

local root,error,axesdata

root,error=BrentGhofrani(ftrans,-math.pi/2,math.pi/2)
print("root:",math.tan(root))
print("ftrans(root):",ftrans(root))

axesdata=PlotFunc(ftrans,{-math.pi/2,math.pi/2},{-math.pi/2,math.pi/2},false,1,"auto",true,1)
PlotData({root},{ftrans(root)},{},axesdata,true,2)
```

Example Program : **XBrentGH**



Results obtained by the example program **XBrentGH**

Remarks

The interval $\{xl,xr\}$ should contain *exactly* one root. You may need to reduce the desired accuracy only in special cases. The optional argument **maxit** is rarely needed.

FILENAME: **BrentGH**.

DEPENDENCIES: **Epsilon**.

The Driver program code and it,s requirements code:

```
LNA/BrentGH
```

```
require("LNAutils/Epsilon")
```



```
local function NoRoot(fa,fb)
return (fa>0 and fb>0) or (fa<0 and fb<0)
end

function BrentGhofrani(f,xl,xr,...)
local tol=Epsilon
local maxit=100
local show=false
if arg["n"]>=1 then
if arg[1]~="auto" then
tol=arg[1] end
if arg["n"]>=2 then
maxit=arg[2]
if arg["n"]>=3 then
show=arg[3]
end
end
end
local root
local eps=Epsilon
local a,b,c,fa,fb,fc,d,e
,tol1,xm,p,q,r,s
if show then print(" i discrepancy") end
a=xl;b=xr;fa=f(a);fb=f(b)
if NoRoot(fa,fb) then
print("Error: Brent: Interval does not contain a root, or contains an even number of roots.")
return
end
c=b;fc=fb
for i=1,maxit do
if NoRoot(fb,fc) then
c=a;fc=fa;d=b-a;e=d
end
if math.abs(fc)<math.abs(fb) then
a=b;fa=fb;b=c;fb=fc
c=a;fc=fa
end
tol1=2*eps*math.abs(b)+0.5*tol
xm=0.5*(c-b)
if show then printf("%2i %e\n",i,fb) end
if (math.abs(xm)<=tol1)
```




```
or (fb==0) then
  root=b;return root
end
if (math.abs(e)>tol1)
and (math.abs(fa)>math.abs(fb)) then
  s=fb/fa
  if a==c then
    p=2*xm*s;q=1-s
  else
    q=fa/fc;r=fb/fc
    p=s*(2*xm*q*(q-r)
      -(b-a)*(r-1))
    q=(q-1)*(r-1)*(s-1)
  end
  if p>0 then q=-q end
  p=math.abs(p)
  if 2*p<math.min(3*xm*q-math.abs(tol1*q),math.abs(e*q)) then
    e=d;d=p/q
  else
    d=xm;e=d
  end
else
  d=xm;e=d
end
a=b;fa=fb
if math.abs(d)>tol1 then
  b=b+d
else
  b=b+math.sign(tol1,xm)
end
fb=f(b)
end
root=b
print("Warning: Brent: Maximum number of iterations reached, but the accuracy criterion is
not satisfied.")
return root
end

export{BrentGhofrani=BrentGhofrani}
```



```
Epsilon=1.12E-16  
export{Epsilon=Epsilon}
```

The Example program code and it,s requirements code:

```
LNAutils/XBrentGh
```

```
require("LNAplot/PlotFunc","LNAplot/PlotData","LNA/BrentGh")  
  
local function f(x) return math.exp(1-x)-x/2 end  
  
local function ftrans(x) return math.atan(f(math.tan(x))) end  
  
local root,error,axesdata  
  
root,error=BrentGhofrani(ftrans,-math.pi/2,math.pi/2)  
print("root:",math.tan(root))  
print("ftrans(root):",ftrans(root))  
  
axesdata=PlotFunc(ftrans,{-math.pi/2,math.pi/2},{-math.pi/2,math.pi/2},false,1,"auto",true,1)  
PlotData({root},{ftrans(root)},{},axesdata,true,2)
```

```
LNAutils/PlotFunc
```

```
require ("table","draw","LNAplot/PlotUtil")
```




```
function PlotFunc(f,xv,yv,...)
--Optional arguments:
local wait=true
local lwidth={1}
local tics={"auto","auto"}
local grid=true
local lblpos={0,0}
local lblsize={9,9}
local c="auto"
local discount={}
--
local scale
local lws,funcs,x,xp,X,Xp,Y,Yp,discounts
local id={}
if arg["n"]>=1 then
    wait=arg[1]
    if arg["n"]>=2 then
        lwidth=arg[2]
        if type(lwidth)=="number" then
            lwidth={lwidth}
        end
    end
    if arg["n"]>=3 then
```



```
tics=arg[3]
if type(tics)~="table" then
  tics={tics,tics}
end
if arg["n"]>=4 then
  grid=arg[4]
  if arg["n"]>=5 then
    lblpos=arg[5]
    if type(lblpos)=="number" then
      lblpos={lblpos,lblpos}
    end
  if arg["n"]>=6 then
    lblsize=arg[6]
    if type(lblsize)=="number" then
      lblsize={lblsize,lblsize}
    end
  if arg["n"]>=7 then
    c=arg[7]
    if arg["n"]>=8 then
      discount=arg[8]
    end
  end
end
end
```




```
end
end
end
end
end
lws=#lwidth
if type(f)=="function" then
  f={f}
end
funcs=#f
for i=lws+1,funcs do
  lwidth[i]=lwidth[lws]
end
discont,disconts=Discontinuities(funcs,discont)
for i=1,funcs do
  id[i]=1
  table.sort(discont[i])
end
draw.onbuffer()
if xv[1]~=nil then
  scale=SetScale(xv,yv)
  PlotAxes(xv,yv,scale,tics,grid,lblpos,lblsize,c)
else
```



```
xv=yv[1]
scale=yv[3]
yv=yv[2]
end
Xp=0;xp=xv[1]
Y={};Yp={}
for i=1,funcs do
  Yp[i]=(yv[2]-f[i](xv[1]))*scale[2]
end
for X=1,X_pixels do
  x=xv[1]+X/scale[1]
  for i=1,funcs do
    Y[i]=(yv[2]-f[i](x))*scale[2]
    if id[i]>disconts[i] or x<discont[i][id[i]] or xp>discont[i][id[i]] then
      draw.line(Xp,Yp[i],X,Y[i],1,lwidth[i])
    elseif xp<=discont[i][id[i]] and x>=discont[i][id[i]] then
      id[i]=id[i]+1
    end
    Yp[i]=Y[i]
  end
  xp=x;Xp=X
end
showgraph()
```




```
draw.update()
if wait then waitkey() end
showconsole()
return {xv,yv,scale}
end

export{PlotFunc=PlotFunc}
```

LNAutils/PlotUtil

```
require ("string","table","draw","LNAutils/OrderMag")

X_max=158
Y_max=213
X_center=79
Y_center=106
X_pixels=159
Y_pixels=214

local function SetScale(xv,yv)
local xscale,yscale
xscale=X_pixels/(xv[2]-xv[1])
yscale=Y_pixels/(yv[2]-yv[1])
```



```
return {xscale,yscale}

end

local function AutoXtics(range)
--tics=math.max(math.floor(range/7),1)
local tics=OrderMag(range)
if range<4*tics then
    tics=tics/2
end
return tics
end

local function AutoYtics(range)
--tics=math.max(math.floor((yv[2]-yv[1])/9),1)
local tics=OrderMag(range)
if range<4*tics then
    tics=tics/2
end
return tics
end

function Discontinuities(funcs,discont)
local D=table.copy(discont)
```



```
local id={}
local discounts={}
for i=1,funcs do
  if D[i]==nil then
    D[i]={}
  elseif type(D[i])=="number" then
    D[i]={D[i]}
  end
  discounts[i]=#D[i]
end
return D,discounts
end

function PlotAxes(xv,yv,scale,tics,grid,lblpos,lblsize,c)
  local Xc,Yc,X,Y,Xl,Yl,lbldp,lbldp
  local lblcut=1E-8
  --Auto tics selection:
  if tics[1]=="auto" then
    tics[1]=AutoXtics(xv[2]-xv[1])
  end
  if tics[2]=="auto" then
    tics[2]=AutoYtics(yv[2]-yv[1])
  end
end
```



```
--  
if c=="auto" then  
  c={0,0}  
end  
--[ AXES ]--  
Xc=(c[1]-xv[1])*scale[1]  
Yc=(yv[2]-c[2])*scale[2]  
draw.line(0,Yc,X_max,Yc)  
draw.line(Xc,0,Xc,Y_max)  
--[ TICS & GRID ]--  
if lblpos[1]==0 then  
  Yl=Y_pixels-lblsize[1]  
else  
  Yl=Yc+1  
end  
if lblpos[2]==0 then  
  Xl=2  
else  
  Xl=Xc+2  
end  
for xp=c[1]-math.floor((c[1]-xv[1])/tics[1])*tics[1],math.floor((xv[2]-c[1])/tics[1])*tics[1],tics[1]  
do  
  X=(xp-xv[1])*scale[1]
```




```
draw.line(X,Yc-2,X,Yc+2)

if grid then
  for Y=0,Y_pixels,4 do
    draw.pixel(X,Y)
  end
end

if lblsize[1]>0 and X>0 and X<X_pixels then
  lblxp=xp
  if math.abs(xp)<=lblcut then
    lblxp=0
  end
  draw.text(X+2,Yl,lblxp,1,lblsize[1])
end

end

for yp=c[2]-math.floor((c[2]-yv[1])/tics[2])*tics[2],math.floor((yv[2]-c[2])/tics[2])*tics[2],tics[2]
do
  Y=(yv[2]-yp)*scale[2]
  draw.line(Xc-2,Y,Xc+2,Y)

  if grid then
    for X=0,X_pixels,4 do
      draw.pixel(X,Y)
    end
  end
end
```



```
if lblsize[2]>0 and Y>0 and Y<Y_pixels then
```

```
    lblyp=yp
```

```
    if math.abs(yp)<=lblcut then
```

```
        lblyp=0
```

```
    end
```

```
    draw.text(Xl,Y-lblsize[2],lblyp,1,lblsize[2])
```

```
end
```

```
end
```

```
end
```

```
function PlotPoint(X,Y,pointtype,pointsize)
```

```
--Non-filled circle:
```

```
if pointtype==0 then
```

```
    draw.point(X,Y,1,pointsize)
```

```
elseif pointtype==1 then
```

```
    draw.circle(X,Y,pointsize,1,1,-1)
```

```
    draw.point(X,Y)
```

```
--Crossed circle:
```

```
elseif pointtype==2 then
```

```
    draw.circle(X,Y,pointsize,1,1,-1)
```

```
    draw.line(X-pointsize,Y,X+pointsize,Y)
```

```
    draw.line(X,Y-pointsize,X,Y+pointsize)
```

```
--Filled circle:
```



```
elseif pointtype==3 then
  draw.circle(X,Y,pointsize,1,1,1)
  --Non-filled rectangle:
elseif pointtype==4 then
  draw.rect(X-pointsize,Y-pointsize,X+pointsize,Y+pointsize,1,1,-1)
  draw.point(X,Y)
  --Crossed rectangle:
elseif pointtype==5 then
  draw.rect(X-pointsize,Y-pointsize,X+pointsize,Y+pointsize,1,1,-1)
  draw.line(X-pointsize,Y,X+pointsize,Y)
  draw.line(X,Y-pointsize,X,Y+pointsize)
  --Filled rectangle:
elseif pointtype==6 then
  draw.rect(X-pointsize,Y-pointsize,X+pointsize,Y+pointsize,1,1,1)
end
end

local function DrawLabel()
return
end

export{X_max=X_max,Y_max=Y_max,X_center=X_center,Y_center=Y_center,X_pixels=X_pixels,
Y_pixels=Y_pixels,SetScale=SetScale,Discontinuities=Discontinuities,PlotAxes=PlotAxes,PlotPoint=PlotPoint}
```



LNAutils/OrderMag

```
require("string")

function OrderMag(x)
  local xexp=string.lower(string.format("%e",x))
  local e=string.find(xexp,"e")
  local n=string.len(xexp)
  return 10^string.sub(xexp,e+1,n)
end

export{OrderMag=OrderMag}
```

LNAplot/PlotData

```
require ("table","draw","LNAplot/PlotUtil")

function PlotData(x,y,xv,yv,...)
  --Optional arguments:
  local wait=true
  local ptype={1}
  local psize={3}
  local lwidth={0}
```




```
local tics={"auto","auto"}

local grid=true

local lblpos={0,0}

local lblsize={9,9}

local c="auto"

--

local points=#x

local scale

local sets,pws,lws,X,Xp,Y,Yp

if arg["n"]>=1 then

    wait=arg[1]

    if arg["n"]>=2 then

        ptype=arg[2]

        if type(ptype)=="number" then

            ptype={ptype}

        end

        if arg["n"]>=3 then

            psize=arg[3]

            if type(psize)=="number" then

                psize={psize}

            end

            if arg["n"]>=4 then

                lwidth=arg[4]
```



```
if type(lwidth)=="number" then
  lwidth={lwidth}
end
if arg["n"]>=5 then
  tics=arg[5]
  if type(tics)!="table" then
    tics={tics,tics}
  end
  if arg["n"]>=6 then
    grid=arg[6]
    if arg["n"]>=7 then
      lblpos=arg[7]
      if type(lblpos)=="number" then
        lblpos={lblpos,lblpos}
      end
      if arg["n"]>=8 then
        lblsize=arg[8]
        if type(lblsize)=="number" then
          lblsize={lblsize,lblsize}
        end
        if arg["n"]>=9 then
          c=arg[9]
        end
      end
    end
  end
end
```



```
    end
  end
end
end
end
end
end
end
if type(y[1])=="number" then y={y} end
sets=#y
pws=#ptype
for i=pws+1,sets do
  ptype[i]=ptype[pws]
end
pws=#psize
for i=pws+1,sets do
  psize[i]=psize[pws]
end
lws=#lwidth
for i=lws+1,sets do
  lwidth[i]=lwidth[lws]
end
draw.onbuffer()
```



```
if xv[1]~=nil then
  scale=SetScale(xv,yv)
  PlotAxes(xv,yv,scale,tics,grid,lblpos,lblsize,c)
else
  xv=yv[1]
  scale=yv[3]
  yv=yv[2]
end
Xp=(x[1]-xv[1])*scale[1]
Y={};Yp={}
for j=1,sets do
  Yp[j]=(yv[2]-y[j][1])*scale[2]
  PlotPoint(Xp,Yp[j],ptype[j],psize[j])
end
for i=2,points do
  X=(x[i]-xv[1])*scale[1]
  for j=1,sets do
    Y[j]=(yv[2]-y[j][i])*scale[2]
    if psize[j]>0 then
      PlotPoint(X,Y[j],ptype[j],psize[j])
    end
    if lwidth[j]>0 then
      draw.line(Xp,Yp[j],X,Y[j],1,lwidth[j])
    end
  end
end
```




```
    Yp[j]=Y[j]
  end
end
Xp=X
end
showgraph()
draw.update()
if wait then waitkey() end
showconsole()
return {xv,yv,scale}
end

export{PlotData=PlotData}
```