

**A STUDY TO DETERMINE THE USEFULNESS  
OF INTERVAL ANALYSIS IN SOLVING  
PROBLEMS IN CELESTIAL  
MECHANICS**

Grant NGR-44-011-020

Texas Technological College

**FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT**

**OF**

**A**

**A RESEARCH PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO**

**OFFICE OF GRANTS AND RESEARCH CONTRACTS - CODE SC**

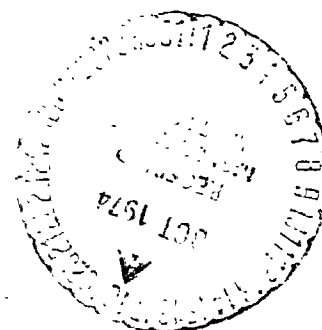
**NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION**

**WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546**

**by**

**TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY  
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS**

**DERALD WALLING  
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR**



(NASA-CR-140420) A STUDY TO DETERMINE  
THE USEFULNESS OF INTERVAL ANALYSIS IN  
SOLVING PROBLEMS IN CELESTIAL MECHANICS  
Final Report (Texas Technological Univ.)  
4 p HC \$4.00

N74-34289

Unclas  
50160

CSCL 63C 63/30

A STUDY TO DETERMINE THE USEFULNESS  
OF INTERVAL ANALYSIS IN SOLVING  
PROBLEMS IN CELESTIAL  
MECHANICS

Final Report: NGR 44-011-202<sup>020</sup>

Derald Walling  
Derald Walling

The purpose of this study was to determine the usefulness of interval analysis to numerical integration and matrix inversion techniques and to combine the above results to determine the value of interval analysis in bounding computational errors in the two-body problem.

The word useful is used in the sense that the analysis is completely automatic and the results are easily interpreted and have practical meaning.

We made every effort to try to make use of interval analysis as applied to matrix inversion. We were not able to find any real value of using interval analysis. Faddeev [4] sets forth formulas for the number of computational steps for various inversion techniques. These clearly set forth the large number of steps needed for inversion of high order matrices. In every case, we found that our error bounds were so wide spread as to be completely meaningless. In fact, if doubt occurred concerning whether a matrix was ill-conditioned, we gained more by following the techniques set forth in Faddeev [4], then by using interval analysis.

A seminar was offered and approximately ten graduate students took part. We looked at various problems. The result of the discussion was that interval analysis was an interesting approach but we question its use for large scale problems.

Interval analysis may be worthwhile in certain small scale isolated problems but we doubt its usefulness in any large scale problem.

## References

1. G. Collins, Interval Arithmetic for Automatic Error Analysis, M & A-5, Mathematics and Applications Department, IBM (1960).
2. P. S. Dwyer, Linear Computations, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, New York, 1951.
3. P. C. Fischer, Automatic Propagated and Round Off Error Analysis, 13th National Meeting of the A.C.M., 1958.
4. D. K. Faddeev, and V. N. Faddeeva, Computational methods of Linear Algebra, Freeman, San Francisco, California, 1963.
5. A. Gibb, Procedures for Range Arithmetic, Algorithm 61, Comm. A.C.M. 4:7 (July, 1961).
6. R. W. Hamming, Numerical Methods for Scientists and Engineers, McGraw-Hill, New York, New York, 1962.
7. E. Hansen, Interval Arithmetic in Matrix Computation, J.S.I.A.M., series B, Numerical Analysis, Part I, 2:2 (1965).
8. F. B. Hildebrand, Introduction to Numerical Analysis, McGraw-Hill, New York, New York, 1956.
9. R. E. Moore, Automatic Error Analysis in Digital Computation, LMSD-48421, Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Palo Alto, California, January 1959.
10. R. E. Moore, Interval Arithmetic and Automatic Error Analysis in Digital Computing Applied Math & Stat. Lab., Stanford University Technical Report No. 25 (1962).
11. R. E. Moore, Interval Analysis, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1966.
12. F. R. Moulton, An Introduction to Celestial Mechanics, Macmillan, New York, New York, 1914.