A new type of intervals for solving problems involving partially defined functions

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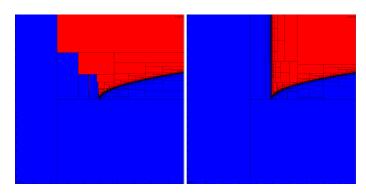
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Introduction

If we want to characterize an inner and an outer approximation of

$$\mathbb{S} = \{ (x, y) \, | \, y - \sqrt{2x - x} \ge 0 \}$$

a classical set inversion algorithm [1], yields the left figure, where as we would like to obtain the right figure



The outer contractor works well, but the inner contractor is overcontracting. Note that, the multi-occurence of x in the expression $\sqrt{2x-x}$, allows the inner contractor to show its weakness. This type of problems occurs several times in our real applications when dealing with functions such as \log , $\sqrt{\cdot}$ that are not defined everywhere. We want to identify the reasons of the problem and find a way to fix it.

New type of interval

Consider the extended set of reals $\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R} \cup \iota$ where ι stands for *Not A Number* [2]. Operations on real numbers can be extended to \mathbb{R} as follows:

$$f(x) = \iota$$
 if $x \notin \text{dom}(f)$
 $f(\iota) = \iota$
 $\iota \diamond x = \iota$

where $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and \diamond is a binary operator. The set \mathbb{R} can be equipped with a partial order relation derived from rules:

$$\begin{array}{c} \iota \leq \iota \\ a \in \mathbb{R}, b \in \mathbb{R} \ \ \text{then} \ \ a \leq_{\mathring{\mathbb{R}}} b \ \text{iff} \ a \leq_{\mathbb{R}} b \end{array}$$

and intervals can be derived from these relations. Examples of intervals of \mathbb{R} are $[2,5],[2,5] \cup \{\iota\},\{\iota\},\emptyset$. In the extended paper, we show that this new type of intervals allows us to solve inequalities where functions are not defined everywhere.

References

- [1] L. Jaulin, M. Kieffer, O. Didrit, E. Walter, Applied Interval Analysis, Springer-Verlag, 2022.
- [2] Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers A.N.S.I. A standard for binary floating-point arithmetic. ANSI/IEEE Std. 754-1985, New York, 1985