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

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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:

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

$$f(\iota) = \iota$$

$$\iota \diamond x = \iota$$

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:

$$\begin{split} \iota &\leq \iota \\ a \in \mathbb{R}, b \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{then} \quad a \leq_{\mathring{\mathbb{R}}} b \text{ iff } a \leq_{\mathbb{R}} b \end{split}$$

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

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