

# Rational minimax approximation via adaptive barycentric representations

S.-I. Filip      Y. Nakatsukasa      L. N. Trefethen  
B. Beckermann

Rational approximation is historically a core topic in approximation theory with applications in fields such as computer arithmetic, signal processing and model order reduction. In this talk I will discuss about recent work [1] (inspired by [2]) with my collaborators on designing robust algorithms for computing best (in the  $L_\infty$  norm) rational approximations to continuous functions over an interval  $[a, b]$ .

A core aspect of this work is to consider rational functions (of type  $(n, n)$ ) in a *barycentric* representation of the form

$$r(x) = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\alpha_k}{x - t_k}}{\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\beta_k}{x - t_k}},$$

where  $\{\alpha_k\}, \{\beta_k\}$  are the barycentric coefficients of  $r$  and  $\{t_k\}$  are called support nodes which can be freely chosen.

We indicate how these  $\{t_k\}$  can be taken in an *adaptive*, problem dependent way that greatly reduces the underlying numerical precision needed to obtain accurate results, in comparison to a more common representation of  $r$  involving ratios of polynomials represented in monomial or Chebyshev bases. An example of this is the problem of determining type  $(n, n)$  best rational approximations to  $f(x) = |x|, x \in [-1, 1]$  up to  $n = 80$ , for which Varga, Ruttan and Carpenter [3] used 200-digit arithmetic, whereas with our approach we get similar results with standard 16-digit floating point arithmetic.

## References

- [1] S.-I. FILIP, Y. NAKATSUKASA, L.N. TREFETHEN, AND B. BECKERMANN, Rational minimax approximation via adaptive barycentric representations. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1705.10132* (2017).
- [2] Y. NAKATSUKASA, O. SÈTE, AND L. N. TREFETHEN, The AAA algorithm for rational approximation. Technical report, 2016. submitted to *SIAM J. Sci. Comp.*
- [3] R. S. VARGA, A. RUTTAN, AND A. D. CARPENTER, Numerical results on best uniform rational approximation of  $|x|$  on  $[-1, +1]$ . *Mathematics of the USSR-Sbornik*, 74(2):271, 1993.