

MANISA CELAL BAYAR UNIVERSITY – DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING
PROBLEM SET FOR NUMERICAL ANALYSIS FOR COMPUTER ENGINEERS

WEEK 02: DATA STRUCTURES IN PYTHON

1. What is the correct writing of the programming language that we used in this course?

- ☐ () Phytton
- ☐ () Pyhton
- ☐ () Pthyon
- ☐ () Python

2. What is the output of the code below?
`my_name = "Bora Canbula"`

```
print(my_name[2::-1])
```

- ☐ () alu
- ☐ () ula
- ☐ () roB
- ☐ () Bor

3. Which one is not a valid variable name?

- ☐ () for_
- ☐ () Manisa_Celal_Bayar_University
- ☐ () IF
- ☐ () not

4. What is the output of the code below?

```
for i in range(1, 5):  
    print(f"{i:2d} {(i/2):4.2f}", end='')
```

- ☐ () 010.50021.00031.50042.00
- ☐ () 10.50 21.00 31.50 42.00
- ☐ () 1 0.5 2 1.0 3 1.5 4 2.0
- ☐ () 100.5 201.0 301.5 402.0

5. Which one is the correct way to print Bora's age?

```
profs = [  
    {"name": "Yener", "age": 25},  
    {"name": "Bora", "age": 37},  
    {"name": "Ali", "age": 42}  
]
```

- ☐ () profs["Bora"]["age"]
- ☐ () profs[1][1]
- ☐ () profs[1]["age"]
- ☐ () profs.age[name="Bora"]

6. What is the output of the code below?

```
x = set([int(i/2) for i in range(8)])  
print(x)
```

- ☐ () {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7}
- ☐ () {0, 1, 2, 3}
- ☐ () {0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3}
- ☐ () {0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4}

7. What is the output of the code below?

```
x = set(i for i in range(0, 4, 2))  
y = set(i for i in range(1, 5, 2))  
print(x^y)
```

- ☐ () {0, 1, 2, 3}
- ☐ () {}
- ☐ () {0, 8}
- ☐ () SyntaxError: invalid syntax

8. Which of the following sequences is immutable?

- ☐ () List
- ☐ () Set
- ☐ () Dictionary
- ☐ () String

9. What is the output of the code below?

```
print(int(2_999_999.999))
```

- ☐ () 2
- ☐ () 3000000
- ☐ () ValueError: invalid literal
- ☐ () 2999999

10. What is the output of the code below?

```
x = (1, 5, 1)  
print(x, type(x))
```

- ☐ () [1, 2, 3, 4] <class 'list'>
- ☐ () (1, 5, 1) <class 'range'>
- ☐ () (1, 5, 1) <class 'tuple'>
- ☐ () (1, 2, 3, 4) <class 'set'>

WEEK 03: INTRODUCTION TO NUMPY

1. What is the correct way to create a NumPy array?

- ☐ `np.list([1, 2, 3])`
- ☐ `np([1, 2, 3])`
- ☐ `np.array([1, 2, 3])`
- ☐ `np(array([1, 2, 3]))`

2. Which of the following arrays is a 2-D array?

- ☐ `[3, 5]`
- ☐ `[[3], [5]]`
- ☐ `[{1, 3}, {5, 7}]`
- ☐ `[2]`

3. What is the correct way to print 5 from the array given below?

- ```
a = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]])
```
- ☐ `print(a[3, 1])`
  - ☐ `print(a[2, 0])`
  - ☐ `print(a[1, 2])`
  - ☐ `print(a[1, 3])`

4. What is the correct way to print every other item from the array given below?

- ```
a = np.arange(5)
```
- ☐ `print(a[1:3:5])`
 - ☐ `print(a[::2])`
 - ☐ `print(a[1:5])`
 - ☐ `print(a[0:2:4])`

5. What does the shape mean of a NumPy array?

- ☐ Number of columns
- ☐ Total number of items
- ☐ Number of items in each dimension
- ☐ Number of rows

6. What is the output of the code below?

```
n_1 = np.array([1, 2, 3])
n_2 = np.array([4, 5, 6])
n_3 = np.array([7, 8, 9])
print(np.array([n_1, n_2, n_3]).ndim)
```

Your answer:

7. What is the output of the code below?

```
n_1 = np.array([1, 2, 3])
n_2 = np.array([4, 5, 6])
n_3 = np.array([7, 8, 9])
print(np.array([n_1 + n_2 + n_3]).shape)
```

Your answer:

8. Which of the following is created with the code given below?

```
np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]])
```

- ☐ 1-d array of shape 6 x 1
- ☐ 2-d array of shape 2 x 3
- ☐ 3-d array of shape 3 x 2
- ☐ 3-d array of shape 2 x 3

9. What is the output of the code below?

```
print(np.arange(10).reshape(2, -1))
```

10. What is the output of the code below?

```
Print(np.array([0.5, 1.5, 2.5]).dtype)
```

WEEK 04: BINARY REPRESENTATION OF NUMBERS

1. In binary system, which of the following digits are used to represent a number?

- ☐ 1 and 2
- ☐ 0 and 1
- ☐ 0, 1 and 2
- ☐ A and B

2. Which of the following codes gives a binary representation of 97?

- ☐ `binary(97)`
- ☐ `(97).binary()`
- ☐ `f"{97:b}"`
- ☐ `to_binary(97)`

3. What is the name of the NumPy method which converts a number to binary system?

- ☐ `np.binary()`
- ☐ `np.bin()`
- ☐ `np.binary_representation()`
- ☐ `np.binary_repr()`

4. The code given below produces this output:

```
> 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 = 97
```

Complete the code with appropriate statements for the lines given with (1) and (2).

```
n = 16; r = 97; r_0 = r; b = [0]*n
for i in range(n-1, -1, -1):
    x = 2**i
    if r >= x:
        (1)
        (2)
b = b[::-1]
print(*b, end='')
print(f" = {r_0}")
```

5. Modify the code given in question 4 to avoid fixing the number of digits (n). Hint: use `bit_length()` method of integer object.

6. Use the codes given in the question 4 as a starting point and write Python codes which converts the decimal of a base-10 number into binary system.

7. Try to write a general function which converts a base-10 floating point number into any base including the decimal part.

```
def to_any_base(r: float, b: int) -> str:
    '''This function returns the base-b '''
    '''conversion of r, which is a '''
    '''floating-point number. '''
    '''Example: '''
    ''' to_any_base(3.5, 2) -> '11.1' '''
```

WEEK 05: IEEE 754 REPRESENTATION

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Find the smallest and the largest value that you can represent with 16-bit IEEE 754 standard?</p> | <p>4. Use a custom IEEE 754 representation as 1-bit for the sign of the number and (4-bit exponent) + (20-bit mantissa). Convert 0.17 into this representation and compare the result with the previous question.</p> |
| <p>2. Find the 16 bit IEEE 754 representation of -5.875.</p> | |
| <p>3. Calculate the error if we use 16 bit IEEE 754 representation to store the value 0.17 in memory.</p> | <p>5. Calculate the bias for the 8 bit exponent part.</p> |

WEEK 06: IEEE 754 PRECISIONS

1. The numbers used in the following equation are given in Half Precision IEEE 754 format, but in hexadecimal notation. Please find the result as a base-10 number.

$$67C8 + 3C00 =$$

2. Suppose that we want to save the value 0.1 in our PC. How many bits do we need for the mantissa part?

3. Which one is the correct representation of zero in IEEE 754 half precision?

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

or

0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Explain your answer.

4. You can find the current version of the file `ieee754.py` in the folder `Week06` of GitHub repo of this course. List the weak points of this code that must be fixed.

5. Using NumPy arrays to save the zeros and ones in `ieee754.py`, was it a correct choice or not? Explain your answer.