

#### Homework 1

NUMA01: Computational Programming with Python Claus Führer, Malin Christersson, Robert Klöfkorn

This assignment has 5 tasks.

Before you start working on this homework, sign up in Canvas for a homework group (max 2 person/ meeting).

All the functions must be *properly documented* and also tested. We recommend that you produce a report of your work with Jupyter Notebook (see lecture). You should work and present in groups by two.

Upload your solution via the homework page as a \*.py file or an \*.ipynb file. When uploaded book an appointment via the calendar function of the course webpage.

## Iterations

# Theory

In this homework we will approximate the log-function by an iteration method. Every iteration improves the result. The iteration is described in B. C. Carlsson: An Algorithm for Computing Logarithms and Arctangents, MathComp. 26 (118), 1972 pp. 543-549.

It is based of computing the arithmetic and geometric mean of two values  $a_i, g_i$ :

- For a given value x > 0, initialize  $a_0 = \frac{(1+x)}{2}$ ,  $g_0 = \sqrt{x}$ ,
- Iterate  $a_{i+1} = \frac{a_i + g_i}{2}$  and  $g_{i+1} = \sqrt{a_{i+1}g_i}$ ,
- Consider  $\frac{x-1}{a_i}$  as an approximation to  $\ln(x)$ .

## Task 1

Write a function approx\_ln(x, n) that approximates the logarithm by n steps of the above algorithm.

#### Task 2

Plot both functions, ln and approx\_ln, in one plot and the difference of both functions in another plot. Do this for different values of n.

# Task 3

Consider x = 1.41. Plot the absolut value of the error versus n.

## Task 4

In the above article a method is suggested to accelerate the convergence:

• 
$$d_{0,i} = a_i, \quad i = 0, \dots, n$$

• 
$$d_{k,i} = \frac{d_{k-1,i}-4^{-k}d_{k-1,i-1}}{1-4^{-k}}, \quad k = 1,\dots,n \quad i = 0,\dots,n$$

As approximation to  $\ln \ln \frac{x-1}{d_{n,n}}$  is taken. Write a function fast\_approx\_ln (x, n) in which this approach is implemented.

## Task 5

Make a plot, which is similar to the plot given below.

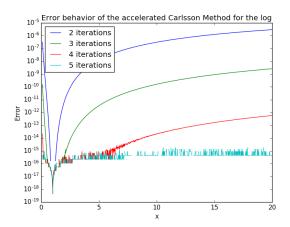


Figure 1: A plot to illustrate the speed of convergence of the approximation to ln.

Good luck!