

## 2.1

$$\mu = 2^{-53} \text{ (16 decimal digits)}$$
$$t = 52$$

## 2.2

$$0.5 \cdot 10^{-16}$$

Correct decimal digits: 16

## 2.3

$$16$$

## 2.4

$$3 = (0)(100\ 0000\ 0000) (1000 \dots$$

sign exp fractal

## 3.1

$$x \approx 1.6 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

Error grows towards 1 for very small x-values

## 3.2

Error decreases as x goes to 0

## 3.3

There is no replacement of operators in the rewritten form (e.g. to remove cancellation)

## 4.1

(1)  $|2 \cos(x)| > 1$  for  $x \approx 0.65$ , will not converge

(2)  $|\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x} \cdot 2\sqrt{x}}| > 1$  for  $x \approx 0.65$ , will not converge

## 4.2

$\varphi_1$  alternatives between the left side and right side of the root and converges VERY slowly.

$\varphi_2$  becomes complex but the real part converges similarly to  $\varphi_1$ .

## 4.3

$$df = @(x)2 * x - 4 * \cos(x)$$

## 4.4

Because that's how much the answer changes every iteration. If that's below our tolerance, we no longer care.

## 4.5

6 iterations,  $\bar{x} = 1.933753762827021$

## 4.6

There seems to be quadratic convergence. The error estimate is good.

## 4.7

$$\begin{aligned} f &= @(x)\sqrt{1+x}.*\exp(x/2)-2*\sin(2*x).*(x+x.^2); \\ &fzero(f,1.5) \\ &1.319781106851625 \end{aligned}$$

## 4.8

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#### 4.9

$$1.2841 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$6.0248 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

$$1.3518 \cdot 10^{-12}$$

$$8.8818 \cdot 10^{-16}$$

$$0$$

Seems quadratic convergens

#### 4.10

$$p \approx 2, k = 16$$

#### 4.11

$$z_{k+1} = 2z_k - yz_k^2$$

#### 4.12

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Phi(z) = 2z - yz^2$$

#### 4.13

$$|\Phi''(\eta)| = |-2y| \leq 4$$

???

#### 4.14

The result is very good.

loop has 2 multiplications (

$$z = z * (2 - y * z)$$

) end of function has 1 (

$$z = z * x$$

)