

MTH2210A-RAPPORT DE LABORATOIRE

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Présentation : 1/1

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Laboratoire 2: Arithmétique flottante et propagation d'erreurs

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Question (a)

```
epsi= 10^(-50);  
x= zeros(1,50);  
fprintf('%2s\t %16s\t %16s\n','n','Xn','1/3^n')  
for n= 1:50  
    v= 1/(3^n);  
    x(n)=epsi*4^n+ (1+epsi)*v;  
fprintf(' %3d \t %16.15e\t %16.15e\n', n, x(n), v)  
end
```

vectorisez!

n	Xn	1/3^n
1	3.333333333333333e-01	3.333333333333333e-01
2	1.111111111111111e-01	1.111111111111111e-01
3	3.703703703703703e-02	3.703703703703703e-02
4	1.234567901234568e-02	1.234567901234568e-02
5	4.115226337448560e-03	4.115226337448560e-03
6	1.371742112482853e-03	1.371742112482853e-03
7	4.572473708276177e-04	4.572473708276177e-04
8	1.524157902758726e-04	1.524157902758726e-04
9	5.080526342529086e-05	5.080526342529086e-05
10	1.693508780843029e-05	1.693508780843029e-05
11	5.645029269476762e-06	5.645029269476762e-06
12	1.881676423158921e-06	1.881676423158921e-06
13	6.272254743863069e-07	6.272254743863069e-07
14	2.090751581287690e-07	2.090751581287690e-07
15	6.969171937625632e-08	6.969171937625632e-08
16	2.323057312541877e-08	2.323057312541877e-08
17	7.743524375139592e-09	7.743524375139592e-09
18	2.581174791713197e-09	2.581174791713197e-09
19	8.603915972377324e-10	8.603915972377324e-10
20	2.867971990792441e-10	2.867971990792441e-10
21	9.559906635974805e-11	9.559906635974805e-11

22	3.186635545324935e-11	3.186635545324935e-11
23	1.062211848441645e-11	1.062211848441645e-11
24	3.540706161472150e-12	3.540706161472150e-12
25	1.180235387157383e-12	1.180235387157383e-12
26	3.934117957191277e-13	3.934117957191277e-13
27	1.311372652397092e-13	1.311372652397092e-13
28	4.371242174656975e-14	4.371242174656975e-14
29	1.457080724885658e-14	1.457080724885658e-14
30	4.856935749618861e-15	4.856935749618861e-15
31	1.618978583206287e-15	1.618978583206287e-15
32	5.396595277354292e-16	5.396595277354290e-16
33	1.798865092451437e-16	1.798865092451430e-16
34	5.996216974838395e-17	5.996216974838100e-17
35	1.998738991613881e-17	1.998738991612700e-17
36	6.662463305422890e-18	6.662463305375666e-18
37	2.220821101980784e-18	2.220821101791889e-18
38	7.402737013528750e-19	7.402737005972964e-19
39	2.467579032214133e-19	2.467579001990988e-19
40	8.225264548895779e-20	8.225263339969959e-20
41	2.741759282359931e-20	2.741754446656653e-20
42	9.139374916986650e-21	9.139181488855511e-21
43	3.047167542143057e-21	3.046393829618503e-21
44	1.018559459971048e-21	1.015464609872834e-21
45	3.508676036837986e-22	3.384882032909448e-22
46	1.623470026683968e-22	1.128294010969816e-22
47	2.356802066513214e-22	3.760980036566054e-23
48	8.048182252645303e-22	1.253660012188684e-23
49	3.173305367277869e-21	4.178866707295615e-24
50	1.267789895785139e-20	1.392955569098538e-24

Question (b)

```

w=1/(3);
n=1;
while (w - x(n) ==0)
    n = n+1;
    w= 1/(3^n);

end
fprintf('%16s\n', 'n')
fprintf(' %3d \n', n-1)

```

31 ✓ n

Question (d)

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Il s'agit d'une opération risquée. Comme nous additionnons 1 avec epsilon, soit deux nombres d'ordre de grandeurs différentes, le 1 absorbe epsilon. Ainsi, le deuxième termes est égale à $1/3^n$. Deuxièmement, comme $\epsilon < \epsilon_{\text{machine}}$, $\epsilon \cdot 4^n$ est plus petit que epsilon machine donc est égal à 0. Avec $n=31$, $\epsilon \cdot 4^{31} > \text{ou} = \epsilon_{\text{machine}}$, ainsi les deux termes ne sont plus égaux.

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