<u>שם: מוחמד דגש</u> ת"ז: 314811290

```
from scipy.special import factorial
#Question 1a, auxiliary function
def f(n):
  return n**n/factorial(n)
#Question 1a
def question1a():
  k = 1001
  ns = list(range(1, k+1))
  for n in ns:
     print('(', n, ',', f(n), ')')
#Question 1b, auxiliary function
def newf(n):
  newf n = 1
  for k in reversed(range(1, n)):
     newf n *= (n/k)
  return newf n
#Question 1b
def question1b():
  k = 1001
  ns = list(range(1, k+1))
  for n in ns:
     print('(', n, ',', newf(n), ')')
#Question 1b, auxiliary for log2 computations
def log factorial(n):
  import math
  log sum = 0
  for i in range(1, n+1):
     log sum += math.log2(i)
  return log sum
if name == ' main ':
  part a = 0
  if part a:
     question1a()
  else:
     question1b()
```

שאלה 1: קטע קוד:

<u>:'סעיף א</u>

. float מחזירה f מסוג , int מסוג n^n

במהלך הדפסה השגיאה מתקבלת ב-144

"Overflow Error: int too large to convert to float"

, שהוא ענק בשלב מסוים n^n int הסיבה לשגיאה: בעת החישוב נדרש לחלק . n! float -ב

. float -לצורך כך נדרש להמיר את ל

כשממירים int ל- float , נדרש לייצג את המספר:

גדול מדי ההמרה לא int , c < 2047, $(-1)^s 2^{c-1023} (1+f)$ מתאפשרת ומקבלים שגיאה.

144 $\log_2(144)=1032+\epsilon_1$ אם נדייק:

$$log_2(144^{144}) = 144 log_2(144) = 1032 + \epsilon_1$$
0 < \xi_1 < 1

$$log_2(143^{143}) = 143 log_2(143) = 1024 + \epsilon_2$$

0 < **E**2 < 1

ולכן ברור שההמרה הראשונה שלא מתאפשרת היא עבור n=144, כי המעריך של 2 נדרש להיות בין 1023- ל 1024 .

<u>:'סעיף ב</u>

אם f מקבלת int, היא תחזיר float, במהלך ההדפסה הפעם אין שגיאות, int וזה קורה מודפסים עד 713 החל מ- 714 הערך שמודפס הוא int, וזה קורה שכן:

$$log_{2}\left(\frac{714^{714}}{714!}\right) = 714 \log_{2}(714) - \log_{2}(714!)$$
$$714 \log_{2}(714) = 6768 + \varepsilon_{1}$$

0 < E1 < 1

$$\log_2(714!) = \sum_{k=0}^{714} \log_2(k) = [$$
צירפתי פונקציה $] = 5744 + \epsilon_2$

0 < E2 < E1 < 1

לכן:

$$log_2\left(\frac{714^{714}}{714!}\right) = 6768 - 5744 = 1024 + \varepsilon_3$$

0 < E3 < 1

: באופן דומה נחשב

$$log_2\left(\frac{713^{713}}{713!}\right) = 1022 + \varepsilon 4$$

0 < E4 < 1

ולכן כשמציגים מספר כזה כי $(1+f)^s \ 2^{c-1023} \ (1+f)$ מקבלים שעבור 713 אין בעיה כי המעריך של 2 בטווח 1023- עד 1024 , עבור 714 אנחנו חורגים.

<u>:'סעיף ג</u>

ההבדל הוא ממתי מתבצעת ההמרה מ-int ל- float . (ההמרה נדרשת char : (ההמרה נדרשת char : thar : (ההמרה נדרשת char : thar : (בשמחלקים int : thar :

בשיטה הראשונה ההמרה מתבצעת על כל המספר ($\frac{n^n}{n!}$) שהחל מ-n מסוים בשיטה הראשונה המרה מתבצעת על כל המספר ($\lim_{n \to \infty} (\frac{n^n}{n!}) = inf$ נעשה ענק

ולכן עצם ההמרה היא בעייתית החל משלב מסוים והקוד מפסיק לרוץ.

k,n בשיטה השנייה ההמרה מתבצעת בכל שלב על מספרים קטנים

ים. float-ים. ($1 \le k \le n$)

לכן אין כאן שגיאת המרה.

מה שכן קורה הוא שבאיזשהו שלב המספר $(\frac{n^n}{n!})$ חוצה את הטווח המותר שלב האחסון בשיטת הדיוק הכפול (1+f) (1+f) ולכן מאותו שלב ואילך ainf- מוגדר כ-

```
import random
import numpy as np
from fixed_pt import fixed_pt
def bisection(f, a, b, epsilon, it):
    c = (a + b) / 2
    f_c = f(c)
    err = np.abs(a - b) / 2
    if err < epsilon or f c == 0:
        return c, it, err
    it += 1
    if f c > 0:
        return bisection(f, c, b, epsilon, it)
    else:
        return bisection(f, a, c, epsilon, it)
def quest 2c(f, a, b):
    epsilon = 0.00001
    x, n it, err = bisection(f, a, b, epsilon, 1)
    return x, n it
def find_root_using_fxd_pt(f, x_0, epsilon):
    g = lambda x: x + f(x)
    x, n_it, err = fixed_pt(g, x_0, epsilon, 1)
    return x, n_it, err
def quest_2e(f, a, b):
    epsilon = 0.00001
    x 0 = random.uniform(a, b)
    x, n_it, err = find_root_using_fxd_pt(f, x_0, epsilon)
    return n_it, x
if __name__ == '__main__':
```

```
f = lambda x: np.exp(-2 * x) + np.sin(x)
a = np.pi
b = np.pi * (3 / 2)

n_it_bisection, x_bisection = quest_2c(f, a, b)
n_it_fixed, x_fxd_pt = quest_2e(f, a, b)
```

```
import numpy as np

def fixed_pt(f, x_curr, epsilon, it, sclr=1):
    x_next = f(x_curr)
    if sclr:
        err = np.abs(x_next - x_curr)
    else:
        err = np.linalg.norm(x_next - x_curr)
    if err < epsilon:
        return x_curr, it, err
    it += 1
    return fixed_pt(f, x_next, epsilon, it, sclr=sclr)</pre>
```

 $f(x) = e^{-2x} + \sin x \qquad . (2)$

 e^{-2x} 70 e^{-2x} +1 $\sin x$ 7-1 e^{-2x} <1 :p"7NN x 658 x 658 x 70 65

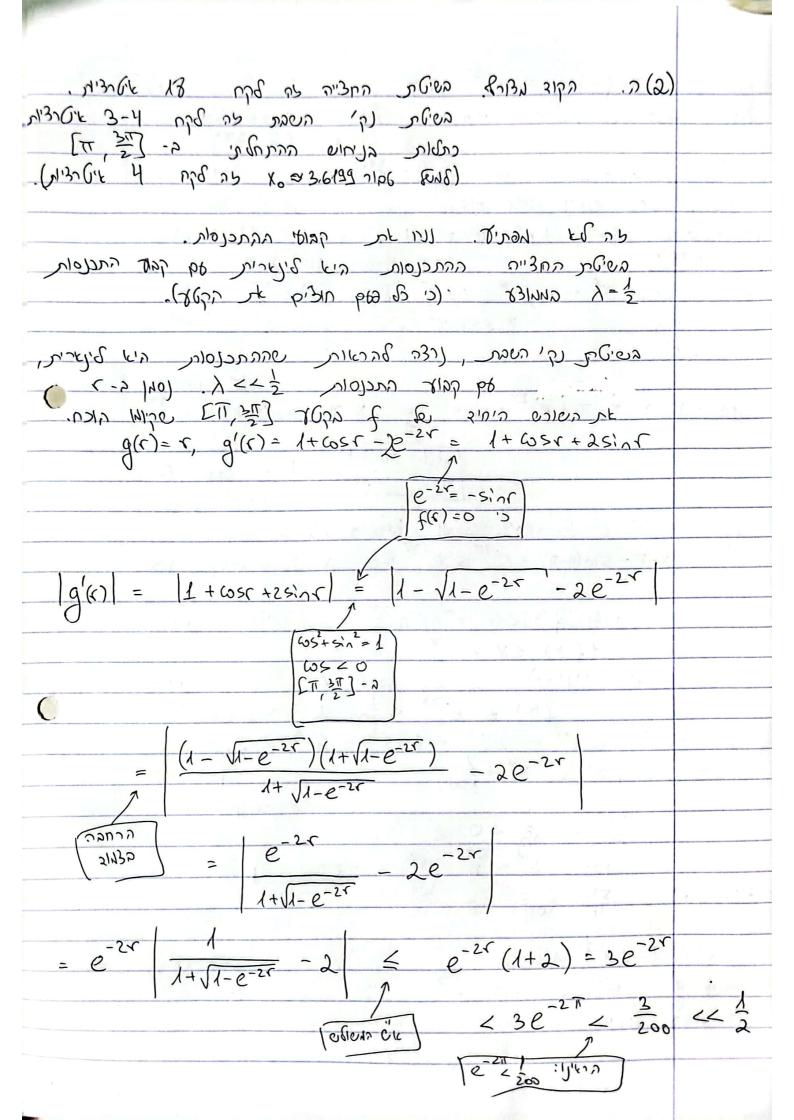
 $\begin{cases} f(x) > 1 - 1 = 0 & x < 0 & 655 \\ f(\pi) = e^{-2\pi} + 0 > 0 \\ f(\frac{3\pi}{2}) = e^{-3\pi} - 1 < 0 \end{cases}$

 $(\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2})$ $\chi(\eta) = \frac{1}{2}$ $\chi(\eta)$

 $h(x) = f(x) + \epsilon x$, $|\epsilon| = o(10^{-2})$. p(2) $f(\pi) = e^{-2\pi} \times e^{-2\cdot 3} \times 2.5^{-6} = \frac{1}{6\cdot 25}$ $f(a_k) > 0$ print leder $5^{(1)} > 0$ print $6^{(2)} > 0$ print $6^{(2$ כשומר שרכי הפונקציה תם מסבר שוב) בומה ששרכי הרצים, ומהר משוף אוני הרצים יהין שבולים ההתה (משו) אמרכי הפונקציה (ככו ש. (שש) תקטן) 2345 ENE (Mal) 1276 86 2108 2121 127 168 , 2011 pois 16 / 2011 M -e (22) 12e faul, Flow) 7 NO 110 czpzicina fichs.

.
$$n = 18$$
 $n = 18$ $n = 18$

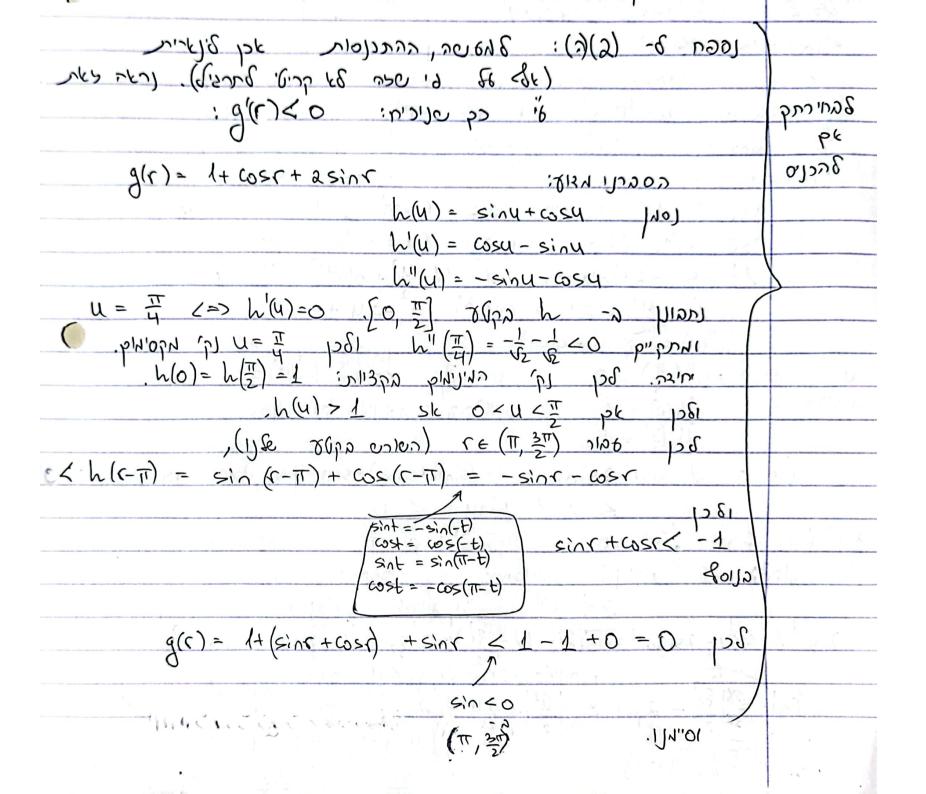
 $g(x) = x + f(x) = x + e^{-2x} + \sin x$ (r.t.c. decylar solver of decylar solver of explicitly and explicitly are also solver of solver of the first of the first.2 (2) $g(x) - \pi = x - \pi + e^{-2x} + \sin x = x - \pi - \sin(x - \pi) + e^{-2x}$ $\begin{cases} \sin t = -\sin(\pi - t) \\ + \cos x = -\sin(\pi - t) \end{cases}$ $t > \cos x = \cos x$ $\begin{cases} e^{-2x} + e^{-2x} = e^{-2x} \\ -2x = e^{-2x} \end{cases}$ $g'(x) = 1 - 2e^{-2x} + \cos x \qquad .(2) \text{ s.k. s.t.}$ $f(x) = 1 - 2e^{-2x} + \cos x \qquad .(2) \text{ s.k. s.t.}$ $f(x) = 1 - 2e^{-2x} + \cos x \qquad .(2) \text{ s.k. s.t.}$ $f(x) = 1 - 2e^{-2x} + \cos x \qquad .(2) \text{ s.k. s.t.}$ $f(x) = 1 - 2e^{-2x} + \cos x \qquad .(2) \text{ s.k. s.t.}$ $f(x) = 1 - 2e^{-2x} + \cos x \qquad .(2) \text{ s.t. s.t.}$ $f(x) = 1 - 2e^{-2x} + \cos x \qquad .(2) \text{ s.t. s.t.}$ $f(x) = 1 - 2e^{-2x} + \cos x \qquad .(2) \text{ s.t. s.t.}$ $f(x) = 1 - 2e^{-2x} + \cos x \qquad .(2) \text{ s.t. s.t.}$ $f(x) = 1 - 2e^{-2x} + \cos x \qquad .(2) \text{ s.t. s.t.}$ $f(x) = 1 - 2e^{-2x} + \cos x \qquad .(2) \text{ s.t. s.t.}$ $f(x) = 1 - 2e^{-2x} + \cos x \qquad .(2) \text{ s.t. s.t.}$ $f(x) = 1 - 2e^{-2x} + \cos x \qquad .(2) \text{ s.t. s.t.}$ $f(x) = 1 - 2e^{-2x} + \cos x \qquad .(2) \text{ s.t. s.t.}$ $f(x) = 1 - 2e^{-2x} + \cos x \qquad .(2) \text{ s.t.}$ $f(x) = 1 - 2e^{-2x} + \cos x \qquad .(2) + \cos x \qquad .($



$$\lambda = |g'(c)| < 2 \quad |y'(c)| < 2$$

$$\lambda = |g'(c)| < 2 \quad |y'(c)| < 0 \quad |c|$$

$$\lambda = |g'(c)| < 2 \quad |$$



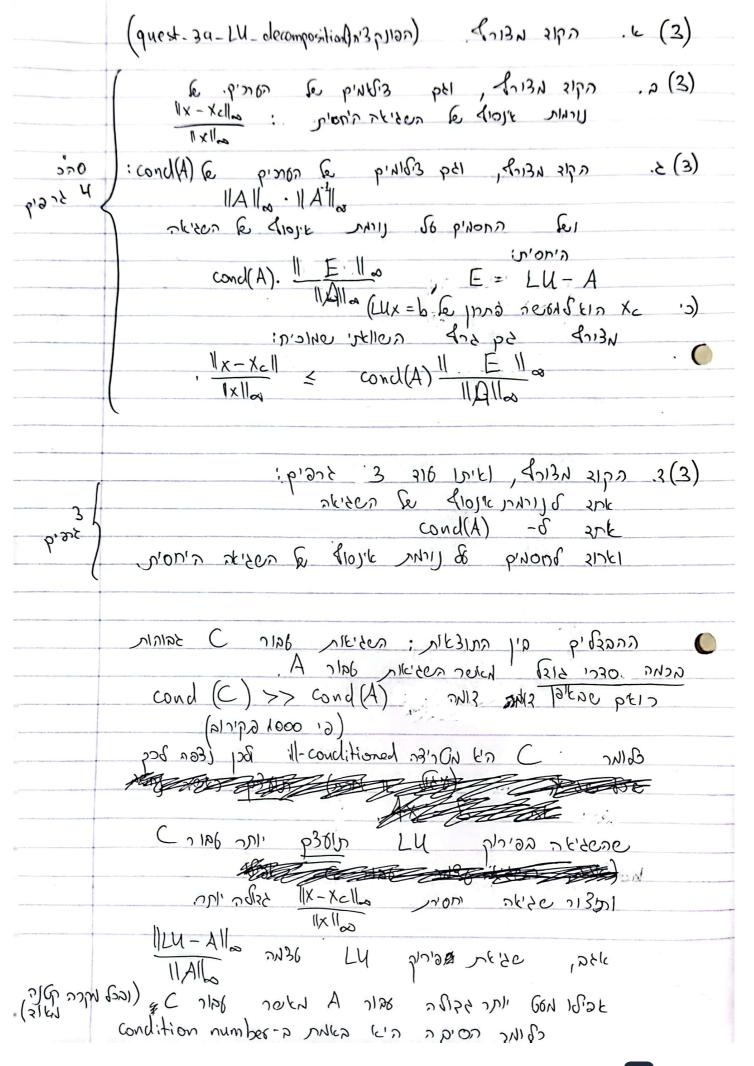
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from scipy.linalg import lu
def quest_3a_test():
    A = np.array([[6, 2, 2], [4, -6, 1], [2, -3, 1]])
    p, 1, u = lu(A)
    L_mine, U_mine = quest_3a_LU_decomposition(A)
    assert(np.all(1 @ u == A))
    assert(np.all(L_mine @ U_mine == A))
    assert(np.all(l == L mine))
    assert(np.all(u == U mine))
def quest 3a LU decomposition(A):
    n = A.shape[0]
    U = A.astype(np.float).copy()
    L = np.eye(n)
    for col in range(n-1):
        for row in range(col+1, n):
            m_row_col = U[row, col] / U[col, col]
            U[row] = U[row] - m row col * U[col]
            L[row, col] = m_row_col
    return L, U
def substitute_U(U, y):
    n = U.shape[0]
    x = np.zeros_like(y)
    for i in reversed(range(n)):
        prev_x = x[i+1:]
        if not prev x.size:
            prev dot prod = 0
        else:
            prev_U = U[i, i + 1:]
            prev_dot_prod = np.dot(prev_x, prev_U)
        divide_coeff = U[i, i]
        x[i] = (y[i] - prev dot prod) / divide coeff
```

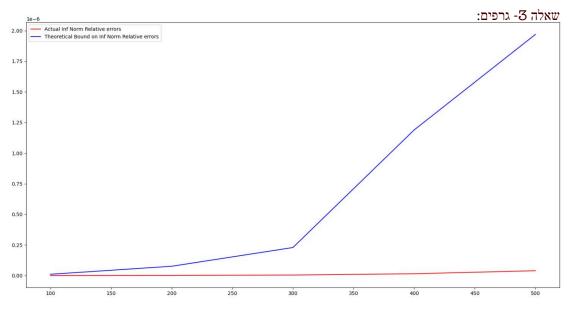
```
return x
def substitute_L(L, b):
    n = L.shape[0]
    y = np.zeros like(b)
    for i in range(n):
        prev_y = y[:i]
        if not prev_y.size:
            prev_dot_prod = 0
        else:
            prev_L = L[i, :i]
            prev_dot_prod = np.dot(prev_y, prev_L)
        y[i] = b[i] - prev_dot_prod
    return y
def vec inf norm(v):
    return np.max(np.abs(v))
def relative err inf norm(x, x c):
    inf_norm_diff = vec_inf_norm(x - x_c)
    \inf norm x = vec \inf norm(x)
    return inf_norm_diff / inf_norm_x
def mat inf norm(A):
    abs_A = np.abs(A)
    col_sum = np.sum(abs_A, axis=1)
    inf norm = np.max(col sum)
    return inf_norm
def cond(A):
    inv A = np.linalg.inv(A)
    inf norm A = mat inf norm(A)
    inf_norm_inv_A = mat_inf_norm(inv_A)
    cond_num = inf_norm_A * inf_norm_inv_A
    return cond_num
```

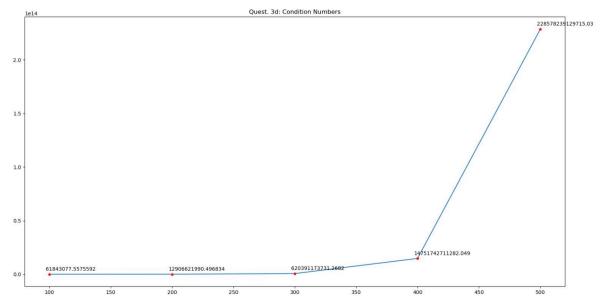
```
def norm_inf_xc_bound(A, E):
    relative_E_A = mat_inf_norm(E) / vec_inf_norm(A)
    return cond(A) * relative E A
def quest_3b(As, ns, xs, bs, dbg_plot=0, quest=None):
    inf_norms_error, x_cs, Es = zip(*[quest3b_per_n(A, x, b)
for A, x, b in zip(As, xs, bs)])
    if dbg_plot:
        ttl = 'Quest. 3b: Inf Norms of Errors'
        if quest == 'd':
            ttl = 'Quest. 3d: Inf Norms of Errors'
        plot with labels(ns, inf norms error, ttl)
    return inf_norms_error, x_cs, Es
def plot with labels(ns, values, title):
    fig = plt.figure()
    ax = fig.add subplot(111)
    plt.plot(ns, values)
    plt.plot(ns, values, '*r')
    [ax.annotate(val, xy=(n, val), xytext=(-7, 7),
textcoords='offset points') for n, val in zip(ns, values)]
    plt.title(title)
    plt.pause(10)
def quest_3c(As, ns, x_cs, xs, bs, Es, dbg_plot=0, quest=None):
    cond_nums = [cond(A) for A in As]
    rs = [A @ x_c - b for A, x_c, b in zip(As, x_cs, bs)]
    inf norm bounds = [norm inf xc bound(A, E) for A, E in
zip(As, Es)]
    if dbg_plot:
        ttl = "Quest. 3c: Condition Numbers"
        if quest == 'd':
            ttl = "Quest. 3d: Condition Numbers"
        plot with labels(ns, cond nums, ttl)
        ttl = 'Quest. 3c: Inf Norm Error Bounds'
        if quest == 'd':
            ttl = 'Quest. 3d: Inf Norm Error Bounds'
        plot with labels(ns, inf norm bounds, ttl)
```

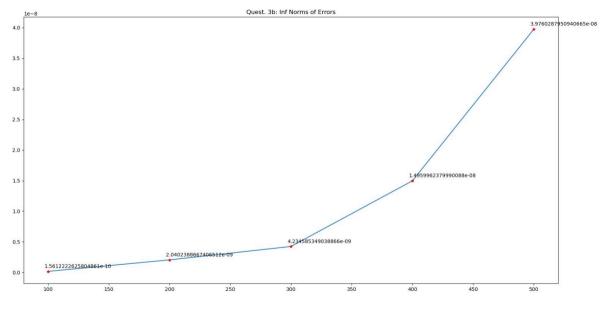
```
return inf norm bounds
def quest_3d(ns):
    for n in ns:
        quest_3_per_n(A)
def create_A(n):
    A = np.zeros((n, n))
    for i in range(n):
        for j in range(n):
            A[i, j] = 1 + abs(i - j)
    return A
def create C(n):
    C = np.zeros((n, n))
    for i in range(n):
        for j in range(n):
            C[i, j] = np.sqrt((i - j) ** 2 + n / 10)
    return C
def quest3b per n(A, x, b):
    L, U = quest_3a_LU_decomposition(A)
    y_c = substitute_L(L, b)
    x_c = substitute_U(U, y_c)
    E = L \odot U - A
    rel_inf_norm = relative_err_inf_norm(x, x_c)
    return rel inf norm, x c, E
def question_3bc_steps(create_mat, ns, xs, dbg_plot=0,
quest=None):
    As = [create mat(n) for n in ns]
    bs = [A @ x for A, x in zip(As, xs)]
    inf_norms_error, x_cs, Es = quest_3b(As, ns, xs, bs,
dbg_plot=dbg_plot, quest=quest)
    inf_norm_bounds = quest_3c(As, ns, x_cs, xs, bs, Es,
dbg plot=dbg plot, quest=quest)
```

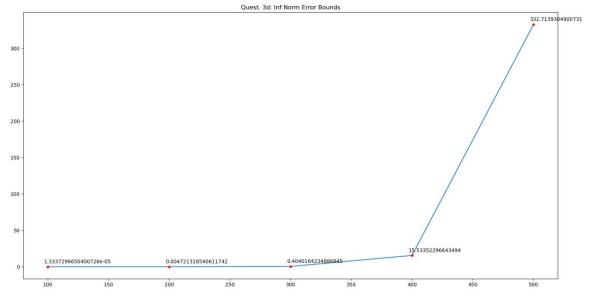
```
if dbg_plot:
        plt.figure()
        plt.plot(ns, inf_norms_error, 'r', label='Actual Inf
Norm Relative errors')
        plt.plot(ns, inf_norm_bounds, 'b', label='Theoretical
Bound on Inf Norm Relative errors')
        plt.legend()
        plt.pause(10)
def question_bc_combined(ns, xs, dbg_plot=0):
    question_3bc_steps(lambda n: create_A(n), ns, xs,
dbg_plot=dbg_plot)
def question_d(ns, xs, dbg_plot=0):
    question_3bc_steps(lambda n: create_C(n), ns, xs,
dbg plot=dbg plot, quest='d')
if __name__ == '__main__':
    quest 3a test()
    ns = [100, 200, 300, 400, 500]
    xs = [np.ones((n, )) for n in ns]
    use_A = 0
    if use A:
        question_bc_combined(ns, xs, dbg_plot=1)
    else:
        question_d(ns, xs, dbg_plot=1)
```

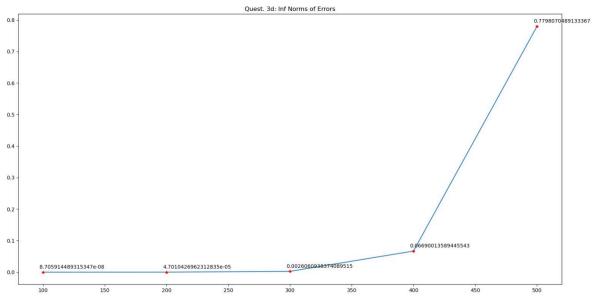


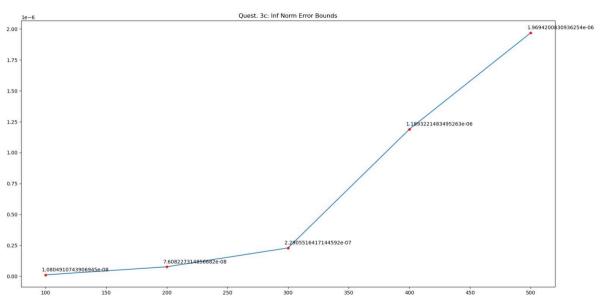












Quest. 3c: Condition Numbers 250500.00001006643 250000 -200000 -160400.00000390515 150000 -100000 -90300.00000085887 50000 40200:00000016258 10100,000000000639 250 150 200 300 350 400 450 500 100

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from fixed pt import fixed pt
def jacobi_decomposition(A):
    D, L, U = np.zeros_like(A), np.zeros_like(A),
np.zeros_like(A)
    n = A.shape[0]
    for i in range(n):
        for j in range(n):
            curr = A[i, j]
            if i == j:
                D[i, j] = curr
            elif i > j:
                L[i, j] = curr
            else:
                U[i, j] = curr
    return D, L, U
def jacobi iter mat(A, b):
    D, L, U = jacobi decomposition(A)
    D_inv = np.linalg.inv(D)
    W = -D_{inv} @ (L + U)
    c = D_{inv} @ b
    return W, c
def quest4_general(alpha, n, epsilon):
    A = np.zeros((n, n))
    for i in range(n):
        for j in range(n):
            if i == j:
                A[i, j] = 1
            elif i == j + 1:
                A[i, j] = -(1-alpha)
            elif j == i + 1:
                A[i, j] = -alpha
    b = np.zeros((n, 1))
```

```
b[0] = 1 - alpha
    W, c = jacobi iter mat(A, b)
    x \theta = np.ones((n, 1)) * (1 / n)
    f = lambda x: W @ x + c
    x_{sol}, n_{it}, err = fixed_pt(f, x_0, epsilon, 1, sclr=0)
    return x sol, n it, err
if __name__ == '__main__':
    dbg_plot = 0 #To compare Probability Decay for different
alphas, same n
    epsilon = 0.00001
    n c = 10
    alpha c = 1/2
    x sol 4c, n it 4c, err 4c = quest4 qeneral(alpha c, n c,
epsilon)
    n_e = 50
    if dbg plot:
        n e = 10
    alpha e = 1/3
    x_sol_4e, n_it_4e, err_4e = quest4_general(alpha_e, n_e,
epsilon)
    if dbg_plot:
        x_{sol_two_thirds}, _, _ = quest4_general(2/3, n_c,
epsilon)
        plt.figure()
        plt.plot(x_sol_two_thirds, 'g', label='quest 4c:
alpha=2/3, n=' + str(n c)
        plt.plot(x_sol_4c, 'b', label='quest 4c: alpha=1/2, n='
+ str(n c))
        plt.plot(x sol 4e, 'r', label='quest 4e: alpha=1/3,
n='+str(n e)
        plt.legend()
        plt.title('Probability Decay for Solution')
        plt.pause(10)
```

رد عدد المدرد P(X; →X; +1) · P;+1 + P(X; →X;-1) · P;-1 = = Pi+1 + = Pi-1 1961 y 3619 Pi - = Pi-1 = 1 Pi-1 12 P.0 (c, eg ce- 97) 2418 - 2 P1 + P2 - 2 P3 = -2Pn-+Pn-2-2Pn-1= (c, up ca (reg e- "x) וי סא P= L, Pr=0, P; = × P;+1 + (1-2) P;-1 (1≤1≤n-1) לכן הארת שיקולים בגיוק התקבלת הארכת ההטואות

