

Class Prep 5 | 2.3.2 - 2.3.3

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Section 2.3.2 Loss of Significance

```
1/3 - .3333333333333333
## [1] 3.330669e-15

1 - .999999999999
## [1] 9.999779e-13

(1 - .999999999999) * 1000
## [1] 9.999779e-10

20.55 - 19.2 - 1.35
## [1] 1.332268e-15

20.55 - 1.35 - 19.2
## [1] 0

quadratic = function(b2, b1, b0){
  t1 = sqrt(b1^2 - 4 * b2 * b0)
  t2 = 2*b2

  x1 = -(b1 + t1)/t2
  x2 = -(b1 - t1)/t2
  return(c(x1, x2))
}

quadratic2 = function(b2, b1, b0)
{
  t1 = sqrt(b1^2 - 4 * b2 * b0)
  t2 = 2*b0

  x1 = t2/(-b1 - t1)
  x2 = t2/(-b1 + t1)
  return(c(x2, x1))
}
```

```
b2 = 94906265.625
b1 = 189812534.000
b0 = 94906268.375
print(quadratic(b2, b1, b0), digits = 20)

## [1] -1.0000000144879792607 -1.0000000144879792607

print(quadratic2(b2, b1, b0), digits = 20)

## [1] -1.0000000144879790387 -1.0000000144879790387
```

Section 2.3.3 Overflow and Underflow

There is one typo in this section where the author does not do the same calculations with the integer and double precision numbers.

```
.Machine$double.xmin
## [1] 2.225074e-308
.Machine$double.xmin/2
## [1] 1.112537e-308
.Machine$double.xmax
## [1] 1.797693e+308
2147483647L * 2L
## Warning in 2147483647L * 2L: NAs produced by integer overflow
## [1] NA
2147483647* 2
## [1] 4294967294
.Machine$double.xmax * 2
## [1] Inf
```