Homework 1. Due Wednesday, Sept. 4.

1. (4 pts) (Problem 7 from Section 2.10 in D. Bindel's and J. Goodman's book "Principles of Scientific Computing") Starting with the declarations

we do lots of arithmetic on the variables x, y, z, w. In each case below, determine whether the two arithmetic expressions result in the same floating point number (down to the last bit) as long as no NaN or inf values or denormalized numbers are produced.

2. (10 pts) The tent map of the interval [0, 1] onto itself is defined as

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x \in [0, 1/2), \\ 2 - 2x, & x \in [1/2, 1]. \end{cases}$$
 (1)

Consider the iteration $x_{n+1} = f(x_n), n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$

- (a) What are the fixed points of this iteration, i.e. the points x^* such that $x^* = f(x^*)$? Show that these fixed points are unstable, i.e., if you start iteration at $x^* + \delta$ for any δ small enough then the next iterate will be farther away from x^* then $x^* + \delta$.
- (b) Prove that if x_0 is rational, then the sequence of iterates generated starting from x_0 is periodic.

- (c) Show that for any period length p, one can find a rational number x_0 such that the sequence of iterates generated starting from x_0 is periodic of period p.
- (d) Generate several long enough sequences of iterates on a computer using any suitable language (Matlab, Python, C, etc.) starting from a pseudorandom x_0 uniformly distributed on [0,1) to observe a pattern. I checked in Python and C that 100 iterates are enough. Report what you observe. If possible, experiment with single precision and double precision.
- (e) Explain the observed behavior of the generated sequences of iterates.