## Course 157

## Note on solutions to Example sheet 1

- 1) Absolute error =  $\left|A \tilde{A}\right|$  a) 0.012 b) 0.0002 c)  $2 \times 10^9$  Relative error =  $\left|A \tilde{A}\right| / \left|A\right|$  a)  $\approx 0.0012$  b)  $\approx 0.0423$  c)  $\approx 0.003$
- $\begin{array}{llll} 2) & a+b & := & 0.469 \times 10^{-2} & |RE| \approx 0.15 \times 10^{-5} \\ & a-b & := & 0.473 \times 10^{-2} & |RE| \approx 0.15 \times 10^{-5} \\ & a\times b & := & -0.871 \times 10^{-7} & |RE| \approx 0.35 \times 10^{-10} \\ & a/b & := & -0.255 \times 10^{3} & |RE| \approx -0.4054 \end{array}$

note the symbol := is used to denote *computed as*.

- 3) Analysis of the truncation error as in the notes for  $e^{0.1}$  does not work here. Why? To get the truncation error compare the computed result with the exact answer using MATLAB.
- 4) For very small h there is a cancellation between  $\{\sin(x+h) \sin(x)\}$  which makes the estimate of derivative poor. For even smaller h, the computed value x+h is stored as x and the estimate of the derivative is zero.
- 5) a = 2  $x_0 = \frac{a}{2} = 1$   $x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{2}{1} \right) = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$   $x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3}{2} + \frac{4}{3} \right) = \frac{17}{12} = 1.416666666667$   $x_3 = \frac{577}{408} = 1.414215686275$   $x_4 = \frac{665857}{470832} = 1.414213562375$ error = 0.1 × 10<sup>-11</sup>

Note: the error at step i+1 approximately satisfies  $\varepsilon_{i+1} = O\left(\varepsilon_i^2\right)$ 

- 6) 111 (since  $7 = 4 + 2 + 1 = 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$ ) 11011 0.001 (since  $0.125 = 2^{-3} = 0 \times 2^0 + 0 \times 2^{-1} + 0 \times 2^{-2} + 1 \times 2^{-3}$ ) 1110.11 0.01001100110011...
- 7) (0.111000, +11) (Note: the exponent is also in binary form i.e  $3 \rightarrow 11$ ) (0.110110, +101) (0.100000, -10) (0.111011, +100) (0.100110, -1)