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Aufgabe 1

```
dbtype('ex01.m');  
run('ex01.m');
```

Aufgabe 2

```
dbtype('ex02.m');  
a = 0.5;  
b = 0.5;  
c = 10.0;  
  
if ex02(a,b,c)  
    fprintf('Mit den Werten a = %f, b = %f, c = %f gilt das  
    Assoziativgesetz nicht.\n', a, b, c);  
else  
    fprintf('Mit den Werten a = %f, b = %f, c = %f gilt das  
    Assoziativgesetz.\n', a, b, c);  
end
```

Aufgabe 3

```
dbtype('ex03.m');  
run('ex03.m');
```

Aufgabe 4

```
dbtype('ex04.m');  
run('ex04.m');
```

```
1      % formel fuer  
2      % mantissenlaenge t = 3  
3      % Exponenten p aus {-2,...,2}  
4      % Basis b = 2  
5  
6      t = 3;  
7      b = 2;  
8      p = -2:2;  
9  
10     results = [];
```

```

11
12     % jedes p_i aus p
13     for p_i = p
14         % jedes i aus allen moeglichkeiten 2^t
15         for i = 0:2.^t-1
16             bit_row = (dec2bin(i,t)-'0').';
17             % mantisse berechnen
18             mantisse = 0;
19             for bit_idx = 1:t
20                 mantisse = mantisse + bit_row(bit_idx)*b.^(-
bit_idx);
21             end
22             % mit exponenten verrechnen
23             x = mantisse * b^(p_i);
24             results = [results;x];
25         end
26     end
27
28     % remove duplicates and sort
29     results = unique(sort(results),'rows');
30     results
31     size(results,1)
32

```

```

results =

```

```

    0
0.0312
0.0625
0.0938
0.1250
0.1562
0.1875
0.2188
0.2500
0.3125
0.3750
0.4375
0.5000
0.6250
0.7500
0.8750
1.0000
1.2500
1.5000
1.7500
2.0000
2.5000
3.0000
3.5000

```

```

ans =

```

```

1    function y = ex02(a,b,c)
2        y = round(a + round(b + c)) ~= round(round(a + b) + c);
3    end

```

Mit den Werten $a = 0.500000$, $b = 0.500000$, $c = 10.000000$ gilt das Assoziativgesetz nicht.

```

1    %% Aufgabe 3
2    %% a)
3    % Anonymous Function for  $2^{-x}$ 
4    epsilonFunc=@(k) 2.^(-k);
5
6    i = 0;
7    epsilon=epsilonFunc(i);
8    while 1 + epsilonFunc(i) > 1
9        epsilon=epsilonFunc(i);
10       i = i + 1;
11    end
12
13    fprintf('\nsmallest epsilon=%e\n',epsilon);
14    fprintf('\nk = %e\n\n',i);
15
16    smaller_epsilon = epsilon - 0.000001e-16;
17
18    if 1 + smaller_epsilon > 1
19        fprintf('smaller epsilon exists: %e\n',smaller_epsilon);
20    else
21        fprintf('smaller epsilon does not exist\n');
22    end
23
24    %% b)
25    % Helper Functions
26    dbtype('topExp.m');
27    dbtype('bottomFactorial.m');
28    dbtype('topFactorial.m');
29    dbtype('bottomAddition.m');
30    dbtype('topAddition.m');
31    fprintf('\n');
32
33    iterations = 0;
34
35
36    M = 2;
37    top = inf;
38    bottom = 0;
39
40    % fast top approximation
41    [top,exp_iter] = topExp(M,1.01);
42    fprintf('Iterationen exponentielle Aproximation: %d\n',
43        exp_iter);
43    M = top;
44

```

```

45     % fprintf('Eingrenzung nach oben: %d\n', M);
46
47
48     % factorial approximation
49     change_factor = 10;
50     reduce = 1;
51     t = 1;
52     change_factor_func = @(x) 2.^(-0.1*x)*5+1;
53     change_factor = 10;
54
55     fact_iter = 0;
56
57     while round(change_factor,12) ~= 1
58         change_factor = change_factor_func(t);
59         if reduce
60             [bottom, iter] = bottomFactorial(M, change_factor);
61             fact_iter = fact_iter + iter;
62             M = bottom;
63             reduce = 0;
64         else
65             [top, iter] = topFactorial(M, change_factor);
66             fact_iter = fact_iter + iter;
67             M = top;
68             reduce = 1;
69         end
70         t = t + 1;
71     end
72
73     fprintf('Iterationen Approximation mit Faktor: %d\n',
74         fact_iter);
75
76     % approximation with addition
77     add_iter = 0;
78
79     if reduce
80         [bottom, add_iter] = bottomAddition(M,2);
81         M = bottom;
82         %fprintf('Eingrenzung nach unten: %d\n', M);
83     else
84         [top, add_iter] = topAddition(M,2);
85         M = top-2;
86         %fprintf('Eingrenzung nach oben: %d\n', M);
87     end
88
89     fprintf('Iterationen Approximation durch Addition: %d\n',
90         add_iter);
91
92     % check result
93     C = M+2;
94     if (M+1)-M == 1 && (C+1)-M ~= 1
95         total_iter = exp_iter + fact_iter + add_iter;
96         fprintf('Supremum fuer M: %d\n', M);
97         fprintf('Anzahl Schleifendurchlaeufe zur Approximation: %d\n', total_iter);

```

```

96     else
97         fprintf('Fehler im Programm\n');
98     end

smallest_epsilon=2.220446e-16

k = 5.300000e+01

smaller_epsilon exists: 2.220445e-16

1     function [y,i] = topExp(M,k)
2         y = M;
3         i = 0;
4         while (y+1)-y==1
5             y = y.^k;
6             i = i + 1;
7         end
8     end

1     function [y,i] = bottomFactorial(M, k)
2     % Function approximate with factor against the condition (y+1)-
y ~= 1
3         y = M;
4         i = 0;
5         while (y+1)-y ~= 1
6             y = y/k;
7             i = i + 1;
8         end
9     end

1     function [y,i] = topFactorial(M, k)
2         y = M;
3         i = 0;
4         while (y+1)-y == 1
5             y = y * k;
6             i = i + 1;
7         end
8     end

1     function [y,i] = bottomAddition(M,k)
2         y = M;
3         i = 0;
4         while (y+1)-y ~= 1
5             y = y - k;
6             i = i + 1;
7         end
8     end

1     function [y,i] = topAddition(M,k)
2         y = M;
3         i = 0;
4         while (y+1)-y == 1
5             y = y + k;
6             i = i + 1;

```
