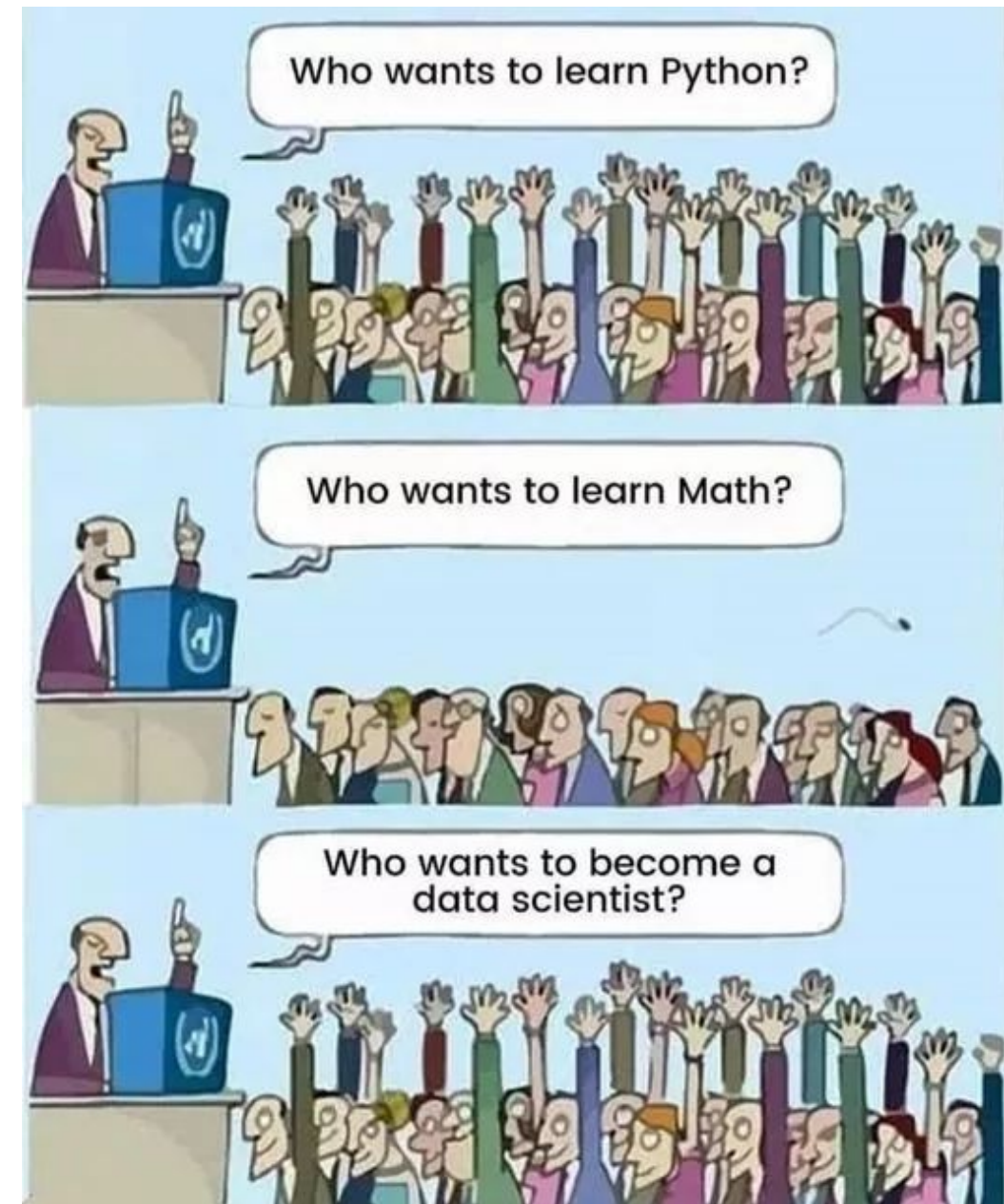


Applications of Mathematics in Computer Science (MACS)

LECTURE #0:
INTRODUCTION
+
COMPUTING WITH
LARGE/SMALL NUMBERS



About the Course

Course Structure

- The course will consist of 6 main applications of mathematics in different areas in computer science
- Each application will consist of:
 - Presentation of the CS problem
 - Presentation of the mathematical techniques
 - Hands-on experiments in Python
- Final Grade = Average of 5 HW assignments

This is NOT a course in Python!

Course Material

- Moodle:

- includes all instructions & material

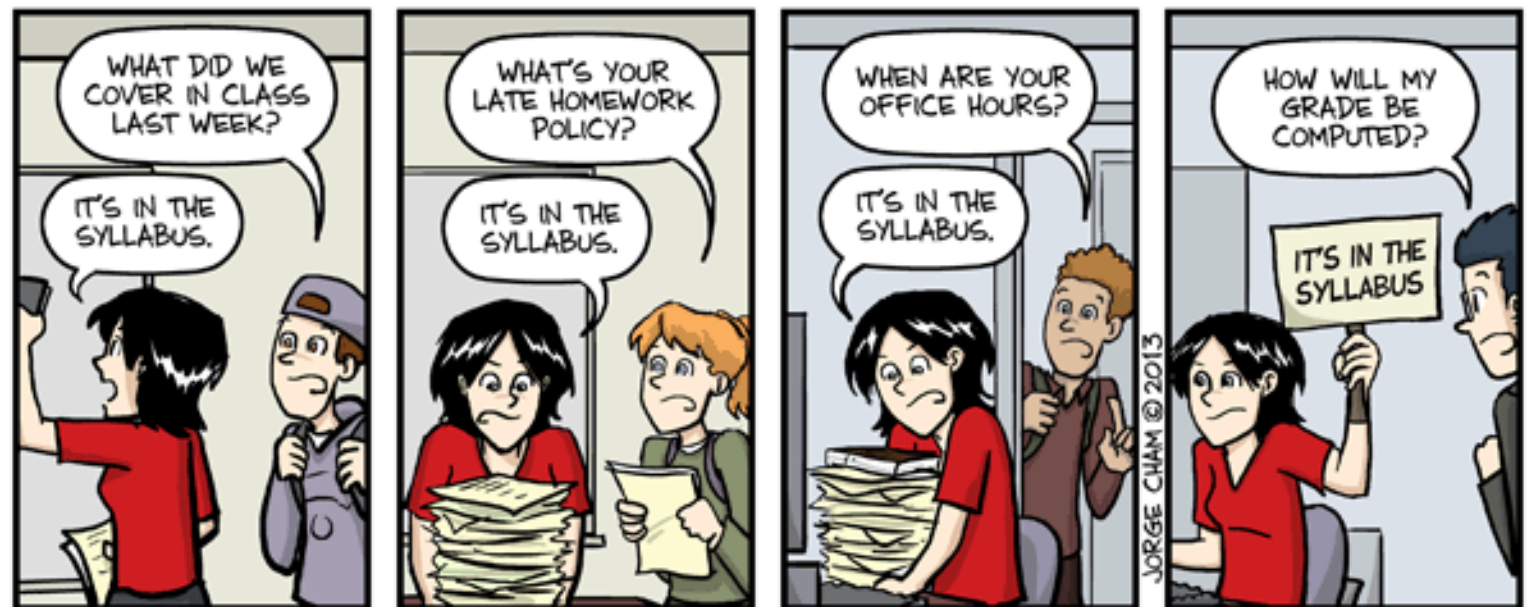
- where you submit assignments

- Forum

- Python:

- Link to intro in Moodle

- We work in [Google CoLab](#) (also in Moodle)



IT'S IN THE SYLLABUS

This message brought to you by every instructor that ever lived.

About me

- **Instructor:** Liron Cohen
- **Research topics:** Logic, Type systems, proof assistants, formal verification, category theory, Homotopy type theory
- **Office hours:** Zoom (e-mail me in advance)/TAs
- **E-mail:** cliron@cs.bgu.ac.il

The CS Problem:

Computing with large/small
numbers

Computing with Numbers



1000, 2100, 1500, 300, 1700, 500

Similar magnitude



1,10000000000, 0.0000000000000001



10^{-10} , 10^{10}

Not too large/small



10^{-1000} , 10^{1000}

Computing with Numbers

Sometimes the large numbers are implicit



$$\begin{aligned} 10000! &= \prod_{i=1}^{10000} i \\ &= 10000 \cdot 9999 \cdot 9998 \cdot \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$a_i = \exp(i^2) \quad \text{for} \quad i \in \{1, \dots, 10000\}$$

$$a_5 = \exp(25) = 72004899337.4$$

What can we do?

We can compute on **logarithmic scale**!

and exponentiate the final result if needed



The math technique:
Logarithm & exponent

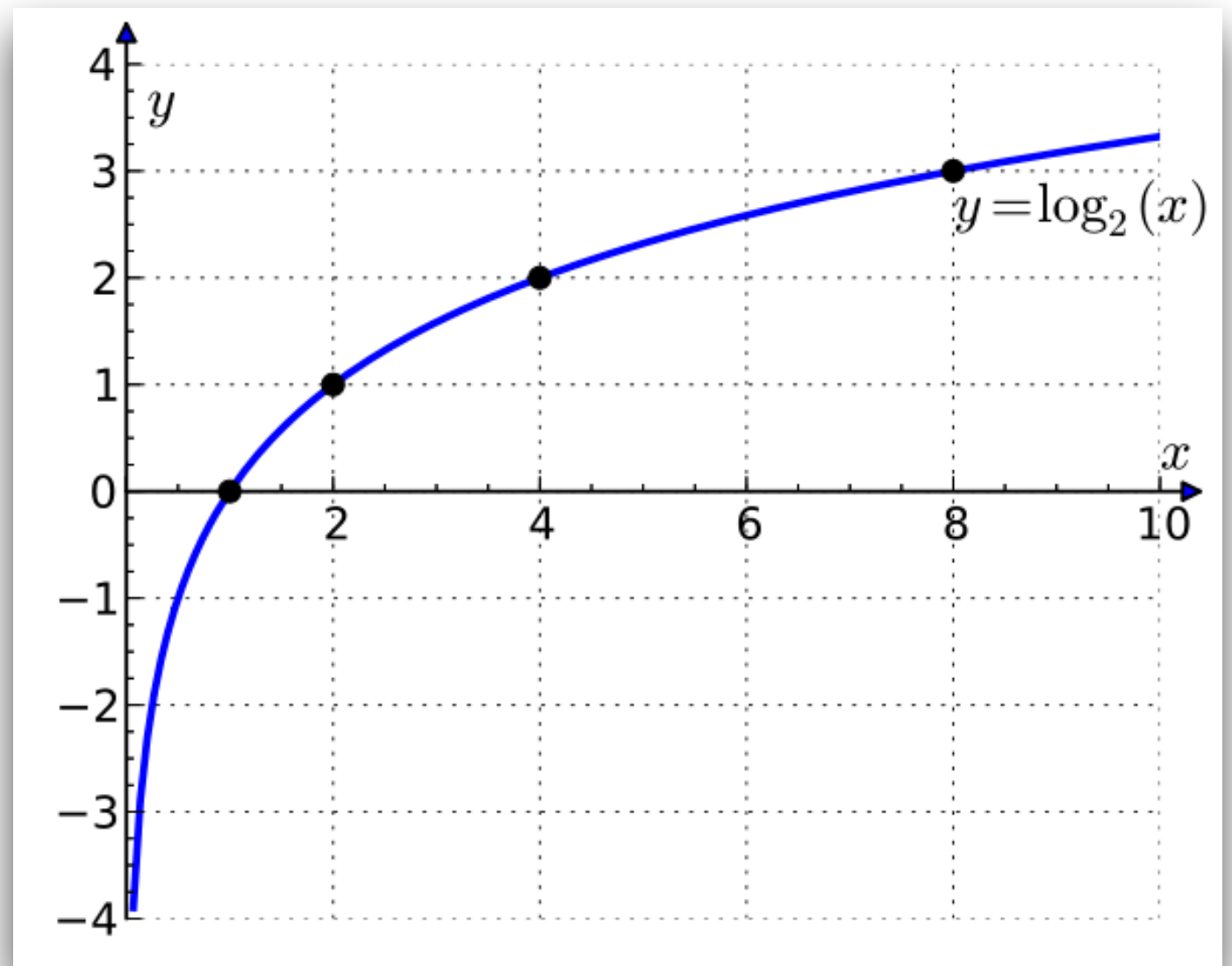
Logarithm — Definition

Logarithm is a function $\mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\log_b x = y \longleftrightarrow b^y = x$$

base power

Logarithm — Shape



- Defined on \mathbb{R}^+
- maps to \mathbb{R}
- increasing and concave

Logarithm — Properties

$$\log 1 = 0$$

$$\log (x \cdot y) = \log x + \log y$$

$$\log \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \log x - \log y$$

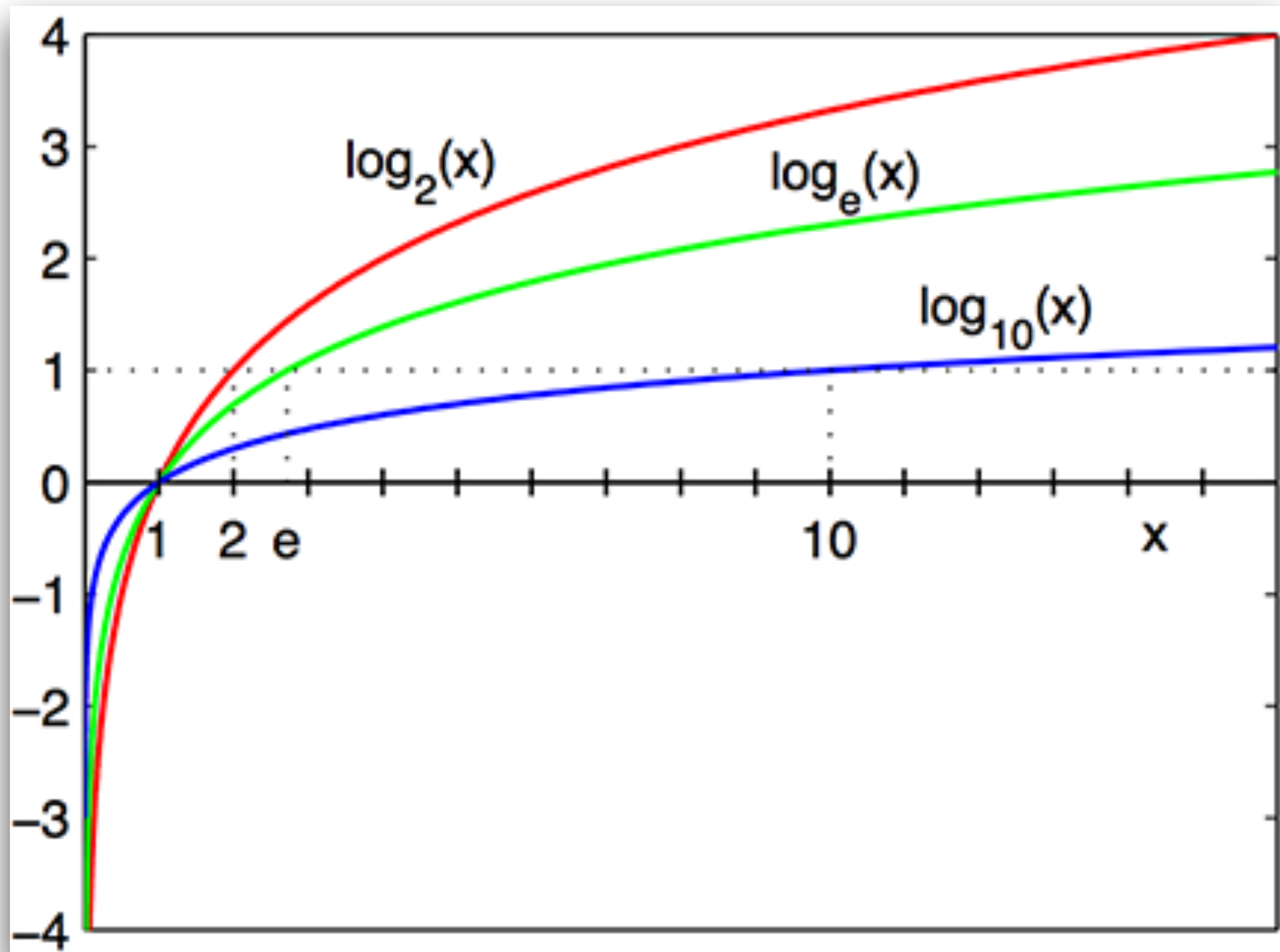
$$\log (x^a) = a \cdot \log x$$

$$b^{\log_b x} = x$$

Logarithm — Bases

Base	Notation	Used in
2 (binary)	$\log_2 x$	CS, information theory
e (natural)	$\ln x$	Statistics, engineering
10 (decimal)	$\lg x$	Physics, engineering

Logarithm — Bases



Let's try...