

Curso	> <u>Week 2</u> > <u>3. Simp</u> > Exercis
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Exer Exerc	cise 3
-	nts (graded) ATED TIME TO COMPLETE: 5 minutes
	True or False? The internal computer representation of any number is always an approximation.
	○ True
	False
2.	The decimal 11 is what binary?:
	<u></u>
	<u>•</u> 1011
	<u></u>

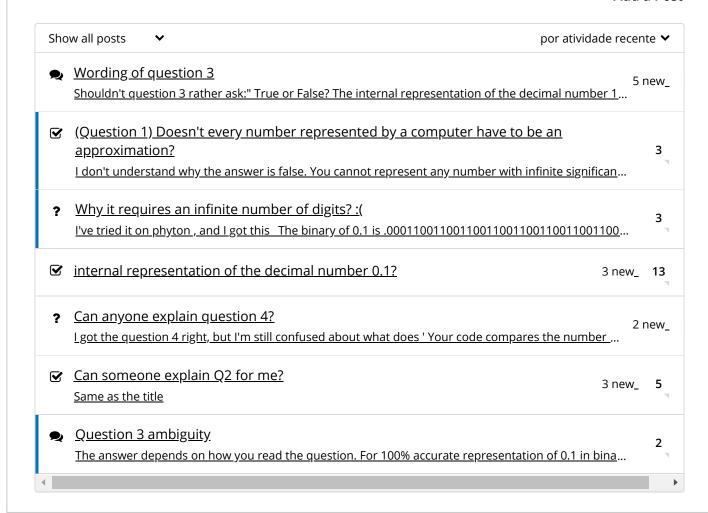
Exercise 3

Topic: Lecture 3 / Exercise 3

	○ True
	False
	✓
	After many computations, you get two floating numbers stored in variables a and b . Your code compares the numbers with $a == b$.
	ODoing the comparison will always lead to a correct program.
	ODoing the comparison will sometimes lead to a correct program.
	ODoing the comparison will never lead to a correct program.
	✓
om	e numbers, like integers, can be represented exactly.
tipl	k back at the last slide in the video. "If there is no integer p such that a power of 2 lied by x gives me a whole number, then the best I'm going to get is an internal entation that's close." That is the case for this example.
	en you do many computations on floats, you accumulate floating point errors. The accumulated for a and b may not match up, so doing may (or may not) rison will lead to an inequality.

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