

ESERCITAZIONE (mr. macchina e analisi errori)

ESAME 12.02.18

1. $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{F}(2, t, e_{\max}, e_{\min})$ con ARROTONDAMENTO

- calcola t, e_{\max}, e_{\min}

$$\begin{cases} t = e_{\min} + 1 \\ \text{realmin} = \frac{1}{32} \\ \text{realmax} = 62 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} \text{realmin} &= 2^{-e_{\min}-1} \\ \text{realmax} &= 2^{e_{\max}} (1 - 2^{-t}) \end{aligned}$$

nel caso man ricordarsi le formule

$$\# \text{ macchina più piccolo} = (0, \underbrace{100 \dots 0}_t)_2 \cdot 2^{-e_{\min}} = 2^{-1} \cdot 2^{-e_{\min}}$$

$$\text{realmax} = (0, 11 \dots 1)_2 \cdot 2^{e_{\max}} = 2^{e_{\max}} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^t 2^{-i} = 2^{e_{\max}} \left(\sum_{i=0}^t 2^{-i} \right) - 1$$

perché ho aggiunto 0 nella somma.

$$= 2^{e_{\max}} \cdot \left(2 - 2^{-t} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2^{-e_{\min}-1} = \frac{1}{32} = 2^{-5} \\ 2^{e_{\max}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{32} \right) = 62 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} -e_{\min} - 1 &= -5 \\ \hookrightarrow e_{\min} &= 4 \Rightarrow t = 5 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} \text{e per trovare } e_{\max} &\Rightarrow 2^{e_{\max}} \frac{2^5 - 1}{2^5} = 62 \Rightarrow 2^{e_{\max}} \cdot \frac{31}{32} = 62 \Rightarrow 2^{e_{\max}} = 2^6 \Rightarrow e_{\max} = 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{F}(2, 5, 6, 4)$$

- calcola $|\mathbb{F}|$, ovvero quanti elementi ha \mathbb{F} ?

$$d_1 \in \{1, 2, \dots, B-1\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{F} &= \{0\} \cup \{ \pm (0, d_1 d_2 \dots d_t)_2 \cdot 2^e \mid \begin{cases} d_1 = 1 \\ d_i \in \{0, 1\} \\ -e_{\min} \leq e \leq e_{\max} \end{cases} \} \\ &= 1 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2^t \cdot (e_{\max} + e_{\min} + 1) \\ &= 1 + 2 \cdot 2^4 (e_{\max} + e_{\min} + 1) = 1 + 2^5 \cdot 11 + = 353 \end{aligned}$$

- definisca i numeri denormalizzati

$$\pm (0, \overset{0}{d_1} d_2 \dots d_t) \cdot 2^e \quad d_1 = 0, e = -e_{\min} \Rightarrow \pm (0, 0 d_2 \dots d_t)_2 \cdot 2^{-e_{\min}}$$

$$2 \cdot (2^{t-1} - 1) = 2 \cdot (2^4 - 1) = 30$$

- calcolare gli el. positivi \rightarrow sono 15 (la metà) $\rightarrow (0.0d_2 d_3 d_4 d_5)_2 \cdot 2^{-4}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{il + piccolo } (0.00001)_2 \cdot 2^{-4} &= 2^{-5} \cdot 2^{-4} = 2^{-9} \rightarrow \text{i denormalizzati sono multipli di } 2^{-9} \\ \text{il + grande } (0.01111)_2 \cdot 2^{-4} &= \frac{15}{32} \cdot 2^{-4} = 15 \cdot 2^{-9} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow K \cdot 2^{-9} \text{ con } K \in \{1, \dots, 15\}$$

- Definire la PRECISIONE DI MACCHINA e quella di esso

$$M = \begin{cases} B^{1-t} & \text{TRONCAMENTO} \\ \frac{B^{1-t}}{2} & \text{ARROTONDAMENTO} \end{cases}$$

qui usiamo arr. $\rightarrow \frac{2^{1-t}}{2} = \frac{2^t}{2} = 2^{-5} = \frac{1}{32}$

- $x = (1, \overline{01})_2$ $\tilde{x} = f\ell(x) = f\ell((1, \overline{01})_2) = f\ell((0, \overline{101})_2 \cdot 2) = f\ell((0, 1010\overline{101})_2 \cdot 2) = (0, 10101_2 \cdot 2^1)$ esponente che va bene
↳ > 4
≤ 6

$y = (10, \overline{01})_2$ $\tilde{y} = f\ell(y) = f\ell((10, \overline{01})_2) = f\ell((0, 10\overline{01})_2 \cdot 2^1) = f\ell((0, 1001\overline{01})_2 \cdot 2^2) = (0, 1001_2 \cdot 2^2)$

- scrivere $x, y, \tilde{x}, \tilde{y}$ come fraz. im base 10

$$\tilde{x} = (0, 10101)_2 \cdot 2 = (2^{-1} + 2^{-3} + 2^{-5}) = 1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{21}{16}$$

$$\tilde{y} = (0, 1001)_2 \cdot 2^2 = (2^{-1} + 2^{-4} + 2^{-5}) \cdot 2^2 = \frac{19}{8}$$

$$x = (1, \overline{01})_2 = \frac{(100)_2 - (1)_2}{(11)_2} = \frac{(100)_2}{(11)_2} = \frac{4}{3} \quad (\text{metodo FRAZ. GENERATRICE})$$

$$y = (10, \overline{01})_2 = 2^2 y = 4y = (1001, \overline{01})_2 = (1001)_2 + (0, \overline{04})_2 + (10)_2 - (10)_2$$

$$= y + (1001)_2 - (10)_2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y = (1001)_2 - (10)_2 = 1 + 8 - 2 = 7 \Rightarrow y = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$e_{\text{rel}} = \left| \frac{x - \tilde{x}}{x} \right| = \left| \frac{\frac{4}{3} - \frac{21}{16}}{\frac{4}{3}} \right| = \frac{1}{64} = 2^{-6} \quad e_{\text{rel}} y = \left| \frac{y - \tilde{y}}{y} \right| = \left| 1 - \frac{\tilde{y}}{y} \right| = \left| 1 - \frac{19}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{7} \right| = \frac{1}{56}$$

- calcola $\tilde{z} = \tilde{x} f\ell(+) \tilde{y}$ e calcola $e + c$. $\frac{\tilde{z}}{2^{e+1}} < \text{realmin} < \frac{\tilde{z}}{2^e}$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{z} &= f\ell(\tilde{x} + \tilde{y}) = f\ell((0, 10101)_2 \cdot 2 + (0, 1001)_2 \cdot 2^2) \\ &= f\ell((0, 010101)_2 \cdot 2^2 + (0, 1001)_2 \cdot 2^2) \\ &= f\ell((0, 111011)_2 \cdot 2^2) \\ &= (0, 111010)_2 \cdot 2^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16}\right) \cdot 2^2 = \frac{15}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{0,010101 + 0,10011}{0,111011}$

determino $e \rightarrow \underbrace{\frac{15}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{e+1}}}_{\frac{15}{2^{e+3}}} < \frac{1}{32} < \underbrace{\frac{15}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2^e}}_{\frac{15}{2^{e+2}}} \rightarrow \text{moltiplico per } 2^{e+3} \rightarrow 15 < \frac{2^{e+3}}{2^5} < 15 \cdot 2$

$$15 < 2^{e+3-5} < 30$$

$$2^{e-2} = 16 \quad \downarrow \quad e-2 = 4 \Rightarrow e = 6$$

$$2. \quad y = f(x)$$

$$- \text{ERRINERENTE} \quad \frac{f(x) - f(\tilde{x})}{f(x)}$$

$$- \text{condizionamento} \quad f(x) = \frac{2e^x}{1-x^2} \quad \text{cond}_f(x) = \frac{|x| \cdot |f'(x)|}{|f(x)|} = |x| \cdot \frac{2e^x}{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{|1-x^2+2x|}{(1-x^2)^2} = |x| \cdot \frac{|1-x^2+2x|}{(1-x^2)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \cdot \frac{e^x(1-x^2) - e^x(-2x)}{(1-x^2)^2} = 2e^x \frac{1-x^2+2x}{(1-x^2)^2}$$

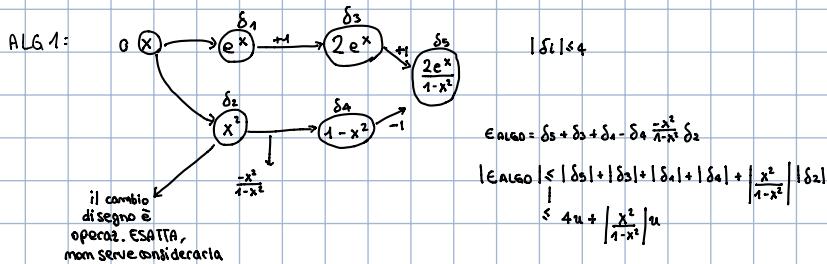
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \text{cond}_f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{|x| |1-x^2+2x|}{|1-x^2|} = +\infty$$

$$1-x^2=0 \Rightarrow x^2=1 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm 1} \frac{|x| |1-x^2+2x|}{|1-x^2|} = +\infty$$

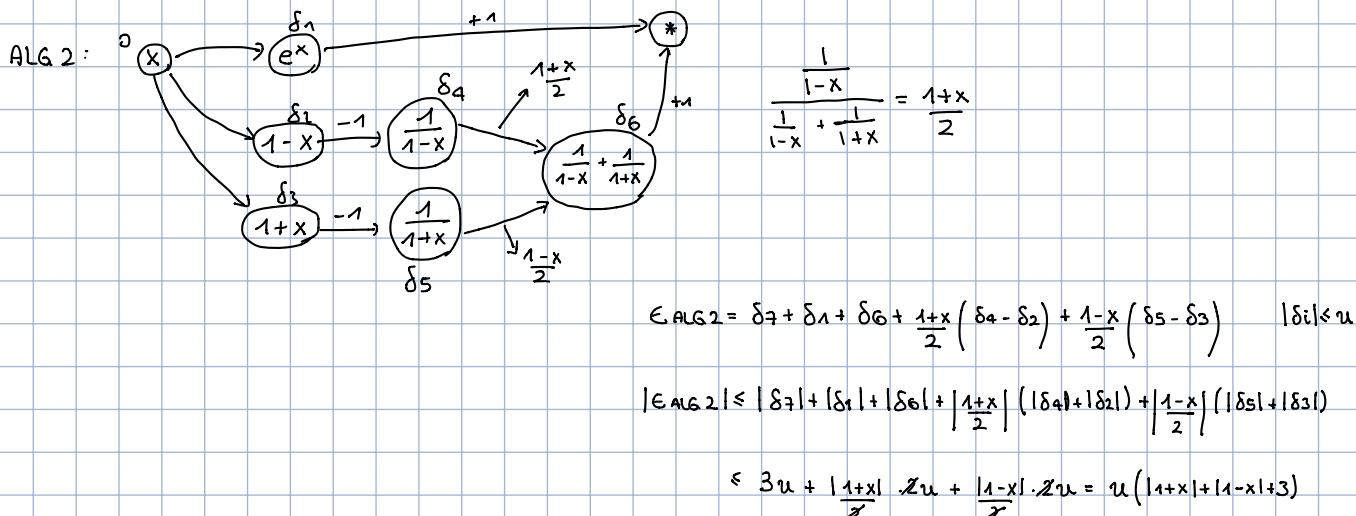
il calcolo di f è MAL condiz. se x è vicino a $1 \circ -1$ o se $|x|$ è grande

$$- \text{ERR ALGO} \quad \frac{g(\tilde{x}) - \tilde{g}(\tilde{x})}{g(\tilde{x})}$$

$$- \frac{2e^x}{1-x^2} = e^x \left(\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1+x} \right) \quad \text{verifica STABILITÀ con GRAFI}$$



ALG 1 è INSTABILE in AVANTI se x è vicino a $1 \circ -1$



ALG 2 è INSTABILE se $|x|$ è molto grande

1) $f = f(2, t, p_{\max}, p_{\min})$ APPT.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p_{\max} = p_{\min} \\ \text{realmin} = \frac{1}{32} \\ |f| = 145 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{realmin} = 2^{-p_{\min}-1} = \frac{1}{32} = 2^{-5} \quad \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p_{\max} = p_{\min} \\ 2^{-p_{\min}-1} = 2^{-5} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow p_{\min} = 4 \quad p_{\max} = 4 \\
 & 1 + 2 \cdot 2^{t-1} (p_{\max} + p_{\min} + 1) = 145 \quad 1 + 2^t (2p_{\min} + 1) = 145 \\
 & \Rightarrow 2^t \cdot 9 = 144 \quad t = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{realmax} = 2^{p_{\max}} (1 - 2^{-t}) = 2^4 (1 - 2^{-4}) = 2^4 - 1 = 15$$

$$u = \frac{2^{1-t}}{2} = 2^{-t} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x = (0, \overline{1011})_2 \quad \tilde{x} = f_e((0, 1011 \overline{1011})_2) = (0, 1100)_2 \cdot 2^0 \\
 & y = (11, \overline{101})_2 \quad \tilde{y} = f_e((0, 11 \overline{101})_2 \cdot 2^2) = (0, 1111)_2 \cdot 2^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{z} = \tilde{x} f_e(+) \tilde{y} &= f_e(\tilde{x} + \tilde{y}) = f_e((0, 001100)_2 \cdot 2^1 + (0, 1111)_2 \cdot 2^2) \\
 &= f_e((1, 0010)_2 \cdot 2^2) = f_e((0, 10010)_2 \cdot 2^3) = (0, 1001)_2 \cdot 2^3
 \end{aligned}$$