

PHYS 351 ERRORS

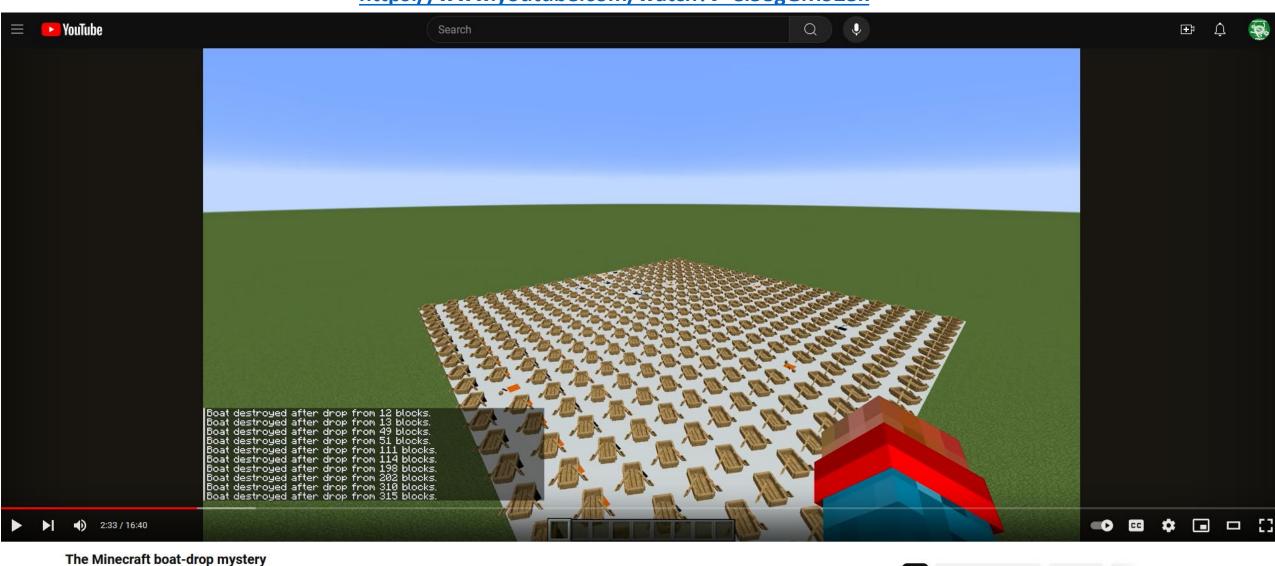
Dr. Daugherity
Abilene Christian University

Warm-up

Minecraft Boat Drop Mystery

Stand-up Maths

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ei58gGM9Z8k



From Stand-up Maths

Save

Code Analysis (tentative):

```
net.minecraft.world.entity.vehicle.Boat.java
public class Boat extends Entity {
   protected void checkFallDamage(double p_38307_, boolean p_38308_, BlockState p_38309_, BlockPos p_38310_) {
      this.lastYd = this.getDeltaMovement().y;
     if (!this.isPassenger()) {
         if (p_38308_) {
            if (this.fallDistance > 3.0F) {
               if (this.status != Boat.Status.ON_LAND) {
                 this.resetFallDistance();
                  return;
               this.causeFallDamage(this.fallDistance, 1.0F, DamageSource.FALL);
              if (!this.level.isClientSide && !this.isRemoved()) {
                  this.kill();
                 if (this.level.getGameRules().getBoolean(GameRules.RULE_DOENTITYDROPS)) {
                     for(int i = 0; i < 3; ++i) {
                        this.spawnAtLocation(this.getBoatType().getPlanks());
                     for(int j = 0; j < 2; ++j) {
                        this.spawnAtLocation(Items.STICK);
            this.resetFallDistance();
         } else if (!this.level.getFluidState(this.blockPosition().below()).is(FluidTags.WATER) && p_38307_ < 0.0D) {
            this.fallDistance = (float)((double)this.fallDistance - p_38307_);
   . . .
```

Daily Work - Python Practice



Gravity in Minecraft:
$$g = 0.04 \, \frac{\text{blocks}}{\text{tick}^2}$$
 (You don't need this but 1 tick = $\frac{1}{20}$ sec)

Algorithm for falling objects:

1)
$$v_{new} = v_{old} - g$$
 (remember that Δt is always 1)

$$y_{new} = y_{old} + v_{new}$$

time	V	У
0	0	0
1	-g	-g
2	-2g	-3g

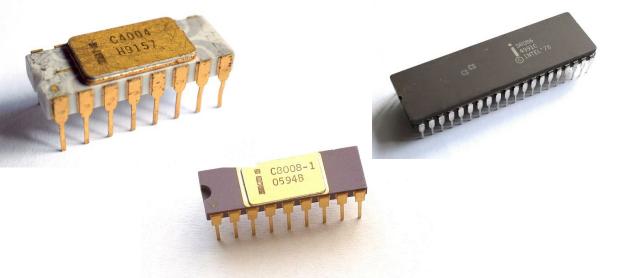
Questions:

- How many ticks to fall one block
- The first two boat breaks occur somewhere between 10-15 ticks. Find something weird that happens here
- Predict the next weird height

How Numbers Are Stored

MICROPROCESSORS THE ERAS TOUR

# Bits	Dates (approx.)		
4	1971		
8	1972		
16	1973-1980		
32	1980-2003		
64	2003-∞		



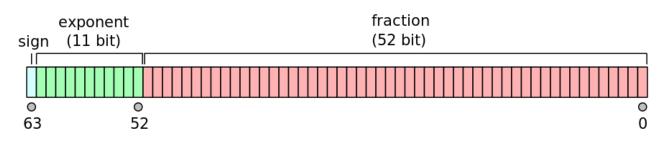




Name	Date	Bits	Cost (adjusted)	Transistors	Notes
Intel 4004	1971	4	\$450	2,300	First commercial microprocessor
Intel 8008	1972	8	\$874	3,500	
Intel 8086	1978	16	\$420	29,000	
Intel iAPX 432	1981	32	\$1,250 - \$3,500	97,000	Commercial flop
Intel i386	1985 – 2007!	32	\$875 - \$1,750	275,000	
Intel Itanium	2001	64	?	~200,000,000	
•••					
Core i9	March 2024	64	\$689	4,200,000,000	
		-			

$$(-1)^s \times (1.F) \times 2^{E-Bias}$$

sign fraction exponent



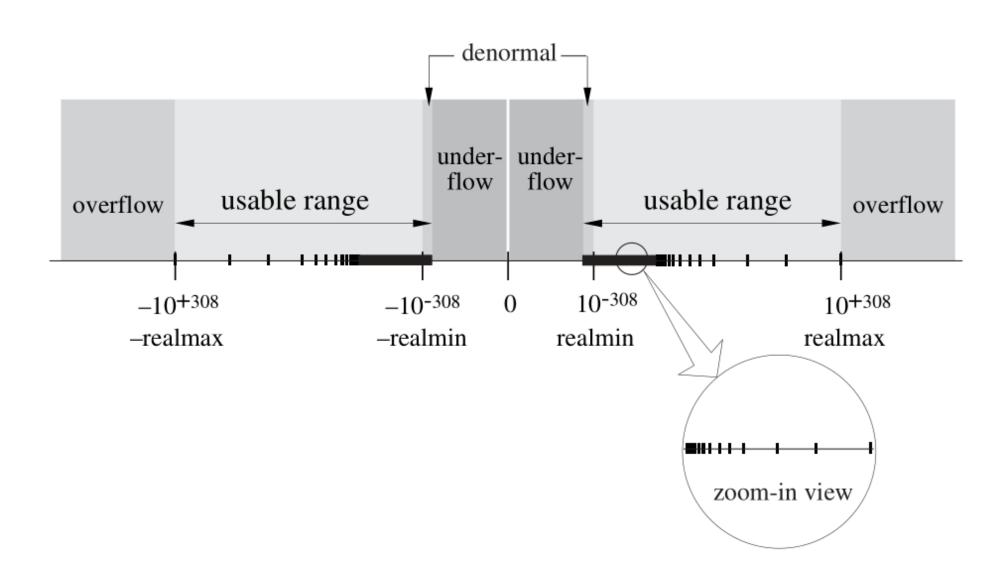
Values:

	# bits	Notes	
Sign	1	0 pos, 1 neg	
Fraction	52	ranges from 0 to 0.999999 4 quadrillion options	
Exponent	11	range from 0-2046	
Bias		1023 for 64 bits, E-Bias from -1023 to +1023	

Special Cases:

E	F	Usage	
0	≠ 0	Subnormal $1.F \rightarrow 0.F$	
0	0	Zero (signed)	
2047	0	Infinity (signed)	
2047	≠ 0	NaN	

Floating Point Number Line



Practice

https://www.h-schmidt.net/FloatConverter/IEEE754.html

This demo is for 32-bit numbers, not 64. The bias is 127

IEEE-754 Floating Point Converter

Translations: de

This page allows you to convert between the decimal representation of a number (like "1.02") and the binary format used by all modern CPUs (a.k.a. "IEEE 754 floating point").

IEEE 754 Converter, 2024-02						
	Sign	Exponent		Mantissa		
Value:	+1		21	1 + 0.5707986354827881		
Encoded as:	0		128	4788206		
Binary:						
Decimal Representation		3.1415972				
Value actually stored in float:		3.141597270965576171875				
Error due to conversion:		0.00000070965576171875				
Binary Representation		0100000010010010000111111101110				
Hexadecimal Representation			40490fee			

EXAMPLE How is 6.5 stored?

$$(-1)^s \times (1.F) \times 2^{E-Bias}$$

sign fraction exponent

STEP 1) Pretend F = 0, find value of exponent

- Value is $(1.0) \times 2^{E-Bias}$, make as large as possible without going over
- Since $2^2 = 4$ and $2^3 = 8$, I set the exponent so that E Bias = 2
- Call our number N = 6.5, then $E Bias = \lfloor \log_2 N \rfloor$
- Bias = 1023, so E = 1025

STEP 2) Solve for *F*

- $(1.F) = \frac{N}{2^{E-Bias}} = \frac{6.5}{4} = 1.625$, therefore F = 0.625
- Find bits for F, turn on every bit you can without going over

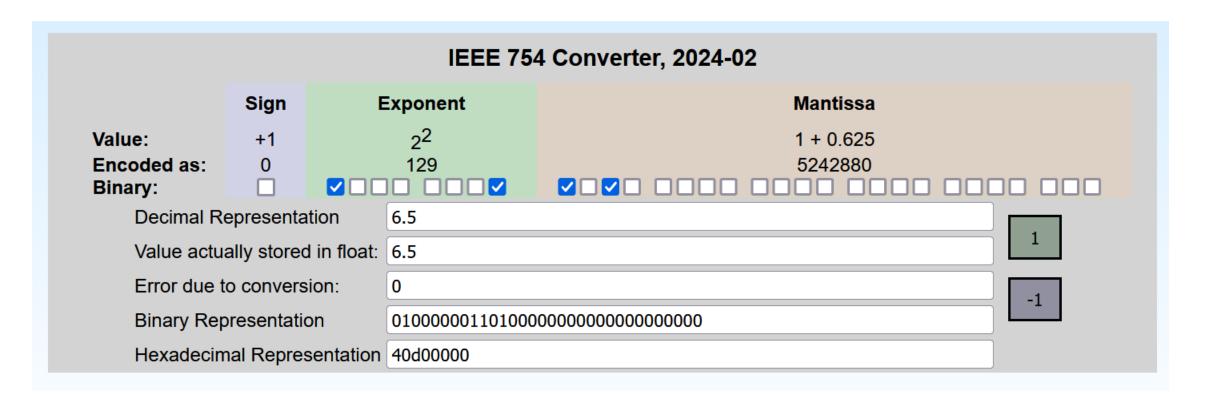
•
$$F = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}$$

Final Answer: $6.5 = (1.625) \times 2^2$

EXAMPLE How is 6.5 stored?

$$(-1)^s \times (1.F) \times 2^{E-Bias}$$

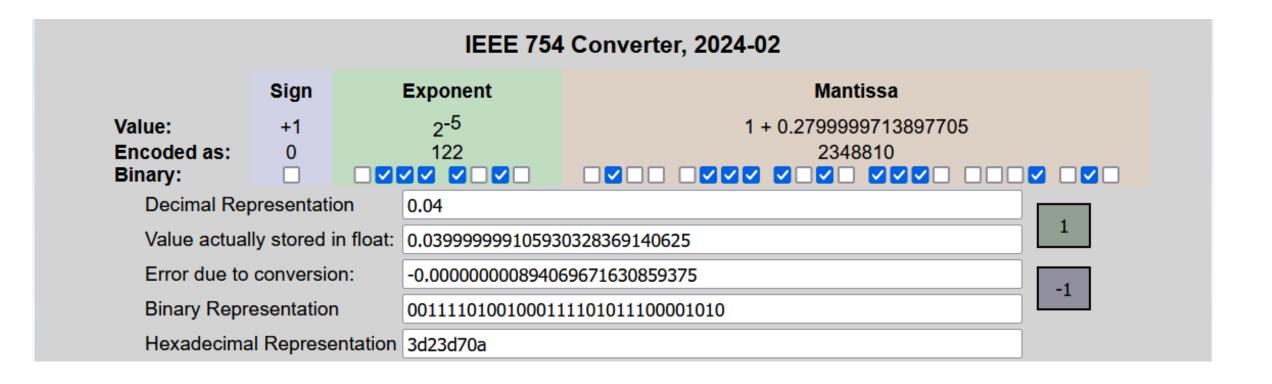
sign fraction exponent



PROBLEM: How is 0.04 stored?

$$(-1)^s \times (1.F) \times 2^{E-Bias}$$

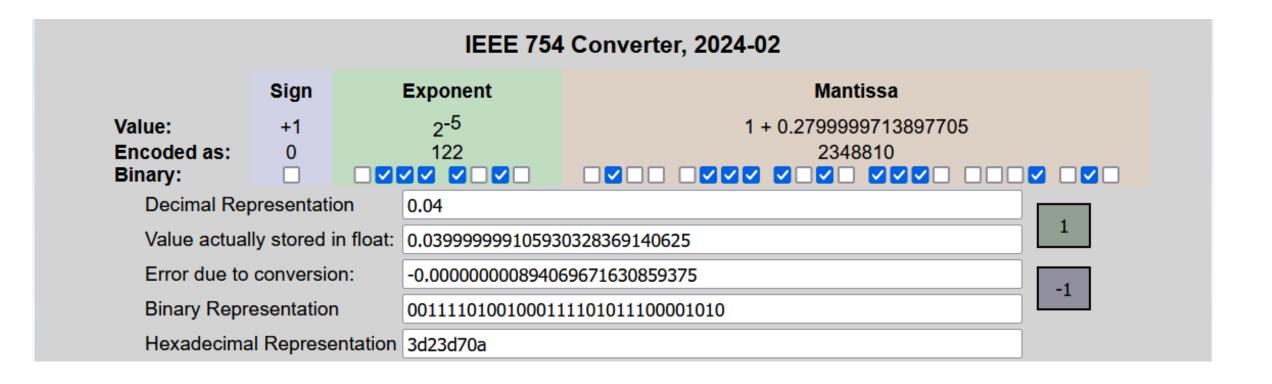
sign fraction exponent



PROBLEM: How is 0.04 stored?

$$(-1)^s \times (1.F) \times 2^{E-Bias}$$

sign fraction exponent



```
1 # Sum up vs sum down
 2 N = 1000
 3 \text{ sumup} = 0
 4 for i in range(1,N): # make sure to skip zero!
    sumup+=1/i
 7 \text{ sumdown} = 0
 8 for i in range(N-1,0,-1): # counts down from N-1 to 1
    sumdown +=1/i
10
11 print(sumup)
12 print(sumdown)
13 print(sumup-sumdown)
```

- 7.484470860550343
- 7.484470860550341
- 1.7763568394002505e-15