M1.4. I punkt Dla danych: naturalnej liczby t oraz niezerowej liczby rzeczywistej  $x=s\,m\,2^c$ , gdzie s jest znakiem liczby x, c – liczbą całkowitą, a m – liczbą z przedziału [1,2), o rozwinięciu dwójkowym  $m=1+\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}e_{-k}2^{-k}$ , w którym  $e_{-k}\in\{0,1\}$  dla  $k\geqslant 1$ , definiujemy zaokrąglenie liczby x do t+1 cyfr za pomocą wzoru

$$rd(x) := s \,\bar{m} \, 2^c,$$

gdzie  $\bar{m} = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{t} e_{-k} 2^{-k} + e_{-t-1} 2^{-t}$ . Wykazać, że

$$|\operatorname{rd}(x) - x| \leq 2^{c} \mathsf{u},$$

gdzie  $u := 2^{-t-1}$  jest precyzją arytmetyki.

Wywnioskować stąd, że błąd względny zaokrąglenia liczby x nie przekracza precyzji arytmetyki u.

$$|rd\omega - x| = |sm2^{c} - sm2^{c}| =$$

$$= 2^{c} | Z_{ken}^{t} e_{+} Z^{-k} + e_{-k-n} Z^{-t} + 1 - (Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} + 1)| =$$

$$= 2^{c} | Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} - e_{-(t+n)} Z^{-t}| =$$

$$= 2^{c} | Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} - e_{-(t+n)} Z^{-t}| =$$

$$= 2^{c} | Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} - \frac{1}{2^{t+n}} e_{-(t+n)}| =$$

$$= 2^{c} | Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} - \frac{1}{2^{t+n}} e_{-(t+n)}| =$$

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$$= 2^{c} | Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} - e_{-(t+n)} Z^{-k} + 1 - (Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} + 1)| =$$

$$= 2^{c} | Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} - e_{-(t+n)} Z^{-k} + 1 - (Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} + 1)| =$$

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$$= 2^{c} | Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} - e_{-(t+n)} Z^{-k} + 1 - (Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} + 1)| =$$

$$= 2^{c} | Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} - e_{-(t+n)} Z^{-k} + 1 - (Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} + 1)| =$$

$$= 2^{c} | Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} - e_{-(t+n)} Z^{-k} + 1 - (Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} + 1)| =$$

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$$= 2^{c} | Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} - e_{-(t+n)} Z^{-k} + 1 - (Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} + 1)| =$$

$$= 2^{c} | Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} - 2 - (Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} + 1)| =$$

$$= 2^{c} | Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} - 2 - (Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} + 1)| =$$

$$= 2^{c} | Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} - 2 - (Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} + 1)| =$$

$$= 2^{c} | Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} - 2 - (Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} + 1)| =$$

$$= 2^{c} | Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} - 2 - (Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-k} + 1)| =$$

$$= 2^{c} | Z_{ken}^{t} e_{-k} Z^{-$$

(1) gdyby nie, to 
$$1\times1<12^{C}$$
  
 $1\times1<12^{C}1\leq|m2^{C}|\leq|sm2^{C}|$  a preciez  
 $x=sm2^{C}$