Ljemplo de envi de restondes

a) 
$$x = 10^{-8}$$
,  $\cos(x) = 1$  (en float p. 64 bits)  
b)  $x = 1.2 \cdot 10^{-8}$ ,  $\cos(x) = 1 - \frac{\pi}{2}$ 

$$COS(X) = 1 - \frac{X^2}{2} + \frac{O(X^4)}{2}, \quad \frac{\xi}{2} = 2^{-53} = 1.1 \cdot 10^{-16}$$

a) 
$$\frac{x^2}{2} = 0.5 \cdot 10^{-16}$$
 <  $\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$  ,  $1 - \frac{x^2}{2}$  mos cerce de 1 que de 1- $\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ 

b) 
$$\frac{x^2}{2} = 0.72 \cdot 10^{-16} < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$
,  $1 - \frac{x^2}{2}$  mos cerce de 1-  $\frac{\epsilon}{2}$  que de 1

proposición: Cernores de conceleción)

L. errores debidos or la precisión

finita criendo se subtraen

números de magnitud cercarie

Seen 
$$x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}_+$$
,  $y = x_1 - x_2$ ,  $\hat{y} = \hat{x}_1 - \hat{x}_2$   $\begin{pmatrix} \hat{x}_1 = x_1 + \delta x_1 \\ \hat{x}_2 = x_2 + \delta x_2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$E_{\text{rel}}(\hat{g}) \lesssim \max \left\{ E_{\text{rel}}(\hat{x_i}), E_{\text{rel}}(\hat{x_i}) \right\} \frac{|x_i| + |x_2|}{|x_i - x_2|}$$

demostración:

$$| \times, -\times_2 - (\hat{x}, -\hat{x}_2) | = | \times, -\times_2 - \times, -\delta_{x_1} + x_2 + \delta_{x_2} | \leq | \delta_{x_1} | + | \delta_{x_2} |$$

$$= \frac{|\delta x_{1}|}{|x_{1}|} |x_{1}| + \frac{|\delta x_{2}|}{|x_{2}|} |x_{2}| \leq \max_{x} \left\{ \frac{|\delta x_{1}|}{|x_{1}|}, \frac{|\delta x_{2}|}{|x_{2}|} \right\} (|x_{1}| + |x_{2}|)$$

$$\frac{|X_{1}-X_{2}-(\hat{x}_{1}-\hat{X}_{2})|}{|X_{1}-X_{2}|}=\operatorname{Enel}(\hat{g}) \leq \max_{x} \left\{\frac{|\delta_{x_{1}}|}{|X_{1}|},\frac{|\delta_{x_{2}}|}{|X_{2}|}\right\} \left(|X_{1}|+|X_{2}|\right) \frac{1}{|X_{1}-X_{2}|} \#$$

Conobisonemients numérics nobleme: tenemos f: R-R

problème: tenemos f: R-R x-///-> y

y tenemos un enor sobre los rieputs.

¿ como se reperente este error sobre los outputs?

proposition: see  $f \in C^1(x_0-\beta, x_0+\beta)$ ,  $|f(x_0)| \gg |d(x_0)|$ see  $y = f(x_0)$ ,  $\hat{y} = f(\hat{x}_0)$  further contines y derived continue

=>  $E_{rel}(\hat{g}) \lesssim c(x_0) E_{rel}(\hat{x}_0)$ 

obsobe  $C(x) = \frac{|x|f(x)|}{|f(x)|}$  se lle me constituonemiento numerico de f.

L> define la estabilishad en el cálculo de f en presencia de perturbaciones en el imput

demostración.

19-91=1f(x3+5x3)-f(x3)1 = 1f'(x3)1.15x61+0(0x)

=>  $E_{rel}(\hat{g}) = \frac{|\hat{g}-y|}{|y|} \lesssim \frac{|\hat{f}'(x_0)|}{|\hat{f}(x_0)|} \frac{|\int_{x_0}|}{|x_0|} |x_0|.$ 

Ejemples:

 $f(x) = \sin(x), \quad C(x) = \left| \frac{x \cos x}{\sin x} \right| = \left| \frac{x}{\tan x} \right|$   $f(x) = \sin(x), \quad C(x) = \left| \frac{x \cos x}{\sin x} \right| = \left| \frac{x}{\tan x} \right|$   $f(x) = \sin(x), \quad C(x) = \left| \frac{x \cos x}{\sin x} \right| = \left| \frac{x}{\tan x} \right|$   $f(x) = \sin(x), \quad C(x) = \left| \frac{x \cos x}{\sin x} \right| = \left| \frac{x}{\tan x} \right|$   $f(x) = \sin(x), \quad C(x) = \left| \frac{x \cos x}{\sin x} \right| = \left| \frac{x}{\tan x} \right|$   $f(x) = \sin(x), \quad C(x) = \left| \frac{x \cos x}{\sin x} \right| = \left| \frac{x}{\tan x} \right|$   $f(x) = \sin(x), \quad C(x) = \left| \frac{x \cos x}{\sin x} \right| = \left| \frac{x}{\tan x} \right|$   $f(x) = \sin(x), \quad C(x) = \left| \frac{x \cos x}{\sin x} \right| = \left| \frac{x}{\tan x} \right|$   $f(x) = \sin(x), \quad C(x) = \left| \frac{x \cos x}{\sin x} \right| = \left| \frac{x}{\tan x} \right|$   $f(x) = \sin(x), \quad C(x) = \left| \frac{x \cos x}{\sin x} \right| = \left| \frac{x}{\tan x} \right|$   $f(x) = \sin(x), \quad C(x) = \left| \frac{x \cos x}{\sin x} \right| = \left| \frac{x \cos x}{\tan x} \right|$   $f(x) = \sin(x), \quad C(x) = \left| \frac{x \cos x}{\sin x} \right| = \left| \frac{x \cos x}{\tan x} \right|$   $f(x) = \sin(x), \quad C(x) = \left| \frac{x \cos x}{\sin x} \right| = \left| \frac{x \cos x}{\tan x} \right|$   $f(x) = \sin(x), \quad C(x) = \left| \frac{x \cos x}{\sin x} \right| = \left| \frac{x \cos x}{\tan x} \right|$   $f(x) = \cos(x) + \cos(x)$   $f(x) = \sin(x) + \cos(x)$   $f(x) = \sin(x)$   $f(x) = \sin(x) + \cos(x)$   $f(x) = \sin(x)$   $f(x) = \sin(x)$ 

· f(x) = log(x),  $C(x) = \left| \frac{1}{log(x)} \right| = cerce de x = 1 terems + log x ~ o$ el error obs sobre la evaluación de log x

podria terer la misma magnitud de log(x)