02-real-and-complex-numbers

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1 Real numbers

Real numbers, or floating point numbers, are represented in Python according to the IEEE 754 double-precision binary floating-point format, which is stored in 64 bits of information.

```
[1]: pi = 3.1415926536
[2]: from math import pi
     рi
[2]: 3.141592653589793
[3]: radius = 4.5
[4]: area = pi * (radius ** 2)
     area
[4]: 63.61725123519331
[5]: import sys
     sys.float_info
[5]: sys.float_info(max=1.7976931348623157e+308, max_exp=1024, max_10_exp=308,
    min=2.2250738585072014e-308, min_exp=-1021, min_10_exp=-307, dig=15,
    mant_dig=53, epsilon=2.220446049250313e-16, radix=2, rounds=1)
    3 * 0.1 - 0.3
[6]:
                      # shouldn't this be 0!!!
[6]: 5.551115123125783e-17
```

2 Fractions and decimals (optional)

```
[7]: from fractions import Fraction
Fraction(10, 6)

[7]: Fraction(5, 3)
[8]: Fraction(1, 3) + Fraction(2, 3)
```

```
[8]: Fraction(1, 1)
 [9]: 1 == Fraction(1, 3) + Fraction(2, 3)
 [9]: True
[10]: f = Fraction(10, 6)
[11]: f.denominator
[11]: 3
[12]: f.numerator
[12]: 5
[13]: from decimal import Decimal
      Decimal(3.14)
                               # pi, from float, so approximation issues
[13]: Decimal('3.14000000000000124344978758017532527446746826171875')
[14]: Decimal('3.14')
                              # pi, from a string, so no approximation issues
[14]: Decimal('3.14')
[15]: Decimal(0.1) * Decimal(3) - Decimal(0.3) # from float, we still have the
       \hookrightarrow issue
[15]: Decimal('2.775557561565156540423631668E-17')
[16]: Decimal('0.1') * Decimal(3) - Decimal('0.3') # from string, all perfect
[16]: Decimal('0.0')
         Complex numbers (optional)
     Python gives you complex numbers support out of the box.
[17]: c = 3 + 2i
      d = 1 - 1j
[18]: c
[18]: (3+2j)
```

[19]: c.real

[19]: 3.0

```
[20]: c.imag

[20]: 2.0

[21]: c.conjugate()

[21]: (3-2j)

[22]: c ** 2

[22]: (5+12j)

[23]: c + d

[23]: (4+1j)

[24]: c * d

[24]: (5-1j)
```

4 Exercises

Go here...