

```

...: ran = ''
...: for in range 31
...:     = . 0 1 # decide on a k each time the loop runs
...:     += str
...:     = + '1'
...:     = + '0'
...:     = -
...:     = . 0 - . 0
...: print "Precision BSE: " + str
...: print "Precision IEEE754: " + str
...: = -
...: print

```

The final decimal number is: 11294000.75

The final decimal number is: 11294000.5

Precision BSE: 0.25

Precision IEEE754: 0.25

0.0

```

In [171]: import
...: import as
...: = ''
...: for in range 31
...:     = . 0 1 # decide on a k each time the loop runs
...:     += str
...:     = + '1'
...:     = + '0'
...:     = -
...:     = . 0 - . 0
...: print "Precision BSE: " + str
...: print "Precision IEEE754: " + str
...: = -
...: print

```

The final decimal number is: 94749.8974609375

The final decimal number is: 94749.896484375

Precision BSE: 0.0009765625

Precision IEEE754: 0.0009765625

0.0

```

In [172]: import
...: import as
...: = ''
...: for in range 31
...:     = . 0 1 # decide on a k each time the loop runs
...:     += str
...:     = + '1'
...:     = + '0'
...:     = -
...:     = . 0 - . 0
...: print "Precision BSE: " + str
...: print "Precision IEEE754: " + str
...: = -
...: print

```

The final decimal number is: 1438.26318359375

The final decimal number is: 1438.2626953125

Precision BSE: 0.00048828125

Precision IEEE754: 0.00048828125

0.0

```

In [173]: import

```

```

...: import sys
...: sys.stdout.write('')
...: for i in range(31):
...:     k = random.randint(0, 1) # decide on a k each time the loop runs
...:     str += '1' if k == 1 else '0'
...:     # ... (rest of the code)
...: print "Precision BSE: " + str
...: print "Precision IEEE754: " + str
...: print

```

The final decimal number is: 0.35101931542158127
 The final decimal number is: 0.35101930797100067
 Precision BSE: 7.450580596923828e-09
 Precision IEEE754: 7.450580596923828e-09
 0.0

```

In [174]: import sys
...: sys.stdout.write('')
...: for i in range(31):
...:     k = random.randint(0, 1) # decide on a k each time the loop runs
...:     str += '1' if k == 1 else '0'
...:     # ... (rest of the code)
...: print "Precision BSE: " + str
...: print "Precision IEEE754: " + str
...: print
...: import sys
...: sys.stdout.write('')
...: for i in range(31):
...:     k = random.randint(0, 1) # decide on a k each time the loop runs
...:     str += '1' if k == 1 else '0'
...:     # ... (rest of the code)
...: print "Precision BSE: " + str
...: print "Precision IEEE754: " + str
...: print

```

The final decimal number is: 68.28993892669678
 The final decimal number is: 68.28993797302246
 Precision BSE: 9.5367431640625e-07
 Precision IEEE754: 9.5367431640625e-07
 0.0
 The final decimal number is: 5.428400695323944
 The final decimal number is: 5.428400635719299
 Precision BSE: 5.960464477539063e-08
 Precision IEEE754: 5.960464477539063e-08
 0.0

```

In [175]: import sys

```

```

...: import          as
...: = ''
...: for in range 31
...: = . 0 1 # decide on a k each time the loop runs
...: += str
...: = + '1'
...: = + '0'
...: = -
...: = . 0 - . 0
...: print "Precision BSE: " + str
...: print "Precision IEEE754: " + str
...: = -
...: print

```

The final decimal number is: 125.6387710571289
 The final decimal number is: 125.63876342773438
 Precision BSE: 7.62939453125e-06
 Precision IEEE754: 7.62939453125e-06
 0.0

```

In [176]: import
...: import          as
...: = ''
...: for in range 31
...: = . 0 1 # decide on a k each time the loop runs
...: += str
...: = + '1'
...: = + '0'
...: = -
...: = . 0 - . 0
...: print "Precision BSE: " + str
...: print "Precision IEEE754: " + str
...: = -
...: print

```

The final decimal number is: 0.44505204260349274
 The final decimal number is: 0.44505202770233154
 Precision BSE: 1.4901161193847656e-08
 Precision IEEE754: 1.4901161193847656e-08
 0.0

```

In [177]: import
...: import          as
...: = ''
...: for in range 31
...: = . 0 1 # decide on a k each time the loop runs
...: += str
...: = + '1'
...: = + '0'
...: = -
...: = . 0 - . 0
...: print "Precision BSE: " + str
...: print "Precision IEEE754: " + str
...: = -
...: print

```

The final decimal number is: 469.4259605407715
 The final decimal number is: 469.4259567260742
 Precision BSE: 3.814697265625e-06
 Precision IEEE754: 3.814697265625e-06
 0.0

```

In [178]: import
...: import as
...: = ''
...: for in range 31
...: = . 0 1 # decide on a k each time the loop runs
...: += str
...: = + '1'
...: = + '0'
...: = -
...: = . 0 - . 0
...: print "Precision BSE: " + str
...: print "Precision IEEE754: " + str
...: = -
...: print

```

The final decimal number is: 7779481

The final decimal number is: 7779480

Precision BSE: 1

Precision IEEE754: 1.0

0.0

```

In [179]: import
...: import as
...: = ''
...: for in range 31
...: = . 0 1 # decide on a k each time the loop runs
...: += str
...: = + '1'
...: = + '0'
...: = -
...: = . 0 - . 0
...: print "Precision BSE: " + str
...: print "Precision IEEE754: " + str
...: = -
...: print

```

The final decimal number is: 462776.35546875

The final decimal number is: 462776.3515625

Precision BSE: 0.00390625

Precision IEEE754: 0.00390625

0.0

```

In [180]: import
...: import as
...: = ''
...: for in range 31
...: = . 0 1 # decide on a k each time the loop runs
...: += str
...: = + '1'
...: = + '0'
...: = -
...: = . 0 - . 0
...: print "Precision BSE: " + str
...: print "Precision IEEE754: " + str
...: = -
...: print
...: import
...: import as
...: = ''
...: for in range 31
...: = . 0 1 # decide on a k each time the loop runs

```

```

...:         += str
...:         = + '1'
...:         = + '0'
...:         = -
...:         = . 0 - . 0
...: print "Precision BSE: " + str
...: print "Precision IEEE754: " + str
...:         = -
...: print
...:

```

The final decimal number is: 578.0003051757812

The final decimal number is: 578.000244140625

Precision BSE: 6.103515625e-05

Precision IEEE754: 6.103515625e-05

0.0

The final decimal number is: 0.14682624489068985

The final decimal number is: 0.14682623744010925

Precision BSE: 7.450580596923828e-09

Precision IEEE754: 7.450580596923828e-09

0.0

```

In [181]: import
...: import as
...:         = ''
...: for in range 31
...:         = . 0 1 # decide on a k each time the loop runs
...:         += str
...:         = + '1'
...:         = + '0'
...:         = -
...:         = . 0 - . 0
...: print "Precision BSE: " + str
...: print "Precision IEEE754: " + str
...:         = -
...: print

```

The final decimal number is: 207360.509765625

The final decimal number is: 207360.5078125

Precision BSE: 0.001953125

Precision IEEE754: 0.001953125

0.0

```

In [182]: import
...: import as
...:         = ''
...: for in range 31
...:         = . 0 1 # decide on a k each time the loop runs
...:         += str
...:         = + '1'
...:         = + '0'
...:         = -
...:         = . 0 - . 0
...: print "Precision BSE: " + str
...: print "Precision IEEE754: " + str
...:         = -
...: print

```

The final decimal number is: 207.4191131591797

The final decimal number is: 207.41909790039062

Precision BSE: 1.52587890625e-05

Precision IEEE754: 1.52587890625e-05

0.0

```
In [183]: list range 31
```

```
Out[183]:
```

```
[0,  
1,  
2,  
3,  
4,  
5,  
6,  
7,  
8,  
9,  
10,  
11,  
12,  
13,  
14,  
15,  
16,  
17,  
18,  
19,  
20,  
21,  
22,  
23,  
24,  
25,  
26,  
27,  
28,  
29,  
30]
```

```
In [184]: len list range 31
```

```
Out[184]: 31
```

```
In [184]:
```

```
In [184]:
```

```
In [185]: import  
...: import          as  
...: = ''  
...: for   in range 31  
...:     = .          0 1 # decide on a k each time the loop runs  
...:     += str  
...:     =          + '1'  
...:     =          + '0'  
...:     = -  
...:     = .          0 - .          0  
...: print "Precision BSE: " + str  
...: print "Precision IEEE754: " + str  
...: = -  
...: print
```

The final decimal number is: 805699.5546875

The final decimal number is: 805699.546875

```
Precision BSE: 0.0078125
Precision IEEE754: 0.0078125
0.0
```

```
In [186]: import
...: import as
...: = ''
...: for in range 31
...:     = . 0 1 # decide on a k each time the loop runs
...:     += str
...:     = + '1'
...:     = + '0'
...:     = -
...:     = . 0 - . 0
...: print "Precision BSE: " + str
...: print "Precision IEEE754: " + str
...: = -
...: print
```

```
The final decimal number is: 299.33471298217773
The final decimal number is: 299.33470916748047
Precision BSE: 3.814697265625e-06
Precision IEEE754: 3.814697265625e-06
0.0
```

```
In [187]:
Out[187]: 299.33470916748047
```

```
In [188]:
Out[188]: 299.33471298217773
```

```
In [189]: . 101010 0
Out[189]: 101009.99999999999
```

```
In [190]: ?numpy.nextafter
Object `numpy.nextafter` not found.
```

```
In [191]: ?numpy.nextafter
Object `numpy.nextafter()` not found.
```

```
In [192]: ?np.nextafter
Object `np.nextafter()` not found.
```

```
In [193]: ?ny.nextafter
Object `ny.nextafter()` not found.
```

```
In [194]: ?np.nextafter
Object `np.nextafter()` not found.
```

```
In [195]: ?np.nextafter
Call signature: np.nextafter(*args, **kwargs)
Type:          ufunc
String form:   <ufunc 'nextafter'>
File:          ~/anaconda3/envs/scipro/lib/python3.8/site-packages/numpy/
__init__.py
Docstring:
nextafter(x1, x2, /, out=None, *, where=True, casting='same_kind', order='K',
dtype=None, subok=True[, signature, extobj])
```

Return the next floating-point value after x1 towards x2, element-wise.

Parameters

`x1` : array_like

Values to find the next representable value of.

`x2` : array_like

The direction where to look for the next representable value of `'x1'`. If `'x1.shape != x2.shape'`, they must be broadcastable to a common shape (which becomes the shape of the output).

`out` : ndarray, None, or tuple of ndarray and None, optional

A location into which the result is stored. If provided, it must have a shape that the inputs broadcast to. If not provided or None, a freshly-allocated array is returned. A tuple (possible only as a keyword argument) must have length equal to the number of outputs.

`where` : array_like, optional

This condition is broadcast over the input. At locations where the condition is True, the `'out'` array will be set to the ufunc result. Elsewhere, the `'out'` array will retain its original value.

Note that if an uninitialized `'out'` array is created via the default `'out=None'`, locations within it where the condition is False will remain uninitialized.

****kwargs**

For other keyword-only arguments, see the :ref:`ufunc docs <ufuncs.kwargs>`.

Returns

`out` : ndarray or scalar

The next representable values of `'x1'` in the direction of `'x2'`. This is a scalar if both `'x1'` and `'x2'` are scalars.

Examples

```
>>> eps = np.finfo(np.float64).eps
```

```
>>> np.nextafter(1, 2) == eps + 1
```

```
True
```

```
>>> np.nextafter([1, 2], [2, 1]) == [eps + 1, 2 - eps]
```

```
array([ True,  True])
```

Class docstring:

Functions that operate element by element on whole arrays.

To see the documentation for a specific ufunc, use `'info'`. For example, `'np.info(np.sin)'`. Because ufuncs are written in C (for speed) and linked into Python with NumPy's ufunc facility, Python's `help()` function finds this page whenever `help()` is called on a ufunc.

A detailed explanation of ufuncs can be found in the docs for :ref:`ufuncs`.

Calling ufuncs:

=====

```
op(*x[, out], where=True, **kwargs)
```

Apply `'op'` to the arguments `'*x'` elementwise, broadcasting the arguments.

The broadcasting rules are:

- * Dimensions of length 1 may be prepended to either array.
- * Arrays may be repeated along dimensions of length 1.

Parameters

`*x` : array_like

Input arrays.

`out` : ndarray, None, or tuple of ndarray and None, optional

Alternate array object(s) in which to put the result; if provided, it must have a shape that the inputs broadcast to. A tuple of arrays (possible only as a keyword argument) must have length equal to the number of outputs; use None for uninitialized outputs to be allocated by the ufunc.

`where` : array_like, optional

This condition is broadcast over the input. At locations where the condition is True, the `'out'` array will be set to the ufunc result. Elsewhere, the `'out'` array will retain its original value.

Note that if an uninitialized `'out'` array is created via the default `''out=None''`, locations within it where the condition is False will remain uninitialized.

`**kwargs`

For other keyword-only arguments, see the :ref:`ufunc docs <ufuncs.kwargs>`.

Returns

`r` : ndarray or tuple of ndarray

`'r'` will have the shape that the arrays in `'x'` broadcast to; if `'out'` is provided, it will be returned. If not, `'r'` will be allocated and may contain uninitialized values. If the function has more than one output, then the result will be a tuple of arrays.

In [196]: