

Class 03: August 30, 2024

Recall: We defined important concepts having to do with floating point number arithmetic and systems. These include **double precision** (Float 64 bit) and **single precision** (Float 32 bit) numbers, how to find the largest and smallest number that can be represented, the machine epsilon and its relationship to how many decimal digits I can trust. We began a discussion on **loss of precision**, and what operations may incur in serious **loss of significant digits of relative accuracy**.

### WARM UP: Doing 4 digit arithmetic

$$1. \quad 128.5 + 24.43 = ?$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 128.5 \\ 24.43 \\ \hline 152.93 \end{array}$$

"True": 152.93

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \text{ digit: } 152.9 \\ \hline \text{err}_{\text{abs}} = 0.03 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.96e-4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\text{err}_{\text{rel}} = 0.03 / 152.93$$

$$2. \quad 128.5 - 127.2 = ?$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \downarrow \\ \sqrt{1.3} \end{array}$$

True 1.3

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \text{ digit } 1.300\dots 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\text{err}_{\text{abs}} \approx 0.1$$

$$\text{err}_{\text{rel}} \approx 0.1 / 1.3 \approx \underline{\underline{x}10^{-2}}$$

We concluded that:

$+, \times, \div \rightarrow$  do not introduce loss of precision

$- \rightarrow$  loss of prec when subtracting two numbers close to each other!

QUESTION: Does this show up in actual / relevant math problems?

/ relevant math problems?

A: Yes. We will see it throughout the course. Here are some examples:

E1: Quadratic Equation

PROBLEM: Find the roots of

$$0.2x^2 - 47.91x + 6 = 0$$

PROPOSED METHOD - quadratic formula

w/  $a = 0.2$ ,  $b = -47.91$ ,  $c = 6.0$

$$r = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

(4 digits)

$$r = \frac{47.91 \pm \sqrt{2295.3681 - 4.8}}{0.4}$$

$$r = \frac{47.91 \pm 47.85}{0.4}$$

$$r_1 = 239.4$$

$$r_2 = 0.15$$

TRUE:  $r_1 = 239.4$

$r_2 = 0.1253$

✓

✗

RELATIVE

$$O(10^{-4})$$

$$0.1971 \times$$

$$r_{bad} = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} -b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} \\ \hline -b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{b^2 - (b^2 - 4ac)}{2a(-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac})} = \frac{4ac}{2a(-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac})}$$

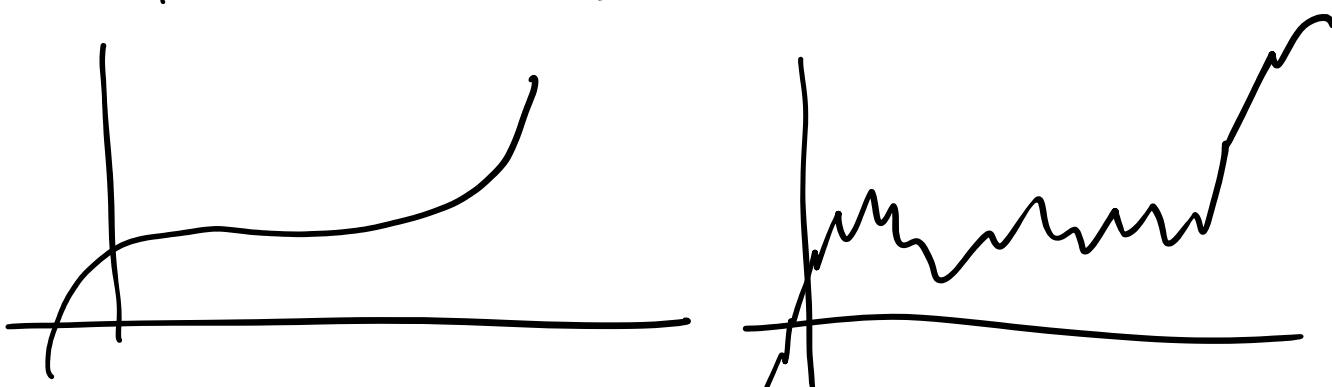
$$= \frac{2c}{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}$$

$$r = \frac{2(6)}{47.91 - 47.85} = \underline{0.1253} \quad \checkmark$$

Polynomial eval:

$$P(x) = (x-2)^9 \text{ for } x = 2.01$$

$$P(x) = x^9 - 18x^8 + 144x^7 - \dots$$



Algorithms & Stability

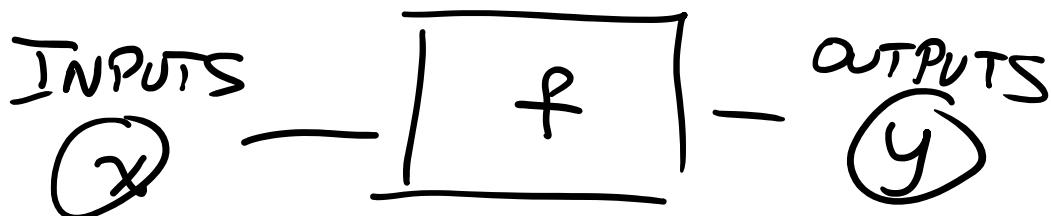
i =

Sequence of instructions to be carried out in order.

"Pseudocode"  $\rightarrow$  Inputs, Outputs,  
Detailed list of instructions.

Solve system of lin. eqs  $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$

Solve system of nonlin. eqs  $F(\vec{x}) = \vec{0}$



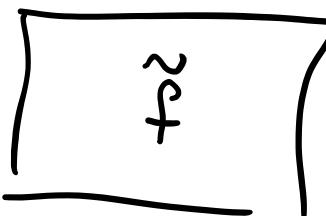
## MATH PROBLEM

INPUT

$\tilde{x}$

$$\frac{|x - \tilde{x}|}{|\tilde{x}|}$$

ALGORITHM



$$\frac{|y - \tilde{y}|}{|y|} ?$$