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main.c

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/*
Assignment #4: See how single and double precision values are
represented for an infinite series.

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Double Precision: gcc -DDOUBLEPREC -O3 -o hw4.exe main.c -lm
Single Precision: gcc -O3 -o hw4.exe main.c -lm

Create PDF: a2ps main.c --pro=color --columns=2 -E -o hw04.ps | ps2pdf hw04.ps

*/
#include "timer.h"
#include <float.h>
#include <limits.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sys/resource.h>

#ifdef DOUBLEPREC
typedef double REAL;
typedef long int INT;
#define LOOP_MAX 1.5e12 // Max iterations to take an hour
#define MACHINE_PRECISION DBL_EPSILON
#else
typedef float REAL;
typedef int INT;
#define LOOP_MAX INT_MAX
#define MACHINE_PRECISION FLT_EPSILON
#endif

void exponentialFunction(int a);
void problem1Part1( );
void problem1Part2( );

int main( )
{
    printf("Largest positive integer that can be represented on a 64-bit machine: %llu\n", ULLONG_MAX);
    printf("Epsilon in single precision: %e\n", FLT_EPSILON);
    printf("Epsilon in double precision: %e\n", DBL_EPSILON);

    // ##### Problem 1 #####
    problem1Part1( );
    problem1Part2( );

    // ##### Problem 2 #####
    // Define vector of values for problem 2
    int a[ 10 ] = {1, 5, 10, 15, 20, -1, -5, -10, -15, -20};

    FILE *output;
#ifdef DOUBLEPREC
    output = fopen("Problem2Double.dat", "w");
    if (!output) exit(1);
    fprintf(output, "x\tResidual\tTaylor\t\texp(x)\t\tIterations\n");
#else
    output = fopen("Problem2Single.dat", "w");
    if (!output) exit(1);
    fprintf(output, "x\tResidual\tTaylor\t\texp(x)\t\tIterations\n");
#endif
    fclose(output);

    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
        exponentialFunction(a[ i ]);
    }
}

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    return 0;
}

// Functions

// ##### Problem 1 Part 1 #####
void problem1Part1( )
{
    REAL sum = 0;
    REAL residual;
    double start, finish, elapsedTime;
    // Output the results to the file

    FILE *outputPart1;
#ifdef DOUBLEPREC
    outputPart1 = fopen("Problem1Part1Double.dat", "w");
    fprintf(outputPart1, "Double Precision: Infinite Series summation of 1/n\n");
#else
    outputPart1 = fopen("Problem1Part1Single.dat", "w");
    fprintf(outputPart1, "Single Precision: Infinite Series summation of 1/n\n");
#endif

    if (!outputPart1) exit(1);

    fprintf(outputPart1, "Iteration\tResidual\tsum\n");

    GET_TIME(start);
    int n = 1;
    for (n = 1; n < LOOP_MAX; n++) {
        sum = sum + 1.0 / ( REAL ) n;
        residual = (1.0 / ( REAL ) n) / sum;

        if (residual < MACHINE_PRECISION) { break; }
    }

#ifdef DOUBLEPREC
    if (n % 10000000 == 0) { fprintf(outputPart1, "%12ld\t%e\t%10.15lf\n", n, residual, sum); }
#else
    if (n % 10000 == 0) { fprintf(outputPart1, "%d\t\t%e\t%9.6f\n", n, residual, sum); }
#endif
}

#ifdef DOUBLEPREC
    fprintf(outputPart1, "%12ld\t%e\t%10.15lf\n", n, residual, sum);
#else
    fprintf(outputPart1, "%d\t\t%e\t%9.6f\n", n, residual, sum);
#endif

// Finish time and display time
GET_TIME(finish);
elapsedTime = finish - start;
fprintf(outputPart1, "Total time 1/n = %f seconds\n", elapsedTime);

fclose(outputPart1);

// ##### Problem 1 Part 2 #####
void problem1Part2( )
{
    REAL sum = 0;
    REAL residual;
    double start, finish, elapsedTime;

    GET_TIME(start);
    // Output the results to the file
    FILE *output;
#ifdef DOUBLEPREC

```

