Algoritmo 1

Ipotesi: a e b ∈ F (rappresentabili esattamente)

$$fl(fl(a+b)*fl(a-b)) = |\varepsilon_i| \le u, i=1,2,3$$

$$fl(fl(a+b)*fl(a-b)) = (a+b)(1+\varepsilon_1)(a-b)(1+\varepsilon_2)(1+\varepsilon_3) =$$

$$= (a^2 - b^2)(1+\varepsilon_1)(1+\varepsilon_2)(1+\varepsilon_3) = (a^2 - b^2)(1+\varepsilon_2+\varepsilon_1+\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2)(1+\varepsilon_3) =$$

$$= (a^2 - b^2)(1+\varepsilon_2+\varepsilon_1+\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2+\varepsilon_3+\varepsilon_3\varepsilon_2+\varepsilon_3\varepsilon_1+\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3)$$

$$\approx (a^2 - b^2)(1+\varepsilon_2+\varepsilon_1+\varepsilon_3)$$

$$E_{alg} = \frac{\left| \text{fl} \left(\text{fl} (a+b) * \text{fl} (a-b) \right) - (a^2 - b^2) \right|}{|a^2 - b^2|}$$

$$E_{alg} = \frac{|(a^2 - b^2)(1 + \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3) - (a^2 - b^2)|}{|a^2 - b^2|}$$

$$E_{alg} = \frac{|a^2 - b^2 + \varepsilon_1(a^2 - b^2) + \varepsilon_2(a^2 - b^2) + \varepsilon_3(a^2 - b^2) - (a^2 - b^2)|}{|a^2 - b^2|}$$

$$E_{alg} \le |\varepsilon_1| + |\varepsilon_2| + |\varepsilon_3| \le 3u$$

$$I_{alg}^{1} = 3$$

Algoritmo 2

$$fl(fl(a^2)-fl(b^2))=$$

$$|\varepsilon_i| \le u, i=1,2,3$$

$$\mathrm{fl}\big(\mathrm{fl}(a^2) - \mathrm{fl}(b^2)\big) = (a^2(1+\varepsilon_1) - b^2(1+\varepsilon_2))(1+\varepsilon_3) =$$

$$= a^{2}(1 + \varepsilon_{1}) - b^{2}(1 + \varepsilon_{2}) + a^{2}(1 + \varepsilon_{1})\varepsilon_{3} - b^{2}(1 + \varepsilon_{2})\varepsilon_{3} =$$

$$= a^{2} - b^{2} + a^{2}\varepsilon_{1} - b^{2}\varepsilon_{2} + a^{2}\varepsilon_{3} + a^{2}\varepsilon_{1}\varepsilon_{3} - b^{2}\varepsilon_{3} - b^{2}\varepsilon_{2}\varepsilon_{3}$$

$$\approx a^{2} - b^{2} + a^{2}\varepsilon_{1} - b^{2}\varepsilon_{2} + (a^{2} - b^{2})\varepsilon_{3}$$

$$E_{alg} = \frac{\left| \text{fl} \left(\text{fl} (a^2) - \text{fl} (b^2) \right) - (a^2 - b^2) \right|}{|a^2 - b^2|}$$

$$E_{alg} = \frac{|\mathbf{a}^2 - \mathbf{b}^2 + \mathbf{a}^2 \varepsilon_1 - \mathbf{b}^2 \varepsilon_2 + (\mathbf{a}^2 - \mathbf{b}^2) \varepsilon_3 - (\mathbf{a}^2 - \mathbf{b}^2)|}{|\mathbf{a}^2 - \mathbf{b}^2|}$$

$$E_{alg} \le |\varepsilon_1| \left| \frac{a^2}{a^2 - b^2} \right| + |\varepsilon_2| \left| \frac{b^2}{a^2 - b^2} \right| + |\varepsilon_3|$$

$$I_{alg}^2 = 1 + \left| \frac{a^2}{a^2 - b^2} \right| + \left| \frac{b^2}{a^2 - b^2} \right|$$

Per quali valori di a e b $I_{alg}^{1} < I_{alg}^{2}$

$$3 < 1 + \left| \frac{a^2}{a^2 - b^2} \right| + \left| \frac{b^2}{a^2 - b^2} \right|$$

Distinguiamo 2 casi:

• a>b per cui $a^2 - b^2 > 0$ e $|a^2 - b^2| = a^2 - b^2$

$$3 < 1 + \frac{a^2}{a^2 - b^2} + \frac{b^2}{a^2 - b^2}$$

$$2(a^2 - b^2) < a^2 + b^2$$

$$a^2 < 3b^2 \rightarrow \frac{a^2}{b^2} < 3$$

• b>a per cui $a^2 - b^2 < 0$ e $|a^2 - b^2| = -(a^2 - b^2)$

$$3 < 1 + \frac{a^2}{-(a^2 - b^2)} + \frac{b^2}{-(a^2 - b^2)}$$

$$2(-a^2 + b^2) < a^2 + b^2$$

$$b^2 < 3a^2 \rightarrow \frac{a^2}{b^2} > \frac{1}{3}$$

Affinchè l'algoritmo 1 sia più stabile dell'algoritmo 2 i valori di a e b

devono essere tali che
$$\frac{1}{3} < \frac{a^2}{b^2} < 3$$