



Exercises: Preliminaries

Problems marked with  are to be done by hand; those marked with  are to be solved using a computer.





1. (Floating-point number set; **FNC 1.1.1**) Let \mathbb{F} be the set of all floating-point numbers of the form

$$\pm(1 + F) \times 2^E,$$

where E is the exponent and $1 + F$ is the mantissa, in which


$$F = \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{b_i}{2^i}, \quad b_i \in \{0, 1\}.$$

Suppose $d = 4$.


- (a) How many elements of \mathbb{F} are there in the interval $[1/2, 4]$, including the endpoints?
 - (b) What is the elements of \mathbb{F} closest to the real number $1/10$?
 - (c) What is the smallest positive integer not in \mathbb{F} ?
2. (Condition numbers; **FNC 1.2.3**)  Calculate the (relative) condition number of each function, and identify all values of x at which $\kappa_f(x) \rightarrow \infty$ (including limits as $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$).
 - (a) $f(x) = \tanh(x)$.
 - (b) $f(x) = \frac{e^x - 1}{x}$.
 - (c) $f(x) = \frac{1 - \cos(x)}{x}$.
 3. (Catastrophic cancellation; **FNC 1.3.4**)
 - (a)  Find the (relative) condition number for $f(x) = (1 - \cos x)/\sin x$.
 - (b)  Explain carefully how many digits will be lost to cancellation when computing f directly by the formula in (a) for $x = 10^{-6}$.
 - (c)  Show that the mathematically identical formula

$$f(x) = \frac{2 \sin^2(x/2)}{\sin(x)}$$

contains no poorly conditioned steps for $|x| < 1$.


- (d)  Using MATLAB, compute and compare the formulas from (a) and (c) numerically at $x = 10^{-6}$.
4. (More catastrophic cancellation; **FNC 1.3.5**) Let $f(x) = (e^x - 1)/x$.

(a)  Find the condition number $\kappa_f(x)$. What is the maximum of $\kappa_f(x)$ over $[-1, 1]$?

(b)  Use the “obvious” algorithm


`y = (exp(x)-1) / x;`

to compute $f(x)$ at 1000 evenly spaced points in the interval $[-1, 1]$.

(c)  Use the first 18 terms of the Taylor series

$$f(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2!}x + \frac{1}{3!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^3 + \dots$$

to create a second algorithm, and evaluate it at the same set of points.

(d)  Plot the relative difference between the two algorithms as a function of x . Which one do you believe is more accurate, and why?