Arithmetics

Lecture 7: Floating point reference materials, internal use

Todor Milev

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$$a + ar + ar^{2} + ar^{3} + \dots + ar^{n-1} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^{n-1}, \quad a \neq 0$$

An important example is the geometric series

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• If r = 1, then $s_n = a + a + \cdots + a = na \rightarrow \pm \infty$.

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 $s_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$

An important example is the geometric series

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• If -1 < r < 1, then $r^n \to 0$, so the geometric series is convergent and its sum is a/(1-r).

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 $s_n - rs_n = a - ar^n$
 $s_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$

- If -1 < r < 1, then $r^n \to 0$, so the geometric series is convergent and its sum is a/(1-r).
- If r > 1 or $r \le -1$, then r^n is divergent, so $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^{n-1}$ diverges.

This theorem summarizes the results of the previous example.

Theorem (Convergence of Geometric Series)

The geometric series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^{n-1} = a + ar + ar^2 + \cdots$$

is convergent if |r| < 1 and its sum is

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^{n-1} = \frac{a}{1-r}.$$

If $|r| \ge 1$, the series is divergent. a is called the first term and r is called the common ratio.

$$-2+\frac{6}{5}-\frac{18}{25}+\frac{54}{125}-\cdots$$

$$a + ar + ar^2 + ar^3 + \dots$$

Example

$$-2+\frac{6}{5}-\frac{18}{25}+\frac{54}{125}-\cdots$$

$$a + ar + ar^2 + ar^3 + \dots = a(1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + \dots)$$

Example

$$-2+\frac{6}{5}-\frac{18}{25}+\frac{54}{125}-\cdots$$

$$a + ar + ar^2 + ar^3 + \dots = a\left(1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + \dots\right) = \frac{a}{1 - r}$$

Example

$$-2+\frac{6}{5}-\frac{18}{25}+\frac{54}{125}-\cdots$$

$$a + ar + ar^2 + ar^3 + \dots = a\left(1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + \dots\right) = \frac{a}{1 - r}$$
alternatively

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^{n-1} = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

Find the sum of the geometric series
$$-2 + \frac{6}{5} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-2+\frac{6}{5}-\frac{18}{25}+\frac{54}{125}-\cdots$$

$$a + ar + ar^2 + ar^3 + \dots = a\left(1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + \dots\right) = \frac{a}{1 - r}$$
 alternatively

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^{n-1} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} ar^m = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

Example

Find the sum of the geometric series $-2 + \frac{6}{5} - \frac{18}{25} + \frac{54}{125} - \cdots$

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$$a + ar + ar^2 + ar^3 + \dots = a\left(1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + \dots\right) = \frac{a}{1 - r}$$
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$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^{n-1} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} ar^m = a \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} r^m = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

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Example

Find the sum of the geometric series
$$-2 + \frac{6}{5} - \frac{18}{25} + \frac{54}{125} - \cdots$$

• The first term is a = ?.

$$a + ar + ar^2 + ar^3 + \dots = a\left(1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + \dots\right) = \frac{a}{1 - r}$$
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$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a r^{n-1} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a r^m = a \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} r^m = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

Example

Find the sum of the geometric series

$$-2+\frac{6}{5}-\frac{18}{25}+\frac{54}{125}-\cdots$$

• The first term is a = -2.

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Example

$$-2+\frac{6}{5}-\frac{18}{25}+\frac{54}{125}-\cdots$$

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Example

$$-2+\frac{6}{5}-\frac{18}{25}+\frac{54}{125}-\cdots$$

- The first term is a = -2.
- The common ratio is $r = \frac{\frac{6}{5}}{-2} = -\frac{3}{5}$.

$$a + ar + ar^2 + ar^3 + \dots = a\left(1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + \dots\right) = \frac{a}{1 - r}$$
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$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbf{a} r^{n-1} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{a} r^m = \mathbf{a} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} r^m = \frac{\mathbf{a}}{1-r}$$

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- Therefore the sum is

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-2) \left(-\frac{3}{5} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{(-2)}{1 - \left(-\frac{3}{5} \right)}$$

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$$2.3 + \frac{\frac{17}{10^3}}{1 - \frac{1}{10^2}} = 2.3 + \frac{\frac{17}{1000}}{\frac{99}{100}}$$

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= $\frac{23}{10} + \frac{17}{990}$

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$$2.3 + \frac{\frac{17}{10^3}}{1 - \frac{1}{10^2}} = 2.3 + \frac{\frac{17}{1000}}{\frac{99}{100}}$$

= $\frac{23}{10} + \frac{17}{990} = \frac{1147}{495}$

Algorithm (Write a fraction to periodic base 10)

Input: a fraction $\frac{p}{q}$. Output: integer A and two groups of digits such that $\frac{p}{q} = A + 0.b_1 \dots b_m \overline{c_1 \dots c_n}$.

- 1 Initialize **digits** = () as the empty sequence.
- 2 Initialize **remainders** = () as the empty sequence.
- 2 Divide p by q with remainder r and set A to be the quotient. Append r to remainders.
- 3 While r is not equal to zero:
 - 3.1 *Multiply r by* 10.
 - 3.2 Divide the result by q with remainder r' and quotient d.
 - 3.3 If r' belongs to **remainders** with first occurrence at position m+1, slice digits into two sequences $b_1, \ldots b_m$ and $c_1, \ldots c_n$. Return A and $b_1, \ldots, b_m, c_1, \ldots, c_n$ as the desired digits.
 - 3.4 Append d to digits and r to remainders.
 - 3.5 Set r = r' and go back to Step 3.
- 4 If r attained the value 0 in the execution of the loop, the fraction $\frac{p}{q}$ has a finite decimal representation given by A and **digits**.

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- 2 Divide p by q with remainder r and set A to be the quotient. Append r to remainders.
- 3 While r is not equal to zero:
 - 3.1 Multiply r by X.
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Convert $\frac{86}{7}$ to repeating decimal notation.

$$86 = 12 \cdot 7 + 2$$

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2

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$$2 \cdot 10 = 20$$

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$$2 \cdot 10 = 20 = ? \cdot 7 + ?$$

$$86 = 12 \cdot 7 + 2 \mid \frac{86}{7} = 12 + \dots \\ 2 \cdot 10 = 20 = 2 \cdot 7 + 6$$

$$86 = 12 \cdot 7 + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 86 \\ 7 \end{vmatrix} = 12 + \dots$$

$$2 \cdot 10 = 20 = 2 \cdot 7 + 6 \begin{vmatrix} 2 \cdot 7 + 2 \\ 6 \cdot 10 \end{vmatrix} = 12.2 + \dots$$

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$$\frac{86}{7} = 12.\overline{285714}$$

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Convert $\frac{2}{13}$ to repeating decimal notation.

Answer:
$$\frac{2}{13} = 0.\overline{153846}$$