

NMSc

## Exercise 5

### Problem 2

(a)  $f(x) = e^x$  (1)

Use the identity

$$e^x = e^{x_{\text{map}}} e^{x_{\text{sc}}}, \quad \text{where}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_{\text{map}} = x \text{ mapped to } \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right] \\ x_{\text{sc}} = \text{scalar exponent} \end{cases}$$

It is convenient to keep the scalar term  $e^{x_{\text{sc}}}$  simple to calculate. By selecting  $x_{\text{sc}} = n \cdot \log(2)$  we have

$$e^{x_{\text{sc}}} = 2^n$$

The original function (1) then has an identity

$$f(x) = f(x_{\text{map}}, n) = e^{x_{\text{map}}} \cdot 2^n \quad (2)$$

Algorithm for selecting  $n$  and  $x_{\text{map}}$

1:  $n = \text{round}\left(\frac{x}{\ln(2)}\right)$

2:  $x_{\text{map}} = x - n \cdot \ln(2), \quad x_{\text{map}} \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$

Now (2) can be used to evaluate  $f(x)$

Is  $x_{\text{map}} \in [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$  true?

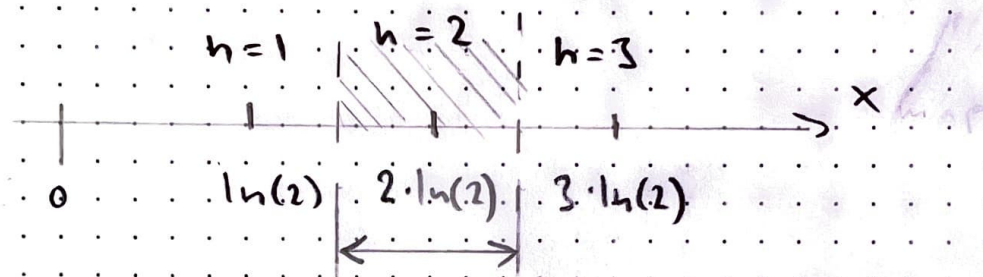
Step 2 means that

$$x_{\text{map}} = \text{round}\left[x - \left\{\ln(2), 2 \cdot \ln(2), \dots, n \cdot \ln(2)\right\}\right]$$

whichever  $n$  minimizes  $x_{\text{map}}$

$$\rightarrow x_{\text{map}} \in \left[-\frac{\ln(2)}{2}, \frac{\ln(2)}{2}\right]$$

$$\approx [-0,34, 0,34]$$



$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \cdot \ln(2) \pm \varepsilon, & \varepsilon \approx 0,34 \\ x_{\text{map}} = \left\lfloor \frac{2 \cdot \ln(2) \pm \varepsilon}{2} \right\rfloor \approx \left\lfloor \pm \frac{\ln(2)}{2} \right\rfloor \end{cases}$$