

# First lab

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september 2020

Über dem Umgang mit ausgedruckten Ergebnissen bei einer numerischen Rechner:

Der (naive) Anfänger glaubt an jede einzelne Ziffer.

Der (erfahrene) Programmierer vertraut auf die Hälfte der Stellen.

Der (wissende) Pessimist mißtraut sogar noch dem Vorzeichen.[?]

## Example

Floating point on 64 bits

$$x = 1./n$$

$$x = (n + 1)x - 1$$

$$n := 3; x := 1./n$$

30 times  $x := (n + 1)x - 1$

read  $x : x = -21.$

$$4^{30} = 1.1529 \times 10^{18}$$

## Example

$$\sin x \approx \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}$$

$$\text{error} < \frac{|x^{2n+3}|}{(2n+3)!} < 10^{-15}$$

$$x := 46.$$

$$\sin x \approx 605. \quad \text{with error} < 10^{-15}$$

## Example

$$I_n = \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{x+5} dx$$

$$I_0 = \ln(6/5) \approx 0.18232$$

$$I_n = \frac{1}{n} - 5I_{n-1} = \int_0^1 \frac{(x^n + 5x^{n-1}) - 5x^{n-1}}{x+5} dx$$

$$I_{30} = -36,668.***$$

$$5^{30} = 9.3132 \times 10^{20}$$

## Example

$$10^8 + 4 \dots + 4 + \dots + 4 = 10^8$$

$$10^8 + 5 = 10^8 + 10$$

$\varepsilon$ -machine : standard IEEE

## Definition

$\varepsilon$ -machine is the smallest positive number that added by 1.0 change the value of 1.0.

## Example

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^4 + 1} = \sqrt{2} \left( \frac{1}{8}\pi + \frac{1}{8} \ln(\sqrt{2} + 2) - \frac{1}{8} \ln(2 - \sqrt{2}) \right) = 0.86697$$

## Example

$$\int_0^1 \exp(-t^2/2) dt = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\sqrt{\pi} \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\right) = 0.85562$$

C++

Case Sensitive

operations: +, -, \* (or space), /, ^

( )

{, } List (array, vector)

[ ] : arg. of function  $\text{Sin}[x]$

[[ ]]: index  $A[[i, j]]$  el. of  $A$  from row  $i$  and column  $j$

$a = 2$   $\text{Head}[a] \rightarrow \text{Integer}$

$a = 2.$   $\text{Head}[a] \rightarrow \text{Real}$

$a = .$  ( $\text{Clear}[a]$ ) Var.  $a$  does not exist more  $\text{Head}[a] \rightarrow \text{Symbol}$

$a := 2. + 3$  (delayed)

Mathematica works symbolic (formal)+rational

$$E = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

$$I = \text{Sqrt}[-1]$$

$$Pi \approx \frac{22}{7}$$

$$e^{j\pi} + 1 = 0$$

$\text{For}[\text{init.}, \text{cond.}, k++, \text{body}]$



Login: student

Parola:student

*Disasters caused by computer*

<https://w3.ual.es/~plopez/docencia/itis/parliament.htm>

<http://www-users.math.umn.edu/~arnold/disasters/patriot.html>

<http://www-users.math.umn.edu/~arnold/disasters/ariane.html>

<https://www.joelonsoftware.com/2007/09/26/explaining-the-excel-bug/>

[https://www.theregister.co.uk/2007/09/26/excel\\_2007\\_bug/](https://www.theregister.co.uk/2007/09/26/excel_2007_bug/)

<http://www-users.math.umn.edu/~arnold/disasters/sleipner.html>

$$\binom{49}{6} = 13983816$$

$$2^{16} - 1 = 65535$$

$$20000/180/60 = 1.8519$$