MIE-MPI: Tutorial 8

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8.1 Numerical mathematics

Machine numbers

If not stated otherwise, we consider single precision and mathematical rounding.

Exercise 8.1. Are the following numbers machine numbers?

- a) 10^{113}
- b) $1 + 2^{-32}$
- c) $\frac{1}{5}$
- d) $\frac{3}{10}$
- e) $\frac{3}{256}$
- f) $2^{-10} 16$

Exercise 8.2. What are the (normalized) machine numbers which are the closest neighbours of the normalized machine number 2^t .

Exercise 8.3. Consider a decimal machine in which 2 decimal digits are allocated to the significand (and we do not care about the exponent). Sum the following numbers 0, 25, 0,0034, 0,00051 a 0,061 in the following order:

- a) from the least to the greatest,
- b) from the greatest to the least.

Compare to the exact result.

Exercise 8.4. Let x and y be normalized machine numbers. Which following statements are true if we suppose that no underflow or overflow happens (and we stay within normalized numbers)?

- 1. fl(x+y) = fl(y+x);
- 2. fl(xy) = fl(yx);

- 3. fl(y x) = -fl(x y);
- 4. fl(x+x) = fl(2x);
- 5. fl(0.5x) = fl(x/2);
- 6. fl((x+y)+c) = fl(x+(y+c));
- 7. if $x \leq y$, then $x \leq \operatorname{fl}((x+y)/2) \leq y$.

If a statement is not true, find a counterexample. If it is true, give an argument. If your answer depends on something else, mention it.

Exercise 8.5. Let $p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i x^i \in \mathbb{R}[x]$. Assume that all numbers a_i lie in the range of normalized number and so does x. Give a bound on the error committed while calculating p(x) assuming that no underflow or underflow happens during the calculation.