

# Section 1.1 Computer Problems

21) continued

```
integer n; real x, y, z
for n = 1 to 10
  x ← (n - 1)/2
  y ← n2/3.0
  z ← 1.0 + 1/n
output x, y, z
end for
```

- c. What values would the following assignment statements produce?

```
integer i, j; real c, f, x, half
x ← 10/3
i ← integer(x + 1/2)
half ← 1/2
j ← integer(half)
c ← (5/9)(f - 32)
f ← 9/5c + 32
output x, i, half, j, c, f
```

- d. Discuss what is wrong with the following pseudocode segment:

```
real area, circum, radius
radius ← 1
area ← (22/7)(radius)2
circum ← 2(3.1416)radius
output area, circum
```

22. Criticize the following pseudocode for evaluating  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \arctan(|x|)/x$ . Code and run it to see what happens.

```
integer i; real x, y
x ← 1
for i = 1 to 24
  x ← x/2.0
  y ← arctan(|x|)/x
output x, y
end for
```

23. Carry out some computer experiments to illustrate or test the programming suggestions in Appendix A. Specific topics to include are these:

- When to avoid arrays.
- When to limit iterations.
- Checking for floating-point equality.

- Ways for taking equal floating-point steps.
- Various ways to evaluate functions.

*Hint:* Comparing single and double precision results may be helpful.

24. (**Easy/Difficult Problem Pairs**) Write a computer program to obtain the power form of a polynomial from its roots. Let the roots be  $r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n$ . Then (except for a scalar factor) the polynomial is the product

$$p(x) = (x - r_1)(x - r_2) \cdots (x - r_n).$$

Find the coefficients in the expression

$$p(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n a_j x^j$$

Test your code on the **Wilkinson polynomials** in Computer Exercises 3.1.10 and 3.3.9. Explain why this task of getting the power form of the polynomial is *trivial*, whereas the inverse problem of finding the roots from the power form is quite difficult.

- A **prime number** is a positive integer that has no integer factors other than itself and 1. How many prime numbers are there in each of these open intervals: (1, 40), (1, 80), (1, 160), and (1, 2000)? Make a guess as to the percentage of prime numbers among all numbers.
- Mathematical software systems such as Maple, Mathematica, and MATLAB are able to do both numerical calculations and symbolic manipulations. Verify symbolically that a nested multiplication is correct for a general polynomial of degree ten.
- In MATLAB, the `rat` function finds a rational fraction approximation (numerator and denominator) within a certain tolerance to a given floating-point number. For example, `[a, b]=rat(pi, 8000e-6)` return `a=22` and `b=7`. However, the relative error between  $19/6$  and  $\pi$  is  $0.007981306248670$  in format `long`, which is less than the tolerance  $0.008$ . What's going on here? In terms of absolute and relative errors, is  $19/6$  or  $22/7$  the better approximation to  $\pi$ ?
- Use mathematical software to reproduce the three solutions to Example 1.1.2.  
*Hint:* In MATLAB, use commands `str2num(num2str(x, 4))` for rounding to four significant decimal digits as well as `format long`.
- Explain the results from coding and executing the following pseudocode using mathematical software such as in MATLAB with `format long`: