1. The computer codes

```
t=a+b
r1=t+c
```

and

t=b+c r2=a+t

are mathematically equivalent and, if executed on a modern digital computer that implements the IEEE 754 standard for floating point arithmetic, will always result in the same value being assigned to the variables r1 and r2.

- (A) True
- (B) False
- **2.** Bound the error in the approximation $\cos(x) = 1 \frac{1}{2}x^2$ for $-0.2 \le x \le 0.2$.

- **3.** About how many decimal digits of precision do IEEE 754 single precision 4-byte floating point numbers have?
 - (A) 4
 - (B) 7
 - (C) 15
 - (D) 64
- **4.** About how many decimal digits of precision do IEEE 754 double precision 8-byte floating point numbers have?
 - (A) 4
 - (B) 7
 - (C) 15
 - (D) 64
- 5. Given $p(x) = 4.5x^4 8.9x^3 + 5.1x^2 + 2.3x + 1.8$ explain how to calculate p(1.3) using no more than 4 multiplications and 4 additions. Be as specific as possible.

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- 6. Give a brief explanation of the following sources of error:
 - (i) Modeling Errors.

(ii) Physical Measurement Errors.

(iii) Machine Representation and Arithemetic Errors.

(iv) Mathematical Approximation Errors.

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7. Find the 4th degree Taylor's polynomial for the function $f(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{1-x}$.

8. Taylor's theorem states that $e^x = T_n(x) + R_n(x)$ where

$$T_n(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!}$$
 and $R_n(x) = \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}e^c$

with c between 0 and x. Use the remainder term $R_n(x)$ to find a value of n that guarantees $|T_n(1/2) - \sqrt{e}| \le 10^{-7}$.