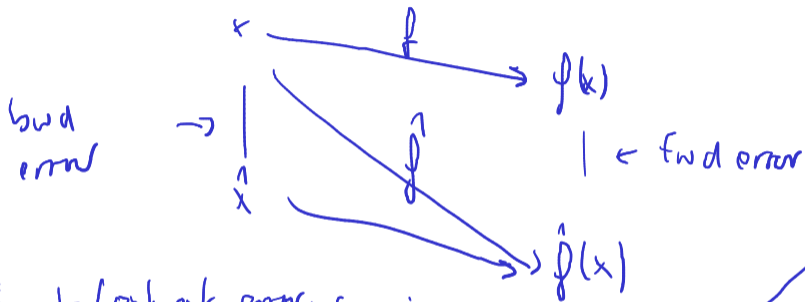
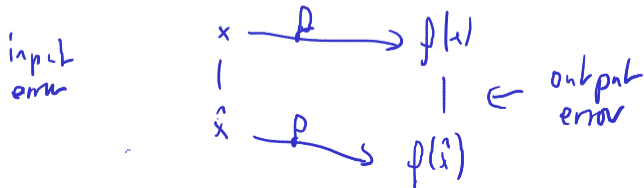


fu] bw error scenario



input / output error scenario



Sensitivity and Conditioning

Consider a more general setting: An input x and its perturbation \hat{x} .

$$\text{rel. out error} \leq \kappa_{\text{rel}} \cdot \text{rel. input error}$$
$$\frac{|f(x) - f(\hat{x})|}{|f(x)|} \leq \kappa_{\text{rel}} \cdot \frac{|x - \hat{x}|}{|x|}$$

max $\frac{|f(x) - f(\hat{x})|}{|f(x)|} / \frac{|x - \hat{x}|}{|x|} = \kappa_{\text{rel}}$

for which x, \hat{x} ? (depends! all scenarios can be relevant)

$(x, \hat{x}) \in S$

Absolute Condition Number

Can you also define an *absolute* condition number?



Absolute Condition Number

rel. error
does not
work always:
 $\frac{|0 - \hat{x}|}{0}$

Can you also define an *absolute* condition number?

Certainly:

$$\kappa_{\text{abs}} = \max_{x, \hat{x}} \frac{|f(x) - f(\hat{x})|}{|x - \hat{x}|}$$

But: less commonly used than relative, because we *typically* care about relative error.

When not specified: Assume condition number means *relative*.

Interpreting a Condition Number

What does it mean for condition numbers to be small/large?

cond nr. 5 ←

cond nr. 5000

Relate the (relative) condition number back to the setting of (relative) backward error.

Interpreting a Condition Number

What does it mean for condition numbers to be small/large?

If the condition number is...

- ▶ ...small: the problem *well-conditioned* or insensitive
- ▶ ...large: the problem *ill-conditioned* or sensitive

Can also talk about condition number for a single input x .

Relate the (relative) condition number back to the setting of (relative) backward error.

$$\text{rel. output error} \leq \kappa \cdot \text{rel. input error}$$

Example: Condition Number of Evaluating a Function

$y = f(x)$. Assume f differentiable.

$$\Delta_x \subset \frac{\Delta y}{y} \cdot \Delta_y \left(\frac{y}{y} = f(x) \right)$$

$$K = \max_{x, \Delta x} \frac{|\Delta y| / |y|}{|\Delta x| / |x|}$$

$$\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) = f'(\xi) \Delta x \approx f'(x) \Delta x$$

$$K \approx \frac{|\Delta y| / |y|}{|\Delta x| / |x|} \approx \frac{|f'(x)| \cancel{|\Delta x|} / |f(x)|}{\cancel{|\Delta x|} / |x|} = \frac{|x \cdot f'(x)|}{|f(x)|}$$

Demo: Conditioning of Evaluating tan [cleared]

Stability and Accuracy

Previously: Considered *problems* or *questions*.

Next: Considered *methods*, i.e. computational approaches to find solutions.

When is a method *accurate*?



When is a method *stable*?



Stability and Accuracy

Previously: Considered *problems* or *questions*.

Next: Considered *methods*, i.e. computational approaches to find solutions.

When is a method *accurate*?

Closeness of method output to true answer for unperturbed input.

When is a method *stable*?

so that we can use conditionally

- ▶ “A method is stable if the result it produces is the exact answer for a nearby input.”
- ▶ The above is commonly called backward stability and is a stricter requirement than just the temptingly simple:

If the method's sensitivity to variation in the input is no (or not much) greater than that of the problem itself.

Getting into Trouble with Accuracy and Stability

How can I produce inaccurate results?



Getting into Trouble with Accuracy and Stability

How can I produce inaccurate results?

- ▶ Apply an inaccurate method
- ▶ Apply an unstable method to a well-conditioned problem
- ▶ Apply any type of method to an ill-conditioned problem

In-Class Activity: Forward/Backward Error

In-class activity: Forward/Backward Error

$$\frac{x \cdot f'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{x \cdot \cos x}{\sin x}$$

$[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

Wanted: Real Numbers... in a computer

Computers can represent *integers*, using bits:

$$23 = 1 \cdot 2^4 + 0 \cdot 2^3 + 1 \cdot 2^2 + 1 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^0 = (10111)_2$$

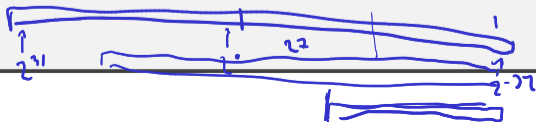
How would we represent fractions?

$$23.625 = (1 \cdot 2^4 + \dots + 1 \cdot 2^0 + 1 \cdot 2^{-1} + 0 \cdot 2^{-2} + 1 \cdot 2^{-3})$$

0.625



"Fixed-point number repr."

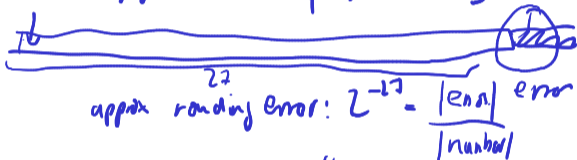


downsides:

- very small
 - very big
- impossible

another downside of fixed point:
 amount of ^{fixed} roundy error
 depends on magnitude

For. ex. a number that occupies 27 bits



23.625 = $\frac{1}{2} \leq \dots \leq 2$. 24

Floating Point Numbers

Convert $13 = (1101)_2$ into floating point representation.

What pieces do you need to store an FP number?