

**Informatik für Mathematiker und Physiker****Serie 6****HS 09**URL: [http://www.ti.inf.ethz.ch/ew/courses/Info1\\_09/](http://www.ti.inf.ethz.ch/ew/courses/Info1_09/)**Skript-Aufgabe 59 (4 Punkte)**

Compute the binary expansions of the following decimal numbers.

a) 0.25   b) 1.52   c) 1.3   d) 11.1

**Skript-Aufgabe 65 (4 Punkte)**

What is the problem with the following loop (assuming the IEEE standard 754)?

```
for (float i = 0.0f; i < 100000000.0f; ++i)
    std::cout << i << "\n";
```

**Skript-Aufgabe 68 (4 Punkte)**The number  $\pi$  can be defined through various infinite sums. Here are two of them.

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots$$
$$\frac{\pi}{2} = 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1 \cdot 2}{3 \cdot 5} + \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7} + \dots$$

Write a program for computing an approximation of  $\pi$ , based on these formulas. Which formula is better for that purpose?**Skript-Aufgabe 69 (4 Punkte)**There is a well-known iterative procedure (the *Babylonian method*) for computing the square root of a positive real number  $s$ . Starting from any value  $x_0 > 0$ , we compute a sequence  $x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots$  of values according to the formula

$$x_n = \frac{1}{2} \left( x_{n-1} + \frac{s}{x_{n-1}} \right).$$

It can be shown that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \sqrt{s}.$$

Write a program `babylonian.cpp` that reads in the number  $s$  and computes an approximation of  $\sqrt{s}$  using the Babylonian method. To be concrete, the program should output the first number  $x_i$  such that

$$|x_i^2 - s| < 0.001.$$

Die Aufgaben 73, 74 und 75 aus den Vorlesungsunterlagen sind die **Challenge Aufgaben** und geben jeweils 8 Punkte, wenn sie vollständig gelöst werden.**Abgabe:** Bis 3. November 2009, 15.15 Uhr.