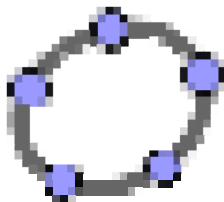
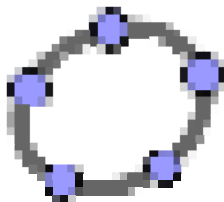


Numerik



Numerics



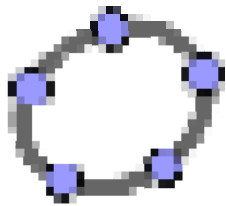
Numerik

- Numerik bewältigt vieles in den Anwendungen
- Fallen und Fußangeln in der Numerik
- Was man exakt nicht schafft, das macht man mit Numerik
- Hauptsache, man hat wenigstens Zahlen 'raus

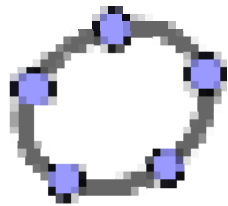
Numerics

- In a lot of applications can be managed with numerics.
- Pitfalls and mantraps in the numerics.
- What you cannot do exactly you can do it with numerics.
- The main thing: you have at least numbers as a result.

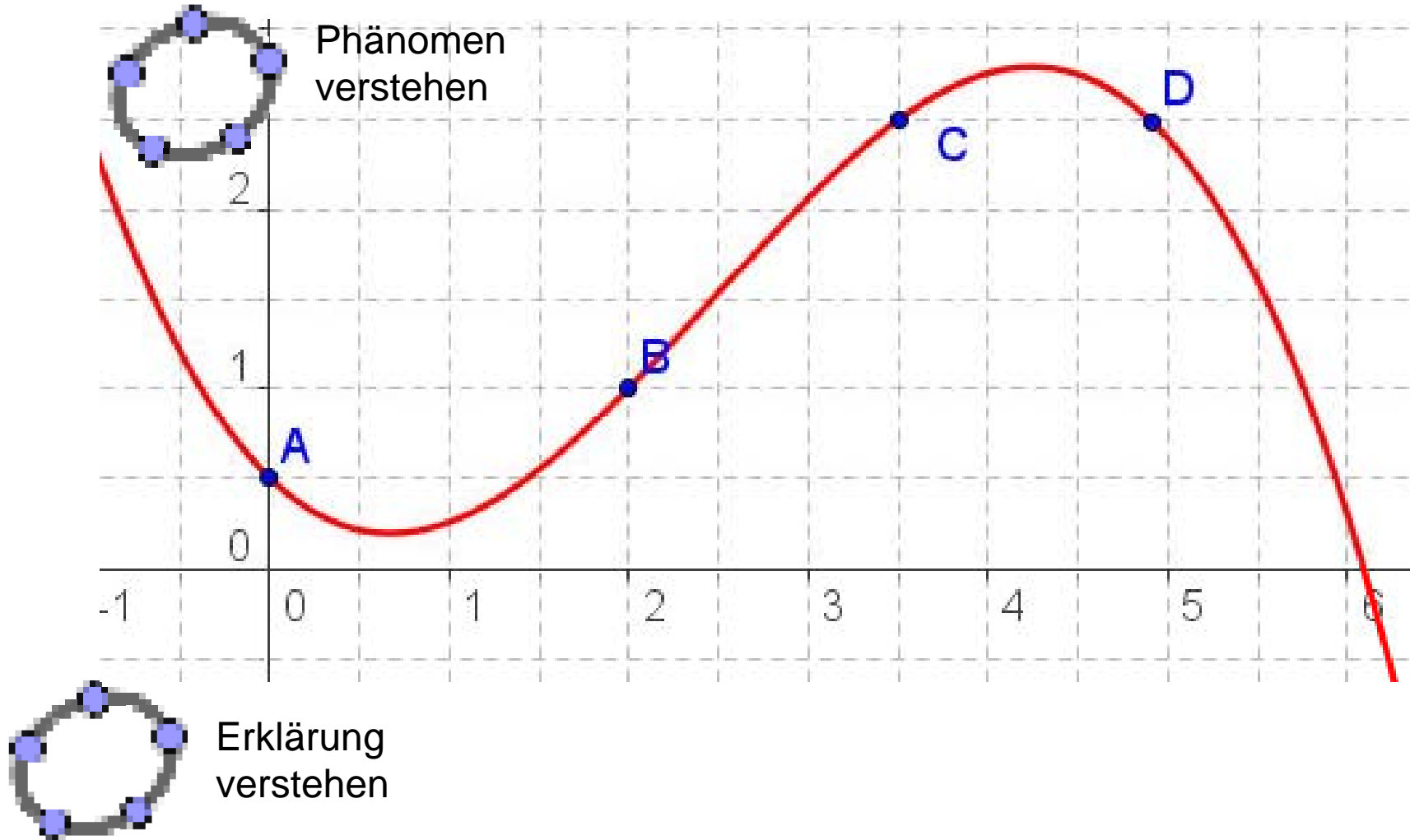
Numerik



Numerics

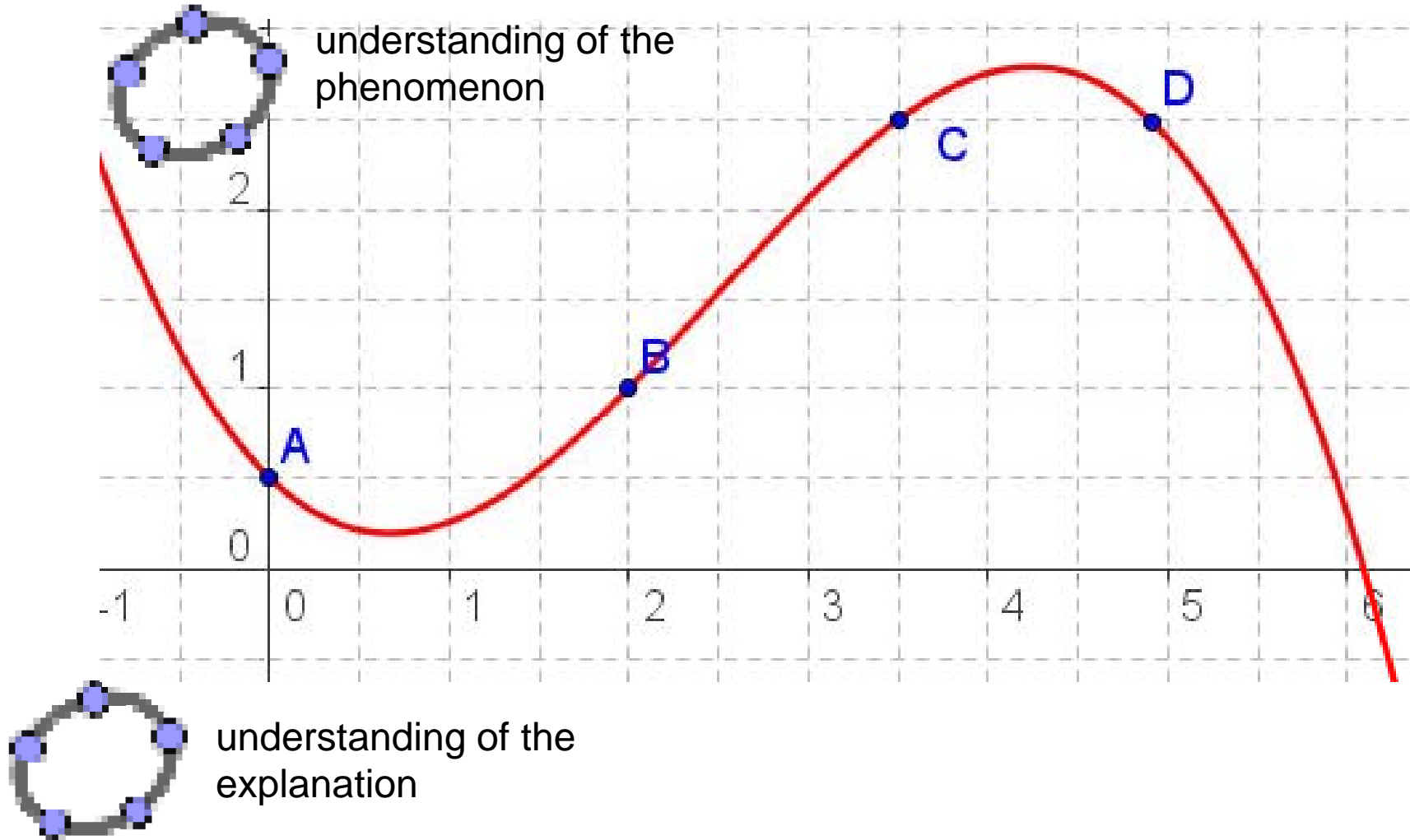


Lagrange-Interpolation



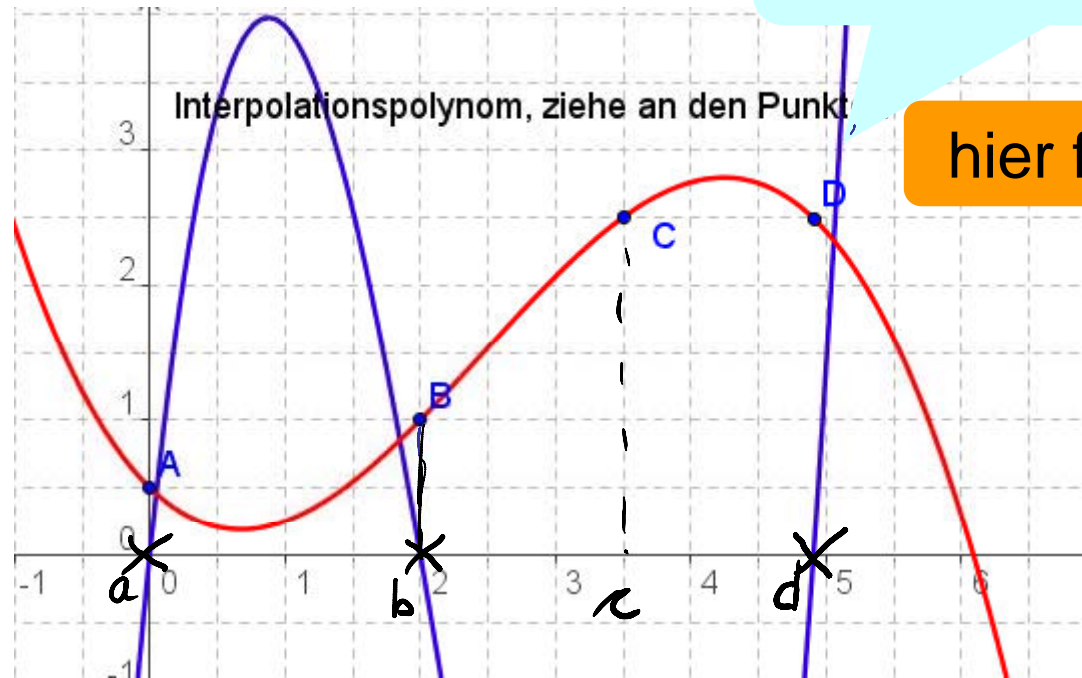
$$p(x) = c_0 l_0(x) + c_1 l_1(x) + c_2 l_2(x) + c_3 l_3(x)$$

Lagrange Interpolation



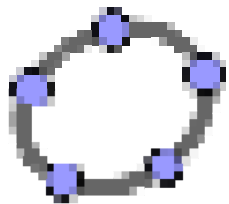
$$p(x) = c_0 l_0(x) + c_1 l_1(x) + c_2 l_2(x) + c_3 l_3(x)$$

Lagrange-Interpolation



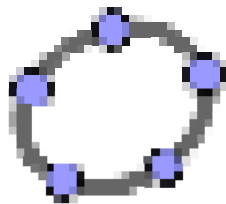
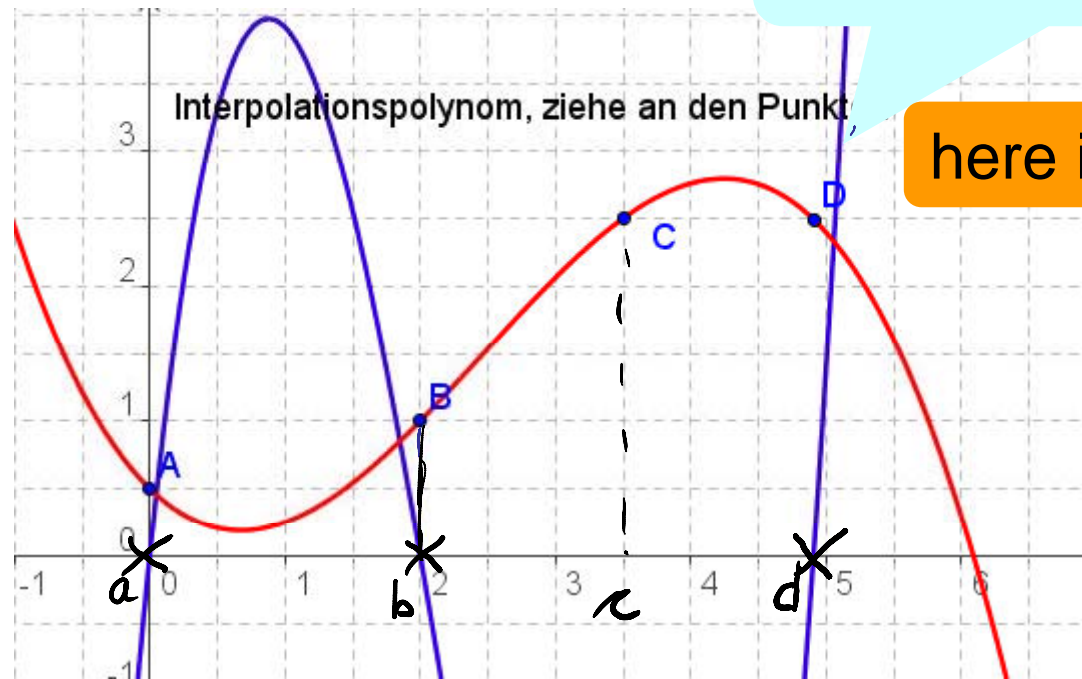
$$(x - a)(x - b)(x - d)$$

hier fehlt $(x - c)$!



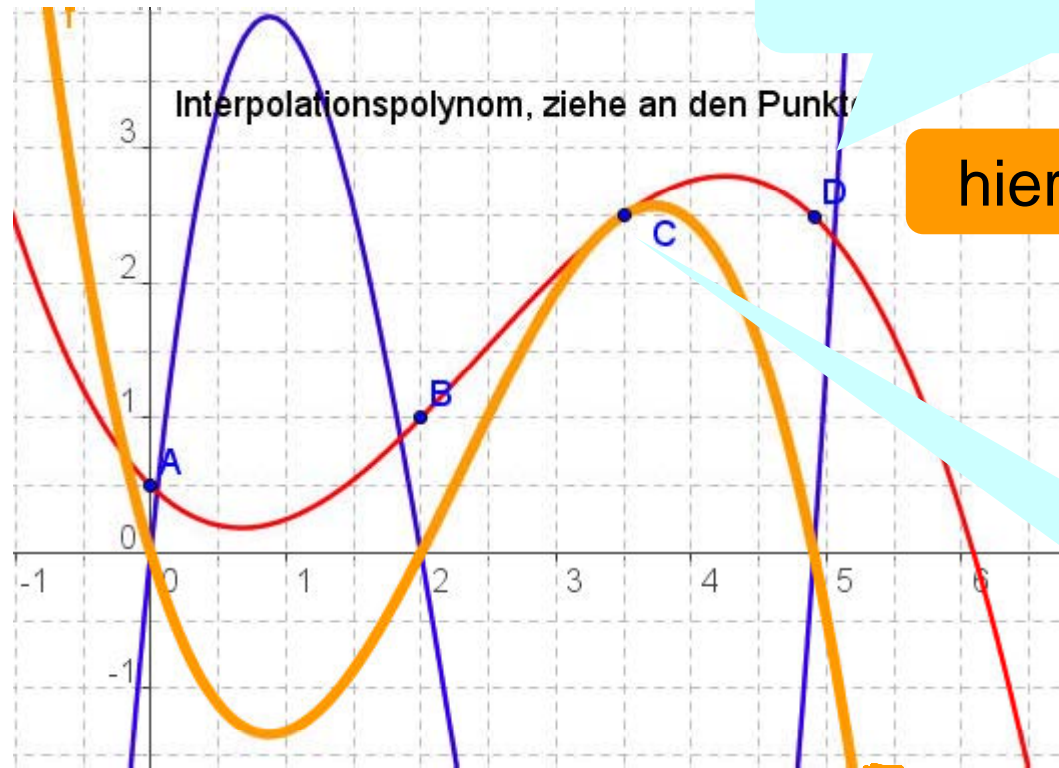
$$p(x) = c_0 l_{a_0}(x) + c_1 l_{a_1}(x) + c_2 l_{a_2}(x) + c_3 l_{a_3}(x)$$

Lagrange Interpolation



$$p(x) = c_0 l_0(x) + c_1 l_1(x) + c_2 l_2(x) + c_3 l_3(x)$$

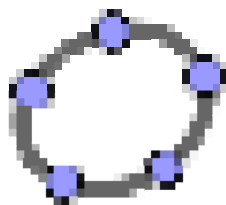
Lagrange-Interpolation



$$(x - a)(x - b)(x - d)$$

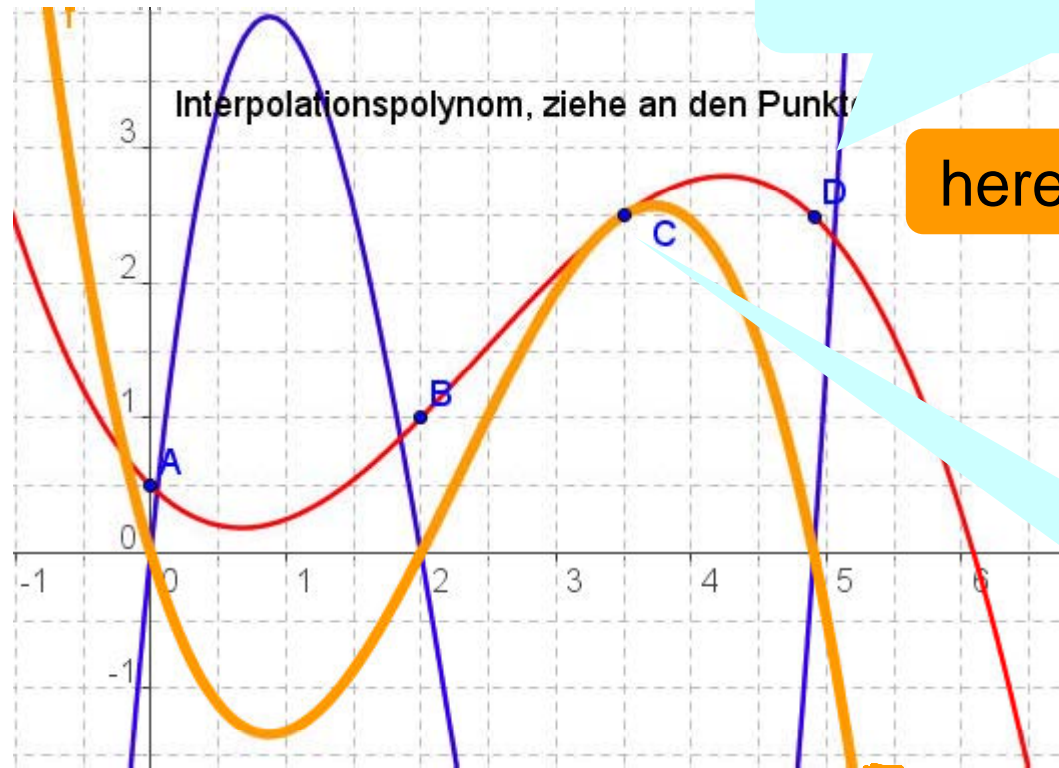
hier fehlt $(x - c)$!

$$\frac{y(C)}{l_2(C)}$$



$$p(x) = c_0 l_0(x) + c_1 l_1(x) + c_2 l_2(x) + c_3 l_3(x)$$

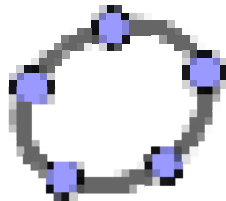
Lagrange Interpolation



$$(x - a)(x - b)(x - d)$$

here is no (x-c) !

$$\frac{y(C)}{l_2(C)}$$



$$p(x) = c_0 l_{a0}(x) + c_1 l_{a1}(x) + c_2 l_{a2}(x) + c_3 l_{a3}(x)$$

Lagrange-Interpolation

Jeder Punkt
erzeugt einen
Baustein.

$$\frac{y(C)}{la_2(c)}$$

hier fehlt $(x-c)$!

$$(x-a)(x-b)(x-d)$$

$$p(x) = c_0 la_0(x) + c_1 la_1(x) + c_2 la_2(x) + c_3 la_3(x)$$

$$la(x) = y(A) / ((x(A) - x(B)) (x(A) - x(C)) (x(A) - x(D))) (x - x(B)) (x - x(C)) (x - x(D)) + y(B) / ((x(B) - x(A)) (x(B) - x(C)) (x(B) - x(D))) (x - x(A)) (x - x(C)) (x - x(D)) + y(C) / ((x(C) - x(A)) (x(C) - x(B)) (x(C) - x(D))) (x - x(A)) (x - x(B)) (x - x(D)) + y(D) / ((x(D) - x(A)) (x(D) - x(B)) (x(D) - x(C))) (x - x(A)) (x - x(B)) (x - x(C))$$

Lagrange-Algorithmus in einem Schritt aufgeschrieben.

Lagrange Interpolation

Every Point generates one summand.

$$\frac{y(C)}{la_2(c)}$$

heere is no (x-c) !

$$(x - a)(x - b)(x - d)$$

$$p(x) = c_0 la_0(x) + c_1 la_1(x) + c_2 la_2(x) + c_3 la_3(x)$$

$$la(x) = y(A) / ((x(A) - x(B)) (x(A) - x(C)) (x(A) - x(D))) (x - x(B)) (x - x(C)) (x - x(D)) + y(B) / ((x(B) - x(A)) (x(B) - x(C)) (x(B) - x(D))) (x - x(A)) (x - x(C)) (x - x(D)) + y(C) / ((x(C) - x(A)) (x(C) - x(B)) (x(C) - x(D))) (x - x(A)) (x - x(B)) (x - x(D)) + y(D) / ((x(D) - x(A)) (x(D) - x(B)) (x(D) - x(C))) (x - x(A)) (x - x(B)) (x - x(C))$$

Lagrange's algorithm demonstrated in one term.

Wirtschaftsfunktionen mit Lagrange-Interpolation

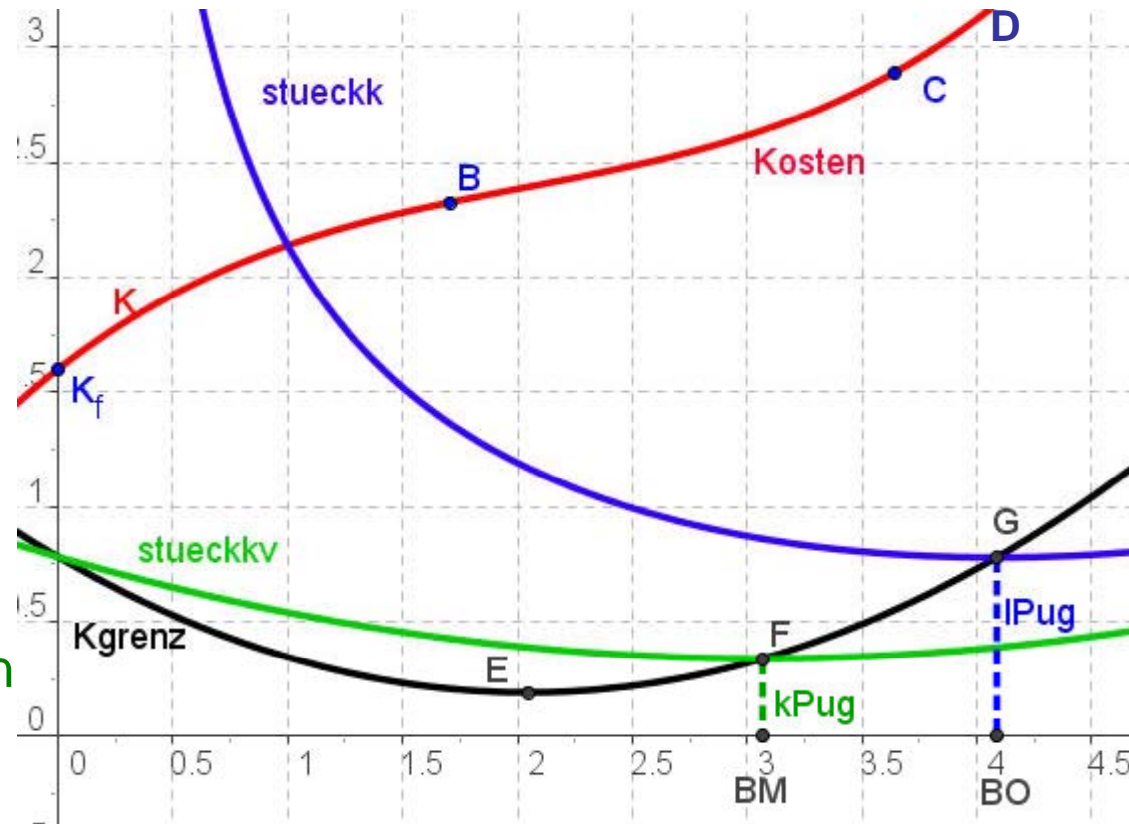
Modelliere
die
Kostenfunktion
passend.

Kosten

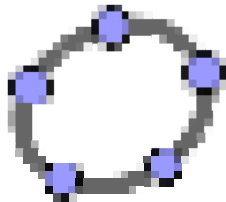
Stückkosten

variable Stückkosten

Grenzkosten



BM = Betriebsminimum
 BO = Betriebsoptimum
 kPug= kurzfristige Preisuntergrenze
 IPug= langfristige Preisuntergrenze



Economical Functions with Lagrange Interpolation

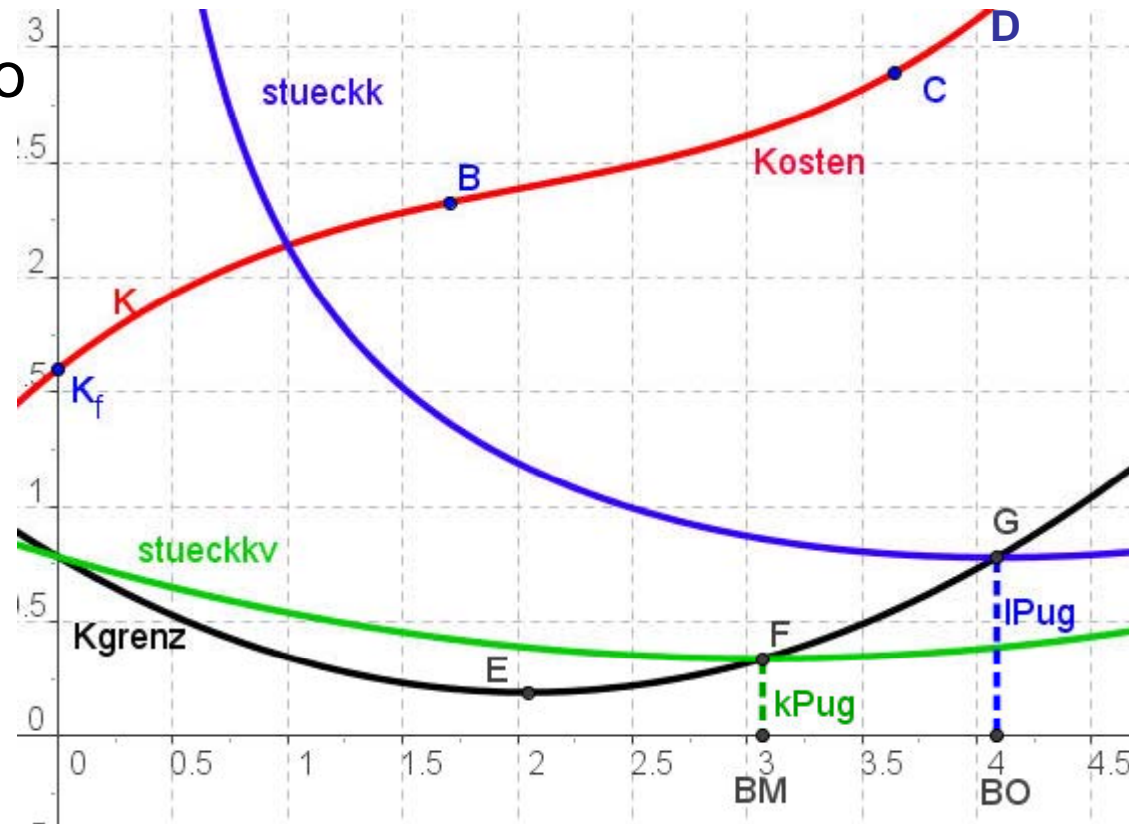
First you have to model the cost function.

costs

unit costs

variable unit costs

marginal costs

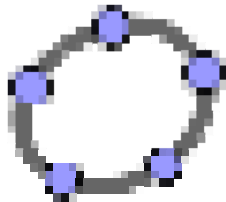


BM = minimum output

BO = optimum output

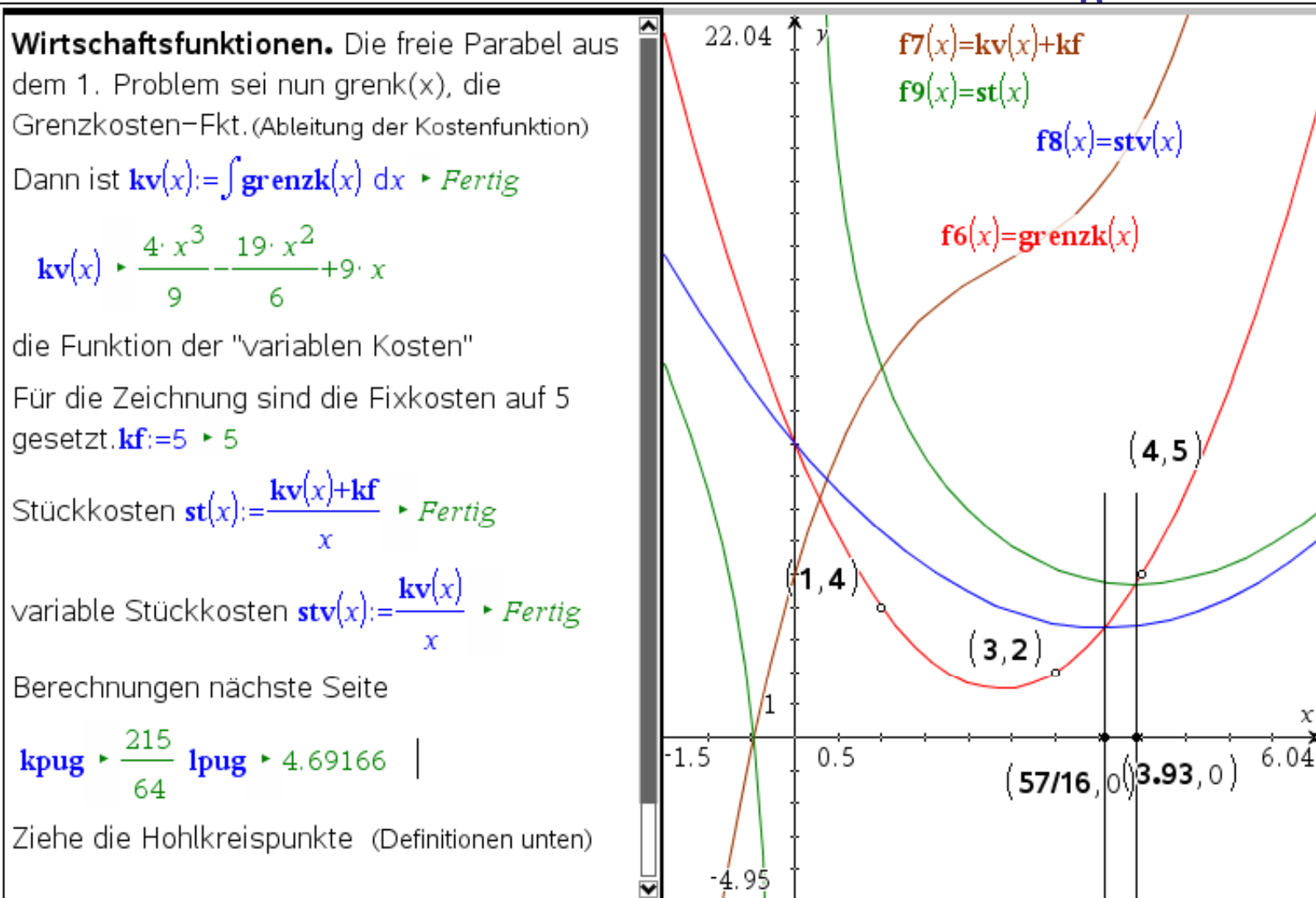
$kPug$ = short time lower price limit

$IPug$ = long time lower price limit



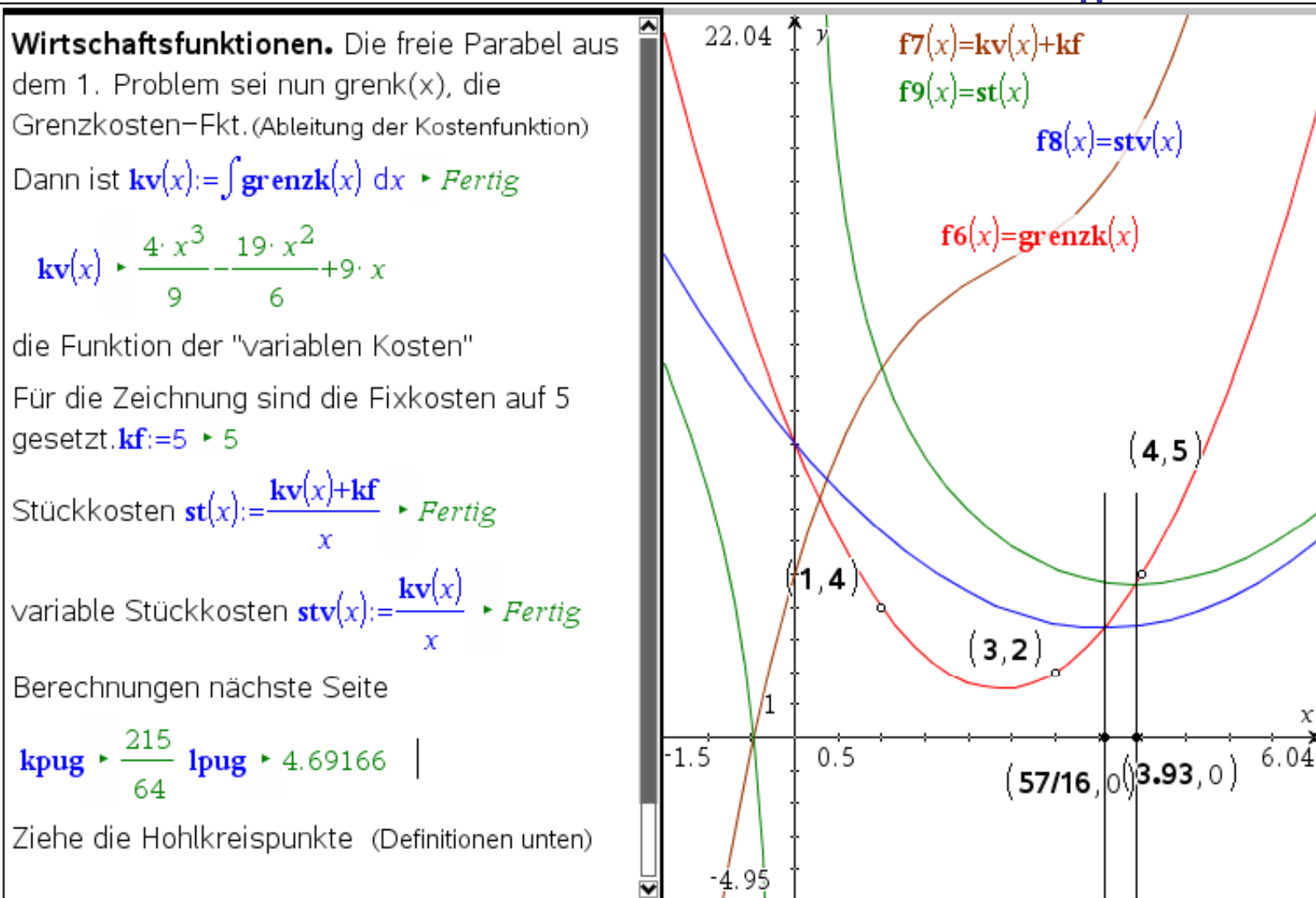


Wirtschaftsfunktionen mit Lagrange-Interpolation





Economical Functions with Lagrange Interpolation



Numerik beim Bauen

Numerics in the Building



Splines = Straklatten

Elastic Rulers, Biegsame Lineale

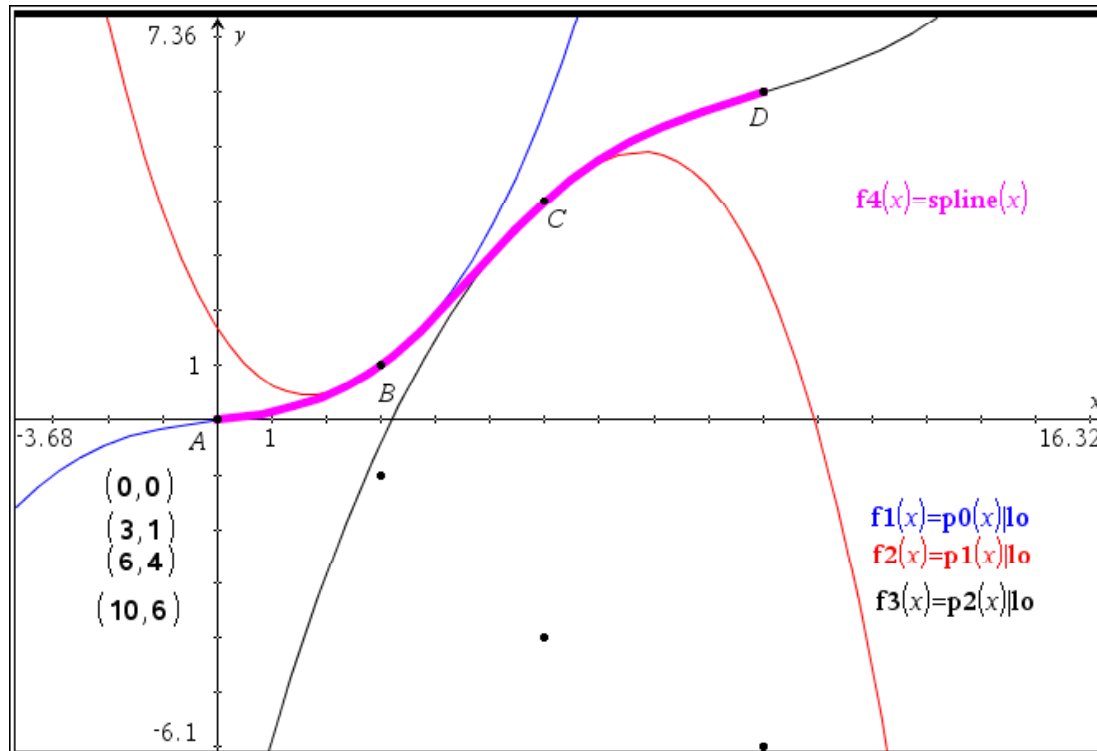




Splines im Schiffbau

Halber Querschnitt

In gekippter Lage



$$p_0(x) \mid l_0 \rightarrow \frac{x^3}{54} + \frac{x}{6}$$

$$p_1(x) \mid l_0 \rightarrow \frac{-x^3}{54} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{5 \cdot x}{6} + 1$$

$$p_2(x) \mid l_0 \rightarrow \frac{-x^3}{24} + \frac{3 \cdot x^2}{4} - \frac{10 \cdot x}{3} + 6$$

$$l_0 := \text{solve}(\{gl_0, gl_1, gl_2, gl_3, gl_4, gl_5, gl_6\}, \{b_0, d_0, b_1, c_1, d_1, b_2, d_2\})$$

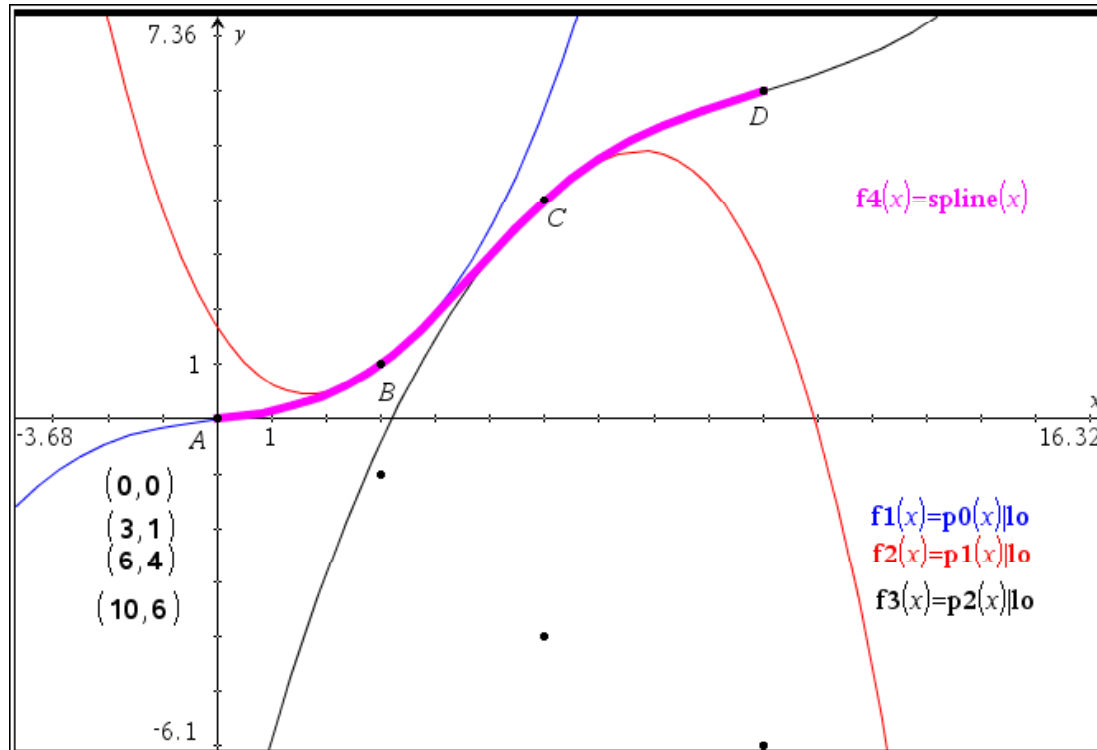
$$\rightarrow b_0 = \frac{1}{6} \text{ and } b_1 = \frac{2}{3} \text{ and } b_2 = \frac{7}{6} \text{ and } c_1 = \frac{1}{6} \text{ and } d_0 = \frac{1}{54} \text{ and } d_1 = \frac{-1}{54} \text{ and } d_2 = \frac{-1}{24}$$



Splines in the shipbuilding

half cross section

turn it 90° left



$$p_0(x) \mid_{l_0} \triangleright \frac{x^3}{54} + \frac{x}{6}$$

$$p_1(x) \mid_{l_0} \triangleright \frac{-x^3}{54} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{5 \cdot x}{6} + 1$$

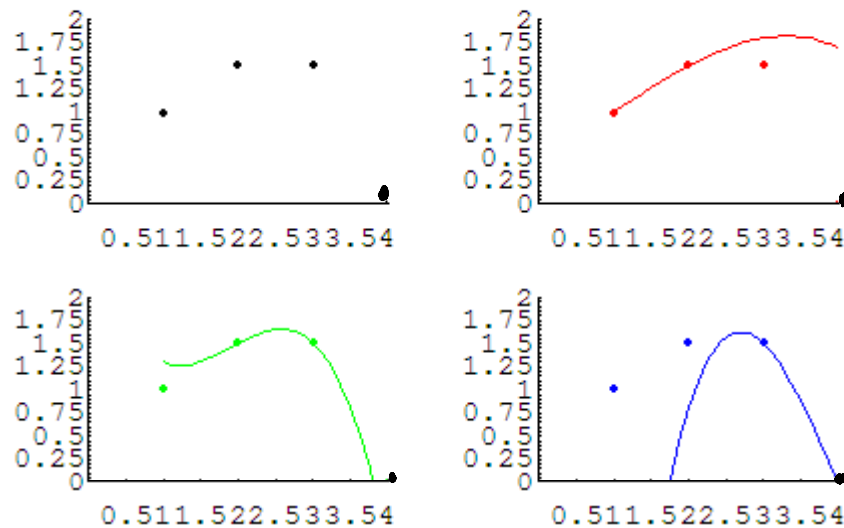
$$p_2(x) \mid_{l_0} \triangleright \frac{-x^3}{24} + \frac{3 \cdot x^2}{4} - \frac{10 \cdot x}{3} + 6$$

$$l_0 := \text{solve}(\{gl_0, gl_1, gl_2, gl_3, gl_4, gl_5, gl_6\}, \{b_0, d_0, b_1, c_1, d_1, b_2, d_2\})$$

$$\triangleright b_0 = \frac{1}{6} \text{ and } b_1 = \frac{2}{3} \text{ and } b_2 = \frac{7}{6} \text{ and } c_1 = \frac{1}{6} \text{ and } d_0 = \frac{1}{54} \text{ and } d_1 = \frac{-1}{54} \text{ and } d_2 = \frac{-1}{24}$$

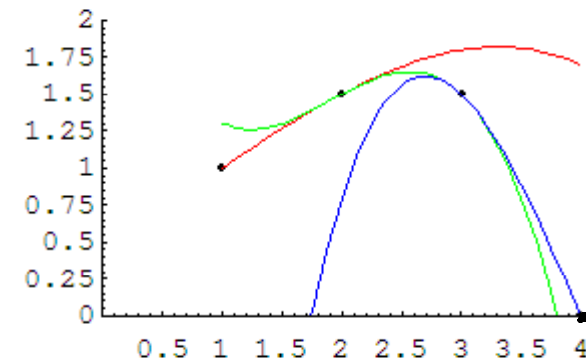
Kubische Splines

die einzelnen Splines

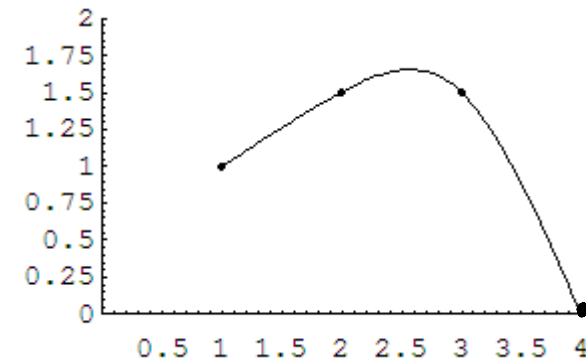


Kubische Splines

alle im Ganzen



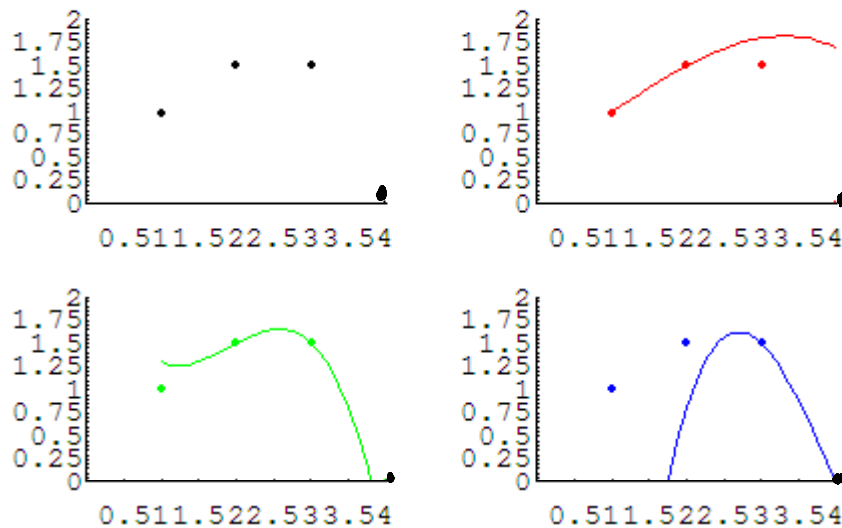
zusammengesetzt



- Vier „Nägel“ markieren die Form.
- Von einem zum nächsten legt man ein Polynom 3. Grades (daher „kubisch“).
- Man sorgt für gute Übergänge
- und fügt alle passend zusammen.

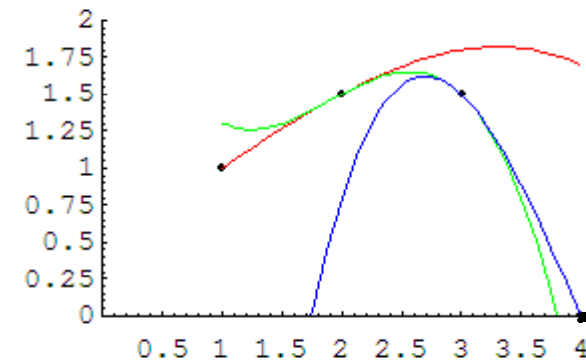
Cubic Splines

die einzelnen Splines

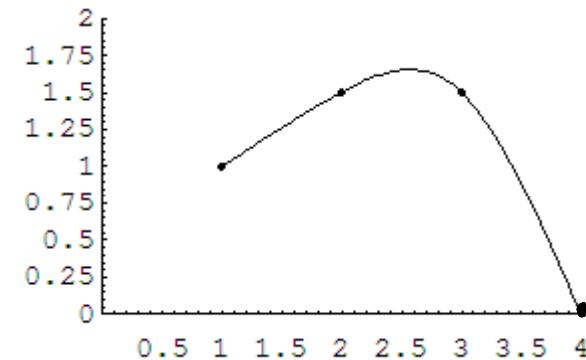


Kubische Splines

alle im Ganzen

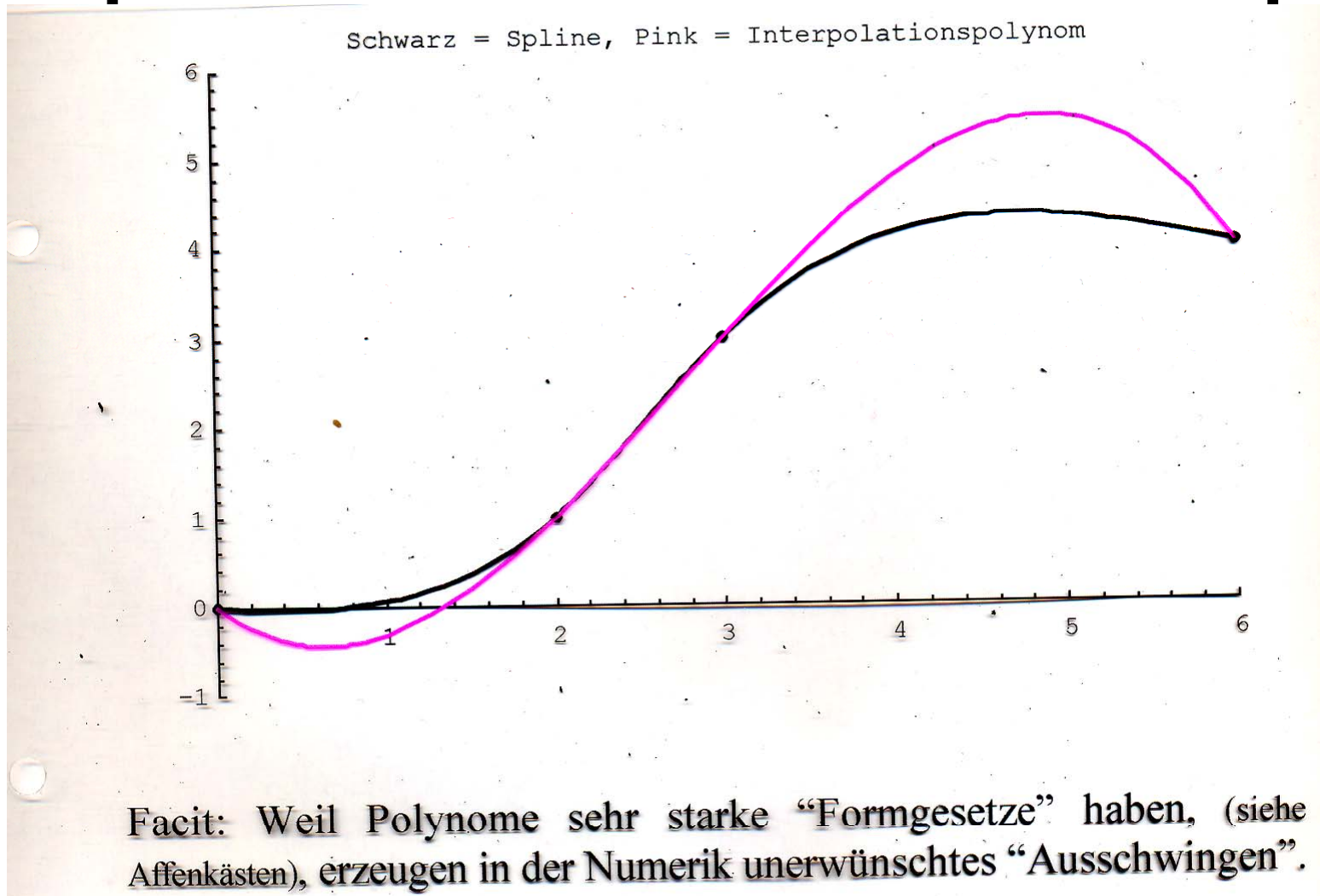


zusammengesetzt

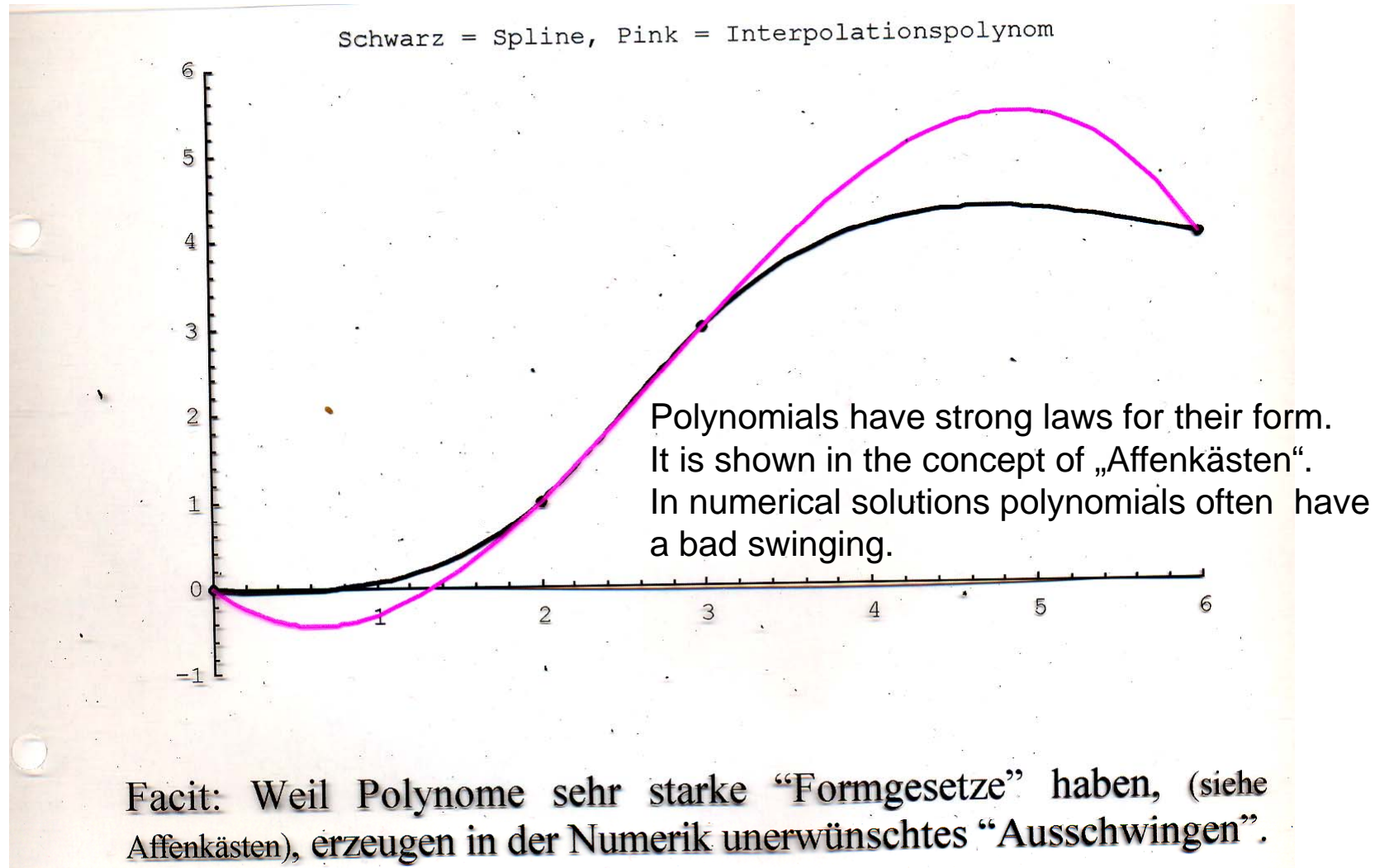


- Four „pins“ mark the form.
- From one pin to the next we construct a polynomial of degree 3. Therefore we say „cubic“.
- We take care for good transitions.
- We put all together.

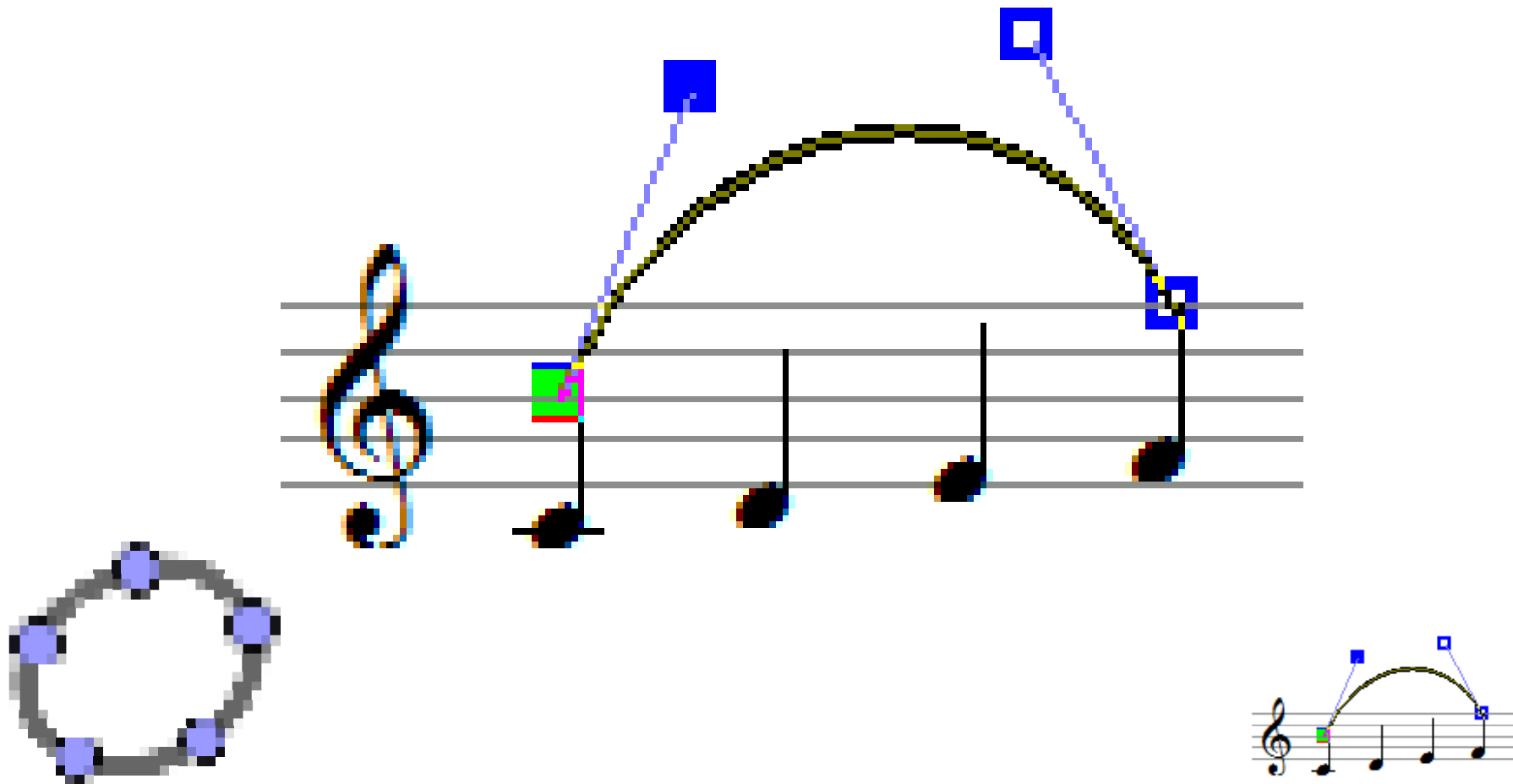
Splines als Formkonzept



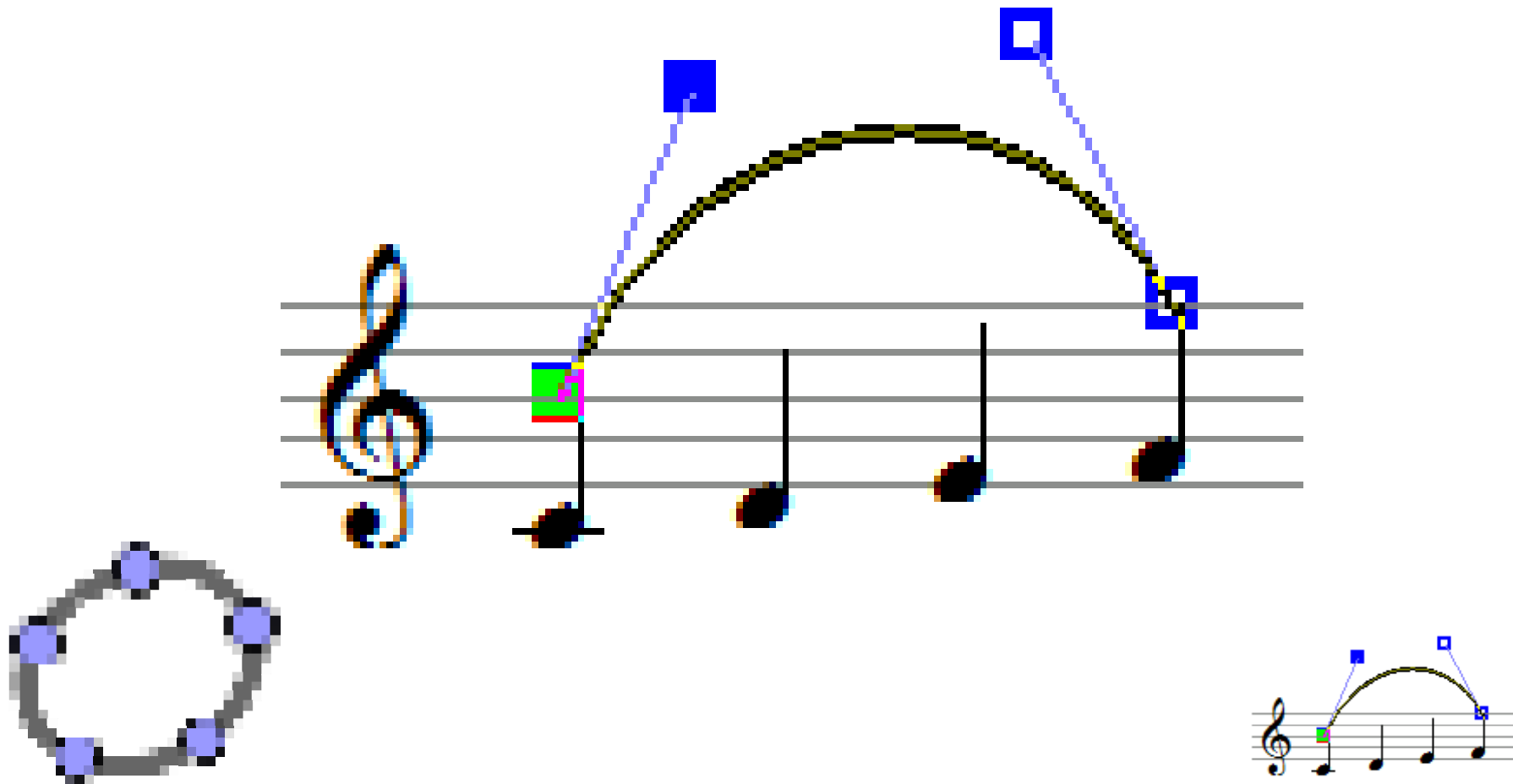
Splines as a Concept for Forms



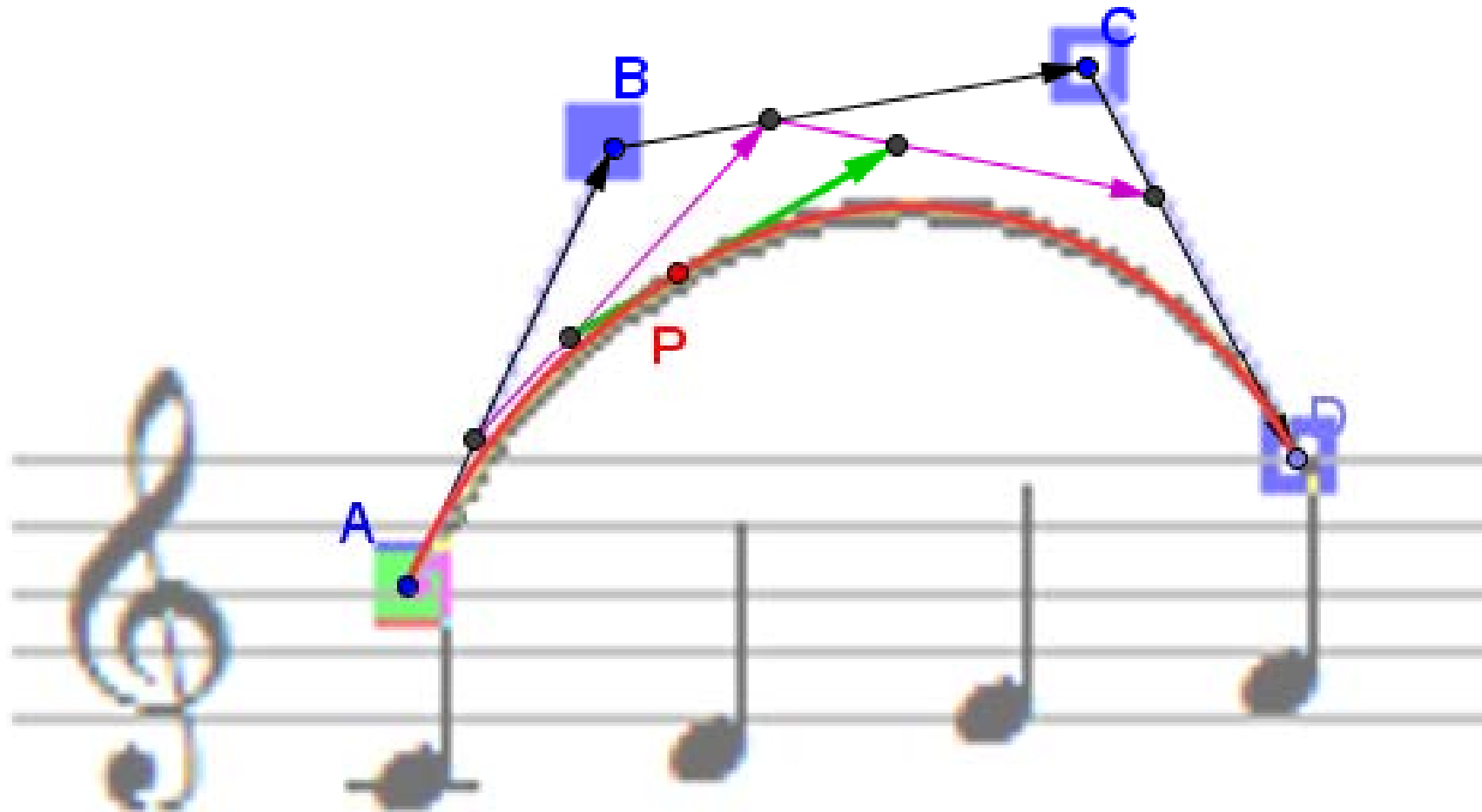
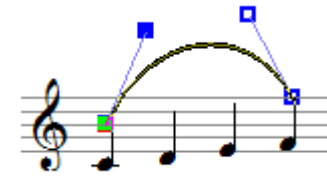
Bézier-Splines



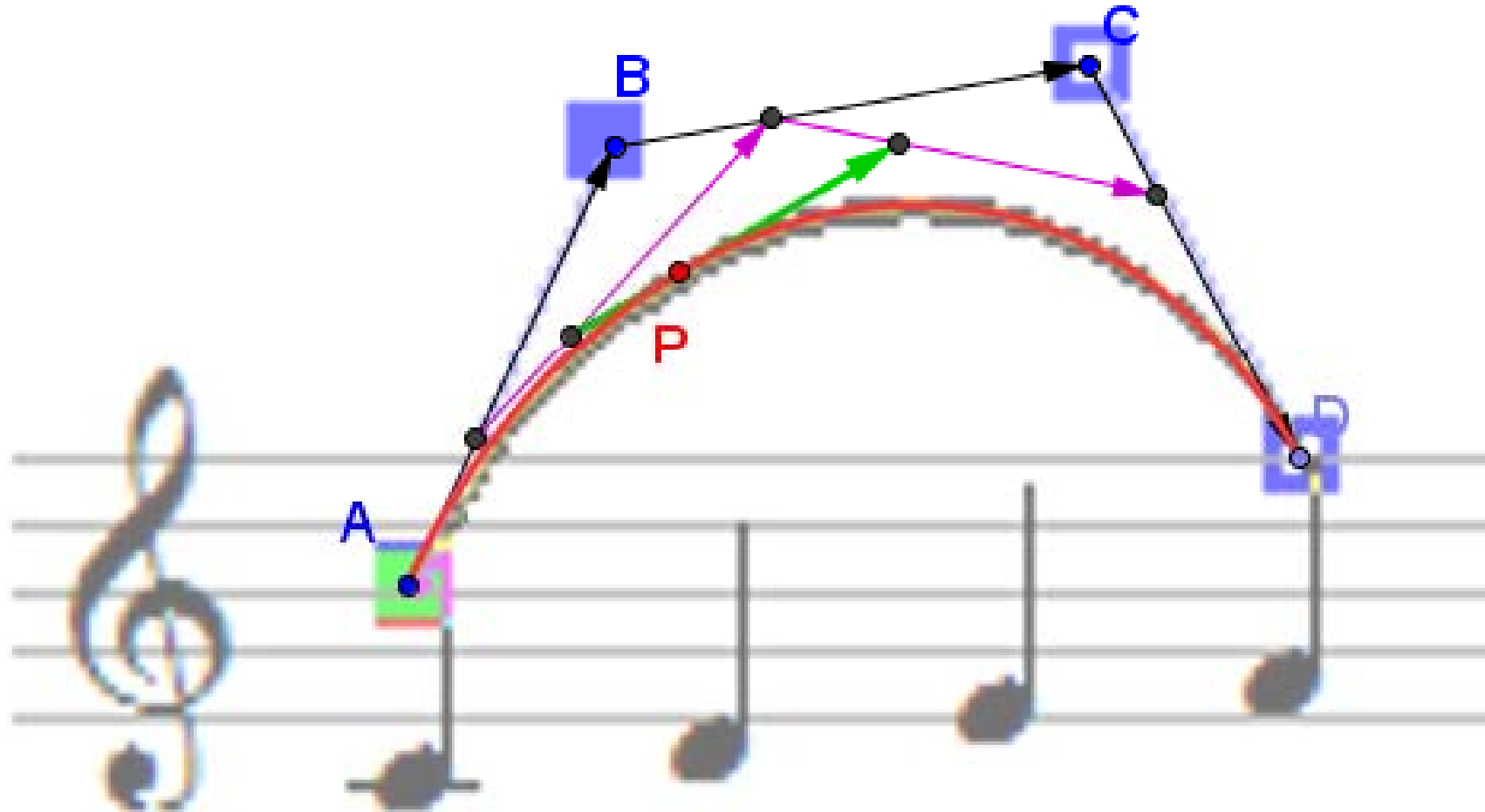
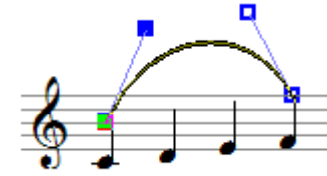
Bézier Splines



Bézier-Splines

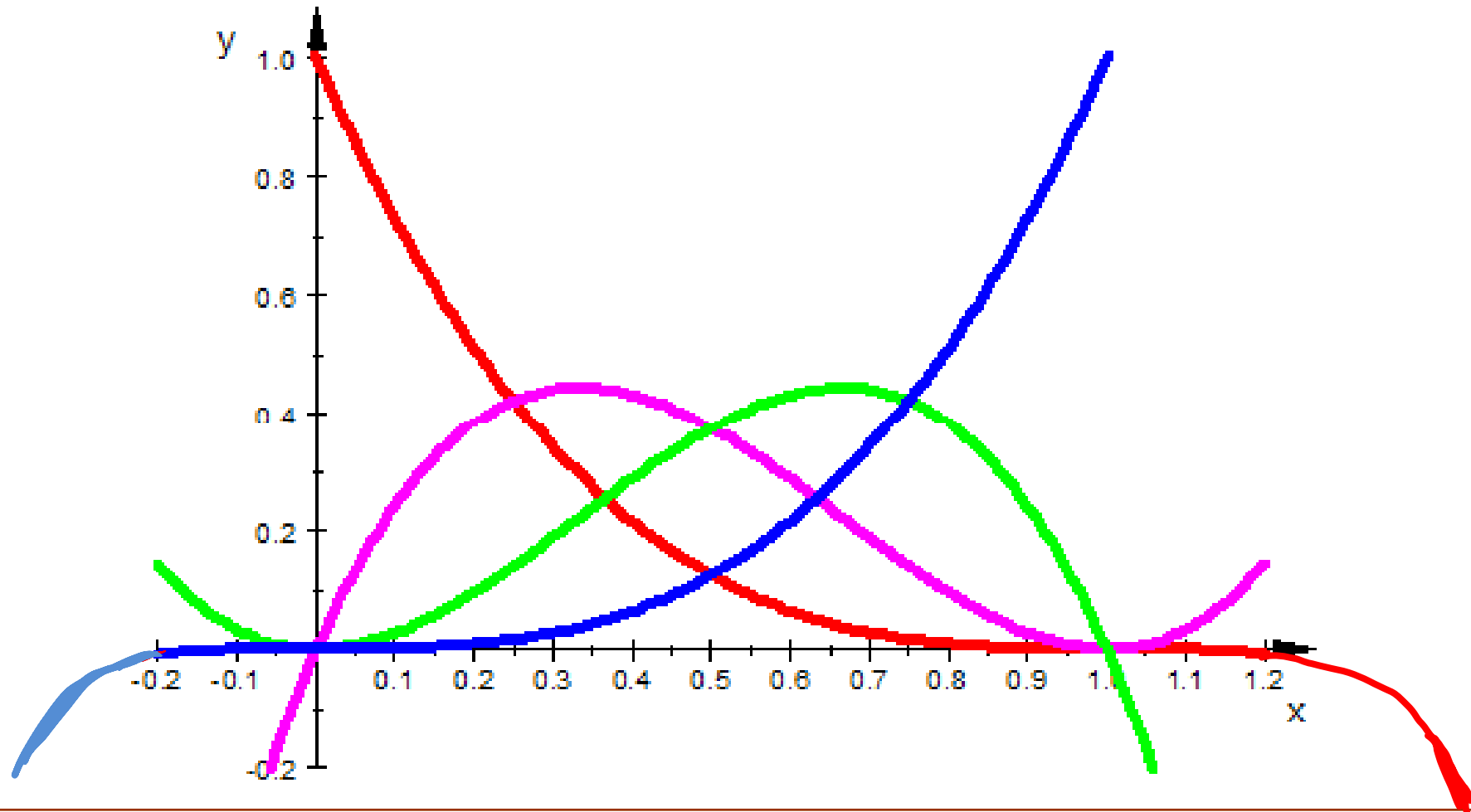


Bézier Splines



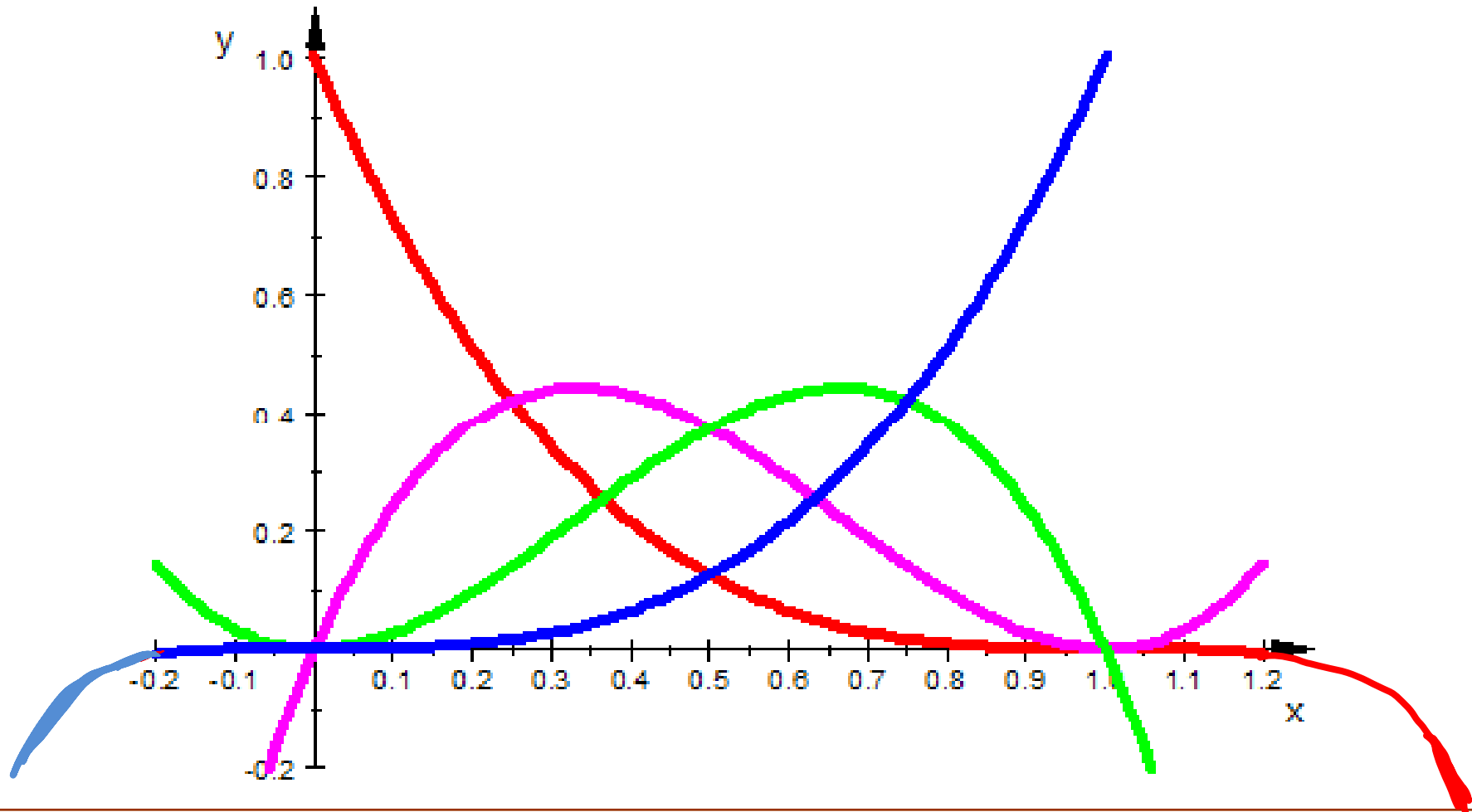
Bézier-Splines

Sie sind aus Bernstein-Polynomen aufgebaut.



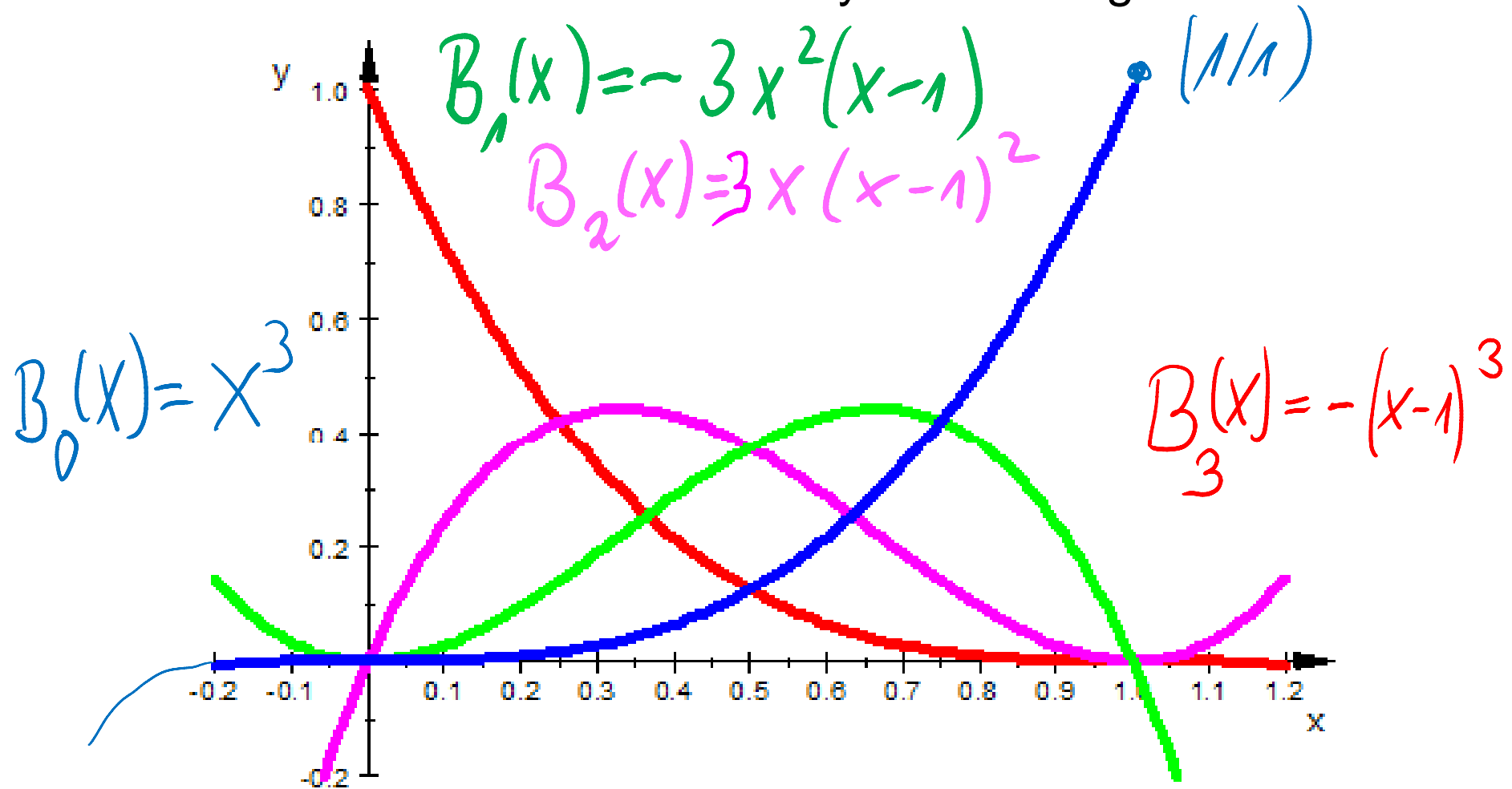
Bézier Splines

They are build out of Bernstein's polynomials.



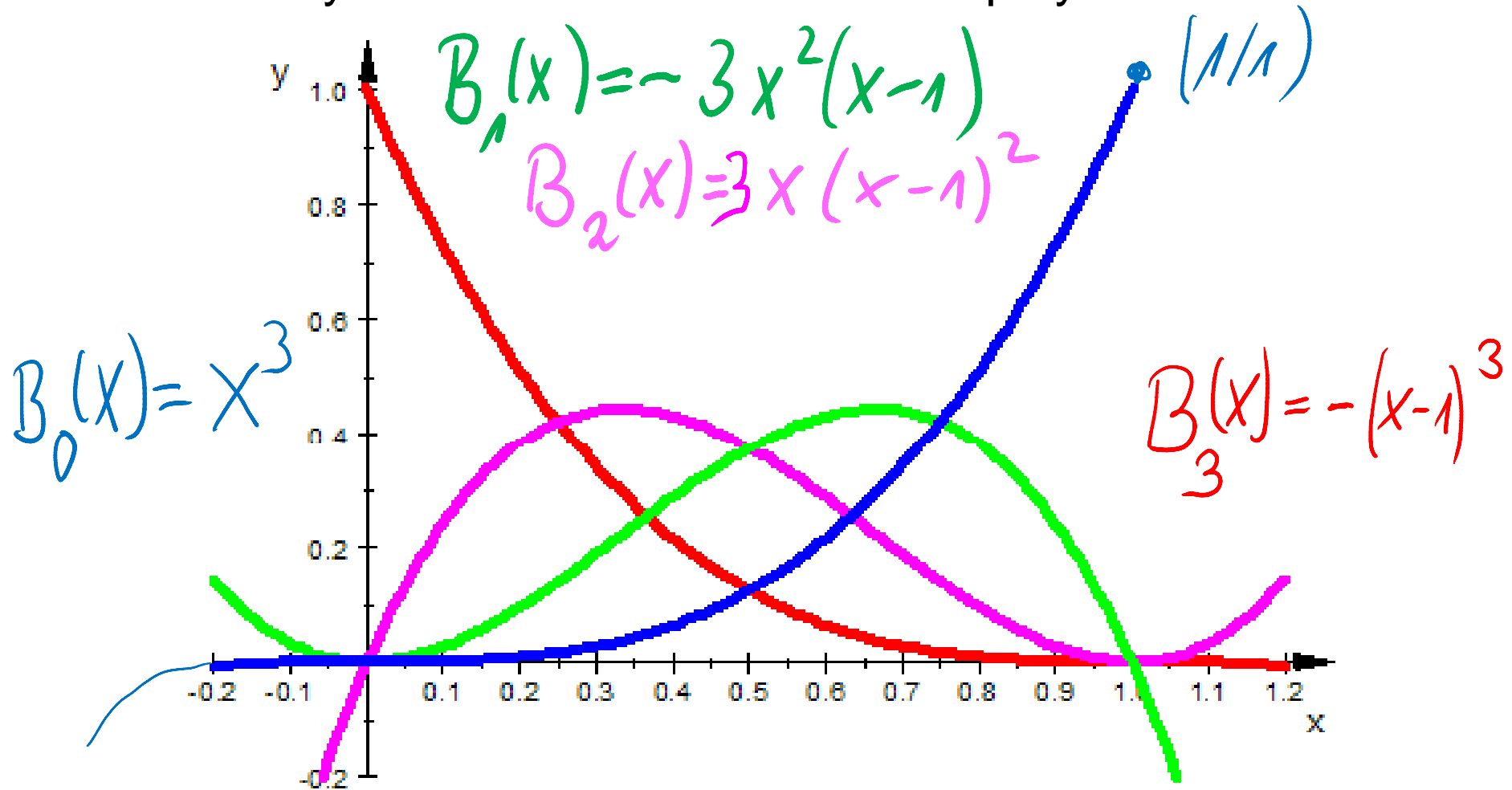
Bézier-Splines

Sie sind aus Bernstein-Polynomen aufgebaut.



Bézier Splines

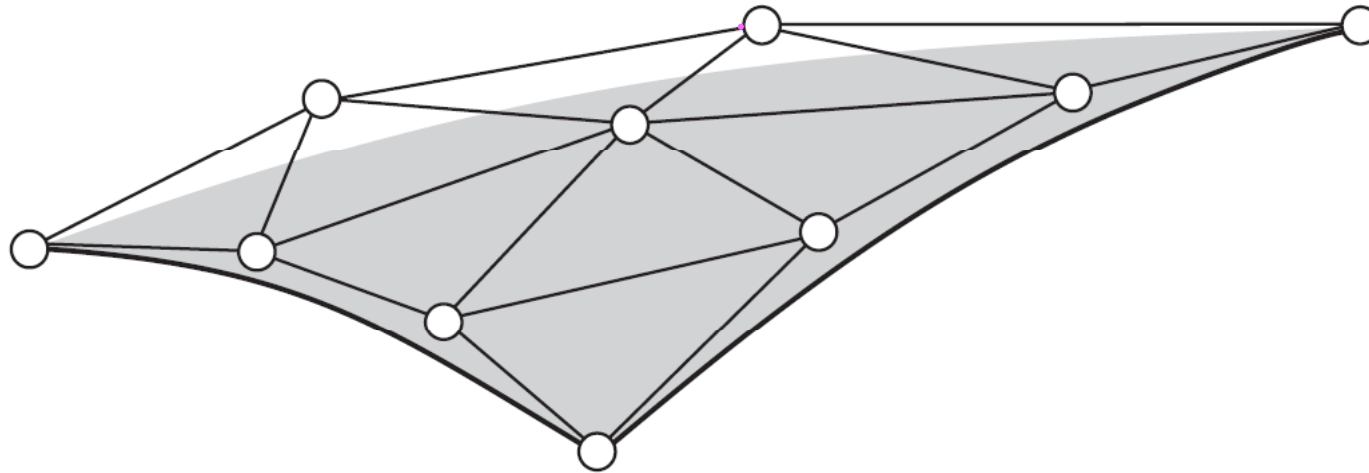
They are build out of Bernstein's polynomials.



Bézier-Splines

Von Pierre Étienne Bézier um 1960 für Renault entwickelt.

Bézier gilt als Begründer von CAD und CAM.



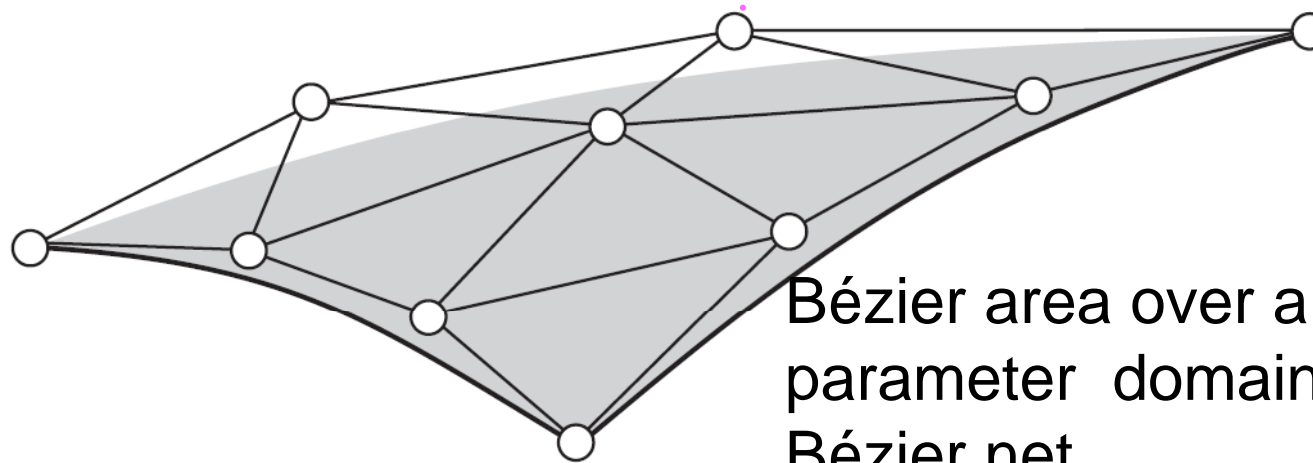
Bézierfläche über einem dreieckigen Parametergebiet mit ihrem Bézier-Netz

De Casteljau entwickelte entsprechendes für Citroen, durfte es aber nicht veröffentlichen.

Bézier Splines

Pierre Étienne Bézier developed them ca. at 1960 for Renault.

Bézier is known as founder of CAD and CAM.



Bézier area over a triangulated parameter domain with its Bézier net.

Bézierfläche über einem dreieckigen Parametergebiet mit ihrem Bézier-Netz

De Casteljau developed similar concepts for Citroen. He was not allowed to publish it.

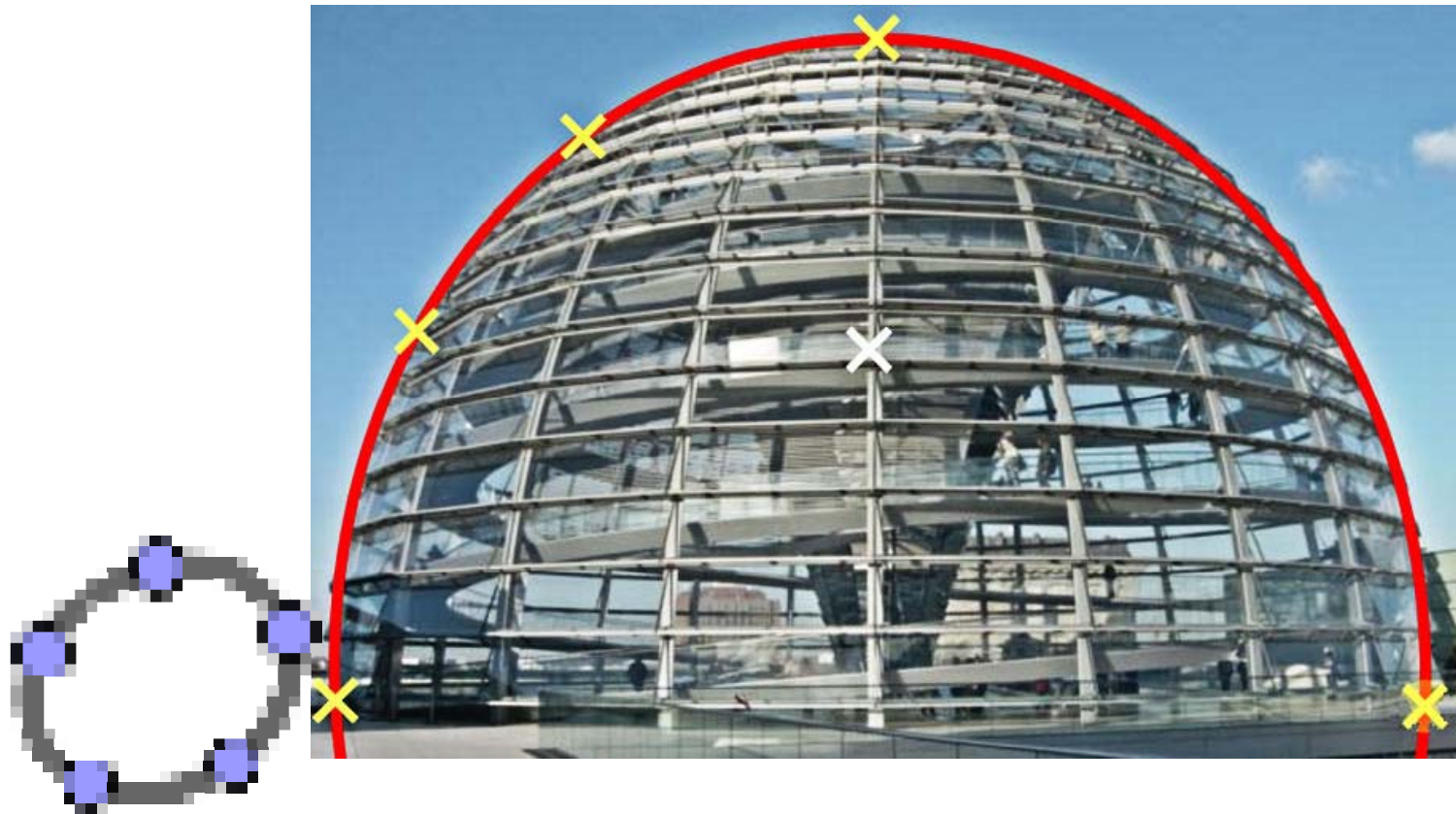
CAD

Computer Aided Design



CAD

Computer Aided Design



Fallen und Fußangeln in der Numerik

Mit welcher Maschinengenauigkeit arbeitet Ihr Taschenrechner?

$$1 + 10^{-10} = \text{erg}, \quad \text{erg} - 1 = \dots e_{10}$$

$$1 + 10^{-11} = \text{erg}, \quad \text{erg} - 1 = \dots e_{11}$$

$$1 + 10^{-12} = \text{erg}, \quad \text{erg} - 1 = \dots e_{12}$$

$$1 + 10^{-13} = \text{erg}, \quad \text{erg} - 1 = \dots e_{13}$$

$$1 + 10^{-14} = \text{erg}, \quad \text{erg} - 1 = \dots e_{14}$$

=0 ?



Die Maschinengenauigkeit MG ist die kleinste Zahl, deren Addition zu 1 von der Maschine noch gemerkt wird.

Ist e_{12} ungleich 0 aber $e_{13} = 0$, dann ist $MG = 10^{-12}$

Pitfalls and Mantraps in Numerics

With which machine precision does your calculator work?

$$1 + 10^{-10} = \text{erg}, \quad \text{erg} - 1 = \dots e_{10}$$

$$1 + 10^{-11} = \text{erg}, \quad \text{erg} - 1 = \dots e_{11}$$

$$1 + 10^{-12} = \text{erg}, \quad \text{erg} - 1 = \dots e_{12}$$

$$1 + 10^{-13} = \text{erg}, \quad \text{erg} - 1 = \dots e_{13}$$

$$1 + 10^{-14} = \text{erg}, \quad \text{erg} - 1 = \dots e_{14}$$

=0 ?



The machine precision mp is the smallest number, so that its addition to 1 can be showed in the machine.

If e_{12} is not equal 0, but $e_{13} = 0$, then $mp = 10^{-12}$.

Grundlagen der Numerik mit Computer

$$100\sqrt{2}$$

exakt

$$141,421$$

3 Nachkommastellen, 6 tragende Ziffern

$$0,00141421 \cdot 10^5$$

8 Nachkommastellen, 6 tragende Ziffern



Mantisse

Exponent

Basics of Numerics with Computer

$$100\sqrt{2}$$

exact

$$141.421$$

3 figures after the point, 6 bearing figures

$$0.00141421 \cdot 10^5$$

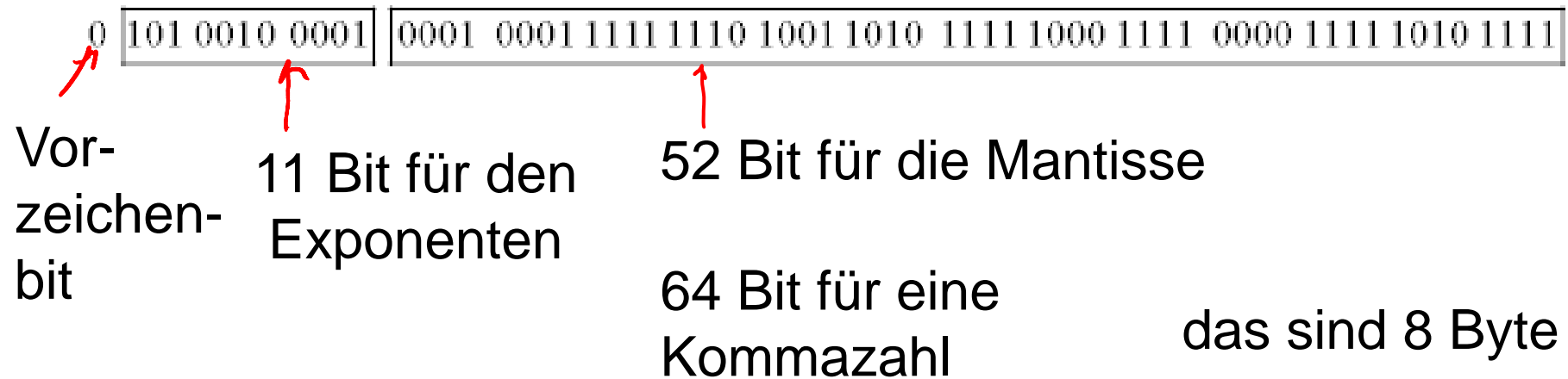
8 figures after the point, 6 bearing figures


mantisse


exponent

Grundlagen der Numerik mit Computer

Gleitpunktzahl = floatingpoint number

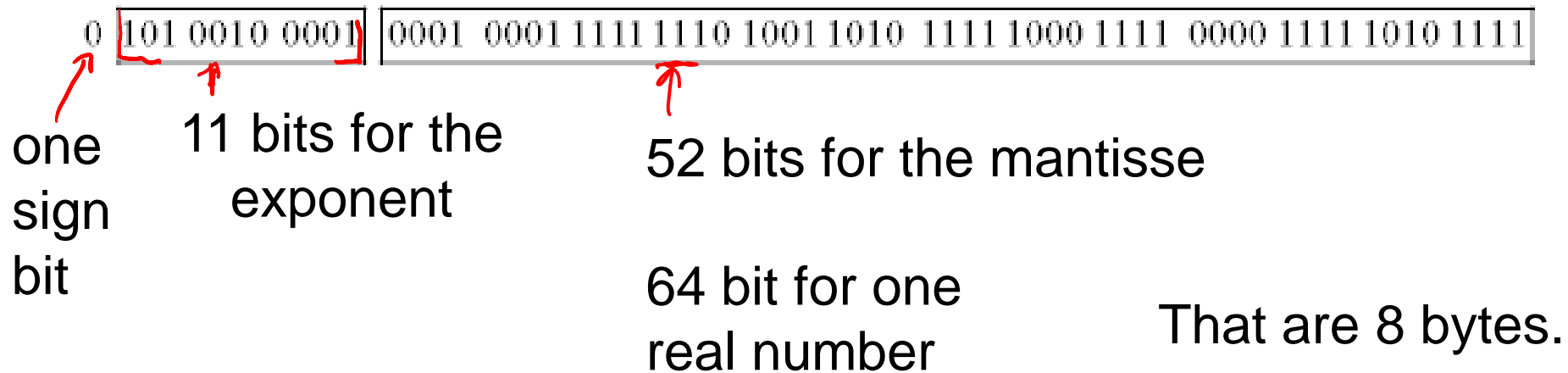


Das sind dann etwa 16 dezimale Stellen für die Mantisse

Die Zehnerpotenzen laufen etwa von 10^{+300} bis 10^{-300} .

Basics of Numerics with Computer

representation of a floating point number in our computers



So we have round about 16 decimal figures for the mantisse.

The powers of ten range ca. from 10^{+300} to 10^{-300} .

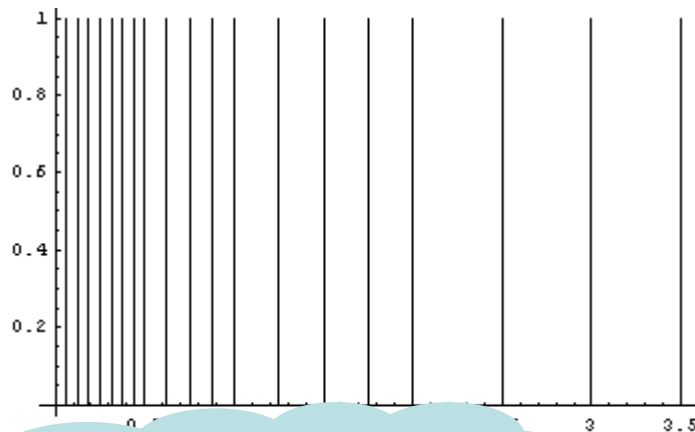
Grundlagen der Numerik mit Computer

Gleitpunktzahl = floatingpoint number

0 | 101 0010 0001 | 0001 0001 1111 1110 1001 1010 1111 1000 1111 0000 1111 1010 1111

Das sind dann etwa 16 dezimale Stellen für die Mantisse

Die Zehnerpotenzen laufen etwa von 10^{+300} bis 10^{-300} .



Differenz-
katastrophe

Die Abstände zwischen den darstellbaren Zahlen werden immer größer.

Unterscheiden sich zwei reelle Zahlen erst nach mehr als 16 Stellen kann ihre Differenz nicht ordentlich berechnet werden.

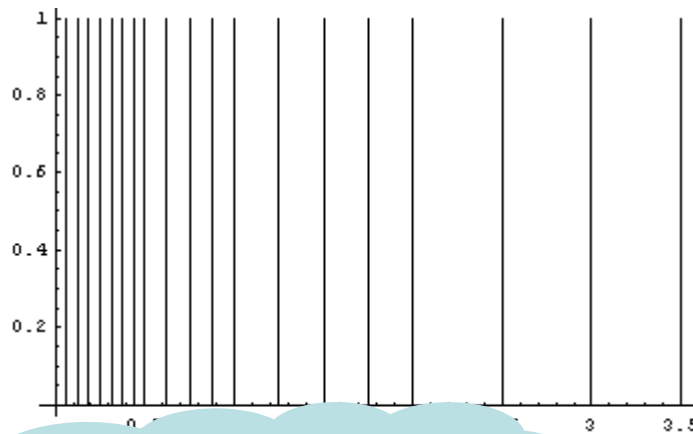
Basics of Numerics with Computer

representation of a floating point number in our computers

0 101 0010 0001 0001 0001 1111 1110 1001 1010 1111 1000 1111 0000 1111 1010 1111

So we have round about 16 decimal figures for the mantisse.

The powers of ten range ca. from 10^{+300} to 10^{-300} .



difference
catastrophy

The distances between the numbers which we can realize grow up.

If we have two real numbers, which are equal in the first 16 digits, then the following digits are not represented in the computer and we cannot calculate their difference correctly.

Fallen und Fußangeln in der Numerik

Beispiel für falsche Berechnungen

(Kulisch, Miranker[270])

http://www.logic.at/people/schuster/c01_0000.htm

$$-\frac{x^5 \cdot 2}{107751} + \frac{x^3}{35917} + \frac{1682 \cdot x \cdot y^4}{107751} + \frac{29 \cdot x \cdot y^2}{107751} + \frac{832}{107751}$$

Alle drei CAS-Werkzeuge liefern bei Eingabe von natürlichen Zahlen für x und y das exakte Ergebnis 1783. Sie rechnen dann nämlich exakt mit der Bruchrechnung.

Zwingt man aber die Systeme, mit Kommazahlen zu rechnen, indem man $\cdot 0$ bei wenigstens einer der Zahlen schreibt, kommen abenteuerlich falsche Ergebnisse heraus.

Auch dieses ist ein **Beispiel für eine Differenzkatastrophe**
Der x^5 -Term ist nämlich negativ.

Vergleich der positiven und negativen Termteile	<code>neg = 2 * x^5 /. (x -> 192119201, y -> 35675640)</code>
	<code>pos = 1682 * x * y^4 + 3 * x^3 + 29 * x * y^2 + 832 /. (x -> 192119201, y -> 35675640)</code>
	<code>523460426438903561672655644813075853992002</code>
	<code>523460426438903561672655644813076046112035</code>
	<code>(pos - neg) / 107751</code>
	<code>1783</code>
	<code>pos und neg stimmen in 32 Stellen überein.</code>

Pitfalls and Mantraps in Numerics

Example for wrong calculation

(Kulisch, Miranker[270])

http://www.logic.at/people/schuster/c01_0000.htm

$$-\frac{x^5 \cdot 2}{107751} + \frac{x^3}{35917} + \frac{1682 \cdot x \cdot y^4}{107751} + \frac{29 \cdot x \cdot y^2}{107751} + \frac{832}{107751}$$

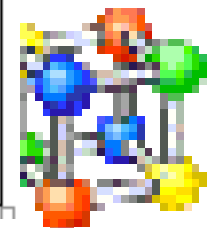
All the three CAS tools have as the exact result 1783, if you insert natural numbers for x and y. That's why the systems calculate exact with fractions.

But if you force the system to work with floating point arithmetic by putting decimal points in at least one number, then in all the systems large blunders arise.




That is an **example for a difference catastrophe** too.

That's why the x⁵-Term is negative.

Matching of the negative and the positive term	<pre> neg = 2 * x^5 /. {x -> 192119201, y -> 35675640} pos = 1682 * x * y^4 + 3 * x^3 + 29 * x * y^2 + 832 /. {x -> 192119201, y -> 35675640} 523460426438903561672655644813075853992002 523460426438903561672655644813076046112035 (pos - neg) / 107751 1783 pos and neg have the same digits in the 32 first positions. </pre>
--	---



Fallen und Fußangeln in der Numerik

$z = \frac{-2 \cdot x^5}{107751} + \frac{x^3}{35917} + \frac{1682 \cdot x \cdot y^4}{107751} + \frac{29 \cdot x \cdot y^2}{107751} + \frac{832}{107751}$	
<p>Mathematica</p>	<pre>z = (1682 * x * y^4 + 3 * x^3 + 29 * x * y^2 - 2 * x^5 + 832) / 107751 832 + 3 x^3 - 2 x^5 + 29 x y^2 + 1682 x y^4 ----- 107751 z /. {x -> 192119201, y -> 35675640} z /. {x -> 192119201.0, y -> 35675640.0} 1783 7.18056 * 10^20</pre> 
<p>MuPAD</p>	<pre>z {x=192119201, y=35675640} 1783 z {x=192119201.0, y=35675640.0} 2.882303762 * 10^17</pre> 
<p>TI Nspire</p>	<pre>z := (1682 * x * y^4 + 3 * x^3 + 29 * x * y^2 - 2 * x^5 + 832) / 107751 z x=192119201 and y=35675640 ▶ 1783 z x=192119201 and y=35675640. ▶ 9.28065632802E22</pre> 

Pitfalls and Mantraps in Numerics

$z = \frac{2 \cdot x^5}{107751} + \frac{x^3}{35917} + \frac{1682 \cdot x \cdot y^4}{107751} + \frac{29 \cdot x \cdot y^2}{107751} + \frac{832}{107751}$	
Mathematica	$z = (1682 \cdot x \cdot y^4 + 3 \cdot x^3 + 29 \cdot x \cdot y^2 - 2 \cdot x^5 + 832) / 107751$ $\frac{832 + 3 x^3 - 2 x^5 + 29 x y^2 + 1682 x y^4}{107751}$ <p> $z /. \{x \rightarrow 192119201, y \rightarrow 35675640\}$ $z /. \{x \rightarrow 192119201.0, y \rightarrow 35675640.0\}$ </p> <p>1783</p> <p>7.18056×10^{20}</p>
MuPAD	<p>$z \{x=192119201, y=35675640\}$</p> <p>1783</p> <p>$z \{x=192119201.0, y=35675640.0\}$</p> <p>$2.882303762 \cdot 10^{17}$</p>
TI Nspire	$z = \frac{1682 \cdot x \cdot y^4 + 3 \cdot x^3 + 29 \cdot x \cdot y^2 - 2 \cdot x^5 + 832}{107751}$ <p> $z x=192119201 \text{ and } y=35675640 \rightarrow 1783$ $z x=192119201 \text{ and } y=35675640. \rightarrow 9.28065632802E22$ </p>



Fallen und Fußangeln in der Numerik

$$-\frac{x^5 \cdot 2}{107751} + \frac{x^3}{35917} + \frac{1682 \cdot x \cdot y^4}{107751} + \frac{29 \cdot x \cdot y^2}{107751} + \frac{832}{107751} \quad \text{für } x = 192119201 \quad y = 35675640$$

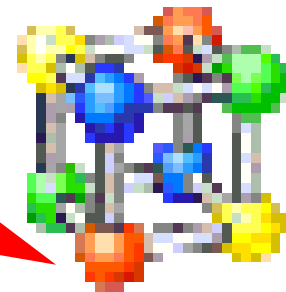
Das war eine
Differenzkatastrophe



Pitfalls and Mantraps in Numerics

$$-\frac{x^5 \cdot 2}{107751} + \frac{x^3}{35917} + \frac{1682 \cdot x \cdot y^4}{107751} + \frac{29 \cdot x \cdot y^2}{107751} + \frac{832}{107751} \quad \text{für } x = 192119201 \quad y = 35675640$$

That has been a
difference catastrophe



Fallen und Fußangeln in der Numerik

$$\frac{x-y}{x^2-y^2} = \frac{1}{x+y} \quad \blacktriangleright \text{true,}$$

Das ist eine wahre Aussage, wie man mit der 3. binomischen Formel

$$x^2 - y^2 = (x - y) \cdot (x + y) \quad \text{erkennt.}$$

Das erkennen alle CAS-Werkzeuge.

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ \hline 1011 \\ 1000 \\ \hline 100011 \\ 10000 \\ \hline 10000011 \\ 100000 \\ \hline 1000000011 \\ 1000000 \\ \hline 100000000011 \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{a}(i) := (10)^i + (10)^{-i} \\ \mathbf{b}(i) := (10)^{-(i+1)} \end{array}$$

Setzt man für $x=a$ und $y=b$ das Obige ein, so ergibt sich für die linke Seite „Tannenbaumliste“, ebenso für die rechte Seite und für die Differenz der Seiten logischerweise immer die Null.

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{a}(i) := (10.)^i + (10.)^{-i} \\ \mathbf{b}(i) := (10.)^{-(i+1)} \end{array} \right.$$

Zwingt man aber das System durch die Dezimalpunkte Kommazahlen zu verwenden, also numerisch zu arbeiten, haben alle Systeme grobe Fehler.

Pitfalls and Mantraps in Numerics

$$\frac{x-y}{x^2-y^2} = \frac{1}{x+y} \quad \text{true,}$$

That is true statement for each insert of real numbers x and y . You can see this with the 3. binomial formula.

$$x^2 - y^2 = (x - y) \cdot (x + y)$$

Every CAS tools recognizes this.

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 1011 \\ 1000 \\ \hline 100011 \\ 10000 \\ \hline 10000011 \\ 100000 \\ \hline 1000000011 \\ 1000000 \\ \hline 100000000011 \end{array}$$

$$0 \quad \left| \quad \mathbf{a}(i) := (10)^i + (10)^{-i} \quad \mathbf{b}(i) := (10)^{-(i+1)} \right.$$

0 If you insert for x this a and for y this b , so you receive the left side of the term above the left side list with the fractions. you receive the same list for the right side. Therefore the difference must be zero in every row.

$$0 \quad \left| \quad \mathbf{a}(i) := (10.)^i + (10.)^{-i} \quad \mathbf{b}(i) := (10.)^{-(i+1)} \right.$$

But if you force the system to work with floating point arithmetic by putting decimal points in at least one number, then in all the systems large blunders arise.

Fallen und Fußangeln in der Numerik

Für i von 1 bis 10 ergibt sich:

MuPAD	Mathematica	TI Nspire
$-6.776263578 \cdot 10^{-21}$	$\{1.38778 \times 10^{-17}\}$	$\text{seq}\left(\frac{a^{(i)}-b^{(i)}}{(a^{(i)})^2-(b^{(i)})^2} = \frac{1}{a^{(i)}+b^{(i)}}, i, 1, 10\right)$ <p>$\{\text{true}, \text{true}, \text{false}, \text{true}, \text{true}, \text{true}, \text{true}, \text{true}, \text{true}, \text{true}\}$</p> <p>Nanu? Bei i=3 soll das falsch sein?? Differenz in Zahlenwerten:</p> <p>$\{0., 0., -1.E-17, 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.\}$</p> <p>Man darf nun nicht glauben, der TI Nspire wäre für die großen i besser, er steigt nämlich einfach aus genauerer Berechnung aus.</p> <p>Also: Dass hier nicht überall Null herauskommt, liegt an der floating-point-Arithmetik</p>
$-8.470329473 \cdot 10^{-22}$	$\{0.\}$	
$-2.117582368 \cdot 10^{-22}$	$\{0.\}$	
$-6.6174449 \cdot 10^{-24}$	$\{0.\}$	
0	$\{0.\}$	
0	$\{1.69407 \times 10^{-21}\}$	
$6.462348536 \cdot 10^{-27}$	$\{0.\}$	
$-8.077935669 \cdot 10^{-28}$	$\{0.\}$	
0	$\{0.\}$	
0	$\{1.65436 \times 10^{-24}\}$	
	$\{0.\}$	
	$\{1.65436 \times 10^{-24}\}$	
	$\{0.\}$	
	$\{-1.29247 \times 10^{-26}\}$	

Über all müsste 0 stehen, **dieser Fehler heißt Differenzkatastrophe**

Pitfalls and Mantraps in Numerics

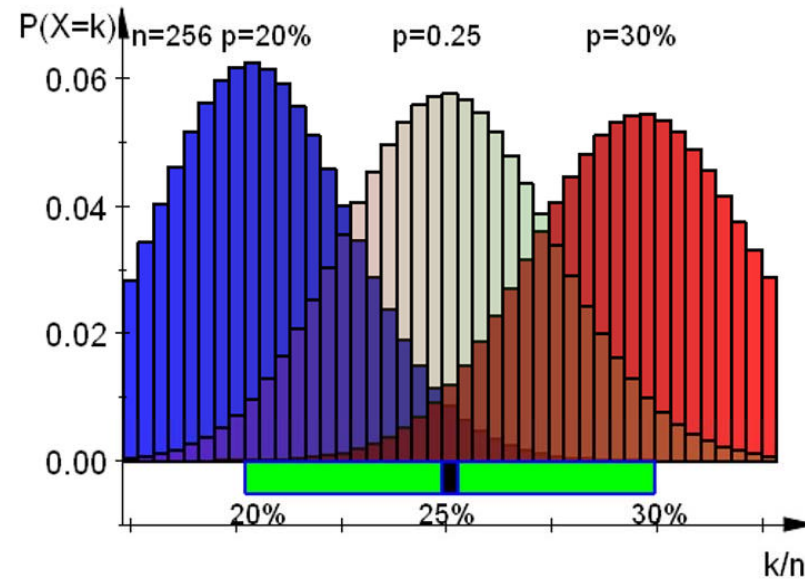
For i from 1 to 10 we get:

MuPAD	Mathematica	TI Nspire
$-6.776263578 \cdot 10^{-21}$	$\{1.38778 \times 10^{-17}\}$	$\text{seq}\left(\frac{a(i)-b(i)}{(a(i))^2-(b(i))^2} = \frac{1}{a(i)+b(i)}, i, 1, 10\right)$ <p>$\{\text{true}, \text{true}, \text{false}, \text{true}, \text{true}, \text{true}, \text{true}, \text{true}, \text{true}, \text{true}\}$</p> <p>Hey? With $i=3$ the system says „false“ although the equation is true for each insert else???</p> <p>Difference as numbers:</p> <p>$\{0., 0., -1.E-17, 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.\}$</p> <p>You shall not think that the TI Nspire is better for larger i than the other systems, It makes nothing with too small numbers. For $b=0$ the equation is trivially true.</p> <p>Conclusion: The result must be zero. The reason, that it is not so, is the numerical work with floating point arithmetic</p>
$-8.470329473 \cdot 10^{-22}$	$\{0.\}$	
$-2.117582368 \cdot 10^{-22}$	$\{0.\}$	
$-6.6174449 \cdot 10^{-24}$	$\{0.\}$	
0	$\{0.\}$	
0	$\{1.69407 \times 10^{-21}\}$	
$6.462348536 \cdot 10^{-27}$	$\{0.\}$	
$-8.077935669 \cdot 10^{-28}$	$\{0.\}$	
0	$\{1.65436 \times 10^{-24}\}$	
0	$\{0.\}$	
	$\{-1.29247 \times 10^{-26}\}$	

Fallen und Fußangeln in der Numerik

Konfidenzintervall

$$gl := \left| \frac{k}{n} - p \right| \leq \frac{z}{n} \cdot \sqrt{n \cdot p \cdot (1-p)} \quad n := 101 \quad \blacktriangleright$$
$$gl \quad \blacktriangleright \quad \frac{|101 \cdot p - 51|}{101} \leq \frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{-101 \cdot p \cdot (p-1)}}{101}$$
$$\text{solve}(gl, p) \quad \blacktriangleright \quad 0.407176 \leq p \leq 0.6023$$



Bei der Berechnung von Konfidenzintervallen kann es von Hand durch Runden leicht zur Differenzkatasrophe kommen. Eine solche Berechnung ist „schlecht konditioniert“.

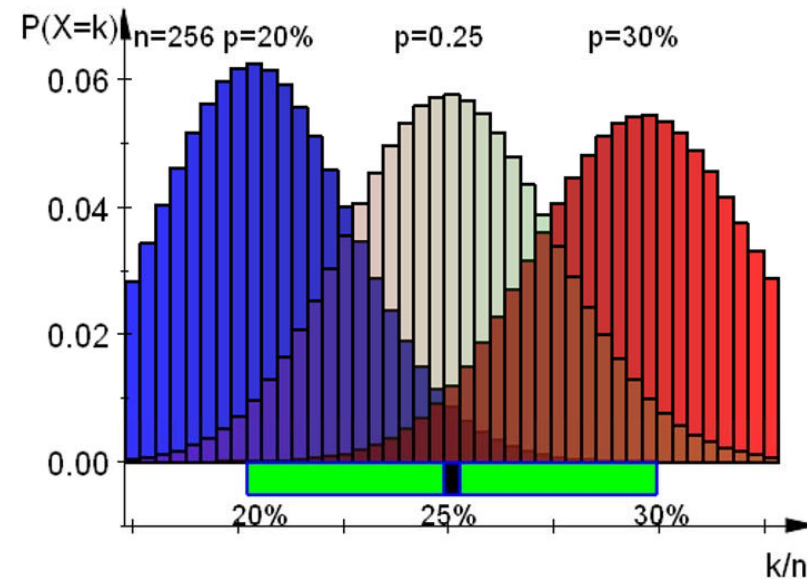
Pitfalls and Mantraps in Numerics

Konfidenzintervall

$$gl := \left| \frac{k}{n} - p \right| \leq \frac{z}{n} \cdot \sqrt{n \cdot p \cdot (1-p)} \quad n := 101 \quad \blacktriangleright$$

$$gl \quad \blacktriangleright \quad \frac{|101 \cdot p - 51|}{101} \leq \frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{-101 \cdot p \cdot (p-1)}}{101}$$

$$\text{solve}(gl, p) \quad \blacktriangleright \quad 0.407176 \leq p \leq 0.6023$$

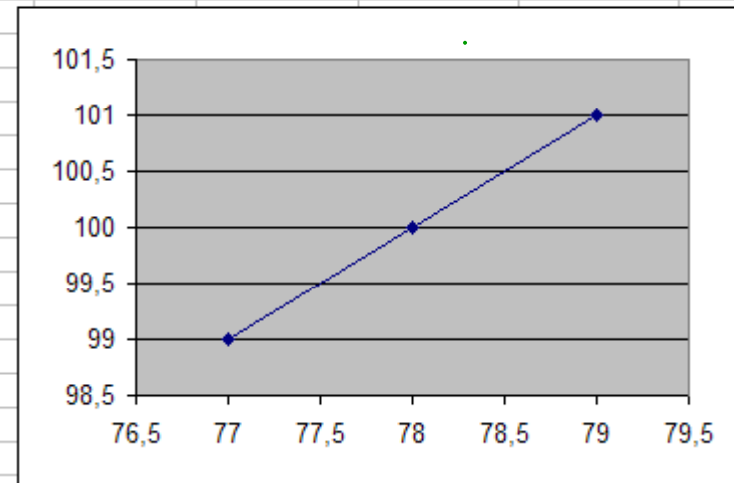
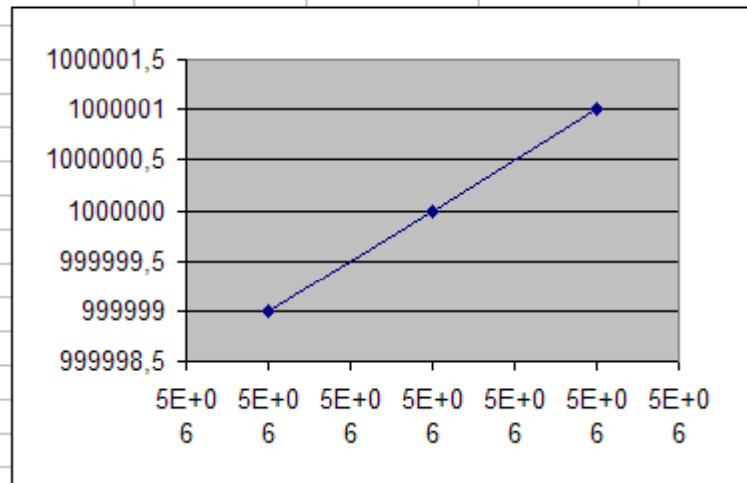


If you calculate a confidence interval by hand where you round some numbers, then it is easy to occur a difference catastrophe. Such a calculation is named „**ill-conditioned**“.

Weitere Pannen

x	y		x	y
5201477	999999		77	99
5201478	1000000		78	100
5201479	1000001		79	101

Wähle Trendlinie



Option Daten verbinden

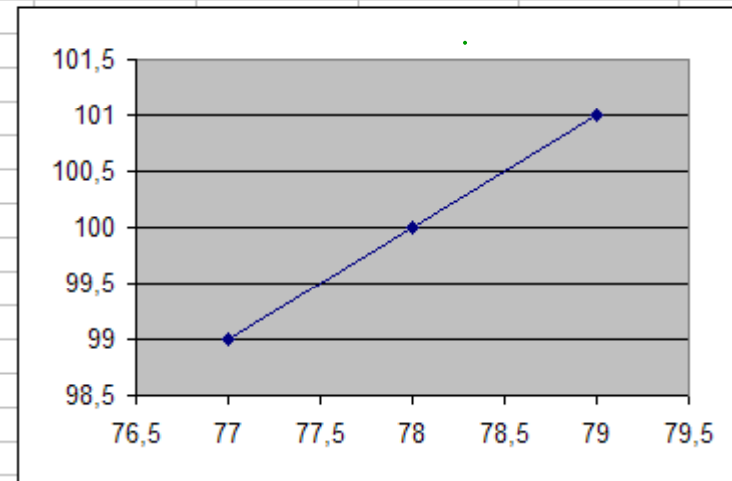
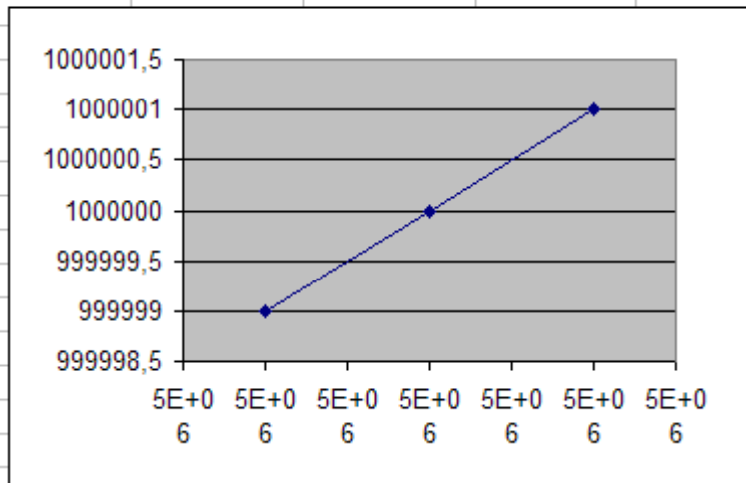
Klar, das ist beide Male eine Gerade

Excel

More Mishaps

x	y		x	y
5201477	999999		77	99
5201478	1000000		78	100
5201479	1000001		79	101

Wähle Trendlinie



Indeed, that are straight lines, both!

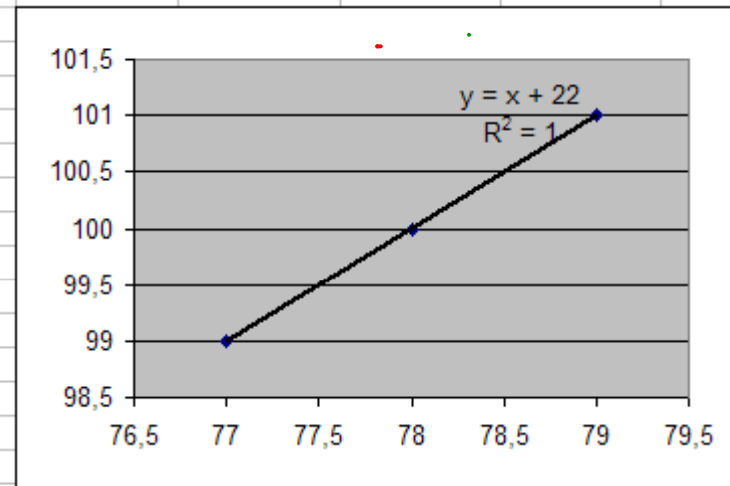
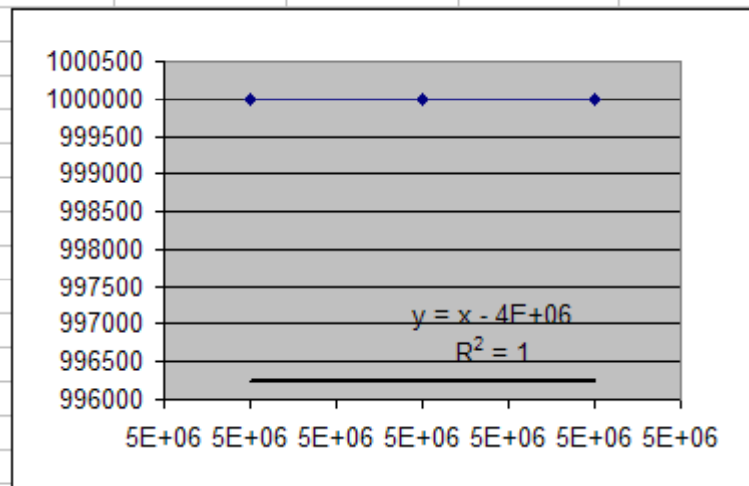
Option data connected

Excel

Weitere Pannen

x	y		x	y
5201477	999999		77	99
5201478	1000000		78	100
5201479	1000001		79	101

Wähle Trendlinie



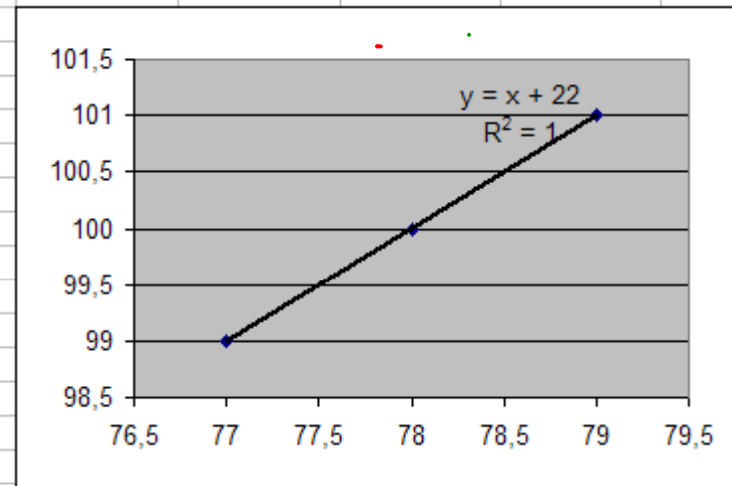
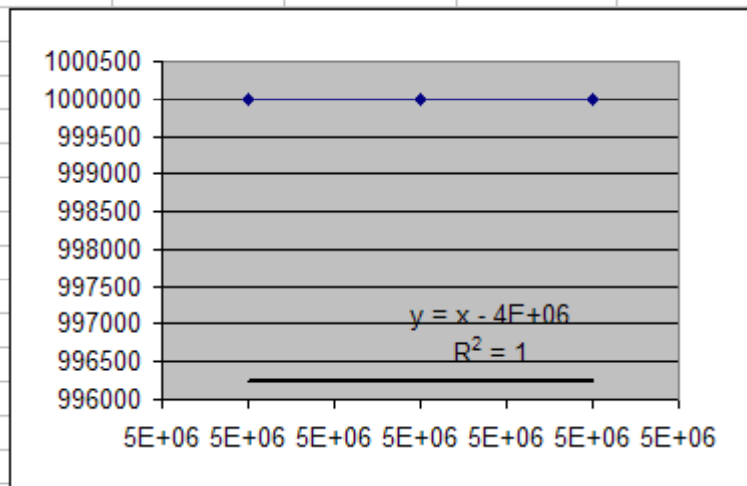
Wähle „Trendlinie“ oder „lineare Regression“
 Dieselben Daten, aber
 nicht gelungen, Panne



More Mishaps

x	y		x	y
5201477	999999		77	99
5201478	1000000		78	100
5201479	1000001		79	101

Wähle Trendlinie



choose „trend line“ or linear regression

then there is a mishap



Numerische Verfahren

Was man exakt nicht schafft, das macht man mit Numerik,
Hauptsache, man hat wenigstens Zahlen 'raus.

- Rekursive, b.z.w. iterative Konzepte
 - Heronverfahren für Wurzeln
 - Nullstellenverfahren (Mitten~, Sekanten~, Newton~)
 - Modellierung von Prozessen (logistisch...)
 - Numerische Lösung von Differentialgleichungen

Weitere Konzepte:

Numerische Integration, Taylorreihen,

Fourierreihen, Klangverarbeitung, ...

Finite-Element-methode, Simulationen,....

Numerical Methods

- What you cannot do exactly you can do it with numerics.
- The main thing: you have at least numbers as a result.
- recursive or iterative concepts
 - Heron's method for roots
 - zero methods (middle~, secant~ , Newton~)
 - modellierung of processes (logistic equation...)
 - numerical solution of differential equations

further concepts:

numerical integration, Taylor series, Fourier series,
sound converting, ...
finite-element method, simulations,.....

Die Klothoide, nur numerisch zu bewältigen

gegeben:

$$x = \int_0^t \cos \frac{x^2}{2A^2} dx, \quad y = \int_0^t \sin \frac{y^2}{2A^2} dy \quad (7.30)$$

Die Integrale lassen sich durch die Simpson'sche Näherungsformel berechnen.

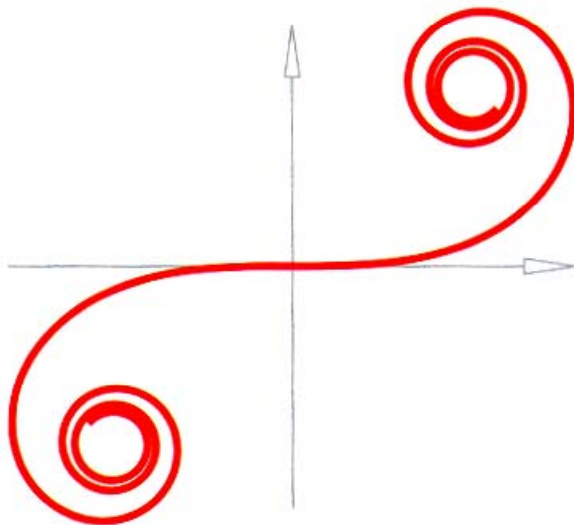


Abb. 7.46 Klothoide

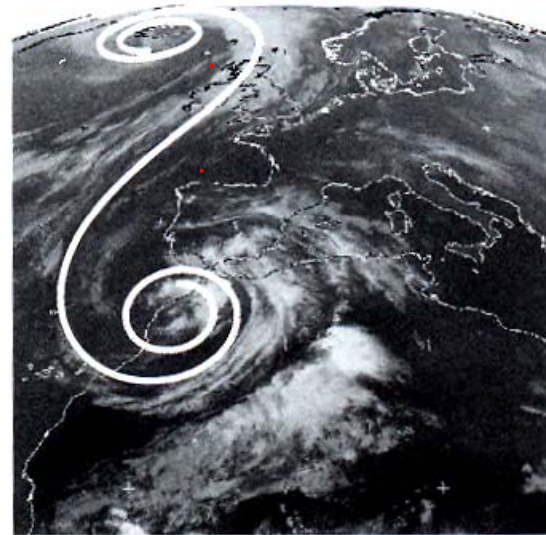


Abb. 7.47 Turbulenzen über dem Atlantik

Glaeser: Geometrie und ihre Anwendungen in Kunst, Natur und Technik

The Clothoid, only to manage in numerical manner

gegeben:

$$x = \int_0^t \cos \frac{x^2}{2A^2} dx, \quad y = \int_0^t \sin \frac{y^2}{2A^2} dy \quad (7.30)$$

Die Integrale lassen sich durch die Simpson'sche Näherungsformel berechnen.

The integrals can be calculated by Simpson's formula.

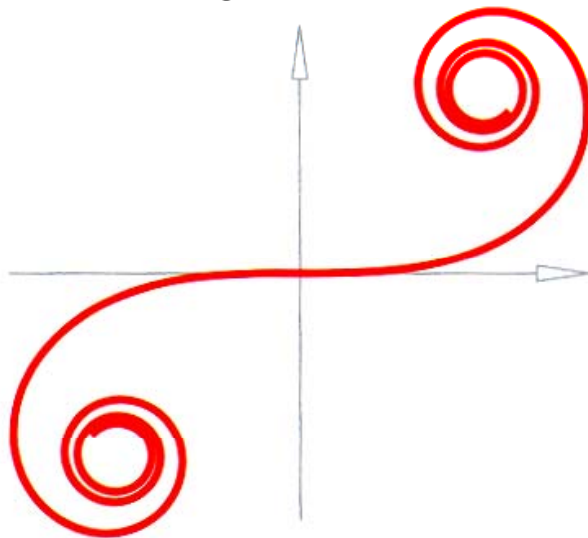


Abb. 7.46 Klothoide

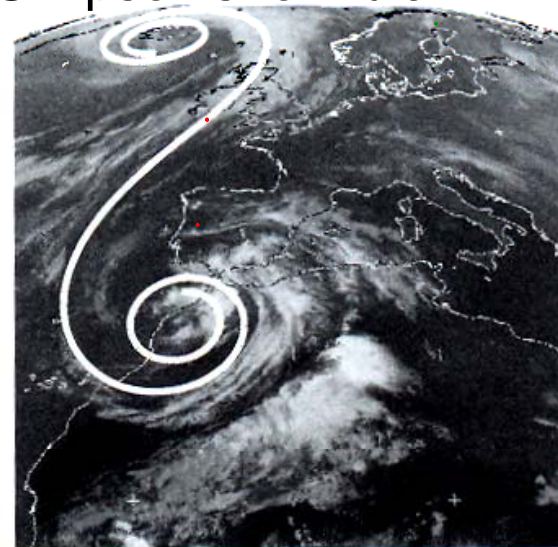


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