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As the grid spacing $h$ tends to zero, the error increases as $(a(h))$ hâ^' $q$, where $q>0$, while Â-limhâ $\dagger^{\prime} 0|a(h)|>1$.

Such methods of solution fall into $\qquad$ category unstable methods
$\qquad$ allows errors to a certain extent, and then we smooth the obtained function approximation match
the development of $\qquad$ computers that has made it necessary to standardize floating point arithmetic micro

The process of transforming input into output information is called $\qquad$ interpolation

The standard defines four floating point formats divided into $\qquad$ groups

Basic
extended
I and II
Ability of a program to run on different computers without changes is called $\qquad$ portability

IEEE Standard floating point real numbers on computers today, including $\qquad$
Intel-based PCâ€ ${ }^{T M}$ s
Macs
Unix platforms.
I, II and III
$\qquad$ is the functions that pass exactly through all given points algorithm
$\qquad$ is known as machine number
floating point fixed point I and II
$X 1=1.234 .101$,
$x 2=3.453 .100$,

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$x 4=4.667 .10-3$,
$x 5=9.876 .10-4$,
and use the floating point system $(10,3,-90.9)$ with rounding. Summation in decreasing and increasing order gives
decreasing order: $5=1.592 .101$,
decreasing order: $5=1.583 .101$.
The exact result rounded to 6 decimals is $\mathrm{S} 5=$ $\qquad$ 1.583306.101

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