


```

System.out.println();
System.out.println( "Wertbereich");

double x0
= IOTools.readDouble( " Startargument x0 = ");
int n
= IOTools.readInteger( " Anzahl n (n > 0) = ");
double h = 0;
if( n > 1)
h = IOTools.readDouble( " Schrittweite h = ");

// Wertetabelle
double[] tabelle = f.tabellieren( x0, n, h);

// Tabellenausgabe
double arg = x0;
for( int i = 0; i < tabelle.length; i++)
{
    System.out.println
    ( " f( " + arg + ")\t= " + tabelle[ i]);
    arg += h;
}
System.out.println();

// Weiter
weiter = IOTools.readChar( "Neue Tabelle (j/n)? ");
} while( weiter == 'j');
}

weiter = IOTools.readChar( "Neue Funktion (j/n)? ");
} while( weiter == 'j');

// Programm beendet
System.out.println();
System.out.println( "Programm beendet");
}
}

/* ----- */
/* // Testbeispiele */

/*
f( x) = ( 1.0 ) / ( 1.0 + 1.0 x^1 )
Wertbereich
Startargument x0 = -2
Anzahl n (n > 0) = 9
Schrittweite h = 0.25
f( -2.0) = -1.0
f( -1.75) = -1.3333333333333333
f( -1.5) = -2.0
f( -1.25) = -4.0
f( -1.0) = Infinity
f( -0.75) = 4.0
f( -0.5) = 2.0
f( -0.25) = 1.3333333333333333
f( 0.0) = 1.0

Funktion (i)
f( x) =
( 8.0 + 4.0 x^1 + -10.0 x^2 + -5.0 x^3 + 2.0 x^4 + 1.0 x^5 )
/ ( 1.0 )
Wertbereich
Startargument x0 = -2.5
Anzahl n (n > 0) = 11

```

```

Schrittweite h = 0.5
f( -2.5)      = -5.90625
f( -2.0)      = 0.0
f( -1.5)      = -1.09375
f( -1.0)      = 0.0
f( -0.5)      = 4.21875
f( 0.0)       = 8.0
f( 0.5)       = 7.03125
f( 1.0)       = 0.0
f( 1.5)       = -7.65625
f( 2.0)       = 0.0
f( 2.5)       = 53.15625

```

Funktion (ii)

$$f(x) = (-1.0 + 0.0 x^1 + 1.0 x^2) / (1.0 + 0.0 x^1 + 1.0 x^2)$$

Wertbereich

```

Startargument x0 = -4
Anzahl n (n > 0) = 17
Schrittweite h = 0.5
f( -4.0)      = 0.8823529411764706
f( -3.5)      = 0.8490566037735849
f( -3.0)      = 0.8
f( -2.5)      = 0.7241379310344828
f( -2.0)      = 0.6
f( -1.5)      = 0.38461538461538464
f( -1.0)      = 0.0
f( -0.5)      = -0.6
f( 0.0)       = -1.0
f( 0.5)       = -0.6
f( 1.0)       = 0.0
f( 1.5)       = 0.38461538461538464
f( 2.0)       = 0.6
f( 2.5)       = 0.7241379310344828
f( 3.0)       = 0.8
f( 3.5)       = 0.8490566037735849
f( 4.0)       = 0.8823529411764706

```

Funktion (iii)

$$f(x) = (-6.0 + 3.0 x^1) / (2.0 + -3.0 x^1 + 0.0 x^2 + 1.0 x^3)$$

Wertbereich

```

Startargument x0 = -2.5
Anzahl n (n > 0) = 51
Schrittweite h = 0.1
f( -2.5)      = 2.204081632653061
f( -2.4)      = 2.8546712802768166
f( -2.3)      = 3.9485766758494054
f( -2.1999999999999997) = 6.1523437500000008
f( -2.0999999999999996) = 12.799167533818993
f( -1.9999999999999996) = -3.00239975158033E15
f( -1.8999999999999995) = -13.91200951248507
f( -1.7999999999999994) = -7.270408163265285
f( -1.6999999999999993) = -5.075445816186546
f( -1.5999999999999992) = -3.99408284023668
f( -1.4999999999999991) = -3.3599999999999995
f( -1.399999999999999) = -2.9513888888888857
f( -1.299999999999999) = -2.673507966513635
f( -1.1999999999999988) = -2.4793388429752046
f( -1.0999999999999988) = -2.343159486016628
f( -0.9999999999999988) = -2.2499999999999999
f( -0.8999999999999988) = -2.1908839083354312
f( -0.7999999999999988) = -2.1604938271604937
f( -0.6999999999999988) = -2.1559755123768967
f( -0.5999999999999989) = -2.176339285714286

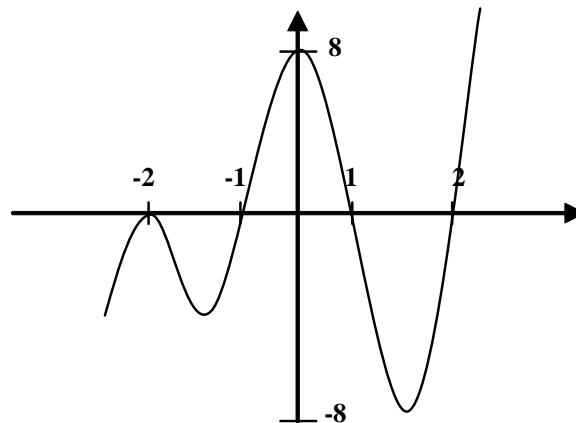
```

```

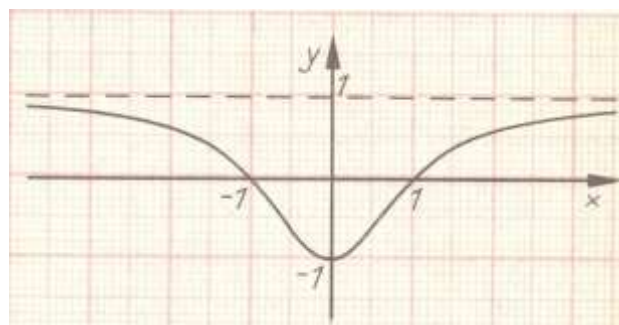
f( -0.4999999999999989)      = -2.222222222222228
f( -0.3999999999999989)      = -2.2959183673469394
f( -0.29999999999999893)     = -2.401670727462584
f( -0.19999999999999893)     = -2.546296296296298
f( -0.09999999999999892)     = -2.7403218790778623
f( 1.0824674490095276E-15)   = -3.000000000000003
f( 0.10000000000000109)      = -3.350970017636689
f( 0.2000000000000011)      = -3.835227272727279
f( 0.3000000000000011)      = -4.525288376220062
f( 0.40000000000000113)      = -5.555555555555705
f( 0.5000000000000011)      = -7.200000000000025
f( 0.6000000000000011)      = -10.096153846153888
f( 0.7000000000000011)      = -16.04938271604948
f( 0.800000000000001)       = -32.14285714285747
f( 0.900000000000001)       = -113.79310344827785
f( 1.000000000000001) = -Infinity
f( 1.1000000000000012)      = -87.09677419354601
f( 1.2000000000000013)      = -18.74999999999723
f( 1.3000000000000014)      = -7.07070707070699
f( 1.4000000000000015)      = -3.3088235294117303
f( 1.5000000000000016)      = -1.714285714285697
f( 1.6000000000000016)      = -0.9259259259259164
f( 1.7000000000000017)      = -0.49641478212906237
f( 1.8000000000000018)      = -0.24671052631578594
f( 1.900000000000002)       = -0.0949667616334261
f( 2.0000000000000018)      = 1.3322676295501825E-15
f( 2.100000000000002)       = 0.060471679096957234
f( 2.200000000000002)       = 0.0992063492063498
f( 2.300000000000002)       = 0.12384752992982005
f( 2.400000000000002)       = 0.13914656771799652
f( 2.500000000000002)       = 0.14814814814814833
*/

```

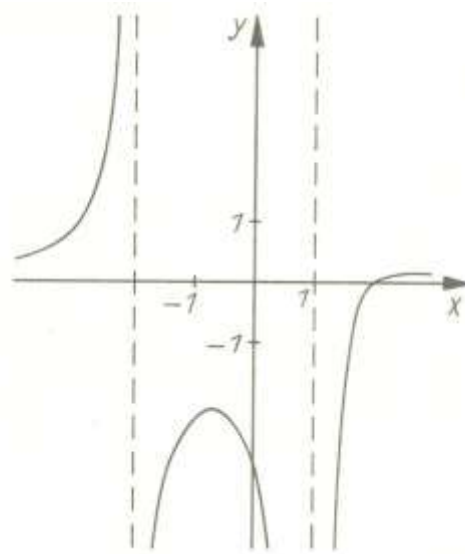
Kurvenskizze (i):



Kurvenskizze (ii):



Kurvenskizze (iii):



3. *Summe.java*

zu (a) **Beweis (induktiv)**

$$\text{IA} \quad s = \sum_{i=0}^0 i = 0 = \frac{0 \cdot 1}{2}$$

$$\text{IS} \quad s = \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} i = \sum_{i=0}^n i + (n+1), \text{ laut IV}$$

$$= \frac{n \cdot (n+1)}{2} + (n+1) = \frac{n \cdot (n+1) + 2(n+1)}{2} = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}$$

zu (b) **Programm**

Summe.java

...

```
public long gauss( long n)
{
    long summe = 0;

    if( n % 2 == 0) summe = n / 2 * ( n + 1);
    else summe = ( n + 1) / 2 * n;
```

```
/*
    summe = (long) (n / 2. * ( n + 1));
*/
```

```
    return summe;
}
```

...

```
/* ----- */
```

// (c) Testergebnisse

// Summe von 0 bis 4294967295 (2³² - 1)

// Schleife : 9223372034707292160

// Gauss : 9223372034707292160

// -> korrekt

// Summe von 0 bis 4294967296 (2³²)

// Schleife : -9223372034707292160

// Gauss : 9223372036854775807

// -> FEHLER: Long.MAX_VALUE ueberschritten

// (n = 4294967296, s = 9223372039002259456)

zu (c) **Berechnung**Setze $s = 2^{63} - 1 \hat{=}$ **Long.MAX_VALUE**.

$$\frac{n}{2}(n+1) = \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{n}{2} = s \Rightarrow n^2 + n - 2s = 0$$

Abschätzung:

$$\begin{aligned} n &= -\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 2s} = -\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 2^{64} - 2} = -\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{2^{64} - \frac{7}{4}} \\ &< -\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{2^{64}} = -\frac{1}{2} + 2^{32} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Setze } n = 2^{32} - 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad s = \frac{2^{32} - 1}{2} \cdot 2^{32} = (2^{32} - 1)2^{31} = 2^{63} - 2^{31} < 2^{63} - 1.$$

$$\text{Setze } n = 2^{32} \quad \Rightarrow \quad s = \frac{2^{32}}{2}(2^{32} + 1) = 2^{31}(2^{32} + 1) = 2^{63} + 2^{31} > 2^{63} - 1.$$

\Rightarrow Eine korrekte Lösung ist für jede natürliche Zahl $n \in [0, 2^{32} - 1]$ zu erwarten.

zu (d) **double - Zahlen**

Die Exaktheit der Darstellung ergibt sich aus der Anzahl der darstellbaren Dualzahlen. Allgemein gilt: Sei t_b die Anzahl der darstellbaren Ziffern zur Basis b , dann gilt $t_{10} = \log_{10} 2^{t_2} = t_2 \cdot \log_{10} 2$ (Abrunden!).

$$s \text{ als long - Zahl} \quad \Rightarrow \quad t_2 = 64 \quad (\Rightarrow \quad t_{10} = 19).$$

$$s \text{ als double - Zahl} \quad \Rightarrow \quad t_2 = 53 \quad (\Rightarrow \quad t_{10} = 15).$$

Folglich kann man unter Verwendung des Datentyps `double` keine bessere Darstellung erreichen.

Test mit dem Datentyp `double` liefert für $n = 2^{32} - 1$ ein fehlerhaftes Ergebnis:

```
4294967295      : 9223372034707292160  -> n = 2^32 - 1: long
4.294967295E9  : 9.2233720347072922E18 -> n = 2^32 - 1: double
```