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function m433roundoff
x=1.0;
n=100;
for j=1:n,
    h(j)=1/2^j;
    deriv=(exp(x+h(j))-exp(x))/h(j);
    error(j)=deriv-exp(x);
if floor(j/10)==j/10
    disp(['h=',num2str(h(j),'%1.15e'), ', error=',num2str(error(j),'%1.15e')])
end
end
plot(log2(h),(log(abs(error))))
title('log(error) vs. log2(h) ')
xlabel('log2(h)')
ylabel('log(abs(error)')

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$n$	$h = 1/2^n$	$D_+f - f'(1)$
10	9.765625000000000e-004	1.327718213427254e-003
20	9.536743164062500e-007	1.295809009427273e-006
30	9.313225746154785e-010	-8.254840100363481e-008
40	9.094947017729282e-013	-5.083909590455349e-004
50	8.881784197001252e-016	-2.182818284590455e-001
60	8.673617379884036e-019	-2.718281828459046e+000
70	8.470329472543003e-022	-2.718281828459046e+000
80	8.271806125530277e-025	-2.718281828459046e+000
90	8.077935669463161e-028	-2.718281828459046e+000
100	7.888609052210118e-031	-2.718281828459046e+000

1. For  $h \geq 10^{-10}$ , the error decreases as  $h$  is reduced, due to the discrete approximation.
2. For  $h \geq 10^{-10}$ , the error is linearly proportional to  $h$ .
3. For  $h < 10^{-10}$ , the error increases as  $h$  is reduced, due to finite precision arithmetic.

log(error) vs.  $\log_2(h)$

