

# CS / MATH 4334 : Numerical Analysis

## Homework Assignment 4

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### **MatLab Problems**

```

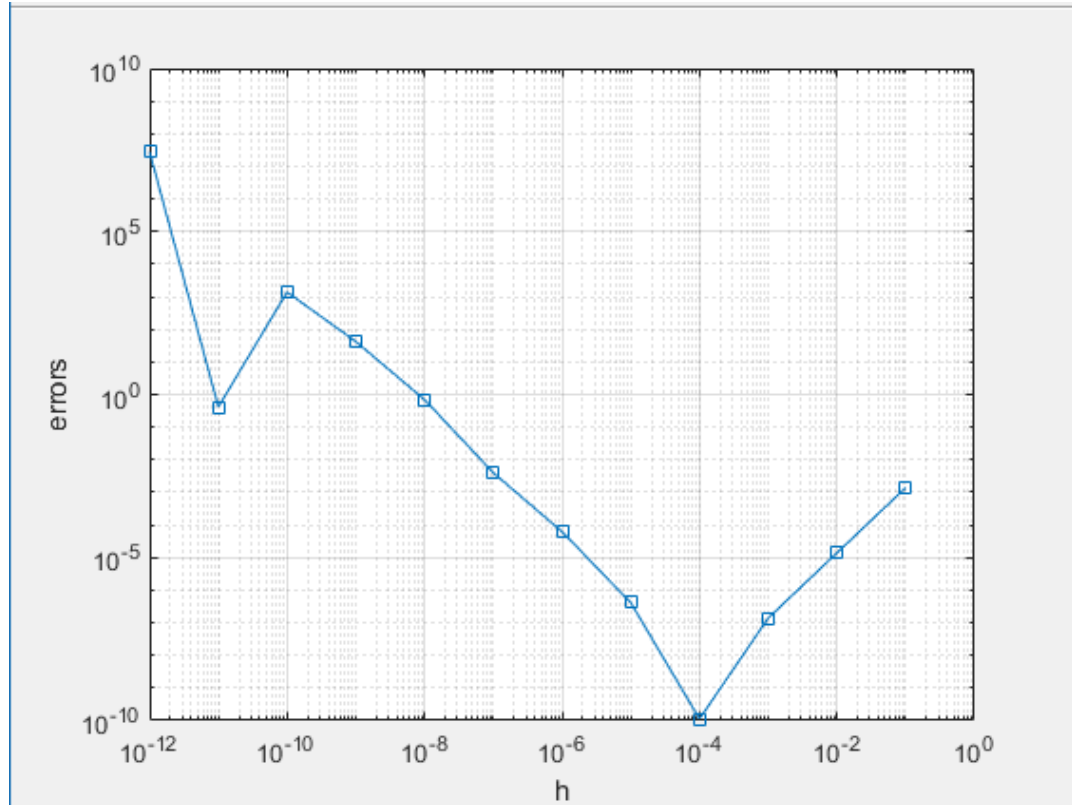
1 format long e
2
3 % How many h's we have
4 range = 12;
5
6 % Creates evenly spaced points for H
7 h = [10-1, 10-2, 10-3, 10-4, 10-5, 10-6, 10-7, 10-8,
      10-9, 10-10, 10-11, 10-12];
8 approx = zeros(range,1);
9 errors = zeros(range,1);
10
11 % Calculates the approx values of h
12 for i=1:range
13     approx(i) = ((cos(2 - 2*h(i)) - 2*cos(2) + cos(2 + 2*h(i)))
14                 ) / (4*h(i)^2));
15 end
16
17 % Calculates the errors for the approx values
18 for i=1:range
19     errors(i) = abs(-cos(2) - approx(i));
20 end
21
22
23 % Testing our h values locally (they are close)
24 [m, l] = min(errors);
25 h(l);
26 (6*(10-16)/1)^.25;
27
28 sprintf('We notice that as h gets smaller, the error decreases
29         . However, due to a combination of truncation, roundoff
30         errors and loss of significance we see weird behaviour from
31         h as it gets smaller and smaller. Our h value that we got
32         was close our expected h value from problem 2.')
33
34 loglog(h, errors, '-s')
35 xlabel('h')
36 ylabel('errors')
37 grid on

```

>> q1.m

ans =

'We notice that as  $h$  gets smaller, the error decreases. However, due to a combination of truncation, roundoff errors and loss of significance we see weird behaviours from  $h$  as it gets smaller and smaller. Our  $h$  value that we got was close our expected  $h$  value from problem 2.'



Problem 2: q2.m

---

```
1 func = @(x) 20*exp(-(x-60)^2)/50/power((2*pi),.5);
2
3 trapfun(10000, 0, 69, func)
4
5 simpfun(100, 0, 69, func)
6
7 sprintf('a) 96.41 students would fail this class based on
   trapezoid rule\nb) 96.41 students would fail based on
   simpsons rule\nNo, we definitely would not want to take
   this class')
```

Problem 2: trapfun.m

---

```
1 function int = trapfun(m,a,b,func)
2     int = func(a) + func(b);
3     x = linspace(a,b,m);
4     h = (b-a)/m;
5
6     for i=1:m-1
7         int = int + 2*(func(x(i+1)));
8     end
9
10    int = (h/2)*int;
11
12 end
```

Problem 2: simpfun.m

---

```
1 function int = simpfun(m,a,b,func)
2     int = func(a) + func(b);
3     x = linspace(a,b,2*m+1);
4     h = (b-a)/(2*m);
5
6     for i = 1:m %1 3 5 7 9 -> 2 4 6 8 10
7         int = int + 4*func(x(2*(i)));
8     end
9
10    for i = 1:m-1 % 2 4 6 8 -> 3 5 7 9
11        int = int + 2*func(x(2*(i)+1));
12    end
13
```

```
14      int = (h/3)*int;  
15  end
```

>> q2.m

```
ans =  
9.640822025822844e+01
```

```
ans =  
9.640696765218401e+01
```

```
ans =  
'a) 96.41 students would fail this class based on trapezoid rule.  
b) 96.41 students would fail based on simpsons rule.  
No, we definitely would not want to take this class'
```

Problem 3: q3.m

---

```
1 format long e
2
3 func = @(x) exp((x^2));
4 rombergmod(func, 0, 1, (0.5*10^-12))
5
6 % order 16, since order is 2*colnum, 127 fevals?no
```

Problem 3: rombergmod.m

---

```
1 % Program 5.1 Romberg integration
2 % Computes approximation to definite integral
3 % Inputs: Matlab inline function specifying integrand f,
4 %      a,b integration interval, n=number of rows
5 % Output: Romberg tableau r
6 function r=rombergmod(f,a,b,error)
7 n = 100;
8 h=(b-a)./(2.^(0:n-1));
9 fa = feval(f,a);
10 fb = feval(f,b);
11 r(1,1)=(b-a)*(fa+fb)/2;
12 fevals = 2;
13 for j=2:n
14     subtotal = 0;
15     for i=1:2^(j-2)
16         fmid = feval(f,a+(2*i-1)*h(j));
17         fevals = fevals + 1;
18         subtotal = subtotal + fmid;
19     end
20     r(j,1) = r(j-1,1)/2+h(j)*subtotal;
21     for k=2:j
22         r(j,k) = (4^(k-1)*r(j,k-1)-r(j-1,k-1))/(4^(k-1)-1);
23     end
24     if(abs(r(j,j) - r(j-1,j-1)) < error)
25         break
26     end
27 end
28 fevals
```

8

[illegible]