Universidad Industrial de Santander, Colombia Numerical Analysis, 2020-1 Henry Arguello July 29, 2020

Lab 8. Numerical Differentiation

1 Instructions

- Make a **pdf** report including the solution to each point of the practice with name Lab8_name_lastname.pdf.
- Send the report and all created files in a rar or zip file with name Lab8_name_lastname.rar in the Moodle.
- You are allowed to use internet, notes, and .m files that you have created before.

2 Purposes

- To apply numerical differentiation.
- To implement numerical differentiation.

3 Practice

3.1 Applying

(2.5 points) Let $f(x) = \cos(x)$ and carry eight or nine decimal places.

- a) Use the equation (6) with h = 0.05 to approximate f''(1)
- b) Use la equation (6) with h = 0.01 to approximate f''(1)
- c) Use la equation (12) with h = 0.1 to approximate f''(1)
- d) What answer, (a), (b) or (c), is most accurate?

3.2 Implementing

(2.5 points) Use the Program 1 to approximate the derivatives of each of the following functions at the given value of x. Approximations should be accurate to 13 decimal places.

Note. It may be necessary to change the values of max1 and the initial value of h in the program.

a)
$$f(x) = 60x^{45} - 32x^{33} + 233x^5 - 47x^2 - 77; x = 1/\sqrt{3}$$

b)
$$f(x) = \tan\left(\cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{5} + \sin(x)}{1 + x^2}\right)\right); x = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{3}$$

4 Appendices

• Equation (6)

$$f''(x_0) = \frac{f_1 - 2f_0 + f_{-1}}{h^2} + E(f, h)$$

$$E(f, h) = \frac{4\varepsilon}{h^2} + \frac{h^2 f^{(4)}(c)}{12}$$

• Equation (12)

$$f''(x_0) = \frac{-f_2 + 16f_1 - 30f_0 + 16f_{f-1} - f_{-2}}{12h^2} + E(f, h)$$

$$E(f, h) = \frac{16\varepsilon}{3h^2} + \frac{h^4 f^{(6)}(c)}{90}$$

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Listing 1: Program 1 (Differentiation using Limits)
          [L,n] = difflim (f,x,toler)
function
%Input - f is the function input as a string 'f'
        - x is the differentiation point
        - toler is the desired tolerance
\%Output - L = [H' D' E']: H is the vector of step sizes
                         D is the vector of approximate derivatives
                         E is the vector of error bounds
%
%
        - n is the coordinate of the "best approimation"
% NUMERICAL METHODS: MATLAB Programs
%(c) 1999 by John H. Mathews and Kurtis D. Fink
%To \ accompany \ the \ textbook:
%NUMERICAL METHODS Using MATLAB,
%by John H. Mathews and Kurtis D. Fink
\%ISBN 0-13-270042-5, (c) 1999
%PRENTICE HALL, INC.
%Upper Saddle River, NJ 07458
\max 1=15;
h=1/10;
H(1) = h;
D(1) = (feval(f, x+h) - feval(f, x-h))/(2*h);
E(1) = 0;
R(1) = 0;
for n=1:2
  h=h/10;
  H(n+1)=h:
  D(n+1)=(feval(f,x+h)-feval(f,x-h))/(2*h);
  E(n+1)=abs(D(n+1)-D(n));
  R(n+1)=2*E(n+1)*(abs(D(n+1))+abs(D(n))+eps);
end
n=2;
while ((E(n)>E(n+1))&(R(n)>toler))&n<max1
   h=h/10;
  H(n+2)=h;
  D(n+2)=(feval(f,x+h)-feval(f,x-h))/(2*h);
   E(n+2)=abs(D(n+2)-D(n+1));
  R(n+2)=2*E(n+2)*(abs(D(n+2))+abs(D(n+1))+eps);
   n=n+1;
end
n = length(D) - 1;
L=[H' D' E'];
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