

Learn Physics with Functional Programming - Scott N. Walck - Chapter 4: Exercises

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4.2 For $f(x) = x^3$, we have $f'(x) = 3x^2$, so that the relative error is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \text{err}(a) &= \left| \frac{f(x+a/2) - f(x-a/2)}{a} - 3x^2 \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{(x+a/2)^3 - (x-a/2)^3}{a} - 3x^2 \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{[x^3 + (3x^2a)/2 + (3xa^2)/4 + a^3/8] - [x^3 - (3x^2a)/2 + (3xa^2)/4 - a^3/8]}{a} - 3x^2 \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{3x^2a + a^3/4 - 3x^2a}{a} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{a^2}{4} \right|. \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have an error of 1 percent if

$$\begin{aligned} \text{err}(a) &= 0.01 \\ \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{a^2}{4} \right| &= 0.01 \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{a^2}{4} &= \pm 0.01 \\ \Leftrightarrow a^2 &= \pm 0.04 \\ \Leftrightarrow a &= \sqrt{0.04} \\ \Leftrightarrow a &= 0.2, \end{aligned}$$

since $a \geq 0$, which is valid for $x = 4$ and $x = 0.1$, since $\text{err}(a)$ does not depend on x .

4.3 Suppose we have a function f and independent variable, say x , such that

derivative 0.01 f x produces at least a 10 percent error, $\text{err}(\epsilon)$, compared to the exact derivative, $f'(x)$. Then, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\text{err}(\epsilon) &= \left| \frac{f(x + \epsilon/2) - f(x - \epsilon/2)}{\epsilon} - f'(x) \right| \leq 0.1 \\ \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{f(x + 0.01/2) - f(x - 0.01/2)}{0.01} - f'(x) \right| &\leq 0.1 \\ \Leftrightarrow -0.1 &\leq \frac{f(x + 0.02) - f(x - 0.02)}{0.01} - f'(x) \leq 0.1 \\ \Leftrightarrow -0.001 &\leq f(x + 0.02) - f(x - 0.02) - 0.01f'(x) \leq 0.001.\end{aligned}$$

Now, if we let $f(x) = x^2$ and $x = 0$, we have $f'(x) = 2x$ and thus

$$\begin{aligned}f(x + 0.02) - f(x - 0.02) - 0.01f'(x) &= (0.02)^2 - (-0.02)^2 - 0.01 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 \\ &= 0.004 - 0.004 \\ &= 0.0,\end{aligned}$$

so that we have

$$\Leftrightarrow -0.001 \leq f(x + 0.02) - f(x - 0.02) - 0.01f'(x) \leq 0.001$$

and $f(x) = x^2$ for $x = 0$ is such that **derivative 0.01 f x** produces at least a 10 percent error.