<u>Strang 1.2 - Problem 18:</u> Use *Livescript* in Matlab for this problem. Write a fininte difference approximation with n = 4 unknowns to

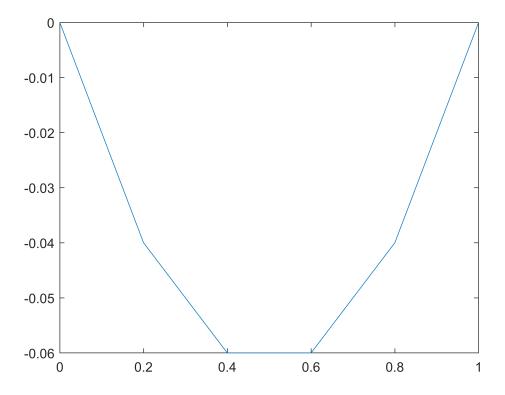
```
\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} = x, with boundary conditions u(0) = 0 and u(1) = 0
```

Solve for  $u_1, u_2, u_3$ , and  $u_4$ . Compare them to the true solution (use Calculus). Decrease your stepsize  $h = \Delta x$  to now have n = 8 unknowns. How does your solution change? How small need  $\Delta x$  be?

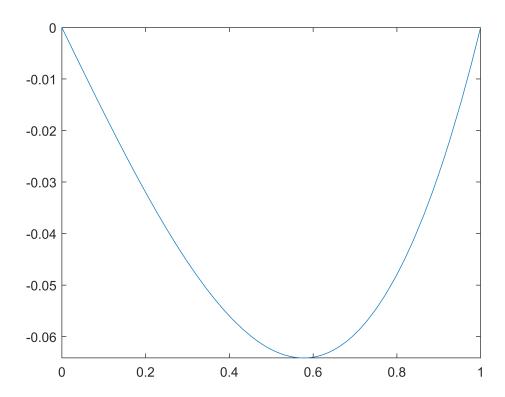
```
n = 4;
e = ones(n,1);
A = spdiags([e -2*e e],-1:1,n,n);
b = 1;
a = 0;
h = (b-a)/(n+1);

u0 = 0; uf = 0;
b_vec = 1/2*h.^2*ones(n,1);
b_vec(1) = b_vec(1)+u0;
b_vec(end) = b_vec(end)+uf;

u = A\b_vec;
u = [u0 u' uf];
x = 0:h:1;
plot(x,u)
```



```
f = @(x) 1/6*(x.^3-x);
```



Besides comparing the graphs, we can look at the errors:

```
err = abs(f(u) - u)

err = 1 \times 6

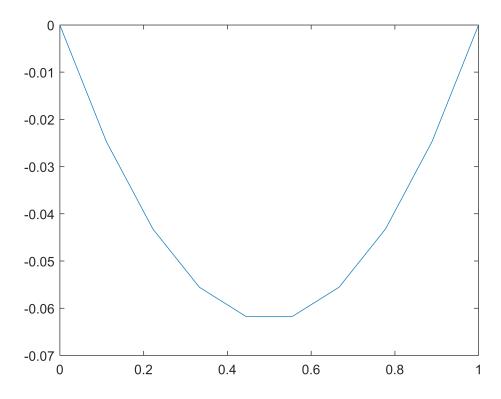
0 0.0467 0.0700 0.0700 0.0467 0
```

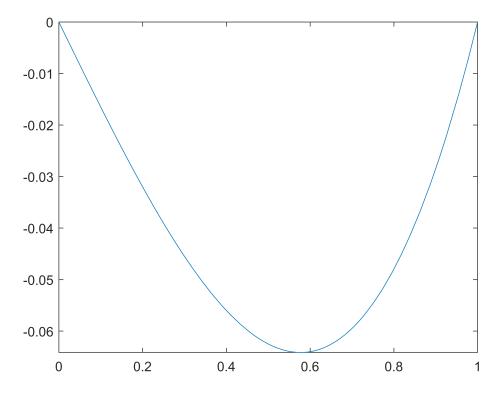
Then running everything again with n = 8 gives:

```
n = 8;
e = ones(n,1);
A = spdiags([e -2*e e],-1:1,n,n);
b = 1;
a = 0;
h = (b-a)/(n+1);

u0 = 0; uf = 0;
b_vec = 1/2*h.^2*ones(n,1); % not so sure why its 1/2h^2
b_vec(1) = b_vec(1)+u0;
b_vec(end) = b_vec(end)+uf;

u = A\b_vec;
u = [u0 u' uf];
x = 0:h:1;
plot(x,u)
```





Besides comparing the graphs, we can look at the errors:

err = abs(f(u) - u);
err(1:5)

ans = 1×5
 0 0.0288 0.0504 0.0648 0.0720

err(6:end)

ans = 1×5

0.0720 0.0648 0.0504 0.0288 0