

# MATH50003

# NUMERICAL ANALYSIS

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<https://github.com/Imperial-MATH50003/MATH50003NumericalAnalysis>

Office Hour: Monday 11am, Huxley 6M40



# WHAT IS NUMERICAL ANALYSIS?

Algorithms for continuous problems

Implementation in software

Analysis of convergence and stability



# ASSESSMENT

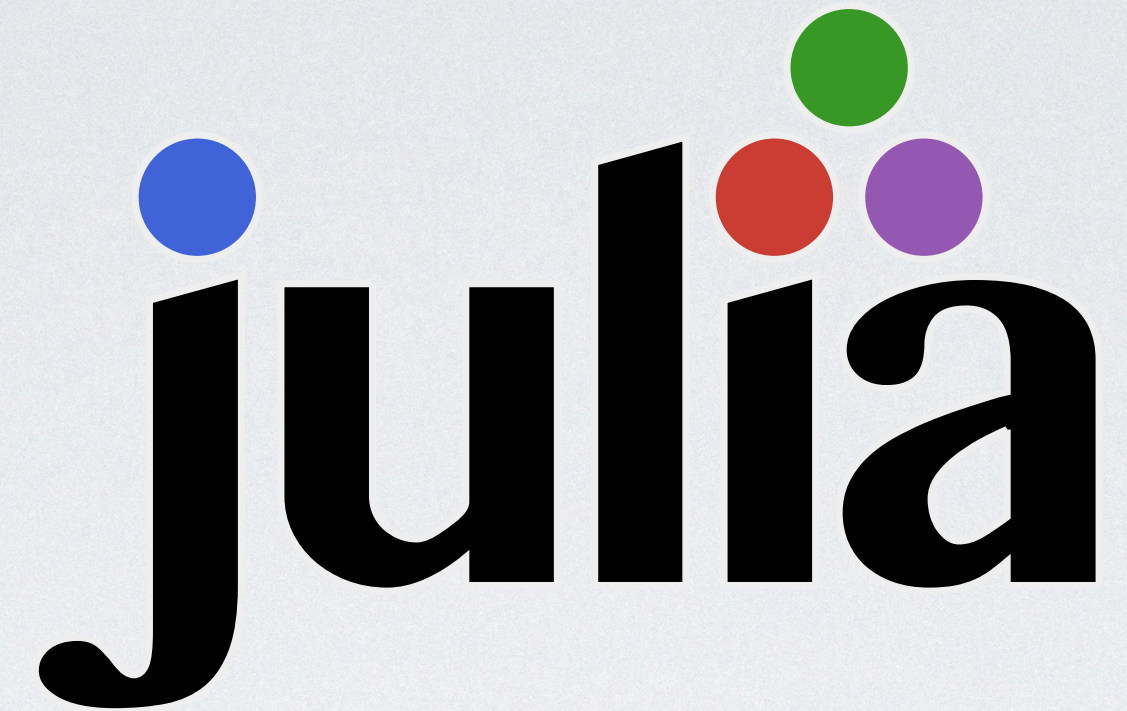
## COMPUTER-BASED

- Labs
- Practice Computer-based Exam
- Computer-based Exam

## PEN-AND-PAPER

- Problem sheets
- Final Exam





Julia is a programming language designed by MIT for Scientific Computing and Machine Learning

Compiled: generates efficient high performance code and allows us to see what the computer is actually doing

Easy to add custom types to understand mathematical concepts



# COURSE CONTENT

## I. Calculus on a Computer

- Integration, differentiation, root finding

## II. Representing Numbers

- Modular arithmetic, floating point numbers, bounding errors

## III. Numerical Linear Algebra

- Data regression, differential equations, least squares

## IV. Approximation Theory

- Fourier series, orthogonal polynomials, Gaussian quadrature



# PART I

## CALCULUS ON A COMPUTER

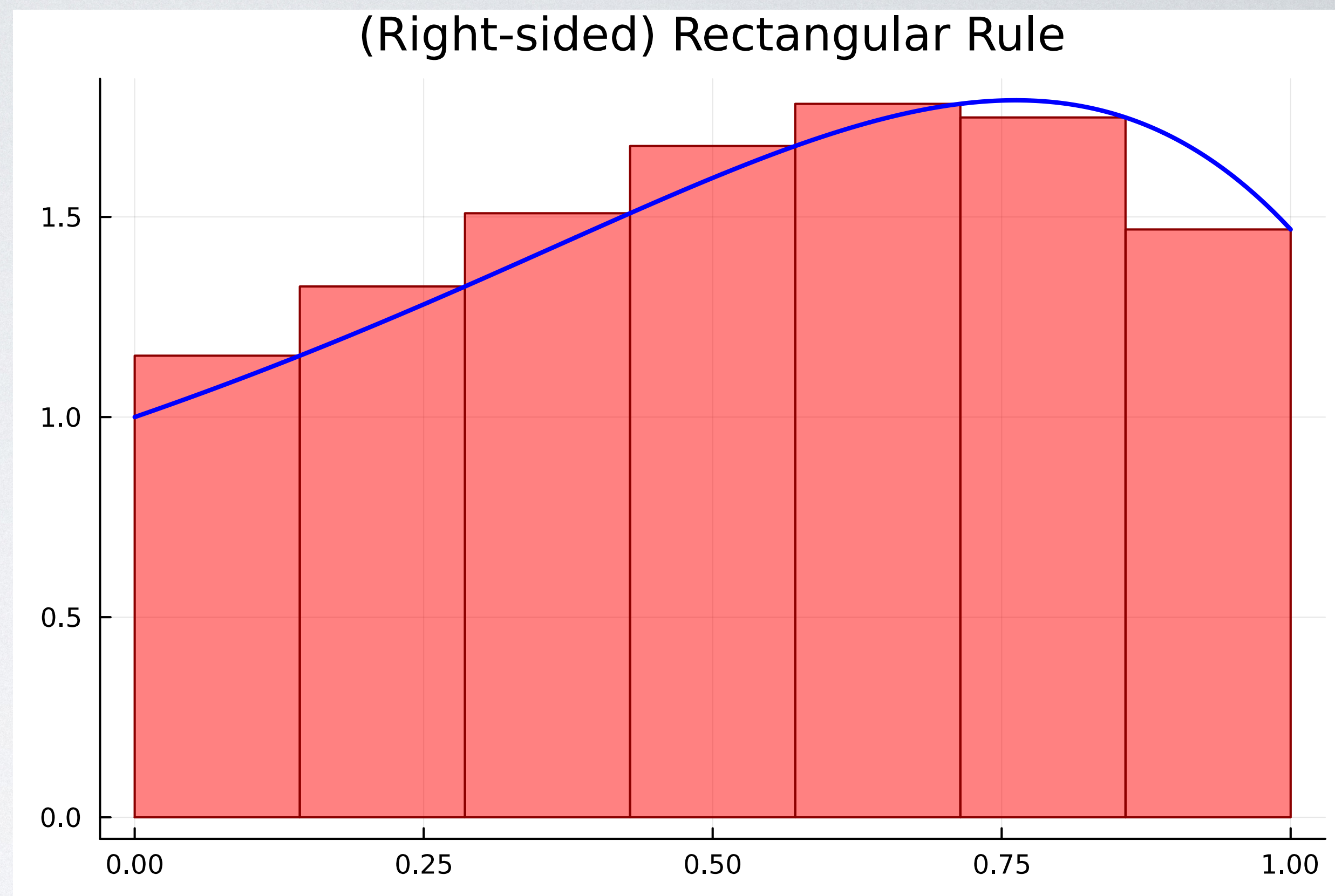
1. Rectangular rules for integration
2. Divided differences for differentiation
3. Dual numbers for differentiation



$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h \sum_{j=1}^n f(x_j)$$

where

$$h = \frac{b - a}{n}$$

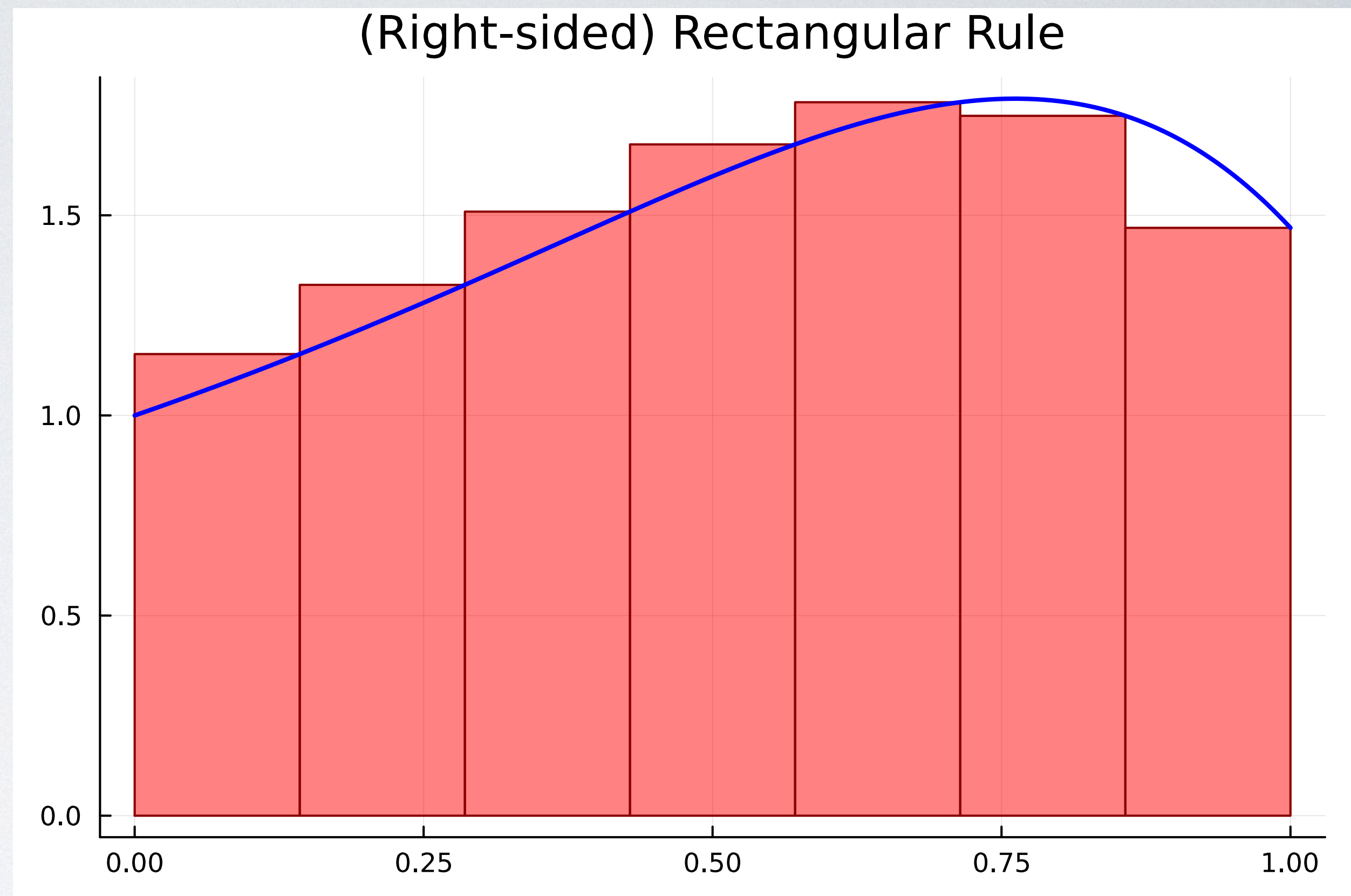




$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx h \sum_{j=1}^n f(x_j)$$

where

$$h = \frac{b - a}{n}$$





**Lemma 1** ((Right-sided) Rectangular Rule error on one panel). *Assuming  $f$  is differentiable we have*

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = (b-a)f(b) + \delta$$

*where  $|\delta| \leq M(b-a)^2$  for  $M = \sup_{a \leq x \leq b} |f'(x)|$ .*







**Theorem 1** (Rectangular Rule error). *Assuming  $f$  is differentiable we have*

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = h \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) + \delta$$

*where  $|\delta| \leq M(b-a)h$  for  $M = \sup_{a \leq x \leq b} |f'(x)|$ ,  $h = (b-a)/n$  and  $x_k = a + kh$ .*

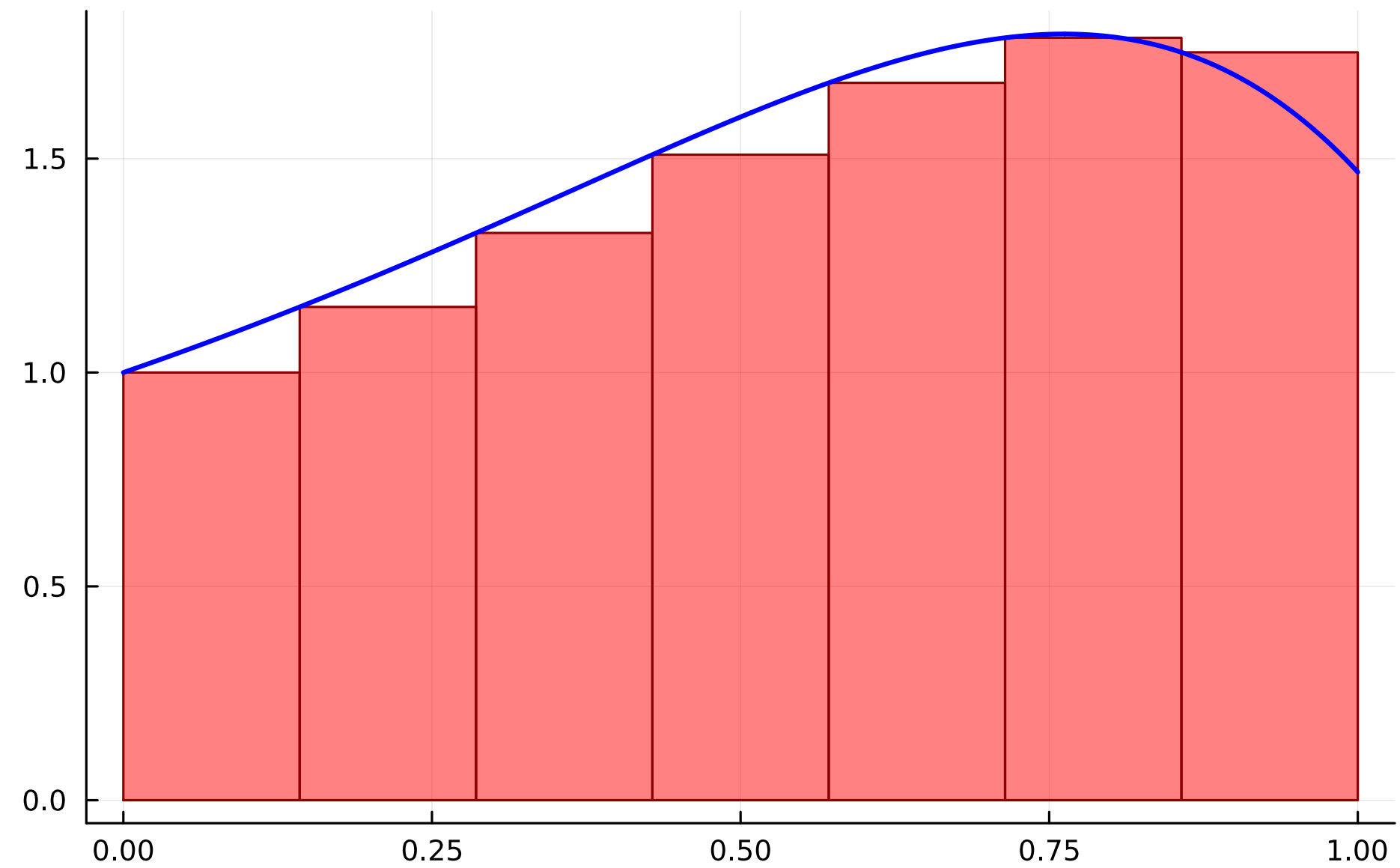




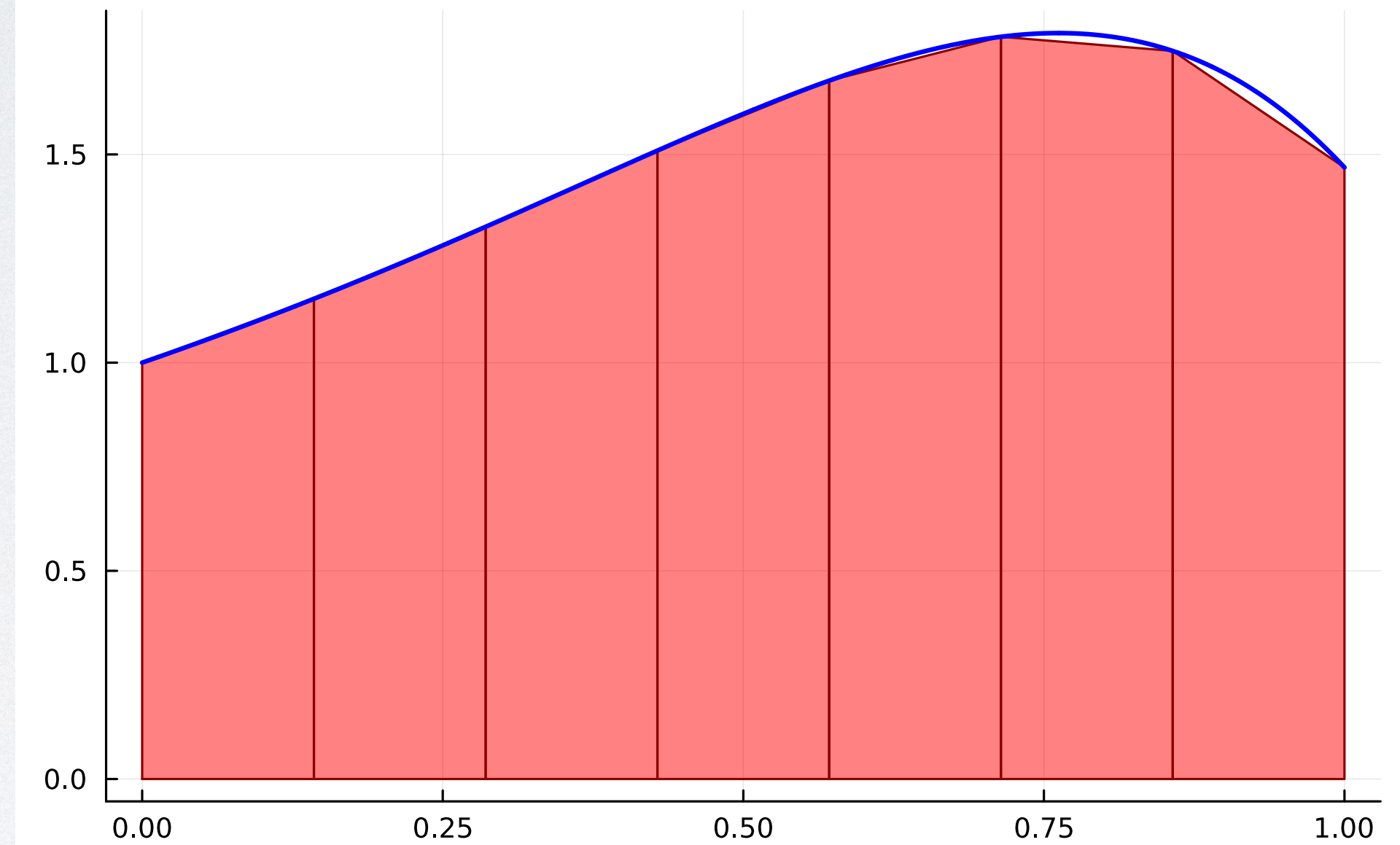


# OTHER APPROXIMATIONS

(Left-sided) Rectangular Rule



Trapezium Rule



$$h \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} f(x_j)$$

$$h \left[ \frac{f(x_0)}{2} + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} f(x_j) + \frac{f(x_n)}{2} \right]$$



HOW TO DO IT IN PRACTICE?

