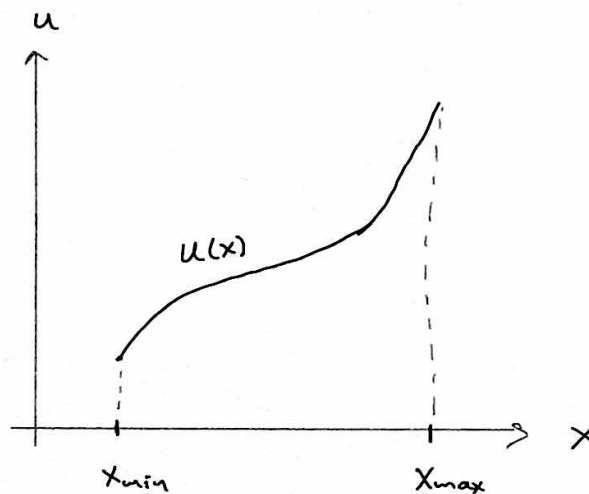
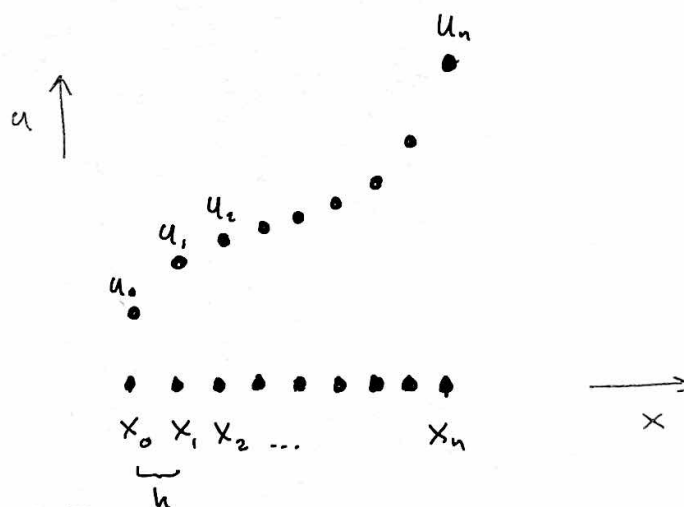


Discretization of cont. function

- Computers can't represent all possible numbers (finite range and "resolution")
↳ Need to discretize!
- Some function $u(x)$, $x \in [x_{\min}, x_{\max}]$
($u(x)$ is e.g. solution of our diff. eq. in proj. 1)
- u and x are continuous quantities



- Discretized version :



Tip! When testing your code, it's often useful to make plots of only your data points, i.e. not draw lines between them

h : step size

• My notation

$$x \longrightarrow x_i$$

$$u(x) \longrightarrow u(x_i) \equiv u_i$$

$$u(x \pm h) \longrightarrow u(x_i \pm h) \equiv u_{i \pm 1}$$

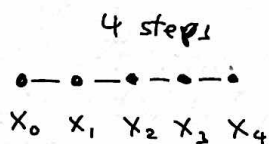
- So far u_i is the exact $u(x)$ at point $x = x_i$
- Our numerical methods will find an approximation to the exact u_i .

Will sometimes call this approx. v_i , to highlight difference. (Proj. 1)

• Relations

- $x_i = x_0 + ih$, $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$
- $h = \text{step size} = x_1 - x_0 = \frac{x_2 - x_0}{2} = \dots = \frac{x_n - x_0}{n}$ ($x_0 = x_{\min}$, $x_n = x_{\max}$)
- $n \text{ steps} \leftrightarrow n+1 \text{ points}$

Always make a sketch!



5 points