

COMP 361: Elementary Numerical Methods

Assignment 1

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COMP 361 - Section DD

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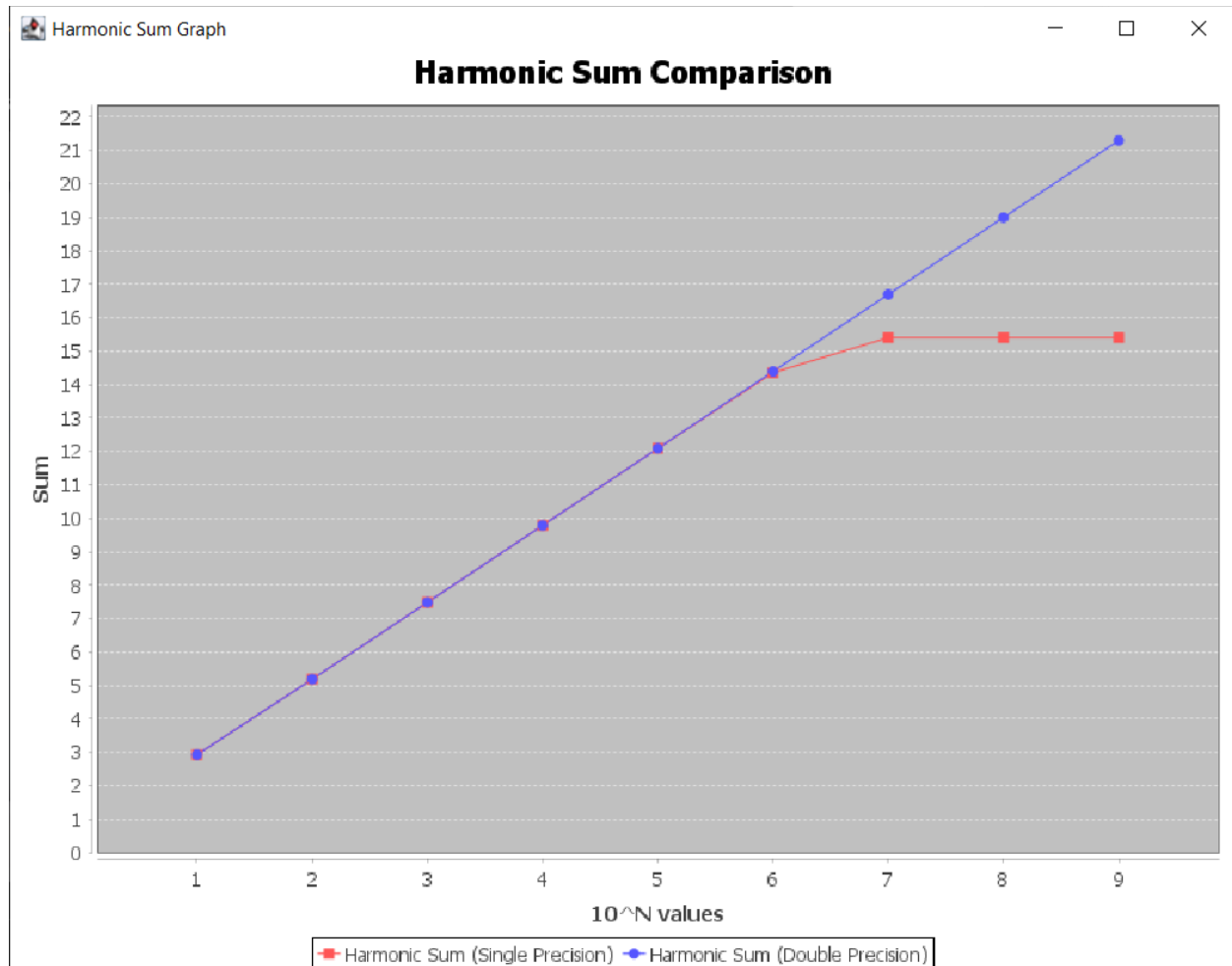
September 27, 2024

"I certify that this submission is my original work and meets the Faculty's Expectations of Originality."

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Lilas Guan'.

Problem 1

I wrote a program in Java to compute the Harmonic sum $\sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{k}$ numerically. The partial sums were plotted on the graph below using JFreeChart in terms of 10^N values and I also printed the output in the console as shown below.



```
N: 1, Single: 2.9289684296, Double: 2.9289682540, Difference: 0.0000001756
N: 2, Single: 5.1873779297, Double: 5.1873775176, Difference: 0.0000004120
N: 3, Single: 7.4854784012, Double: 7.4854708606, Difference: 0.0000075406
N: 4, Single: 9.7876129150, Double: 9.7876060360, Difference: 0.0000068790
N: 5, Single: 12.0908508301, Double: 12.0901461299, Difference: 0.0007047002
N: 6, Single: 14.3573579788, Double: 14.3927267229, Difference: 0.0353687440
N: 7, Single: 15.4036827087, Double: 16.6953113659, Difference: 1.2916286571
N: 8, Single: 15.4036827087, Double: 18.9978964139, Difference: 3.5942137051
N: 9, Single: 15.4036827087, Double: 21.3004815023, Difference: 5.8967987936
```

The red line represents the sum using single precision and the blue line represents the sum using double precision. From the graph, we can see that around a large value such as 10^6 , the red line starts to deviate from the blue line and around the value 10^7 , the red

line stops increasing in terms of accumulated sum. This red line's behavior in the graph is probably due to the limitations of single precision. Using single precision might lead to loss of significance since it rounds the value of the accumulated sum of the harmonic series and at some point, the added sums become too small to be significant for single precision representation. Using double precision leads to higher accuracy and it can represent a larger range of sum results. This Harmonic sum is known to diverge, and it can be proven by the integral test as shown below.

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow \text{Harmonic Series}$$

Integral Test : $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f(x)$ is convergent if $\int_1^{\infty} f(x)$ is convergent.

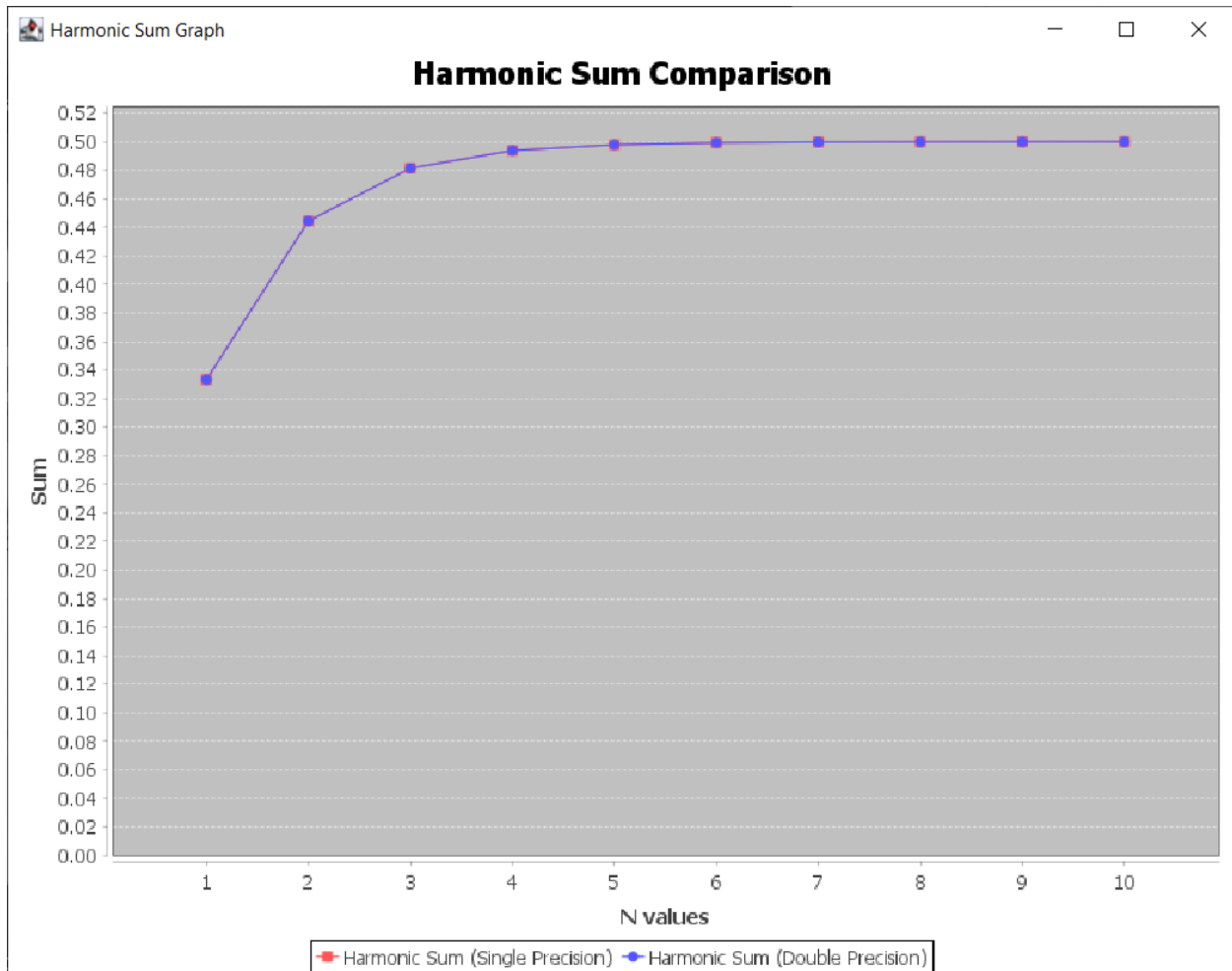
$f(x)$ is continuous on $[1, \infty)$, positive and decreasing.

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [\ln(x)]_1^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [\ln(t) - \ln(1)] = \infty$$

By Integral Test, $\sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{k}$ is divergent

I also wrote a program to compute the sum $\sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{3^k}$ numerically. The partial sums were plotted on the graph as shown below and I also printed the output in the console as shown below.

```
N: 1, Single: 0.3333333433, Double: 0.3333333333, Difference: 0.0000000099
N: 2, Single: 0.4444444478, Double: 0.4444444444, Difference: 0.0000000033
N: 3, Single: 0.4814814925, Double: 0.4814814815, Difference: 0.0000000110
N: 4, Single: 0.4938271642, Double: 0.4938271605, Difference: 0.0000000037
N: 5, Single: 0.4979423881, Double: 0.4979423868, Difference: 0.0000000012
N: 6, Single: 0.4993141294, Double: 0.4993141289, Difference: 0.0000000004
N: 7, Single: 0.4997713864, Double: 0.4997713763, Difference: 0.0000000101
N: 8, Single: 0.4999237955, Double: 0.4999237921, Difference: 0.0000000034
N: 9, Single: 0.4999746084, Double: 0.4999745974, Difference: 0.0000000111
N: 10, Single: 0.4999915361, Double: 0.4999915325, Difference: 0.0000000037
```



The result of this sum for both single and double precisions are overlapping in the graph and their accumulated sum seems to stop increasing around the value of sum 0.5. This can be explained by the fact that this sum is known to converge, and, in our case, it converges to the value 0.5 and its limit when N approaches infinity is 0 as shown below.

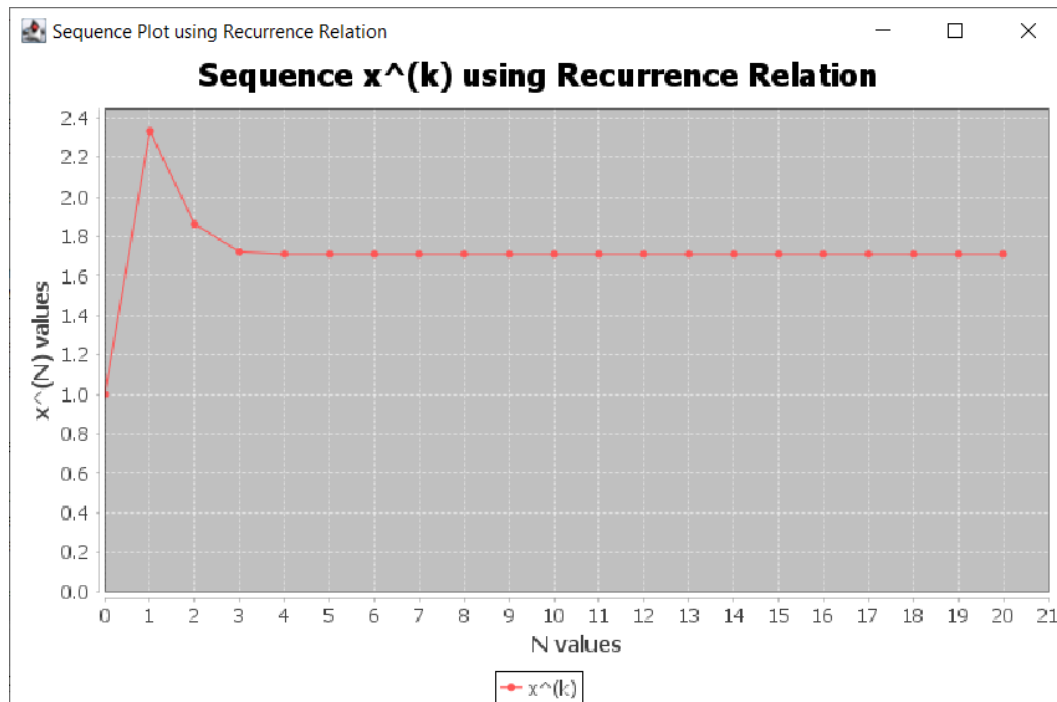
$$\sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{3^k} = \sum_{k=1}^N \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^k, \text{ using } S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{(1-r)} \text{ where: } a = \frac{1}{3}, r = \frac{1}{3}, |r| < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \text{convergent}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3^t} = \frac{\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} 1}{\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} 3^t} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

Problem 2

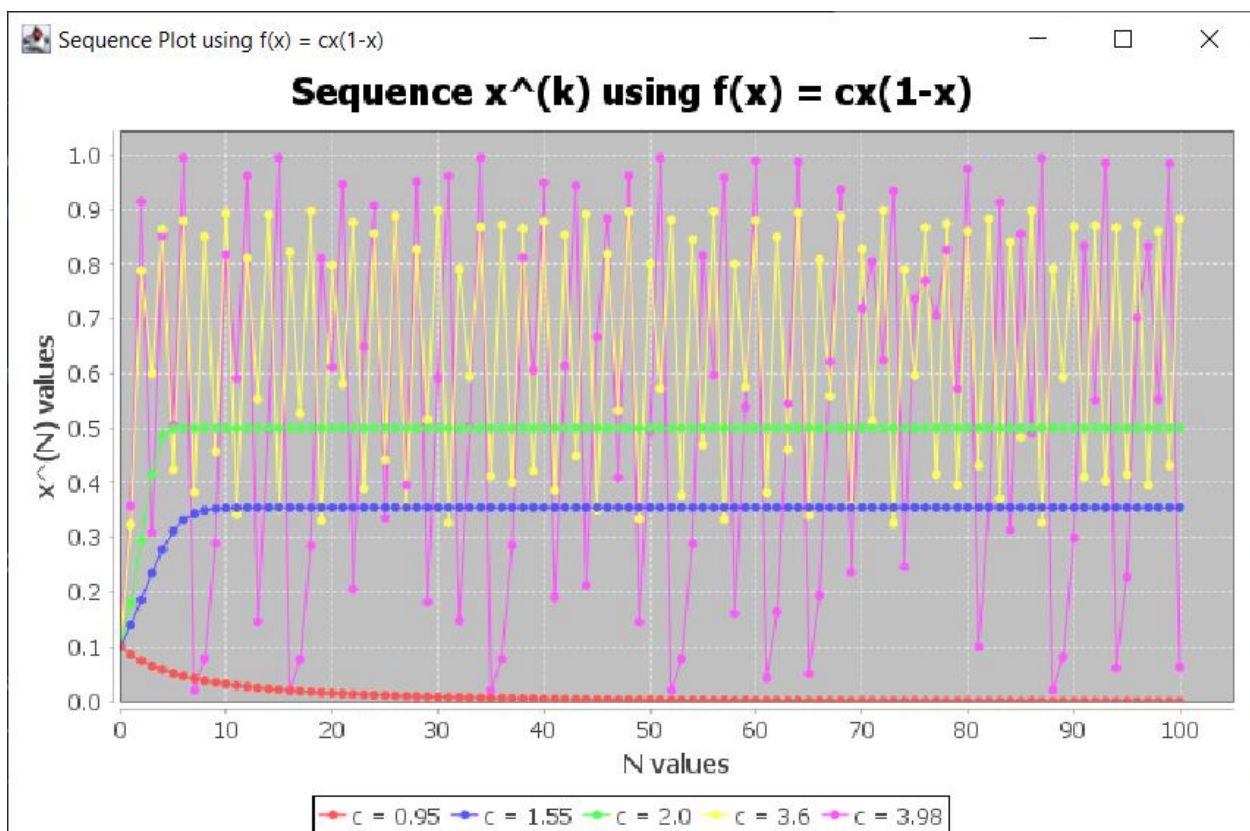
I wrote a program to compute the sequence $x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, x^{(3)}, \dots, x^{(N)}$ and test it up to $N = 20$ where $f(x) = \frac{2x^3+5}{3x^2}$. I plotted the results of the sequence on the graph below and I also printed the output in the console as shown below.



```
x^(0) = 1.0000000000
x^(1) = 2.3333333333
x^(2) = 1.8616780045
x^(3) = 1.7220018801
x^(4) = 1.7100597366
x^(5) = 1.7099759508
x^(6) = 1.7099759467
x^(7) = 1.7099759467
x^(8) = 1.7099759467
x^(9) = 1.7099759467
x^(10) = 1.7099759467
x^(11) = 1.7099759467
x^(12) = 1.7099759467
x^(13) = 1.7099759467
x^(14) = 1.7099759467
x^(15) = 1.7099759467
x^(16) = 1.7099759467
x^(17) = 1.7099759467
x^(18) = 1.7099759467
x^(19) = 1.7099759467
x^(20) = 1.7099759467
```

From the graph, the sequence can be seen to converge since it's approaching a limiting value. The limiting value from the printed results of my program is 1.7099759467. I verified this value by inserting this value into the function by $x = 1.7099759467$ and it satisfies the equation $x = f(x)$. From my observation, the limiting value doesn't depend on $x^{(0)}$ necessarily for a large value of N that approaches infinity but it does affect at which term the sequence starts converging into this limiting value in this case. The term $x^{(0)}$ can influence the results where it might lead to a different limiting value or not finding a limiting value.

I also wrote a program to compute the sequence with $f(x) = cx(1-x)$ for five different values of c . I plotted the sequence on the graph and I also printed the output in the console as shown below.



Sequence for $c = 0.95$	$x^{(45)} = 0.0034625207$	$x^{(91)} = 0.0003077622$	$x^{(35)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(0)} = 0.1000000000$	$x^{(46)} = 0.0032780051$	$x^{(92)} = 0.0002922841$	$x^{(36)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(1)} = 0.0855000000$	$x^{(47)} = 0.0031038968$	$x^{(93)} = 0.0002775887$	$x^{(37)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(2)} = 0.0742802625$	$x^{(48)} = 0.0029395495$	$x^{(94)} = 0.0002636361$	$x^{(38)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(3)} = 0.0653245698$	$x^{(49)} = 0.0027843631$	$x^{(95)} = 0.0002503882$	$x^{(39)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(4)} = 0.0580044069$	$x^{(50)} = 0.0026377799$	$x^{(96)} = 0.0002378093$	$x^{(40)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(5)} = 0.0519079009$	$x^{(51)} = 0.0024992809$	$x^{(97)} = 0.0002258651$	$x^{(41)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(6)} = 0.0467527972$	$x^{(52)} = 0.0023683828$	$x^{(98)} = 0.0002145234$	$x^{(42)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(7)} = 0.0423386245$	$x^{(53)} = 0.0022446349$	$x^{(99)} = 0.0002037535$	$x^{(43)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(8)} = 0.0385187621$	$x^{(54)} = 0.0021276167$	$x^{(100)} = 0.0001935264$	$x^{(44)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(9)} = 0.0351833137$	$x^{(55)} = 0.0020169354$	Sequence for $c = 1.55$	$x^{(45)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(10)} = 0.0322481757$	$x^{(56)} = 0.0019122240$	$x^{(0)} = 0.1000000000$	$x^{(46)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(11)} = 0.0296478194$	$x^{(57)} = 0.0018131390$	$x^{(1)} = 0.1395000000$	$x^{(47)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(12)} = 0.0273303849$	$x^{(58)} = 0.0017193590$	$x^{(2)} = 0.1860616125$	$x^{(48)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(13)} = 0.0252542632$	$x^{(59)} = 0.0016305827$	$x^{(3)} = 0.2347361677$	$x^{(49)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(14)} = 0.0233856611$	$x^{(60)} = 0.0015465277$	$x^{(4)} = 0.2784344039$	$x^{(50)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(15)} = 0.0216968334$	$x^{(61)} = 0.0014669291$	$x^{(5)} = 0.3114084643$	$x^{(51)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(16)} = 0.0201647767$	$x^{(62)} = 0.0013915384$	$x^{(6)} = 0.3323715106$	$x^{(52)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(17)} = 0.0187702506$	$x^{(63)} = 0.0013201219$	$x^{(7)} = 0.3439460688$	$x^{(53)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(18)} = 0.0174970319$	$x^{(64)} = 0.0012524602$	$x^{(8)} = 0.3497531144$	$x^{(54)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(19)} = 0.0163313415$	$x^{(65)} = 0.0011883470$	$x^{(9)} = 0.3525101037$	$x^{(55)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(20)} = 0.0152613973$	$x^{(66)} = 0.0011275881$	$x^{(10)} = 0.3537824323$	$x^{(56)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(21)} = 0.0142770627$	$x^{(67)} = 0.0010700008$	$x^{(11)} = 0.3543616555$	$x^{(57)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(22)} = 0.0133695668$	$x^{(68)} = 0.0010154131$	$x^{(12)} = 0.3546236825$	$x^{(58)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(23)} = 0.0125312804$	$x^{(69)} = 0.0009636629$	$x^{(13)} = 0.3547418758$	$x^{(59)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(24)} = 0.0117555350$	$x^{(70)} = 0.0009145976$	$x^{(14)} = 0.3547951199$	$x^{(60)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(25)} = 0.0110364753$	$x^{(71)} = 0.0008680730$	$x^{(15)} = 0.3548190913$	$x^{(61)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(26)} = 0.0103689379$	$x^{(72)} = 0.0008239535$	$x^{(16)} = 0.3548298808$	$x^{(62)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(27)} = 0.0097483519$	$x^{(73)} = 0.0007821109$	$x^{(17)} = 0.3548347366$	$x^{(63)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(28)} = 0.0091706555$	$x^{(74)} = 0.0007424242$	$x^{(18)} = 0.3548369218$	$x^{(64)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(29)} = 0.0086322268$	$x^{(75)} = 0.0007047794$	$x^{(19)} = 0.3548379051$	$x^{(65)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(30)} = 0.0081298259$	$x^{(76)} = 0.0006690685$	$x^{(20)} = 0.3548383476$	$x^{(66)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(31)} = 0.0076605452$	$x^{(77)} = 0.0006351898$	$x^{(21)} = 0.3548385468$	$x^{(67)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(32)} = 0.0072217682$	$x^{(78)} = 0.0006030470$	$x^{(22)} = 0.3548386364$	$x^{(68)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(33)} = 0.0068111336$	$x^{(79)} = 0.0005725492$	$x^{(23)} = 0.3548386767$	$x^{(69)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(34)} = 0.0064265049$	$x^{(80)} = 0.0005436103$	$x^{(24)} = 0.3548386948$	$x^{(70)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(35)} = 0.0060659447$	$x^{(81)} = 0.0005161491$	$x^{(25)} = 0.3548387030$	$x^{(71)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(36)} = 0.0057276916$	$x^{(82)} = 0.0004900885$	$x^{(26)} = 0.3548387067$	$x^{(72)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(37)} = 0.0054101409$	$x^{(83)} = 0.0004653559$	$x^{(27)} = 0.3548387083$	$x^{(73)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(38)} = 0.0051118277$	$x^{(84)} = 0.0004418824$	$x^{(28)} = 0.3548387091$	$x^{(74)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(39)} = 0.0048314121$	$x^{(85)} = 0.0004196028$	$x^{(29)} = 0.3548387094$	$x^{(75)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(40)} = 0.0045676660$	$x^{(86)} = 0.0003984554$	$x^{(30)} = 0.3548387096$	$x^{(76)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(41)} = 0.0043194623$	$x^{(87)} = 0.0003783818$	$x^{(31)} = 0.3548387096$	$x^{(77)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(42)} = 0.0040857644$	$x^{(88)} = 0.0003593267$	$x^{(32)} = 0.3548387097$	$x^{(78)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(43)} = 0.0038656173$	$x^{(89)} = 0.0003412377$	$x^{(33)} = 0.3548387097$	$x^{(79)} = 0.3548387097$
$x^{(44)} = 0.0036581406$	$x^{(90)} = 0.0003240652$	$x^{(34)} = 0.3548387097$	$x^{(80)} = 0.3548387097$

$x^{(81)} = 0.3548387097$	$x^{(25)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(71)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(15)} = 0.3527818474$
$x^{(82)} = 0.3548387097$	$x^{(26)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(72)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(16)} = 0.8219765359$
$x^{(83)} = 0.3548387097$	$x^{(27)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(73)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(17)} = 0.5267919972$
$x^{(84)} = 0.3548387097$	$x^{(28)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(74)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(18)} = 0.8974158800$
$x^{(85)} = 0.3548387097$	$x^{(29)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(75)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(19)} = 0.3314182260$
$x^{(86)} = 0.3548387097$	$x^{(30)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(76)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(20)} = 0.7976886677$
$x^{(87)} = 0.3548387097$	$x^{(31)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(77)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(21)} = 0.5809732457$
$x^{(88)} = 0.3548387097$	$x^{(32)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(78)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(22)} = 0.8763960005$
$x^{(89)} = 0.3548387097$	$x^{(33)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(79)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(23)} = 0.3899737828$
$x^{(90)} = 0.3548387097$	$x^{(34)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(80)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(24)} = 0.8564192335$
$x^{(91)} = 0.3548387097$	$x^{(35)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(81)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(25)} = 0.4426751879$
$x^{(92)} = 0.3548387097$	$x^{(36)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(82)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(26)} = 0.8881699173$
$x^{(93)} = 0.3548387097$	$x^{(37)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(83)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(27)} = 0.3575668151$
$x^{(94)} = 0.3548387097$	$x^{(38)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(84)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(28)} = 0.8269660362$
$x^{(95)} = 0.3548387097$	$x^{(39)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(85)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(29)} = 0.5151355603$
$x^{(96)} = 0.3548387097$	$x^{(40)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(86)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(30)} = 0.8991752933$
$x^{(97)} = 0.3548387097$	$x^{(41)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(87)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(31)} = 0.3263727067$
$x^{(98)} = 0.3548387097$	$x^{(42)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(88)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(32)} = 0.7914728269$
$x^{(99)} = 0.3548387097$	$x^{(43)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(89)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(33)} = 0.5941569283$
$x^{(100)} = 0.3548387097$	$x^{(44)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(90)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(34)} = 0.8680841022$
Sequence for $c = 2.00$	$x^{(45)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(91)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(35)} = 0.4122507372$
$x^{(0)} = 0.1000000000$	$x^{(46)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(92)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(36)} = 0.8722802408$
$x^{(1)} = 0.1800000000$	$x^{(47)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(93)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(37)} = 0.4010667204$
$x^{(2)} = 0.2952000000$	$x^{(48)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(94)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(38)} = 0.8647639422$
$x^{(3)} = 0.4161139200$	$x^{(49)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(95)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(39)} = 0.4210101592$
$x^{(4)} = 0.4859262512$	$x^{(50)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(96)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(40)} = 0.8775381782$
$x^{(5)} = 0.4996038592$	$x^{(51)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(97)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(41)} = 0.3868737265$
$x^{(6)} = 0.4999996861$	$x^{(52)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(98)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(42)} = 0.8539288065$
$x^{(7)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(53)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(99)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(43)} = 0.4490438398$
$x^{(8)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(54)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(100)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(44)} = 0.8906524910$
$x^{(9)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(55)} = 0.5000000000$	Sequence for $c = 3.60$	$x^{(45)} = 0.3506062725$
$x^{(10)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(56)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(0)} = 0.1000000000$	$x^{(46)} = 0.8196534510$
$x^{(11)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(57)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(1)} = 0.3240000000$	$x^{(47)} = 0.5321580165$
$x^{(12)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(58)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(2)} = 0.7884864000$	$x^{(48)} = 0.8962771031$
$x^{(13)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(59)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(3)} = 0.6003921493$	$x^{(49)} = 0.3346720472$
$x^{(14)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(60)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(4)} = 0.8637170989$	$x^{(50)} = 0.8016000049$
$x^{(15)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(61)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(5)} = 0.4237555390$	$x^{(51)} = 0.5725347734$
$x^{(16)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(62)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(6)} = 0.8790724158$	$x^{(52)} = 0.8810593439$
$x^{(17)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(63)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(7)} = 0.3826947729$	$x^{(53)} = 0.3772575951$
$x^{(18)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(64)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(8)} = 0.8504621413$	$x^{(54)} = 0.8457634873$
$x^{(19)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(65)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(9)} = 0.4578346351$	$x^{(55)} = 0.4696113991$
$x^{(20)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(66)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(10)} = 0.8935994952$	$x^{(56)} = 0.8966755186$
$x^{(21)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(67)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(11)} = 0.3422859745$	$x^{(57)} = 0.3335347187$
$x^{(22)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(68)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(12)} = 0.8104546302$	$x^{(58)} = 0.8002415165$
$x^{(23)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(69)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(13)} = 0.5530245214$	$x^{(59)} = 0.5754781145$
$x^{(24)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(70)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(14)} = 0.8898782405$	$x^{(60)} = 0.8794909953$
$x^{(25)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(71)} = 0.5000000000$	$x^{(15)} = 0.3527818474$	$x^{(61)} = 0.3045547042$

$x^{(61)} = 0.3815517043$	$x^{(5)} = 0.5053121032$	$x^{(51)} = 0.9949128545$
$x^{(62)} = 0.8494920045$	$x^{(6)} = 0.9948876906$	$x^{(52)} = 0.0201438406$
$x^{(63)} = 0.4602792197$	$x^{(7)} = 0.0202429713$	$x^{(53)} = 0.0785575038$
$x^{(64)} = 0.8943201346$	$x^{(8)} = 0.0789361097$	$x^{(54)} = 0.2880971652$
$x^{(65)} = 0.3402418732$	$x^{(9)} = 0.2893666970$	$x^{(55)} = 0.8162868107$
$x^{(66)} = 0.8081184273$	$x^{(10)} = 0.8184217744$	$x^{(56)} = 0.5968513604$
$x^{(67)} = 0.5582269251$	$x^{(11)} = 0.5914581428$	$x^{(57)} = 0.9576668597$
$x^{(68)} = 0.8877946507$	$x^{(12)} = 0.9617089243$	$x^{(58)} = 0.1613533613$
$x^{(69)} = 0.3586151120$	$x^{(13)} = 0.1465629796$	$x^{(59)} = 0.5385674474$
$x^{(70)} = 0.8280371284$	$x^{(14)} = 0.4978274451$	$x^{(60)} = 0.9890799570$
$x^{(71)} = 0.5126099125$	$x^{(15)} = 0.9949812144$	$x^{(61)} = 0.0429871669$
$x^{(72)} = 0.8994275644$	$x^{(16)} = 0.0198745175$	$x^{(62)} = 0.1637342961$
$x^{(73)} = 0.3256474349$	$x^{(17)} = 0.0775284939$	$x^{(63)} = 0.5449629981$
$x^{(74)} = 0.7905642590$	$x^{(18)} = 0.2846409497$	$x^{(64)} = 0.9869537486$
$x^{(75)} = 0.5960606811$	$x^{(19)} = 0.8104095083$	$x^{(65)} = 0.0512466658$
$x^{(76)} = 0.8667804440$	$x^{(20)} = 0.6115108299$	$x^{(66)} = 0.1935093712$
$x^{(77)} = 0.4156995812$	$x^{(21)} = 0.9455100326$	$x^{(67)} = 0.6211327079$
$x^{(78)} = 0.8744163818$	$x^{(22)} = 0.2050528274$	$x^{(68)} = 0.9366009310$
$x^{(79)} = 0.3953245429$	$x^{(23)} = 0.6487645381$	$x^{(69)} = 0.2363309157$
$x^{(80)} = 0.8605549752$	$x^{(24)} = 0.9069190666$	$x^{(70)} = 0.7183048837$
$x^{(81)} = 0.4320003954$	$x^{(25)} = 0.3359791556$	$x^{(71)} = 0.8053250514$
$x^{(82)} = 0.8833537936$	$x^{(26)} = 0.8879267072$	$x^{(72)} = 0.6239709197$
$x^{(83)} = 0.3709435281$	$x^{(27)} = 0.3960612221$	$x^{(73)} = 0.9338322200$
$x^{(84)} = 0.8400399374$	$x^{(28)} = 0.9520029872$	$x^{(74)} = 0.2459226274$
$x^{(85)} = 0.4837422274$	$x^{(29)} = 0.1818593323$	$x^{(75)} = 0.7380698612$
$x^{(86)} = 0.8990484654$	$x^{(30)} = 0.5921703319$	$x^{(76)} = 0.7694245100$
$x^{(87)} = 0.3267371602$	$x^{(31)} = 0.9611884271$	$x^{(77)} = 0.7060935251$
$x^{(88)} = 0.7919279580$	$x^{(32)} = 0.1484748343$	$x^{(78)} = 0.8259513265$
$x^{(89)} = 0.5932010424$	$x^{(33)} = 0.5031916303$	$x^{(79)} = 0.5721478163$
$x^{(90)} = 0.8687288365$	$x^{(34)} = 0.9949594577$	$x^{(80)} = 0.9742828766$
$x^{(91)} = 0.4105405624$	$x^{(35)} = 0.0199602382$	$x^{(81)} = 0.0997218969$
$x^{(92)} = 0.8711892325$	$x^{(36)} = 0.0778560717$	$x^{(82)} = 0.3573142119$
$x^{(93)} = 0.4039867932$	$x^{(37)} = 0.2857421252$	$x^{(83)} = 0.9139702482$
$x^{(94)} = 0.8668132708$	$x^{(38)} = 0.8122923811$	$x^{(84)} = 0.3129419618$
$x^{(95)} = 0.4156128876$	$x^{(39)} = 0.6068444055$	$x^{(85)} = 0.8557369756$
$x^{(96)} = 0.8743637350$	$x^{(40)} = 0.9495654066$	$x^{(86)} = 0.4913357927$
$x^{(97)} = 0.3954664582$	$x^{(41)} = 0.1906059618$	$x^{(87)} = 0.9947012274$
$x^{(98)} = 0.8606618591$	$x^{(42)} = 0.6140158099$	$x^{(88)} = 0.0209773684$
$x^{(99)} = 0.4317228842$	$x^{(43)} = 0.9432615725$	$x^{(89)} = 0.0817385275$
$x^{(100)} = 0.8832176476$	$x^{(44)} = 0.2130063298$	$x^{(90)} = 0.2987282156$
Sequence for $c = 3.98$	$x^{(45)} = 0.6671858405$	$x^{(91)} = 0.8337688818$
$x^{(0)} = 0.1000000000$	$x^{(46)} = 0.8837546010$	$x^{(92)} = 0.5516213676$
$x^{(1)} = 0.3582000000$	$x^{(47)} = 0.4088749766$	$x^{(93)} = 0.9843942330$
$x^{(2)} = 0.9149731848$	$x^{(48)} = 0.9619509958$	$x^{(94)} = 0.0611416638$
$x^{(3)} = 0.3096330785$	$x^{(49)} = 0.1456730843$	$x^{(95)} = 0.2284653756$
$x^{(4)} = 0.8507665320$	$x^{(50)} = 0.4953206985$	$x^{(96)} = 0.7015504121$
$x^{(5)} = 0.5053121032$	$x^{(51)} = 0.9949128545$	$x^{(97)} = 0.8333221769$
$x^{(6)} = 0.9948876906$		$x^{(98)} = 0.5528073791$
$x^{(7)} = 0.0202429713$		$x^{(99)} = 0.9839012952$
$x^{(8)} = 0.0789361097$		$x^{(100)} = 0.0630413551$

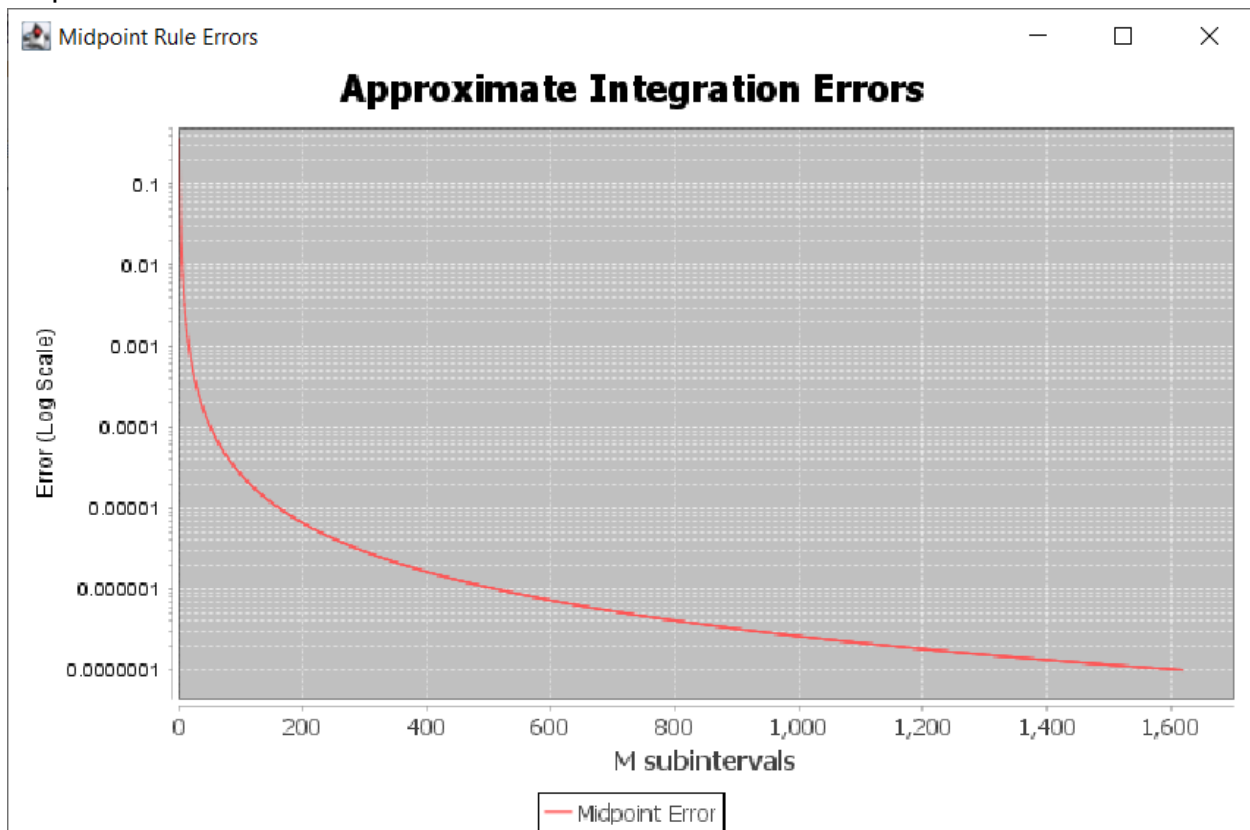
For $c = 0.95$, we can see from the graph (and the printed results from the program) that the sequence converges to 0 since c is less than 1. For $c = 1.55$ and $c = 2.0$, they are both values larger than one but smaller than 3 and the sequence of each of these c values converge respectively to a certain value such as 0.3548387097 (from the printed results in the program) for $c = 1.55$ and such as 0.5 for $c = 2.0$. For $c = 3.6$, we can see that the sequence seems to oscillate between some values. For $c = 3.98$, it doesn't seem that the sequence follows a certain pattern. This can be explained by the behavior

of logistic map, $x_{k+1} = cx_k(1 - x_k)$, where c is assumed to lie in the interval of $[0, 4]$ and x_k is bounded on $[0, 1]$. For $0 < c \leq 1$, the function converges to 0. For $1 < c \leq 3$, the function converges to the stable fixed-point $x^* = (c-1)/c$. For $3 < c \leq 3.57$ (rounded value), the function converges between x^* and x'^* which depends on the c value. Then if c is larger than 3.57, it gets more complex and harder to predict the pattern.

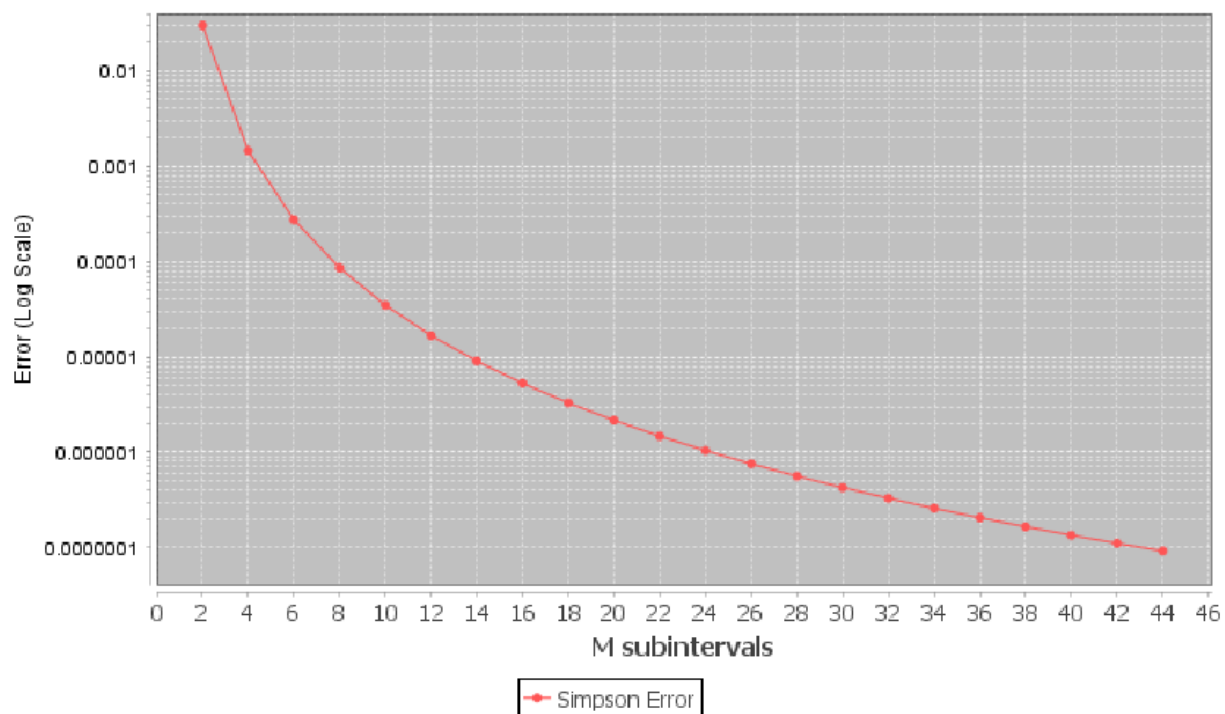
Problem 3

a) I implemented the Midpoint Rule and the Simpson's Rule in a program in which each of them approximates the integral of $f(x) = \sin(\pi x)$ over the interval $[0, 1]$ using values of M . The error is calculated by the absolute value of the difference between the approximation from the methods and the known exact value of the integral which is $2/\pi$.

I plotted the results of the errors for each value of M on graphs and I also printed the output in the console as shown below.



Approximate Integration Errors



[illegible]

1575	0.00000010553768429384871111093600713463
1576	0.00000010540379570139513357362520285262
1577	0.00000010527016172246628130422920775804
1578	0.00000010513678172600119564629515267820
1579	0.00000010500365505778402935562771384225
1580	0.00000010487078108773483018007125191870
1581	0.00000010473815916821786426056411590315
1582	0.00000010460578866681890603021386711356
1583	0.00000010447366894433542857209501148684
1584	0.00000010434179936861208947965522615186
1585	0.00000010421017931056780164280983028788
1586	0.00000010407880813966584271177177457583
1587	0.0000001039476852298859611921692462412
1588	0.00000010381680995417732067336930164601
1589	0.00000010368618169258987664121489592934
1590	0.00000010355579982748130920119492927432
1591	0.00000010342566372025656121418820047175
1592	0.0000001032957727740608598224759646920
1593	0.00000010316612636944039247840140653288
1594	0.00000010303672388971418746753526076408
1595	0.00000010290756472282827083605904155417
1596	0.00000010277864825871625193279616824152
1597	0.00000010264997389308913343841149458215
1598	0.00000010252154101657963416170999709862
1599	0.00000010239334902815144991449706299509
1600	0.0000001022653973253536875
1601	0.00000010213768531031948509263652463128
1602	0.00000010201021237565003755930951909776
1603	0.00000010188297793344994444700059497401
1604	0.00000010175598139086323910317305835666
1605	0.00000010162922215206472050310800656501
1606	0.00000010150269961207941342254151765414
1607	0.00000010137641320137083208987645793076
1608	0.00000010125036232954991597434948062896
1609	0.00000010112454640898749461218814268725
1610	0.00000010099896485147125073165935933116
1611	0.00000010087361708039013030513419503656
1612	0.00000010074850251521218868304382459033
1613	0.00000010062362056774510204842021633923
1614	0.00000010049897068638522379228760785300
1615	0.00000010037455227505874928678638456100
1616	0.00000010025036476595462121801266110176
1617	0.00000010012640759160232330085556085617
1618	0.00000010000268017808093818662666940448
1619	0.00000009987918195791547721941472163649
Midpoint error < 10 ⁽⁻⁷⁾ at M = 1619: 0.00000009987918195791547721941472163649	

...

M	Simpson error
2	0.03004689429908528707744665245588680000000000000004082155997157844
4	0.0014514150901169768720566595612766411438191683587315917844002842156
6	0.0002747618067383346611452949569495563092614723512143917844002842156
8	0.0000856794556353801026949964473050509364361458573424082155997157844
10	0.0000348604440741507488226638245106030012033855011115917844002842156
12	0.0000167508480532679363357356728156736578495472813632082155997157844
14	0.0000090220326420089013227651811656630384695548827546082155997157844
16	0.0000052810945800067180141648903190648066581127208415917844002842156
18	0.0000032937770473586055578284025867766945965083751880082155997157844
20	0.0000021595548974960410779985789221273243863844957792082155997157844
22	0.00000147425175237192437504204194247392226904956864
24	0.00000104051591662540161075204966987780917340912416
26	0.0000007552123161446214660717126108518855796823428089917844002842156
28	0.0000005613402941255396632873732052087015257312205647917844002842156
30	0.0000004258820594350320321740885247972614667614052
32	0.0000003289317002110673404157784931203850990824367822082155997157844
34	0.00000025806732892188563888356330417063656235126932
36	0.00000020530095663242729068768333482145776813548347730082155997157844
38	0.00000016535837979413132650789073478590235817084587413917844002842156
40	0.00000013467474285335387233262279430786853705164036319917844002842156
42	0.00000011078967602102192017567151705017667051949952
44	0.00000009197293288872384080976566355696113452478432

Simpson error < 10⁻⁷ at M = 44: 0.00000009197293288872384080976566355696113452478432

From the printed results of the program, the smallest value of M for which the error is less than 10^{-7} is 1619 for the Midpoint Rule and 44 for the Simpson's Rule. The number of function evaluations required for the Midpoint Rule is equal to M since we calculate the midpoints M times. The number of functions evaluations required for the Simpson's Rule is equal to $M/2 + 1$ since we compute the function once for each endpoint ($f(x_0) + f(x_M)$) and $M/2$ times at the midpoints because we only compute the function for when M is even. From the graph, it seems as M gets bigger, the error will also decrease. From the problem, we know that h is defined as $1/M$ so as M increases, h will decrease which results in the errors also decreasing as the value of M gets larger. The problem states that the errors are approximately proportional to h^p where p is an integer that depends on the method (Midpoint or Simpson's rule). This implies that the error $E = c * h^p$ for some constant c. By taking the logarithm of both sides of the equation we get :

$$\log(E) = \log(c * h^p) \Rightarrow \log(E) = \log(c) + \log(h^p) \Rightarrow \log(E) = \log(c) + p * \log(h)$$

We can see that this equation is linear with a slope of p so we can use the slope formula to find p. In our case, we can do the difference between the log of two error values divided by the difference of the log of their h values ($h=1/M$).

$$\text{For Midpoint Rule: } p = \frac{\log(\text{error of } M=1500) - \log(\text{error of } M=1619)}{\log\left(\frac{1}{1500}\right) - \log\left(\frac{1}{1619}\right)} \approx 2.000000238$$

$$\text{For Simpson's Rule: } p = \frac{\log(\text{error of } M=20) - \log(\text{error of } M=44)}{\log\left(\frac{1}{20}\right) - \log\left(\frac{1}{44}\right)} \approx 4.002959762$$

As M increases and gets very large, h will approach 0. For both methods, their approximate formula has a multiplication with h , meaning that their errors will eventually be 0 if the function is continuous on the interval which will result in the convergence to the exact value of the integral. As M increases, it might lead to computational problems such as the limitations of precision that result into errors not being able to be represented properly.

b)

$$|e_n| \leq \frac{M(b-a)^3}{24n^2} \quad f(x) = \int_0^1 \sin(\pi x)$$

$$f'(x) = \pi \cdot \cos(\pi x)$$

$$f''(x) = -\pi^2 \cdot \sin(\pi x)$$

$$|-\pi^2 \cdot \sin(\pi x)| = \pi^2 \cdot |\sin(\pi x)|$$

$$\text{max value on } [0,1] = 1 \text{ at } x=0.5$$

$$\Rightarrow M = \pi^2 \cdot |\sin(\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2})| = \pi^2$$

$$b=1, a=0$$

$$|E_n| \leq \frac{M(b-a)^3}{24n^2}$$

$$|E_n| \leq \frac{\pi^2(1-0)^3}{24n^2}$$

$$|E_n| \leq \frac{\pi^2}{24n^2} < 10^{-7}$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{24 \cdot 10^{-7}} < n^2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{24 \cdot 10^{-7}}} < n$$

$$n \approx 2028$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{24(2028)^2} \approx 0.9999 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$\approx 0.999 \times 10^{-7} < 10^{-7}$$

c)

$$|e_n| \leq \frac{M(b-a)^5}{180n^4}$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^1 \sin(\pi x)$$

$$f'(x) = \pi \cdot \cos(\pi x)$$

$$f''(x) = -\pi^2 \sin(\pi x)$$

$$f'''(x) = -\pi^3 \cos(\pi x)$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \pi^4 \sin(\pi x)$$

$$\max \text{ on } [0,1] = 1, x = 0.5$$

$$\Rightarrow M = |\pi^4 \sin(\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2})| = \pi^4, b=1, a=0$$

$$|E_M| \leq \frac{\pi^4}{180n^4} < 10^{-7}$$

$$\frac{\pi^4}{180 \cdot 10^{-7}} < n^4$$

$$\sqrt[4]{\frac{\pi^4}{180 \cdot 10^{-7}}} < n$$

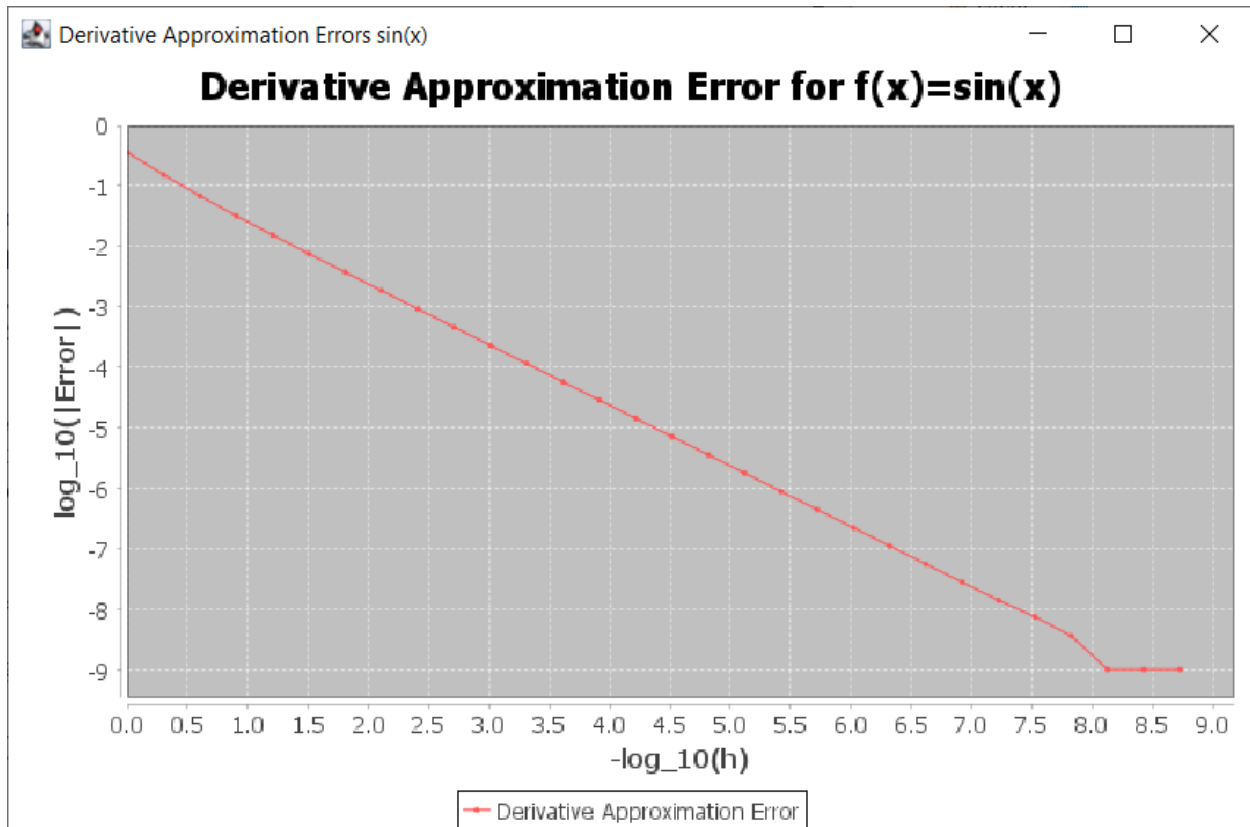
$$n \approx 48.23 \approx 49$$

$$\frac{\pi^4}{180 \cdot (49)^4} < 10^{-7}$$

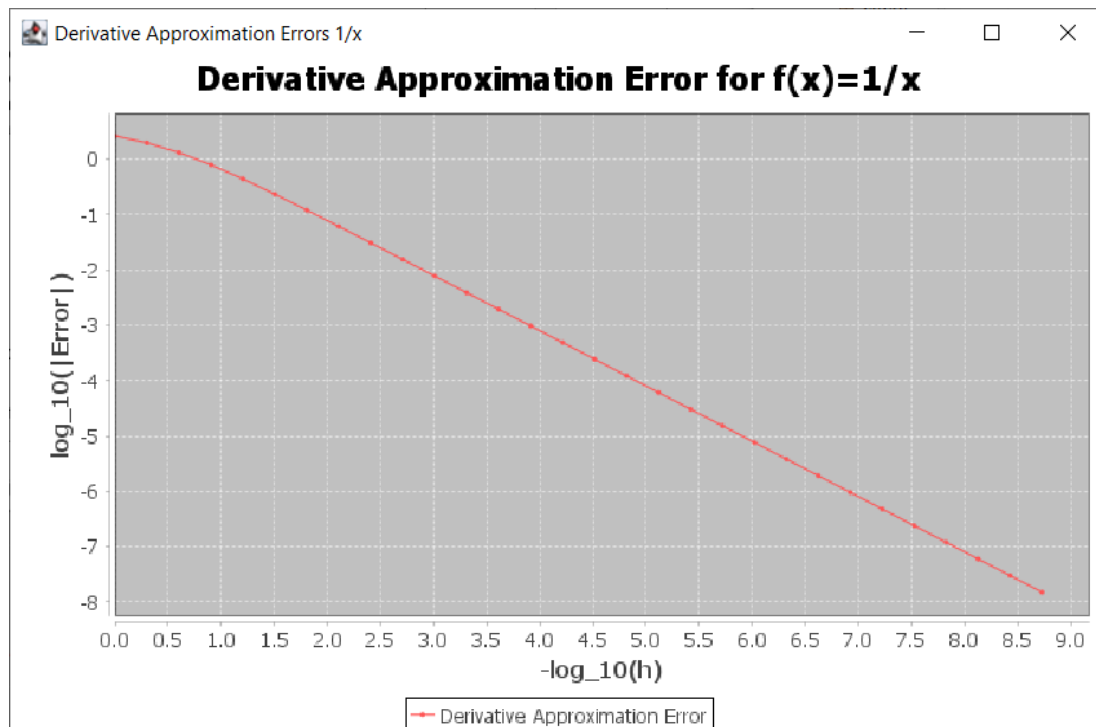
$$\approx 0.939 \times 10^{-7} < 10^{-7}$$

Problem 4

a) I wrote a program to approximate the derivative of the functions $f(x) = \sin(x)$ and $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$. I plotted on the graph below the results of the computation for absolute errors from the approximation and I also printed the results in the console as shown below.



n	h_n	Error
1	1	0.3595131138905214
2	0.5	0.1534916694829858
3	0.25	0.0687296762138484
4	0.125	0.0322086872002992
5	0.0625	0.0155484029812992
6	0.03125	0.0076332431686320
7	0.015625	0.0037811443082896
8	0.0078125	0.00188167368908512
9	0.00390625	0.00093860862057952
10	0.001953125	0.00046874680555744
11	0.0009765625	0.0002342339706544
12	0.00048828125	0.0001170821202608
13	0.000244140625	0.00005853234293472
14	0.0001220703125	0.0000292639916720
15	0.00006103515625	0.00001463145126624
16	0.000030517578125	0.0000073155895984
17	0.0000152587890625	0.0000036577616560
18	0.00000762939453125	0.0000018288747184
19	0.000003814697265625	0.0000009144378032
20	0.0000019073486328125	0.00000045721672416
21	0.00000095367431640625	0.0000002285904560
22	0.000000476837158203125	0.0000001142956720
23	0.0000002384185791015625	0.0000000572531376
24	0.00000011920928955078125	0.0000000287318704
25	0.000000059604644775390625	0.0000000144712368
26	0.0000000298023223876953125	0.0000000077603504
27	0.00000001490116119384765625	0.00000000373381856
28	0.000000007450580596923828125	0.0000000010494640
29	0.0000000037252902984619140625	0.0000000010494640
30	0.00000000186264514923095703125	0.0000000010494640



b)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{x^2} - \frac{x^2 \cdot \sin(x)}{x - \tan(x)}$$

$$\sin(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots$$

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{8} + \dots$$

$$x^2 \cdot \sin(x) = x^3 - \frac{x^5}{3!} + \frac{x^7}{5!} - \dots$$

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1 = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{8} + \dots$$

$$\tan(x) = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^5}{15} + \dots$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + \dots$$

$$x - \tan(x) = -\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{2x^5}{15} - \dots$$

$$\frac{x^2 \cdot \sin(x)}{x - \tan(x)} = \frac{x^3 - \frac{x^5}{3!} + \frac{x^7}{5!} - \dots}{-\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{2x^5}{15} - \dots} = \frac{x^3 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{5!} - \dots\right)}{x^3 \left(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{2x^2}{15} - \dots\right)} = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{5!} - \dots\right)}{\left(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{2x^2}{15} - \dots\right)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + \dots \right) - \left(\frac{\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{5!} - \dots\right)}{\left(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{2x^2}{15} - \dots\right)} \right) \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{0^2}{8} + \dots \right) - \left(\frac{\left(1 - \frac{0^2}{3!} + \frac{0^4}{5!} - \dots\right)}{\left(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{2 \cdot 0^2}{15} - \dots\right)} \right) \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} - \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{2} - (-3) = \frac{1}{2} + 3 = \frac{7}{2}$$

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