Homework 4

00957016 高敬庭

Requirement a

• degree 7 -- original system

1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1
1	0.2	0.04	0.008	0.0016	0.00032	6.4e-05	1.28e-05		1.25
1	0.4	0.16	0.064	0.0256	0.01024	0.004096	0.0016384		1.66557
1	0.6	0.36	0.216	0.1296	0.07776	0.046656	0.0279936		2.45801
1	0.8	0.64	0.512	0.4096	0.32768	0.262144	0.209715		4.16114
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		8
1	1.2	1.44	1.728	2.0736	2.48832	2.98598	3.58318		16.4991
1	1.4	1.96	2.744	3.8416	5.37824	7.52954	10.5414		34.3947
1	1.6	2.56	4.096	6.5536	10.4858	16.7772	26.8435		69.9161
1	1.8	3.24	5.832	10.4976	18.8957	34.0122	61.222		136.5
1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128		255
1	2.2	4.84	10.648	23.4256	51.5363	113.38	249.436	- 1	456.466
1	2.4	5.76	13.824	33.1776	79.6262	191.103	458.647		785.538
1	2.6	6.76	17.576	45.6976	118.814	308.916	803.181		1304.54
1	2.8	7.84	21.952	61.4656	172.104	481.89	1349.29		2098.34

Requirement b and c

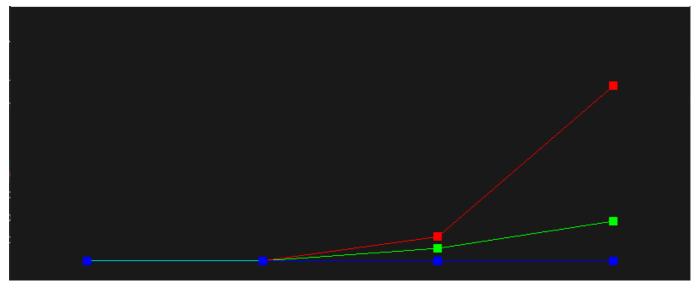
```
Gaussian new system :
         1
                   1 0.999997
                                       1 0.999999
                                                           1
                                                                     1
QR Method new system :
         1
                   1 0.999999
                                       1 0.999999
                                                                     1
QR Method original system :
                   1
                                                 1
                                                                     1
---Gaussian with degree 7 on new system---
Two Norm: 4.44322e-06
Inf Norm : 2.8143e-06
---QR Method with degree 7 on new system---
Two Norm: 2.31352e-06
Inf Norm: 1.46692e-06
---QR Method with degree 7 on original system---
Two Norm: 5.76572e-10
Inf Norm: 3.64609e-10
```

Requirement d

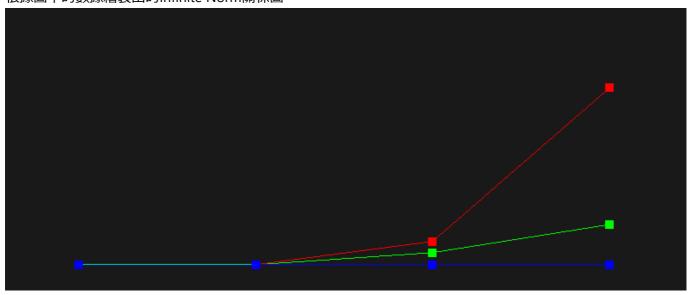
在我的結果中,我觀察到只要degree減少,相同方法的誤差值就會減少,相反的,只要degree提升,誤 差就會增加,其中新系統的誤差永遠會比原始系統的誤差大。

```
---Gaussian with degree 5 on new system---
Two Norm: 5.19089e-11
Inf Norm: 3.47704e-11
 ---QR Method with degree 5 on new system---
Two Norm: 1.57131e-09
Inf Norm: 1.06167e-09
--- QR Method with degree 5 on original system---
Two Norm : 4.63846e-13
Inf Norm: 3.31069e-13
---Gaussian with degree 6 on new system---
Two Norm: 2.15914e-08
Inf Norm: 1.52875e-08
---QR Method with degree 6 on new system---
Two Norm : 1.52748e-08
Inf Norm: 1.07965e-08
--- OR Method with degree 6 on original system---
Two Norm: 9.48472e-12
Inf Norm: 6.69909e-12
---Gaussian with degree 8 on new system---
Two Norm: 3.20494e-05
Inf Norm: 2.13156e-05
---QR Method with degree 8 on new system---
Two Norm: 7.28472e-06
Inf Norm: 4.85019e-06
---QR Method with degree 8 on original system---
Two Norm: 4.11537e-09
Inf Norm: 2.73401e-09
```

根據圖中的數據繪製出的Two Norm關係圖



根據圖中的數據繪製出的Infinite Norm關係圖



Red : Gaussian new systemGreen : QR Method new systemBlue : QR Method original system

關係圖的x軸代表degree, y軸代表誤差,將誤差normalize到[0,1],可以看到三種作法在degree低的時候 誤差不明顯,但是當degree增加的時候Gaussian的誤差會比QR Method來的大,而且新系統算出來的誤 差會比原始系統的來的大。

Requirement e

- QR Method > Gaussian
- Original System > new System
 為了測試穩定性,將多項式的d

為了測試穩定性,將多項式的degree提升後做測試,由於計算過程中會產生計算誤差,所以可以知道 degree提升帶來的誤差也會提升,以degree為10舉例,可以看到新系統由於又經過一次數值計算,所以 誤差會比舊系統來的大,其中雖然QR Method在degree < 8 的情況下會比Gaussian來的準,但是只要超過7之後QR的誤差反而比Gaussian來的大,我認為應該是因為系統不準確所以導致結果更不准,如果將 degree再進一步提升到15,則發現Gaussian的誤差增長又超越了QR,從圖中可以看出來Gaussian的誤差增長速度明顯快過於其他兩種情況,所以我認為QR還是相較於Gaussian穩定,而原始系統下的QR則非常穩定,即便系統誤差提高,其結果影響也沒有太大。

--------Gaussian with degree 10 on new system--Two Norm : 0.125408
Inf Norm : 0.0787727
--------QR Method with degree 10 on new system--Two Norm : 0.675835
Inf Norm : 0.424557
--------QR Method with degree 10 on original system--Two Norm : 4.46577e-08
Inf Norm : 2.81646e-08

