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## Table of Contents

.....	1
Problem 1 - Jacobi Iterative Method .....	1
Problem 2 - Gauss-Seidel .....	2
Problem 3 - Newton's Method .....	3
Problem 4 - Interpolating monomial .....	6
Problem 5 - Neville Table / Divided Difference .....	6

```
% Craig Medlin
% AERO 220
% HW 3

% Use a 'switch' statement to allow selection of different problems

function [answer] = CMedlin_HW3(h)

clc;
problem = h;
answer = 0;

for problem = 1:5

switch(problem)

    case 1
```

## Problem 1 - Jacobi Iterative Method

```
clear all;

% Initialize values
A = [5 6 7 5 -1; 8 -4 -1 0 -3; 2 1 -1 3 6; ...
     -9 10 1 -4 6; 9 5 -5 -8 4];

b = [-3; 5; 2; 9; -2];

eps = 10^-6;

n = size(A);

% Enforce Diagonally Dominant
for i=1:n
    r_sum = 0;
    for j=1:n
        r_sum = r_sum + abs(A(i,j));
    end
    A(i,i) = r_sum;
end
```

---

```

% Solve
[x_k, iterations, fnorm] = jacobiSolve(A,b,eps);

% Print results
array2table(x_k)
fprintf('Final 2-norm: %d\n', fnorm);
fprintf('Number of iterations: %i\n', iterations);

ans =

    x_k
-----
-0.29996
 0.4697
 0.15874
 0.05104
-0.014415

Final 2-norm: 5.986616e-07
Number of iterations: 19

case 2

```

## Problem 2 - Gauss-Seidel

```

clear all;

A = [24 6 7 5 -1; 8 16 -1 0 -3; 2 1 13 3 6; ...
     -9 10 1 30 6; 9 5 -5 -8 31];

b = [-3; 5; 2; 9; -2];

eps = 10^-6;

[x_k, iterations, fnorm] = gSeidelSolve(A,b,eps);

% Print results
array2table(x_k)
fprintf('Final 2-norm: %d\n', fnorm);
fprintf('Number of iterations: %i\n', iterations);

ans =

    x_k
-----
-0.29996
 0.4697
 0.15874
 0.051039

```

---

---

-0.014415

Final 2-norm: 2.650819e-07

Number of iterations: 9

case 3

## Problem 3 - Newton's Method

```
format long

% Provided functions
f1 = @(x,y) (y + x^(1/2));
f2 = @(x,y) ((x-3)^2 + y^2 - 5);

% Error Tolerance
eps = 10^-4;

% Jacobian components (evaluated using gradient(f#) and
entered
% manually)
df1_x = @(x) 1/(2*x^(1/2));
df1_y = @(y) 1;
df2_x = @(x) 2*x - 6;
df2_y = @(y) 2*y;

% Initial guesses
a = [1;0];
b = [5;-2];

% **** Part A ****

% Initialize estimates
j_eval = [df1_x(a(1)) df1_y(a(1));df2_x(a(1)) df2_y(a(1))];
f_eval = [f1(a(1),a(2));f2(a(1),a(2))];
est = a - j_eval\f_eval;

% Initialize incremental vector
incremental = [1;1];

% Iterate until tolerance is met
while norm(incremental) > eps

    % Evaluate Jacobian using previous estimate
    j_eval = [df1_x(est(1)) df1_y(est(1));df2_x(est(1))
df2_y(est(1))];

    % Evaluate function using previous estimate
    f_eval = [f1(est(1),est(2));f2(est(1),est(2))];

    % Evaluate new estimate
    est2 = est - j_eval\f_eval;
```

---

```
% Evaluate incremental vector
incremental = est2 - est;

% Store new estimate as current estimate
est = est2;

end % While

% Store solution for part a
est_a = est;

% Compute solution accuracy
f_est_a = [f1(est(1),est(2)); f2(est(1), est(2))];

%***** Part B *****

% Initialize estimates
j_eval = [df1_x(b(1)) df1_y(b(1));df2_x(b(1)) df2_y(b(1))];
f_eval = [f1(b(1),b(2));f2(b(1),b(2))];
est = b - j_eval\f_eval;

% Initialize incremental vector
incremental = [1;1];

% Iterate until tolerance is met
while norm(incremental) > eps

    % Evaluate Jacobian using previous estimate
    j_eval = [df1_x(est(1)) df1_y(est(1));df2_x(est(1))
df2_y(est(1))];

    % Evaluate function using previous estimate
    f_eval = [f1(est(1),est(2));f2(est(1),est(2))];

    % Evaluate new estimate
    est2 = est - j_eval\f_eval;

    % Evaluate incremental vector
    incremental = est2 - est;

    % Store new estimate as current estimate
    est = est2;

end % While

% Store solution for part a
est_b = est;

% Compute solution accuracy
f_est_b = [f1(est(1),est(2)); f2(est(1), est(2))];
```

---

```

% Print results
fprintf('***** Problem 3: Part A *****\n');
fprintf('x0 = %i, y0 = %i\n', a(1), a(2));
array2table(est_a, 'RowNames', {'x_est', 'y_est'})
array2table(f_est_a, 'RowNames',
{'f1(x_est,y_est)', 'f2(x_est,y_est)'}))

fprintf('\n***** Problem 3: Part B *****\n');
fprintf('x0 = %i, y0 = %i\n', b(1), b(2));
array2table(est_b, 'RowNames', {'x_est', 'y_est'})
array2table(f_est_b, 'RowNames',
{'f1(x_est,y_est)', 'f2(x_est,y_est)'}))

```

\*\*\*\*\* Problem 3: Part A \*\*\*\*\*

x0 = 1, y0 = 0

ans =

	est_a
x_est	0.999975067486462
y_est	-0.999987533840395

ans =

	f_est_a
f1(x_est,y_est)	-1.74868786118054e-10
f2(x_est,y_est)	7.47985119780026e-05

\*\*\*\*\* Problem 3: Part B \*\*\*\*\*

x0 = 5, y0 = -2

ans =

	est_b
x_est	1.00005249369253
y_est	-1.00002624727651

ans =

	f_est_b
f1(x_est,y_est)	-7.74679653758881e-10
f2(x_est,y_est)	-0.000157476772612242

---

case 4

## Problem 4 - Interpolating monomial

```
% Given data points
p = [4.1168 4.19236 4.20967 4.46908; ...
     0.213631 0.214232 0.21441 0.218788];

% Initialize variables
sum = 0;
n = size(p,2);
x_vals = p(1,:);
b = p(2,:)';

% Solve for coefficients for the interpolating monomial
%  $c_0 + c_1x + x_2x^2 + c_3x^3$ 
v = fliplr(vander(x_vals));
c = v\b;

% Print results
array2table(c, 'RowNames', {'c0', 'c1', 'c2', 'c3'})
```

ans =

	c
c0	0.87183881430253
c1	-0.386007738945542
c2	0.0695519306309334
c3	-0.00355244621780782

case 5

## Problem 5 - Neville Table / Divided Difference

```
clear all;
format short;
x0 = [4.1168 4.19236 4.20967 4.45908];
f = @(x) pi*x^3-7*x^2+sin(x)-1;

n = size(x0,2);

P = zeros(n);

% Value to interpolate at
x_est = 4.3;

x = x0;

% Rearrange data in order of closeness to x_est
```

---

```

for i = 1:n
    for j = 1:n
        % If selected element is closer to x_est, swap
        if abs(x(i)-x_est) > abs(x(j)-x_est)
            temp = x(i);
            x(i) = x(j);
            x(j) = temp;
        end % if
    end % for j
end % for i

% Correct order
x = fliplr(x)';

% Calculate f(x) values
for i = 1:n
    P(i,1) = f(x(i));
end % for i

table(:,1) = linspace(1,n,n);

% For each column
for j = 2:n

    % For each row
    for i = 1:n-j+1
        P(i,j) = ((x_est - x(i))*P(i+1,j-1) + (x(i+j-1)-
x_est)*P(i,j-1))/(x(i+j-1)-x(i));
    end % i loop

end % j loop

table = horzcat(table,x,P);

% Output Results for Part A
array2table(table,'VariableNames',
{'i','xi','Pi0','Pi1','Pi2',...
'Pi3'})

% Calculate f(x) values
Y = zeros(n,1)
for i = 1:n
    Y(i,1) = f(x0(i));
end % for i

% Calculate Divided Differences
DivDiff = divDiff(x0',Y(:,1))

```

ans =

<i>i</i>	<i>xi</i>	<i>Pi0</i>	<i>Pi1</i>	<i>Pi2</i>	<i>Pi3</i>
—	—	—	—	—	—

---

1	4.2097	108.44	118.11	118.44	118.43
2	4.1924	106.59	119.02	118.44	0
3	4.4591	137.39	119.42	0	0
4	4.1168	98.73	0	0	0

Y =

```

0
0
0
0

```

DivDiff =

98.7301	103.9879	32.7580	3.2166
106.5875	107.0301	33.8590	0
108.4402	116.0610	0	0
137.3869	0	0	0

```

    otherwise
        error('Invalid Problem Number');
end

end

end

```

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