Homework 06

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Work in groups of two. Include both of your names as a comment in the first line of each file. Then submit those files on canvas (once per group!).

- 1. Create a single script hw05q1.m that generates the output (tables and figure).
 - (a) Use Forward Difference, Backward Difference, and Centered Difference to approximate the function $f(x) = e^{(x^2)}$ at the point $x_0 = 1$ with values $h = 0.5, 0.25, \dots, 2^{-10}$.
 - (b) Then compute the absolute error (what is the exact value?) for each of the three methods and show it as a table with columns h, err_{FD} , err_{BD} , err_{CD} .
 - (c) Now create a log-log plot for each of those columns (x axis is h, y axis is the error). Is the result what you expect?
 - (d) Compute the error rate for each of the columns (ratio between two consecutive entries) and show it as a table with columns h, $rate_{FD}$, $rate_{BD}$, $rate_{CD}$.

If err is a row vector containing your errors, you can use the expression rate=[0, err(1:end-1)./err(2:end)];

- 2. Create a single script hw06q2.m.
 - (a) Use the centered 3 point difference approximation to approximate f''(x) of $f(x) = \exp(\sin(x))$ at x = 1 with values $h = 0.5, 0.25, \dots, 2^{-10}$.
 - (b) Compute the absolute error and show a table with columns: h, error, and ratio between errors.
 - (c) Conclude (using a printf statement), what power of h the method converges with $(O(h), O(h^2), \ldots)$.
- 3. Submit finite_difference_laplace.m and hw06q3.m:
 - (a) Create a function

function [x,u]=finite_difference_laplace(func,a,b,N,u_a,u_b) that solves the boundary value problem

$$u''(x) = f(x), \quad a < x < b$$

$$u(a) = u_a$$

$$u(b) = u_b$$

on the interval [a, b] cut into N - 1 equal pieces and returns the points $a = x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_N = b$ in the vector **x** and the function values of the solution u at these points in the vector **u**. The first parameter func is a function handle representing f(x).

(b) Use the code in a) to solve $u''(x) = -x \cdot \cos(x)$ with u(1) = -1 and u(9) = 5 for different values of N: N = 6, N = 12, and N = 24. Plot the three solutions together with the exact solution in a single plot. Include a legend. Hint: make sure that your boundary values are correct and that your solution for N = 24 is very close to the exact solution.

(c) Determine the convergence rate of the method (in terms of h) by generating a table with values of h and the error (use the maximum of the absolute value of the difference between the exact and the solution computed in b) in every point x_i . Conclude (using a printf statement), what power of h the method converges with $(O(h), O(h^2), \ldots)$.