



**National University**  
of computer and emerging sciences

Foundation for Advancement  
of Science and Technology **FASST**

# ***Numerical Computing (NC-2008)***

Course Instructor  
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# Lecture # 01

## Orientation

About Course , Marking Division (Proposed) , Class Protocols

*Let's Begin*

# Course Details

<b>Textbook(s)</b>	<b>Title</b>	Numerical Analysis , 9 <sup>th</sup> Edition
	<b>Author</b>	Burden and Faires
	<b>Publisher</b>	BOOKS/COLE (Cengage Learning)
<b>Ref. Book(s)</b>	<b>Title</b>	Numerical Methods in Engineering with Python 3
	<b>Author</b>	Jaan Kiusalaas
	<b>Title</b>	Applied Numerical Methods with Matlab for Engineers and Scientist, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Edition
	<b>Author</b>	Steven C,Chapra

# MARKING DIVISION

Particulars	% Marks
Sessional I (Theory + Lab)	15
Sessional II (Theory + Lab)	15
Assignment (Theory + Lab + Project)	14
Quiz/Lab Task	06
Final (Theory + Lab)	50
Total	<b>100</b>

# Protocols

- Be in Classroom on time
- Student who arrive more than 5 minutes late will be marked LATE & after 15 minutes as ABSENT
- Keep remember to turn off your Cell phone before entering the class
- Avoid conversation during lecture
- Submit your Assignment on time. **No submission after the deadline**
- Always bring your **Work Book/Note Book** and **Calculator** with you in the class

## Academic Calendar for Spring 2024 Semester

### BS/BBA Program

S. No.	Week	Description	Date
1.	0	New Faculty Training	Jan 08 – 12 (Mon – Fri)
2.	0	The registration process of the course (s) start and its last date	Jan 17 – 19 (Wed - Fri)
3.	1	Commencement of the Classes	Jan 22 (Mon)
4.	2	Add & Drop of Courses	Feb 03 (Sat)
5.	2	Last Date for Applying Semester's freeze	Feb 03 (Sat)
6.	6	Sessional-I Examinations	Feb 26 – 29 (Mon - Thu)
7.		Procom Days	Mar 08 – Mar 09 (Fri – Sat)
8.	12	Sessional-II Examinations	Apr 08 – 11 (Mon - Thu)
9.	14	Developers Day	April 25 (Thu)
10.	16	Last Day of Classes	May 10 (Fri)
11.	17	Last Date of Withdrawal of Courses	May 17 (Fri)
12.	18-19	Final Examinations	May 20 – 31 (Mon - Fri)
13.	21	Final Result Announcement	June 08 (Sat)

#### Note:

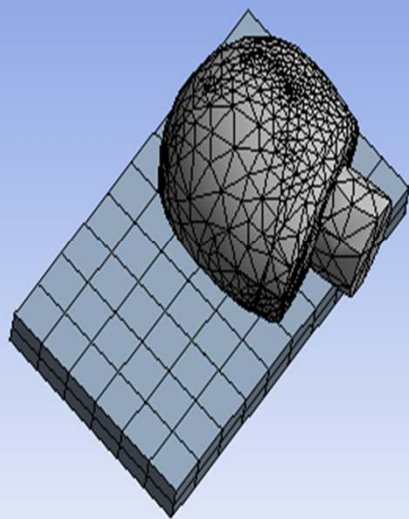
- Campus may decide to open on Saturday due to Procom Day, Developers Day, and Public holidays.

# Why Numerical Methods??

To accurately *approximate* the solutions of problems that cannot be solved exactly (by analytical method).

# Application of Numerical Computing in your domain??





0.000 0.200 0.400 (m)

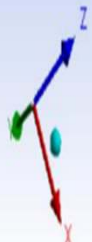


As Explicit Dynamics  
Total Deformation  
Type: Total Deformation  
Unit: m  
Time: 5.e-002  
Cycle Number: 184522  
20/02/2021 2:10 pm

0.43513 Max  
0.38678  
0.33844  
0.29009  
0.24174  
0.19339  
0.14504  
0.096696  
0.048348  
0 Min



0.000 0.250 0.500 0.750 1.000 (m)



## Some of the Applications:

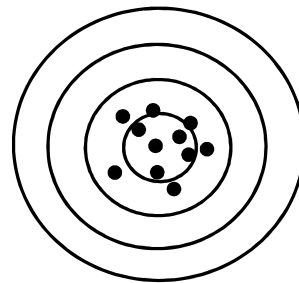
- ✓ Image Processing
- ✓ Computer Vision
- ✓ Computer Graphics (rendering, animation),
- ✓ Climate Modeling,
- ✓ Weather Predictions,
- ✓ “Virtual” crash-testing of cars etc.
- ✓ medical imaging (CT = Computed Tomography),
- ✓ CAD (Computer-Aided Design)
- ✓ And many more

## Some Challenges/Issues in NC:

- ✓ Accuracy
- ✓ Precision
- ✓ Errors (True & Approximate)
- ✓ Significant Figures etc.

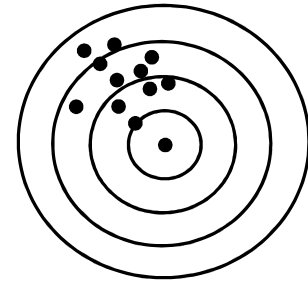
## Accuracy:

- **Accuracy:**  
“How closely a computed value agrees with the true value”
- **Bias/Inaccuracy :**  
“A systematic deviation from the truth”



Accurate

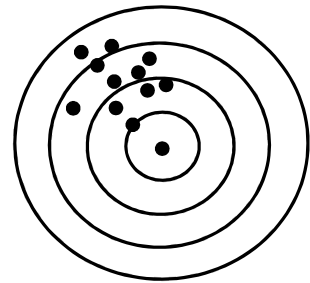
VS.



Biased/Inaccurate

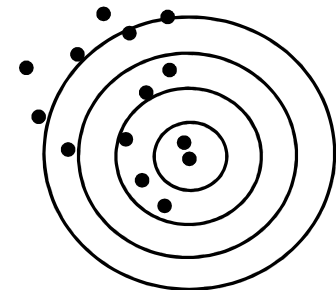
## Precision:

- **Precision :**  
“How closely individual computed values agree with each other”
- **Uncertainty/Imprecision :**  
“magnitude of scatter”

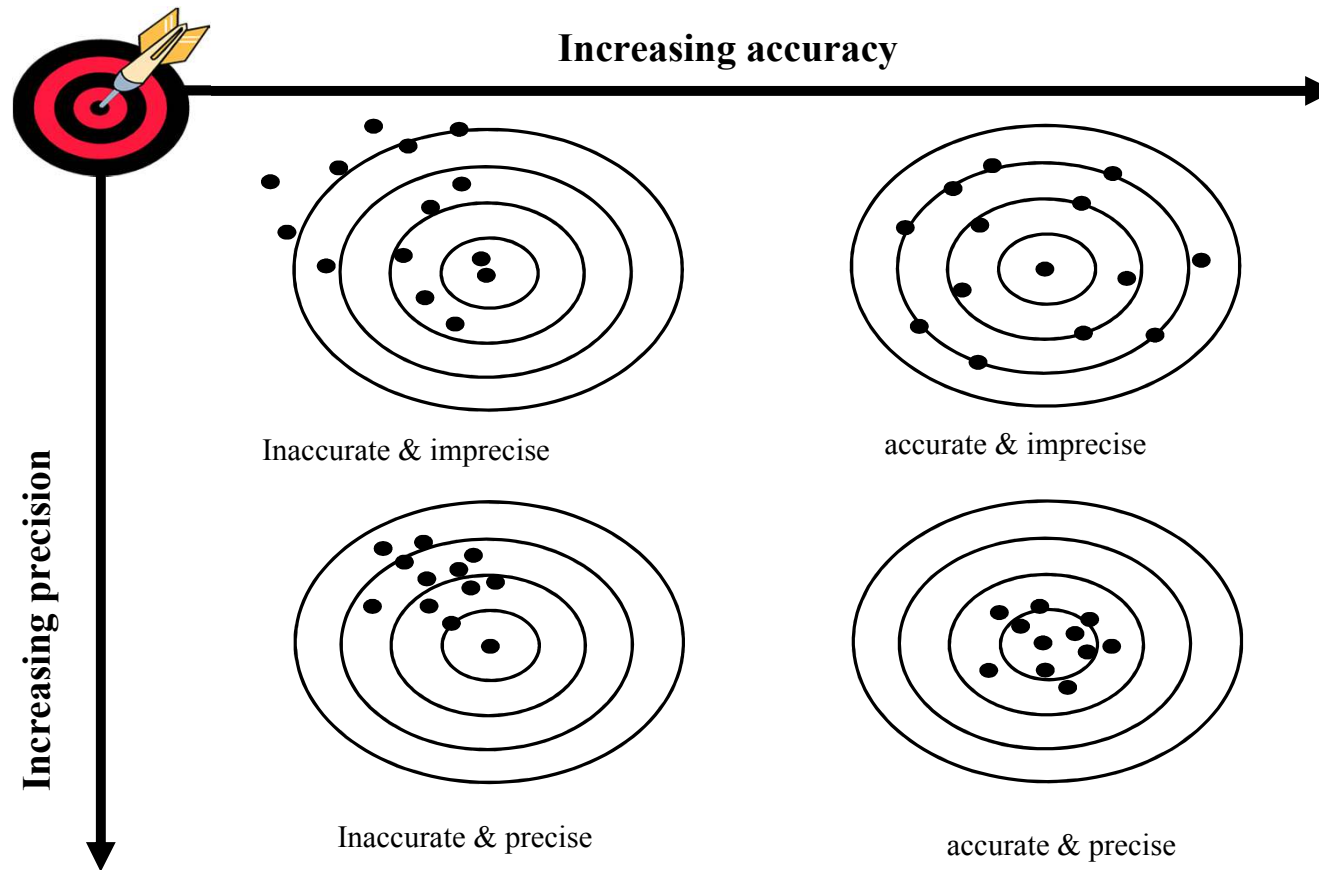


Precise

VS



Uncertain/Imprecise



## Measurement of Errors :

- When the current solution is compared with the *true/exact solution*, the error involved is called **true error**
- When the current solution is compared with the solution obtained in the *previous iteration*, the error involved is called **approximate error**

## True Errors :

*“It is used to measure the lack of accuracy of an estimate”*

- True (absolute) error =  $E_t = \text{True value} - \text{Approximation}$
- True Relative error =  $\frac{E_t}{\text{True value}}$
- True Percent Relative Error =  $\frac{\text{True value} - \text{approximation}}{\text{True value}} \times 100\%$



## Approximate Errors :

*“Used to measure the lack of precision of an estimate”*

- **Approximate (Absolute) Error**

$$E_a = \text{Current approximation} - \text{Previous approximation}$$

- **Approximate Relative Error** =  $E_a / \text{Current approx.}$

- **Approx. Percent Relative Error** =  $\frac{\text{Current approx.} - \text{Previous approx}}{\text{Current approx}} \times 100\%$

## Practice Problem:

The following sequence of estimates was obtained when a numerical method was applied to solve the equation:

$$x^4 - 5x - 7 = 0$$

1.8254    1.9633    2.0121    2.0283    2.0335    2.0351    2.0356  
2.0358

Calculate the **four errors (True & Relative errors, Approximate & Relative errors)** for these estimates, given that one of the roots of the equation is 2.0359.