

ASSIGNMENT:-1

EECE:-212

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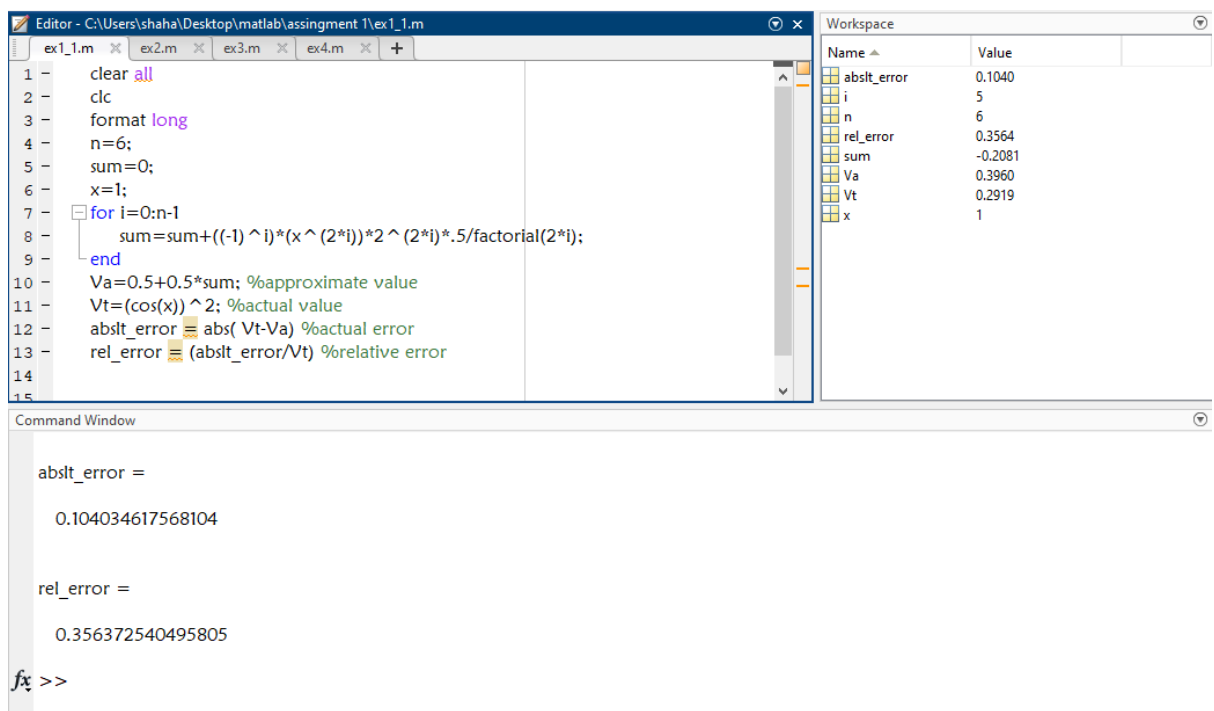
Level: 2

ID No: 201916058

Here are some mathematical problem are solved by MATLAB 2020a according to the questions. The answers are given below

1. Write a program to calculate the approximated value of $f(x) = (\cos(x))^2$ up to first 6 terms at $x=1$ (radian). Find out the absolute and relative errors. What happens to the error when number of terms is increased from 5 to 12?

Solution:



```
1 - clear all
2 - clc
3 - format long
4 - n=6;
5 - sum=0;
6 - x=1;
7 - for i=0:n-1
8 -     sum=sum+((-1)^i)*(x^(2*i))*2^(2*i)*.5/factorial(2*i);
9 - end
10 - Va=0.5+0.5*sum; %approximate value
11 - Vt=(cos(x))^2; %actual value
12 - abslt_error = abs( Vt-Va) %actual error
13 - rel_error = (abslt_error/Vt) %relative error
14
15
```

Name	Value
abslt_error	0.1040
i	5
n	6
rel_error	0.3564
sum	-0.2081
Va	0.3960
Vt	0.2919
x	1

```
abslt_error =
    0.104034617568104

rel_error =
    0.356372540495805

fx >>
```

Here the program to calculate the approximate value of $f(x) = (\cos(x))^2$ up to first 6 terms at $x=1$ (radian).

The absolute value is:

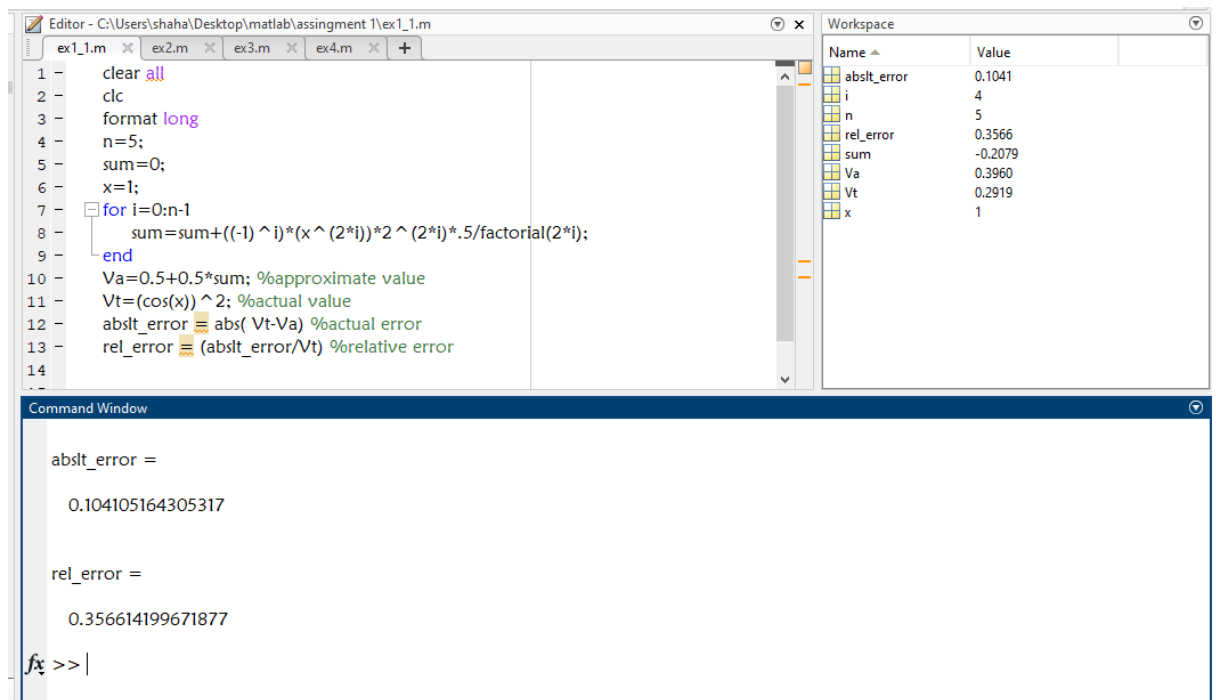
0.104034617568104

And the relative value is:

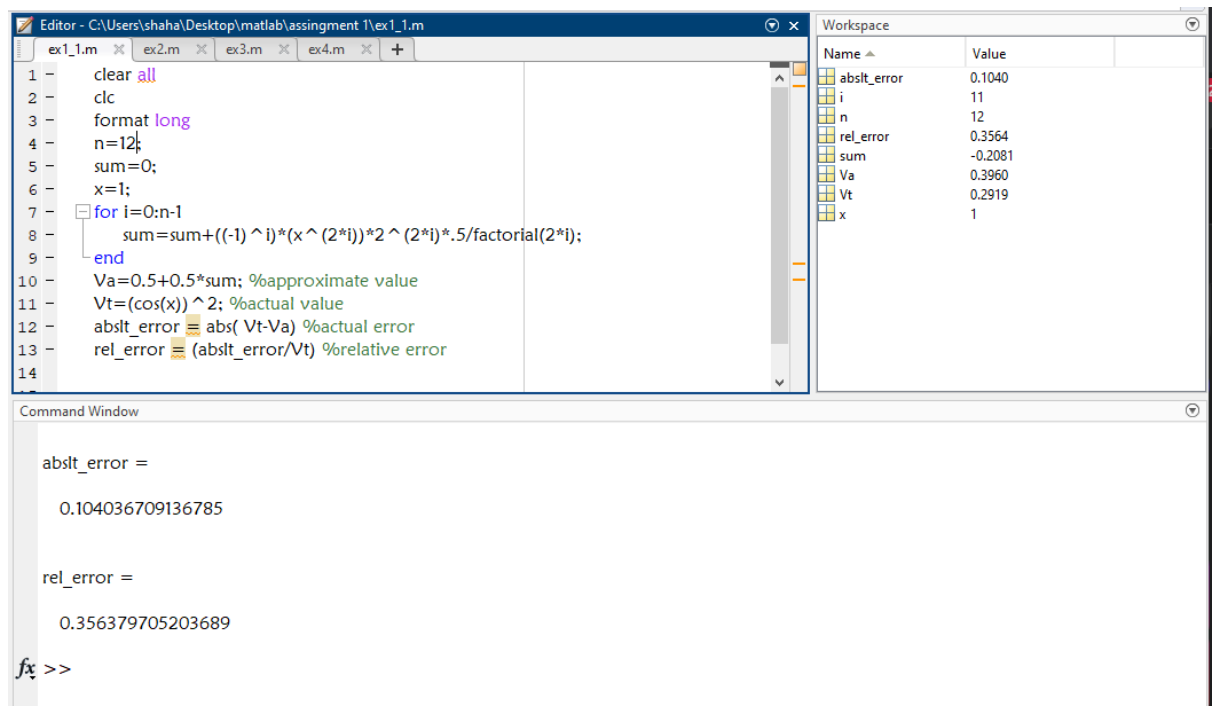
0.356372540495805

In the 2nd part of the que it's wanted to know what happens to the error when number of terms is increased from 5 to 12?

We can solve it by using the terms 5 and 12. This programs are:



And at terms 12:



Here we can see that at terms 5

The absolute value is:

0.104105164305317

The relative value is:

0.356614199671877

And at 12 terms

The absolute value is:

0.104036709136785

The relative value is:

0.356379705203689

We can observe that the absolute value and relative value both of 12 terms are decreased from terms 5's value.

2. Write a program to find out the number of terms N of the series $f(x) = (\cos(x))^2$ in series expansion, such that their sum gives the value of $f(x)$ correct to 12 decimal point. When $0 < x < 1$. What is the value of error at this point?

Solution:

Here is said to write a program to find out the number of terms N of the same series of Que. 1. As the sum gives the value of the function to 12 decimal point. Now the program is given bellow:

The screenshot shows the MATLAB Editor with a script named 'ex2.m'. The script calculates the number of terms N required for the series expansion of $f(x) = (\cos(x))^2$ to be accurate to 12 decimal points. The script uses a while loop to iteratively add terms until the error is less than 10^{-12} . The Command Window shows the output '10', indicating that 10 terms are sufficient. The Workspace window shows the values of variables: error (2.1377e-13), i (10), sum (-0.4161), Va (0.2919), Vt (0.2919), and x (1).

```
1 - clc
2 - clear all
3 - error = 100;
4 - x=1;
5 - i=0;
6 - sum=0;
7 - Vt=(cos(x))^2;
8 - while(error>10^-12)
9 -     sum=sum+((-1)^i)*(x^(2*i))*2^(2*i)/factorial(2*i);
10 -    i=i+1;
11 -    Va=0.5+0.5*sum;
12 -    error=abs(Vt-Va);
13 - end
14 - disp(i)
```

Command Window output: 10

Workspace variables:

Name	Value
error	2.1377e-13
i	10
sum	-0.4161
Va	0.2919
Vt	0.2919
x	1

The number of N terms is **10**

In the 2nd part it's wanted to know the error of this terms. So the program is:

The image shows a MATLAB Editor window with a script named 'ex1_1.m'. The script calculates the absolute and relative error of a series expansion. The Command Window shows the output of the script.

```
1 clear all
2 clc
3 format long
4 n=10;
5 sum=0;
6 x=1;
7 for i=0:n-1
8     sum=sum+((-1)^i)*(x^(2*i))*2^(2*i)*.5/factorial(2*i);
9 end
10 Va=0.5+0.5*sum; %approximate value
11 Vt=(cos(x))^2; %actual value
12 abslt_error = abs( Vt-Va) %actual error
13 rel_error = (abslt_error/Vt) %relative error
14
```

Workspace:

Name	Value
abslt_error	0.1040
i	9
n	10
rel_error	0.3564
sum	-0.2081
Va	0.3960
Vt	0.2919
x	1

Command Window:

```
abslt_error =
    0.104036709136679

rel_error =
    0.356379705203324

fx >>
```

Here

The absolute error is:

0.104036709136679

The relative error is:

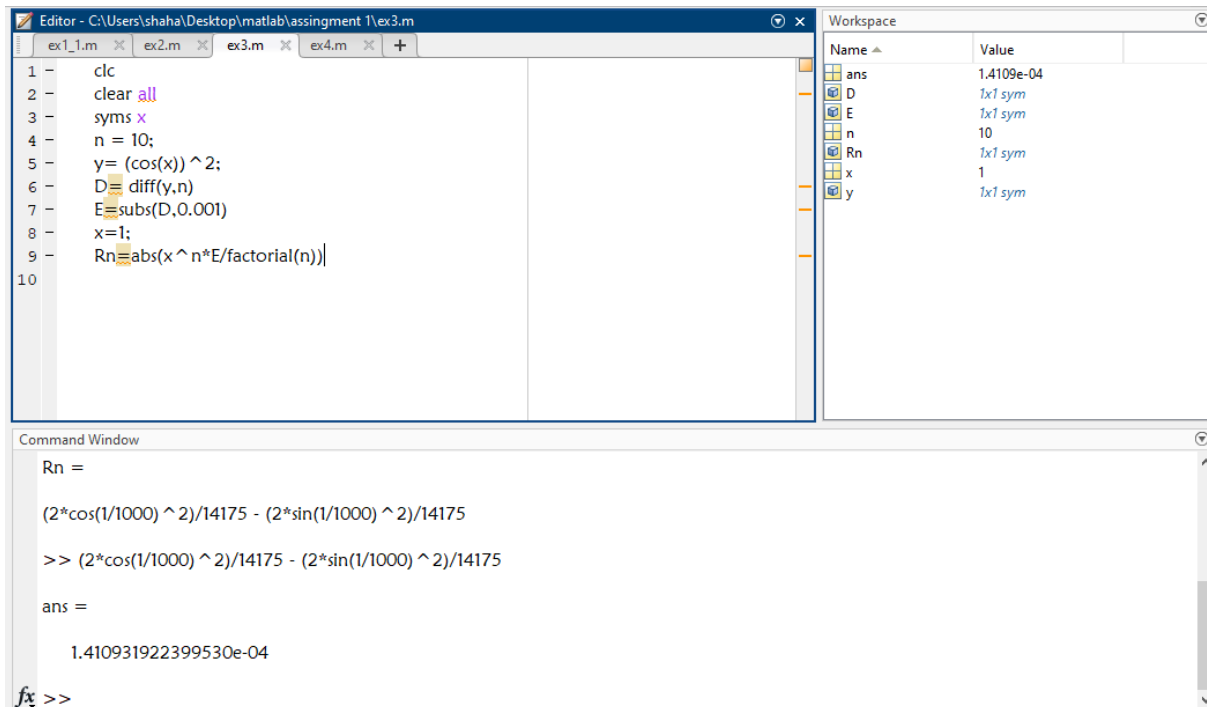
0.356379705203324

3. Find out the maximum error in the series expansion of $f(x) = (\cos(x))^2$ using Remainder term for the value of n , obtained in Ques. No. 2, at $x=1$, which gives the value of $f(x)$ correct to 12 decimal point. And compare it with the absolute error obtained in Ques. No. 2 Discuss why the value of error from Ques. No. 2 and value of maximum error from Ques No.3 is slightly different?

Solution:

In this Que. Its wants to know about maximum error of this series function.

So the program for that:



The screenshot shows the MATLAB Editor with a script named 'ex3.m'. The script calculates the maximum error of a series function. The Command Window shows the execution results, including the value of 'Rn' and the final 'ans' value.

```
1 - clc
2 - clear all
3 - syms x
4 - n = 10;
5 - y = (cos(x))^2;
6 - D = diff(y,n)
7 - E = subs(D,0.001)
8 - x=1;
9 - Rn = abs(x^n*E/factorial(n))
10
```

Workspace:

Name	Value
ans	1.4109e-04
D	1x1 sym
E	1x1 sym
n	10
Rn	1x1 sym
x	1
y	1x1 sym

Command Window:

```
Rn =
(2*cos(1/1000)^2)/14175 - (2*sin(1/1000)^2)/14175
>> (2*cos(1/1000)^2)/14175 - (2*sin(1/1000)^2)/14175
ans =
1.410931922399530e-04
fx >>
```

So the maximum error is:

$$(2*\cos(1/1000)^2)/14175 - (2*\sin(1/1000)^2)/14175$$
$$= \mathbf{1.410931922399530e-04}.$$

In the 2nd part of this Que. It's wanted to know to compare with Que. 2 ans.

The Que. 2 ans is:

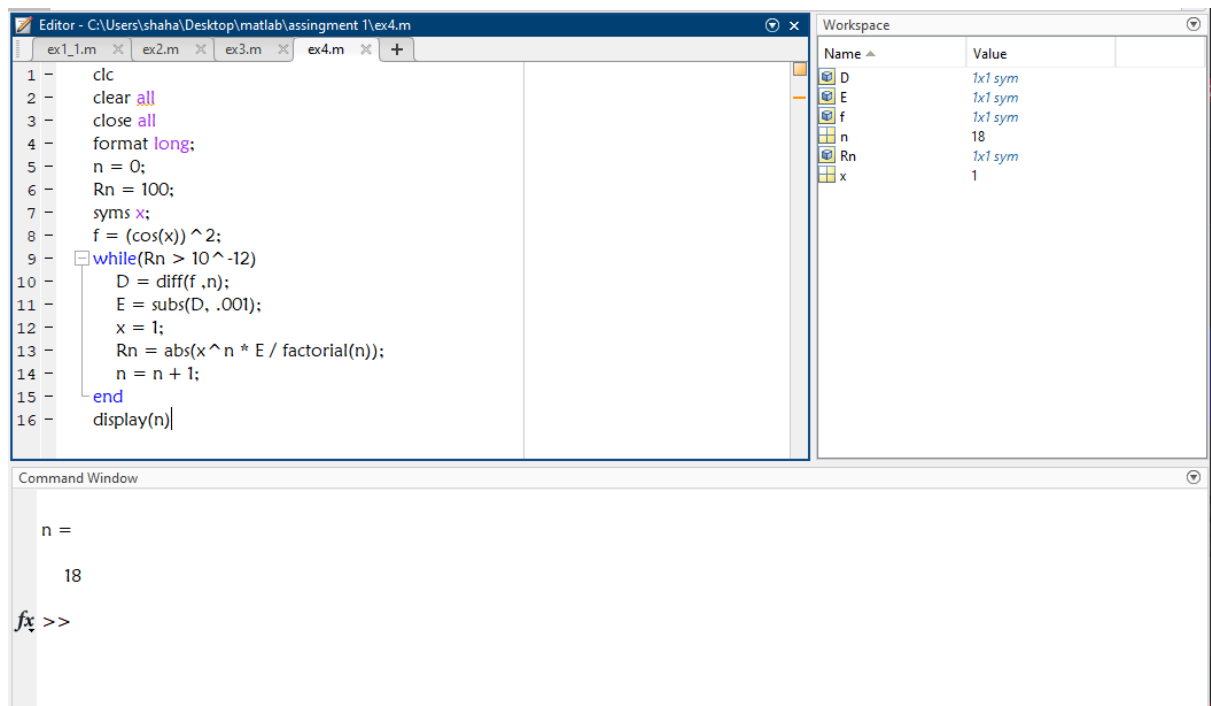
$$\mathbf{0.104036709136679}$$

Yes. It's slightly different from other.

4. Write a program to find out the number of terms n of the series $f(x)=(\cos(x))^2$, without series expansion such that their sum gives the value of $f(x)$ correct to 12 decimal point, when $x=1$.

Solution:

In this que it's wanted to know about the number of terms without series expansion. The program is:



The screenshot shows the MATLAB environment. The Editor window displays a script for finding the number of terms n such that the sum of the series $f(x) = (\cos(x))^2$ is correct to 12 decimal points at $x=1$. The script uses a while loop to calculate the terms until the error is less than 10^{-12} . The Command Window shows the output: $n = 18$. The Workspace window shows the variables: D (1x1 sym), E (1x1 sym), f (1x1 sym), n (18), Rn (1x1 sym), and x (1).

```
1 - clc
2 - clear all
3 - close all
4 - format long;
5 - n = 0;
6 - Rn = 100;
7 - syms x;
8 - f = (cos(x))^2;
9 - while(Rn > 10^-12)
10 -     D = diff(f,n);
11 -     E = subs(D, .001);
12 -     x = 1;
13 -     Rn = abs(x^n * E / factorial(n));
14 -     n = n + 1;
15 - end
16 - display(n)
```

Command Window

```
n =
    18

fx >>
```

Name	Value
D	1x1 sym
E	1x1 sym
f	1x1 sym
n	18
Rn	1x1 sym
x	1

The number of terms of N is: **18**

5. Comment and discuss on the results of the program.

1. As it is 1st assignment of using MATLAB. So it was difficult to make sure the perfect answer. But it's tried to do so.
2. In the 1st problem the number of terms are inversely proportional to error this take much time to understand.
3. In the 2nd problem 10 number of the sum gives the point with 12 decimal point. And it was quite easy

- 4.** In number 3. We solve it by using the methods of maximum error by differentiation.
- 5.** In number 4 its solved by reminder term formula where the number of N terms is : 18
- 6.** Overall its tried to do best and also tried to remove the error.