

Numerical Analysis : Recitations

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1 Instructor Information

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2 Errors

Definition 1 (Error). The absolute error in representation is defined as

$$e_x = x - \tilde{x}$$

The relative error in representation is defined as

$$\delta = \frac{x - \tilde{x}}{x}$$

Recitation 1 – Exercise 1.

The dimensions of a field are measured. The length is measured to be $\tilde{x} = 800\text{m}$, with an absolute error bounded by 16. The width is measured to be $\tilde{y} = 30\text{m}$, with an absolute error e_y , such that $|e_y| \leq 6$.

1. Find the approximate bounds for $|\delta_x|$ and $|\delta_y|$.
2. Find the bounds on the absolute error in the calculated area of the field.

Recitation 1 – Solution 1.

1.

$$\begin{aligned} |\delta_x| &= \frac{|e_x|}{|x|} \\ &\leq \frac{16}{|x|} \\ &\approx \frac{16}{800} \\ &= 0.02 \\ \therefore |\delta_x| &\leq 0.02 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
|\delta_y| &= \frac{|e_y|}{|y|} \\
&\leq \frac{6}{|y|} \\
&\approx \frac{6}{300} \\
&= 0.02 \\
\therefore |\delta_y| &\leq 0.02
\end{aligned}$$

2. The measured area of the field is

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{A} &= \tilde{x}\tilde{y} \\
&= 800 \cdot 300 \\
&= 240000
\end{aligned}$$

The maximum area of the field is

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{\max} &= (\tilde{x} + e_{x\max})(\tilde{y} + e_{y\max}) \\
&= (800 + 16)(300 + 6) \\
&= 249696
\end{aligned}$$

The minimum area of the field is

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{\min} &= (\tilde{x} + e_{x\min})(\tilde{y} + e_{y\min}) \\
&= (800 - 16)(300 - 6) \\
&= 230496
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
|e_{xy}| &\leq (A_{\max} - A_{\min}) \\
&\leq 9696
\end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned}
|\delta_{xy}| &= \frac{|e_{xy}|}{|xy|} \\
&\leq \frac{9696}{|xy|} \\
&\leq \frac{9696}{230496} \\
&\approx 0.042
\end{aligned}$$

2.1 Propagation of Error

Recitation 1 – Exercise 2.

Let \tilde{x} , \tilde{y} be approximations of x , y .

1. Find a formula for the absolute error in $x + y$ in terms of e_x and e_y .
2. Find a formula for δ_{x+y} , δ_{x-y} in terms of δ_x , δ_y , x , y .
3. Let $\delta = \max\{\delta_x, \delta_y\}$. Assuming $x, y > 0$, show

$$|\delta_{x-y}| \leq \frac{x+y}{|x-y|} \delta$$

Recitation 1 – Solution 2.

1.

$$\begin{aligned} e_{x+y} &= (x+y) - (\tilde{x} + \tilde{y}) \\ &= (x - \tilde{x}) + (y - \tilde{y}) \\ &= e_x + e_y \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{x+y} &= \frac{e_{x+y}}{x+y} \\ &= \frac{e_x + e_y}{x+y} \\ &= \frac{x\delta_x + y\delta_y}{x+y} \end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{x-y} &= \frac{e_{x-y}}{x-y} \\ &= \frac{e_x - e_y}{x-y} \\ &= \frac{x\delta_x - y\delta_y}{x-y} \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned}
|\delta_{x-y}| &= \left| \frac{x\delta_x - y\delta_y}{x-y} \right| \\
&\leq \frac{|x||\delta_x| + |y||\delta_y|}{|x-y|} \\
&\leq \frac{x\delta + y\delta}{|x-y|} \\
&= \frac{x+y}{|x-y|} \delta
\end{aligned}$$

Recitation 1 – Exercise 3.

Find a formula for δ_{xy} , in terms of x , y , δ_x , δ_y .

Recitation 1 – Solution 3.

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta_a &= \frac{a - \tilde{a}}{a} \\
\therefore \tilde{a} &= a(1 - \delta_a)
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{x}\tilde{y} &= (x(1 - \delta_x)) (y(1 - \delta_y)) \\
&= xy(1 - \delta_x - \delta_y + \delta_x\delta_y)
\end{aligned}$$

Also,

$$\tilde{x}\tilde{y} = xy(1 - \delta_{xy})$$

Therefore,

$$\delta_{xy} = \delta_x + \delta_y - \delta_x\delta_y$$

3 Interpolation by Polynomials

Theorem 1 (Existence and Uniqueness Theorem). *There exists a unique polynomial $p_n(x)$ which approximates $f(x)$ between the sample points, i.e.*

$$|e_n(x)| = |f(x) - p_n(x)|$$

Recitation 2 – Exercise 1.

Find the interpolation polynomial for the data

x_i	$f(x_i)$
1	3
2	2
4	1

Recitation 2 – Solution 1.

Let

$$p(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2$$

be the required interpolation polynomial.

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}p(1) &= 3 \\ \therefore 3 &= a_0 + a_1 \cdot 1 + a_2 \cdot 1^2 \\ p(2) &= 2 \\ \therefore 2 &= a_0 + a_1 \cdot 2 + a_2 \cdot 2^2 \\ p(4) &= 1 \\ \therefore 1 &= a_0 + a_1 \cdot 4 + a_2 \cdot 4^2\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1^2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2^2 \\ 1 & 4 & 4^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Therefore, solving,

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{13}{3} \\ -\frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

Therefore,

$$p(x) = \frac{13}{3} - \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{6}x^2$$

Definition 2. Let the sample points be x_0, \dots, x_{n-1} .

Lagrange polynomials are n polynomials of degree $n - 1$, each of which is 0 at all sample points, except one, at which it is 1.

$$l_i(x) = \frac{(x - x_0) \dots (x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i+1}) \dots (x - x_{n-1})}{(x_i - x_0) \dots (x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1}) \dots (x_i - x_{n-1})}$$

Recitation 2 – Exercise 2.

Find the interpolation polynomial for the data

x_i	$f(x_i)$
1	3
2	2
4	1

using Lagrange polynomials.

Recitation 2 – Solution 2.

Let

$$x_0 = 1$$

$$x_1 = 2$$

$$x_3 = 4$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} l_0(x) &= \frac{(x - x_1)(x - x_2)}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2)} \\ &= \frac{(x - 2)(x - 4)}{(1 - 2)(1 - 4)} \\ l_1(x) &= \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_2)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)} \\ &= \frac{(x - 1)(x - 4)}{(2 - 1)(2 - 4)} \\ l_2(x) &= \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_1)}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)} \\ &= \frac{(x - 1)(x - 2)}{(4 - 1)(4 - 2)} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) &= f(x_0)l_0(x) + f(x_1)l_1(x) + f(x_2)l_2(x) \\ &= 3l_0(x) + 2l_1(x) + l_2(x) \end{aligned}$$