Project 0, MAT 362 Due Sunday September 10th, midnight.

Modify the Matlab demo codes to explore the following four algorithms, and then write a short report containing your results. Upload one or several Matlab .m files along with a PDF copy of your report. This is a solo project - you may collaborate but write your own code and report. Consult the Project Guidelines!!!

For the following questions, let the functions $f, g : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be defined by:

$$f(x) = x^2$$
 and $g(x) = x^4$.

- (1) Approximate $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$ and $\int_0^1 g(x) dx$. Use the midpoint rule with n=10,20,40,80, and 160 divisions. Compare approximations to actual answers, and observe the magnitude of the error as a function of n. See demo program mp.m.
- (2) Consider the IVP y' = f(y) and y' = g(y) over the intervals [0, b], with y(0) = 1, for appropriate values of b < 1. Approximate via Euler's method with n = 10, 20, 40, 80, and 160 divisions. Compare approximations to actual answers, and observe the magnitude of the error as a function of n. See demo programs edrive m and myeuler.m.
- (3) Approximate the zeros of g f. Use Newton's method with initial guesses $x_0 = 2$ and $x_0 = \frac{1}{4}$. Compare approximations to actual answers. Which roots are converged to at the faster rate? See demo program iterative.m.
- (4) Approximate first and second derivatives of f and g over the interval [0,1] by calculating the matrix products $D_1\hat{f}$, $D_1\hat{g}$, $D_2\hat{f}$ and $D_2\hat{g}$. Use first and second sparse difference matrices for interior points with n=10,20,40,80, and 160 divisions. Compare approximate derivatives with actual derivatives, and observe the magnitude of the error as a function of n. See demo diffOpDemo.m.