

Mid-term

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I multiple choices

1. c
2. b
3. c
4. d
5. b
6. b
7. d
8. c
9. c
10. b

II

- a)

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx$$

$$\simeq (\frac{1}{2}(f_1 + f_2) + \frac{1}{2}(f_2 + f_3) + \dots + \frac{1}{2}(f_N + f_{N+1})) * \frac{b-a}{N}$$

$$= \frac{h}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{N+1} (f(x_{k+1}) + f(x_k))$$

$$= h(\frac{1}{2}f_1 + f_2 + \dots + f_N + \frac{1}{2}f_{N+1})$$

where $h = (b - a)/N$

- b)

$$\int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} f(x)dx \simeq \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} [f_i + (x - x_i)f'_i + \frac{1}{2}(x - x_i)^2 f''_i]dx$$

I get stuck for the expansion and forget the trick. It should be derived by Taylor expansion minus the trapezoid equation. The result I remember is about $\frac{1}{12}h^3 f''$

III

- a)

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 x - \alpha v$$

- b)

$$x_{i+1} - x_i = hv_i \rightarrow x_{i+1} = x_i + hv_i$$

$$v_{i+1} - v_i = h(-\omega^2 x_i - \alpha v_i) \rightarrow v_{i+1} = v_i - h\omega^2 x_i - h\alpha v_i$$

IV

- a)

$$\frac{\text{area of shadow}}{\text{area of square}} = \frac{1}{4}\pi r^2 = \frac{\text{points in shadow}}{\text{total points}}$$

$$\iint dx dy = \frac{\text{points in shadow}}{\text{total points}}$$

procedure

```

1 | do i = 1,max
2 |     x=rand48()
3 |     y=rand48()
4 |     if (x*x+y*y.le.1 ) pts = pts + 1
5 | enddo
6 | print *, 'integral is ', pts/max

```

- b)

```

1 | do i = 1,max
2 |     x=rand48()
3 |     value = value + f(x)
4 | enddo
5 | print *, 'integral is ', value/max

```

V

The central method is more accurate.

- the forward method: $f(x + h) \simeq f(x) + hf'(x) + \frac{1}{2}h^2f''(x) + O(h^3f''') + \dots$ (1) thus

$$f'_{fd}(x) \simeq \frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h} - \frac{1}{2}hf''(x) \sim O(hf'')$$
- the central method $f(x - h) \simeq f(x) - hf'(x) + \frac{1}{2}h^2f''(x) - O(h^3f''') + \dots$ (2)
(1)-(2): $f(x + h) - f(x - h) = 2hf'(x) + 2O(h^3f''')$

$$f'_{cd}(x) \simeq \frac{f(x+h)-f(x-h)}{2h} - O(h^2f''') \sim O(h^2f''')$$

VI

No. Computer has finite accuracy and limited computing power. For double precision float, it use 53bit for decimal points, which means the minimum it can represent is $2^{-53} \simeq 10^{-16}$. Below that, the truncation error will domain and accuracy won't increase anymore.