

1 a) $f(x) = \sin \frac{x}{4} - \cos \frac{x}{4}$
 ① $f'(x) = \frac{1}{4} \cos \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{x}{4}$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{\left(\sin\left(\frac{x_n}{4}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{x_n}{4}\right) \right)}{\frac{1}{4} \cos\left(\frac{x_n}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \sin\left(\frac{x_n}{4}\right)}$$

$x_0 = 3$ $x_1 = 3.14165182$ exact err $5.917 \cdot 10^{-5}$
 error estimate: $\frac{x_1 - x_0}{x_1} = 0.045088$

② $f(x)$ increasing
 $m_0 = 3$ $f(m_0) = -0.05 < 0$ $[a_1, b_1] = [3, 4]$
 $m_1 = 3\frac{1}{2}$ $f(m_1) = 0.1265 > 0$ $[a_2, b_2] = [3, 3\frac{1}{2}]$

$m_2 = 3\frac{1}{4}$ err $< \frac{1}{4}$ $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cdot \frac{1}{4} < 0.045088$ $n \geq 3$ extra iterations

③ 2nd iteration Newton gives fast increase of accuracy (2nd order)

Bisection only gives linear reduction of errors

b) $g(x) = x + \alpha \cos\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) - \alpha \sin\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)$
 $g'(x) = 1 - \frac{\alpha}{4} \sin\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) - \frac{\alpha}{4} \cos\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)$ $\alpha = 1$ at first

① $K = g'(\pi) = 1 - \frac{\alpha}{4} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{4} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1 - \alpha \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$ $\rightarrow 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = 0.64644661$
 $\hat{K} = \frac{x_4 - x_3}{x_3 - x_2} = 0.64647271$

err reduction $\frac{x_4 - \pi}{x_3 - \pi} = 0.64645215 \rightarrow$ almost equal

② err est = $\frac{K}{1-K} |x_4 - x_3| = 0.02473393$ almost equal
 true err = $|x_4 - \pi| = 0.02473170$

③ $x_4 - \frac{(x_4 - x_3)^2}{x_4 - 2x_3 + x_2} = 3.14159488$ \rightarrow (notice: error = $2.225 \cdot 10^{-6}$)

④ $g'(\pi) = 1 - \alpha \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$ $-1 < 1 - \alpha \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} < 1 \Rightarrow [0, \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}]$
 optimal for $1 - \alpha \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}$

2 a) $x_0 \quad 2h \quad x_2$ $T(2h) = \frac{2h}{2} (f(x_0) + f(x_2))$

① $x_0 \quad h \quad x_1 \quad h \quad x_2$ $T(h) = \frac{h}{2} (f(x_0) + f(x_1)) + \frac{h}{2} (f(x_1) + f(x_2))$

$\frac{4}{3} T(h) - \frac{1}{3} T(2h) = \frac{h}{3} (f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + f(x_2)) \leftarrow \text{equal}$

$S(2h) = \frac{2h}{6} (f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + f(x_2))$

② $h=1$ $S = \frac{1}{6} (e^{v_0} + 4e^{v_{1/2}} + e^{v_1})$
 $= \frac{1}{6} (1 + 4e^{v_{1/2}} + e)$

③ $f(x) = e^{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow f'(x) = e^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow f^{(4)}$ has $\frac{1}{x^a}$ behaviour
 as $x \rightarrow 0$ unbounded for $x=0 \rightarrow$ error: $\epsilon < \infty$ useless

b) ① $q = \frac{I_{16} - I_{32}}{I_{32} - I_{64}}$ for $I_1: q = 2.7419$
 $I_2: q = 3.9995$

Trapezium for I_1 not optimal

Because of subst. Trapezium for I_2 optimal (2nd order)

② $\left| \frac{I_{64} - I_{32}}{3} \right| = 1.8052 \cdot 10^{-4}$

③ $I(4)$	$\frac{4}{3} I(8) - \frac{1}{3} I(4) = \frac{T_2(8)}{2}$ $\frac{4}{3} I(16) - \frac{1}{3} I(8) = \frac{T_2(16)}{2}$	$\frac{16}{15} T_2(16) - \frac{1}{15} T_2(8) = 2.00000000$ error = $8.9 \cdot 10^{-10}$
$I(8)$		
$I(16)$		

④ $(\frac{1}{4})^n \cdot 1.8052 \cdot 10^{-4} < 8.9 \cdot 10^{-10}$ $n \geq 9$ times halving gridsize
 $\Rightarrow 64 * 2^9 = 2^{15}$ segments
 (= 32768)

3 a) $y_{n+1} = y_n + h(\frac{1}{y_n} - x_n)$

① $y(\frac{1}{2}) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{1} - 0) = 1\frac{1}{2}$
 $y(1) = 1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{1\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}) = 1\frac{7}{12} (= 1.5833...)$

② $k_1 = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{1} - 0) = \frac{1}{2}$
 $k_2 = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{12}$
 $y(\frac{1}{2}) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12}) = 1\frac{7}{24} (= 1.2916...)$

③ $y_{n+1} = y_n + h(\frac{1}{y_{n+1}} - x_{n+1})$
 $y_{n+1} = 1 + 1(\frac{1}{y_{n+1}} - 1) \Rightarrow y_{n+1} = \frac{1}{y_{n+1}} \Rightarrow y_{n+1} = 1$ (or $y_{n+1} = -1$)

b) $q = \left| \frac{y_{960} - y_{1920}}{y_{1920} - y_{3840}} \right| = 8.3332...$

① close to 2^3 , according to theory, 3rd order

② $y(x) = y_h(x) + \alpha h^3 + O(h^4)$
 $y(x) = y_{\frac{h}{2}}(x) + \alpha \frac{h^3}{8} + O(h^4)$ } $\Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{8}{7} y_{\frac{h}{2}}(x) - \frac{1}{7} y_h(x) + O(h^4)$

extrap = $\frac{8}{7} y_{3840}^{(x=5)} - \frac{1}{7} y_{1920}^{(x=5)} = 0.2016698116474(57)$

③ error est = $\frac{1}{7}(y_{3840} - y_{1920}) = \frac{1}{7}(4.154 \cdot 10^{-10}) = 5.9343 \cdot 10^{-11}$
 largest at $x=6$ ($x=6$) ($x=6$)

$2^n \cdot 5.9343 \cdot 10^{-11} < 5.0 \cdot 10^{-4} \Rightarrow n \leq 7$ grid can be $\frac{3840}{2^7} = 30$ segments

but for stability $N=60$ (see 6) \rightarrow no problems when $N=60$
 (stable, sufficient accuracy)

④ wiggles for $N=30$, solution smooth for $N=60$, similar to $N \approx 960$
 stability limit between $N=30$ and $N=60$

4a) $\begin{array}{cccccc} 0 & & & & & 10 \\ | & | & | & | & | & | \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & x_6 \end{array} \quad \Delta x = 2$

left = $\frac{y_2 - y_1}{\Delta x} = 3$ right = $y_6 = 0$

interior: $\frac{y_{i-1} - 2y_i + y_{i+1}}{(\Delta x)^2} + \frac{2}{10} y_i = \cos\left(\frac{\pi x_i}{2}\right) \quad i=2..5$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} y_{i-1} + \left(-\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{10}\right) y_i + \frac{1}{4} y_{i+1} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi x_i}{2}\right)$

$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	.	y_1	$=$	3
$\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	y_2	$=$	-1
.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	y_3	$=$	1
.	.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	.	y_4	$=$	-1
.	.	.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	y_5	$=$	1
.	.	.	.	.	1	y_6	$=$	0

b) interior: $\frac{y_{i-1} - 2y_i + y_{i+1}}{(\Delta x)^2} + \frac{y_i - y_{i-1}}{\Delta x} + \frac{2}{10} y_i = \cos\left(\frac{\pi x_i}{2}\right)$

(1)

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2} - \frac{1}{\Delta x}\right) y_{i-1} + \left(\frac{-2}{(\Delta x)^2} + \frac{1}{\Delta x} + \frac{2}{10}\right) y_i + \frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2} y_{i+1} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi x_i}{2}\right)$

LDR values for interior change $\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{10}, \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$

(2) TDMA has fixed number of operations \rightarrow takes same time

(3) $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 5 & 10 \\ | & | & | \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{array} \quad \Delta x = 5$

$-\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	0	y_1	$=$	3	\Rightarrow	-1	1	0	15	\Rightarrow	y_1	$=$	-30	
$-\frac{4}{25}$	$\frac{8}{25}$	$\frac{1}{25}$	y_2	$=$	0		-1	2	0	0		0	y_2	$=$	-15
0	0	1	y_3	$=$	0		0	0	1	0		0	y_3	$=$	0

(4) $y'(x_i) = \frac{y_i - y_{i+1}}{\Delta x} + O(\Delta x)$ \leftarrow less accurate if $\alpha \neq 0$
 $y''(x_i) = \frac{y_{i-1} - 2y_i + y_{i+1}}{(\Delta x)^2} + O(\Delta x^2)$

Program Questions : elements of programs/codes

1c) initialisation two values

loop construction

iteration formula Secant

shift values for efficiency (only 1 function call per iteration)

error estimate $\frac{|x_{n+1} - x_n|}{|x_{n+1}|} < 1E-6$ stop criterion

2c) grid between $[0, 1]$

loop construction

summation midpoint areas

midpoint formula

refinement procedure

err est $\frac{|I_{n/2} - I_n|}{3} < 1E-6$ stop criterion

efficiency: minimize refinement steps (e.g. divide err est by 4^2)

OR

re-use function values

3c) grid between $[0, b]$

loop construction over grid

RK2 formulas to go from $x_n \rightarrow x_{n+1}$ (Heun)

err est (whole grid) $\frac{|y_{n/2} - y_n|}{3} < 1E-6$ stop criterion

refinement procedure (whole grid)

(efficiency not in question)