

Institutt for matematiske fag

Eksamensoppgave i **TMA4320 Introduksjon til vitenskapelige beregninger**

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Eksamenstid (fra–til): 09:00–13:00

Hjelpemiddelkode/Tillatte hjelpemidler: B: Spesifiserte trykte hjelpemidler tillatt:

- K. Rottmann: Matematisk formelsamling

Bestemt, enkel kalkulator tillatt.

Målform/språk: bokmål

Antall sider: 9

Antall sider vedlegg: 0

Kontrollert av:

Dato

Sign

Oppgave 1

a) Vi betrakter en likning

$$f(x) = (x - 2)(x - 1) = 0. \quad (1)$$

Konstruer en fikspunkt iterasjon fra (1), med røttene til f som fikspunkter. Bestem om denne iterasjonen konvergerer lokalt (i nærheten av fikspunkter) mot røttene av f . Hvis ja, bestem også konvergensraten for hver av røttene.

Solution: there are infinitely many possibilities here. For example we could isolate the term $3x$ in $f(x) = (x - 2)(x - 1) = x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$ to obtain a fixed-point iteration

$$x = g(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2}{3}.$$

By construction $1 = g(1)$ and $2 = g(2)$. The absolute values of the derivative $|g'(x)| = |2x/3|$ at the fixed point determine the convergence and its speed. Here we have $|g'(1)| = 2/3 < 1$, while $|g'(2)| = 4/3 > 1$. Thus this iteration converges in the vicinity of $x = 1$ with the rate $2/3$, whereas it diverges in the vicinity of $x = 2$.

The following Python snippet:

```
from __future__ import division, print_function

g = lambda x: (x*x+2)/3

print('Testing near x=1.0\n')
x = 1.0
x0 = 1.3
for i in range(12):
    x1 = g(x0)
    print('i=%3d, xi=%e, |(x{i}-x)/(x{i-1}-x)|=%e' % \
          (i, x1, abs((x1-x)/(x0-x))))
    x0 = x1

print('dg/dx(x)=%e' % (2*x/3))

print('\nTesting near x=2.0\n')
x = 2.0
x0 = 2.3
```

```

for i in range(6):
    x1 = g(x0)
    print(' i=%3d, xi=%e, |(x{i}-x)/(x{i-1}-x)|=%e' % \
          (i, x1, abs((x1-x)/(x0-x))))
    x0 = x1

```

produces the output:

Testing near $x = 1.0$

```

i = 0, xi = 1.230000e+00, |(x{i}-x)/(x{i-1}-x)| = 7.666667e-01
i = 1, xi = 1.170967e+00, |(x{i}-x)/(x{i-1}-x)| = 7.433333e-01
i = 2, xi = 1.123721e+00, |(x{i}-x)/(x{i-1}-x)| = 7.236556e-01
i = 3, xi = 1.087583e+00, |(x{i}-x)/(x{i-1}-x)| = 7.079070e-01
i = 4, xi = 1.060946e+00, |(x{i}-x)/(x{i-1}-x)| = 6.958610e-01
i = 5, xi = 1.041868e+00, |(x{i}-x)/(x{i-1}-x)| = 6.869819e-01
i = 6, xi = 1.028497e+00, |(x{i}-x)/(x{i-1}-x)| = 6.806228e-01
i = 7, xi = 1.019268e+00, |(x{i}-x)/(x{i-1}-x)| = 6.761656e-01
i = 8, xi = 1.012969e+00, |(x{i}-x)/(x{i-1}-x)| = 6.730895e-01
i = 9, xi = 1.008702e+00, |(x{i}-x)/(x{i-1}-x)| = 6.709898e-01
i = 10, xi = 1.005827e+00, |(x{i}-x)/(x{i-1}-x)| = 6.695674e-01
i = 11, xi = 1.003896e+00, |(x{i}-x)/(x{i-1}-x)| = 6.686089e-01
dg/dx(x) = 6.666667e-01

```

Testing near $x = 2.0$

```

i = 0, xi = 2.430000e+00, |(x{i}-x)/(x{i-1}-x)| = 1.433333e+00
i = 1, xi = 2.634967e+00, |(x{i}-x)/(x{i-1}-x)| = 1.476667e+00
i = 2, xi = 2.981016e+00, |(x{i}-x)/(x{i-1}-x)| = 1.544989e+00
i = 3, xi = 3.628820e+00, |(x{i}-x)/(x{i-1}-x)| = 1.660339e+00
i = 4, xi = 5.056111e+00, |(x{i}-x)/(x{i-1}-x)| = 1.876273e+00
i = 5, xi = 9.188085e+00, |(x{i}-x)/(x{i-1}-x)| = 2.352037e+00

```

Oppgave 2

a) Finn polynomene $p_1(x)$, $p_2(x)$ av *lavest mulig grad* som interpolerer funksjonen $f(x) = \sin(\pi x/6)$ i punktene

- p_1 : $x_1 = 0$, $x_2 = 3$;
- p_2 : $x_1 = 0$, $x_2 = 3$, og $x_3 = 1$.

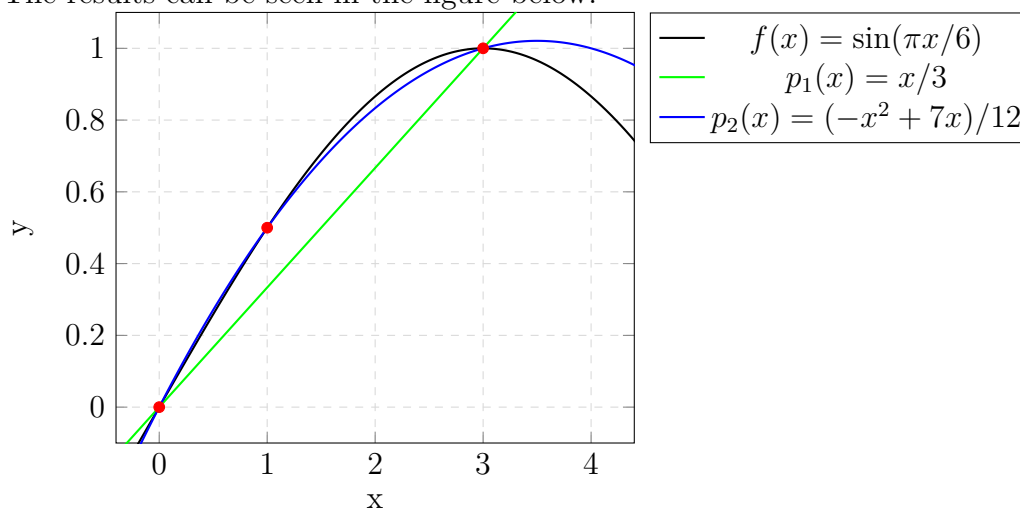
Solution: since we are essentially adding a new interpolation point to obtain p_2 , we could use Newton's divided differences representation of the interpolation polynomial. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} f[x_1] &= 0, & f[x_2] &= 1, & f[x_3] &= 1/2, \\ f[x_1, x_2] &= \frac{1-0}{3-0} = 1/3, & f[x_2, x_3] &= \frac{1/2-1}{1-3} = 1/4, \\ f[x_1, x_2, x_3] &= \frac{1/4-1/3}{1-0} = -1/12. \end{aligned}$$

As a result we have

$$\begin{aligned} p_1(x) &= 0 + 1/3(x-0) = x/3, \\ p_2(x) &= p_1(x) - 1/12(x-0)(x-3) = -x^2/12 + 7/12x. \end{aligned}$$

The results can be seen in the figure below:



Polynomet $P(x)$ av lavest mulig grad som interpolerer en glatt funksjon $F(x)$ i punktene x_1, \dots, x_n oppfyller følgende feilestimat:

$$F(x) - P(x) = \frac{(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_n)}{n!} F^{(n)}(c), \quad (2)$$

med $c \in [\min\{x, x_1, \dots, x_n\}, \max\{x, x_1, \dots, x_n\}]$.

- b)** Vurder feilen $e = \max_{x \in [0,3]} |f(x) - p_2(x)|$ ut fra (2), hvor f og p_2 er som i **a)**. Du trenger ikke å finne den nøyaktige verdi av e ! Bare finn en passende rimelig øverste grense og forklar svaret.

Solution: again, there are many ways of answering this question. In my opinion the simplest estimate is like this:

$$\begin{aligned} e &= \max_{x \in [0,3]} |f(x) - p_2(x)| \leq \max_{x \in [0,3]} \frac{|(x-0)(x-3)(x-1)| \pi^3}{3!} \max_{c \in [0,3]} \frac{1}{6^3} |-\cos(\pi c/6)| \\ &\leq \frac{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \pi^3}{6 \cdot 6^3} \leq 0.431, \end{aligned}$$

where I have simply replaced each term $|x - x_i|$ with its largest value on the interval $[0, 3]$, and used the fact that $|\cos(\cdot)| \leq 1$. This estimate can be further sharpened in several ways¹, but this is not required.

¹For example, $\max_{x \in [0,3]} |(x-0)(x-3)(x-1)|$ is only ≈ 2.113 and not $3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 18$, as we “computed”.

Oppgave 3

a) Beregn en tilnærming til integral

$$i = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} \quad (3)$$

ved hjelp av trapesregelen basert på 1 og 2 “paneler”.

Solution: direct computation. Using one panel, we get

$$i \approx \frac{1 - (-1)}{2}(f(-1) + f(1)) = 1,$$

while for two panels we have

$$i \approx \frac{0 - (-1)}{2}(f(-1) + f(0)) + \frac{1 - 0}{2}(f(0) + f(1)) = 3/2,$$

which seems to get closer to the analytical value $i = \arctan(1) - \arctan(-1) = \pi/2 \approx 1.571$.

b) Feilestimatet for trapesregelen $Q_{[a,b]}f$ med ett panel er gitt av

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = Q_{[a,b]}f - \frac{h^3}{12}f''(c),$$

der c er et punkt mellom a og b , og $h = b - a$.

Bruk nå adaptive kvadraturer til å estimere forskjellen $i - Q_{[-1,1]}f$, for $f(x) = 1/(x^2 + 1)$ og i er gitt av (3). Du kan gjenbruke de numeriske beregningene fra a).

Solution: this is a standard technique explained in section 5.4 in the book. Indeed:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx &= Q_{[-1,1]}f - \frac{h^3}{12}f''(c) \\ &\approx Q_{[-1,0]}f + Q_{[0,1]}f - 2\frac{(h/2)^3}{12}f''(c), \end{aligned}$$

where $h = 2$. Thus

$$\frac{3}{4}\frac{h^3}{12}f''(c) \approx Q_{[-1,1]}f - (Q_{[-1,0]}f + Q_{[0,1]}f) = 1.0 - 1.5 = -\frac{1}{2},$$

and the error

$$i - Q_{[-1,1]}f = -\frac{h^3}{12}f''(c) \approx \frac{4}{3}\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{3} \approx 0.67.$$

This estimate is not too far from the real error $i - Q_{[-1,1]}f = \pi/2 - 1 \approx 0.57$.

Oppgave 4 I prosjekt 3 har vi løst en andregrads differensiallikning av type

$$\begin{aligned}y''(t) &= \frac{\alpha}{m}(v(t, y(t)) - y'(t)), \\y(0) &= \hat{y}_0, \\y'(0) &= \hat{y}_1.\end{aligned}\tag{4}$$

hvor α , m er positive konstanter, v er et gitt funksjon, og \hat{y}_0 og \hat{y}_1 er kjente begynnelsesverdier. For enkelhets skyld antar vi i denne oppgave at y er en skalar funksjon (og ikke en posisjon med to koordinater, som i prosjektet). Vi definerer også en konstant $k = \alpha/m$.

a) Skriv om likning (4) til et system av to førsteordens differensiallikninger.

Solution: We put $z = y'$, then

$$\begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \end{pmatrix}'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} z(t) \\ k(v(t, y(t)) - z(t)) \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$\begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \end{pmatrix}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{y}_0 \\ \hat{y}_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Vi skal bruke den *implisitte* Euler metoden for å finne den numeriske løsningen til systemet du har funnet i **a**).

b) La $v(t, y) = \sin(y)$, $\hat{y}_0 = \pi/2$, $\hat{y}_1 = 0$, $k = 2$, $h = 0.1$. Skriv ned et system av ikke-lineære likninger, som må løses for å finne en tilnærming til $(y(h), y'(h))$.

Solution: The basic idea of the implicit Euler method for solving an ODE $y' = f(t, y)$ is $(w_{k+1} - w_k)/h = f(t_{k+1}, w_{k+1})$, or $w_{k+1} - hf(t_{k+1}, w_{k+1}) = w_k$. Substituting the right hand side of the system computed in **a**) and other given data we get:

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix} - 0.1 \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ 2 \sin(y_1) - 2z_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ z_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{y}_0 \\ \hat{y}_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

The final system is thus

$$\begin{cases} y_1 - 0.1z_1 = \pi/2 \\ 1.2z_1 - 0.2 \sin(y_1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

- c) Gjør en iterasjon med Newtons metode for systemet du har fått i b). Bruk begynnelsesverdiene $\hat{y}_0 = \pi/2$, $\hat{y}_1 = 0$ som start verdi for Newton iterasjonen.

Solution: Newtons iterasjonen kan skrives som $r_k + J_k(s_{k+1} - s_k) = 0$, where J_k is the Jacobian of the non-linear system evaluated at s_k , and r_k is its residual.

We insert the numbers now:

$$\begin{aligned} s_0 &= \begin{pmatrix} \pi/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ r_0 &= \begin{pmatrix} \pi/2 - 0.1 \cdot 0 - \pi/2 \\ 1.2 \cdot 0 - 0.2 \sin(\pi/2) - 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -0.2 \end{pmatrix} \\ J_0 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -0.1 \\ -0.2 \cos(\pi/2) & 1.2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -0.1 \\ 0 & 1.2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Solving a small 2×2 system we that after one step of Newton's iteration the approximation to the solution is

$$s_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \pi/2 - 1/60 \\ -1/6 \end{pmatrix}$$

Oppgave 5

a) Beregn LU faktoriseringen (med delvis pivotering) av matrisen

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Solution:

$$LU = A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P = I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Exchange rows 1 and 3 ($|2| > |1|$):

$$LU = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Subtract 1/2 of the row 1 from rows 2 and 3:

$$LU = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 0.5 & 0 & -0.5 \\ 0.5 & 1 & 2.5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Exchange rows 2 and 3 ($|1| > |0|$):

$$LU = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 0.5 & 1 & 2.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 & -0.5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

And we are done:

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 1 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2.5 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

It is always a good idea to verify the computation: $LU = PA$.

b) Ved hjelp av beregningene i a), bestem $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$ slik at $Ax = b = [-3, 2, 2]^T$.

Solution: We know that $PAx = LUx = Pb = [2, -3, 2]^T$. Let us put $Ux = y$, then $Ly = Pb$. We find y by solving the lower-triangular system:

$$\begin{aligned}y_1 &= 2 \\y_2 &= -3 - 0.5y_1 = -4 \\y_3 &= 2 - 0.5y_1 = 1\end{aligned}$$

Finally, we find x by solving an upper-triangular system $Ux = y$:

$$\begin{aligned}x_3 &= y_3 / (-0.5) = -2 \\x_2 &= y_2 - 2.5x_3 = -4 + 5 = 1 \\x_1 &= (y_1 - 6x_2 - 3x_3) / 2 = (2 - 6 + 6) / 2 = 1.\end{aligned}$$

It is always a good idea to verify the computation: $Ax = b$.

- c) Gitt att $\|A^{-1}\|_\infty = 23$, beregn kondisjonsstallet (i ∞ -norm) $\kappa_\infty(A)$. Ved hjelp av denne informasjon, beregn en øvre grense på

$$\frac{\|x - \tilde{x}\|_\infty}{\|x\|_\infty},$$

hvor $A\tilde{x} = \tilde{b} = [-3, 2, 2.5]^T$.

Solution: The condition number $\kappa_\infty(A) = \|A\|_\infty \|A^{-1}\|_\infty = \|A^{-1}\|_\infty \max_i \sum_j |A_{ij}| = 23 \max\{9, 5, 11\} = 23 \cdot 11 = 253$.

The condition number tells us how the relative perturbation in the problem data in the worst case can propagate into the relative perturbation of the solution to the problem; namely

$$\frac{\|x - \tilde{x}\|_\infty}{\|x\|_\infty} \leq \kappa_\infty(A) \frac{\|b - \tilde{b}\|_\infty}{\|b\|_\infty} = 253 \frac{0.5}{3} \approx 42.1667.$$

In reality, nothing close to this upper bound happens in this case: indeed

$$\frac{\|x - \tilde{x}\|_\infty}{\|x\|_\infty} = 2.$$

How can one derive the upper bound if one does not remember it? We would like to estimate $\|x - \tilde{x}\|_\infty$ from above, and $\|x\|_\infty$ from below (because it is in the denominator):

$$\begin{aligned}x - \tilde{x} &= A^{-1}(b - \tilde{b}) \implies \|x - \tilde{x}\|_\infty \leq \|A^{-1}\|_\infty \|b - \tilde{b}\|_\infty, \\b &= Ax \implies \|b\|_\infty \leq \|A\|_\infty \|x\|_\infty.\end{aligned}$$

Combining these two inequalities we get

$$\frac{\|x - \tilde{x}\|_\infty}{\|x\|_\infty} \leq \|A^{-1}\|_\infty \|A\|_\infty \frac{\|b - \tilde{b}\|_\infty}{\|b\|_\infty}.$$