

6. Tutorial on the lecture „Introduction to Numerical Mathematics“

Problem 22:

- (a) For $f(x) = \tan(x)$, determine approximations to $f'(x_0)$ for $x_0 = 0.125\pi$ using forward, backward and central difference and for $f''(x_0)$ using second order central difference. Compare the approximate values with the actual ones. Use $h = 10^{-3}$ for all approximations.
- (b) Determine for $u(x, y) = \sin(x) \exp(-y^2)$ approximations to $u_{xx}(x_0, y_0)$, $u_{xy}(x_0, y_0)$ and $u_{yy}(x_0, y_0)$ for $(x_0, y_0) = (1.25, 0.75)$. Use $h_x = h_y = h$ for $h = 10^{-3}$. What are the absolute errors.
- (c) Compute an approximation of the Jacobian $J_f(-1, 0)$ for f from problem 31 at the point $x = (-1, 0)$. Use forward differences and $h = 10^{-4}$. Compare the approximation with the exact value and calculate $\text{cond}_\infty(A)$.

Problem 23:

When modeling the deformation of a one-dimensional beam, a difference quotient is needed for approximation $u^{(4)}(x) = \frac{d^4 u}{dx^4}(x)$. Derive this using Taylor expansions of $u(x \pm h)$ and $u(x \pm 2h)$ and $u(x)$. What is the error order of the approximation.

Use the difference quotient to approximate $u^{(4)}(0.25)$ for $u(x) = -\cos(\pi x)$ with $h = 10^{-k}$, $k = 1, \dots, 4$. Give the absolute errors.

Problem 24:

For $f(x) = \sin(\pi x)$ use the composite trapezium rule as well as the composite Simpson's rule to approximate

$$I = \int_0^1 f(x) \, dx.$$

- (a) Apply both rules for $n = 6$ and give the errors $|I - T_6|$ and $|I - S_6|$.
- (b) Determine n such that the error of the composite trapezium rule resp. the composite Simpson's rule is smaller than 10^{-6} .

Problem 25:

Compute approximations to

$$\int_0^1 \sin(\pi x) \, dx$$

- (a) using Gaussian quadratur rules with 2 nodes,
- (b) using Gaussian quadratur rules with 3 nodes,
- (c) using composite Gaussian quadratur rules with 2 nodes and 3 intervals.