

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

Problem 40:

Calculate the Newton interpolation polynomial for

$$p(0) = 1, p(-1) = 3, p(1) = 15, p'(-1) = -12, p'(1) = 40.$$

Compute $p'(0)$.

Problem 41:

For a function $u : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ the following points are known

$$u(0, 1) = 3, u(1, 1) = 6, u(0, 2) = 7, u(1, 2) = 11, u(1.5, 1.5) = 10.75.$$

Further u should satisfy $\Delta u(1.5, 1.5) = 0$.

Set up the 6 equations necessary to determine the two-dimensional polynomial of degree less than or equal to two using this information but do not finally compute the polynomial.

Problem 42:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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 43:

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.