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 Amath 352 - B. Bale  
 Take-home Final

WARNING: ALL BELOW ANSWERS ARE COMPLETE SHIT (I ran out of time after spending 2 hours tracking down a lowercase 'i'. Have some mercy on me.)

1. (a) The matlab function is below. *-hilbert.m-*

```
function [hil,col] = hilbert(n)

hil = zeros(n,n);
for i=1:n
    for j=1:n
        hil(i,j) = 1/(i+j-1);
    end
end

col = ones(n,1);
```

- (b) At around  $n = 10$ , we start to see some error on the scale of  $10^{-4}$ . Again, a matlab function to find  $\hat{x}$  for a given  $n$ -

```
function xapp = xapprox(n)

[H,x] = hilbert(n);
b = H*x;
xapp = H\b;
```

- (c) 

```
n = 20;
errnorms = zeros(n,1);
resnorms = zeros(n,1);
for i = 1:n;
    [H,x] = hilbert(i);
    xhat = xapprox(i);
    b = H*x;
    resnorms(i) = norm(b-H*xhat,Inf); errnorms(i) = norm(x - xhat,Inf);
end
```

After this computation runs, we check `errnorms`, and find that the thirteenth element is

2. (a) Oh goody, trig substitution!!!

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 16\pi \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 4)^2} = 16\pi \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{2 \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{(4 \tan^2 \theta + 4)^2} = 16\pi \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{2 \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{16(\tan^2 \theta + 1)^2} \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{2 \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{(\sec^2 \theta)^2} = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{d\theta}{\sec^2 \theta} \end{aligned}$$

Er, actually, apologies. I suck at math. I got something very wrong, and then decided just to ask Mathematica.

$$I = 16\pi \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 4)^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}(2 + \pi) \quad (1)$$

- (b) Code follows.

```
function I = traprule(const,fun,lo,hi,correct,steps,iter)
```

```
fprintf('#steps    stepsize    Ihat        I          Err          Err/Err-1\
```

```

preverr = 1;
prevh=1;
for r=1:iter
    I = 0;
    h = (hi-lo)/steps;
    for i=1:steps
        xn = lo+(i-1)*h;
        xo = lo+i*h;
        I = I + (h/2)*(feval(fun,xn)+feval(fun,xo));
    end;
    I = const * I;
    err = abs(feval(correct)-I);
    fprintf(' %5i %6e %6e %6e %6e %6e\n',steps,h,I,feval(correct), err, (err/p
    steps = steps*2;
    preverr = err;
    prevh = h;
end;

```

Here's the output:

```

>> traprule(16*pi,'Ifunc',0,2,'Isol',1,10)

```

#steps	stepsize	Ihat	I	Err	Err/Err-1
1	2.000000e+00	3.926991e+00	4.038197e+00	1.112066e-01	5.560331e-02
2	1.000000e+00	3.974115e+00	4.038197e+00	6.408272e-02	1.152498e+00
4	5.000000e-01	4.021888e+00	4.038197e+00	1.630986e-02	5.090251e-01
8	2.500000e-01	4.034110e+00	4.038197e+00	4.087396e-03	5.012179e-01
16	1.250000e-01	4.037175e+00	4.038197e+00	1.022454e-03	5.002959e-01
32	6.250000e-02	4.037942e+00	4.038197e+00	2.556510e-04	5.000734e-01
64	3.125000e-02	4.038134e+00	4.038197e+00	6.391509e-05	5.000183e-01
128	1.562500e-02	4.038181e+00	4.038197e+00	1.597892e-05	5.000046e-01
256	7.812500e-03	4.038193e+00	4.038197e+00	3.994739e-06	5.000011e-01
512	3.906250e-03	4.038196e+00	4.038197e+00	9.986852e-07	5.000003e-01

(c) The ratio seems to be approaching 2.5

(d) Code, again, follows.

```

function I = simprule(const,fun,lo,hi,correct,steps,iter)

fprintf('#steps    stepsize    Ihat        I            Err            Err/Err-1\

preverr = 1;
prevh = 1;
for r=1:iter
    I = 0;
    h = (hi-lo)/steps;
        for i=1:2:(steps-1)
            xn = lo+(i-1)*h;
            xo = lo+i*h;
            xp = lo+(i+1)*h;
            I = I + (h/3)*(feval(fun,xn)+4*feval(fun,xo)+feval(fun,xp));
        end;
    I = const * I;
    err = abs(feval(correct)-I);
    fprintf(' %5i %6e %6e %6e %6e %6e\n',steps,h,I,feval(correct), err, (err/p
    prevh= h;
    steps = steps*2;
    preverr = err;

```

end;

Output below

```
>> simprule(16*pi,'Ifunc',0,2,'Isol',1,10)
```

#steps	stepsize	Ihat	I	Err	Err/Err-1
1	2.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	4.038197e+00	4.038197e+00	2.019099e+00
2	1.000000e+00	3.989823e+00	4.038197e+00	4.837476e-02	2.395859e-02
4	5.000000e-01	4.037812e+00	4.038197e+00	3.855704e-04	1.594098e-02
8	2.500000e-01	4.038184e+00	4.038197e+00	1.324213e-05	6.868849e-02
16	1.250000e-01	4.038197e+00	4.038197e+00	8.063137e-07	1.217801e-01
32	6.250000e-02	4.038197e+00	4.038197e+00	5.005012e-08	1.241455e-01
64	3.125000e-02	4.038197e+00	4.038197e+00	3.122706e-09	1.247831e-01
128	1.562500e-02	4.038197e+00	4.038197e+00	1.950839e-10	1.249455e-01
256	7.812500e-03	4.038197e+00	4.038197e+00	1.219025e-11	1.249744e-01
512	3.906250e-03	4.038197e+00	4.038197e+00	7.629453e-13	1.251730e-01

( $\epsilon$ )