Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Helsinki
Numerical methods and the C language, Winter and Spring 2014

Workshop 9

Mon 24.3. at 16-18 B322 FILE: h09.tex printed on February 17, 2014 at 19.33.

1. The entries of the $n \times n$ Hilbert matrix H are $h_{ij} = 1/(i + j - 1), i, j = 1, ..., n$. Consider solving the equation $Hx = b$ where $b = H(1, ..., 1)^T$ for $n = 5, ..., 20$ using two methods: (a) LUsolve (b) SVDsolve2 with a suitable epsedit. Compare the accuracy of each method.

2. Fitting a LSQ line $y = kx + b$ through a prescribed point (s, t) to a data set $(x_i, y_i), i = 1, ..., m$, has $k = \sum_{i=1}^{m}((x_i - s)(y_i - t))/\sum_{i=1}^{m}(x_i - s)^2, b = t - ks$.

   (a) Verify these formulas for k and b.

   Next suppose that we wish to fit a broken line with a break point (s, t). Then we will consider the sum of squares

$$g(s,t) = \sum_{i=1;x_i \le s} (y_i - (k_1 * x_i + b_1))^2 + \sum_{i=1;x_i > s} (y_i - (k_2 * x_i + b_2))^2$$

   where k_i, b_i are given by the formula above, and the summation for $k_1(k_2)$ is taken over indices with x_i less (larger) than s. Finally, we minimize the function $g(s, t)$.

   (b) The program `mypwlfit2.cpp` on the www-page executes this idea. Generate your own data set for the program and check that the program works correctly.

   (c) Fit the usual LSQ line to the same data and compare the results.

3. The program `mycxint8.cpp` on the www-page shows how to integrate complex valued functions along a given polygonal path with three simple methods: (i) Riemann sum (ii) trapez formula (iii) Simpson's rule.

   (a) Use each of these methods to integrate `myfun2` along a polygonal path that goes in the positive direction twice around the origin.

   (b) Also use each method to compute the line integral of `myfun1` from (1,0) to (3,2) along two different paths, each consisting of segments parallel to the coordinate axes.

4. Solve the following systems of equations using the Newton method.

   a) With initial values $x_1 = 2, x_2 = 0$:

$$\begin{cases} 2(x_1 + x_2)^2 + (x_1 - x_2)^2 - 8 & = 0 \\ 5x_1^2 + (x_2 - 3)^2 - 9 & = 0 \end{cases}.$$

   b) With initial values $x_1 = 3, x_2 = 4, x_3 = 5$:

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 - \cos(x_2 x_3) - 0.5 & = 0 \\ x_1^2 - 81(x_2 + 0.1)^2 + \sin(x_3) + 10.6 & = 0 \\ \exp(-x_1 x_2) + 20x_3 + (10\pi - 3)/3 & = 0 \end{cases}.$$

5. Modify the program `mycal.cpp` to accept complex numbers as parameters. You should implement at least product, sum and power of the complex numbers.