

Project 1

SF2568 Program construction in C++ for Scientific Computing

October 5, 2018

In this project you will implement some simple numerical problems in C++ in order to become comfortable with the basic C++ syntax and the development environment.

Task 1 The Taylor series of the sine function $\sin(x)$ and the cosine function $\cos(x)$ are given by

$$\sin(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!},$$
$$\cos(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}.$$

Write functions `sinTaylor(N, x)` and `cosTaylor(N, x)` that calculate the sum of the first N terms in the series. Compare these results with the sine and cosine functions included in the C standard library (`#include <cmath>`): Verify that the errors

$$|\sin(x) - \text{sinTaylor}(N, x)| \quad \text{and} \quad |\cos(x) - \text{cosTaylor}(N, x)|$$

are bounded by the $(N+1)$ -st term in the corresponding Taylor series. Show this for $x = -1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10$ and a number of selected values for N !

Hint: For larger values of $|x|$ you may observe overflow conditions during the evaluation of the terms. Therefore, you should implement the polynomial evaluation using Horner's scheme! The use of `pow` is herewith explicitly forbidden! For best results, an explicit computation of the factorial shall be avoided.

Task 2 Adaptive Integration.

Consider the computation of the definite integral

$$I = \int_a^b f(x)dx$$

for a smooth function $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. The task consists of computing an approximation to the integral with a prescribed tolerance ε . We will use adaptive Simpson quadrature. You have learned about it in the basic course in Numerical Analysis. Let

$$I(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\beta - \alpha}{6} (f(\alpha) + 4f((\alpha + \beta)/2) + f(\beta))$$

be the Simpson rule applied to evaluating the integral $\int_\alpha^\beta f(x)dx$. Then, it holds for the error

$$I(\alpha, \beta) - \int_\alpha^\beta f(x)dx = \frac{(\beta - \alpha)^5}{2880} f^{(4)}(\xi_1)$$

for some $\xi_1 \in (\alpha, \beta)$. If we introduce the midpoint $\gamma = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta)$ and $I_2(\alpha, \beta) := I(\alpha, \gamma) + I(\gamma, \beta)$, this equation leads to

$$I_2(\alpha, \beta) - \int_\alpha^\beta f(x)dx = \frac{(\beta - \alpha)^5}{46080} f^{(4)}(\xi_2)$$

for some $\xi_2 \in (\alpha, \beta)$. These two equations can be used in order to estimate the error of the Simpson rule applied to f on $[\alpha, \beta]$: If we assume that $f^{(4)}(\xi_1) \approx f^{(4)}(\xi_2)$, then

$$I_2(\alpha, \beta) - \int_\alpha^\beta f(x)dx \approx \frac{1}{15} (I_2(\alpha, \beta) - I(\alpha, \beta)).$$

Thus, the error of the numerical approximation $I_2(\alpha, \beta)$ can be estimated by the right-hand term,

$$\text{errest} = \frac{1}{15} (I_2(\alpha, \beta) - I(\alpha, \beta)).$$

So we can design the following algorithm: (ASI = Adaptive Simpson Intergration)

```

I = ASI(f,a,b,tol)
I1 = I(a,b);
I2 = I2(a,b);
errest = abs(I1-I2);
if errest < 15*tol return I2;
return ASI(f,a,(a+b)/2,tol/2) + ASI(f,(a+b)/2,b,tol/2);

```

Implement the algorithm! Apply your method to approximate the integral

$$\int_{-1}^1 (1 + \sin e^{3x}) dx$$

with a tolerance `tol` of 10^{-2} , 10^{-3} , 10^{-4} ! Compare your results with the value provided by matlab's integration functions (with an absolute tolerance of 10^{-8}).

Note: This problem is a prerequisite for Project 3.

The programming exercises should be done individually, or in groups of two. Hand in a report containing:

- Comments and explanations that you think are necessary for understanding your program.
- The output of your program according to the tasks. Don't forget to draw conclusions!
- Printout of the source code.
- E-mail the source code to `hanke@nada.kth.se`.