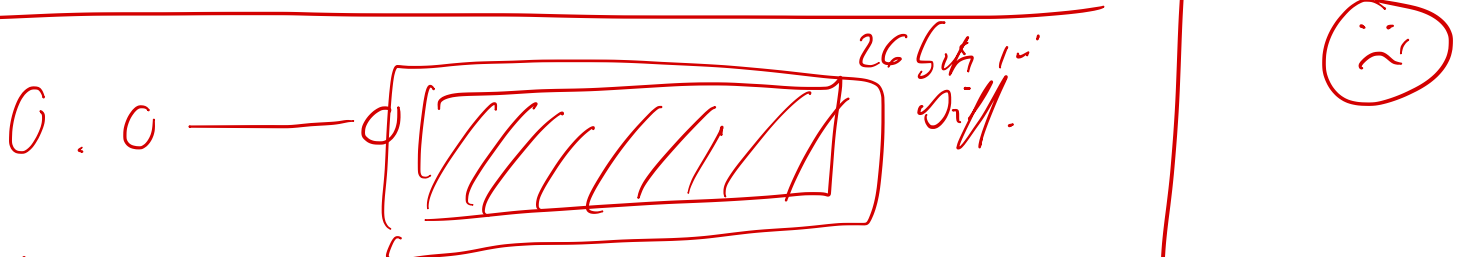
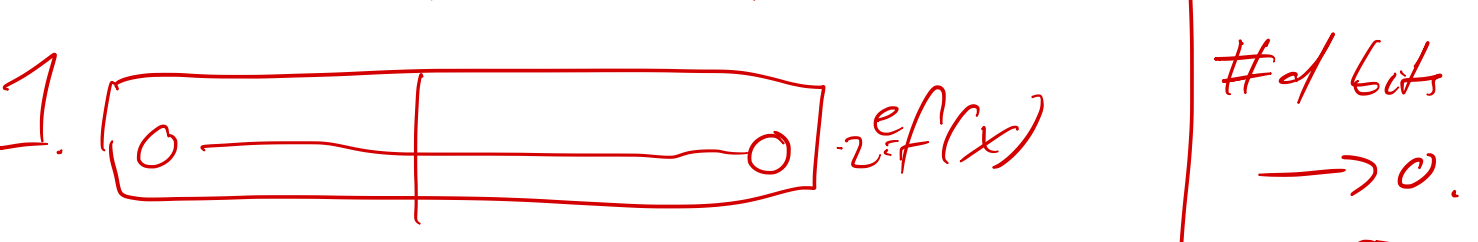
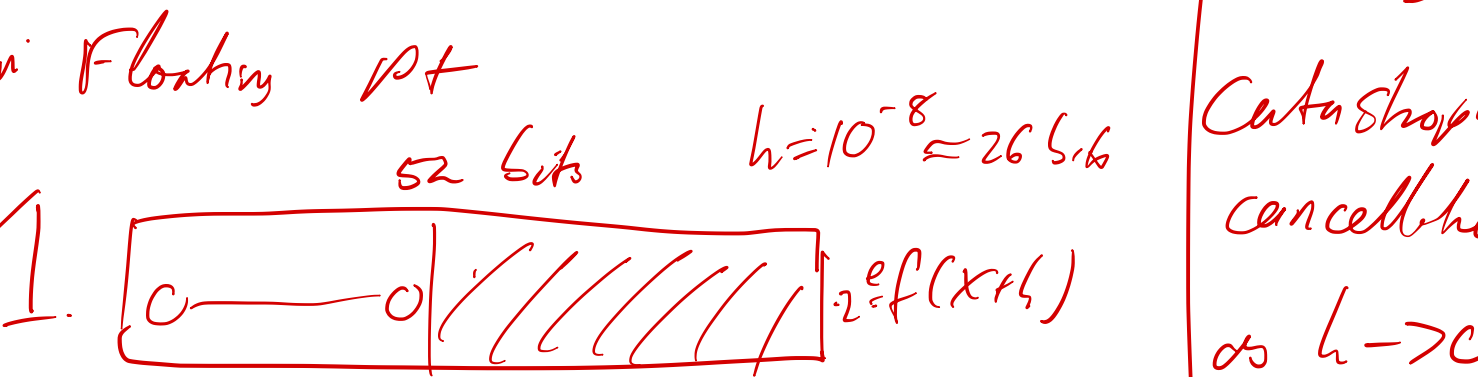


Lecture 30

Forward Diff
 $h \approx 10^{-8}$
 Central Diff
 $h = 10^{-5}$
 Why?

Consider $\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$
 in Floating pt
 52 bits $h = 10^{-8} \approx 26.6$



Soln only has 26 bits of accuracy 😞

Why does Error increase:
 Catastrophic cancellation
 as $h \rightarrow 0$,
 # of bits left $\rightarrow 0$. Too
 😞

Numerical Analysis

$$\hat{f}(x+h) = f(x+h)(1+\delta_1)$$

assume all float. pt. Error in
 funct. Eval.

$$\hat{f}(x) = f(x)(1+\delta_2)$$

$|\delta_1| \leq \epsilon$

Now assume exact
 FP eval of
 $(f(x+h) - f(x))/h$

$$\frac{\hat{f}(x+h) - \hat{f}(x)}{h} = \frac{f(x+h)(1+\delta_1) - f(x)(1+\delta_2)}{h}$$

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} + \frac{f(x+h)\delta_1 - f(x)\delta_2}{h}$$

$$|Error| \leq |f(x+h) - f(x)| \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{h}$$

$$\frac{\hat{f}(x+h) - \hat{f}(x)}{h} = \frac{f(x+h)(1+\delta_1) - f(x)(1+\delta_2)}{h}$$

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} + \frac{f(x+h)\delta_1 - f(x)\delta_2}{h}$$

$$|Error| \leq |f(x+h) - f(x)| \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{h}$$

Error for FP Eval is
 $O(\frac{\epsilon}{h})$
 as $h \rightarrow 0$, then
 Error $\rightarrow \infty$.
 😞

Overall
 Let's let
 L be a forward
 diff approx of $f'(x)$
 $L = f'(x) + O(h)$
 $\hat{L} = f'(x) + Ch$
 $\hat{L} = L + O(\frac{\epsilon}{h})$
 $= L + D \frac{\epsilon}{h}$

Overall Error:
 $Ch + D \frac{\epsilon}{h}$

Goal: set h s.t.
 $Ch = D \frac{\epsilon}{h}$
 Suppose $C, D \approx 1 \Rightarrow$ ignore
 floor!

$h = \frac{\epsilon}{h} \Rightarrow$
 $h^2 = \epsilon \Rightarrow$
 $h = \sqrt{\epsilon}$
 $\epsilon \approx 10^{-16}$
 \Rightarrow
 $h = 10^{-8}$ 😊!

Next: Central!
~~Forward~~
 $L = \text{Central Diff approx of } f'(x)$
 $L = f'(x) + O(h^2)$
 $\hat{L} = f'(x) + Ch^2$
 $\hat{L} = L + O(\frac{\epsilon}{h}) = L + D \frac{\epsilon}{h}$

Soln
 Assume $C, D \approx 1$
 $\frac{\epsilon}{h} = h^2 \Rightarrow$
 $\epsilon = h^3 \Rightarrow$
 $h = \sqrt[3]{\epsilon}$
 $= 10^{-16/3}$
 $\approx 10^{-5}$

Richardson Extrapol
 Idea: use Multiple h 's! (Obvious!)
 $f(x+h) = f(x) + h f'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2} f''(x) + \frac{h^3}{6} f'''(x) + \frac{h^4}{24} f^{(4)}(x) + O(h^5)$
 $f(x-h) = f(x) - h f'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2} f''(x) - \frac{h^3}{6} f'''(x) + \frac{h^4}{24} f^{(4)}(x) + O(h^5)$

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} = 0 + 2h f''(x) + \frac{2h^3}{6} f^{(4)}(x) + O(h^5)$$

 Central Diff \Rightarrow

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} = f'(x) + \frac{h^2}{6} f'''(x) + O(h^4)$$

Idea: use $\frac{1}{2}$ too
 well:

$$\frac{f(x+\frac{1}{2}) - f(x-\frac{1}{2})}{h} = f'(x) + \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 f'''(x) + O(h^4)$$

 Idea: Call

$$\frac{f(x+h) + f(x-h)}{2h} = L_1$$

$$\frac{f(x+\frac{1}{2}) + f(x-\frac{1}{2})}{h} = L_2$$

Quiz:
 What is opt h for
 Central Diff?

$\frac{1}{3} L_1 + \frac{1}{3} L_2$