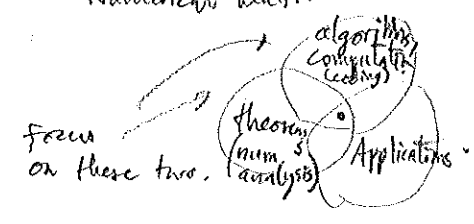


welcome - info slips.

Numerical math:



→ your HW is mix of theory & coding numerical methods & experiments.

← practical skills for any math/scientist.

Topics: solution of PDEs via integral equations (IEs)

interior eg BVP: given domain $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^2$, cont. func f on $\partial\Omega$.
 find func $u(x,y)$ on Ω .
 st. $\Delta u = 0$ in Ω , Laplace's eqn.
 ask? $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$ in \mathbb{R}^2 .
 & $u = f$ on $\partial\Omega$ boundary data.

given $f \in C([0,1])$ ask?
 $K \in C([0,1]^2)$ ask?
 fine on the square.

Then find func u solving
 $u(t) + \int_0^1 k(t,s) u(s) ds = f(t)$
 Fredholm IE "2nd kind".
 func of t; operator acting on u .

App: electrostatics (show website), heat steady state, diffusion, chemicals.
 We will develop some PDE & IE theory along the way.

eg uniqueness of BVP is simple. (← max. principle - anyone heard of?)
 • but existence is hard: first proven using IEs (100 yrs ago: Fredholm, Hilbert).

The link between BVPs & IEs: instead of $[0,1]$, use the boundary $\partial\Omega$.

Beautiful mathematics & gives efficient num alg!

since reduction from 2d to 1d prob.
 impact of computation huge: 3rd branch of sci. Math, Alg & key.
 NA disasters look. goal: understand math behind algs, code your own.

We will need other key numerical areas such as rounding errors, quadrature, lin. algebra, convergence...
 What is num and? LNT essay: not just errors, (read from essay).
 HW → post online, do in latex. (hence HW1 due 11 days).
 X-hrs - coding. eg next Wed 3-3:50 do Matlab exercises (please install & go through intro codes).

30 mins. Syll. (show online).

Laungages - doesn't have to be Matlab.

books; we draw from several. Take notes.

Waves? different PDE: $(\Delta + \omega^2)u = 0$ Helmholtz: acoustics, also Maxwell in certain cases. (light, radar).
 $\omega = \text{freq. of waves}$.
 solns. oscillate in space. Why? 1d version $u'' + \omega^2 u = 0$
 eg show pic on website top. is ODE w/ solns: $\sin \omega x$ & $\cos \omega x$. when $\omega x = 2\pi$ ie $x = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$ wavelength.

Comes from wave eqn: for $\tilde{u}(x,y,t)$: $\tilde{u}_{xx} + \tilde{u}_{yy} - \tilde{u}_{tt} = 0$ WE (wave speed = 1).
 assume const. freq. $\tilde{u}(x,y,t) = u(x,y) e^{-i\omega t}$ sub into WE: $\tilde{u}_{tt} \rightarrow (-i\omega)^2 \tilde{u}$
 cancel $e^{-i\omega t}$ since holds $\forall t \Rightarrow$ Helmholtz.

Note Laplace & Helmholtz are elliptic PDE (same sign in 2nd deriva), but WE is hyperbolic (1, different sign) → elliptic: smooth solns, hyperbolic: discontinuous char.
 • Scattering: send in a solution to Helmholtz in \mathbb{R}^2 (eg plane wave), but which 'hits' obstacle Ω .

solve exterior BVP

$$\begin{cases} (\Delta + w^2)u = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \bar{\Omega} \\ u = f & \text{on } \partial\Omega \\ \text{'radiation condition'}. \end{cases}$$

(2) 1/5/12

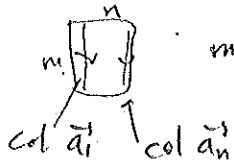
who's seen?
 Ω = open set
 $\bar{\Omega}$ = closure.
 so $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \bar{\Omega}$ excludes $\partial\Omega$.

50 mins. break?

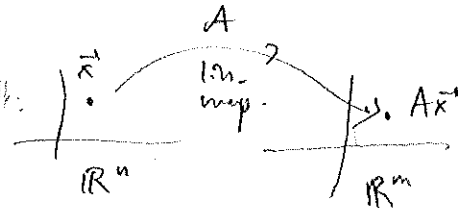
Num. Lin. Alg. (Tref+Bau book).

solve $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$

$A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$



matrix mult.

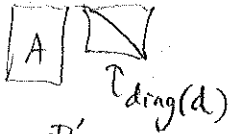


Review.

mat-vec mult.: $A\vec{x}$ is

lin. combo of cols of A w/ coeffs x_1, \dots, x_n .

Rescaling columns: what mult A by if want col \vec{a}_j to become $d_j \vec{a}_j$ where $\vec{d} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ given?

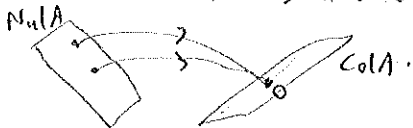


postmultiply A by D .

what does D' do? rescale rows.

Space $\text{col } A = \text{Span}\{\vec{a}_j\} \subset \mathbb{R}^m$

$\text{Null } A = \{ \text{all vctrs which } A \text{ kills} = \{ \vec{x} : A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$



$\dim \text{col } A$ called? $\text{rank}(A) = \# \text{ pivots} \leq \min(m, n)$

Say A 'Full' $m \geq n$: when is A one-to-one?

each $\vec{y} = A\vec{x}$ must be unique lin combo of $\{\vec{a}_j\} \Rightarrow$ cols lin. indep $\Rightarrow \dim \text{col } A = n$.
 & converse also

\Rightarrow Thm (m >= n): A full rank \Leftrightarrow map 1-1 (soln to $Ax=b$ unique, if exists).

Square case $m=n$ (lin. alg). full rank $\Leftrightarrow A^{-1}$ exists st $A^{-1}A = AA^{-1} = I \Leftrightarrow$ soln $x=A^{-1}b$ exist, unique, for all b .

App: polynomial approx.

let $\{x_j\}_{j=1}^n$ be distinct set of reals

Claim: $n \times n$ matrix A w/ element $a_{ij} = x_i^{j-1}$ $i, j = 1, \dots, n$ is nonsingular.

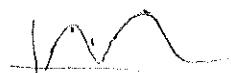
How arise? data $(x_j, y_j)_{j=1}^n$ pts in plane.



What is $n-1$ th degree poly passing thru n data?

\vec{c} = coeffs, $= \{c_0, \dots, c_{n-1}\}$

$p_{\vec{c}}(x) = c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2 + \dots + c_{n-1}x^{n-1}$



match at each pt:
Lin. eqns:

$$p(x_j) = y_j$$

(3) 1/3/12

$$\text{ie } \begin{cases} c_0 + c_1 x_1 + \dots + c_{n-1} x_1^{n-1} = y_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_0 + c_1 x_n + \dots + c_{n-1} x_n^{n-1} = y_n \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \\ \\ \end{matrix} \right\} A \vec{c} = \vec{y}$$

Vandermonde matrix.

Supp. $\vec{c} \neq \vec{c}'$ were two such solns.

Then $p_{\vec{c}}(x) - p_{\vec{c}'}(x)$ is univ. degree $(n-1)$ poly vanishing at each x_j , ie have n distinct roots \Rightarrow impossible. $\Rightarrow \vec{c}$ unique $\Rightarrow A$ full rank. \square

Multiple interlude:
(proj)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \text{ rank}(A) = 2.$$

$$\text{change } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 \\ 5 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \text{ rank} = 1. \text{ null}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 2/5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

~~$x = \dots$~~ $\text{lin space } (-1, 1, n)$

$A = \text{vander}(x)$; $A = A(:, \text{end}:-1:1)$ \leftarrow reverse order of cols.

$A \rightarrow$ hard to see #'s by eye \rightarrow ways to view

$\text{images}(A)$
 $\text{spy}(A)$
 $\text{plot}(A)$ \leftarrow graphs each col.

$\text{rank}(A) = 2$ as Thm says.

ok try $n = 30, 40, 100$: $\text{rank}(A) \text{ never } > 36$. why?

$n = 10$; size of soln $x \sim 10^2$
 $n = 20$; " \sim grows!

need singular values of A .
numerical rank \neq floor rank
 $\rightarrow 10^{16}$ when size 40 same place!

A.H. 1.1.