

1. Compare the four different versions of `DistanceMatrix` given in the class slides for memory and speed efficiency. Can you find a faster and/or more memory efficient version? MATLAB's profiler might be useful for this problem.
2. Perform a series of distance matrix interpolation experiments similar to those reported in the tables on pp. 56–57 of the slides for Chapter 1, Part 2. However, now use $N = 2^k$ Sobol' points in $[0, 1]^d$ for $k = 1, \dots, 12$ and $d = 1, 2, 3$ (you can use the appropriate option in `CreatePoints` which depends on `sobolset` from `Statistics Toolbox`). This means that your table should contain three columns with 12 rows each.
 - (a) Produce tables of RMS-errors equivalent to those in the slides, evaluating your errors at 1000, 1600 and 1000 evenly spaced points for $d = 1, 2, 3$, respectively.
 - (b) Produce plots of absolute errors and describe the distribution of the errors.
 - (c) What is the apparent rate of convergence

$$\text{rate}_k = \frac{\ln(e_{k-1}/e_k)}{\ln 2}, \quad k = 2, 3, \dots,$$

for different values of d ? Here e_k corresponds to the error at level k of the sequence of experiments.

3. Modify `RBFInterpolation2D.m` so that you can repeat the previous exercise with Gaussians instead of the simple norm basis functions from Problem 2.
 - (a) Can you find values of the shape parameter ε such that the Gaussian experiments are more accurate than those for distance matrix interpolation?
 - (b) For your “optimal” choices of ε , what can you say about the apparent rate of convergence of Gaussian RBF interpolation?