Analisa numenyorna, Lista 8, 03/12/2019

Zadanie 1. Znajdí NIFS3 dla danych

(a)
$$\times k -3 = 0 = 3$$

 $y_k -2 = 1 = 2$

ULLEAD 8 ROWNAN:

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} S_1(x) = Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D & : x \in [-3_10] \\ S_2(x) = Ex^3 + Ex^2 + Gx + H & : x \in [0,3] \end{cases}$$

$$S_1(-3) = -27A + 9B - 3C + D = -2$$

 $S_1(0) = S_2(0) = D = H = 1$
 $S_1(3) = 27E + 9F + 3G + H = 2$

$$S'(x) = \begin{cases} s_1'(x) = 3Ax^2 + 2Bx + C & : x \in [-3,0] \\ s_2'(x) = 3Ex^2 + 2Fx + G & : x \in [0,3] \end{cases}$$

$$S_1'(0) = S_2'(0) \Rightarrow C = G$$

(aggiosi s')

$$S''(x) = \begin{cases} S_{1}''(x) = 6Ax + 2B \\ S_{2}''(x) = 6Ex + 2F \end{cases}$$

:
$$\times e[-3,0]$$
 $S_{1}^{1}(0) = S_{2}^{1}(0) \Rightarrow 2B = 2F$
: $\times e[-3,0]$ $S_{1}^{1}(-3) = S_{2}^{1}(3) = 0 \Rightarrow$
: $\times e[-3,0]$ $S_{1}^{1}(-3) = S_{2}^{1}(3) = 0 \Rightarrow$
: $\times e[-3,0]$ $S_{1}^{1}(-3) = S_{2}^{1}(3) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$A = -\frac{1}{54} \qquad B = -\frac{1}{6} \qquad C = \frac{2}{3} \qquad D = 1$$

$$E = \frac{1}{54} \qquad F = -\frac{1}{6} \qquad G = \frac{2}{3} \qquad H = 1$$

Wigc many:

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} S_1(x) = -\frac{x^3}{54} - \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{2}{3}x + 1 : x \in [-3,0] \\ S_2(x) = \frac{x^3}{54} - \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{2}{3}x + 1 : x \in [0,3] \end{cases}$$

$$h_{k} = X_{k} - X_{k-1}$$

$$M_{0} = M_{3} = 0$$

$$\lambda_{k} = \frac{h_{k}}{h_{k} + h_{k+1}}$$

$$S_{k}(x) = h_{k}^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{6} M_{k-1} (x_{k} - x)^{3} + \frac{1}{6} M_{k} (x - x_{k-1})^{3} + (y_{k-1} - \frac{1}{6} M_{k-1} h_{k}^{2}) (x_{k} - x) + (y_{k} - \frac{1}{6} M_{k} h_{k}^{2}) (x - x_{k-1}) \right]$$

$$+ (y_{k} - \frac{1}{6} M_{k} h_{k}^{2}) (x - x_{k-1})$$

$$= K_{UZSV} \text{ na } k - ty \text{ segment NIFS3}$$

Musimy oblicaje momenty M1, M2 z równań, adolitadny 2 uliada:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\lambda_{1}M_{0}}{\lambda_{2}M_{1}} + 2M_{1} + (1 - \lambda_{1})M_{2} = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{3} & (*) \\ \frac{2}{3}M_{1} + 2M_{2} = 2 & (*) \\ \frac{2}{3}M_{1} + 2M_{2} = 2 & (*) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{M_{1} = \frac{3}{4}} \begin{cases} M_{1} = \frac{3}{4} \\ M_{2} = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

podhustone myrang mynosza 0 (Mo = M3 = 0)

podlushone hydry hydry
$$\lambda_1,\lambda_2$$
: $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{1}{3}, \lambda_2 = \frac{2}{3}$
(*) obliczny potrubue hydry λ_1,λ_2 : $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{1}{3}, \lambda_2 = \frac{2}{3}$

Poderus oblicuma Sh (x) POMIJAM wyrany 6 wantosis OF

Poderus oblicuma
$$S_k(x)$$
 POMIJAM Lyrany 6 wantor 0 , $S_k(x) = 1 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4}(x+2)^3 + (-2)(-1-x) + (-1-\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \mathbf{1}^2)(x+2)\right] = \frac{x^3}{8} + \frac{3x^2}{4} + \frac{19x}{8} + \frac{3}{4} \times \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot (x+2)^3 + (-2)(-1-x) + (-1-\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \mathbf{1}^2)(x+2)\right] = \frac{x^3}{8} + \frac{3x^2}{4} + \frac{19x}{8} + \frac{3}{4} \times \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot (x+2)^3 + (-2)(-1-x) + (-1-\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \mathbf{1}^2)(x+2)\right] = \frac{x^3}{8} + \frac{3x^2}{4} + \frac{19x}{8} + \frac{3}{4} \times \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot (x+2)^3 + (-2)(-1-x) + (-1-\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \mathbf{1}^2)(x+2)\right] = \frac{x^3}{8} + \frac{3x^2}{4} + \frac{19x}{8} + \frac{3}{4} \times \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot (x+2)^3 + (-2)(-1-x) + (-1-\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \mathbf{1}^2)(x+2)\right] = \frac{x^3}{8} + \frac{3x^2}{4} + \frac{19x}{8} + \frac{3}{4} \times \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot (x+2)^3 + (-2)(-1-x) + (-1-\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \mathbf{1}^2)(x+2)\right] = \frac{x^3}{8} + \frac{3x^2}{4} + \frac{19x}{8} + \frac{3x^2}{4} + \frac{3x^2}{8} + \frac{3x^2}{4} +$

$$se[-2]^{-1}$$

$$s_{2}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} (1-x)^{3} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} (x+1)^{3} + (-1-\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot 2^{2}) (1-x) + (3-\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot 2^{2}) (x+1) \right] = xe[-1]^{1}$$

$$= \frac{3x^{2}}{8} + 2x + \frac{5}{8}$$

$$3 \quad 3y^{2} \quad 13x$$

Zandanie 1. Cay fundique
$$f(x)$$
 just NIFS3?

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 + 3x^2 + 9x & : x \in [-1/0] \\ -5x^3 - 3x^2 + 9x & : x \in [0,1] \\ 5x^3 - 21x^2 + 39x - 40 & : x \in [1/2] \\ -x^5 + 9x^2 - 35x + 38^2 & : x \in [2/3] \end{cases}$$

$$f(x_k) = f(x_k) = f(x$$

Zadanie 3. Cry istuije talie state a, b, c, d, ie f(x) jest NIFS3?

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 4x & : x \in [-2, -1] \\ ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d & : x \in [-1, 1] \\ -6x & : x \in [1, 2] \end{cases}$$

$$f_1(x) = 4x$$

$$f_2(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$$

$$f_3(x) = -6x$$

Sprawding (MaggTose f:

$$f_1(-1) = f_2(-1) = -4 = -a + b - c + d$$

 $f_2(1) = f_3(1) = -6 = a + b + c + d$

(2) ciggiosc
$$f'$$
: $f_1'(x) = 4$, $f_2'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$, $f_3'(x) = -6$
 $f_1'(-1) = f_2'(-1) \Rightarrow -4 = 3a - 2b + c$
 $f_2'(1) = f_3'(1) \Rightarrow -6 = 3a + 2b + c$

(3) aggiosi
$$f'': f_1''(x) = 0, f_2''(x) = 6ax + 2b, f_3''(x) = 0$$

Styd dostajeny

n naturalność "

funkcj.

$$f_1''(-1) = f_2''(-1) \Rightarrow 0 = -6a + 2b$$

 $f_2''(1) = f_3''(1) \Rightarrow 0 = 6a + 2b$

Dostyemy whiled winant

$$\begin{cases}
-4 = -a + b - c + d \\
-6 = a + b + c + d
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
4 = 3a - 2b + c \\
-6 = 3a + 2b + c
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
5 + 4b = 10
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
6 = 3a + 2b + c
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
6 = -6a + 2b
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
6 = 6a + 2b
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
6 = 6$$

Zarlanie 4. Niech s bydrie NFS3 interpolojog funkcje f w ugitach Xo, X1,..., Xn. Jah wieny, momenty Mu:= s"(xu) specurage Ulitad Wemani:

> $\lambda_{k} M_{k-1} + 2M_{k} + (1 - \lambda_{k}) M_{k+1} = d_{k} (k = 1, 2, ..., n-1)$ gdnie $M_{0} = M_{h} = 0$, $d_{k} := 6f[x_{k-1}, x_{k}, x_{k+1}]$, $\lambda_{k} = \frac{h_{k}}{h_{k} + h_{k+1}}$ $h_{k} := x_{k} - x_{k-1}$. Sformaty; wasadnij osazdny algorytm voreignyrmin (*), jali jest horst jego realizacji?

$$\begin{cases}
q_0 := 0 \\
u_0 := 0 \\
p_k := \lambda_k q_{k-1} + 2 \\
q_k := (\lambda_k - 1)/p_k
\end{cases} k = 1,2,...,n-1$$

$$u_k := (d_k - \lambda_k u_{k-1})/p_k$$

$$p_1 = \lambda_1 q_0 + 2 = 2$$
 $u_1 = (d_1 - \lambda_1 u_0)/p_1 = \frac{d_1}{p_1}$
 $q_1 = \frac{\lambda_1 - 1}{p_1}$

Donad induhaying (*):

$$(*)(1) = \lambda_{1} M_{0} + 2M_{1} + (1 - \lambda_{1}) M_{2} = d_{1} / p_{1} (=2)$$

$$(*)(4) = M_{1} + \frac{1 - \lambda_{1}}{p_{1}} M_{2} = \frac{d_{1}}{p_{1}}$$

$$M_{1} - \frac{\lambda_{1} - 1}{p_{1}} M_{2} = \frac{d_{1}}{p_{1}}$$

$$M_{1} = \frac{d_{1}}{p_{1}} + \frac{\lambda_{1} - 1}{p_{1}} M_{2} = u_{1} + q_{1} M_{2}$$

Migrajge Oblicarych wartosi bedwenny mieli

momenty unajdayeny is crusic O(n).

· zatoring, ie dla k zachodi, policis dla k+1

(x)(h+1) = $\lambda_{k+1} M_k + 2M_{k+1} + (1 - \lambda_{k+1}) M_{k+2} = d_{k+1}$ (x)(h) = $u_k + q_k M_{k+1} = M_k$ / λ_{k+1} $M_k \lambda_{k+1} = u_k \lambda_{k+1} + q_k M_{k+1} \lambda_{k+1}$ /-(x)(h+1)

- ($\lambda_{k+1} q_{k+2}) M_{k+1} - (1 - \lambda_{k+1}) M_{k+2} = \lambda_{k+1} M_k - d_{k+1}$ / (-1)

($\lambda_{k+1} q_{k+2}) M_{k+1} - (\lambda_{k+1} - \lambda_{k+1}) M_{k+2} = d_{k+1} - \lambda_{k+1} M_k$ /: p_k p_{k+1} $M_{k+1} - \frac{\lambda_{k+1} - 1}{p_{k+1}} M_{k+2} = \frac{d_{k+1} - \lambda_{k+1} u_k}{p_{k+1}}$ $M_{k+1} - \frac{M_{k+2} - 1}{p_{k+1}} M_{k+2} = \frac{d_{k+1} - \lambda_{k+1} u_k}{p_{k+1}}$

Zadane 5. PW0++ > NSpline 3 (X14,12), dave $x := [x_0, x_1, ..., x_n]$ dla $n \le 100$ $x_0, x_1, ..., x_n - 100$ wantosii $5(z_0), s(z_1), ..., s(z_n), m < 200 - 200$ wantosi

Zadamie 6. t_i O $\frac{1}{27}$ $\frac{2}{27}$... 1 x_i/y_i x_0/y_0 x_1/y_1 x_2/y_2 x_2/y_2 x_2/y_2 x_1/y_1 $x_$

the = K M ponimo być duie, dla 100 zacyna

Jui debne dicatac (leprej dla 108, bo 27/108/,

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dla ~1000 jui bardro dobne dicata

Algorytm tahi sam jah

v radamin 4.