Analiza numeryorna, Lista 7, 19/11/2019

Zadanie 1. Spradí, iz widomian Lu E Mu interpolujgen funtigs of u parami Wilych n +1 vgelade Xo,..., Xn moina zapisać u postreci:

$$L_{n}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} f(x_{k}) \frac{\rho_{n+1}(x)}{(x-x_{k})\rho_{n+1}(x_{k})}$$

garie
$$\rho_{N+1}(x) := (x-x_0)(x-x_1)...(x-x_N).$$

Pouhodna z mianohnika:

$$\int_{n+1}^{n} (x_k - x_i)^{l} \cdot \prod_{i=0}^{n} (x_k - x_i)^{l} \cdot \prod_{i=0}^{n} (x_k - x_i)^{i=1} = 1 \quad \sum_{i=0}^{n} \prod_{j=0}^{n} (x_k - x_j)^{i=1} = 1$$

A Lige;

$$L_{in}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{N} f(x_{k}) \frac{\rho_{N+1}(x)}{(x-x_{k}) \rho_{N+1}(x_{k})} = \sum_{k=0}^{N} f(x_{k}) \frac{(x-x_{0})\cdots(x-x_{k-1})(x-x_{k+1})\cdots(x-x_{n})}{\sum_{i=0}^{N} \sum_{j\neq i}^{N} (x_{ik}-x_{j})}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{N} f(x_{k}) \frac{\rho_{N+1}(x_{k})}{(x-x_{i})} = \sum_{k=0}^{N} f(x_{k}) \frac{(x-x_{0})\cdots(x-x_{k-1})(x-x_{k+1})\cdots(x-x_{n})}{\sum_{i=0}^{N} \sum_{j\neq i}^{N} (x_{ik}-x_{j})}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\times = \sum_{k=0}^{N} \frac{\int_{i=0}^{\infty} (x-x_i)}{\int_{i\neq k}^{\infty} (x-x_i)} = \sum_{k=0}^{N} f(x) \prod_{i=0}^{N} \frac{x-x_i}{x_k-x_i} \\
\downarrow_{i\neq k} = \sum_{i\neq k} \frac{\int_{i=0}^{\infty} (x-x_i)}{\int_{i\neq k}^{\infty} (x-x_i)} = \sum_{i=0}^{N} f(x) \prod_{i\neq k} \frac{x-x_i}{x_k-x_i}
\end{array}$$

* pomijanny sums, pomenai k=i, a j = i

Zadanie 2. Podaj postui Nestona milomiam interpolacijnego dla danjch:

(a)
$$x_{k}$$
 y_{k} b_{0} x_{k} y_{k} b_{0} y_{k} b_{0} b_{1} b_{2} b_{3} b_{3} b_{4} b_{5} b_{5} b_{6} b_{7} b_{8} b_{9} b_{9}

$$L_{n}(x) = -8 + 4(x+3) - 4(x+3)(x+1) + 5(x+3)(x+1)x =$$

$$= 5x^{3} + 16x^{2} + 3x - 8$$

(b)
$$x_{k}$$
 y_{k} b_{0} b_{1} b_{2} b_{3} b_{4} b_{2} b_{3} b_{4} b_{5} b_{6} b_{6} b_{7} b_{8} b_{1} b_{2} b_{3} b_{4} b_{6} b_{7} b_{8} b_{1} b_{2} b_{3} b_{4} b_{5} b_{7} b_{8} b_{8} b_{9} b_{9}

$$L_{h}(x) = -8 + 24x + 31 \times (x-1) + 5x(x-1)(x-2) =$$

$$= 5x^{3} + 16x^{2} + 3x - 8$$

Zadamie 3. He i jahich operegi anytmetycznych należy nyhonać, aby dla danych parami winych wyrtak xo, x1,..., xn oblicze ilmay winicone f[xo], f[xo,x1],..., f[xo,x1,...,xn]? Podaj pseudohod algorytum wyrnaczający je, którego złożoność pamięciowa nynosi O(n).

Z definiji (*) z zadawa 2. wieny, ie przpisawe f[Xk] nie wymaga żadnych operacji, a dla obliczenia ilovazu winiwwego (znajge dwa popredure) potubyteny dwoch odejmowań i jednego drzelewa. Dla k-tego nydu (elementu ciggu) zdefinicjny:

D(k) - ilość drzeleń dla h-tego elementu ciggu
S(k) - ilość odejmokań dla k-tego elementu ciggu

Jaho k-ty element definicijemy holejno f[Xk], f[Xk, Xk.4],... dla k=0,...,n.

Many hige:

$$D(0) = 0$$

$$S(0) = 0$$
 (phypisanie (1))

$$D(1) = 1$$

$$S(1) = 2$$

$$D(2) = 2D(1) + 1 = 3$$

$$S(2) = 2S(1) + 2 = 6$$

$$D(3) = 2D(2) + 1 = 7$$

$$S(3) = 2S(2) + 2 = 14$$

$$p(k) = 2^{k} - 1$$

$$S(k) = 2^{k+1} - 2$$

← donody indukcyjne dla k+1 (proste)

Algourin:

$$\times [n+1] = \{ X_0, X_1, \dots, X_n \}$$

$$\text{pamisc} \quad O(2n) = O(n)$$

FOR i=1, $i \leq n$, i++;

FOR
$$j=n, j \ge i, j--:$$

$$f(j) = \frac{f \times [j] - f \times [j-1]}{\times [j] - \times [j-1]}$$

END

END

RETURN fx[]

Zadamie 6. Funkije $f(x) = ln(\frac{x}{z}-1)$ interpolujemy melomianem $l_n \in \Pi_n$ w pennych n+1 purhant predicates [4,5]. Jah dobat n, aby milé peinosé, le max $|f(x) - L_n(x)| \le 10^{-82}$ $x \in [4,5]$

$$|f(x) - L_n(x)| \le \frac{|f^{(n+1)}(x)|}{(n+1)!} \cdot \max_{x \in [4,5]} |p_{n+1}(x)|$$

Kolejne pochadne f:

$$f' = \frac{1}{x-2} = (x-2)^{-1}$$

$$f'' = -(x-2)^{-2}$$

$$f'' = -(x-2)^{-2}$$
 $f''' = 2(x-2)^{-3}$

$$f^{(n)} = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)! \cdot (x-2)^{-n}$$

$$f^{(n+1)} = (-1)^n \cdot \frac{n!}{(x-2)! \cdot (n+1)!}$$

Nige podstaniany do brown:

$$|f(x) - L_{h}(x)| \leq \frac{n!}{(x-2)^{+(n+1)}(n+1)!} \cdot \max_{x \in [4,5]} |p_{n+1}(x)|$$
minimalizajemy mianshah, $x_{1}x_{1} \in [4,5]$, zatem max $(x-x_{1}) = 1$ (5-4),

czyli min $(x-2)^{n+1} = 2^{n+1}$, czyli max $p_{n+1}(x) = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot ... \cdot 1 = 1$
bo min $(x) = 4$.

Stad many:

$$\frac{n!}{2^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)!} \leq 10^{-8}$$

$$\frac{1}{2^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)!} \leq \frac{1}{10^{8}}$$

$$2^{n+1} \cdot (n+1) \leq 10^{8}$$

$$2^{n+1} \cdot (n+1) \geq 10^{8}$$

$$L = n \geq \frac{10^{8}}{2^{n+1}} - 1 = P$$

$$n = 20 \le 46.68$$

 $n = 21 \le 22.84$
 $n = 22 \ge 10.92$
Wige $n = 22$ jest odpoviednig.

Zadanie 7. Funkcje $f(x)=e^{\frac{3x}{4}}$ interpolujemy nietomianem $L_n\in\Pi_n$ w westach bydgcych zewnii wictomianus Crebysrewa T_{n+1} . Jak naley dobiań n, aby mień petrość, że $\max_{x\in [-1,1]} |f(x)-L_n(x)| \leq 10^{-16} 2$

Postsprijeum podobne jah u popularim radamu, liengury trýc pochodne f: $f' = \frac{3}{4} e^{\frac{3x}{4}} \qquad f'' = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 e^{\frac{3x}{4}} \qquad \dots \qquad f^{(n)} = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n e^{\frac{3x}{4}} \qquad f^{(n+1)} = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n+1} e^{\frac{3x}{4}}$

Zera wielomiam Czelysteha hyraia sig whoren:

$$\times k = \cos\left(\frac{2k+1}{2n+1} T\right)$$
 dla $k=0,1,...,n$

TThierdrene: Jesti Mertami XI sq zera hvelomian Crebyruna Th+1, to dla XE[-1,1] zanhochi miamosi:

$$|f(x)-L_n(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2^n (n+1)!} \cdot ||f^{(n+1)}||_{[-1,1]}$$
malcsymothic wartosi
pododný v radavym
priedriale

Niech $g(n) = \frac{1}{2^n (n+1)!} \cdot (\frac{3}{4})^{n+1} \cdot e^{\frac{3}{4}}$, ma randoi: $|f(x) - L_n(x)| \le g(n) \le 10^{-16}$.

$$g(M) = 6.83 \cdot 10^{-14}$$

 $g(M) = 1.97 \cdot 10^{-15}$
 $g(M) = 5.28 \cdot 10^{-17}$, cryli sulane n hynosi 13.

Zastanie 8. Majgo dang X:= [Xo,X1,...; Xn], gdni Xi sy pamini wine over funky f moveny obliczyć ilovany winicoke f[Xo], f[Xo,X1],..., f[Xo,X1,...,Xn] za pomocy DD-Table (x,f), jednah N < 21. Jak cymaczyć ilovany winicoke f[Zo], f[Zo,Z1],..., f[Zo,Z1,...,Z2o], f[Zo,Z1,...,Z2o,Z21], aby wiyć DD-Table tylko vor?

Jedynyn nigaiem DD_Table (x,f) oblicanny ilorany winicome $f[x_0]$, $f[x_0,x_1],..., f[x_0,x_1,...,x_{20}]$. Wiedage, ie ich wartośú zostany także same po dodaniu ludejnej obserwacji możeny użyć wzom:

$$L_{N+1}(x) = L_{n}(x) + \underbrace{f[x_{0}, x_{1}, ..., x_{n}, x_{n+1}]}_{\text{ten ilovar winicoly}} \cdot \underbrace{\prod_{i=0}^{n} (x - x_{i}^{*})}_{i=0}$$
ten ilovar winicoly
jest surlang wantssig,
Markijky go k

Musig mèc randodice Masnosii:

(1)
$$L_{21}(x) = L_{20}(x) + k(x-x_0)...(x-x_n)$$

(2)
$$f(x_{21}) = L_{21}(x_{21})$$

Styd many:

$$f(x_{21}) = L_{20}(x_{21}) + k(x_{21} - x_0)...(x_{21} - x_{20})$$

$$k = \frac{f(x_{21}) - L_{20}(x_{21})}{(x_{21} - x_0) \dots (x_{21} - x_0)}$$

$$L_{N}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{N} f(x_{k}) \frac{p_{N+1}(x)}{(x-x_{k})p'_{N+1}(x_{k})}$$

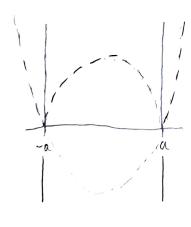
(1)
$$\frac{p_{n+1}(x)}{x-x_{ii}} = \int_{j=0}^{n} (x-x_{j})$$

(2)
$$F_{n+n}(X_k) = \lim_{x \to X_k} \frac{F_{n+n}(x) - f_{n+n}(X_k)}{x - X_k} = \lim_{x \to X_k} \int_{j=0}^{n} (x - X_j) = \int_{j=0}^{n} (x_k - X_j) \int_{j=0}^{n} (x_k - X_j) dx$$

Po podstaniemin (1) i (21 do
$$L_h(x)$$
 othyrany $L_h(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{h} f(x_k) \int_{j\neq k}^{h} \frac{x-x_j}{x_k-x_j}$.

Zadanie 4. Minimalização parametros a,6 > 0

$$\max_{x \in [-q,a]} |(x+a)(x-a)|$$



$$f(x) = |x^2 - a^2|$$

 $f'(x) = |2x|$
Eksterna : $x \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$

(1)
$$f(1) = f(-1) = |1 - a^2|$$

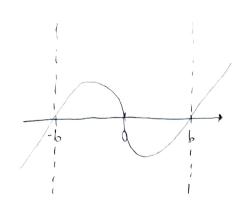
(2)
$$f(0) = a^2$$

$$\max_{x \in [-1,1]} |f(x)| = \max_{x \in [-1,1]} \{|1-\alpha^2|, \alpha^2\}$$

$$|1-\alpha^2| = \alpha^2$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}$$

$$\max_{x \in [-4,4]} |(x-b) \times (x+b)|$$



$$f(x) = (x - b) \times (x + b) = x^3 - b^2 x$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - b^2$$

$$\times \frac{1}{2} = \pm \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$|f(1)| = |1 - b^{2}|$$

$$|f(\frac{b}{13})| = \frac{b^{3}}{3\sqrt{3}} - \frac{3b^{2} \cdot b}{3\sqrt{3}^{3}} = \frac{-2b^{3}}{3\sqrt{3}^{3}}$$

$$\max |f(x)| = \max \left\{ 1 - b^2, \frac{2b^3}{3\sqrt{3}} \right\}$$
[-1,1]

$$1 - 6^2 = \frac{2b^3}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

$$b = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Te tornigrania morka
urystai z uniejsk zeromych
$$T_2(x)$$
 dla pryhtadm a
ovan $T_3(x)$ dla pryhtadm b.
 $T_2(x) = 2x^2 - 1$
 $T_3(x) = 4x^3 - 3x$

$$||f||_{[-1/4]} \equiv \max_{[-1/4]} |f(x)|$$

$$x = -1:0.01:1;$$

 $n = 10;$
 $y! = \cos(n*a\cos(x))/2^{n-1};$
 $w = \text{poly}(-1:2/(n-1):1);$
 $y2 = \text{polyval}(w, x);$
 $plot(x_1y_{11} \times y_{2});$

SZYBKA POLTÓRKA NUMERYCZNEJ POPRAWNOŚU

$$f \left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} \right) = \left(\frac{a}{b} \left(1 + \varepsilon_1 \right) + \frac{b}{a} \left(1 + \varepsilon_2 \right) \right) \left(1 + \varepsilon_3 \right)$$

$$\frac{a}{b} \left(1 + \varepsilon_1 \right) + \frac{b}{a} \left(1 + \varepsilon_2 \right) \stackrel{?}{=} \left(\frac{\overline{a}}{b} + \frac{\overline{b}}{\overline{a}} \right) \left(1 + \varepsilon_3 \right)$$

$$\underset{\text{Nicsleai cross a pstla}}{\sim} \frac{a}{b} \left(1 + \varepsilon_1 \right) + \frac{b}{a} \left(1 + \varepsilon_2 \right) = \left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} \right) \left(1 + \varepsilon_3 \right)$$

$$\frac{a}{b}(1+\epsilon_1) + \frac{b}{a}(1+\epsilon_2) = \left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a}\right)(1+E)$$

$$\frac{a}{b}\epsilon_1 + \frac{b}{a}\epsilon_2 = \left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a}\right)E$$

$$|E| = \left|\frac{a}{b}\epsilon_1 + \frac{b}{a}\epsilon_2\right| \le \frac{2^{-t}(|a|+|b|)}{|a|+|b|} \le 2^{-t}$$

$$f(\left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a}\right)(1+F), (1+F) = (1+\epsilon_2)(1+E) - \text{algorytim numery cruse}$$

$$\text{populary}$$