

Numerical Modeling

Unit 3: Numerical Differentiation and Integration

Numerical Differentiation

► A1. Numerical Differentiation

- for a function/data set $f(x)$ we define the derivative in a point x_0 as:

$$f'(x_n) = \frac{df}{dx}(x_n) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_n} \frac{f(x) - f(x_n)}{x - x_n}$$

- using Taylor expansion form we can express

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x - x_0)^k + E(x - x_0)^{n+1}$$

► One note ...

Numerical Differentiation

► A1. Numerical Differentiation

- forward difference

$$f(x_{n+1}) = f(x_n) + f'(x_n)(x_{n+1} - x_n) + f''(x_n) \frac{(x_{n+1} - x_n)^2}{2!} + E(x_{n+1} - x_n)^3$$

$$f'(x_n) = \frac{f(x_{n+1}) - f(x_n)}{x_{n+1} - x_n} + O(x_{n+1} - x_n)$$

- backward difference

$$f(x_{n-1}) = f(x_n) + f'(x_n)(x_{n-1} - x_n) + f''(x_n) \frac{(x_{n-1} - x_n)^2}{2!} + E(x_{n-1} - x_n)^3$$

$$f'(x_n) = \frac{f(x_{n-1}) - f(x_n)}{x_{n-1} - x_n} + O(x_{n-1} - x_n)$$

- central difference



$$f'(x_n) = \frac{f(x_{n+1}) - f(x_{n-1}))}{x_{n+1} - x_{n-1}} + O(x_{n+1} - x_{n-1})^2$$

► One note

Numerical Differentiation

► A2. Numerical Differentiation - 3-point formula

- for $f'(x)$ by using Lagrange extension

$$\star 2 \quad f'(x_n) = \frac{1}{2h}[-3f(x_n) + 4f(x_{n+1}) - f(x_{n+2})] + E(h^2)$$

$$f'(x_n) = \frac{1}{2h}[-f(x_{n-1}) + f(x_{n+1})] + E(h^2)$$

Numerical Differentiation

► A2. Numerical Differentiation 2nd degree

- using Taylor expansion

$$\star_3 f''(x_n) = \frac{1}{h^2} [f(x_{n-1}) - 2f(x_n) + f(x_{n+1})] + E(h^2)$$

► One note ...

Numerical Integration

► B2. Implementations

Midpoint Implementation

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = hf\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + O(h^3)$$

Trapezoidal Implementation



$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = h\frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} + O(h^3)$$

Simpson Implementation (from 2nd degree polynomial approximation)

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_2} f(x)dx = h\frac{f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{3} + O(h^5)$$

Numerical Integration

► B1. Definitions

$$\int f(x)dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i)dx$$

$$\iint f(x, y)ds = \lim_{m, n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m f(x_i, y_j)ds$$



$$\int_a^b \int_m^n f(x, y) dx dy \approx \sum_{i=1}^{\text{steps}_x} \sum_{j=1}^{\text{steps}_y} h \cdot k \cdot f(a+i \cdot h, m+j \cdot k)$$