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**Институт №8 «Информационные технологии и прикладная
математика»**

Кафедра 806 «Вычислительная математика и программирование»

Лабораторные работы по курсу «Численные методы»

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3.1

1 Постановка задачи

Используя таблицу значений Y_i функции $y = f(x)$, вычисленных в точках $X_i, i = 0, \dots, 3$ построить интерполяционные многочлены Лагранжа и Ньютона, проходящие через точки $\{X_i, Y_i\}$. Вычислить значение погрешности интерполяции в точке X^* .

Вариант: 14

$$14. \ y = \tan(x) + x, \text{ а) } X_i = 0, \frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{2\pi}{8}, \frac{3\pi}{8}; \text{ б) } X_i = 0, \frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{3\pi}{8}; \quad X^* = \frac{3\pi}{16}.$$

2 Результаты работы

```
For a):
True value: 1.25723
Lagrange polynomial: 1.23366, Error: 0.0235719
Newton polynomial: 1.23366, Error: 0.0235719

For b):
True value: 1.25723
Lagrange polynomial: 1.1743, Error: 0.0829278
Newton polynomial: 1.1743, Error: 0.0829278
```

Рис. 1: Вывод программы

3 Исходный код

```
1 | #include <iostream>
2 | #include <vector>
3 | #include <cmath>
4 |
5 | using namespace std;
6 |
7 | double lagrangeInterpolation(vector<double> X, vector<double> Y, double x) {
8 |     double result = 0;
```

```

9      for (int i = 0; i < X.size(); ++i) {
10         double term = Y[i];
11         for (int j = 0; j < X.size(); ++j) {
12             if (j != i) {
13                 term = term * (x - X[j]) / (X[i] - X[j]);
14             }
15         }
16         result += term;
17     }
18     return result;
19 }
20
21 double newtonInterpolation(vector<double> X, vector<double> Y, double x) {
22     int n = X.size();
23     double result = 0;
24     vector<vector<double>> f(n, vector<double>(n, 0));
25     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
26         f[i][0] = Y[i];
27     }
28     for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
29         for (int j = 0; j < n - i; ++j) {
30             f[j][i] = (f[j + 1][i - 1] - f[j][i - 1]) / (X[i + j] - X[j]);
31         }
32     }
33     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
34         double term = f[0][i];
35         for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j) {
36             term *= (x - X[j]);
37         }
38         result += term;
39     }
40     return result;
41 }
42
43 int main() {
44     vector<double> X_a = {0, M_PI / 8, 2 * M_PI / 8, 3 * M_PI / 8};
45     vector<double> Y_a;
46     for (auto x : X_a) {
47         Y_a.push_back(tan(x) + x);
48     }
49
50     vector<double> X_b = {0, M_PI / 8, M_PI / 3, 3 * M_PI / 8};
51     vector<double> Y_b;
52     for (auto x : X_b) {
53         Y_b.push_back(tan(x) + x);
54     }
55
56     double X_star = 3 * M_PI / 16;
57

```

```

58     double trueValue_a = tan(X_star) + X_star;
59     double lagrangeResult_a = lagrangeInterpolation(X_a, Y_a, X_star);
60     double newtonResult_a = newtonInterpolation(X_a, Y_a, X_star);
61     double trueValue_b = tan(X_star) + X_star;
62     double lagrangeResult_b = lagrangeInterpolation(X_b, Y_b, X_star);
63     double newtonResult_b = newtonInterpolation(X_b, Y_b, X_star);
64
65     double error_lagrange_a = abs(lagrangeResult_a - trueValue_a);
66     double error_newton_a = abs(newtonResult_a - trueValue_a);
67     double error_lagrange_b = abs(lagrangeResult_b - trueValue_b);
68     double error_newton_b = abs(newtonResult_b - trueValue_b);
69
70     cout << "For a):" << endl;
71     cout << "True value: " << trueValue_a << endl;
72     cout << "Lagrange polynomial: " << lagrangeResult_a << ", Error: " <<
        error_lagrange_a << endl;
73     cout << "Newton polynomial: " << newtonResult_a << ", Error: " << error_newton_a <<
        endl;
74     cout << endl;
75     cout << "For b):" << endl;
76     cout << "True value: " << trueValue_b << endl;
77     cout << "Lagrange polynomial: " << lagrangeResult_b << ", Error: " <<
        error_lagrange_b << endl;
78     cout << "Newton polynomial: " << newtonResult_b << ", Error: " << error_newton_b <<
        endl;
79
80     return 0;
81 }

```

3.2

4 Постановка задачи

Построить кубический сплайн для функции, заданной в узлах интерполяции, предполагая, что сплайн имеет нулевую кривизну при $x = x_0$ и $x = x_4$. Вычислить значение функции в точке $x = X^*$.

Вариант: 14

14. $X^* = 1.5$

i	0	1	2	3	4
x_i	0.0	0.9	1.8	2.7	3.6
f_i	0.0	0.72235	1.5609	2.8459	7.7275

Рис. 2: Условие

5 Результаты работы

$f(1.5) = 1.31356$

Рис. 3: Вывод программы

6 Исходный код

```
1 | #include <iostream>
2 | #include <vector>
3 |
4 | using namespace std;
5 |
6 | class CubicSpline {
7 | private:
8 |     vector<double> x, y;
9 |     vector<double> h, alpha, l, mu, z, c, b, d;
10 |
11 | public:
12 |     CubicSpline(const vector<double> &x, const vector<double> &y) : x(x), y(y) {
13 |         int n = x.size();
14 |         h.resize(n);
15 |         alpha.resize(n);
```

```

16     l.resize(n);
17     mu.resize(n);
18     z.resize(n);
19     c.resize(n);
20     b.resize(n);
21     d.resize(n);
22
23     for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; ++i) {
24         h[i] = x[i + 1] - x[i];
25     }
26
27     for (int i = 1; i < n - 1; ++i) {
28         alpha[i] = (3.0 / h[i]) * (y[i + 1] - y[i]) - (3.0 / h[i - 1]) * (y[i] - y[
                i - 1]);
29     }
30
31     l[0] = 1;
32     mu[0] = 0;
33     z[0] = 0;
34
35     for (int i = 1; i < n - 1; ++i) {
36         l[i] = 2 * (x[i + 1] - x[i - 1]) - h[i - 1] * mu[i - 1];
37         mu[i] = h[i] / l[i];
38         z[i] = (alpha[i] - h[i - 1] * z[i - 1]) / l[i];
39     }
40
41     l[n - 1] = 1;
42     z[n - 1] = 0;
43     c[n - 1] = 0;
44
45     for (int j = n - 2; j >= 0; --j) {
46         c[j] = z[j] - mu[j] * c[j + 1];
47         b[j] = (y[j + 1] - y[j]) / h[j] - h[j] * (c[j + 1] + 2 * c[j]) / 3;
48         d[j] = (c[j + 1] - c[j]) / (3 * h[j]);
49     }
50 }
51
52 double interpolate(double x_star) {
53     int n = x.size();
54     int j = 0;
55     while (j < n && x[j] < x_star)
56         j++;
57     if (j >= n)
58         j = n - 1;
59     double dx = x_star - x[j - 1];
60     return y[j - 1] + b[j - 1] * dx + c[j - 1] * dx * dx + d[j - 1] * dx * dx * dx;
61 }
62 };
63

```

```

64 | int main() {
65 |     vector<double> x = {0.0, 0.9, 1.8, 2.7, 3.6};
66 |     vector<double> y = {0.0, 0.72235, 1.5609, 2.8459, 7.7275};
67 |
68 |     CubicSpline spline(x, y);
69 |
70 |     double x_star = 1.5;
71 |     double interpolated_value = spline.interpolate(x_star);
72 |
73 |     cout << "f(" << x_star << ") = " << interpolated_value << endl;
74 |
75 |     return 0;
76 | }

```

3.3

7 Постановка задачи

Для таблично заданной функции путем решения нормальной системы МНК найти приближающие многочлены а) 1-ой и б) 2-ой степени. Для каждого из приближающих многочленов вычислить сумму квадратов ошибок. Построить графики приближаемой функции и приближающих многочленов.

Вариант: 14

14.

i	0	1	2	3	4	5
x_i	-0.9	0.0	0.9	1.8	2.7	3.6
y_i	-1.2689	0.0	1.2689	2.6541	4.4856	9.9138

Рис. 4: Условия

8 Результаты работы

```
First-degree polynomial coefficients:  
a0 = -0.1901, a1 = 2.2462  
Sum of squared errors for first-degree polynomial: 8.6790  
  
Second-degree polynomial coefficients:  
a0 = -0.4645, a1 = 0.8744, a2 = 0.5081  
Sum of squared errors for second-degree polynomial: 2.3557
```

Рис. 5: Вывод программы

9 Исходный код

```
1 | #include <iostream>  
2 | #include <vector>  
3 | #include <cmath>  
4 | #include <iomanip>  
5 |
```



```

6 using namespace std;
7
8 double sumOfSquaredErrors(const vector<double>& x, const vector<double>& y, const
  vector<double>& y_approx) {
9     double sum = 0.0;
10    for (size_t i = 0; i < x.size(); ++i) {
11        double error = y[i] - y_approx[i];
12        sum += error * error;
13    }
14    return sum;
15 }
16
17 vector<double> findPolynomialCoefficients(const vector<double>& x, const vector<double>
  >& y, int degree) {
18     int n = x.size();
19     vector<double> sumX(2 * degree + 1, 0.0);
20     vector<double> sumY(degree + 1, 0.0);
21     vector<double> a(degree + 1, 0.0);
22
23     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
24         double xi = x[i];
25         double yi = y[i];
26         for (int j = 0; j <= 2 * degree; ++j) {
27             sumX[j] += pow(xi, j);
28         }
29         for (int j = 0; j <= degree; ++j) {
30             sumY[j] += yi * pow(xi, j);
31         }
32     }
33
34     vector<vector<double>> A(degree + 1, vector<double>(degree + 2, 0.0));
35
36     for (int i = 0; i <= degree; ++i) {
37         for (int j = 0; j <= degree; ++j) {
38             A[i][j] = sumX[i + j];
39         }
40         A[i][degree + 1] = sumY[i];
41     }
42
43     for (int i = 0; i < degree; ++i) {
44         for (int k = i + 1; k <= degree; ++k) {
45             double ratio = A[k][i] / A[i][i];
46             for (int j = 0; j <= degree + 1; ++j) {
47                 A[k][j] -= ratio * A[i][j];
48             }
49         }
50     }
51
52     for (int i = degree; i >= 0; --i) {

```

```

53     a[i] = A[i][degree + 1];
54     for (int j = i + 1; j <= degree; ++j) {
55         if (j != degree + 1) {
56             a[i] -= A[i][j] * a[j];
57         }
58     }
59     a[i] /= A[i][i];
60 }
61 return a;
62 }
63
64 double evaluatePolynomial(const vector<double>& a, double x) {
65     double result = 0.0;
66     for (size_t i = 0; i < a.size(); ++i) {
67         result += a[i] * pow(x, i);
68     }
69     return result;
70 }
71
72 int main() {
73     vector<double> x = {-0.9, 0.0, 0.9, 1.8, 2.7, 3.6};
74     vector<double> y = {-1.2689, 0.0, 1.2689, 2.6541, 4.4856, 9.9138};
75     int n = x.size();
76
77     vector<double> a1 = findPolynomialCoefficients(x, y, 1);
78     cout << "First-degree polynomial coefficients:" << endl;
79     cout << "a0 = " << fixed << setprecision(4) << a1[0] << ", a1 = " << a1[1] << endl;
80
81     vector<double> y_approx1(n);
82     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
83         y_approx1[i] = evaluatePolynomial(a1, x[i]);
84     }
85
86     double sum_sq_error_1 = sumOfSquaredErrors(x, y, y_approx1);
87     cout << "Sum of squared errors for first-degree polynomial: " << sum_sq_error_1 <<
88         endl;
89
90     vector<double> a2 = findPolynomialCoefficients(x, y, 2);
91     cout << "\nSecond-degree polynomial coefficients:" << endl;
92     cout << "a0 = " << a2[0] << ", a1 = " << a2[1] << ", a2 = " << a2[2] << endl;
93
94     vector<double> y_approx2(n);
95     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
96         y_approx2[i] = evaluatePolynomial(a2, x[i]);
97     }
98
99     double sum_sq_error_2 = sumOfSquaredErrors(x, y, y_approx2);
100    cout << "Sum of squared errors for second-degree polynomial: " << sum_sq_error_2 <<
101        endl;

```

```
100 ||  
101 ||   return 0;  
102 || }
```

3.4

10 Постановка задачи

Вычислить первую и вторую производную от таблично заданной функции $y_i = f(x_i)$, $i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$ в точке $x = X_i$.

Вариант: 14

14. $X^* = 3.0$

i	0	1	2	3	4
x_i	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0
y_i	1.0	2.6931	4.0986	5.3863	6.6094

Рис. 6: Условия

11 Результаты работы

```
First derivative at x = 3: 1.4055
Second derivative at x = 3: -0.1178
```

Рис. 7: Вывод программы

12 Исходный код

```
1 | #include <iostream>
2 | #include <vector>
3 |
4 | using namespace std;
5 |
6 | vector<double> x = {1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0};
7 | vector<double> y = {1.0, 2.6931, 4.0986, 5.3863, 6.6094};
8 | double X_star = 3.0;
9 |
10 | double first_derivative(vector<double>& x, vector<double>& y, double X_star) {
11 |     int n = x.size();
12 |     double h = x[1] - x[0];
13 |
14 |     int idx = 0;
15 |     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
```

```

16         if (x[i] < X_star)
17             idx = i;
18         else
19             break;
20     }
21
22     double first_derivative = (y[idx + 1] - y[idx]) / h;
23
24     return first_derivative;
25 }
26
27 double second_derivative(vector<double>& x, vector<double>& y, double X_star) {
28     int n = x.size();
29     double h = x[1] - x[0];
30
31     int idx = 0;
32     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
33         if (x[i] < X_star)
34             idx = i;
35         else
36             break;
37     }
38
39     double second_derivative = (y[idx + 2] - 2 * y[idx + 1] + y[idx]) / (h * h);
40
41     return second_derivative;
42 }
43
44 int main() {
45     double first = first_derivative(x, y, X_star);
46     double second = second_derivative(x, y, X_star);
47
48     cout << "First derivative at x = " << X_star << ": " << first << endl;
49     cout << "Second derivative at x = " << X_star << ": " << second << endl;
50
51     return 0;
52 }

```

3.5

13 Постановка задачи

Вычислить определенный интеграл $\int_{X_0}^{X_1} y dx$, методами прямоугольников, трапеций, Симпсона с шагами h_1, h_2 . Оценить погрешность вычислений, используя Метод Рунге-Ромберга:
Вариант: 14

$$14. \quad y = \frac{1}{x^4 + 16}, \quad X_0 = 0, \quad X_k = 2, \quad h_1 = 0.5, \quad h_2 = 0.25;$$

14 Результаты работы

```
Rectangle method (h=0.5): 0.115529
Rectangle method (h=0.25): 0.112115
Error estimate (rectangles): 0.00113806

Trapezoidal method (h=0.5): 0.107717
Trapezoidal method (h=0.25): 0.108209
Error estimate (trapezoids): -0.000164022

Simpson's method (h=0.5): 0.108389
Simpson's method (h=0.25): 0.108373
Error estimate (Simpson): 1.10543e-06
```

Рис. 8: Вывод программы

15 Исходный код

```
1 | #include <iostream>
2 | #include <cmath>
3 |
4 | using namespace std;
5 |
6 | double func(double x) {
7 |     return 1.0 / (pow(x, 4) + 16);
8 | }
9 |
10 | double rectangle_method(double a, double b, int n) {
11 |     double h = (b - a) / n;
12 |     double sum = 0;
13 |     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
14 |         sum += func(a + i * h);
15 |     }
16 |     return h * sum;
17 | }
18 |
19 | double trapezoidal_method(double a, double b, int n) {
20 |     double h = (b - a) / n;
21 |     double sum = (func(a) + func(b)) / 2.0;
22 |     for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
23 |         sum += func(a + i * h);
24 |     }
25 |     return h * sum;
26 | }
27 |
28 | double simpson_method(double a, double b, int n) {
29 |     if (n % 2 != 0) {
30 |         cout << "Number of intervals must be even for Simpson's method." << endl;
31 |         return 0;
32 |     }
33 |     double h = (b - a) / n;
34 |     double sum = func(a) + func(b);
35 |     for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
36 |         if (i % 2 == 0)
37 |             sum += 2 * func(a + i * h);
38 |         else
39 |             sum += 4 * func(a + i * h);
40 |     }
41 |     return h * sum / 3.0;
42 | }
43 |
44 | double runge_romberg(double I_h, double I_2h, int p) {
45 |     return (I_h - I_2h) / (pow(2, p) - 1);
46 | }
47 |
```

```

48 int main() {
49     double X_0 = 0.0;
50     double X_1 = 2.0;
51     double h_1 = 0.5;
52     double h_2 = 0.25;
53
54     double I_rectangle_h1 = rectangle_method(X_0, X_1, (X_1 - X_0) / h_1);
55     double I_rectangle_h2 = rectangle_method(X_0, X_1, (X_1 - X_0) / h_2);
56
57     double I_trapezoidal_h1 = trapezoidal_method(X_0, X_1, (X_1 - X_0) / h_1);
58     double I_trapezoidal_h2 = trapezoidal_method(X_0, X_1, (X_1 - X_0) / h_2);
59
60     double I_simpson_h1 = simpson_method(X_0, X_1, (X_1 - X_0) / h_1);
61     double I_simpson_h2 = simpson_method(X_0, X_1, (X_1 - X_0) / h_2);
62
63     double error_rectangle = runge_romberg(I_rectangle_h1, I_rectangle_h2, 2);
64     double error_trapezoidal = runge_romberg(I_trapezoidal_h1, I_trapezoidal_h2, 2);
65     double error_simpson = runge_romberg(I_simpson_h1, I_simpson_h2, 4);
66
67     cout << "Rectangle method (h=0.5): " << I_rectangle_h1 << endl;
68     cout << "Rectangle method (h=0.25): " << I_rectangle_h2 << endl;
69     cout << "Error estimate (rectangles): " << error_rectangle << endl << endl;
70
71     cout << "Trapezoidal method (h=0.5): " << I_trapezoidal_h1 << endl;
72     cout << "Trapezoidal method (h=0.25): " << I_trapezoidal_h2 << endl;
73     cout << "Error estimate (trapezoids): " << error_trapezoidal << endl << endl;
74
75     cout << "Simpson's method (h=0.5): " << I_simpson_h1 << endl;
76     cout << "Simpson's method (h=0.25): " << I_simpson_h2 << endl;
77     cout << "Error estimate (Simpson): " << error_simpson << endl;
78
79     return 0;
80 }

```