Calculus

Hochschule Bonn-Rhein-Seig

Where is Calculus applied?

Robotics (Kinematics)

Neural Networks

Dynamic System Modeling (Control System)

Derivatives

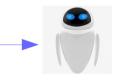
Analog

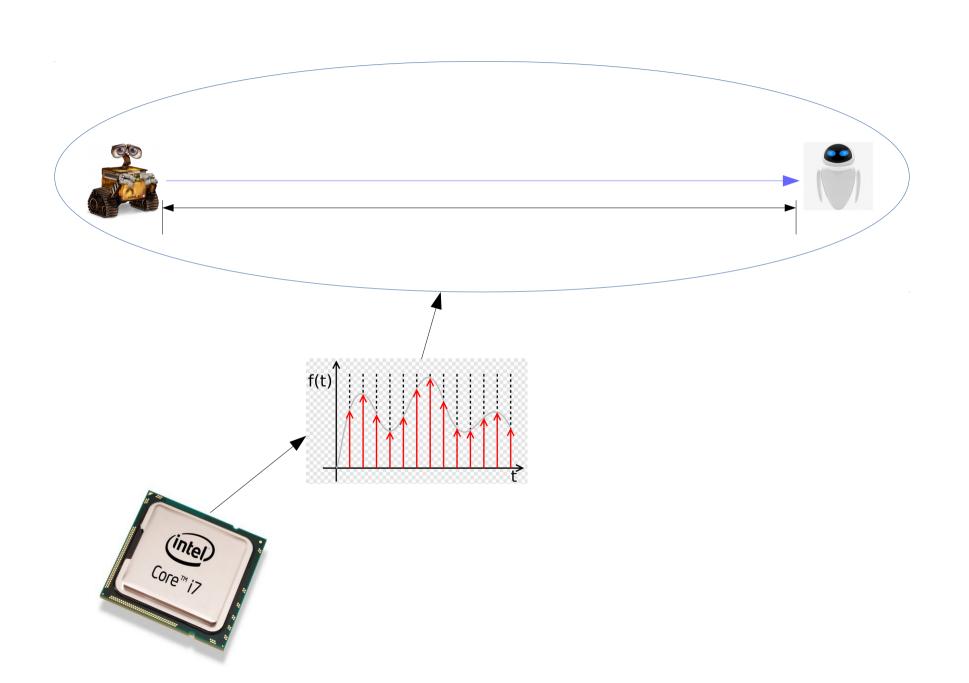


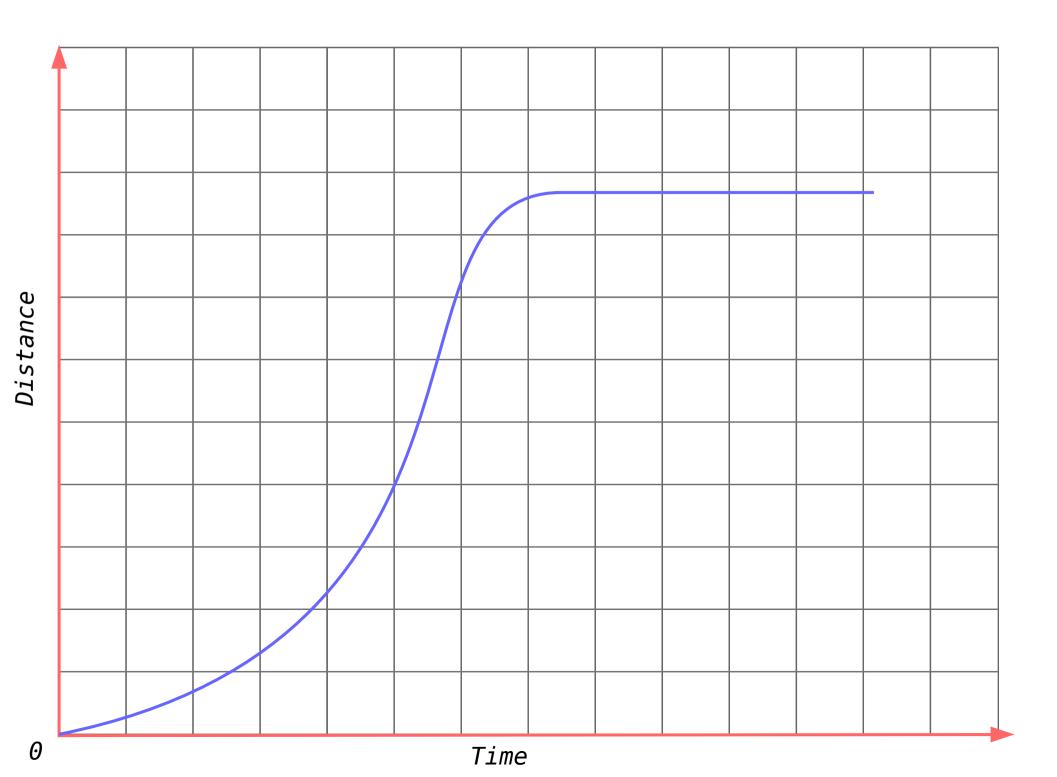
Digital

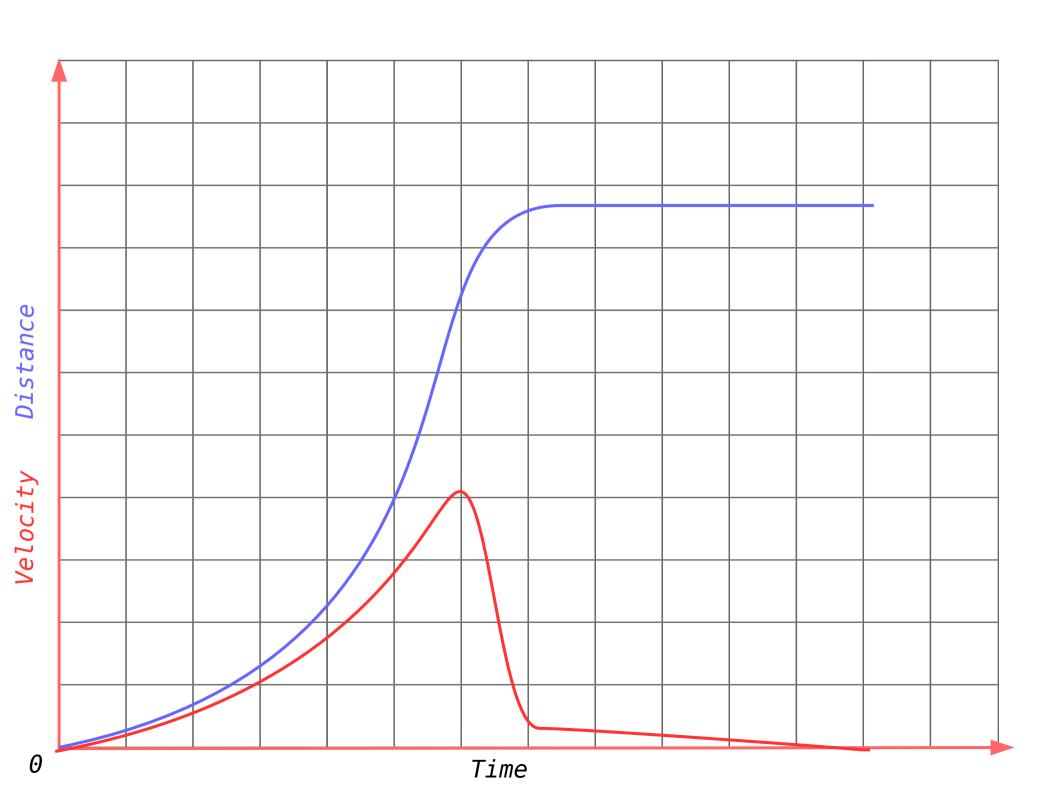




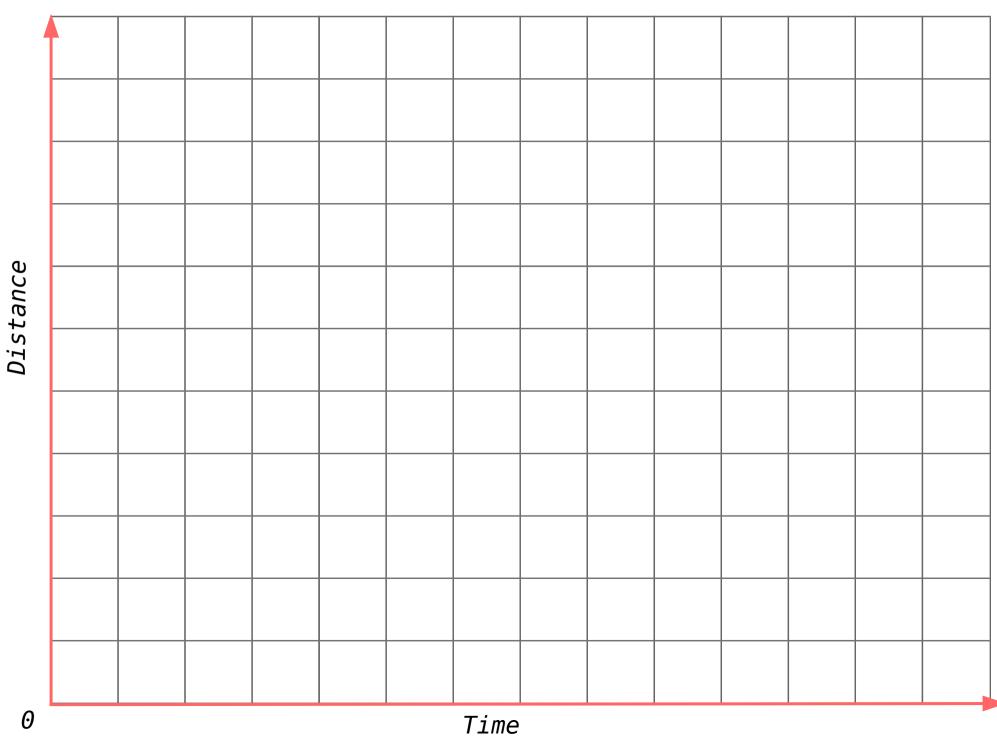


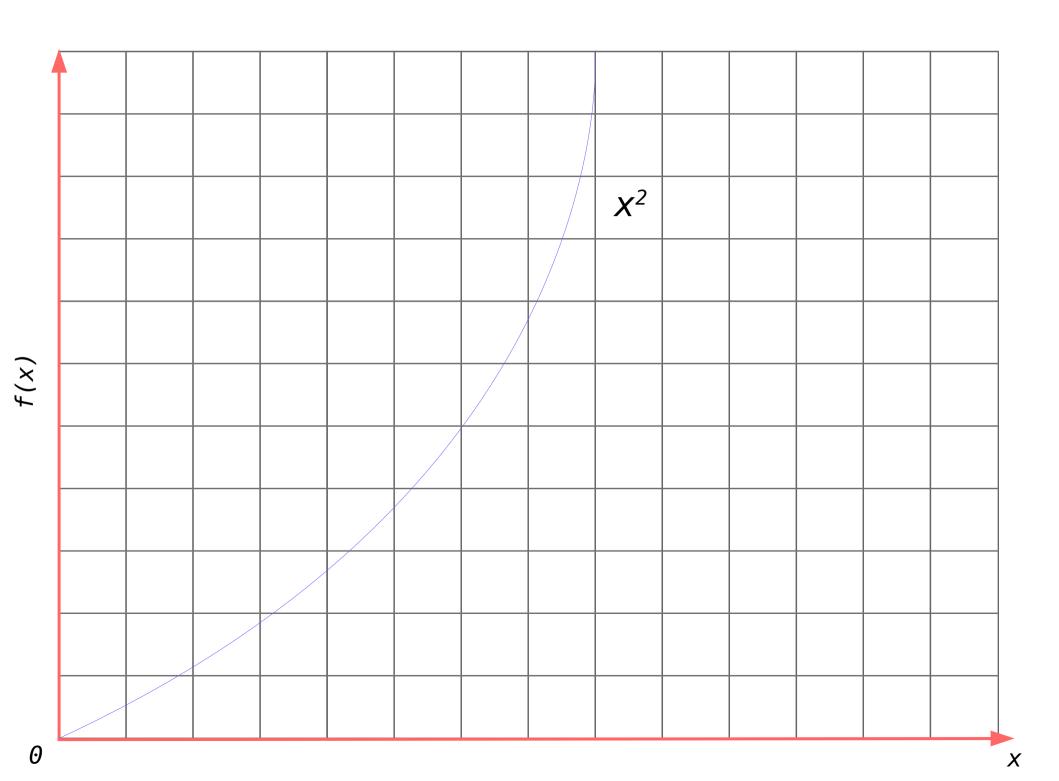






Exercise





Functions

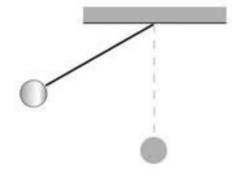
Application

$$\bullet \ f(x) = 2x^2 - x^3$$

•
$$f(x) = \sin(x)$$

•
$$f(x) = e^x$$







Chain Rule

Dependent Systems



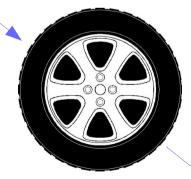
$$u = f(x)$$



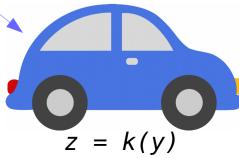
$$v = g(u)$$



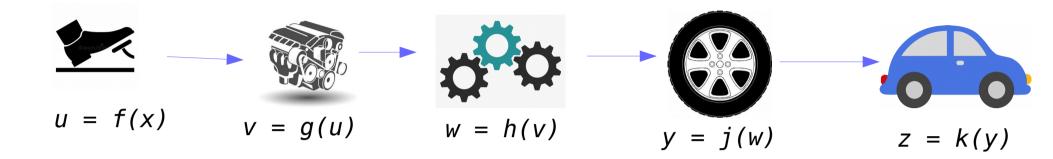
$$w = h(v)$$



$$y = j(w)$$



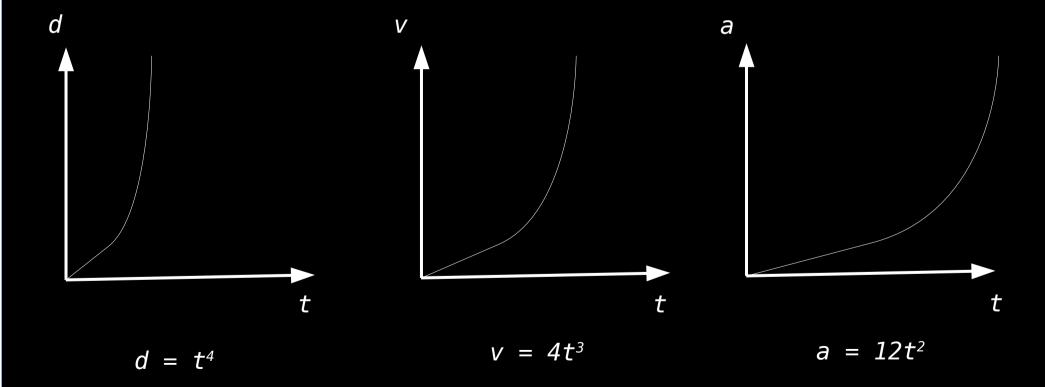
Dependent Systems



$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dy} * \frac{dy}{dw} * \frac{dw}{dv} * \frac{dv}{du} * \frac{du}{dx}$$

Higher Order Derivatives





What about derivative of the discrete function?

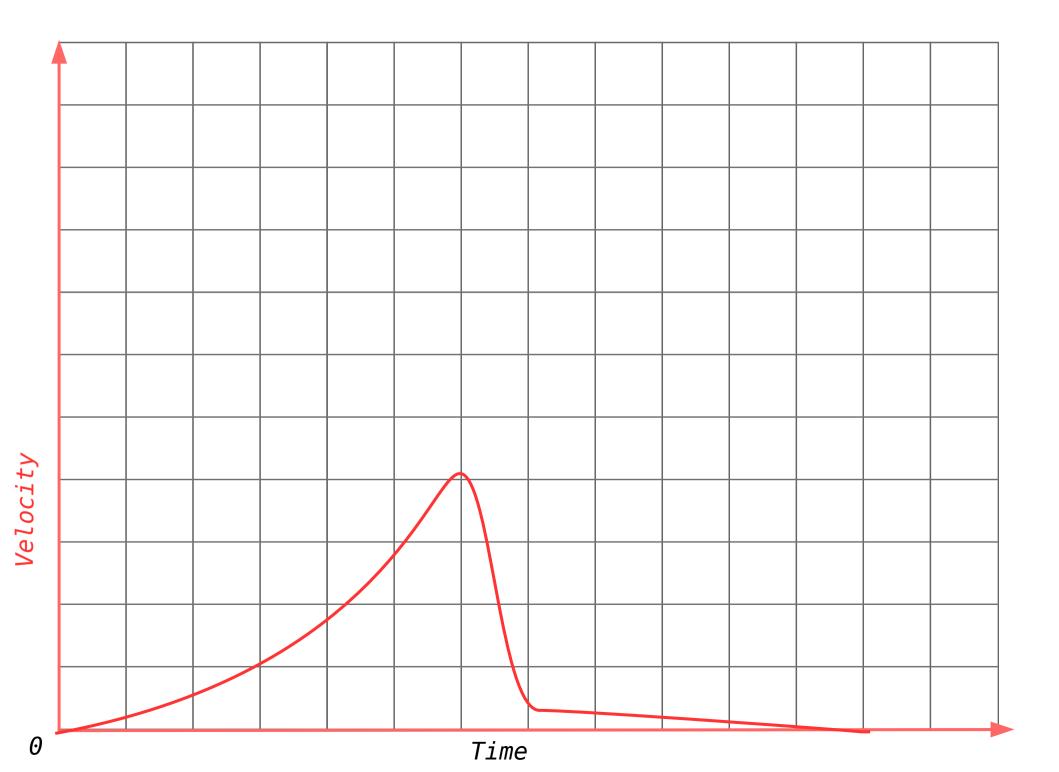
Approximate!

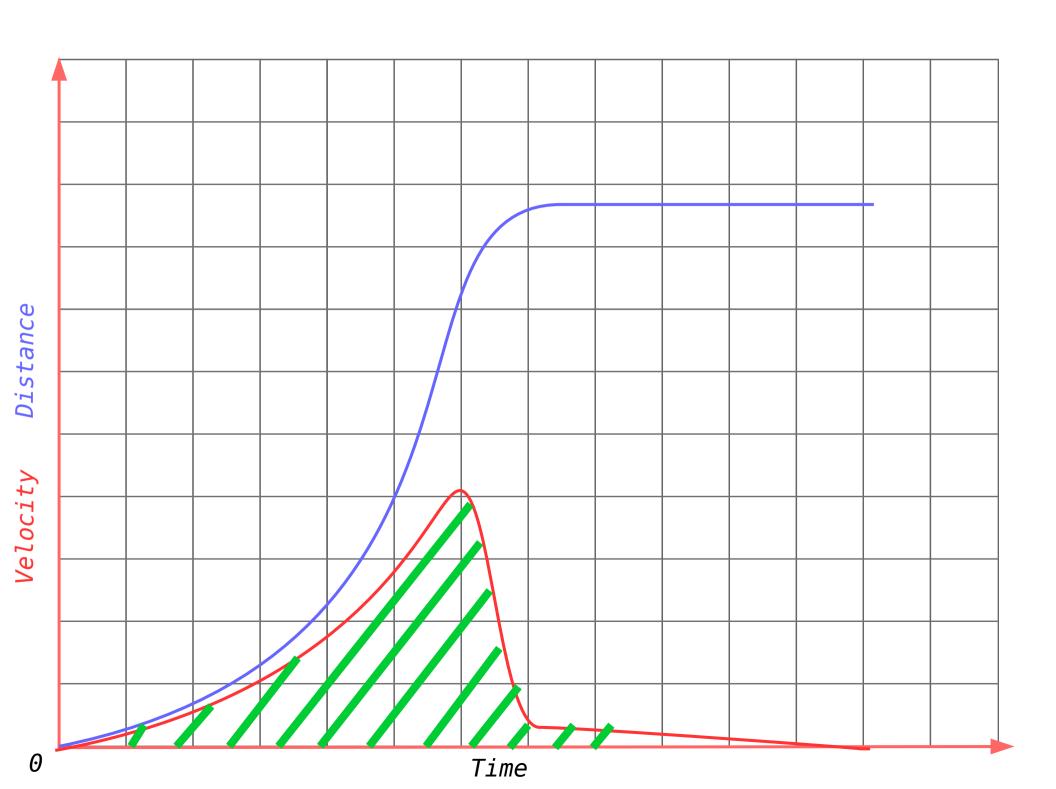
$$f'(x) = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{f(x+\epsilon) - f(x)}{\epsilon}$$

$$f'(x) \approx \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

h – small, positive, fixed epsilon

Integrals





Integrals Bounds

What about integral of the discrete function?

Approximate!

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \approx \frac{h}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (s_{k+1} + s_k)$$

h – small, positive, fixed epsilon

Question