

Модуль 14
Задача 1

Вариант 4

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$$\begin{cases} w'' + (1+x^2)w = -1 \\ w(-1) = 0 \\ w(1) = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi_1(x) = (x+1)(x-1)$$

$$\varphi_2(x) = x(x+1)(x-1)$$

$$\varphi_3(x) = x^2(x+1)(x-1)$$

$$w(x) = u(x) + ax + b$$

$$\begin{cases} a(-1) + b = 0 \Rightarrow a = b \\ a + b = 4 \Rightarrow a = b = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} w(x) = u(x) + 2x + 2 \\ u(x) = -w(x) + 2x + 2 \end{cases}$$

$$w''(x) = u''(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} u'' + (1+x^2)(u(x) + 2x + 2) = -1 \\ u(-1) = 0 \\ u(1) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u'' + (1+x^2)u(x) = -(2x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + 3) \\ u(-1) = 0 \\ u(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$H = L_2[-1, 1]$$

$$\begin{cases} Lu = f \\ Lu = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$L = []'' + Hx^2 []$$

$$\begin{aligned} Lv &= v'' + (1+x^2)v \\ f &= -(2x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + 3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi_i = x^{i+1}(x-1)(x+1)$$

$$L\varphi_1(x) = 2 + x^4 - 1 = x^4 + 1$$

$$\varphi_i = 0$$

$$L\varphi_2(x) = 6x + x^5 - x = x^5 + 5x$$

$$i = \overline{1, 3}$$

$$L\varphi_3(x) = 12x^2 - 2 + x^6 + x^2 = x^6 + 14x^2 - 2$$

$$\varphi_i = 0$$

$$v = d_1\varphi_1 + d_2\varphi_2 + d_3\varphi_3$$

Приближенное решение \tilde{u} , найденное методом наим. квадратов обеспечивает минимально возможную повязку \tilde{u} в норме Гильбертова пр-ва $L_2[-3, 3]$ в подпространстве K_3

$$\begin{pmatrix} (L\varphi_1; L\varphi_1)_H & (L\varphi_1; L\varphi_2)_H & \dots & (L\varphi_1; L\varphi_n)_H \\ (L\varphi_2; L\varphi_1)_H & (L\varphi_2; L\varphi_2)_H & \dots & (L\varphi_2; L\varphi_n)_H \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ (L\varphi_n; L\varphi_1)_H & (L\varphi_n; L\varphi_2)_H & \dots & (L\varphi_n; L\varphi_n)_H \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \dots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (L\varphi_1; f)_H \\ (L\varphi_2; f)_H \\ \dots \\ (L\varphi_n; f)_H \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \int_{-1}^1 (L\varphi_1)^2 dx & \int_{-1}^1 L\varphi_1 L\varphi_2 dx & \int_{-1}^1 L\varphi_1 L\varphi_3 dx \\ \int_{-1}^1 L\varphi_2 L\varphi_1 dx & \int_{-1}^1 (L\varphi_2)^2 dx & \int_{-1}^1 L\varphi_2 L\varphi_3 dx \\ \int_{-1}^1 L\varphi_3 L\varphi_1 dx & \int_{-1}^1 L\varphi_3 L\varphi_2 dx & \int_{-1}^1 (L\varphi_3)^2 dx \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \int_{-1}^1 L\varphi_1 f dx \\ \int_{-1}^1 L\varphi_2 f dx \\ \int_{-1}^1 L\varphi_3 f dx \end{pmatrix}$$

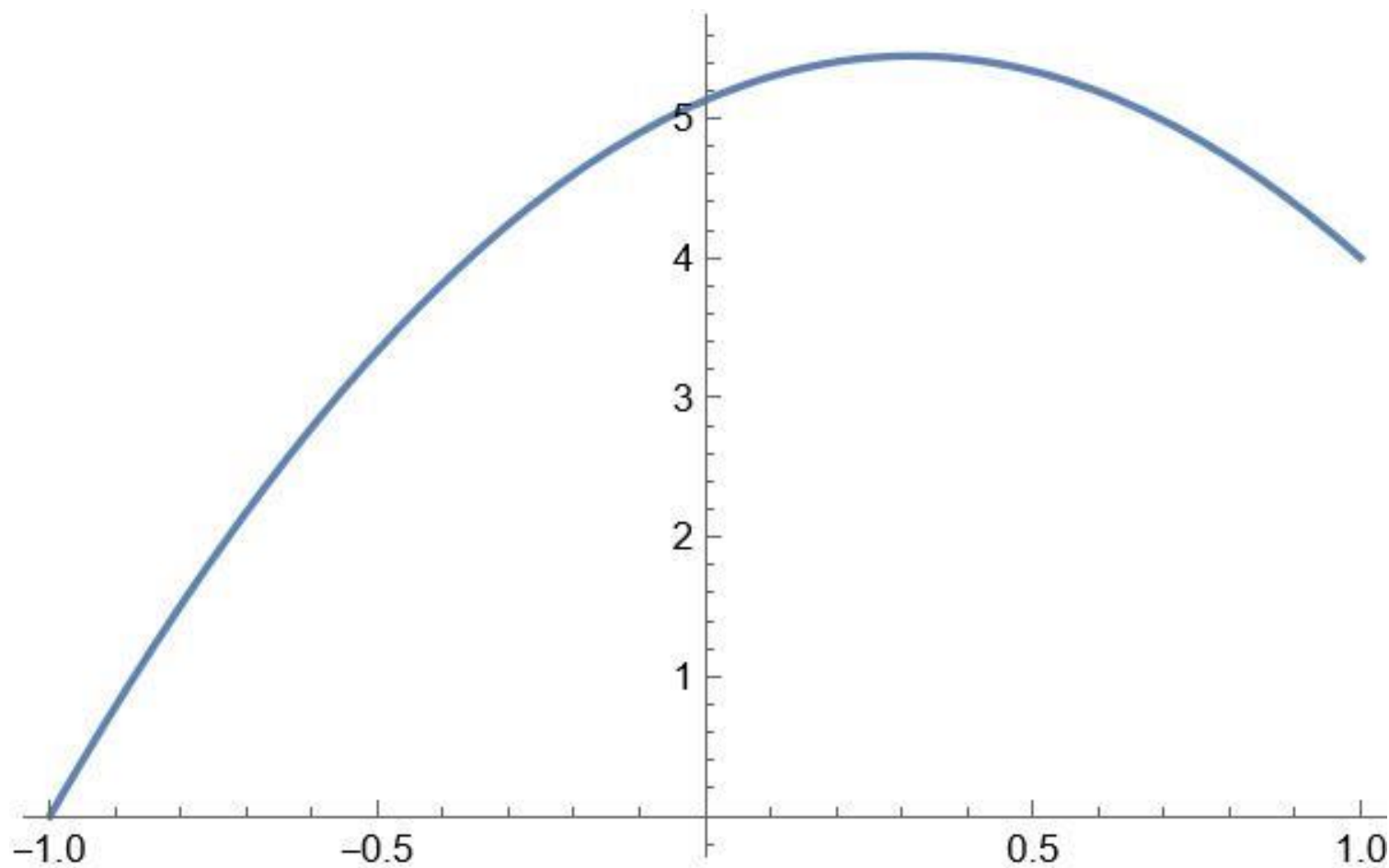
$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{136}{45} & 0 & \frac{7096}{1155} \\ 0 & \frac{4552}{231} & 0 \\ \frac{7096}{1155} & 0 & \frac{126808}{4095} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{956}{105} \\ -\frac{736}{63} \\ -\frac{5492}{315} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_1 = -\frac{106590891}{34046644}$$

$$\alpha_2 = -\frac{8096}{1365693}$$

$$\alpha_3 = \frac{1978405}{34046644}$$

$$w(x) \sim \tilde{u}(x) + 2x + 2$$



Задача 2

$$f(x) = x^4 \quad x \in [-1; 1]$$

$$L_2[-1; 1]$$

$$(f, g)_H = \int_{-1}^1 f(x)g(x)dx$$

$$P_3(x) = a_0 + a_1 \cos \pi x + b_1 \sin \pi x + a_2 \cos 2\pi x + b_2 \sin 2\pi x + a_3 \cos 3\pi x + b_3 \sin 3\pi x$$

В кан. базиса φ -м: $1, \cos(\pi x), \sin(\pi x), \cos(2\pi x), \sin(2\pi x), \cos(3\pi x), \sin(3\pi x)$

$$K_3 = \{ a_0 + a_1 \cos \pi x + b_1 \sin \pi x + a_2 \cos 2\pi x + b_2 \sin 2\pi x + a_3 \cos 3\pi x + b_3 \sin 3\pi x : a_i \in \mathbb{R}, b_j \in \mathbb{R}, i = \overline{0, 3}, j = \overline{1, 3} \}$$

$$\|f\|_{L_2[-1, 1]} = \sqrt{\int_{-1}^1 f^2(x)dx}$$

$$g(f, g) = \|f - g\|_{L_2[-1, 1]} = \sqrt{\int_{-1}^1 (f(x) - g(x))^2 dx}$$

$S(a_0, a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2, a_3, b_3) = (f - \varphi, f - \varphi)_{L_2[-1, 1]}$ - квадр. расстояние от эл-та f до эл-та φ по прав. скалярного произв. на пр-ва $L_2[-1, 1]$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (\varphi_1, \varphi_1)_H & (\varphi_1, \varphi_2)_H & \dots & (\varphi_1, \varphi_n)_H \\ (\varphi_2, \varphi_1)_H & (\varphi_2, \varphi_2)_H & \dots & (\varphi_2, \varphi_n)_H \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ (\varphi_n, \varphi_1)_H & (\varphi_n, \varphi_2)_H & \dots & (\varphi_n, \varphi_n)_H \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ \dots \\ d_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (f, \varphi_1)_H \\ (f, \varphi_2)_H \\ \dots \\ (f, \varphi_n)_H \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \int_{-1}^1 \varphi_1 \varphi_1 dx & \int_{-1}^1 \varphi_1 \varphi_2 dx & \dots & \int_{-1}^1 \varphi_1 \varphi_4 dx \\ \int_{-1}^1 \varphi_2 \varphi_1 dx & \int_{-1}^1 \varphi_2 \varphi_2 dx & \dots & \int_{-1}^1 \varphi_2 \varphi_4 dx \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \int_{-1}^1 \varphi_4 \varphi_1 dx & \int_{-1}^1 \varphi_4 \varphi_2 dx & \dots & \int_{-1}^1 \varphi_4 \varphi_4 dx \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \dots \\ a_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (f, \varphi_1) \\ (f, \varphi_2) \\ \dots \\ (f, \varphi_4) \end{pmatrix}$$

Выбранные $(i=\overline{0,6})$ ортогональны $\Rightarrow (f, \varphi_i)_{H_1} = 0$, если

$$i \neq j \quad a_i = \frac{(f, \varphi_i)_{H_1}}{(\varphi_i, \varphi_i)} \quad i=\overline{0,6}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{\int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx}{\int_{-1}^1 1 dx} = \frac{0,4}{2} = 0,2$$

$$a_1 = \frac{\int_{-1}^1 (x^4 \cos \pi x) dx}{\int_{-1}^1 (\cos \pi x)^2 dx} = -\frac{0,31780}{1}$$

$$b_1 = 0$$

$$a_2 = \frac{\int_{-1}^1 x^4 \cos 2\pi x dx}{\int_{-1}^1 (\cos 2\pi x)^2 dx} = \frac{0,17184}{1}$$

$$b_2 = 0$$

$$a_3 = \frac{\int_{-1}^1 x^4 \cos 3\pi x dx}{\int_{-1}^1 (\cos 3\pi x)^2 dx} = \frac{-0,083980}{1}$$

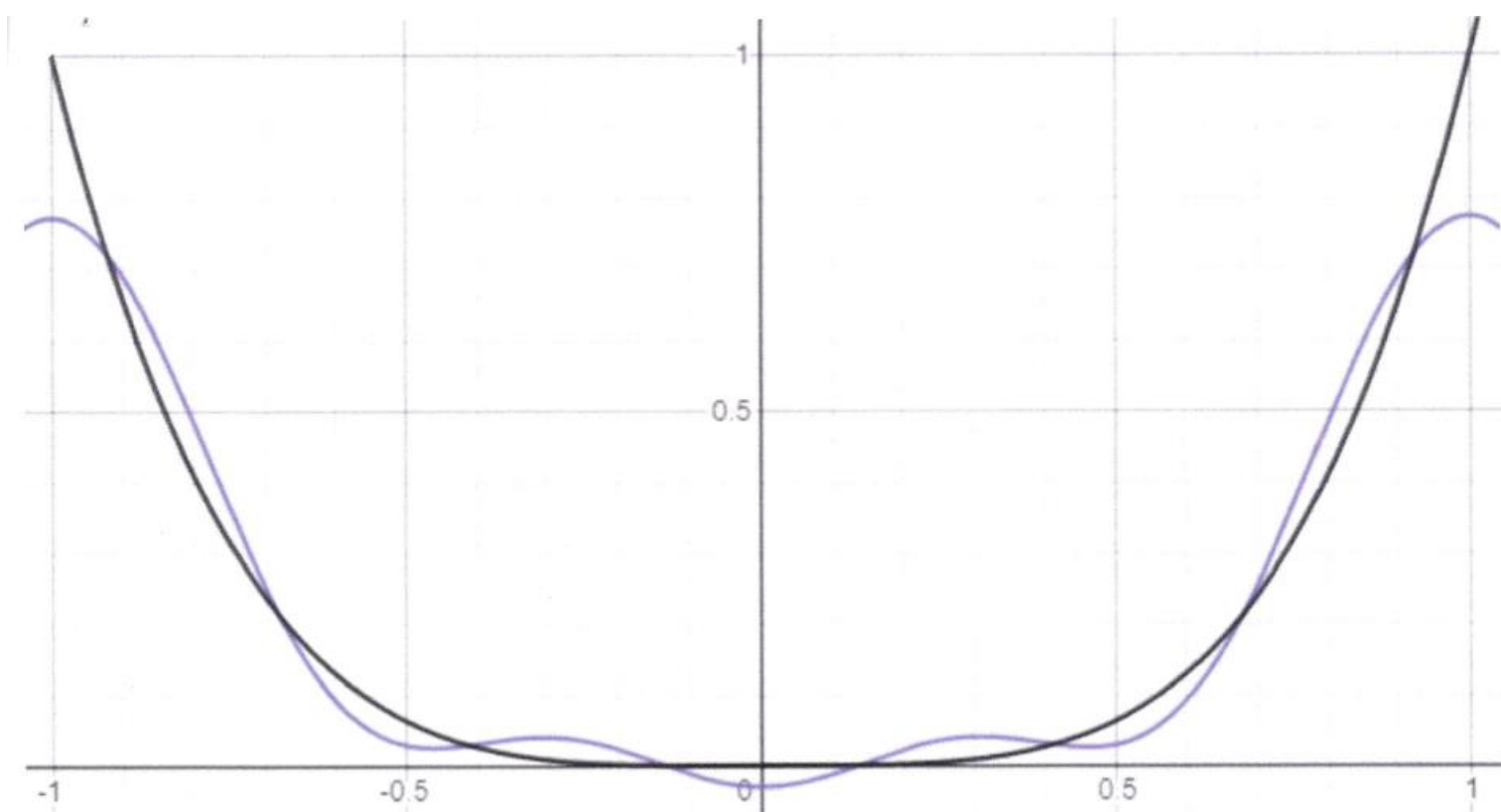
$$b_3 = 0$$

$$\varphi = 0,2 - 0,31780 \cos \pi x + 0,17184 \cos 2\pi x - 0,08398 \cos 3\pi x$$

Погрешность $z = f - \varphi$

$$\|z\|_{L_2[-1,1]} = \|f - \varphi\|_{L_2[-1,1]} = \sqrt{\int_{-1}^1 (f - \varphi)^2 dx} \approx 0,0681234 -$$

— норма погрешности, величина между f и φ на участке $[-1,1]$



Задача 3

$$f(x) = \sin(x) \quad [a; b] = [-1; 1] \quad x_0 = 0$$

$$n = 9$$

$$n_{gn} = 4$$

$$\sin(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} - \frac{x^{11}}{11!} \sin(\xi) \quad \xi \in [0, x]$$

$$S_9(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!}$$

$$E(x) = \sin(x) - S_9(x) = -\frac{x^{11}}{11!} \sin \xi \quad \xi \in [0, x]$$

$$\text{При } x \in [-1; 1]$$

$$\max_{\xi \in [-1; 1]} |\sin \xi| \leq \sin(1) < 0,9 < 1$$

$$\max |E(x)| \leq \frac{1}{11!} \cdot 1 \leq \frac{1}{11!} \approx 2,5 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$T_n(x) = (x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_{n-1}) \quad x_s = \cos \frac{j\pi}{2n} (1+2s) \quad s = \overline{0, n-1}$$

Чтобы провести экономизацию полинома S_9 $x \in [-1; 1]$ нужен полином Чебышева степени $n=9$ наименее уклоняющийся от нуля на отрезке $[-1; 1]$. Полиномы степени $n=n$ со старшим коэф. равным единице

$$x_s = \cos \left(\frac{j\pi}{2 \cdot 9} (1+2s) \right) \quad s = \overline{0, 8}$$

$$T_9(x) = (x - \cos \frac{j\pi}{18})(x - \cos \frac{2j\pi}{18})(x - \cos \frac{3j\pi}{18})(x - \cos \frac{4j\pi}{18})(x - \cos \frac{5j\pi}{18})(x - \cos \frac{6j\pi}{18})(x - \cos \frac{7j\pi}{18})(x - \cos \frac{8j\pi}{18})(x - \cos \frac{9j\pi}{18})$$

$$\cdot (x - \cos \frac{13j\pi}{18})(x - \cos \frac{5j\pi}{6})(x - \cos \frac{17j\pi}{18}) = (x^2 - \cos^2 \frac{j\pi}{18})(x^2 - \cos^2 \frac{2j\pi}{18})$$

$$\cdot (x^2 - \cos^2 \frac{5j\pi}{18})(x^2 - \cos^2 \frac{7j\pi}{18}) x$$

$$\max_{x \in [-1, 1]} |T_9(x)| = \frac{1}{256} \text{ при } x = 1$$

$$S_7^*(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{(x^9 - T_9(x))}{9!}$$

$$E^*(x) = \sin(x) - S_7^*(x) = \frac{x^9}{9!} + \frac{x^{11}}{11!} \sin \xi - \frac{x^9 - T_9(x)}{9!} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{11!} + \frac{T_9(x)}{9!} \leq \frac{1}{11!} + \frac{1}{256 \cdot 9!} \approx 3,5 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$\max_{x \in [-1, 1]} |\sin(x) - S_9(x)| \leq 2,5 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$\max_{x \in [-1, 1]} |\sin(x) - S_7^*(x)| \leq 3,5 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$S_7(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!}$$

$$E_7 = \sin x - S_7(x) = \frac{x^9}{9!} \sin(\xi) \quad (x \in [0, x])$$

$$\text{Пу } x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\max_{x \in [-1, 1]} |E_7(x)| \leq \frac{1}{9!} \approx 2,7 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$\max_{x \in [-1, 1]} |E^*(x)| \leq 3,5 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$T_7(x) = (x^2 - \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{14})(x^2 - \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{14})(x^2 - \cos^2 \frac{5\pi}{14})x$$

$$\max_{x \in [-1, 1]} |T_7(x)| \leq 0,1$$

$$S_5^{**} = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \left(\frac{-72x^7 + x^9 - T_9(x) - T_7(x)}{9!} \right)$$

$$E^{**}(x) = \sin(x) - S_9(x) + S_9(x) + S_7^*(x) - S_5^{**}(x) \approx 2,7 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

$$S_7^*(x) - S_5^{**}(x) = \frac{T_7}{9!}$$

$$\max_{x \in [-1, 1]} |S_7^*(x) - S_5^{**}(x)| = \max_{x \in [-1, 1]} \left| \frac{T_7}{9!} \right| = 2,7 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

Фактор D – относительная глубина

Отклик V – скорость течения (м/сек)

$$\hat{V} = b_0 + b_1 D + b_2 D^2$$

i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D_i	0.	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
V_i	0.957	0.969	0.976	0.978	0.975	0.968	0.954	0.939	0.918	0.894

Задача 4

$$S(b_0; b_1; b_2) = \sum_{i=1}^{10} (v_i - (b_0 + b_1 D_i + b_2 D_i^2))^2 \rightarrow \min$$

$$\bar{V} = (0,957; 0,969; \dots; 0,894)^T$$

$$\bar{X}^{(0)} = (1; 1; \dots; 1)^T$$

$$\bar{X}^{(1)} = (0; 0,1; 0,2; \dots; 0,9)^T$$

$$\bar{X}^{(2)} = (0; 0,01; 0,04; \dots; 0,81)^T$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (\bar{X}^{(0)}, \bar{X}^{(0)}) & (\bar{X}^{(0)}, \bar{X}^{(1)}) & \dots & (\bar{X}^{(0)}, \bar{X}^{(2)}) \\ (\bar{X}^{(1)}, \bar{X}^{(0)}) & (\bar{X}^{(1)}, \bar{X}^{(1)}) & \dots & (\bar{X}^{(1)}, \bar{X}^{(2)}) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ (\bar{X}^{(2)}, \bar{X}^{(0)}) & (\bar{X}^{(2)}, \bar{X}^{(1)}) & \dots & (\bar{X}^{(2)}, \bar{X}^{(2)}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \\ \dots \\ b_k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (y; \bar{X}^{(0)}) \\ (y; \bar{X}^{(1)}) \\ \dots \\ (y; \bar{X}^{(k)}) \end{pmatrix}$$

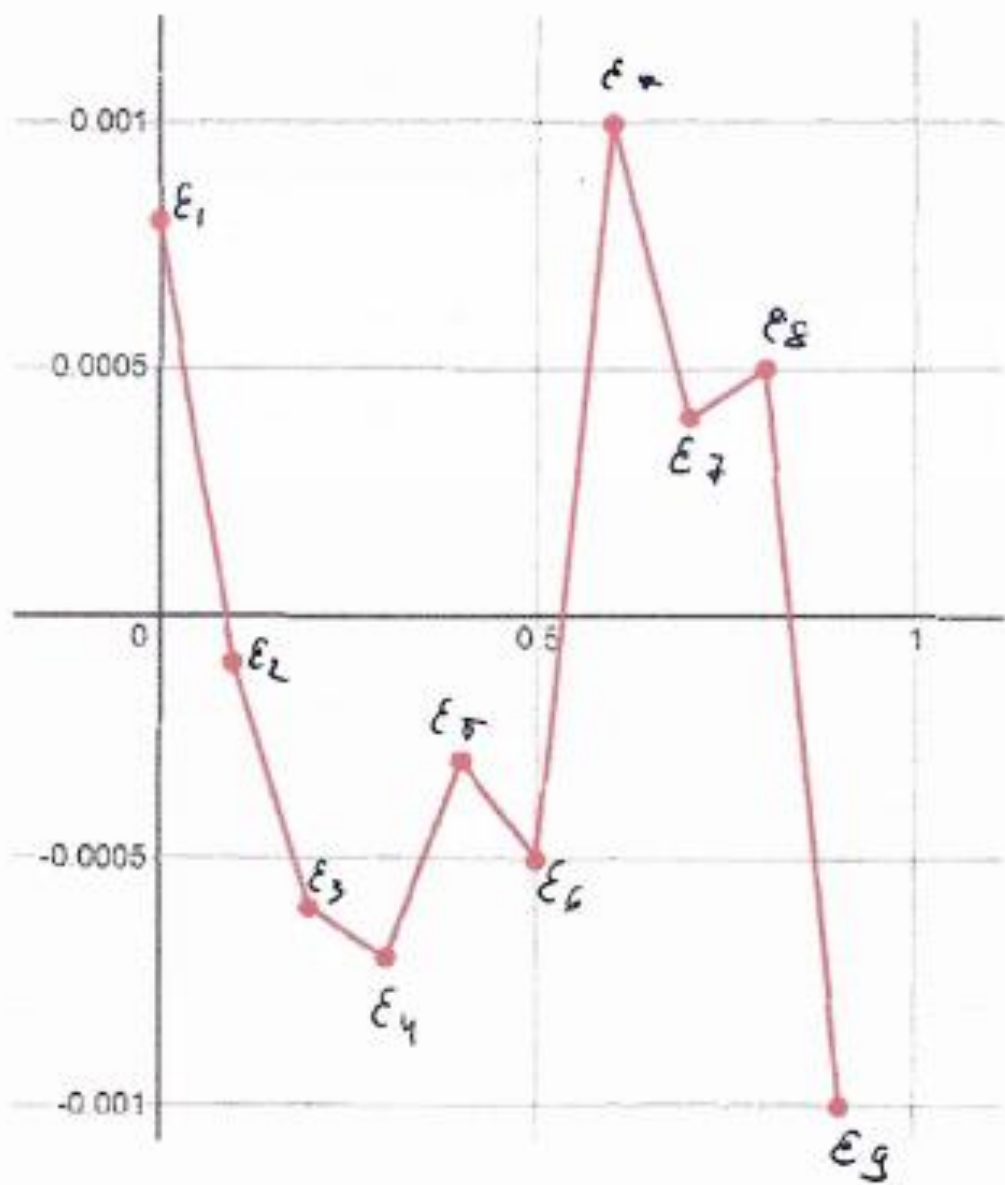
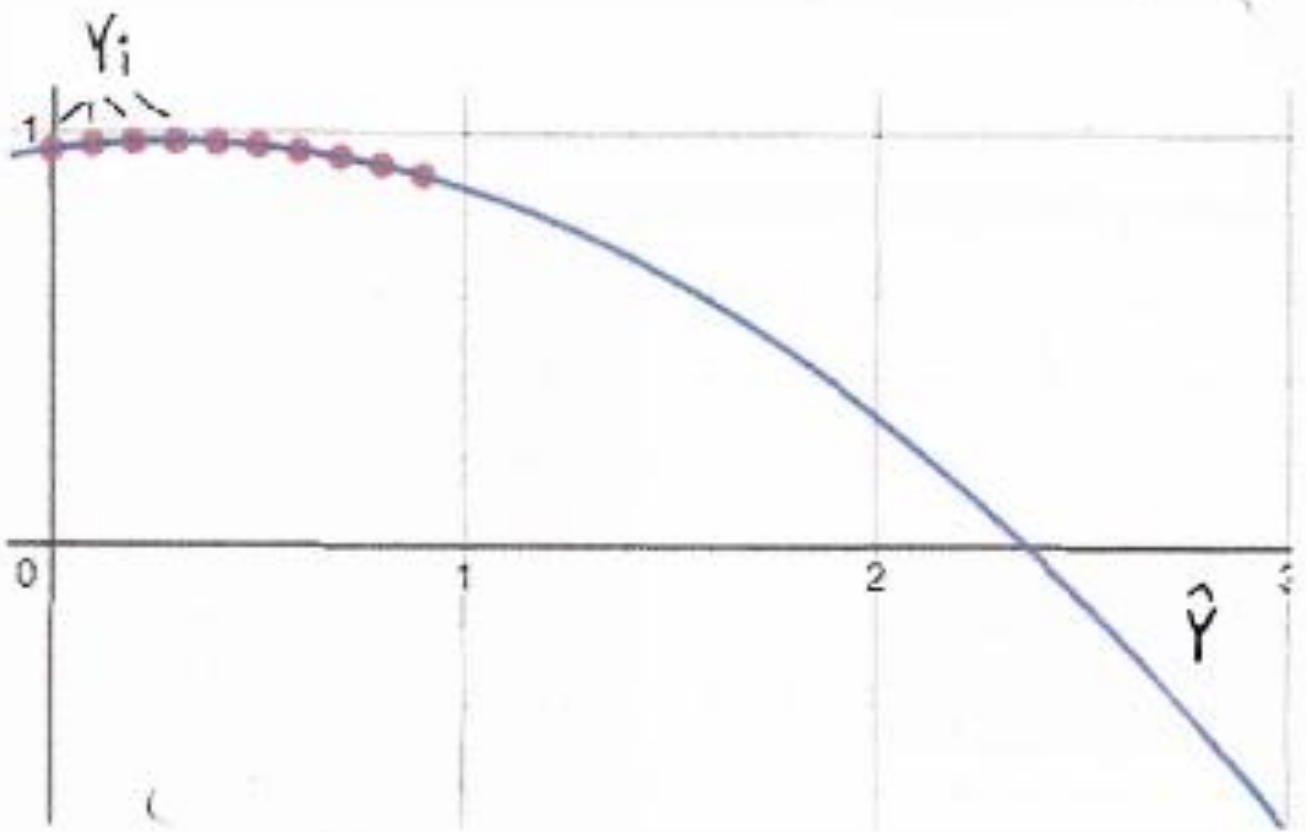
$$\begin{pmatrix} 10 & 4,5 & 2,85 \\ 4,5 & 2,85 & 2,025 \\ 2,85 & 2,025 & 1,5333 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9,528 \\ 4,2282 \\ 2,64996 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} b_0 = 0,957791 \\ b_1 = 0,133568 \\ b_2 = -0,228409 \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{V} = 0,957791 + 0,133568 \cdot D + (-0,228409) D^2$$

$$R^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{V}_i - V_{\text{ср}})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{V}_i - V_{\text{ср}})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (V_i - V_{\text{ср}})^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (\hat{V}_i - V_{\text{ср}})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (\hat{V}_i - V_{\text{ср}})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{10} (V_i - V_{\text{ср}})^2} = 0,9992233$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\epsilon}_i^2}{n - (k+1)}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} \hat{\epsilon}_i^2}{10 - (4+1)}} = 0,00111$$



X 0,1 0,2 0,4 0,5 0,7

Y 3,0 2,8 3,5 3,6 2,9

$$\hat{Y} = b_1 X$$

$$S(b_1; 0) = \sum_{i=1}^5 (Y_i - (b_1 X_i))^2 \rightarrow \min$$

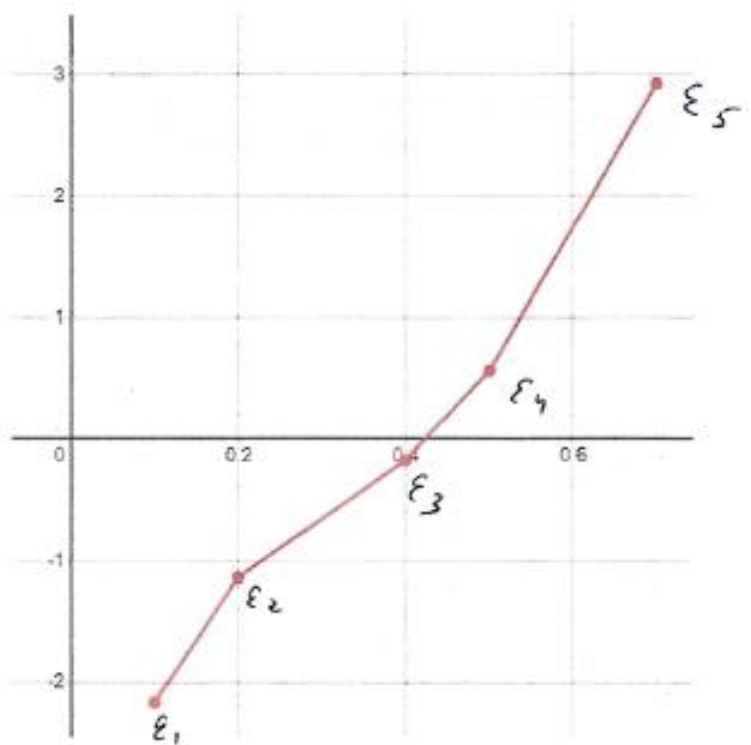
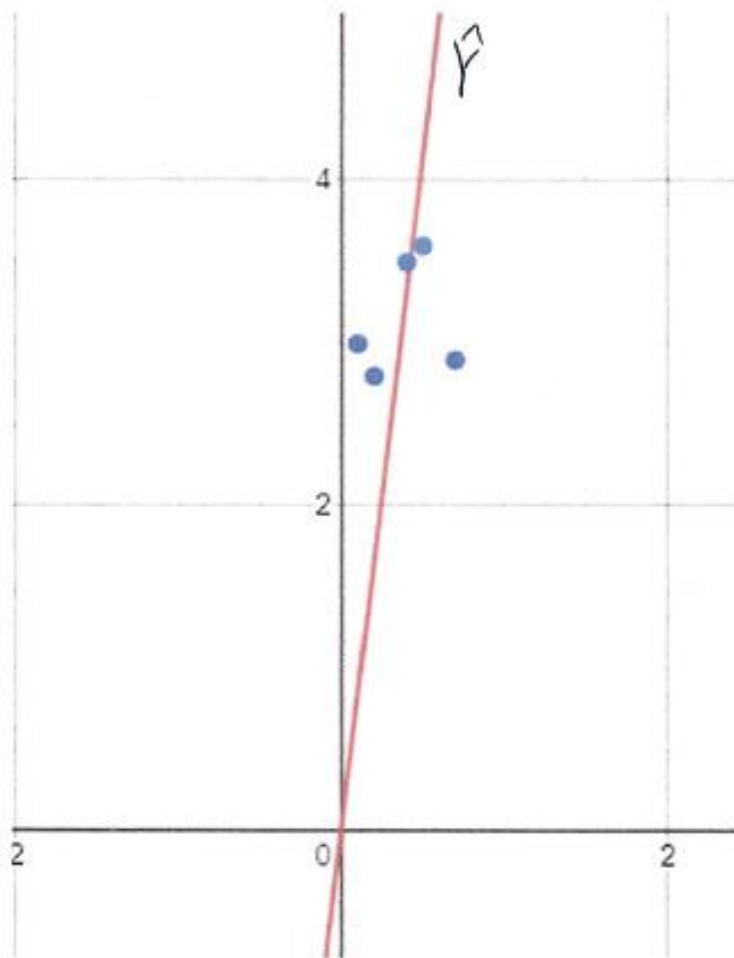
$$S'_{b_1}(b_1; 0) = 0$$

$$\sum Y_i = b_1 \sum X_i$$

$$15,8 = b_1 \cdot 1,9$$

$$b_1 = 8,31578947$$

$$\hat{Y} = 8,31578947 X$$



X 0,1 0,2 0,4 0,5 0,7

Y 3,0 2,8 3,5 3,6 2,9

$$\hat{y} = b_0 + b_2 x^2$$

$$S(b_0, b_2) = \sum_{i=1}^5 (Y_i - (b_0 + b_2 x_i^2))^2 \rightarrow \min$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial S}{\partial b_0} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^5 (Y_i - (b_0 + b_2 x_i^2)) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial b_2} = -4 b_2 \sum_{i=1}^5 ((Y_i - (b_0 + b_2 x_i^2)) x_i) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^5 Y_i = \sum_{i=1}^5 (b_0 + b_2 x_i^2) \\ \sum_{i=1}^5 Y_i x_i = \sum_{i=1}^5 (b_0 + b_2 x_i^2) x_i \end{cases}$$

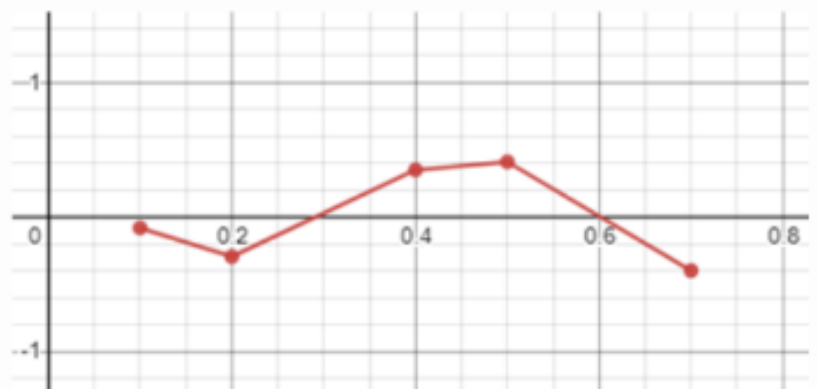
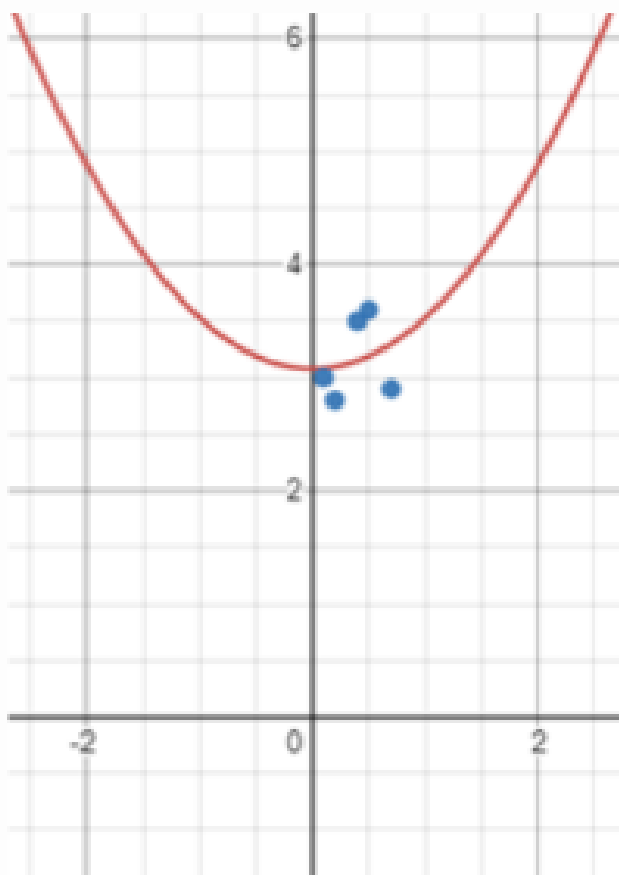
$$\begin{cases} 5b_0 + 0,82b_2 = 15,8 \\ 1,9b_0 + 0,54b_2 = 6,09 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b_0 = 3,04689 \\ b_2 = 0,451681 \end{cases}$$

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$$Y(X^{(1)}; X^{(2)}) \quad | \quad 3,0 \quad | \quad 3,5 \quad | \quad 3,6 \quad | \quad 4,5$$

$$\hat{Y} = b_0 X^{(1)} X^{(2)} + b_1 \cos(X^{(1)})$$

$$S(b_0, b_1) = \sum_{i=1}^5 (\hat{Y}_i - (b_0 X_i^{(1)} X_i^{(2)} + b_1 \cos(X_i^{(1)})))^2 \rightarrow \min$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial S}{\partial b_0} = \sum_{i=1}^5 \left((Y_i - b_0 X_i^{(1)} X_i^{(2)} - b_1 \cos(X_i^{(1)})) X_i^{(1)} X_i^{(2)} \right) = 0 \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial S}{\partial b_1} = \sum_{i=1}^5 \left((Y_i - b_0 X_i^{(1)} X_i^{(2)} - b_1 \cos(X_i^{(1)})) \cos(X_i^{(1)}) \right) = 0 \right.$$

$$\begin{cases} 4,173 - b_0 \cdot 0,6446 - 1,2168 b_1 = 0 \\ 14,5055 - b_0 \cdot 1,2168 - 4,2502 b_1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} b_0 = 0,0691054 \\ b_1 = 3,39288 \end{cases}$$

