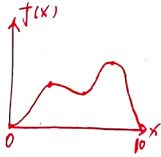
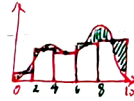


# 数值计算 (Numeric Computing)

## Integral Computing (积分计算)

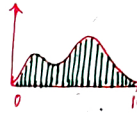


$$\Delta x = 2$$



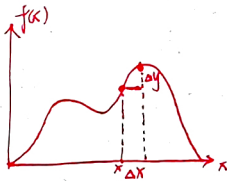
$$\text{Error} = \text{Error}$$

$$\Delta x = 0.2$$



$$\int_{x_0}^{x_1} f(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i + \frac{\Delta x}{2}) \cdot \Delta x + \text{Error}$$

## Derivative Computing (导数计算)



$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$\Delta x \downarrow$  Accurate  $\uparrow$

## Matrix Computing (矩阵计算)

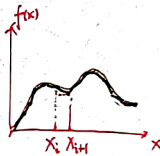
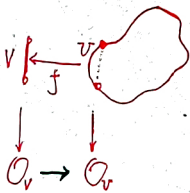
① Matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$

$m=n$ :  $A \cdot \square = \square$  (Linear Transforming)

$m \neq n$ :  $A \cdot \square = \square$  (into another space)

② Solving Equation:  $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ ,  $\vec{A}, \vec{b}$  is knowing, to get  $\vec{x}$ ;

## Linear Approximation (线性近似)



$\forall g \in Q_v \rightarrow \exists f, g \in Q_v$

①  $\forall f_i, f_j \in Q_v$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $f_k = f_i \cdot f_j \in Q_v$

②  $f_i, f_j \in Q_v$   
 $f_i + f_j \in Q_v$

