



# Métodos Computacionais em Física

Aula 09

Derivadas

# O problema

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

# Diferença adiantada

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

Taylor

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x)h + \frac{1}{2!}f''(x)h^2 + \frac{1}{3!}f'''(x)h^3 + \dots$$

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = f'(x) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(x)h + \frac{1}{3!}f'''(x)h^3 + \dots$$

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

OK para a reta!

# Diferença central

$$f'(x) \approx \frac{f(x + \frac{h}{2}) - f(x - \frac{h}{2})}{h}$$

Taylor

$$f(x + \frac{h}{2}) = f(x) + f'(x)\frac{h}{2} + \frac{1}{2!}f''(x)\frac{h^2}{4} + \frac{1}{3!}f'''(x)\frac{h^3}{8} + \dots$$

$$f(x - \frac{h}{2}) = f(x) - f'(x)\frac{h}{2} + \frac{1}{2!}f''(x)\frac{h^2}{4} - \frac{1}{3!}f'''(x)\frac{h^3}{8} + \dots$$

$$\frac{f(x + \frac{h}{2}) - f(x - \frac{h}{2})}{h} = f'(x) + \frac{1}{3!}f'''(x)\frac{h^3}{4} + \dots$$

$$\frac{f(x + \frac{h}{2}) - f(x - \frac{h}{2})}{h} = f'(x) + O(h^3) + \dots$$

OK para a parábola!

# Diferenças extrapoladas

$$f'(x) \approx \frac{-f(x+2h) + 8f(x+h) - 8f(x-h) + f(x-2h)}{12h}$$

$$\frac{-f(x+2h) + 8f(x+h) - 8f(x-h) + f(x-2h)}{12h} = f'(x) + O(h^4)$$

$N$	$N$ -point stencil Central Differences
3	$\frac{f_1 - f_{-1}}{2h}$
5	$\frac{f_{-2} - 8f_{-1} + 8f_1 - f_2}{12h}$
7	$\frac{-f_{-3} + 9f_{-2} - 45f_{-1} + 45f_1 - 9f_2 + f_3}{60h}$
9	$\frac{3f_{-4} - 32f_{-3} + 168f_{-2} - 672f_{-1} + 672f_1 - 168f_2 + 32f_3 - 3f_4}{840h}$

# Erros

$h \downarrow$  { erro de aproximação  $\downarrow$   
erro de arredondamento  $\uparrow$

$$\epsilon_{total} = \epsilon_{ap} + \epsilon_{ar}$$



Assumimos que o menor erro ocorre para:

$$\epsilon_{ap} = \epsilon_{ar}$$

Erro de arredondamento

$$f'(x) \approx \frac{f(b \approx a) - f(a)}{h} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \epsilon_{ap} \approx \frac{\epsilon_m}{h}$$

# Precisão da máquina

Maior epsilon tal que

$$x = x + \epsilon_m$$

Erro de aproximação

$$\epsilon_{ap}^{da} \approx \frac{f''h}{2}$$

$$\epsilon_{ap}^{dc} \approx \frac{f'''h^2}{24}$$

Igualando os erros

$$h_{da}^2 \approx \frac{2\epsilon_m}{f''}$$

$$h_{dc}^2 \approx \frac{24\epsilon_m}{f'''}$$

Considerando

$$f' \approx f'' \approx f'''$$

$$\epsilon_m \approx 10^{-15}$$

Teremos

$$h_{da} \sim 10^{-5}$$

$$\epsilon_{ap}^{da} \sim 10^{-5}$$

$$\epsilon_{ar}^{da} \sim 10^{-8}$$

$$h_{dc} \sim 10^{-8}$$

$$\epsilon_{ap}^{dc} \sim 10^{-16}$$

$$\epsilon_{ar}^{dc} \sim 10^{-11}$$

# Derivadas de ordem superior

$$f''(x) \approx \frac{f'(x + \frac{h}{2}) - f'(x - \frac{h}{2})}{h}$$

$$f''(x) \approx \frac{[f(x + h) - f(x)] - [f(x) - f(x - h)]}{h^2}$$

$$f''(x) \approx \frac{f(x + h) + f(x - h) - 2f(x)}{h^2}$$