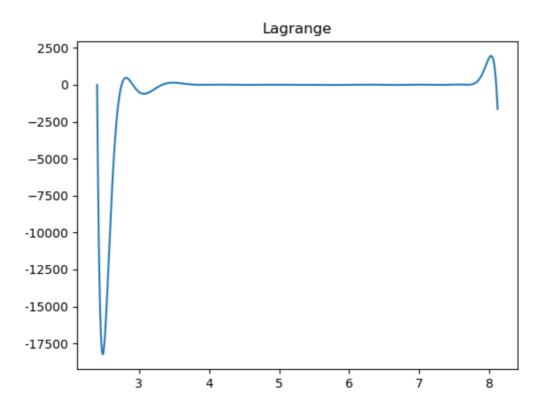
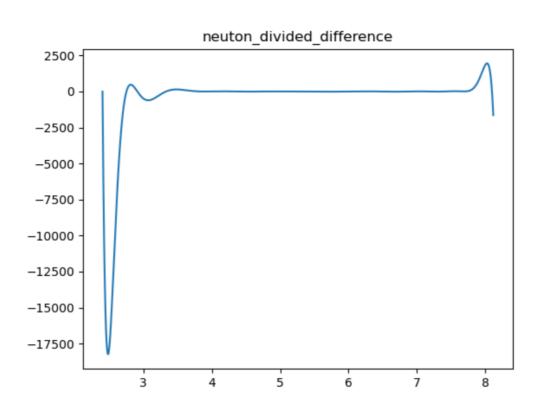
數值方法HW3

公共題

Lagrange



Newton Divided Difference



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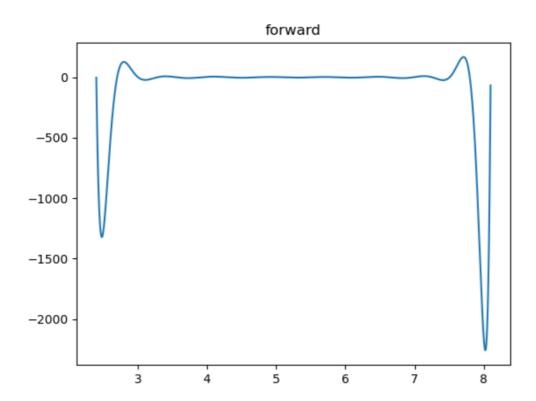
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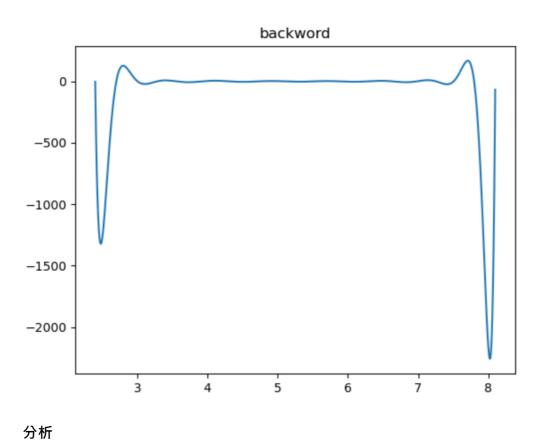
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Gregory-Newton Forward Difference



Gregory-Newton Backward Difference



https://hackmd.io/Y438UbCTSvSEHi_Hnam0eQ?view

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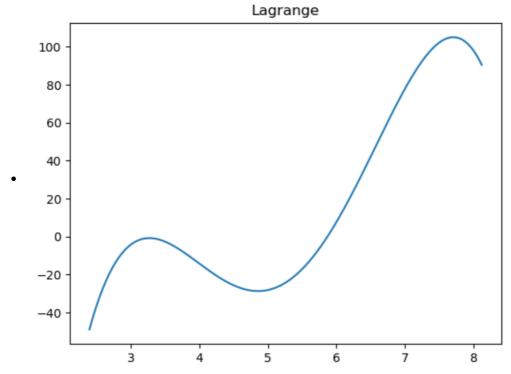
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- 以方便性而言Lagrange和Newton Divided Difference 會比Gregory-Newton Forward Difference 和 Gregory-Newton Backward Difference適用。
 - Lagrange和Newton Divided Difference · x數據沒有特別的限制 · 可以等距 · 也可以不等距 。
 - 。 Gregory-Newton Forward Difference 和 Gregory-Newton Backward Difference · 對X的限制比較高 · X之間的H需要等距離 · 找數據時需要多注意。
- 以穩定度以及準確度而言Gregory-Newton Forward Difference 和 Gregory-Newton Backward Difference 會比 Lagrange和Newton Divided Difference 適用。
 - 。 Gregory-Newton Forward Difference 和 Gregory-Newton Backward Difference · 基於X的間距相等 · 每兩個數據之間的誤差是可以估算的 · 以斜率而言 · 每兩點之間的X都是相等的。
 - Lagrange和Newton Divided Difference · 因為X數據之間的間距不懂 · 容易會出 現 · 某兩點之間的X距離太長而導致誤差值變大 。

1. 自選題 3x*cos(2x)-3x

Lagrange

random 數據為5筆之圖形

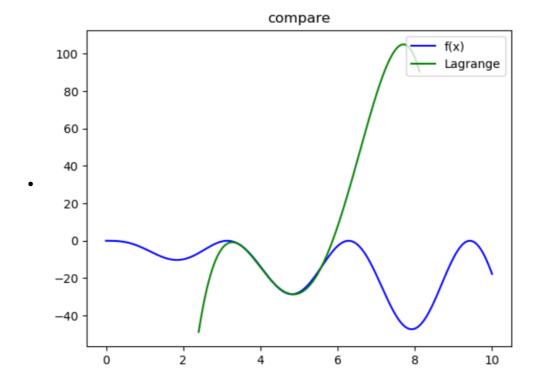


• 與原方程式的比較

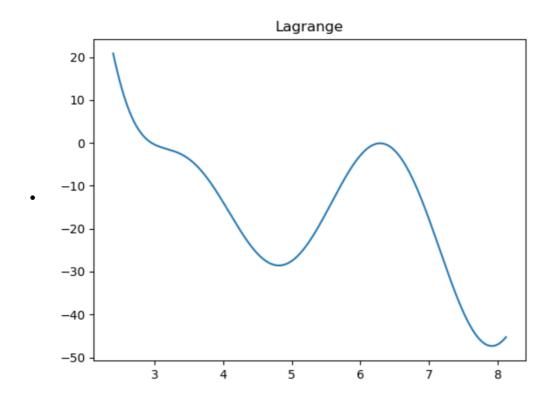
Q

 \mathcal{Q}

 \mathcal{Q}

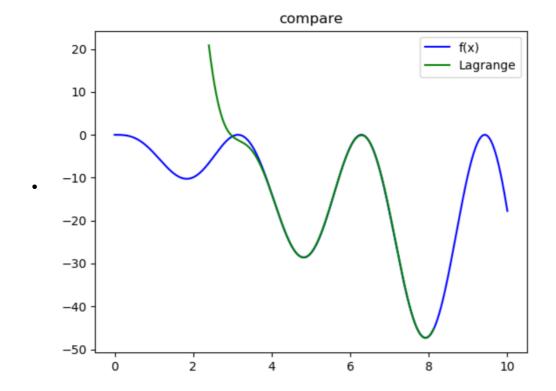


random 數據為10筆之圖形

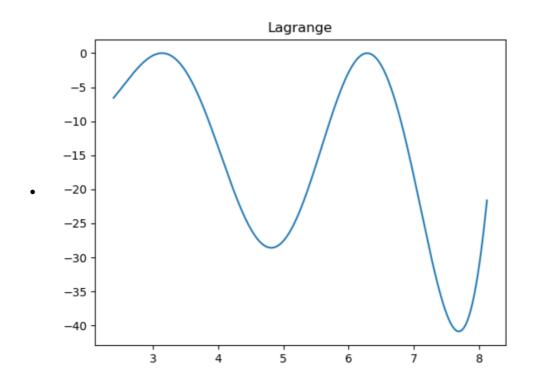


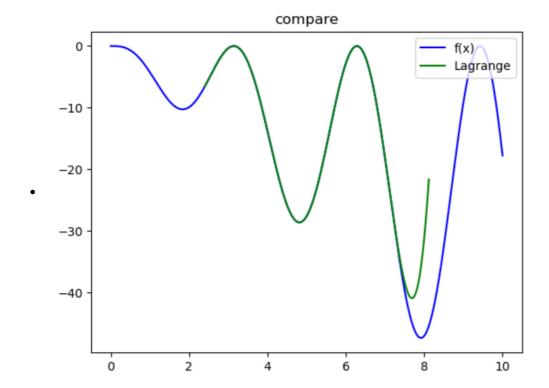
Q

Q

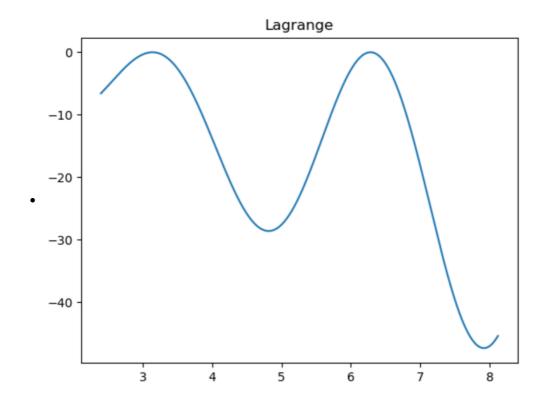


random 數據為15筆之圖形

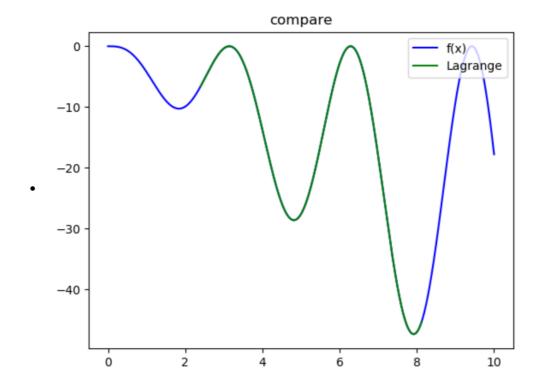




random 數據為20筆之圖形

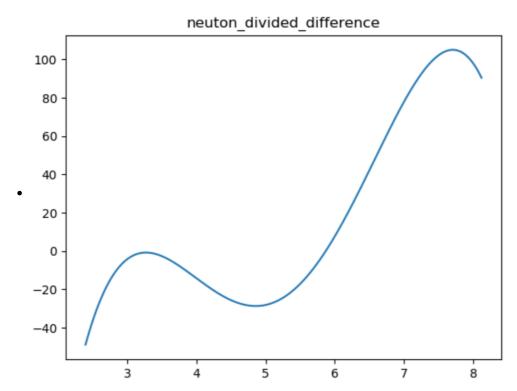


Q



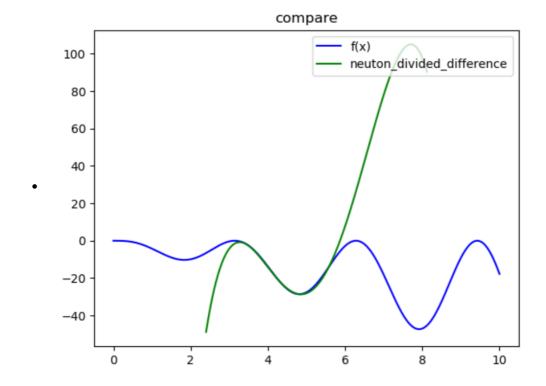
Newton Divided Difference

random 數據為5筆之圖形

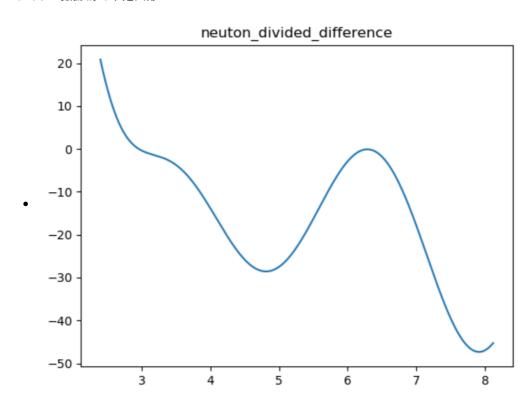


• 與原方程式的比較

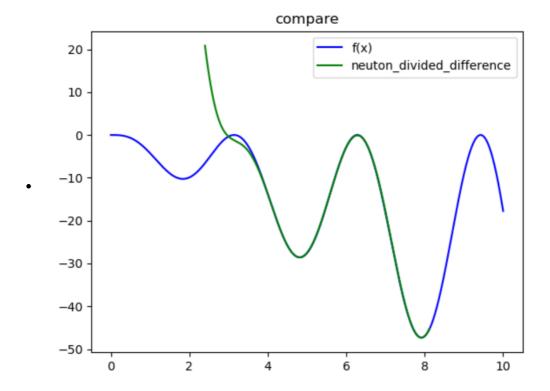
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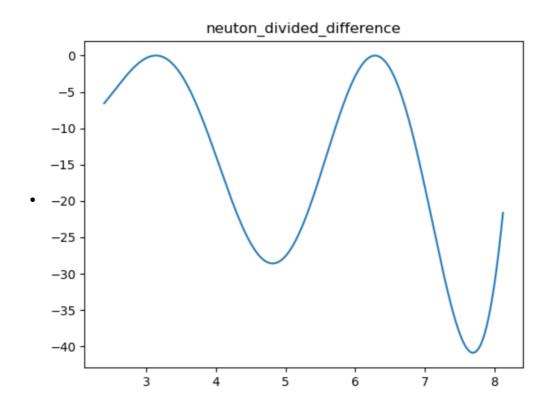
random 數據為10筆之圖形



• 與原方程式的比較



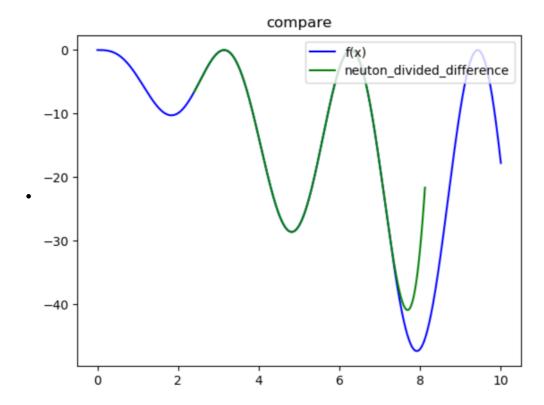
random 數據為15筆之圖形



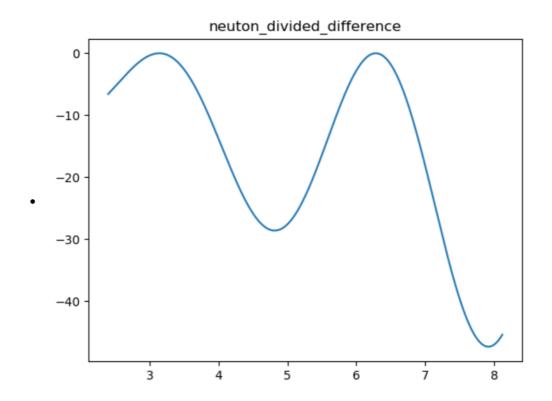
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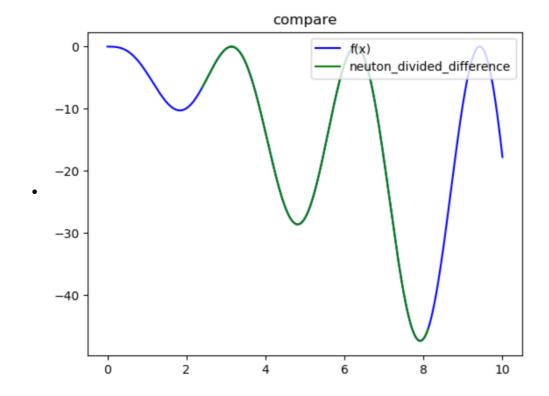
Q

Q



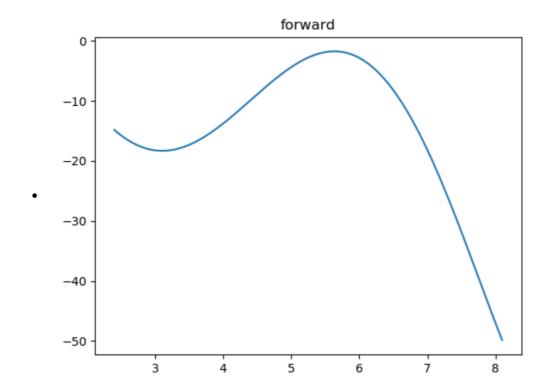
random 數據為20筆之圖形



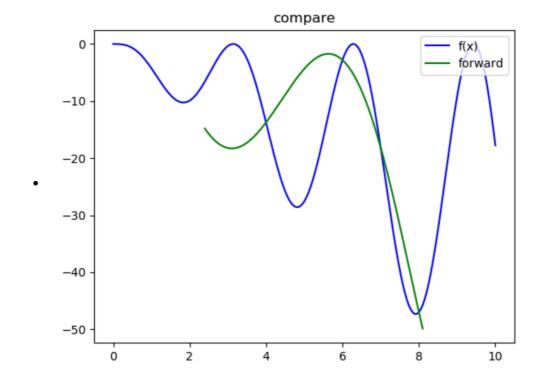


Gregory-Newton Forward Difference

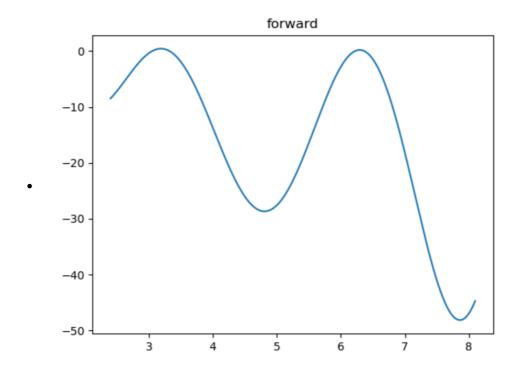
random 數據為5筆之圖形



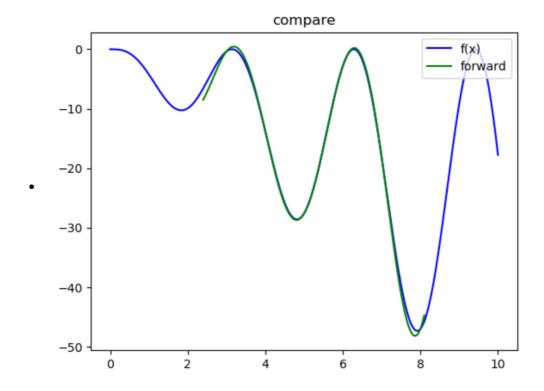
• 與原方程式的比較



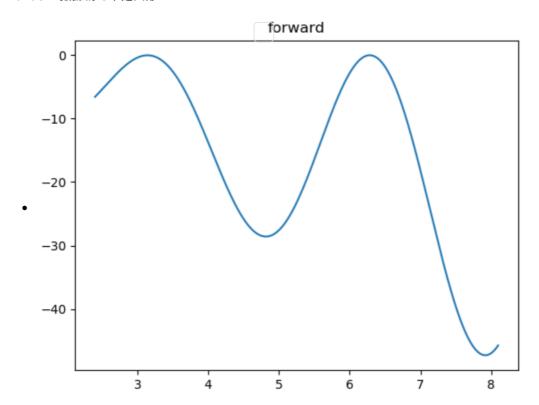
random 數據為10筆之圖形



• 與原方程式的比較

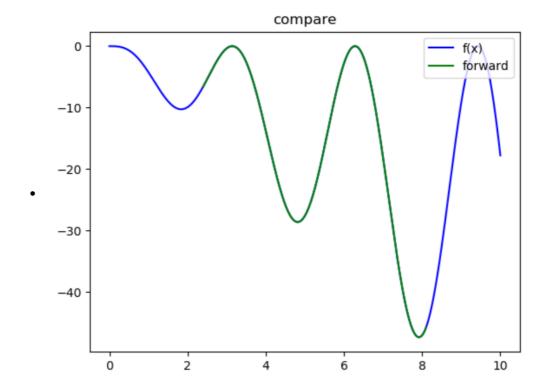


random 數據為15筆之圖形

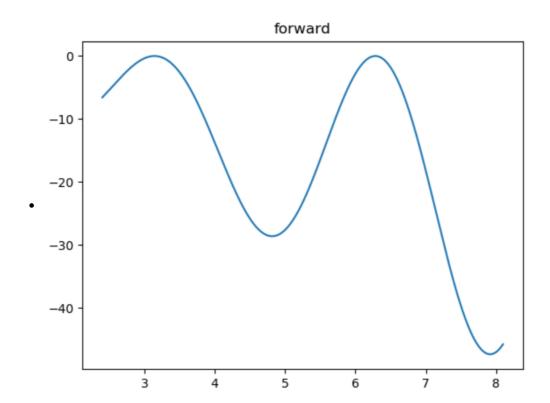


• 與原方程式的比較

Q Q

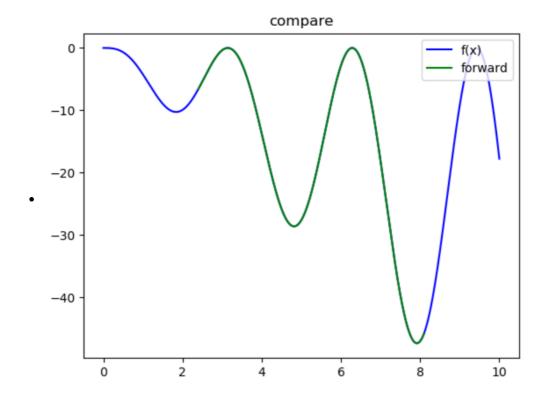


random 數據為20筆之圖形



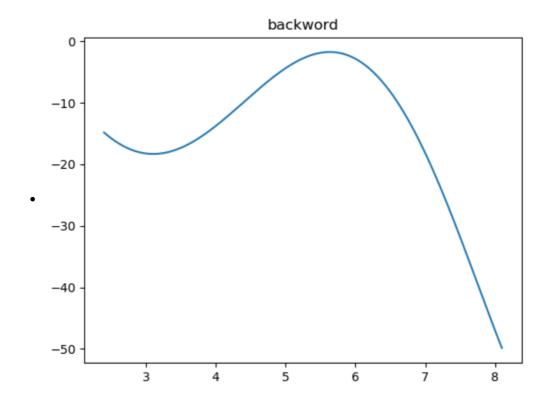
• 與原方程式的比較

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Gregory-Newton Backward Difference

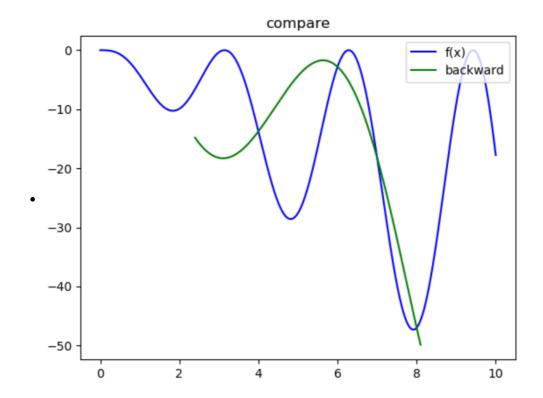
random 數據為5筆之圖形



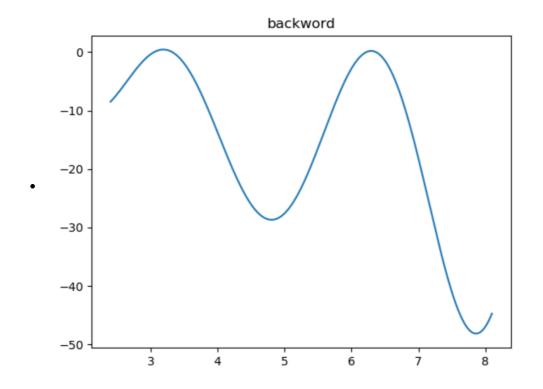
• 與原方程式的比較

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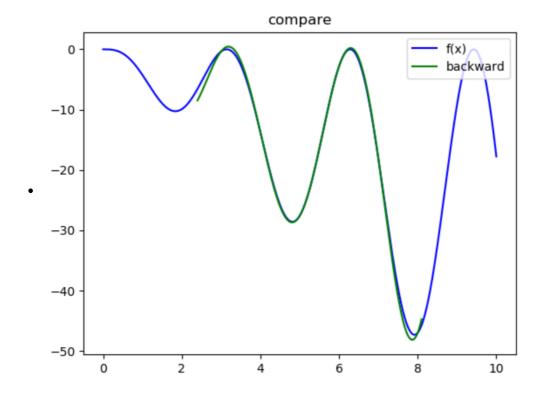
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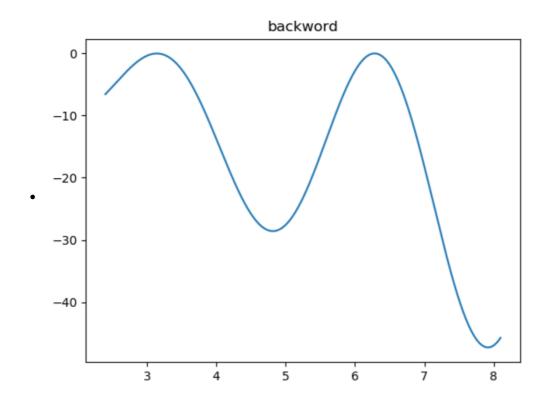
random 數據為10筆之圖形

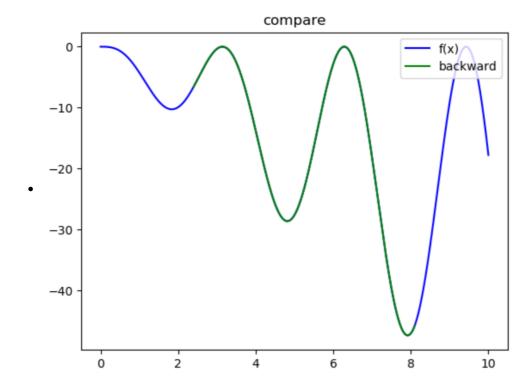


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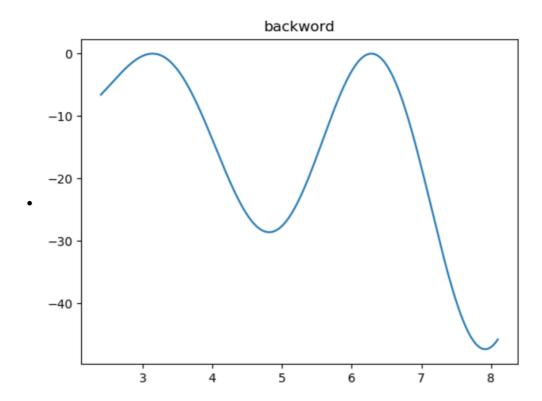


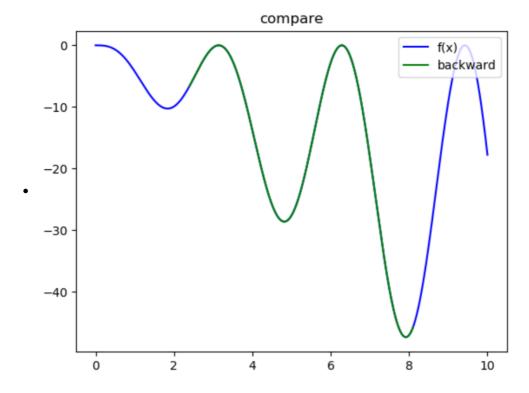
random 數據為15筆之圖形





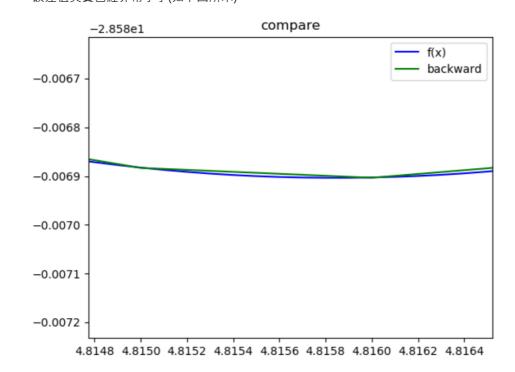
random 數據為20筆之圖形





分析

● 同一個方程式·每次採樣的數量不同·內插法索求出來的方程式也會不同。採樣數量越 多·誤差值越小·索求出來的方程式就越接近原方程式。尤其是當採樣數高達20筆時· 誤差值其實已經非常小了(如下圖所示)

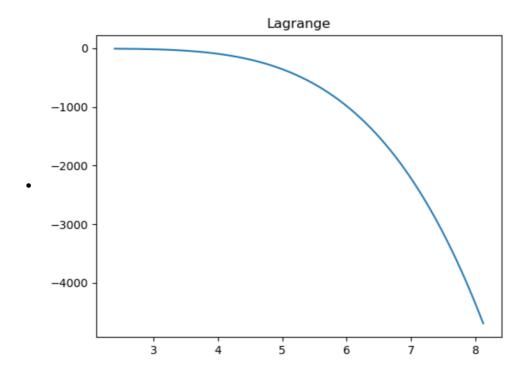


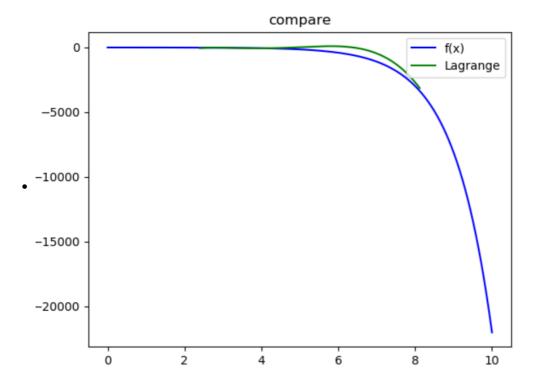
● 從實驗數據為15筆的與原方程式比較圖形.可以看出Forward 和 backword索求出來的方程式已經和原方程式可以重疊了.但是Lagrange和Newton Divided Difference還是有些許的落差.直到20筆時才跟方程式重疊。由此可證明上一段落所做的推測是正確的.Forward 和 backword 比 Lagrange和Newton Divided Difference 具有更高的精確度以及穩定性。

2. 自選題 sin(3x)+2-exp(x)

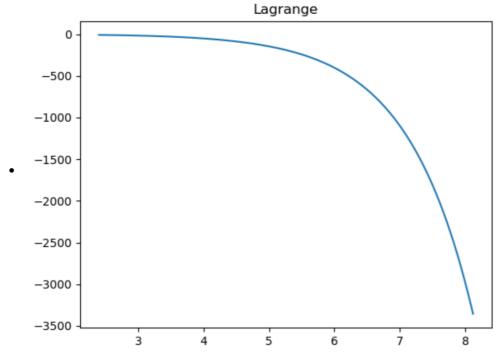
Lagrange

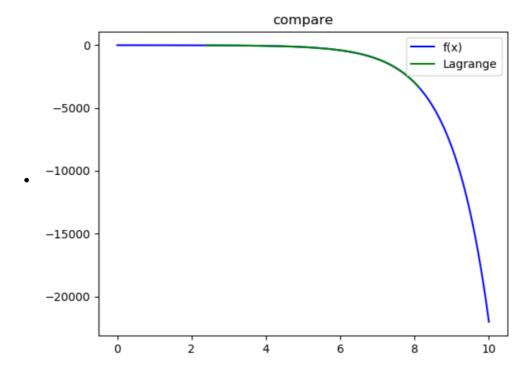
random 數據為5筆之圖形



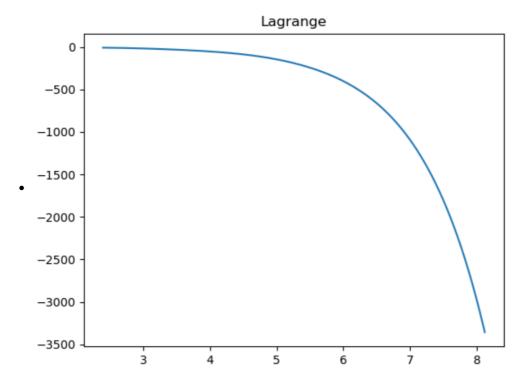


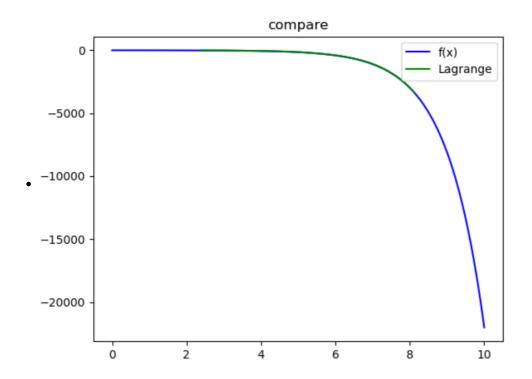
random 數據為10筆之圖形





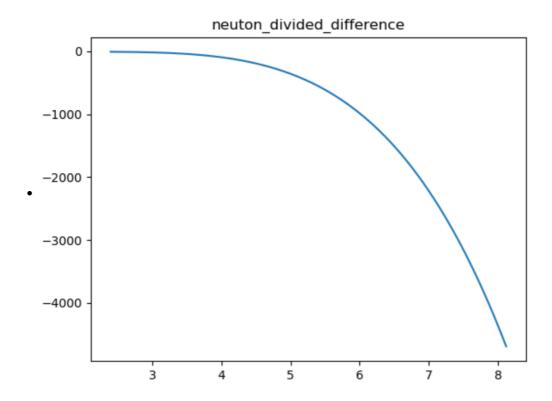
random 數據為15筆之圖形

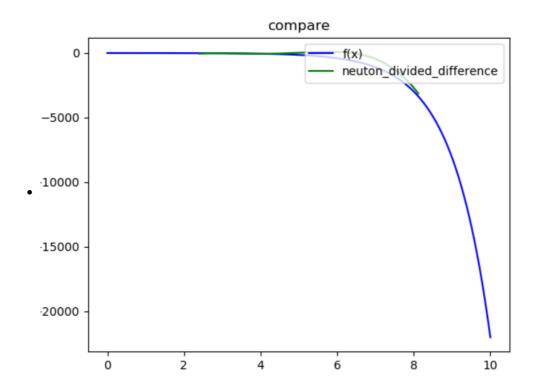




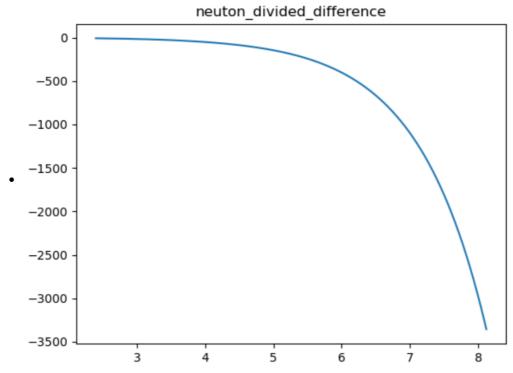
Newton Divided Difference

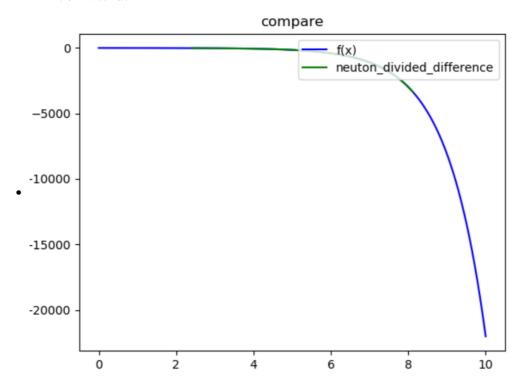
random 數據為5筆之圖形



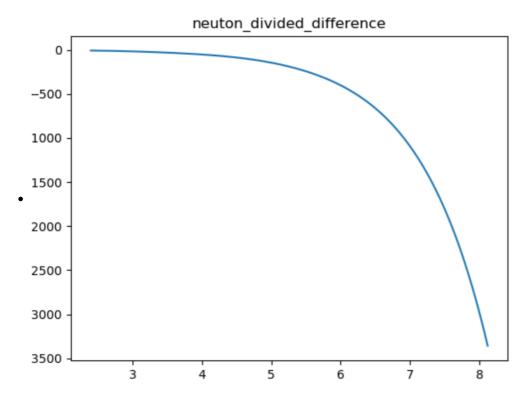


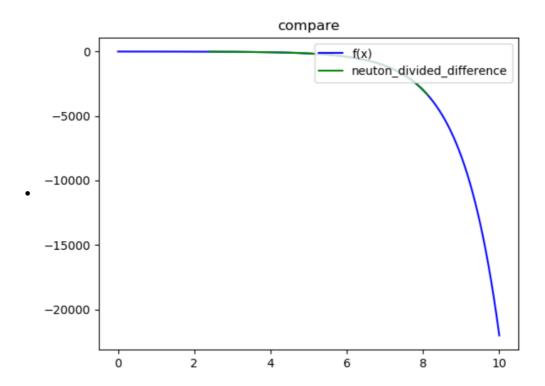
random 數據為10筆之圖形





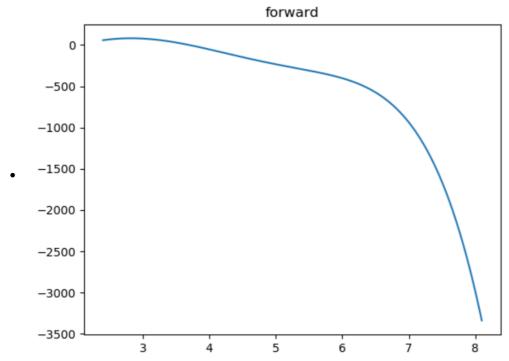
random 數據為15筆之圖形

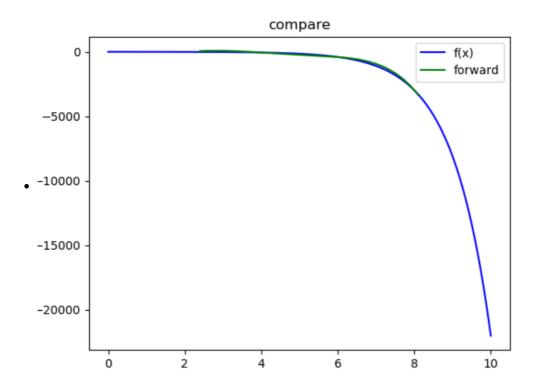




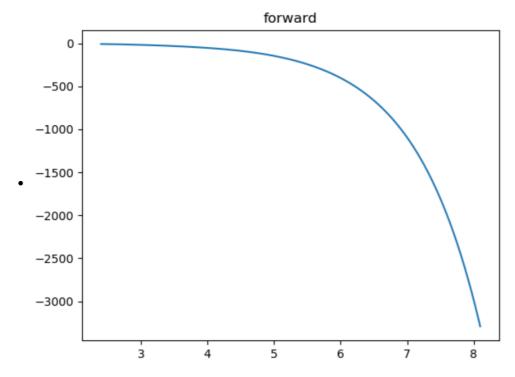
Gregory-Newton Forward Difference

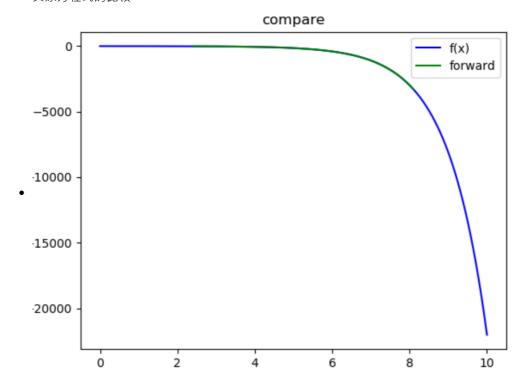
random 數據為5筆之圖形



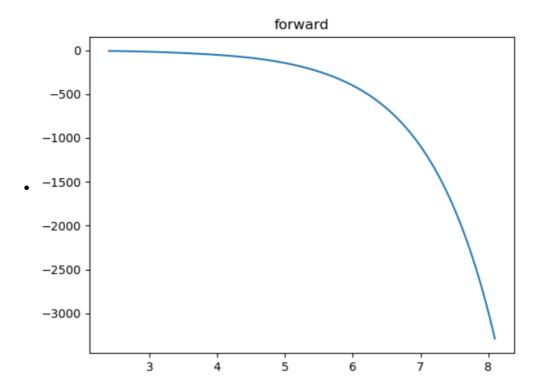


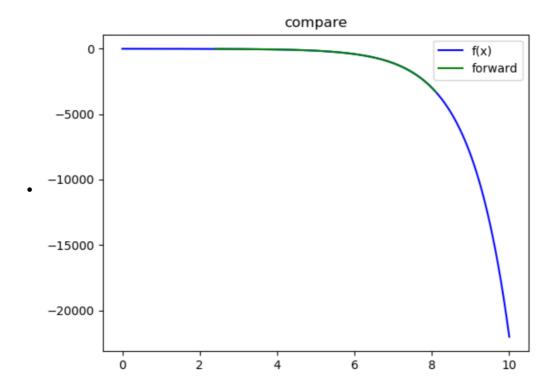
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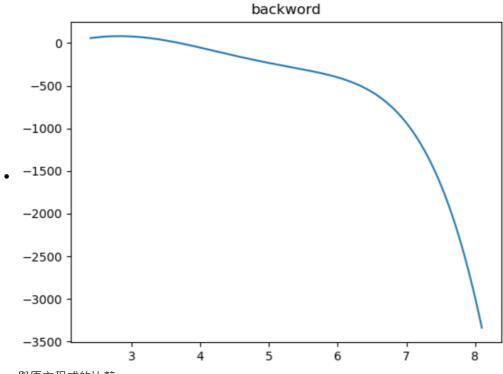
random 數據為15筆之圖形

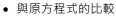


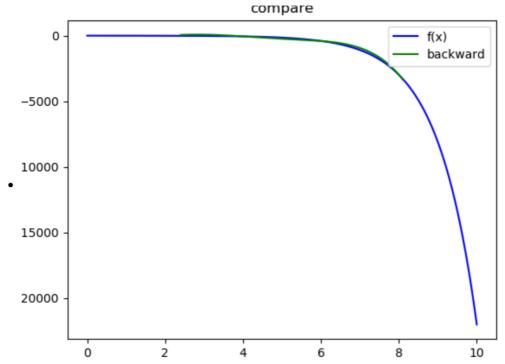


Gregory-Newton Backward Difference

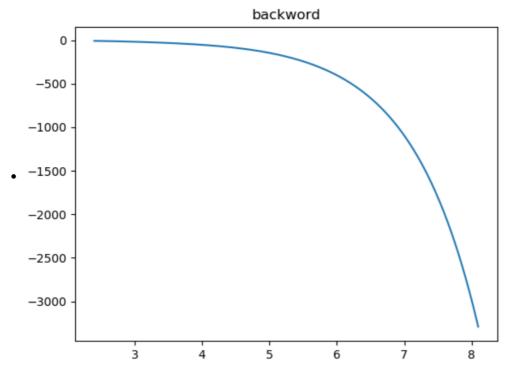
random 數據為5筆之圖形

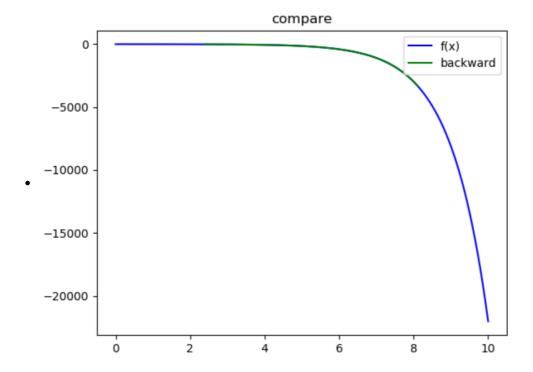




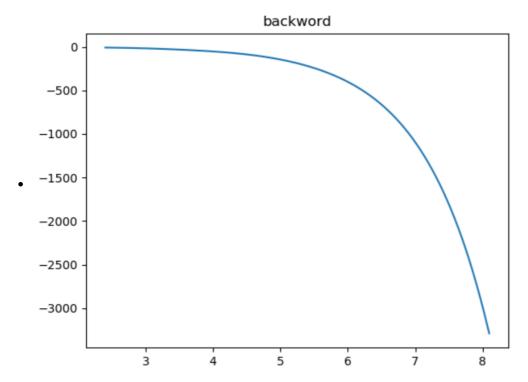


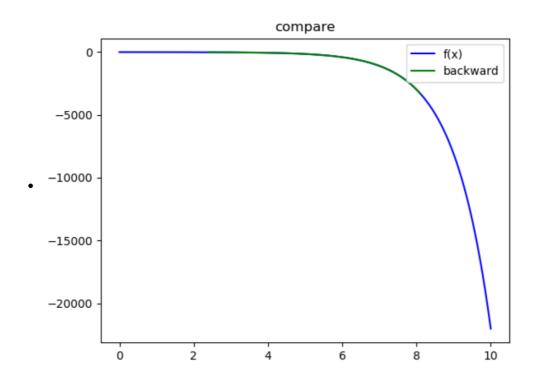
random 數據為10筆之圖形





random 數據為15筆之圖形





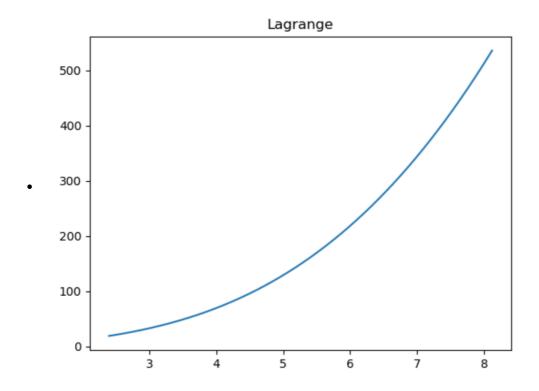
分析

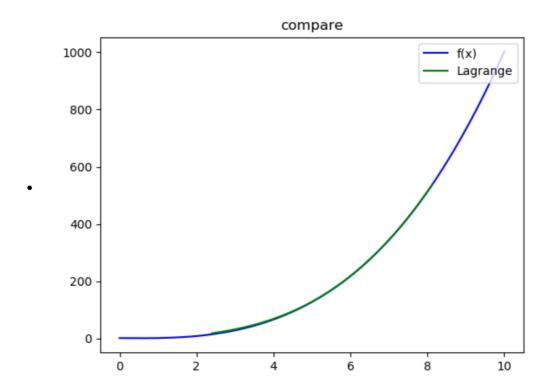
● 自選題第二題·不論是哪一種方法數據為5時已經和原方程式滿接近的·數據到了10筆時·幾乎已可以算是重疊了。藉此可以判斷出·若原方程式相對比較簡單·內差法所需要的x數量就比較低·相反的·若原程式的圖形越複雜·所需要的點數據就越高。

3. 自選題 exp((x-5)^2)-sin(3(x+12))-5

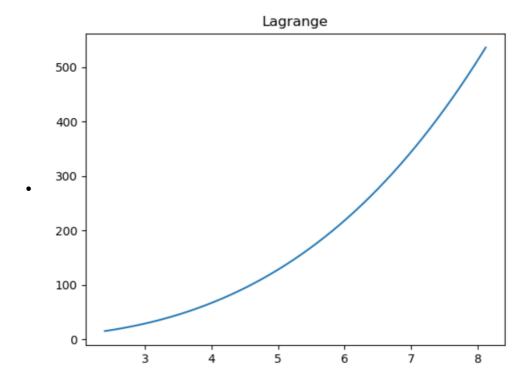
Lagrange

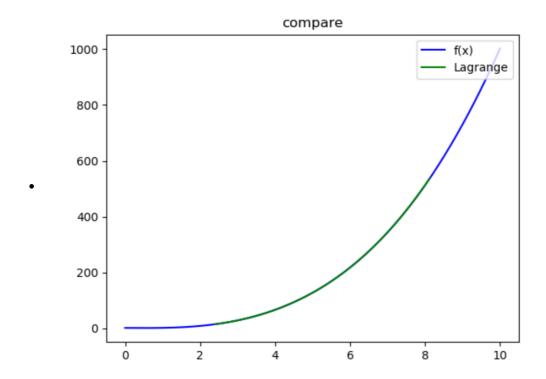
random 數據為5筆之圖形





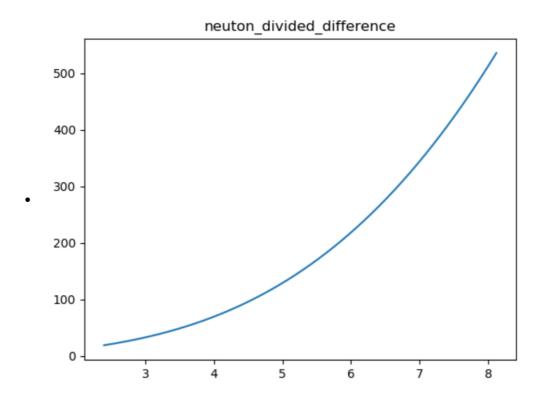
random 數據為10筆之圖形

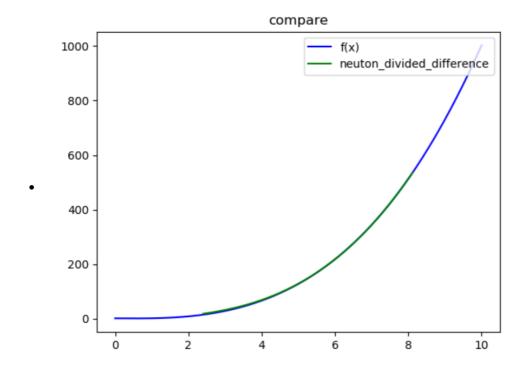




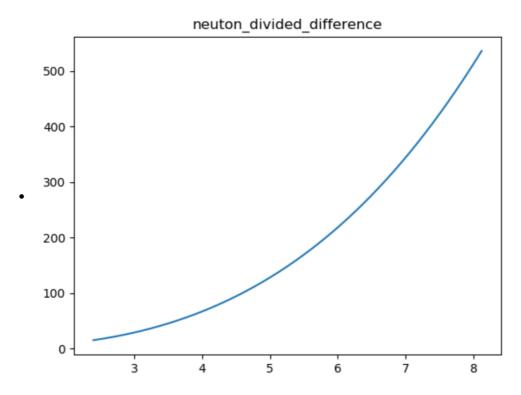
Newton Divided Difference

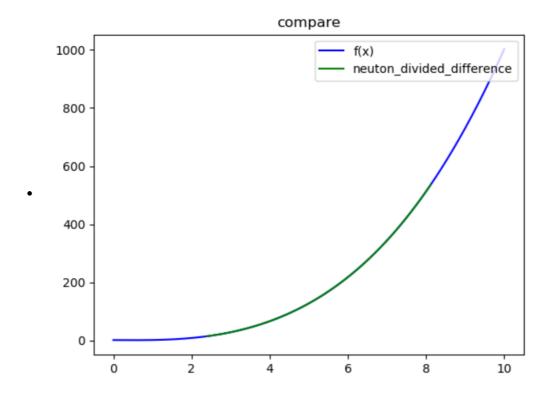
random 數據為5筆之圖形





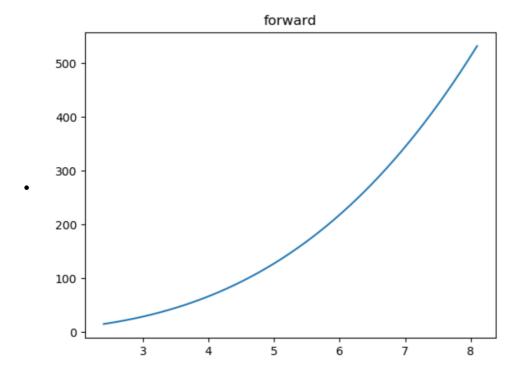
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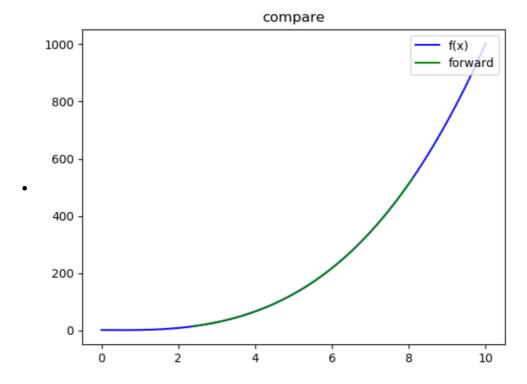




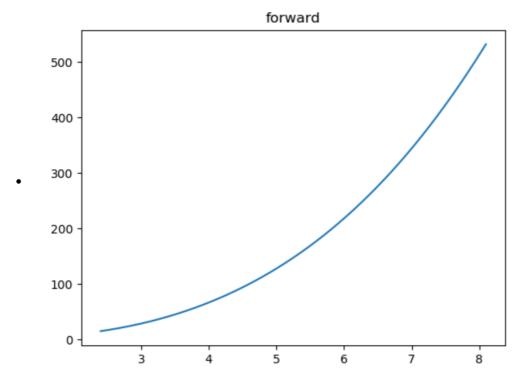
Gregory-Newton Forward Difference

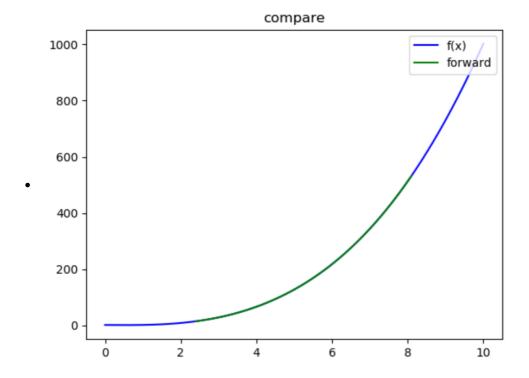
random 數據為5筆之圖形





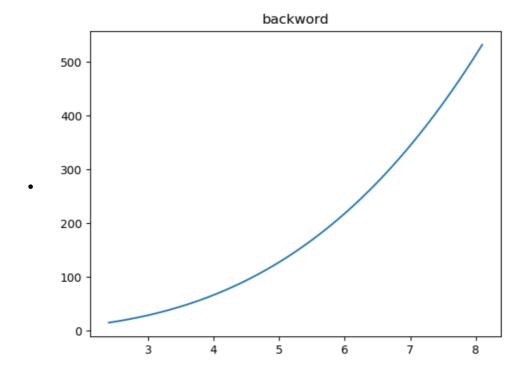
random 數據為10筆之圖形

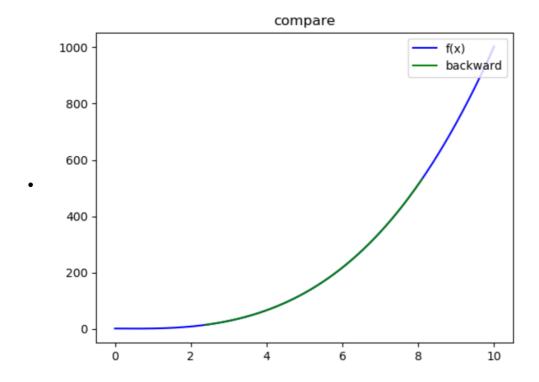




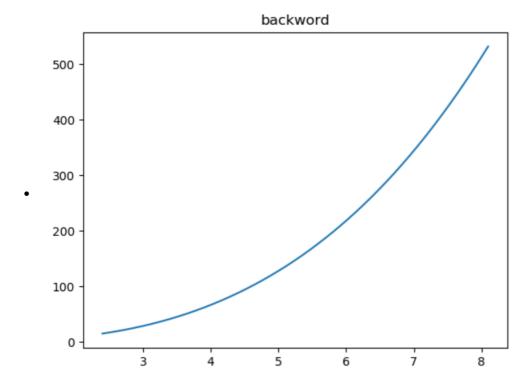
Gregory-Newton Backward Difference

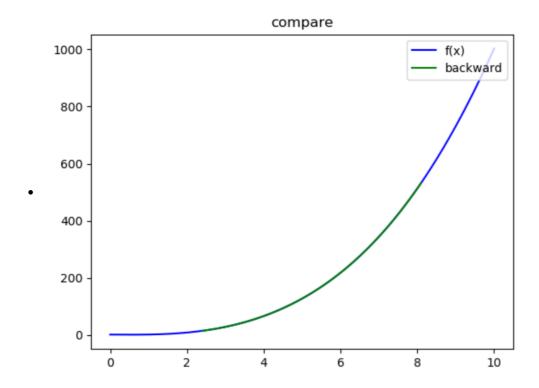
random 數據為5筆之圖形





random 數據為10筆之圖形





分析

● 第三個自訂function也比較簡單,所需的各數也較第一個function還要來的少,也更加證明,如果方程式比較簡單,需要的實驗數據也比較少