

```
Conditionarea unei probleme
   f: Rm → Rm, y=f(x)
   ₹ →> X+0¥
                            ? perturbatia lui y fatà de perturbatia lui æ
           perturbatie a
lui se
   gradul de sensibilitate — mr de conditionare al aplication f
                                                          * Surtamy ne
   condf - o prop.a functier | aceasta nu depinde de implem.
dar condf este f. relevanta pt. 4 sol. algorithmica
                              y*= f(x*)
                   x^* = x + \delta, iar \delta = 11x - x^*11 poote fi estim.
                                                             ên termeni de precizie
                                                                  a maximu
   \mathbb{Q}_{0s}. f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}
f(x) = y
                                    x \neq 0, y \neq 0, (condf)(x)= \frac{xf(x)}{f(x)}
                                    x=0, y \neq 0, (condf)(x) = \left| \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} \right|
                                     x=0,y=0, (condf)(x)=f'(x)
                                                          => == A b = f(6)
   Ex. sistem de ec. alq. (lim.)
                                            Ax=b
                                                                A fixata
                                                                b perturbat
             Cond A = ||A|| ||A"||
        ZER, |x|= morma lui x pe R (modul)
        X=(X1, E2) ER, ||X||= \Xi+X2
         A = (a_{ij})_{1 \le i \le m}
||A||_2 = \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij}^2\right)^2 \leftarrow
                              1141 = max 1 aij 1
         Conditionerea unui algeritm
                                       f deja im alg. repr.
          f: \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^m, y = f(x)

f + \text{algorithm } A \implies y_A = f_A(x)
              (\operatorname{Cond} A)(x) \leq \frac{\|A_0 - x\|}{\|x\|}
          Eroare globate erosile din date - eroarea totalà
              || yx - y || < (condf)(x) [ ||x*-x|| + condA(x*).
          Pb prost conditionate incorect puse
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(condf)(x)>>1 : erori rel. mici putem sà me apteptain mult mai mare la avori foorte mari in output

Specificatule de precisie

p.c.

P.C.: ||x+-x4| < 7 = (condx)(x) ||x+-x1| >7

=> problema este P.C.

Ex. mr. rad. reale pt. o fet. / rangul unei matrici

Sisteme de ematir limiare Metode directe · metoda lui Gauss $\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -1 & 6 & 1 \\
2 & 1 & -13 & 2 \\
1 & 1 & -1 & 15
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -1 & 6 & 1 \\
2 & -2 & 1 & 14
\end{pmatrix}$ 2x+y-13z=2 x+y-z=15-7+3·25 = -7+50=-21+50=29 14- 2.0= 14 Ann obtinut sistemul cellivalent: $\begin{cases} x-y+6=1 \\ 3y-25z=0 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} y+3x+2 \\ 29z=14 \end{cases} \Rightarrow z=\frac{42}{29}$ $y-x+2 \\ \frac{29}{3}z=14 \end{cases} \Rightarrow z=\frac{42}{29}$ si deasupra diagonalei)

Altà versiume: Gauss-Jordon (în matricea extinsà se fac O sub oliogonala

· descompunere LU. L - lower triunghider U - upper triunghinlar

rez. un sistem de ec. lin. en aj. desc. LU.

AX = b
Ly = b unde y = UX

A = (102) => matrice triu. Superioara (faceti O sub diag. princ)

(2) 1 1 (1 0 2) L3 L3 (1 0 1 0) L3 (1 0 1 0) L3 (1 0 0 1 0) L3 (1 0 0 0 1)

 $LU = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = A$

matrice hermitiana: A hermitiana (=) A = At

matrice simetrica A = At atbi = a-bi

matrice positiv definità:

 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Delta_1 = |1| \\ \Delta_2 = |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \\$ Criterial lui Sylvester D3 = | 1 23

A por def dasa 1,00,0,00,00,000

De readvat: 1-4.

Sist. de ec. lim. - Met. iterative Exemply:)52+4y+32=7)82+3y+2=15 92+4y+42=11 $\begin{cases}
921 + 32 + 423 = 11 \\
521 + 422 + 323 = 7 \\
821 + 322 + 23 = 15
\end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases}
9x_1 = 11 - x_2 - 4x_3 \\
6x_2 = 7 - 5x_1 - 3x_3 \\
x_3 = 15 - 8x_1 - 3x_2
\end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 11/9 - (1/9) x_2 - (4/9) x_3 \\ x_2 = 2/4 - (5/4) x_1 - (3/4) x_3 \\ x_3 = 15 - 8x_1 - 3x_2 \end{cases}$$

Metoda lui Jacobi

· Se alege : solutie initial = (20) = (20), 20, 20).

· se colculează $x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, x^{(3)}, \dots$ până când $\|x^{(m+1)} - x^{(m)}\| < \varepsilon$ unde ε est dat. $\mathcal{X}^{(0)} = (\hat{1}, \hat{1}, \mathbf{1})$

Pe sist de mai sus, iterația Jacobi arată ân felh urmator:

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{Z}_{1}^{(m+1)} = 11/9 - (1/9)\mathcal{Z}_{2}^{(m)} - (4/9)\mathcal{Z}_{3}^{(m)} \\ \mathcal{Z}_{1}^{(m+1)} = \frac{1}{4} - (\frac{5}{4})\mathcal{Z}_{1}^{(m)} - (\frac{3}{4})\mathcal{Z}_{3}^{(m)} \\ \mathcal{Z}_{2}^{(m+1)} = \frac{1}{4} - (\frac{5}{4})\mathcal{Z}_{1}^{(m)} - (\frac{3}{4})\mathcal{Z}_{3}^{(m)} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}_{3}^{(m+1)} = 15 - 8\mathcal{Z}_{1}^{(m)} - 3\mathcal{Z}_{2}^{(m)}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}_{1}^{(n)} = 11/9 - (1/9)\mathcal{Z}_{2}^{(o)} - (4/9)\mathcal{Z}_{3}^{(o)} = \frac{11}{9} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}_{2}^{(n)} = \frac{1}{9}/4 - (5/4)\mathcal{Z}_{1}^{(o)} - (3/4)\mathcal{Z}_{3}^{(o)} = \frac{2}{4} - \frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}_{3}^{(n)} = 15 - 8\mathcal{Z}_{1}^{(o)} - 3\mathcal{Z}_{2}^{(o)} = 15 - 8 - 3 = 4$$

$$||\mathcal{Z}_{3}^{(n)} - \mathcal{Z}_{3}^{(o)}|| - ||(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3})|| - ||(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{5}{3})|| = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$||\mathcal{Z}_{3}^{(n)} - \mathcal{Z}_{3}^{(o)}|| - ||(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3})|| - ||(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{5}{3})|| = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$||\mathcal{Z}_{3}^{(n)} - \mathcal{Z}_{3}^{(o)}|| - ||(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3})|| - ||(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{5}{3})|| = \frac{2}{3}$$

 $\|\mathbf{x}^{(1)} - \mathbf{x}^{(0)}\| = \|(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{4}, 4) - (1, 1, 1)\| = \|(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{5}{4}, 3)\| = \dots$

Calculati x(2) man departe

Metoda Gauss-Seidel

· se alege o sol. initială $\mathcal{X}^{(0)} = (\mathcal{X}_{1}^{(0)}, \mathcal{X}_{2}^{(0)}, \mathcal{X}_{3}^{(0)})$

· calculati $\chi^{(1)}$, $\chi^{(2)}$, $\chi^{(3)}$,... pana cand $\|\chi^{(m+1)} - \chi^{(m)}\| \leq \epsilon$, unde ϵ este dat JE(0) = (1,2,3)

Pe sist de mai sus, iteratia Ganss-Seidel avotà în felul urmator:

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{Z}_{4}^{(out)} = 11/9 - (1/9) \mathcal{Z}_{2}^{(ou)} - 4/9 \mathcal{Z}_{3}^{(ou)} \\ \mathcal{Z}_{3}^{(out)} = 7/4 - (5/4) \mathcal{Z}_{1}^{(out)} - (3/4) \mathcal{Z}_{3}^{(out)} \\ \mathcal{Z}_{3}^{(out)} = 15 - 8 \mathcal{Z}_{1}^{(out)} - 3 \mathcal{Z}_{2}^{(out)} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{Z}_{4}^{(1)} = 11/4 - (1/4)\mathcal{X}_{2}^{(0)} - (4/4)\mathcal{X}_{3}^{(0)} = 11/4 - 2/4 - 12/4 = -3/4 = 1/3 \\ \mathcal{X}_{2}^{(1)} = \frac{7}{4} - (5/4) \cdot \mathcal{Z}_{4}^{(1)} - (3/4)\mathcal{X}_{3}^{(0)} = \frac{7}{4} - 5/4 \cdot (-\frac{1}{3}) - 3/4 \cdot 3 = \frac{7}{4} + 5/12 - 9/4 \\ = \mathcal{Y}_{12} - \mathcal{Y}_{4} = 0 \\ \mathcal{Z}_{3}^{(1)} = 15 - 8\mathcal{X}_{1}^{(1)} - 3\mathcal{X}_{2}^{(1)} = 15 - 8 \cdot (-\frac{1}{3}) - 3\alpha = \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}_{3}^{(1)} = 15 - 8 \mathcal{Z}_{1}^{(1)} - 3 \mathcal{Z}_{2}^{(1)} = 15 - 8 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) - 3\alpha = \dots$$

$$=) \mathcal{X}^{(1)} = (-\frac{1}{3}, a, ...)$$

$$\|\chi^{(1)} - \chi^{(0)}\| \le \varepsilon$$
 STOP PRINT $\chi^{(1)}$

Poate fi prea complicat sa gasim functia analitica care modeleaza evolutia datelor moastre &

pop (2020) = ?

Alegem iarasi polimoame.

Teorema (Weierstrass) fie f: [a,b] -> R continua. Atunci + E>0, JP(2) 1 f(x)-P(x) < E, Y \ E \ [a, 6].

laylor : a carateter era concentratà în jurul punctului

Toonema Fie xo, ..., xm: m+1 moduri distincte si f o functie pentru care f(xo), ..., f(xn) sunt comoscute. Atunci I! un polinour P(x) de grad cel mult n a.i.

$$P(x_k) = f(x_k), \text{ the } = 0, m$$

$$S: P \text{ este dat de}:$$

$$P(x) = f(x_0) \cdot L_{m,o}(x) + \dots + f(x_n) \cdot L_{m,m}(x)$$

unde [m, k & =] =] (x-zi)
(xi-xx)

Sumonilay interpolare

Exemply: $z_0 = 2$, $z_1 = 2.75$, $z_0 = 4$, $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ Pol. Lagrange. \$(3) de aproximat.

Rez.
$$f(x_0) = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$
, $f(x_1) = \frac{1}{2.75} = \frac{100}{275} = \frac{1}{11}$, $f(x_2) = \frac{1}{4}$

Noduri $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{11}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

P(x) = f(x0). L2,0(x)+f(x1) L2,1(x)+f(x2) L2,2(x) P(x)= 1/2,0(x)+1/2,1(x)+1/2,2(x)

$$L_{2,6}(x) = \frac{2}{(x-x_{1})} = \frac{(x-x_{1})}{(x_{1}-x_{0})} = \frac{(x-x_{1})}{(x_{1}-x_{0})} = \frac{(x-x_{1})(x-x_{2})}{(x_{1}-x_{0})} = \frac{(x-x_{1})(x-x_{2})}{(x_{1}-x_{0})(x_{2}-x_{0})} = \frac{(x-x_{1})(x-x_{2})}{(x_{1}-x_{0})(x-x_{0})} = \frac{(x-x_{1})(x-x_{2})}{(x_{1}-x_{0})(x-x_{0})} = \frac{(x-x_{1})(x-x_{2})}{(x_{1}-x_{0})(x-x_{0})} = \frac{(x-x_{1})(x-x_{2})}{(x_{1}-x_{0})(x-x_{0})} = \frac{(x-x_{1})(x-x_{2})}{(x_{1}-x_{0})(x-x_{0})} = \frac{(x-x_{1})(x-x_{0})}{(x_{1}-x_{0})(x-x_{0})} = \frac{(x-x_{1})(x-x_{0})}{(x_{1}-x_{0})} = \frac{(x-x_{1})(x-x_{1})}{(x_{1}-x_{1})} = \frac{(x-x_{1})(x-x_{1})}{(x_{1}-x_{1})} = \frac{(x-x_{1})(x-x_{1})}{(x_{1}-x_{1})} = \frac{(x-x_{1})$$

$$L_{2,1}(x) = \frac{x^2 - Cx + 18}{0.9375}$$

$$L_{2,2}(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4.75x + 5.5}{2.5}$$

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{10}{15} (x^2 - 6.75x + 11) + \frac{1}{11} \cdot \frac{1}{0.9375} (x^2 - 6x + 8) + \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{2.5} (x^2 - 6.75x + 5.5)$$

$$P(x) = 0.33(x^2 - 6.25x + 11) + 0.38(x^2 - 6x + 8) + 0.1(x^2 - 4.25x + 5.5)$$

$$P(2) = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

$$P(x) = 0.81x^2 - 4.98x + 7.22$$

$$P(2) = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

$$P(3) \approx \frac{1}{3} = 0.333...$$

$$P(3) = 0.81.9 - 4.98.3 + 7.22 = -0.43 \approx 0.33$$

Restal: $f(x) = P(x) + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(3(x))}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)(x-x_0)...(x-x_0)..$

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Diferente divizate si interpolare Hermite
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Diferente divizate
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Pm(x)-polinomul de interpolore de grad < n pt. core P(xi)=f(xi), i=o,n.
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a Cu toate cà Pm este unic, reprezentarea algebrica mu este unica.

Pentre gasirea constantelor e sà timen cont de urm. rel.:

$$P_m(x_1) = f(x_1) = (a_0) + a_1(x_1 - x_0) =) a_1 = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}$$

Atunci diferentele divizate sunt:

$$f[x_0,...,x_m] = \frac{f[x_1,...,x_m]-f(x_0,...,x_{m-1})}{x_m-x_0} - dif. div. de ord. n$$

Pentru calcul dif. div. se folosepte urm. schema/tabel:

= 1 +
$$f(x_0,x_1)(x-1) + f(x_0,x_1,x_2)(x-1)(x-2)$$

 x_1 $f(x_0)$

$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}$$

$$\frac{3-1}{3-2} = \frac{2-1}{3-2} = \frac{2-1}{3-2} = -0.17$$

$$= \frac{0.33-0.5}{3-2} = -0.17$$

$$= \frac{0.33}{3-2} = 0.33$$

$$=1+0.5(x-1)+0.165(x-1)(x-2)$$

Interpolarea Hermite

Terrema Dc. fe C'[a,b], 20, ..., 2me [a,b] distincte, at unicul polinom P de grad minim pentru care:

$$P(x_i) = f(x_i)$$
 si $P(x_i) = f'(x_i)$, $\forall i = 1.n$

esse posimonnel Hermite de grad 2m+1, dat de:

Hermote au déferente divirate :

$$20=20$$
 $f(20)=f(30)$ $f(20,\pm 1)=f'(30)$ $f(20,\pm 1)=$

$$2_1 = 2_0$$
 $f(z_1) = f(z_1)$ $f(z_1, z_2) = f'(z_1)$ $f(z_1, z_2) = f'(z_1)$

$$2n = x_2$$
 $f(z_1) = f(z_2)$ $f(z_1) = f'(z_2)$
 $2s = x_2$ $f(z_1) = f(x_2)$

Interpolare Spline De ce? Polimacmele de grad mare - fluctuatie & pe un subimterval -----> fluctuation mari pe tot intervalul. Pt.a îndrepta: împartin intervolul în subindervale - apox. pe f pe fecare subinteral cu un anumit polinom · alegem p(2): ax+b, atmci funcția de interpolare P nu e metedă (PECT de obicei) · alegem Hermite: mod, f, f', calc. Hz, calc. Lo.o....
insà de obicei nu re cumoapte f' Solutie: Spline cubic - un polinour de gradul 3 (pe portini) 4 constante + (Av. : fct. care interpolează este chiar de clasa c²) Obs. Construcția mu cere ca deriv. Jet de interpolare sa fie aceleați an deriv functier pe core o aprox. (nici macar pe noduri) Det. f:[a,b] -> R unde a=x0<x1<...< xn=b moderi. Spunem cà functia S este interpolant spline cubic, dacà S satisface (a) S(x) este un polinour cubic motat Sj(x) pe [xj, xj+1] 4j=0,m-1. $S(x) = \begin{cases} S_0 & (x_0, x_1) \\ S_1 & \vdots \end{cases}$ Sm-1 [xm., xm] (6) $S_j(x_j) = f(x_j)$ & $S_j(x_{j+1}) = f(x_{j+1})$, $\forall j = 0, m-1$ (c) Sj+1(xj+1) = Sj(xj+1), 4j=0,m-2

(d)
$$S'_{j+1}(x_{j+1}) = S'_{j}(x_{j+1}), \forall j = 0, m-2$$

(e)
$$5'_{j+1}(\mathbf{x}_{j+1}) = 5''_{j}(\mathbf{x}_{j+1}), \forall j = 0, m-2$$

(f) unul dintre un matoarde seturi de conditii pe fr. sà fie satisfact: (i) $S''(x_0) = S''(x_m) = 0$ (maturalà)

(ii) $S'(x_0) = f'(x_0)$ si $S'(x_m) = f'(x_m)$ (clamped)

Naturale - notural spline - a long flexible rod

(lamped - mai multé informatie despre functie, dar ca sa

aprez. cu clamped sprline, la copret ai nevoir de

f'(xo), f'(zn) sou de aprez, f. bune ale

austora.

Exemple: Sà se construiascà spline-ul matural care trèce prin princtele (1,2), (2,3) zi (3,5).

Rez. 2 = 1 $f(x_0) = 2$ $f(x_1) = 3$ $f(x_1) = 5$

Function contatà 5 are 2 componente cubice (door 2 intervale [1,2] și [2,3]).

Corneral: $S_{j}(x) = \alpha_{j} + b_{j}(x - x_{j}) + c_{j}(x - x_{j})^{2} + b_{j}(x - x_{j})^{3}$, j = 0, m-1Pt. mai: $S(x) = \begin{cases} S_{o}(x), x \in [1,2] \\ S_{1}(x), x \in [2,3] \end{cases}$

 $S_{1}(x) = a_{0} + b_{0}(x - 1) + c_{0}(x - 1)^{2} + d_{0}(x - 1)$ $S_{1}(x) = a_{1} + b_{1}(x - 1) + c_{1}(x - 1)^{2} + d_{1}(x - 1)^{3}$

ao, ..., de - 8 constante de gasit => 8 conditie son relation

 $S_0(x_0) = f(x_0) \implies \alpha_0 = 2$

 $S_{0}(\mathbf{x}_{1}) = f(\mathbf{x}_{1}) \Rightarrow a_{0} + b_{0} + c_{0} + d_{0} = 3$ $S_{1}(\mathbf{x}_{1}) = f(\mathbf{x}_{1}) \Rightarrow a_{1} = 3$ $S_{1}(\mathbf{x}_{1}) = f(\mathbf{x}_{1}) \Rightarrow a_{1} + b_{1} + c_{1} + d_{1} = 5$

• maturak:
$$5_0'(1) = 0 \Rightarrow 2c_0 = 0$$

 $5_1''(3) = 0 \Rightarrow 2c_1 + 6d_1 = 0$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{3} (3) = 0 = 2C_{i} + 6d_{i} = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{3} (3) = 0 = 12C_{i} + 6d_{i} = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{3} (3) = 0 = 12C_{i} + 6d_{i} = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{3} (3) = 0 = 12C_{i} + 6d_{i} = 0$$

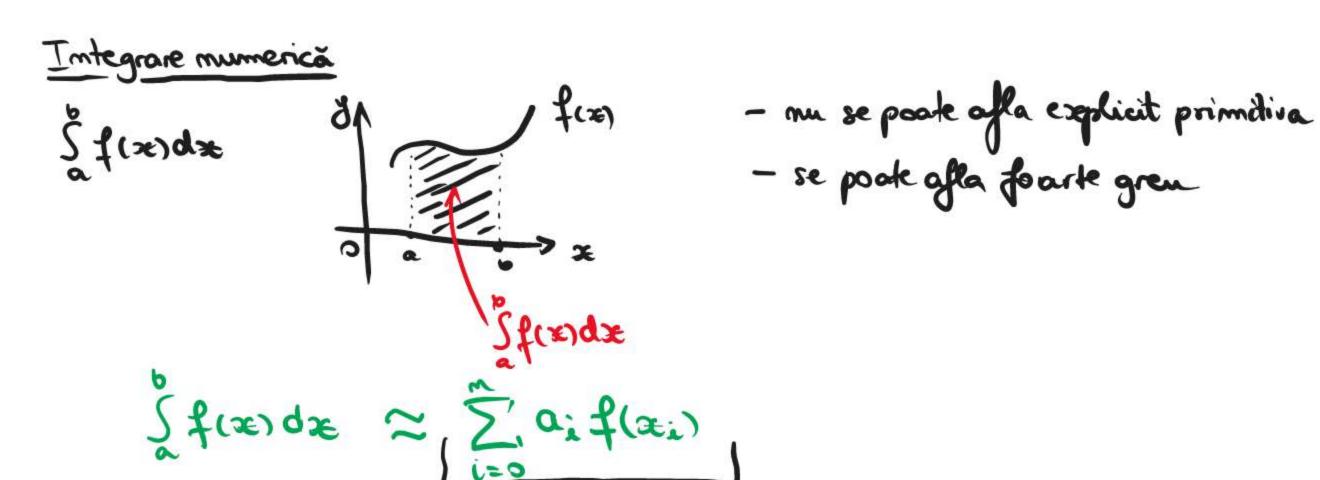
 $S(x) = \begin{cases} 2 + \frac{3}{4}(x - 1) + \frac{1}{4}(x - 1)^{3}, & x \in [1, 2] \\ 3 + \frac{3}{2}(x - 2) + \frac{3}{4}(x - 2)^{2} - \frac{1}{4}(x - 2)^{3}, & x \in [2, 5] \end{cases}$

ex. clamped spline, S'(1)-2, S'(3)=1.

Jensa: implementati pt. toate cele 4, metode de calcul plus essemple.

toate est. de la Probleme 1-3.

Metoda celor mai mici patrate - pare cà dreapta aprox. bime repr. grafica insà un polinou care sà interpoleze modurile si replica val fet pe noduri introduce oscilation core m sunt presente in date. Abordarea: Gaseste "cea mai buna" dreoptà de aproximare pentru datele mastre. (chiar dacă mu are exact acceasi valoare pe date) Ji ~ ayzi +ay In loc sà 12-41 vom folosi (26-4) $E(\alpha_0,\alpha_1) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(y_i - (\alpha_1 x_i + \alpha_0) \right)^2 - \cdots$ Resolvand ac pb. de minimisore, se dotine: a = Sixi Syi - Sixiy; Sixi $W(\Sigma^{\sharp}) - (\Sigma^{\sharp})_{\sigma}$ dr. cautata. m(Z'zi)-(Zzi) MCMMP pt. polimoane Zi Ji i=I,m Pm - polimon core aproximenta
dottele a. r. m < m-1. Pm(x) = anx = an-, x -1 + ... + anx + a. Cautam constantele a,,,, am a.i. $E(\alpha_{0},-,\alpha_{m})=E=\sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_{i}-P_{m}(x_{i}))^{2}\longrightarrow mim$ ao Sixitai Sixitaz Sixit... + am Sizei = Siyizi ao Zizi+a, Zizi+a, Zizi+ an Zizi= Zi Jizi ao Zizi+a, Zizi+a, Zizi+...+an Zizzn= Ziyizi Sistemul are sol unica daca Xi sunt distincte. . WCMMb benque abvose function TEC[a,b] ce trebuie aproximata Objectivul: gasirea unui polinous de un grad & m a.T. $\int_{\infty} \left(f(x) - P_m(x) \right)^2 dx \longrightarrow mim$ $E(a_{0,...,a_{n}}) = S(f(x) - \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{k}x^{k})^{2}dx \longrightarrow min$ In urma resolvaire acestei probleme de minimisere, se obtin ec.: Σ' au S xjirde = Sxif(x)dx, tj=ō,n (m+1) - mec. : a.,... a. Sist de ec are sol unica dans fe C[a,b] U sistemul are sol numerica moi gren de calulat U calculul lui Pn nu minimizeaza dificultatea caulcululei lui Pn+1 Vrem sà aproximam cet moi general o functic of pe [a, b]. V1, V2, ... , VA Def. O functie W: I-IR s.m. fet pondere daca A WANT -- - KONW = 0 m(x)>0 be I =) a1 ..., d = 0 W(x) \$ 0 pe price subinterval al lui]. Ex. W = 1, $W(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$, $x \in (-1,1)$ Fie jos, ,, on a smult de fet lin indep pe [a, b]. Eze. } 1,x,x2,...,x"] -11- pe [0,1]. Fie w o fet pondere pe [a, b] Objectivel: pour fe C(a,b], casetan P(x)= \(\bar{\infty} \arg \arg \arg \kappa(x) a.?. E= E(ao...,an) = SW(x) (f(x)- Zakpk(x))2 dx-> min $\int_{\infty}^{\infty} w(x) f(x) \phi_j(x) dx = \sum_{n=0,n}^{\infty} a_n \int_{\infty} w(x) f_n(x) \phi_j(x) dx, \forall j=0,n$ Daca $\phi_1,...,\phi_m$ pot fi alexe a.i.: $\int_a^b w(x) \phi_k(x) \phi_j(x) dx = \int_a^b Q_j > 0, j = k$ atunci siskul devine: $\int w(x) f(x) \phi_j(x) dx = a_j x_j$ => $a_j = \frac{1}{\alpha_j} \int_{a}^{b} w(x) f(x) \phi_j(3e) dx$ (pb. este simplificata)



Se considera un set de noduri } zo, ..., zen } C [a,b]. Apoi integroum polino mul de interpolore Logrange.

$$P_{m}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{m} f(x_{i}) L_{i}(x)$$

$$f = P_{m} + R_{m} / S \implies \dots$$

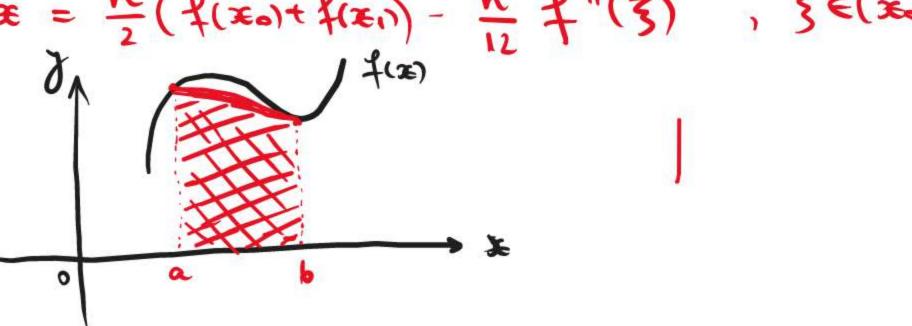
$$f = P_{m} + R_{m} / S \implies \dots$$

$$f = P_{m} + R_{m} / S \implies \dots$$

In over coz:
$$a_i = \int_a L_i(x) dx$$
 for $E(f) = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \int_a^{\infty} TT (x-x_i) f^{(n+1)}(x) dx$

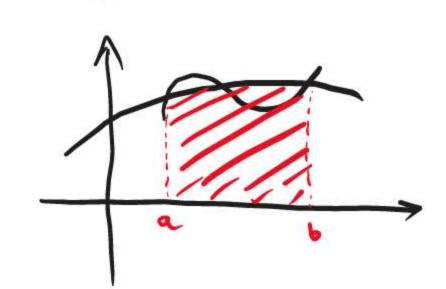
Din accostà regulà putem deduce:

$$\int_{0}^{b} f(x) dx = \frac{h}{2} (f(x_{0}) + f(x_{1})) - \frac{h^{3}}{12} f''(3), 3 \in (x_{0}, x_{1}).$$



- regula lui Simpson: 360 = a, 362 = b, 361 = a+h unde h =
$$\frac{6-a}{2}$$
.

Apelân la polinomul lui Lagrange de gradul 2:



Formule Newton-Cotes inchise on (mes) pet:

(contin capable

inter. = ac capele sunt moduri)

$$x_m = b$$
, $y_m = \frac{1}{2}$

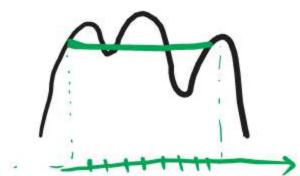
$$a_i = \int_a^b L_i(x)dx = \int_a^b \int_{i+i}^{\infty} \frac{x-x_i}{x_i-x_j}dx$$

Cuadraturi Gouss

Formule Newton - Cotes (formule de cuadrativa) - integrati un polinam de interpolare > ervarea în aceastà formulă cere derivata de ordinul m+1 a funcției pe care o apnoximăm

→ formula este exactà când aproximain integrala unui polinom de grad < n.

1 Newton - Cotes - moderi echidistante - problema: accuratetea



audiatura Gauss: alegem nodurile optimal. + coeficienti optimal

Alegen $x_1,...,x_m \in [a,b]$ si coef. $c_1,...,c_m$ pt. a minimize evorile aparute in approx. $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \approx \sum_{i=1}^{m} c_i f(x_i)$

Ex. Sà re gascasca c1, c2, x1, x2 a. ?. cuadratura:

Sf(x)dx = c1f(x1) + c1f(x1)

sà fie exactà pentru f polimonn de grad < 3.

Rez. 4 mec. - ? gradul 3.

f(x)=a,+a,x+a,x2+a,x3

Formula este exacta pt. 4 polinom de grad < 3

 \Rightarrow $(x^3, x^2, x, 1)$ - formula va fi exactà pentru aceste polinoane.

sistem ce se restoire

pentru a obtime

*x, x, C, C2.

 $\int_{-1}^{1} 1 dx = c_{1} \cdot 1 + c_{2} \cdot 1 \quad (=) \quad 2 = c_{1} + c_{2}$

Szdx= C1. 21+ C2 x2 (=)

5 x2dx = c1. x2 + c2. x2 (=) ...

 $\int \mathcal{X}^3 dx = c_1 \mathcal{X}_1^3 + c_2 \mathcal{X}_2 = \dots$

C1=C2=1, 7=- \frac{3}{3}, 7==\frac{3}{3}

Dos. Acuratete imbunatatità -> se considera polinoame ortogonale -> ex. se aleg moderik xxx, xxx = radacimile polinoamelor Legendre.