NMIT2 Numerik 2	Serie 9	Zürcher Hochschule für Angewandte Wissenschaften
Autoren	Rémi Georgiou, André Stocker	School of
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## Aufgabe 1

$$I(a) = 2 \int_{1}^{a} x \cdot \ln(x^2) \, dx$$

i	0	1	2	3
а	$e-\frac{1}{2}$	$e-\frac{1}{4}$	$e+\frac{1}{4}$	$e+\frac{1}{2}$
I(a)	3.9203	5.9169	11.3611	14.8550

a) Lagrange-Interpolation:

$$P_n(x_i) = y_i$$
  $i = 0,1,2,3$ 

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline i & Lagrange Polynome \\ \hline 0 & l_0 = \displaystyle \prod_{j=0}^3 \frac{x-x_j}{x_0-x_j} = \frac{e-\left(e-\frac{1}{4}\right)}{\left(e-\frac{1}{2}\right)-\left(e-\frac{1}{4}\right)} \cdot \frac{e-\left(e+\frac{1}{4}\right)}{\left(e-\frac{1}{2}\right)-\left(e+\frac{1}{4}\right)} \cdot \frac{e-\left(e+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(e-\frac{1}{2}\right)-\left(e+\frac{1}{2}\right)} \\ & = (-1)\cdot\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)\cdot\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{6} \\ \hline 1 & l_1 = \displaystyle \prod_{\substack{j=0\\j\neq 1}}^3 \frac{x-x_j}{x_1-x_j} = \frac{e-\left(e-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(e-\frac{1}{4}\right)-\left(e-\frac{1}{2}\right)} \cdot \frac{e-\left(e+\frac{1}{4}\right)}{\left(e-\frac{1}{4}\right)-\left(e+\frac{1}{4}\right)} \cdot \frac{e-\left(e+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(e-\frac{1}{4}\right)-\left(e+\frac{1}{2}\right)} \\ & = 2\cdot\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \\ \hline 2 & l_2 = \displaystyle \prod_{\substack{j=0\\j\neq 2}}^3 \frac{x-x_j}{x_2-x_j} = \frac{e-\left(e-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(e+\frac{1}{4}\right)-\left(e-\frac{1}{2}\right)} \cdot \frac{e-\left(e-\frac{1}{4}\right)}{\left(e+\frac{1}{4}\right)-\left(e-\frac{1}{4}\right)} \cdot \frac{e-\left(e+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(e+\frac{1}{4}\right)-\left(e+\frac{1}{2}\right)} \\ & = \frac{2}{3}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\cdot2 = \frac{2}{3} \\ \hline 3 & l_3 = \displaystyle \prod_{\substack{j=0\\j\neq 3}}^3 \frac{x-x_j}{x_3-x_j} = \frac{e-\left(e-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(e+\frac{1}{2}\right)-\left(e-\frac{1}{2}\right)} \cdot \frac{e-\left(e-\frac{1}{4}\right)}{\left(e+\frac{1}{2}\right)-\left(e-\frac{1}{4}\right)} \cdot \frac{e-\left(e+\frac{1}{4}\right)}{\left(e+\frac{1}{2}\right)-\left(e+\frac{1}{4}\right)} \\ & = \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{3}\cdot(-1) = -\frac{1}{6} \end{array}$$

$$P_3(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{3} (l_i(x) \cdot y_i) = 3.9203 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right) + 5.9169 \cdot \frac{2}{3} + 11.3611 \cdot \frac{2}{3} + 14.8550 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right)$$
$$= (-0.653383) + 3.9446 + 7.57407 + (-2.47583) = 8.38945$$

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b) Analytische Berechnung des exakten Wertes:

$$I(e) = 2 \int_{1}^{e} x \cdot \ln(x^{2}) dx = |x^{2} \cdot (\ln(x^{2}) - 1)|_{1}^{e}$$

$$= (e^{2} \cdot (\ln(e^{2}) - 1)) - (1^{2} \cdot (\ln(1^{2}) - 1)) = (e^{2} \cdot 1) - (1^{2} \cdot (-1))$$

$$= e^{2} + 1 \approx 8.3890561$$

absoluter Fehler:  $|8.38945 - 8.38906| = 0.39 \cdot 10^{-3}$  relativer Fehler:  $\frac{|8.38945 - 8.38906|}{8.38906} = 0.46 \cdot 10^{-4}$ 

c) Berechnung mittels Romberg-Extrapolation:

 $N\ddot{a}herung_{Romberg} = 8.3890576$ 

absoluter Fehler:  $|8.3890576 - 8.3890561| = 0.15 \cdot 10^{-5}$ 

relativer Fehler:  $\frac{|8.3890576 - 8.3890561|}{8.3890561} = 0.18 \cdot 10^{-6}$ 

Die Romberg-Extrapolation schneidet in diesem Beispiel besser ab als die Lagrange-Interpolation.

## Aufgabe 2

Höhe über Meer [m]	0	1250	2500	3750	5000	10000
Atmosphärendruck [hPa]	1013	NaN	747	NaN	540	226

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## Berechnung für x = 1250

х	у			
$x_0$	$y_0 = p_{00} = 1013$			
$x_1$	$y_1 = p_{10} = 747$	$p_{11} = 880$		
$x_2$	$y_2 = p_{20} = 540$	$p_{21} = 880.5$	$p_{22} = 872.625$	
$\chi_3$	$y_3 = p_{30} = 226$	$p_{31} = 775.5$	$p_{32} = 863$	$p_{33} = 871.421875$

## Berechnung für x = 3750

х	y			
$x_0$	$y_0 = p_{00} = 1013$			
$x_1$	$y_1 = p_{10} = 747$	$p_{11} = 614$		
$x_2$	$y_2 = p_{20} = 540$	$p_{21} = 643.5$	$p_{22} = 636.125$	
$x_3$	$y_3 = p_{30} = 226$	$p_{31} = 618.5$	$p_{32} = 639.333$	$p_{33} = 637.328125$