Interp(d, x, t, p)

1. Keterangan: Pada awalnya d dan x adalah vektor dari $f[x_0,...,x_i]$ dan x_i , i = 0, 1, ..., n. Pada saat 'exit' p akan berisi $p_n(t)$.

- 2. $p := d_n$
- 3. Kerjakan s/d langkah 4 untuk i = n-1, n--2, ..., 0
- 4. $p := d_i + (t x_i)p$
- 5. ' exit'

3.2. Interpolasi dengan tabel beda hingga

3.2.1. Beda Maju

Notasi: $\Delta f(x_i) = f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_i)$ dengan $x_i = x_0 + ih$, i = 0, 1, 2, 3, ... Untuk $r \ge 0$,

$$\Delta^{r+1}f(z) = \Delta^r f(z+h) - \Delta^r f(z)$$

 $\Delta^r f(z)$ disebut 'beda maju order r', Δ disebut 'operator beda maju '

Contoh:
$$\Delta^0 f(x) = f(x)$$

 $\Delta f(x) = \Delta^0 f(z+h) - \Delta^0 f(z)$
 $= f(x+h) - f(x)$
 $\Delta^2 f(x) = \Delta f(x+h) - \Delta f(x)$

Contoh hitungan : Kita gunakan polinomial x^3 – $2x^2$ + 7x – 5 dengan h = 1.0

i	x_i	$f(x_i)$	Δf	$\Delta^2 f$	$\Delta^3 f$	$\Delta^4 f$
0	0.0	-5.0	6	2	6	0
1	1.0	1.0	8	8	6	
2	2.0	9.0	16	14		
3	3.0	25.0	30			
4	4.0	55.0				

Korelasi antara 'beda maju' dengan ' beda terbagi'

$$f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f[x_1] - f[x_0]}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \frac{\Delta f(x_0)}{h}$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} - \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}}{\frac{x_2 - x_0}{x_2 - x_0}} = \frac{\Delta^2 f(x_0)}{2h^2}$$

Secara umum: $f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_n] = \frac{\Delta^n f(x_0)}{n! h^n}$

Akan dijabarkan rumus interpolasi 'beda maju' dari rumus interpolasi 'beda terbagi' Newton. Didefinisikan $\alpha = \frac{x - x_0}{h}$ yang menunjukkan letak titik x terhadap x_0 . Jadi misalnya $\alpha = 1.6$, maka x terletak pada jarak 6/10 dari x_1 ke arah x_2 .

Diinginkan rumus untuk:

$$(x - x_0) (x - x_1) \dots (x - x_k)$$

dinyatakan dalam α

$$x - x_i = x_0 + \alpha h - (x_0 + jh) = (\alpha - j)h$$

Jadi

$$(x - x_0) (x - x_1) \dots (x - x_k) = \alpha(\alpha - 1) \dots (\alpha - k)h^{k+1}$$

sehingga

$$p_n(x) = f_0 + \alpha h \frac{\Delta f_0}{h} + \alpha (\alpha - 1) h^2 \frac{\Delta^2 f_0}{2! h^2} + \dots + \alpha (\alpha - 1) \dots (\alpha - n + 1) h^n \frac{\Delta^n f_0}{n! h^n}$$

Jika didefinisikan koefisien binomial sbb:

$$\binom{\alpha}{k} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha - 1)...(\alpha - k + 1)}{k!}, k > 0 \text{ dan } \binom{\alpha}{0} = 1$$

maka didapat rumus interpolasi 'beda maju' sbb:

$$p_n(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n {\alpha \choose j} \Delta^j f(x_0)$$
 dengan $\alpha = \frac{x - x_0}{h}$

Contoh hitungan: p(x=1.5) = ?

$$\alpha = \frac{x - x_0}{h} = \frac{1.5 - 1.0}{1.0} = 1.5$$

1)
$$p_1(x) = f(x_0) + \alpha \Delta f(x_0)$$

= -5 + 1.5 (6) = 4

2)
$$p_2(x) = f(x_0) + \alpha \Delta f(x_0) + \alpha (\alpha - 1) \Delta^2 f(x_0) / 2!$$

= -5 + 1.5 (6) + 1.5 (0.5)2/2! = 4.75

3.2.2. Beda Mundur

Notasi: $\nabla f(z) = f(z) - f(z-h)$ $\nabla^{r+1} f(z) = \nabla^r f(z) - \nabla^r f(z-h) \quad r \ge 1$

Rumus interpolasinya

$$p_n(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{j-1-\alpha}{j} \nabla^j f(x_0) \quad \text{dengan } \alpha = \frac{x_0 - x}{h}, \binom{-1-\alpha}{0} = 1$$

i	x_i	$f(x_i)$	∇f	$ abla^2 f$	$\nabla^3 f$	$ abla^4 f$
-4	0.0	-5.0	6	2	6	0
-3	1.0	1.0	8	8	6	
-2	2.0	9.0	16	14		
-1	3.0	25.0	30			
0	4.0	55.0				

Contoh hitungan: p(x=3.5) = ?

$$\alpha = \frac{x_0 - x}{h} = \frac{-3.5 + 4.0}{1.0} = 0.5$$

1)
$$p_1(x) = f(x_0) + (-\alpha)\nabla f(x_0)$$

= 55 + (-0.5) 30 = 40

2)
$$p_2(x) = p_1(x) + (-\alpha)(-\alpha+1)\nabla^2 f(x_0)/2!$$

= 40 + (-0.5)(0.5)14/2! = 38.25

3)
$$p_3(x) = p_2(x) + (-\alpha)(-\alpha+1)(-\alpha+2)\nabla^3 f(x_0)/3!$$

= 38.25 + (-0.5)(0.5)(1.5)6/3! = 37.875

3.3. Lagrange

Polinomial Lagrange dibentuk dengan fomulasi berikut:

$$p_{n}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} L_{i}(x) f(x_{i})$$

$$L_{i}(x) = \sum_{\substack{j=0 \ i \neq i}}^{n} \frac{x - x_{j}}{x_{i} - x_{j}} \quad i = 0,1,...,n$$

Contoh:

$$p_{i}(x) = \frac{x - x_{1}}{x_{0} - x_{1}} f(x_{0}) + \frac{x - x_{0}}{x - x_{01}} f(x_{1})$$

$$p_{2}(x) = \frac{(x - x_{1})(x - x_{2})}{(x_{0} - x_{1})(x_{0} - x_{2})} f(x_{0}) + \frac{(x - x_{0})(x - x_{2})}{(x_{1} - x_{0})(x_{1} - x_{2})} f(x_{1}) + \frac{(x - x_{0})(x - x_{1})}{(x_{2} - x_{0})(x_{2} - x_{12})} f(x_{2})$$

Contoh: hitung $p_2(x)$ yang melalui titik-titik (0,15), (1,1), (3,25)

$$L_{0}(x) = \frac{(x - x_{1})(x - x_{2})}{(x_{0} - x_{1})(x_{0} - x_{2})} = \frac{(x - 1)(x - 3)}{(0 - 1)(0 - 3)} = \frac{x^{2} - 4x + 3}{3}$$

$$L_{1}(x) = \frac{(x - x_{0})(x - x_{2})}{(x_{1} - x_{0})(x_{1} - x_{2})} = \frac{(x - 0)(x - 3)}{(1 - 0)(1 - 3)} = \frac{x^{2} - 3x}{-2}$$

$$L_{2}(x) = \frac{(x - x_{01})(x - x_{1})}{(x_{2} - x_{0})(x_{2} - x_{1})} = \frac{(x - 0)(x - 1)}{(3 - 0)(3 - 1)} = \frac{x^{2} - x}{6}$$
Jadi $p_{2}(x) = L_{0}(x) \times (-5) + L_{1}(x) \times (1) + L_{2}(x) \times (25) = 2x^{2} + 4x - 5$

3.4. Beberapa fakta penting dari'beda terbagi'

1. $f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_m] = \frac{f^{(m)}(\xi)}{m!}$ untuk $\xi \in X\{x_0, x_1, ..., x_n\}$ dimana $X\{x_0, ..., x_m\}$ artinya interval terkecil dimana $x_0, x_1, ..., x_m$ tercakup! Contoh:

$$f[x_0] = \frac{f^{(0)}(\xi)}{0!} = f(x_0)$$

$$f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} = f'(\xi)$$

$$\xi \in [x_0, x_1]$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{1}{2}f'(\xi)$$

$$\xi \in X\{x_0, x_1, x_2\}$$

2. Jika f(x) adalah polynomial derajad m, maka

adalah polynomial derajad
$$m$$
, maka
$$f[x_0,...,x_n,x] = \begin{cases} \text{polinomial derajad } m-n-1 & n < m-1 \\ a_m & n = m-1 \\ 0 & n > m-1 \end{cases}$$

dengan $f(x) = a_m x^m + a_{m-1} x^{m-1} + ... + a_1 x + a_0$

3. Kesalahan dalam interpolasi

$$f(x) - p_n(x) = \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_1)...(x - x_n)}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\xi_x)$$
dengan $\xi_x \in H\{x_0,....,x_n,x\}$

4.
$$\frac{d}{dx} f[x_0,...,x_n,x] = f[x_0,x,...,x_n,x,x]$$

Bab

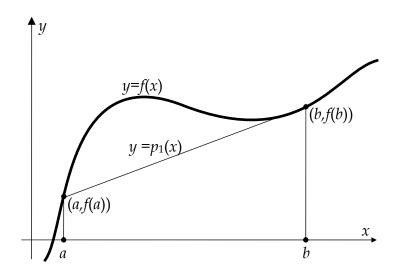
4. INTEGRASI NUMERIS

4.1. Rumus trapesium dan Simpson

Pada bab ini akan dibicarakan cara menghitung integral secara numeris dari

$$I(f) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx$$

dimana [a,b] berhingga



Gambar 8 Konsep integrasi trapesium

Rumus trapesium pada dasarnya adalah mendekati f(x) dengan garis lurus yang melalui (a,f(a)) dan (b,f(b))

$$I_1(f) = \frac{b-a}{2} [f(a) - f(b)]$$

Metoda Numerik