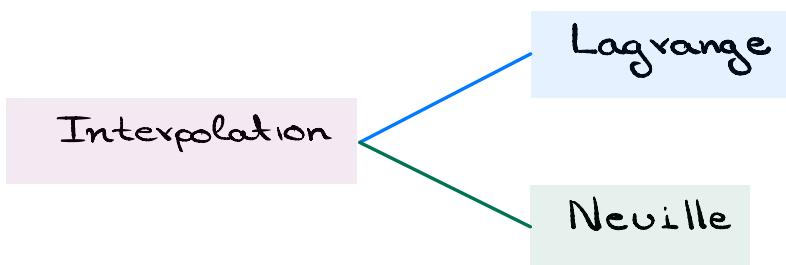
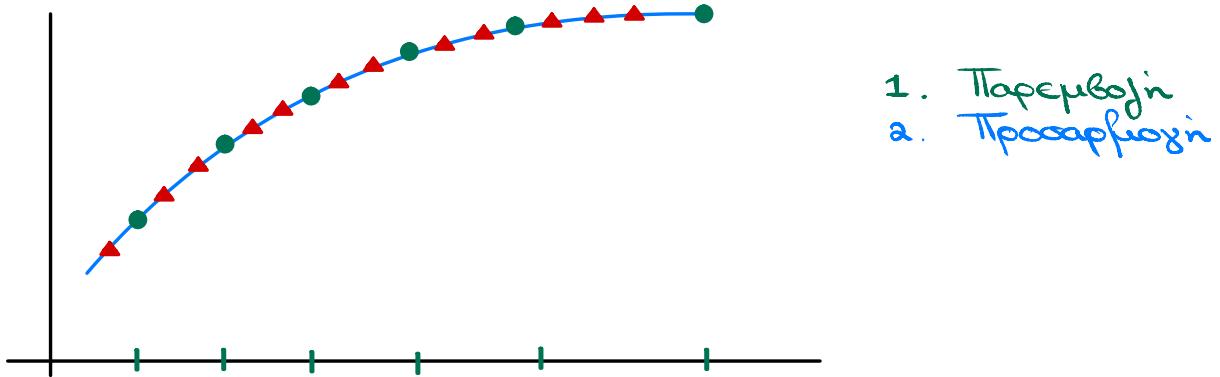


Դօյական Ռեզվոյն



Խեցօծություն Lagrange

$$P(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n y(x_k) \cdot L_k(x) \longrightarrow L_k = \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq k}}^n \frac{(x - x_i)}{(x_k - x_i)}$$

Բախման Պռագիոյն ($n=1$)

$$L_{1,0} = \frac{(x - x_1)}{(x_0 - x_1)} \quad \begin{matrix} n=1 \\ k=0 \end{matrix} \quad L_{1,1} = \frac{(x - x_0)}{(x_1 - x_0)} \quad \begin{matrix} n=1 \\ k=1 \end{matrix} \quad \left. \begin{matrix} n=k \Rightarrow n=0 \\ i \neq k \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$P_1(x) = \frac{(x - x_1)}{(x_0 - x_1)} \cdot f(x_0) + \frac{(x - x_0)}{(x_1 - x_0)} f(x_1)$$

$$E_1 \approx \frac{f''(\xi(x))}{2!} (x - x_0)(x - x_1)$$

Παραγωγή Ρ^{ns} Τάξης

$$L_{2,0} = \frac{(x - x_1) \cdot (x - x_2)}{(x_0 - x_1) \cdot (x_0 - x_2)} \quad n=2 \quad , \quad K=0 \quad , \quad L_{2,1} = \frac{(x - x_0) \cdot (x - x_2)}{(x_1 - x_0) \cdot (x_1 - x_2)} \quad n=2 \quad , \quad K=1$$

$$L_{2,2} = \frac{(x - x_0) \cdot (x - x_1)}{(x_2 - x_0) \cdot (x_2 - x_1)} \quad n=2 \quad , \quad K=2$$

$$P_2(x) = \frac{(x - x_1) \cdot (x - x_2)}{(x_0 - x_1) \cdot (x_0 - x_2)} f(x_0) + \frac{(x - x_0) \cdot (x - x_2)}{(x_1 - x_0) \cdot (x_1 - x_2)} f(x_1) + \frac{(x - x_0) \cdot (x - x_1)}{(x_2 - x_0) \cdot (x_2 - x_1)} f(x_2)$$

$$E_2 \approx \frac{f'''(\xi(x))}{3!} (x - x_0) \cdot (x - x_1) \cdot (x - x_2)$$

Παράδειγμα: $f(x) = x^4$

x	0	1	2
f(x)	0	1	16

a. Βρείτε το $P_1(x)$, E_1

b. Βρείτε το $P_2(x)$, E_2

c. Βρείτε το E_1 και E_2 στο χωρίσιο $[0,2]$

$$a. \quad P_1(x) = \frac{(x-2) \cdot 0}{(0-2)} + \frac{(x-0) \cdot 16}{(2-0)} = 8x$$

$$E_1 \approx \frac{12}{2} \xi^2 (x-0) \cdot (x-1)$$

$$b. \quad P_2(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(0-1)(0-2)} 0 + \frac{(x-0)(x-2)}{(1-0)(1-2)} 1 + \frac{(x-0)(x-1)}{(2-0)(2-1)} 16 = 7x^2 - 6x$$

$$E_2 \approx \frac{24}{6} \xi (x-0) \cdot (x-1) \cdot (x-16)$$

$$c. \quad [0,2] \rightarrow f_{\max} = f(2) \quad (\text{από πίνακα}) \Rightarrow \xi = 2$$

$$\max \left\{ (x-0) \cdot (x-1) \right\} = 1/2$$

$$E_1 = 6 \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 12$$

$$\max \left\{ (x-0) \cdot (x-1) \cdot (x-16) \right\} \approx 0,42$$

$$E_2 = 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 0,4 = 3,2$$

STEP 1: Ορισμός $x_p =$ (Interpolation Point)
 $y_p = 0$ (Default)

STEP 2: Υπολογισμός

$$L = L * \left(\frac{x_p - x_i}{x_k - x_i} \right)$$

Repeat $i \neq k$
 $i \rightarrow n$

$$y_p = y_p + L * y_k$$

Repeat $i \rightarrow n$

Loop $k \rightarrow n$

Lagrange - Interpolation

$$P(x) = \sum_k^n y(x_k) L_k(x)$$

where,

$$L = \prod_i^n \frac{(x_o - x_i)}{(x_k - x_i)} \quad \text{when, } k \neq i$$

In []:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

x= [-1.6, -1.0, -0.4, 0.2, 0.8, 1.4]
y= [0.278037, 0.606531, 0.923116, 0.980199, 0.726149, 0.375311]
n=len(x)

yp = 0 # By default
xp= 1 # interpolation point

# Implementing Lagrange Interpolation
for k in range(n):
    L = 1
    for i in range(n):
        if i != k:
            L = L * (xp - x[i])/(x[k] - x[i])
    yp = yp + L * y[k]

print('Interpolated value at %.5f is %.5f.' % (xp, yp))
```

Interpolated value at 1.00000 is 0.60037.

Διαδοχικές
Πολυωνύμιες
Παρεμβολές

σημεία	βαθ μός	0	1	2	3	4
x_0		P_0				
x_1		P_1	$P_{0,1}$			
x_2		P_2	$P_{1,2}$	$P_{0,1,2}$		
x_3		P_3	$P_{2,3}$	$P_{1,2,3}$	$P_{0,1,2,3}$	
x_4		P_4	$P_{3,4}$	$P_{2,3,4}$	$P_{1,2,3,4}$	$P_{0,1,2,3,4}$

$$Q = \text{np.zeros}(n, n)$$

σημεία	βαθ μός	0	1	2	3	4
x_0		$Q_{0,0}$				
x_1		$Q_{1,0}$	$Q_{1,1}$			
x_2		$Q_{2,0}$	$Q_{2,1}$	$Q_{2,2}$		
x_3		$Q_{3,0}$	$Q_{3,1}$	$Q_{3,2}$	$Q_{3,3}$	
x_4		$Q_{4,0}$	$Q_{4,1}$	$Q_{4,2}$	$Q_{4,3}$	$Q_{4,4}$

STEP 1: Ορίσω $Q(x_0)$:

$$Q_{i0} = y_i$$

Repeat
 $i \rightarrow n$

Loop!

$$Q_{ij} = \frac{(x_0 - x_{i-s}) * Q_{i,s-1} - (x_0 - x_i) * Q_{i-1,s-1}}{x_i - x_{i-s}}$$

Repeat
 $s \rightarrow (1, i+1)$

STEP 2: Επιστρέφω Q_{ii}

Define Q - matrix $n \times n$

$$i \rightarrow Q[i][0] = y[i]. \rightarrow i \text{ in range}(n)$$

$$j \rightarrow Q[i][j] = y[i] \rightarrow j \text{ in range}(1, i + 1)$$

$$Q[i][j] = \frac{(x_0 - x_{i-j}) * Q[i][j-1] - (x_0 - x_i) * Q[i-1][j-1]}{x_i - x_{i-j}}$$

```

x = [-1.6, -1.0, -0.4, 0.2, 0.8, 1.4]
y = [0.278037, 0.606531, 0.923116, 0.980199, 0.726149, 0.375311]
n=len(x)

def Q(x0):
    Q = np.zeros((n,n))

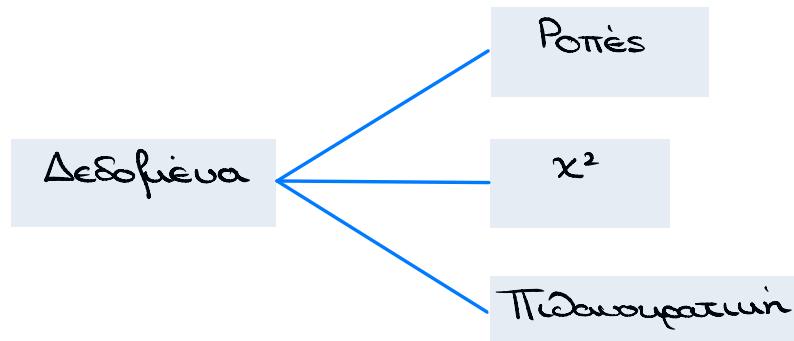
    for i in range(n):
        Q[i][0]=y[i]
        for j in range(1, i+1):
            Q[i][j] = ((x0 - x[i-j]) * Q[i][j-1] - (x0 - x[i]) * Q[i-1][j-1]) / (x[i] - x[i-j])
    return Q[i][i]

print('Interpolated value for f(0)= %.4f' %(Q(0)))

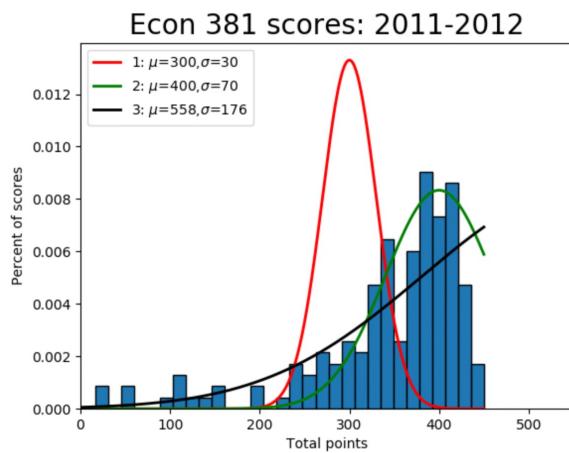
```

Interpolated value for f(0)= 0.9980

Πρασοφιογή Ματέζων



Μέθοδος Ροπών



$$\mu_t = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^t \cdot f(x, p) dx \longrightarrow \text{Θεωρητικές Τιμές}$$

Περιφορά

$$M_t = \frac{1}{N} \sum^n (x_i)^t \longrightarrow \text{Περιφορικές Ροπές}$$

Ευρεση Παραβολών

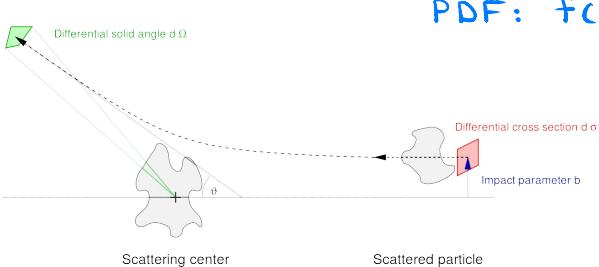
$$\mu_t(p) = M_t$$

Παραδειγματα

$$\text{PDF} = A(\perp + a \cdot \cos\theta)$$

$$\xrightarrow{x=\cos\theta} \int_{-1}^1 A(\perp + ax) dx = 1$$

$$\text{PDF: } f(x, a) = \frac{1}{2} (\perp + ax)$$



$$\langle x \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 x f(x, a) \cdot dx = \frac{2}{3} a$$

STEP 1: Διων πιώνες δεσμένου.

STEP 2: Ορίσω,

$$M_1 = \sum \frac{y_i \cdot x_i}{y_i}$$

Mean Type

$$M_2 = \sqrt{\sum \frac{y_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{y_i}}$$

Απόσταση

Παράδειγμα:

x	y
1	2
2	2
3	3
4	3
5	2
6	2

$$\bar{x} = M_1 = \sum \frac{y_i \cdot x_i}{y_i} = 3.5$$

$$\sigma_x^2 = M_2 = \sqrt{\sum \frac{y_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{y_i}} = 1.59$$

Εχόχοις την Τετραγώνων

$$x^2 = \sum \frac{(f(x_{i, \theta}) - y_i)^2}{\sigma_i^2} \rightarrow \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial \rho_j} = 0$$

$$S_k = \sum \frac{x_i^k}{\sigma_i^2} \rightarrow \text{Ροπήν } y$$

$$M_k = \sum \frac{x_i^k \cdot y_i}{\sigma_i^2} \rightarrow \Deltaυναριθμούμενες x$$

Γραφικοί Περιπτώσεις

$$\chi^2 = \sum \left(\frac{a + b \cdot x_i - y_i}{\sigma_i} \right)^2$$



$$a \cdot S_0 + b \cdot S_1 = M_0$$

$$a \cdot S_1 + b \cdot S_2 = M_1$$

Συστήμα προς
επίγνωση

STEP 1: Εφαρμόσω

$$b = \frac{M_0/S_0 - M_1/S_1}{S_1/S_0 - S_2/S_1}$$

$$a = \frac{M_1 - b \cdot S_2}{S_1}$$

STEP 2: Εφαρμόσω $y = b x + a$

Παραβολή

$$\chi^2 = \sum \left(\frac{a + b \cdot x_i + c \cdot x_i^2 - y_i}{\sigma_i} \right)^2$$



$$a \cdot S_0 + b \cdot S_1 + c \cdot S_2 = M_0$$

$$a \cdot S_1 + b \cdot S_2 + c \cdot S_3 = M_1$$

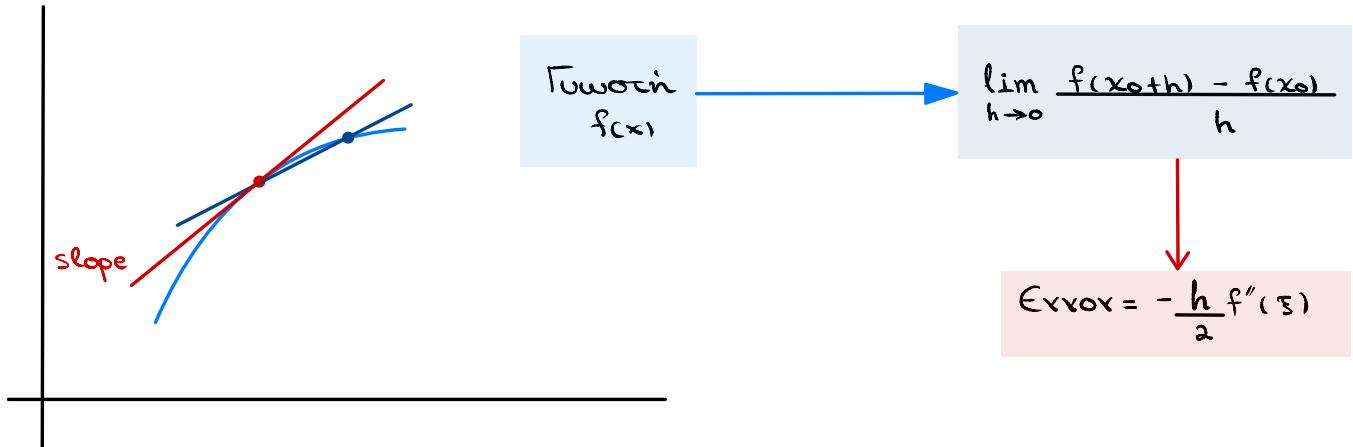
$$a \cdot S_2 + b \cdot S_3 + c \cdot S_4 = M_2$$

Συστήμα προς
επίγνωση

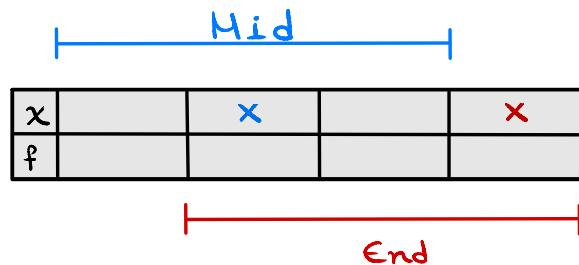
Αριθμητική Ταπείγων

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

Forward - derivative



3 - Points derivative



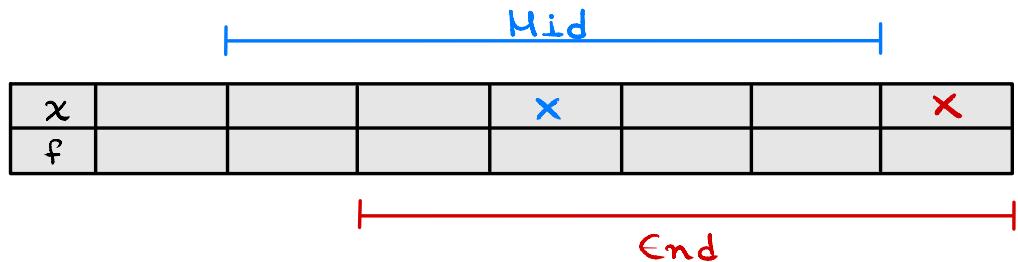
Ευδιάφερο Ινφειο

$$\frac{df(x_0)}{dx} = \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0-h)}{2h}$$

Τετρατοιο Ινφειο

$$\frac{df(x_0)}{dx} = \frac{4f(x_0+h) - 3f(x_0) - f(x_0+2h)}{2h}$$

5 - Points derivative



Eusiáfeos Infocio

$$\frac{df(x_0)}{dx} = \frac{f(x_0-2h) - 8f(x_0-h) + 8f(x_0+h) - f(x_0+2h)}{12h}$$

Tetrautais Infocio

$$\frac{df(x_0)}{dx} = \frac{-25f(x_0) + 48f(x_0+h) - 36f(x_0+2h) + 16f(x_0+3h) - 3f(x_0+4h)}{12h}$$

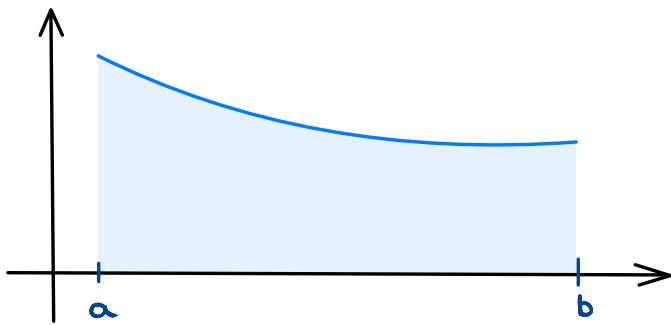
Παραγωγος απο Σεσφέντα

		<u>0.1</u>				
x	1.8	1.9				
$f(x)$						

$$f(x) \rightarrow i = \frac{x_0 - 1.8}{0.1}$$

$$\rightarrow y[i]$$

Αριθμητικής Ομογενώσων



$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_i^n \left(\frac{b-a}{n} \right) \cdot f(x_i)$$

Oproφίας

Τομούσια
Lagrange

Μέθοδος
Τραπεζίου

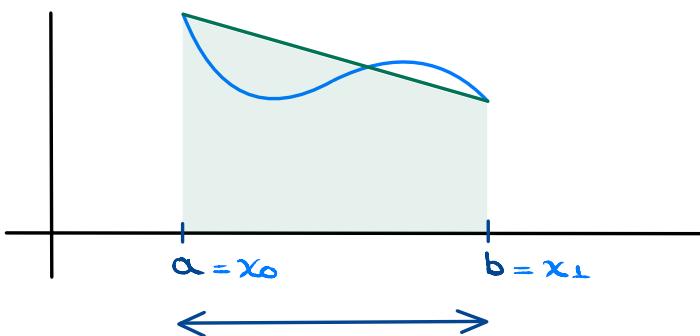
$n=1$

$n=2$

Μέθοδος
Simpson

$$\int_a^b f(x) \cdot dx \approx \int_a^b P_n(x) \cdot dx = \sum_i^n \int_a^b f(x_i) \cdot L_{n,i}(x) \cdot dx$$

Kavouvas Trapezion



$$\int_a^b f(x) \cdot dx = \frac{h}{2} \left[f(a) + f(b) \right]$$

$$h = b - a$$

Μέθοδος Τραπεζίου

$$\int_a^b f(x) \cdot dx = \frac{h}{2} \left[f(a) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} 2 \cdot f(x_i) + f(b) \right]$$

$$h = \frac{(b-a)}{n}$$

Σφάλμα Τραπεζίου

$$E(\text{τραπ}) = -\frac{(b-a)^3}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} f''(\xi)$$

$$E = \frac{S_{2n} - S_n}{3}$$

Παράδειγμα Για το $I = \int_0^4 e^x dx$, βε την μέθοδο Τραπεζίου

- a) 1 υποδιαστήμα
- b) 4 υποδιαστήματα
- c) Σε πόσα διαστήματα πρέπει να χωρίσουμε το διάστημα $[0,4]$ για να έχουμε αυριθμητική ακρίβεια 0.01

$$a. I = \frac{(4-0)}{2} \left(e^0 + e^4 \right) = 111.196$$

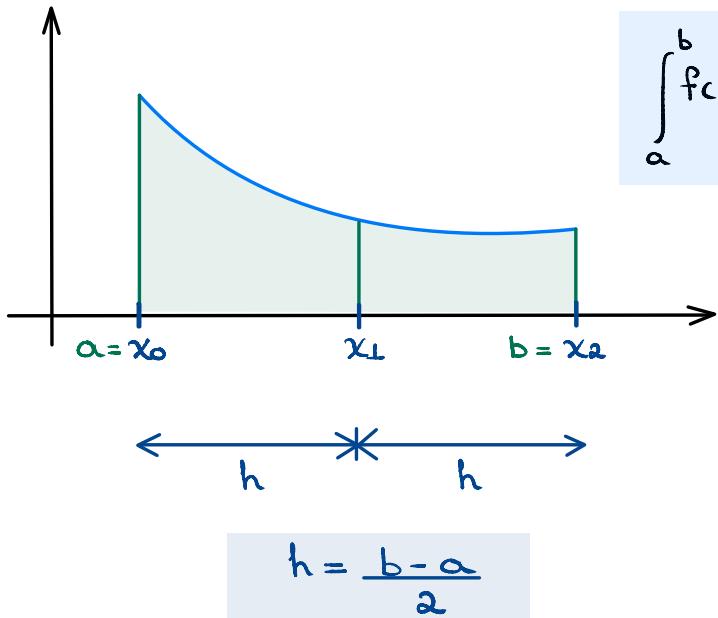
$$b. I = \int_0^1 e^x dx + \int_1^2 e^x dx + \int_2^3 e^x dx + \int_3^4 e^x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(e^0 + e^1 \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(e^1 + e^2 \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(e^2 + e^3 \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(e^3 + e^4 \right) = 57.99$$

$$c. E = \frac{(b-a)^3}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot f''(\xi) = \frac{4}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} e^4 < 0.01$$

$$\text{Επομένως } n^2 \geq \frac{4^3}{12} \cdot \frac{e^4}{0.01} = 2.91 \cdot 10^4 \Rightarrow n \geq 171$$

Kavous Simpson



Méodosos Simpson

$$\int_a^b f(x) \cdot dx = \frac{h}{3} \left[f(a) + 2 \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} f(x_{2i}) + 4 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_{2i-1}) + f(b) \right]$$

$$h = \frac{(b-a)}{n}$$

Sigma2fua Simpson

$$E(\text{simp}) = -\frac{(b-a)^5}{180} \cdot \frac{1}{16n^2} \cdot f''''(\xi)$$

$$E_{an} = \frac{S_{an} - S_n}{15}$$

Παράδειγμα Για το $I = \int_0^4 e^x dx$, fee την μέθοδο Simpson

- a) 1 υποδιαστήμα
- b) 4 υποδιαστήματα
- c) Σε πόσα διαστήματα πρέπει να χωρίσουμε το διάστημα $[0,4]$ για να έχουμε αυριθμό 0.01

$$a. I = \frac{\frac{4-0}{2}}{3} \left(e^0 + 4 \cdot e^2 + e^4 \right) = 56.769$$

$$b. I = \int_0^1 e^x dx + \int_1^2 e^x dx + \int_2^3 e^x dx + \int_3^4 e^x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \left(e^0 + 4 \cdot e^{0.5} + e^1 \right) + \frac{1}{6} \left(e^1 + 4 \cdot e^{1.5} + e^2 \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{6} \left(e^2 + 4 \cdot e^{2.5} + e^3 \right) + \frac{1}{6} \left(e^3 + 4 \cdot e^{3.5} + e^4 \right) = 53.616$$

$$c. E(\text{simpson}) = \frac{(b-a)^5}{180} \frac{1}{16n^4} f^{(4)}(\xi) = \frac{4^5}{180} \frac{1}{16n^4} e^4 < 0.01$$

$$n^4 \geq \frac{4^5}{180 \cdot 16} \frac{e^4}{0.01} \geq 7$$

Newton - Cotes Open (3)

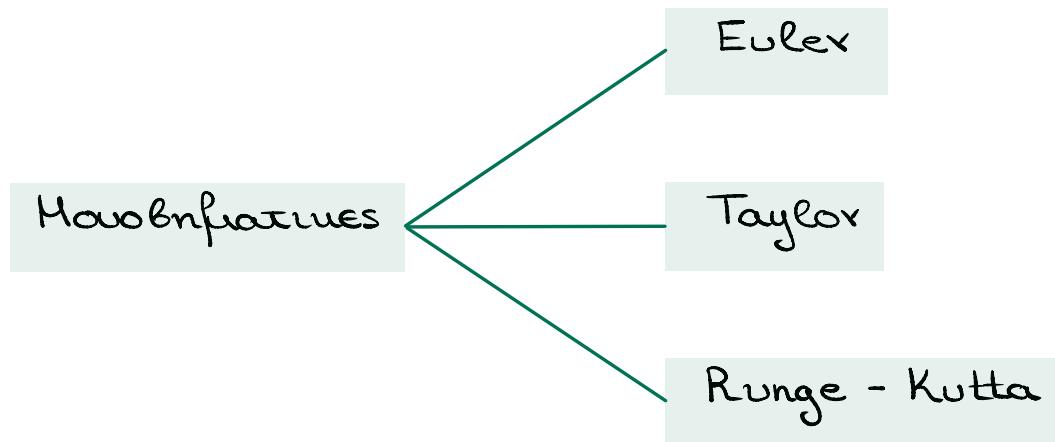
$$I = \frac{4h}{3} \left(2f_0 - f_1 + 2f_2 \right) \longrightarrow \frac{14}{15} h^5 f^{(4)}(\xi)$$

$$h = \frac{b-a}{4}$$

Métodos Gauss

$$\tilde{x} = \frac{1}{2} ((b-a)t + a+b) \rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 f(\tilde{x}) \cdot \left(\frac{b-a}{2} \right) dt$$

Διαφορικές Εξιώσεις



Métodos Eulerx

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = f(t, y) \quad \alpha \leq t \leq b, \quad y(a) = c \quad \tau = \frac{b-a}{N} \rightarrow y(t_{i+1}) = y(t_i) + \tau \cdot y'(t_i)$$

Bήμα 1: Ορίσω α, b, c, τ σταθερές

Ορίσω συνάριτην $f = \lambda t, y : "y"$

Bήμα 2: Ορίσω πίνακες w και t

$$t = np.arange(a, b+\tau, \tau) \rightarrow N = len(t)$$

$$w = np.zeros(N)$$

Bήμα 3: Υπολογίσω

$$w[0] = c$$

$$w[i+1] = w[i] + \tau * f(t[i], w[i])$$

Repeat

$i \rightarrow N-1$

Mέθοδος Taylor

$$w_0 = c$$

$$w_{i+1} = w_i + \tau \cdot T^{(n)}(t_i, w_i)$$

$$T^{(n)}(t_i, w_i) = f(t_i, w_i) + \frac{\tau}{2} f'(t_i, w_i) + \dots + \frac{\tau^{n-1}}{n!} f^{(n-1)}(t_i, w_i)$$

Παραδειγμα Τιού n μέθοδος Taylor 2^η και 3^η Τάξης για το $y' = \frac{1}{2}y$ για $0 \leq t \leq 2$, $y(0) = 1$

$$\bullet f(t, y(t)) = \frac{1}{2}y$$

$$\bullet f'(t, y(t)) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{1}{2}y\right) = \frac{1}{4}y$$

$$\bullet f''(t, y(t)) = \frac{d^2}{dt^2}\left(\frac{1}{2}y\right) = \frac{1}{8}y$$

2nd Tägns:

$$\begin{aligned} w_0 &= 1 \\ w_{i+1} &= w_i + \tau \cdot T^{(2)} \\ T^{(2)} &= f(t_i, w_i) + \frac{\tau}{2} f'(t_i, w_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} w_i + \frac{\tau}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4} w_i \right) = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\tau}{8} \right) w_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} w_0 &= 1 \\ w_{i+1} &= w_i + \tau \cdot \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\tau}{8} \right) w_i \right] \end{aligned}$$

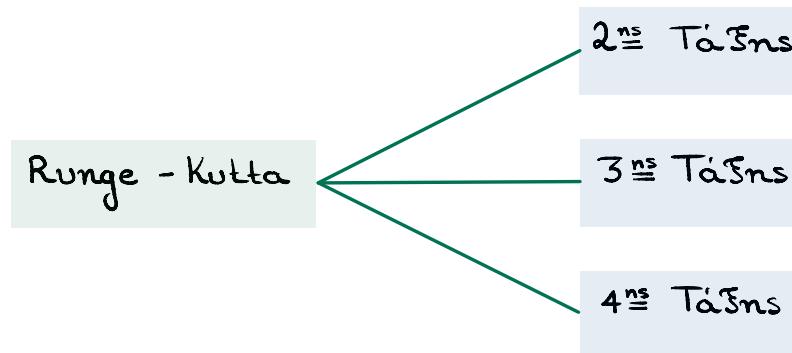
3rd Tägns:

$$\begin{aligned} w_0 &= 1 \\ w_{i+1} &= w_i + \tau \cdot T^{(3)} \\ T^{(3)} &= f(t_i, w_i) + \frac{\tau}{2} f'(t_i, w_i) + \frac{\tau^2}{2 \cdot 3} f''(t_i, w_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} w_i + \frac{\tau}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4} w_i \right) + \frac{\tau^2}{6} \left(\frac{1}{8} w_i \right) = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\tau}{8} + \frac{\tau^2}{48} \right) w_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\implies w_0 = 1$$

$$w_{i+1} = w_i + \tau \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\tau}{8} + \frac{\tau^2}{48} \right) w_i \right]$$

Runge - Kutta



2^η Τάξης

$$w_0 = c$$

$$w_{i+1} = w_i + \tau \cdot f\left(t_i + \frac{\tau}{2}, w_i + \frac{\tau}{2} \cdot f(t_i, w_i)\right)$$

3^η Τάξης

$$w_0 = c$$

$$w_{i+1} = w_i + \frac{\tau}{2} \cdot [f(t_i, w_i) + f(t_{i+1}, w_i + \tau \cdot f(t_i, w_i))]$$

4^η Τάξης

$$w_0 = c$$

$$w_{i+1} = w_i + \frac{1}{6} (k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4)$$

$$k_1 = \tau f(t_i, w_i)$$

$$k_2 = \tau f(t_i + \tau/2, w_i + k_1/2)$$

$$k_3 = \tau f(t_i + \tau/2, w_i + k_2/2)$$

$$k_4 = \tau f(t_i + \tau, w_i + k_3)$$

Διαφορικές Εξηύσουσεις II

$$\frac{dy^{(m)}}{dt} = f(t, y, y', \dots, y^{(m-1)})$$



$$u_1(t) = y(t)$$

$$u_2(t) = y'(t)$$

$$u_3(t) = y''(t)$$

$$u_4(t) = y'''(t)$$

⋮

⋮

$$u_m(t) = y^{(m-1)}(t)$$

Παραδειγμα $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = -g \quad 0 \leq t \leq t_1 \quad y(0) = h \quad \text{und} \quad y'(0) = 0$

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{dy}{dt} = v \\ \frac{dv}{dt} = -g \end{array} \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{Euler}} \\ ? \end{array} \right] \quad \begin{array}{l} y_{i+1} = y_i + \tau \cdot v(t) \\ v_{i+1} = v_i - \tau \cdot g(t) \end{array}$$

? $y = y(0) + v(0) \cdot t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$

$v = v(0) - g \cdot t$