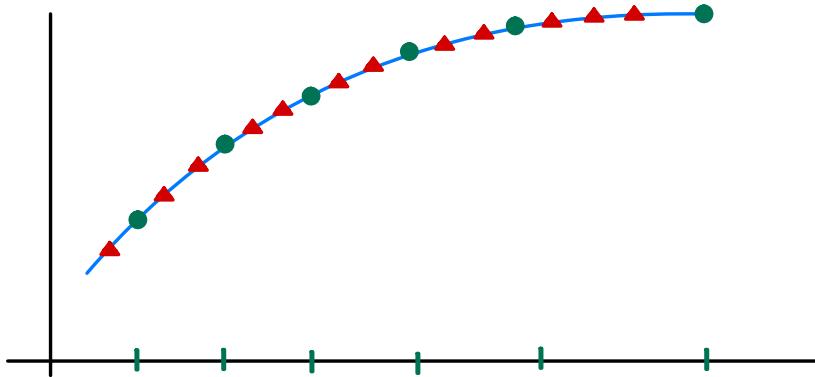
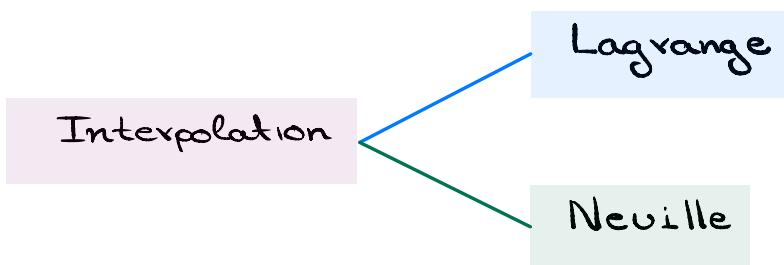


# Դօյական Ռաքմախին



1. Ռաքմախին
2. Պրօսպիոխին



## Խեցածություն Lagrange

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

## Բախմախին Պրօսպիոխին ( $n=1$ )

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

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

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

## Παραγωγή Ρ<sup>ns</sup> 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  $[0,2]$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$E_2 = 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 0,42 = 3,2$$

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.

Δια χινές  
Πολυωνυμίες  
περιβολής

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!

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

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

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))

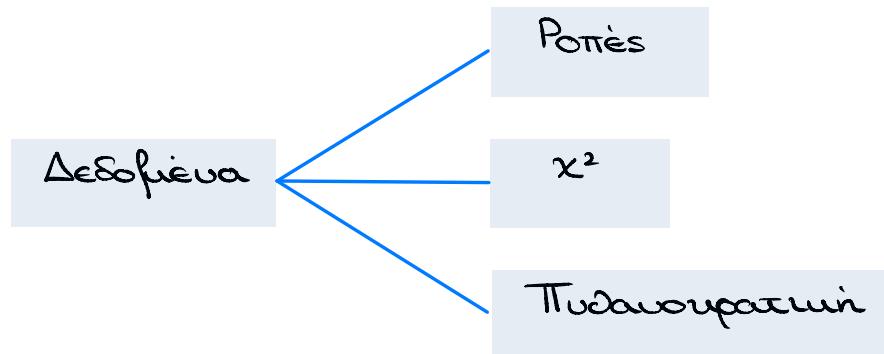
    for i in range(n):
        Q[i][0]=y[i]
        for j in range(1, i+1):
            Q[i][j] = ((x0 - x[i-j]) * Q[i][j-1] - (x0 - x[i]) * Q[i-1][j-1]) / (x[i] - x[i-j])
    return Q[i][i]

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

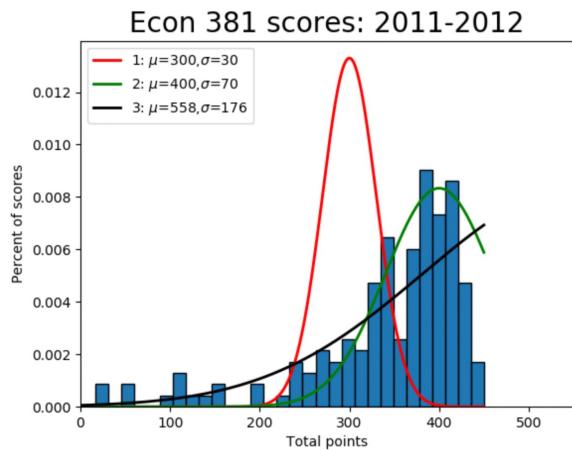
```

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

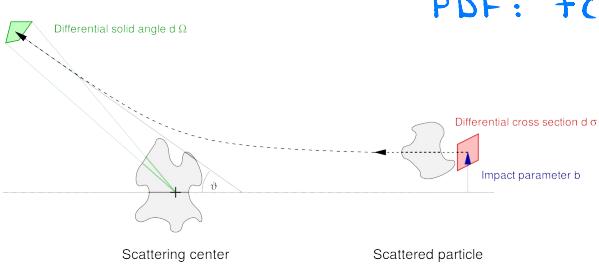
$$\mu_t(p) = M_t$$

## Παραδειγματα

$$\text{PDF} = A(1 + \alpha \cdot \cos\theta)$$

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

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



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

STEP 1: Διων πτώσεις δεσμών.

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

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

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

Ελάχιστων Τετραγώνων

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

$$S_K = \sum \frac{x_i^K}{\sigma_i^2} \longrightarrow \text{Ροπήν } y$$

$$M_K = \sum \frac{x_i^K \cdot y_i}{\sigma_i^2} \longrightarrow \Deltaυναριθμούμενες x$$

## 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

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



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

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

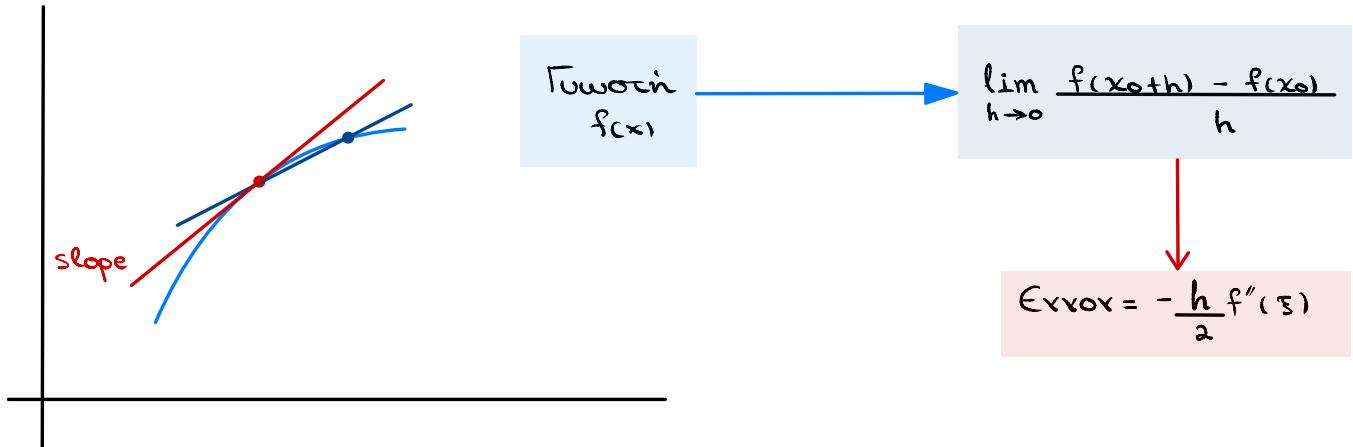
$$a \cdot S_2 + b \cdot S_3 + c \cdot S_4 = M_2$$

Συστήμα προς  
επίγνωση

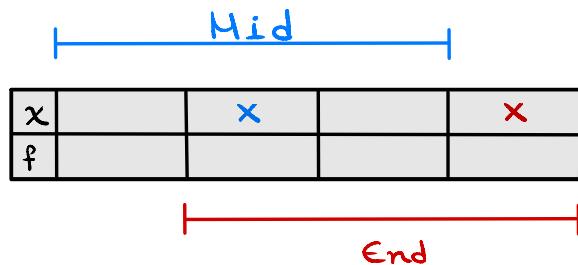
## Αριθμητική Ταπείγων

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

## Forward - derivative



## 3 - Points derivative



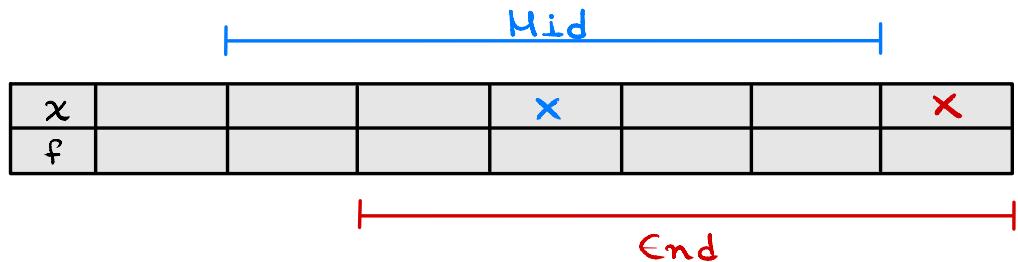
## Ευδιάφερο Ινφειο

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

## 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

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

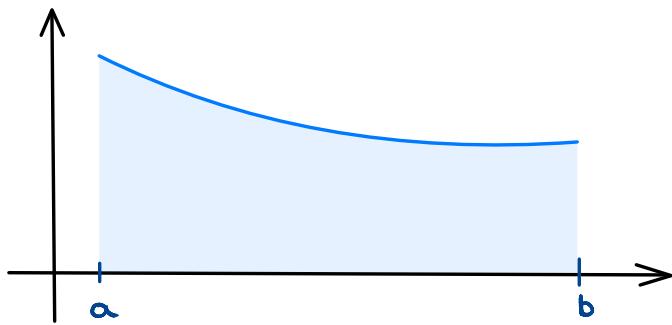
## Παραγωγος απο Σεσφέντα

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

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

$$\rightarrow y[i]$$

## Ariθμητικής 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

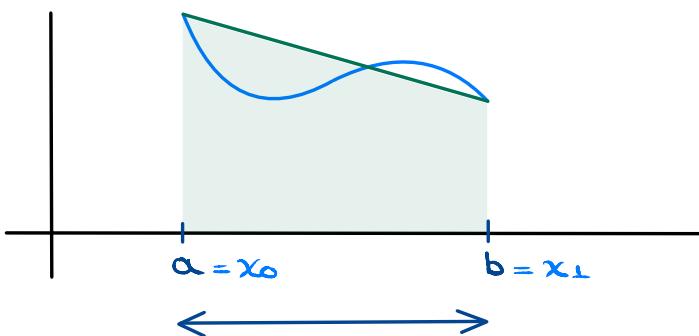
$n=1$

$n=2$

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

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

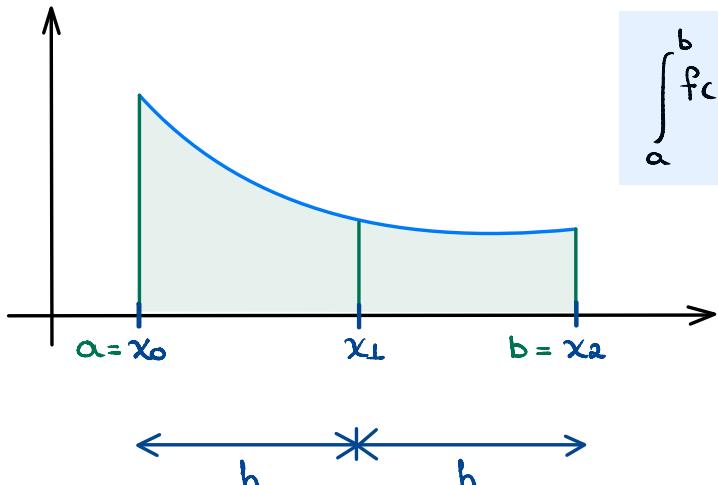
$$b. I = \int_0^1 e^x dx + \int_1^2 e^x dx + \int_2^3 e^x dx + \int_3^4 e^x dx$$

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

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

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

## 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  $0.01$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{6} \left( e^0 + 4 \cdot e^{0.5} + e^1 \right) + \frac{1}{6} \left( e^1 + 4 \cdot e^{1.5} + e^2 \right) \\ & + \frac{1}{6} \left( e^2 + 4 \cdot e^{2.5} + e^3 \right) + \frac{1}{6} \left( e^3 + 4 \cdot e^{3.5} + e^4 \right) = 53.616 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

### Newton - Cotes Open (3)

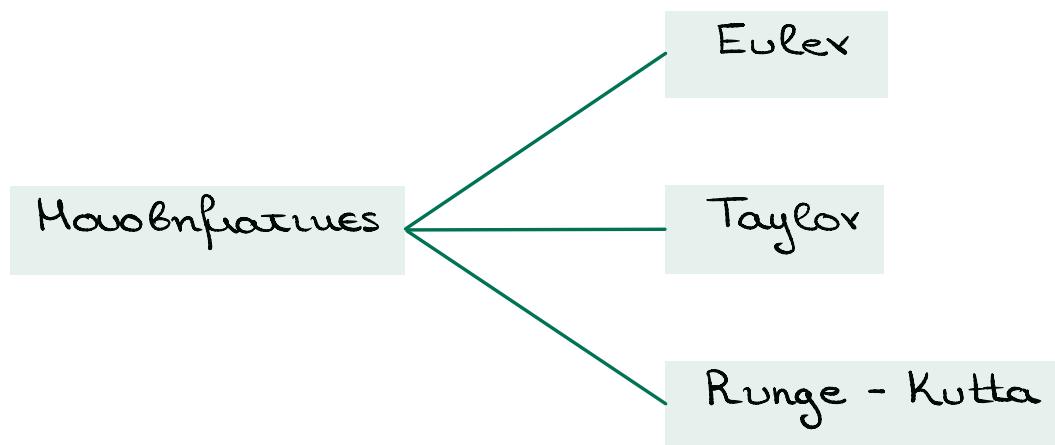
$$I = \frac{4h}{3} \left( 2f_0 - f_1 + 2f_2 \right) \longrightarrow \frac{14}{15} h^5 f^{(4)}(\xi)$$

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

## 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 Euler

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

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

$i \rightarrow N-1$

Μέθοδος 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 Τισα n μέθοδος Taylor 2<sup>η</sup> και 3<sup>η</sup> Τάξης  
για το  $y' = \frac{1}{2}y$  για  $0 \leq t \leq 2$ ,  $y(0) = 1$

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

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

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

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Tägns:

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

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

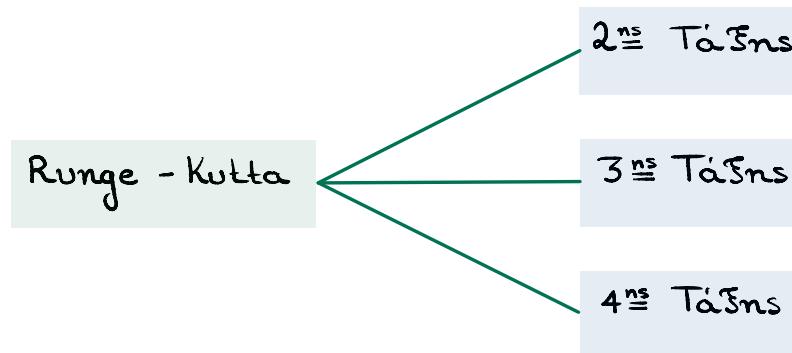
## 3<sup>rd</sup> Tägns:

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

$$\Rightarrow w_0 = 1$$

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

## Runge - Kutta



## 2<sup>η</sup> 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<sup>η</sup> 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<sup>η</sup> 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  $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = -g \quad 0 \leq t \leq t_1 \quad y(0) = h \quad \text{und} \quad y'(0) = 0$

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

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

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