## Probleem 1:

Pas 'n polinoom  $p_2(x)$  deur die datapunte  $(x_0, f(x_0)), (x_1, f(x_1)), (x_2, f(x_2))$ :

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

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

$$p'_{2}(x) = \frac{1}{2h^{2}}(x-x_{1}+x-x_{2})f(x_{0}) - \frac{1}{h^{2}}(x-x_{0}+x-x_{2})f(x_{1}) + \frac{1}{2h^{2}}(x-x_{0}+x-x_{1})f(x_{2})$$

$$p'_{2}(x_{0}) = \frac{1}{2h^{2}}(-h-2h)f(x_{0}) - \frac{1}{h^{2}}(-2h)f(x_{1}) + \frac{1}{2h^{2}}(-h)f(x_{2})$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2h}f(x_{0}) + \frac{2}{h}f(x_{1}) - \frac{1}{2h}f(x_{2})$$
(1)

wat ekwivalent is aan die verskilformule bo-aan p.170. Vir die foutterm gebruik ons die formule op p.70 in Burden & Faires,

$$f(x) = p_{2}(x) + \frac{(x - x_{0})(x - x_{1})(x - x_{2})}{3!}f'''(\xi_{x})$$

$$f'(x) = p'_{2}(x) + \frac{1}{6}\frac{d}{dx}\left[(x - x_{0})(x - x_{1})(x - x_{2})\right]f'''(\xi_{x}) + \frac{1}{6}(x - x_{0})(x - x_{1})(x - x_{2})\frac{d}{dx}f'''(\xi_{x})$$

$$f'(x_{0}) = p'_{2}(x_{0}) + \frac{1}{6}f'''(\xi_{x})\frac{d}{dx}\left[(x - x_{0})(x - x_{1})(x - x_{2})\right]_{x = x_{0}}.$$
(2)

Die eerste term regs is reeds bereken, sien (1). Om die foutterm te kry moet die tweede term bereken word,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[ (x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2) \right]_{x = x_0}$$

$$= \left[ (x - x_1)(x - x_2) + (x - x_0)(x - x_2) + (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \right]_{x = x_0}$$

$$= (x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2) = (-h)(-2h) = 2h^2.$$

Stel in (2),

$$f'(x_0) = p'_2(x_0) + \frac{1}{3}h^2f'''(\xi)$$

wat die formule bo-aan p.170 is.

## Probleem 2:

Aanvaar dat  $\xi$  onafhanklik van h is (dit is slegs by benadering waar). Dan

$$f''(x_0) = \frac{f(x_0 + h) - 2f(x_0) + f(x_0 - h)}{h^2} - Ch^2, \tag{3}$$

met  $C = \frac{1}{12}f''''(\xi)$  'n konstante. Met dubbel die aantal staplengte (vervang dus h met 2h hierbo),

$$f''(x_0) = \frac{f(x_0 + 2h) - 2f(x_0) + f(x_0 - 2h)}{(2h)^2} - C(2h)^2.$$
 (4)

Elimineer C, deur (4) by 4 maal (3) af te trek,

$$3f''(x_0) = 4\frac{f(x_0+h) - 2f(x_0) + f(x_0-h)}{h^2} - \frac{f(x_0+2h) - 2f(x_0) + f(x_0-2h)}{4h^2}$$
$$f''(x_0) = \frac{-f(x_0+2h) + 16f(x_0+h) - 30f(x_0) + 16f(x_0-h) - f(x_0-2h)}{12h^2} + E,$$

met E die foutterm (wat nie hier bereken is nie).

## Probleem 3:

Ons volg dieselfde argumente as op p.172. Dan volg die analoog van die formule onderaan die bladsy,

$$f''(x_0) - \frac{\tilde{f}(x_0 + h) - 2\tilde{f}(x_0) + \tilde{f}(x_0 - h)}{h^2}$$

$$= \frac{e(x_0 + h) - 2e(x_0) + e(x_0 - h)}{h^2} - \frac{h^2}{12}f''''(\xi).$$

Dus

$$\left| f''(x_0) - \frac{\widetilde{f}(x_0 + h) - 2\widetilde{f}(x_0) + \widetilde{f}(x_0 - h)}{h^2} \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{|e(x_0 + h)| + 2|e(x_0)| + |e(x_0 - h)|}{h^2} + \frac{h^2}{12} |f''''(\xi)| \leq \frac{4\varepsilon}{h^2} + \frac{h^2}{12} M,$$

waar ons aanvaar dat  $|e(x_0 \pm h)| \le \varepsilon$ ,  $|e(x_0)| \le \varepsilon$  en  $|f''''(x)| \le M$  in die omgewing van  $x_0$ . Laat nou

$$E(h) = \frac{4\varepsilon}{h^2} + \frac{h^2}{12}M$$

$$E'(h) = -\frac{8\varepsilon}{h^3} + \frac{h}{6}M = 0 \implies h^4 = \frac{48\varepsilon}{M}.$$

Die optimale staplengte word dus gegee deur  $h_{\text{opt}} = 2\left(\frac{3\varepsilon}{M}\right)^{1/4}$ .

Die kleinste waarde van E is dus

$$E_{\min} = E(h_{\text{opt}}) = \frac{4\varepsilon}{4\left(\frac{3\varepsilon}{M}\right)^{1/2}} + \frac{4\left(\frac{3\varepsilon}{M}\right)^{1/2}M}{12} = 2\sqrt{\frac{M\varepsilon}{3}}.$$

Met  $M=e^1$  en  $\varepsilon=2.2\times 10^{-16}$  volg

$$h_{\text{opt}} = 2.5 \times 10^{-4}$$
  
 $E_{\text{min}} = 2.8 \times 10^{-8}$ 

wat goed vergelyk met die empiriese data in die figuur.

Wat betref die "hellings" in die grafiek: Regs van die optimale punt domineer die afkappingsfout, of te wel

$$E \approx Ch^2$$
$$\log E \approx \log C + 2\log h$$

wat 'n reguitlyngrafiek met helling 2 impliseer. Dit is versoenbaar met die regter gedeelte van die grafiek met helling rofweg  $\frac{8 \text{ eenhede}}{4 \text{ eenhede}} = 2$ .

Links van die optimale punt domineer afrondingsfoute, of te wel

$$E \approx \frac{C}{h^2}$$

$$\log E \approx \log C - 2\log h$$

wat 'n reguitlyngrafiek met helling -2 impliseer. Dit is ook versoenbaar met die linkerkantste gedeelte van die grafiek met helling rofweg  $\frac{-12 \text{ eenhede}}{6 \text{ eenhede}} = -2$ .

## **Probleem 4:** word in die klas behandel