

Week 2 - Friday

Friday, February 5, 2021 2:11 PM

- Multi-dimensional Newton's Method
- Higher-Order methods
- Rational Function Interpolation
- Multi-dimensional Interpolation

Multi-d Newton's

$$f_A(x_i + \Delta x_i) \approx f_A(x_i) + \sum_i \Delta x_i \frac{\partial f_A}{\partial x_i}(x_i) + O(\Delta x_i^2)$$

Newton-Raphson

$$\vec{f}(\vec{x} + \Delta \vec{x}) \approx \vec{f}(\vec{x}) + (\Delta \vec{x} \cdot \vec{\nabla}) \vec{f}(\vec{x}) + \dots$$

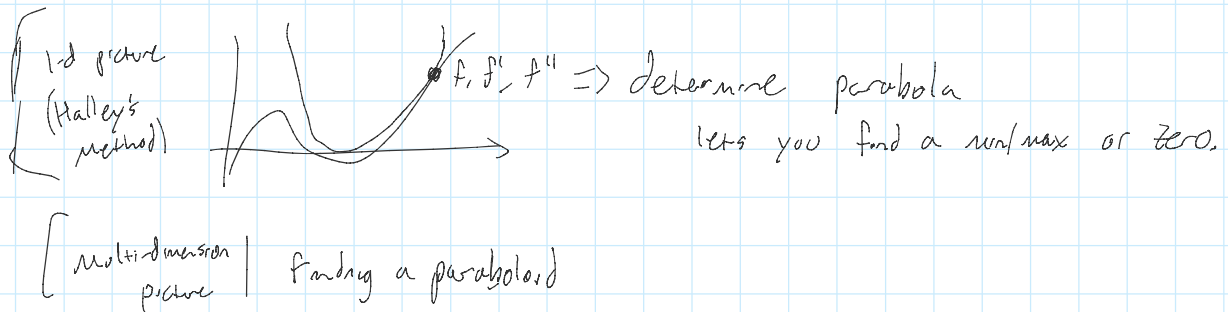
$$-\vec{f}_A(x_i) = \sum_i \frac{\partial f_A}{\partial x_i} \Delta x_i$$

Jacobian Matrix = $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} & \dots \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} = J_{A,i}$

$$\Delta x_i = -J_{A,i}^{-1} f_A$$

{ * Also works for minimum finding
↳ finding a good step size

Newton's Method • Use information about 2nd derivative to find a zero



Rational function Interpolation

$$P(x) = \frac{A_0 + A_1 x + A_2 x^2 + \dots}{B_0 + B_1 x + B_2 x^2 + \dots}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} P(x) = \frac{A_2}{B_2}$$

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- Can choose asymptotic behavior
↳ Useful for extrapolation

- Padé Approximation

Choose $P(x)$ s.t. Taylor expansion matches a function

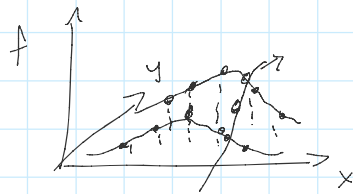
- Pro/Con: has poles in denominator

↳ Barycentric Interpolation (fix coeffs s.t. no poles)

See Numerical Recipes

Multi-dimensional Interpolation

Know function at regularly spaced grid points



Can successfully apply 1-d interpolation

Details: N.R.

Irregular Grid

- Tesselating data (see NR)
- Radial Basis function

$$f(x) \approx \sum w_i \phi(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_i)$$

Weights \nearrow Basis functions \nearrow See N.R.