

# 基礎数値解析

Fundamental Numeric Analysis

## 第4回講義資料

Lecture notes 4

## 数値積分の応用

Application of Numerical Integration

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## アクティブラーニング 4 (Active Learning 4)

MSE(0.1)を数値的に計算せよ。

Compute MSE(0.1) numerically.

$$\text{MSE}(v) = 1 - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tanh^2 \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{v}} + \frac{1}{v} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx .$$

## 被積分関数(Integrand)

```
double func(double x,double v)
{
    double t;

    t = tanh(x/sqrt(v) + 1.0/v);
    return t*t*exp(-x*x/2.0)/sqrt(2.0*M_PI);
}
```

## 議論(Discussion)

積分区間をどのように有限区間で近似すべきか？

How should we approximate the infinite interval in integration with a finite interval?

## 積分区間(Interval in Integration)

### 上界式(Upper bound)

$$\int_{-a}^a \tanh^2 \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{v}} + \frac{1}{v} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \leq \int_{-a}^a \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = 2 \int_0^a \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

### $a$ の決め方(How to determine $a$ )

以下を満たすような**最小**の $a > 0$ を選ぶ。

Select the **minimum** of  $a$  such that the following holds:

$$2 \int_a^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \ll \text{シンプソン法による誤差}$$

Errors caused by Simpson's rule