

1.1

$$n^\delta(x) = \sqrt{2}\delta \sin(2\pi kx).$$

$$\|f - f^\delta\| = \|n^\delta\|$$

$$\|f' - (f^\delta)'\| = \|(n^\delta)'\|$$

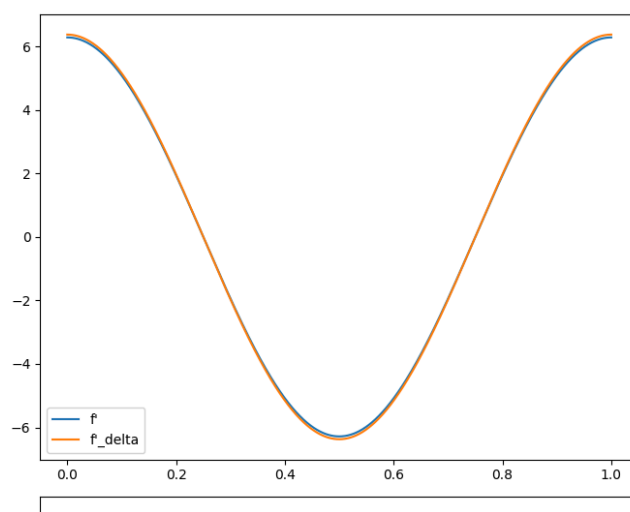
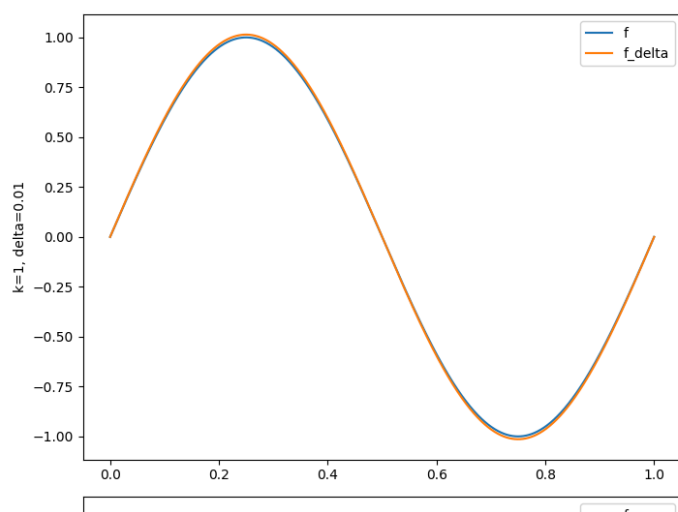
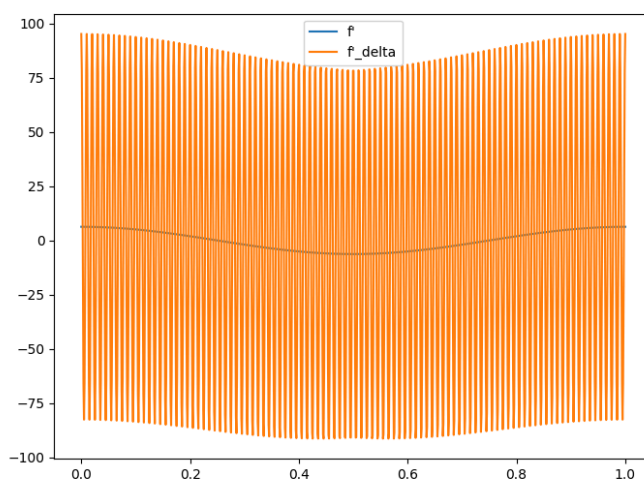
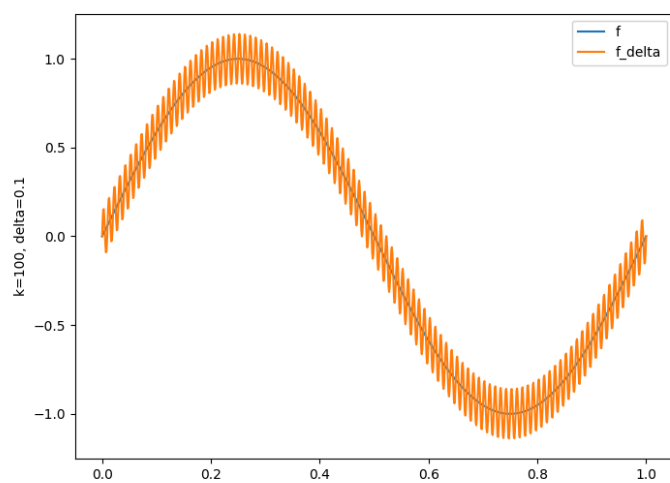
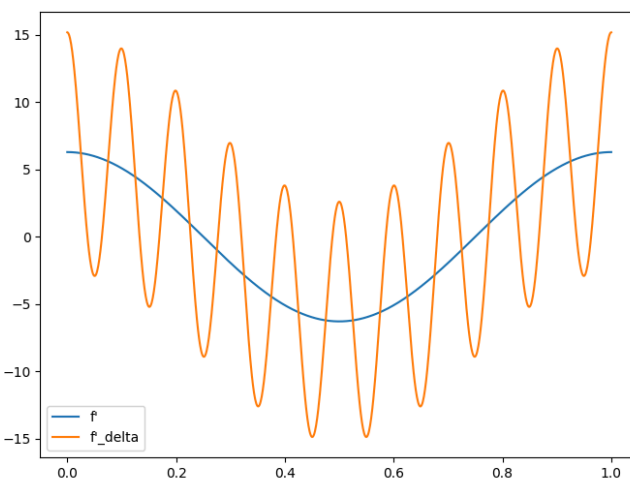
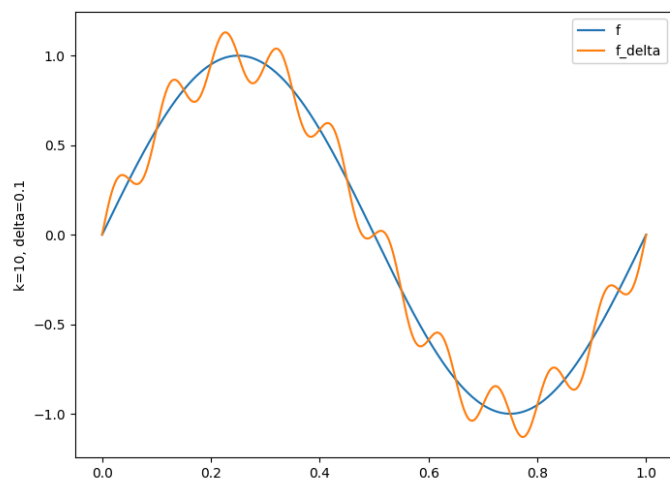
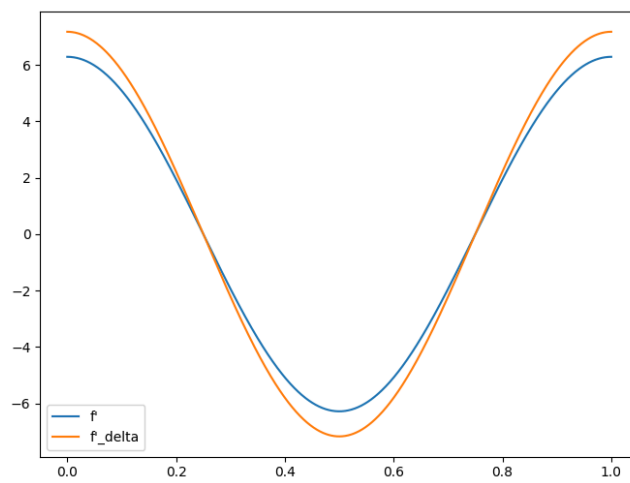
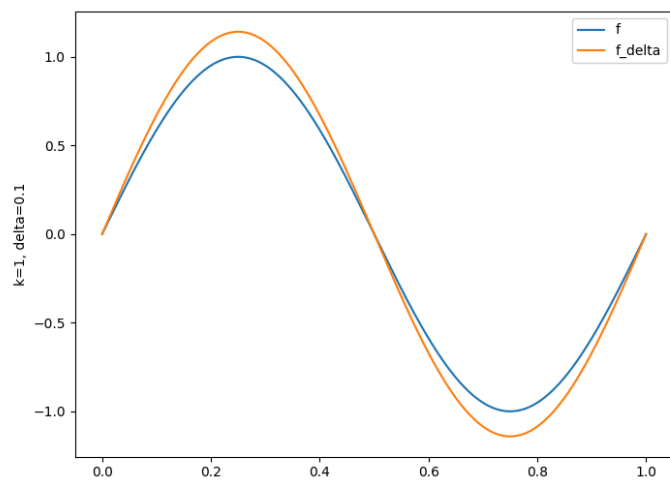
$$\|f - f^\delta\|_{L^2}^2 = \int_0^1 2\delta^2 \sin(2\pi kx)^2 dx = \delta^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{4\pi k} \sin(4\pi k)\right) \rightarrow 0.$$

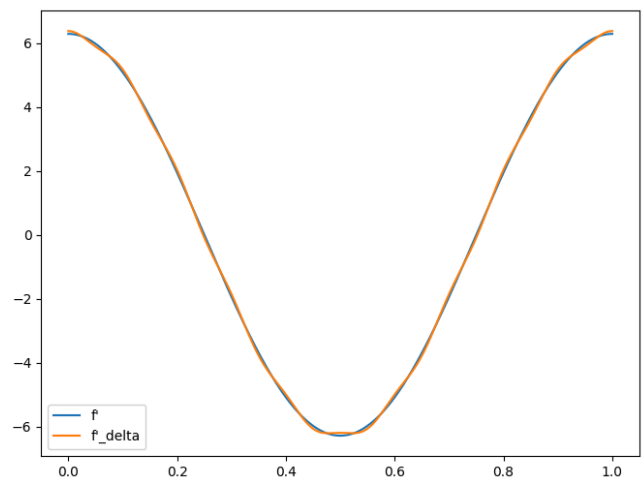
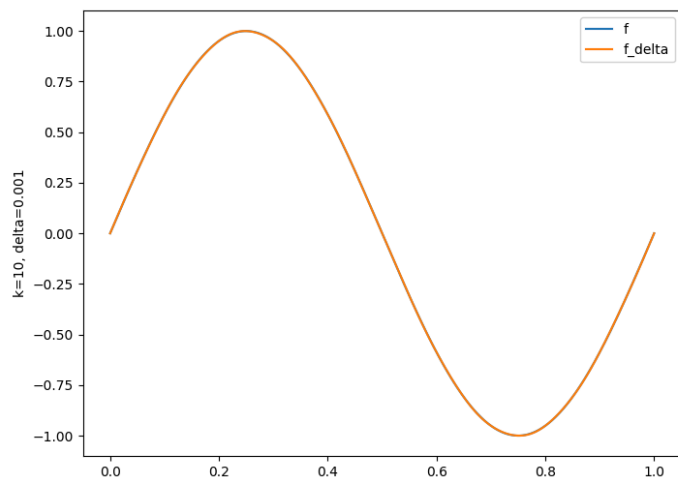
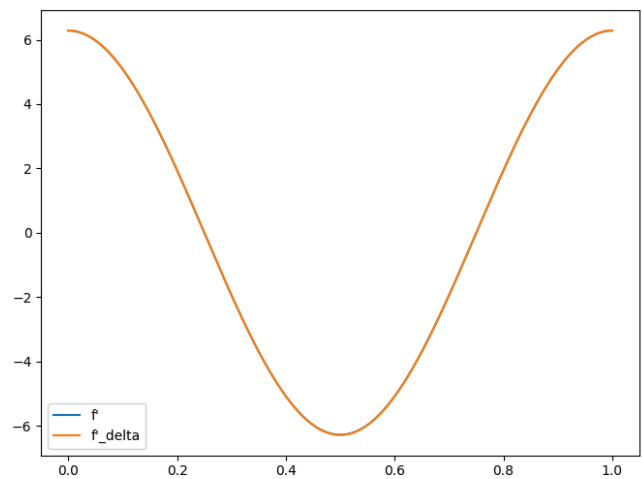
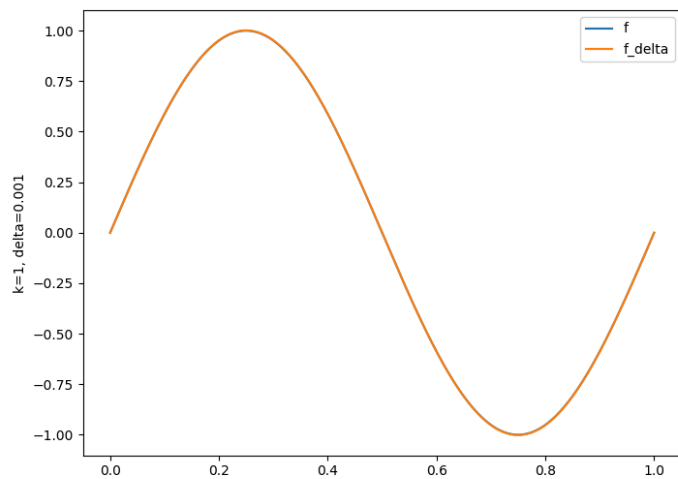
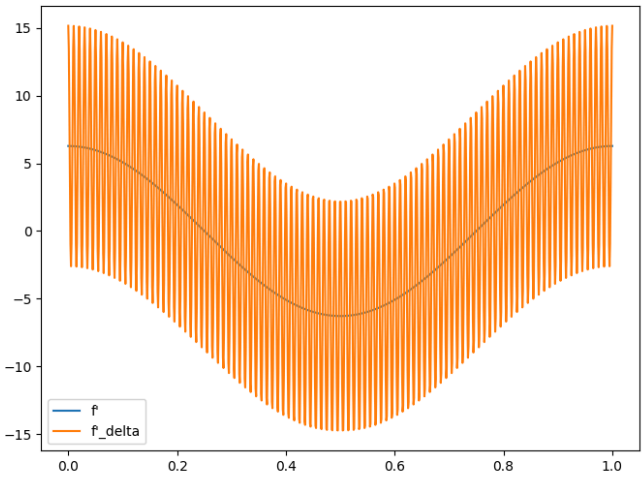
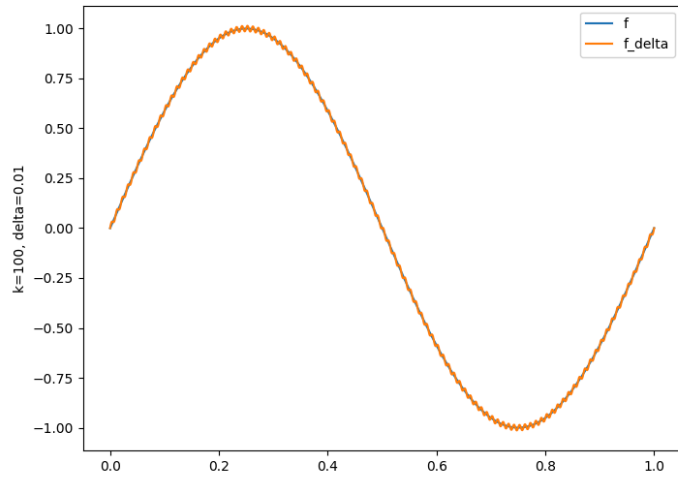
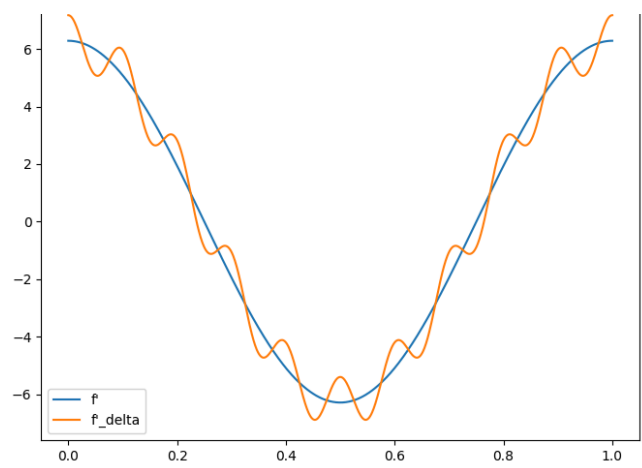
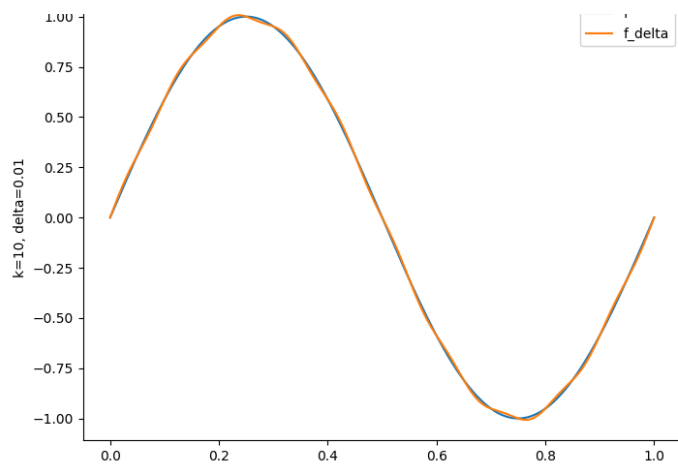
$$\|f' - (f^\delta)'\|_{L^2}^2 = \int_0^1 8\delta^2 \pi^2 k^2 \cos(2\pi kx) dx = \pi\delta^2 k (4\pi k + \sin(4\pi k)) \rightarrow \infty.$$

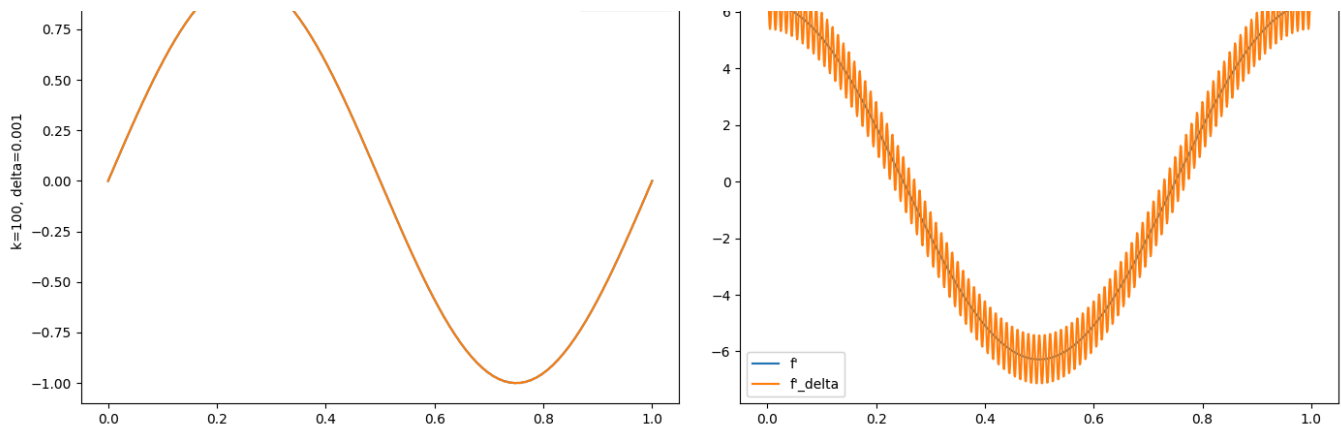
$$\|f - f^\delta\|_{L^\infty} = \max_{x \in (0,1)} \left\{ \sqrt{2}\delta \sin(2\pi kx) \right\} = \sqrt{2}\delta \rightarrow 0.$$

$$\|f' - (f^\delta)'\|_{L^\infty} = \max_{x \in (0,1)} \left\{ 2\sqrt{2}\delta \pi k \cos(2\pi kx) \right\} = 2\sqrt{2}\delta \pi k \rightarrow \infty.$$

1.2







1.3

Let's estimate the error that we introduce when calculating the derivatives numerically using Euler central difference scheme, that is, let's estimate

$$E_f = \left\| f'(x) - \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} \right\|_{L^\infty}.$$

We know that

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + hf'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2} f''(\xi_+^x), \text{ where } \xi_+^x \in [x, x+h],$$

and

$$f(x-h) = f(x) - hf'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2} f''(\xi_-^x), \text{ where } \xi_-^x \in [x-h, x].$$

$\begin{aligned}$

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \frac{1}{2} \left(f'(x) - \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \right) \right\|_{L^\infty} &\leq \left\| f'(x) - \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \right\|_{L^\infty} \\ &\leq \frac{h}{2} \|f''\|_{L^\infty} \\ \left\| \frac{1}{2} \left(f'(x) - \frac{f(x) - f(x-h)}{h} \right) \right\|_{L^\infty} &\leq \left\| f'(x) - \frac{f(x) - f(x-h)}{h} \right\|_{L^\infty} \\ &\leq \frac{h}{2} \|f''\|_{L^\infty} \end{aligned}$$

and, using the triangle inequality we obtain an estimate

$\begin{aligned}$

$$\begin{aligned} E_f &= \left\| f'(x) - \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} \right\|_{L^\infty} \\ &\leq \left\| \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{2h} + \frac{f'(x)}{2} - \frac{f(x) - f(x-h)}{2h} \right\|_{L^\infty} \\ &\leq \frac{h}{2} \|f''\|_{L^\infty} + \frac{h}{2} \|f''\|_{L^\infty} = h \|f''\|_{L^\infty}. \end{aligned}$$

Now, let's estimate the error when we differentiate data with noise, that is

$\begin{aligned}$

$$\left\| f'(x) - \frac{f^\delta(x+h) - f^\delta(x-h)}{2h} \right\|_{L^\infty} = \left\| f'(x) - \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} \right\|_{L^\infty} + \left\| \frac{f^\delta(x+h) - f(x+h)}{2h} - \frac{f^\delta(x-h) - f(x-h)}{2h} \right\|_{L^\infty}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} - \frac{n^\delta(x+h) - n^\delta(x-h)}{2h} \right| \leq \left| f'(x) - \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} \right| + \left| \frac{n^\delta(x+h) - n^\delta(x-h)}{2h} \right| \\ & \leq \|f''\|_{L^\infty} h + \frac{1}{2h} \|n^\delta(x+h) - n^\delta(x-h)\|. \end{aligned}$$

Now, if we didn't know anything about the noise n^δ , we would estimate this by using the Minkowski inequality

$$n^\delta(x+h) - n^\delta(x-h) = 2\sqrt{2}\delta \cos(2\pi kx) \sin(2\pi kh),$$

hence

$$\left| n^\delta(x+h) - n^\delta(x-h) \right| \leq 4\sqrt{2}\pi\delta kh,$$

since $\sin(x) \approx x$ for small x . Now the L^∞ norm of the error can be estimated by

$$\left| f'(x) - \frac{f^\delta(x+h) - f^\delta(x-h)}{2h} \right| \leq \|f''\|_{L^\infty} h + 2\sqrt{2}\pi\delta k,$$

which, in our concrete example, with

$$f(x) = \sin(2\pi x),$$

becomes

$$4\pi^2 h + 2\sqrt{2}\pi\delta k.$$

1.4 ![[sub_04.png]] As we can see, no matter how small h we take, the differentiation error will not go down

$$\alpha = \frac{\delta}{\int_0^1 |f''(x)|^2 dx}.$$

In our case $f(x) = \sin(2\pi x)$, so $f''(x) = -4\pi^2 \sin(2\pi x)$, hence

$$\int_0^1 |f''(x)|^2 dx = 4\pi^2 \int_0^1 |\sin(2\pi x)|^2 dx = 2\pi^2.$$

In our case, $\delta = 0.01$, so

$$\alpha_{\text{opt}} = \frac{0.01}{2\pi^2} \approx 0.0005066.$$

The numerical experiment yielded 0.0007939698492462312 , which is in the same order of magnitude.