

# METODE NUMERIK 2022/2023

((Jawaban Hanya Referensi))

1.) diket:  $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2}{x} y = x^2 e^x$ ,  $1 \leq x \leq 2,2$ ,  $y(1) = 0$

Asumsi:  $y(x) = x^2 (e^x - e)$

•) Variabel dan parameter

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 &= 1 & x_{\text{target}} &= 2,2 \\ y_0 &= 0 & d &= 0,0001 \\ h &= 0,4 \end{aligned}$$

•) Jumlah iterasi

$$\begin{aligned} n_i &= \frac{(x_{\text{target}} - x_0)}{h} \\ &= \frac{2,2 - 1}{0,4} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

•) Iterasi menggunakan metode Runge Kutta orde 3.

Rumus Runge-Kutta Orde 3.

$$k_1 = h \times f(x[i], y[i])$$

$$k_2 = h \times f(x[i] + h/2, y[i] + k_1/2)$$

$$k_3 = h \times f(x[i] + h, y[i] - k_1 + 2k_2)$$

$$y[i+1] = y[i] + \frac{1}{6} (k_1 + 4k_2 + k_3)$$

$$\text{dimana } f(x, y) = x^2 \times e^x - \frac{2}{x} y$$

• Iterasi pertama ( $i=0$ )

$$k_1 = 0,4 \times (e - 0)$$

$$k_2 = 0,4 \times ((1+0,4/2)^2 \times e^{1+0,4/2} - \frac{2}{1+0,4/2} \times 0)$$

$$k_3 = 0,4 \times ((1+0,4)^2 \times e^{1+0,4} - \frac{2}{1+0,4} \times 0)$$

$$y[1] = y[0] + \frac{1}{6} (k_1 + 4k_2 + k_3)$$

• Iterasi kedua ( $i=1$ )

$$k_1 = 0,4 \times ((1,4)^2 \times e^{1,4} - \frac{2}{1,4} \times y[1])$$

$$k_2 = 0,4 \times ((1,4+0,4/2)^2 \times e^{1,4+0,4/2} - \frac{2}{1,4+0,4/2} \times y[1])$$

$$k_3 = 0,4 \times ((1,4+0,4)^2 \times e^{1,4+0,4} - \frac{2}{1,4+0,4} \times y[1])$$

$$y[2] = y[1] + \frac{1}{6} (k_1 + 4k_2 + k_3)$$

• Iterasi ketiga ( $i=2$ )

$$k_1 = 0,4 \times ((1,8)^2 \times e^{1,8} - \frac{2}{1,8} \times y[2])$$

$$k_2 = 0,4 \times ((1,8+0,4/2)^2 \times e^{1,8+0,4/2} - \frac{2}{1,8+0,4/2} \times y[2])$$

$$k_3 = 0,4 \times ((1,8+0,4)^2 \times e^{1,8+0,4} - \frac{2}{1,8+0,4} \times y[2])$$

$$y[3] = y[2] + \frac{1}{6} (k_1 + 4k_2 + k_3)$$

•) Galat

$$\begin{aligned} y_{\text{approx}} &= (2,2)^2 \times (e^{2,2} - e) \\ &\approx 30,53068 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Galat} = |y[3] - y_{\text{approx}}|$$

$$\text{Galat Relatif} = \frac{\text{Galat}}{|y[3]|} \times 100 \%$$

2.) 2. Metode selisih maju

Asumsi :  $f(x) = x \cos x - 2x^2 + 3x - 1$

•  $f'(0,4) \approx \frac{0,248 - 0,007}{0,4 - 0,3}$

$\approx 2,41$

•  $f'(0,6) \approx \frac{0,575 - 0,439}{0,6 - 0,5}$

$\approx 1,36$

•  $f''(0,6) \approx \frac{1,36 - 2,41}{0,6 - 0,5}$

$\approx -10,5$

•  $f(x) = x \cos x - 2x^2 + 3x - 1$  {Perhitungan analitik}

$f(0,4) = 0,4 \cos(0,4) - 2(0,4)^2 + 3(0,4) - 1$   
 $= 0,280$

$f'(0,4) = \cos(0,4) - 0,8 + 3$   
 $= 4,80$

$f''(0,6) = -0,6 \sin(0,6) - 2$   
 $= -2,006$

• Galat absolut  $f'(0,4) = |\text{selisih maju} - \text{hasil analitik}|$

$= |2,41 - 4,80| = 1,67$

Galat relatif  $f'(0,4) = \frac{\text{Galat absolut}}{\text{Hasil analitik}} \times 100\%$

$= \frac{1,67}{4,8} \times 100\%$

$= 0,34$

Galat absolut  $f''(0,6) = |-10,5 - (-2,006)| = 8,49$

Galat relatif  $f''(0,6) = \frac{8,49}{-2,006} \times 100\% = -4,23$

b. Interpolasi polynomial Newton derajat 3.

$x_i$	$f(x_i)$	$f[x_i]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}]$
0,3	0,007		
0,4	0,248	0,775	
0,5	0,439	0,63	
0,6	0,575	0,464	

• Hitung  $f[x_i]$

$f[x_i] = \frac{f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_i)}{x_{i+1} - x_i}$

$f[x_0] = 0,775$

$f[x_1] = 0,63$

$f[x_2] = 0,464$

• Hitung  $f[x_i, x_{i+1}]$

$f[x_i, x_{i+1}] = \frac{f[x_{i+1}] - f[x_i]}{x_{i+1} - x_i}$

$f[x_0, x_1] = -0,925$

$f[x_1, x_2] = -0,83$

• Hitung  $f[x_i, x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}]$

$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}] = \frac{f[x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}] - f[x_i, x_{i+1}]}{x_{i+2} - x_i}$

$f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{-0,83 + 0,925}{0,6 - 0,3} = 0,55$

•  $P_3(x) = f[x_0] + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1)$

$= 0,775 - 0,925(x - 0,3) + 0,55(x - 0,3)(x - 0,4)$

$P_3(0,45) = 0,775 - 0,925(0,45 - 0,3) + 0,55(0,45 - 0,3)(0,45 - 0,4) = 0,64$

- Galat absolut =  $|0,64 - 0,40| \rightarrow$  nilai sebenarnya dari fungsi asumsi  
 $= 0,24$   
 $f(x) = x \cos x - 2x^2 + 3x - 1$   
 dengan  $x = 0,45$
- Galat relatif =  $\frac{0,24}{0,40} \times 100\%$   
 $= 0,6$

c. Metode simpson  $1/3$

$$\int_{0,3}^{0,9} f(x) dx$$

- $h(\text{lebar subinterval}) = \frac{0,9 - 0,3}{7} \approx 0,086$

- hitung  $f(x)$  pd tiap titik subinterval

$$f(x) = x \cos(x) - 2x^2 + 3x - 1$$

$$f(x_0) = f(0,3) \approx -0,308$$

$$f(x_1) = f(0,386) \approx -0,247$$

$$f(x_2) = f(0,472) \approx -0,173$$

$$f(x_3) = f(0,558) \approx -0,089$$

$$f(x_4) = f(0,644) \approx 0,001$$

$$f(x_5) = f(0,730) \approx 0,094$$

$$f(x_6) = f(0,816) \approx 0,189$$

$$f(x_7) = f(0,902) \approx 0,278$$

- Simpson's Rule =  $\frac{h}{3} [f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + 2f(x_2) + 4f(x_3) + 2f(x_4) + 4f(x_5) + 2f(x_6) + f(x_7)]$

- Substitusi nilai =  $\frac{0,086}{3} [ -0,308 + 4(-0,247) + 2(-0,173) + 4(-0,089) + 2(0,001) + 4(0,094) + 2(0,189) + 0,278 ]$   
 $\approx -0,101$

- Nilai eksak =  $f(0,9) - f(0,3)$

$$= 0,9798 - 0,0199$$

$$= 0,9598$$

- Galat absolut =  $\frac{1,0608}{0,9598} \times 100\%$

- Galat relatif =  $\frac{1,0608}{0,9598} \times 100\%$

$$= 1,1\%$$