Burs 11

Fie  $f \in C^2([a,b])$ .

bonform Formulei lui Touglor en rest Lagrange, pentru vrice h>0 (nu foarte mare), aven:

 $f(x-h) = f(x) - f'(x)h + f''(x) \frac{h^2}{2}, \quad c \in (x-h, x) \Rightarrow$   $\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(x-h)}{h} + f''(x) \frac{h}{2} \Rightarrow$ 

 $\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(x - h)}{h} + O(h) \Rightarrow f'(x) \approx \frac{f(x) - f(x - h)}{h} \tag{1}$ 

Définitie. Relatia (1) s.n. formula de aproximare prin diferente finite regressive pentre f'(x).

Depositie. the loc extimatea evolui de trunchiere:  $e_{\mathbf{t}} = |f'(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{h})| = |f''(\mathbf{c})| \frac{h}{2} \leq M \frac{h}{2}, \text{ unole}$ 

 $M = \max |f''(t)|.$  te[x-h,x]

Fie fe C'([a,b]).

bonforn Formulei lui Taylor en rest Lagrange, penteu vice

ho (m fore mare), arem:  $f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x)h + f''(x) \frac{h}{2} + f'''(c_1) \cdot \frac{h^3}{6}, c_1 \in (x, x+h)$  $f(x-h) = f(x) - f'(x)h + f''(x) \cdot \frac{h^2}{2} - f'''(x_2) \cdot \frac{h^3}{6}, \quad \xi_2 \in (x-h,x)$ Din prima relatie o readem pe sea de-a doua ji obti-nem:  $f(x+h)-f(x-h)=f'(x)\cdot 2h+[f''(x_2)]+f''(x_2)]\frac{h^3}{c}$  $\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} - \left[f''(x_1) + f'''(x_2)\right] \cdot \frac{h^2}{12} = 1$  $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} + O(h^2) \Rightarrow$  $\Rightarrow f'(x) \approx \frac{f(x+h)-f(x-h)}{2h} \qquad (2)$ Def: Relatia (2) s.n. formula de aproximare prin diferente finite centrale pentru f(x).

Propositie. the loc estimarea erosii de trunchiere:  $|x_1 - y_1| = |x_1| + |x_2| + |x_3| + |x$ 

$$\leq M \frac{h^2}{2} = O(h^2)$$
, unde  $M = \max \{f^{(3)}(t)\} + \max \{f^{(3)}(t)\}$ .  
 $t \max \{f^{(3)}(t)\}$ .  
 $t \in [x-h, x]$ 

Fie fec4([a,b]).

bonform Formulei lui Touylor ou rest dagrange, pentru vice h>0 (me fourte more), avem: f(x+h)=f(x)+f'(x)h+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(x)+f''(

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x)h + f''(x) \frac{h^2}{2} + f'''(x) \frac{h^3}{6} + f^{(4)}(c_1) \frac{h^4}{24}$$

$$c_1 \in (x, x+h).$$

$$f(x-h) = f(x) - f'(x)h + f''(x) \frac{h^2}{2} - f'''(x) \frac{h^3}{6} + f^{(4)}(x_2) \frac{h^4}{24},$$

€2€(X-h,x).

touran aceste relatie is obtinem:

$$f(x+h)+f(x-h)=2f(x)+f'(x)h^{2}+[f^{(4)}(x_{1})+f^{(4)}(x_{2})]\frac{h^{4}}{24}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} f(x) = \frac{f(x+h)+f(x-h)-2f(x)}{h^{2}} - \left[f^{(4)}(x_{1})+f^{(4)}(x_{2})\right] \frac{h^{2}}{24}$$

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

 $\Rightarrow f''(\bar{x}) \approx \frac{f(\bar{x}+h)-2f(\bar{x})+f(\bar{x}-h)}{h^2}$  (3) Det: Belatia 13) s.n. formula de aproximere prin diffiente finite centrale pentru f"(x). Depositie. The loc estimatea eroii de trunchiere:  $e_1 = \left| \int_{0.2}^{1} (x) - \frac{f(x+h)-2f(x)+f(x-h)}{h^2} \right| =$ =  $\int_{0}^{(4)} (c_1) + \int_{0}^{(4)} (c_2) \cdot \frac{h^2}{24} \leq M \frac{h^2}{24} = O(h^2)$ , unde  $M = \max_{x \in [x,x+h]} |f^{(4)}(x)| + \max_{x \in [x-h,x]} |f^{(4)}(x)|.$ 

Metoda de extraplare Richardson

Tie f:  $[a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  derivolvilà.

Presupernem sà avem à formulà de aproximare pentru f'(x) de forma  $f'(x) = \oint_{I}(x,h) + O(h)$ .

bu ajutoul functiei  $\Phi_1$  se pootle construi recurent un ju de functii  $(\Phi_n)_{n\geq 1}$   $\alpha.\overline{x}$ ,  $\forall n\in H^*$ ,  $\Phi_n(x,h)$  aproximente  $\mathcal{E}(x)$  su ordinal  $O(h^n)$ .

Inter simplitation scrietie von smite x ca argument al function  $\Phi_n$ .

then  $f'(x) = \int_{1}(h) + dh = \int_{1}(h) + a_{1}h + a_{2}h^{2} + \dots$  (1) Polatia (1) are los pentre vice h>0. Scrien accostà relatie pentre h. Obtinem:  $f'(x) = \int_{1}^{1} (\frac{h}{z}) + a_{1} \cdot \frac{h}{z} + a_{2} \cdot \frac{h'}{z^{2}} + ... (2)$ Inmultim relatia (2) eu 2<sup>1</sup> ji scadem relatia (1). trem:  $2!f(x)-f(x) = 2!f_1(x)-f_1(h)+a_2(x-1)h+$  $+ ... \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2}-1}} \left[ 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{1}^{1} (h_{2}) - \int_{1}^{1} (h_{1}) dh \right] + h_{2} h^{2} + h_{3} h^{3}_{1} = \frac{1}{2} (h_{1})$  $= \int_{1}^{1}(x) = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2}-1}} \left[ (2^{\frac{1}{2}-1}+1) \hat{\Phi}_{1}(\frac{h}{2}) - \hat{\Phi}_{1}(h) \right] + b_{2}h^{2} + b_{3}h^{3} = \int_{1}^{1}(\frac{h}{2}) + \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2}-1}} \left[ \hat{\Phi}_{1}(\frac{h}{2}) - \hat{\Phi}_{1}(h) \right] + b_{2}h^{2} + b_{3}h^{3} + \dots$  $\oint_{\mathcal{L}} (h)$ 

Relatia (3) are los pentru vice h>0, Grien aceastà relatie pentru &.

 $f_1(x) = \int_2^2 (h) + b_2 h^2 + b_3 h^3 + ... = \int_2^2 (h) + 0h^2$  (3)

Threm 
$$f'(x) = \overline{\Phi}_2(\frac{h}{2}) + b_2 \frac{h^2}{2^2} + b_3 \frac{h^3}{2^3} + \dots$$
 (4)

Efectuam surmationea operatie:  $z^2$ , (4)-(3) (Inmultim relation (4) su  $z^2$  si scadem relation (3)).

Obtinem:  $2^2 f'(x) - f'(x) = 2^2 \overline{\Phi}_2(\frac{h}{2}) - \overline{\Phi}_2(h) + \frac{1}{2} + b_3(\frac{1}{2} - 1) h^3 + \dots \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2^2 - 1} \left[ 2^2 \overline{\Phi}_2(\frac{h}{2}) - \overline{\Phi}_2(h) \right] + c_3 h^3 + c_4 h^4 + \dots = \overline{\Phi}_3(h)$ 
 $= \Phi_2(\frac{h}{2}) + \frac{1}{2^2 - 1} \left[ \Phi_2(\frac{h}{2}) - \overline{\Phi}_2(h) \right] + c_3 h^3 + c_4 h^4 + \dots = \overline{\Phi}_3(h) + c_1 h^3$ 

In addition assum  $f'(x) = \overline{\Phi}_3(h) + c_3 h^3 + c_4 h^4 + \dots = \overline{\Phi}_3(h) + c_1 h^3$ 

Muduliar assum  $f'(x) = \overline{\Phi}_n(h) + d_n h^n + d_{n+1} h^{n+1} + \dots = \overline{\Phi}_n(h) + d_n h^n + d_{n+1} h^{n+1} + \dots = \overline{\Phi}_n(h) + d_n h^n + d_n h^{n+1} h^{n+1} + \dots = \overline{\Phi}_n(h) + d_n h^n + d_n h^{n+1} h^{n+1} + \dots = \overline{\Phi}_n(h) + d_n h^n + d_n h^{n+1} h^{n+1} + \dots = \overline{\Phi}_n(h) + d_n h^n + d_n h^{n+1} h^{n+1} + \dots = \overline{\Phi}_n(h) + d_n h^n + d_n h^{n+1} h^{n+1} + \dots = \overline{\Phi}_n(h) + d_n h^n + d_n h^{n+1} h^{n+1} + \dots = \overline{\Phi}_n(h) + d_n h^n + d_n h^{n+1} h^{n+1} + \dots = \overline{\Phi}_n(h) + d_n h^{n+1} + \dots = \overline{\Phi}_n(h) +$ 

Substitution of  $f(x) = \bar{f}_n(h) + d_n h + d_{n+1} h^{n+1} + \dots = \bar{f}_n(h) + O(h^n)$ , under  $\bar{f}_n(h) = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \left[ 2^{n-1} \bar{f}_{n-1}(\frac{h}{2}) - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \right]$ 

$$-\oint_{N-1}(h) = \oint_{N-1}(\frac{h}{2}) + \frac{1}{2^{N-\frac{1}{2}}} \left[ \oint_{N-1}(\frac{h}{2}) - \oint_{N-1}(h) \right].$$

For contini unterna not

2n	0(%)	$O(N_{\Sigma})$	0(/3)	0(h4)
h	$\Phi_1(\mathcal{W})$			
2	1(h)	$\Phi_2(h)$		
<u>&amp;</u> 22	$\Phi_1(\frac{k}{2^2})$		\$\Phi_3(h)\gamma\$	
23		$\Phi_2(\frac{h}{2^3})$	$\Phi_3(\frac{h}{2})$	\$4(h)\s

Integrare numerica Formule de cuadratura

Fie  $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  integrabilà si fie  $I(f) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$  (1)

Def: I.n. formulå de cuadratura a lui f  $\mathcal{D}$ formulå de aproximare a integralei (1) de forma  $I_n(f) = \sum W_k f(x_k)$  (2), unde  $w_k \in \mathbb{R}$   $\forall k = 1, n+1$ 

k=1

ji & + k=1,m+1 sunt a.2. a ≤ x1 < x2<... < xn+1 ≤ b.

Det: 1) Elementele Wig + k=1, n+1 din definiția precedentă s.n. coeficienții (sau ponderile) cuadraturii (2).

2) Elementile Xx X k=1, m+1 din definiția precedentă s.n. noduile suadraturii (2).

Def.: Marimea  $l_{\chi}(f) = |I(f) - I_{\eta}(f)| s.n. errorea$ Eurodroturii (2).