

```
disp('ASKHSH 1')
ekf1 = '1./sqrt(1+x.^4)';
f1 = inline(ekf1);
ezplot(f1, [-2, 2]);
olok1 = quad(f1, -2, 2);
fprintf('QUAD: To oloklhrwma ths synarthshs %s einai %12.8f\n', ekf1, olok1);
```

$$f_1(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^4}}$$

$$\int_{-2}^2 f_1 = \text{olok1}$$

```
disp('ASKHSH 2')
h = inline('1./((x-0.3).^2+0.01) + 1./((x-0.9).^2+0.4)');
ezplot(h, [0, 10]); title('1./((x-0.3).^2+0.01) + 1./((x-0.9).^2+0.4)');
axis tight;
x = [0:0.5:10];
y = h(x);
olokt = trapz(x,y);
fprintf('TRAPZ: To oloklhrwma ths h sto [0, 10] einai %12.8f\n', olokt);
hold on;
plot(x,y, '*-r')
```

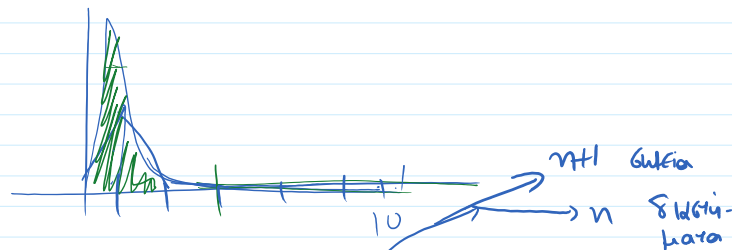
Ορισμός της συνάρτησης  
γραφική παράσταση.

Ορίζεται τα ούκτα (21)  
για την μέθοδο του  
trapz.

olokt = 0.20419674 στο M trapz για 21 ούκτα!

```
disp('ASKHSH 2a')
h = inline('1./((x-0.3).^2+0.01) + 1./((x-0.9).^2+0.4)');
ezplot(h, [0, 10]); title('1./((x-0.3).^2+0.01) + 1./((x-0.9).^2+0.4)');
axis tight;
[olokq, nq] = quad(h, 0, 10, 5e-5);
ii = 1;
for n=11:10:1001
    x = linspace(0, 10, n);
    y = h(x);
    oloktra(ii) = trapz(x,y);
    fprintf('TRAPEZIO: To oloklhrwma ths h sto [0, 10] einai %12.8f\n', oloktra(ii));
    error(ii) = abs(oloktra(ii)-olokq);
    ii = ii+1;
end
figure(1)
subplot(2,1,1)
plot([11:10:1001], oloktra)
xlabel('# shmeiwn diakritopoihsis')
ylabel('oloklhrwma me trapz')
subplot(2,1,2)
plot([11:10:1001], error)
xlabel('# shmeiwn diakritopoihsis')
ylabel('sfalma oloklhrwmatos me trapz')
```

$$\int_0^{10} h = ? \approx Q_T(h)$$



$$\Delta \text{τελειον } \{x_0, \dots, x_n\} \rightarrow Q_T^A$$

$$\{x_0, \dots, x_n\} \rightarrow Q_T^{(h)}$$

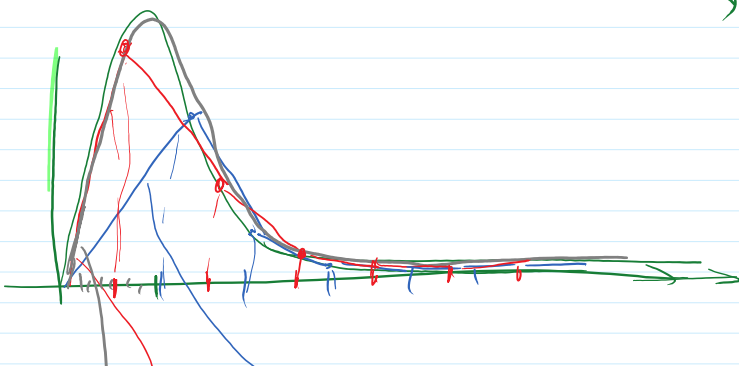
Ορισμός Διατερίων  $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$   $\rightarrow$  n ούκτα  
 $\rightarrow$  n-1 διαστήματα  
 $y = f(x)$  (υπολογισμός των  $y_i$ )

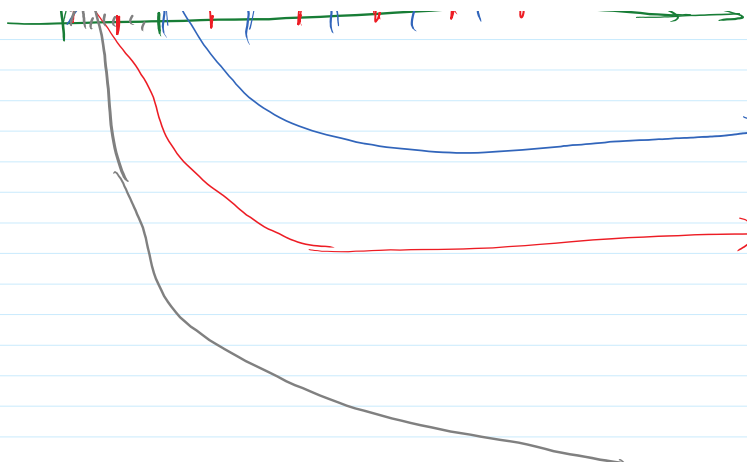
Ολοκλήρωση  $Q_T(h)$   
Σφάλμα  $|\int_0^{10} h - Q_T(h)|$

$$|\text{error}(h)| = c \cdot h^2$$

$$\eta = 11 \rightarrow h = 1 = \frac{10-0}{10} = 1$$

$$\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \xrightarrow{M.T.P.} Q_T^{(h)}$$





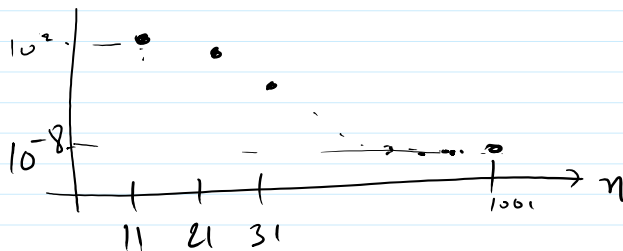
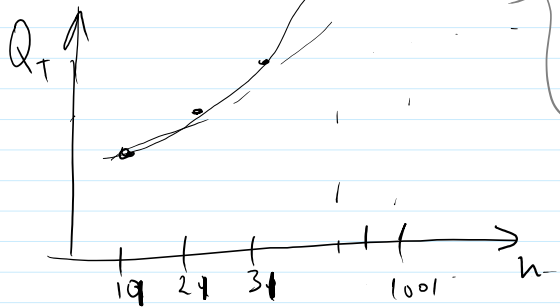
$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ x_1, x_2 \dots x_{11} \\ \downarrow \\ y_1, y_2 \dots y_{11} \end{matrix} \Bigg\} \xRightarrow{M.T.P.} Q_T''(h)$$

$$\eta = 21 \rightarrow h = 0.5 = \frac{10-0}{20} = 0.5$$

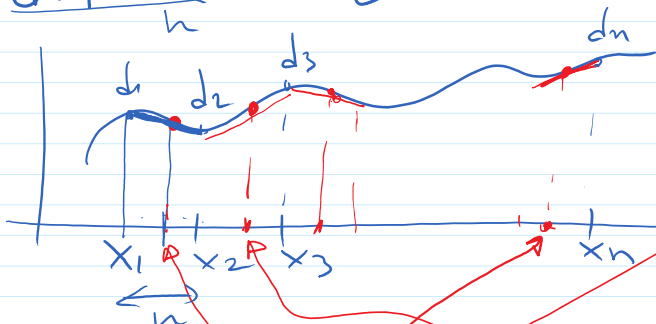
$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ x_1, x_2 \dots x_{21} \\ \downarrow \\ y_1, y_2 \dots y_{21} \end{matrix} \Bigg\} \xRightarrow{M.T.P.} Q_T^{21}(h)$$

$$\eta = 1001 \rightarrow h = 1/100 = \frac{10-0}{1000} = 1/100$$

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ x_1, x_2 \dots x_{1001} \\ \downarrow \\ y_1, y_2 \dots y_{1000} \end{matrix} \Bigg\} \xRightarrow{M.T.P.} Q_T^{1001}(h)$$



$$\text{diff}_h(d) = [d_2 - d_1, d_3 - d_2, \dots, d_n - d_{n-1}] / h =$$



$$\left[ \frac{d_2 - d_1}{h}, \frac{d_3 - d_2}{h}, \dots, \frac{d_n - d_{n-1}}{h} \right]$$

$$\approx d'(x) \quad \forall x \in [x_1, x_n]$$

Έχει μέγιστη ακρίβεια  
ή ελάχιστο σφάλμα προσέγγισης  
στην παραπάνω ως  $\frac{x_1 + x_n}{2}$

$$x_1 + \frac{h}{2}$$

$$x_2 + \frac{h}{2}$$

$$x_{n-1} + \frac{h}{2}$$

$$x_{n-1} + \frac{h}{2}$$

$$\left[ x_1 + \frac{h}{2}, x_2 + \frac{h}{2}, \dots, x_{n-1} + \frac{h}{2} \right] =$$

$$[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}] + \frac{h}{2}$$