

Oppg 6, des 2018

$$a) \int_1^2 x \ln x \, dx \approx Q(1,2) = \frac{3h}{2} (f(x_1) + f(x_2))$$

$$\text{der } h = (b-a)/3 = (2-1)/3 = 1/3$$

$$x_1 = a+h = 1+1/3 = 4/3$$

$$x_2 = a+2h = 1+2/3 = 5/3$$

$$\text{og } f(x) = x \ln x$$

Det gir

$$\int_1^2 x \ln x \, dx \approx \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{4}{3} \ln\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) + \frac{5}{3} \ln\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) \right) \\ = 0.6174$$

b) $[a,b] = [-1,1]$. Presisjonsgraden er d der

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^k \, dx = Q(x^k, -1,1) \text{ for } k=0, \dots, d$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^{d+1} \, dx \neq Q(x^{d+1}, -1,1) \quad \begin{aligned} h &= \frac{1-(-1)}{3} = 2/3 \\ x_1 &= -1+h = -1/3 \\ x_2 &= -1+2h = 1/3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^0 \, dx = \int_{-1}^1 1 \, dx = 2$$

$$Q(x^0) = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1-(-1)}{3} \right) (f(-1/3) + f(1/3)) \\ = f(-1/3) + f(1/3) = 2$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x \, dx = 0$$

$$Q(x^1) = f(-1/3) + f(1/3) = 0$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^2 \, dx = \frac{1}{3} - (-1/3) = \frac{2}{3}, \quad Q(x^2) = f(-1/3) + f(1/3) = \frac{2}{9}$$

Presisjonsgraden $d=1$

Oppg 7

a)

$$x_0 = 2.5$$
$$x_{k+1} = \frac{1}{8x_k^3} (3x_k^4 + 24x_k^2 - 16)$$
$$|x_{\text{new}} - x| \leq \text{Tol} \rightarrow \text{slutt}$$
$$\rightarrow |x_{k+1} - x_k| \leq \text{Tol}$$

↑ gitt

$$\rightarrow |x_k - r| \leq \text{Tol} \rightarrow x_k \rightarrow r$$

b)

$$e_k = |r - x_k|$$

Raten er p dersom $e_{k+1} \approx C e_k^p$

↑ konst.

Gitt e_1, \dots, e_4 . Vi har

$$e_{k+1} \approx C e_k^p$$

$$e_{k+2} \approx C e_{k+1}^p$$

Da blir:

$$\frac{e_{k+1}}{e_{k+2}} \approx \left(\frac{e_k}{e_{k+1}} \right)^p$$

som gir:

$$p \approx \frac{\ln(e_{k+1}/e_{k+2})}{\ln(e_k/e_{k+1})}$$

Setter inn for $k = 1, 2, 3$, og finner $p \approx 3$

Oppg 8

af Metoden er gitt ved

$$\begin{cases} K_1 = F(x_n, Y_n) \\ K_2 = F(x_n + \frac{h}{2}, Y_n + \frac{h}{2} K_1) \\ Y_{n+1} = Y_n + h K_2 \end{cases}$$

der $0 < h \leq 1$.

$$(*) \begin{cases} y_1' = y_1 + x y_2^2 \\ y_2' = y_1 y_2 \\ y_1(1) = 1, y_2(1) = -1 \end{cases}$$

der $h = 0.1$. Vi skriver

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}, F(x, Y) = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 + x y_2^2 \\ y_1 y_2 \end{pmatrix}, Y_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Da er (*) ekvivalent med

$$Y' = F(x, Y), Y(1) = Y_0$$

Gitt $h = 0.1$ og $x_0 = 1, Y_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$. Vi får:

$$K_1 = F(x_0, Y_0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + 1(-1)^2 \\ 1 \cdot (-1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K_2 = F(x_0 + \frac{h}{2}, Y_0 + \frac{h}{2} K_1)$$

$$Y_0 + \frac{h}{2} K_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + 0.05 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.1 \\ -1.05 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1.1 + 1.05(-1.05)^2 \\ 1.1 \cdot (-1.05) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2.258 \\ -1.155 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y_1 = Y_0 + 0.1 K_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + 0.1 \begin{pmatrix} 2.258 \\ -1.155 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.225 \\ -1.125 \end{pmatrix}$$

b) Gitt ligningen $y' = \lambda y$, $\lambda < 0$

og ønsker å finne $y_{n+1} = R(z) y_n$

der $z = h\lambda$

Vi har:

$$k_1 = f(x_n, y_n)$$

$$k_2 = f\left(x_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2} k_1\right)$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h k_2$$

som gir:

$$k_1 = \lambda y_n$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_2 &= \lambda \left(y_n + \frac{h}{2} k_1\right) = \lambda \left(y_n + \frac{h}{2} \lambda y_n\right) \\ &= \lambda \left(1 + \frac{z}{2}\right) y_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_{n+1} &= y_n + h \lambda \left(1 + \frac{z}{2}\right) y_n \\ &= \left(1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2}\right) y_n \end{aligned}$$

der $R(z) = 1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2}$. Stabilitetsintervallet

$$\text{er } S = \{z \mid |R(z)| \leq 1\}$$

$$R(z) = \frac{1}{2}(z+1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \leq 1, \text{ eller } (z+1)^2 \leq 1$$

$$\text{der } S = [-2, 0].$$

Oppg 9

$$u'' + 2u = x^2, \quad x \in [0, 1]$$

$$u'(0) + u(0) = 0$$

$$u(1) = 2$$

La $N \in \mathbb{N}$ og $h = 1/N$ og $x_i = ih$ for $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N$

La $U_i \approx u(x_i)$ for $i = 0, \dots, N$

Standard symmetrisk approksimasjon av u'' gir:

$$(1) \quad \frac{1}{h^2} (U_{i+1} - 2U_i + U_{i-1}) + 2U_i = x_i^2$$

for $i = 1, \dots, N-1$

$$x=1 \quad U_N = 2$$

$x=0$ Innfører fiktivt pkt U_{-1} og

far:

$$\frac{U_1 - U_{-1}}{2h} + U_0 = 0$$

som en diskretisering av $u'(0) + u(0) = 0$
Setter inn i lign (1) for $i=0$ og far:

$$(2) \quad U_1 - 2U_0 + U_{-1} + 2h^2 U_0 = x_0^2 h^2 = 0$$

$$U_i \text{ far: } U_{-1} = 2hU_0 + U_1$$

som settes inn i lign (2):

$$U_1 - 2U_0 + (2hU_0 + U_1) + 2h^2 U_0 = 0$$

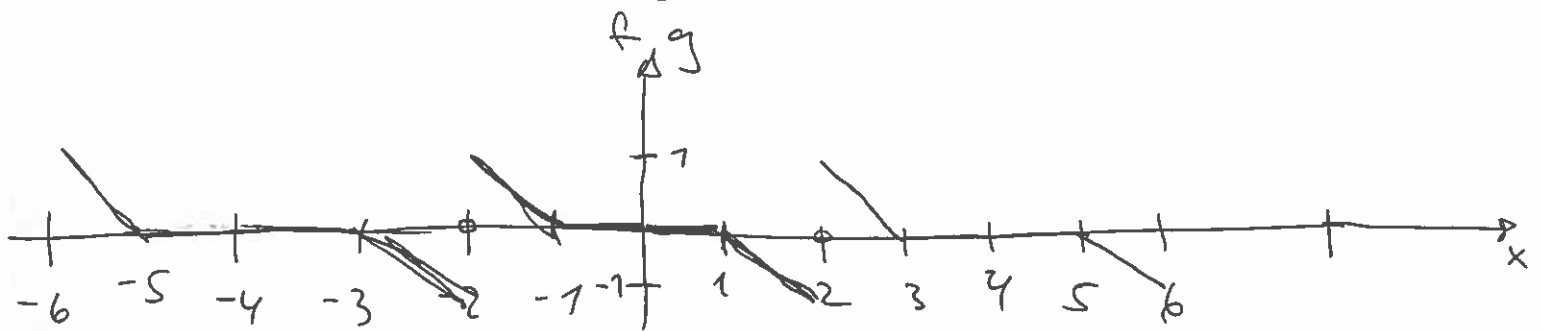
eller:

$$(-2 + 2h + 2h^2)U_0 + 2U_1 = 0$$

U_i far følgende ligningssett:

Oppg 1, Mai 2017

$$f: [0, 2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 1-x & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$



$$g(x) = -g(-x), \quad g(x+4) = g(x)$$

Fourier-rekken til g er gitt ved

$$a_n = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 g(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{2} \int_0^2 g(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 (1-x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx - \int_1^2 x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx$$

$$= -\left| \frac{2}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \right|_0^1 + \left| \frac{2x}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \right|_1^2$$

$$- \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_1^2 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{n\pi} \left(\cos n\pi - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) + \frac{2}{n\pi} \left(2 \cos n\pi - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$- \left(\frac{2}{n\pi} \right)^2 \left| \sin \left(\frac{n\pi x}{2} \right) \right|_1^2$$

$$= -\frac{2}{n\pi} \left(\cos n\pi + \frac{2}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{4}{n\pi} \cos(n\pi) - \frac{2}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) - \frac{4}{(n\pi)^2} \left(\cancel{\sin n\pi} - \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\pi} (-1)^n + \frac{4}{(n\pi)^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} = b_n$$

Det gir:

$$g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{2}\right)$$

Vi har at g F-rekken til g konvergerer mot g for alle $x \in (-2, 2)$.

| $x=2$ konvergerer F-rekken mot middelverdien av spranget, dvs 0.

| $x=-2$ konvergerer F-rekken også mot 0.

Siden g er kontinuerlig
deriverbar på $(-2, 2)$

(unntatt i $x = \pm 1$, men der er betingelsene i teoremet oppfylt)