

Konzultačio / numerikus
analizis
(e-learning)

2023. 11. 04.



① Számolozzuk meg az $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 2 \\ -1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \\ 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

mátrix LU-felbontását!

Mű:

$$A = L \cdot U$$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \cdot & 1 & 0 \\ \cdot & \cdot & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 2 \\ -1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \\ 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 3 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot I - \frac{1}{2} \cdot II$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + 1 \cdot II \quad L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

All: mátrix szorzása

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{Lépésrek } x_1 = -2 \text{ i } x_2 = -1 \text{ i } x_3 = 1 \text{ i } x_4 = 2$$

$$\text{Cs } y_1 = -1 \text{ i } y_2 = 5 \text{ i } y_3 = 0 \text{ i } y_4 = -5. \text{ Határozzuk meg az adatokra illeszkedő}$$

a) lineáris b) kvadratikus

regressziós függvényt!

Mó:

$$a) \Rightarrow y = a_0 + a_1 \cdot x \quad a_0, a_1 ?$$

	x_j	x_j^2	y_j	$x_j \cdot y_j$	
1	-2	4	-1	2	
1	-1	1	5	-5	
1	1	1	0	0	
1	2	4	-5	-10	
Σ	4	10	-1	-13	

$$y = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{13}{10}x$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1a_0 + 0 \cdot a_1 = -1 \\ 0 \cdot a_0 + 10 \cdot a_1 = -13 \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} 1a_0 = -1 \Rightarrow a_0 = -\frac{1}{4} \\ 10a_1 = -13 \Rightarrow a_1 = -\frac{13}{10} \end{array} \right.$$

$$b) \rightarrow y = a_0 + a_1 \cdot x + a_2 \cdot x^2 \quad \rightarrow a_0, a_1, a_2 ?$$

	x_j	x_j^2	x_j^3	x_j^4	y_j	$x_j \cdot y_j$	$x_j^2 \cdot y_j$
1	-2	4	-8	16	-1	2	-4
1	-1	1	-1	1	5	-5	5
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
1	2	4	8	16	-5	-10	-20
2	4	0	10	0	34	-1	-13
							-19

$$4 \cdot a_0 + 0 \cdot a_1 + 10 \cdot a_2 = -1$$

$$0 \cdot a_0 + 10 \cdot a_1 + 0 \cdot a_2 = -13$$

$$10 \cdot a_0 + 0 \cdot a_1 + 34 \cdot a_2 = -19$$

1. Gleichung: $a_0 = \frac{13}{3}$

$$a_1 = -\frac{13}{10}$$

$$a_2 = -\frac{11}{6}$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{13}{3} - \frac{13}{10}x - \frac{11}{6}x^2}$$

$$A \cdot \underline{a} = \underline{b} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{A}^{-1} \cdot \underline{b} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{a} = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{a} = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ degen } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; b = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

\downarrow
 4×2

Katalinzzuk meg az $Ax = b$ egyenletrendszer legkisebb nemegyenes megoldását.

Mű: $\left[\begin{array}{l} 1 \cdot x + 4y = 3 \\ 1 \cdot x + 2y = 1 \\ 1 \cdot x + 3y = 3 \\ 1 \cdot x + 1 \cdot y = 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ k > 2 \end{array}$

túlkatalinzzott
egyenletrendszer

\Rightarrow

$$\underbrace{A^T \cdot A}_{} \cdot x = \underbrace{A^T \cdot b}_{} \quad | \cdot A^{-1}$$

$$\begin{matrix} A^T \cdot A & \begin{matrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \\ \uparrow & \end{matrix}$$

$$A^T \cdot b \quad \begin{matrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 10 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r|l} 10 & \\ 30 & \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 23 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r|l} & \\ \hline & \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{r|r} 1 & 10 \\ 4 & 30 \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 23 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 4x + 10y = 4 \\ 10x + 30y = 23 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} x = -1 \\ y = 1/1 \end{array}}$$

H. Legeyenek $x_0 = 1$; $x_1 = 2$; $x_2 = 3$; $x_3 = 5$ és
 $f_0 = -2$; $f_1 = 0$; $f_2 = 8$; $f_3 = 2$. Határozzuk meg az adataira illeszkedő Lagrange-interpolációs polinomot és annak helyettesítési értékét az $x=4$ helyen.

Mó: $N=4 \Rightarrow \max (t-1) = 3$ -adójánál pól.

(osztott differenciál módszere)

$$L_3(x) = a_0 + a_1 \cdot (x-x_0) + a_2 \cdot (x-x_0)(x-x_1) + a_3 \cdot (x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2) \quad a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3 ?$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\
 x_j & \quad f_j = a_0 & \quad a_1 & \quad a_2 & \quad a_3 \\
 \textcircled{1} & \quad -2 & \quad \frac{0 - (-2)}{2-1} = 2 & \quad \frac{8-2}{3-1} = 3 & \quad \frac{-\frac{11}{3}-3}{5-1} = -\frac{5}{3} \\
 \textcircled{2} & \quad 0 & \quad \frac{8-0}{3-2} = 8 & \quad \frac{-3-8}{5-2} = -\frac{11}{3} & \\
 \textcircled{3} & \quad 8 & \quad -3 & & \\
 \textcircled{4}5 & \quad 2 & \quad & &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$L_3(x) = -2 + 2 \cdot (x-1) + 3 \cdot (x-1)(x-2) + \\ + \left(-\frac{5}{3}\right)(x-1)(x-2)(x-3) = \dots$$

$$L_3(4) = -2 + 2(4-1) + 3(4-1)(4-2) + \\ + \left(-\frac{5}{3}\right)(4-1)(4-2)(4-3) = \underline{\underline{12}}$$

5. Legyenek $x_0 = 1$ i $x_1 = 2$, i $f_0 = 0$ i $f_1 = 1$ i
 $f'_0 = 2$ i $f'_1 = -1$. Hatalmasuk meg az
 adatokra illeszthető Hermite-inter-
polinomot.

Mű: $x_0 = 1$ $x_1 = 2$ $h = x_1 - x_0 = 2 - 1 = \underline{1}$

$$\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \boxed{f_0 = 0} \\ \rightarrow \boxed{\begin{array}{l} f'_0 = 2 \\ f'_1 = -1 \end{array}} \end{array}$$

Mű: $(2+2)-1 = 3$ -adójánú polinom.

$$\boxed{H_3(x) = A + B \cdot \frac{(x-x_0)}{h} + C \cdot \frac{(x-x_0)^2}{h^2} + D \cdot \frac{(x-x_0)^3}{h^3}}$$

A, B, C, D ?

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \boxed{\begin{array}{l} A = f_0 \\ A + B + C + D = f_1 \\ B = h \cdot f'_0 \\ B + 2C + 3D = h \cdot f'_1 \end{array}} = \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot (-1) \end{array} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} A = 0 \\ C = 0 \\ B = 2 \\ D = -1 \end{array} \Rightarrow$$

(12. ge/p)

$$H_3(x) = 0 + 2 \cdot \frac{(x-1)}{1} + 0 \cdot \frac{(x-1)^2}{1^2} + (-1) \cdot \frac{(x-1)^3}{1^3} =$$

$\nearrow \quad \nearrow \quad \nearrow$

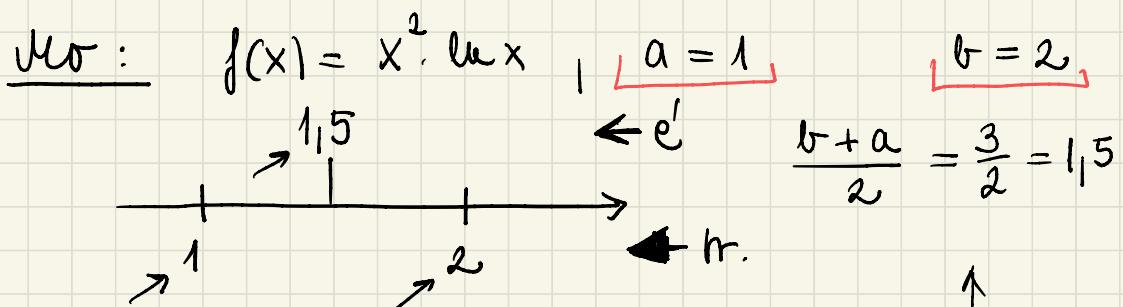
$$= 2 \cdot (x-1) - 1(x-1)^3 = -x^3 + 3x^2 - x + 1$$

~~H(15)~~ !

$$H(14) = 0,736$$

6.) Kézeltsük az $\int_1^2 x^2 \cdot \ln x \, dx$ értékét az egyszerű "a) elüntő"-i b) trapez-; c) Simpson formulaval. (Milyen értéket ad a kvadratúra?)

(Mekkora a kvadratúra relativ hibája a pontos integrálhoz képest?)



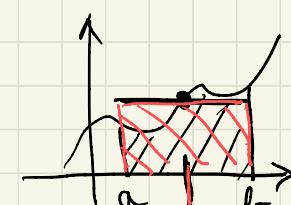
a) Elüntőf:

$$\int_a^b f(x) \, dx \approx f\left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right) \cdot (b-a)$$

a
2

$$\int_1^2 f(x) \, dx \approx f(1,5) \cdot (2-1) = \underbrace{1,5 \cdot \ln 1,5 \cdot 1}_{} =$$

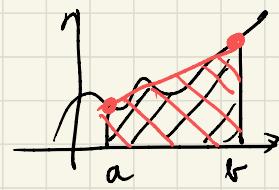
$$= 0,9123$$



Rel. hiba: $\frac{|0,9123 - 1,0706|}{1,0706} = 0,1429$ $(14,29\%)$

b) trapez:

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} \cdot (b-a)$$



$$\int_1^2 x^2 \ln x dx \approx \frac{f(1) + f(2)}{2} \cdot (2-1) =$$
$$= \frac{1 \cdot \ln 1 + 2 \cdot \ln 2}{2} \cdot 1 = \underline{\underline{1,3863}}$$

Relativ fehler?: (%)

(Pontos: $\int_1^2 x^2 \ln x dx = 1,0706$)

$$\left| \frac{1,3863 - 1,0706}{1,0706} \right| = 0,2949 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{29,49\%}}$$

↑ fehler. ↓ pont.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{c)} \int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{f(a) + 4 \cdot f\left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right) + f(b)}{6} \cdot (b-a) \\
 & \int_1^2 f(x) dx \approx \frac{f(1) + 4 \cdot f(1,5) + f(2)}{6} \cdot (2-1) \\
 & = \underline{\underline{1,0703}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Rel. hiba: $\left| \frac{1,0703 - 1,0706}{1,0706} \right| = 0,0003$
 $\Rightarrow 0,03\%$

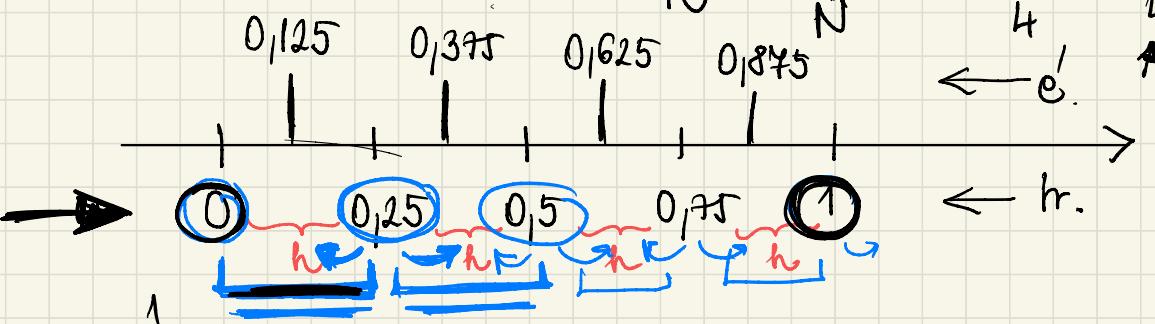
Ótlet: $f(x) = x^3 - 7x$: (Simpson-formula pontos)
 megoldani a trapez-, körtrapez, néha
 plávatot

4. Kiszámítsuk az $\int_0^1 \sqrt{e^x + 1} dx$ értékét az osztottan a) trapez- és b) Simpson-formulával a $[0, 1]$ intervallumot.

N = 4, egyenlő, részre osztva.

Mű: $f(x) = \sqrt{e^x + 1}$, $a = 0$, $b = 1$, $N = 4$

$$h = \frac{b-a}{N} = \frac{1-0}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

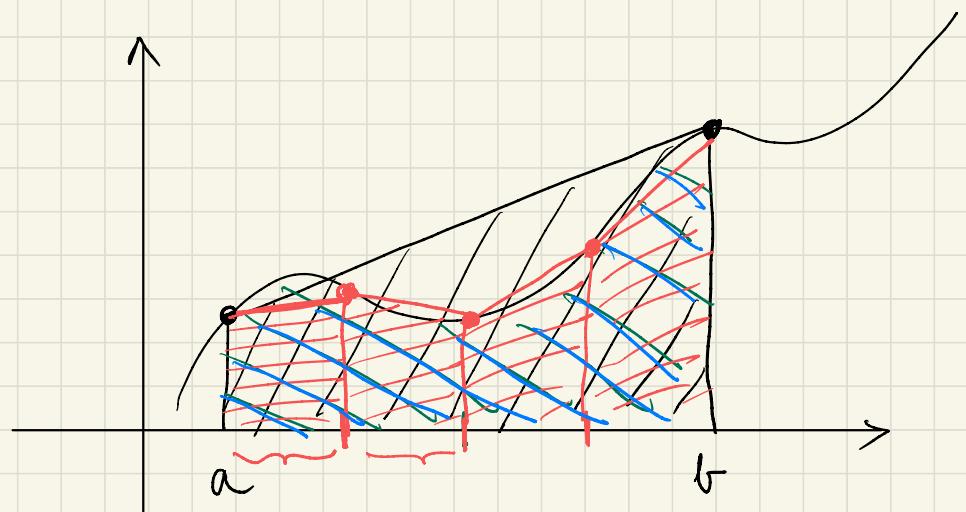


a) $\int_0^1 f(x) dx \approx [f(0,125) + f(0,375) + f(0,625) + f(0,875)] \cdot h =$

$$= 1,6411$$

$$b) \int_0^1 f(x) dx \approx \left[\frac{1}{2} f(0) + f(0,25) + f(0,5) + f(0,75) + \frac{1}{2} f(1) \right] \cdot h = \underline{\underline{1,6439}}$$

(pontos: $\int_0^1 \sqrt{e^{x+1}} dx =$
 $= 1,6421$)



(8.) Legfeljebb hányadikokú polinomokra
 pontos az $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$ értéket közelítő
 $\Rightarrow I(f) = \frac{f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + 2f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)}{4}$ kvadratura-

formula?

Mű: $f(x) = x^k$ ($k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$)

- $k=0$ $f(x) = x^0 = 1$

$$\int_0^1 1 dx = \left[x \right]_0^1 = 1 \Rightarrow I(f) = \frac{1+2 \cdot 1 + 1}{4} = 1$$

- $k=1$ $f(x) = x^1 = x$

$$\int_0^1 x dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow I(f) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^1 + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

- $k=2$ $f(x) = x^2$

$$\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} \neq I(f) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2}{4} = \frac{18}{64}$$

max elso jobb

⑨ A 'c' parameter mely értékével
 pontosan $\int_0^2 f(x) dx$ értéket közelítő
 $I(f) = \frac{f(0) + 2cf(1) + f(2)}{c+1}$ kvadratura-

formula leggyakrabban használják
 polinomokra?

Mt: ($c \neq -1$)

$$f(x) = x^k \quad (k=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

- $f(x) = x^0 = 1$
- $\int_0^2 x^0 dx = \left[x \right]_0^2 = 2 = I(f) = \frac{1 + 2 \cdot c \cdot 1 + 1}{c+1} = \frac{2c+2}{c+1} = 2$

- $f(x) = x^1 = x$
- $\int_0^2 x dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^2 = 2 = I(f) = \frac{0^1 + 2c \cdot 1^1 + 2^1}{c+1} = \frac{2c+2}{c+1} = 2$

$$\bullet \quad f(x) = x^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\int_0^2 x^2 dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^2 = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$I(f) = \frac{0^2 + 2c \cdot 1^2 + 2^2}{c+1} = \\ = \underline{\underline{\frac{2c+4}{c+1}}}$$

$$\frac{8}{3} = \frac{2c+4}{c+1}$$

$$8(c+1) = 3(2c+4)$$

$$8c + 8 = 6c + 12$$

$$2c = 4$$

$$\boxed{c=2}$$

$$\bullet \quad f(x) = x^3$$

$$\boxed{c=2}$$

$$\int_0^2 x^3 dx = \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^2 = 4 \quad \checkmark \quad I(f) = \frac{0^3 + 2 \cdot 2^3 + 2^3}{2+1} = \\ = 4$$

$$\bullet \quad f(x) = x^4$$

lf. (neu telj.)

10. Legezen $h > 0$ adott le'pes hőtől x_0, x_1, x_2 alappontok, ahol $x_1 = x_0 + 2h, x_2 = x_0 + 3h$, és legezen $f(x)$ egy elég sima függvény az $[x_0, x_2]$ intervallumon. Konstrualjunk
a) $f'(x_0)$ b) $f''(x_0)$ deriváltat közelítő
számát. h -szérint "kalauzadrendű" a köze-
lítés?