

1.3.2.2

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \dots$$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(h) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(h)^2 + \dots$$

$$f(x_2) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(2h) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(2h)^2 + \dots$$

$$\delta_1(h) = A f_0 + B f_1 + C f_2 = A f_0 + B \left(f_0 + f_0' h + \frac{f_0''}{2!} h^2 + \frac{f_0'''}{3!} h^3 + \dots \right) +$$

$$+ C \left(f_0 + f_0'(2h) + \frac{f_0''}{2!} (2h)^2 + \frac{f_0'''}{3!} (2h)^3 + \dots \right) =$$

$$= f_0 (A+B+C) + f_0' (B \cdot h + C \cdot (2h)) + f_0'' \left(\frac{B}{2!} h^2 + \frac{C}{2!} (2h)^2 \right) +$$

$$+ f_0''' \left(\frac{B}{3!} h^3 + \frac{C}{3!} (2h)^3 \right) + \dots$$

$$A+B+C=0$$

$$: \text{eingl.} \Leftarrow$$

$$B \cdot h + C \cdot 2h = 0 \Rightarrow B = -2C$$

$$\frac{B}{2!} h^2 + \frac{C}{2!} (2h)^2 = 1$$

$$A = \frac{\alpha}{h^2} ; B = \frac{\beta}{h^2} ; C = \frac{\gamma}{h^2} \quad : \text{f. No!}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0 \\ \beta + 2\gamma = 0 \\ \beta + \gamma \cdot 4 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \gamma = 1 \\ \beta = -2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\delta_1(h) = \frac{1}{h^2} f_0 - \frac{2}{h^2} f_1 + \frac{1}{h^2} f_2 =}}$$

$$= f_0'' + \frac{f_0'''}{3!} (-2h + 2h) + \frac{f_0^{(4)}}{4!} (-2h^2 + 2 \cdot h^2) + \dots$$

\Rightarrow

$$\underline{\underline{\delta_1(h) - f_0'' = \frac{f_0^{(4)}}{3!} \cdot 6h + o(h^4)}}$$

$$\delta_1(h) = \frac{1}{h^2} f_0 - \frac{2}{h^2} f_1 + \frac{1}{h^2} f_2 = \frac{1}{h^2} (f_0 - 2f_1 + f_2) \quad \text{: } f_0, f_1, f_2$$

$$\frac{f_0'''}{3!} \cdot 6h = \frac{f_0'''}{3!} \cdot h \quad \text{הערות: } f_0''' \text{ הוא}$$

$$\delta_2(h) = \frac{1}{h^2} (f_{-1} - 2f_0 + f_1) \quad \text{= } \delta_1(h) \text{ (לפי הנוסחה)}$$

(לפי הנוסחה, נראה)

$$\delta_2(h) = \frac{1}{h^2} \left[f_0 + \frac{f_0'}{1!}(-h) + \frac{f_0''}{2!}(-h)^2 + \frac{f_0'''}{3!}(-h)^3 + \frac{f_0^{(4)}}{4!}(-h)^4 + \dots \right] + \frac{(-2)}{h^2} f_0$$

$$+ \frac{1}{h^2} \left[f_0 + \frac{f_0'}{1!}(h) + \frac{f_0''}{2!}(h)^2 + \frac{f_0'''}{3!}(h)^3 + \frac{f_0^{(4)}}{4!}(h)^4 + \dots \right] =$$

$$= f_0'' + \frac{1}{h^2} \left[\frac{f_0'''}{3!} (h^3 - h^3) \right] + \frac{1}{h^2} \left[\frac{f_0^{(4)}}{4!} h^4 \cdot 2 \right] + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta_2(h) - f_0'' = \frac{f_0^{(4)}}{4!} \cdot 2h^2 + o(h^4) = \frac{f_0^{(4)}}{12} h^2 + o(h^4)$$

לפי הנוסחה, נראה $\delta_2(h) - f_0'' = \frac{f_0^{(4)}}{12} h^2 + o(h^4)$
 הנוסחה נכונה גם עבור $h < 0$
 * הנוסחה נכונה גם עבור $h < 0$

אם $0 < \epsilon$ קיים δ כזה שכל h המקיים $0 < h < \delta$ מקיים $|\delta_2(h) - f_0''| < \epsilon$

$$\tilde{\delta}_1(h) = \frac{1}{h^2} (f_0 \pm \epsilon - 2(f_1 \pm \epsilon) + f_2 \pm \epsilon) = \frac{1}{h^2} (f_0 - 2f_1 + f_2) + \frac{1}{h^2} (\pm \epsilon \pm \epsilon \pm \epsilon)$$

$$|\tilde{\delta}_1(h) - f_0''| = \frac{1}{h^2} (\pm \epsilon \pm \epsilon \pm \epsilon) + \frac{f_0'''}{3!} 6h + o(h^2)$$

$$|\tilde{\delta}_1(h) - f_0''| \leq \frac{4\epsilon}{h^2} + \frac{|f_0'''}{3!} \cdot 6h = \frac{4\epsilon}{h^2} + |f_0'''| \cdot h$$

$$-4\epsilon \cdot 2 \frac{1}{h^3} + |f_0'''| = 0 \Rightarrow h^3 = \frac{8\epsilon}{|f_0'''|} \quad \text{(לפי הנוסחה)}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_{opt} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{8\epsilon}{|f_0'''|}}$$

(*) * נראה כי $\delta_2(h) - f_0'' = \frac{f_0^{(4)}}{12} h^2 + o(h^4)$
 (לפי הנוסחה, נראה)

$$\delta_2(h) = a\delta_1(h) + b\delta_2(h)$$

הערות: (2)

$$\delta_1(h) - f_0'' = f_0''' \cdot h + o(h)$$

$$\delta_2(h) - f_0'' = \frac{f_0^{(4)}}{12} h^2 + o(h^2)$$

1. $\delta_2(h)$ נמצא כי h קטן, הרי $\delta_2(h)$ קטן יותר מ- $\delta_1(h)$.
 2. $\delta_2(h)$ קטן יותר מ- $\delta_1(h)$ כי h קטן יותר.

$$\delta_2(h) = f_0'' + \frac{f_0^{(4)}}{12} h^2 + \frac{f_0^{(6)}}{6!} h^4 + \dots$$

הערות: (3)

i	הערות	$\delta_{2,i}$	$\frac{\Delta}{\omega^{p_i}-1}$	$F_{i,1}$	$\frac{\Delta}{\omega^{p_i}-1}$	$F_{i,2}$...
0		$\delta_2(h, \omega^0)$					
1		$\delta_2(h, \omega^1)$					
...							

הערות: (4)

$$\delta_{2,i,j} = \delta_{2,i,j-1} + \frac{\delta_{2,i,j-1} - \delta_{2,i-1,j-1}}{\omega^{p_i}-1}$$

הערות: (5)

$$f''(x_0) \approx \alpha_{-1} f(x_0-h) + \alpha_0 f(x_0) + \alpha_1 f(x_0+h)$$

$$\alpha_{-1} = \frac{A}{h^2}, \quad \alpha_0 = \frac{B}{h^2}, \quad \alpha_1 = \frac{C}{h^2}$$

$$\delta(h) \triangleq \alpha_{-1} f(x_0-h) + \alpha_0 f(x_0) + \alpha_1 f(x_0+h)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta(h) &= \frac{A}{h^2} \left[f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(-h) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(-h)^2 + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!}(-h)^3 + \dots \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{B}{h^2} f(x_0) + \\
 &\quad + \frac{C}{h^2} \left[f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}h + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}h^2 + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!}h^3 + \dots \right] = \\
 &= f(x_0) \left[\frac{A}{h^2} + \frac{B}{h^2} + \frac{C}{h^2} \right] + \\
 &\quad + f'(x_0) \left[\frac{C}{h^2} \right] [-Ah + Ch] + \\
 &\quad + f''(x_0) \left[\frac{C}{h^2} \right] \left[\frac{A}{2!}(-h)^2 + \frac{C}{2!}h^2 \right] + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!h^2} (A(-h)^3 + C h^3) + \\
 &\quad + \frac{f^{(4)}(x_0)}{4!h^2} (A(-h)^4 + C h^4) + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow A + B + C = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 -A + C = 0 &\quad \left. \begin{array}{l} A = C \\ A + C = 2 \end{array} \right\} A = C = 1 \Rightarrow B = -2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta(h) = \frac{1}{h^2} [f_{-1} - 2f_0 + f_1] \approx f''(x_0)$$

הערות נוספות (א)

$$\delta(h) = f''(x_0) + \frac{2f^{(4)}(x_0)}{4!}h^2 + \frac{2f^{(6)}(x_0)}{6!}h^4 + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta(h) - f''(x_0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2f^{(2n+2)}(x_0)}{(2n+2)!} h^{2n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{\delta}(h) &= \frac{1}{h^2} [f_{-1} \pm \delta + (-2)(f_0 \pm \delta) + f_1 \pm \delta] = \\
 &= \delta(h) + \frac{1}{h^2} [\pm \delta \pm 2\delta \pm \delta]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\tilde{\delta}(h) - \delta(h)| \leq \frac{1}{h^2} \cdot 4\delta$$

הערות נוספות
הערות נוספות

2 קצת קטן

$$|\tilde{f}(h) - f''(x_0)| \leq \frac{4\delta}{h^2} + \frac{2|f_0^{(4)}|}{4!} h^2$$

0.3

: מציאים h כך ש-

$$\frac{-4\delta \cdot 2}{h^3} + \frac{4|f_0^{(4)}|}{4!} h = 0$$

$$\frac{+8\delta}{h^3} = \frac{|f_0^{(4)}|}{6} h \Rightarrow$$

$$h_{opt} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{48\delta}{|f_0^{(4)}|}}$$

$$f''(x_0) \approx \frac{1}{h^2} [f_{-1} - 2f_0 + f_1] =$$

- 1 קצת קטן יותר

$$= f''(x_0) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2f^{(2n+2)}(x_0)}{(2n+2)!} h^{2n} \triangleq G(h)$$

$$G(h) = \frac{1}{h^2} [f(x_0-h) - 2f(x_0) + f(x_0+h)] = f''(x_0) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n h^{2n}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2f^{(2n+2)}(x_0)}{(2n+2)!}$$

ועכ

 \Rightarrow

$$G(h) = \frac{1}{h^2} [f(1-h) - 2f(1) + f(1+h)] = f''(1) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n h^{2n}$$

 $x_0 = 1$ נבחר

$$h = 0, 0.25, 0.5, \dots, 2$$

: נציג $G(h)$ על גרף

$$h =$$

$$\omega =$$

נראה

$$G(h) = a \cdot f(0) + b \cdot f(h/2) + c \cdot f(h)$$

3. Skizze

also mit: $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0) \cdot x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} (x)^2 + \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} G(h) &= a \cdot f_0 + b \left[f_0 + f'_0 \cdot \frac{h}{2} + \frac{f''_0}{2!} \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{f'''_0}{3!} \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^3 + \dots \right] + \\ &\quad + c \left[f_0 + f'_0 \cdot h + \frac{f''_0}{2!} h^2 + \frac{f'''_0}{3!} h^3 + \dots \right] = \\ &= (a+b+c) f_0 + \frac{f'_0}{1!} h \left(\frac{b}{2} + c \right) + \frac{f''_0}{2!} h^2 \left(\frac{b}{2^2} + c \right) + \frac{f'''_0}{3!} h^3 \left(\frac{b}{2^3} + c \right) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{A}{h}$$

$$b = \frac{B}{h}$$

$$c = \frac{C}{h}$$

! (10)

$$\Rightarrow A + B + C = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{B}{2} + C &= 1 \Rightarrow B + 2C = 2 \\ \frac{B}{2^2} + C &= 0 \Rightarrow B + 4C = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \underline{C = -1; B = 4; A = -3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{G(h) = \frac{1}{h} \left[-3f(0) + 4f(h/2) - f(h) \right]}$$

$$\Rightarrow G(h) = f'(0) + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!} h^2 \left(\frac{1}{2^3} + 1 \right) + \frac{f^{(4)}(0)}{4!} h^3 \left(\frac{1}{2^4} + 1 \right) + \dots$$

$$\frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{3!} h^2 \left(\frac{1}{2^3} + 1 \right) =$$

hierher setzen

$$= \frac{1}{3!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{8} + 1 \right) f^{(3)}(0) \cdot h^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{9}{8} f^{(3)}(0) h^2 = \frac{3}{16} f^{(3)}(0) h^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{M = \frac{3}{16} \quad K = 3 \quad P = 2}$$

E: $f(x)$ mit ϵ ersetzen

$$\tilde{G}(h) = \frac{1}{h} \left[-3(f(0) \pm \epsilon) + 4(f(h/2) \pm \epsilon) - (f(h) \pm \epsilon) \right] =$$

$$= G(h) + \frac{1}{h} \left[\pm 3\epsilon \pm 4\epsilon \pm \epsilon \right]$$

✓

3 to zero

$$\Rightarrow G(h) - f'(0) = \frac{3}{16} f^{(3)}(0) h^2 + o(h^2) + \frac{1}{h} [\pm 3\epsilon \pm 4\epsilon \pm \epsilon]$$

$$\Rightarrow |G(h) - f'(0)| \leq \frac{3}{16} |f^{(3)}(0)| h^2 + \frac{8\epsilon}{h} + o(h^2)$$

for all h \rightarrow limit $\rightarrow 0$

$$G'(h) = \frac{6}{16} |f^{(3)}(0)| h + 8\epsilon \cdot (-1) \frac{1}{h^2} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\frac{3}{8} |f^{(3)}(0)| \cdot h = \frac{8\epsilon}{h^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow h^3 = \frac{64\epsilon}{3 \cdot |f^{(3)}(0)|} \Rightarrow h_{opt} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{64\epsilon}{3 |f^{(3)}(0)|}} =$$

$$G(h) = a \cdot f(0) + b \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(i)}(0)}{i!} \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^i + c \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(i)}(0)}{i!} h^i =$$

$G(h)$

1.34

2

$$= (a+b+c) f(0) + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(i)}(0)}{i!} \left(1 + \frac{b}{2^i}\right) h^i$$

\Rightarrow

$$G(h) = (a+b+c) f(0) + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{b}{2^i}\right) \frac{f^{(i)}(0)}{i!} h^i$$

$$a = \frac{3}{h} \quad b = \frac{4}{h} \quad c = -\frac{1}{h}$$

for all h a, b, c $\rightarrow 0$

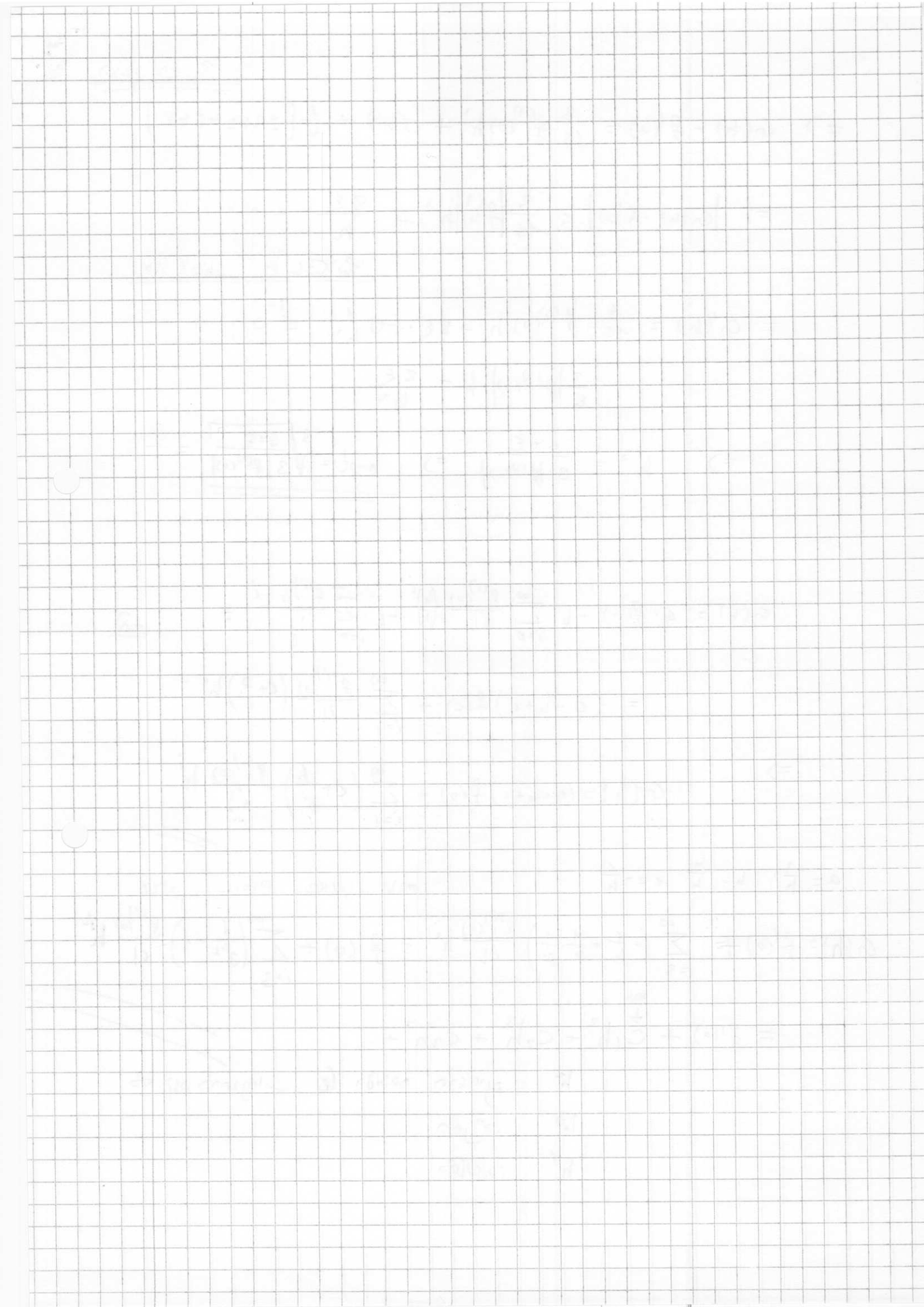
$$G(h) = f'(0) + \sum_{i=3}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{h} + \frac{4}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{2^i}\right) \frac{f^{(i)}(0)}{i!} h^i = f'(0) + \sum_{i=3}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^{i-2}} - 1\right) \frac{f^{(i)}(0)}{i!} h^{i-1}$$

$$= f'(0) + \underbrace{C_1}_{\text{N/A}} h^2 + C_2 h^3 + C_3 h^4 + \dots$$

h^2 : \rightarrow the first non-zero term

h^3 : the second

h^4 : the third



7.2.20

$$f_0'' \approx a \cdot f_0 + h \cdot b \cdot f_0' + c \cdot f_1 + h \cdot d \cdot f_1' \triangleq \delta(h)$$

Sk

$$x_0 \text{ (20.12.20)} \quad f(x) = f(x_0) + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(i)}(x_0)}{i!} (x - x_0)$$

$$f'(x) = f'(x_0) + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(i+1)}(x_0)}{i!} (x - x_0)$$

$$\delta(h) = a \cdot f_0 + h \cdot b \cdot f_0' + c \left[f_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{f_0^{(i)}}{i!} h^i \right] + h \cdot d \cdot \left[f_0' + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{f_0^{(i+1)}}{i!} h^i \right] =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= f_0 [a + c] + f_0' (h \cdot b + c \cdot \frac{h}{1!} + h \cdot d) + \\ &\quad + f_0'' \left(c \cdot \frac{h^2}{2!} + h \cdot d \cdot \frac{h}{1!} \right) + f_0''' \left(\frac{c}{3!} h^3 + h \cdot d \cdot \frac{h^2}{2!} \right) + \\ &\quad + f_0^{(4)} \left(c \cdot \frac{h^4}{4!} + h \cdot d \cdot \frac{h^3}{3!} \right) + f_0^{(5)} \left(c \cdot \frac{h^5}{5!} + h \cdot d \cdot \frac{h^4}{4!} \right) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{A}{h^2}, \quad b = \frac{B}{h^2}, \quad c = \frac{C}{h^2}, \quad d = \frac{D}{h^2} \quad (NO)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A + C = 0 \\ B + C + D = 0 \\ \frac{C}{2} + \frac{D}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow C + 2D = 2 \\ \frac{C}{3!} + \frac{D}{2!} = 0 \Rightarrow C + 3D = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} D = -2 \quad C = 6 \Rightarrow A = -6 \\ B = -4 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_0'' \approx \delta(h) = f_0'' + f_0^{(4)} \left(\frac{6h^2}{4!} + \frac{(-2)h^2}{3!} \right) + f_0^{(5)} \left(\frac{6h^3}{5!} + \frac{(-2)h^3}{4!} \right) + \dots \quad \underline{\underline{e2}}$$

$$f_0'' \approx \delta(h) = f_0'' - \frac{1}{12} h^2 f_0^{(4)} - \frac{1}{30} h^3 f_0^{(5)} + O(h^4)$$

$$f_0'' \approx \frac{1}{h^2} \left[-6 f_0 - 4 h f_0' + 6 f_1 - 2 h f_1' \right]$$

נסתכל קצת:

$$\delta(h) - f_0'' = -\frac{1}{12}h^2 f_0^{(4)} - \frac{1}{30}h^3 f_0^{(5)} + O(h^4)$$

סדר הבית הפולינמי הוא $n=3$
 סדר הבית האסמפטי הוא 2

(2) נאמקם h ונבחר $2h$ כנוסחה קטנה יותר ונקבל את הקירוב המדויק

$$f_0'' \approx \frac{1}{4h^2} [-6f_0 - 8hf_0' + 12f_1 - 4hf_1']$$

$$a_1 = -\frac{1}{12}f_0^{(4)}; a_2 = -\frac{1}{30}f_0^{(5)} \quad (7) \quad (1/10)$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta(h) = f_0'' + a_1 h^2 + a_2 h^3 + \dots$$

$$h=0.1$$

נבחר ω קטן ונחליף במעלה במעלה ω ונבדוק: $0 < \omega < 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(\omega h) - \omega^2 \delta(h) &= f_0'' + a_1 \omega^2 h^2 + a_2 \omega^3 h^3 + \dots - \omega^2 f_0'' - a_1 \omega^2 h^2 - a_2 \omega^2 h^3 - \dots \\ &= f_0''(1-\omega^2) + a_2 h^3 (\omega^3 - \omega^2) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\delta(\omega h) - \omega^2 \delta(h)}{1-\omega^2} = f_0'' + a_2 \frac{\omega^3 - \omega^2}{1-\omega^2} h^3 + \dots$$

סדר הבית הפולינמי הוא 3 (קצת קטן)

$$\delta(h) = \frac{1}{h^2} [-6 - 4h + 6e^h - 2he^h] \quad f(x) = e^x \quad \text{סדר הבית הפולינמי הוא 3}$$

$$h=0.1 \Rightarrow \delta(h) \approx 0.9991324$$

$$\omega=0.5 \Rightarrow \frac{\delta(\omega h) - \omega^2 \delta(h)}{1-\omega^2} = 1.0000046$$

(כאובן הדיוק המשיג הוא 1)