

ME564 LIS

From last time:

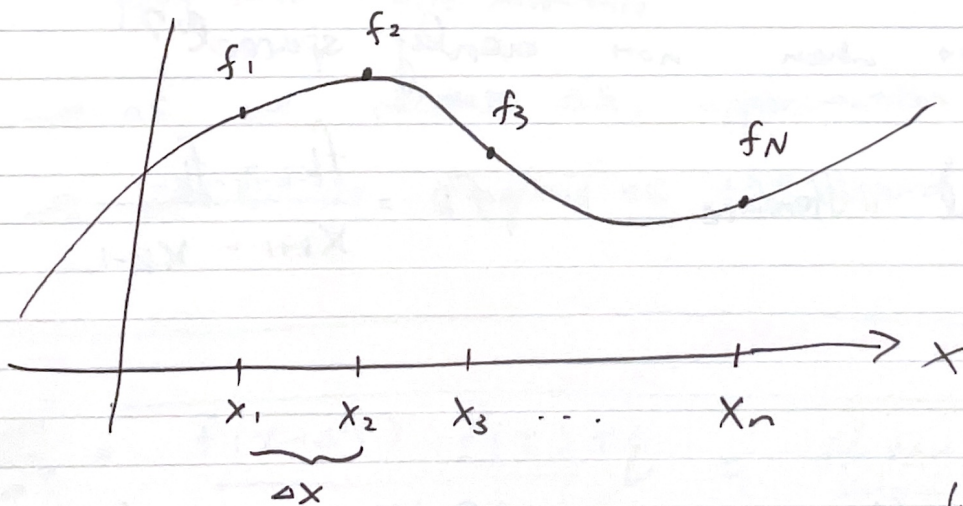
Finite Difference approximation to $f'(x)$

$$\text{- Forward diff } f'(x) \approx \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} + O(\Delta x)$$

$$\text{- Back diff } f'(x) \approx \frac{f(x) - f(x-\Delta x)}{\Delta x} + O(\Delta x)$$

$$\text{- central diff } f'(x) = \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x-\Delta x)}{2\Delta x} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

For
2nd order Diff. : $f(x), f(x+\Delta x), f(x+2\Delta x)$



discrete
evenly spaced data

$$f_k = f(x_k)$$

two vectors of data = $f(k\Delta x)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_N \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ \vdots \\ f_N \end{bmatrix}$$

calculate
 $\frac{df}{dx}$?

(cont'd) $\frac{df}{dx}$?

$$f'_k = \frac{f_{k+1} - f_{k-1}}{2\Delta x}$$

= central difference
on the interior pts.

- forward on first pt.

- back on last pt.

How about when not evenly spaced?

central difference: $f'_k = \frac{f_{k+1} - f_{k-1}}{x_{k+1} - x_{k-1}}$

differentiation enlarges error!

numerical smoothing...

Error $\sim \mathcal{O}(\Delta x)$

Compute time $\sim \mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{\Delta x})$

10^{-16} } computer limit precision, ϵ machine precision

double \Rightarrow 8 bytes

$\gg 5 + 10^{-17} = 5$ in computer
 (= 5.000...0)

Round-off error



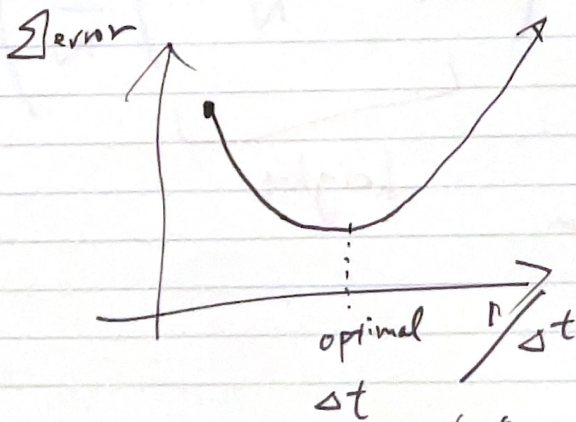
plug into finite difference

- \rightarrow as we decrease Δx , approximation gets better
- \rightarrow until it magnifies the round-up error, worse

\rightarrow this one matters

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{f(t+\Delta t) - f(t) + \epsilon}{\Delta t + \epsilon} = \frac{f(t+\Delta t) - f(t)}{\Delta t} + \frac{\epsilon}{\Delta t}$$

$$= f' + \underbrace{\mathcal{O}(\Delta t)}_{\text{Taylor series}} + \underbrace{\frac{\epsilon}{\Delta t}}_{\text{machine precision}}$$



Σ Error

FD \downarrow

$\Delta t \approx 10^{-5}$

($\Delta t \rightarrow$ smaller) \rightarrow

$\frac{\partial \text{Error}(\Delta t)}{\partial \Delta t} = 0$

Integrator!

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x)$$

$$\frac{X_{k+1} - X_k}{\Delta t} = f(X_k)$$

⇓

$$X_{k+1} = X_k + \Delta t f(X_k)$$

reeman?

Lebesgue Integral

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^N \left(f\left(a + \frac{b-a}{N} k\right) \frac{b-a}{N} \right)$$

Right-sided
Rectangle
formula

No this
in computer

height

= lim

$$\cancel{\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^N f(x_k) \Delta x}$$

no this
in numerical
calculus

or

$$\cancel{\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^N f(x_k) (x_k - x_{k-1})}$$