

26-4-17

1) Sia  $f : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  una funzione reale tale che  $f$  sia derivabile per  $x > 0$ . Calcolare il numero di condizionamento  $K_g(x)$  della funzione  $g(x) = e^{f(x)}$  nei due casi particolari  $f(x) = \sin x$  e  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ . Stabilire se per  $x \in (0, 10)$  il calcolo della funzione  $g$  è ben condizionato, nel senso che  $K_g(x) < 10$ .

$$g(x) = e^{f(x)}$$

$$K_g(x) = \left| \frac{x g'(x)}{g(x)} \right| = \left| \frac{x e^{f(x)} f'(x)}{e^{f(x)}} \right| = |x f'(x)|$$

$$1) f(x) = \sin x \quad f'(x) = \cos x$$

$$|x \cos x| \leq |x| < 10 \quad (\text{hp } x \in (0, 10))$$

$$2) f(x) = \sqrt{x} \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \quad x \in (0, 10)$$

$$K_g(x) = \left| x \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right| = \left| \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} < \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} < 10$$

2) Per determinare gli zeri della funzione  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x$  si consideri il metodo iterativo di punto fisso  $x_{n+1} = g(x_n)$ , dove

$$g(x) = x - \frac{f(x)}{4}$$

M1 Matè

e se ne studi la convergenza e l'ordine al variare di  $x_0 \in [-2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2}]$

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$$f(x) = x^3 - 2x = 0 \quad x(x^2 - 2) = 0 \quad x = 0 \vee x = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$g(x) = x - \frac{x^3 - 2x}{4} = \frac{-x^3 + 6x}{4} \quad g'(x) = -\frac{3x^2 + 6}{4}$$

↳ funzione  
dispari

CS per convergenza

$$g'(0) = \frac{3}{2} > 1 \quad \text{non converge}$$

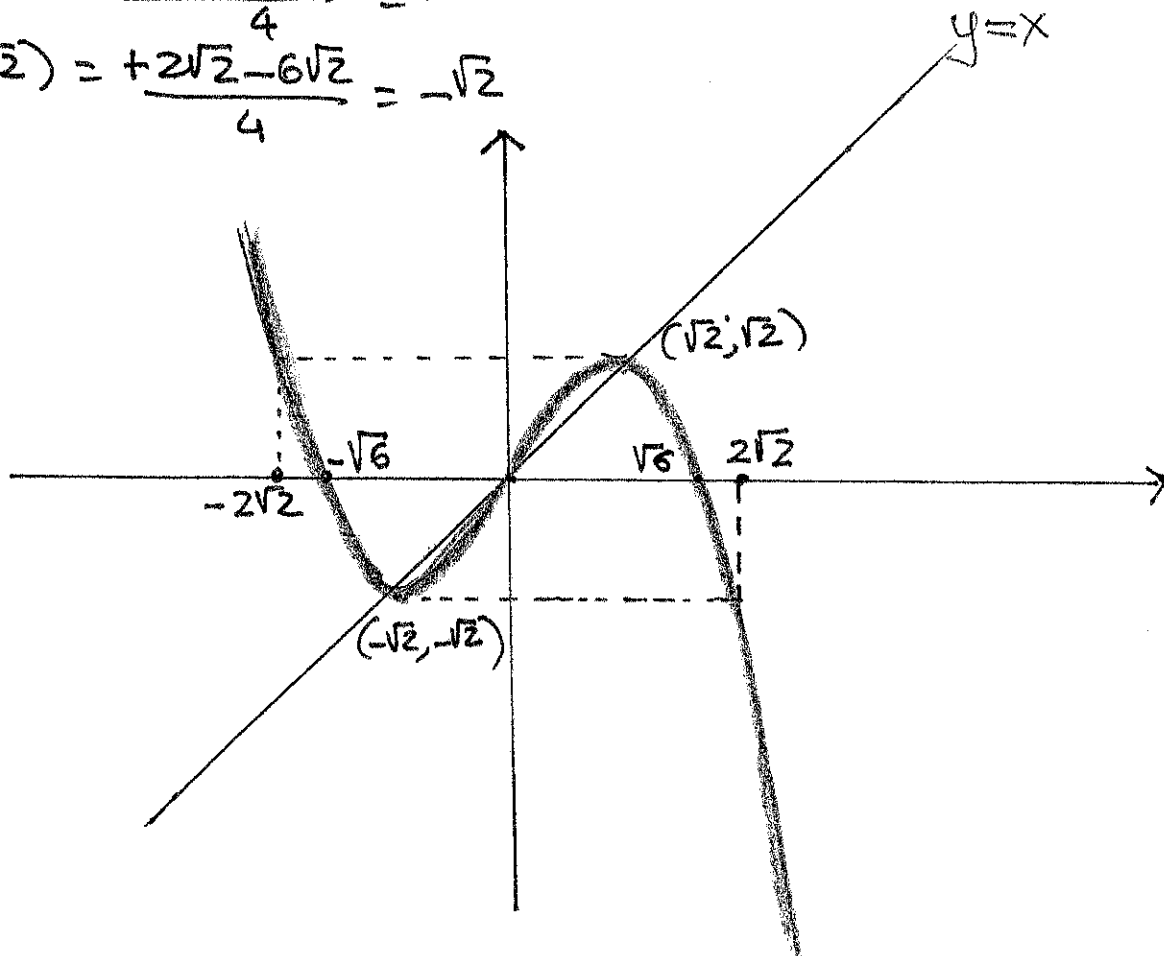
$$g'(\pm\sqrt{2}) = 0 \quad \text{convergenza con ordine almeno 2}$$

$$g''(x) = -\frac{6}{4}x \quad g''(\pm\sqrt{2}) \neq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \text{ORDINE 2}$$

$$g(x) = 0 \quad x = 0 \vee x = \pm\sqrt{6}$$

$$g(\sqrt{2}) = \frac{-2\sqrt{2} + 6\sqrt{2}}{4} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$g(-\sqrt{2}) = \frac{+2\sqrt{2} - 6\sqrt{2}}{4} = -\sqrt{2}$$



Studio della convergenza al variare di

$$x_0 \in [-2\sqrt{2}; 2\sqrt{2}]$$

$$\bullet x_0 = -2\sqrt{2} \quad x_1 = \frac{-(-2\sqrt{2})^3 + 6(-2\sqrt{2})}{4} = \frac{-16\sqrt{2} - 12\sqrt{2}}{4} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$x_2 = x_3 \dots = \sqrt{2}$$

converge al p.f.  $\sqrt{2}$  in 1 iterazione

$$\bullet -2\sqrt{2} < x_0 < -\sqrt{6} \quad 0 < x_1 < \sqrt{2}$$

succ. mon. cresc.  $\nearrow \sqrt{2}$  2° ordine

$$\bullet x_0 = -\sqrt{6} \quad x_1 = 0$$

$$\bullet -\sqrt{6} < x_0 < -\sqrt{2} \quad -\sqrt{2} < x_1 < 0$$

succ. mon. dece.  $\searrow -\sqrt{2}$  2° ordine

$$\bullet x_0 = -\sqrt{2} \quad x_n = -\sqrt{2} \quad \forall n$$

$$\bullet -\sqrt{2} < x_0 < 0 \quad \text{succ. mon. dece. } \searrow -\sqrt{2} \quad 2^\circ \text{ ord.}$$

$$\bullet x_0 = 0 \quad x_n = 0 \quad \forall n$$

$0 < x_0 \leq \sqrt{2}$  si ricorrono (per simmetria - f z dispari)  
dai casi precedenti,

3) Data  $f(x) = \cos(\pi x)$ , sia  $p_n(x)$  il polinomio di grado  $n \geq 1$  che interpola  $f$  nei nodi  $x_i = -1 + 2i/n$ ,  $i = 0, \dots, n$ . Verificare se  $\forall x \in [-1, 1]$ , si ha

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) - p_n(x)] = 0.$$

MI RATE

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$$f(x) - p_n(x) = \frac{\omega(x)}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(t_x) \quad -1 < t_x < 1$$

$$\omega(x) = (x-x_0)(x-x_1) \dots (x-x_n)$$

$$\underbrace{|f(x) - p_n(x)|}_{E(x)} = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} |(x-x_0) \dots (x-x_n)| |f^{(n+1)}(t_x)|$$

$$|(x-x_0) \dots (x-x_n)| = |x-x_0| |x-x_1| \dots |x-x_n| \leq 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot 2 = 2^{n+1}$$

$$f(t) = \cos \pi t$$

$$f'(t) = -\pi \sin \pi t$$

$$f''(t) = -\pi^2 \cos \pi t$$

⋮

$$f^{(n+1)}(t) \leq \begin{cases} \pm (\sin \pi t) \pi^{n+1} \\ \pm (\cos \pi t) \pi^{n+1} \end{cases}$$

$n+1$  dispari  
 $n$  pari

$$|f^{(n+1)}(t_x)| \leq \pi^{n+1}$$

$n+1$  pari  
 $n$  dispari

$$|E(x)| \leq \frac{(2\pi)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

4) Si consideri il sistema lineare  $Ax = b$  con

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha \end{pmatrix}, \alpha > 0.$$

M1 Rate

4.1) Calcolare  $A^{-1}$ .

4.2) Calcolare  $K_1(A)$  e  $K_\infty(A)$  e rappresentarle graficamente in funzione di  $\alpha$ .

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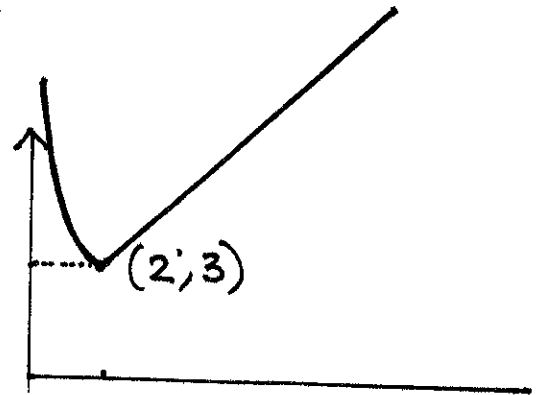
$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\alpha} & +\frac{1}{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}$$

Norma 1

$$\|A\|_1 = \max \{2, \alpha\} = \begin{cases} 2 & 0 < \alpha < 2 \\ \alpha & \alpha \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\|A^{-1}\|_1 = \max \left\{ 1, 1 + \frac{1}{\alpha}, \frac{1}{\alpha} \right\} = 1 + \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$K_1(A) = \begin{cases} 2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) = 2 + \frac{2}{\alpha} & 0 < \alpha < 2 \\ \alpha \left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) = \alpha + 1 & \alpha \geq 2 \end{cases}$$



Norma  $\infty$

$$\|A\|_\infty = \max \{1, 1 + \alpha\} = 1 + \alpha$$

$$\|A^{-1}\|_\infty = \max \left\{ 1, \frac{2}{\alpha} \right\} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } \frac{2}{\alpha} < 1, \alpha > 2 \\ \frac{2}{\alpha} & \text{se } \frac{2}{\alpha} \geq 1, 0 < \alpha \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$K_\infty(A) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\alpha} (1 + \alpha) = 2 + \frac{2}{\alpha} & 0 < \alpha \leq 2 \\ 1 + \alpha & \text{se } \alpha > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$K_\infty(A) = K_1(A)$$

5) Data  $f \in C^1([0, b])$ ,  $b > 0$  stabilire se è possibile determinare i coefficienti  $\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3$  e  $\alpha$  in funzione di  $b$ , in modo tale che la formula di quadratura:

M1 Mate

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$$\int_0^b f(x) dx \approx \omega_1 f(0) + \omega_2 f(\alpha) + \omega_3 f'(0),$$

abbia grado di precisione maggiore o uguale a 3.

$r=0$   $f(x)=1$   $f'(x)=0$

$$\int_0^b dx = b$$

$$\underline{\omega_1 + \omega_2 = b}$$

•  $r=1$   $f(x)=x$   $f'(x)=1$

$$\int_0^b x dx = \frac{b^2}{2}$$

$$\omega_1 \cdot 0 + \omega_2 \cdot \alpha + \omega_3 = \frac{b^2}{2}$$

$$\underline{\omega_2 \alpha + \omega_3 = \frac{b^2}{2}}$$

•  $r=2$   $f(x)=x^2$   $f'(x)=2x$

$$\int_0^b x^2 dx = \frac{b^3}{3}$$

$$\omega_1 \cdot 0^2 + \omega_2 \cdot \alpha^2 + \omega_3 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 = \frac{b^3}{3}$$

$$\underline{\omega_2 \alpha^2 = \frac{b^3}{3}}$$

•  $r=3$   $f(x)=x^3$   $f'(x)=3x^2$

$$\int_0^b x^3 dx = \frac{b^4}{4}$$

$$\omega_1 \cdot 0^3 + \omega_2 \alpha^3 + \omega_3 \cdot 3 \cdot 0^2 = \frac{b^4}{4}$$

$$\underline{\omega_2 \alpha^3 = \frac{b^4}{4}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega_1 + \omega_2 = b \\ \omega_2 \alpha + \omega_3 = \frac{b^2}{2} \\ \omega_2 \alpha^2 = \frac{b^3}{3} \\ \omega_2 \alpha^3 = \frac{b^4}{4} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \omega_2 \neq 0 \\ \alpha \neq 0 \\ \text{essendo } b > 0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\frac{b^4}{4}}{\frac{b^3}{3}} = \frac{3}{4} b$$

$$\text{Nella } 3^{\text{a}}: w_2 \cdot \frac{9}{16} b^2 = \frac{b^2}{3} \quad w_2 = \frac{16}{9b^2} \cdot \frac{b^2}{3} = \frac{16}{27} b$$

Nella 2<sup>a</sup>:

$$\frac{16}{27} b \cdot \frac{3}{4} b + w_3 = \frac{b^2}{2}$$

$(w_2 \cdot \alpha)$

$$w_3 = \frac{b^2}{2} - \frac{4}{9} b^2 = \frac{9-8}{18} b^2 = \frac{1}{18} b^2$$

Nella 1<sup>a</sup>

$$w_1 = b - w_2 = b - \frac{16}{27} b = \frac{11}{27} b$$