

1) Data la funzione $g(x) = \frac{4x+3}{3x+4}$

1.1) trovare i suoi punti fissi;

1.2) studiare la convergenza e l'ordine del metodo iterativo $x_{n+1} = g(x_n)$, al variare di $x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-4/3\}$

1.3) determinare una condizione sufficiente su x_0 affinché il metodo iterativo risulti convergente.

Milano 21-2-19

$$g(x) = \frac{4x+3}{3x+4} \quad x \neq -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$\frac{4x+3}{3x+4} = x \quad 4x+3 = 3x^2+4x \quad x = \pm 1$$

$$g(0) = \frac{3}{4} \quad g(x) > 0 \quad x < -\frac{4}{3} \cup x > -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{ASINTOTI} \quad y = \frac{4}{3} \quad x = -\frac{4}{3}$$

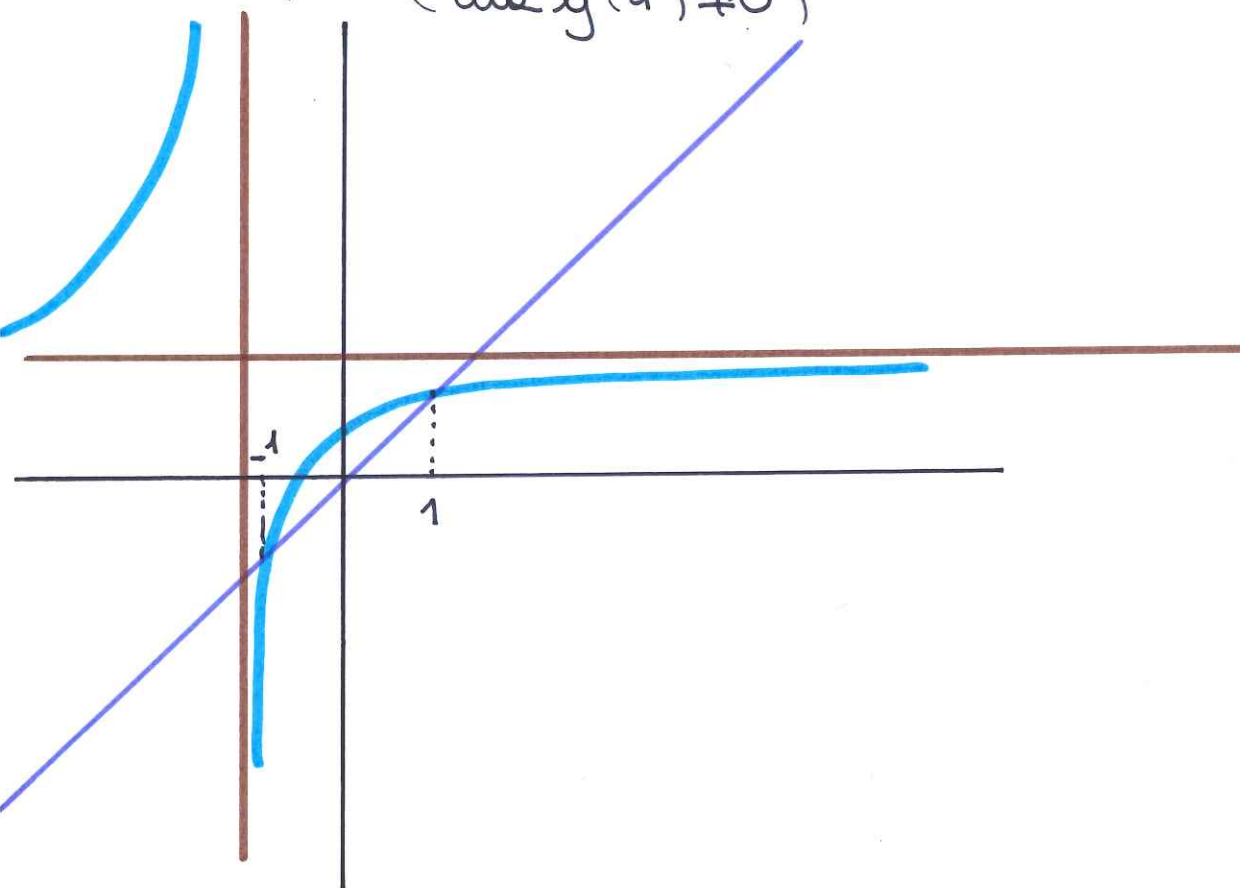
$$g'(x) = \frac{4(3x+4) - 3(4x+3)}{(3x+4)^2} = \frac{7}{(3x+4)^2} > 0 \quad x \neq -\frac{4}{3}$$

(disc. 2^a specie)

$$g'(-1) = 7 \quad \text{DIVERGENZA LOCALE}$$

$$g'(1) = \frac{1}{7} < 1 \quad \text{CONVERGENZA LOCALE (ordine 1)}$$

(ma $g'(1) \neq 0$)



$$x_0 < -1 \quad \exists N \text{ t.c. } x_N < -\frac{4}{3}, x_{N+1} > \frac{4}{3}, 1 < x_{N+2} < \frac{4}{3}$$

$$x_0 = -1 \quad x_k = -1 \quad \forall k$$

$$-1 < x_0 < 1 \quad \text{successione monotona crescente l. sup. da } 1$$

$$x_k \nearrow 1$$

$$x_0 = 1 \quad x_k = 1 \quad \forall k$$

$$x_0 > 1 \quad \text{succ. monot. decr. lim. inf. da } 1$$

$$x_k \searrow 1$$

Condizione sufficiente

$$g'(x) = \frac{f}{(3x+4)^2} < 1 \quad f < 9x^2 + 24x + 16$$

$$9x^2 + 24x + 9 > 0$$

$$3x^2 + 8x + 3 > 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16-9}}{3} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{7}}{3} < \begin{cases} \frac{-4-\sqrt{7}}{3} < -\frac{4}{3} \\ \frac{-4+\sqrt{7}}{3} > -\frac{4}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{c.s. } x_0 > \frac{-4+\sqrt{7}}{3} \left(\in I(1) \right)$$

$$\text{CNS } x_0 > -1$$

$$\left(\frac{-4+\sqrt{7}}{3} > -1 \quad -4+\sqrt{7} > -3 \quad \sqrt{7} > 1 \right)$$

Si osservi questo caso particolare:

$$g(x) = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$\frac{4x+3}{3x+4} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$12x+9 = -12x-16$$

$$x = -\frac{25}{24}$$

\Rightarrow Se $\exists x_k$ tale che $g(x_k) = -\frac{4}{3}$ il procedimento iterativo si arresta poiché non è possibile calcolare

$$g(x_{k+1}) = g\left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)$$

2) Date le coppie di punti $(1, 1)$, $(2, 2)$, $(0, k)$, $(3, 2k)$,

2.1) determinare il valore di k in modo che il polinomio $p(x)$ che interpola i dati abbia grado 2;

2.2) per il valore di k trovato al punto 2.1), verificare che $p(x)$ interpola la funzione

$$f(x) = x + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x + \frac{3}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} x$$

nei nodi $x_0 = 0$, $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 = 2$, $x_3 = 3$.

2.3) fornire una maggiorazione dell'errore:

$$\max_{0 \leq x \leq 3} |f(x) - p(x)|.$$

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$$(1, 1), (2, 2), (0, k), (3, 2k)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \quad 1 \\ 2 \quad 2 \\ 0 \quad k \\ 3 \quad 2k \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ \frac{k-2}{-2} \\ \frac{k}{3} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\frac{k-2}{-2} - 1}{-1} = \frac{k-2+2}{2} = \frac{k}{2} \\ \frac{k}{3} + \frac{k-2}{2} = \frac{2k+3k-6}{6} = \frac{5k-6}{6} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\frac{5k-6}{6} - \frac{k}{2}}{2} = \frac{5k-6-3k}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ = \frac{2k-6}{12} = \frac{k-3}{6} \end{array} \right.$$

$$p(x) = 1 + (x-1) + \frac{k}{2}(x-1)(x-2) + \frac{k-3}{6}(x-1)(x-2)x$$

Affinché $p(x)$ abbia grado 2 deve essere $k-3=0$
cioè $k=3$

$$p(x) = 1 + x - 1 + \frac{3}{2}(x^2 - 3x + 2) = \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + 3$$

$$p(0) = 3$$

$$f(0) = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 3$$

$$p(1) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 3 = 1$$

$$f(1) = 1 + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = 1$$

$$p(2) = 6 - 1 + 3 = 2$$

$$f(2) = 2 + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = 2$$

$$p(3) = \frac{27}{2} - \frac{3}{2} + 3 = 6$$

$$f(3) = 3 + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 6$$

$$f(x) - p(x) = \frac{\overbrace{x(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}^{\omega(x)}}{4!} f^{(4)}(t) \quad \begin{matrix} t \in (0, 3) \\ x \in (0, 3) \end{matrix}$$

$$|f(x) - p(x)| \leq \frac{1}{4!} \max_{0 \leq x \leq 3} |\omega(x)| \max_{0 \leq t \leq 3} |f^{(4)}(t)|$$

1° modo

$$|\omega(x)| \leq |x| |x-1| |x-2| |x-3| \leq 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 36$$

2° modo

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(x) &= (x^2 - x)(x^2 - 5x + 6) = x^4 - x^3 - 5x^3 + 5x^2 + 6x^2 - 6x = \\ &= x^4 - 6x^3 + 11x^2 - 6x \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega'(x) = 4x^3 - 18x^2 + 22x - 6 = 2(2x^3 - 9x^2 + 11x - 3)$$

$$(\text{per simmetria: } \omega'(\frac{3}{2}) = 0)$$

2	-9	11	-3
$\frac{3}{2}$	3	-9	3
2	-6	2	//

$$(x - \frac{3}{2}) 2(x^2 - 3x + 1) = 0 \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-4}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\text{zeri di } \omega': \quad \frac{3}{2}, \quad \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}, \quad \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\omega\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{3}{2}-1\right)\left(\frac{3}{2}-2\right)\left(\frac{3}{2}-3\right) =$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$\omega\left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} - 1\right)\left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} - 2\right)\left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} - 3\right) =$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) =$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{4} - \frac{9}{4}\right)\left(\frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = -1$$

$$\omega\left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) = \dots = \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) =$$

$$= -1 \quad (\text{simmetria rispetto } x = \frac{3}{2})$$

$$\max |\omega(x)| = 1$$

$$f'(t) = 1 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} t - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} t$$

$$f''(t) = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} t - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} t$$

$$f'''(t) = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} t + \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} t$$

$$f^{(4)}(t) = -\frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^4 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} t + \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^4 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} t =$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^4 \left[-\sin \frac{\pi}{2} t + \cos \frac{\pi}{2} t \right] = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^4 \sqrt{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$|f^{(4)}(t)| = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^4 \sqrt{2} \left| \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right|$$

$$\max_{0 \leq t \leq 3} |f^{(4)}(t)| = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^4$$

$$\max_{0 \leq x \leq 3} |f(x) - p(x)| \leq \frac{1}{4!} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{2} \frac{\pi^4}{2^4} =$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{2} \pi^4}{2^5 \cdot 4!} \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{oppure, nel 1°} \\ \text{modo} \\ \leq \frac{1}{4!} \cdot 36 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^4 \end{array} \right)$$



Si può anche maggiorare in modo meno rigoroso, senza il calcolo esatto del $\max |f^{(4)}(t)|$

$$\frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^4 \left| -\sin \frac{\pi}{2}t + \cos \frac{\pi}{2}t \right| \leq$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^4 \left(\left| \sin \frac{\pi}{2}t \right| + \left| \cos \frac{\pi}{2}t \right| \right) = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^4 \cdot 2$$

$$3 \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^4$$

3) Data la matrice:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \beta & 0 \\ \beta & 1 & \beta \\ 0 & \beta & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

per i valori di β per i quali A è non singolare:

3.1) calcolare la matrice A^{-1} .

3.2) per i valori di β per i quali A è anche diagonalmente dominante, calcolare $\|A\|_\infty$, $\|A^{-1}\|_\infty$ e trovare per quali β si ha $K_\infty(A) = 1$.

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$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \beta & 0 \\ \beta & 1 & \beta \\ 0 & \beta & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det A = 1 - \beta^2 - \beta \cdot \beta = 1 - 2\beta^2 \neq 0 \quad \beta \neq \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$3.1) \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{1-2\beta^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1-\beta^2 & -\beta & \beta^2 \\ -\beta & 1 & -\beta \\ \beta^2 & -\beta & 1-\beta^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\|A\|_\infty = \max \{1 + |\beta|; 1 + 2|\beta|\} = 1 + 2|\beta|$$

$$\|A^{-1}\|_\infty = \frac{1}{|1-2\beta^2|} \max \{ |1-\beta^2| + |\beta| + \beta^2; 1 + 2|\beta| \}$$

A diagonalmente dominante:

$$\begin{cases} 1 > |\beta| \\ 1 > 2|\beta| \end{cases} \quad |\beta| < \frac{1}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad |1-\beta^2| = 1-\beta^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \|A^{-1}\|_\infty = \frac{1}{|1-2\beta^2|} \max \{ \cancel{1-\beta^2} + |\beta| + \cancel{\beta^2}; 1 + 2|\beta| \} = \frac{1+2|\beta|}{|1-2\beta^2|}$$

$$K_{\infty}(A) = \frac{(1 + 2|\beta|)^2}{|1 - 2\beta^2|} = 1$$

$$(1 + 2|\beta|)^2 = |1 - 2\beta^2|$$

Ma se $|\beta| < \frac{1}{2}$ allora $|1 - 2\beta^2| = 1 - 2\beta^2$

essendo $\frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$1 + 4|\beta| + 4\beta^2 = 1 - 2\beta^2$$

$$6\beta^2 + 4|\beta| = 0$$

L'unica soluzione è $\beta = 0$ (se entrambi gli addendi sono > 0)

4) Si consideri la formula di quadratura

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x)|x| dx \approx \alpha f(-x_0) + \alpha f(x_0), \quad \alpha > 0, 0 < x_0 \leq 1.$$

Determinare α e x_0 in modo tale che la formula di quadratura abbia grado di precisione massimo. Quale è il grado di precisione della formula ottenuta?

u^o 4

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$$f=1 \quad G.P. \geq 0 \quad \int_{-1}^1 |x| dx = 1 \quad \alpha + \alpha = 1 \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f=x \quad G.P. \geq 1 \quad \int_{-1}^1 |x| \cdot x dx = 0 \quad -\frac{1}{2}x_0 + \frac{1}{2}x_0 = 0 \quad \forall x_0 \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f=x^2 \quad G.P. \geq 2 \quad \int_{-1}^1 |x| x^2 dx = 2 \int_0^1 x^3 dx = 2 \left. \frac{x^4}{4} \right|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot (-x_0)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (x_0)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad x_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad x_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (>0)$$

Controlla G.P.

$$f=x^3 \quad G.P. \geq 3 \quad \int_{-1}^1 |x| x^3 dx = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \right) = 0$$

$$f=x^4 \quad G.P. \geq 4 \quad \int_{-1}^1 |x| x^4 dx = 2 \int_0^1 x^5 dx = 2 \left. \frac{x^6}{6} \right|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^4 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^4 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \neq \frac{1}{4} \quad G.P. = 3$$

5) Sia $A \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$ una matrice non singolare, stabilire se sono vere (si fornisca una dimostrazione) o false (si dia un controesempio) le seguenti affermazioni:

5.1) $| \det(A) | \leq 10^{-N} \Rightarrow \kappa_{\infty}(A) \geq 10^N$

5.2) $\kappa_{\infty}(A) \geq 1$

5.3) Se A è simmetrica con $a_{ii} = N$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ allora A è definita positiva.

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5.1) Per esempio: $A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-N} & 0 \\ 0 & 10^{-2N} \end{bmatrix}$ $\det A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-3N} < 10^{-N}$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot 10^N & 0 \\ 0 & 10^{2N} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\|A\|_{\infty} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-N} \quad \|A^{-1}\|_{\infty} = 10^{2N} \quad \kappa_{\infty}(A) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^N < 10^N$$

5.2) $\|I_N\|_2 = 1 \quad 1 = \|I_N\|_2 = \|A \cdot A^{-1}\|_2 \leq \|A\|_2 \|A^{-1}\|_2 = \kappa_2(A)$

[per ogni norma naturale, per ogni matrice non singolare si ha $\kappa(A) = \|A\| \cdot \|A^{-1}\| \geq 1$]

5.3) Per esempio: Sia $N=2$, $A = \begin{bmatrix} N & 2N \\ 2N & N \end{bmatrix}$

per esempio, criterio di Sylvester:

$$\det A_{11} = N > 0$$

$$\det A_{22} = \det A = N^2 - 4N^2 < 0$$

5.1) F

5.2) V

5.3) F