

1) Dati i punti nel piano $P_1 = (-1, 1)$, $P_2 = (0, -1)$, $P_3 = (2, 1)$, costruire:

- 1.a) il polinomio $p(x)$ interpolante i punti;
- 1.b) la spline cubica naturale $s(x)$ interpolante i punti.

Calcolare

$$\max_{x \in [-1, 2]} |s(x) - p(x)|$$

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$$\begin{array}{r} -1 \quad 1 \\ 0 \quad -1 \\ 2 \quad 1 \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2 \\ \frac{2}{2}=1 \\ \frac{3}{3}=1 \end{array} \right. \quad 1 - 2(x+1) + x(x+1) = x^2 - x - 1 = p(x)$$

$$s(x) = \begin{cases} a + b(x+1) + c(x+1)^2 + d(x+1)^3 & x \in [-1, 0) \\ e + fx + gx^2 + hx^3 & x \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$$

$$s'(x) = \begin{cases} b + 2c(x+1) + 3d(x+1)^2 \\ f + 2gx + 3hx^2 \end{cases}$$

$$s''(x) = \begin{cases} 2c + 6d(x+1) \\ 2g + 6hx \end{cases}$$

Condizioni C^0, C^1, C^2

$$a + b + c + d = e$$

$$b + 2c + 3d = f$$

$$2c + 6d = 2g \Rightarrow c + 3d = g$$

$$\begin{cases} b + d = -2 \\ b + 3d = f \\ 3d = g \\ -1 + 2f + 4g + 8h = 1 \\ g + 6h = 0 \end{cases}$$

Interpolazione

$$a = +1$$

$$e = -1$$

$$e + 2f + 4g + 8h = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} b = -d - 2 \\ f = -d - 2 + 3d = 2d - 2 \\ g = 3d \end{cases}$$

Naturalità

$$2c = 0$$

$$2g + 12h = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} -1 + 4d - 4 + 12d + 8h = 1 \\ 3d + 6h = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{|l} a = 1 \\ c = 0 \\ e = -1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} 16d + 8h = 6 \\ d = -2h \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -32h + 8h = 6 \\ d = -2h \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} h = -\frac{1}{4} \\ d = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$b = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$f = -1$$

$$g = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{5}{2}(x+1) + \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^3 & x \in [-1, 0) \\ -1 - x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^3 & x \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$$

$$e(x) = S(x) - p(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{5}{2}(x+1) + \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^3 - x^2 + x + 1 & x \in [-1, 0) \\ -1 - x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^3 - x^2 + x + 1 & x \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$$

$$e(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{5}{2}x - \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} - x^2 + x + 1 & x \in [-1, 0) \\ -\frac{1}{4}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 & x \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$$

$$e(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 & x \in [-1, 0) \\ -\frac{1}{4}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 & x \in [0, 1] \end{cases} \quad e'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}x^2 + x & x \in [-1, 0) \\ -\frac{3}{4}x^2 + x & x \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$$

$$e'(x) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}x^2 + x = 0 & x = 0 \vee x = -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{3}{4}x^2 + x = 0 & x = 0 \vee x = \frac{4}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$e(-1) = e(0) = e(2) = 0 \quad (\text{condizioni di interpolazione})$$

$$e\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = -\frac{4}{27} + \frac{2}{9} = \frac{-4+6}{27} = \frac{2}{27}$$

$$e\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 = -\frac{16}{27} + \frac{8}{27} = -\frac{8}{27}$$

$$\max_{-1 \leq x \leq 2} |S(x) - p(x)| = \frac{8}{27}$$

2) Data la famiglia di funzioni $g(x) = (x-1)^m + 1$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$, trovare i punti fissi nel caso di $m = 3$ e $m = 4$ e studiare la convergenza e l'ordine dei corrispondenti metodi iterativi $x_{n+1} = g(x_n)$, al variare di $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$.

Generalizzare i risultati trovati al caso di m numero pari e m numero dispari.

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$m = 3$

$$(x-1)^3 + 1 = x$$

$$(x-1)^3 = (x-1)$$

$$[(x-1)^2 - 1](x-1) = 0$$

$$[x-2][x][x-1] = 0$$

p. fissi: $\alpha = 0$
 $\beta = 1$
 $\gamma = 2$

$$g'(x) = 3(x-1)^2$$

$$g'(\alpha) = 3 = g'(\gamma) > 1$$

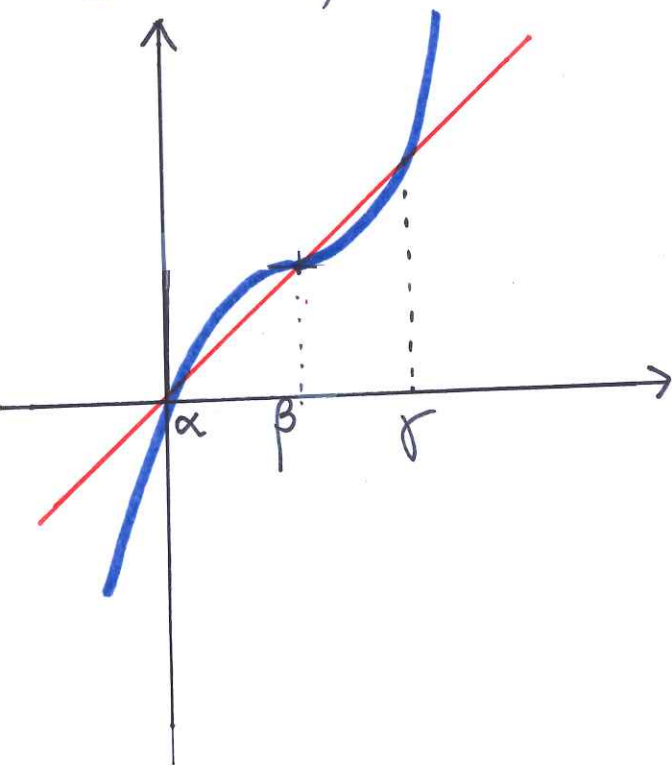
$$g'(\beta) = 0$$

$$g''(x) = 6(x-1) \quad g''(\beta) = 0$$

$$g'''(x) = 6 \quad g'''(\beta) \neq 0$$

Divergenza locale: α, γ

Convergenza locale: β
 (3° ordine)



$m = 4$

$$(x-1)^4 + 1 = x$$

$$(x-1)^4 = (x-1)$$

$$(x-1)[(x-1)^3 - 1] = 0$$

$$(x-1)[(x-1)-1][(x-1)^2 + (x-1) + 1] = 0$$

p. fissi: $\beta = 1$
 $\gamma = 2$

$$g'(x) = 4(x-1)^3$$

$$g'(\beta) = 0 \quad g'(\gamma) = 4 > 1$$

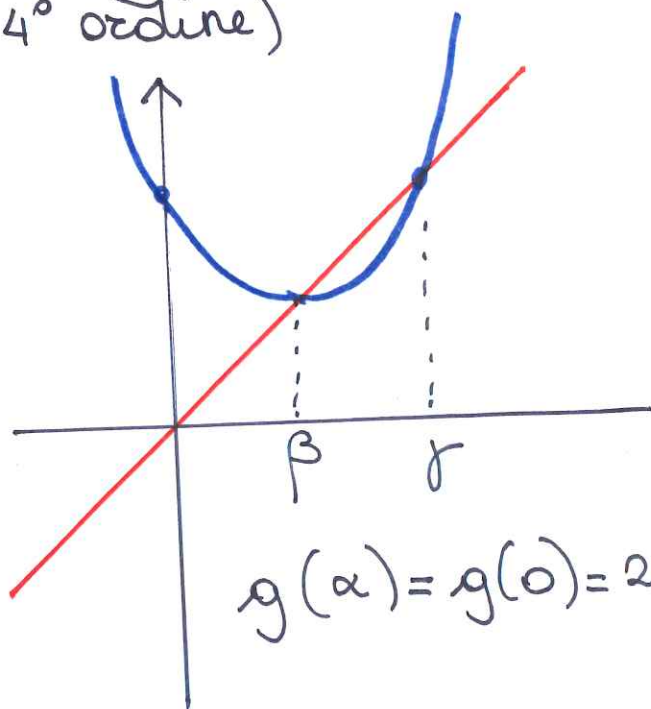
$$g''(x) = 12(x-1)^2 \quad g''(\beta) = 0$$

$$g'''(x) = 24(x-1) \quad g'''(\beta) = 0$$

$$g^{(4)}(x) = 24 \quad g^{(4)}(\beta) \neq 0$$

Divergenza locale: γ

Convergenza locale: β
 (4° ordine)



$$g(\alpha) = g(0) = 2 = \gamma$$

$$x_0 < \alpha \quad x_n \downarrow -\infty$$

$$"x_0 = \alpha" \quad x_n = \alpha \quad \forall n$$

$\alpha < x_0 < \beta$ successione
monotona crescente
limitata sup da β

$$"x_0 = \beta" \quad x_n = \beta \quad \forall n$$

$\beta < x_0 < \gamma$ x_n successione monotona
decrecente lim. inf.
da β
 $x_n \downarrow \beta$

$$x_0 = \gamma \quad x_n = \gamma \quad \forall n$$

$$x_0 > \gamma \quad x_n \uparrow +\infty$$

$$\alpha < x_0 < \gamma \quad x_n \rightarrow \beta$$

ordine 3

$$x_0 < \alpha \quad x_1 > \gamma$$

$$\alpha < x_0 < \beta \quad \beta < x_1 < \gamma$$

$\beta < x_0 < \gamma$ successione monotona
decrecente limitata
inferiormente da β

$$x_n \downarrow \beta$$

$$x_0 > \gamma \quad x_n \uparrow +\infty$$

$$x_0 = 0 \quad x_1 = \gamma \quad x_n = \gamma \quad \forall n$$

$$x_0 = \beta \quad x_n = \beta \quad \forall n$$

$$x_0 = \gamma \quad x_n = \gamma \quad \forall n$$

$$\alpha < x_0 < \gamma \quad x_n \rightarrow \beta$$

ordine 4

Caso generale: m dispari

$$g(x) = (x-1)^{2n-1} + 1 \quad n=1,2,3,4,\dots$$

$$g'(x) = (2n-1)(x-1)^{2n-2}$$

$$g''(x) = (2n-1)(2n-2)(x-1)^{2n-3}$$

\vdots

$$g^{(2n-1)}(x) = (2n-1)! \neq 0$$

$$g'(0) = (2n-1)(-1)$$

$$|g'(0)| = 2n-1 \geq 1$$

$$g'(2) = 2n-1 \geq 1$$

$$g'(1) = 0 = \dots = g^{(2n-2)}(1)$$

$$g^{(2n-1)}(1) \neq 0 \quad \text{ordine } 2n-1$$

Caso generale: m pari

$$g(x) = (x-1)^{2n} + 1 \quad n=1,2,3,$$

$$g'(x) = 2n(x-1)^{2n-1}$$

$$g''(x) = 2n(2n-1)(x-1)^{2n-2}$$

\vdots

$$g^{(2n)}(x) = (2n)! \neq 0$$

$$g'(1) = 0 = \dots = g^{(2n-1)}(1)$$

$$g^{(2n)}(1) \neq 0 \quad \text{ordine } 2n$$

$$g'(2) = 2n \geq 1$$

CONVERGENZA LOCALE SOLO A β SIA PER m dispari che pari

3) Dato l'integrale definito

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx,$$

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si trovino i pesi ed i nodi della formula di quadratura

$$\tilde{I}(f) = B_1 f(-c) + B_2 f(0) + B_3 f(c) \quad 0 < c \leq 1,$$

in modo tale che abbia grado di precisione massimo. La formula è di tipo Gaussiano?

$$f=1 \quad \int_{-1}^1 1 dx = 2 \quad B_1 + B_2 + B_3 = 2$$

$$f=x \quad \int_{-1}^1 x dx = 0 \quad -B_1 c + B_3 c = 0 \quad B_1 = B_3$$

$$f=x^2 \quad \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} \quad B_1 c^2 + B_3 c^2 = \frac{2}{3} \quad B_1 c^2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$f=x^3 \quad \int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx = 0 \quad -B_1 c^3 + B_3 c^3 = 0 \quad \forall B_1, c$$

$$f=x^4 \quad \int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx = \frac{2}{5} \quad B_1 c^4 + B_3 c^4 = \frac{2}{5} \quad B_1 c^4 = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\begin{cases} B_1 c^2 = \frac{1}{3} \\ B_1 c^4 = \frac{1}{5} \end{cases}$$

$B_1 \neq 0$ ($B_1 = 0$ non è soluzione)
 $c \neq 0$ per ipotesi, inoltre non può essere soluzione

$$c^2 = \frac{\frac{1}{5}}{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$c^2 = \frac{3}{5} \quad c = \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$$

$$B_1 \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$B_1 = \frac{5}{9} \quad B_3 = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$B_2 = 2 - \frac{10}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$$

È la formula di Gauss-Legendre a 3 punti

4) Dato il sistema lineare $Ax = b$:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \alpha & 0 \\ \alpha & 2 & \alpha \\ 0 & \alpha & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad x, b \in \mathbb{R}^{3,1}$$

determinare tutti e soli i valori di α per i quali:

4.1) A è definita positiva.

4.2) Il metodo di Jacobi converge.

4.3) Il metodo di Gauss-Seidel converge.

4.4) Per i valori di α trovati al punto 4.1), determinare una condizione necessaria e sufficiente su $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$ per la convergenza del metodo iterativo

$$x^{(k+1)} = \omega x_j^{(k+1)} + (1 - \omega)x^{(k)}, \quad x^{(0)} \in \mathbb{R}^{3,1},$$

dove $x_j^{(k+1)}$ è il vettore ottenuto applicando un passo del metodo di Jacobi al vettore $x^{(k)}$.

A definita positiva. Criterio di Sylvester

$$\begin{cases} 2 > 0 \\ 4 - \alpha^2 > 0 \\ 2(4 - \alpha^2) - \alpha(2\alpha) > 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -2 < \alpha < 2 \\ -\sqrt{2} < \alpha < \sqrt{2} \\ 4 - 2\alpha^2 > 0 \end{cases}$$

Essendo $a_{ii} > 0$, (A simmetrica) allora il metodo di Gauss-Seidel converge se e solo se A è definita positiva.

Quindi $\Leftrightarrow -\sqrt{2} < \alpha < \sqrt{2}$

Essendo A tridiagonale il metodo di Jacobi converge se e solo se converge il metodo di Gauss-Seidel,

$$\Leftrightarrow -\sqrt{2} < \alpha < \sqrt{2}$$

In alternativa: calcolo di $\rho(B_J)$, $\rho(B_{GS})$

$$B_J: \begin{vmatrix} 2\lambda & \alpha & 0 \\ \alpha & 2\lambda & \alpha \\ 0 & \alpha & 2\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \begin{aligned} 2\lambda(4\lambda^2 - \alpha^2) - \alpha(2\alpha\lambda) &= 0 \\ \lambda(4\lambda^2 - 2\alpha^2) &= 0 \quad \lambda = 0 \quad \lambda = \pm \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho(B_J) = \frac{|\alpha|}{\sqrt{2}} < 1 \quad |\alpha| < \sqrt{2} \quad -\sqrt{2} < \alpha < \sqrt{2}$$

A tridiagonale, $\rho(B_{GS}) = [\rho(B_J)]^2 = \frac{\alpha^2}{2}$, oppure:

$$B_{GS}: \begin{vmatrix} 2\lambda & \alpha & 0 \\ \alpha\lambda & 2\lambda & \alpha \\ 0 & \alpha\lambda & 2\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 2\lambda(4\lambda^2 - \alpha^2\lambda) - \alpha\lambda(2\alpha\lambda) = 0$$

$$4\lambda^3 - 2\alpha^2\lambda^2 = 0 \quad \lambda_{1,2} = 0 \quad \lambda_3 = \frac{\alpha^2}{2}$$

$$\rho(B_{GS}) = \frac{\alpha^2}{2} < 1 \quad -\sqrt{2} < \alpha < \sqrt{2}$$

4.4

$$x_J^{(k+1)} = D^{-1}(D-A)x^{(k)} + D^{-1}b = (I - D^{-1}A)x^{(k)} + D^{-1}b$$

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matrice di iterazione:

$$\omega(I - D^{-1}A) + (1-\omega)I = \omega I - \omega D^{-1}A + I - \omega I = I - \omega D^{-1}A$$

$$\text{Se } \underline{x}^{(k)} \rightarrow \underline{x} \quad \begin{aligned} \cancel{x} &= \omega x - \omega D^{-1}Ax + D^{-1}b + (1-\omega)x \\ &= \cancel{\omega x} - \omega D^{-1}Ax + \omega D^{-1}b + \cancel{x} - \cancel{\omega x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega D^{-1}Ax = \omega D^{-1}b \quad Ax = b$$

$$B = I - \omega D^{-1}A$$

1° modo

$$(I - \omega D^{-1}A)x = \mu x \quad \mu \text{ autovalori di } B$$

$$Ix - \omega D^{-1}Ax = \mu x$$

$$\omega D^{-1}Ax = (I - \mu I)x$$

$$Ax = \frac{1}{\omega} (1 - \mu) D x \quad D = \text{diag } A = \{a_{ii} = 2\}$$

$$\lambda(A) = \frac{1}{\omega} (1 - \mu) \cdot 2$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2}{\omega} (1 - \mu) \quad 1 - \mu = \frac{\omega \lambda}{2} \quad \mu = 1 - \frac{\omega \lambda}{2}$$

Calcolo autovalori di A

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 2-\lambda & \alpha & 0 \\ \alpha & 2-\lambda & \alpha \\ 0 & \alpha & 2-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \left[(2-\lambda)^2 - \alpha^2 \right] - \alpha^2 (2-\lambda) =$$

$$(2-\lambda) \left[(2-\lambda)^2 - 2\alpha^2 \right] = 0 \quad \begin{aligned} \lambda &= 2 \\ (\lambda-2)^2 &= 2\alpha^2 & \lambda &= 2 \pm \alpha\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu = 1 - \frac{\omega \lambda}{2}$$

$$\lambda \in \{2; 2 + \alpha\sqrt{2}; 2 - \alpha\sqrt{2}\}$$

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$$\mu_1 = 1 - \frac{2 \cdot \omega}{2} = 1 - \omega$$

$$\mu_2 = 1 - \omega \frac{2 + \alpha\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1 - \omega - \frac{\omega \alpha \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\mu_3 = 1 - \omega \frac{2 - \alpha\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1 - \omega + \frac{\omega \alpha \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

2° modo

Costruzione di $B = I - \omega D^{-1}A$

$$\det(B - \mu I) = 0$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \omega/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \omega/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \omega/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \alpha & 0 \\ \alpha & 2 & \alpha \\ 0 & \alpha & 2 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 - \omega - \mu & -\frac{\omega}{2}\alpha & 0 \\ -\frac{\omega}{2}\alpha & 1 - \omega - \mu & -\frac{\omega}{2}\alpha \\ 0 & -\frac{\omega}{2}\alpha & 1 - \omega - \mu \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$(1 - \omega - \mu) \left[(1 - \omega - \mu)^2 - \frac{\omega^2 \alpha^2}{4} \right] + \frac{\omega}{2} \alpha \left(-\frac{\omega}{2} \alpha \right) (1 - \omega - \mu) = 0$$

$$(1 - \omega - \mu) \left[(1 - \omega - \mu)^2 - \frac{\omega^2 \alpha^2}{2} \right] = 0$$

$$1) 1 - \omega - \mu = 0 \quad \mu_1 = 1 - \omega$$

$$(1 - \omega - \mu)^2 = \frac{\omega^2 \alpha^2}{2}$$

$$(1 - \omega - \mu) = \pm \frac{\omega \alpha \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$2) 1 - \omega - \mu = \frac{\omega \alpha \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\mu_2 = 1 - \omega - \frac{\omega \alpha \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$3) 1 - \omega - \mu = -\frac{\omega \alpha \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\mu_3 = 1 - \omega + \frac{\omega \alpha \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\mu_1 = 1 - \omega$$

$$\mu_2 = 1 - \omega - \frac{\omega \alpha \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\mu_3 = 1 - \omega + \frac{\omega \alpha \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

CNS per la convergenza

NB $-\sqrt{2} < \alpha < \sqrt{2}$

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• $|1 - w| < 1$ $0 < w < 2$

• $|1 - w - \frac{w\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2}| < 1$

$0 < w(1 + \frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2}) < 2$

$w > 0$

$1 + \frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2} > 0$ $\frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2} > -1$ $\alpha > -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = -\sqrt{2}$ Vero

$w < \frac{2}{1 + \frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2}}$

• $|1 - w + \frac{w\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2}| < 1$

$0 < w(1 - \frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2}) < 2$

$w > 0$

$1 - \frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2} > 0$ $\frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2} < 1$ $\alpha < \sqrt{2}$ Vero

$w < \frac{2}{1 - \frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2}}$

$\frac{2}{1 + \frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2}} < 2$? $1 + \frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2} > 1$ $\alpha > 0$

$\frac{2}{1 - \frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2}} < 2$ $1 - \frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2} > 1$ $\alpha < 0$

• Se $-\sqrt{2} < \alpha < 0$

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$$0 < \frac{2}{1 - \frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2}} < 2 < \frac{2}{1 + \frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

$$\min \left\{ \frac{2}{1 \pm \frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2}} \cup 2 \right\} = \frac{2}{1 - \frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

$$0 < \omega < \frac{2}{1 - \frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

• Se $0 < \alpha < \sqrt{2}$

$$0 < \frac{2}{1 + \frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2}} < 2 < \frac{2}{1 - \frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

$$\min \left\{ \frac{2}{1 \pm \frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2}} \cup 2 \right\} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

$$0 < \omega < \frac{2}{1 + \frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

• Se $\alpha = 0$

$$0 < \omega < 2$$