

1) Sia  $\alpha$  la radice reale della funzione polinomiale  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x + 2$ .

Studiare la convergenza e l'ordine del metodo iterativo

$$(a) \quad x_{n+1} = (2x_n - 2)^{1/3}$$

per l'approssimazione di  $\alpha$ .

Dopo aver disegnato il grafico della funzione  $y = g(x)$  associata al metodo iterativo

$$(b) \quad x_{n+1} = \frac{2x_n^3 - 2}{3x_n^2 - 2}$$

dimostrare che il metodo iterativo (b) converge ad  $\alpha$  per  $x_0$  appartenente ad un opportuno intorno di  $\alpha$  e stabilire l'ordine di convergenza.

$$g(x) = \sqrt[3]{2(x-1)} \quad g(1) = 0$$

$$g(x) = x \quad x = \sqrt[3]{2x-2} \quad x^3 = 2x-2$$

$$-2 < \alpha < -1$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{3} (2x-2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 2 > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} g'(x) = +\infty$$

$$x \rightarrow 1^-$$

$$g''(x) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)(2x-2)^{-\frac{5}{3}} \cdot 2 = -\frac{8}{9}(2x-2)^{-\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$g''(x) > 0 \quad x < 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad g' \text{ crescente per } -2 < \alpha < -1$$

Cond. suff.

$$|g'(-2)| = \left| \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(-6)^2}} \right| < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |g'(\alpha)| < 1$$

$$|g'(-1)| = \left| \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(-4)^2}} \right| < 1$$

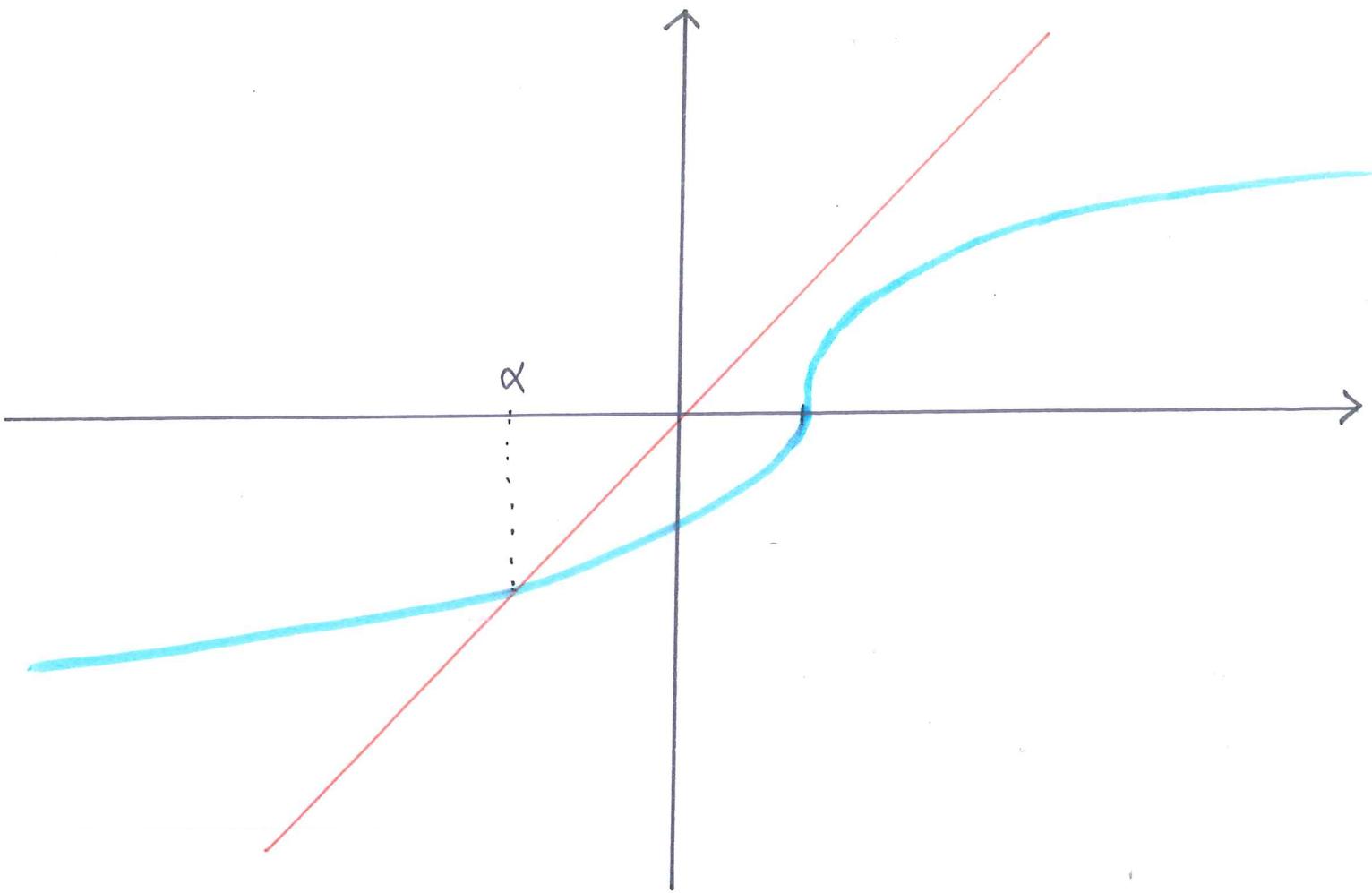
$$g'(\alpha) \neq 0$$

↓

1° ordine

MILANO

15/3/2016



$x_0 < \alpha$     $x_n$  succ. mon. crescente lim. sup. da  $\alpha$

$$x_n \nearrow \alpha$$

" $x_0 = \alpha$ "   succ. costante    $x_n = \alpha + n$

$x_0 > \alpha$     $x_n$  succ. mon. decrescente lim. inf. da  $\alpha$   
 $x_n \searrow \alpha$

$$\Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow \alpha \quad \forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{2x^3 - 2}{3x^2 - 2}$$

Osservazione:  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x + 2$

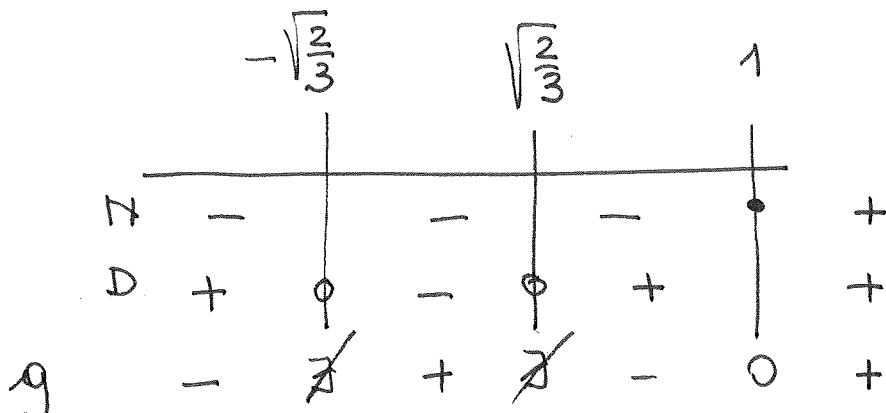
m.d. Newton  $g(x) = x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} = x - \frac{x^3 - 2x + 2}{3x^2 - 2} = \frac{2x^3 - 2}{3x^2 - 2}$

AS. VERTICALI  
AS. OBL:  $y = \frac{2}{3}x$

$$x = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \quad x = +\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \quad ; \quad g(0) = 1$$

Segno  $g(x) \geq 0 \quad N \geq 0 \quad x \geq 1$

$$D > 0 \quad x < -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \vee x > \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$



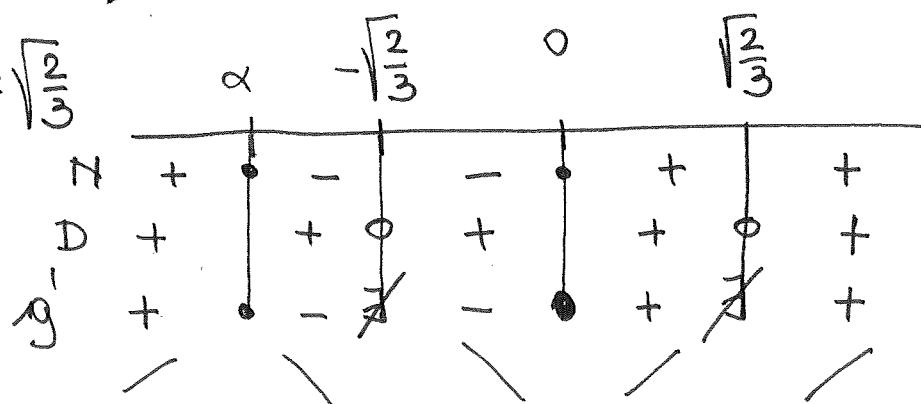
$$g'(x) = \frac{6x^2(3x^2-2) - 6x(2x^3-2)}{(3x^2-2)^2} = \frac{6x(3x^3 - 2x^2 - 2x + 2)}{(3x^2-2)^2} =$$

$$6x \cdot \frac{x^3 - 2x + 2}{(3x^2-2)^2} \geq 0$$

$$6x \cdot \frac{f(x)}{(3x^2-2)^2} \geq 0$$

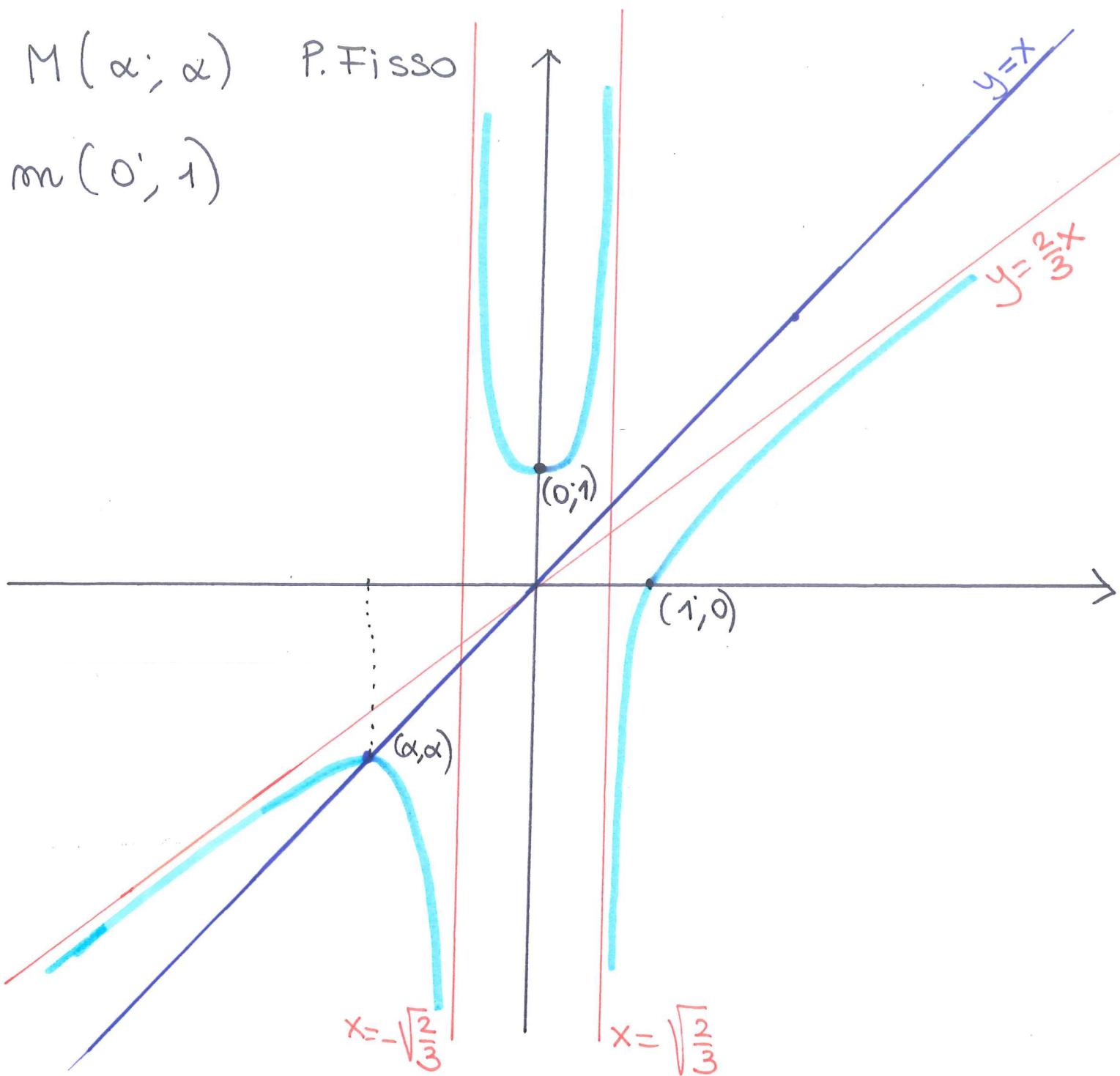
$N \geq 0 \quad x \leq \alpha \vee x \geq 0$

$D > 0 \quad x \neq \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$



$M(\alpha; \alpha)$  P.Fisso

$m(0; 1)$



1)  $x_0 < \alpha$   $x_n$  succ. mon. cresc. conv. ad  $\alpha$ :  $x_n \nearrow \alpha$

2)  $x_0 = \alpha \Rightarrow x_n = \alpha + n$

3)  $\alpha < x_0 < -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ ,  $x_1 < \alpha$ , vedi 1)

$$\Rightarrow I(\alpha) = (-\infty, -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})$$

$$2^{\circ} \text{ ordine} \quad g(\alpha) = \frac{6\alpha f(\alpha)}{(3\alpha^2 - 2)^2} = 0 \quad (g''(\alpha) \neq 0)$$

2) Trovare se vi sono valori dei parametri reali  $a, b, c, d, e$  per cui la seguente funzione definita per  $x \in [-2, 4]$ ,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} a(x-2)^2 + b(x-1)^3, & x \in [-2, 1] \\ c(x-2)^3, & x \in (1, 3] \\ d(x-3) + e(x-2)^2, & x \in [3, 4] \end{cases}$$

sia una funzione spline cubica. Eventualmente può essere una spline naturale?

M1 15/9/2016

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2a(x-2) + 3b(x-1)^2 & [-2, 1] \\ 3c(x-2)^2 & (1, 3] \\ d + 2e(x-2) & [3, 4] \end{cases}$$

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} 2a + 6b(x-1) & - \\ 6c(x-2) & - \\ 2e & - \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{llll} f \in C^0[-2, 4] & f(1^-) = a & f(1^+) = -c & a = -c \\ & f(3^-) = c & f(3^+) = e & c = e \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{llll} f \in C^1[-2, 4] & f'(1^-) = -2a & f'(1^+) = 3c & -2a = 3c \\ & f'(3^-) = 3c & f'(3^+) = d+2e & 3c = d+2e \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{llll} f \in C^2[-2, 4] & f''(1^-) = 2a & f''(1^+) = -6c & 2a = -6c \\ & f''(3^-) = 6c & f''(3^+) = 2e & \end{array}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = -c \\ c = e \\ -2a = 3c \\ 3c = d+2e \\ 2a = -6c \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = c = 0 \\ c = e \\ 3c = d+2e \\ \dots \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = c = e = 0 \\ \downarrow \\ d = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$\forall b \in \mathbb{R}$

Naturale?

$$f''(-2) = 27b = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$$

$$f''(4) = 0$$

3) Data la matrice

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \alpha & 0 \\ \alpha & 2 & \alpha \\ 0 & \alpha & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

e il sistema lineare  $Ax = b$ , con  $b \in \mathbb{R}^3$ , trovare l'insieme  $I_\alpha$  dei valori  $\alpha$  per i quali il metodo iterativo di Gauss-Seidel converge e l'insieme  $J_\alpha$  dei valori  $\alpha$  per cui il metodo di Jacobi converge.

Rappresentare graficamente i valori del raggio spettrale della matrice  $A$  del sistema lineare al variare di  $\alpha \in I_\alpha$ .

MILANO 15/9/2016

Convergenza del metodo di G.S.

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 2\lambda & \alpha & 0 \\ \alpha & 2\lambda & \alpha \\ 0 & \alpha & 2\lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad 2\lambda(4\lambda^2 - \alpha^2) - \alpha\lambda(2\alpha\lambda) = 0 \\ 2\lambda^2(4\lambda - \alpha^2 - \alpha^2) = 0 \\ \lambda = 0 \quad \lambda = \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \\ g(B_{GS}) = \frac{\alpha^2}{2} < 1 \quad -\sqrt{2} < \alpha < \sqrt{2} \quad I_\alpha = (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$$

La matrice è triadiagonale:  $J_\alpha = I_\alpha$

Calcolo di  $\rho(A)$ :

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

$$\lambda = 2$$

$$(2-\lambda) = \sqrt{2}\alpha \Rightarrow \lambda = 2 - \sqrt{2}\alpha$$

$$(2-\lambda) = -\sqrt{2}\alpha \Rightarrow \lambda = 2 + \sqrt{2}\alpha$$

$$\rho(A) = \max \left\{ 2, |2 - \sqrt{2}\alpha|, |2 + \sqrt{2}\alpha| \right\} = \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \hat{\lambda}_1(\alpha), \hat{\lambda}_2(\alpha), \hat{\lambda}_3(\alpha)$$

$$\max \left\{ \hat{\lambda}_1(\alpha), \hat{\lambda}_2(\alpha), \hat{\lambda}_3(\alpha) \right\}$$

OSS:

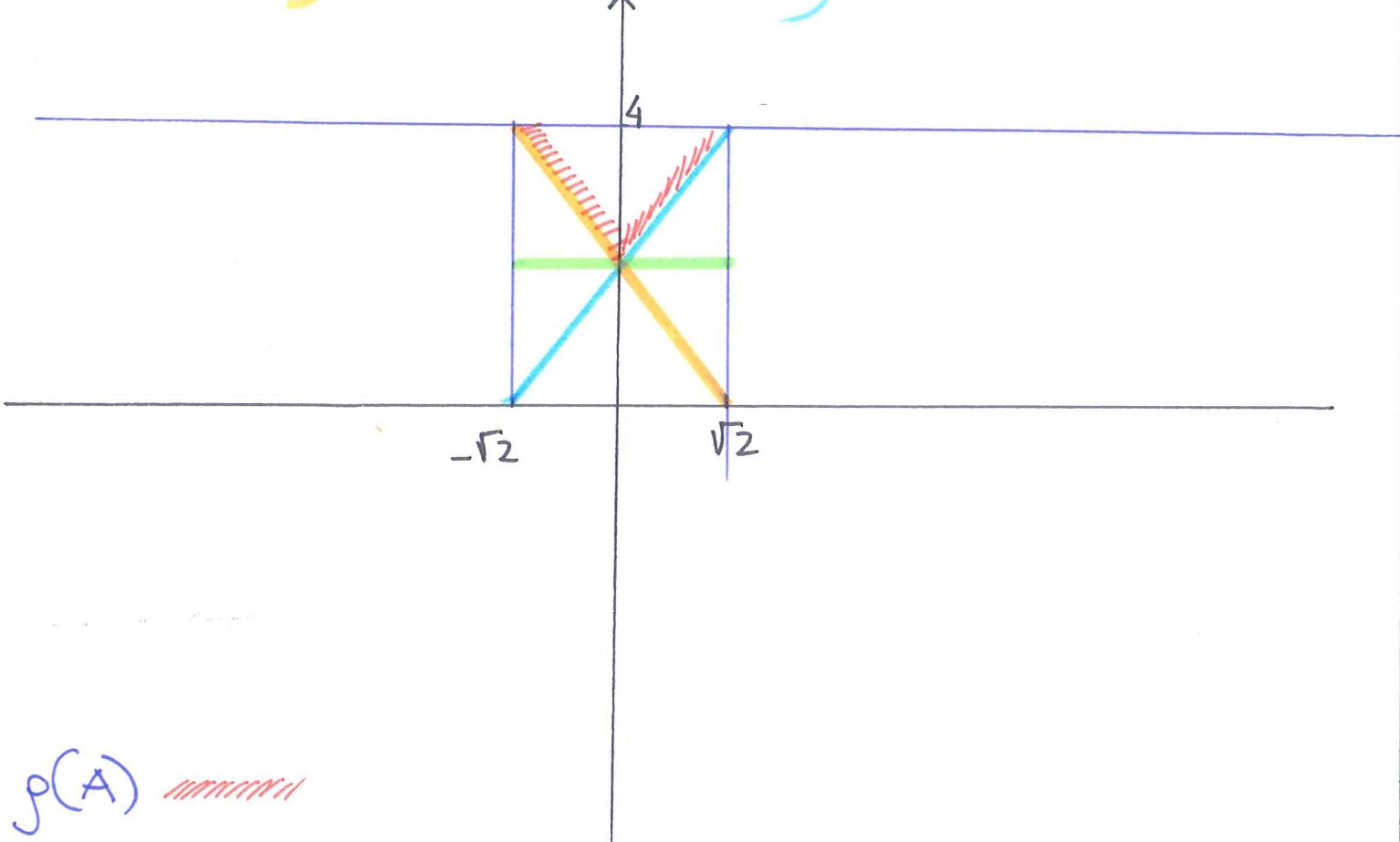
$$-\sqrt{2} < \alpha < \sqrt{2}$$

$$|2 - \sqrt{2}\alpha| = \hat{\lambda}_2(\alpha)$$

$$|2 + \sqrt{2}\alpha| = \lambda_3(\alpha)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\lambda}_2(-\sqrt{2}) &= 4 \\ \hat{\lambda}_2(0) &= 2 \\ \hat{\lambda}_2(\sqrt{2}) &= 0\end{aligned}\left.\right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\lambda}_3(-\sqrt{2}) &= 0 \\ \hat{\lambda}_3(0) &= 2 \\ \hat{\lambda}_3(\sqrt{2}) &= 4\end{aligned}\left.\right\}$$



4) Trovare il valore  $\alpha \in [-1, 1]$  tale per cui la formula di quadratura

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx \approx f(\alpha) + f(-\alpha),$$

sia esatta per tutti i polinomi della forma  $p(x) = a + bx + cx^3 + dx^4$ , con  $a, b, c, d$  parametri reali. In caso affermativo la formula ottenuta è di tipo Gaussiano?

MILANO 15/3/2016

$$\int_{-1}^1 (a + bx + cx^3 + dx^4) dx = \text{sfruttare le simmetrie, oppure....}$$

$$ax + \frac{bx^2}{2} + \frac{cx^4}{4} + \frac{dx^5}{5} \Big|_{-1}^1 = a + \frac{b}{2} + \frac{c}{4} + \frac{d}{5} + a - \frac{b}{2} - \frac{c}{4} + \frac{d}{5}$$
$$= 2a + 2 \frac{d}{5}$$

$$f(\alpha) + f(-\alpha) = a + b\alpha + c\alpha^3 + d\alpha^4 + a - b\alpha - c\alpha^3 + d\alpha^4$$
$$= 2a + 2d\alpha^4$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{2a} + \cancel{2d} \frac{\alpha^4}{5} = 2a + 2d\alpha^4$$

$$\alpha^4 = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\alpha = \pm \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{5}}$$

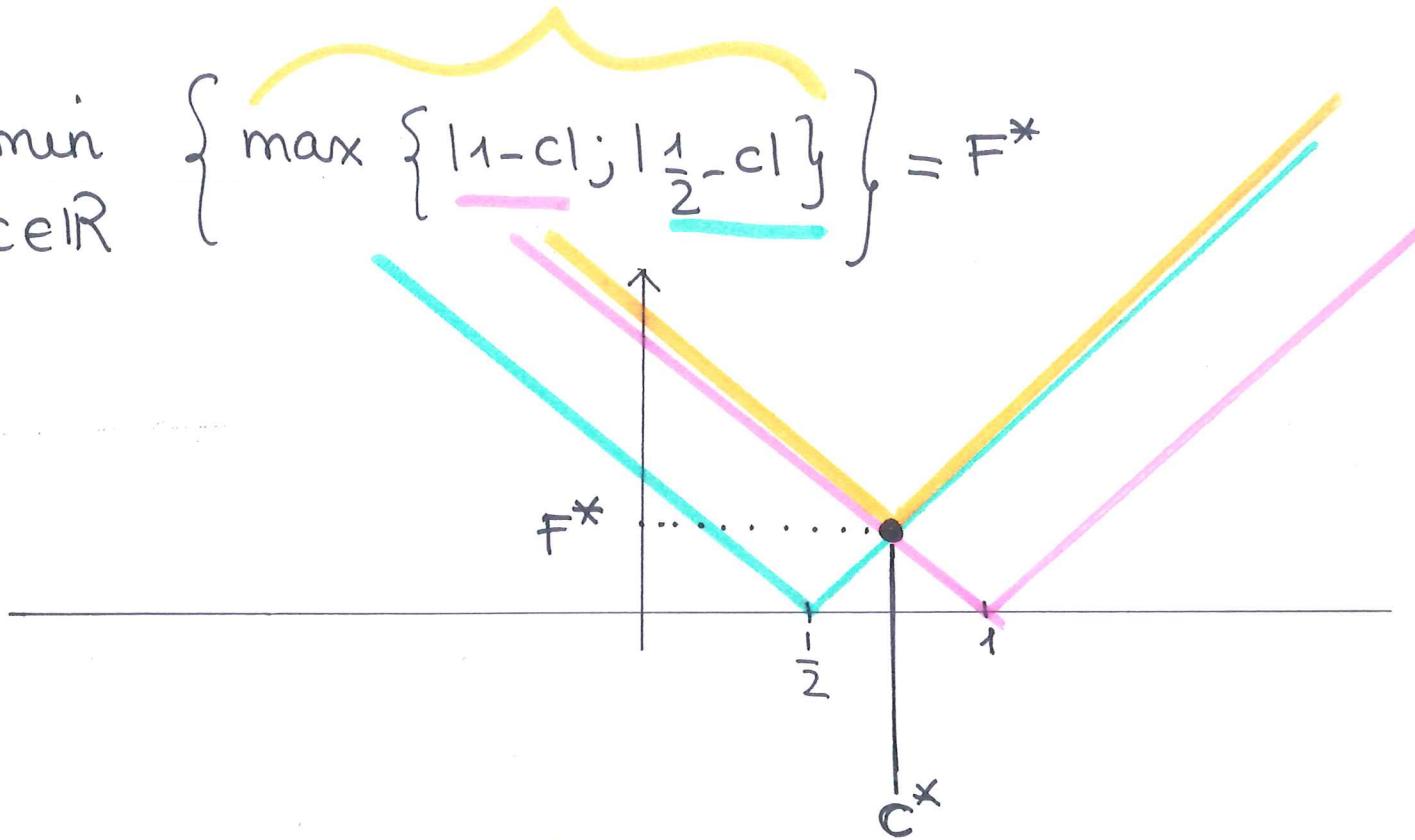
5) Data  $f(x) = 1/(1+x)$ , trovare il valore di  $C \in \mathbb{R}$  che rende minima la quantità

$$\|f(x) - C\|_{\infty} = \max_{x \in [0,1]} |f(x) - C|.$$

$$\min_{C \in \mathbb{R}} \max_{x \in [0,1]} \left| \frac{1}{1+x} - C \right|$$

$$\max_{x \in [0,1]} \left| \frac{1}{1+x} - C \right| = \max \left\{ |1-C|; \left| \frac{1}{2} - C \right| \right\}$$

$$\min_{C \in \mathbb{R}} \left\{ \max \left\{ |1-C|; \left| \frac{1}{2} - C \right| \right\} \right\} = F^*$$



$$F^* \text{ tale che } |1-C^*| = \left| \frac{1}{2} - C^* \right|$$

$$1 - C^* = C^* - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2C^* = \frac{3}{2} \quad C^* = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$F^* = \frac{1}{4}$$