

Oppsummering 18/4

Inhomogene andreordens lineære differensialligninger: når høyresiden er løøsning av tilhørende homogen differensialligning

Eksempel:

$$y'' + py' + qy = 2e^{r_1x},$$

hvor r_1 er løøsning av den karakteristiske ligningen $r^2 + pr + q = 0$.

(Dvs høyresiden er løøsning av tilhørende homogen differensialligning).

1. Vis at Ae^{r_1x} ikke er en partikulærloøsning uansett verdi på A .
2. Vis at $x Ae^{r_1x}$ er en partikulærloøsning for en eller annen verdi for A .

Bestem denne verdien.

$$y'' + py' + qy = 2e^{r_1x}$$

r_1 er løsning af $r^2 + pr + q = 0$

1. Ae^{r_1x} er ikke partikulær løsning:

$$y_p = Ae^{r_1x}$$

$$y_p' = r_1 \cdot Ae^{r_1x}$$

$$y_p'' = r_1^2 Ae^{r_1x}$$

$$Vs = y_p'' + py_p' + qy_p$$

$$= r_1^2 Ae^{r_1x} + pr_1 Ae^{r_1x} + qAe^{r_1x}$$

$$= Ae^{r_1x} (r_1^2 + pr_1 + q)$$

$$= 0$$

$Vs = 0$ uanset valg af A .

Dvs: $y_p = Ae^{r_1x}$ er ikke part. løsn.

2. $x \cdot Ae^{r_1 x}$ er en partikulær løsning:

$$y_p = x A e^{r_1 x}$$

$$y_p' = \underline{x \cdot r_1 A e^{r_1 x}} + 1 \cdot A e^{r_1 x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_p'' &= x \cdot r_1^2 A e^{r_1 x} + r_1 A e^{r_1 x} + r_1 A e^{r_1 x} \\ &= x \cdot r_1^2 A e^{r_1 x} + 2r_1 A e^{r_1 x} \end{aligned}$$

$$Vs = y_p'' + p y_p' + q y_p$$

$$= \underline{x \cdot r_1^2 A e^{r_1 x}} + 2r_1 A e^{r_1 x}$$

$$+ p \left(\underline{x \cdot r_1 A e^{r_1 x}} + A e^{r_1 x} \right)$$

$$+ \underline{q \cdot x \cdot A e^{r_1 x}} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x \cdot A e^{r_1 x} \left(r_1^2 + p r_1 + q \right) \\ &\quad + 2r_1 A e^{r_1 x} + p \cdot A e^{r_1 x} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_s = A e^{r_1 x} (2r_1 + p)$$
$$= A (2r_1 + p) \cdot e^{r_1 x}$$

$$H_s = 2 \cdot e^{r_1 x}$$

$$V_s = H_s$$

$$\Rightarrow A \cdot (2r_1 + p) = 2$$

$$A = \frac{2}{2r_1 + p}$$

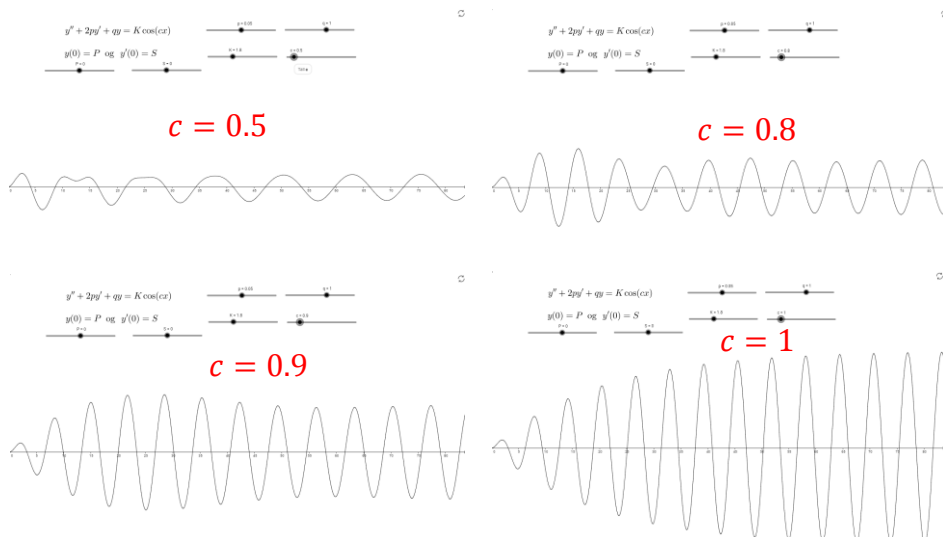
$$y_p(x) = x \cdot A e^{r_1 x}$$

$$= \frac{2}{2r_1 + p} x e^{r_1 x}$$

Resonans i $y'' + 2py' + qy = K \cos(cx)$

$p \neq 0$: Demping i systemet. Systemets egenfrekvens = 1.

Vi varierer verdien til c .



Taylor-polynomier

- Lineariseringen til f omkring $x = x_0$ er Taylor-polynomiet av grad 1:

$$p_1(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

- Generelt: Taylor-polynomiet av grad n :

$$p_n(x)$$

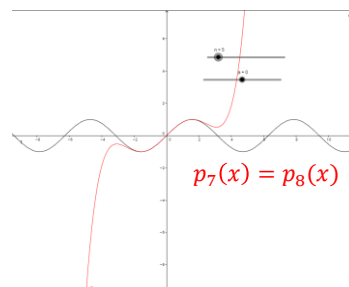
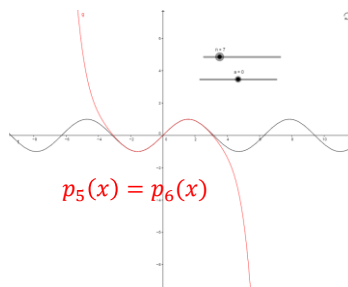
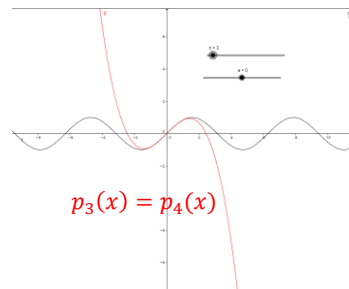
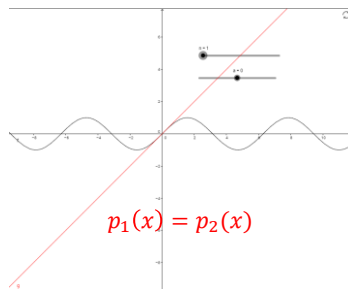
$$= f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1} f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} f'''(x_0)(x - x_0)^3 + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n-1) \dots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} f^{(n)}(x_0)(x - x_0)^n$$

- Med summenotasjon:

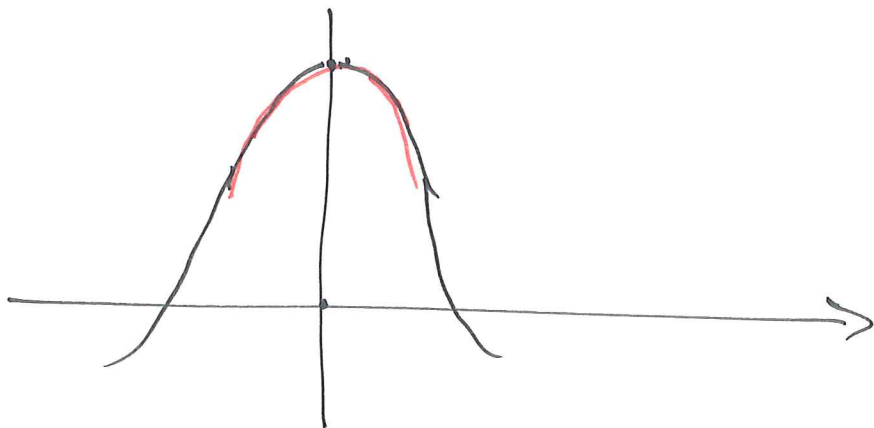
$$p_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(x_0)(x - x_0)^k$$

Taylor-polynomier til $\sin x$ omkring $x = 0$



Oppgave:

Regn ut Taylorpolynommet
til $f(x) = \cos x$ av grad 4
omkring $x = 0$.



Løsning:

$$P_4(x) = \underline{f(0)} + f'(0) \cdot x + \frac{1}{2!} \underline{f''(0)} x^2 + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} f'''(0) x^3 + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} \underline{f^{(4)}(0)} x^4$$

$$f(0) = \cos 0 = 1$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin x \Rightarrow f'(0) = -\sin 0 = 0$$

$$f''(x) = -\cos x \Rightarrow f''(0) = -\cos 0 = -1$$

$$f'''(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow f'''(0) = 0$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \cos x \Rightarrow f^{(4)}(0) = 1$$

Dus:

$$P_4(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1} x^2 + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} x^4$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{24} x^4$$

$$g(x) = \cos(x^2)$$

Taylor-Polynomiet av grad 4?

$$f(x) = \cos x, \quad g(x) = f(x^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_4(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} (x^2)^2$$

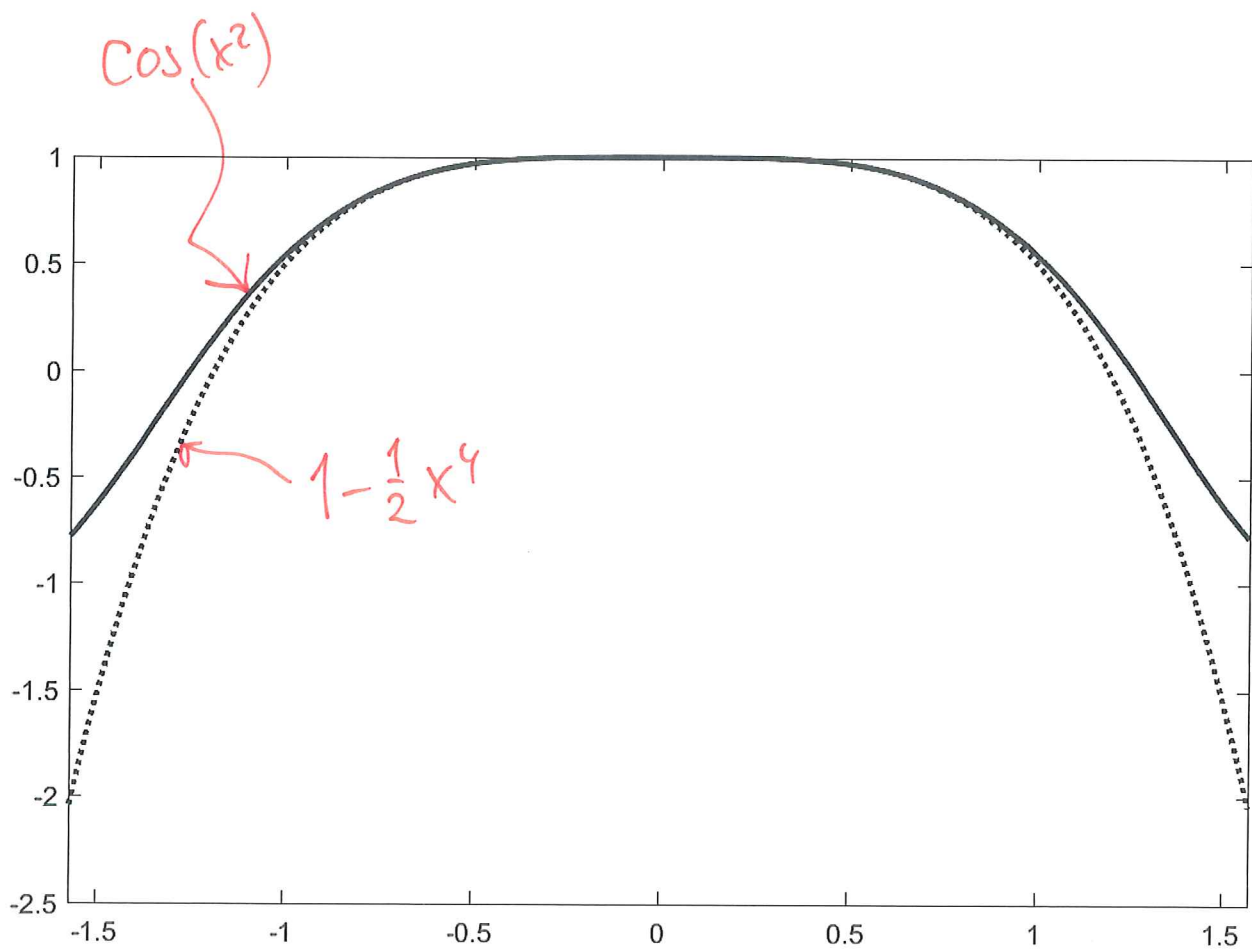
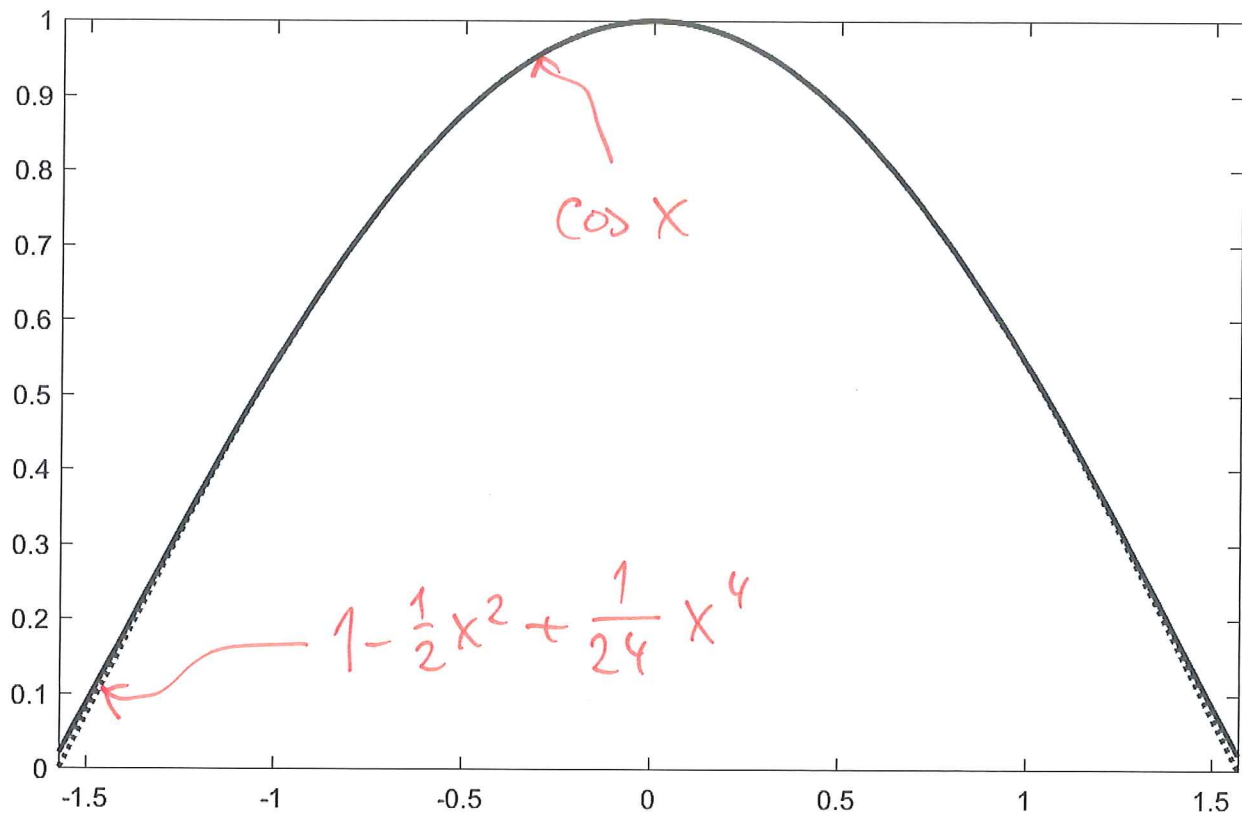
$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^4$$

Kommentar:

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \cos x \Rightarrow f^{(4)}(x) = -\sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{(4)}(0) = 0$$

$$P_5(x) = P_4(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{24} x^4$$



Feilskranker

Taylor's formel for restledd

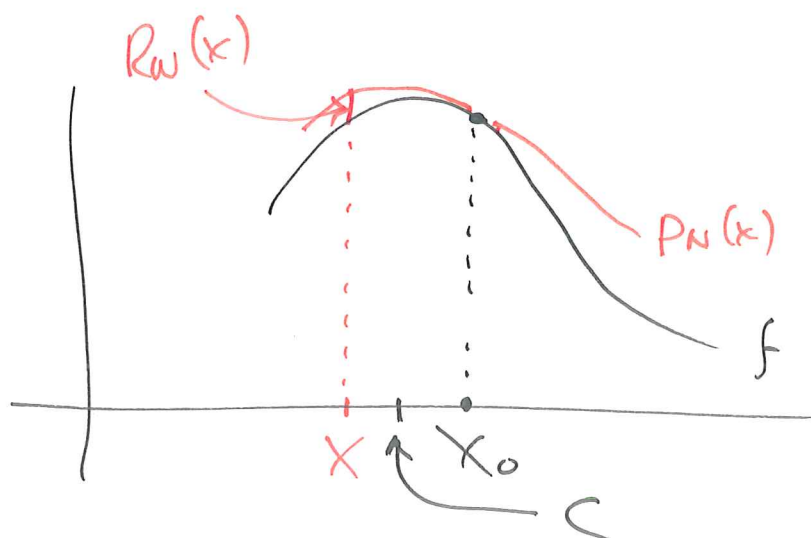
Anta at f er $N+1$ ganger
deriverbar på et intervall som
inneholder x_0 og x . Da er

$$f(x) = T_N(x) + R_N(x),$$

hvor

$$R_N(x) = \frac{f^{(N+1)}(c)}{(N+1)!} (x-x_0)^{N+1}.$$

Her er c mellom x_0 og x .



Eksempel:

$$f(x) = \cos x$$

$$P_5(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4$$

(Taylor-polynomiet omkring 0, grad 5).

Hvor stor feil gjør vi hvis vi benytter $P_5(x)$ til å beregne $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$?

$$\text{Svar: } \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \approx 0,866025$$

Taylor's restleddsformel:

$$R_5(x) = \frac{f^{(6)}(c)}{6!} x^6, \quad c \text{ ligger mellom } 0 \text{ og } x.$$

$$R_5\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{f^{(6)}(c)}{6!} \left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)^6 \leq 1$$

$$|R_5\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)| = \frac{|f^{(6)}(c)|}{6!} \left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)^6 = \frac{|\cos c|}{6!} \left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)^6$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{6!} \left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)^6 \approx 0,0000286$$

Hva blir feilen?

$$\left| \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - P_5\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{24}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)^4\right) \right|$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0,0000285}}$$

Anvendelse av Taylor-polynomier: Løsning av bestemte integraler

Husk at Taylor-polynomiet av grad n omkring $x=0$ for $f(x) = e^x$ er

$$P_n(x) = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}x^3 \\ + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^n.$$

Dermed er Taylor-polynomiet av grad $2n$ til $g(x) = e^{x^2}$ er:

$$Q_{2n}(x) = 1 + x^2 + \frac{1}{2}(x^2)^2 + \frac{1}{6}(x^2)^3 \\ + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}(x^2)^n$$

$$= 1 + x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 + \frac{1}{6}x^6 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^{2n}$$

Oppgave: Bruk $q_6(x)$ til å
beregne $\int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx$ tilnærmet:

For x "nær 0" er

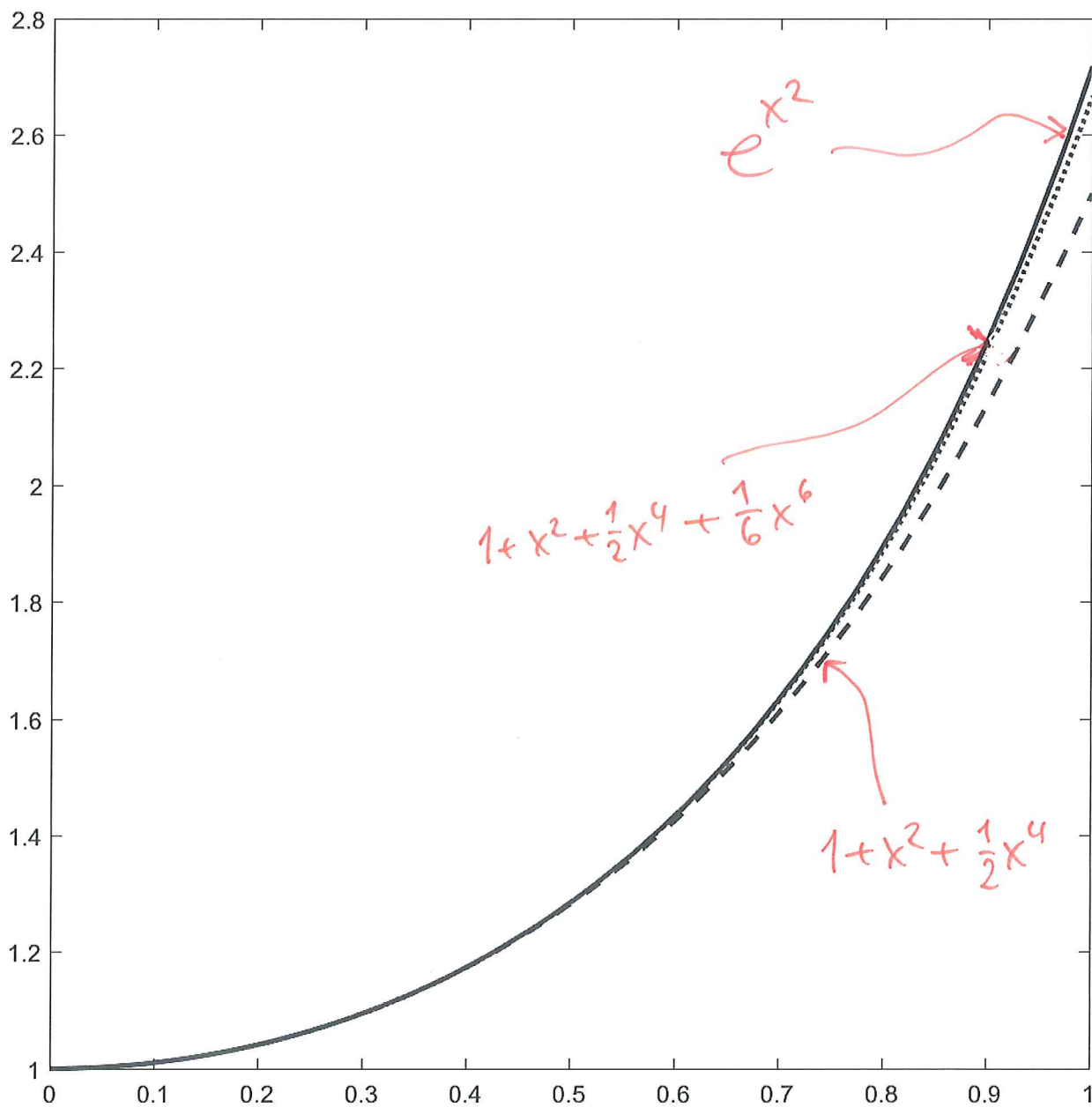
$$e^{x^2} \approx q_6(x) = 1 + x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 + \frac{1}{6}x^6$$

Der:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx &\approx \int_0^1 q_6(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(1 + x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 + \frac{1}{6}x^6 \right) dx \\ &= \left[x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{7}x^7 \right]_0^1 \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{42} \approx \underline{1,46264} \end{aligned}$$

Simpsons metode: $\approx \underline{1,46265}$

Bra!



Taylorrekker (7.4)

$$f(x) = P_N(x) + R_N(x)$$

Vil

$$P_N(x) \longrightarrow f(x) \text{ n\u00e5r } N \rightarrow \infty$$

dersom

$$R_N(x) \longrightarrow 0 \text{ n\u00e5r } N \rightarrow \infty?$$

Svaret er ja og:

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} P_N(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(x_0) (x-x_0)^k$$

kaldes for Taylorrekke til f .
(omkring $x = x_0$).

Eksempel:

Taylor-polynomiet til e^x omkring 0:

$$P_n(x) = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^n$$

Taylor-ekke blir:

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^n + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} x^k$$

Eksempel:

Beregn ut Taylor-ekke til

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad \text{omkring } x=0.$$

$$f(x) = (1-x)^{-1}$$

$$f'(x) = (-1)(1-x)^{-1-1}(-1) = 1 \cdot (1-x)^{-2}$$

$$f''(x) = (-2)(1-x)^{-2-1}(-1) = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot (1-x)^{-3}$$

$$f'''(x) = (-3) \cdot 2 (1-x)^{-3-1}(-1) = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot (1-x)^{-4}$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \underbrace{n \cdot (n-1) \cdots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}_{= n!} (1-x)^{-(n+1)}$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = n! (1-x)^{-(n+1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{(n)}(0) = n! (1-0)^{-(n+1)} = n!$$

Taylor-polynomiet av grad N :

$$P_N(x) = \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{n!}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^N x^n$$

$$= 1 + x + x^2 + \cdots + x^N$$

Detta Taylor-utveckling (Maclaurin-utveckling)

er

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + \cdots + x^N + \cdots$$

(Den geometriska utveckling)