

# Cálculo Numérico

## Prof. Helber Almeida

### Ajuste de Curvas IV

Aula - 12

# MMQ – Caso Contínuo

- Queremos aproximar uma função  $f(x)$ , contínua em um intervalo  $[a, b]$ , por uma função polinomial ou trigonométrica.
- $F(x) = a_1g_1(x) + \cdots + a_ng_n(x)$
- De modo que o erro  $\int_a^b (f(x) - g(x))^2 dx$  seja mínimo.

## Neste caso

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{lcl} a_{11}a_1 + a_{12}a_2 + a_{13}a_3 + \cdots + a_{1n}a_n & = & b_1 \\ a_{21}a_1 + a_{22}a_2 + a_{23}a_3 + \cdots + a_{2n}a_n & = & b_2 \\ a_{31}a_1 + a_{32}a_2 + a_{33}a_3 + \cdots + a_{3n}a_n & = & b_3 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1}a_1 + a_{n2}a_2 + a_{n3}a_3 + \cdots + a_{nn}a_n & = & b_n \end{array} \right.$$

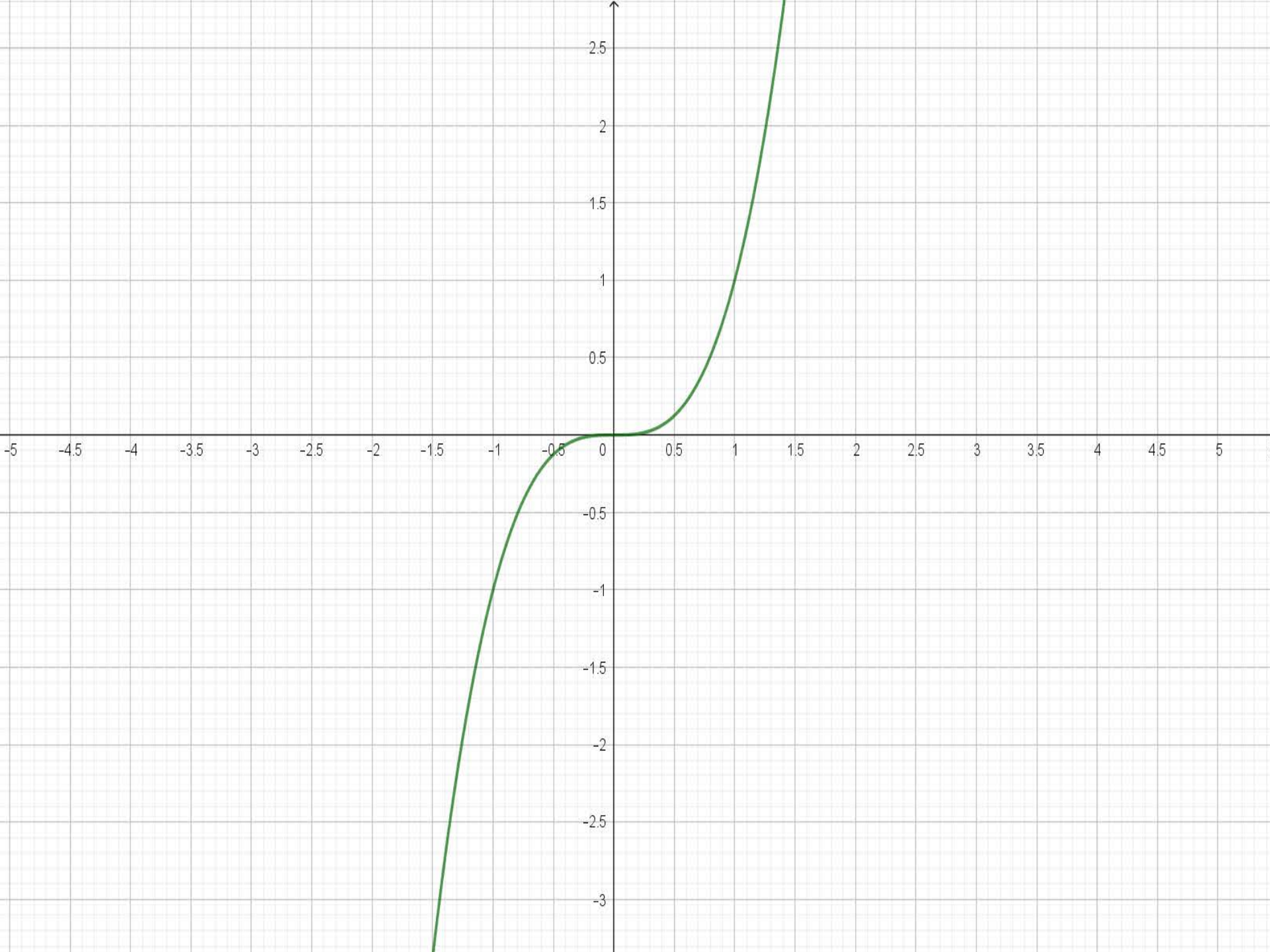
- $a_{ij} = a_{ji} = \int_a^b g_i(x)g_j(x)dx, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$
- $b_i = \int_a^b f(x)g_i(x)dx, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

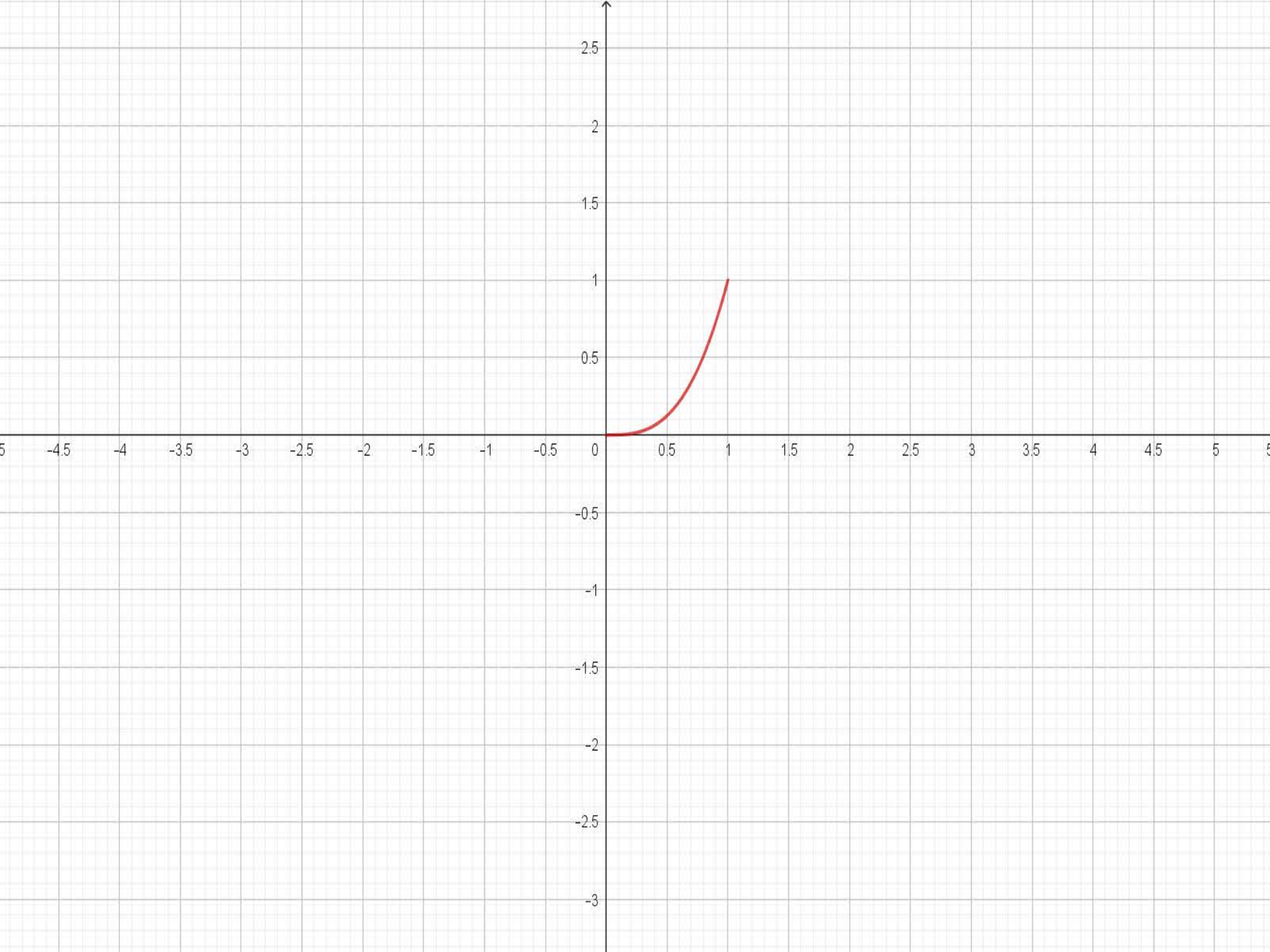
# Caso Polinomial (Reta)

- $F(x) = ax + b$  e  $\begin{cases} a_{11}a + a_{12}b = b_1 \\ a_{21}a + a_{22}b = b_2 \end{cases}$
- $a_{11} = \int_a^b g_1(x)g_1(x)dx = \int_a^b x^2dx$
- $a_{12} = a_{21} = \int_a^b g_1(x)g_2(x)dx = \int_a^b xdx$
- $a_{22} = \int_a^b g_2(x)g_2(x)dx = \int_a^b 1dx$
- $b_1 = \int_a^b f(x)g_1(x)dx = \int_a^b xf(x)dx$
- $b_2 = \int_a^b f(x)g_2(x)dx = \int_a^b f(x)dx$

# Exemplo

- Aproximar a função  $f(x) = x^3$  no intervalo  $[0, 1]$  por uma reta.





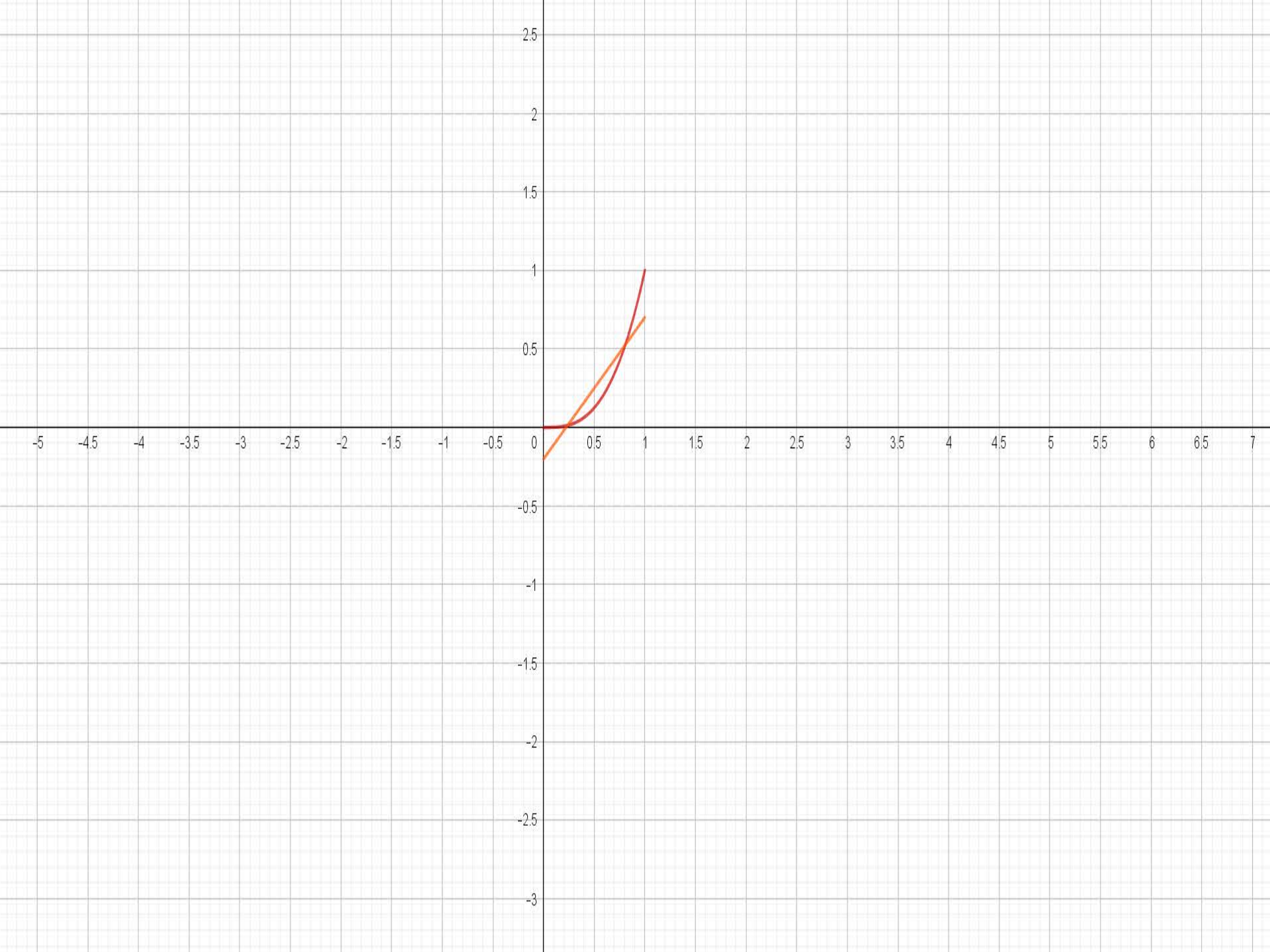
## Neste caso

- $a_{11} = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = 1/3$
- $a_{12} = a_{21} = \int_0^1 x dx = 1/2$
- $a_{22} = 1$
- $b_1 = \int_0^1 x^3 * x dx = 1/5$
- $b_2 = \int_1^0 x^3 * 1 = 1/4$



# De onde temos o sistema

- $\begin{cases} a_{11}a + a_{12}b = b_1 \\ a_{21}a + a_{22}b = b_2 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1/3a + 1/2b = 1/5 \\ 1/2a + b = 1/4 \end{cases}$
- $\begin{cases} 10a + 15b = 6 \\ 2a + 4b = 1 \end{cases} \quad a = 9/10 \quad b = -1/5$
- Logo,  $F(x) = \frac{9}{10}x - \frac{1}{5}$



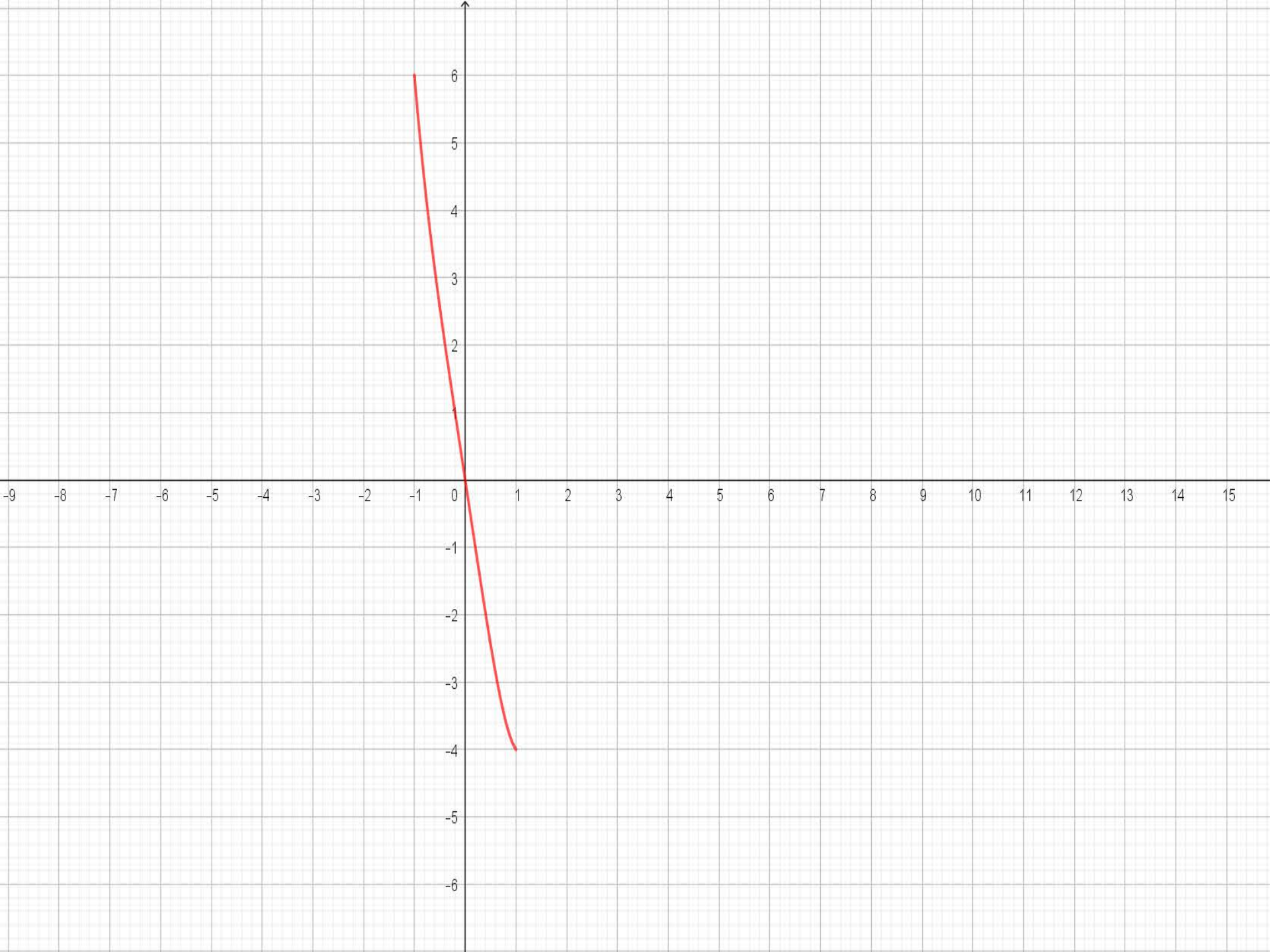
# Aproximação Função Polinomial Grau 2

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}a + a_{12}b + a_{13}c &= b_1 \\ a_{21}a + a_{22}b + a_{23}c &= b_2 \\ a_{31}a + a_{32}b + a_{33}c &= b_3 \end{cases}$$

$$n = 3, g_1(x) = x^2, \ g_2(x) = x, \ g_3(x) = 1, \ a_1 = a, \ a_2 = b \text{ e } a_3 = c,$$

# Exemplo

- Aproximar a função  $f(x) = x^4 - 5x$ , por uma função do segundo grau, no intervalo  $[-1, 1]$ .



## Neste caso

$$a_{11} = \frac{1}{5}[1^5 - (-1)^5] = \frac{2}{5},$$

$$a_{12} = a_{21} = \frac{1}{4}[1^4 - (-1)^4] = 0,$$

$$a_{13} = a_{31} = a_{22} = \frac{1}{3}[1^3 - (-1)^3] = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$a_{23} = a_{32} = \frac{1}{2}[1^2 - (-1)^2] = 0,$$

$$a_{33} = (1 - (-1)) = 2,$$

$$b_1 = \int_{-1}^1 x^2(x^4 - 5x)dx = \int_{-1}^1 (x^6 - 5x^3)dx = \left(\frac{x^7}{7} - 5\frac{x^4}{4}\right)\Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{7} - \frac{5}{4} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{5}{4} = \frac{2}{7},$$

$$b_2 = \int_{-1}^1 x(x^4 - 5x)dx = \int_{-1}^1 (x^5 - 5x^2)dx = \left(\frac{x^6}{6} - 5\frac{x^3}{3}\right)\Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{5}{3} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{5}{3} = -\frac{10}{3}$$

$$b_3 = \int_{-1}^1 (x^4 - 5x)dx = \left(\frac{x^5}{5} - 5\frac{x^2}{2}\right)\Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{5}{2} = \frac{2}{5}.$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{5}a + 0b + \frac{2}{3}c &= \frac{2}{7} \\ 0a + \frac{2}{3}b + 0c &= -\frac{10}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3}a + 0b + 2c &= \frac{2}{5} \end{cases}$$

- O que implica  $a = 6/7$ ,  $b = -5$  e  $c = -3/35$

- $F(x) = \frac{6}{7}x^2 - 5x - \frac{3}{35}$



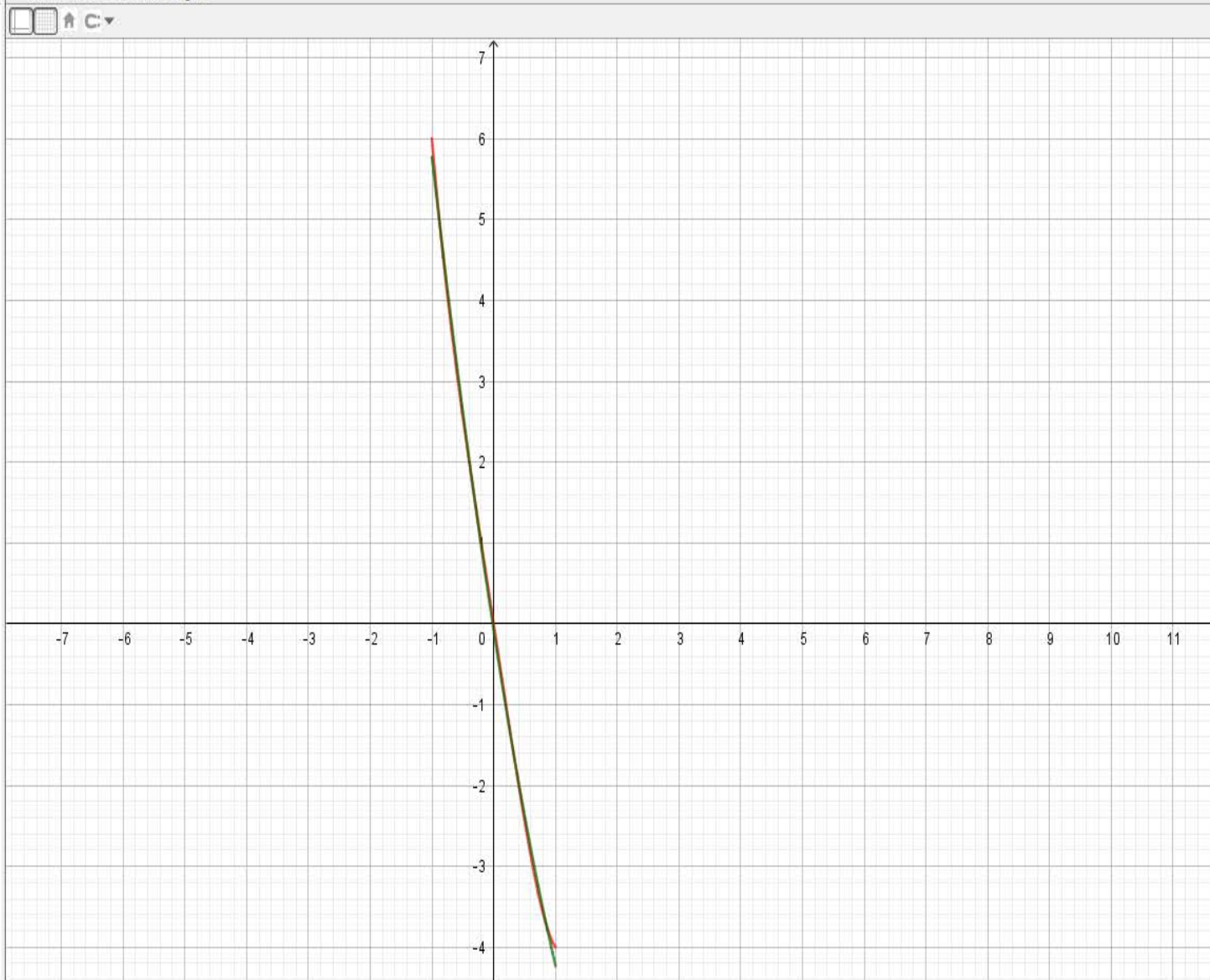


Álgebra

Janela de Visualização

$$f(x) = x^4 - 5x, \quad ((-1) \leq x \leq (1))$$

$$g(x) = 6 \cdot \frac{x^2}{7} - 5x - \frac{3}{35}, \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$$



# Aproximação Trigonométrica

- Consideremos uma função periódica e integrável no intervalo  $[0, 2\pi]$ . Desejamos aproximar essa função por uma função do tipo:
- $F(x) = a_0 + a_1 \cos(x) + b_1 \text{sen}(x) + \cdots + a_m \cos(mx) + b_m \text{sen}(mx).$

# Neste Caso

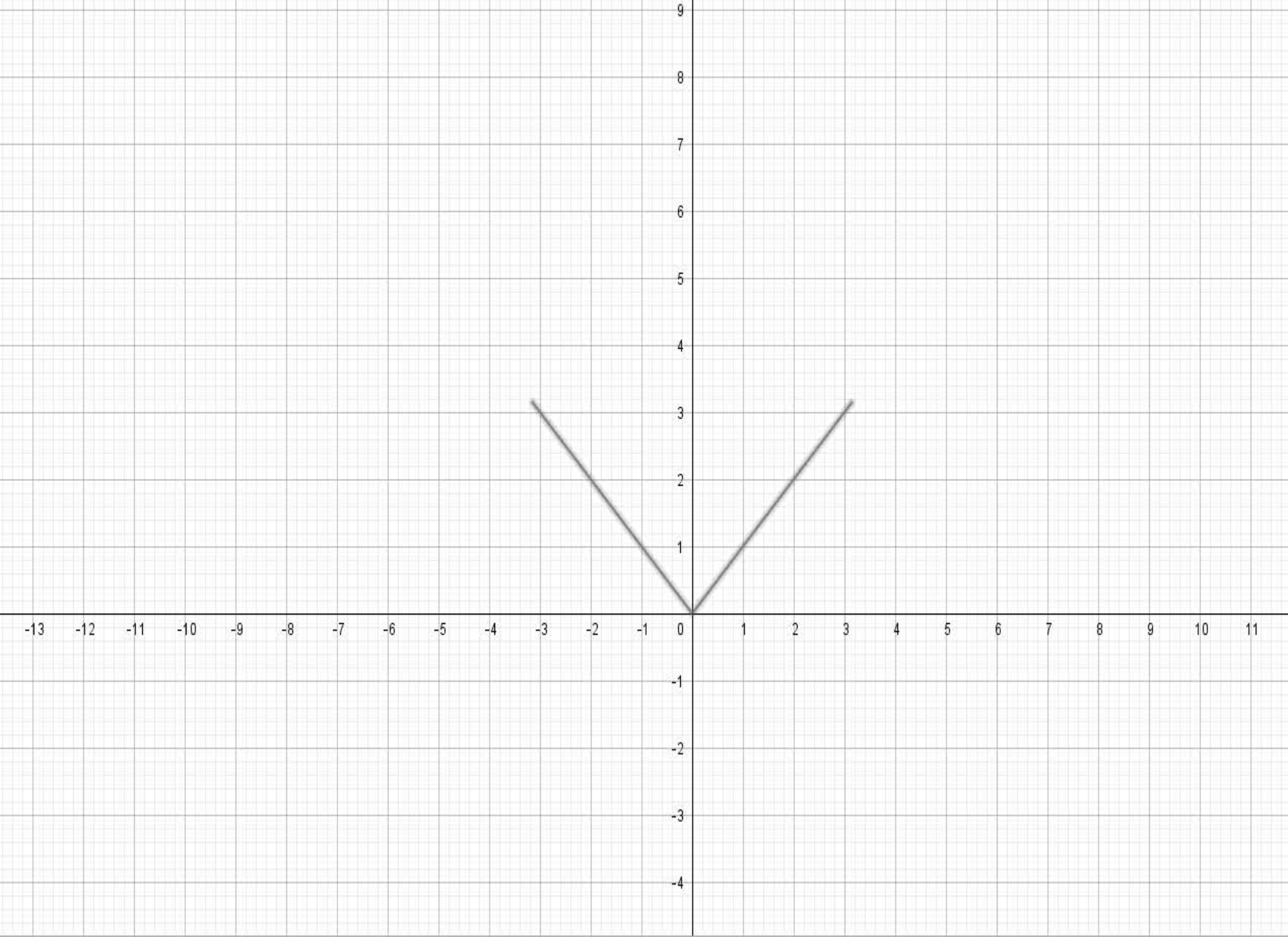
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx,$$

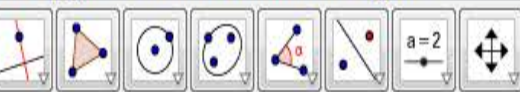
$$a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos(kx) dx, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, m,$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \operatorname{sen}(kx) dx, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

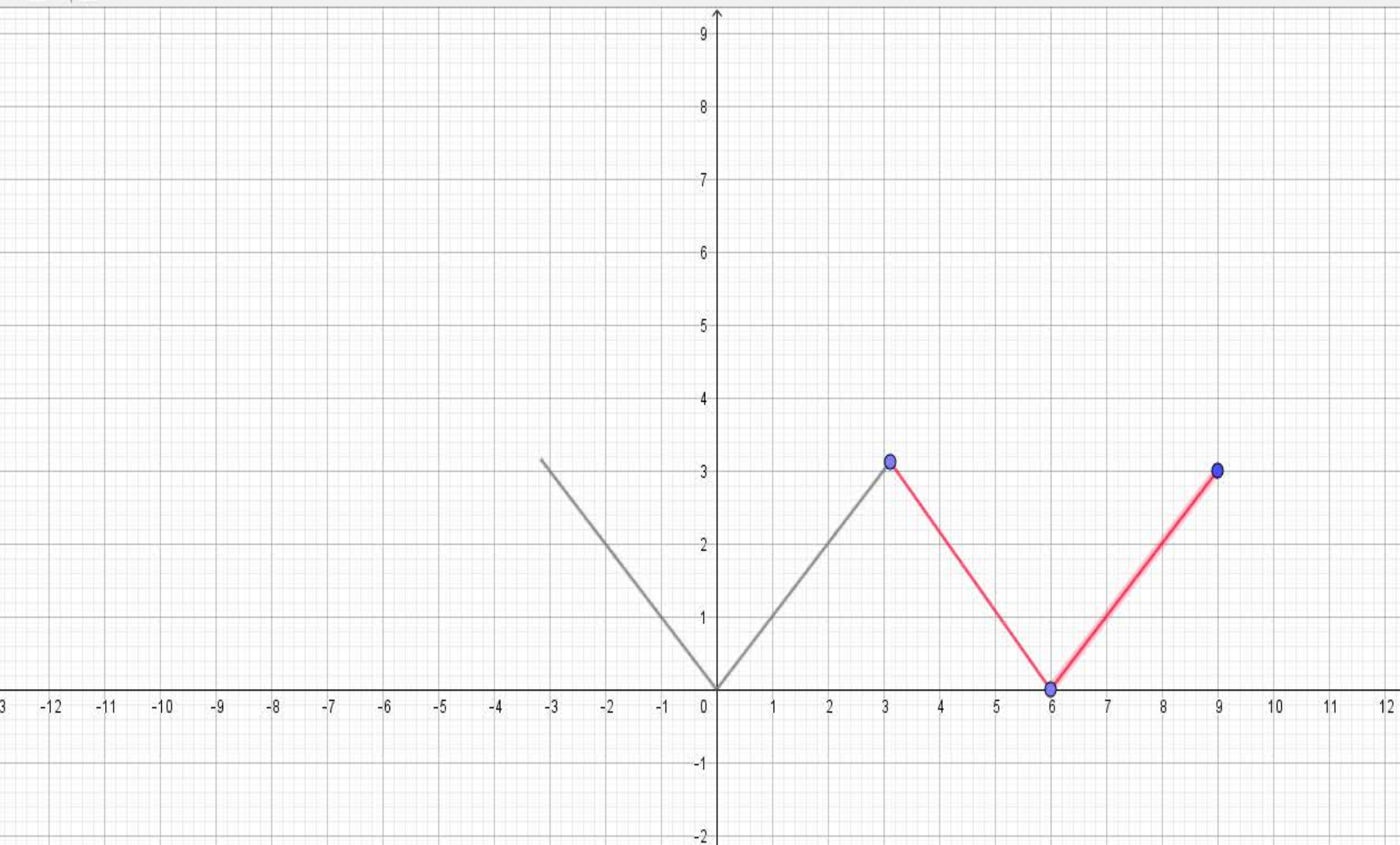
# Exemplo

- Use uma aproximação trigonométrica de ordem 1 para a função:
- $f(x) = |x|, -\pi < x < \pi$





AA



# Neste Caso

- $F(x) = a_0 + a_1 \cos(x) + b_1 \text{sen}(x)$
- $a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$
- $a_1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos(x) dx = -\frac{4}{\pi}$
- $b_1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \text{sen}(x) dx = 0$
- $F(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \cos(x)$

