

**Numerika i Statistika**

- Numerička integracija (parvougao, trapezno i simpsonovo pravilo)
- Lagranžev interpolacioni polinom, Aproximacija linearnom funkcijom
- Konačne razlike, numeričko diferenciranje
- Srednja vrijednost, varijansa i standardna devijacija skupa podataka i slučajnih promj

1. Data je funkcija  $f(x) = x^2$ . Odrediti njen integral u granicama od 0 do 1 i to:

- analitički
- primjenom pravougaonih pravila, gornjeg i donjeg
- primjenom trapeznog pravila
- primjenom Simpsonovog pravila.

U dijelu zadatka pod b, c i d uzeti da je  $\Delta x = 0.2$ . <sup>ne</sup> Odrediti kolika je greška, a kolika relativna greška učinjena primjenom navedenih numeričkih metoda za slučajeve pod b, c i d. U dijelu zadatka pod a određena je tačna vrijednost integrala.

2. Funkcija  $f(x)$  je data tabelarno. Odrediti njen integral u granicama od 0 do 3:

- primjenom pravougaonih pravila, gornjeg i donjeg
- primjenom trapeznog pravila
- primjenom Simpsonovog pravila.

|      |   |     |    |     |   |     |   |
|------|---|-----|----|-----|---|-----|---|
| x    | 0 | 0.5 | 1  | 1.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 3 |
| f(x) | 1 | 1   | -2 | 0   | 1 | 2   | 3 |

3. Funkcija  $f(x)$  je data tabelarno. Izvršiti aproksimaciju ove funkcije Lagranževim polinomom.

|      |   |   |    |   |
|------|---|---|----|---|
| x    | 0 | 1 | 2  | 3 |
| f(x) | 1 | 0 | -1 | 2 |

4. Funkciju  $f(x)$  čije su vrijednosti date u tabeli aproksimirati linearnom funkcijom

|      |    |   |    |   |    |
|------|----|---|----|---|----|
| x    | -1 | 0 | 1  | 2 | -3 |
| f(x) | -1 | 0 | +3 | 6 | 7  |

Prikazati grafički aproksimaciju i stvarne vrijednosti funkcije.

5. Data je funkcija  $f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 2$ . Odrediti njen prvi i drugi izvod u tački  $x=0$  i to:

- analitički (tačna vrijednost)
- primjenom konačnih razlika uz  $\Delta x = 0.1$

Odrediti kolika je greška a kolika relativna greška učinjena primjenom približnog metoda.

6. Za funkciju  $f(x)$  iz zadatka 2 odrediti približnu vrijednost prvog izvoda u tački  $x = 1$

7. Diferencijalnu jednačinu  $y'' + 2y' - y = x + 2$  transformisati u diferencnu primjenjujući aproksimaciju izvoda konačnim razlikama. Uzeti  $\Delta x = 0.1$ .

8. Mjerenjem napona na izlazu električnog kola dobijene su sledeće vrijednosti:

|                       |    |    |      |    |     |
|-----------------------|----|----|------|----|-----|
| Redni broj mjerenja   | 1  | 2  | 3    | 4  | 5   |
| Vrijednost napona (V) | 11 | 10 | 10.5 | 10 | 8.5 |

odrediti srednju vrijednost napona, varijansu i standardnu devijaciju.

9. Slučajne promjenjive  $x$  i  $y$  imaju raspodjele vjerovatnoća.

|      |      |      |     |      |      |
|------|------|------|-----|------|------|
| x    | -2   | -1   | 0   | 1    | 2    |
| p(x) | 0.4  | 0.05 | 0.1 | A    | 0.04 |
| y    | -2   | -1   | 0   | 1    | 2    |
| p(y) | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.8 | 0.05 | 0.05 |

- odrediti vrijednost konstante A za promjenjivu x.
- naći matematičko očekivanje, varijansu i standardnu devijaciju slučajnih promjenjivih  $x$  i  $y$ .

10. Ispit je položili 66 studenata. U tabeli je dat broj studenata koji su osvojili određenu ocjenu. Posmatrajući ocjenu na ispitu kao slučajnu promjenjivu  $x$  odrediti njenu raspodjelu vjerovatnoća, matematičko očekivanje, varijansu i standardnu devijaciju.

|                |   |    |    |   |    |
|----------------|---|----|----|---|----|
| Ocjena         | 6 | 7  | 8  | 9 | 10 |
| Broj studenata | 7 | 12 | 33 | 9 | 5  |

Численка и статистика:

1.  $f(x) = x^2$

$(0,1)$

а)  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$

б) Правило трапеции

$$\underline{I} = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} y_i \Delta x_i \quad \left\{ \Rightarrow \underline{I} = \Delta x_i (y_0 + \dots + y_{N-1}) \right.$$

$\Delta x_i = 0.25$

| $x$              | 0 | 0.25   | 0.5  | 0.75   | 1 |
|------------------|---|--------|------|--------|---|
| $y = f(x) = x^2$ | 0 | 0.0625 | 0.25 | 0.5625 | 1 |

$$\underline{I} = 0.25 (y_0 + y_1 + y_2 + y_3) = 0.2188$$

$$\bar{I} = \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta x_i y_i = \Delta x_i (y_1 + \dots + y_N)$$

$$\bar{I} = 0.25 (y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4) = 0.4688$$

в) Правило Симпсона:

$$I_T = \Delta x \left( \frac{y_0}{2} + y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_{N-1} + \frac{y_N}{2} \right) =$$

$$= \Delta x \left( \frac{y_0}{2} + y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + \frac{y_4}{2} \right) = 0.25 \left( \frac{0}{2} + 0.0625 + 0.25 + 0.5625 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 0.3438$$

г) Правило Симпсона:

$$I_S = \frac{\Delta x}{3} (y_0 + 4y_1 + 2y_2 + 4y_3 + y_4)$$

$$I_S = \frac{\Delta x}{3} (y_1 + 4y_2 + 2y_3 + 4y_4) = \frac{0.25}{3} (0 + 4 \cdot 0.0625 + 2 \cdot 0.25 + 4 \cdot 0.5625 + 1) = 0.33$$

Трешике:

- Пона близкост интеграла  $\frac{1}{3}$

$$1) e_I = \underline{I} - I = 0.2188 - 0.333 = -0.1146$$

$$z_I = \frac{e_I}{I} = -0.3437$$

$$2) e_{\bar{I}} = \bar{I} - I = 0.4688 - 0.3333 = 0.1354$$

$$z_{\bar{I}} = \frac{e_{\bar{I}}}{I} = 0.0313$$

$$3) e_{I_T} = I_T - I = 0.3438 - 0.3333 = 0.0105$$

$$z_{I_T} = \frac{e_{I_T}}{I} = \frac{0.0105}{0.3333} = 0.0315$$

$$4) e_{I_3} = I_3 - I = 0.5156 - 0.3333 = 0.1823$$

$$z_{I_3} = \frac{e_{I_3}}{I} = 0.547$$

$$2. a) \underline{I} = \Delta x (y_0 + \dots + y_{N-1}) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta x = 0.5 \\ N = 7 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \underline{I} = 0.5(1 + 1 - 2 + 0 + 1 + 2) = 1.5$$

$$\bar{I} = \Delta x (y_1 + \dots + y_N) = 0.5(1 - 2 + 0 + 1 + 2 + 3) = 0.5 \cdot 5 = 2.5$$

$$b) I_T = \Delta x \left( \frac{y_0}{2} + y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 + y_5 + \frac{y_6}{2} \right) \\ = 0.5 \cdot (0.5 + 1 - 2 + 0 + 1 + 2 + 1.5) = 0.5 \cdot 4 = 2$$

$$u_y) I_3 = \frac{\Delta x}{3} (y_0 + 4y_1 + 2y_2 + 4y_3 + 2y_4 + 4y_5 + y_6) \\ = \frac{0.5}{3} (1 + 4 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot (-2) + 4 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 2 + 3) \\ = \frac{0.5}{3} \cdot 14 = 2.3333$$

$$3. \quad P_N = \sum_{i=0}^N y_i \left( \prod_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^N \frac{x-x_k}{x_i-x_k} \right) = P_N(x)$$

$$P_N = y_0 \cdot \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)(x_0-x_3)} + y_1 \cdot \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)(x_1-x_3)} +$$

$$+ y_2 \cdot \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_3)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)(x_2-x_3)} + y_3 \cdot \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_3-x_0)(x_3-x_1)(x_3-x_2)} =$$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}{(0-1)(0-2)(0-3)} + 0 \cdot \frac{(x-0)(x-2)(x-3)}{(1-0)(1-2)(1-3)} +$$

$$+ (-1) \cdot \frac{(x-0)(x-1)(x-3)}{(2-0)(2-1)(2-3)} + 2 \cdot \frac{(x-0)(x-1)(x-2)}{(3-0)(3-1)(3-2)} =$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{2x^3 - 6x^2 + x + 3}{3} = \frac{2}{3}x^3 - 2x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x + 1$$

$$4. \quad g(x) = ax + b$$

$$\epsilon = y_i - ax_i - b, \quad \epsilon^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - ax_i - b)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \epsilon^2}{\partial a} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \epsilon^2}{\partial b} = 0$$

$$-2 \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - ax_i - b) x_i = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$2 \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - ax_i - b) \cdot (-1) = 0 \quad (2) \quad \left. \vphantom{\sum_{i=1}^N} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^N x_i y_i = \sum_{i=1}^N a x_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^N b x_i \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N y_i = \sum_{i=1}^N a x_i + \sum_{i=1}^N b \quad \dots (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Aa + Bb &= C \\ A_1 a + B_1 b &= C_1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} Aa + Bb &= C \\ A_1 a + B_1 b &= C_1 \end{aligned}} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} A &= \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2 & A_1 &= B \\ B &= \sum_{i=1}^N x_i & B_1 &= N \\ C &= \sum_{i=1}^N x_i y_i & C_1 &= \sum_{i=1}^N y_i \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^5 x_i^2 = (-1)^2 + 0^2 + 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 = 15$$

$$B = \sum_{i=1}^5 x_i = -1 + 0 + 1 + 2 + 3 = 5$$

$$C = \sum_{i=1}^5 x_i y_i = (-1)(-1) + 0 + 1 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 6 + 3 \cdot 7 = 37$$

$$A_1 = B = 5$$

$$B_1 = N = 5$$

$$C_1 = (-1) + 0 + 3 + 6 + 7 = 15$$

$$\left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} A_1 &= B = 5 \\ B_1 &= N = 5 \\ C_1 &= 15 \end{aligned}} \right\} \Rightarrow g(x) = ax + b$$

$$\begin{array}{l} Aa + Bb = C \\ A_1a + B_1b = C_1 \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 15a + 5b = 37 \\ 5a + 5b = 15 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 15a + 5b = 37 \\ a + b = 3 \end{array} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} a = 3 - b \\ a + b = 3 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 15(3 - b) + 5b = 37 \\ a + b = 3 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 45 - 10b = 37 \\ a + b = 3 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10b = 8, \quad b = 0.8 \\ a = 3 - b = 2.2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{g(x) = 2.2x + 0.8}$$

$$g(0) = 0.8 \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$g(-1) = -1.4 \quad f(-1) = -1$$

$$g(1) = 3 \quad f(1) = 3$$

$$g(2) = 5.2 \quad f(2) = 6$$

$$g(3) = 7.4 \quad f(3) = 7$$

$$5. f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 2$$

$$x=0, \Delta x=0.1$$

$$a) f'(x) = 2x + 2 = 2 \cdot 0 + 2 = 2$$

$$f''(x) = 0$$

$$8) f'(x) = \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \frac{f(0+0.1) - f(0)}{0.1} =$$

$$= \frac{0.1^2 + 2 \cdot 0.1 + 2 - 2}{0.1} = \frac{0.01 + 0.2}{0.1} = \frac{0.21}{0.1} = 2.1$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{[f(x+\Delta x+\Delta x) - f(x+\Delta x)] - [f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)]}{\Delta x^2} =$$

$$= \frac{f(x+2\Delta x) - 2f(x+\Delta x) + f(x)}{\Delta x^2} =$$

$$= \frac{f(0+2 \cdot 0.1) - 2f(0+0.1) + f(0)}{0.01} =$$

$$= \frac{0.2^2 + 2 \cdot 0.2 + 2 - 2 \cdot 0.1^2 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 0.1 - 4 + 2}{0.01} = 2$$

$$e_{f'} = 2.1 - 2 = 0.1 \Rightarrow \tau_{f'} = \frac{0.1}{2.1} = 0.0476$$

$$e_{f''} = 2 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \tau_{f''} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$$6. f'(1) = \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \frac{f(1+0.5) - f(1)}{0.5} =$$

$$= \frac{(1.5)^2 + 2 \cdot 1.5 + 2 - 1 - 2 - 2}{0.5} = 4.5$$

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

$$= \frac{f(1+2 \cdot 0.5) - 2f(1+0.5) + f(1)}{0.25} =$$

$$= \frac{f(2) - 2f(1.5) + f(1)}{0.25} =$$

$$= \frac{4 + 4 + 2 - 2 \cdot (1.5^2 + 3 + 2) + 1 + 2 + 2}{0.25} = 2$$

