

## Formlar i numerikk

- La  $p(x)$  vere polynomet av grad  $\leq n$  som interpolerer  $f(x)$  i punkta  $x_i$ ,  $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$ . Dersom  $x$  og alle nodane ligg i intervallet  $[a, b]$ , har vi at

$$f(x) - p(x) = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\xi) \prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i)$$

- Newton's metode med dividerte differansar for interpolasjonspolynomet  $p(x)$  av grad  $\leq n$  er

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) &= f[x_0] + (x - x_0)f[x_0, x_1] + (x - x_0)(x - x_1)f[x_0, x_1, x_2] \\ &\quad + \dots + (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_{n-1})f[x_0, \dots, x_n] \end{aligned}$$

- Numerisk derivasjon:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{1}{h}(f(x+h) - f(x)) - \frac{1}{2}hf''(\xi) \\ f'(x) &= \frac{1}{2h}(f(x+h) - f(x-h)) + \frac{1}{2}h^2f'''(\xi) \\ f''(x) &= \frac{1}{h^2}(f(x+h) - 2f(x) + f(x-h)) - \frac{h^2}{12}f^{(4)}(\xi) \end{aligned}$$

- Simpsons integrasjonsformel:

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_2} f(x) dx \approx h \left( \frac{1}{3}f_0 + \frac{4}{3}f_1 + \frac{1}{3}f_2 \right)$$

- Newton's metode for likningssystemet  $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0}$  er gitt ved

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{J}^{(k)} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{x}^{(k)} &= -\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(k)}) \\ \mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} &= \mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \Delta \mathbf{x}^{(k)} \end{aligned}$$

- Iterative teknikkar for løysing av eit lineært likningssystem

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}x_j &= b_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \\ \text{Jacobi : } x_i^{(k+1)} &= \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left( b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij}x_j^{(k)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij}x_j^{(k)} \right) \\ \text{Gauss-Seidel : } x_i^{(k+1)} &= \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left( b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij}x_j^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij}x_j^{(k)} \right) \end{aligned}$$

- Heuns metode for løysing av  $\mathbf{y}' = \mathbf{f}(x, \mathbf{y})$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{K}_1 &= h \mathbf{f}(x_n, \mathbf{y}_n) \\ \mathbf{K}_2 &= h \mathbf{f}(x_n + h, \mathbf{y}_n + \mathbf{K}_1) \\ \mathbf{y}_{n+1} &= \mathbf{y}_n + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{K}_1 + \mathbf{K}_2) \end{aligned}$$

### Tabell over nokre Laplacetransformer

$f(t)$	$\mathcal{L}(f)$
1	$\frac{1}{s}$
$t$	$\frac{1}{s^2}$
$t^n$ ( $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ )	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$
$e^{at}$	$\frac{1}{s-a}$
$\cos \omega t$	$\frac{s}{s^2+\omega^2}$
$\sin \omega t$	$\frac{\omega}{s^2+\omega^2}$
$\cosh at$	$\frac{s}{s^2-a^2}$
$\sinh at$	$\frac{a}{s^2-a^2}$
$e^{at} \cos \omega t$	$\frac{s-a}{(s-a)^2+\omega^2}$
$e^{at} \sin \omega t$	$\frac{\omega}{(s-a)^2+\omega^2}$

### Tabell over nokre Fouriertransformer

$f(t)$	$\mathcal{F}(f)$
$g(x) = f(ax)$	$\widehat{g}(w) = \frac{1}{a} \widehat{f}\left(\frac{w}{a}\right)$
$u(x) - u(x-a)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left( \frac{\sin aw}{w} - i \frac{1-\cos aw}{w} \right)$
$u(x)e^{-x}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left( \frac{1}{1+w^2} - i \frac{w}{1+w^2} \right)$
$e^{-ax^2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} e^{-\frac{w^2}{4a}}$