Formler i numerikk

- La $p(x)$ være et polynom av grad $\leq n$ som interpolerer $f(x)$ i punktene x_i, $i = 0, 1, \cdots, n$. Forutsatt at x og alle nodene ligger i intervallet $[a, b]$, så gjelder

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

Hvis nodene er jevnt fordelt (inkludert endepunktene), og $|f^{n+1}(x)| \leq M$, da gjelder

$$|f(x) - p(x)| \leq \frac{1}{4(n+1)} M \left(\frac{b-a}{n} \right)^{n+1}$$

- Numerisk derivasjon:

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

- Newton's metode for ligningssystemet $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0}$ 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 teknikker for løsning av et lineært ligningssystem

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} x_j = b_i, \qquad i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$$

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

- En 2. ordens Runge-Kutta metode for $\mathbf{x}' = \mathbf{f}(t, \mathbf{x})$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{K}_1 &= h\,\mathbf{f}(t_0,\, \mathbf{x}_0) \\
\mathbf{K}_2 &= h\,\mathbf{f}(t_0 + h,\, \mathbf{x}_0 + \mathbf{K}_1) \\
\mathbf{x}_1 &= \mathbf{x}_0 + \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{K}_1 + \mathbf{K}_2)
\end{aligned}$$

Se også formlene i Rottmann.