

## Numerik 2 – Übung07 – Georg Kuschk

1.a)

$$s(t) = \begin{cases} s_1(t) = a_1 t^2 + b_1 t + c_1 & \text{für } 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ s_2(t) = a_2 t^2 + b_2 t + c_2 & \text{für } 1 \leq t \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I. } f(0) &= 0 = s_1(0) = \underline{c_1 = 0} \\ \text{II. } f(1) &= 1 = s_1(1) = a_1 + b_1 + c_1 = \underline{a_1 + b_1 = 1} \\ \text{III. } f(1) &= 1 = s_2(1) = \underline{a_2 + b_2 + c_2 = 1} \\ \text{IV. } f(2) &= 0 = s_2(2) = \underline{4a_2 + 2b_2 + c_2 = 0} \\ \text{V. } s_1(1) &= 2a_1 + b_1 = 2a_2 + b_2 = s_2'(1) \\ &\Rightarrow (\text{mit II. und III.}): a_1 = 1 - b_1 \quad \text{und} \quad a_2 = 1 - b_2 - c_2 \\ &\Rightarrow \underline{b_1 = b_2 + 2c_2} \end{aligned}$$

Aus III. bis V. (3 Gleichungen für 4 Unbekannte) folgt :

$$a_2 = b_1 - 3$$

$$b_2 = 8 - 3b_1$$

$$c_2 = 2b_1 - 4$$

Es wird also noch eine zusätzliche Randbedingung benötigt.

1.b.i)

$$s_1'(0) = 0 = b_1$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$a_1 = 1 - b_1 = 1$$

$$a_2 = b_1 - 3 = -3$$

$$b_2 = 8 - 3b_1 = 8$$

$$c_2 = 2b_1 - 4 = -4$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$s(t) = \begin{cases} t^2 & \text{für } t \in [0,1] \\ -3t^2 + 8t - 4 & \text{für } t \in [1,2] \end{cases}$$

1.b.ii)

$$s_1'(0) = 2 = b_1$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$a_1 = 1 - b_1 = -1$$

$$a_2 = b_1 - 3 = -1$$

$$b_2 = 8 - 3b_1 = 2$$

$$c_2 = 2b_1 - 4 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$s(t) = \begin{cases} -t^2 + 2t \\ -t^2 + 2t \end{cases} = -t^2 + 2t, t \in [0,2]$$

**1.b.iii)**

$$\begin{aligned}
 s_1'(0) &= s_2'(2) \\
 \Rightarrow b_1 &= 4a_2 + b_2 = 4b_1 - 12 + 8 - 3b_1 = b_1 - 4 \\
 \Rightarrow 0 &= -4 \\
 \Rightarrow \text{Berechnung} &\text{ nicht m\"oglich.}
 \end{aligned}$$

**2.a)**

Setzt man  $a_0 = 1$ , so ist  $\Phi(0) \neq 0$ .  
(Die Null kann nicht mehr erreicht werden.)

**2.b)**

Aufstellen eines Gleichungssystems kann zu unendlich vielen L\"osungen f\"uhren.

$$\Phi^{2,1} = \frac{a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2}{b_0 + b_1 t}$$

$$a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 = a_2(t-0)(t-\mathbf{p})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u(t) &= b_0 + b_1(t) \\
 u\left(\frac{1}{4}\mathbf{p}\right) &= -u\left(\frac{3}{4}\mathbf{p}\right) \\
 \Rightarrow u(t) &= b_1\left(t - \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sei } b_1 = 1 \Rightarrow \Phi\left(\frac{1}{4}\mathbf{p}\right) = \frac{a_2 \cdot \frac{\mathbf{p}}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{4}\mathbf{p}\right)}{\frac{\mathbf{p}}{4} - \frac{2}{4}\mathbf{p}} = \frac{3}{4}\mathbf{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{4}{3}\mathbf{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi(t) = \frac{4}{3}\mathbf{p} \cdot \frac{(t-0)(t-\mathbf{p})}{t - \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2}}$$

**2.c)**

$$\Phi^{2,1} = \frac{a_0 + a_1 t}{b_0 + b_1 t + b_2 t^2}$$

- |      |           |                                     |
|------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| I.   | $t = -2:$ | $a_0 - 2a_1 = -(b_0 - 2b_1 + 4b_2)$ |
| II.  | $t = -1:$ | $a_0 - a_1 = -(b_0 - b_1 + b_2)$    |
| III. | $t = 1:$  | $a_0 + a_1 = b_0 + b_1 + b_2$       |
| IV.  | $t = 2:$  | $a_0 + 2a_1 = b_0 + 2b_1 + 4b_2$    |

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$b_1 = 0$$

$$a_0 = 0$$

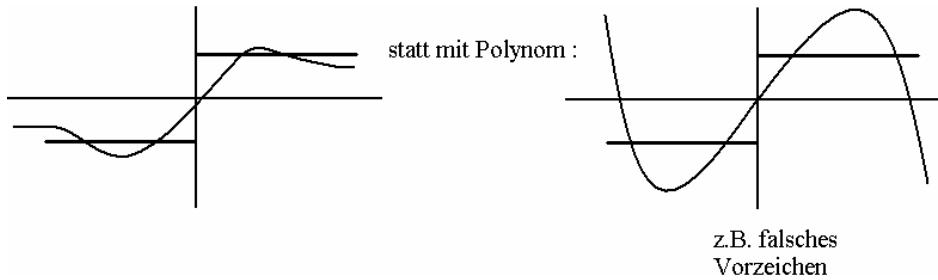
$$b_0 = 2b_2$$

$$a_1 = b_0 + b_2 = 3b_2$$

Wähle  $b_2 = 1 \Rightarrow b_0 = 2, a_1 = 3$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi(t) = \frac{3t}{2+t^2}$$

2.d)



3.a)

$$s_{\Delta}(t) = \sum_{i=-k+1}^l \mathbf{a}_i B_{i,k}(t)$$

$j$	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
	0	1	2	4	5	6

$$t = \frac{1}{2} \quad r = 1 \quad r = 2 \quad r = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 i=-2 \quad \left| \begin{array}{cccccc} 0 & 1 & \frac{1-0}{1-0} \cdot 1 + \frac{1-\frac{1}{2}}{2-1} \cdot 0 = \underline{\frac{1}{2}} & \frac{1-0}{2-0} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4-\frac{1}{2}}{4-1} \cdot 0 = \underline{\frac{1}{8}} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right. \\
 i=-1 \\
 i=0 \\
 i=1
 \end{array}$$

3.b)

???