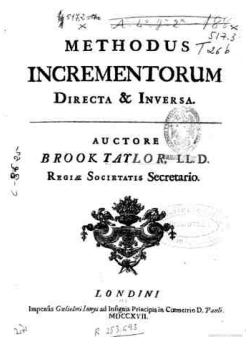


A véges differenciák hibája

2016. október 6.
10:06



Brook Taylor 1685-1731



Colin Maclaurin 1698-1746

$$f(x)$$

$$T(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^n(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n$$

$T(x)$ fv. felírható az ∞ sorozattal
 a -környezetében, ha $T(x)$ ∞ -szer deriválható a -ban

$$f(x) = \frac{f(a)}{0!} (x-a)^0 + \frac{f'(a)}{1!} (x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!} (x-a)^2 + \dots$$

" $f(a)$ + $f'(a)(x-a)$

$$f(x) \Big|_{a=0} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n = \underbrace{f(0) + \frac{f'(0)x}{1} + \frac{f''(0)x^2}{2} + \dots}_{\text{Maclaurin sor}}$$

Taylor sor

Maclaurin sor

pl 1.

$$e^x \Big|_{a=0} = \frac{e^0}{0!} x^0 + \frac{e^0}{1!} x^1 + \frac{e^0}{2!} x^2 + \frac{e^0}{3!} x^3 + \dots$$

$$= 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \dots$$

$$1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \dots$$

$$e^x \Big|_{x=1} = e = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24} + \dots$$

Taylor polinom

$$N=5 \rightarrow e \approx 2.7083$$

Taylor ser

$$e = 2.71828 \ 1828 \dots$$

No. 2

$$\cos(x) \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{\cos(0)}{0!} x^0 + \frac{-\sin(0)}{1!} x + \frac{-\cos(0)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{\sin(0)}{3!} x^3 + \dots$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} \text{1} & \text{0} & -\frac{x^2}{2} & \text{0} & \frac{x^4}{24} & \text{0} & \frac{x^6}{720} \end{array}$$

Taylor ser = Taylor polinom + leiba

$$\cos(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + O(x^8)$$

leiba

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

$$f(x+dx) = f(x) + \frac{f'(x)}{1!} (x+dx-x) + \frac{f''(x)}{2!} (x+dx-x)^2 + \frac{f'''(x)}{3!} (x+dx-x)^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(x)}{4!} (x+dx-x)^4 + \dots$$

$$f(x+dx) = f(x) + \frac{f'(x)}{1!} (x+dx-x)^1 + \frac{f''(x)}{2!} (x+dx-x)^2 + \frac{f'''(x)}{3!} (x+dx-x)^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(x)}{4!} (x+dx-x)^4 + \dots$$

$a=x$
 $x=x+dx$

$$f(x) + dx f'(x) + \frac{dx^2}{2} f''(x) + \frac{dx^3}{6} f'''(x) + \frac{dx^4}{24} f^{(4)}(x) + \dots$$

$$f(x-dx) = f(x) - dx f'(x) + \frac{dx^2}{2} f''(x) - \frac{dx^3}{6} f'''(x) + \frac{dx^4}{24} f^{(4)}(x) + \dots$$

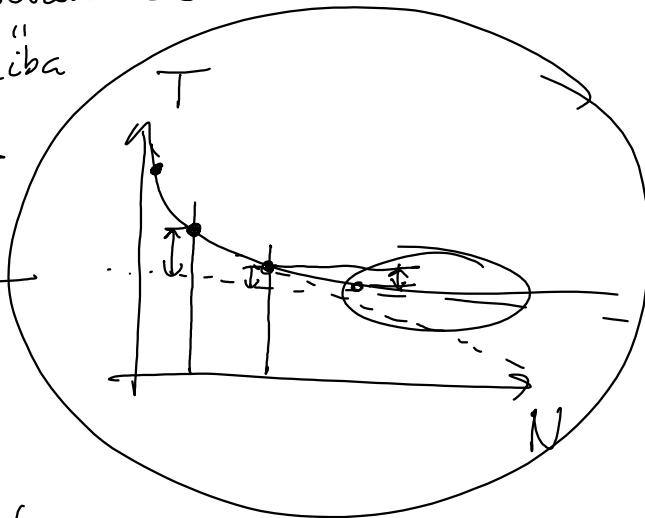
$$\frac{f(x+dx) - 2f(x) + f(x-dx)}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{dx^2} \left(\begin{aligned} & f(x) + f'(x)dx + \frac{dx^2}{2} f''(x) + \frac{dx^3}{6} f'''(x) + \frac{dx^4}{24} f^{(4)}(x) + \dots \\ & - 2f(x) \\ & f(x) - f'(x)dx + \frac{dx^2}{2} f''(x) - \frac{dx^3}{6} f'''(x) + \frac{dx^4}{24} f^{(4)}(x) + \dots \end{aligned} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{dx^2} \left(dx^2 f''(x) + \frac{dx^4}{12} f^{(4)}(x) + \dots \right) =$$

$$f''(x) \approx \underbrace{f''(x)}_{\text{pontos}} + \underbrace{\frac{dx^2}{12} f^{(4)}(x) + \dots}_{\substack{\text{további elemek} \\ \text{Leibniz}}} \leftarrow \text{valamelykor}$$

$\sim dx^2$

$$\rightarrow \left[f''(x) + O(dx^2) \right]$$



$$f'(x) \approx \frac{f(x+dx) - f(x)}{dx} \dots O(dx^{n-1})$$

$$f'(x) \approx \frac{f(x+dx) - f(x-dx)}{2dx} \dots O(dx^{n-2})$$

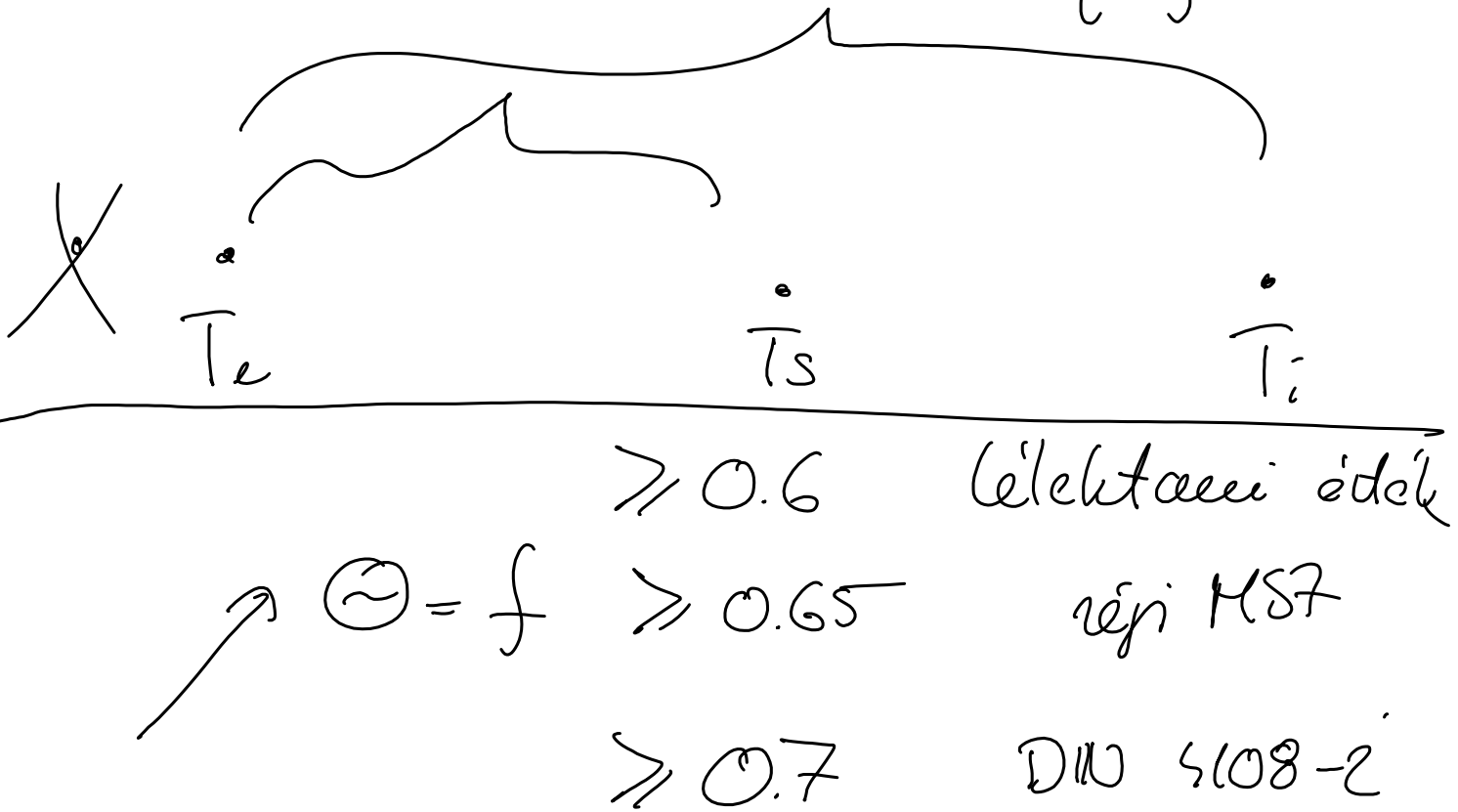
THERM

2016. október 6.
15:49

Felületi állagvédelmi ellenőrzés

2016. október 6.
15:49

$$f = \frac{\overbrace{T_s - T_e}^{\Delta T_{\text{vism-s}}}}{\underbrace{T_i - T_e}_{\Delta T}} = \frac{14.7 - 0}{20 - 0} = [0 \dots 1]$$



$$\textcircled{f} \quad \frac{T_s - T_e}{T_i - T_e}$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{\underline{T_s}} = T_e + f (T_i - T_e)$$

↙ f - ditakekan