

Gaussian Quadrature

So far: nodes chosen from outside.

Can we gain something if we let the quadrature rule choose the nodes, too? **Hope:** More design freedom \rightarrow Exact to higher degree.

n nodes
 n weights

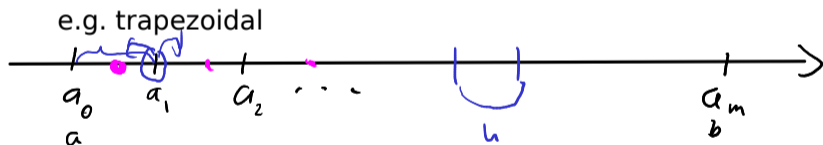
 $\Sigma 2n$ things to mess with \Rightarrow n degree $2n$ wishes
hope to integrate $2n$
polys

Demo: Gaussian quadrature weight finder [cleared]

Composite Quadrature

High-order polynomial interpolation requires a high degree of smoothness of the function.

Idea: Stitch together multiple lower-order quadrature rules to alleviate smoothness requirement.



Error in Composite Quadrature

What can we say about the error in the case of composite quadrature?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Error for one panel } \quad & \left| \int f \cdot p_{n-1} \right| \leq C \cdot \|f^{(n)}\|_{\infty} \cdot h^{n+1} \\ \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx - \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n w_j f(x_{i,j}) \right| & \quad \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{sum over nodes} \\ \leftarrow \text{sum over intervals} \end{array} \\ \leq C \|f^{(n)}\|_{\infty} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^m (a_j - a_{j-1})^{n+1} & \\ \leq C \|f^{(n)}\|_{\infty} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^m \underbrace{(a_j - a_{j-1})^n}_{\leq h^n} (a_j - a_{j-1}) & \\ \leq C \cdot \|f^{(n)}\|_{\infty} (b-a) h^n & \end{aligned}$$

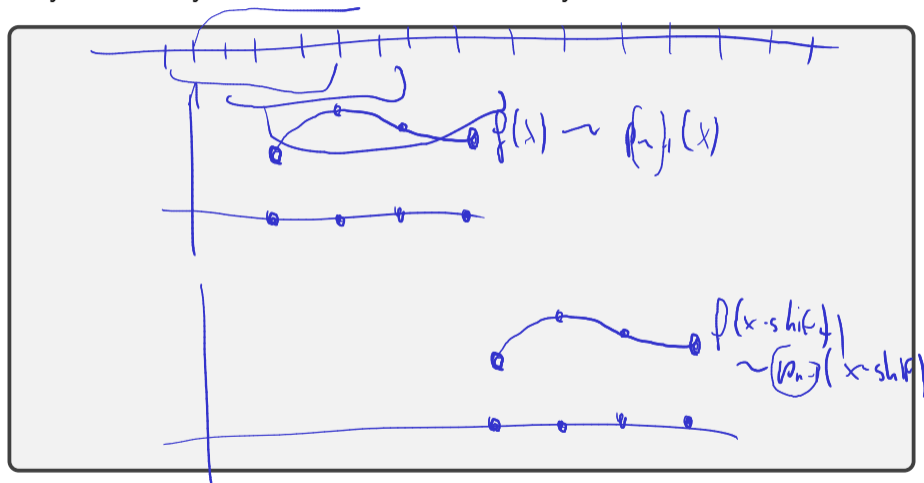
Composite Quadrature: Notes

Observation: Composite quadrature loses an order compared to non-composite.

Idea: If we can estimate errors on each subinterval, we can shrink (e.g. by splitting in half) only those contributing the most to the error.
(**adaptivity**, \rightarrow hw)

Taking Derivatives Numerically

Why *shouldn't* you take derivatives numerically?



Demo: Taking Derivatives with Vandermonde Matrices [cleared]

Taking Derivatives Numerically

Why *shouldn't* you take derivatives numerically?

- "unbounded"

$$\| [\sin(kx)]' \|_{\infty} = k \|\cos(kx)\|_{\infty} = k$$

$$\|\sin(kx)\|_{\infty} = 1 \quad \uparrow$$

- "noise amplification" $\hat{f} = f + e$ $\|\hat{f}'\| \geq \underbrace{\|e'\|} - \underbrace{\|f'\|}$

- cancellation error $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

- Less accurate.

interp : $\sim h^n$

quad : $\sim h^{n+1}$

diff $\sim h^{n-1}$

Demo: Taking Derivatives with Vandermonde Matrices [cleared]

Finite Differences

$$f'(x) \approx \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

forward difference.

first order.

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + h \cdot f'(x) + \mathcal{O}(h^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{err} = \mathcal{O}(h)$$

More Finite Difference Rules

Similarly:

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

(Centered differences)

Can also take higher order derivatives:

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

Can find these by trying to match Taylor terms.

Alternative: Use linear algebra with interpolate-then-differentiate to find FD formulas.

[Demo: Finite Differences vs Noise](#) [cleared]

[Demo: Floating point vs Finite Differences](#) [cleared]