

decimy pokazać, że

$$A \leq \|a - \bar{a}\|_{\Sigma_{h,\mu}}$$

Zot. ② no krotki:

$$\beta_{ii}(\mathbb{P}) - h_i \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{1}{h_j} |\beta_{ij}(\mathbb{P})| \geq \frac{h_i}{2} |\alpha_i(\mathbb{P})| \geq \pm \frac{h_i}{2} \alpha_i(\mathbb{P})$$

$\uparrow$
 $\pm x \leq |x|$

Zot. ② no krotki moze nie zapisac w postaci rownowaznej:

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \pm \frac{h_i}{2} \alpha_i(\mathbb{P}) + \beta_{ii}(\mathbb{P}) - h_i \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{1}{h_j} |\beta_{ij}(\mathbb{P})| \geq 0$$

Definiujemy liczby:

$$\underline{S}^{(0)}(\mathbb{P}) = 1 - 2h_0 \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{h_i^2} \beta_{ii}(\mathbb{P}) + h_0 \sum_{(i,j) \in \Gamma} \frac{1}{h_i h_j} |\beta_{ij}(\mathbb{P})| \geq 0 \quad \textcircled{1} \text{ no krotki}$$

$$\underline{S}_+^{(i)}(\mathbb{P}) = \frac{h_0}{2h_i} \alpha_i(\mathbb{P}) + \frac{h_0}{h_i^2} \beta_{ii}(\mathbb{P}) - h_0 \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{1}{h_i h_j} |\beta_{ij}(\mathbb{P})| \geq 0 \quad \textcircled{2} \text{ molekuli}$$

$$\underline{S}_-^{(i)}(\mathbb{P}) = -\frac{h_0}{2h_i} \alpha_i(\mathbb{P}) + \frac{h_0}{h_i^2} \beta_{ii}(\mathbb{P}) - h_0 \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{1}{h_i h_j} |\beta_{ij}(\mathbb{P})| \geq 0 \quad \textcircled{2} \text{ molekuli}$$

$i = 1, \dots, n$

Grupujemy składniki pod modułem w A ; rozważymy wszystkie węzły w otoczeniu węzła $(x^{(e)}, x^{(m)})$, biorąc udział w aproksymacji pochodnych:

$$\begin{aligned} A = & \underline{S}^{(0)}(\mathbb{P}) \cdot (a - \bar{a})^{(e,m)} + \sum_{i=1}^n \underline{S}_+^{(i)}(\mathbb{P}) \cdot (a - \bar{a})^{(e, m+e_i)} + \sum_{i=1}^n \underline{S}_-^{(i)}(\mathbb{P}) \cdot (a - \bar{a})^{(e, m-e_i)} \\ & + h_0 \sum_{(i,j) \in \Gamma_+} \frac{1}{2h_i h_j} \beta_{ij}(\mathbb{P}) \cdot \left[(a - \bar{a})^{(e, m+e_i+e_j)} + (a - \bar{a})^{(e, m-e_i-e_j)} \right] - \\ & - h_0 \sum_{(i,j) \in \Gamma_-} \frac{1}{2h_i h_j} \beta_{ij}(\mathbb{P}) \cdot \left[(a - \bar{a})^{(e, m+e_i-e_j)} + (a - \bar{a})^{(e, m-e_i+e_j)} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Zauważmy, że:

$$\begin{aligned}
|A| &\leq S^{(0)}(P) \cdot |(a - \bar{a})^{(\mu, \mu)}| + \sum_{i=1}^n S_+^{(i)}(P) \cdot |(a - \bar{a})^{(\mu, \mu + e_i)}| + \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^n S_-^{(i)}(P) \cdot |(a - \bar{a})^{(\mu, \mu - e_i)}| + h_0 \sum_{(i,j) \in \Gamma_+} \frac{1}{2h_i h_j} \beta_{ij}(P) \cdot \\
&\left[|(a - \bar{a})^{(\mu, \mu + e_i + e_j)}| + |(a - \bar{a})^{(\mu, \mu - e_i - e_j)}| \right] - \\
&- h_0 \sum_{(i,j) \in \Gamma_-} \frac{1}{2h_i h_j} \beta_{ij}(P) \cdot \left[|(a - \bar{a})^{(\mu, \mu + e_i - e_j)}| + |(a - \bar{a})^{(\mu, \mu - e_i + e_j)}| \right] \\
&\leq \left[S^{(0)}(P) + \sum_{i=1}^n S_+^{(i)}(P) + \sum_{i=1}^n S_-^{(i)}(P) + h_0 \sum_{(i,j) \in \Gamma_+} \frac{1}{h_i h_j} \beta_{ij}(P) - \right. \\
&\quad \left. - h_0 \sum_{(i,j) \in \Gamma_-} \frac{1}{h_i h_j} \beta_{ij}(P) \right] \cdot \|a - \bar{a}\|_{\mathcal{R}_{h,\mu}} = \|a - \bar{a}\|_{\mathcal{R}_{h,\mu}} \\
&\quad \boxed{\text{to wyrażenie} = 1} !
\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_{p_i} f(\mathbb{P}) = \alpha_i(\mathbb{P})$$

$$\sigma_{p_{ij}} f(\mathbb{P}) = \beta_{ij}(\mathbb{P})$$

$$a = z, \quad \bar{a} = \bar{z}$$

To były dawniejsze
moje wyliczenia!