Europi reliniere: f(x) = 0 => x=? radacina pl, f (2 Octave: færo - sec. nelin.) Met. liseofai: f:[a,b] > R cont. si fa). f(h) <0 =) } x=(a,b) an, l(x)=0. Met pordicifalse: A(a, f(a)), B(b, fb)) $d: \frac{x-a}{b-a} = \frac{y-y_0}{b-y_0}$ Dx: y =0 $0 \neq n \neq d = \left\{ C(E, 0) \right\} = \frac{C - \alpha}{b - a} = \frac{D - f(a)}{f(b) - f(a)}$ $= \int_{C} \left(\frac{af(b) - h f(a)}{f(b) - f(a)} \right) da$ Met. recartéi: Xm., In obd $\mathcal{L}_{n+1} = \frac{\mathcal{L}_{n-1}f(\mathcal{E}_n) - \mathcal{L}_{n}f(\mathcal{E}_{n-1})}{f(\mathcal{E}_n) - f(\mathcal{E}_{n-1})}$ Met Newton X (*x, f(xn)) ed, deste tg. la Ge m Xn =) panta dr. deste flor d: y-f(En) = f(Xn) (X-Xn) Ox: y =0 DEN d = (Xutn(Ent1, D)) 0 -form) = f(EN)(Xmth-Kn) =) \(\xi_n = \xi_n = \frac{\xi_n}{\lambda(\xi_n)} \)

Obj.: $f \in C^2(I)$ si f' un se annleasa pe I(f sote fie convexa, fie concava). At: $f \in CI$ en $f(f) \cdot f'(f) > 0$ ede I la solita de Nenta.

At: + xo & | cm f(xo).f"(xo) >0 este un pet bin de pornire pt Newton. Met. aprox. succesive (ec. nelin. QCE) = x) (1/12) = (1/2) = ··· = (1/2) = 0 , (1/2) = 0, aturci ordin de convergençà este q.
eroare armytotica este $\frac{e^{(P)}(\alpha)}{P!}$ Ex. Met. Newton (f(x) = 0) $\frac{f(x_n)}{f(x_n)} \rightarrow \alpha,$ $\frac{f(x_n)}{f(x_n)} \rightarrow \alpha,$ Xn+1 = (En) $\psi(x) = x - \frac{f(x)}{f(x)}$; $\psi(x) = 2 = 2 = 3$ $Q^{1}(x) = 1 - \frac{f'(x) \cdot f'(x) - f(x) \cdot f'(x)}{(f'(x))^{2}} = f(x) \cdot \frac{f''(x)}{(f'(x))^{2}}$ X=2 = 0 (12)=0 $\psi''(x) = \int_{(x)}^{(x)} (x) \cdot \frac{f''(x)}{f'(x)} + f(x) \cdot \left(\frac{f''(x)}{f'(x)}\right)^{2}$ $\xi = \lambda \qquad (\psi''(x) = f''(x) \cdot \frac{f''(x)}{f'(x)}$ Dara $\ell''(\alpha) \neq 0 (=) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\alpha) d\alpha$, or $\ell''(\alpha) = 0$, of $\ell''(\alpha) = 0$. Duce (4)=0, at (4"(x)=... Phr.: Aprox. 1 (aso) fara a fol. u/ (e defed)

Pln: Aprox. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}$ (a > 0) for a a fol. a (e defect), in fol. of oan it, a) a .

Yel.: f(x) = 0 = 0 $f(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ $f(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ f(x) =

 $f^{(1)} = \frac{6}{\xi^{6}} > 0; \quad f^{(\xi_{0})} \cdot f^{((\xi_{0}))} > 0 \quad (=) \quad f^{((\xi_{0}))} > 0$ $(=) \quad f^{((\xi_{0}))} = 0 \quad (=) \quad f^{((\xi_{0}))} = 0$ $(=) \quad f^{((\xi_{0}))} = 0 \quad (=) \quad f^{((\xi_{0}))} = 0$ $(=) \quad f^{((\xi_{0}))} = 0 \quad (=) \quad f^{((\xi_{0}))} = 0$