

서약문구: 본과제에 작성된내용은 (아래에 작성한 바와 같이) 일부 참고문헌의 도움을 받거나 동료들과 상의한 하였지만) 기본적으로는 본인 스스로 해결하고 작성한 것임을 서약합니다.

서약이 거짓이면 F항점을 받는 것에 동의합니다.

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참고문헌: 교재

3a) - #13, $p(x)$ 코드로 계산

$$(a) p(x) = \frac{(x-0.3)(x-0.6)}{(0-0.3)(0-0.6)} f(0) + \frac{(x-0)(x-0.6)}{(0.3-0)(0.3-0.6)} f(0.3) + \frac{(x-0)(x-0.3)}{(0.6-0)(0.6-0.3)} f(0.6)$$

$$= -11.2201774 x^2 + 3.8082106 x + 1$$

$$f(x) = e^{2x} \cos 3x, \text{ let } g(x) = e^{2x} \sin 3x$$

$$\text{then } f'(x) = 2e^{2x} \cos 3x + e^{2x} \cdot -3 \sin 3x = 2f(x) - 3g(x)$$

$$g'(x) = 2g(x) + 3f(x)$$

$$f''(x) = 4f(x) - 6g(x) - 6g(x) - 9f(x) = -5f(x) - 12g(x)$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = -10f(x) + 15g(x) - 24g(x) - 36f(x) = -46f(x) - 9g(x)$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = -92f(x) + 138g(x) - 18g(x) - 24f(x) = -119f(x) + 120g(x)$$

$$|f(x) - p(x)| = \left| \frac{f^{(3)}(x)}{3!} \right| \left| (x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2) \right|$$

$$x \in [x_0, x_2]$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = -46e^{2x} \cos 3x - 9e^{2x} \sin 3x$$

$$\text{임계점: } f^{(3)}(x) = -119f(x) + 120g(x) = 0$$

$$\text{정리하면 } \tan 3x = \frac{119}{120} \text{ 일때 임계점일.}$$

$$\tan(3x + 2\pi n) = \frac{119}{120}$$

$$3x = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{119}{120}\right) - 2\pi n, x \in [0, 0.6]$$

$$n=0 \text{ 일때만 조건 만족 } x = 0.260404$$

$$f^{(3)}(0), f^{(3)}(0.6), f^{(3)}(0.260404)$$

$$\begin{matrix} -46 & 5.5999 & -65.6522 \end{matrix}$$

$$|\max(f^{(3)}(x))| = 65.6522$$

$$\left| \frac{f^{(3)}(x)}{3!} \right| \leq 10.94203$$

$$|(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)| = |x(x^2 - 0.9x + 0.18)|$$

$$\text{미분} \rightarrow x^2 - 0.9x + 0.18 + 2x^2 - 0.9x = 3x^2 - 1.8x + 0.18 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0.4732, x_2 = 0.1267949$$

$$f(0), f(0.6), f(x_1), f(x_2)$$

$$\begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & -0.0103923 & 0.0103923 \end{matrix}$$

$$|(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)| \leq 0.0103923$$

$$\therefore |f(x) - p(x)| \leq 10.94203 \times 0.0103923 = 0.113713$$

$$(b) p(x) = \frac{(x-2.4)(x-2.6)}{(2-2.4)(2-2.6)} f(2) + \frac{(x-2)(x-2.6)}{(2.4-2)(2.4-2.6)} f(2.4) + \frac{(x-2)(x-2.4)}{(2.6-2)(2.6-2.4)} f(2.6)$$

$$= -0.1306344 x^2 + 0.89699788 x - 0.6324968$$

$$|f(x) - p(x)| = \left| \frac{f^{(3)}(\xi(x))}{3!} \right| | (x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2) |$$

$$f(x) = \sin(\ln x) \quad f'(x) = \frac{-\sin \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \cos \ln x}{x^2}$$

$$f'(x_1) = \frac{\cos \ln x}{x} = \frac{-\sin \ln x - \cos \ln x}{x^2}$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = \frac{(-\cos \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \sin \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x})x^2 + (\sin \ln x + \cos \ln x)2x}{x^3}$$

$$= \frac{3 \sin \ln x + \cos \ln x}{x^3}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{(3 \cos \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \sin \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x})x^3 - (3 \sin \ln x + \cos \ln x) \cdot 3x^2}{x^4}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cos \ln x - 4 \sin \ln x}{x^4}$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) \text{의 임계점 찾기} : 2 \cos \ln x = 4 \sin \ln x$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \tan \ln x, \quad 2n\pi + \ln x = \tan^{-1}(\frac{1}{2})$$

$$x = e^{0.4636476 - 2n\pi}, \quad x \in [2.0, 2.6]^{0.153}$$

$$-0.0182 \leq n \leq -0.0365 \quad \therefore \text{임계점 } x$$

$$f(2.0)/3! \quad f(2.6)/3!$$

$$0.05596089021 \quad 0.02870408824$$

$$\therefore \left| \frac{f^{(3)}(\xi(x))}{3!} \right| \leq 0.05596089021$$

$$|(x-2)(x-2.4)(x-2.6)| \text{에서 임계점 찾기.}$$

$$g(x) = x^3 - 7x^2 + 16.24x - 12.48$$

$$g'(x) = 3x^2 - 14x + 16.24 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 2.509116, \quad x_2 = 2.05694913$$

$$g(x_1) = -5.049 \times 10^{-3}, \quad g(x_2) = 0.0169$$

$$\therefore |(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)| \leq 0.0169$$

$$|f(x) - p(x)| \leq 0.05596089021 \times 0.0169$$

$$= 9.45789 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$(c) \quad p(x) = 0.01970056x^3 - 1.0625903x^2 + 2.532452899x - 1.6668681913$$

$$f(x) = \ln x, \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad f''(x) = -x^{-2}$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = 2x^{-3}, \quad f^{(4)}(x) = -6x^{-4}$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = 24x^{-5} > 0$$

$$\left| \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi(x))}{4!} \right| \leq 0.25 \quad (\xi(x) = 1 \frac{1}{2} \pi)$$

$$|(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)| = g(x)$$

$$g(x) = x^4 - 4.8x^3 + 8.59x^2 - 6.792x + 2.002$$

$$g'(x) = 4x^3 - 14.4x^2 + 17.18x - 6.792 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 1.04189, \quad x_2 = 1.02, \quad x_3 = 1.3581$$

$$\begin{matrix} -2.25 \times 10^{-4} & & 4 \times 10^{-4} & & -2.25 \times 10^{-4} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$|(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)| \leq 4 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\therefore |f(x) - p(x)| \leq 0.25 \times 4 \times 10^{-4} = 10^{-4}$$

$$(d) \quad p(x) = -0.0079318x^3 - 0.5455x^2 + 1.0066x + 1$$

$$f(x) = \cos x + \sin x \quad f'(x) = \cos x - \sin x$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x - \cos x \quad f^{(3)}(x) = \sin x - \cos x$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \cos x + \sin x \quad f^{(5)}(x) = \cos x - \sin x$$

$$\text{임계점 찾기} \quad \cos x - \sin x = 0, \quad \tan x = 1$$

$$x + 2n\pi = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad 0 \leq \xi(x) \leq 1$$

$$\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{2\pi} \leq n \leq \frac{1}{8}, \quad n=0 \text{ 일때 임계점}$$

$$\left| \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi(x))}{4!} \right| \leq \left| \frac{f^{(4)}(1)}{4!} \right| = 0.0589255$$

$$g(x) = (x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)$$

$$= x^4 - 1.15x^3 + 0.815x^2 - 0.125x$$

$$g'(x) = 4x^3 - 3.45x^2 + 1.63x - 0.125 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0.098167 \quad x_2 = 0.382727 \quad x_3 = 0.831586$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$-5.4 \times 10^{-3} \quad 3.67725 \times 10^{-3} \quad -0.027$$

$$\therefore |g(x)| \leq 0.02700819058$$

$$|f(x) - p(x)| \leq 0.0589255 \times 0.027$$

$$= 1.591472892 \times 10^{-3}$$

#22

$$P_n(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k$$

$$P_n(x_0) = f(x_0) + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x_0-x_0)^k$$

$$P_n'(x) = f'(x_0) + f''(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{f^{(k+1)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k$$

$$P_n'(x_0) = f'(x_0) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{f^{(k+1)}(x_0)}{k!} (x_0-x_0)^k$$

따라서

$$P_n^{(k)}(x_0) = f^{(k)}(x_0), 0 \leq k \leq n-1$$

$$\text{Let } g(t) = f(t) - p(t) - [f(x) - p(x)] \cdot \frac{(t-x_0)^{n+1}}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}} \quad \text{2.2-#6}$$

$$g(x_0) = f(x_0) - p(x_0) = 0, \text{ (by ①)}$$

$$g(x) = f(x) - p(x) - [f(x) - p(x)] = 0$$

따라서 by Rolle's theorem

$$g'(\xi_1) = 0 \text{ 인 } \xi_1 \text{ 존재한다.}$$

$$\in [x_1, x_0]$$

($P_n(x)$ 는 n 차 다항식 $\rightarrow p^{(n+1)} \equiv 0$)
 $f^{(n+1)}$ 존재 \rightarrow 가자

$$g'(t) = f'(t) - p'(t) - [f(x) - p(x)] \cdot (n+1) \frac{(t-x_0)^n}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}}$$

$$g'(x_0) = f'(x_0) - p'(x_0) = 0 \text{ (by ①)}$$

따라서 by Rolle's theorem

$$g''(\xi_2) = 0 \text{ 인 } \xi_2 \in [\xi_1, x_0] \text{ 존재한다.}$$

반복하면

$$g^{(n+1)}(\xi_{n+1}) = 0 \text{ 인 } \xi_{n+1} \in [\xi_n, x_0] \text{ 존재한다.}$$

$$0 = g^{(n+1)}(\xi_{n+1}) = f^{(n+1)}(\xi_{n+1}) - p^{(n+1)}(\xi_{n+1})$$

$$- [f(x) - p(x)] \frac{(n+1)!}{(x-x_0)^{n+1}}$$

$$\text{인 } \xi_{n+1} \in [\xi_n, x_0] \text{ 존재한다.}$$

$$p \text{는 } n \text{차 다항식이므로 } p^{(n+1)}(\xi_{n+1}) = 0$$

정리하면

$$f(x) = p(x) + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi_{n+1})}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)^{n+1} \text{ 인 } \xi_{n+1} \text{이 존재한다 할 수 있다.}$$

$$[\xi_n, x_0] \subset [\xi_{n+1}, x_0] \subset \dots \subset [x_1, x_0]$$

$f(0.5)$ 를 근사하기 위해 newton's

method를 사용함으로 $x=0.5$

$$P_{0.1,2} = \frac{27}{7} = \frac{(x-x_2)P_{0,1} - (x-x_0)P_{1,2}}{x_0 - x_2}$$

$$= \frac{-0.2 \times 3.5 - 0.5 \times P_{1,2}}{-0.7}, P_{1,2} = 4$$

$$p_{1,2} = 4 = \frac{(x-x_2)p_1 - (x-x_1)p_2}{x_1-x_2}$$

$$= \frac{-0.2 \times 2.8 - 0.1 \times p_2}{-0.3}$$

$$p_2 = 6.4$$

3.3-#16

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x_2, x_1] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x_2 - x_0}$$

$$\frac{50}{7} = \frac{10 - f[x_0, x_1]}{0.7}$$

$$f[x_0, x_1] = 5$$

$$f[x_1, x_2] = 10 = \frac{f[x_2] - f[x_1]}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$= \frac{6 - f[x_1]}{0.3}$$

$$f[x_1] = 3$$

$$f[x_0, x_1] = 5 = \frac{f[x_1] - f[x_0]}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$= \frac{3 - f[x_0]}{0.4}$$

$$f[x_0] = 1$$

#19

		f				
x_0	-2	1	3	2	-1	0
x_1	-1	4	7	-1	0	0
x_2	0	11	5	-4	-1	0
x_3	1	16	-3	-1	-1	0
x_4	2	13	-17			
x_5	3	-4				

$$p_n(x) = 1 + 3(x+2) + 2(x+2)(x+1)$$

$$- (x+2)(x+1)x$$

$$= -x^3 - x^2 + 7x + 1$$

∴ Polynomial Interpolating을
하면 3차 Polynomial이다.

#23.

Divided Differences로 계수를
결정할때.

$x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ 으로 시작하면

$$p_n(x) = f[x_0] + f[x_0, x_1](x-x_0)$$

$$+ f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x-x_0)(x-x_1) + \dots$$

$$+ f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n](x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_{n-1})$$

$$p_n(x) \text{의 } x^n \text{ 계수} = f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

$x_{i_0}, x_{i_1}, x_{i_2}, \dots, x_{i_n}$ 으로 시작하면

$$\text{마찬가지로 } p_n(x) \text{의 } x^n \text{ 계수} = f[x_{i_0}, x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_n}]$$

인데 (n+1)개의 점으로 결정되는 Polynomial
은 유일하므로 x^n 계수는 같아야한다.

$$\therefore f[x_{i_0}, x_{i_1}, x_{i_2}, \dots, x_{i_n}] = f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

3.4-#9

코드로 계속 구함.

$$\text{speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{Time}}$$

Time	Distance s(t)	Speed (d/t)
0	0	15
0	0	
3	225	11
3	225	
5	383	80
5	383	
8	623	14
8	623	
13	993	12 table로
13	993	

Hermite interpolation을 사용하여 계수를 구할 수 있다.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x) = & 0 + 15(x-0) + 0(x-0)(x-0) + \frac{2}{9}(x-0)^2(x-3) \\
 & - 0.031111(x-0)^2(x-3)^2 - 0.006444(x-0)^2(x-3)^2(x-5) \\
 & + 0.0022639(x-0)^2(x-3)^2(x-5)^2 \\
 & - 0.0009132(x-0)^2(x-3)^2(x-5)^2(x-8) \\
 & + 0.0001305(x-0)^2(x-3)^2(x-5)^2(x-8)^2 \\
 & - 0.0000202(x-0)^2(x-3)^2(x-5)^2(x-8)^2(x-13)
 \end{aligned}$$

(A) $t=10$ 일때 거리와 속도.

$$\text{거리} = P(10) = 142.5028391 \text{ feet}$$

$P'(10) = ?$ 구한 $P(x)$ 로 측정값 계산.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P'(x) = & 15 + \frac{2}{3}(x^2-2x) - 0.031111 \\
 & (4x^3-18x^2+18x) - 0.006444x(5x^3-44x^2+117x-90) \\
 & + 0.0022639 \cdot 2x(3x^4-40x^3+188x^2-360x+225) \\
 & - 0.0009132x(7x^5-144x^4+1110x^3-3968x^2+6435x-3600) \\
 & + 0.0001305 \cdot 4x(2x^6-56x^5+621x^4-3460x^3+10081x^2-14220x+7200) \\
 & - 0.0000202x(9x^7-360x^6+5810x^5-48900x^4+230325x^3-600052x^2+782640x-374400)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P'(10) = 48.31010333 \text{ feet/sec}$$

$$(b) 55 \text{ mile/hour} = 80.667 \text{ feet/sec}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{전개하면 } P'(x) = & -0.0001818x^8 + 0.008316x^7 - 0.152986x^6 \\
 & + 1.45103x^5 - 7.68567x^4 + 22.0172x^3 \\
 & - 30.2659x^2 + 14.3142x + 15
 \end{aligned}$$

$P'(x) = 80.667$ 일때 판독하는 가장 작은 x 는 5.62624

(C) $x=12.3797$ 에서 121.582로 가장 크다.

(by code)

$$P'(10) = 48.381732$$

$$P'(5.6488) = 80.6667$$

$$\text{Max}(P'(x)) = 119.417338 \text{ at } 12.3718$$

#11 - (a)

$P(x)$ 가 $P(x_k) = f(x_k)$, $P'(x_k) = f'(x_k)$ 를
($k=0 \sim n$)
만족하는 또다른 최대 $2n+1$ 차 다항식
이라 하자. ($P(x)$ 존재한다 가정)

$$\text{Let } D(x) = H_{2n+1}(x) - P(x)$$

H_{2n+1} , P 의 정의에 따라

$$\begin{aligned} D(x_k) &= H_{2n+1}(x_k) - P(x_k) = f(x_k) - f(x_k) = 0 \\ D'(x_k) &= H'_{2n+1}(x_k) - P'(x_k) = f'(x_k) - f'(x_k) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

($k=0 \sim n$) 이다.

$$\begin{aligned} D(x_0) &= 0 \text{ 이므로 } D(x) = (x-x_0) Q_1(x) \text{ 로} \\ \text{나타낼 수 있고 미분을 하고 } D'(x) &= Q_1(x) + (x-x_0) Q_1'(x) \\ D'(x_0) &= 0 \text{ 이므로 } Q_1(x) = (x-x_0) Q_2(x) \\ \therefore D(x) &= (x-x_0)^2 Q_2(x) \text{ 이다.} \end{aligned}$$

x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n 에서 모두 만족하므로

$$D(x) = (x-x_0)^2 (x-x_1)^2 \dots (x-x_n)^2 Q_2(x) \text{ 로}$$

나타낼 수 있다.

따라서 $D(x)$ 는 최소 $2n+2$ 차 다항식인데

P 와 H_{2n+1} 은 최대 $2n+1$ 차 다항식
이므로 모순이다.

$$\therefore P(x) = H_{2n+1}(x)$$

(b) Let $g(t) = f(t) - H_{2n+1}(t)$ —

$$\frac{(t-x_0)^2(t-x_1)^2 \dots (t-x_n)^2}{(x-x_0)^2(x-x_1)^2 \dots (x-x_n)^2} (f(x) - H_{2n+1}(x))$$

$$\text{then } g(x_k) = f(x_k) - H_{2n+1}(x_k) = 0$$

$$g(x) = f(x) - H_{2n+1}(x) - (f(x) - H_{2n+1}(x)) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n \text{ 에서 } g(x) = 0.$$

이므로 by Rolle's theorem

$$g'(x) = 0 \text{ 인 } \xi_0, \xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n \text{ 이}$$

$[x, x_0], [x_0, x_1], [x_1, x_2], \dots, [x_{n-1}, x_n]$ 에
존재 한다.

$$\text{즉가로 } g'(t) = f'(t) - H'_{2n+1}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\right)$$

예시 $R(t) = (t-x_0)^2 Q_2(t)$ 라 하면

$$R'(t) = 2(t-x_0) Q_2(t) + (t-x_0)^2 Q_2'(t)$$

$$R'(x_0) = 0 \rightarrow g'(x_0) = 0$$

$$\therefore x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n \text{ 에서 } g'(x) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \xi_0, \xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n \text{ 에서 } g'(x) = 0$$

이므로 by generalized Rolle's theorem

$$g^{(2n+2)}(\xi) = 0 \text{ 인 } \xi \in [a, b] \text{ 존재.}$$

$$g^{(2n+2)}(\xi) = 0 = f^{(2n+2)}(\xi) - H^{(2n+2)}_{2n+1}(\xi) \rightarrow 0 \text{ (2n+2차 다항식)}$$

$$= [f(x) - H_{2n+1}(x)] \cdot \frac{d^{(2n+2)}}{dt^{(2n+2)}} \frac{(t-x_0)^2 \dots (t-x_n)^2}{(x-x_0)^2 \dots (x-x_n)^2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow t^{2n+2} \text{ 계수는 분모 } \times (2n+2)!$$

$$\therefore f(x) = H_{2n+1}(x) + \frac{(x-x_0)^2 \dots (x-x_n)^2}{(2n+2)!} f^{(2n+2)}(\xi)$$

for some ξ in (a, b)

3.5-#23 코드로 구함.

$$S_0(x) = 0 + 75x - 0.659292x^2 + 0.219764x^3$$

$$x \in [0, 3]$$

$$S_1(x) = 225 + 76.977876(x-3)$$

$$+ 1.318584(x-3)^2 - 0.153761(x-3)^3$$

$$x \in [3, 5]$$

$$S_2(x) = 383 + 80.40908(x-5)$$

$$+ 0.396018(x-5)^2 - 0.17237(x-5)^3$$

$$x \in [5, 8]$$

$$S_3(x) = 623 + 77.997788(x-8)$$

$$- 1.199115(x-8)^2 + 0.079912(x-8)^3$$

(a) $S(10) = 174.838407$

Speed at 10 = 74.160265

(b) Speed at 5.4869

first exceed 55 mile/hour.

(c) Maximum speed is

80.702033 at 5.7448

#34

$$S_0(x) = a_0 + b_0(x-x_0) + c_0(x-x_0)^2 \quad [x_0, x_1]$$

$$S_1(x) = a_1 + b_1(x-x_1) + c_1(x-x_1)^2 \quad [x_1, x_2]$$

조건 1 에서

$$S_0(x_0) = f(x_0) \rightarrow a_0 = f(x_0)$$

$$S_1(x_1) = f(x_1) \rightarrow a_1 = f(x_1)$$

$$S_0(x_1) = f(x_1) \rightarrow a_0 + b_0(x_1 - x_0) + c_0(x_1 - x_0)^2 = f(x_1)$$

$$S_1(x_2) = f(x_2) \rightarrow a_1 + b_1(x_2 - x_1) + c_1(x_2 - x_1)^2 = f(x_2)$$

조건 2 에서

$$S'_0(x_1) = S'_1(x_1) \rightarrow b_0 + 2c_0(x_1 - x_0) = b_1$$

따라서 미지수는 6개인데 방정식은 5개 밖에 없다.

유일한 해를 결정하기 위해서는 한가지 방정식이 더 필요하다.

$S \in C^2[x_0, x_2]$ 조건을 추가하면

$$S''_0(x_1) = S''_1(x_1) \rightarrow c_0 = c_1 \text{ 조건이}$$

추가되어 해를 유일하게

결정할 수 있다.