

수치해석 | 과제 #1

컴퓨터소프트웨어학부

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신상운

본과제에 작성된 내용은 (아래에

작성한 바와 같이 일부 참고문헌의 도움을

받거나 동료들과 상의는 하였지만)

기본적으로는 본인 스스로 해결하고

작성한 것임을 서약합니다. 서약이

거짓이면 F학점을 받는 것에 동의합니다.

2022/3/19 신상운(신상운)

참고한 내용: 교재

1-1-#6

$$(a) f(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2+1} \quad [0, 2]$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2(x^2+1) - 2x \cdot 2x}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{2-2x^2}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$f'(-1) = f'(1) = 0$$

$$|f(0)| = 0, |f(1)| = 1, |f(2)| = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore \max_{0 \leq x \leq 2} |f(x)| = |f(1)| = 1$$

$$(b) f(x) = x^2 \sqrt{4-x} \quad [0, 4]$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \sqrt{4-x} + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (4-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-1)$$

$$= 2x \sqrt{4-x} + (-\frac{x^2}{2}) \frac{\sqrt{4-x}}{4-x} = \sqrt{4-x} (2x - \frac{x^2}{8-2x})$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{4-x}}{8-2x} (16x - 5x^2), f'(0) = f'(\frac{16}{5}) = 0$$

$$|f(0)| = 0, |f(4)| = 0, |f(\frac{16}{5})| = 9.1589344$$

$$\therefore \max_{0 \leq x \leq 4} |f(x)| = |f(\frac{16}{5})| = 9.1589344$$

$$(c) f(x) = x^3 - 4x + 2 \quad [1, 2]$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 4, f'(\frac{2}{3}) = f'(-\frac{2}{3}) = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = 1.549, |f(1)| = 1, |f(2)| = 2, |f(\frac{2}{3})| = 1.079$$

$$\therefore \max_{1 \leq x \leq 2} |f(x)| = |f(2)| = 2$$

$$(d) f(x) = x \sqrt{3-x^2} \quad [0, 1]$$

$$f'(x) = \sqrt{3-x^2} + x \cdot \frac{1}{2} (3-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-2x)$$

$$= \sqrt{3-x^2} + \frac{-x^2}{\sqrt{3-x^2}} = \frac{3-2x^2}{\sqrt{3-x^2}}, f'(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = f'(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = 0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1.2247, |f(0)| = 0, |f(1)| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f(x)| = |f(1)| = \sqrt{2}$$

1-1-#8

$f(x) = 0$ 을 만족하는 $[a, b] \ni x$ 가
2개 이상 (p, q) 존재한다고 가정.

$$f(p) = f(q) = 0$$

$$\frac{f(p) - f(q)}{p - q} = f'(c) \text{ 인 } c \text{ 가 } (p, q) \text{ 에}$$

존재한다. (by 평균값 정리)

$$f'(c) = 0 \text{ 하지만 문제 조건에 의해}$$

모든 (a, b) 에 있는 x 에 대해 $f'(x) \neq 0$ 을

만족해야 하므로 모순,,

$$\therefore p \in [a, b], f(p) = 0 \text{ 인}$$

p 는 최대 1개 존재한다.

1.1 - #15

$$f(x) = xe^{x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = e^{x^2} + x \cdot e^{x^2} \cdot 2x = e^{x^2} + 2x^2 e^{x^2}$$

$$f''(x) = 2x \cdot e^{x^2} + 4x \cdot e^{x^2} + 4x^3 e^{x^2}$$

$$= (4x^3 + 6x) e^{x^2}$$

$$f'''(x) = (12x^2 + 6) e^{x^2} + (4x^3 + 6x) 2x e^{x^2}$$

$$= (8x^4 + 24x^2 + 6) e^{x^2}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = (32x^3 + 48x) e^{x^2} + (8x^4 + 24x^2 + 6) 2x e^{x^2}$$

$$= (16x^5 + 80x^3 + 60x) e^{x^2}$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = (80x^4 + 240x^2 + 60) e^{x^2} + (16x^5 + 80x^3 + 60x) 2x e^{x^2}$$

$$= (32x^6 + 240x^4 + 360x^2 + 60) e^{x^2}$$

$$P_4(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2$$

$$+ \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!}(x-x_0)^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(x_0)}{4!}(x-x_0)^4$$

$$= 0 + x + 0 + \frac{6}{6}x^3 + 0 = x + x^3$$

$$(a) |f(x) - P_4(x)| = |R_4(x)|$$

$$= \left| \frac{f^{(5)}(\xi(x))}{5!} (x-x_0)^5 \right| \quad \xi(x) \in [x_0, x]$$

$$= \left| \frac{x^5}{5!} e^{\xi(x)^2} (32\xi(x)^6 + 240\xi(x)^4 + 360\xi(x)^2 + 60) \right|$$

upper bound for $0 \leq x \leq 0.4$

$$\leq \left| \frac{(0.4)^5}{5!} e^{0.4^2} (32 \cdot (0.4)^6 + 240 \cdot (0.4)^4 + 360 \cdot (0.4)^2 + 60) \right|$$

$$= 0.0124048$$

$$\therefore |f(x) - P_4(x)| \leq 0.012405$$

$$(b) \int_0^{0.4} f(x) dx \approx \int_0^{0.4} P_4(x) dx = \int_0^{0.4} (x^3 + x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{0.4} \left[\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right] dx = 0.0864$$

(c)

$$\left| \int_0^{0.4} f(x) dx - \int_0^{0.4} P_4(x) dx \right| = \left| \int_0^{0.4} R_4(x) dx \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_0^{0.4} \frac{f^{(5)}(\xi(x))}{5!} x^5 dx \right| \leq \frac{f^{(5)}(0.4)}{5!} \left| \int_0^{0.4} x^5 dx \right|$$

$$= 8.269866305 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$(d) f'(0.2) = 1.124075636$$

$$P_4'(0.2) = 1.12$$

$$\text{error} = f'(0.2) - P_4'(0.2) = 0.004075636$$

1.1 - #22

$$f(x) = x^3 + 2x + K, \quad f(x) \text{는 연속, 미분가능}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$

by Intermediate Value theorem

$$-\infty, \infty \text{ 사이에 있는 } f(c) = 0 \text{ 인}$$

c 가 존재. 따라서 그래프는 x 축을
지난다.

그래프가 2번 이상 x 축을 지난다고 가정.

$$f(p) = 0, f(q) = 0 \text{ 인 } p, q \text{ 가 존재}$$

by Rolle's Theorem

$$f'(d) = \frac{f(p) - f(q)}{p - q} = 0 \text{ 인 } d \text{ 가 존재한다.}$$

$$\text{하지만 } f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2 > 0 \text{ 이므로 모순.}$$

\therefore 그래프는 K 값에 관계없이

정확히 x 축과 1번 만난다.

1.2 - #1

(a) Absolute error $= |p - p^*| = 1.264489 \times 10^{-3}$
 relative error $= \frac{|p - p^*|}{|p|} = 4.024994 \times 10^{-4}$

(b) A.E. $= 7.3464102 \times 10^{-6}$
 R.E. $= 2.3384349 \times 10^{-6}$

(c) A.E. $= 2.81828459 \times 10^{-4}$
 R.E. $= 1.03678896 \times 10^{-4}$

(d) A.E. $= 2.135623731 \times 10^{-4}$
 R.E. $= 1.510114022 \times 10^{-4}$

1.2 - #6

(a) $p = 133.921$ A.E. $= 0.079$
 $p^* = 134$ R.E. $= 5.899 \times 10^{-4}$

(b) $p = 132.501$ A.E. $= 0.499$
 $p^* = 133$ R.E. $= 3.766 \times 10^{-3}$

(c) $p = 1.673$ A.E. $= 0.327$
 $p^* = 2$ R.E. $= 0.195457$

(d) $p = 1.673$ A.E. $= 0.003$
 $p^* = 1.67$ R.E. $= 1.79318 \times 10^{-3}$

1.2 - #22

(a) $e^{-5} \approx \sum_{i=0}^9 \frac{(-5)^i}{i!} = -1.827105379$

(b) $e^{-5} = \frac{1}{e^5} \approx \frac{1}{\sum_{i=0}^9 \frac{5^i}{i!}} = 6.959452 \times 10^{-3}$

(c) 실제 $e^{-5} = 6.74 \times 10^{-3}$

(b)가 더 정확한 근사이다.

마이너스 부호를 없애는 것이 정확한 근사가 가능하다.

1.2 - #23

(a) $m = 0.89646 \approx 0.8965$
 $d_1 = -6.099 - 0.8965 \times (-6.99)$
 $= -6.099 + 6.267 = 0.168$

$f_1 = 14.22 - 14.2 \times 0.8965$
 $= 14.22 - 12.73 = 1.49$

$y = 8.869$
 $x = \frac{14.2 + 61.99}{1.130} = \frac{16.19}{1.13} = 67.42$

(b) $m = -2.233$

$d_1 = 112.2 + 27.24 = 139.4$
 $f_1 = -0.1376 - 0.3059 = -0.4435$

$y = -3.181 \times 10^{-3}$
 $x = \frac{-0.137 + 0.03881}{8.11} = -0.01211$

1.3 - #6

(a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{1}{n} = 0$

$|\sin \frac{1}{n} - 0| \leq \left| \frac{1}{n} \right| \times 1$ $\boxed{O(\frac{1}{n})}$
 ($\sin x \leq x$, 0 근처에서)

(b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{1}{n^2} = 0$

$|\sin \frac{1}{n^2} - 0| \leq \left| \frac{1}{n^2} \right|$ $\boxed{O(\frac{1}{n^2})}$

(c) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sin \frac{1}{n})^2 = 0$ $\boxed{O(\frac{1}{n^2})}$

$|(\sin \frac{1}{n})^2 - 0| \leq |\sin \frac{1}{n}| |\sin \frac{1}{n}| \leq \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^2}$

(d) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [\ln(n+1) - \ln n] = 0$

$|\ln(n+1) - \ln n - 0| = \left| \ln \frac{n+1}{n} \right| = \left| \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right| < \frac{1}{n}$
 $(\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots \quad (-1 < x \leq 1))$
 $\boxed{O(\frac{1}{n})}$

1.3 #7

$$(a) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} = 1$$

$$\sin x = f(x) = f(0) + f'(0) \cdot x + \frac{f''(\xi(x))}{2} \cdot (x^2)$$

$$= x + \frac{x^2}{2} (-\sin(\xi(x)))$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 + \frac{x}{2} (-\sin(\xi(x))) \quad (\sin x \leq x)$$

$$\left| \frac{\sin x}{x} - 1 \right| = \left| -\frac{x}{2} \sin(\xi(x)) \right| \leq \left| -\frac{x}{2} \right| |\xi(x)|$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{x^2}{2} \right| \quad (0 < \xi(x) < x) \quad \therefore O(h^2)$$

(b)

$$\cos h = f(h) = f(0) + f'(0) \cdot h + \frac{f''(\xi(h))}{2} h^2$$

$$= 1 - \frac{h^2}{2} \cos(\xi(h))$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos h}{h} = \frac{h}{2} \cos(\xi(h))$$

$$\left| \frac{1 - \cos h}{h} - 0 \right| = \left| \frac{h}{2} \cos(\xi(h)) \right| \leq \left| \frac{h}{2} \right|$$

(c)

$$f(h) = f(0) + f'(0) \cdot h + \frac{f''(\xi(h))}{2} h^2$$

$$f(h) = \sinh h - h \cosh h, \quad f'(h) = h \sinh h$$

$$f''(h) = \sinh h + h \cosh h$$

$$\sinh h - h \cosh h = \frac{h^2}{2} (\sin(\xi(h)) + \xi(h) \cdot \cos(\xi(h)))$$

$$\left| \frac{\sinh h - h \cosh h}{h} - 0 \right| = \frac{h}{2} (\sin(\xi(h)) + \xi(h) \cdot \cos(\xi(h)))$$

$$\leq \frac{h}{2} (\xi(h) + \xi(h)) \leq h^2$$

$$(0 < \xi(h) < h)$$

$$\therefore O(h^2)$$

$$(d) e^h = 1 + h + \frac{h^2}{2} e^{\xi(h)}$$

$$\left| \frac{1 - e^h}{h} + 1 \right| = \left| -\frac{h}{2} e^{\xi(h)} \right|$$

$$(0 < \xi(h) < h) \quad h \rightarrow 0 \quad \leq \left| \frac{h}{2} \right| \therefore O(h)$$

1.2-#22

도움 주신분 : 김지호

$$(a) e^{-5} \approx \sum_{i=0}^9 \frac{(-5)^i}{i!}$$

$$= 1 - 5 + 12.5 - 20.8 + 26.0$$

$$- 26.0 + 21.7 - 15.5$$

$$+ 9.68 - 5.38$$

$$= -1.0 \quad (\text{by three-digit chopping})$$

$$(b) e^{-5} = \frac{1}{e^5} \approx \frac{1}{\sum_{i=0}^9 \frac{5^i}{i!}}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{1 + 5 + 12.5 + 20.8 + 26.0 + 26.0 + 21.7 + 15.5 + 9.68 + 5.38}$$

$$= 6.96 \times 10^{-3} \quad (\text{by three-digit chopping})$$

$$(c) \text{ 실제 값은 } 6.74 \times 10^{-3}$$

(a)의 방법은 degree가 18이 되어야 6.86×10^{-3} 으로 근사되었다

(b)의 방법이 더 정확하다 할수있다.

(a)는 값이 계속 진동하는 반면,

(b)는 꾸준히 실제 값에 도달하기 때문이다.