- Zadanie 1. [ao,bo], [a,b1],... cigg predziator studowarych za pomocg metody biselyi na cigny funkcji f w prediale [ao,bo], mn:= \frac{1}{2} (an+bn), \alpha = \lim mn, e_n:= \alpha mn
 - (a) [an, bn] > [an+1, bn+1] dla n=0,1,...

Predict $[a_h, b_n]$ dieling nor due unière predicty; du'eli je punt $m_{k+1} = \frac{a_k + b_k}{2}$, a size ration size predicte $[a_0, b_0]$. Jeieli $f(m_{k+1}) = 0$, to largery diatomic, jureli une to:

$$[ak_{1},b_{k+1}] = \begin{cases} [ak, Mk+1] : f(M_{k+1}) > 0 \\ [M_{k+1},b_{k}] : f(M_{k+1}) < 0, \end{cases}$$

a vige haidy podpudiat murem sig v [ao, bo].

- (b) diugosi [an, bn] $|b_{n}-a_{n}| = \left|\frac{b_{n+1}-a_{n+1}}{2}\right| = \dots = \left|\frac{b_{n-k}-a_{n-k}}{2^{k}}\right| = \dots = \left|\frac{b_{0}-a_{0}}{2^{n}}\right|$
- (c) $|e_n| \le 2^{-n-1} (b_0 a_0) \quad (n \ge 0)$

Many lige $|e_n| = |x - m_n|$, x to suchary piendatch, a m_n to student pundially. m_n more by a porreglation has listeem m_{nm} predicted, lige corporating often purpadhi:

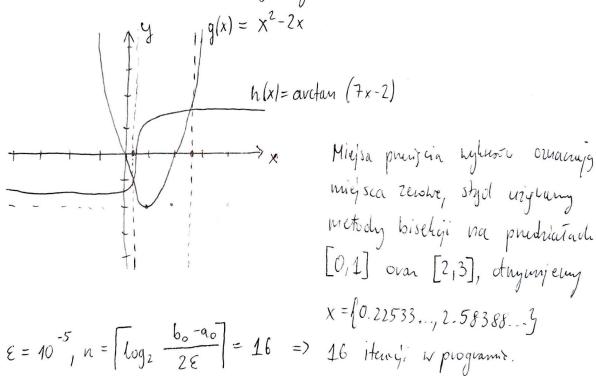
- 1º pociatele prudición: a > mn, aby unalisymalizata usining | a-mn|
 malisymalizajeny a , wheely: | a-mn| < |bn+1-an+1|.
- 2° bonier predicta: $\alpha \leq m_n$, dby znalsynedizovat $|a-m_n|$ minimalizajeny α , utedy: $|\alpha-m_n| \leq |a_{n+1}-b_{n+1}| = |b_{n+1}-a_{n+1}|$ Many Light: $|a-m_n| \leq |b_{n+1}-a_{n+1}| = \left|\frac{b_0-a_0}{2^{n+1}}\right| = \left|2^{-n-1}(b_0-a_0)\right|$.

Aby porbyé sig moduth corpulary purpadhis $1^{\circ} a_{0}, b_{0} > 0 : a_{0} < b_{0} = > b_{0} - a_{0} > 0$ 2° $a_0<0,b_0>0$: $b_0-a_0>0$ 3° $a_0,b_0<0$: $a_0< b_0=0$ $b_0-a_0>0$ $b_0-a_0>0$ $b_0-a_0>0$ $b_0-a_0>0$ $b_0-a_0>0$ 4° ao > 0/ bo <0: Sytraga niemoilibre (bo misi być ao <60). Styd many: 2^{-n-1} (bo-ao) jest zausze dodatnie: $|e_n| \leq 2^{-n-1}$ (bo-ao) (d) Cy more rajoi a < a1 < a2 < ...? Tat, juili migsee renor jest bander blisho bo: 00 Zadanie 2. He huber ng metody bisekçi naleig hybonat, rety nymacyt (kartkówka) a z błyden bervzylydnym muzysnym nir dany 181>02 | εn | ≤ 2 - n - 1 (bo - ao), surlary n dla literezo | ε | ≥ 2 - n - 1 (bo - ao). $|E| \ge 2^{-n-1} (b_0 - a_0) / \frac{2^n}{\varepsilon}$ 2" > 10-a0 $n \ge \log_2 \frac{b_0 - a_0}{2 \varepsilon}$ $n = \left[\log_2 \frac{60-a_0}{26}\right].$

Zadame 4.3. $f(x) = xe^{-x} - 0.06064$, migse zerone $\alpha = 0.06469$..., $a_0 = 0$, $b_0 = 1$, viguary metody biselegi.

Dla piemsych hillen hyranic osraconanie i bigd neuguisty sporo sig winig, jednah požniej sy do sietie zklicase. Wielbosh oszaconania maleją monotoniumie, pour von z haidg iteracją drieling pradiat na pot, jednah bigd neuguisty vie maleje monotonicunie.

Zadanie 4.4. Lymacnjó miejsca zewne f(x)= x²-2x-avetur (7x-2) z blødem bezwylødnym me higherym mi 10⁻⁵.



Zadanie 4.5. Odhrohost linby R moina oblicum ber hyborybaria drieden za pomocy wom $X_{neg} := X_n(2-x_nR)$ (n=0,1,...)

Prystadora finign:
$$x = \sqrt{a}$$
 dla $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^+$
 $x^2 = a$
 $x^2 - a = 0$

$$f(x) = x^{2} - \alpha$$

$$f'(x) = 2x$$

$$x_{k+1} = x_{k} - \frac{f(x_{k})}{f'(x_{k})} = x_{k} - \frac{x_{k}^{2} - \alpha}{2x_{k}} \qquad (x_{k} - \text{olome})$$

Weing a = 2, x0 = 1.5:

$$x_0 = 1,5$$
.
 $x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(1,5 + \frac{2}{1.50}\right) \approx 1.416666...$
 $x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(1,41666 + \frac{2}{1,41666}\right) \approx 1.414214.$

Aby uzyskat poprahny hynik pohihnishny hybiena Xo bedgee boasnyn pnyblizeniam hynihn (ayli olla R>1 mybrenamy Xo < 1, U olingg shong podobure).

Doutadne osracovanie Xo: 32 P > Xo > 2P

Zadanie 7.
$$\alpha = m2^c$$
, $c \in \mathbb{Z}$, $m \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$, $m \in [\frac{1}{2}, 2]$
Niech $c = 2k$, when $\sqrt{\alpha'} = \sqrt{m'} \cdot 2^k$, $\log c = m \in [\frac{1}{2}, 2]$
niech $c = 2k+1$, when $\sqrt{\alpha'} = \sqrt{2m} \cdot 2^k$

$$f(x) = x^2 - R$$

$$f'(x) = 2x$$

$$F(x) = x - \frac{x^2 - R}{2x} = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{R}{2x}$$

$$|\frac{R}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{2}| < 1$$

$$|F'(x)| < 1$$
, $|F'(x)| = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{R}{2x^2}$

$$|\frac{R}{2x^2} < \frac{3}{2}$$

$$|\frac{R}{2x^2} < \frac{3}{2}$$

Zarlame 8.

$$\left[f(x)^{2} \right]^{1} = 2 f(x) \cdot f'(x)
 \left[f(x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]^{1} = \frac{1}{2} f(x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot f'(x)
 g(x) = f(x)^{\frac{1}{2}}
 g'(x) = \frac{1}{r} \cdot f(x)^{\frac{1}{r} - 1} \cdot f'(x)$$

$$f(x) = (x-\alpha)^r h(x) / h(\alpha) \neq 0$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{f(x)} = (x-\alpha)\sqrt{h(x)}$$

Methoda Newtona
$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{g(x)}{g'(x_n)} =$$

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

$$= x_n - \frac{r \cdot g(x)}{g'(x)}$$

$$= x_n - \frac{r \cdot g(x)}{g'(x)}$$