Zadanie 1.

(a) $4\cos^2 x - 3$ traci cyfy macryce dla $x = (\frac{\pi}{6}k, \frac{5\pi}{6}k)$ dla $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, moreny ramanic ty funkýs do poslaci:

(1)
$$4(4-\sin^2 x)-3=1-4\sin^2 x$$

(2)
$$4\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!}\times^{2n}\right)^2-3$$
,

jednale porgisse prehstateeria nie pomogly w popunie nymbre.

(b) log 5 x - 6 teaci cyfy macryce dla x = 15625, zamieniamy funkcje na:

$$\log_{5} x - 6 = \log_{5} x - \log_{5} 5^{6} = \frac{\ln x}{\ln 5} - \frac{\ln 5^{6}}{\ln 5} = \frac{\ln x - \ln 5^{6}}{\ln 5} = \frac{\ln x - \ln 5^{6}}{\ln 5} = \ln \left(\frac{x}{5^{6}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 5}$$

ten sposéb driata i zhrava poprahng wantosé dla x = 15625.

Zadanie 2. Miejsca zerove ushnania levadratohego u berpiecus jezy spossó ni z $x_{1/2} = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 + 4ac}}{2a}$.

Powyisy sposso wie jest dobiy, gdy $\sqrt{b^2-4ac}$ & b, czyli dla bandzo dużych wartosi b ovar bandro malych wartosi a, c. Cyfry macyce ut vaciny przy obliczania - b + $\sqrt{b^2-4ac}$ (bo rynik bjórie blishi zem), jednak - b - $\sqrt{b^2-4ac}$ dziata poparnie. Możeny wize oblicze hasu wzciąrania wżywając wzoców Viete'a:

$$\chi_1 \chi_2 = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \chi_2 = \frac{c}{a \cdot \chi_1} = \frac{c}{-ab - a\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}$$

Zadanie 4.

urgledina riniana

wyniku:
$$\left| \frac{(x+\delta)-x}{x} \right| = \left| \frac{\delta}{x} \right|$$

wyniku: $\left| \frac{f(x+\delta)-f(x)}{f(x)} \right|$

Ustrainte unauntrovania

Cond (x) =
$$\frac{\text{wzglgdina ziniam Lyndin}}{\text{wzglgdina ziniam daryth}} = \frac{1}{f(x)} \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} \cdot \frac{x}{\delta} = \frac{1}{f(x)} \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} \cdot \frac{x}{\delta} = \frac{1}{f(x)} \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{f(x)$$

Zadamie 5.

(a)
$$f(x) = x^2 - 2019$$
, $f'(x) = 2x$
Cond $(f(x)) = \left| \frac{x \cdot 2x}{x^2 - 2019} \right| = \left| \frac{2x^2}{x^2 - 2019} \right|$

lim Cond (f(N) = 00, vige zadamie zle mannihowane x-12019

(b)
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\ln x}$$
, $f'(x) = \frac{\ln x - 1}{\ln^2 x}$
Cond $(f(x)) = \left| \frac{x(\ln x - 1)}{\ln^2 x}, \frac{\ln x}{x} \right| = \left| \frac{\ln x - 1}{\ln x} \right| = \left| 1 - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right|$

$$\lim_{x\to 1^+} \operatorname{Cond}(f(x)) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x\to 1^-} \operatorname{Cond}(f(x)) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x\to 1^-} \operatorname{Cond}(f(x)) = +\infty$$

(c)
$$f(x) = \cos(3x)$$
, $f'(x) = -3 \cdot \sin(3x)$
Cond $(f(x)) = \left| \frac{x \cdot (-3) \cdot \sin(3x)}{\cos(3x)} \right| = \left| -3x \cdot \tan(3x) \right|$

lim (and $(f(x)) = +\infty$, wife êle usamphowane. $X > (\frac{T}{6})^{t}$

(d)
$$f(x) = (\sqrt{x^2 + 2019} + x)^{-1}$$
, $f'(x) = \frac{-1}{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2 + 2019} \times + 2019}$

$$c = Cond (f(x)) = \left| \frac{x \cdot f'(x)}{f(x)} \right| = \left| -\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2019}} \right|$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} c = 0$$
, $\lim_{x\to -\infty} c = 1$, $\lim_{x\to \infty} c = -1$, wige radamie dobne uwamnhowane.

Zadamie 7. Czy poniżsky algorytm oblicumia $w(x) := x + x^{-1} (x \neq 0)$ jest algorytmen numerycznie populnym? (x maszynowy)

$$u = X$$
 $v = 1/x$

Po upisamu darjeh nam blød ergnosi.

$$x + \frac{1+\varepsilon}{x} = (x + \frac{1}{x})(1+\varepsilon)$$
 \leftarrow jakis bīgd

$$x + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\varepsilon}{x} = x + \frac{1}{x} + \delta(x + \frac{1}{x}) /: (x + \frac{1}{x})$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{x} = \delta(x + \frac{1}{x}) \implies \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{x}}$$

$$|\delta| \le 2^{-t} \cdot \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{x}} \le 2^{-t}$$

uraz ze uzwitem × błgd molleje padobnie dla malejgyde × Wieny wife, is bigd no "weisin" jest nicwighty wir 2-t, ormand to, is: $\left(x + \frac{1+\varepsilon_1}{x}\right)\left(1+\varepsilon_2\right) = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)\left(1+\varepsilon\right)\left(1+\varepsilon_2\right) = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)\left(1+\varepsilon_2\right) = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)\left(1$

Wykaralismy vije, že vynik vyjstiony jest klisli datendnem wynihowi, vije algorytu jest popravny musey czuse. Zadame 1.a (dodathore corrigent, to jue populia vartosi oblicim da Th, 50 h

$$4 \cos^{2} x - 3 = 4 \cos^{2} x - 3 \sin^{2} x - 3 \cos^{2} x =$$

$$= \cos^{2} x - \sin^{2} x - 2 \sin^{2} x =$$

$$= (\cos 2x - 2 \sin^{2} x) \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\cos x} =$$

$$= \frac{\cos 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x \cos x \sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$= \frac{\cos 3x}{\cos x}$$

Dlacrego holejust drintan na linbah manynonych ma taha mannoit?

$$(x+y)(x-y)(1+\varepsilon_1)(1+\varepsilon_2)(1+\varepsilon_3) = (x^2(1+\alpha_1)-y^2(1+\alpha_2))(1+\alpha_3)$$
dodavanz odejnohanz mnotenz

$$1+2^{-53}=1$$
 ALE $1+2^{-52}>1$

Zadanie 3. Miejsce zerore $x^3 + 3qx - 2r = 0$, $r_1q > 0$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{r + \sqrt{q^3 + r^2}} + \sqrt[3]{r - \sqrt{q^3 + r^2}} = \frac{2r}{\sqrt[3]{r + \sqrt{q^3 + r^2}}} = \frac{2r}{\sqrt[3]{r + \sqrt[3]{r + \sqrt[3]{$$

$$=\frac{2r}{q_{1}+\sqrt{q_{1}^{3}+v^{2}}}+\sqrt{q_{1}^{3}+v^{2}}+\sqrt{q_{1}^{3}+v^{2}}}=\frac{2r}{\left(\sqrt[3]{r+\sqrt{q_{1}^{3}+v^{2}}}\right)^{2}+\sqrt[3]{r+\sqrt{q_{1}^{3}+v^{2}}}}+\sqrt[3]{r+\sqrt{q_{1}^{3}+v^{2}}}+\sqrt[3]{r+\sqrt{q_{1}^{3}+v^{2}}}+\sqrt[3]{r+\sqrt{q_{1}^{3}+v^{2}}}$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = x \cdot 2^{-2}, 2^{-4}, 2^{-6}, 2^{-8}$$

$$S := S + y[i] * atan (4-i * x)$$

RETURN S

$$\begin{split} & \text{fl } (\text{atam } \times) = (\text{atam } \times) (1 + \mathcal{E}_{0x}), \quad \mathcal{E}_{0x} \leq 2^{-t} \\ & \text{fl } (S) = (((y_1 a_1)(1 + \alpha_1) + (y_2 a_2)(1 + \alpha_2))(1 + \beta_2) + (y_3 a_3)(1 + \alpha_3))(1 + \beta_3) + (y_4 a_4)(1 + \alpha_4)(1 + \beta_2)(1 + \beta_3)(1 + \beta_4) \\ & = y_1 a_1 (1 + \alpha_1)(1 + \beta_2)(1 + \beta_3)(1 + \beta_4) \\ & + y_2 a_2 (1 + \alpha_2)(1 + \beta_2)(1 + \beta_3)(1 + \beta_4) \\ & + y_3 a_3 (1 + \alpha_3)(1 + \beta_3)(1 + \beta_4) \\ & + y_4 a_4 (1 + \alpha_4)(1 + \beta_4) \\ & = \hat{y}_1 a_1 + \hat{y}_2 a_2 + \hat{y}_3 a_3 + \hat{y}_4 a_4 \end{split}$$

$$\tilde{S} = S(\alpha, \hat{y})$$

$$A(\alpha, y) = S(\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{y})(1 + \alpha)$$

$$2 \text{ miana } \text{ zmiana } \text{ daryde } \text{ wynilm}$$