

Jacobson Constantine - 11/10  
Examen

① Résolvez le système par la méthode de Gauss :

Solutions :  $x_1 = 3$  ;  $x_2 = 1$  ;  $x_3 = 2$

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 16 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 13 \\ 6x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 2 & 16 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & 13 \\ 6 & 3 & 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow \end{matrix} \quad (=)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 & 13 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 & 16 \\ 6 & 3 & 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} / \cdot (-3) \\ / \cdot 2 \downarrow (+) \\ \end{matrix} \quad (=)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 & 13 \\ 0 & -3 & -2 & -7 \\ 6 & 3 & 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} / \cdot (-3) \\ \downarrow \\ \leftarrow (+) \end{matrix} \quad (=)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 & 13 \\ 0 & -3 & -2 & -7 \\ 0 & -6 & -2 & -30 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} / \cdot (-2) \\ \downarrow \\ \leftarrow (+) \end{matrix} \quad (=)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 & 13 \\ 0 & -3 & -2 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -16 \end{pmatrix}$$

Subiectul II Alegem 3 puncte din  
 tabelul de interpolare  
 prin metoda lui Lagrange

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
f(x)	7	3	1	1	3

Punctele  $(0, 1)$ ;  $(1, 1)$ ;  $(2, 3)$

$$L(x) = 1 \cdot \frac{x-1}{0-1} \cdot \frac{x-2}{0-2} + 1 \cdot \frac{x-0}{1-0} \cdot \frac{x-2}{1-2} +$$

$$3 \cdot \frac{x-0}{2-0} \cdot \frac{x-1}{2-1} =$$

$$= \frac{x-1}{-1} \cdot \frac{x-2}{-2} + x \cdot \frac{x-2}{-1} + 3 \cdot \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{x-1}{1} =$$

$$= \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{2} - x(x-2) + \frac{3x(x-1)}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2 - 2x^2 + 4x + 3x^2 - 3x}{2}$$

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

Sub. III Calcolo integrale  $I = \int_a^b (3x^2 - x)$   
 per 3 metodi (met. drept.,  
 met. trapez și met. Simpson)  
 utilizând un pas  $h = 0,5$ .  
 Alegem a din următoarele  
 valori  $a \in \{-2, -1, 0, 1\}$

$$a = 0$$

$$I = \int_0^2 (3x^2 - x) dx = \left( \frac{3x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^2 =$$

$$\left( x^3 - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^2 = 8 - 2 = 6 \quad \therefore h = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$I_{\text{dreptunghi}} = \int_0^{1/2} (3x^2 - x) dx + \int_{1/2}^1 (3x^2 - x) dx =$$

$$= f(0) \cdot \frac{1}{2} + f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} =$$

~~Met. trapezoidal~~

$$I = \int_0^1 (3x^2 - x) dx =$$