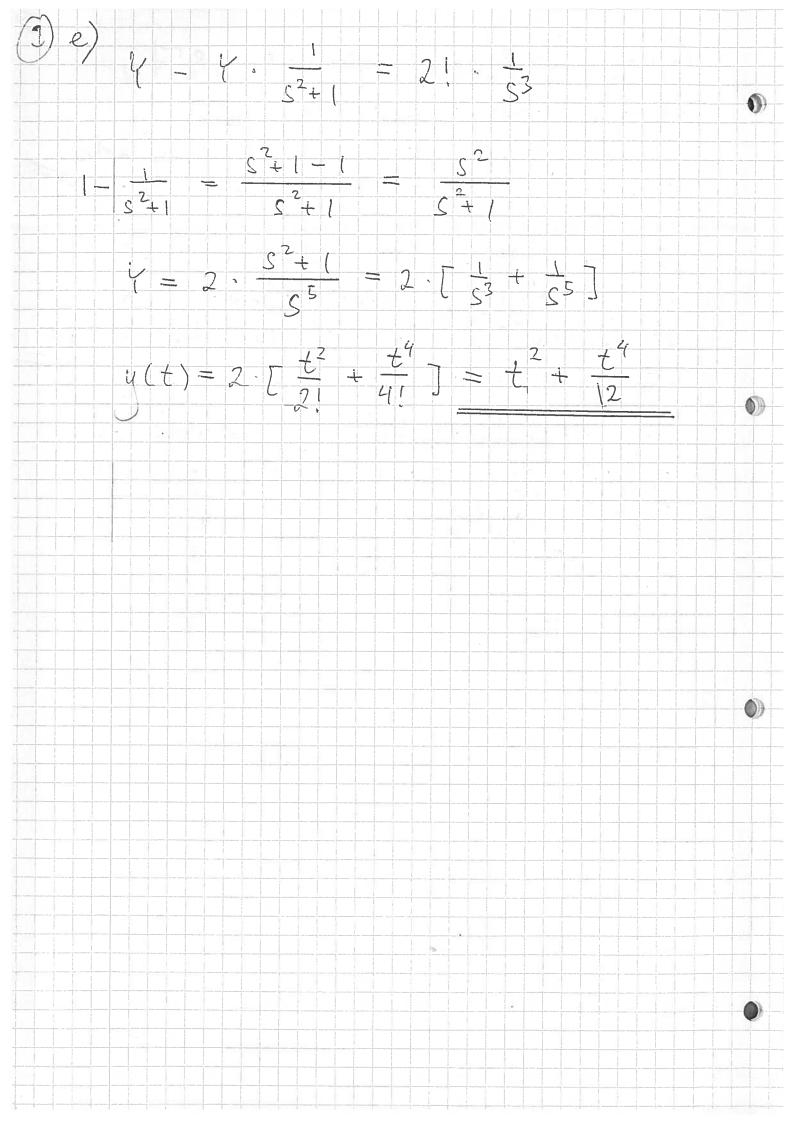
b)  $\frac{1}{3}(1.0+4.1+8.1) = 4$ c)  $\int_{0}^{2} x^{3} dx = \frac{1}{4} 2^{4} = \frac{4}{4}$  $\int (3x^2 - 2x) dx = 2^3 - 2^2 = 4$ Alle 3 or like fordi i) Simpson's metade et laget ved à integrate et intoppolerante and-egralspolgnom. ii) Simpson's Rotode et og elevahl
docalle tedjig adspolyron, jtleilleddet som arhender ark
den tjørdederivorte  $\begin{cases} f'(1) = f(2) - f(0) = f'(2) \\ 2 = f'(2) - f'(2) = f'(2) = f'(2) \\ 2 = f'(2) - f'(2) = f'(2$ e) p'(1) = 6·1-2=4 Lilebut fordi sentral diff. et elesakt for

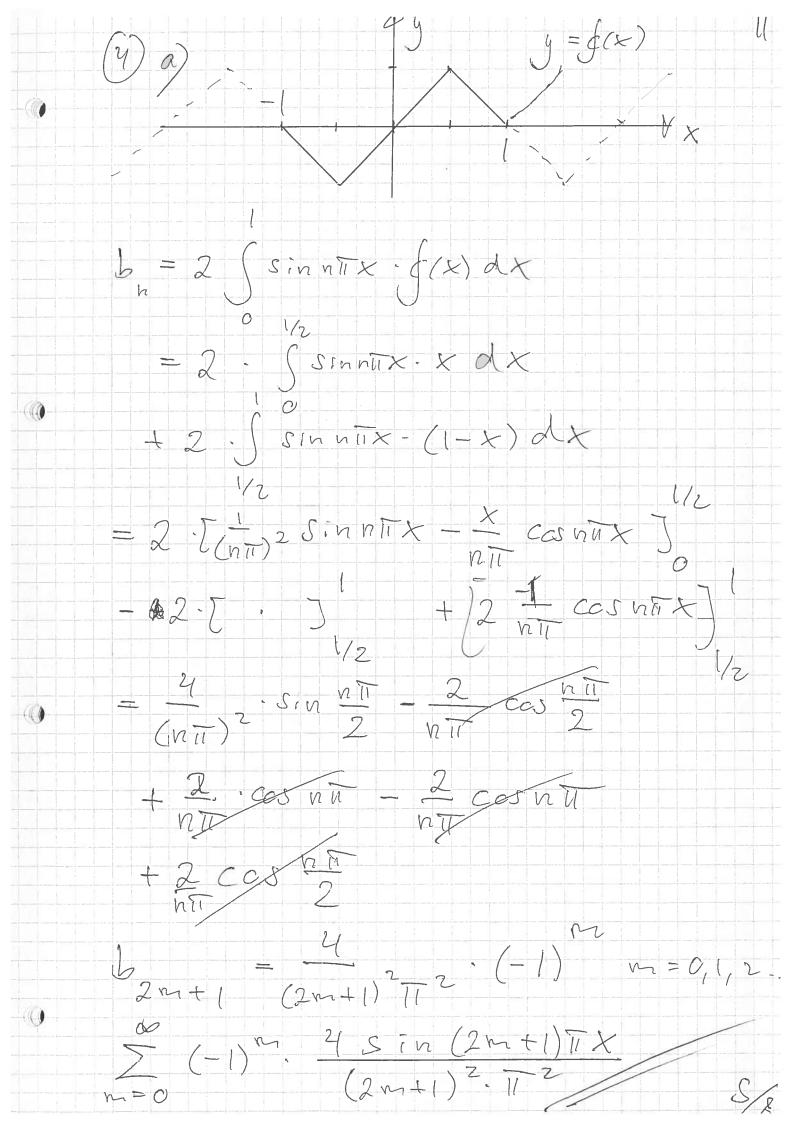
(1) e) and rug Tads polynom. (2) a)  $y' = (1 - x^2/2) \cdot x = x \cdot y^2$ Sa  $ya \cdot (y(a) = 1)$ b) Metoden implementars torbedont Enler retode, dus en pradiktor-Verraletor retode (= Henn's retode). C) Forst burgers et steg rud Forlengs Eulit: Ditutter loragnes et lectriquet resultat:  $y_{k}(0,1) \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2}(0 + 0.1.0.1.1^{2})$  = 1,0050your = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0, 1 \cdot \begin{picture}(100 + \times 4) \\ \times \tau \\ \u \u \\ \tau \\ \u \u \\ \t  $0.008 \cdot 4^{2} - 4 + 1 = 0;$   $\sqrt{1-0.02}$   $\sqrt{1-0.02}$   $\approx 1.0081$  $|y(0,1)| = \frac{1}{1-0.00S} = \frac{1,00SO}{1,00SO}$  eksalet

(2) e) Begge rétodère et andre bettens retode I de se-pulul que den fr-landrade Enternetaden det ner nogatifiq Genselt kunne en forvente at den inplister trapesketaden ga et bedre resultat, så resultationer et noe overantande. Den forbedrede Faler retodens et entitett eg tontete fordi den et elesy (i sitte)

(3) a)  $L 8 \cos 2t = 8 \cdot \frac{5}{5^2 + 4}$  $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}$  $= \frac{1}{2} \sin 2 \left( t + \pi - \pi \right) \cdot \mu \left( t - \pi \right)$ (2) Ly' = s(-y(0)).L y'' = S L y' - y'(0)  $= S^{2} (-S y(0) - y'(0))$   $= S^{2} (-S y(0) - y'(0))$  $LS(t-\pi)=e^{-\pi s}$ S<sup>2</sup>Y-8S+21Y=.2-11S  $V = \frac{85}{5^2 + 2^2} + \frac{e^{-1/3}}{5^2 + 2^2}$  $y = 8\cos 2t + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2(t-1) \cdot u(t-1)$  $\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2}} = \frac{1}{2^{3}}$ 

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 $5) 5(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (\frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{11})$  $= ) \frac{1}{1} = 8 \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac$ c)  $FG = F'G : F'' = G = -(n\pi)^2$ etter dræfting som leder til F = Sinnix fordi F(0) = F(1) = O.

Darutter finns  $G = exp(min^2t)$  eg  $exp(min^2t)$  eg  $exp(min^2t)$  eg  $exp(min^2t)$  eg  $exp(min^2t)$  eg Stort bed ings sen gir by fra a),
Sc  $u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{(2n+1)^2}$   $u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{(2n+1)^2}$  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} = \frac{1$ v(o,t) = u(o,t) + 1 = 1 v(i,t) = u(o,t) + c = 0V(x,0) = V(x,0) + 1 - x = f(x) + 1 - x

(2) d) (forts.H fra 3-12) 23/11-618 Beskeriver hvordan et skritt kan berighes. La  $y \neq 0 = [V(X_n, t)]$ where  $X = N \cdot \Delta X + X \cdot N = 0, ---, N + 1$  X = 0  $\nabla \times (x, t) = \frac{1}{\Delta x^2} \left[ *y_{n-1} - 2y_n + y_{n+1} \right]$ Da dimis  $(y = 1 / y_{N+1} = 0)$ :  $= \frac{1}{\Delta R^2} \left[ \Delta_X y + R \right] = \mathcal{E}(t, y(t))$  $Tropos = CN: (r = \Delta t)$   $y(\Delta t) = y(co) + \Delta t \left[ \xi(y(co)) + \xi(y(\Delta t)) \right]$  $= y(0) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2R + \frac{1}{2} [\int_{X} y(0) + \int_{X} y(at)]$  $[1-\frac{1}{2}\Delta_{x}]y(\Delta t) = \Gamma \cdot R + [1+\frac{1}{2}\Delta_{x}]y(0) (t)$ 

(4) d) (t) gir et tridiagonalt Sgoten southern lose, for à finne Q(Dt). Det kan notern at randsutingelle Ceir et bidrug R × O. Systems her famons  $\dot{q} = Aq + K$ cg kan tosen alternetert via y= y tyn ever 0 = Ay + R y = Ay / My y (0) = y (0) + y Mandrist et det iche dp (ay + on dette et ganstig=10 system. e) Brular diskratdering som over, her trales i stade takleng Enher;  $y(st) = y(o) + r \cdot \Delta_x y(st)$ er er r = D & / D X 2 = 16. 42 = 1 34-42 1/2 - y + 3 y 2 - y 3 1/2 - y 2 + 3 y 3 1/4

(4)e) Ved symptois antan y=q:  $3y_1 - y_2 = 1/4 - 2y_1 + 3y_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ 34 642 = 1/4 64 = 1/2 => 4 = 1/12 y = 3 y - 2 = 0  $S_{jelel}$   $= -\frac{2}{12} = -\frac{2}{12}$  $6 y_1 - 2 y_2 = 1/2$   $-6 y_1 + 9 y_2 = 3/2$  $7y_2 = 2$ ;  $Y = y_2 = 2/7$  $y_1 = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{1}{24} = \frac{12-7}{28} = \frac{5}{28}$ 

(S) a)  $h_{x} = \frac{1}{2}(x^{2} + y^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x$   $\forall h = \frac{(x, y)}{|(x, y)|} (||f| + ||f| + ||f||) = \frac{(|f|)}{\sqrt{2}}$ D3 h = 2 - 7 h = 0/ Stigning = 1 radialt

gift at the pelast

tadialt can her length

Ketning dur den volener red extende litz deure  $\frac{1}{2} \ln(x, y) = 10 \text{ or en Sortal}$ wed radius 10.7h(Q) all of normal til Th(a) en inlatorelact. Alfornarde:  $\nabla h(Q) \cdot (Q - P) =$ projetes foren av Q-P pc Th(Q)'s reforing. (

(6) a) To ligninger 1(x, y) - Al = 15.5 m|(x,y)-B| = 6.5 mTo gradients  $R^* - A = (1S, 4)$   $V_A(R^*) = \frac{R^* - A}{|R^* - A|} = \frac{(1S, 4)}{|IS, 4|}$  $\nabla \xi \beta (R^{*}) = \frac{(1s, 4) - (20, 0)}{1 \cdot (1 - s, 4)} = \frac{(-s, 4)}{1(-s, 4)}$ Linearise-te ligninger (= Newton):  $\begin{bmatrix}
\nabla f_A & (R^{\dagger}) \\
\nabla f_A & (R^{\dagger})
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
S_X \\
S_M - IR^{\dagger} - AI
\end{bmatrix}$ 15, 2( Dx = -0,3753 nr -5, 4 Dy 0,6203 nr Gaum-elsninarjen git (DX, Dy) = (-0,0498) 0,0929)m og R# ~ (14,95,4.09)n (som er lik eksakt lærning med de oppgitte antall siffer.)

R# = (15,4) m b) R = (14,6.5) m R = (20,6.5) m Konvagens etter Med 4 milinger vil Newton's reforde gi 4 linjer, cg approlassist to protingspault donos i wert stag had a santa tradiates solde. 0