

$$f(x) = \ln x - 2, \quad [6, 8], \quad |f(x)| < 10^{-2}$$

7, 7.5, 7.25, 7.375

$$f(x) = (\ln x - 2)^2 \quad 7.38$$

$$S = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{5^k (k!)^3}{(3k)!}}_{t_k} \quad \left| \quad t_{k-1} = \frac{5^{k-1} ((k-1)!)^3}{(3(k-1))!} \right.$$

$$= \frac{5^{k-1} ((k-1)!)^3}{(3k-3)!}$$

$$\frac{t_k}{t_{k-1}} = \frac{5 k^3}{3k \cdot (3k-1) \cdot (3k-2)} = \frac{5 k^2}{3(3k-1)(3k-2)}$$

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S ← 0.0
t ← 1.0
k ← 1
while S + t ≠ S
    S ← S + t
    t ← t * 5 * k^2 / (3 * (3k-1) * (3k-2))
    ord. [ K ← k+1 ]
end
return S
    
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$$x \in \mathbb{N}, \quad b \in \mathbb{N}, \quad b > 1$$

$$V \leftarrow []$$

$$\text{while } x \neq 0$$

$$r = x \% b$$

$$\text{Grade } r \text{ em } V$$

$$\text{end } x = \lfloor x/b \rfloor$$

$$7 \div 3 = 2 \text{ remainder } 1$$

V	x	r
[]	7	1
[1]	2	2
[2,1]	0	FIM

$$293 \div 4 = 73 \text{ remainder } 1$$

$$13 \div 4 = 3 \text{ remainder } 1$$

$$33 \div 4 = 8 \text{ remainder } 1$$

$$44 \div 4 = 11 \text{ remainder } 0$$

$$10 \div 4 = 2 \text{ remainder } 2$$

$$10 \div 4 = 2 \text{ remainder } 2$$

V	x	r
[]	293	1
[1]	73	1
[1,1]	18	2
[2,1,1]	4	0
[0,2,1,1]	1	1
[1,0,2,1,1]	0	FIM

$$b) \quad i) \quad 0 \leq x < b$$

$$x=0 \quad \text{FIM } []$$

$$x \neq 0$$

$$r = x \% b = x \quad [x]$$

$$x = \lfloor x/b \rfloor = 0$$

$$ii) \quad x = b^k$$

$$k > 0$$

$$k=0, \quad x=1, \quad V=[1]$$

$$r = b^k \% b = 0 \quad V=[0]$$

$$x = \lfloor b^k/b \rfloor = b^{k-1}$$

$$[1, 0, \dots, 0]$$

k

$$c) \quad V = [v_1, \dots, v_k]$$

$$b x, b$$

$$x$$

$$r = b x \% b = 0$$

$$x = \lfloor b x / b \rfloor = x$$

$$[0]$$

$$[v_1, \dots, v_k, 0]$$

$$5) \quad \int_1^2 \ln x \, dx \approx \frac{h}{2} \left[\ln x_0 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \ln x_i + \ln x_n \right]$$

$$\approx \frac{0.2}{2} [\ln 1 + 2(\ln 1.2 + \dots + \ln 1.8) + \ln 2]$$

$$\approx \frac{0.2}{2} \times 3.8463 \approx 0.3846$$

$$E = 0.3863 - 0.3846 = 0.0017$$

$$b) \quad E = \frac{-h^2(b-a)}{12} f''(\mu), \quad n? \Rightarrow |E| < 10^{-4}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-1}{x^2}; \quad |f''(\mu)| \leq \max_{x \in [1,2]} \frac{1}{x^2} = 1.$$

$$|E| \leq \frac{h^2 \cdot (2-1)}{12} \cdot 1 = \frac{h^2}{12} < 10^{-4} \Rightarrow h < \sqrt{12 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow n > \frac{1}{\sqrt{12 \times 10^{-4}}} \approx 28.9$$

$$\Rightarrow 29 \text{ intervalos}$$