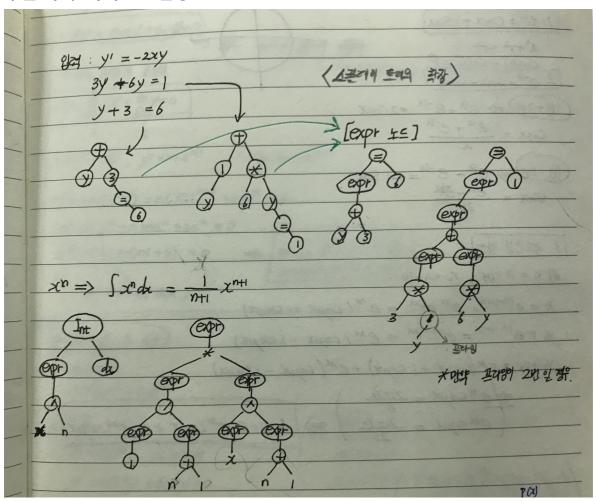


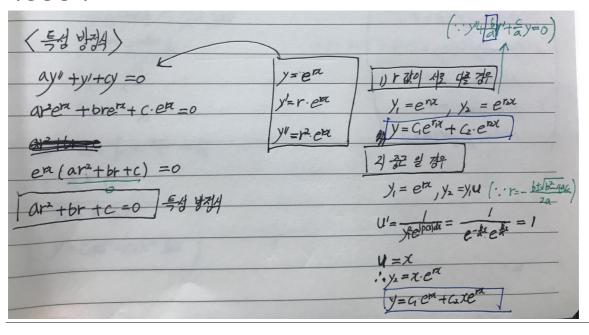
날 짜: 2018.5.22

강사 – Innova Lee(이상훈) gcccompil3r@gmail.com 학생 – 정한별 hanbulkr@gmail.com

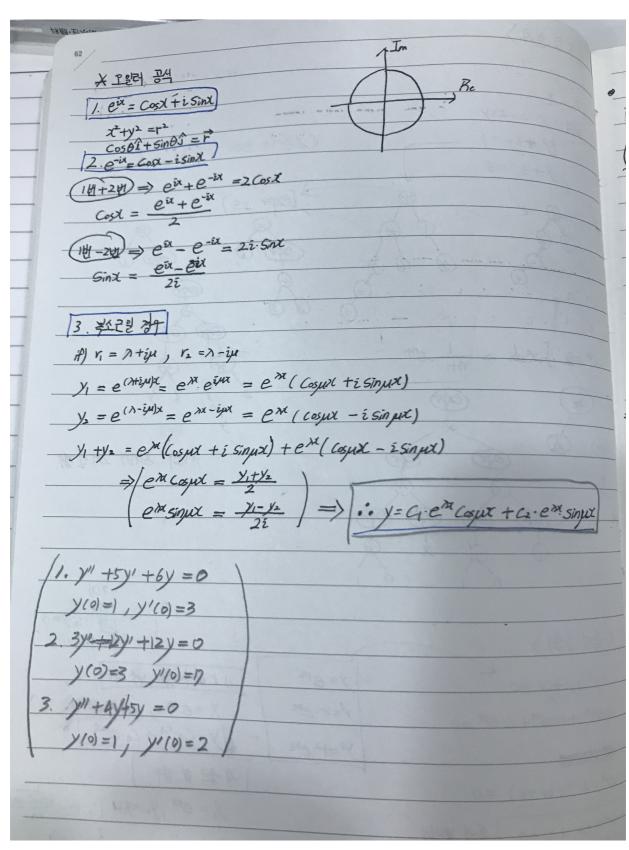
주말 숙제: 다시한번 설명.



특성방정식.



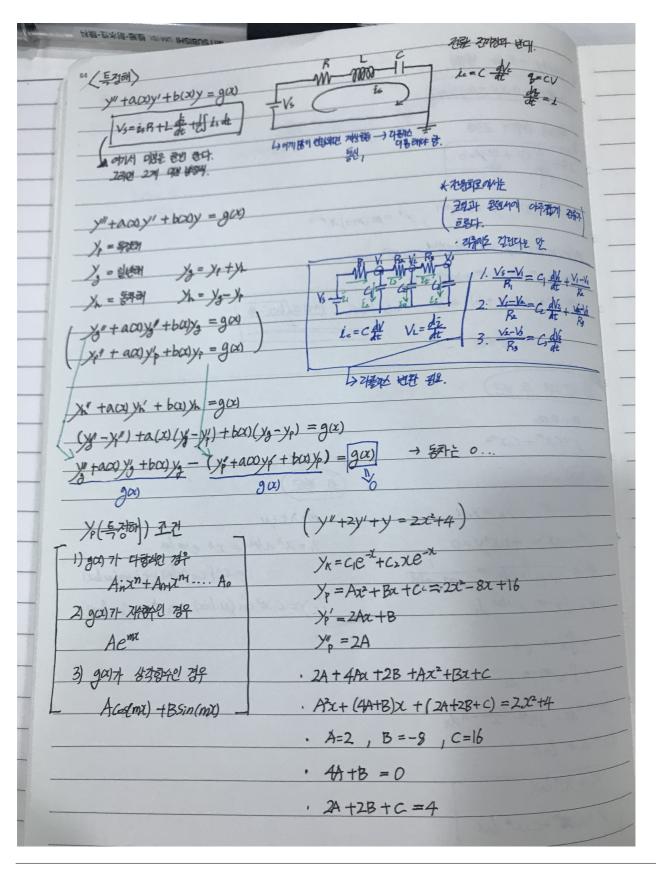
오일러 공식 & 복소근일 경우



cauchy - Euler(오일러) 방정식

NATAL NATAL	전경 미보반 3억이 기반방 3억이 된다.
· Cauchy - Euler \$344.	A 4
2 -11/ + 1/0 /	यम श्रेष्ट भारत प्राप्त
一种社会 空作剂 王智.	中華和 一种一种
A - W + 90 V = 0	
x3/+ axy/+ ae y=0	(ODE)
y=xm(水), y=mxm+, y=m	(m+12m-2
y=x***(1780) / y	
z(m(m+)xm-i) +ax mxm+ +6xm=	=0
(m-m)x"+amx"+bx"=0	THE PARTY OF THE P
$\chi^m(m^2+(\alpha-1)m+b)=0 \Rightarrow$	$M = -\frac{(a-1) \pm \sqrt{(a-1)^2 - 4b}}{2}$
न्य १९८ म्ह भेटा	100 = 4100 + 4100 + 1
IN 1201 70 001.	
加程平型	more laud + Michael
$m = m_1 m_2$	(x) = (x-x) (x)+ (y-b) (x)+ (y-
$y = C_1 x^{m_1} + C_2 x^{m_2}$	Test - (rand - while wit - whole was
(1 2 2 2)	(3) 学社
$y_1 = c_1 x^m , y_2 = y_1 \cdot M$	m=\(\lambda\tau\)
	$y_1 = x^{\lambda} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}\mu} = x^{\lambda} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}\mu \cdot \ln x}$
$y'' + ax''y' + bx^2y = 0$	$= \chi^{n} \{ \cos(\mu \ln \chi) + i \sin(\mu \chi) \}$
11 = y2 e Specific = x200 calix	: y= C122 cos (u.lnx) + c22 sm (u.l.
$\int u' = \int x^{-2m} e^{-alnx} dx$	/= 4/2 16 / 4
= fx-2m, x-a	ASSA
= fx-m-adx	CT MATERIAL SERVICES AS
	The same of the same
$\int x^{2m-a} dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{a_{-1}}{2} - a dx$	8 54
$\int x^{-1} dx = lnx$	
· · /2 = Xmlnx	
$Y = C_1 \mathbf{z}^m + C_2 \mathbf{x}^m \cdot l_0 \mathbf{x}$	AND THE PARTY OF T
THE TEST AND	

특정해



선생님이 주지 않은걸로 미방문제를 풀어봤음.

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <math.h>
#define delta x 0.001
#define E 2.7182818284590452353602874
void original solve(double *A)
 double x = delta x;
 double ii = x^*-5000;
 printf("first num = %lf \n", ii);
 for(int i=1;i <= 10001;i++){
   A[i-1] = 3*pow(E, -pow(-5.000+x*(double)(i-1), 2.0));
   printf("%11.6lf", A[i-1]);
   if(i\%10 == 0)
    printf("\n\r");
 }
}
void second solve(double *B)
 double x = delta_x;
 double ii = x^*-5000;
 printf("first num = %lf \n", ii);
 for(int i=1; i < 5000; i++){
   B[i] = (-2*x*(x*(double)(i-1))+1)*B[i-1];
   printf("%11.6lf", B[i-1]);
   if(i\%10 == 0)
    printf("\n\r");
 }
}
void percentage(double *A, double *B)
 for(int i=0; i<4999; i++)</pre>
   printf("%11.6lf%%", A[i+5000]/B[i+1]*100);
   if(i\%10 == 0)
    printf("\n\r");
 }
}
int main(void)
 printf("original solve is y = 3e^{-(-x^2).n});
 printf("y' = -2xy , y(0) = 3. \n");
 printf("start 미방. \n");
```

```
double first_matrix[10001] = {0};
double second_matrix[10001] = {0};
second_matrix[0]=0;
second_matrix[0] = 3.0;
original_solve(first_matrix);
printf("\n0 일때: %.05lf \n", first_matrix[5000]);
printf("\n");
second_solve(second_matrix);
printf("\n0 일때: %.05lf \n", second_matrix[0]);
percentage(first_matrix, second_matrix);
return 0;
}
```

오차율은 x 가 증가함에 따라 크게 변화했다. 5 에 가까워 질때 쯤 9 프로 까지 차이난다. 아마도 0 에 가까워 질수록 자릿수가 너무 미세하여 컴퓨터가 표현하면서 오차가 커진것 같다.