دانشگاه صنعتی شریف

دانشكده علوم رياضي

محاسبات عددي

پاسخ تمرین های سری چهارم

١. الف)

$$\begin{bmatrix} c & -s \\ s & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \circ \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

$$cx - sy = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^{\mathsf{Y}} + y^{\mathsf{Y}}}} \\ s = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^{\mathsf{Y}} + y^{\mathsf{Y}}}} \end{cases}$$

function [c,s]=Rotate2(x,y) c=y/sqrt(x^2+y^2); s=x/sqrt(x^2+y^2);

ب)

$$\overline{A} = Q^{T} A Q = \begin{bmatrix} c & s \\ -s & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ y & z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c & -s \\ s & c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \circ \\ \circ & \beta \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} c = \cos(\theta) \\ s = \sin(\theta) \end{cases}$$

$$\overline{A}(1, Y) = \overline{A}(Y, Y) = -s(cx + sy) + c(cy + sz) = \circ \Rightarrow$$

$$(c^{\mathsf{r}} - s^{\mathsf{r}}) y + sc(z - x) = 0$$

$$\cos(\mathsf{r}\theta) y + \sin(\mathsf{r}\theta) \frac{z - x}{\mathsf{r}} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\cos(\mathsf{r}\theta) = c^{\mathsf{r}} - s^{\mathsf{r}} = \frac{\left(\frac{z - x}{\mathsf{r}}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{z - x}{\mathsf{r}}\right)^{\mathsf{r}} + y^{\mathsf{r}}}} \qquad \sin(\mathsf{r}\theta) = \mathsf{r}cs = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{z - x}{\mathsf{r}}\right)^{\mathsf{r}} + y^{\mathsf{r}}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow (c + s)^{\mathsf{r}} = 1 + \mathsf{r}cs = 1 - \frac{y}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{z - x}{\mathsf{r}}\right)^{\mathsf{r}} + y^{\mathsf{r}}}}$$

$$c + s = \sqrt{1 - \frac{y}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{z - x}{r}\right)^{r} + y^{r}}}}$$

$$c - s = \frac{c^{r} - s^{r}}{c + s} = \frac{\sqrt{\left(\frac{z - x}{r}\right)^{r} + y^{r}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{y}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{z - x}{r}\right)^{r} + y^{r}}}}}$$

function [c,s]=Rotate2diag(x,y,z) c2=2*(z-x)/sqrt((z-x)^2+4*y^2); s2=-4*y/sqrt((z-x)^2+4*y^2); c=0.5*(sqrt(1+s2)+c2/sqrt(1+s2)); s=0.5*(sqrt(1+s2)-c2/sqrt(1+s2)); function [c,s]=Rotate2diag(x,y,z) c2=2*(z-x)/sqrt((z-x)^2+4*y^2); theta=1/2*acos(c2); c=cos(theta); s=sin(theta);

۲.

$$\min_{x \in R} \left\| x \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\|_{Y}^{Y} \Rightarrow$$

$$1) QR$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{(\tau)} = Q_{\gamma}A \quad A^{(\tau)}(\tau, 1) = 0$$

$$Q_{\gamma} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & -s \\ 0 & s & c \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow c = \frac{\sqrt{\gamma}}{\gamma} \quad s = -\frac{\sqrt{\gamma}}{\gamma}$$

$$A^{(\tau)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \gamma\sqrt{\gamma} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad b^{(\tau)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{\gamma} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{(\tau)} = Q_{\gamma}A^{(\tau)} \quad A^{(\tau)}(\gamma, 1) = 0$$

$$Q_{\gamma} = \begin{bmatrix} c & -s & 0 \\ s & c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow s + \gamma\sqrt{\gamma}c = 0 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{\gamma}, s = -\frac{\gamma\sqrt{\gamma}}{\gamma}$$

$$A^{(r)} = \begin{bmatrix} r \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \end{bmatrix} \quad b^{(r)} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\Delta}{r} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \\ \circ \\ \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \tilde{R} = r \\ \tilde{b_i} = \frac{\Delta}{r} \end{cases}$$
$$\tilde{R}x = \tilde{b_i} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\Delta}{q}$$

Y) Newton

$$f(x) = \min_{x \in R} \left\| x \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\|_{1}^{Y} = (x - 1)^{Y} + (Yx - 1)^{Y} + (Yx - 1)^{Y}$$

$$\min_{x \in R} f(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = 0$$

$$Y(x - 1) + \lambda(Yx - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1} = x_{0} - \frac{g(x_{0})}{g'(x_{0})} = x_{0} - \frac{f'(x_{0})}{f''(x_{0})} = x_{0} - \frac{Y(x_{0} - 1) + \lambda(Yx_{0} - 1)}{1\lambda} = \frac{\Delta}{9}$$

٣.

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n^{\tau} + \tau}{\tau x_n + 1} \Rightarrow l = \frac{l^{\tau} + \tau}{\tau l + 1} \Rightarrow \tau l^{\tau} + l = l^{\tau} + \tau$$

$$l^{\tau} + l - \tau = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} l = -\tau \\ l = 1 \end{cases}$$

4.

$$f(x) = -\tau$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x^{\tau} + \tau}{\tau x + 1} \Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{(\tau x + \tau)(\tau x) - \tau(x^{\tau} + \tau)}{(\tau x + \tau)^{\tau}} = \frac{\tau(x + \tau)(x - \tau)}{(\tau x + \tau)^{\tau}}$$

$$g'(-\tau) = 0 \quad g''(-\tau) \neq 0$$

زیرا با توجه به اینکه x=-1 ریشه ساده x=-1 است، پس x=-1 بنابراین اگر دنباله به x=-1 همگرا باشد مرتبه همگرایی برابر با دو است، زیرا برابر با دو است، زیرا

$$g'(1) = \circ g''(1) \neq \circ$$

* روش دوم: محاسبه بر اساس تعریف مرتبه همگرایی

به عنوان نمونه به ازای l=-1 داریم

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\left|x_{n+1}-l\right|}{\left|x_{n}-l\right|^{p}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\left|\frac{x_{n}^{\mathsf{T}}+\mathsf{T}}{\mathsf{T}x_{n}+\mathsf{I}}+\mathsf{T}\right|}{\left|x_{n}+\mathsf{T}\right|^{p}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\left|x_{n}+\mathsf{T}\right|^{\mathsf{T}}}{\left|x_{n}+\mathsf{T}\right|^{p}\left|\mathsf{T}x_{n}+\mathsf{I}\right|} = \frac{\mathsf{I}}{\mathsf{T}} \neq 0, \infty$$

function [xF,F]=bisection(a,b,k) for i=1:kfa=feval('fbi',a); fb=feval('fbi',b); x=(a+b)/2;fx=feval('fbi',x); if abs(fx) <= 0.00001xF=x; F=fx;return elseif fa*fx<0 b=x;else a=x;end end

۴.

```
xF=x;
F=fx;
                                                                              به عنوان مثال:
function y=fbi(x)
y=x-\sin(2*x);
>> xF=bisection(pi/4,pi/2,5)
xF =
  0.9572
F =
  0.0157
>> xF=bisection(pi/4,pi/2,10)
xF =
  0.9472
F =
-8.4145e-004
```

موضق باشيد