

(1)

$$\frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{12}{15} + \frac{5}{15} = \frac{17}{15}$$

$$\bar{x} = 1.1333$$

$$\text{시차의 내림} = 17.13$$

$$\left| \frac{1.1333 - 1.13}{1.1333} \right| = 2.941176471 \times 10^{-3}$$

(2)

	$x$	$x^2$	$x^3$	$6.1x^2$	$3.2x$
실제	4.71	22.1841	104.48711	135.32301	15.072
시차의 (내림)	4.71	22.1	104.	135.	15.0
시차의 (반올림)	4.71	22.2	105.	135.	15.1

$$\bar{x} = -14.263899$$

$$\text{시차의 (내림)} = -13.5$$

$$\text{시차의 (반올림)} = -13.4$$

$$\text{내림시} : \left| \frac{-14.263899 + 13.5}{-14.263899} \right| \approx 0.05$$

$$\text{반올림시} : \left| \frac{-14.263899 + 13.4}{-14.263899} \right| \approx 0.06$$

$$f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 3.2x + 1.5 = (1x - 6.1)x + 3.2)x + 1.5$$

이상은 시차의 반올림을 계산한 결과 -14.3이라.  
(내림은 -14.2)

$$\text{내림을 사용} : \text{시차의 (내림)} \approx 0.0045$$

$$\text{시차의 (반올림)} \approx 0.0025$$



3. (1)  $p_0 = 1, p_1 = 2, p_2 = 1.5, p_3 = 1.25$   
 $f(1) = -5, f(2) = 14, f(1.5) = 2.375$

$$|p - p_n| < |b_n - a_n|$$

$$|p - p_n| < \underbrace{|b_1 - a_1|}_{0.5} \times 2^{-n} < 0.01$$

$$2^{-n} < \frac{1}{100}$$

$$\frac{1}{2^n} < \frac{1}{100}$$

$$100 < 2^n \quad 6 \leq n$$

$$n = 7$$

(2)

$p_0 = 1, p_1 = 2, p_2 = \frac{24}{19}, p_3 = 1.338827839$   
 $f(p_0) = -5, f(p_1) = 14, f(p_2) = -1.602274384$

$$y = 19(x-1) - 5$$

$$\frac{5}{19} + 1 = x$$

$$2.17451524$$

$$y = \frac{14 + 1.602274384}{2 - \frac{24}{19}} (x - 2) + 14$$

$$-14 =$$

$$(2) \quad x^3 + 4x^2 - 10 = 0.$$

$$x^2(x+4) - 10 = 0.$$

$$x = \left( \frac{10}{x+4} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$p_0 = 1$$

$$p_1 = 1.414213562.$$

$$p_2 = 1.359040217$$

$$p_3 = 1.36601822 \dots$$



#### 4. Taylor 다항식 이용하기

$p$ 는  $f(x) = 0$ 의 근이라 가정.  $f'$ 이  $p$ 의 근이면  $p_n$ 은  $f$ 의 근에 가까워진다.

$f$ 는  $p_n$ 에서 일차 Taylor 다항식을 사용하여 근사할 수 있다.

$$0 = f(p) = f(p_n) + f'(p_n)(p - p_n) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(p - p_n)^2$$

여기서  $\xi$ 는  $p_n$ 과  $p$  사이에서 존재한다.  
 근사치를  $f'(p_n) \neq 0$ 이라,

$$p - p_n + \frac{f(p_n)}{f'(p_n)} = - \frac{f''(\xi)}{2f'(p_n)}(p - p_n)^2$$

$f$ 에 대한 구간  $I$ 에  $|f'(x)| \leq M$ 인 상한선  $M$ 이 존재하면,  $f$ 의 근에 대한 다음 근사치가 존재한다.

$$|p - p_{n+1}| \leq \frac{M}{2|f'(p_n)|} |p - p_n|^2$$

$(n+1)$ 번째 근사치의 오차 대략  $n$ 번째 근사치의 오차 제곱에 비례 제한된다.

5.

(1) Lagrange Interp.

$$f(x) = \frac{(x+1)(x)(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}{(-5+1)(-5)(-5-1)(-5-2)(-5-3)} \cdot x - (-5)$$

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

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

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

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

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

(2) ~~not applicable~~



2)

$x$	$f(x)$	$0/2, 2/3, 3/4$	$0/2$	$x/2$	$0/2$
-2	-5	6	-3	1	0
-1	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	3	1	0
1	1	6	6		
2	1	18			
3	25				

$$x^2 + 3x + 2$$

$$p(x) = -5 + 6(x+2) - 3(x+2)(x+1) + 1 \cdot (x+2)(x+1)x$$

$$= -5 + 6x + 12 - 3x^2 - 9x - 6 + x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x$$

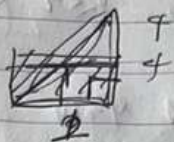
$$\cancel{2x^2} + \cancel{12x} + \cancel{12}$$

$$= x^3 + \cancel{5x} + 1$$

$$\boxed{x^3 - x + 1}$$

$$8 - 2 + 1 = 7$$

6. (i)  $\int_0^2 x^2 dx$



3rd 2nd  
 $\int_0^2 x^2 dx \approx 2 \cdot 1 = 2$   
 $2 \cdot f(1)$

$\times 4/2$   
 $\int_0^2 x^2 dx \approx 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 4$

Ans:

$\int_0^2 x^2 dx \approx \frac{1}{6} [f(0) + 4f(1) + f(2)]$

$= \frac{1}{3} (0 + 4 + 4)$

$= \frac{8}{3}$

(ii)

$\frac{(\frac{2}{n})^2}{12} = \frac{h^2}{3} < 0.0001$

$h = \frac{2}{n}$

$\frac{(\frac{2}{n})^2}{3} < 0.0001$

~~$\frac{4}{n^2} < 0.0001$~~

$\frac{4}{n^2} < 0.0003$

~~$n^2 < 13333.3333$~~

$\sqrt{13333.3333} < n$

$115.47 < n$

115.47

11674



7.

(1)

$$y(0.5) = 0.5 + 0.5(0.5 - 0^2 + 1) \\ = 0.5 + 0.15 \\ = 1.25$$

$$y(1) = 1.25 + 0.5(1.25 - \cancel{0.5^2} + 1) \\ = 1.25 + 1 \\ = 2.25$$

(2)

$$f(t, y) = y - t^2 + 1$$

$$f'(t, y) = y' - 2t$$

$$= y - t^2 - 2t + 1$$

$$w_{i+1} = w_i + h \left( (w_i - t_i^2 + 1) + \frac{h}{2} (w_i - t_i^2 - 2t_i + 1) \right)$$

$$w_{i+1} = \cancel{y_i} + h \left( y_i - t_i^2 + 1 + \frac{h}{2} (y_i - t_i^2 - 2t_i + 1) \right)$$

$$f(0.5) = 0.5 + 0.5(0.5 - \cancel{0^2} + 1 + \frac{0.5}{2}(0.5 - 0^2 - 2 \cdot 0 + 1)) \\ = 0.5 + 0.5(1.5 + \frac{1}{2}(1.5)) \\ = \cancel{0.5} + 1.4375$$



$$h_0 = 0.5$$

$$k_1 = 0.5 \left( \frac{0.5}{0.5} - \frac{0^2 + 1}{1} \right)$$

$$= 0.5 \times 1.5 = 0.75$$

$$k_2 = 0.5 \times f(0.25, 0.5 + 0.75/2)$$

$$= 0.5 \left( \frac{0.25 + 0.75/2}{0.5} - \frac{(0.25)^2 + 1}{1} \right)$$

$$= 0.90625$$

$$k_3 = 0.5 \times f(0.25, 0.5 + 0.90625/2)$$

$$= 0.5 \left( \frac{0.5 + 0.90625/2}{0.5} - \frac{(0.25)^2 + 1}{1} \right)$$

$$= 0.9453125$$

$$k_4 = 0.5 \times f(0.5, 0.9453125)$$

$$= 0.5 \left( \frac{0.5 + 0.9453125}{0.5} - \frac{(0.5)^2 + 1}{1} \right)$$

$$= 1.09165625$$

$$f(0.5) = 0.5 + \frac{1}{6} (k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4)$$

$$= \cancel{1.11653125} + 0.917$$

$$1.425130208$$

[8]

LU

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 13 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -13 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$LU = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 13 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -13 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = -9, x_2 = 12, x_3 = 0, x_4 = 1$$