Testat 2 Vinzenz Gotz 25173223

$$\|A_{1}\|_{1} = \max_{j=1}^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2} |\alpha_{ji}| = \max_{j=1}^{2} \left\{6, 4\right\} = 6$$

$$\|A_{1}\|_{\infty} = \max_{j=1}^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2} |\alpha_{ji}| = \max_{j=1}^{2} \left\{3, 7\right\} = 7$$

$$\|A_{1}\|_{2} = \sqrt{\lambda_{-e,V}} \left(A_{1}^{T}A_{1}\right)^{T} = 5,72$$

$$\|A_{1}\|_{2} = \sqrt{\lambda_{-e,V}} \left(A_{1}^{T$$

 $A_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, A_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, A_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -2 \\ -7 & 0 & -2 \\ -2 & -3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\|A_{2}\|_{A} = \max \left\{ S, 3 \right\} = 5$$

$$\|A_{2}\|_{\infty} = \max \left\{ S, 4 \right\} = 6$$

$$\|A_{2}\|_{2} = \int_{\lambda_{max}} (A_{2}^{T} A_{2}) = 6,19$$

$$\det \left( A_{2}^{T} A_{2} - \lambda I \right) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 = \begin{vmatrix} \delta - \lambda & -8 \\ -8 & 10 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 8^{3} - 18\lambda + \lambda^{2} - 66$$

$$= \frac{1-6}{3000} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{3}{3}$$

$$=$$

del(BTA-II)=0= |5-2 (8 )=> 1-4x = 25

$$\|A_3\|_4 = \max_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 |a_{ji}| = \max_{i=1}^3 \{3,3,7\} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\|A_3\|_{\infty} = \max_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 |a_{ji}| = \max_{i=1}^3 \{3,3,7\} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\|A_3\|_2 = \sqrt{2 - o_{X}(A_3^{-1}A_3)} = 5$$

$$||A_3||_1 = \max_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 |a_{ji}| = \max_{i=1}^3 \{3, 3, 7\} = 7$$

$$||A_3||_{\infty} = \max_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 |a_{ji}| = \max_{i=1}^3 \{3, 3, 7\} = 7$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$  (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  -> p(f) = a,  $p(f_0) = y_0 => a_0 = y_0$ N=1 -> P(E) = a, + a, +, P(to)=7., P(ta)=4. 40 = 00 + centr 1/2 = 00 + a, 62 N=2 -> p(t) = q0 + ant + a2 f2 10 = 40 + a1 for + 42 for Ye = an tanta raz fal 1/2 = a, +a, f2 +az f2  $N=n \rightarrow p(t) = \tilde{Z} a_i t'$  $\vec{y}, \vec{a} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}, \quad \forall = \begin{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} f_0 \\ f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_n \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} f_0 \\ f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_n \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$ y = Va (=) a= V-y (C) Die Polynome on den Randern weichen mit großerem Grad immer Starker von den Miffelwerten von y ab. Die inter polation ist nur

Kondi hons Johky lieguin Bereich von 103... 1028

$$\frac{3(a)}{b_2} T(x_i) = \frac{T(x_i+b) - 2T(x_i) + T(x_i-b)}{b^2}$$

$$D_2$$
... tentralle Diffquotient for 2. Aóbi hay
$$T_i = T(x_i), T_{i+1} = T(x_{i+1}) = T(x_i + b_i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (T_{i+1} - 2T_i + T_{i-1}) \frac{1}{h^2} + T_i = f_i$$

$$=) \qquad (1 - \frac{2}{h^2}) T_4 + \frac{T_2}{h^2} = f_4 - \frac{T_0}{h^2} \qquad 1 - \frac{T_0}{h^2} = \alpha$$

$$\frac{T_4}{h^2} + (1 - \frac{2}{h^2}) T_2 + \frac{T_3}{h^2} = f_2$$

$$\frac{1}{h^{2}} + \left(1 - \frac{2}{h^{2}}\right)^{T_{N}} = f_{N} - \frac{T_{N+1}}{h^{2}}$$

$$=) M = \begin{pmatrix} a & 60 & \cdots & 0 \\ b & a & b & 1 \\ 0 & b & a & b \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

(2(M)) -2/0y(4) La Die Konditions tuhl skirt an, je fine 4 gewählfwird