

УИ 6.5

При округл. с отбросом $\varepsilon = 2^{1-p}$

с заданием $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} 2^{1-p}$

Док. во что $\varepsilon = 2^{-p}$

x -число в двоичной системе

$$x = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{2^k} = 2^p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{2^{k+p}}$$

$$x^* = 2^p \sum_{k=1}^p \frac{a_k}{2^k} \Rightarrow \varepsilon = \left| \frac{x - x^*}{x^*} \right| = \frac{\sum_{k=p+1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{2^k}}{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{2^k}} \leq \frac{2}{2^p} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} = \frac{1}{2^p}$$

УБ. 15

$$|y^* - y| \leq \Delta y, \quad y^* = f(x^*); \quad y = f(x)$$

$$y^* = f(x^*)$$

$$y_1 = f(x^* + \Delta x) = f(x^*) + f'(x^*) \Delta x$$

$$y_2 = f(x^* - \Delta x) = f(x^*) - f'(x^*) \Delta x$$

$$\Delta y = |y^* - y| \leq f'(x^*) \Delta x$$

а) $f(x) = \sin x$

$$\Delta y = \cos(x^*) \Delta x, \quad x^* \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{\sin(x^*)}{2} \Delta x^2, \quad x^* = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k - \sigma, k \text{ произвольн}$$

значения $\cos(x^*)$

$$\Delta x \leq 2\sigma \quad \text{т.ч.} \quad x^* \Delta x \leq 1$$

$$a) f(x) = \ln(x)$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{\Delta x}{x^k}$$

$$\ln x = \ln x^* + \frac{\Delta x}{x^*} - \frac{1}{x^{*2}} \frac{\Delta x^2}{2} + \dots$$

$$x^* \neq 0$$

$\frac{\Delta x}{x^*} \leftarrow$ - тогда одно слагаемое 0 - меньше от последующих

$$b) f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-2)(x-3)}$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{5-2x}{(x-2)^2(x-3)^2} \Delta x, x \neq 2, x \neq 3$$

ср 8.16

$$\Delta z = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y$$

$$\text{Рассуждаю: } \left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x \right| = \left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y \right|$$

$$a) z = x + 10y$$

$$b) (y + y^2) \Delta x = (x + 2xy) \Delta y$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{\Delta x}{10}$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{\Delta x}{x} \frac{y(y+1)}{2y+1}$$

$$b) z = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{\Delta x}{x} y$$

ср 8.20

$$\Delta x = 10^{-3}$$

$$y \approx f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!} x + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$$

$$f(x) = \sin(x)$$

$$f^n(x) = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi n}{2}\right) \text{ - значение } x=0 \text{ при } n:2$$

Δa - погрешн. аппрок.

$$\Delta a = \left| \frac{f^{(n)}(0) x^n}{n!} \right| = \left| \frac{\sin \frac{\pi n}{2} x^n}{n!} \right| = \frac{x^n}{n!} \leq \Delta x$$

$$1) 0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad x_{\max} = 1$$

$$n_{\min} = 7 = K+1 \Rightarrow K=6$$

$$2) x \in [0; 1] \quad n_{\min} = 35 = K+1 \Rightarrow K=35$$

$$1) \Delta y = \cos x \Delta x$$

$$q_k(x) = \frac{f^{(k)}(0) x^k}{k!} = \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

$$\Delta q_k(x) = |q_k'(x) \Delta x| = \left| \frac{x^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} \Delta x \right| \text{ - адк погр. при } q_k(x)$$

$$\Delta q_k(x) \leq \Delta y$$

$$\left| \frac{x^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} \right| \leq |\cos x|$$

$$\varepsilon_q = \frac{\Delta q_k}{q_k} = \frac{\Delta x^k}{x^k} = \varepsilon_x^k$$

$$1) x \in [0; 1] \Rightarrow \left| \frac{x^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} \right| \leq |\cos x| \Rightarrow K=3$$

$$\varepsilon_q = 3 \varepsilon_x$$

$$2) x \in [0; 1] \Rightarrow \left| \frac{x^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} \right| \leq |\cos x| \Rightarrow K=33$$

$$\varepsilon_q = 33 \varepsilon_x$$

1) sin может быть разложен в ветвящуюся дробь

$$\sin x = \frac{x}{1 - \frac{x^2}{3 - x^2}} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x^2}{3 - x^2}}$$

Задание 1

8.23

$$ay^3 + by^2 + d = 0$$

$$a = 1$$

$$b = 2$$

$$d = -3$$

$$\Delta a = \Delta b = \Delta d = 10^{-2}$$

$$1) \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \Rightarrow y^3 + 3ay^2 \frac{\partial y}{\partial a} + 2by \frac{\partial y}{\partial a} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial a} = -\frac{y^2}{3ay + 2b}$$

$$2) \frac{\partial}{\partial b} \Rightarrow 3ay^2 \frac{\partial y}{\partial b} + y^2 + 2by \frac{\partial y}{\partial b} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial b} = -\frac{y}{3ay + 2b}$$

$$3) \frac{\partial}{\partial d} \Rightarrow 3ay^2 \frac{\partial y}{\partial d} + 2by \frac{\partial y}{\partial d} + 1 = 0 \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial d} = -\frac{1}{3ay^2 + 2by}$$

$$dU = \left| \frac{\partial y}{\partial a} da \right| + \left| \frac{\partial y}{\partial b} db \right| + \left| \frac{\partial y}{\partial d} dd \right| = \frac{\Delta a + \Delta b + \Delta d}{\underbrace{3ay^2 + 2by}_{y=1}} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$dU = \frac{y^3 da + y db + dc}{13ay^2 + 2by}$$

8.33

$$a) f' = 2(f(x+h)) + 3(f(x+2h)) + 8f(x+3h)$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x)h + \frac{f''(x)}{2}h^2 \\ f(x+2h) = f(x) + 2f'(x)h + \frac{f''(x)}{2}(2h)^2 \\ f(x+3h) = f(x) + 3f'(x)h + \frac{f''(x)}{2}(3h)^2 \end{cases}$$

Найти, чтобы коэффициенты при $f(x)$ и $f''(x)$ равнялись нулю

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 2 & \frac{9}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} 2 = -\frac{5}{2h} \\ 3 = \frac{4}{h} \\ 8 = -\frac{3}{h} \end{matrix} \quad f'(x) = \frac{-5f(x+h) + 8f(x+2h)}{2h}$$

5) Exam $\int f(x) = E \Rightarrow$

$$\Delta f' \leq \frac{5E + 8E + 3E}{2h} = \frac{8E}{h}$$