The cubie Equations Theorem whi : eds prien viel lies المجموعة سنتبر شيبر And Miller Hall Chart B Remainder Theorem: FW, REI [ Andrew Militar 1 And 15 A Horner's Hethod for Synthetic Till Tell Junel in a [2] ع العرب بين عبور جارلة معالين وي (femēlson) F(X) \_mi is -and 10 ! cue) BI FUR = FAX 2 X=17 in f(x) WIN - 20 EXOUSING The Revision to Find the

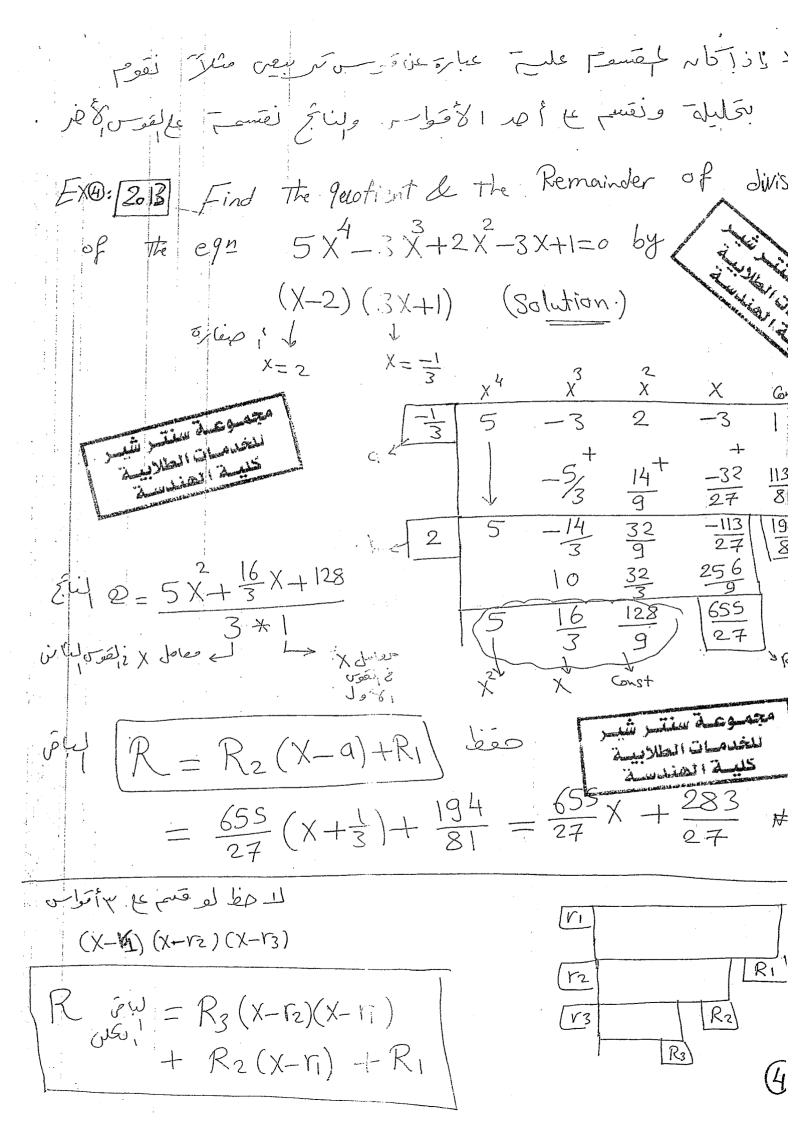
Remainder if Fox = 17 +3x -4x -12 is Previous divided by  $(\chi-2)$ .

(Solution)

Represent the property of the previous of the property of the present of the presen (P) Ed ~ (R) O= (R) OW ~ (b) (b) # fees as I - do by 100 mo in com

Midel 20 de : (1) tello tino fuer free pries (4 aillo (2) باذا کام لعدد لمرك مانه عرف العادلة Tolet sie jour a-ib : · اعادات ما ما معد عزور العادلة «ان عام عرف المعدول ما المعادلة المعدول المعد Ex 2: write down the E92 that has roots  $V_1 = 1 + l^2$  ,  $V_2 = 1 - \sqrt{2}$  , 31ر فظم لوسال معادلة X+3×+2=0 x " /+i /ip => = /-i /io/ioi  $f: 1-\sqrt{2}$   $\rightarrow 1+\sqrt{2}$   $\rightarrow 1+\sqrt{2}$ را رج المعاردة عان نری الحذور ع (X-17)(X-12)(X-13)(X-14)=0 (Da)12/02 (X+1)(X+2)=of [X2-X+ix-X+1-1-iX+1-1][X2-X-12X-X+1+ مجموعة سننحر شيح  $\left[ \begin{array}{c} X^2 - 2X + 2 \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} X^2 - 2X - 1 \end{array} \right] = 0$ للخدمطات المطلاسمة  $^{1}$   $^{1}$   $^{1}$   $^{2}$   $^{2}$   $^{3}$   $^{2}$   $^{2}$   $^{2}$   $^{3}$   $^{4}$   $^{2}$   $\left[ -\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} + 5 \times \frac{1}{2} - 2 \times -2 = 0 \right]$ 

\* Lider Berli Man , July + Horner's Method for Synthetic division: هذة الطريقة تومد تاتج القسم و باق لاذا قسم المريكم (x-a 3081 70 Miss 150 E) ورازا لم یک المعار سر ارب الاول علی و نقسم عال فور عامیق Examples: Find the quotient &in and the remainde  $5 \times 4 - 3 \times 3 + 2 \times 2 - 3 \times -1 = 6$  is divisa Fau Fort 3 dalar -: 1 dal Jap 6 dt x3 x2 x const x3 x2 x -2 -1 للخدمات الطلابية Awalia Aus (-2) \* view cis Jim \$7.51 حواملات الناع 0°0 P.W=R=117  $\mathcal{F}_{\text{LU}} Q_{\text{CX}} = 5^{1} \chi^{3} - 13^{3} \chi^{2} + 28^{3} \chi - 59^{3}$ #



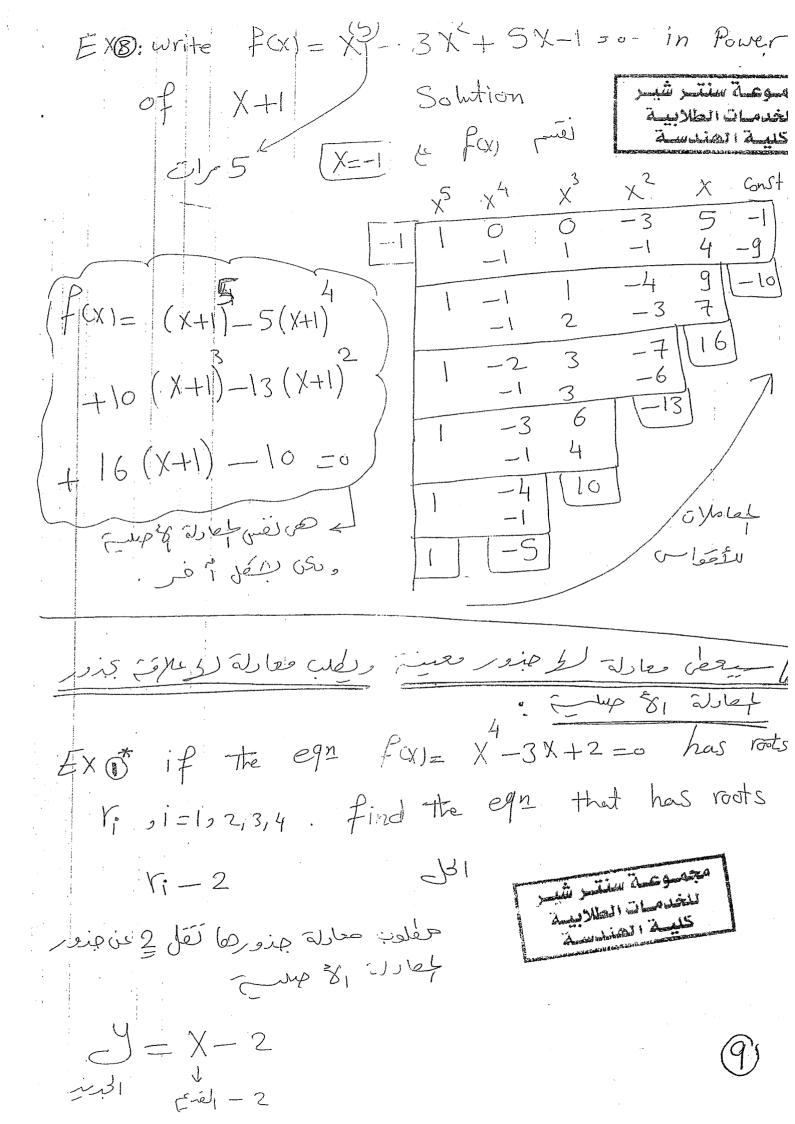
Ex6: Find the root of the eqn / Solve the eqn X - 9 X + 23 X - 15 = 0 Using Homers Method. ملافعة: عمد عنور إعادلة تقو أمد مع ملات الحد الحلق (١٤) لعن الأرقام الله، تنفي من التذارية المراجلة لعن الأرقام اللى تنضرب بد يعفو كعن 15- وهي 土1 1 土15 3 土3 1 土 5 العدد علون صدر للعادلة لاذا صقعم لمعادلة ( لجن كل ع H. H.s = 1. H.s ) f(1) = 1 - 9 + 23 - 15 = 01-12 sop= X=1 لنعل عا معادلة ميم ليرج إعناج وقدي لنوعد لجنرين المخترين Const مجموشة سننسر شب -1523 الخدمات الطلابية 15  $\chi^{2} - 8 \times + 15 = 0$   $\hat{\xi} = 0$ -8.15الماق، و لأننا قسمنا على م مد جنور X 73 X 75 X=3 X = 5

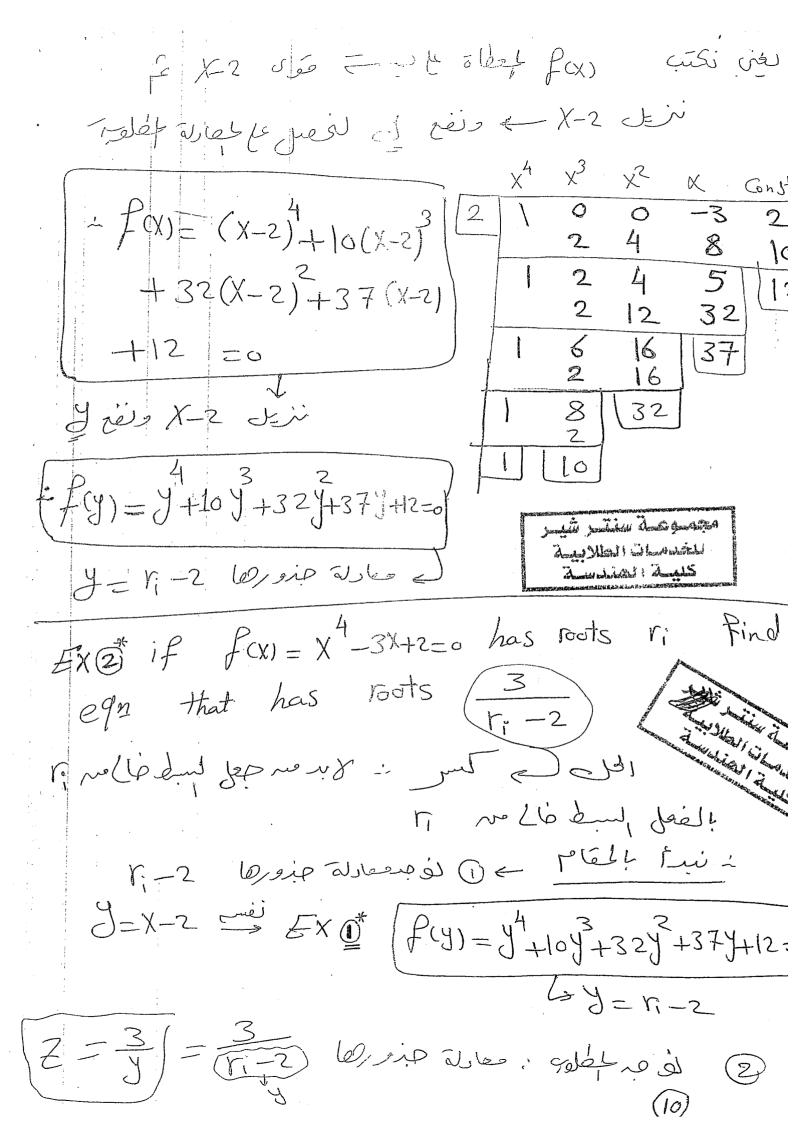
@ Fill 1, is on

X = 1 X = 3 X = 5

+

النامة إلى نفس إعادله عاملاً Complet صہ ہرمہ اک ولی عبد من لڑات را وی Synthetic · Limet efex) als à unit le i division اذا طل تغني عمل اناه ا ذا طب عَمَ إلالة (x-a) se (1, f (x) vis 5 (ain EXERCISION (Synthetic division to find t To value of f(x)= 5 x4-3x2-3 x+1 and derivatives at X=2Obert X=2 le f.cx, mei 34 20 10 What where -1 f(2) = 6317 31 10 114 40 10 F'(2)=145 57 20 60 10  $rac{P^{11}}{F(2)} = 234$ 30  $\frac{1}{2!} = 117$ 10 ~ f(2)=(3!) \*40=240 F (2) = 40 F (2) 3!  $= f_{(2)} = (4!) = 5*24 = 120$ F (2) =5





- y = 3 7  $f(z) = (\frac{3}{2}) + 10(\frac{3}{2}) + 32(\frac{3}{2}) + 37(\frac{3}{2}) + 12 = 0$ built 24 + grief (- f(z) = 81 + 270 Z + 288 Z<sup>2</sup>+111 Z<sup>3</sup>+12 Z<sup>4</sup>=0 9 det 7 = 3 - 1:2 مجمدو عدا الناسر اللهدر And Mad I was wall EX 3) if fax = x4-3x+2 = has roots vi find the egn that has roots ( re-5 ri-2 ) Vi me lio dem pret pir et  $\frac{r_{i}-5}{r_{i}-2} = \frac{r_{i}-2-3}{r_{i}-2} = 1 - \frac{3}{r_{i}-2}$ ex 10 = ieones, con 2, 10 2/10 2) (1)  $F(y) = y^{4} + 10y^{3} + 32y^{2} + 37y + 12 = 0$ Desiro alles Q ex 2\* is rem IT e = 3 Fi-2 f(Z)=12Z+111Z+288Z2+270Z+8120 Opio We: gold (8)  $1-\left(\frac{3}{r_i-2}\right)$ == = 1-W) m#

[2015] if the roots of the egh X4\_2X2+5X-1:= are r, i=1028,4. Find the egh whose roots T- re (1) lé or celeté oie/(0) Julie Jacket Aus guara للخداد مسالت المقللا ليساد And white I And S  $\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{x}$  $Af(y) = (\frac{1}{y})^{4} - 2(\frac{1}{y})^{2} + 5(\frac{1}{y}) - 1 = 0$ P(y) = 1 - 2 y<sup>2</sup> + 5 y<sup>3</sup> - y = 0 > y = + 2 léonalité aira J= 2+1  $f(z) = 1 - 2(2+1)^{2} + 5(2+1)^{3} - (2+1)^{4} = 0$ if x4+4x2 x+6=0 has roots ri find the egh That has roots Vi+3+1-3=1-2

X find the E911 that has aroots Squares of the Roots of the egn: Paj- X + X+1=0 - Whele is the lay 10 is a view of Solution: Put  $Y=X^2$  $y^2 = x^4$ Carlination X, X3 reportions, lises, : Celejis ~ sel X 1/ Si X = X3 (se do 30) celejis (= f(-x) = + (-x) + 1 = 0 $\int P(-x) = -x^3 - x + 1 = 0 /$ P(-X) lief is P(X) obet Jet is by P(X). P(-X) = 0  $(x^{3}+x+1)(-x^{3}-x+1)=0$ - - x6 - x4 + x - x - x + x - x - x + 1=  $\frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = 0$   $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = 0$ (13)

in yex? les' Judill Jacobski Rusi Gardina EXOX POX = X+X = 10X+1 = 0 has arosts r. find the E92 That has anots (Solution) ri justo bui do restisité ind to dein I his par dis e (y=x?) -: ri loreis also où () f(x).f(x) vis certus also X vis whii = (x4+x210x+1)(x+x+10x+1)=0 (X+X+10X+X++(X+X+10X+X²) + (-10 x - 100 x - 100 x - 10x)+ x +x +10x +1=  $\frac{8}{x+2}\frac{6}{x+3}\frac{4}{x-99}\frac{2}{x^2+1=0}$  $\frac{(1)^{2} + 2 \times (1 + 3)^{2} - 99 \times (1 + 1 + 2)}{(1 + 2)^{2} + 3 \times (1 + 2)} = \frac{(1 + 2)^{2} \times (1 + 2)}{(1 + 2)^{2} + 3 \times (1 + 2)} = \frac{(1 + 2)^{2} \times (1 + 2)}{(1 + 2)^{2} \times (1 + 2)} = \frac{(1 + 2)^{2} \times (1 + 2)^{2}}{(1 + 2)^{2} \times (1 + 2)} = \frac{(1 + 2)^{2} \times (1 + 2)^{2}}{(1 + 2)^{2} \times (1 + 2)^{2}} = \frac$ 

f(y) je on delle oier de la la voier (2) FZ=Y-1/ le f(y) well panie JES (4-1)  $(4) \in (41)$ + 6(4-1) -83(y-1)-92=0EF(Z)=Z4+6Z3+1SZ-83Z-92=0 10 10 1 (i-1=2)  $ri^{-1}$ رو وب معالمة وزورها

Put  $\omega = \frac{1}{Z} \Rightarrow Z = \frac{1}{\omega}$  $= f(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} + 6(\frac{1}{\omega})^3 + 15(\frac{1}{\omega})^2 + 83(\frac{1}{\omega}) - 92 = \frac{1}{2}$ x cs4 Ander Mild I had brook who take 1-f(w) = /+ 6 w +15 w 2 -83 w -92 w =

1 with partial and and a south of the south Jen le 050 ---, a-25, a-r, a, a+25, ---. Geometric Series Comptient X Exsterdo à l'ins Jedes a, r que posser (6)

1 (x-1/2)(x2-1/2) = 0 F(x)=(x-17)(x-12)...=0 Then Put X= 4 (X+K)(X+K2) --- = 0 15 a) 1 (25 25 2) 1 (25 4) الساوى مربعات كرور X > EX > CX 3 < X ice bus Bir to sufter Tester falses ried is circled so being T(2)10 des. نكون إجارك - 18/22 (D) World LD ) >> Rulez sagilzalio حبذور المعادلة ニンメ Lier talch bud net it us The indie ( Lessey كسافى مفلوب 3 Enci The H رميل صطح / دا دا وهد \* (F); Smara (F) العارلة العلوجة تريد اودفل is College 5 C C apl 11 × +→12 × 1 Color x-1 di J 5 150

6t 10 " = 5/10! [ X+93X+92X+91X+00=0] has roots 17,1/2,1. 1) (90) = 1, (273 ) Sup Jely

-- (1) (90) = 1, (273 ) A A A MINITED AND A A A MINITED A MINI  $-a_3 = (03)(-) - 11+12+13+14$ 3 x Jole \* (-1) = in vin on the form Jelp Est (a2) (-1)2= 11/2+11/3+11/4+12/3+12/4+13/4 \*m Geometric Series and = in = in = entirely joid in The class a dos The lessio as la clar elder file en follet en follet Ed in letter in lie Halder frag.

(18)

[2016] if two roots of the egn X+6X+ r X+8X+ are realisées anc equal twice ceris blus the other two roots. Solve the equ and find to solder Airie en oier falle coiens et d'es rs sion defor in 81 let the roots are My V2 9 منعف لأولنين 22 و 12 و 12  $\frac{1}{27^2} = (-1)^3 (36)$ relation +(-1)= 1213 Fie, 40 6  $r_1^2 r_2^2 = 9 - [r_1 r_2 = \pm 3] \bigcirc$ n-1 X Jules -= - est ( Esse 377 + 372 = -6  $\div 3$ 11+r2 = -2 -2 (-1=-2-r2) 1, 12=-3 Or V, V2=3  $(-2-r_2)r_2 = -3$ -2-12)12=3 $-r_{2}^{2}-2r_{2}+3=0$  $= + \frac{1}{2} + 2r_2 + 3 = 0$  $V_2 = 1$   $V_2 = -3$   $V_1 = 1$ 12 = olis - rilies

in the roots are 19-3 9
29-6 isief Vas JVJJA -- X-1 10 21/4/205 1+6+r+S+36=0 (-1+S=-43) 3 X=2 10 -: 16+48+4r+2S+36=0 (2r+S=-S -17 = -7 S = -36\*EXO: Find the roots 100 of the e92: X-3X-6X+8=0 if the Sum of two of it's roots (cirio (20)) equal to 5 1800 oier falt 161 gues oins an Oie 25 15 let (1+ 12 = 5)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 dx = \int_{-$ · ritro +13 = - (-3) = +3 -> 2 5+ V3 = 3 - V3 = 3-5= [-2] # : Jet 1 × (-1) = 123 50 Jolo - 12 - 1 12 13 = (-1) (8) = -8  $= \frac{-8}{-2} = 4$ = 1 r2 (-2) = -8 From [] [ [ = 5-1]  $-: \Gamma(5-\Gamma) = 4$ مجموعات الانتجر شيدر -:517-17=4الملاقبات المحالية المحالا ليهيما

51-12=4 ~ 5n - n - 4=0 The state of the s M-5n+4=0 المنافظة المسافية المسالم أسلم (n-1) (n-4) =0 r = 0 $r_2 = s - r_1 = s - 1 = 4$ نه الجندر هي Assembly Date Barting Ander Matel I and Lord wholed EX3 ip the E92: X-3X+aX+bX-52=0 has aroote= 3+2i, find the other Roots and The value of a,b (ab és sois) 3+2i sios) 3+2i Solution. .. 3+2i ju - 3 - 2i) vio 2 GC 2 Lie 1000 = 2016 DOCT: FRIM FENIOR 2) GC الغرفهم عاديا =- /113(E33 = Xn-1 John (-) ~ r1+r2+ 3+21+3-21=-(-3)=3 181+12 = -3 -0 C 21)

$$(-1)^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}$$

Delif the roots of the ele X-7X+CX-8=0 in the form of a Geometric Series " Progresion" and contain find it's roots bepopers and the Value of C. a ja, a.m Jandis Mad in internal D 101350100 = (-1) (5119  $\frac{a}{m}a \cdot a \cdot a = (-1)^3(-8) = +8 \rightarrow a^3 = 8 \cdot [a=2]$ 2) Robber = Xn-Loles - = - 12 63 = = + a + am = - (-7) = +7 = = +2+2m=+7 (mxsielt)  $412 + 2m + 2m^2 = 7m$  $2m^2 + 5m + 2 = 0$ أو صلا بالله- إقاب  $(2m_{\overline{q}})(m-2)=0$  $m = \frac{1}{2}$  Q = 2 $\frac{2}{m} = \frac{2}{t_2} = +4$   $\frac{9}{n} = \frac{2}{t_2} = 1$ a = 2 a.m=2(2)=4  $a.m = 2(+\frac{1}{2}) = +1$ [12,4] (D) is 1bies - July sipe X=1 : : C & Joed  $-2.(11)^3 - 7(11)^2 + C(11) - 8 = 0$ -= 1-7+C-8 =0 1-C=14

\* Find the roots of the ego: X+X-16X-4X+48= if the Product (especial) for two of it's roots bright wis to 6. Oble of is albertalet. equal to 6. 1, 12, 13, 14 poès 1010 2 5): = 21/1, =0, 2/1 in 2/12/: (b) (1 1/2 = 6) -> (1) E (-1) = (1-1) x (-1) = (1-) x (1-1) ° 1/2 ×3 ×4 = (-1) (48) = +48 6  $r_3 r_4 = 48$  |  $r_3 r_4 = \frac{48}{6} = 8$  |  $\rightarrow 2$ X3 Joles = xn-1 bles - = 1931 925 Jackel Good White Good Com - 1 + 12 + 13 + ry = -1 ) = 131 And Martin I had been being bely X2 July (-1) = X -2 July (-1) = in cho con the contraction of the cont 1 112 + 113+114+1213+1214+1314 = +(-16) 6+113+114+1213+1214+8=-16 - 11 (13+14) + 12 (13+14) = -30 ) > [4] From (3) V3+V4=-1-(K1+V2)) · 5 1 [-1-17-12] + 12 [-1-17-12] = -30 1 + 11 + 11 / 11 / 12 + 12 + 17 12 + 12 = +30 77 + 72 + 2772 + 72 = 30 From  $11 = \frac{6}{72}$  $\frac{6}{r_2} + \frac{r_2}{r_2} + \frac{12}{r_2} + \frac{6}{r_2} = \frac{30}{30} + \frac{12}{r_2}$   $\frac{6}{r_2} + \frac{12}{r_2} + \frac{12}{r_2} + \frac{6}{r_2} = \frac{30}{r_2} + \frac{12}{r_2}$   $\frac{6}{r_2} + \frac{12}{r_2} + \frac{12}{r_2} + \frac{12}{r_2} + \frac{12}{r_2} = \frac{30}{r_2} + \frac{12}{r_2}$   $\frac{6}{r_2} + \frac{12}{r_2} + \frac{12}{r_2$ 

(P) Fel Julie i de (=- r1 r2 = 6) -> [[ (48)(-1)4 = reld + 3 \* (-1) = 1913 cio delo: " Mrz 13 14 = + 48  $\Rightarrow [: r_3.r_4 = \frac{48}{6} = 8]$ 6 r3 r4 = 48 Le 12, 1 vie 1. 1/2 = 6 ~1, Jain 1 dolah +1+?+3 = 6 , lief = 10 2500° لے الرقم اللی کفت معادلة اللہ اللہ عنی صور اللہ ... F(+1)=1-1-16-4-48 =0  $f(+2) = 16+8-64-8+48 = 0 \implies [-17 = +2]$ I such that the first possible of  $\frac{6}{2} = \frac{6}{7} = \frac{3}{2}$ 13 V4 = 8 : Jil +1, ±2, ±4, ±8 €8 /16/ f(+4) = 256 + 64 - 256 - 16 + 48 + 0f(-4) = 256 - 64 - 256 + 16 + 48 = 0 [=  $r_3 = -4$  $\frac{1}{14} = \frac{8}{13} = \frac{8}{-4} = \boxed{2}$ (D) 19is -# (2,3,-2,-4)(25) -- Feld of moder 1'2:

Cold pop! الع نظرة إفالات Numerical الحلول العيدم للعادلات الجبريم Methods for Salving Non Linear Egin لحمن لمعرف أن مند لمعالة المعالية الذي كفته إلماركة y= Pon Jen 51 [4=0] Just 64, [X madil producted and gratified Authorite Line بها إلى نقع معادلة دلفان ورو و عاملت الداغلة - Level 1 is - Se Sies Sill For Silver - Cook - Coo عاماً ما ذا كانت كل الذي لا وَقَعَر بالله عادلة عاملة عادلة لا على الطق السرية بل من ما والعملى عد se El usadolo indan est Lloubes Par = Sinx +e نفوم بحلا عمدياً عنياً. له ولهرية العراقة العالمة العالمة المنافقة العادلة is line sid out airs/). · (554) of m 10 curé مجموعات النافر الأور And Mail in Lord with 7 =0 bs in x حذرلماري/

\* كل سألة معاة دري نتبع الخطوات العالمة :... [ sec ens leic eles ulas [ وذلا عمر طرف : التولف بقيم لـ X فالمعادلة WHO! CONTRACTOR (Xo) Rue of Marie and Mari  $\left| \chi_{0} = \frac{b+a}{2} \right| \left| \left[ a_{1}b \right] \right| \left[ \tilde{a}_{1}\tilde{b} \right] \left[ \tilde{a$ (3) لوصر حَمِدَ أَ فَعَلَ الْخِدْرِ أَ فَى أَحْرِبُ الْخِيْرِ الْعَالَى عَلَى الْخَيْرِ الْعَالَى عَلَى الْخَوْفِ الْخِدِرِ الْعَالَى الْخَوْفِ الْخِدِرِ الْعَالَى الْخَوْلِ الْخَوْفِيةَ وَمَا عَرِبُ الْخَوْفِيةِ وَمِنْ الْحَوْقِيةِ وَمِنْ الْحَرْبُ الْمُعْلِيلُ الْمَا عَلَى الْمُعْلِيلُ الْعُلِيلُ الْمُعْلِيلُ الْمُعْلِيلُ الْمُعْلِيلُ الْمُعْلِيلُ الْمُعْلِيلُ الْمُعْلِيلُ الْمُعْلِيلُ الْمُعْلِيلُ الْمُعْلِيلُ الْعِلْمُ الْمُعْلِقِيلُ الْمُعْلِيلُ الْمُعْلِقِيلُ الْمُعْلِقِيلُ الْمُعْلِيلُ الْمُعْلِلْمُ الْمُعْلِيلُ الْمُعْلِيلُ الْمُعْلِيلِ وذلا عسم المرقد العدم الذيرة : "Newton methodoportus ais ais [1] نفرضران نقطة تقاطع كمان المالة (۵) على المالة (۵) على المالة (۵) على المالة المالة (۵) على المالة عندالمالة المالة ا

والمعالمة المعالمة ال (X1,0) Silve Market James Williams Williams للقائل للمنا المال للمال للمال Anderson I have been a 0- + (x0) PC(0)  $\chi_1 - \chi_0$  $\alpha \chi - \chi_{\alpha}$ hadden had had had F(x.) للتكول المتعالية المتعال للمعط - X1 - X0 = And white I have been P'(X0) PO(0) P'(xc) و بنفس الطرفة . نقوم بعل صاب لمؤر سر عند لهفة الا آم انه وفق (X2) Tie X

 $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}$ 

5

Examples: Using Newton Method to Solve: X - 3X + 1 = 0Solution Professor Stanks Walsdame Wholey المنتخلة مسطالها الممالا لمسلم Sandy wardelie | Acceptable P(x) = x - 300الله مرة يفي ملاكر الخدر - Ju X=0 - f(0)=1 1 - = = -1 1/10 ~ X rest Jus court foo North in .  $- X_0 = \frac{0+1}{2} = (\frac{1}{2})$ - [a, b] = [0,1]  $X_{n+1} = X_n - \frac{F(x_n)}{P'(x_n)}$ र विकि 1 n=0,1,2,---= PCX) = X -3 X+1 : P'WA 3 x 2-3 عوصرفي المصفية  $^{\prime}$   $\chi_{n+1} = \chi_n N=0/\Rightarrow X_1 = X_0 - \frac{X_0^2 - 3X_0 + 1}{3X_0^2 - 3} =$  $= 0.5 - (\frac{1}{2})^{3} - 3(\frac{1}{2}) + 1 = 0.333$  $3(1/2)^2-3$ 

$$f(x) = x - 6 = 0$$
 Solution 
$$f(1) = 1^2 - 6 = -5$$
 Eve

$$f(2) = 2^2 - 6 = 16 - 6 = 10$$
 the  $x_0 = \frac{1+2}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$ 

$$F(x) = (x^{2})^{2} = (1 - 6)$$

$$F(x) = (x^{2})^{2} = (x^$$

:- bund) = 1 [3] . [3] Simple Itterative Method: in it with about it في لطرف الذص Kind de obet aste voses A CX ) Secretarial in the second seco 60)/A(x0)/<1 / test pit ونصفر عرارل 5 M=0,1,2, -N=0 -0 X1 = (>(X0)

((0))

X2 = \$(X1)

1 500 B

\* Examples: - Using simple Itterative method to Evaluate avoit to the equi. f(x) = X - 7X + 4 = 0(Solution) P(a) + (a) + P(1)=1-7+4=62= [0,1]  $2 \times 10 = \frac{1}{2}$ 7+4= E/2 - P(X)= (X3-7X+H=0) | Million | Milli let 7x= x3+4  $\therefore \chi = \left( \frac{1}{3} \left( \chi^3 + 4 \right) \right) + 6 \chi$ ب لازم كفيم برطافيل  $\mathcal{P}'(x) = \frac{1}{7}(3x^2)$  $= | \Rightarrow (x_0) = | \frac{1}{7} (36)^2 ) = 0.10741$  $\frac{1}{2} \left[ X_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left($  $X_1 = \frac{1}{7}(x_0^3+4) = \frac{1}{7}((\frac{1}{2})^3+4) = 0.589$  $\chi_2 = \frac{1}{7} (\chi_1^3 + 4) = \frac{1}{7} (6.589)^3 + 4) = 0.6007$ N=2.  $X_3 = \frac{1}{7}(X_2^3 + 4) = \frac{1}{7}(6.6007)^3 + 4) = 0.602$ 

Sin(x) 
$$+\frac{x}{2}-1=0$$
 (Solution)

$$F(0) = \sin(0) + 0 - 1 = -1$$

$$F(1) = \sin(1 + \frac{180}{100}) + \cos(2 + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$X = (2(1-\sin x)) + \cos(2 + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$X = (3\cos(2 + \frac{1}{2})) + \cos(2 + \frac{1}{2})$$

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\* قايع الحلول لعدورة للمعارلات الحبيق \* Golden Seltführ Bearch Method: Tresp Fin Text in 5, just pred pred in (Bisection) K1=0.382  $|V=\alpha+(b-a)K_1$ K2=0.618 w = a+ (460); و لوم ند دلاق f(a) , f(b), f(v), f(w) Fall occidente cital sot cit pas JUIT (ex.) - Flus flus flus 122 July (W-b) 5 Tiel cis .. ع باق لمفترة وهي 15915/043 Grid of During 200) End Vo w wed 0; Juno Par, files Liv, Pros C. 1, Calls الفتران ولي تفل على باق لفترة وهلذا

$$N = 0 \qquad X_{1} = \left(\frac{X_{0}}{X_{0}}\right) = \sin\left(1 - \frac{X_{0}}{2}\right) = \sin\left(1 - \frac{Y_{0}}{2}\right)$$

$$X_{1} = 48.59 \times \frac{TC}{180} = 0.8481$$

$$N = 1 \qquad X_{2} = 35.17 \times \frac{TC}{180} = 0.613$$

$$X_{3} = \sin\left(1 - \frac{0.613}{2}\right) = 43.88 \times \frac{TC}{180} = 0.766$$

$$N = 3 \qquad X_{4} = \sin\left(1 - \frac{0.766}{2}\right) = 38.1 \times \frac{TC}{180} = 0.665$$

$$N = 4 \Rightarrow X_{5} = \sin\left(1 - \frac{0.766}{2}\right) = 38.1 \times \frac{TC}{180} = 0.665$$

$$X = 3 = 3 = 3.1 \times \frac{TC}{180} = 0.665$$

$$X = 4 \Rightarrow 3 = 3.1 \times \frac{TC}{180} = 0.73$$