TÀI LIỆU ĐƯỢC SỬ DỤNG CHO MÔN THI TOÁN TOÁN HỌC TÍNH TOÁN

Họ tên : **Phạm Minh Quang**MSSV : **0021768**

```
d = lambda k, i: Y[i] if k == 0 else d(k-1, i+1) - d(k-1, i)
  [ [d(k, i) \text{ for } i \text{ in } range(4-k)] \text{ for } k \text{ in } range(4) ]
3 from sympy import *
 x, t = symbols('x t')
_{5} P = 0
                                           # Y[3]
6 for k in range(4):
      prod = d(k, 0) / factorial(k)
                                           # d(k, 3-k)
      for i in range(k):
8
           prod *= t - i
      P += prod
10
 Ρ
11
12 P.subs(t, (x - X[0]) / 1).expand()
                                      Mã 1:
  import numpy as np
  B = np.array([[-0.21, -0.28, 0.05],
                             0.01, -0.26],
                   [ 0.19,
                   [0.39, -0.12, -0.06]
      [-0.9, 3.8,
    = np.linalg.norm(B, np.inf)
  q
  x0 = [0, 2, -1]
                             * x^{(k-1)} 
  for _ in range(3):
      x = B.dot(x0) + g # x^{(k)}
10
      ss = q / (1-q) * np.linalg.norm(x - x0, np.inf) # \varepsilon_k
      x = 0x
12
      print(x, ss)
13
x = [0, 2, -1]
15 for _ in range(4):
      for i in range(3):
```

```
x[i] = B[i].dot(x) + g[i] # x_i^{(k)}
      print(x)
                                     Mã 2:
                             # VD2, 3: import numpy as np
   = lambda x, y: y - x # VD2: f = lambda x, y: np.array([x * y[0] - y[1]),
     y[0] + y[1] - 1])
                             # VD3: f = lambda x, y: np.array([y[1], y[2], x *
     y[2] - y[0])
X = [0, 0.2, 0.3, 0.5]  # VD2: X = [1, 1.1, 1.3, 1.5]
                             # VD3: X = [-1, -0.8, -0.6, -0.5]
                             # VD2: y = [-1, 2]
                             # VD3: y = [1, 0, -2]
  for n in range(len(X) - 1):
      h = X[n+1] - X[n]
      k1 = h * f(X[n])
                             , y)
      k2 = h * f(X[n] + h/2, y + k1/2)
      k3 = h * f(X[n] + h/2, y + k2/2)
      k4 = h * f(X[n] + h , y + k3)
13
      y = y + (k1 + 2*k2 + 2*k3 + k4)/6
      print(y)
                                     Mã 3:
1 from sympy import *
g = lambda x: root(x**2 + 3,
x = symbols('x')
_{4} plot(g(x), (x, 1, 4))
_{5} plot(abs(g(x).diff()), (x, 1, 4))
  q = 0.38
7 \times 0 = 2.5
                                               # X_{n-1}
8 for _ in range(3):
      x = N(g(x0), 6)
                                               + x_n
      ss = N(q / (1-q) * abs(x - x0), 6)
10
      x0 = x
      print(x, ss)
```

Nguyễn Đức Thịnh 2 thinhnd@huce.edu.vn

Mã 4:

```
from sympy import *
_{2} f = lambda x: sin(x)
a, b = 0, pi
4 import numpy as np
5 X = np.linspace(np.float32(0), np.float32(b), 11)
6 Y = [f(x) for x in X]
v = \frac{1}{2} sum([(X[i] - X[i-1]) * (Y[i] + Y[i-1]) / 2 for i
                                                     range(1, 11)]
    )
8 plot(f(x).diff(x, 2), (x, a, b))
9 M2 = 1
10 N(M2 * (b-a)**3 / 12 / 10**2, 6)
for i in range(1, 6)]
plot(f(x).diff(x, 4), (x,
13 M4 = 1
14 N(M4 * (b-a)**5 / 180 / 10**4, 6)
                                Mã 5:
f = lambda x: x**3 - x**2 - 3
2 from sympy import *
 x = symbols('x')
 plot(f(x), (x, 1, 4))
_{5} plot(_{abs}(f(x).diff(x, 2)), (x, 1, 4))
_{6} M = 22.5
7 t = symbols('t')
 df = lambda x: f(t).diff().subs(t, x)
```

```
g m = min(abs(df(1)), abs(df(4)))
10 \times 0 = 4.
                                           # x_{n-1}
for _ in range(3):
      x = N(x0 - f(x0) / df(x0), 6)
      ss = N(M / 2 / m * (x - x0)**2, 6) # \varepsilon_n
      x0 = x
     print(x, ss)
                                   Mã 6:
X = [1, 1.3, 1.7, 2.]
Y = [3.5, 4., 4.6, 5.2]
3 from sympy import *
4 x = symbols('x')
5 cs = [1 + 0*x, x, log(x)]
_{6} V = [ [cs_i.subs(x, X_k) for X_k in X] for cs_i in cs ]
7 import numpy as np
8 A = [ [np.dot(V_i, V_j) for V_j in V] for V_i in V ]
9 b = [np.dot(Y, V_i) for V_i in V]
10 hs = np.linalg.solve(
      np.array(A).astype(float);
11
      np.array(b).astype(float) )
12
P = hs.dot(cs)
14 [P.subs(x, X_k) for X_k in X]
errors = [Y_k - P.subs(x, X_k)  for (X_k, Y_k)  in zip(X, Y)]
np.linalg.norm(np.array(errors).astype(float))
                                   Mã 7:
f = lambda x: x**3 + 2*x - 1
2 f(0), f(2)
a, b = 0, 2
4 for _ in range(5):
    c = (a + b) / 2
```

```
if f(c) == 0:
           print(f'Nghiệm đúng: {c}')
           break
8
      elif f(a) * f(c) < 0:
9
           b = c
10
      else:
11
           a = c
12
      ss = b - a
                     * \varepsilon_n
13
      print(a, b) # a_n, b_n
                                      Mã 8:
 A = [[-15.4, 1, 6.3], [-4.2, 10.8, 3.3], [-2.4, 5.3,
_{2} b = [30, 25, -10]
m = lambda i, j: -A[i][j] / A[i][i] if i !=
4 import numpy as np
B = \text{np.array}([ [ m(i, j) \text{ for } j \text{ in } range(3)] \text{ for } i \text{ in } range(3) ])
g = [ b[i] / A[i][i] for i in range(3) ]
                                      Mã 9:
X = [-0.7, 1.7, -4.9, 3.1,
_{2} Y = [-2.9, -1.1, -2.9, 1.5,
Z = [7.1, 5.8, -3.1,
4 from sympy import
s \times y = symbols('x y')
6 cs = [1 + 0*x, x, y]
  V = [ [cs_i.subs(\{x: X_k, y: Y_k\}) ]  for (X_k, Y_k)  in zip(X, Y)]  for
      cs_i in cs ]
8 import numpy as np
A = [ [np.dot(V_i, V_j) for V_j in V] for V_i in V ]
b = [np.dot(Z, V_i) for V_i in V]
hs = np.linalg.solve(
      np.array(A, dtype=float),
12
      np.array(b, dtype=float) )
13
P = hs.dot(cs)
```

```
[P.subs(\{x: X_k, y: Y_k\}) for (X_k, Y_k) in zip(X, Y)]
errors = [Z_k - P.subs(\{x: X_k, y: Y_k\})] for (X_k, Y_k, Z_k) in zip
     (X, Y, Z)
np.linalg.norm( np.array(errors, dtype=float) )
                                  Mã 10:
_{3} (-3*Y[0] + 4*Y[1] - Y[2]) / 2 / h
  [ (Y[i+1] - Y[i-1]) / 2 / h for i in range(1, 10) ]
_{5} (3*Y[10] - 4*Y[9] + Y[8]) / 2 / h
6 (Y[2] - 2*Y[1] + Y[0]) / h**2
7 [ (Y[i+1] - 2*Y[i] + Y[i-1]) / h**2 for i in range(1, 10) ]
8 (Y[10] - 2*Y[9] + Y[8]) / h**2
sum([(X[i] - X[i-1]) * (Y[i] + Y[i-1]) / 2 for i in range(1, 11)]
    )
10 sum([(X[2*i] - X[2*i-2]) * (Y[2*i] + 4*Y[2*i-1] + Y[2*i-2]) / 6
    for i in range(1, 6)])
                                   Mã 11:
X = [-1, 0, 1, 2]
_{2} Y = [4, 3, 2, 7]
3 def L(i, x):
      prod = 1
      for j in range(4):
          if j != i:
              prod *= (x - X[j]) / (X[i] - X[j])
      return prod
9 from sympy import *
10 x = symbols('x')
11 L(0, x)
12 L(0, x).expand()
_{13} P = 0
```

print(y)

```
14 for i in range(4):
      P += Y[i] * L(i, x)
P.expand()
                                     Mã 12:
                             # VD2, 3: import numpy as np
   = lambda x, y: y - x # VD2: f = lambda x, y: np.array([x * y[0] - y[1],
     y[0] + y[1] - 1])
                             # VD3: f = lambda x, y: np.array([y[1], y[2],
     y[2] - y[0])
X = [0, 0.2, 0.3, 0.5]  # VD2: X = [1, 1.1, 1.3, 1.5]
                             # VD3: X = [-1, -0.8, -0.6,
                             # VD2: y = [-1, 2]
6 y = 2
                             # VD3: y = [1, 0,
8 for n in range(3):
   h = X[n+1] - X[n]
    y = y + h * f(X[n], y)
```

Mã 13: