

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

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```

1 from sympy import *
2 g = lambda x: root(x**2 + 3, 3)
3 x = symbols('x')
4 plot(g(x), (x, 1, 4))
5 plot(abs(g(x).diff()), (x, 1, 4))
6 q = 0.38
7 x0 = 2.5 #  $x_{n-1}$ 
8 for _ in range(3):
9     x = N(g(x0), 6) #  $x_n$ 
10    ss = N(q / (1-q) * abs(x - x0), 6) #  $\varepsilon_n$ 
11    x0 = x
12    print(x, ss)

```

Mã 1:

```

1 d = lambda k, i: Y[i] if k == 0 else d(k-1, i+1) - d(k-1, i)
2 [ [d(k, i) for i in range(4-k)] for k in range(4) ]
3 from sympy import *
4 x, t = symbols('x t')
5 P = 0 # Y[3]
6 for k in range(4):
7     prod = d(k, 0) / factorial(k) # d(k, 3-k)
8     for i in range(k):
9         prod *= t - i # t + i
10    P += prod
11 P
12 P.subs(t, (x - X[0]) / 1).expand() # X[3]

```

Mã 2:

```

1 import numpy as np
2 B = np.array( [[-0.21, -0.28,  0.05],
3               [ 0.19,  0.01, -0.26],
4               [ 0.39, -0.12, -0.06]] )
5 g = [-0.9, 3.8, -2.9]
6 q = np.linalg.norm(B, np.inf)
7 q
8 x0 = [0, 2, -1]          #  $x^{(k-1)}$ 
9 for _ in range(3):
10     x = B.dot(x0) + g     #  $x^{(k)}$ 
11     ss = q / (1-q) * np.linalg.norm(x - x0, np.inf) #  $\varepsilon_k$ 
12     x0 = x
13     print(x, ss)
14 x = [0, 2, -1]
15 for _ in range(4):
16     for i in range(3):
17         x[i] = B[i].dot(x) + g[i] #  $x_i^{(k)}$ 
18     print(x)

```

Mã 3:

```

1 A = [[-15.4, 1, 6.3], [-4.2, 10.8, 3.3], [-2.4, 5.3, 15.9]]
2 b = [30, 25, -10]
3 m = lambda i, j: -A[i][j] / A[i][i] if i != j else 0
4 import numpy as np
5 B = np.array([ [ m(i, j) for j in range(3)] for i in range(3) ])
6 g = [ b[i] / A[i][i] for i in range(3) ]

```

Mã 4:

```

1 X = [-0.7, 1.7, -4.9, 3.1, -1.3]
2 Y = [-2.9, -1.1, -2.9, 1.5, 0.8]
3 Z = [7.1, 5.8, -3.1, -1, -8.7]
4 from sympy import *
5 x, y = symbols('x y')
6 cs = [1 + 0*x, x, y]

```

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7 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
9 A = [ [np.dot(V_i, V_j) for V_j in V] for V_i in V ]
10 b = [np.dot(Z, V_i) for V_i in V]

11 hs = np.linalg.solve(
12     np.array(A, dtype=float),
13     np.array(b, dtype=float) )

14 P = hs.dot(cs)

15 [P.subs({x: X_k, y: Y_k}) for (X_k, Y_k) in zip(X, Y)]
16 errors = [Z_k - P.subs({x: X_k, y: Y_k}) for (X_k, Y_k, Z_k) in zip
            (X, Y, Z)]
17 np.linalg.norm( np.array(errors, dtype=float) )

```

Mã 5:

```

1 X = [1 , 1.3, 1.7, 2. ]
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(
11     np.array(A).astype(float),
12     np.array(b).astype(float) )

13 P = hs.dot(cs)

14 [P.subs(x, X_k) for X_k in X]
15 errors = [Y_k - P.subs(x, X_k) for (X_k, Y_k) in zip(X, Y)]
16 np.linalg.norm(np.array(errors).astype(float))

```

Mã 6:

```

1 f = lambda x: x**3 - x**2 - 3
2 from sympy import *
3 x = symbols('x')
4 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')
8 df = lambda x: f(t).diff().subs(t, x)
9 m = min( abs(df(1)), abs(df(4)) )
10 x0 = 4. #  $x_{n-1}$ 
11 for _ in range(3):
12     x = N(x0 - f(x0) / df(x0), 6) #  $x_n$ 
13     ss = N(M / 2 / m * (x - x0)**2, 6) #  $\varepsilon_n$ 
14     x0 = x
15     print(x, ss)

```

Mã 7:

```

1 # VD2, 3: import numpy as np
2 f = lambda x, y: y - x # VD2: f = lambda x, y: np.array([x * y[0] - y[1],
3 # VD3: f = lambda x, y: np.array([y[1], y[2], x *
4 # VD2: X = [1, 1.1, 1.3, 1.5]
5 # VD3: X = [-1, -0.8, -0.6, -0.5]
6 y = 2 # VD2: y = [-1, 2]
7 # VD3: y = [1, 0, -2]
8 for n in range(len(X) - 1):
9     h = X[n+1] - X[n]
10     k1 = h * f(X[n], y)
11     k2 = h * f(X[n] + h/2, y + k1/2)
12     k3 = h * f(X[n] + h/2, y + k2/2)
13     k4 = h * f(X[n] + h, y + k3)

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14     y = y + (k1 + 2*k2 + 2*k3 + k4)/6
15     print(y)

```

Mã 8:

```

1 f = lambda x: x**3 + 2*x - 1
2 f(0), f(2)
3 a, b = 0, 2
4 for _ in range(5):
5     c = (a + b) / 2
6     if f(c) == 0:
7         print(f' Nghiệm đúng: {c} ')
8         break
9     elif f(a) * f(c) < 0:
10        b = c
11    else:
12        a = c
13    ss = b - a      #  $\varepsilon_n$ 
14    print(a, b)    #  $a_n, b_n$ 

```

Mã 9:

```

1 X = [-1, 0, 1, 2]
2 Y = [4, 3, 2, 7]
3 def L(i, x):
4     prod = 1
5     for j in range(4):
6         if j != i:
7             prod *= (x - X[j]) / (X[i] - X[j])
8     return prod
9 from sympy import *
10 x = symbols('x')
11 L(0, x)
12 L(0, x).expand()
13 P = 0
14 for i in range(4):
15     P += Y[i] * L(i, x)

```

```
16 P.expand()
```

Mã 10:

```
1 # VD2, 3: import numpy as np
2 f = lambda x, y: y - x # VD2: f = lambda x, y: np.array([x * y[0] - y[1],
   y[0] + y[1] - 1])
3 # VD3: f = lambda x, y: np.array([y[1], y[2], x *
   y[2] - y[0]])
4 X = [0, 0.2, 0.3, 0.5] # VD2: X = [1, 1.1, 1.3, 1.5]
5 # VD3: X = [-1, -0.8, -0.6, -0.5]
6 y = 2 # VD2: y = [-1, 2]
7 # VD3: y = [1, 0, -2]
8 for n in range(3):
9     h = X[n+1] - X[n]
10    y = y + h * f(X[n], y)
11    print(y)
```

Mã 11:

```
1 X = ...
2 Y = ...
3 (-3*Y[0] + 4*Y[1] - Y[2]) / 2 / h
4 [ (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
9 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 12:

```
1 from sympy import *
2 f = lambda x: sin(x)
```

```
3 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 ]
7 sum( [(X[i] - X[i-1]) * (Y[i] + Y[i-1]) / 2 for i in 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)
11 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)] )
12 plot(f(x).diff(x, 4), (x, a, b))
13 M4 = 1
14 N(M4 * (b-a)**5 / 180 / 10**4, 6)
```

Mã 13: