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

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```
1 from sympy import *
 g = lambda x: root(x**2 + 3, 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
 for _ in range(3):
      x = N(g(x0), 6)
      ss = N(q / (1-q) * abs(x - x0), 6)
10
      x0 = x
11
      print(x, ss)
                                     Mã 1:
                             # VD2, 3: import numpy as np
  f = 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])
4 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]
8 for n in range(3):
   h = X[n+1] - X[n]
    y = y + h * f(X[n], y)
    print(y)
                                     Mã 2:
A = [[-15.4, 1, 6.3], [-4.2, 10.8, 3.3], [-2.4, 5.3, 15.9]]
 b = [30, 25, -10]
```

```
m = lambda i, j: -A[i][j] / A[i][i] if i != j else 0
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) ])
6 g = [ b[i] / A[i][i] for i in range(3) ]
                                    Mã 3:
_{3} (-3*Y[0] + 4*Y[1] - Y[2]) / 2 / h
  [(Y[i+1] - Y[i-1]) / 2 / h \text{ for } i \text{ 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)]
     )
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 4:
1 import numpy as np
B = np.array([[-0.21, -0.28, 0.05],
                  [ 0.19, 0.01, -0.26],
                  [0.39, -0.12, -0.06]])
 g = [-0.9, 3.8, -2.9]
6 q = np.linalg.norm(B, np.inf)
7 q
                           * x^{(k-1)} 
9 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
      x0 = x
      print(x, ss)
```

```
x = [0, 2, -1]
15 for _ in range(4):
      for i in range(3):
16
          x[i] = B[i].dot(x) + g[i] # x_i^{(k)}
17
      print(x)
18
                                   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
7 import numpy as np
8 A = [ [np.dot(V_i, V_j) for V_j in V] for V_i in V ]
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 6:
f = lambda x: x**3 - x**2 - 3
2 from sympy import *
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)
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
13
      x0 = x
     print(x, ss)
                                    Mã 7:
X = [-1, 0, 1, 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
14 for i in range(4):
     P += Y[i] * L(i, x)
P.expand()
                                    Mã 8:
f = lambda x: x**3 + 2*x - 1
2 f(0), f(2)
```

```
a, b = 0, 2
  for _ in range(5):
      c = (a + b) / 2
      if f(c) == 0:
6
          print(f'Nghiệm đúng: {c}')
          break
8
      elif f(a) * f(c) < 0:
          b = c
10
      else:
11
12
      ss = b - a
                   \# \varepsilon_n
13
      print(a, b)
                  \# a_n, b_n
14
                                   Mã 9:
X = [-0.7, 1.7, -4.9, 3.1, -1.3]
Y = [-2.9, -1.1, -2.9, 1.5, 0.8]
Z = [7.1, 5.8, -3.1, -1, -8.7]
4 from sympy import *
[x, y = symbols('x y')]
6 cs = [1 + 0*x, x, y]
                            y: Y_k}) for (X_k, Y_k) in zip(X, Y)] for
 V = [ cs_i.subs(\{x: X_k,
      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]
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:
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 *
4x, 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):
           prod *= t - i
                                           #t+i
      P += prod
10
11 P
P.subs(t, (x - X[0]) / 1).expand() # X[3]
                                      Mã 11:
                             # VD2, 3: import numpy as np
  f = 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)
11
      k3 = h * f(X[n] + h/2, y + k2/2)
12
      k4 = h * f(X[n] + h , y + k3)
13
      y = y + (k1 + 2*k2 + 2*k3 + k4)/6
      print(y)
                                      Mã 12:
1 from sympy import *
   = lambda x: sin(x)
```

```
a, b = 0, pi
import numpy as np

X = np.linspace(np.float32(0), np.float32(b), 11)
Y = [ f(x) for x in X ]

sum( [(X[i] - X[i-1]) * (Y[i] + Y[i-1]) / 2 for i in range(1, 11)]
)

plot(f(x).diff(x, 2), (x, a, b))
M2 = 1
N(M2 * (b-a)**3 / 12 / 10**2, 6)

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)] )

plot(f(x).diff(x, 4), (x, a, b))
M4 = 1
N(M4 * (b-a)**5 / 180 / 10**4, 6)
```

Mã 13:

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