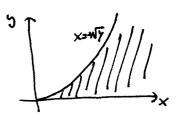
(1) (b)
$$z = f(x,y) = ln(x-\sqrt{y})$$

D = {(x,y)|y>0,x>+Vy} } es la part rathlade



Propagació de l'ever (absolut):

$$\Delta f \approx \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Delta y$$
; $|\Delta f| \leq \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \left| |\Delta x| + \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right| |\Delta y| \right)$

Per hypoteri, I Dxl : I Dyl más de la mateixa magnitud. Per tout, per a saber quin afects mes el remetat, que té enor $|\Delta f|$, cal comparer $|\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}|$; $|\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}|$

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} \qquad \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{21}}$$

Per bout, $\left|\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right| \leq \left|\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right| \Leftrightarrow 1 \leq \frac{1}{2Vy} \Leftrightarrow y \leq \frac{1}{4}$

Remu: [Per a (x,y) &D,

si y < 1/4 llavar afecta mér l'enor en y si y = 1/4 llavar afecter per ; quel els enors en x i en y

Si y > 1/4 llaws afeda men l'ense en x

(C) Seguin les hipòlosis, elte resultat calculat serà

=
$$(1+\delta_3)$$
 ln $\{(x-\sqrt{3})-\delta_1\sqrt{3}+\delta_2(x-\sqrt{3})+O(\delta_1\delta_2)\}$

Ara uson la indicació $\ln(a+d) \approx \ln(a) + \frac{1}{a}d$, and $a = (x-\sqrt{3})$

$$\mathfrak{fl}(2) \simeq (1+\delta_3) \cdot \left[\ln (x-\sqrt{3}) + \frac{1}{x-\sqrt{3}} \left[-\delta_1 \sqrt{5} + \delta_2 (x-\sqrt{5}) \right] \right] =$$

=
$$(4+\delta_3)$$
 [$(x-\sqrt{5})-\delta_4$ $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{x-\sqrt{15}}+\delta_2$] =

=
$$\ln (x-\sqrt{3}) + \left[\delta_3 \ln (x-\sqrt{3}) - \delta_1 \frac{\sqrt{5}}{x-\sqrt{3}} + \delta_2 + O(\delta_i \delta_i) \right]$$

menysprecible

Per bout l'enor abolut en el resultat serà, apossiment a priver ordre,

I was fita serà

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ b_2 & a_2 \\ b_3 & a_3 \\ b_4 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_2 \\ b_3 & a_3 \\ b_4 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & a_3 \\ b_4 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & a_3 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & a_3 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & a_3 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & a_3 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{elt.}} \begin{pmatrix} a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text$$

O siqui, en code etapa I només cal calular 1 multiplicador (la rosta socio)
no cama cap element més de la matria (excepte el sur fem 0)

La matrie final del procés serà U, i de mulholicadon, afests a la identitat, donne L:

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} b_{2}/a_{1} & 1 & 0 \\ b_{2}/a_{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & b_{n-1}/a_{n-2} & 1 \\ 0 & b_{n}/a_{n-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad U = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1} & a_{2} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{n-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(b) Signi $A^{-1} = (c^1, c^2, -, c^n)$. Busqueu les columnes c^j j=1,2,-,nCal $AA^{-1} = 7d$, 0 signi $Ac^j = e^j \ \forall (=1,2,-,n)$; or $e^j = (0,-,0,1,0,-,0)^T$ From an anguele et $(a_0, i=3)$:

Few, par exemple, et cas
$$j = 3$$
:

$$\begin{vmatrix}
a_1 & & & \\
b_2 & a_2 & & \\
b_3 & a_3 & & \\
b_4 & a_4 & & \\
b_5 & a_7 & & \\
c_{13} & & c_{23} & \\
c_{13} & c_{23} &$$

En general, l'algorisme sorà:

$$\begin{cases} \forall j=1,2,3,...,n \\ c_{1}j=c_{2}j=...=c_{1-1},j=0 \\ c_{j}j=1/\alpha_{j} \\ \forall k=j+1,j+2,...,m \\ c_{k}j=-b_{k}c_{k-1,j}/\alpha_{k} \end{cases}$$

I les operacions: (*) $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=j+1}^{\infty} 1 = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (n-j) = \left\lfloor \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \right\rfloor$

(1) Cal afegir una divisió més par a cada j=1,71 $n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

Nota. Hi ha touts comis de signe com (+1).

(c). Useu (b); per a cada j:

$$Cjj = 1/a$$

 $Cj+1,j = -b(1/a)/a = -b/a^2$
 $Cj+2,j = -b(-b/a^2)/a = +b^2/a^3$
 $Cj+3,j = -b(+b^2/a^3)/a = -b^3/a^4$
eh

$$A^{-1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1/a & 0 \\ -b/a^2 & 1/a & 0 \\ +b^2/a^3 & -b/a^2 & 1/a \\ -b^3/a^4 & +b/a^3 & -b/a^2 & 1/a \\ \vdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1/a \end{vmatrix}$$

2) (a)
$$K_{\infty}(A) = ||A||_{\infty} \cdot ||A^{-4}||_{\infty}$$

Recorded que $||C||_{\infty} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |C_{ij}|_{\infty}$

Si la dimensió es [n=1] llaron A = (a), $B^{-1} = (1/a)$ i $k_{\infty}(A) = [a] + \frac{1}{|a|}$ Suppose $[n \ge 2]$ Llaron

11A1100 = 1a1+1b1

$$||A^{-1}||_{\infty} = \left|\frac{1}{a}\right| + \left|\frac{b}{a^{2}}\right| + \left|\frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}}\right| + \dots + \left|\frac{b^{m-1}}{a^{m}}\right| = \left|\frac{1}{a}\right| \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \left|\frac{b}{a}\right|^{i}$$

Dishingin 2 cars:

- S. [1a]=1b] Clause
$$||A'||_{\infty} = n \cdot \left| \frac{1}{\alpha} \right|$$
. Per taut $||K_{\infty}(A)|| = 2||\alpha| \cdot n||_{\alpha}^{4}| = \left| \frac{2n}{\alpha} \right|$

(e) Sepuint l'aparter enterior, distinguir 2 casos

- S: [191<161] llavon
$$K_{\infty}(A) = (constart) \left(\left| \frac{b}{a} \right|^{N} - 4 \right) \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} + \infty$$
.

Our n és gran, A és most une condicionado

(3) (a) Few differencies dividides generalizades

O
$$f_o$$

O f_o

(b) Useur la the firmule de l'enor en la ûsterpolació polinomial

$$|f(x)-p(x)| = \left|\frac{f^{(3)}(4x)}{3!}(x-0)^2(x-1)\right| = \frac{|f^{(2)}(4x)|}{6}|x^2(x-1)|$$

Filew q(x) = x2(x-1) a limiterval (0,1)

$$q(0) = 0$$

$$Q(1) = 0$$

$$Q(1) = 0$$

$$X = 2/3 \implies q(2/3) = \frac{1}{9}(-1/3) = -1/27$$

$$\Rightarrow |q(x)| \le \frac{1}{27} \forall x \in [0, 1]$$

Per tout)
$$|f(x)-p(x)| \le \frac{M_3}{6} \cdot \frac{4}{27} = \boxed{\frac{2M_3}{81}}$$

(c) La firmula surà exade 4fEP2 (=) es exade per a una base de 32

La rad d'això es que les dues bandes de l'aproximació son lineals respecte
$$f$$
. O signi, si $f = \sum d_i f_i$ llavors $\begin{cases} \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \sum d_i \int_0^1 f_i(x) dx \\ f(x) \text{ escalais} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f(x) + c! f(x) = \sum d_i \int_0^1 f_i(x) dx \\ f(x) \text{ funcions} \end{cases}$

Calcularen, donn, els weficients (co, 6, C1) imposant exactival par a la base 1, x, x2

$$1 = \int_{0}^{1} 1 \, dx = C_{0} + C_{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \int_{0}^{1} x \, dx = C_{0}^{1} + C_{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \int_{0}^{1} x \, dx = C_{1}$$

$$C_{1} = \frac{1}{3}, C_{1}^{1} = \frac{1}{6}, C_{0} = \frac{2}{3}$$

(d) Observen que, si pos interpola for con a el aparter (a) Clavon Cof(0)+cof(6)+caf(1) = 6p(0)+cop(0)+cop(0) =) p(x)dx

Per lant,
$$\int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx - \left[c_{0} f(0) + c_{0} f(0) + c_{1} f(0) \right] = \int_{0}^{1} f(0) - \int_{0}^{1} P = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{f(0)} \frac{3!}{(0)!} x^{2} (x-0) dx$$

Cour que x2(x-1) no comira de expre a [0,1] (i f(3) és continua) pidem usar el terreux del velm mitjà per a viheprals:

| Ever | =
$$\left| \frac{\rho(3)(n)}{6} \right|^{4} \times \left| \frac{M_3}{6} \right| \left| \frac{\Lambda^{2}(x-1)dx}{6} \right| = \left| \frac{M_3}{72} \right|$$

(a) Sigur.
$$e_{N} = x_{N} - a$$
 4000. Cal veine que $\frac{e_{N}e_{N}}{e_{N}} = (+0)$, i hobber C. El matride en 192: $x_{N+1} = x_{N} - \frac{p(x_{N})}{p(x_{N})} \Rightarrow e_{N} = e_{N} - \frac{p(x_{N})}{p(x_{N})}$. Where $x_{N} = x_{N} - \frac{p(x_{N})}{p(x_{N})} \Rightarrow e_{N} = e_{N} - \frac{p(x_{N})}{p(x_{N})}$. Unear $x_{N} = x_{N} - \frac{p(x_{N})}{p(x_{N})} \Rightarrow e_{N} = e_{N} - \frac{p(x_{N})}{p(x_{N})}$. The following that the policy of the

Per tank, $\frac{\times_{n+1}}{\times_{N}} \approx 4 - \frac{1}{p}$ \iff $p \approx \frac{\times_{N}}{\times_{n} - \times_{n+1}}$ Calculant $\times_{n}/(\times_{n} \times_{n+1})$ and les dades donades obtenué valors ≈ 3 \implies p=3