1) $d \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ descenezut. Es coneixen aproximacións $5 = \sin(d) \pm \varepsilon$, $c = \cos(d) \pm \varepsilon$ (a) Olima formula es millor usan? [x = arcsin (s) = f(s) Propag. de l'enor en una variable: $y = f(x) \Rightarrow \Delta y \approx |f'(x)| \Delta x$. * $f(s) = ancsun(s) \Rightarrow f'(s) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-s^2}} \Rightarrow \Delta a \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-s^2}} \Delta s$ (fila comuna) Per tour, * $g(c) = anccos(c) \Rightarrow g'(c) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{\Lambda - c^2}} \Rightarrow \Delta x \approx \frac{\Lambda}{\sqrt{\Lambda - c^2}} \Delta c$ Sera millor la formula que tenqui el factor de propagació més petit. i) $0 < \alpha < \sqrt{\gamma} = 3$ $5 < C \Rightarrow |f'(s)| < |g'(c)| \Rightarrow |milber user ancsin(s)|$ ii) $\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{4}} < \alpha < \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \Rightarrow c < s \Rightarrow |f'(s)| > |g'(c)| \Rightarrow |milber user ances(c)|$ Casos: iii) En el con $d = \frac{\pi}{4}$, les dues formules son numéricament equivalents (b) Propagació de l'ener en 2 vaniables: $y = h(x_1, x_2) \Rightarrow \Delta y \leq \left| \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_1}(x_1, x_2) \middle\Delta x_1 + \left| \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_2}(x_1, x_2) \middle\Delta x_2 \right| \right|$ $d = \mathcal{R}(s, c) = \operatorname{ancton}\left(\frac{s}{c}\right)$ $\frac{\partial R}{\partial s} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{s}{c}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{c} = \frac{c}{c^2 + s^2} \approx c$ $\frac{\partial R}{\partial c} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{s}{c}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{-s}{c^2} = \frac{-s}{c^2 + s^2} \approx -s$ $\Rightarrow \Delta x \lesssim |c| \Delta s + |-s| \Delta c \leq [c+s] \cdot E$ 3 = 20 BC (c) Suprem of E(0)7/6), soun': C>0 i s>0 Els factors de propagación de les 3 funcions f(s), g(c), h(s,c), son, respectivament, $\left|\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-s^2}}\right| \approx \frac{\Lambda}{c}$, $\left|\frac{-\Lambda}{\sqrt{\Lambda-c^2}}\right| \approx \frac{\Lambda}{s}$; $\left|\frac{c}{c^2+s^2}\right| + \left|\frac{-s}{c^2+s^2}\right| \approx c+s$ Estudien donn, a l'interval $\alpha \in (0, 7/6) = 1$, le función $\alpha(\alpha) = \frac{1}{(\alpha + \alpha)}, \sigma(\alpha) = \frac{1}{(\alpha + \alpha)}$ $\omega(\alpha) = \omega_0(\alpha) + \sin(\alpha)$ * $\mu(0) = 4$, $\mu(\pi/6) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \approx 1,15$; $\mu'(a) = \frac{\sin a}{\sin^2 a} > 0$ the $\epsilon I \Rightarrow u(a)$ estrict. workth we execut * $\sigma(0) = \frac{1}{24} = +00$, $\sigma(0) = 2$; $\sigma'(0) = \frac{-\cos\alpha}{\sin^2\alpha} < 0$ $\forall \alpha \in J \Rightarrow \sigma(\alpha)$ consist. decreasent * ω(0) = 1, ω(1/6) = 1+1/3 ≈1,365; ω'(x) = ωx-sind > 0 ∀del =) ω(d) est. monet. Neixent * Estallen, u(d) i w(d), a 2? $U(\alpha) = U(\alpha) = \frac{1}{(2\alpha)^2} = \frac{1}{$ ⇒ no es tallen

La situació es, dous

S+C

⇒ Va ∈ I, el factor de propagació mínic es d

S+C

⇒ la millor fórnula és d=oncsin(s)

Segons l'enunciat, es pat fer la descomposició A=LU miljangont eliminació ganshana sense purolatges:

∀ k=1,2,.., n-1 (pan):

$$l_{ik} = \frac{\alpha_{ik}^{(k)}}{\alpha_{ik}^{(k)}} = \frac{\alpha_{ik}^{(k)}}{\alpha_{ij}^{(k)}} = \frac{\alpha_{ik}^{(k)}}{\alpha_{ij}^{(k)}} = \frac{\alpha_{ik}^{(k)}}{\alpha_{ij}^{(k)}} = \frac{\alpha_{ik}^{(k)}}{\beta_{ik}^{(k)}} = \frac{\alpha_{ik}^{(k)}}{\beta_{$$

El procé és posable (=) and +0 VK=1,2, n-1

La matrix initial és $A = (A_i^{(1)})$ i le matrix de la descompositios:

$$L = (lik)_{i,k} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ ple & 1 \end{pmatrix} ; \qquad V = (\alpha_{ij}^{(c)})_{i,j} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & ple \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

En cada pas n s'oble una fla de U i una columno de L, sequeit el següent esquema: (cas n=4) (heu requedrat els elements que formanan part de la matrima L i U)

(a) Si B difereix de A nomé en l'ultima fila blavon els succession devients $q_{ij}^{(n)}$, el lin mo camien per a i<m (Si que camien els que tenen i=n) reprecte els de A. En particular, els parists anni v=1,2,m1 no camien. Per tout, soir ±0, i podem fer tourber els n-1 pares d'els invicció soussiana seus purotates =) $\exists B = \bigcup U$.

I diferirà de L en l'ultima fila (excepte l'element $\widehat{I}_{nn} = l_{nn} = 1$ per definició)

I diferirà de U en l'ultima fila (excepte l'element $\widehat{I}_{nn} = l_{nn} = 1$ per definició de U diferirà fila (excepte l'element film i unu, ja que el altrevotro per definició de U

Esquema: Marquen and O els elements que camien repecte A.

(b) Si C defensix do A en l'ultima columna, llanon en el prox només camirent, respecte en do A, el elements $a_{ij}^{(u)}$ amb j=n. En parkanlar, en puvots $a_{iu}^{(u)} = 1, n-1$ no camiren $\Rightarrow \exists (=L_1 \cup 1, \ldots, n-1)$ defensé de U només en l'ultima columna.

(2) continuous

Per a B= ~ W, iguelen només l'úlhira fila dels 2 wortats

$$\left(\widehat{\lambda}_{y_{1}}\widehat{\lambda}_{y_{2}} - \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{N-1}}\right) \left(\widehat{\lambda}_{y_{N}}\right) = (10,10_{1-7}10) \iff \begin{cases}
\widehat{\lambda}_{y_{1}} = 10 \\
\widehat{\lambda}_{y_{1}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{2}} = 10
\end{cases}$$

$$\left(\widehat{\lambda}_{y_{1}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{2}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{N}}\right) = (10,10_{1-7}10) \iff \begin{cases}
\widehat{\lambda}_{y_{1}} = 10 \\
\widehat{\lambda}_{y_{1}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{2}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{N}} = 10
\end{cases}$$

$$\left(\widehat{\lambda}_{y_{1}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{2}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{N}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{N}} = 10
\end{cases}$$

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\end{cases}$$

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\end{cases}$$

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\end{cases}$$

$$\left(\widehat{\lambda}_{y_{1}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{2}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{N}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{N}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{N}} = 10
\end{cases}$$

$$\left(\widehat{\lambda}_{y_{1}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{2}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{N}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{N}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{N}} = 10
\end{cases}$$

$$\left(\widehat{\lambda}_{y_{1}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{2}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{N}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{N}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{N}} = 10
\end{cases}$$

$$\left(\widehat{\lambda}_{y_{1}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{N}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{N}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{N}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{N}} = 10
\end{cases}$$

$$\left(\widehat{\lambda}_{y_{1}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{N}} + \widehat{\lambda}_{y_{N}}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 10 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (nequadrate el camin)

Para C=L, U, iquelen vous l'illing clumna

ر شهند ٥

D'una alta maneral (a), (b)

La factoritarió LU d'una matria A també es pot videnda de trober per inducció respect la dimensió. Per a fer el par de dim. n-1 a dui. n, cal counderer particion de la matrin, de la manera regisent:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{A} & c \\ b^{\epsilon} & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \qquad L = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{L} & 0 \\ \ell^{\epsilon} & A \end{pmatrix} \qquad U = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{C} & 0 \\ 0 & \ell^{\epsilon} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \left(\frac{\widehat{A} \mid c}{b^{t} \mid a_{NN}}\right) \qquad L = \left(\frac{\widehat{L} \mid 0}{\ell^{t} \mid A}\right) \qquad U = \left(\frac{\widehat{U} \mid u}{\delta^{t} \mid u_{NN}}\right); \quad \infty \qquad \begin{cases} \widehat{A}, \widehat{L}, \widehat{U} \text{ sow } (n-1) \times (n-1) \\ b, c, \ell, u \in \mathbb{R}^{N-1} \text{ (0 bounds)} \end{cases}$$

$$A = LU \iff \begin{cases} \widehat{A} = \widehat{L} \widehat{U} \\ C = \widehat{L} \widehat{U} \\ b^{t} = \ell^{t} \widehat{U} \\ a_{nn} = \ell^{t} u + u_{nn} \end{cases}$$

lation, $A = \widehat{L} \widehat{U}$ $C = \widehat{L} \underline{U}$ $b^{\dagger} = e^{\dagger} \widehat{U}$ $a_{nn} = e^{\dagger} \underline{U} + \underline{U}_{nn}$ $C = \widehat{L}_{nn}$ $C = e^{\dagger} \underline{U}$ $C = e^{\dagger} \underline{U}$ C =el vector u, el rector l, l'excelar unn. L'única pomble defeubles ex l'exister use de Û-L

Panseur al nortic cas:

Si una conte matria A permet haber obtener la vera factoribació LU per eleminació sourriano nune priobatge, es perque en delerminants | Ax | soi +0 4x=1,2,7n-1 (Ax: privere x file; x columnes) En el con k=n-1: Â=An-1. De manera que 0 + det An, = det Â=det Û·det Û=det Û.

], lawn, u= 2-1c; et=btû-1; um=ann-etu.

Per tout:

- 1) Suprocu suo A adust U per fauns sous prostrige. Llanon det û to. Si BloC) winder and A en la promere un files i columne llam û es la nucleira = =) familier existirà la fadonhació do B(. C)
- 2) Si B diferent do A en bt i ann llavon seron diferent lt i unn
- 3) So Confereix de A en c i ann llaws seran diferent u i une

(a) Sigur P(x) = ax2+bx+c. P1(x)=2ax+b

Imposeu que verifique les condicions:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \alpha x_{o}^{2} + b x_{o} + c &=& f_{o} \\ 2 \alpha x_{1} + b &=& f_{1}^{1} \\ \alpha x_{2}^{2} + b x_{2} + c &=& f_{2} \end{array} \stackrel{(\Rightarrow)}{=} \begin{array}{lll} \begin{pmatrix} \chi_{o}^{2} & x_{o} & 1 \\ 2 x_{4} & 1 & 0 \\ \chi_{2}^{2} & x_{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f_{o} \\ f_{1}^{1} \\ f_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Per bout 7! p & P2 wherpolador (and det M \$0 (wide pendentment de los fil f2)

$$\det M = \begin{vmatrix} x_0^2 \times_0 1 \\ 2x_1 & 1 & 0 \\ x_2^2 + x_0^2 \times_2 x_0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (x_2 - x_0) \begin{vmatrix} 2x_1 & 1 \\ x_2 + x_0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (x_2 - x_0) (2x_1 - x_0 - x_2)$$

Con que Xo + Xz, nosulta: det M +0 (=> [Xo+xz + 2x1]

Nota. Observeu que això (mo) contradir el teor. d'7; del polironi interpalador d'stermite, ja que aquí no el proteu aplicar perque no consiseu f(x1).

(b) Caluleu p & B3 par diference dividides

Columbia pess for improved
$$(x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 4)$$

1 3 0 0 3 \Rightarrow $(x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 4)$

1 3 0 6 3 \Rightarrow $(x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 4)$

2 9 6

2 | 9 6

Llaws,
$$\int_{0}^{2} \rho(x) dx = 3 \left[\frac{x^{4}}{4} - 2 \frac{x^{3}}{3} + \frac{x^{2}}{2} + x \right]_{0}^{2} = 3 \left[4 - \frac{16}{3} + 2 + 2 \right] = 24 - 16 = \boxed{8}$$

(c) Formula de l'ener d'uiterplació:
$$f(x)-p(x)=\frac{f^{(4)}(\sqrt[4](x))}{4!}\times(x-1)^2(x-2)$$

$$E = \int_{0}^{2} f(x) dx - \int_{0}^{2} p(x) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{f(x) - p(x)}{h!} dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{f(x) - p(x)}{h!}$$

no camia de Rone a [0,2]. thou of TVMityà per a witeprals

Per taut,

$$|E| = \frac{|f^{(4)}(y)|}{4!} \left| \int_{0}^{2} \omega(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{24}{4!} \frac{4}{15} = \frac{4}{15}$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} \omega(x) dx = \int_{0}^{2} (x^{4} - 4x^{3} + 5x^{2} - 2x) dx = \left[\frac{x^{5}}{5} - x^{4} + 5\frac{x^{3}}{3} - x^{2} \right]_{0}^{2} = \frac{32}{5} - 16 + \frac{40}{3} - 4 = -\frac{4}{15}$$

```
4) f(x) = 1 - x - sin(x)
     (a) Quantitat de solucion?
                          f'(x) = -1 - \omega(x) \le 0 \ \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \implies f(x) maniform devertiont
                          0=f'(x) @ LOX=-1 @ X=Xk=17+2k1 4KER Lonjunt disnet de peuts 1 mont tong denethant
                                                                       =) f(x) H, com a wirin, 1 and real.
                         Con que lui f(x) = -\infty i lui f(x) = +\infty => \left[ f(x) \mid f(x) = +\infty \mid f(x) \mid f(x
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               (x +0 paramete ) (Per cade A fixet,)
             (p) xu41 = B(x"y); B(x"y) = y+ (1-y)x - y sinx
                                    2 × 0.5. Preview X = 0.5
                                    La convergencia (losel) es mes ràpida con mes polit signi (g'(d)).
                                      Però d es descenezut, i coneixeu Xo => Triem 2 / minumba /8'(xo)/
                                        De fet, es pot aconseguir 0 = g'(x_0) = (1-\lambda) - \lambda co(x_0) = 1 - \lambda(1+co(x_0)) \Leftrightarrow
                                                                                                                                                                                (\Rightarrow) \lambda = \frac{1}{1 + \log(0.5)} = \frac{1}{1.847582562} = 0.5325997... \approx 0.5326
                                           Preview (2 = 0,5326)
                                                                                                   x_0 = 0.5

x_1 = 0.510958

x_{n+1} = x_n + \lambda (1 - x_n - sin x_n) \quad \forall n > 1 \Rightarrow x_2 = 0.510973 - \Rightarrow \alpha = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.510975 = 0.51
                                           Mètode: x_n = 0.5
                                                                                                                                                                                                         \frac{e_{n+1}}{e_n^p} \xrightarrow[n\to\infty]{} C \neq 0 \quad (\text{quan } e_n \xrightarrow[n\to\infty]{} 0)
                  (c) Ordre i constant assimptionia?
                                                   X_{n+1} = X_n + \lambda f(x_n) \equiv g(x_n)
O = g'(x_0) = 4 + \lambda f'(x_0) \iff \lambda = \frac{-1}{f'(x_0)}
\Rightarrow X_{n+1} = X_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_0)} \quad \forall n \gg 0
                                                  X_{n+1} = X_n + \lambda f(x_n) \equiv g(x_n)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         Observen que el métode es, de fet, luna suimplificació de NR:

S'usa el mateix valor f'(6) en cade literació (i mo p'(xn))
                                                  Flowers:
                                                 e_{n+1} = x_{n+1} - \alpha = x_n - \alpha - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_0)} = e_n - \frac{f(x_1) + f'(x_1) e_n + \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} = (1 - \frac{f'(x_1)}{f'(x_0)}) e_n + O(e_n^2)
                                                 Si supseur e_n \xrightarrow{>0}, llavon \left[\frac{e_{n+1}}{e_n^4} \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} \left(4 - \frac{\mathfrak{p}'(\alpha)}{\mathfrak{p}'(x_0)}\right)\right]
                                                    Colculeur: f'(\alpha) = -1 - \cos \alpha = -1 - 0.87227 = -1.87227 => C = 1 - \frac{f'(\alpha)}{f'(x_0)} \neq 0 (part petit)
                                                                                                                 87558.1-=2000-1-=(2)17
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              C = 0.0028281
```