```
Eppasia 1º - Apielinniai Alahuon - Zanonilan Iwana
                                                                      Sdi 1400044
   1.1
         1816.1 + xII.III + 6x = (x)9 34COX3 Driv31
           \Delta = b^2 - 4.0 c = 12345.4321 - 1.4.8484 = 12340.5837
           KON VA = 12340.5837 = 111.08818
               \frac{61001}{5} = -\frac{0.02182}{2} = -0.01091 \quad (=5_{+})
\frac{5}{4} = -\frac{111.11 \pm \sqrt{12340.5837}}{2} = \frac{2}{-\frac{222.19818}{3}} = -\frac{111.09909}{3} \quad (=5_{-})
   ha to (I) Eival:
 · LOVIS (II) OF Oil
              f_1 = \frac{-2 \cdot 1.2121}{111.11 + 111.08818} = -0.0109100804 = 0.010910 (aupigera 5 only yngia)
               \frac{3}{3} = \frac{1.2121}{-1.000001} = -111.09990
(a) (I) Eva:
               |\overline{\zeta}_{+} - \overline{\zeta}_{+}| = |-0.01091008036948 - (-0.01091)| = |0.0000008036948| 
                          = 0.00000080369 (aupibero 5 yanpirus)
               · 13_-3_1=1-111.09908991963051-(-111.09909).1= 0.00000008036949
                           £9E0200000000000
         = 0,000.81008 (oupipera 5 EvaSirus) grigius).
 (b). (I) Eival: K = \frac{15 + -5 + 1}{15 + 1} = \frac{0.0000080369}{0.01091008036948} = 0.0000736649019 = 0.000073664
             (II) m = \frac{154 - 541}{1541} = 0.0000008359 - 0.0000073664
                n = \frac{13 - \overline{5} - 1}{15} = 0.00081008 = 0.000072915
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(x). To or oil:

Γνωρίδοψε ότι το απόλυτο σφαλίμα δεν αποτελεί επαρτές ψέτρο αξιολογιατίς της ατρίβειος. Όμως, χίνεται εμφοινές ου:

· fia to (I) to sipalificate tou tur sio pilier eirou ioa fie 8,0369 108, apa n supigeia

anations hexage.

* Yea to (II), yea my pila f_+ , to stealtha eiver is to be to ture (I). Ohier, that m pila f_- national our to animote shell have beginning, f_+ to f_- the outer of the count eiver he contributed in the population of f_- to spoke and f_- to f_- to spoke f_- to spoke f_- to f_- to f_- to f_- the outer of the count of the count of the country of the f_- to f_- to f_- the private of f_- to f_- to f_- the private of f_- the pr

fia to B):

Theor eta poure attrapaduara us tipos to arbitiso oretiro organitia tur tiposeggios cur tur pitur, ontre exorte aparpirotepin anagin pa tim enimisan car othe experim plan.

The solid proportion of the start of the sive apolyton proportion of the start of

The to (II) not partie on m=1 order to other parties of indication on the other order of the other order ord

liegeous ou applyings

(8) Paparmaio ou:

(II)
$$F_{+} = \frac{-2.c}{b+\sqrt{b^{2}-4ac}}$$
 H). At 08au $D = b^{2}-4ac$ & snow $E = b^{2}$

$$\tilde{\zeta} = \frac{c}{\alpha \tilde{\zeta}_{+}} \frac{(h)}{R} \frac{c}{\alpha \cdot \left(-\frac{2c}{b+1\Delta}\right)} = \frac{-(b+1\Delta)}{2\alpha} = \frac{-b-1\Delta}{2\alpha}$$

Το ξ- αναχεται στο ξ- του τύπου (I) μεσω πράξεων. Παρ' όλα αντά, ποραπηρώ σουμώς μισρότερα σταλματά με την εφαρμορή του τύπου (I). Αυτό συλιβαίνει διόα, ως χνωσόν, οι πράξεις πολλοπλοιοισιού ναι διαίρεσης με μεγαλο διαίρετο ναι μιτρό διαίρετη αυξόνου το αφαλλα εν τέλει, αρτε επιθυμούμε να αποφευχαποι. Δπλοδή, η συξηση του σφοιλματος

other was pilou to one ferou om I and I are the I and I and I are the I are the

1.2 | a) $H = f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 3$ owexhs one [2,3] $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$ ws nothwhere our opinion $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 3 = -3 < 0$.

 $f(3) = 3^3 - 2 \cdot 3^2 - 3 = 6 > 0$

The ario Θ . Boltons $n \neq (x)$ energy places [2,3].

Whatera n pila aum such posositin sion: $n \neq (x)$ notacy production we have the pila aum such posositin sion: $n \neq (x)$ notacy production we have $1 \neq (x) = 3x^2 - 4x = x(3x - 4) > 0$. The $1 \neq (x) = 3x^2 - 4x = x(3x - 4) > 0$. The $1 \neq (x) > 0$ and $1 \neq (x) > 0$ are $1 \neq (x) > 0$. The $1 \neq (x) > 0$ are $1 \neq (x) > 0$. The production of $1 \neq (x) > 0$ are

BELO 6 yniaw).

 $f(\kappa) = (2.333333)^3 - 2 \cdot (2.333333)^3 - 3 = 12.7036982593 - 2.5.444442889 - 3$ = -1.18518751854 2-1.18518. < 0

f(x)-f(a)>0 apa n pla pprotetou 500 Siasmua [a1, b1] = [x0, b].

f(x1) = -0.35370674817 2-0.353706. <0. Apa n pila pe [a0, b2] = [x1, b]

 $a_2 = x_1 = +2.44329$, $f(a_2) = -0.353706$, $b_3 = 3$, $f(b_3) = 6$

 $x_2 = 3 - 6 \frac{3 - 2.44329}{6 - (-0.353706)} = 2,4742816... \approx 2,474281$

8). Fixes $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^3 - 2x^2 - 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^3 = 2x^2 + 3 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2x^2 + 3}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow g(x) = 2 + \frac{3}{x^2}$

Exorps $g'(x) = -\frac{6}{x^3} < 0$ $\forall x \in [2,3]$ apa n g harbrown apa to stable this only size μ and $g'(x) = -\frac{6}{x^3} < 0$ $\forall x \in [2,3]$ apa n g μ arbrown apa to stable $\forall x \in [2,3]$ apa n g μ arbrown apa to stable $\forall x \in [2,3]$ apa n g μ arbrown apa to stable $\forall x \in [2,3]$ apa n g μ arbrown apa to stable $\forall x \in [2,3]$ apa n g μ arbrown apa to stable $\forall x \in [2,3]$ apa n g μ arbrival μ are μ are μ arb μ are μ are μ arb μ are μ are μ arb μ arbrival μ are μ arb μ arbitrary μ arb μ are μ arb μ arb μ arb μ arb μ arbitrary μ arb μ arbitrary μ

g(2) = 2,75 to $g(3) = \frac{3}{3} \approx 2,838333$. Napornou ou 2 < g(2), g(3) < 3Apa 119 I=[2,3], g(x) € [2,3] opa n g(x) Servi Enimer $g''(x) = \frac{18}{\sqrt{4}} > 0$ $\forall x \in [2,3] \Rightarrow g[1][2,3]$ is a quois |g'(x)| = 0,75 < 1 to

19(3) = 0,5 < 1, n 19(x) 1 \ L<1 &a x \(\xi_2, 3 \). If pa and Decupia, n $T_{n+1} = g(x_n) = 2 + \frac{3}{x_n^2}$ Objudive oro & orab. only g(x), apa n g(x)

superfixer toboritor.

(12 Enoughnyn, $x_0=2$): $x_1=2+\frac{3}{2}=2+\frac{3}{2}=2,75$. (2) Emualmyn) x = 2+ 3 = 2,39669421 2 3.396694

8) = Epays bo L = max [g(x): xe [a,b] = [2,3] }. = 1-9,75 = 0,75 that in oxion diver:

 $\frac{(0.75)^n}{1-0.75} |2,75-2| \le \varepsilon \iff 4 (0.75)^{n+1} \le \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-6}.$

 $(0,75)^{n+1} \le 0.125 \cdot 10^6 \xrightarrow{\ln 1} \ln (0,75)^{n+1} \le \ln (0.125 \cdot 10^6)$ (n+1) - (n/0,75) € (n(0,125.10⁻⁶) (=) (n+1) · (-0.287682072) ≤ -15.8949520906

(=) n+1 ≥ 55.2517992836 ⇔ n ≥ 54.2517992836 ° 54.2517

Apa auxoi neM, to torus sportia no Intora civas n=55

a) Direral on $f(x) = (x+1)^3(x-2)$, pe pija f=-1, bnow organiva in beloods N-R. : 3 yest'

· f(F)= f(-1) = 0.

. f'(x) = (x+1)2(4x-5), f'(3)=f'(-1)=0.

· f"(x) = 6(2x2 + x-1), f"(-1) = 0

· f"(x) = 24x+6., f"(5)=f"(-1)=-18 +0.

Apa, and yours obsignifica, agos n f(x) ec layb) we nonview upicy as relayb] sir in pila ms P(x)=0, Sig. 5=-1. Le Baque Trahas K=3>1, n ragin ougunions uns peolos N-R siva pappinin

B) Excipt k=3, $f(x)=(x+1)^3(x-2)$, $f'(x)=(x+1)^2(4x-5)$. DEWPW TO BENTIM HEVEN LOPENT TOS $M-R: Xn=X_{n-1}+3 \cdot \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$, $x_0=0$.

•
$$\lambda_1 = x_0 - 3 \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} = 0 - 3 \cdot \frac{f(0)}{f'(0)} = -3 \cdot \frac{-2}{-5} = -1,2$$

$$f(x_1) = f(-1,2) = (-1,2+1)^3(-1,2-2) = 0,0256.$$

$$f'(x_1) = f'(1,2) = (-1,2+1)^2 (4.(-1,2)-5) = -0,392$$

*
$$x_{a} = x_{1} - 3 \frac{f(x_{1})}{f'(x_{1})} = -1, 2 - 3 \frac{0,0256}{-0,392} = -1,004082.$$

$$f(x_2) = (-1,004082+1)^3 (-1,004082-2) = 2,041791.10^{-7}$$

$$f'(x_2) = (-1,004082+1)^2 (4\cdot(-1,004082)-5) = -0,00015023654889216 = -0,00015.$$

8). Exorps
$$g(x) = x - 3 \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} = x - 3 \frac{(x+1)^3(x-2)}{(x+1)^2(4x-5)} = x - \frac{3(x+1)^2(x-2)}{4x-5}$$
 to

$$g'(x) = \frac{4x^2 - 10x - 14}{16x^2 - 40+25}$$
 be $g'(-1)=0$.

$$g''(x) = \frac{16Z}{(4x-5)^3} \neq 0$$
 apa tou $g''(-1) \neq 0$.

tonies ou g(x) e C²[a,b]. Les monumentres apa n lea popure mes preston les éges tongen oujuitions l'expagninais.