TW324

Kwartaaltoets 1

2004

Problem 1:

$$\phi(x) = 1 + x \left(-2 + x \left(3 + x \left(-4 + x \cdot 5\right)\right)\right)$$

$$\phi(2) = 1 + 2 \left(-2 + 2 \left(3 + 2 \left(-4 + \frac{2 \cdot 5}{10}\right)\right)\right)$$

$$\frac{6}{15}$$

$$\frac{28}{57}$$

p(2) = 57 ----

Problem 2: Aangesiin sin X = X ao X = 0

sal die bereheining van 1+ sin X

modeheurig wees aan smering is belein

waardes van X. Die hode sal dus nie
in abbrate antwoord (ewe nie.

Trous, sodra sin X = 2.2 × 10<sup>-16</sup>

en blune, sal 1+ sin X = 1 in MATLAB,

en our lever our horse vit undelik

1 as benadering en mie die horselte

waarde van e<sup>2</sup> = 7.39 --- mie.

Problem 3:

$$\frac{1}{a_0} \stackrel{\uparrow}{p_1} \stackrel{\uparrow}{\uparrow} \stackrel{\downarrow}{b_0} = \frac{b_0 - a_0}{2}$$

Netso 
$$|p_2 - p_1| \le \frac{b_1 - a_1}{2} = \frac{b_0 - a_0}{2^2}$$

en in die alzemeen

As 
$$a_0 = -2$$
,  $b_0 = +2$  will one due the dat

$$\frac{b_0 - a_0}{2^n} = \frac{4}{2^n} \leq 10^{-10}$$

$$=) 2^{2} \ge 4.10^{10}$$

Problem 4:

(a) Rom yesien 
$$q^2 > p^3$$
 (in  $q < 0$ ), and sie honsellasie hier places
$$V = \left(\sqrt{p^2 + q^2} + q^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$u^{3}v^{3} = (\sqrt{p^{2}+q^{2}} - q)(\sqrt{p^{2}+q^{2}} + q)$$

$$= p^{2} + q^{2} - q^{2} = p^{3}$$

$$= v = p \implies v = p/u.$$

In die MATIAB hode, verang om aus die Yn war V beelen word met

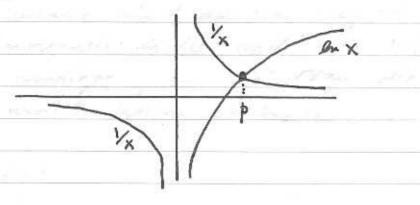
>> v = p/u,

(d) Gebrik die werk op die voorblad  $u-v = \frac{u^3-v^2}{u^2+uv+v^2} = \frac{-22}{u^2+uv+v^2}$ 

In die MATLAB hode, verang die lyn waar X, berchen word met

>> X1 = (-2\*q)/(u12+ uxv + V12);

Problem 5: (a) Sley our verglyling as lux=1/x
en shets linke - en regterhant op
diselfde assestelsel:



Die shets suggereer slege een reïcle watel X = > > 0, soos aangedui.

(b) Last 
$$f(x) = x \ln x - 1$$
. Dan  
 $f_0 = f(1) = 1 \ln 1 - 1 = -1$   
 $f_1 = f(2) = 2 \ln 2 - 1 = 0.38629...$ 

$$X_2 = X_1 - f_1 \frac{X_1 - X_0}{f_1 - f_0} = 1.7213...$$

$$f_2 = f(x_2) = -0.065 127...$$
(emyste  $f$  evaluing hisdie  $f$  stop)

$$X_3 = X_2 - f_2 \frac{X_1 - X_1}{f_2 - f_1} = 1.7615...$$

(c) Aangesien fo en f, van teken vershil en so ook f, en fz, sal Legula-7 tot op hierdie stadium presies die selfle blaaden gs as die se cant metode lewer.

## Problem 6:

Die linke kantste kolom lyk soos die tipiese bwadratiise honvergensie van Newton se met ode (fout = 10-2 -> 10-4 -> 10-7 -> 10

Verbloring:

$$f = x^3 - 7$$
,  $f' = 3x^2$ ,  $f'' = 6x$ 

$$f'(3''_3) = 3.3^{3/3}, f''(3^{3/3}) = 6.3^{5/3}$$
  
 $\neq 0$ 

Duo verrag ono sie tipiese huvasvatiese konvegencie van Newton se netode.

$$9 = \chi^{2} - \frac{3}{2}\chi, \quad 9' = 2\chi + \frac{3}{2}\chi^{2}, \quad 9'' = 2 - \frac{6}{2}\chi^{3}$$

$$9'(3''3) = 2.3'^{3} + \frac{3}{3}\chi_{3} \neq 0$$

$$9''(3''3) = 2 - \frac{6}{3}\chi_{3}^{3})^{2} = 2 - 2 = 0$$

Die feit dat 9"(p) = 0 vehlaar die vinniger honvegensie (inderdaad hubase honvegensie).

$$h = \chi^6 - 6\chi^7 + 9 = (\chi^3 - 3)^2$$
  
 $h' = 3(\chi^3 - 3)(3\chi^2)$ 

 $h'(3^{1/3}) = 3(3-3)(3.3^{1/3}) = 0$ Die feit dat h'(p) = 0 vehlaar die

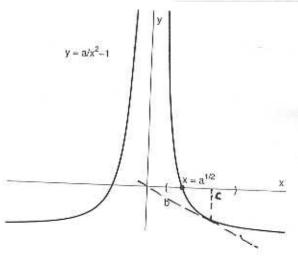
Stadigle honvergensie (inderdaad Uneere honvergensie).

Problem 7: Treh  $\sqrt{a}$  weershowte of  $X_{n+1}$  -  $\sqrt{a}$  =  $\frac{1}{2a} \left( \frac{3a \times n - x_n^2}{3a \times n - x_n^2} \right) - \sqrt{a}$   $= - \frac{x_n^3 - 3a \times n + 2a^{3/2}}{2a}$ 

$$\frac{\chi_{n+1} - \sqrt{a}}{(\chi_n - \sqrt{a})^2} = -\frac{\chi_n + \chi_n}{z_a}$$

 $\frac{|X_{n+1}-\sqrt{a}|}{(X_{n}-\sqrt{a})^{2}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{|X_{n}+2\sqrt{a}|}{2a}$ 1-)00 (xn -> va) = 3 5 Dus d = 2, C = 3 5-

Problem 7: Aangesein f"(x) >0 is alle v in (0, va) (grafiel honkaal na bo) sal Newton se metode konvergeer is alle to in (0, Ta). Dus b=0. Die waarde van C word bepaal deur die feit dat in reallyn by X= C Men die oorsprong most gacon (5000 in die figure )



Duo 
$$f'/c$$
) =  $\frac{f(c)-o}{c-o}$ 

=)  $-\frac{2a}{C^2} = \frac{9c^2-1}{c}$ 

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=)  $c=\sqrt{3}a$ 

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Alternatief: Vir  $x_0 > o$  will ons

he dat  $x_1 > o$ . (So nie

howeful die iterasie dalk na  $-\sqrt{a}$ .)

 $x_1 > o \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2a}(3ax_0 - x_0^3) > o$ 

=)  $x_0(3a - x_0^3) > o$ 

=)  $x_0(3a - x_0^3) > o$ 

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intervalle b, c) war benne len moontlik heid wi  $x_0 < o$ . (Navorsnip waag: Vind alle intervalle b, c) war benne Newton se metode intervalle (b, c) war benne Newton se metode  $x_0 = x_0$