

TW324Tut Toets #1 (Antwoorden)2004Probleem 1:(a) x_+ is nie akkwaat bereken nie want

$$x_+ = \frac{-3001 + \sqrt{3001^2 + 12}}{6} = \frac{-3001 + 3001.00199...}{6}$$

katastrofiese kansellatie.

 x_- is akkwaat, want die berekening van

$$x_- = \frac{-3001 - 3001.00199...}{6}$$

behels geen kansellatie nie.

$$(b) \quad x_+ x_- = \frac{c}{a} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_+ = -\frac{1}{3}x_-$$

In MATLAB

$$\gg x_{plus} = -1 / (3 * x_{minus});$$

Probleem 2

$$(a) \quad \text{Aangesien } \sin x \approx x, \quad \tan x \approx x \\ \text{en } \cos x \approx 1 \quad \text{as } |x| \ll 1$$

volg dat formules in f en g katastrofiese kansellatie behels. Dus A & B

- (b) Aangesien $\cos x \approx -1$ as $x \approx \pi$
 behelst die formule in h katastrofische
 harsellatie. Dus C.

Problem 3:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) \quad y_n &= \int_1^e (\ln x)^n dx \\
 &= \int_1^e (\ln x)^n \frac{d}{dx}(x) dx \\
 &= (\ln x)^n x \Big|_1^e - n \int_1^e (\ln x)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot x dx \\
 &= (\ln e)^n \cdot e - (\ln 1)^n \cdot 1 - n \underbrace{\int_1^e (\ln x)^{n-1} dx}_{y_{n-1}} \\
 &= e - n y_{n-1} \\
 y_0 &= \int_1^e (\ln x)^0 dx = \int_1^e dx = e - 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

- (b) Gestel y_0 word resten na $y_0 + \varepsilon = \tilde{y}_0$.
 Neem die reeks y van getalle $\{\tilde{y}_n\}$.

Nuwe reeks	$\tilde{y}_n = e - n \tilde{y}_{n-1}$
Oorspronkelike	$y_n = e - n y_{n-1}$

Trek af:

$$\tilde{y}_n - y_n = -n (\tilde{y}_{n-1} - y_{n-1})$$

Laat
 $E_n = \tilde{y}_n - y_n$
 fout op stap n
 voorsel.

$$E_n = -n E_{n-1}$$

$$E_0 = \tilde{y}_0 - y_0 = \varepsilon$$

(3)

$$E_1 = -1 \cdot E_0 = -\varepsilon$$

$$E_2 = -2 \cdot E_1 = 2\varepsilon$$

$$E_3 = -3 \cdot E_2 = -3 \cdot 2 \cdot \varepsilon$$

$$E_4 = -4 \cdot E_3 = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot \varepsilon$$

$$\vdots$$

$$E_n = (-1)^n n! \varepsilon$$

$$\rightarrow \infty \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

Afroundingsfout word dus onbegrens
vergroot sodat die algoritme onstabiel
sal wees.