



Cthuc-phuong phap tinh

Phương pháp tính (Trường Đại học Bách khoa Hà Nội)

* P^2 character:

$$\text{Saiss: } \Delta \leq \frac{b_0 - q_0}{2^n}$$

- St' laim lap 1 m \mathcal{E} :

$$n \geq \log_2 \left(\frac{b_0 - q_0}{\varepsilon} \right)$$

- Laim the bang

$$D_{\text{max}}^2(f(a_n), f(b_n))$$

WD:

n	a_n	b_n
0	$\frac{1}{2}(-)$	$\frac{2}{2}(+)$
1	$\frac{1}{4}(-)$	$\frac{1}{4}(+)$
2	$\frac{1}{8}(-)$	$\frac{1}{8}(+)$
3	$\frac{1}{16}(-)$	$\frac{1}{16}(+)$
4	$\frac{1}{32}(-)$	$\frac{1}{32}(+)$

$$x^3 + x - 4$$

* P^2 lap den.

$$\text{Saiss: } \Delta \leq \frac{q^n}{1-q} |x_1 - x_0|$$

- St' laim lap 1 m \mathcal{E} : $n \geq \log_q \left(\frac{\varepsilon(1-q)}{|x_1 - x_0|} \right)$ Trong do: $|f(x)| \leq q < 1$ - Cach bam: $Y = f(x) : X = Y$ VD: Cho $q(x) = \frac{x^3}{8}$ hay $x = \frac{x^3}{8}$, $f(x) = (-x)^{1/3}$

$$x_0 = -1$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Bam: } Y = \frac{x^3}{8} : X = Y$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{x^3}{8}}$$

* P^2 lag cung:

$$\text{Saiss: } \Delta \leq \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_2} |x_{n+2} - x_n|$$

Trong do: $m_2 \geq |f'(x)| \geq m_2 > 0$ the la h- Trong do: $m_2 \geq |f'(x)| \geq m_2 > 0$ the la h- Cach bam: $Y = X - \frac{(d-x)f(x)}{f(d)-f(x)} : X = Y$

$$\Delta \left(f(x_0), f'(x) \right) < 0$$

* P^2 lap cung:- Saiss: $\Delta \leq \frac{m_2}{2m_1} (x_{n+2} - x_n)^2$ Trong do: $m_2 \geq |f''(x)|$

$$0 < m_2 \leq |f'(x)|$$

- Trong do: $|x_{n+2} - x_n| \leq \sqrt{\frac{2\varepsilon m_2}{m_2}}$ - Cach bam: $Y = X - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} : X = Y$

$$\Delta \left(f(x_0), f'(x) \right) > 0$$

Date _____
⑤ Jacob J. Hart

$$- \text{Sai} \text{ Sai} : \frac{q_\infty}{1-q_\infty} |x_{n+1} - x_n|_\infty$$
$$n \gamma \log q \left(\frac{e(1-q)}{\lambda |x_1 - x_h|} \right)$$

- Cash book

Mr. Suidan jacobicötlínhsö' lán ləp ~~the~~ Ahkēn' / m. 2

$\lambda = \frac{60}{10}$

$c = \max \left(\frac{46}{10}, \frac{24}{20}, \frac{32}{60} \right)$

Maip: De

$$\therefore |D-A| + |E-B| + |F-C|$$

CACL: B, C, A 194 (202)

$$D, F, F \mid \alpha, x_1, x_2, x_3$$

7 Gaußsche $A = 0 \therefore B = E$; $C \subseteq F$ also logarithmisch

Date . . .

Date _____
⑤ Jacob J. Hart

$$-S_{a_1, b_1}': \frac{q_\infty}{1-q_\infty} |x_{n+1} - x_n|_\infty$$

- Rain:

Denklein bei Nui Jaco

$$\Delta : |D-A|, |E-B|, |E-C|$$

So sánh, họ viết lên một
thứ để làm - 2m/đ

$$q_2 = \max \left\{ \frac{7+3}{10}, \frac{1+2}{30}, \frac{6+1}{66} \right\}$$

$$X_n = \beta X_{n-1} + d_n$$

Bài toán trong tính

$$\text{Satz 8.4a: } \frac{\|B\|_\infty}{1 - \|B\|_\infty} \cdot \|x_{n+2} - x_n\|_\infty$$

Stangs! Seidel!

~~Ben Hur Christian Church, Tipton, Ind. / 1000 E~~

Lāi A lau biēn chāi.

$$A = \frac{4-2B+2C+D}{10}; B = \frac{10-3A+4C-5D}{30}$$

④ Lagrange

Cách bấm: ví dụ: $\frac{x}{y} \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} 1,5 \\ 3 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 4 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} 2,5 \\ 3,5 \end{array}$

$$L_n(x) = \frac{(x_0 - E)(x_0 - F)(x_0 - Y)}{(x_0 - E)(x_0 - F)(x_0 - Y)}$$

$$(M-E)(M-F)(M-Y)$$

Chọn gốc tại $M = 4 \rightarrow E, F, Y = 1, 5, 2, 2, 5, 2$
 \rightarrow Lưu $L_0(x) = A$
 $M = 1, 5 \rightarrow E, F, Y = 2, 2, 5, 2$
 \rightarrow Lưu $L_1(x) = B$
 $\dots = 0$

$$\Rightarrow L(x) = y_0 \cdot A + y_1 \cdot B + y_2 \cdot C + y_3 \cdot D$$

$$L_0(x) \quad L_1(x) \quad L_2(x) \quad L_3(x)$$

$$L(x) = y_0 \cdot A + y_1 \cdot B + y_2 \cdot C + y_3 \cdot D$$

④ Sai số:

$$\Delta \leq \frac{1}{(n+1)!} |w_{n+1}(x)|$$

$$M = \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f^{(n+1)}(x)|$$

④ $n+1$ là số mẫu nội suy

Vấn đề: $n+1 = 4$

Cho $P_n(x)$: đa thức bậc n .
 $n \times \frac{n+1}{2}$ phép nhân

④ Tính toán không thuận: $\leftarrow n$ phép cộng

④ Dùng Horner: $\leftarrow n$ phép nhân
 n phép cộng

④ Liệt kê Horner

+ Nhân: $(x^2 + 2x + 3)(x - 2)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \\ \times \quad x - 2 \\ \hline 1x^2 \quad 2x^2 \quad 3x^2 \\ -2x \quad -4x \quad -6x \\ \hline 1x^2 \quad 0x^2 \quad -1x \quad -6x \end{array}$$

\rightarrow Thước: $x^3 - x - 6$

④ Chia: $(x^3 - x - 6) : (x - 2)$ Hàng đầu

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 0 \quad -1 \quad -6 \\ \times \quad x - 2 \\ \hline 1x^3 \quad 0x^2 \quad -1x \quad -6 \\ -2x^2 \quad 4x \quad -12 \\ \hline 2x^2 \quad 4x \quad -12 \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Nhưng ang} \\ \text{Cộng chéo} \end{array} \right.$$

\rightarrow Thước: $2x^2 + 2x + 3$

$$\frac{2x^2 + 2x + 3}{x - 2} = 2x + 6 + \frac{15}{x - 2}$$

Newton

Tiến
mỗi
cấp
đến

$$P(x) = P(x_0 + t) = y_0 + \frac{t}{1!} \Delta y_0 + \frac{t(t-1)}{2!} \Delta^2 y_0$$

$$t = \frac{x - x_0}{h}$$

$$+ \dots + \frac{t(t-1) \dots (t-n+1)}{n!} \Delta^n y_0$$

+) Lưu mỗi cấp độ

$$P(x) = P(x_0 + t) = y_0 + \frac{t}{1!} \Delta y_0 + \frac{t(t-1)}{2!} \Delta^2 y_0$$

$$t = \frac{x - x_0}{h} \quad \left| \quad + \dots + \frac{t(t-1) \dots (t-n+1)}{n!} \Delta^n y_0 \right.$$

Dùng bảng sai phân: $\Delta y_0 = y_1 - y_0$

1) Tiến mỗi bậc

$$M(x) = y_0 + TSP_{h_0}(x - x_0) + TSP_{h_0}(x - x_0)(x - x_1) + \dots$$

$$+ TSP_{h_0}(x - x_0)(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_{n-1})$$

2) Lưu mỗi bậc

$$M(x) = y_n + TSP_{h_n}(x - x_n) + TSP_{h_n}(x - x_n)(x - x_{n-1}) + \dots$$

$$+ TSP_{h_n}(x - x_n)(x - x_{n-1}) \dots (x - x_1)$$

$$\Delta TSP_{h_0} = \frac{y_0 - y_1}{x_0 - x_1} ; TSP_{h_0}(x) = \frac{TSP_{h_0}(x_0 - x_1)}{x_0 - x_1}$$

Lagrange

Newton

SP chia: n

SP chia: n

SP chia: n

$n - 1$

BP-tính

$$\Delta y = A \cdot e^{Bx}$$

$$\ln 2e^1 < 2y > 0 \rightarrow \ln y = \ln A + Bx$$

1)

$$f(x) = A \sqrt{x+1} + Bx$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \langle q_1, q_1 \rangle A + \langle q_1, q_2 \rangle B > \langle f_1, f_1 \rangle \\ & \langle q_2, q_1 \rangle A + \langle q_2, q_2 \rangle B > \langle f_1, f_2 \rangle \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\langle q_1, q_1 \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^1 \sqrt{x_{k1}} \cdot \sqrt{x_{k1}}$$

$$\langle q_1, q_2 \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^1 \sqrt{x_{k1}} \cdot \sqrt{x_{k2}}$$

$$\langle f_1, f_1 \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^1 \sqrt{y_{k1}} \cdot \sqrt{y_{k1}}$$

③ Cách khác:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} h (y_0 + y_n + 2(y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_{n-1}))$$

$$\text{Sai số: } \Delta \leq \frac{M_2}{12} (x_n - x_0) h^2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} M_2 \geq \max_{[x_0, x_n]} |f''(x)| \\ h \geq \sqrt{\frac{M_2 (x_n - x_0)^2}{12 \varepsilon}} \end{array} \right\}$$

④ Simpson

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_n} f(x) dx = \frac{h}{3} (y_0 + y_{2n} + 2(y_1 + y_3 + \dots + y_{2n-1}))$$

$$\text{Sai số: } \Delta \leq \frac{M_4}{180} (x_{2n} - x_0) h^4$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} M_4 \geq \max_{[x_0, x_{2n}]} |f^{(4)}(x)| \\ h \geq \sqrt[4]{\frac{M_4 (x_{2n} - x_0)^4}{180 \varepsilon}} \end{array} \right\}$$

! thang: n nguyên, gần nhất
Simp: n chẵn, gần nhất

⑤ Tìm đạo hàm bậc cấp

$$f^{(n+1)}(x) = \frac{f^n(x+F) - f^n(x)}{F}$$

$$F = 10^{-8}$$

⑥ Euler hiện:

$$A = y + h f(x, y) : X = X + h : y = A$$

⑦ Euler ẩn:

$$A = y + h f(x, y) : X = X + h : B = y + h f(X, A)$$

⑧ Euler cải tiến:

$$A = h \cdot f(x, y) : X = X + h : B = h \cdot f(x, y + A)$$

$$: y = y + \frac{A+B}{2}$$

$$\text{CO}$$

Đang No
* RK₃

$$K_1 = h \cdot f(x_k; y_k) \rightarrow A$$

$$K_2 = h \cdot f\left(x_k + \frac{h}{2}; y_k + \frac{A}{2}\right) \rightarrow B$$

$$K_3 = h \cdot f(x_k + h; y_k - A + 2B) \rightarrow C$$

~~K₄ = h \cdot f(x_k + 3h; y_k - 3A + 6B - 2C)~~

$$y_{k+1} = y_k + \frac{1}{6}(A + 4B + C)$$

* RK₄

$$K_1 = h \cdot f(x_k; y_k) \rightarrow A$$

$$K_2 = h \cdot f\left(x_k + \frac{h}{2}; y_k + \frac{A}{2}\right) \rightarrow B$$

$$K_3 = h \cdot f\left(x_k + \frac{h}{2}; y_k + \frac{B}{2}\right) \rightarrow C$$

$$K_4 = h \cdot f(x_k + h; y_k + C) \rightarrow D$$

$$y_{k+1} = y_k + \frac{1}{6}(A + 2B + 2C + D)$$

Date No

Sais

- Sai số 'giới hạn' của sai số: $\Delta a: |a - a'| < \Delta a$

- Sai số tuyệt đối: $\Delta a = \frac{\Delta a}{|a|}$

Ngũ lý đạo đức:

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \right| \Delta x_i$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

Cho $r = 10 \text{ mm}$, $\Delta r = 0,01 \text{ mm}$, $\pi = 3,14$
 $\Delta V = 4\pi r^2 \cdot \Delta r$

$$\left| \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \right| = \frac{4}{3} r^3 \cdot \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) = 4\pi r^2 \cdot \Delta r$$

$$\Delta V = 10 \text{ mm} \rightarrow \Delta V = 25,88970395 \text{ mm}^3$$

VD: Cho $\Delta V = 10^{-6}$, $V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$, $R = 10 \text{ mm}$
 $r = 3,14$. Tính Δr , ΔR

$$\left| \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \right| = \frac{4}{3} r^3; \quad \left| \frac{\partial V}{\partial R} \right| = 4\pi r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta R = \frac{\Delta V}{n \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial R} \right|} = 3,75 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$\Delta R = \frac{\Delta V}{n \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial R} \right|} = 3,978735 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$n = 2$ ứng vs 2
 ảnh cấn tim $R_{1,r}$
 $n = x$ ứng vs x
 ảnh cấn tim

VD3: Tính và xét chữ số đáng tin của $A = \frac{1}{3} a^4$ vs a

$$a = 2,38256, \quad \delta a = 0,016$$

$$A = \frac{1}{3} a^4 \rightarrow \left| \frac{\partial A}{\partial a} \right| = \frac{4}{3} a^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \Delta A &= \frac{4}{3} a^3 \cdot \Delta a = \frac{4}{3} a^3 \cdot \delta a \cdot |a| = \frac{4}{3} a^4 \cdot \delta a \\ &= 0,429649) \\ &\quad \times 10^{-2} \end{aligned}$$

Tam số

$$0,5 \cdot 10^{-3} < \Delta A < 0,5 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

\rightarrow A có 2 chữ số đáng tin sau dấu phẩy

$$A = \frac{1}{3} a^4 = 10,7423283$$

\rightarrow các chữ số đáng tin 1, 0, 7, 4

$$\triangle \text{ Chữ số đáng tin } \Delta a \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^5$$

$\rightarrow a$ là chữ số tin tưởng

$$a = a_n a_{n-1} \dots a_2 a_1 a_0 a_{-1} a_{-2} a_{-3} \dots a_{-m}$$