

Дифиниція (Погрівністю вимірювань) | Робота ІІ

$$8.16 \quad z = f(x, y), \quad \Delta x = 10^{-5}$$

$$df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Delta y.$$

$$a) \quad z = x + 10y$$

$$\Delta z = \Delta x + 10\Delta y, \text{ та } \Delta x = 10^{-5}, \text{ тоді}$$

$$10\Delta y = 10^{-5}$$

$$\underline{\Delta y = 10^{-4}}$$

$$b) \quad z = xy + x^2y^2$$

$$\Delta z = (y + y^2)\Delta x + (x + 2xy)\Delta y = (1+y)y\Delta x + \\ + (1+2y)x\Delta y$$

Порядок $(1+2y)x\Delta y$ менший ніж y

$$(1+y)y\Delta x = 10^{-5}(1+y)y \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta y \sim \frac{10^{-5}(1+y)y}{(1+2y)x} \sim \frac{10^{-5}y}{x} \underline{=}$$

$$b) \quad z = \frac{x}{y};$$

$$\Delta z = \frac{\Delta x}{y} - \frac{x\Delta y}{y^2} = \frac{1}{y}(\Delta x - \frac{x}{y}\Delta y) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta y \sim \frac{10^{-5}y}{x} \underline{=}$$

N 8.23

$$1) \quad ay^3 + by^2 + d = 0 \quad y^3 + 2y^2 - 3 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a = 1 \\ b = 2 \\ d = -3 \end{array}, \quad \Delta a = 10^{-2} \quad \Delta b = 10^{-2} \quad \Delta d = 10^{-2}$$

$$(y-1)(y^2+3y+3) = 0$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} y = 1 \\ y^2 + 3y + 3 = 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$2) \quad f(y) = ay^3 + by^2 + d$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= df = y^3 da + 3ay^2 dy + y^2 db + 2by dy + dd \\ \Rightarrow dy &= -\frac{y^3 da + y^2 db + dd}{3y^2 a + 2yb} = -\frac{y^3 a + b}{3y^2 a + 2yb} \end{aligned}$$

3) м.к рассчитываем без-не корни

$$\Delta y \approx \frac{10^{-2} + 10^{-2} + 10^{-2}}{3+4} \approx \frac{3 \cdot 10^{-2}}{7}$$

N 6.5 Решим.

$$1) \quad a = \text{sign} a \cdot 2^q \left(\frac{a_1}{2^1} + \frac{a_2}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{a_p}{2^p} + \dots \right) -$$

представление производного геометрического

$(a_i = f_i)$

числа.

$$2) \quad \tilde{a} = \text{sign} a \cdot 2^q \sum_{i=1}^p \left(\frac{a_1}{2^1} + \dots + \frac{a_p}{2^p} \right)$$

$$3) \quad |a - \tilde{a}| = 2^q \sum_{i=p+1}^{\infty} \frac{|a_i|}{2^i} \leq \frac{2^q}{2^p} = 2^{q-p} = \Delta(\tilde{a})$$

$$4) \quad \left| \frac{a - \tilde{a}}{\tilde{a}} \right| \leq \frac{\Delta(\tilde{a})}{\tilde{a}} = \frac{1}{2^p} = 2^{-p} =$$

$$\text{н8.20} \quad \Delta x = 10^{-3}, \quad y = f(x)$$

$$y \approx f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!} x + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$$

$$a) \quad 1) \quad f(x) = \sin x, \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad f^{(2n+1)}(x) = \pm \cos x \\ 10 < x \leq 1 \quad f^{(2n)}(x) = \pm \sin x$$

$$d) \quad \Delta y = \left| \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} \right| \leq \Delta x$$

3) $x_0 \in (0, 1)$:

$$|\sin x| \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad |\cos x| \leq 1, \quad x^{n+1} \leq 1, \quad f^{(n+1)}(x) \leq 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta y \leq \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \right| \leq \Delta x$$

$$4) \quad x_0 \in (10, 11) : \quad |\sin x| \leq 1 \quad f^{(n+1)}(x) \leq 1 \quad \frac{1}{x^{n+1}} \leq 10^{n+1}$$

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

$$5) \quad \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$$

$$\left| \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n - \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} (x^*)^n \right| \leq \Delta x \quad \left(\frac{x^*}{x} = 1 + c \right)$$

Е - оцкн. погрешк

$$\frac{x^*}{n!} (1 - (1+c)^n) \leq \Delta x$$

$$(1+c)^n \geq 1 - \frac{\Delta x}{x^n} n!$$

$$x_0 \in (0, 1) : \quad (1+c)^n \geq 1 - \Delta x \cdot n!$$

$$x_0 \in (10, 11) : \quad (1+c)^n \geq 11 - \frac{\Delta x}{10^n} n!$$

$$6) \quad 10 < x < 11 \quad x = 10.$$

под Меланора.

$$y = f(10) + \frac{f'(10)}{1!} (x-10) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(10)}{n!} (x-10)^n$$

$$\Delta y = \left| \frac{f^{(m+1)}(z)}{(m+1)!} (x-10)^{m+1} \right| \leq \left| \frac{1}{(m+1)!} \right| \leq$$

N8.15. $y = f(x)$
 Δx , min Δy ?

1) $|y^* - y| < \Delta y$;

$$\Delta y = f'(x^*) \Delta x \text{ при } \Delta y.$$

2) $y^* = f(x^*)$

3) $y = f(x)$

a) ~~$f(x) = \sin x$~~ $f(x) = \sin x$

b) $f(x) = \ln x$

c) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 5x + 6}$

a) ~~$f(x) = \sin x$~~ $f(x) = \sin x$

$$f'(x) = \cos x$$

$$|f'(x)| \leq 1 \Rightarrow \Delta y \leq \Delta x - \text{при любых } x$$

b) $f(x) = \ln x$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad \Delta y \leq \frac{1}{x} \Delta x, \text{ но при } x \rightarrow 0 \quad \Delta y \gg \Delta x$$

$$(\Delta y \rightarrow \infty).$$

c) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 5x + 6} = \frac{1}{(x-3)(x-2)}$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{(x-3)^2} + \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} \Rightarrow \Delta y \leq \left(\frac{1}{(x-2)^2} - \frac{1}{(x-3)^2} \right) \Delta x$$

$$\text{но при } \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow 2 \\ x \rightarrow 3 \end{array} \hookrightarrow \Delta y \gg \Delta x.$$

N8.33. $f(x)$

$$f(x+kh), k = 1, 3$$

$f'(x) \cdot b x$ с max морщностью

$$1) f(x + kh) = f(x) + f'(x) \cdot kh + f''(x) \frac{(kh)^2}{2!} + \dots$$

$$2) f'(x) = \frac{d_1 f(x) + d_2 f(x+h) + d_3 f(x+2h)}{h}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{h} (f(x))$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+h) &= f(x) + f'(x)h + f''(x) \frac{h^2}{2} \\ f(x+2h) &= f(x) + f'(x)2h + f''(x) 2h^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x+3h) = f(x) + f'(x)3h + f''(x) \frac{9h^2}{2}$$

$$3) \begin{cases} d_1 + d_2 + d_3 = 0 \\ d_1 + 2d_2 + 3d_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}d_1 + 2d_2 + \frac{9}{2}d_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} d_1 + d_2 + d_3 = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}d_1 - \frac{3}{2}d_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}d_1 + 2d_2 + \frac{9}{2}d_3 = 0$$

$$\therefore d_2 = -\frac{1}{2}d_1 + 4d_3$$

$$\begin{cases} d_1 = 2 + 3d_3 \\ 2 + 3d_3 - 8 - 16d_3 + 9d_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} d_1 = 6,5 - \frac{5}{2} \\ d_2 = 4 \\ d_3 = -\frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} d_1 + 4d_3 = -d_2 \\ d_1 = 2 + 3d_3 \end{cases}$$

$$d_1 + 4d_2 + 9d_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} d_2 = -2 + 4 \frac{6}{4} \\ d_1 = 2 + 3 \left(-\frac{6}{4}\right) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -4d_3 = 6 \end{cases}$$

8.33 (некорректные)

$$4) f'(x) = f'(a) + d_1 \frac{h^3}{6} f'''(\xi_1) + d_2 \frac{(2h)^3 f'''(\xi_2)}{6} + d_3 \frac{2h^3 f'''(\xi_3)}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\text{шум}} &= \frac{1}{h} \left(\left| \frac{5}{12} h^3 f'''(\xi_1) \right| + \left| \frac{16}{3} h^3 f'''(\xi_2) \right| + \frac{24}{7} \left| h^3 f'''(\xi_3) \right| \right) \leq \\ &\leq \left(\frac{5}{12} + \frac{16}{3} + \frac{24}{7} \right) h^2 = \frac{25}{2} h^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$5) E_{\text{бх}} : \quad f(x^*) = f(a) + \delta_i; \quad f'(x_0) = f'(x_0) + \frac{d_0 \delta_0 + d_1 \delta_1 + d_2 \delta_2}{h}$$

$$E_{\text{бх}} = \frac{1}{h} (|d_0 \delta_0| + |d_1 \delta_1| + |d_2 \delta_2|) = \frac{8E}{h}, \text{ где } E - \max \delta_i$$

$$6) E = E_{\text{бх}} + E_{\text{шум}} = \frac{8E}{h} + \frac{25}{2} h^2$$

Задача №2. Доказать методом прямой линейной алгебры.

№7.4

$$a) \|A\|_1 = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^n |A_{ij}|$$

$$\|A\|_1 = \sup_{\|u\|_1 \neq 0} \frac{\|Au\|_1}{\|u\|_1} = \sup_{\|u\|_1 \neq 0} \frac{\left\| \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij} u_j \right\|_1}{\|u\|_1} =$$

$$Au = v, \text{ где } v_i = \sum_j A_{ij} u_j$$

$$= \sup_{\|u\|_1 \neq 0} \max_i \left| \sum_j A_{ij} u_j \right| \sup_{\|u\|_1 \neq 0} \frac{\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_j A_{ij} u_j \right|}{\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| u_i \right|} \leq$$

$$\leq \sup_{\|u\|_1 \neq 0} \frac{\max_i \left| \sum_j A_{ij} / u_j \right|}{\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |u_i|} \leq \sup_{\|u\|_1 \neq 0} \frac{\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left(\sum_j |A_{ij}| \right) \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} |u_j|}{\max_{1 \leq j \leq n} |u_j|} =$$

$$= \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_j A_{ij} \right| \sup_{\|u\|_1 \neq 0} \max_j |u_j| = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left| \sum_j A_{ij} \right|$$

$$8) \|A\|_2 = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \sum_{i=1}^n |A_{ij}|$$

$$\|A\|_2 = \sup_{\|u\|_2 \neq 0} \frac{\|Au\|_2}{\|u\|_2} = \sup_{\|u\|_2 \neq 0} \frac{\sqrt{\sum_j |A_{uj}|^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_i |u_i|^2}} \leq$$

$$\leq \sup_{\|u\|_2 \neq 0} \sqrt{\sum_j \frac{\sum_i |A_{ij}|^2}{\sum_i |u_i|^2}} = \sup_{\|u\|_2 \neq 0} \sqrt{\frac{\sum_j |u_j|^2 \sum_i |A_{ij}|^2}{\sum_i |u_i|^2}} \leq$$

$$\leq \max_j \sum_i |A_{ij}| \sup_{\|u\|_2 \neq 0} \frac{\sqrt{|u_j|^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_i |u_i|^2}} = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \sum_{i=1}^n |A_{ij}|$$

$$8) \|A\|_3 = \sqrt{\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \lambda^i (A^* \cdot A)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|A\|_3 &= \sup_{\|u\|=0} \frac{\|Au\|_3}{\|u\|_3} = \sup_{\|u\|=0} \left(\frac{(Au, Au)}{(u, u)} \right)^{1/2} = \\ &= \sup_{\|u\|=0} \left(\frac{(A^*Au, u)}{(u, u)} \right)^{1/2} = \sqrt{\sup_{\|u\|=0} \frac{A^*A(u, u)}{(u, u)}} = \\ &= \|u = \sum_i \xi_i w_i\| = \sup_u \left(A^*A \left(\frac{\sum_i \xi_i w_i, \sum_j \xi_j w_j}{\sum_i \xi_i w_i, \sum_j \xi_j w_j} \right) \right)^{1/2} = \\ &= \sup_u \left(\frac{\sum_i \lambda_i \xi_i w_i, \sum_j \xi_j w_j}{\sum_i \xi_i w_i, \sum_j \xi_j w_j} \right) = \sup_u \sqrt{\frac{\sum_i \lambda_i \xi_i^2}{\sum_i \xi_i^2}} = \sup_u (\max_i (\lambda_i (A^*A)))^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

н.7.5 1) 7 λ - собственное число матрицы A , тогда

$$2) Ax = \lambda x \Rightarrow \|Ax\| = \|A\lambda x\| = |\lambda| \|x\| \Rightarrow |\lambda| \|x\| = \|Ax\| \leq \|A\| \|x\| \Rightarrow$$

$$3) |\lambda| \leq \|A\| \quad \text{док.}$$

$$n \neq 25 \quad \mu(AB) \leq \mu(A)\mu(B).$$

$$1) \mu(AB) = \|AB\| \|AB^{-1}\| = \|AB\| \|B^{-1}A^{-1}\| \leq \\ \|A\| \|B^{-1}\| \|B^{-1}\| \|A^{-1}\| = \mu(A)\mu(B) \quad \text{док.}$$

$$2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/3 & 2/3 \\ 2/3 & -1/3 \end{pmatrix} \quad B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -3/8 & 1/8 \\ 1/8 & -3/8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mu(A) = \|A\| \|A^{-1}\| = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2} = 3 \cdot 1 = 3$$

$$\mu(B) = \|B\| \|B^{-1}\| = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 7 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (AB)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{24} & \frac{7}{24} \\ \frac{7}{24} & \frac{5}{24} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mu(AB) \|AB\|_1, \|B(AB)^{-1}\|_1 = 12 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 6$$

$$\|AB\|_1 = 12 \cdot \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$3) \mu(AB) \cdot 6 = \mu(A)\mu(B) = 3 \cdot 2$$

- неравенство
 $\mu(AB) \leq \mu(A)\mu(B)$
 выполняется.

$$N7.30 \quad f = (f_1, f_2), \quad \min V(f) : \| \delta u \| \leq V(f) \| \delta f \|$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_1 + u_2 = f_1 \\ u_1 - u_2 = f_2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(Au = f)$$

$$\delta u = A^{-1} f$$

$$\delta u = A^{-1} \delta f$$

$$1) \quad \| \delta u \| \leq V(f) \| \delta f \|$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(f) &= \sup_{\delta f} \frac{\| \delta u \|}{\| \delta f \|} = \sup_{\delta f} \frac{\| \delta u \|}{\| u_1 \|} \frac{\| f \|}{\| \delta f \|} = \\ &= \sup_{\delta f} \frac{\| A^{-1} \delta f \| \| f \|}{\| u_1 \| \| \delta f \|} = \frac{\| f \|}{\| u_1 \|} \sup_{\delta f} \frac{\| A^{-1} \delta f \|}{\| \delta f \|} = \\ &= \frac{\| f \|}{\| u_1 \|} \frac{\| A^{-1} \| \| \delta f \|}{\| \delta f \|} = \frac{\| A^{-1} \| \| f \|}{\| u_1 \|} = \frac{\| A^{-1} \| \| f \|}{\| A^{-1} f \|} \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \quad \| A^{-1} f \| V(f) = \| A^{-1} \| \| f \|$$

$$3) \quad \| A^{-1} f \| \| A^{-1} f \| V(f) \leq \| A^{-1} \| \| f \| \| V(f) \| \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow V(f) = 1$$

$$5) 4) \quad f: \| \cdot \|_1$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D(f) = \frac{\|A^{-1}(f - Af)\|_1}{\|A^{-1}f\|_1} = \frac{\|Af\|_1}{\|\alpha(\frac{f_1 + f_2}{f_1 - f_2})\|_1} \quad \textcircled{=}$$

$$\text{Rück } f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{=} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2} = 1 =$$

$$5) \| \cdot \|_2$$

$$D(f) = \frac{\|A^{-1}\|_2 \|Af\|}{\|A^{-1}f\|_2} = \frac{\|Af\|_2}{\|A^{-1}f\|_2} \quad \textcircled{=}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \max(|f_1 + f_2|, |f_1 - f_2|) = \max(|f_1|, |f_2|)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (|f_1 + f_2| + |f_1 - f_2|) = |f_1| + |f_2|$$

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{=} 1$$

$$6) \| \cdot \|_3$$

$$B = A^{-1} (A^{-1})^* A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|B - \lambda E| = 0$$

$$(\frac{1}{2} - \lambda) \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \lambda \right) = \frac{1}{4} - \lambda^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\|A^{-1}\|_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} \right| = (1/2 - \lambda)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1/2$$

$$D(f) = \frac{\|f\|_3}{\sqrt{2} \|A^{-1}f\|_3}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{(f_1 + f_2)^2}{4} + \frac{(f_1 - f_2)^2}{4} \right)^{1/2} = \left(f_1^2 + f_2^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

↓

$$f_1^2 + f_2^2 = f_1^2 + f_2^2 \Rightarrow \text{беско} \Delta f_1, f_2.$$

$$1) \begin{cases} u_1 + 0,99u_2 = f_1 \\ 0,99u_1 + u_2 = f_2 \end{cases} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0,99 \\ 0,99 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -0,99 \\ -0,99 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \det A = 0,0199.$$

$$1) f: \| \cdot \|_1$$

$$\|A^{-1}f\|_1 = \|A^{-1}\|_1 \|f\|_1, \quad \|A^{-1}\|_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\|A^{-1}f\|_1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{0,0199} \|f\|_1. \quad \textcircled{=}$$

$$\text{таким } f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} / \textcircled{=} \quad \frac{100 \cdot 1}{100} = 1 =$$

$$2) f: \| \cdot \|_2$$

$$(x)(c) \quad D(f) = \frac{\|A^{-1}\|_2 \|f\|_2}{\|A^{-1}f\|_2} = \frac{\frac{1,99}{0,0199} \|f\|_2}{\| \frac{1}{0,0199} (f_1 - 0,99f_2) - 0,99f_1 + f_2 \|_2} =$$

$$= \text{таким } f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{200}{200} = 1$$

$$3) f: \| \cdot \|_3$$

$$D(f) = \frac{\|A^{-1}\|_3 \|f\|_3}{\|A^{-1}f\|_3} = 1$$

$$(1-\lambda)^2 = 0,99^2 \\ \lambda = 1 \pm 0,99$$

$$\|A^{-1}\|_3 = \sqrt{\max_i \lambda_i(A^*A)} = \max(\lambda_i)(A) = 1 = \frac{1}{0,0199} = 100.$$

$$\frac{1}{0,0199} \left((f_1 - 0,99f_2)^2 + (0,99f_1 + f_2)^2 \right)^{1/2} = \left(f_1^2 + f_2^2 \right)^{1/2} \Rightarrow f_1 + f_2 = 0 \Rightarrow f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a) 9.12) A = \begin{pmatrix} 101 & -90 \\ -90 & 82 \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} 112 \\ -98 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1) \det(A - \lambda E) = (101 - \lambda)(82 - \lambda) - 90^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 183\lambda + 182 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda = 1 \\ \lambda = 182. \end{cases}$$

$$2) X^{k+1} = (E - \lambda A)X^k + \tau b.$$

Критерий сходимости: $\max |1/\lambda_i(E - \lambda A)| < 1 \iff \max |1 - \lambda \lambda_i(A)| < 1$

$$\begin{cases} |1 - \lambda \lambda_{\max}| < 1 \\ |1 - \lambda \lambda_{\min}| < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 < \lambda < \frac{\lambda_{\max} - \lambda_{\min}}{\lambda_{\max}} = \frac{181}{183}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{opt}} = \frac{\lambda_{\max} - \lambda_{\min}}{\lambda_{\max} + \lambda_{\min}} = \frac{181}{183}; \quad \sigma_{\text{opt}} = \frac{\lambda_{\max} - \lambda_{\min}}{\lambda_{\max} + \lambda_{\min}} = \frac{181}{183}$$

$$3) 0 < \tau < \sigma_{\text{opt}}$$

$$x^{(0)} = x^0, \quad q = 0.$$

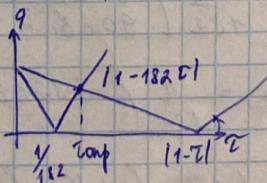
$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 101 & -90 & 112 \\ -90 & 82 & -98 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 11 & -8 & 14 \\ -90 & 82 & -98 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 11 & -8 & 14 \\ -2 & 18 & 14 \end{array} \right)$$

$$4) \begin{cases} 11x_1 - 8x_2 = 14 \\ -2x_1 + 18x_2 = 14 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \quad (x_1 = 2, x_2 = 1)$$

$$5) q = \|B\|_2 = \|E - \lambda A\|_2 = \max |1 - \lambda \lambda_i|$$

$$\begin{cases} |1 - \lambda| < 1 \\ |1 - 182\lambda| < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$q = 1 - \tau, \quad \tau \in (0; \sigma_{\text{opt}}).$$



$$N9.2.6) Ax = b.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 101 & -90 \\ -90 & 182 \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} 192 \\ -98 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{\| \Delta x \|_2}{\| x \|_2} = ? \quad m.n. \\ \frac{\| \Delta b \|_2}{\| b \|_2} \leq 0.01, \| x_2 \|_2 = ?$$

$$1) \frac{\| \Delta x \|}{\| x \|} \leq \nu(b) \frac{\| \Delta b \|}{\| b \|} = \frac{\| A^{-1} \| \| A^{-1} b \|}{\| A^{-1} \| \| b \|} =$$

$$2) A^{-1} = \frac{1}{182} \begin{pmatrix} 82 & 90 \\ 90 & 101 \end{pmatrix}, A^{-1} b = \frac{1}{182} \begin{pmatrix} 82 & 90 \\ 90 & 101 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 112 \\ -98 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{182} \begin{pmatrix} 82 \cdot 112 - 90 \cdot 98 \\ 90 \cdot 112 - 101 \cdot 98 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \| b \|_2 = 210.$$

$$3) \| A^{-1} \|_2 = \frac{191}{182}, \| A^{-1} b \|_2 = 3$$

$$\frac{\| \Delta x \|_2}{\| x \|_2} = \frac{191}{182} \frac{0,1 \cdot 210}{28} = \frac{191}{26} //$$

$$4) \| \Delta b \|_2 = \frac{\| \Delta x \|_2}{\| x \|_2} \frac{\| A^{-1} b \|_2}{\| A^{-1} \|} \quad \text{②: } \cancel{A^{-1} b} \cancel{A^{-1}} \cancel{A^{-1} b} \cancel{A^{-1}} =$$

$$\text{②: } \frac{191}{26} \frac{3}{182} \frac{10}{10} = 0,1$$

$$5) \| A^{-1} \Delta b \|_2 \leq \| A^{-1} \|_2 \| \Delta b \|_2 = \frac{191}{182} \frac{0,1 \cdot 210}{28} = \frac{57,3}{26}$$

$$6) A^{-1} \Delta b = \frac{1}{182} \left(\begin{matrix} 82 \Delta b_1 + 90 \Delta b_2 \\ 90 \Delta b_1 + 101 \Delta b_2 \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$\| A^{-1} \Delta b \|_2 = \frac{1}{182} (182 \Delta b_1 + 90 \Delta b_2 + 190 \Delta b_1 + 101 \Delta b_2) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{182} (172 \Delta b_1 + 151 \Delta b_2) = \frac{57,3}{26} \Rightarrow \Delta b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0,1 \end{pmatrix} //$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{108\text{Hz}}{18\text{Hz}} = \frac{21}{210} = 0,01$$

N9.5.

$$\begin{cases} 10x + y - z = 1 \\ x - 20y + 3z = 2 \\ 2x + 3y - 10z = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -20 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -10 \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -20 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -10 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

1) $|A_{ii}| > \sum_{k \neq i} |a_{ik}|$ - условие Якобиана

2) Метод Зейделя:

$$(L + R)x^{k+1} = -Ux^k + b \Rightarrow x^{k+1} = -(L + R)^{-1}Ux^k + (L + R)^{-1}b$$

$$3) x^{k+1} = - \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -20 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -10 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x^k + \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -20 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -10 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} b$$

$$5) \| \delta x^k \| \leq \| (L + R)^{-1} U \| \cdot \| \delta x^0 \| \leq \frac{\| \delta x^0 \|}{1000} \Rightarrow$$

~~$$k \geq \frac{\ln \frac{1}{1000}}{\ln \| (L + R)^{-1} U \|} = \frac{-\ln 10}{\ln \| (L + R)^{-1} U \|}$$~~

~~$$\| L + R \| = 21$$~~

~~$$\| U \| = 3$$~~

~~$$\| U \| = 3$$~~

$$\| (L + R)^{-1} U \| \leq \frac{1}{1000} \quad \ln \| (L + R)^{-1} U \| \cdot k \leq \ln \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$k \geq \frac{\ln \frac{1}{1000}}{\ln \| (L + R)^{-1} U \|} = \frac{\ln \frac{1}{1000}}{\ln \| (L + R)^{-1} \| \ln \| U \|} = \frac{\ln \frac{1}{1000}}{\ln \frac{3}{20}} \approx 4,3$$

$$k \geq 4.$$

$$N9.16. \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 2 \\ x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 4 \\ x_2 + 2x_3 = 3. \end{cases} A = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

1) Дискriminants

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2\lambda \end{pmatrix} \right| = \lambda \begin{vmatrix} 2\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 2\lambda \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= 4\lambda^3 - \lambda - 2\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda(4\lambda^2 - 3) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \lambda = 0 \\ \lambda = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$\boxed{\lambda = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$: $|\lambda_i| < 1 \Rightarrow$ выполнено необходимое условие сходимости и. Рядов.

2) Задание:

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda & 2\lambda \end{pmatrix} \right| = 4\lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 - \lambda^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2(4\lambda - 3) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \lambda = 0 \\ \lambda = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases} \quad |\lambda| < 1$$

\Rightarrow выполнено необходимое условие сходимости и. Задание.

$$N9.28 \quad A \bar{x} = f, \text{ где } A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad f = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

1) Метод Зейгера:

$$\bar{x}^{k+1} = -(L + D)^{-1} U \bar{x}^k + (L + D)^{-1} f$$

$$A = L + D + U = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2) \quad \bar{x}^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^1 = (L + D)^{-1} f = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1,6 \\ -1,4 \\ 3,8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^2 = (L + D)^{-1} u x^1 + (L + D)^{-1} f =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x^1 + \begin{pmatrix} 1,6 \\ -1,4 \\ 3,8 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{20} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 5 & 0 \\ -3 & -5 & 20 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1,6 \\ -1,4 \\ 3,8 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1,6 \\ -1,4 \\ 3,8 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -0,2 & 0,4 \\ 0 & 0,05 & -0,1 \\ 0 & 0,15 & -0,05 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1,6 \\ -1,4 \\ 3,8 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1,6 \\ -1,4 \\ 3,8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1,8 \\ 0,45 \\ 0,4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1,6 \\ -0,34 \\ 3,8 \end{pmatrix} =$$

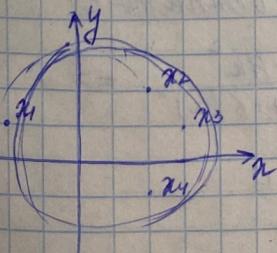
$$= \begin{pmatrix} -0,2 \\ -0,95 \\ 4,2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3) \left| \begin{pmatrix} 5\lambda & -1 & 2 \\ \lambda & 4\lambda & -1 \\ \lambda & \lambda & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \right| = 0 \quad 20\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + \lambda - 8\lambda^2 + 5\lambda^2 + \lambda^2 = \\ = 20\lambda^3 + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\cancel{\lambda = 0} \quad \lambda (20\lambda^2 + 1) = 0 \\ \lambda = 0 \\ \lambda = \pm i \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} \\ |\lambda| < 1 \\ \text{rempl.}$$

Thaba III

NH.1



$$1) (x-m)^2 + (y-n)^2 = R^2$$

$$\Delta l = \sqrt{(x_k - m)^2 + (y_k - n)^2} - R$$

$$S = \sum_{k=1}^4 \left(\sqrt{(x_k - m)^2 + (y_k - n)^2} - R \right)^2$$

$$2) S = \sum (y_i - \sum_{j=1}^n a_j f(x_j))^2$$

$$S = \sum_{k=1}^4 \left((x_k - m)^2 + (y_k - n)^2 - 2R \sqrt{(x_k - m)^2 + (y_k - n)^2 + R^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial m} = \sum \left(-2(x_k - m) + 2R \frac{+2(x_k - m)}{\sqrt{(x_k - m)^2 + (y_k - n)^2 + R^2}} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial n} = \sum \left(-2(y_k - n) + \frac{2R(y_k - n)}{\sqrt{(x_k - m)^2 + (y_k - n)^2 + R^2}} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial R} = \sum \left(-2\sqrt{(x_k - m)^2 + (y_k - n)^2} + 2R \right)$$

4) Решая систему ур-ий можно получить
(m, n) - координаты центра, R - радиус

$$N4.2. B = M / (a + bH)$$

H	8	10	15	20	30	40	60	80
B	13.0	14.0	15.4	16.3	17.2	17.8	18.5	18.8

$$1) S(a, b) = \sum \left(\frac{H_k}{a + bH_k} - Bh_k \right)^2 = \sum \frac{(H_k - (a + bH_k)Bh_k)^2}{(a + bH_k)^2}$$

$$2) \frac{\partial S}{\partial a} = \sum 2 \left(\frac{H_k}{a + bH_k} - Bh_k \right) \frac{-H_k}{(a + bH_k)^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum (H_k - Bh_k(a + bH_k))H_k = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum B \cancel{a} (H_k - aH_k - bH_k^2)H_k = 0.$$

$$3) \frac{\partial S}{\partial b} = \sum 2 \left(\frac{H_k}{a + bH_k} - Bh_k \right) \frac{-H_k^2}{(a + bH_k)^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum (H_k - Bh_k(a + bH_k))H_k^2 = 0.$$

$$4) \quad 8(8 - a \cdot 13 - b \cdot 13 \cdot 8) + 10(10 - 14a - b \cdot 14 \cdot 90) +$$

$$+ 15(15 - 15,4a - 15,4 \cdot 80 \cdot 6) + 20(20 - 16,3a - 16,3 \cdot 6 \cdot 20) +$$

$$+ 30(77,2a - 87,2a - 17,2 \cdot 306) + 40(40 - 14,8a - 14,8 \cdot 406) +$$

$$+ 60(60 - 18,5a - 18,5 \cdot 606) + 80(40 - 18,8a - 18,8 \cdot 806) = 0.$$

$$10489 - 4643a - 199434b = 0.$$

$$5) \quad 64(8 - 13a - 104b) + 100(10 - 14a - 140b) +$$

$$+ 225(15 - 15,4a - 231b) + 400(20 - 16,3a - 326b) +$$

$$+ 3600(60 - 18,5a - 1110b) + 6400(80 - 18,8a - 1504b) = 0$$

$$740884 - 196905a - 138246316 = 0$$

$$6) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 10489 - 4643a - 199434b = 0 \\ 740884 - 196905a - 138246316 = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \right\} 7235 + 118819a - 242515b = 0$$

$$7) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} a \approx 0,213 \\ b \approx 0,506. \end{array} \right\}$$

$$N4.3 \quad A_1 = 54^\circ 5' , \quad A_2 = 50^\circ 1' , \quad A_3 = 76^\circ 6'$$

$$A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = 180^\circ 12'$$

$$1) \quad A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = 180^\circ$$

$$\{(A_1 - A_1)^2 + (A_2 - A_2)^2 + (A_3 - A_3)^2 = M \quad (M = \min)$$

$$2) \quad S(A_1, A_2, A_3, \varphi) = (A_1 - A_1)^2 + (A_2 - A_2)^2 + (A_3 - A_3)^2 + \\ + \varphi (A_1 + A_2 + A_3 - 180)$$

$$3) \quad \frac{\partial S}{\partial A_1} = 2(A_1 - A_1) + \varphi = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial A_2} = 2(A_2 - A_2) + \varphi = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial A_3} = 2(A_3 - A_3) + \varphi = 0$$

$$4) \quad \begin{cases} A_1 - A_1 = A_2 - A_2 \\ A_1 - A_1 = A_3 - A_3 \\ A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = 180 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_2 = A_1 - A_1 + A_2 \\ A_3 = A_1 - A_1 + A_3 \end{cases}$$

$$3A_1 - 2A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = 180$$

$$5) \quad \begin{cases} A_1 = (180 - 2A_1 - A_2 - A_3)/3 = 54^\circ 1' \\ A_2 = (180 - A_1 + 2A_2 - A_3)/3 = 99^\circ 54' \\ A_3 = (180 + 2A_3 - A_1 - A_2)/3 = 76^\circ 2' \end{cases}$$

$$N4.6^* \quad x_k = \cos \left(\frac{\pi(1+2k)}{2(n+1)} \right), \quad k=0, \dots, n$$

$$1) \quad T_{n+1}(x_1) = 0 \quad - \text{многогранник Чебышева}$$

$$2) \quad P_n \quad p_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^k c_i T_i(x)$$

$$T_{n+1}(x) = \alpha x T_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x)$$

$$\sum T_k(x)T_l(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & k \neq l \\ 1, & k = l \end{cases}$$

3) $A = \begin{pmatrix} T_0(x_0) & \dots & T_n(x_0) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ T_0(x_n) & \dots & T_n(x_n) \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} b_0 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$A^T A b = A^T y, \quad A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 2(n+1) & & & \\ n+1 & 0 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & n+1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

4) $n=5$

$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & & & & \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & & \\ & 2 & 2 & & \\ & & 2 & & \\ & & & 2 & \end{pmatrix}, \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_0 = \cos \frac{\pi}{8}, \quad x_1 = \cos \frac{3\pi}{8}, \quad x_2 = \cos \frac{5\pi}{8}, \quad x_3 = \cos \frac{7\pi}{8}$$

5) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cos \frac{\pi}{8} & \cos \frac{\pi}{4} & \cos \frac{3\pi}{8} \\ 1 & \cos \frac{3\pi}{8} & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$

$$A^T y = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 2\cos \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{8} - 3\cos \frac{5\pi}{8} \\ 2\cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{\pi}{8} - 3\cos \frac{7\pi}{8} \\ 2\cos \frac{3\pi}{8} - \cos \frac{\pi}{8} + 3\cos \frac{5\pi}{8} \end{pmatrix}$$

6) $A^T A b = A^T y = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -2\sqrt{2}\sin \frac{\pi}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2}\cos \frac{\pi}{8} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4b_0 \\ 2b_1 \\ 2b_2 \\ 5b_3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ -\sqrt{2}\sin \frac{\pi}{8} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2}\cos \frac{\pi}{8} \end{pmatrix} //$$

Глава IV. Численное решение нелинейных уравнений.

N9.6. Решение:

$$y' = x + 0,58 \sin x + a = 0. - \text{3! корень } \pi.$$

Найдем с $\varepsilon = 10^{-3}$ для $a = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3$

$$1) y = x + 0,58 \sin x + a$$

$$2) y' = 1 + 0,5 \cos x \geq 0,5 > 0 \Rightarrow y - \text{возрастает} \Rightarrow$$

график ф-ии y - пересекает ось x не более одного раза.

$$3) y < 0 \text{ при } x + 0,58 \sin x + a < 0$$

$$x < -0,58 \sin x + a$$

$$x < -0,5 + a$$

- движется отрицательно

$$y > 0 \text{ при } x > +0,5 + a$$

$$4) \varphi(x) = -0,58 \sin x - a = x.$$

$$|\varphi'(x)| = |0,5 \cos x| \leq 0,5 < 1 \Rightarrow \text{спираль}$$

$$5) a_1 = 1 : y(2) = x + 0,58 \sin x + 1$$

$$y(n) \leq 0 \text{ при } x \leq -1$$

$$y(n) > 0 \text{ при } x \geq -0,5$$

$$x_0 = -0,5$$

$$x_{n+1} = \varphi(x_n)$$

$$x_{n+1} = -0,58 \sin x_n - 1$$

$$x_1 = +0,58 \sin 0,5 - 1 \approx -0,7603.$$

$$x_2 = +0,58 \sin(-0,7603) - 1 = -0,6554$$

$$x_3 = -0,6953, x_4 = -0,64969 \dots$$

$$x = -0,684 \underline{\underline{}}$$

$$x + 0,58 \sin x + 1 = 0$$

$$a_2 = -1 \quad y(x) = -((-x) + 0,58 \sin(-x) - a_2) = -(g + 0,58 \sin g + a_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow g = -0,684 \Rightarrow x = 0,684 \underline{\underline{}}$$

$$6) \alpha = 2.$$

$$x + 0,5 \sin x + 2 = 0$$

$$x = -1,501$$

$$x \in (-2; -1,5)$$

$$x_0 = -2.$$

$$\alpha = -2$$

$$x = 1,501$$

- аналогично предыдущему

случаю.

$$7) \alpha = 3$$

$$x + 0,5 \sin x + 3 = 0$$

$$x = -2,863$$

$$x \in (-3; -2,5)$$

$$x_0 = -3$$

$$\alpha = -3$$

$$x = 2,863$$

$$N11.4. x = \ln(x+2)$$

$$\textcircled{I} f(x) = x - \ln(x+2), \quad f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{|x+2|} > 0, \quad x > -1$$

$$f(0) = -\ln 2 < 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{при } x > 0 \text{ 3' решение.} \\ \end{cases}$$

$$q(x) = \ln(x+2), \quad x > 0$$

$$q'(x) = \frac{1}{x+2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{单调递减}$$

$$x_{n+1} = q(x_n) \Rightarrow x_0 = 0, \quad x = 1,146$$

$$\textcircled{II} \quad \text{при } x \leq -1, \quad \text{при } x \rightarrow -2, \quad f(x) \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow$$

$$f'(x) < 0 \text{ при } x \leq -1 \Rightarrow \text{на } (-2; -1) - \text{ убывает} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{3' корень} \\ \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow q'(x) = \frac{1}{|x+2|} > 1 - \text{расходимся при } x \in (-2; -1)$$

Используем метод Ньютона: $f(x) = x - \ln(x+2);$

$$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{|x+2|} = 1 - \frac{1}{x+2} < 0$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{(\lambda+x)^2} > 0;$$

$$\exists x \quad f(x)f''(x) > 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad x_0 = -1, 9.$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$$

$$\text{N11.13.a)} \quad e^x > \frac{1}{x} \quad \rightarrow \quad f(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$1) \quad f'(x) = e^x + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}, \quad f'(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$\forall x_0 > 0$ - нонпозитум.

$$\text{N11.17} \quad \ln(x+1) - 8x^2 + 1 = 0, \quad x \approx 0, 9$$

$$1) \quad x_{n+1} = \sqrt{(\ln(x_n+1)+1)/2}$$

$$|\sqrt{(\ln(x_n+1)+1)/2}'| = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{(\ln(x_n+1)+1)/2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2(x+1)} \leq 1 - \text{согласно} \Rightarrow$$

членсообразно

$$2) \quad x_{n+1} = \exp(\ln(x_n^2 - 1)) - 1$$

$$|\exp(\ln(x_n^2 - 1))'| = 4x \exp(2x^2 - 1) > \frac{4x}{e} > 1 -$$

и членсообразно

$$3) \quad x_{n+1} = (\ln(x_n+1)+1)/(2x_n)$$

$$|(\ln(x_n+1)+1)/(2x_n)|' = \left| \frac{\frac{1}{x+1} \cdot 2x - 2\ln(x_n+1)+1}{4x^2} \right| =$$

$$\left| \frac{\varphi}{\psi} - \frac{x - (\ln(x+1) + 1)(x+1)}{x^2(x+1)} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{-1 \mp \ln(x+1)(x+1)}{x^2(x+1)} \right| =$$

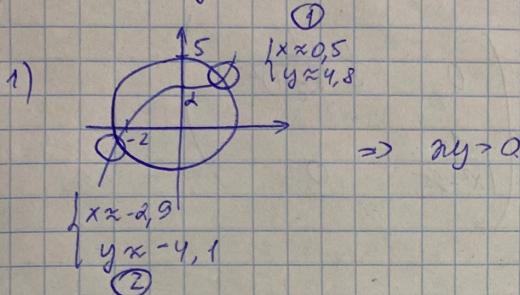
$$= \left| \frac{1 + \ln(x+1)(x+1)}{2x^2(x+1)} \right| \text{ при } x \rightarrow 0 \quad \cancel{\varphi'(x) > 1} \quad \varphi'(x) > 1 \\ \text{недоказобр.}$$

4) $a_{n+1} = a_n + \ln(a_n + 1) - 2a_n^2 + 1$

$\varphi(x) = (x + \ln(x+1) - 2x^2 + 1)' = 1 - \frac{1}{x+1} > 1 -$
недоказобр.

N 11.23.

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 25 \\ (x+1)^3 - y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$



2) 1:
$$\begin{cases} y = \sqrt{x^2 - 25} \\ x = \sqrt[3]{y-1} - 1 \end{cases} = \varphi_1(x) \quad \bar{x} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dx} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{(y-1)^2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 25}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\| \frac{d\varphi}{dx} \right\| = \max \left(\left| \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{(y-1)^2}} \right|, \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 25}} \right| \right)$$

(для 2 области - можно самое)

5) $\left| \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{(y-1)^2}} \right| < 1 \text{ при } \begin{cases} y \approx 4,8 \\ y \approx -4,1 \end{cases}$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 25}} \right| < 1 \text{ при } x \approx -2,9 \Rightarrow \text{согласно}$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{25-x^2}} \right| < 1 \text{ при } x \approx 0,5$$

$$4) \quad \begin{cases} x_{n+1} = \sqrt[3]{y_n - 1} - 1 \\ y_{n+1} = \sqrt{x_n^2 - 25} \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} x_0 = 9,5 \\ y_0 = 4,8 \end{array}$$

$$2) \quad \begin{cases} x_{n+1} = \sqrt[3]{y_n - 1} - 1 \\ y_{n+1} = -\sqrt{25 - x_n^2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} x_0 = -2,9 \\ y_0 = -4,1 \end{array}$$