$$\begin{bmatrix} n & \sum x_i \\ \sum x_i & \sum x_i^2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum y_i \\ \sum x_i \cdot y_i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y = a + bx$$

örnet z.y nottalarından gegen doğru denklemini kügük. Kareler metodu ile belirleyiniz.

$$n=3, \ Z_{x_i} = (-5)^2 + (2)^2 + (4)^2 = 4$$

$$\Sigma_{x_i}^2 = (-5)^2 + (2)^2 + (4)^2 = 78$$

$$\Sigma_y = (2)^2 + (4)^2 + (3.5)^2 = 5.5$$

$$\Sigma_{x_i}^2 = (-5)^2 + (-2)^2$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 78 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5.5 \\ 42.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = (78.3) - (4.4) = 218 \neq 0$$

 $32 + 46 = 5.5$
 $42 + 786 = 42.5$

Denklem Linearlestirme

(1)
$$y = a_1 \cdot e^{b_1 \cdot x}$$
 deadlemini lineer lesticini 2.

 $lny = ln (a_1 e^{b_1 \cdot x})$
 $lny = ln a_1 \cdot ln e^{b_1 \cdot x}$
 $\Rightarrow y^* = a^* + b_1 \cdot x$

$$(2) y = \partial_2 \cdot \chi^{b_2} \quad denblemin \quad linear lesticiniz$$

$$log(y) = log(\partial_2 \cdot \chi^{b_2})$$

$$log(y) = log(\partial_2) + log(\chi^{b_2})$$

$$log(y) = log(\partial_1) + b_2 \cdot log(\chi)$$

$$y^* = \partial_2 + b_2 \cdot \chi^*$$

(3)
$$y = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2}$$
 denklemini linear leithriniz.
 $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{6}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2}$

$$y^* = a_3 . x^* + a_3^*$$

örnet:
$$y = a_1 \times b_2$$
 dogru denklemini bulunuz.
 $y^* = a_1^* + b_2 \times b_2^*$

$$n=5$$
, $\Sigma_{\chi}=2.075$, $\Sigma_{y}=2.141$
 $\Sigma_{\chi}=1.169$, $\Sigma_{\chi}=1.421$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2.075 \\ 2.075 & 1.165 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2.141 \\ 2.075 & 1.165 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.141 \\ 1.424 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$5.a_0 + 2.075a_1 = 2.141$$

 $2.075.a_0 + 1.165.a_1 = 1.424$
 $a_0 = -0.303$, $b = 1.762$

$$y = -0.303 + 1.762 \times$$

Gobb Esitlibler (Regresson Modeli)

degishenler mercut

örnek:

$$n=6$$
, $\leq x_1 = 20.5$
 $\sum x_2 = 14$, $\sum x_1^2 = 100.25$
 $\sum x_2^2 = 54$, $\sum x_1 \cdot x_2 = 62$
 $\sum y = 54$, $\sum x_1 \cdot y = 184.5$
 $\sum x_2 \cdot y = 100$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 20.5 & 14 \\ 20.5 & 100.25 & 62 \\ 14 & 62 & 54 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 21 \\ 21 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 54 \\ 189.5 \\ 100 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$6a_0 + 20.5a_1 + 14a_2 = 54$$
 $20.5a_0 + 100.75a_1 + 62a_2 = 189.5$
 $2_1 = 1.0 + 0$
 $2_1 = 1.0 + 0$
 $2_1 = 1.930$

iler: fark =
$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} + O(h)$$

geri fest = $\frac{f(x) - f(x-h)}{h} + O(h)$

merkez: fark = $\frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} + O(h^2)$

Since: fix) = In(x) olson we no =1,8 de tomvini Ve h=0.1, h=0,001, h= 0,01 degerberini ileri foré formis bullanosak bolom a h f (1,8 | f (1,8+h) | (f(1,8+h)-f(2))/h 0,1 0,01 0,001

h azaldika hata miktan azalu. ome: f(x) = -0.124 + (-0.15) 23 - 0.522 -025x +1.2 x = 0.5 notetasindali torevini h=0.25 me h=0.5 alarak bagil hatalarini buiton yontembre bulun a f(0.5) = +0.9125 gerade deger @ ilesifate ile h=05 $f(x) = \frac{f(x+y) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{f(1)}{0.5} - \frac{f(0.5)}{0.5} = -1.45$

-

C= -0.9125 +1.45 . 100 = % 58.44

(b) goi fork ile f(x) = f(x) - f(x-4) = f(0,5) - f(0) = -0.55 $r_e = \frac{-0.9125 + 0.55}{-0.9125} \cdot 100 = \%.39,72$

(E) mokezi fork 16 $f'(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} = \frac{f(1)}{4} - \frac{f(0)}{4} = -1$

re = -0.9125 +1 .00 = % 9.58

Ili noktada Ikinci torev

ilori fark =
$$f(x_{i+1}) - 2 \cdot f(x_{i-1}) + f(x_i)$$

geri fark = $f(x_i) - 2f(x_{i-1}) + f(x_{i-2})$
 h^2
merkez fark = $f(x_{in}) - 2f(x_i) + f(x_{i-1})$

Sinck: f(x) = x - tanx, $x \in (4, 4.5)$ iliye boline youtemi ile iterasyon tablosunu oluşturum z

i	а	f(2)	b	Ab)	kók	m = (a+b)/2	f(m)	(-
0	L	2.84	4.5	-044	VAR	4.25	2.24	
1	4.25	2.24	4.5	-0.14	VAR	4.38	1.48	% 2.85
2	4.38	1.48	4.5	-0.14	VAR	4.38	0.86	% 1.35

f(a) . f(b) > 0 ise kok Yok f(a) . f(b) < 0 ise kok VAR a = 214 deger , b = 354 deger bagil hata = $\frac{mi - mil}{m}$. 100 [Aqik Yontemler] [9. haftz]

Newton Raphson (teget) tek degerti

$$\chi_{iH} = \chi_i - \frac{f(\chi_i)}{f(\chi_i)}$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 8x$$
 $f(x_0) = -5$ $f'(x_0) = 11$

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} = 1 + \frac{5}{11} = 1.455$$

$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)}{f(x_1)} = 1.369$$

Sekant (kiris) yontemi Gift degerli

$$\chi_{i+1} = \chi_i - f(\chi_i) \cdot \frac{(\chi_i - \chi_{i-1})}{f(\chi_i) - f(\chi_{i-1})}$$

$$\delta(nuk) + f(x) = e^{x} - x \quad iqin \quad x_0 = 1 \quad , x_1 = 0$$

$$\pi_2 = 0 - f(0) \cdot \frac{(9 - b)}{f(0) - f(1)} = 0.61270$$

Integrasjon (10. Hafta)

Dikdortgen Yorkeni

$$Alan = I = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = Ax \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{c} y_{i}$$

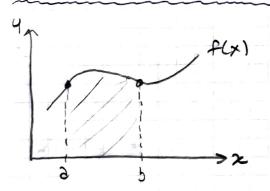
Ochet:
$$I = \int_{0}^{1} (3z^{2} - 4z^{2}) dx$$
 $n=10$
 $n=10$ ise $\Delta x = \frac{1-0}{13} = 0.1$, $a=0$, $b=1$

iterasion	\sim	f(2)
8	4000	0
2	+Ax 10.1	0.026
3	0.3	0.162
4	0,4	0.224
6	0.5	0,250
7	0.7	0 ,098
89	0.8	- 0.128 - 0.486
10	1-36	- 1

$$\sum f(x_i) = -0.55$$

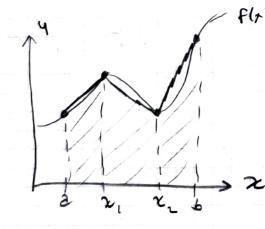
Alan ign = & flz;). Dx = -0.65 x 01= -0.055

Trapez (gamul) Yortem



tek dilim icin

Alan =
$$(b-a) - \frac{f(a)}{2} + f(b)$$



Gollu dilim;

Signal
$$\int_{0}^{0.8} (0.2 + 25x - 200x^{2} + 675x^{2} - 900x^{2} + 100x^{2}) dx$$

gerget degre $\int_{0}^{0.8} f(x) = 1.64.053$
 $I = (b-3)$, $f(3) + (b) = 20.8$, $(0.2 + 0.232) = 0.17280$
 $\int_{0}^{0.8} \frac{\cos x}{2} dx$ $I \text{ garab} = -0.346028$
 $\int_{0}^{0.8} \frac{\cos x}{1 + e^{2x}} dx$ $I \text{ garab} = -0.346028$
 $\int_{0}^{0.8} \frac{\cos x}{1 + e^{2x}} dx$ $\int_{0.14.5310}^{0.14.5310} \frac{\cos x}{1 + e^{2x}} dx$
 $\int_{0}^{0.14.5310} \frac{\cos x}{1 + e^{2x}} dx$
 $\int_{0.14.5310}^{0.14.5310} \frac{\cos$

bordinat degistmi.

$$x = \underbrace{a+b}_{2} + \underbrace{b-a}_{2} \cdot t$$

$$dx = \frac{b-2}{2} \cdot dt$$

Araligin degistrimesi

e-zidx -> Gauss-Legendre ; le 43 ans

$$x = (b-2) \cdot b + b+2$$

$$I = \int_{0.2}^{2.6} e^{-x} dx = 1.2 \int_{0.2}^{2} e^{-(1.2t+1.4)^2} dt$$

1/3 Simpson Yenteni Coa notta yoklajimi)

Final:
$$\int_{1+e^{2}}^{2} \cos(x) \cdot x^{2} = 0.2 \text{ me } 0.5 \text{ me } 1 \text{ is in}$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{3}{2+1} = 1$$

$$\frac{2}{2} = 0.5$$

$$\int_{1}^{2} \cos(x) \cdot \int_{1}^{2} \cos(x) \cdot \int_{1}^{2} \sin(x) \cdot \int_{1}^{2}$$

Birina dereveden diferensiyel estille

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x,y) = y'$$

Bir degistenti fontsizonla ADI DIF. DE-

Got dégistente fentsigonles Elsui DIF. DE

dy Bagimli degisten

dx Bagimsiz degisten

not: n'inci mertebeden bir diferensiyel denklem herzaman nadet birinci mertebeden denklemden oluşan bir sisteme dönüştürülebilir.

1. mertebeye Gevirini 2

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = z \qquad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = z' = 0$$
1. ESITLIK

Some un (t) + 16 0 (t) + 192 v (t) =0 di = Z => m + 162 + 1924 = 0 1. mertebeden indirgene yapınız. $\frac{dy}{dy} = m \qquad \frac{dy}{dx} = m'$ en - n $=) n' + 2m' - x^2m = 5x$ one y" -y" -5y' -3y = = 2 y'=2, y"=2', 2!=m, y"=m → m'-z'-5z-3y=ex Euler Jönteni h.f(x,y) + y, anek: yn. ~ yn + h.f(20, yn) $x_{1} = 0.1$) + 4x = h $x_{1} = 0.2$) y'=y-k , y(0) = 0,5 ve n = 0.1 y = 0.1x(0.5-0) + 0.5 = 0.55 72= 0.(x(0.55-0.1) + 0.55 = 0.595

Bruek:
$$f(x,y) = 1 + y + x^2$$
 $y(0) = 0.5$ $y(0.2) = 8$
 $y_{in} = y_i + \frac{1}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4)$
 $k_1 = f(0,0.5) = 1.5$
 $k_2 = f(0 + 0.2, 0.5 + 0.2 \times 1.5) = f(0.1, 0.65) = 1.66$

$$k_4 = f(0+0.2, 0.5 + 1.68 \times 0.2) = f(0.2, 0.84) = 1.88$$

$$y_{0.2} = 0.5 + 0.2 \times (1.65 + 2 \times (1.66) + 2 \times (1.68) + 1.88)$$

$$y_{0.2} = 0.84$$

y(0,2) = 0.84

 $k_3 = f(0.1, 0.5 + 0.2 \times 1.66) = f(0.1, 0.67) = 1.68$