

$$\frac{I}{I_c} = \sqrt{\alpha e}$$

1001.11 (a)

$$0.\overline{00011} \quad (b)$$

single \Rightarrow $-1'' 13\text{m}$ = 70s 13m ≈ 1

$$\underline{z = f(x)}$$

$$f(-1) < 0 \quad f(2) = 45 > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad f(-1) = -1 < 0 \quad (16)$$

$$P''_i \cdot g_{3n}(-) \geq g_i = (\omega p_N)^{-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx = \omega j_i \quad (c \in (1, 2))$$

$x \in [1, 2] \text{ 且 } f'(x) = 5x^4 + 4x^3 \geq 9 > 0$

$$\frac{2-1}{2^n} < 10^{-100} \Rightarrow 2^n > 100^{100} \Rightarrow .$$

$$n \log_2 2 > 100 \log_2 10 \Rightarrow n > 100 \log_2 10 \Rightarrow$$

$$n > 333$$

$$\frac{3}{\text{---}} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$7x^3 - 5x^2 + 9x - 3$$

(1)

-3

(2)

$$\frac{4}{\text{---}} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 11 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(1)

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} y \\ z \end{cases} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 14 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2)

$$Ax = b \Rightarrow LUx = b$$

↓
→ If L is not
invertible
then
 x does
not exist

$$+ Ly = b \quad Ux = y \Rightarrow X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = |LU| = |L| \cdot |U| = 1 \cdot (1 \cdot -5 \cdot 5) = -25 \quad (1)$$

$$\|A\|_1 = 12 \quad \|A^{-1}\|_1 = \frac{28}{25} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{cond}(A) = 12 \cdot \frac{28}{25} = 13.44$$

$$S = \int f(x) dx$$

upper forward backward difference \rightarrow

$$\varphi_1(x) = f(x_0) \cdot l_0(x) + f(x_1) l_1(x)$$

$$l_0(x) = \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1}, \quad l_1(x) = \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$l_i(x) \text{ 11581}$$

$$l'_0(x) = \frac{1}{x_0 - x_1}, \quad l'_1(x) = \frac{1}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q'_1(x_0) &= \frac{f(x_0)}{x_0 - x_1} + \frac{f(x_1)}{x_1 - x_0} + \frac{1}{2} f''(\varepsilon)(x_0 - x_1) = \\ &= \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_1)}{x_0 - x_1} + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi)(x_0 - x_1) \\ &\quad x_1 = x - h \quad | \quad x_0 = x \quad > 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{f(x) - f(x-h)}{x - x+h} + \frac{1}{2}(x - x+h) =$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{f(x) - f(x-h)}{h} + o(h)}$$