Bilgisager. Nümerik Hnoiliz Yrd. Wog. Hr. Hasan Temurtas (1) Hata Tanımları

Hata Tanımları

Et = Gergek Hata = Gergek Değer - Yaklaşık Değer Ez = Gergek Hater Yüzdesi = Gergek Hater x 100 % Gergek Deger Ea = Bağıl Hata = Mevcut Yaklasım Değeri - Önceki Yaklasım Değeri Ea = Bağıl Hatar Yüzdesi = Bağıl Hosta x 100 %

Mevcut Yarklasım Deperi Es = Azamí Bajil Hata Yüzdesi Bir 40k durumder gergek deper bilinemedipinden gergek hata yüzdesi yerine bağıl hata yüzdesi kullanılır. 5.37486 \times 5.375 (3.ondalizar kadar yuvarlama) 5.37486 \times 5.375 (3.ondalizar kadar yuvarlama) Yuvarlama Hatasi 5.37486 × 5.37 (2. ondahga kadar yuvarlama)

> Et = Gernek Deser - Yorklasik Deser x 100 %

Gernek Deser

 $= \frac{5.37486 - 5.37}{5.37486} \times 100\% = 0.09\%$

e x 2.718281828459045... $\pi \approx 3.141592653589793...$

V2 ≈ 1.414213562373095...

uzantisi sonsuz ve peryodik depilse irrasyonel sayider. Hesap makinalar yuvarlayip rasyonel yapar.

Güs Serisi

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n x^n = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x + \alpha_2 x^2 + \alpha_3 x^3 + \cdots$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n (x - x_0)^n = b_0 + b_1 (x - x_0) + b_2 (x - x_0)^2 + b_3 (x - x_0)^3 + \cdots$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n (x - x_0)^n = b_0 + b_1 (x - x_0) + b_2 (x - x_0)^2 + b_3 (x - x_0)^3 + \cdots$$

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$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + \cdots + a_n x^n$$

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$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{N \to \infty} = \frac{2\alpha_n}{n=0}$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{N \to \infty} = \frac{2\alpha_n}{n=0} \frac{\alpha_n}{n} \times \frac{n}{n} \quad \text{gig serisi olur.}$$

$$f(x) = \underset{n=0}{\overset{\infty}{\sum}} a_n x^n \xrightarrow{\text{tirev}} f'(x) = \underset{n=1}{\overset{\infty}{\sum}} n a_n x^{n-1}$$

$$inten \underset{\text{inten}}{\overset{\times}{\sum}} a_n x^n \xrightarrow{\chi^n} \frac{1}{\chi^n} \frac{1}{\chi^n}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{N} x^n, \quad |x| < 1 \quad \text{igin } S = \lim_{N \to \infty} S_N \text{ he sapla.}$$

$$S_N = 1 + X + X^2 + - - - + X^N$$

$$S_N = 1 + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^{N+1}$$

 $\hat{x}.S_N = x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^{N+1}$

$$S_N - X S_N = 1 - X^{N+1}$$

$$S_N - X S_N = 1 - X^{N+1}$$

$$S_{N} - \times S_{N} = 1 - \lambda$$

$$(1 - \times) \cdot S_{N} = 1 - \times^{N+1} \longrightarrow S_{N} = \frac{1 - \lambda}{1 - \lambda}$$

$$(1 - \times) \cdot S_{N} = 1 - \lambda$$

$$(1 - \times) \cdot S_{N} = 1 - \lambda$$

$$(1-x) \cdot S_N = 1-x^{N-1}$$

$$S_N = 1-x^{N+1} = \frac{1}{1-x}, |x| < 1$$

$$S = \lim_{N \to \infty} S_N = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1-x^{N+1}}{1-x} = \frac{1}{1-x}, |x| < 1$$

$$5 = \lim_{N \to \infty} S_N = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1 - x}{1 - x} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{1 - (-3x)}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - x} = \lim_{N \to \infty} x^n, |x| < 1 \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{5 + 3x} = \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{1 - (-3x)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{1 - (-3x)} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{1 - (-3x)}$$

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$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \text{ fonksiyonunu güg serisi olarak ifade et.} \qquad (3)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n, |x| < 1 \text{ olduğundan}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right) = \left(\frac{20}{1-x}x^n\right) = \frac{20}{n=0} R.x^{n-1}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) x^n = 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \cdots |x| < 1$$

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$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n, |x| < 1 \quad \text{oldupundan}$$

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$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x^2)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n}, |x| < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{1-(-x^2)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x^2)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n+1}, |x| < 1$$

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$$\frac{1}{1+x^{2}} = \frac{1}{1-(-x^{2})} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x)^{n}}{1-(-x^{2})^{n}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{2n+1} \times 2n+1$$

$$f(x) = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{dt}{1+t^{2}} = \arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{2n+1} \times 2n+1$$

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$$f(x) = \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \operatorname{arctan} x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n-1}$$

$$\int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \operatorname{arctan} x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n-1} \cdot \frac$$

$$\frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-5)^n}{n \cdot 3^n} g \circ g}{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-5)^{n+1}}{n \cdot 3^n} |g \circ g} = \frac{(x-5)^{n+1}}{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-5)^n}{n+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \frac{|x-5|}{3} = \frac{|x-5|}{3} < 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{(x-5)^n}{n \cdot 3^n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \frac{|x-5|}{3} = \frac{|x-5|}{3} < 1$$

$$1x-5/<3 \rightarrow y.y=3$$
, $y.a=(2,8)$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{3^n} \operatorname{serisinin} + \operatorname{toploimin} = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{3^n} \operatorname{serisin} + \operatorname$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{\left(1-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!} (x - x_0)^2 + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!} (x - x_0)^3 + \cdots$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{8}{2}}_{n=0} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_o)}{n!} \cdot (x - x_o)^n$$

fex) fonksiyonunu polinom sellinde yazarsah

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1(x - x_0) + a_2(x - x_0)^2 + a_3(x - x_0)^3 + \cdots$$

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1(x - x_0) + a_2(x - x_0)^2 + a_3(x - x_0)^3 + \cdots$$

$$= a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) + a_2(x_0)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cdot (x-x_0)^n, \quad a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} \longrightarrow 6ig \text{ serisi}^n$$

Maclaurin Serisi

. Xo yerine herhangi bir deper verilirse Taylor serisi

Maclaurin serisine domisir.

$$6 = 0$$
 admirsor
 $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0) \cdot x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} \cdot x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!} \cdot x^3 + \cdots$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(o)}{n!} \cdot x^n$$

for polinom sellinde yorulirson

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + - - - f(n)(0)$$

$$= a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x + a_3 x + a_3 x + a_4 x + a_5 x + a_5$$

Bitin fonksiyonlar Taylor serisi seklinde gosteritebilir.

$$f(x) = x^2 + 3x + 5 \longrightarrow a_0 = 5, a_1 = 3, a_2 = 1, a_i = 0 i = 3,4,5 - - -$$

Taylor Serisi ile youklasik deper bulmon $f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!} (x - x_0)^2 + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!} (x - x_0)^3 + \cdots$ $X_0 \rightarrow X$, $X - X_0 \rightarrow \Delta X$ yazarsak $f(x+\Delta x) = f(x) + \Delta x \cdot f'(x) + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} f''(x) + \frac{\Delta x^3}{3!} f'''(x) + \cdots$ DX 40k kinck 13E $f(x+\Delta x) \approx f(x) + \Delta x \cdot f'(x) + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2} \cdot f''(x)$ $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \approx f'(x)$ ilk üs terim kullanılarak ilk iki terim kullanılarak $f(x+\Delta x) \approx f(x) + \Delta x \cdot f(x) \left(f(x+\Delta x) = f(x) + \Delta y \right)$ $=f(x)+\Delta X.f(x)$ 21 15 sayısını yaklaşık olarak hesopla. x=4, 0x=1 aliningo, $f(x) = \sqrt{x} \longrightarrow f(x) = \frac{z}{2\sqrt{x}}$ $f(x+\Delta x) = f(x) + \Delta x \cdot f'(x)$ $f(5) = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{4} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4}} = 2 + \frac{1}{4} = 2.25$ $E_t = \frac{Ger. Dep. - Youh. Dep. \times 100\%}{Ger. Dep.} \times 100\% = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 2.25}{\sqrt{5}} \times 100\% = 0.27\%$ $\frac{7_{1}}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{n} = 1 + x + x^{2} + x^{3} + \cdots, |x| < 1$ $\frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{1}{1-(-x)} = \frac{2}{1-(-x)}(-x)^n = \frac$ $= \sum_{n \ge 0}^{88} (-1)^n \frac{(x-1)^{n+1}}{n+1}$ $ln(1+x) = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{dt}{1+t} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n} x^{n+1}}{n+1}, |x| < 1$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{1-(-x^2)} = \frac{2}{1-(-x^2)^n} =$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{arctan} = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, |x| < 1 \right)$$

$$\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + - \cdots, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sin X = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \cdots, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$e^{X} = \frac{2}{2} \frac{x^{n}}{n!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \cdots + x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$e^{-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot x^n}{n!}$$

$$\cos h \chi = \frac{e^{\chi} + e^{-\chi}}{2} = \frac{20}{n=0} \frac{\chi^{2n}}{(2n)!}, \chi \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^6}{6!} + ---$$

$$sinhx = \frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{2}{n=0} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$= x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \frac{x^7}{7!} + ----$$

$$e^{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x_{n}}{n!}$$
 Taylor serisinin ilk 5 terimini kullamarak t

$$e^{x} \approx 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{x^{3}}{6} + \frac{x^{4}}{24}$$

a)
$$e^{0.5}$$
 2 1 + 0.5 + $\frac{(0.5)^2}{2}$ + $\frac{(0.5)^3}{6}$ + $\frac{(0.5)^4}{24}$ = 1.6484375

$$E_{\xi} = \frac{e^{0.5} - 1.6484375}{e^{0.5}} \times 100\% = 0.0172\%$$

$$E_{\ell} = \frac{e - 2.708333333}{e} \times 100\% = 0.366\%$$

$$\epsilon_{t} = \frac{e^{2} - 7}{e^{2}} \times 100 \% = 5.265 \%$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{E}_{t}}{e^{2}} = \frac{1}{e^{2}} \times \frac{1}{e^$$

kullanarah In V3 deperini bul, geraeh hartan güzdesini hesapolor

$$\ln(1+x) \approx x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^6}{6}$$
 $1+x=\sqrt{3}$
 $1+x=\sqrt{3}$
 $1+x=\sqrt{3}$
 $1+x=\sqrt{3}$
 $1+x=\sqrt{3}$
 $1+x=\sqrt{3}$
 $1+x=\sqrt{3}$

$$\ln(1+x)^{1/2}$$
 $\frac{7}{2}$ $\frac{3}{3}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{(\sqrt{3}-1)^{5}}{5}$ $\frac{(\sqrt{3}-1)^{6}}{5}$ $\frac{(\sqrt{3}-1)^{2}}{5}$ $\frac{(\sqrt{3}-1)^{2}}{5}$ $\frac{(\sqrt{3}-1)^{6}}{5}$

$$= 0.539469718$$

$$\epsilon_{t} = \frac{\ln\sqrt{3} - 0.539469718}{\ln\sqrt{3}} \times 100\% = 1.79\%$$

If $\sin x = \frac{2}{(-1)^n} \frac{x^{2/1+1}}{(2n+1)!}$ toughor serisining it & 4 terrimining he Kullanarah sin(1/2) deperini ve perneh hate yizdesini hesopla. $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^+}{7!}$ $sin(\frac{11}{2}) \approx \frac{11}{2} - \frac{(\frac{11}{2})^3}{6} + \frac{(\frac{11}{2})^5}{120} - \frac{(\frac{11}{2})^7}{5040} = 0.999843101$ $E_{\ell} = \frac{\sin(7/2) - 0.998843101}{\sin(7/2)} \times 100\% = 0.016\%$ $\frac{\partial^{2} \cos x}{\partial t} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n} x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \frac{1}{4} \cos x \cos x \sin n = 0$ kullanarak cos(173) déperini ve pergel harta yüzdesini hesopla $\cos X \approx 1 - \frac{\chi^2}{2} + \frac{\chi^4}{24}$ $\cos (\frac{\pi}{3}) \approx 1 - \frac{(\frac{\pi}{3})^2}{2} + \frac{(\frac{\pi}{3})^4}{24} = 0.501796201$ $\epsilon_{\ell} = \frac{\cos(7\%) - 0.501796201}{\cos(7\%)} \times 100\% = -0.359\%$ n=0 (2n)!
hullanarah cosh(1). deperini ve gergek horten yürdesini hesapsla $\cosh X \approx 1 + \frac{\chi^2}{2!} + \frac{\chi^4}{4!}$ $\cosh(1) \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{24} = 1.54166667$ $E_{\xi} = \frac{\cosh(1) - 1.54166667 \times 100\%}{\cosh(1)} = 0.092\%$ $\frac{3}{3} = \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{2}{1-x} \times \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{2}{1$ f(0.5) = 2 persek deper $f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} \approx 1 + x + x^2 + x^3$ $E_{\ell} = \frac{2 - 1.875}{2} \times 100 \%$ $f(0.5) \approx 1 + 0.5 + 0.25 + 0.125$ = 1.875 deper = 6.25 %

Lineer Olmayan benklem Gözümleri

$$f(x) = 0 \longrightarrow X = g(x) \longrightarrow X_{n+1} = g(x_n) \quad n = 0, 1, 2, ---$$

$$f(x) = \chi^2 - 3x + 1 \quad fonksiyonunun kökleri$$

$$\chi_1 = 2.618033989$$
 ve $\chi_2 = 0.381966011$

$$x_1 = 2.618033989$$
 ve $x_2 = 0.381500$

$$x_2 = 3.81500$$

$$x_1 = 2.618033989$$
 ve $x_2 = 0.381500$

$$x_2 = 3.81500$$

$$x_1 = 2.618033989$$
 ve $x_2 = 0.381500$

$$x_2 = 3.81500$$

$$x_2 = 3.81500$$

$$x_3 = 3.81500$$

$$x_4 = 3.81500$$

$$x_5 = 3.8150$$

a)
$$\chi^{2}-3x+1=0$$
 $\rightarrow x=3$
1. iterasyon | 2. iterasyon | 3. iterasyon | 4. iterasyon | 4. iterasyon | $\chi_{0}=1.000 | \chi_{0}=0.667 | \chi_{0}=0.481 | \chi_{0}=0.411 | \chi_{0}=0.390 | \chi_{0}=3.000 | \chi_{0}=3.333 | \chi_{0}=4.037 | \chi_{0}=5.766 | \chi_{0}=11.415 | \chi_{0}=3.000 | \chi_{0}=3.333 | \chi_{0}=4.037 | \chi_{0}=3.766 | \chi_{0}=3.7$

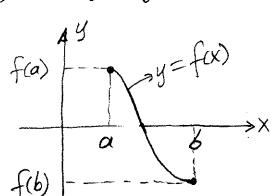
$$x_0 = 3.000 | x_1 = 3.335 | x_2 = 3 - \frac{1}{x} \longrightarrow x_{n+1} = 3 - \frac{1}{x_{n+1}}$$

b) $x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0 \longrightarrow x = 3 - \frac{1}{x} \longrightarrow x_{n+1} = 3 - \frac{1}{x_{n+1}}$

b) $x^2-3x+1=0 \longrightarrow x$	n storasyon 3. itera	15yon 4. itensiyor 1600 X4=2.615 -> Yakinsiyor
1. iterasyon	$x_2 = 2.500$ $x_3 = 2$.600 X4=2.615 - Yakınsıyar .619 X4=2.618 - Yakınsıyar
$x_0 = 1.000 x_1 = 2.667$	$x_2 = 2.625$ $x_3 = 2$.619 X4=2.618 - Yakınsıyar

$$x_0 = 3.000$$
 $x_1 = 2.667$ $x_2 = 2.623$ $x_3 = 2.613$

2) Bisection (Aralık Yarılama) iterasyon yöntemi



 $f(b) = -\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \times x$ $f(a) = -\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \times x$ $f(b) = -\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a} \times x$

y = f(x), x ∈ [a,b] araligi isin sirekli ve f(a)f(b) < 0 ise f(c) = 0 esittifini saplayan bir c noktası vardır. Bisection iterasyon youtemille c noktous su sehilde bulunur.

Adm 1: f(a) f(b) < 0 ise iterasyona basta

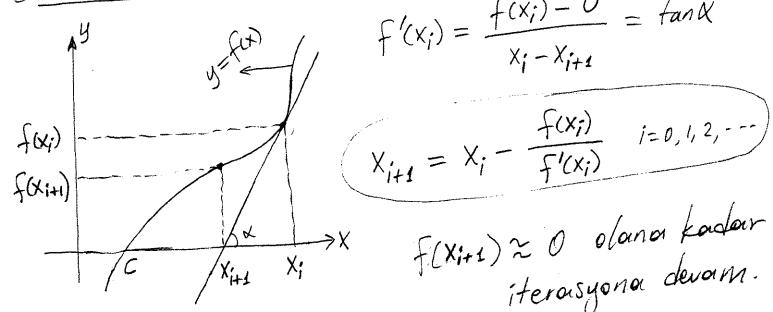
Adim 2: $m = \frac{a+b}{2}$, $f(m) \approx 0$ iterasyonu bitir.

Adim 3: f(a)f(m) < 0 ise b=m yap ve adim 2'ye git.

Adm 4: f(a)f(m)>0 se a=m yap ve adm 2'ye git

 $|\mathcal{E}_a| = \left| \frac{M_{\text{yeni}} - M_{\text{eski}}}{M_{\text{yeni}}} \right| \times 100\% < \mathcal{E}_{\text{S}}$

3) Newton-Raphson Herasyon yontemi



$$f'(x_i) = \frac{f(x_i) - 0}{x_i - x_{i+1}} = fan x$$

iterasyona devam.

4) Secont (Kiris) iterasyon yontemi

Secant (Kirix) iterasyon yontemi
$$f'(x_{i-1}) = \frac{f(x_{i}) - f(x_{i-1})}{x_{i} - x_{i-1}}$$
Newton-Raphson daki forev
$$f(x_{i}) = \frac{f(x_{i}) - f(x_{i-1})}{x_{i} - x_{i-1}}$$

$$denklemine esitlenirse$$

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

$$f'(x_i) = \frac{f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})}{x_i - x_{i-1}}$$

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

$$X_{i+1} = X_i - \frac{X_i - X_{i-1}}{f(X_i) - f(X_{i-1})} \cdot f(X_i)$$
 $f(X_i) \approx 0$ olanon kondan iterasyonan denam

$$|\mathcal{E}_{\alpha}| = \left|\frac{X_{i+1} - X_i}{X_{i+1}}\right| \times 100\% \leq \mathcal{E}_{S}$$

D' V7 deperini Newton-Raphson iterasyon youtemiyle iki iterasyonda hesapla. Geryek harta yözdesini bul.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
|f(x)| & \text{for any of the signal of } x = \sqrt{7} & \text{for any of } x = \sqrt{7} & \text{for any of } x = 3 & \text{for a$$

$$\frac{f'(x) = 2x}{1. \text{ iferasyon}} = 3 - \frac{9-7}{6} = 3 - \frac{1}{3} = 2.666666667$$

$$\frac{1. \text{ iferasyon}}{x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}} = 3 - \frac{9-7}{6} = 3 - \frac{1}{3} = 2.666666667$$

$$\frac{2.iferasyon}{f(x_i)} = 2.6458333333$$

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

$$\frac{f(x_i)}{f'(x_i)} = \frac{700}{f'(x_i)} = \frac{700}{4} = \frac$$

f(x) = x3-20x + 16 esitlifinin [3,5] aralifindaki kökünü (22 secant yöntemiyle 5 iterasyonda bul. Gergek deper 4 oldupuna gore ϵ_{t} =?

Fore
$$E_{\ell} = ?$$
 $X_{-1} = 3$, $X_{0} = 5$ $\longrightarrow f(X_{-1}) = -17$, $f(X_{0}) = 41$

$$X_{i+1} = X_i - \frac{X_i - X_{i-1}}{f(X_i) - f(X_{i-1})} f(X_i)$$

$$\frac{1.iferasyar}{X_{1}=X_{0}-\frac{X_{0}-X_{-1}}{f(X_{0})-f(X_{-1})}} f(X_{0}) = 3.586206837, \quad f(X_{1}) = -9.602361712$$

$$\frac{2.7 + \cos y_0 y_1}{x_2 = x_1 - \frac{x_1 - x_0}{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}} f(x_1) = 3.854489884, \quad f(x_2) = -3.823285836$$

$$\frac{x_2 = x_1 - f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{3. i + erasyor}$$

$$\frac{3. i + erasyor}{x_3 = x_2 - \frac{x_2 - x_1}{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}} f(x_2) = 4.031978808, f(x_3) = 0.907713862$$

$$\frac{x_3 = x_2}{4 \cdot i + erasyon} = \frac{x_3 - x_2}{f(x_3) - f(x_2)} = 3.997924951, f(x_4) = -0.058049711$$

$$x_4 = x_3 - \frac{x_3 - x_2}{f(x_3) - f(x_2)} = 3.997924951, f(x_4) = -0.058049711$$

$$\frac{X_4 - X_3}{5. \text{ iterasyon}} \frac{f(X_3) - f(X_2)}{X_4 - X_3} \frac{f(X_4)}{f(X_4)} = 3.999971852, f(X_5) = -0.000788135$$

$$\frac{X_4 - X_3}{X_5 = X_4 - \frac{X_4 - X_3}{f(X_4) - f(X_3)}}$$

Gernek kok = 4 TSE

$$= \frac{4-3.998971852}{4} \times 100\% = 0.0007\%$$

If f(x) = x2-7 SinX fonksiyonunun [1,3] aradiginda bir kökü (2) varsa bisection iterasyon yontemigle kökini bul. Es = 2% f(1) = -4.890296894 f(1) f(3) < 0 kåk var. f(3) = 8.012159944 $M = \frac{1+3}{2} = 2$, f(2) = -2.3650819881 iterasyon $f(1) f(2) = (-)(-)>0 \rightarrow [2,3]$ $M = \frac{2+3}{2} = 2.5$, f(2.5) = 2.0606949912. iterasyon $|E_0| = |\frac{2.5 - 2}{2.5}| \times 100\% = 20\%$ $f(2) f(2.5) = (-)(+) < 0 \longrightarrow [2,2.5]$ $m = \frac{2+25}{2} = 2.25$, f(2.25) = 0.8731949913. Herasyon $|\epsilon_a| = |\frac{2.25 - 2.5}{2.25}|_{x}/00\% = 11.11\%$ $f(2)f(2.25) = (-)(+)<0 \rightarrow [2,2.25]$ $m = \frac{2+2.25}{2} = 2.125$, f(2.125) = -1.4366135294. iterasyon $|\epsilon_a| = \left| \frac{2.125 - 2.25}{2.125} \right| \times 100\% = 5.88\%$ $f(2)f(2.125) = (-)(-)>0 \longrightarrow [2.125, 2.25]$

5. Herasyon $M = \frac{2.125 + 2.25}{2} = 2.1875, f(2.1875) = -0.925368842$

$$|E_{a}| = \left| \frac{2.1875 - 2.125}{2.1875} \right| \times 100\% = 2.86\%$$

$$f(2.125) f(2.1875) = (-)(-) > 0 \rightarrow [2.1875, 2.25]$$

6. iterasyon

$$M = \frac{2.1875 + 2.25}{2} = 2.21875, f(2.21875) = -0.658392217$$

$$|\mathcal{E}_{a}| = \left| \frac{2.21875 - 2.1875}{2.21875} \right| \times 100\% = 1.41\% < \epsilon_{5} = 2\%$$

$$x = 2.21875$$
 (Kok) $f(\kappa \ddot{o}k) = -0.658332217$

$$X=2.21875$$
 (...) $X=2.21875$ (...) $X=2.2185$ (...) $X=2.2185$

voirsa bisection yontemigle kallin but. Es 2 n

$$f(1) = -2$$
 $f(1) f(2) = (-)(+) < 0$ kok voir
 $f(2) = 2.098612289$

1. iterasyon

$$\frac{1. \text{ iterasyon}}{m = \frac{1+2}{3} = 1.5, \quad f(1.5) = -0.344534891}$$

$$m = \frac{1}{3} = 1.3$$
, $f(0)$
 $f(1) f(1.5) = (-)(-) > 0 \longrightarrow [1.5, 2]$

2. iterasyon

$$\frac{2.i + cosyon}{m = \frac{1.5 + 2}{2} = 1.75}, \quad f(1.75) = 0.622115787$$

$$m = \frac{1}{2}$$
 $|\epsilon_a| = \left| \frac{1.75 - 1.5}{1.75} \right| \times 100\% = 14.29\%$

$$|\epsilon_{a}| = |1.75|$$

 $f(1.5)f(1.75) = (-)(+) < 0 \rightarrow [1.5, 1.75]$

$$\frac{f(1.3)f(1.4)}{3. i + erasyor}$$

$$\frac{3. i + erasyor}{2} = 1.625, \quad f(1.625) = 0.126132815$$

$$n = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$|Ea| = \frac{1.625 - 1.75}{1.625} \times 100\% = 7.69\%$$

$$|\epsilon_a| = |\frac{1.625}{1.625}|$$

 $f(1.5) f(1.625) = (-)(+) < 0 \longrightarrow [1.5, 1.625]$

$$M = \frac{1.5 + 1.625}{2} = 1.5625, \quad f(1.5625) = -0.112306647$$

$$|E_a| = \left| \frac{1.5625 - 1.625}{1.5625} \right|_{x} |00\% = -4\%$$

$$f(1.5) f(1.5625) = (-)(-) > 0 \rightarrow [1.5625, 1.625]$$

5. iterasyon

$$m = \frac{1.5625 + 1.625}{2} = 1.59375, f(1.59375) = 0.006128792$$

$$|\epsilon_a| = \left| \frac{1.59375 - 1.5625}{1.59375} \right|_{x} |00\%| = 1.96\% \le \epsilon_s = 2\%$$

$$x = 1.59375$$
 (Kök) $f(1.58375) = 0.006128782$

$$X = 1.53543 (Rok)$$
 $X = 1.53543 (Rok)$
 $X = 1.5$

$$f(x) = e^{-x} - tanx \longrightarrow f'(x) = -e^{-x} - sec^2x$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{x_{1}} = \frac{f(x_{0})}{f'(x_{0})} = 1 - \frac{f(1)}{f'(1)} = 1 - \frac{-1.189528283}{-3.793398262} = 0.686421461$$

$$\frac{f(x_{0})}{f'(x_{0})} = \frac{f(x_{0})}{f'(x_{0})} = 1 - \frac{-1.189528283}{-3.793398262} = 0.686421461$$

$$\frac{\chi_{1} = \chi_{0} - \frac{1}{f'(\chi_{0})}}{f'(\chi_{0})} = \frac{f'(1)}{f'(\chi_{0})} = \frac{f'(1)}{0.686421461} - \frac{1}{100} = \frac{10.686421461}{0.315963436} - \frac{1}{100} = \frac{10.686421461}{0.0000} - \frac{10.686421461}{0.0000} - \frac{1}{100} = \frac{10.686421461}{0.0000} - \frac{10.686421461}{0.0000} - \frac{1}{100} = \frac{10.686421461}{0.0000} - \frac{10.6864214}{0.0000} - \frac{10.6864214}{0.0$$

$$\frac{3. i + e \cdot a \cdot s \cdot y \cdot o \cdot 7}{X_3 = X_2 - \frac{f(X_2)}{f'(X_2)}} = 0.54 / 130096 - \frac{-0.018876759}{-1.943251185} = 0.531416087$$

05 15 deperini Newton-Raphson Herasyon youtemigle hesapolar (26 Es= 1% olsun. Et=?

$$\frac{\epsilon_5 - 1}{x = \sqrt{5}} \rightarrow x^2 - 5 = 0 \rightarrow f(x) = x^2 - 5$$

$$\sqrt{5}$$
 $<$ $\sqrt{9} = 3$ \rightarrow $\times = 3$ bas. noh.

$$f(x) = x^2 - 5$$
 $\begin{cases} x_{i+1} = x_i - \frac{f(x_i)}{f'(x_i)} \\ f'(x) = 2x \end{cases}$

$$|E_{\alpha}| = \left| \frac{x_1 - x_0}{x_1} \right| \times 100\% = 28.57\%$$

$$|\xi_{a}| = |\frac{x_{2} - x_{1}}{x_{2}}| \times |00\%| = 4.255\%$$

$$\frac{|\mathcal{E}_{\alpha}| = \left| \frac{x_2 - x_1}{x_2} \right| \times (00\%)}{3 \cdot i + e \cdot \alpha s \cdot y \cdot or 1} = 2.236068896$$

$$\frac{3 \cdot i + e \cdot \alpha s \cdot y \cdot or 1}{x_3 - x_2 - \frac{f(x_2)}{f'(x_2)}} = 2.238095238 - \frac{0.003070294}{4.476190476} = 2.236068896$$

$$f'(x_2)$$

 $|\epsilon_0| = \left| \frac{x_3 - x_2}{x_3} \right| \times 100\% = 0.081\% \angle \epsilon_5$

$$\sqrt{5} \approx 2.236068836$$

$$E_{t} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 2.236068836}{\sqrt{5}} \times 100\% = -0.000041077\%$$

If f(x) = e-x fonksiyonunun kökünü [0,1] aralığında serant (1) iterasyon yontemiyle bul. Es = 1%

$$x_{i+1} = x_i - \frac{x_i - x_{i-1}}{f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})} \times f(x_i)$$

 $X_{-1} = 0$, $X_0 = 1 \longrightarrow f(X_{-1}) = f(0) = 1$, $f(X_0) = f(1) = -0.632120558$

$$\frac{X_{-1} = 0, X_{0} = 1}{X_{1} = X_{0} - \frac{X_{0} - X_{-1}}{f(X_{0}) - f(X_{-1})}} f(X_{0}) = 1 - \frac{-0.632120558}{-1.632120558} = 0.612699837$$

$$|\epsilon_a| = \left| \frac{x_i - x_o}{x_i} \right| \times 100\% = 63.21\%$$

$$f(x_i) = f(0.612699837) = -0.070813948$$

$$\frac{2.i + e rous you}{X_2 = X_1 - \frac{X_1 - X_0}{f(X_1) - f(X_0)}} f(X_1) = 0.612699837 - 0.048861447$$

$$= 0.563838389$$

$$|E_a| = \left| \frac{x_2 - x_1}{x_2} \right| \times 100\% = -8.67\%$$

$$|E_0| = |\frac{1}{X_2}| \times 100 \text{ fo}$$

 $f(X_2) = f(0.56383838383) = 0.005182355$

$$\frac{3.74erasyon}{X_3 = X_2 - \frac{X_2 - X_1}{f(X_2) - f(X_1)}} \cdot f(X_2) = 0.563838389 + 0.0033331970$$

$$= 0.567170359$$

$$|\epsilon_{\alpha}| = \left|\frac{x_3 - x_2}{x_3}\right| \times 100\% = 0.59\% \angle \epsilon_5 = 1\%$$

$$x_3 = 0.567170355$$
 (Ref)
 $f(x_3) = f(0.567170359) = -0.000042420 \approx 0$

Dissection iterasyon yontemiyle V5 deperini yaklasık

olarah bul. Es = 1%, Et =?

$$X=\sqrt{5} \longrightarrow \chi^2-5=0 \longrightarrow f(x)=\chi^2-5$$

$$f(2) = -1$$
 } $f(2)f(3) = (-)(+) < 0$ Kök var

$$f(2) = -1$$
 } $f(2)f(3) = (-)(+) < 0$ Kok var. $f(3) = 4$

1. iterasyon

$$m = \frac{2+3}{2} = 2.5$$
, $f(2.5) = 1.25$

$$f(2) f(2.5) = (-)(+) < 0 \longrightarrow [2,2.5]$$

2. iterasyon

$$\frac{1 + erasyon}{M = \frac{2+2.5}{2} = 2.25}, \quad f(2.25) = 0.0625$$

$$M = \frac{2+(2)}{2} = 2.25$$

$$f(2) f(2.25) = (-)(+) < 0 \longrightarrow [2, 2.25]$$

$$f(2) + (2.25) - (-1)(1)$$

 $|E_a| = \left| \frac{2.25 - 2.5}{2.25} \right| \times 100\% = 11.11\% > E_5$

3. iterasyon

$$\frac{3.i + erosyen}{m = \frac{2+2.25}{2} = 2.125}, \quad f(2.125) = -0.484375$$

$$m = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$f(2) f(2.125) = (-)(-) > 0 \longrightarrow [2.125, 2.25]$$

$$|\epsilon_{a}| = \left|\frac{2.125 - 2.25}{2.125}\right| \times 100\% = 5.88\% > \epsilon_{5}$$

4. iterasyon

$$\frac{i \neq eras yo7}{M = \frac{2.125}{2}} = \frac{2.1875}{2}, \quad f(2.1875) = -0.21484375$$

$$M = \frac{2.125 + 2.20}{2} = 2.107$$

$$f(2.125) f(2.1875) = (-)(-) > 0 \longrightarrow [2.1875, 2.25]$$

$$|\mathcal{E}_{\alpha}| = \left| \frac{2.1875 - 2.125}{2.1875} \right|_{x \mid 00} \% = 2.857 \% > \mathcal{E}_{S}$$

$$M = \frac{2.1875 + 2.25}{2} = 2.21875, \ f(2.21875) = -0.077148437$$

$$f(2.1875) f(2.21875) = (-)(-) > 0 \longrightarrow [2.21875, 2.25]$$

$$|\epsilon_{\alpha}| = \left| \frac{2.21875 - 2.1875}{2.21875} \right|_{x} |00\% = 1.408\% > \epsilon_{5}$$

6. iterasyon

$$M = \frac{2.21875 + 2.25}{2} = 2.234375$$

$$f(2.234375) = -0.00756836$$

$$f(2.234375) = -0.007360$$

 $f(2.234375) = (-)(-)>0 \longrightarrow [2.234375, 2.25]$
 $f(2.21875) \cdot f(2.234375) = (-)(-)>0 \longrightarrow [2.234375, 2.25]$

$$[(2.21875).f(2.234375) = (-)(-)/00$$

 $|(2.21875).f(2.234375) = (-)(-)/00$
 $|(2.234375).f(2.234375) = (-)(-)/00$

$$|\epsilon_{a}| = \left| \frac{2.234375}{2.234375} \right|_{\chi = 0.076}$$
 (6eruel deper = 2.236067978)

$$\sqrt{5} \approx 2.234375 \quad (60400) = 0.076 \%$$

$$E_{\xi} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 2.234375}{\sqrt{5}} \times 100 \% = 0.076 \%$$

$$\xi = \sqrt{5}$$
 $0^{\circ} f(x) = x^2 - 2x$ fonksiyonunun [1,4] aralı Jinda kökin çergek

Newton-Raphson iterasyon yöntemiyle bul. Kökin pergek

Newton-Raphson iterasyon yöntemiyle bul. Kökin pergek

dejeri 2 olduğuna göre pergek hata yözdesi nedir? $\xi_5 = 1\%$

depend 2 (x) =
$$x^2 - 2x$$
 } $x_{i+1} = x_i - \frac{f(x_i)}{f'(x_i)}$ $f'(x) = 2x - 2$ }

$$f(x) = 2x-2$$
)

 $f(1) = -1$ } $f(1) f(4) = (-)(+) < 0$ Kök var.

 $f(4) = 8$ }

 $\chi_0 = 4$ ile borston

$$\frac{1+erosyor)}{X_1 = X_0 - \frac{f(X_0)}{f'(X_0)} = 4 - \frac{f(4)}{f'(4)} = 4 - \frac{8}{6} = 2.66666667$$

$$|\epsilon_0| = |\frac{x_1 - x_0}{x_1}| \times 100\% = 50\%$$

2. iterasyon

$$\frac{1.77777779}{X_2 = X_1 - \frac{f(X_1)}{f'(X_1)}} = 2.66666667 - \frac{1.777777779}{3.33333334} = 2.1333333333$$

$$\frac{3.74erosyo7}{X_3 = X_2 - \frac{f(X_2)}{f'(X_2)}} = 2.13333333333 - \frac{0.284444443}{2.266666666} = 2.007843138$$

$$|\xi_a| = \left| \frac{\chi_3 - \chi_2}{\chi_3} \right|_{x = 100\%} = 6.25\% > \xi_5$$

$$\frac{4.i + e \cdot a \cdot y \cdot o \cdot 7}{X_4 = X_3 - \frac{f(x_3)}{f'(x_3)}} = 2.007843138 - \frac{0.01574779}{2.015686276} = 2.000030518$$

$$|\epsilon_a| = \left|\frac{x_4 - x_3}{x_4}\right| \times 100\% = 0.39\% \approx \epsilon_s$$

Youklasih kok deperi = 2.0000305/8

$$= \frac{2 - 2.000030518}{2} \times 100\% = -0.00153\%$$

```
Matrisler
```

$$A = [a_{ij}] = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \alpha_{13} & \cdots & \alpha_{1n} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{23} & \cdots & \alpha_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_{m1} & \alpha_{m2} & \alpha_{m3} & \cdots & \alpha_{mn} \end{bmatrix}_{m \times n}$$

mxn tipinde bir A matrisi

ai depiskenine i satir je sütun elemani denir.

veya kisaca (i,j). eleman (i,j). bilesen

i=1,2,3,--.,m j=1,2,3,---,n

[ai aiz aiz --- ain] A matrisinin i satiri LSISM

aij 1 = j \s n

azj

A motrisinin j-sütunu

ani

Bir matrisin transporu

A = [aij] mxn tipinde bit mostris

A matrisinin transpozu aj = aj; elmak üzere AT = [aij] rellinde nxm tipinde bir montristir.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & 6 \\ 1 & 4 & -2 & -4 \\ -5 & 1 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \qquad A^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -5 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 6 & -4 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{T} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -5 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

Kare Matris M=n ise A matrisi bir kare matristir.

Kare matrisin sortir sayısı situn sayısına eşittir.

Yani kare matris nxn tipindedir.

hep o clan kare moetris birin moetristir.

$$I_n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

$$\alpha_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i\neq j \end{cases}$$

$$I_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{3\times3}$$
 Six 3 + ipinde birim matris

Birin moutris, matris corpmosunda, ethisiz elemonder.

Sifir Matrisi : Bitin elemandari o dan matristir.

$$O_{2x3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{2x3}$$
 zx3 tipinde sifir montrisi

Sifir montrisi, motris toplomoi ve cikarano islemberinde:
etkisiz elemondir.

Esit Matrisler A ve B mxn tipinde iki matris elsung

$$A = [\alpha_{ij}]$$
, $B = [b_{ij}]$

i=1,--., m ve j=1,---, n isin a; = bij ise bu iki matris exittir. A=B zeklinde yazılır. A-D-0

A-B = Omen sifir matrisi olur.

Satir matrissi 1×n tipli matristir

$$\alpha = [a_1 \ a_2 \ --- \ a_n]$$

$$\alpha^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ matrisinin \ transpozu \\ nx1 + ipli \ sutur$$

$$\alpha_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$matrisidir.$$

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b' = [b, b_2 - - b_n]$$

$$i \\ b_n$$

nun tipli bir birim matrisin bir sabitle garpılmasından

A = $k I_{nxn} = \begin{bmatrix} k & k \\ k & k \end{bmatrix}_{nxn}$ elde edilir.

Skaler moutris bir koure moutristir.

 $a_{ij} = \begin{cases} k & i=j \\ 0 & i\neq j \end{cases}$ i,j = 1, ---, n

Digagonal matris

i # j i 4 in a ij = 0 ise A nxn tip inde bir diyagonal matristic

 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 3}$

3×3 tipinde bir diyagonal matris. (AT=A)

AXA tipinde A kare matrisi izjinin a; =0 olursa. Ust üggen matris

 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -6 & 5 \\ 0 & 7 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}_{3\times3}$ Solve the second months of the second months and the second months of the second mo

Alt Eggen montrés i lej isin aij = 0 olursa.

Nxn tipinde A motrisi i lej isin aij = 0 olursa. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & -7 \end{bmatrix}_{3\times3}$ $3\times3 \text{ tipinde}$ att capen montris att capen montris notris

Simetrik moutris

 $A = A^T$ ise A simetrik matris

Ters simetrik montris $A = -A^T$ ise A ters simetric matristir.

 $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$

 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 4 & -3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ simetrih montris

 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ 3×3 4ipli $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 5 \\ -3 & -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ters simetrih montri

Matris Gikarmon

Not: Toplama ve gikarma igin matrislerin tipleri aynı olmalı.

Bir montrisi soubit ite corpomen

Bitin elemanlar tel tele sabit ile carpilir.

Matris Garpman

$$C = AB = [C_{ij}] \quad map \quad dipli \quad matriotir.$$

$$C_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ik}b_{kj}$$
, $j=1,2,...,p$

Not Kore montrislerin carpioni gine agni tipte bir kore montristir.

Not Eper Garpilabiliyorsa AB matrisi BA matrisine esit Olmak zorunda depildir.

$$A+O=O+A=A$$

$$A + (-A) = 0$$

$$A + (-A) = 0$$

$$k(A+B) = kA+kB / A.(kB) = kAB$$

$$(A+B)^{T} = A^{T} + B^{T} / (AB)^{T} = B^{T}A^{T}$$

$$(A^{\dagger})^{\mathsf{T}} = A$$

$$(kA)^T = kA^T$$

$$A(BC) = (AB)C$$

$$(A+B)C = AC+BC$$

$$(A+B)C = AC+BC$$

$$C(A+B) = CA+CB$$

$$(AB)^{\mathsf{T}} = B^{\mathsf{T}}A^{\mathsf{T}}$$

$$(A^T)^T = A$$
 $(ABCD)^T = D^TC^TB^TA^T$

Sadece kare matrislerin determinanti vardir.

$$A = [\alpha_{ij}] = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \cdots & \alpha_{1n} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \cdots & \alpha_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & \cdots & \alpha_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \det A = |A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & --- & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & --- & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n_1} & a_{n_2} & --- & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{r} (-1)^{i+j} \alpha_{ij} M_{ij}^{i}}_{\text{versi}} \xrightarrow{\text{sterilen satir veyor situation gover}}_{\text{determinant advantisir.}}$$

Mij -> 1. satir ile j. sätun iptal edilir.

kalan kismin determinanti alinirminor)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \implies |A| = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = a_{11} M_{11} - a_{12} M_{12} + a_{13} M_{13}$$
 1. satiral goine
= $-a_{12} M_{12} + a_{22} M_{22} - a_{32} M_{32}$ 2. situal goine

$$M_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{21}a_{33} - a_{31}a_{23}$$

- 1) Determinants bir sabitle garpmak herhangi bir satir veya situnus bitin elemanlarins subit ile carpmak demektir.
- 2) Herhangi bir satır veya sotunun bitin elemanları 0 ise determinant 0 dr.
- 3 Herhangi iki satirin veya iki situnun yer depisimi determinants -1 ile carpmach demektir.
- (4) Herhangi bir soutiri bir sabitle carpip diger soutira eklemek veyor herhangi bir sutunu bir sabitle carpip diper situnar eklement determinant deperini depistirmet.

1AB1 = 1A1.1B1 1ABC1 = 1A1.1B1.1C1

mentali A matrisian make A matrisian iterisiade Matrisin Ranks determinants D'don forth alon en bigut kare matrisin boyutudur.

3 yallar 952. $\tilde{Q}^{c} A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 7 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \implies |A| = ?$

 $0 | \underbrace{521}_{743} | = 5 | \underbrace{43}_{25} | -2 | \underbrace{73}_{15} | + | 74|_{12} | = 5(20-6)-2(35-3)+(14-4)$ = 70-64+10=16

 $2 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 7 & 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -8 & -24 \\ 0 & -10 & -32 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -8 & -24 \\ -10 & -32 \end{vmatrix} = (-8)(-2)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 16 \end{vmatrix} = 16(16-15)$ = 16

(3) | 5 2 1 | = (100+14+6)-(4+30+70) = 120-104 = 16 | 4 3 | = (100+14+6)-(4+30+70) = 120-104 = 16 Bu yortem soudece 3x3 tipli matrislerde penerlidir.

mxn tipli A matrisi asağıdaki sartları saplıyorsa satirca indirgennis eselon bigindedir.

- 1) Matrisin bir satırındaki elemanların hepsi sıfır ise bu satir matrisin en alt satirinder olmali.
- 2 Matrisin sifirdan farkli ilk satirinin ilk elemani 1 olmalidir. Bu elemana bu saitirin ilk elemani denir.
- 3) Sifirdan farkle herbir sætirda builk eleman bir önceki satira göre saga dogru bir kaymak suretigle yer allır.
- 4 Eger matrisin, sutununun birisi bu ilk elemanı içeriyorsa o såtundaki diger elemanların hepsi sıfırdır. sadece ilk is sart saplaniyor by sart saplanmiyorsa satirca eselon bisim denir.

sxb tipli satirca eselon bizimli A matrisi rank(A) = 34. sort saplanmiyor.

				And the second s
A,B,C NXN	tipli-	matrisler	olsun	rank(A) = n
A,B,C $rank(A) = R$		AB = AC	ise $B = C$	demek tersi var
rank(A) = R	VE	10-0	ise $B = 0$	demektir.
rank(A) = n	ve	HB - U		

rank(A) = n

Elementer Satir Işlemleri

- 1) Herhangi iki satirin yer depistirmesi
- (2) Herhangi bir satirin sifirdam farklı bir sabitle çarpılması
- 3) Herhangi bir satirin sifirdan farklı bir sabi'tle garpildiktan sonra başka bir satıra eklenmesi'
 - A matrisine elementer satir islemberinin sonlu bir dizisi uygulaniyor. B matrisi elde ediliyor. A ve B montrisleri saturca denk montrislerdir.

A matrisime elementer sortir islemleri uygulanarok

satirem indirgenmis esclan bishali B matrisi elde

ediliyor.

A ve B matrisleri satirca denk matrislerdir. B modrisi teltir.

 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 & -7 \\ 7 & 6 & -3 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 6 & -7 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 & 5 \\ 7 & 6 & -3 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 6 & -7 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 & 5 \\ 7 & 6 & -3 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 6 & -7 \\ 0 & -5 & -15 & 19 \\ 0 & -15 & -45 & 57 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 6 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -19 \\ 0 & -15 & -45 & 57 \end{bmatrix}$ 1. satisfar 2 satisfar.

1. satirla 2. satirla 1. satirlara aygula soudelestir satirlara aygula yer de pristir. satirlara aygula

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & -3 & 22/5 \\
0 & 1 & 3 & -19/5 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$
sorting indirpenmity
$$rank(A) = 2$$
excloring
$$rank(A) = 2$$

A nxn tipli kare matris olsun.

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\operatorname{adj}(A)}{\operatorname{det}(A)}$$
, $\operatorname{det}(A) \neq 0$

$$B = [b_{ij}] = adj(A) \text{ ise } b_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ji}$$

$$A.A^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I_n$$

1Al + 0 ise A matrisinin tersi voirdir.
Yani bir moutris singüler deptise
tersi voirdir.
Bir moutrisin tersi voirsa tersi tektir.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{bmatrix} a_{22} & -a_{12} \\ -a_{21} & a_{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$$

Digagonal bir mortrisin tersi yine digagonal bir mortristir.

) iya panal bir matrisin tersi yine diya ganal bir matrisin
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{22} \\ a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/a_{11} \\ 1/a_{22} \\ a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$$

$$(ABC)^{-1} = C^{-1}B^{-1}A^{-1}$$

$$\left(A^{-1}\right)^{-1} = A$$

$$(A^{-1})^{T} = (A^{T})^{-1}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \implies A^{-1} = ?$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1.70 \\
0 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & -1 & 3 & | & 0 & 1 \\
2 & 1 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\sim
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & -3 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\sim
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 5 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & -3 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\sim
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 5 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & -3 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -3 & -2 & -1 & 1
\end{bmatrix}$$

1. satirin 2 katim 3. satirdan 41 kar.

2. satiri 1. satirdan gikar, 3. satiri 2. satiri 4 ikar. 3. satira ekle 3. satiri -3 ile 60%.

2. satiri -1 ile corp.

$$\frac{2.701}{\det(A)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-4-3) + 2(3+2) = -7 + 10 = 3$$

$$M_{II} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -7$$
 $M_{I2} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -6$ $M_{I3} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2$

$$M_{21} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$
 $M_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ $M_{23} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$

$$M_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 5$$
 $M_{32} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3$ $M_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$

$$M_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3$$

$$M_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3$$

$$M_{11} - M_{12} M_{13}$$

$$-M_{21} M_{22} - M_{23}$$

$$M_{31} - M_{31} M_{33}$$

$$M_{31} - M_{32} M_{33}$$

$$M_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} -7 & 6 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 5 & -3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -2 & 5 \\ 6 & 0 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{31} - M_{32} M_{33}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -7/3 & -2/3 & 5/3 \\ 3 & 7 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj}(A)}{\text{det}(A)} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -2 & 5 \\ 6 & 0 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -7/3 & -2/3 & 5/3 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 2/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Lineer Denklem Sistemberi

$$A \times = b$$
 $A = [A/b] \sim [I/x]$ (I olursa)

 $A \times = b$ $A = [A/b] \sim [I/x]$ (I olursa)

 $A \times = b$ $A = [A/b] \sim [I/x]$ $A = b$ A

$$X_1 + 2X_2 - 3X_3 = 5$$
 Linear denklem sistemini
 $X_1 + X_2 - X_3 = -2$ Gauss-Jordon indirgene
 $3X_1 + 4X_2 - 5X_3 = 1$ yontemiyle 452.

$$\frac{3x_1 + 4x_2 - 5x_3 - 1}{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 - 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 & -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 - 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -7 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 & -14 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 - 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 - 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 & -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 - 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -7 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 & -14 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 - 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 - 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 & -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 - 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 & -14 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 - 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 & -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 - 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 & -14 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 - 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 & -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 - 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 7 \\$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

1. satiri diger satirlara uygulor

2. satiri -1 ile 2. satiri diper satirlara 3. satiri -2 ile uygular sodelestir.

3x3 tipli depilde 2x2 tipli birim matris · lustugundan det (A) = 0 40k 462 cm² var

$$x_1 + x_3 = -9$$
 $x_3 = t$
 $x_2 - 2x_3 = 7$ alunirson

$$\begin{array}{c} X_1 = -9 - t \\ X_2 = 7 + 2t \end{array}$$
her ayrı deper işin bir 48 Lüm
$$\begin{array}{c} X_3 = t \end{array}$$

$$X_1 + 2X_2 + 3X_3 = 2X_1 - X_2 + X_3 = 3$$

 $3X_1 - X_3 = 3$

 $x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 9$) Linear denklem sisteminin 2x,-X2+X3=8 } ileveti metrisini seturce indirgennis $3x_1 - x_3 = 3$ | esclon binime d'énistine 452.

[123] [1239] [1239] [1239] $\widetilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & 8 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -5 & -5 & -10 \\ 0 & -6 & -10 & -24 \end{bmatrix}$ 0112 [0-6-10-24] [0 3 5 12]

1. satiri difer satirlara uya

2. soutin -5 ile 3. soutin -2 ile sordelestiv.

2. satiri diper satirlara, uygula

[1002] X1=2 010(1) ×2=-1 $[001(3)] \times_3 = 3$

 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} =$

Ax = b $x = A^{-1}b$ sellindede 45 tebilir.

Birim moutris siktigindan A moutrisining tersi vourdir.

Ax = b lineer denklem sistemi veriligior.

A nxn tipli bir motris ve det (A) + 0 ise

kramer kuralı kullanılabilir.

det (A) =
$$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \cdots & \alpha_{1n} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \cdots & \alpha_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & \cdots & \alpha_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

i. satir alkarilip

yerine
$$b = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix}$$

konulursa Di elde edilir.

$$\dot{X}_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}, \ \dot{X}_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}, \ \dot{X}_3 = \frac{D_3}{D}, \ ---, \ \dot{X}_n = \frac{D_n}{D}$$

 $\begin{array}{l} \tilde{D}^{r} 3x_{1} + x_{2} - x_{3} = 8 \\ X_{1} - 2x_{3} = 0 \\ 2x_{2} + x_{3} = 7 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} lneer denklem sistemini \\ kuralını kullamarak \\ 452. \\ \hline \\ 2x_{2} + x_{3} = 7 \end{array}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 0 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 - 1 \\ 1 & 0 - 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 0 - 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3(0 + 4) - (1 + 2) = 9$$

$$D_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 7 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(-2) \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 1 \\ 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2(16-7) = 18$$

$$D_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 8 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 7 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 (0 + 14) - (8 + 7) = 27$$

$$D_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 8 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 7 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 7 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 (0 + 14) - (8 + 7) = 27$$

$$x_{1} = \frac{D_{1}}{D} = 2$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 8 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = -(7-16) = 9 \qquad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = 3$$

$$x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D} = 1$$

$$Ax = b \qquad A = LU$$

$$LUx = b \implies Ly = b, Ux = y$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \alpha_{13} \\
\alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{23} \\
\alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{33}
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
L_{11} & 0 & 0 \\
L_{21} & L_{22} & 0 \\
L_{31} & L_{32} & L_{33}
\end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}
1 & U_{12} & U_{13} \\
0 & 1 & U_{23} \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} L_{11} & L_{11}U_{12} & L_{11}U_{13} \\ L_{21} & L_{21}U_{12} + L_{22} & L_{21}U_{13} + L_{22}U_{23} \\ L_{31} & L_{31}U_{12} + L_{32} & L_{31}U_{13} + L_{32}U_{23} + L_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{II} = \alpha_{II}$$

$$\mathcal{U}_{I2} = \frac{\alpha_{I2}}{\mathcal{L}_{II}}$$

$$\mathcal{U}_{I3} = \frac{\alpha_{I3}}{\mathcal{L}_{II}}$$

$$L_{21} = a_{21} + L_{22} = a_{22} - L_{21} U_{12} - (U_{23} = \frac{1}{L_{22}} (a_{23} - L_{21} U_{13}))$$

$$L_{31} = a_{31} + L_{32} = a_{32} - L_{31} U_{12} + L_{33} = a_{33} - L_{31} U_{13} - L_{32} U_{23}$$

A matrisinde

L, U trelerini

parametrelerini

bulmak

iain tman

alporitman

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 14 \\ 2x_1 + 5x_2 + 2x_3 = 18 \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 = 20 \end{cases}$$

 $\begin{array}{c} 3x_{1} + 2x_{2} + 3x_{3} = 14 \\ 2x_{1} + 5x_{2} + 2x_{3} = 18 \\ 3x_{1} + x_{2} + 5x_{3} = 20 \end{array}$ Linear denklem sistemini $\begin{array}{c} 2x_{1} + 5x_{2} + 2x_{3} = 18 \\ 3x_{1} + x_{2} + 5x_{3} = 20 \end{array}$ agriftima youtemille 45z.

$$A = LU = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ L_{21} & L_{22} & 0 \\ L_{31} & L_{32} & L_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & U_{12} & U_{13} \\ 0 & 1 & U_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_{11} = a_{11} = 1 \qquad V_{12} = \frac{a_{12}}{L_{11}} = \frac{2}{1} = 2 \qquad V_{13} = \frac{a_{13}}{L_{11}} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$

$$L_{21} = a_{21} = 2 \qquad L_{22} = a_{22} - L_{21} U_{12} = 5 - 2x2 = 1 \qquad U_{23} = \frac{L}{L_{22}} (a_{23} - L_{21} U_{13})$$

$$L_{31} = a_{31} = 3 \qquad L_{32} = a_{32} - L_{31} U_{12} = 1 - 3x2 = -5$$

$$L_{33} = d_{33} - L_{31}U_{13} - L_{32}U_{23} = 5 - 3x3 - 5x4 = 5 - 8 - 20 = -24$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 & -24 \end{bmatrix} \qquad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Ly = b \implies \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 & -24 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ 18 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y_1 = 14$$
, $y_2 = 18 - 2y_1 = -10$, $y_3 = -\frac{1}{24}(20 - 3y_1 + 5y_2) = 3$

$$Ux = y \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ -10 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = 3$$
, $x_2 = -10 + 4x_3 = 2$, $x_3 = 14 - x_1 - 2x_2 = 1$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 4525m kimesi

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 8$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 2$$

- a) Gauss-Jordan indirpense yontemigle 452.
- b) Kramer Kuralyla 462
- c) x = A-16 , le goz
- d) Agristirma göntemiyle 452.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 6 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 2 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 8 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & 7 & -10 \\ 0 & -2 & 8 & -14 \end{bmatrix}$$

2 sotiri -1 ile 1. sochodon 2 socher 1 socker diper 3 stri -2 ite gilear. 3. satura saturales englata sadelestir. 2 ile sondelestir.

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix}
 1 & 1 & -2 & 6 \\
 0 & 1 & -7 & 10 \\
 0 & 1 & -7 & 10
 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix}
 1 & 0 & 5 & -4 \\
 0 & 1 & -7 & 10 \\
 0 & 0 & 3 & -3
 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix}
 1 & 0 & 5 & -4 \\
 0 & 1 & -7 & 10 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & -1
 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. satiri diper satirlara 3. satiri 3. le uygular sadeleştir

3. satiri diger satirlara aygula

b)
$$D = \det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 6 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 3(4-6)-2(8-18)+(4-6)=-6+20-2$$

$$= 12$$

$$D_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 8 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 8 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 8 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 8 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 8 (4-6) - 2 (8-24) + (4-8) = 12$$

$$D_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 8 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 8 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - 8 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 8 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 8 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 8 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - 8 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= 3(8-24) - 8(8-18) + (16-12) = 36$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 8 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 8 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 8 \end{vmatrix} + 8 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 3(8-4) - 2(16-12) + 8(4-6) = -12$$

$$X_1 = \frac{O_1}{D} = \frac{12}{12} = 1$$
 $X_2 = \frac{O_2}{D} = \frac{36}{12} = 3$ $X_3 = \frac{O_3}{D} = \frac{-12}{12} = -1$

c)
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 6 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 det $(A) = 12$ bulmuştuk.

$$M_{4} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$
 $M_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -10$ $M_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2$

$$M_{21} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 6$$
 $M_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 6 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 6$ $M_{23} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -6$

$$M_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 5$$
 $M_{32} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 7$ $M_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{adj(A)}{det(A)} = \frac{1}{12} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & +10 & -2 \\ -6 & +6 & +6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2} & +\frac{1}{12} \\ +\frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = A^{-1}b = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{12} & -\frac{1}{12} \\ -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{12} & -\frac{1}{12} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 2 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{8}{6} - 1 + \frac{40}{12} \\ \frac{49}{6} + 1 - \frac{56}{12} \\ -\frac{8}{6} + 1 - \frac{8}{12} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{> X_2}$$

$$A = LU \implies \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 6 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ L_{21} & L_{22} & 0 \\ L_{31} & L_{32} & L_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & U_{12} & U_{13} \\ 0 & 1 & U_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_{1} = \alpha_{1} = 3$$
 $U_{12} = \frac{\alpha_{12}}{L_{11}} = \frac{2}{3}$ $U_{13} = \frac{\alpha_{13}}{L_{11}} = \frac{1}{3}$

$$U_{23} = \frac{1}{L_{22}} \left(a_{23} - L_{21} U_{13} \right) = -3 \left(3 - 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \right) = -7$$

$$L_{31} = a_{31} = 6$$
 $L_{32} = a_{32} - L_{31}U_{12} = 2 - 6x \frac{2}{3} = -2$

$$L_{33} = a_{33} - L_{31}U_{13} - L_{32}U_{23} = 4 - 6x\frac{1}{3} - 2x7 = -12$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 6 & -2 & -\frac{12}{3} \end{bmatrix} \qquad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Ly = b \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 6 & -2 & -12 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1$$

$$y_1 = \frac{8}{3}$$
 $y_2 = -3(2-2y_1) = 10$ $y_3 = -\frac{1}{12}(8-6y_1+2y_2) = -1$

$$Ux = y \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{8}{3} \\ 10 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = -1$$
 $x_2 = 10 + 7x_3 = 3$

$$X_{1} = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{2}{3}X_{2} - \frac{1}{3}X_{3} = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{2}{3}x_{3} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{8 - 6 + 1}{3} = 1$$

$$0!$$
 $2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0$) linear denklem sistemi
 $x_1 - x_2 = 1$ a) Gauss-Jordan yöntemiyle

 $X_1-X_2=1$ } a) Gauss-Jordan yöntemiyle 402. $X_3-X_2=4$ b) Kramer Kuraliylei 402.

b)
$$x = A^{-1}b$$
 ile $60^{\circ}2$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \widetilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\widetilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

a)
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

b)
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$
$$= 2(-1-0) - (1-0) - (-1-0) = -2-1+1 = -2$$

$$D_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -(1-0) - (-1+4)$$

$$= -1-3 = -4$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2(1-0) - (4-0) = -2$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2(-4+1) - (4-0) = -10$$

$$x_{1} = \frac{A_{1}}{D} = \frac{A_{2}}{A_{2}} = 2 \qquad x_{2} = \frac{A_{2}}{D} = \frac{A_{2}}{A_{2}} = 1 \qquad x_{3} = \frac{A_{3}}{D} = \frac{A_{2}}{A_{2}} = 5$$

c)
$$[A[I] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & |$$

$$\sim
 \begin{bmatrix}
 1 & -1 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
 0 & 3 & -1 & | & 1 & -2 & 0 \\
 0 & -1 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1
 \end{bmatrix}
 \sim
 \begin{bmatrix}
 1 & -1 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
 0 & 3 & -1 & | & 1 & -2 & 0
 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix}
 1 & 0 & -1 & | & 0 & 1 & -1 \\
 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 & 0 & -1 \\
 0 & 0 & 2 & | & 1 & -2 & 3
 \end{bmatrix}
 \sim \begin{bmatrix}
 1 & 0 & -1 & | & 0 & 0 & -1 \\
 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 & 0 & -1 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 & -1 & 3 \\
 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = A^{-1}.b = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0+0+2 \\ 0-1+2 \\ 0-1+6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_{1} - 2X_{2} - 2X_{4} = 1$$

$$-X_{2} + X_{3} + 2X_{4} = 5$$

$$5X_{3} + 3X_{4} = 6$$

Gauss-Jordan indirpeme yontemigle 452.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 & | & 7 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & -2 & | & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 & 0 & -2 & | & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & | & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 3 & | & 6 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 3 & | & 6 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 & 6 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 3 & | & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

1. sortir ile 2. sortiri 1. sortiri 2. sortiron 3. sortiri -1 ile carpip yer depistir. vygulon 2. sortirla yer depistir

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 1 & 0 & -2 & -6 & -3 \\
 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & -5 \\
 0 & 0 & 8 & 22 & 44 \\
 0 & 0 & 5 & 3 & 6
 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. Satiri diper 4. satirin 2 katini 3. satiri -2 ile sadelestiv satiriai a uygular. 3. satirdan 41 kar.

$$\sim
 \begin{bmatrix}
 1 & 0 & 0 & -22 & -41 \\
 0 & 1 & 0 & -10 & -21 \\
 0 & 1 & -8 & -16 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 43 & 86
 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. satur diper sotirlara uygula.

4. sortiri sondelestir.

4. Sature Loper satirlara uysula

$$X_2 + 2X_3 = 3$$

Lineer denklem sistemi

) b) Gauss-Jordan indirgeme youtenigle soz

a)
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $X = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{bmatrix}$ $b = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 14 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 14 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} -5 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2(-10-3) - (1-0)$$

$$= -27$$

$$D_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 14 & -5 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \begin{vmatrix} -5 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 14 & -5 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4(-10-3) - (14+15) = -81$$

$$D_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 14 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 14 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2(28-9) - (8+3) = 27$$

$$D_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 14 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & -5 & 14 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} -5 & 14 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2(-15-14) + 4(1-0) = -54$$

$$0 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 14 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} -5 & 14 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2(-15-14) + 4(1-0) = -54$$

$$0 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 14 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2(-15-14) + 4(1-0) = -54$$

$$0 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 14 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} -54 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0$$

$$D_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 14 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$0 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$0 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$X_{1} = \frac{D_{1}}{D} = \frac{-81}{-27} = 3$$

$$X_{2} = \frac{D_{2}}{D} = \frac{27}{-27} = -1$$

$$X_{3} = \frac{D_{3}}{D} = \frac{-54}{-27} = 2$$

$$X_{1} = \frac{D_{1}}{D} = \frac{-81}{-27} = 3$$

$$X_{2} = \frac{D_{2}}{D} = \frac{27}{-27} = -1$$

$$X_{3} = \frac{D_{3}}{D} = \frac{-54}{-27} = 2$$

$$X_{1} = \frac{D_{1}}{D} = \frac{-81}{-27} = 3$$

$$X_{2} = \frac{D_{2}}{D} = \frac{27}{-27} = -1$$

$$X_{3} = \frac{D_{3}}{D} = \frac{-54}{-27} = 2$$

$$X_{1} = \frac{D_{1}}{D} = \frac{-1}{-27} = 3$$

$$X_{2} = \frac{D_{3}}{D} = \frac{-1}{-27} = 3$$

$$X_{3} = \frac{D_{3}}{D} = \frac{-54}{-27} = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
X_1 = \frac{D}{D} = \frac{1}{-27} \\
b)_{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 & 14 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & 3 & 14 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 10 & -7 & -24 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 13 & 29 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -27 & -54 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} L_{11} & L_{11} V_{12} & L_{11} V_{13} \\ L_{21} & L_{21} V_{12} + L_{22} & L_{21} V_{13} + L_{22} V_{23} \\ L_{31} & L_{31} V_{12} + L_{32} & L_{31} V_{13} + L_{32} V_{23} + L_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

Ax = b lineer denklem sistemi isin A = LU alinirso

$$Ax = b \longrightarrow LUx = b \longrightarrow Ux = y$$

$$Ly = b$$

$$L_{11} = 2 \qquad L_{11} U_{12} = 0 \longrightarrow U_{12} = 0$$

$$L_{21} = 1 \qquad L_{11} U_{13} = -1 \longrightarrow U_{13} = -\frac{1}{2} \qquad L_{22} = -5$$

$$L_{21} = 1 \qquad L_{11} U_{13} = -1 \longrightarrow U_{13} = -\frac{1}{2} \qquad L_{22} = -5$$

$$L_{21} = 1$$
 $L_{11} U_{13} = -1 \longrightarrow U_{13} = -\frac{1}{2}$ $L_{22} = -\frac{5}{2}$

$$L_{31} = 0$$

$$L_{21} U_{13} + L_{22} U_{23} = 3 \longrightarrow U_{23} = \frac{3 + \frac{1}{2}}{-5} = -\frac{7}{10}$$

$$L_{31}U_{12} + L_{32} = 1 \longrightarrow L_{32} = 1$$

$$L_{32} = 1 \longrightarrow L_{32}$$

$$L_{31}U_{13} + L_{32}U_{23} + L_{33} = 2 \longrightarrow L_{33} = \frac{27}{10}$$

$$L_{31}U_{13} + L_{32}U_{23} + L_{33} = 2 \longrightarrow L_{33} = \frac{27}{10}$$

$$L_{31}U_{13} + L_{32}U_{23} + L_{33} = 2 \longrightarrow L_{33} = \frac{27}{10}$$

$$Ux = y \longrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 & 0 & -0.5 \\ 0 & 1 & -0.7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{cases} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2.4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} x_3 = 2 \\ x_2 - 0.7 x_3 = -2.4 \\ x_2 = -2.4 + 0.7 x_3 \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 = 0.5 x_3 = 2 \longrightarrow x_1 = 3$$

$$x_1 - 0.5x_3 = 2 - x_1 = 3$$

 $A \times = b \implies x = A^{-1}b$, $det(A) \neq 0$ det (A) 20 ise denklem kötű sartlanmistir.

O det(A) <<1 | Kötű sartlanmis denklemi anlamadar

Véza;

3. yol en uygunudur. iki kere

jai iai

ters martis yuvarlama hatalarini

1. Ters martis yuvarlama hatalarini

2 A.A X I

artirir. Hesap makinasi hatalarinin birikmesi ters matrisin hatali sikma-I sinoi sebep obicapindan sonus hortaile

 $3(A^{-1})^{-1} \neq A$

 $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 5.0001 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 56 \\ 56.001 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Ters matrix kullenthrser hatali}} \text{Ters matrix kullenthrser hatali}$

Linear Denklem Gözümlerinde Herasyon Töntemleri

Linear denklem sistemi biyokse bilgisayarda işlemleri azalt-mak isin iterasyon yöntemleri tercih edilir. Iterasyon yöntem-lerini kullanmak isin sistemin yakınsak olması, veya yakınsak lerini kullanmak isin sistemin yakınsak olması, veya yakınsak hale petirilmesi pereklidir.

|aii| > \frac{2}{5} |aii| sourt soplaniyorsa sistem kesinlikle

yorkinsaktir. sourt soplanmasa da

yorkinsaktir. sourt soplanmasa da

jii sistem yorkinsak olabilir.

Denklemleri yer depistimel veya birbirlerine ekleyip zikarmak ile sart saplandırı labilir.

det(A) = 0 ise sonsuz gôzim var iterasyon yontemi sadece birini bulur.

 $a_{i1} x_i + a_{i2} x_2 + \cdots + a_{ii} (x_i) + \cdots + a_{in} x_n = b_i$ i. denklem

Jacobi iterasyon Yöntemi

$$X_{i}^{yeni} = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left(b_{i} - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_{j}^{eski} - \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} \alpha_{ij} x_{j}^{eski} \right) \begin{array}{l} Başlangıcı for \\ bifün değerler \\ sifir alınır. \end{array}$$

$$x_1^y = \frac{1}{a_{11}} \left(b_1 - a_{12} x_2^e - a_{13} x_3^e \right), \quad a_{11} \neq 0$$

$$x_2^{4} = \frac{1}{\alpha_{22}} \left(b_2 - \alpha_{21} x_1^{e} - \alpha_{23} x_3^{e} \right), \quad \alpha_{22} \neq 0$$

$$x_3^9 = \frac{1}{a_{33}} (b_3 - a_{31} x_1^e - a_{32} x_2^e)$$
, $a_{33} \neq 0$

Gauss-Seidel iterasyon Yöntemi

$$X_{i}^{\text{yeni}} = \frac{1}{\alpha_{ii}} \left(b_{i} - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \alpha_{ij} X_{j}^{\text{yeni}} - \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} \alpha_{ij} X_{j}^{\text{eski}} \right) \begin{array}{l} \text{Başlangıq for } \\ \text{bitin deperter} \\ \text{sifir others.} \end{array}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(b_{i} - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \alpha_{ij} X_{j}^{\text{yeni}} - \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} \alpha_{ij} X_{j}^{\text{eski}} \right) \begin{array}{l} \text{Başlangıq for } \\ \text{sifir others.} \end{array}$$

Deperi hesaplanan depiskenler hemen iterasyona katılır. (Yakınsamayı hızlandırmak iqin)

$$\overline{\chi_{1}^{9}} = \frac{1}{\alpha_{11}} \left(b_{1} - \alpha_{12} \chi_{2}^{e} - \alpha_{13} \chi_{3}^{e} \right), \quad \alpha_{11} \neq 0$$

$$x_2^y = \frac{1}{a_{22}} \left(b_2 - a_{21} x_1^y - a_{23} x_3^e \right), a_{22} \neq 0$$

$$x_3^y = \frac{1}{a_{33}} (b_3 - a_{31} x_1^y - a_{32} x_2^y), a_{33} \neq 0$$

$$|\mathcal{E}_{a,i}| = \left| \frac{\chi_i^{\text{yeni}} - \chi_i^{\text{eski}}}{\chi_i^{\text{yeni}}} \right| \times 100 \% < \mathcal{E}_{S} \text{ olmal}$$

Hatayüzde oranı istenilen depere düzenceye veya istenilen iterosyon sayısına ulaşılıncaya kadar iterasyona devam edilir. W: Hizlandirma faktörű

1 < W < 2 arasında olursa daha hızlı.

W=1 ise 6 auss-Seidel ile aynı

OCW<1 ise yakınsama azalır. (Yavaşlar)

1 < W < 2 ise yakınsama artar. (Hızlanır)

 $X_{i}^{\text{yeni}} = (1-w)X_{i}^{\text{eski}} + \frac{w}{a_{ii}} \left(b_{i} - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \alpha_{ij} X_{j}^{\text{yeni}} - \sum_{j=i+1}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} X_{j}^{\text{eski}} \right)$

 $x_{1}^{4} = (1-w)x_{1}^{e} + \frac{w}{\alpha_{11}}(b_{1} - \alpha_{12}x_{2}^{e} - \alpha_{13}x_{3}^{e}), \alpha_{11} \neq 0$ n=3 isin

 $x_{2}^{y} = (1-w)X_{2}^{e} + \frac{w}{\alpha_{22}}(b_{2} - \alpha_{21}X_{1}^{y} - \alpha_{23}X_{3}^{e}), \quad \alpha_{21} \neq 0$

 $\chi_3^y = (1-w)\chi_3^e + \frac{w}{\alpha_{33}}(b_3 - \alpha_{31}\chi_1^y - \alpha_{32}\chi_2^y), \alpha_{33}^{\pm 0}$

azz=0 oldugundan 3. satiri 2. satira eleleyelim

 $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ Sifirdan farkh oldu

 $|a_{11}| > |a_{12}| + |a_{13}|$ Southory or Son $|a_{22}| > |a_{21}| + |a_{23}|$ Southory yor Son $|a_{22}| > |a_{21}| + |a_{23}|$ Lesin you with 1. $|a_{33}| > |a_{31}| + |a_{32}|$ 5 \ 4+1 \ Sartlar saplanmyer

1 \ 3+2 \ forkart yakınsak olabilir.

1 \ 1+1

$$x_1^3 = \frac{1}{a_{11}} (b_1 - a_{12} x_2^e - a_{13} x_3^e) = 2 + 0.5 x_3^e$$

$$\chi_{2}^{y} = \frac{1}{a_{22}} (b_{2} - a_{21} \chi_{1}^{e} - a_{23} \chi_{3}^{e}) = 0.2 \chi_{1}^{e} + 0.6 \chi_{3}^{e} - 2.8$$

$$x_{3}^{y} = \frac{1}{\sigma_{33}} (b_{3} - a_{31} x_{1}^{e} - a_{32} x_{2}^{e}) = 1.5 - 0.5 x_{2}^{e}$$

$$X_1 = X_2 = X_3 = 0$$
 başlanpıştan

$$X_1 = 2$$
, $X_2 = -2.8$, $X_3 = 1.5$

2. iterasyon

$$\frac{11 + 10.5 \times 1.5}{X_1 = 2.75} = 2.75 \quad X_2 = 0.2 \times 2 + 0.6 \times 1.5 - 2.8 = -1.5$$

$$x_3 = 1.5 - 0.5 \times (-2.8) = 2.9$$

3. iferasyon

iferasyon

$$X_1 = 2 + 0.5 \times 2.9 = 3.45$$
 $X_2 = 0.2 \times 2.75 + 0.6 \times 2.9 - 2.8 = -0.51$

$$\chi_3 = 1.5 - 0.5 \star (-1.5) = 2.25$$

4. iterasyon

$$\frac{1.5 \text{ terasyon}}{x_1 = 2 + 0.5 \times 2.25} = 3.125 \quad x_2 = 0.2 \times 3.45 + 0.6 \times 2.25 - 2.8 = -0.76$$

$$x_3 = 1.5 - 0.5 \cdot (-0.51) = 1.755$$

$$\frac{5.i + e^{-\alpha Sybort}}{X_1 = 2 + 0.5 \times 1.755} = 2.8775 \qquad X_2 = 0.2 \times 3.125 + 0.6 \times 1.755 - 2.8 = -1.127$$

$$x_3 = 1.5 - 0.5$$
, $(-0.76) = 1.88$

$$X_1 = 2 + 0.5 \times 1.88 = 2.94$$

$$x_2 = 0.2 \times 2.8775 + 0.6 \times 1.88 - 2.8 = -1.0965$$

$$X_3 = 1.5 - 0.5 \times (-1.122) = 2.061$$

7. iterasyon

$$X_1 = 2 + 0.5 \times 2.061 = 3.0305$$

$$X_2 = 0.2 \times 2.94 + 0.6 \times 2.061 - 2.8 = -0.9754$$

$$\chi_3 = 1.5 - 0.5*(-1.0965) = 2.04825$$

$$x_1^9 = \frac{1}{\alpha_{11}} (b_1 - \alpha_{12} x_2^e - \alpha_{13} x_3^e) = 2 + 0.5 x_3^e$$

$$x_{2}^{4} = \frac{1}{\alpha_{22}} \left(b_{2} - \alpha_{21} x_{1}^{4} - \alpha_{23} x_{3}^{e} \right) = 0.2 x_{1}^{4} + 0.6 x_{3}^{e} - 2.8$$

$$x_3^{3} = \frac{1}{033}(b_3 - 031)^{3} - 032 x_2^{3} = 1.5 - 0.5 x_2^{3}$$

$$x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$$
 bouslain $\bar{p}_1 + \bar{q}_2$

$$\frac{1. i + e \cdot a \cdot y \cdot o \cdot 7}{x_1 = 2 \cdot x_2 = 0.2 \cdot 2 - 2.8 = -2.4} \quad x_3 = 1.5 - 0.5 \cdot (-2.4) = 2.7$$

2. iterasyon

$$\frac{2. \text{iterousyon}}{X_1 = 2 + 0.5 \times 2.7 = 3.35} \quad X_2 = 0.2 \times 3.35 + 0.6 \times 2.7 - 2.8 = -0.51$$

$$x_3 = 1.5 - 0.5 \times (-0.51) = 1.755$$

3. iterasyon

$$\frac{i + e \cdot a \cdot s \cdot y \cdot o \cdot \eta}{X_1 = 2 + 0.5 \times 1.755 = 2.8775} \quad X_2 = 0.2 \times 2.8775 + 0.6 \times 1.755 - 2.8 = -1.1715$$

$$x_3 = 1.5 - 0.5$$
, $(-1.1715) = 2.08575$

$$\frac{54erasyon}{x_1 = 2 + 0.5 \times (2.08575)} = 3.042875$$

$$x_1 = 2 + 0.5 \times (2.08573) - 3.042875 - 2.8 = -0.939975$$

$$x_2 = 0.2 \times 3.042875 + 0.6 \times 2.08575 - 2.8 = -0.939975$$

$$x_3 = 1.5 - 0.5 \times (-0.939975)$$

$$8575-2.8 = -0.939373$$

 $X_{3} = 1.5 - 0.5 \times (-0.939575) = 1.9699875$

$$X_{1}^{9} = (1-w)X_{1}^{e} + \frac{w}{a_{11}}(b_{1} - a_{12}X_{2}^{e} - a_{13}X_{3}^{e})$$
 $a_{11} \neq 0$

$$x_2^9 = (1-w)x_1^0 + \frac{w}{\alpha_{22}}(b_2 - \alpha_{21}x_1^9 - \alpha_{23}x_3^0)$$
 $\alpha_{22} \neq 0$ $w = 1.5$

$$x_3^y = (1-w)x_3^e + \frac{w}{\alpha_{33}}(b_3 - o_{31}x_1^y - o_{32}x_2^y)$$
 $\alpha_{33} \neq 0$

$$X_{1}^{3} = 3 - 0.5X_{1}^{e} + 0.75X_{3}^{e}$$

$$X_{1} = X_{2} = X_{3} = 0$$

$$X_{2}^{3} = 0.3X_{1}^{3} - 0.5X_{2}^{e} + 0.9X_{3}^{e} - 4.2$$

$$50.5 lan \hat{p} 14 = 0.9$$

$$x_3^{4} = 2.25 - 0.75 x_2^{4} - 0.5 x_3^{e}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = 3$$
 $x_2 = 0.3 \times 3 - 4.2 = -3.3$ $x_3 = 2.25 - 0.75 \times (-3.3) = 4.725$

2. iterasyon

$$\frac{.14e^{2}\cos(4.725)}{x_{1}=3-0.5x^{2}+0.75x^{2}(4.725)}=5.04375$$

$$X_1 = 3 - 0.5 \times 3 + 0.75 \times (4.725) = 0.04370$$

$$X_2 = 0.3 \times 5.04375 - 0.5 \times (-3.3) + 0.9 \times 4.725 - 4.2 = 3.215625$$

$$X_3 = 0.3 \times 5.04375 - 0.5 \times (-3.3) + 0.9 \times 4.725 = -2.52421875$$

$$X_2 = 0.3 \times 5.04375 - 0.3 \times (-3.3)$$

3. iterasyan

$$\frac{i + erasyen}{x_i = 3 - 0.5 \times 5.04375 + 0.75 \times (-2.52421875)} = -1.415038063$$

$$X_1 = 3 - 0.5 \times 5.043 + 5 + 0.73 \times (3.215625) + 0.9 \times (-2.52421875) - 4.2$$

 $X_2 = 0.3 \times (-1.415039063) - 0.5 \times (3.215625) + 0.9 \times (-2.52421875) - 4.2$

$$\int_{0}^{5} \int_{0}^{5} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{x_{2}} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -10 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad b) \quad 6 \text{ ours s-Seidel iterasyon you femily le linear denklem sistemin!} \quad 452.$$

Not: X=1, X2=-2, X3=2 sonucuna yakınsayana kadar.

a) Jocobi iterasyon yontemi

$$x_{i}^{y} = \frac{1}{a_{i1}} (b_{i} - a_{i2} x_{2}^{e} - a_{i3} x_{3}^{e}) = \frac{1}{5} (1 - x_{2}^{e} + x_{3}^{e})$$

$$\chi_2^9 = \frac{1}{a_{22}} (b_2 - a_2 \chi_3^e - a_{23} \chi_3^e) = -\frac{2}{7} (5 + \chi_3^e)$$

$$x_3^y = \frac{1}{a_{33}} (b_3 - a_{31} x_1^e - a_{32} x_2^e) = \frac{1}{4} (3 - x_1^e)$$

$$x=x_2=x_3=0$$
 borslangiaton

1. iterasyon

$$\frac{i + e \cdot a \cdot y \cdot o \cdot 1}{x_1 = 0.2} \quad x_2 = -\frac{10}{7} = -1.428571429 \quad x_3 = \frac{9}{4} = 2.25$$

2. Herasyon

$$\frac{14e^{-18}y^{-1}}{4} = \frac{1}{5} \left(1 + \frac{19}{7} + 2.25 \right) = 0.935714285$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{2}{7}(5 + 2.25) = -2.071428571$$

$$X_3 = \frac{1}{4}(9-0.2) = 2.2$$

$$\frac{X_3 = \frac{1}{4}(8-0.2) - 2.0}{3.74 \text{ erasyon}}$$

$$\frac{3.74 \text{ erasyon}}{X_1 = \frac{1}{5}(1+2.071428571+2.2) = 1.054285714}$$

$$X_1 = \frac{1}{5} (1 + 2.07142857)$$

 $X_2 = -\frac{2}{7} (5 + 2.2) = -2.057142857$

$$X_2 = -\frac{2}{7} (5 + 2.2) = 2.016071429$$

$$X_3 = \frac{1}{7} (9 - 0.935714285) = 2.016071429$$

4. iterasyon

$$\frac{7}{3} = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 - 0.935 + 14200 \right)$$

$$\frac{7}{5} = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 - 0.935 + 14200 \right)$$

$$\frac{7}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + 2.057 + 142857 + 2.01607 + 1428 \right) = 1.014642857 \longrightarrow 1$$

$$\frac{7}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + 2.057 + 142857 + 2.01607 + 1428 \right) = -2.004581837 \longrightarrow -2$$

$$\frac{i + e \cdot a \cdot 8 \cdot 4 \cdot 7}{X_1 = \frac{1}{5} (1 + 2.057 / 42857 + 2.01607 1428)} = -2.00458 / 837 - 2$$

$$X_2 = -\frac{2}{7} (5 + 2.01607 1428) = -2.00458 / 837 - 2$$

$$\chi_{3} = \frac{2}{7} \left(5 + 2.016071428 \right) = 1.886428572 \longrightarrow 2$$

$$\chi_{3} = \frac{1}{7} \left(9 - 1.054285714 \right) = 1.886428572 \longrightarrow 2$$

$$x_{i}^{9} = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} (b_{i} - a_{i2}x_{2}^{e} - a_{i3}x_{3}^{e}) = \frac{1}{5} (1 - x_{2}^{e} + x_{3}^{e})$$

$$x_2^9 = \frac{1}{a_{22}} \left(b_2 - a_{21} x_1^9 - a_{23} x_3^9 \right) = -\frac{2}{7} \left(5 + x_3^9 \right)$$

$$\chi_3^9 = \frac{1}{a_{33}} (b_3 - a_{31} \chi_1^9 - a_{32} \chi_2^9) = \frac{1}{4} (9 - \chi_1^9)$$

$$x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$$
 borslampisto

$$\frac{1+e^{2}+e^{2}+e^{2}}{x_{1}=0.2}$$
 $x_{2}=-\frac{10}{7}=-1.428571428$ $x_{3}=\frac{1}{4}(9-0.2)=2.2$

$$\frac{2.iferosyon}{X_1 = \frac{1}{5} \left(1 + \frac{10}{7} + 2.2\right) = 0.925714285}$$

$$\chi_{2} = -\frac{2}{7}(5+2.2) = -2.057142857$$

 $\chi_{2} = -\frac{2}{7}(5+2.2) = 2.06857$

$$x_2 = -\frac{2}{7}(3,128)$$

 $x_3 = \frac{1}{7}(8-0.925714285) = 2.018571429$

$$\frac{3.14e^{-4}Syon}{X_1 = \frac{1}{5}(1 + 2.057142857 + 2.018571428) = 1.015142857 \longrightarrow -2$$

$$X_{1} = \frac{1}{5} (1 + 2.057142857 + 2.018571428) = -2.005306123 \longrightarrow -2$$

$$X_{2} = -\frac{2}{7} (5 + 2.018571428) = 1.336214286 \longrightarrow 2$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{2}{7}(5 + 2.0185 + 1405)$$

 $x_3 = \frac{1}{4}(9 - 1.015142857) = 1.8962(4286) = 2$
 $x_3 = \frac{1}{4}(9 - 1.015142857) = 1.8962(4286) = 2$

$$X_3 = \frac{1}{4} (8-1.015142857) = 1.015142857 - 0.925714285 \times 100\% = 1.015142857 - 0.925714$$

$$|E_{0,1}| = \left| \frac{x_{i}^{5} - x_{i}^{2}}{x_{i}^{5}} \right| \times |00| \% = \left| \frac{1.015142857 - 0.925714285}{1.015142857} \right| \times |00| \% = 8.8 \%$$

$$|E_{0,2}| = \left|\frac{\chi_2^4 - \chi_2^6}{\chi_2^4}\right| \times |00\%| = \left|\frac{-2.005306123 + 2.057142857}{-2.005306123}\right| \times |00\%| = 2.58\%$$

$$|\epsilon_{a,3}| = \left|\frac{\chi_3^9 - \chi_3^e}{\chi_3^9}\right| \times |00\%| = \left|\frac{1.996214286 - 2.018571429}{1.896214286}\right| \times |00\%| = +1.1\%$$

10x₁-2x₃ = 2 \ Lineer denklem sistemini

$$x_1 + 5x_2 - 2x_3 = 3$$
 \ Gauss-Seidel iterasyon yontemigle

 $x_2 - 2x_3 = -6$ \ $462 \cdot (E_S = 5\%)$ Tolerans yieldesi

istemen yielde bopil hata

$$\chi_{1}^{y} = \frac{1}{10} (2 + 2x_{3}^{e}) = \frac{1}{5} (1 + x_{3}^{e})$$

$$\chi_2^9 = \frac{7}{5} \left(3 - \chi_1^9 + 2 \chi_3^9 \right)$$

$$\chi_3^9 = -\frac{1}{2} \left(-6 - \chi_2^9 \right) = 3 + 0.5 \chi_2^9$$

$$X_{2}^{9} = \frac{1}{5} \left(3 - X_{1}^{9} + 2X_{2}^{e} \right)$$

$$X_{3}^{9} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(-6 - X_{2}^{9} \right) = 3 + 0.5X_{2}^{9}$$

$$X_{3}^{9} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(-6 - X_{2}^{9} \right) = 3 + 0.5X_{2}^{9}$$

$$\frac{1. i + c \cdot 0.5 \cdot 90.7}{\chi_1 = 0.2} = \frac{1}{5} (3 - 0.2) = 0.56 \quad \chi_3 = 3 + 0.5 \cdot 0.56 = 3.28$$

2. iterasyon $X_1 = \frac{1}{5} (1+3.28) = 0.856$

$$K_2 = \frac{1}{5}(3-0.856+2.3.28) = 1.7408$$

$$X_3 = 3 + 0.5 \times 1.7408 = 3.8704$$

$$|\epsilon_{0,1}| = \left|\frac{0.856 - 0.2}{0.856}\right| \times 100 \%$$

= 76.64 % > \(\epsilon_{5}\)

$$\frac{3. i + erasyon}{X_1 = \frac{1}{5} (1 + 3.8704) = 0.97408}$$

$$X_1 = \frac{1}{5} (1 + 3.8704)$$

$$X_2 = \frac{1}{5} (3 - 0.87408 + 2 \times 3.8704) = 1.853344$$

$$X_3 = \frac{1}{5} (3 - 0.87408 + 2 \times 3.8704) = 3.876672$$

$$X_2 = \frac{1}{5}(3500).4$$

 $X_3 = 3 + 0.5 \times 1.953344 = 3.876672$

$$|\epsilon_{\alpha,1}| = \frac{|0.97408 - 0.856| \times |00\%|}{|0.97408|} = 12.12\% > \epsilon_{S}$$

$$\frac{x \cdot i + e \cdot a \cdot 5 \cdot 407}{x_1 = \frac{1}{5} (1 + 3.976672)} = 0.9953344$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{5} (3 - 0.9953344 + 2 \times 3.976672) = 1.99160192$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{5} (3 - 0.9953344 + 2 \times 3.976672) = 3.89580086$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{5}(3-0.985334472*3.89580086$$

$$\chi_2 = \frac{1}{5} (3 - 0.9853344 + 2 \times 5.576019)$$

$$\chi_3 = \frac{1}{5} (3 - 0.9853344 - 0.97408) \times 100\% = 2.14\% \angle 65$$

$$|6a_{11}| = \frac{0.8853344 - 0.97408}{0.8853344} \times 100\% = 1.82\% \angle 65$$

$$|E_{0,1}| = \frac{1}{0.5853344} = \frac{1.89160192 - 1.853344}{1.88160182} = 1.82\% < 6$$

 $\frac{0}{0} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$ Linear denklem sistemini (53)

hizlandirma faktorló 6 auss-Seidel

yentemiyle 3 iferosyondon 452 gerrek degette be gerrek haton $X_1=1, X_2=-1, X_3=2$ yterdelerini bul. $a_{ii} \neq 0$ $X_{1}^{3} = (1-w)X_{1}^{e} + \frac{w}{\alpha_{11}}(b_{1} - \alpha_{12}X_{2}^{e} - \alpha_{13}X_{3}^{e})$ Ø22 ± 0 $X_{2}^{y} = (1-w)X_{2}^{e} + \frac{w}{a_{22}}(b_{2} - a_{21}X_{1}^{y} - a_{23}X_{3}^{e})$ 033 70 $\chi_3^9 = (1-\omega)\chi_3^2 + \frac{\omega}{a_{33}}(b_2 - a_{31}\chi_1^9 - a_{32}\chi_2^9)$ $\chi_1^5 = -0.2\chi_1^e + \frac{1.2}{6}(4 + \chi_3^e) = 0.2(4 - \chi_1^e + \chi_3^e)$ $\chi_{2}^{3} = -0.2\chi_{2}^{2} + \frac{1.2}{6} \left(1 - 3\chi_{1}^{9} - 2\chi_{3}^{2}\right) = 0.2 \left(1 - 3\chi_{1}^{9} - \chi_{2}^{e} - 2\chi_{3}^{e}\right)$ $\chi_{3}^{y} = -0.2\chi_{3}^{e} + \frac{1.2}{6} (10 - 2\chi_{2}^{y}) = 0.2 (10 - 2\chi_{2}^{y} - \chi_{3}^{e})$ $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$ bois lour $g = x_4 + x_5 = x_5 = 0$ $\frac{1}{X_1 = 0.8} \frac{1}{X_2} = 0.2 (1 - 3 \times 0.8) = -0.28 \quad X_3 = 0.2 (10 - 2 \times (-0.28)) = 2.112$ 1. iterasyon 2. iterasyon $X_1 = 0.2 (4 - 0.8 + 2.112) = 1.0624$ $x_2 = 0.2(1-3x1.0624+0.28-2x2.112) = -1.22624$ $\chi_3 = 0.2 (10 - 2 \times (-1.22624) - 2.112) = 2.068036$ 3. Herosyon $X_1 = 0.2 (4 - 1.0624 + 2.068086) = 1.0011382$ $x_2 = 0.2 \left(1 - 3 \times 1.00 (1382 + 1.22624 - 2 \times 2.068036\right) = -0.38267332 \rightarrow -1$ $x_3 = 0.2 (10 - 2 \times (-0.98267392) - 2.068096) = 1.979450368 \longrightarrow 2$ $\mathcal{E}_{t,1} = \frac{1 - 1.0011382}{1} \times 100\% = -0.3\%$ $\mathcal{E}_{t,2} = \frac{-1 + 0.98267382}{-1} \times 100\% = 1.73\%$ $\epsilon_{t,3} = \frac{2 - 1.979450368}{2} \times 100\% = 1.03\%$

$$\chi_{1}^{y} = \frac{1}{2} \left(13 - 5\chi_{2}^{e} - 6\chi_{3}^{e} \right)$$

$$\chi_{2}^{y} = 9 - 3\chi_{1}^{y} - 5\chi_{3}^{e}$$

$$x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$$
 boslayous fa

$$x_3^9 = 7 - 2x_1^9 - 4x_2^9$$

$x_3^4 = 7 - 2x_1^3 - 4x_2^4$ 1. Herasyon

$$\frac{1}{X_1 = 6.5} = 9 - 3 \times 6.5 = -10.5 = 7 - 2 \times 6.5 - 4 \times (-10.5) = 36$$

$$\frac{1+e^{2}asy67}{x_{1}=2\left(13-5\times(-10.5)-6\times36\right)=-75.25}$$

$$x_2 = 9 - 3 \times (-75.25) - 5 \times 36 = 54.75$$

$$X_3 = 7 - 2 \times (-75.25) - 4 \times 54.75 = -61.5$$

3. iterasyon

$$\frac{74e^{-0.5}y01}{X_1 = \frac{1}{2}(13 - 5 \times 54.75 - 6 \times (-61.5)) = 54.125}$$

$$X_1 = \frac{1}{2}(13 - 3 \times 54.125 - 5 \times (-61.5)) = 154.125$$

 $X_2 = 9 - 3 \times 54.125 - 5 \times (-61.5) = 154.125$
 $X_3 = \frac{1}{2}(13 - 3 \times 54.125 - 5 \times (-61.5)) = 154.125$

$$x_2 = 3 - 3 \times 54.125 - 5 \times (-61.3)$$

 $x_3 = 7 - 2 \times 54.125 - 4 \times 154.125 = -717.75$
 $x_3 = 7 - 2 \times 54.125 - 4 \times 154.125 = -717.75$

$$2 \Rightarrow 5+6=11$$
 Saplanmiyor.

$$1 \Rightarrow 3+5=8$$
 raksah

$$1 \Rightarrow 2+4=6$$
 darbitir.

$$|a_{33}| > |a_{31}| + |a_{32}|$$

En Küsik Kareler Yontemi

Vygun Doğru Uydurma

(x,y), (x21/2), ..., (xn,yn) n tane nokta veriliyor. y = ax+b dogrusu noktalara yakınlık bakımından

en uygun dogru olsun.

i. nokta:
$$(x_i, y_i)$$
 y_i
 $L_i = y_i - \alpha x_i - b_i$

i. noktanin doğruyar

 $\alpha x_i + b$
 $\alpha x_i + b$
 $A = \sum_{i=1}^{n} L_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \alpha x_i - b_i)^2$

karelerini toplanı

$$4 = \sum_{i=1}^{2} L_{i}^{2} = \sum_{j=1}^{2} (y_{j} - \alpha x_{j} - b_{j})^{2}$$

$$4 = \sum_{i=1}^{2} L_{i}^{2} = \sum_{j=1}^{2} (y_{j} - \alpha x_{j} - b_{j})^{2}$$

$$4 = \sum_{j=1}^{2} L_{i}^{2} = \sum_{j=1}^{2} (y_{j} - \alpha x_{j} - b_{j})^{2}$$

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$$4 = \sum_{j=1}^{2} L_{i}^{2} = \sum_{j=1}^{2} (y_{j} - \alpha x_{j} - b_{j})^{2}$$

$$4 = \sum_{j=1}^{2} L_{i}^{2} = \sum_{j=1}^{2} L_{i}^{2}$$

$$\frac{2}{2}(ax_{i}+b) = \frac{2}{2}y_{i}$$

$$\frac{3}{2}(ax_{i}+b) = \frac{2}{2}y_{i}$$

$$\frac{3}{2}(ax_{i}+b) = \frac{2}{2}y_{i}$$

$$\frac{3}{2}(ax_{i}+b) = \frac{2}{2}x_{i}y_{i}$$

$$y = ax + b \text{ denklemi idin hesosplanm}$$

$$\frac{1}{i=1} \underbrace{\frac{1}{i=1}}_{i=1} \underbrace{\frac{1}{i=1}}_{i=1} \underbrace{\frac{1}{i}}_{i=1} \underbrace{\frac{1}{$$

Uygun Parabol Uydurma

$$y = f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$
 isin $q = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - f(x_i))^2$ min. olmali.

yani 34=0, 34=0, 35=0 olmali.

$$i=1$$
 $\int_{c=1}^{2} x_{i}(\alpha x_{i}^{2} + bx_{i} + c) = \int_{c=1}^{2} x_{i}y_{i}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} (ax_{i}^{2} + bx_{i} + c) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} y_{i}^{2}$$

m. dereceden polinom olsa idi m+1 denklem ve m+1 depisken olurdu.

9 (2,5), (3,9), (4,15), (5,21) noktaları için en küzük kareler e yöntemini kullanarak bir doğru uydur. $\frac{2}{5}(ax_{i}+b) = \frac{2}{5}y_{i} \longrightarrow 14a+4b=50 \longrightarrow 7a+2b=25$ $\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}(ax_{i}+b) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}y_{i} \longrightarrow 54a+14b=202 \longrightarrow 27a+7b=101$ $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 & 25 \\ 27 & 7 & 101 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 24 & 24 \\ 27 & 7 & 101 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 24 & 24 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{32}{5} \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{25}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{32}{5} \end{bmatrix}$ $a = \frac{27}{5} = 5.4$ $b = -\frac{32}{5} = -6.4$ y = 5.4x - 6.4Es (5,6), (6,0), (7,-3), (8,-1), (8,5), (10,15) noktalari igin en togich kareler yöntemini kullanarah bir parabol uydur. $\frac{2}{2}(\alpha x_i^2 + b x_i + c) = \frac{2}{i=1}y_i^2 \longrightarrow 355\alpha + 45b + 6c = 22$ $\sum_{i=1}^{2} x_{i}(ax_{i}^{2}+bx_{i}+c) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} x_{i}y_{i}^{2} \longrightarrow 2925a + 355a + 45c = 196$ $\frac{2}{2}x_{i}^{2}(\alpha x_{i}^{2}+bx_{i}+c) = \frac{2}{(=1)}x_{i}^{2}y_{i} - \frac{2}{3}24979\alpha + 2925b + 355c = 1844$

 $\frac{2}{(-1)^{3}} = \frac{1}{(-1)^{3}} = \frac{1}$

Fourier Jeri Hyllimi Bûtûn pergodik fonksiyonlar sinûs veya kosûnûs terimlerinin toplant sellinde ifade editebilir. f(+) peryodik bir fonksiyon ise f(+)=f(++nT), n=2 T: peryod (sn) $f = \frac{1}{7}$ f : frekans (H2) $f = \frac{1}{7}$ $f(t) = \alpha_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos(nwt) + b_n \sin(nwt) \right)$ $= \alpha_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n \cos(n\omega t + \theta_n)$ an, by veya an, on depiskenteri fourier kontsayılarıdır. $\alpha_0 = \alpha_0$, $\alpha_n = \sqrt{\alpha_n^2 + b_n^2}$, $\theta_n = -\arctan\left(\frac{b_n}{a_n}\right)$, $\omega = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ $(\alpha_0 = \frac{1}{\tau}) \left\{ f(t) dt \right\}, \quad (\alpha_n = \frac{2}{\tau}) \left\{ f(t) \cos(n\omega t) dt \right\}$ $b_n = \frac{2}{7} \int f(t) \sin(n\omega t) dt$ fonksigonun fourier seri A f(t) aulimini bulunuz. T=10sn W=27=35

$$a_{0} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{T}^{T} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{10} \int_{0}^{\infty} dt = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_{n} = \frac{2}{T} \int_{T}^{T} f(t) \cos(nwt) dt = \frac{2}{10} \int_{0}^{\infty} \cos(\frac{n\pi}{2}t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \frac{\sin(\frac{n\pi}{2}t)}{n\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{n\pi} \left(\sin(n\pi) - \sin(0) \right) = 0$$

$$b_{n} = \frac{2}{T} \int_{T}^{T} f(t) \sin(nwt) dt = \frac{2}{10} \int_{0}^{\infty} \sin(\frac{n\pi}{2}t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \frac{\cos(\frac{n\pi}{2}t)}{-n\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} = -\frac{1}{n\pi} \left(\cos(n\pi) - \cos(0) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \frac{\cos(\frac{n\pi}{2}t)}{-n\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} = -\frac{1}{n\pi} \left(\cos(n\pi) - \cos(0) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \frac{\cos(\frac{n\pi}{2}t)}{-n\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} = -\frac{1}{n\pi} \left(\cos(n\pi) - \cos(0) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \frac{\cos(\frac{n\pi}{2}t)}{-n\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} -\cos(n\pi) + \cos(0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \frac{\cos(\frac{n\pi}{2}t)}{-n\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} -\cos(n\pi) + \cos(n\pi) + \cos(0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \frac{\cos(\frac{n\pi}{2}t)}{-n\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} -\cos(\frac{n\pi}{2}t) \int_{0}^{\infty} -\cos($$

Yukarıda verilen peryodik fonksiyonun fourier seri agılımını bulunuz.

seri agilimini bulunuz.

$$t = 4$$

$$w = \frac{2T}{T} = \frac{T_2}{2}$$

$$\alpha_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{T}^{T} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_{T}^{4} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{T}^{4} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{-2\pi} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1}$$

$$a = \frac{7\pi}{3\pi}$$
, $a = \frac{2}{3\pi}$, $a = \frac{2}{3\pi$

$$b_n = 0$$
, $n = 1, 2, 3, ---$

Ynharida veriten peryodik fonksiyonun fourier seri authmini bulunuz

$$\begin{aligned}
&Q_{n} = \frac{2}{T} \int_{T}^{T} f(t) \cos(nwt) dt = \frac{2}{4} \left(\int_{T}^{2} \cos(\frac{n\pi}{2}t) dt - \int_{T}^{2} \cos(\frac{n\pi}{2}t) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin(\frac{n\pi}{2}t)}{n\pi_{Z}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\sin(\frac{n\pi}{2}t)}{n\pi_{Z}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&= \frac{1}{n\pi} \left(\sin(\frac{n\pi}{2}t) - \sin(0) - \sin(n\pi) + \sin(n\pi_{Z}t) \right) \\
&= \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin(\frac{n\pi}{2}t) = \begin{cases} 0, n & \text{ of } t \text{ is } e \end{cases} \\
&= \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin(\frac{n\pi}{2}t) = \begin{cases} 0, n & \text{ of } t \text{ is } e \end{cases} \\
&= \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_{T}^{2} \sin(\frac{n\pi}{2}t) dt - \int_{T}^{2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P} & f(t) = 5 + \cos(\frac{\pi}{3}t) + \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}t + \frac{\pi}{3}) & \text{schlinde (6)} \\ \text{verilen forksiyonun fourier seri asilimini bulunu?} \\ f(t) = 5 + \cos(\frac{\pi}{3}t) + \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}t + \frac{\pi}{3}) \\ &= 5 + \cos(\frac{\pi}{3}t) + \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}t) \cos(\frac{\pi}{3}t) + \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}t) \sin(\frac{\pi}{3}t) \\ &= 5 + \cos(\frac{\pi}{3}t) + 0.5 \sin(\frac{\pi}{4}t) + \frac{13}{3} \cdot \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}t) \sin(\frac{\pi}{3}t) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_0 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) + b_0 \sin(nwt)) \\ &= a_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (a_1 \cos(nwt) +$$

Mostris tireveri $\frac{d}{dt}A(t) = A(t) = \left[\frac{d}{dt}\alpha_{ij}(t)\right]$

 $\frac{d}{dt}(A(t).B(t)) = A(t).B(t) + A(t).B(t)$

 $A(H)A^{-2}(H) = I$ $= \frac{1}{2}(I) = 0$ $2f dt A^{-1}(t) = ?$

 $\frac{dA}{dt} \cdot A^{-1} + A \frac{d}{dt} A^{-1} = 0$

 $A \stackrel{d}{dt} A^{-1} = -AA^{-1} \implies \stackrel{d}{dt} A^{-1} = -A^{-1}.A.A^{-1}$

 $\frac{d}{dt}A^2 = \frac{d}{dt}(A.A) = \dot{A}A + A\dot{A}$ 21/2/A3=?

 $\frac{d}{dt}A^{2} = \frac{d}{dt}(A.A^{2}) = AA^{2} + AAA^{2}$ $= \dot{A}A^2 + A(\dot{A}A + A\dot{A}) = \dot{A}A^2 + A\dot{A}A + A^2\dot{A}$

AB = BA (Esit olmark rorundar depit) nortris fonksiyonlar

forkart (A.f(A) = f(A).A) (esit olur)

 $f(A) = e^{At} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(At)^n}{n!} = I + At + \frac{(At)^2}{2!} + \frac{(At)^3}{3!} + -$

 $\frac{d}{dt}e^{At} = Ae^{At} = e^{At}A$ $\begin{cases} e^{At} = A^{-1}(e^{At} - I) \\ e^{At} = A^{-1}(e^{At} - I) \end{cases}$

$$f(A) = \alpha_{n} A^{n} + \alpha_{n-1} A^{n-1} + \dots + \alpha_{2} A^{2} + \alpha_{1} A + \alpha_{0} I$$

$$f(S) = \alpha_{n} S^{n} + \alpha_{n+1} S^{n-1} + \dots + \alpha_{2} S^{2} + \alpha_{1} S + \alpha_{0}$$

$$f(s) = d(s).q(s) + r(s)$$

$$d(s) = \det(sI - A) = 0 \Rightarrow f(s) = r(s)$$

$$f(A) = r(A)$$

$$d(s) = 0 \Rightarrow S_1, S_2, ---, S_m deperteri bulunur.$$

$$r(s) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 s + \alpha_2 s^2 + - - + \alpha_{m-1} s^{m-1}$$

$$r(s) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 s + \alpha_2 s + \frac{1}{2} s +$$

Vandermonde matrisi

$$DC A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, A^5 = ?$$

$$sI-A = \begin{bmatrix} s & -1 \\ 2 & s-3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(s) = \frac{d(s)}{0}q(s)$$

$$det(sI-A) = \begin{vmatrix} s & -1 \\ 2 & s-3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$d(s) = s^2 - 3s + 2 = 0$$

$$f(s) = s^5$$

$$5^{5} | 5^{2} - 35 + 2 \rightarrow d(s)$$

$$| 5^{3} + 35^{2} + 75 + 15 \rightarrow q(s)$$

$$f(s) = \frac{d(s)}{g(s)} + r(s) = r(s)$$

$$\hat{A}^5 = f(A) = 31A - 30I$$

$$= 31 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - 30 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 31 \\ -62 & +93 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -30 & 0 \\ 0 & -30 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -30 & 31 \\ -62 & 63 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -6 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad f(A) = A^{S}t + 3A^{2}t + e^{A^{T}t}$$

$$SI - A = S \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -6 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5+2 & 6 \\ -1 & 5-3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d(S) = \begin{vmatrix} 5+2 & 6 \\ -1 & 5-3 \end{vmatrix} = (S+2)(S-3) + 6 = S^{2} - S = S(S-1) = 0$$

$$S = 0, S_{2} = 1$$

$$f(S) = r(S) = K_{0} + K_{1}S = S^{5}t + 3S^{2}t + e^{S^{2}t}$$

$$f(O) = \alpha_{0} = 1$$

$$f(A) = K_{0} + \alpha_{1} = t + 3 + e^{t} \longrightarrow \alpha_{1} = e^{t}t + t + 2$$

$$f(A) = K_{0} + \alpha_{1} = t + 3 + e^{t} \longrightarrow \alpha_{1} = e^{t}t + t + 2$$

$$f(A) = K_{0} + \alpha_{1} = t + 3 + e^{t} \longrightarrow \alpha_{1} = e^{t}t + t + 2$$

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$$f(A) = K_{0} + \alpha_{1} = t + 3 + e^{t} \longrightarrow \alpha_{1} = e^{t}t + t + 2$$

$$f(A) = K_{0} + K_{1} = K_{0} + K_{1} = K_{0} + K_{1} = K_{0} = K_{0}$$

b)
$$f(s) = r(s) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 s = e^{st}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{0} + \chi_{1} &= e^{t} \\ \chi_{0} + 2\chi_{1} &= e^{2t} \end{aligned} \begin{cases} 1 &= e^{t} \\ 1 &= e^{2t} \end{cases} = e^{2t} \begin{cases} 1 &= e^{t} \\ 1 &= e^{2t} \end{cases} \begin{cases} 1 &= e^{t} \\ 1 &= e^{2t} \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_1 = e^{2t} - e^{t}$$

$$f(s) = e^{st} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 s = (2e^t - e^{2t}) + (e^{2t} - e^{t}) s$$

$$f(s) = e^{at} = \alpha_0 I + \alpha_1 A$$

$$f(A) = e^{at} = \alpha_0 I + \alpha_1 A$$

$$(A) = e = \alpha_{0} I$$

$$= (2e^{t} - e^{2t}) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + (e^{2t} - e^{t}) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (2e^{t} - e^{2t}) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + (e^{2t} - e^{t}) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2e^{t} - e^{2t} & -e^{t} + e^{2t} \\ 2e^{t} - 2e^{2t} & -e^{t} + 2e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

a)
$$f(A) = A^4 + 2A^3 - 7A^2 + A + 3I$$

b)
$$f(A) = cos(At)$$

$$SI - A = S \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 5 - 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 5 + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d(s) = det(sI-A) = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & s-2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = s^3 - s^2 - 4s + 4 = 0$$

$$0 -3 + 5 + 1 = s_1 = 1, s_2 = 2, s_3 = -2$$

$$f(s) = d(s) q(s) + r(s)$$

$$f(s) = s^{4} + 2s^{3} - 7s^{2} + s + 3 \qquad | s^{3} - s^{2} - 4s + 4 | \rightarrow d(s)$$

$$f(s) = s^{4} + 2s^{3} - 7s^{2} + 4s \qquad | s^{3} - s^{2} - 4s + 4 | \rightarrow d(s)$$

$$s^{4} - s^{3} - 4s^{2} + 4s \qquad | s + 3 | \Rightarrow s^{3} - 3s^{2} - 3s + 3 \qquad | f(s) = r(s) = \alpha_{0} + \alpha_{1}s + \alpha_{2}s^{2}$$

$$g(s) = r(s) = g(s - 1) \qquad | f(s) = r(s) = g(s - 1) \qquad | f(s) = r(s) = g(s - 1) \qquad | f(s) = g(s + 1) \qquad | f(s) = g(s +$$

$$u_{1}(t) \longrightarrow \dot{x}(t) = A \times (t) + B u(t) \longrightarrow r_{1}(t)$$

$$v_{2}(t) \longrightarrow r_{2}(t)$$

$$v_{3}(t) = C \times (t) + D u(t)$$

$$v_{4}(t) \longrightarrow r_{4}(t)$$

$$v_{5}(t) = C \times (t) + D u(t)$$

$$v_{4}(t) \longrightarrow v_{5}(t)$$

$$v_{5}(t) = C \times (t) + D u(t)$$

$$v_{5}(t) = C \times (t) + D u(t)$$

$$v_{5}(t) = C \times (t) + D u(t)$$

$$v_{6}(t) = C \times (t) + D u(t)$$

$$v_{7}(t) = C \times (t) + D u(t)$$

A, B, C, D: sistem matrisleri

x(+): sistemin ig depiskenleri

$$\dot{x}(t) = A x(t) + B u(t)$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = \dot{x}(t) + \dot{x}(t) + \dot{x}(t)$$

 $x(t) = e^{At} \cdot x(0) + (e^{At} I) \cdot A^{-1} \cdot B \cdot u(t)$ Lullanibarack x(t) hesaplanir. sonra r(t) de yerine konulursa r(t) hesaplanir-

sistem elektrik deuresi olsun

u(+): Devredeki akım ve voltaj kaynaklarıdır, X(+): Devre elemandari czerindeki odem/voltaj deperleridi.

Diperleri cinsinden ifode edilebilenter odunmazparametre soyusini discirmek ikin

11. 1

r(t): Devrede bulunması istenilen noktalar üzerindeki alum/voltaj deperteri.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad A(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad A(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad A(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad A(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad A(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad A(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad A(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad A(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\chi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 3e^{t} - 2e^{2t} \\ -e^{t} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2e^{t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{t} - \frac{3}{2}e^{-t} \\ -4e^{t} + se^{2t} - 1 \end{bmatrix} = e^{t} - e^{2t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 3e^{t} - 2e^{2t} \\ -e^{t} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{2}e^{t} - \frac{3}{2}e^{-t} \\ -4 + se^{t} - e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 + \frac{5}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{2t} - \frac{3}{2}e^{-t} \\ -4 + 4e^{t} - e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ e^{t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 + \frac{5}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{2t} - \frac{3}{2}e^{-t} \\ -4 + 4e^{t} - e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ e^{t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 + \frac{5}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{2t} - \frac{3}{2}e^{-t} \\ 2 + \frac{1}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{2t} - \frac{3}{2}e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 + 2e^{-t} \\ 5 + 3e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 + \frac{5}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{2t} - \frac{3}{2}e^{-t} \\ 13 + e^{t} - 4e^{2t} - 2e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 + 2e^{-t} \\ 5 + 3e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 3 + \frac{5}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{2t} + \frac{3}{2}e^{-t} \\ 13 + e^{t} - 4e^{2t} + e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 3 + \frac{5}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{2t} + \frac{3}{2}e^{-t} \\ 13 + e^{t} - 4e^{2t} + e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 3 + \frac{5}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{2t} + \frac{3}{2}e^{-t} \\ 13 + e^{t} - 4e^{2t} + e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 3 + \frac{5}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{2t} + \frac{3}{2}e^{-t} \\ 13 + e^{t} - 4e^{2t} + e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 3 + \frac{5}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{2t} + \frac{3}{2}e^{-t} \\ 13 + e^{t} - 4e^{2t} + e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 + \frac{5}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{2t} + \frac{3}{2}e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 3 + \frac{5}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{2t} + \frac{3}{2}e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 + \frac{3}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 + \frac{3}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 + \frac{3}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 + \frac{3}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 + \frac{3}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 + \frac{3}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 + \frac{3}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 + \frac{3}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 + \frac{3}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 + \frac{3}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 + \frac{3}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 + \frac{3}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 + \frac{3}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 + \frac{3}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 + \frac{3}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 + \frac{3}{2}e^{t} - 2e^{t} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 + \frac{3}{2$$

$$x(t) = e^{At} x(0) + (e^{At} - I) A^{-1} B u(t)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2e^{t} - e^{2t} & -e^{t} + e^{2t} \\ -2e^{t} + 2e^{2t} & -e^{t} + 2e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{pmatrix} 2e^{t} - e^{2t} - 1 & -e^{t} + e^{2t} \\ -2e^{t} + 2e^{2t} & -e^{t} + 2e^{2t} - 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2e^{t} - e^{2t} \\ -2e^{t} + 2e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2e^{t} - e^{2t} - 1 & -e^{t} + e^{2t} \\ -2e^{t} + 2e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -2e^{t} + 2e^{2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2e^{t} - e^{2t} \\ -2e^{t} + 2e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -e^{t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{2t} + \frac{1}{2} \\ -e^{t} + 2e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{2t} + \frac{1}{2} \\ -e^{t} + e^{2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

Enterpolasyon Bilinen deperter kullanılarak bilinmeyen deperterin (71)
yaklaşık olarak hesaplanmasına enterpolasyon denir. Her fonksiyon n. dereceden bir polinomla ifade edilebilir. n nekadar byjukse hata oranı o kadar düşüktür. $f(x) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x + \alpha_2 x^2 + \dots + \alpha_n x^n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \alpha_k x^k$ * Bilinen noktalar kullandarak uygun a déperteri hesaplanır. * k tome noktor voirson (k-1). dereceden enterpolosyon kullanmak en uygunudur.

Moktalar arası birbirine ne kadar yakınsa hata oranı

o kadar az olur. Linear (Dogrusal veya 1. dereceden) Enterpolasyon f(x₁)

f(x₁) $f(x) \approx g(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} (x - x_0)$ 25 V2 déperini $x \in [1,4]$ aralique ign déprusail enterpolasyon ile hésapla. Geneh hata y 52 desini bul. $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ is in f(1) = 1, f(4) = 2 $x_0 = 1$, $x_1 = 4$ $f(x) \approx f(1) + \frac{f(4) - f(1)}{4 - 1}(x - 1) = 1 + \frac{x - 1}{3} = \frac{x + 2}{3}$ f(2) = = 1/3 $E_{t} = \frac{\sqrt{2' - \frac{4}{3}}}{\sqrt{2'}} \times 100\% = 5.72\%$

or In3 déperini doprusal enterpolasyon ile hesapla.

a) x € [1,5] arah §1

Hata yszdelerini' bul.

b) X ∈ [2,4] araligi

c) X ∈ [2.5, 3.5] avaliĝi

 $f(x) \approx f(x_0) + \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} (x - x_0)$

 $f(x) = \ln x \approx \ln x_0 + \frac{\ln x_1 - \ln x_0}{x_1 - x_0} (x - x_0)$

a) $f(x) \approx \ln 1 + \frac{\ln 5 - \ln 1}{5 - 1} (x - 1) = \frac{x - 1}{4} \ln 5$

 $f(3) \approx \frac{3-1}{4} \ln 5 = \frac{\ln 5}{2} = 0.804718356$

 $E_{4} = \frac{l_{n}3 - 0.804718956}{l_{n}3} \times 100\% = 26.75\%$

b) $f(x) \approx \ln 2 + \frac{\ln 4 - \ln 2}{4 - 2} (x - 2) = \ln 2 + \frac{\ln (\frac{1}{2})}{2} (x - 2) = \frac{x \ln 2}{2}$

 $f(3) \approx \frac{3./n^2}{2} = 1.039720771$

 $E_{t} = \frac{\ln 3 - 1.039720771}{\ln 3} \times 100\% = 5.36\%$

c) $f(x) \approx \ln 2.5 + \frac{\ln 3.5 - \ln 2.5}{3.5 - 2.5} (x - 2.5) = \ln 2.5 + (x - 2.5) \ln 1.4$

 $f(3) \approx \ln 2.5 + 0.5 \ln 1.4 = 1.08452685$

 $E_{t} = \frac{\ln 3 - 1.08452685}{\ln 3} \times 100\% = 1.28\%$

Arahk ne korder kun Ekse hoter orani o derece az 41kti.

or
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 f(x) $f(3)$ ve $f(5)$ deperterini yandaki tablogu $\frac{1}{4}$ kullanarak doprusal enterpolasyon $\frac{1}{4}$ hesapla -

 $f(x) \approx f(x_0) + \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} (x - x_0)$

a) $x = 3$, $x \in [1, 4]$ aradipinda $x_0 = 1$, $x_1 = 4$
 $f(x) \approx f(1) + \frac{f(4) - f(1)}{4 - 1} (x - x_0) = 8 + \frac{2 - 8}{4 - 1} (x - 1) = 10 - 2x$
 $f(3) \approx 10 - 2x^3 = 4$

b) $x = 5$, $x \in [4, 8]$ aradipinda $x_0 = 4$, $x_1 = 9$
 $f(x) \approx f(4) + \frac{f(3) - f(4)}{3 - 4} (x - 4) = \frac{3x - 2}{5}$
 $f(5) \approx \frac{3x^5 - 2}{5} = \frac{13}{5} = 2.6$

Quadratik (2. dereceden) Enterpolasyon

Augustian $f(x)$
 $f(x)$

$$f(x) \approx g(x) = b_0 + b_1(x-x_0) + b_2(x-x_0)(x-x_1)$$

Arahkla birbirine - Tablodaki deperter kullanılarak
yakınsa b deperteri bulunur.

 $X_2 | f(X_2)$

$$x = x_{0} \Rightarrow f(x_{0}) = b_{0} \longrightarrow b_{0} = f(x_{0})$$

$$x = x_{1} \Rightarrow f(x_{1}) = b_{0} + b_{1}(x_{1} - x_{0}) \longrightarrow b_{1} = \frac{f(x_{1}) - b_{0}}{x_{1} - x_{0}}$$

$$x = x_{2} \Rightarrow f(x_{2}) = b_{0} + b_{1}(x_{2} - x_{0}) + b_{2}(x_{2} - x_{0})(x_{2} - x_{1})$$

$$x = x_{2} \Rightarrow f(x_{2}) = b_{0} + b_{1}(x_{2} - x_{0}) + b_{2}(x_{2} - x_{0})(x_{2} - x_{1})$$

$$y = \frac{f(x_{2}) - b_{0}}{x_{2} - x_{1}} = \frac{f(x_{2}) - f(x_{1})}{x_{2} - x_{1}} \longrightarrow \frac{f(x_{2}) - f(x_{1})}{x_{2} - x_{1}}$$

$$y = \frac{f(x_{1}) - f(x_{0})}{x_{1} - x_{0}} = \frac{f(x_{2}, x_{1}) - f(x_{1}, x_{0})}{x_{2} - x_{1}}$$

$$y = \frac{f(x_{1}) - f(x_{0})}{x_{1} - x_{0}} = \frac{f(x_{2}, x_{1}) - f(x_{1}, x_{0})}{x_{2} - x_{0}}$$

$$y = \frac{f(x_{1}) - f(x_{1})}{x_{2} - x_{1}}$$

$$y = \frac{f(x_{1}) - f(x_{0})}{x_{1} - x_{0}} = \frac{f(x_{2}, x_{1}) - f(x_{1}, x_{0})}{x_{2} - x_{0}}$$

$$y = \frac{f(x_{1}) - f(x_{1})}{x_{2} - x_{1}}$$

$$y = \frac{f(x_{2}) - f(x_{2})}{x_{2} - x_{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{f(x_{2}) - f(x$$

Kübik (3. dereceden) Enterpolarsyor

$$b_0 = f(x_0)$$

$$b_1 = f[x_1, x_0]$$

$$b_2 = f[x_2, x_1, x_0]$$

$$b_3 = f[x_3, x_2, x_1, x_0]$$

$$c(x) = f(x_0)$$

$$c(x) = f(x_0)$$

$$b_{3} = f(x_{3}, X_{2}, X_{1}, X_{0})$$

$$f[x_{1}, X_{0}] = \frac{f(x_{1}) - f(x_{0})}{X_{1} - X_{0}}, f[x_{2}, X_{1}] = \frac{f(x_{2}) - f(x_{1})}{X_{2} - X_{1}}, f[x_{3}, X_{2}] = \frac{f(x_{3}) - f(x_{2})}{X_{3} - X_{2}}$$

$$f[x_{1},x_{0}] = \frac{1}{x_{1}-x_{0}}, f[x_{2},x_{1}] = \frac{1}{x_{2}-x_{0}}, f[x_{2},x_{2}] = \frac{1}{x_{2}-x_{0}}, f[x_{2},x_{2}] = \frac{1}{x_{2}-x_{0}}, f[x_{2},x_{2}] = \frac{1}{x_{2}-x_{0}}$$

$$f[X_{2},X_{1},X_{0}] = \frac{1}{X_{2}-X_{0}} \times_{2}-X_{0}$$

$$f[X_{3},X_{2},X_{1},X_{0}] = \frac{f[X_{3},X_{2},X_{1}] - f[X_{2},X_{1},X_{0}]}{X_{3}-X_{0}}$$

n. dereceden enterpolasyon

 $f(x) = b_0 + b_1(x-x_0) + b_2(x-x_0)(x-x_1) + --$

$$b_0 = f(x_0)$$

$$b_1 = f[x_1, x_0]$$

 $b_2 = f[x_2, x_1, x_0]$

 $+ b_3(x-X_0)(x-X_1)(x-X_2)$

uggulanir.

$$b_n = \{[x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_2, x_1, x_0]\}$$

of
$$f(1) = 2$$
, $f(4) = 8$, $f(6) = 16$ ise $f(3) = ?$

a)
$$f(x) = b_0 + b_1(x - x_0) + b_2(x - x_0)(x - x_1)$$

 $x_0 = 1$, $x_1 = 4$, $x_2 = 6$

$$x_0=1$$
, $x_1=4$, $x_2=6$
 $f(x) = b_0 + b_1(x-1) + b_2(x-1)(x-4)$

$$b_o = f(x_o) = 2$$

$$b_1 = \frac{f(x_1) - b_0}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{8 - 2}{4 - 1} = \frac{6}{3} = 2$$

$$b_2 = \frac{f(x_2) - b_0}{\frac{x_2 - x_0}{x_2 - x_1}} = \frac{\frac{16 - 2}{5 - 1} - 2}{\frac{6 - 4}{5 - 4}} = \frac{\frac{14}{5} - 2}{2} = \frac{7}{5} - 1 = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4$$

$$f(x) = 2 + 2(x-1) + 0.4(x-1)(x-4)$$

$$f(3) = 2 + 2(3-1) + 0.4(3-1)(3-4) = 2 + 4 - 0.8 = 5.2$$

b)
$$\frac{x}{1}$$
 $\frac{f(x)}{26}$ $\frac{8-2}{4-1} = \frac{24}{5}$ $\frac{4-2}{6-1} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4$
 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{16-8}{6-4} = 4$ $\frac{16-8}{6-4} = 4$

$$f(x) = 2 + 2(x-1) + 0.4(x-1)(x-4)$$

$$f(x) = 2 + 2(3-1) + 0.4(3-1)(3-4) = 2 + 4 - 0.8 = 5.2$$

$$f(3) = 2 + 2(3-1) + 0.4(3-1)(3-4) = 2 + 4 - 0.8 = 5.2$$

c)
$$f(x) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \times + \alpha_2 \times^2$$

 $x = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 2$
 $x = 4 \Rightarrow \alpha_0 + 4\alpha_1 + 16\alpha_2 = 8$
 $x = 6 \Rightarrow \alpha_0 + 6\alpha_1 + 36\alpha_2 = 16$
 $x = 6 \Rightarrow \alpha_0 + 6\alpha_1 + 36\alpha_2 = 16$
 $x = 6 \Rightarrow \alpha_0 + 6\alpha_1 + 36\alpha_2 = 16$
 $x = 6 \Rightarrow \alpha_0 + 6\alpha_1 + 36\alpha_2 = 16$
 $x = 6 \Rightarrow \alpha_0 + 6\alpha_1 + 36\alpha_2 = 16$

$$x=4 \Rightarrow \alpha_0 + 4\alpha_1 + 16\alpha_2 = 8$$

$$x = 6 \Rightarrow a_0 + 6a_1 + 36a_2 = 16$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
x = 4 \Rightarrow \alpha_0 + 4\alpha_1 + 16\alpha_2 = 8 \\
x = 6 \Rightarrow \alpha_0 + 6\alpha_1 + 36\alpha_2 = 16
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x = 6 \Rightarrow \alpha_0 + 6\alpha_1 + 36\alpha_2 = 16
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$$\begin{bmatrix}
 1 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\
 0 & 1 & 5 & 2 \\
 0 & 1 & 5 & 4
 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 = 1.6 + 0.4 x^2 = 0.4 (4 + x^2)$ f(3) = 0.4 (4+9) = 5.2En uygun dereceden enterpolasyon kullanarah 9 f(4) déperint hésoplar. 4 notation var. (4-1) = 3 3. dereceden enterpolosyon. x | f(x)|25 7 3-3 = 8 $f(x) = b_0 + b_1(x-x_0) + b_2(x-x_0)(x-x_1) + b_3(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)$ = 1 + 4(x-1) + (x-1)(x-3) + 0 $=1+4x-4+x^2-4x+3=x^2$ Sonly bölünmüş farklar tablosuny $f(4) = 4^2 = 16$ $\frac{25}{f(x)} \frac{x}{2} \frac{1-1}{3} \frac{0}{5} \frac{2}{5} \frac{3}{5} \frac{5}{1}$ kullomorale f(1), f(3), f(4) deperterini hesopla. $x_1 = 0$ 5-2 = -43

$$f(x) = b_0 + b_1(x - x_0) + b_2(x - x_0)(x - x_1) + b_3(x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

$$+ b_4(x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2)(x - x_3)$$

$$f(x) = 2 - (x + 1) + \frac{2}{3} \times (x + 1) - \frac{1}{12} \times (x + 1)(x - 2)$$

$$- \frac{1}{24} \times (x + 1)(x - 2)(x - 3)$$

$$f(1) = \frac{2}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{6} - \frac{4}{6} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$f(3) = 2 - 4 + 8 - 1 + 0 = 5 \quad (berck yet)$$

$$f(4) = 2 - 5 + \frac{40}{3} - \frac{10}{3} - \frac{5}{3} = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 \quad (a_1x)$$

$$x + \frac{-2}{4} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

 ~ 100

(n+1) noktor biliniyorson en uygunu n. dereceden Lagrange enterpolasyondur.

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} L_i(x) f(x_i) \qquad L_i(x) = \prod_{j=0}^{n} \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$$
note to biliniyor sor 1. dereceden Lagrange enterp

2 noteta biliniyorsa 1. dereceden Lagrange enterpolasyon

$$L_0(x) = \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1}$$
 $L_1(x) = \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}$

 $f(x) = L_0(x) f(x_0) + L_1(x) f(x_1)$

3 noktor biliniyorson 2 dereceden Laprange enterpolasyon

$$L_{o}(x) = \frac{(x-X_{1})(x-X_{2})}{(x_{o}-X_{1})(x_{o}-X_{2})}$$

 $L_{1}(x) = \frac{(x-x_{0})(x-x_{2})}{(x_{1}-x_{0})(x_{1}-x_{2})} \left\{ f(x) = L_{0}(x) f(x_{0}) + L_{1}(x) f(x_{1}) + L_{2}(x) f(x_{2}) \right\}$

$$L_2(x) = \frac{(x-X_0)(x-X_1)}{(x_2-X_0)(x_2-X_1)}$$

 $f(x) = \frac{x-3}{-2}.1 + \frac{x-4}{2}.9$ $L_o(x) = \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_4} = \frac{x - 3}{-2}$ or x f(x)

$$\frac{x}{x} = \frac{f(x)}{1} \quad L_0(x) = \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} = \frac{x - y}{-2} = \frac{3 - x + 9x - 9}{2} = 4x - 3$$

$$= \frac{3 - x + 9x - 9}{2} = 4x - 3$$

 $x_0 = 1 | 1$ $x_1 = 3 | 9$ $L_1(x) = \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{x - 1}{2}$ $f(2) = 4 \times 2 - 3 = 5$

$$\frac{2^{2} \times |f(x)|}{|f(x)|} L_{0}(x) = \frac{(x-x_{1})(x-x_{2})}{(x_{0}-x_{1})(x_{0}-x_{2})} = \frac{(x-4)(x-6)}{(1-4)(1-6)} = \frac{(x-4)(x-6)}{15}$$

$$\frac{(x-4)(x-6)}{(x-1)(x-6)} = \frac{(x-4)(x-6)}{(x-1)(x-6)} = \frac{(x-4)(x-6)}{15}$$

 $x_0 = 1 \mid 3$

$$\frac{2^{2} \times |f(x)|}{|x_{0}-x_{1}|} = \frac{(x-x_{0})(x_{0}-x_{2})^{2}}{(x_{0}-x_{1})(x_{0}-x_{2})^{2}} = \frac{(x-1)(x-6)}{(x-1)(x-6)} = \frac{(x-1)(x-6)}{-6}$$

$$x_{1} = 4 \quad 2$$

$$x_{2} = 6 \quad 5$$

$$x_{3} = 6 \quad 5$$

$$x_{4} = 6 \quad 5$$

$$x_{5} = 6 \quad 5$$

$$x_{6} = 6 \quad 5$$

$$x_{7} = 6 \quad 5$$

$$x_{8} = 6 \quad 5$$

$$x_{1} = 4 \quad 2 \quad (x-1)(x-6) = \frac{(x-1)(x-6)}{-6} = \frac{(x-1)(x-6)}{-6}$$

$$x_{1} = 4 \quad 2 \quad (x-1)(x-6) = \frac{(x-1)(x-6)}{-6} = \frac{(x-1)(x-6)}{-6}$$

 $L_2(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)} = \frac{(x-1)(x-4)}{(6-1)(6-4)} = \frac{(x-1)(x-4)}{10}$

2. derected
$$L_2(x) = \frac{L_2(x)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)} = \frac{L_2(x)}{(x_2-x_0)} = \frac{L_2(x)}{(x_2-$$

$$L_0(x) = \frac{(x-X_1)(x-X_2)(x-X_3)}{(x_0-X_1)(x_0-X_2)(x_0-X_3)} = \frac{(x-1)(x-3)(x-5)}{-15}$$

$$L_{1}(x) = \frac{(x-X_{0})(x-X_{2})(x-X_{3})}{(x_{1}-X_{0})(x_{1}-X_{2})(x_{1}-X_{3})} = \frac{x(x-3)(x-5)}{8}$$

$$L_2(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_3)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)(x_2-x_3)} = \frac{x(x-1)(x-5)}{-12}$$

$$L_3(x) = \frac{(x-K_0)(x-X_1)(x-X_2)}{(x_3-X_0)(x_3-X_1)(x_3-X_2)} = \frac{x(x-1)(x-3)}{40}$$

$$f(x) = L_0(x) f(x_0) + L_1(x) f(x_1) + L_2(x) f(x_2) + L_3(x) f(x_3)$$

$$x) = \frac{16}{15}(x-1)(x-3)(x-5) - \frac{3}{8}x(x-3)(x-5) + \frac{17}{12}x(x-1)(x-5)$$

$$= -\frac{16}{15}(x-1)(x-3)(x-5) - \frac{3}{8}x(x-3)(x-5) + \frac{17}{12}x(x-1)(x-5)$$

$$+\frac{41}{40} \times (x-1)(x-3)$$

$$+\frac{41}{40} \times (x-1)(x-3)$$

$$= (x-1)(x-5)\left(-\frac{16}{15}(x-3) + \frac{17}{12}X\right) + \chi(x-3)\left(\frac{41}{40}(x-1) - \frac{3}{8}(x-5)\right)$$

$$= (x-1)(x-5)\left(-\frac{16}{15}(x-3) + \frac{17}{12}X\right) + \chi(x-3)\left(\frac{41}{40}(x-1) - \frac{3}{8}(x-5)\right)$$

$$= (x^{2}-6x+5) \frac{7x+16}{20} + (x^{2}-3x) \frac{13x+17}{20}$$

$$= (x^{2}-6x+5) \frac{+x^{2}-20}{20} + (x^{2}-3x) = \frac{1}{20} (1+x^{3}-42x^{2}+35x + 16x^{2}-96x + 80 + 13x^{3}-39x^{2}+17x^{2}-51x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} (1+x^{3}-42x^{2}+35x + 16x^{2}-96x + 80 + 13x^{3}-39x^{2}+17x^{2}-51x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} \left(\frac{4x - 42x}{20x^3 - 48x^2 - 112x + 80} \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{20} \left(20x^3 - 48x^2 - 112x + 80 \right)$$

$$= x^{3} - 2.4x^{2} - 5.6x + 4$$

$$I = \begin{cases} b \\ f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \end{cases}$$

$$f_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k x^k = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n$$

fn(x) fonksiyonunun parametreleri n. dereceden enterpolasyon kullanılarak hesaplanır.

Yamuklar Kurali En az iki nokta bilinmeli.

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

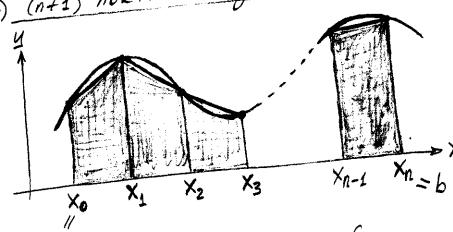
$$f(b) = f(x) = f(x) + \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (x - a)$$

$$f(a) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \approx \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

$$f(a) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \approx \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

$$f(a) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \approx \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

[a, b] araligi birbirine, ne kadar yakınsa hata o derece azdır. Genislik Ortalama Yükseklih Yamugun alanı



h = b-a resit aroulk n bijyikse hata orani az.

$$I = \int_{0}^{b} f(x) dx \approx h \frac{f(x_0) + f(x_1)}{2} + h \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{2} + \dots + h \frac{f(x_{n-1}) + f(x_n)}{2}$$

$$I \simeq \frac{h}{2} \left(f(x_0) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + f(x_n) \right) h = \frac{b-\alpha}{n}$$

1/3 Simpson Kurall En az üg nokta bilinmeli

a) Va nokta biliniyorsa

$$I = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \simeq \int_{a}^{b} f_{2}(x) dx$$

$$I \simeq \int_{a}^{b} \left(\frac{2}{2} L_{i}(x) f(x_{i}) \right) dx \simeq \frac{(b-a)}{\text{penistru}} \frac{f(x_{0}) + 4f(x_{1}) + f(x_{2})}{\text{ortalamar yskiehle}} \right)$$

$$I \sim \frac{h}{3} (f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + f(x_2)), h = \frac{b-a}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \underbrace{(f(x_0) + 4f(x_0))}_{3} \underbrace{(f(x_0) + 4f(x_0))}_{2} \underbrace{(f(x_0$$

$$\simeq \frac{h}{3}(f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + f(x_2)) + \frac{h}{3}(f(x_2) + 4f(x_3) + f(x_4)) + \cdots$$

$$--+\frac{h}{3}(f(x_{n-2})+4f(x_{n-1})+f(x_n))$$

$$I \sim \frac{h}{3} \left(f(x_0) + 4 = f(x_i) + 2 = f(x_i) + f(x_n) \right)$$

$$I = \frac{h}{3} \left(f(x_0) + 4 = 1,3,5 \right)$$

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$
 n tane eşit aralık

$$\frac{n=6}{14in}$$

$$I \sim \frac{h}{3} \left(f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + 2f(x_2) + 4f(x_3) + 2f(x_4) + 4f(x_5) + f(x_6) \right)$$

$$h = \frac{b-0}{6}$$

Simpson Kuralı En az dört nokta bilinmeli

a) Dört nokta biliniyorsa

$$f(x): 3. dereceden$$

$$Lagrange polinom$$

$$f(x)$$

$$h = \frac{b-a}{3}$$

$$esit aralle$$

$$A$$

$$I = \int_{\alpha}^{b} f(x) dx \simeq \int_{\alpha}^{b} f_{3}(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{b} \left(\sum_{i=0}^{3} L_{i}(x) f(x_{i}) \right) dx$$

$$\sim (b-a) \frac{f(x_0) + 3f(x_1) + 3f(x_2) + f(x_3)}{8}$$
Genişlih Ortolomon yükseklih

$$I \sim \frac{3h}{8} \left(f(x_0) + 3f(x_1) + 3f(x_2) + f(x_3) \right), h = \frac{b-a}{3}$$

b)
$$\frac{(n+1)}{b} \frac{nokto billing visit (x_0)}{x_0} = \int_{x_0}^{x_3} \frac{x_0}{x_0} \frac{x_0}{x_0}$$

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$
 n tane exit arallh

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12-	$\rightarrow n = 12$
	1	3	3	1	3	3	1 1	3	3	1	3	3	1	
1	1	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	1	

or
$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 3$$
 fonksiyonunu $x \in [0,6]$ aradiginder 6 esit parqaya bölerek $I = \int_0^6 f(x) dx$ integralini

a) Yamuklar Kurah ite bul.

b) 1/3 Simpson Kurah ile bul.

c) 3/8 Simpson Kurali ike bul.

c)
$$\frac{3}{8}$$
 Simpson $\frac{3}{100}$
 $\frac{3}{100}$ Simpson $\frac{3}{100}$
 $\frac{3}{100}$

$$h = \frac{6}{n} = \frac{6}{6}$$
 $f(0) = 3$, $f(1) = 2$, $f(2) = 3$, $f(3) = 6$, $f(4) = 11$
 $f(5) = 18$, $f(6) = 27$

$$f(5) = 18, f(6) = 0.$$

$$a) I \sim \frac{1}{2} \left(f(x_0) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + f(x_n) \right)$$

$$\simeq \frac{1}{2} \left(f(0) + 2f(1) + 2f(2) + 2f(3) + 2f(4) + 2f(5) + f(6) \right)$$

$$\simeq \frac{1}{2} \left(f(0) + 2f(1) + 2f(2) + 36 + 27 \right) = 55$$

$$b)_{I} \sim \frac{1}{3} \left(f(x_{0}) + 4 \stackrel{f}{\leq} f(x_{i}) + 2 \stackrel{g-2}{\leq} f(x_{i}) + f(x_{n}) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(f(x_{0}) + 4 \stackrel{f}{\leq} f(x_{i}) + 2 \stackrel{g-2}{\leq} f(x_{i}) + 4 \stackrel{g}{\leq} f(x_{i})$$

$$\frac{23h}{8}(f(x_0) + 3 = 1.4.7) = 2.5.8$$

$$\frac{3}{8}(f(x_0) + 3f(1) + 3f(2) + 2f(3) + 3f(4) + 3f(5) + f(6))$$

$$\frac{3}{8}(f(x_0) + 3f(1) + 3f(2) + 2f(3) + 3f(4) + 3f(5) + f(6))$$

$$\frac{3}{8}(f(x_0) + 3f(1) + 3f(2) + 2f(3) + 3f(4) + 3f(5) + f(6))$$

 9^{x} f(x) = 0.2 + 25X - 200 \times^{2} + 675 \times^{3} - 800 \times^{4} + 400 \times^{5} forksiyonunu [0,0.8] aralifinda 5 paraga bölüp ilk 2 paragsi kin 43 simpson kurahni, diper 3 pargasi igin 3/8 simpson kuraluni uygulayarah I = Sfixidx integralini 452. Gersek integral 1.64053334 ise persek harten yizdesi'nedir? n=5 $h=\frac{b-a}{n}=\frac{0.8-0}{5}=0.16$ $\alpha = 0$ 6=0.8 $I = I_1 + I_2$ 0.48 0.64 0.8 0 0.16 0.32 3/3 Simpson 3/4 Simpson 3 noktor 2 parson 4 nok to f(0.48) = 3.18601472f(0) = 0.2f(0.64) = 3.181928961f(0.16) = 1.29691904 f(0.8) = 0.232f(0.32) = 1.74339328 $I_1 \simeq (x_2 - x_0) \frac{f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{1}$ $\simeq 0.32 \frac{0.2 + 4 \times 1.29691804 + 1.74339328}{0.380323703} = 0.380323703$ $I_2 \simeq (x_5 - x_2) \frac{f(x_2) + 3f(x_3) + 3f(x_4) + f(x_5)}{x}$ $\simeq (0.8-0.32) \frac{1.74339328+3\times3.18601472+3\times3.181928361+0.232}{}$ ~ 1.26475345**9** $E_t = \frac{1.64053334 - 1.645077162 \times 100\%}{1.64053331}$ $I = I_1 + I_2 \approx 0.380323703 + 1.264753459$ ~ 1.645077162

Or f(x) = sinx fonksiyonunun LO, TTJ aralıpında a) n=6 için 3/8 Simpson Kuralı ile integralini hesaplar.

b) h= 1/5 almarak ilk iki parga igin 1/3 Simpson kuralini,

diper üg pargon igin 3/8 Simpson kuralını uygularak integralini hesapla.

a)
$$h = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$
 $b = \pi, \alpha = 0, n = 6$

 $X_0 = 0$, $X_1 = \frac{77}{6}$, $X_2 = \frac{75}{3}$, $X_3 = \frac{75}{2}$, $X_4 = \frac{27}{3}$, $X_5 = \frac{57}{6}$, $X_6 = \pi$

$$X_0 = 0$$
, $X_1 = \frac{76}{6}$, $\frac{72}{2}$ $\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}$

$$\simeq \frac{\pi}{16} \left(f(0) + 3f(\frac{\pi}{6}) + 3f(\frac{\pi}{3}) + 2f(\frac{\pi}{3}) + 3f(\frac{2\pi}{3}) + 3f(\frac{5\pi}{3}) + f(\pi) \right)$$

$$\simeq \frac{\pi}{16} \left(f(0) + 3f(\frac{\pi}{6}) + 3f(\frac{\pi}{3}) + 2f(\frac{\pi}{3}) + 3f(\frac{2\pi}{3}) + 3f(\frac{5\pi}{3}) + f(\pi) \right)$$

 $\simeq 1.197654464$

$$21.197654464$$

$$b = \pi, \alpha = 0, n = 5$$

$$b = \pi, \alpha = 0, n = 5$$

$$h=3=\frac{1}{10}$$

 $X_{0}=0$, $X_{1}=\frac{37}{5}$, $X_{2}=\frac{37}{5}$, $X_{4}=\frac{47}{5}$, $X_{5}=T$

$$I \simeq I_1 + I_2$$

$$I_1 \simeq (x_2 - x_0) \frac{f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{6} = \frac{2\pi}{5} \frac{f(0) + 4f(\frac{\pi}{5}) + f(\frac{2\pi}{5})}{6}$$

$$= 0.691610632$$

$$I_2 \simeq (x_5 - x_2) \frac{f(x_2) + 3f(x_3) + 3f(x_4) + f(x_5)}{8}$$

$$I_3 \simeq (x_5 - x_2) \frac{f(x_2) + 3f(x_3) + 3f(x_4) + f(x_5)}{8}$$

$$\simeq (x_5 - x_2)$$
 $\simeq \frac{3\pi}{5 \times 8} (f(\frac{3\pi}{5}) + 3f(\frac{3\pi}{5}) + 3f(\frac{3\pi}{5}) + f(\pi))$

$$\simeq 1.311830362$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 \simeq 2.003441193$$

$$T = I_1 + I_2 = 2.003441223$$

$$T = \int_0^T \sin x \, dx = -\cos x \int_0^T = \frac{2 - 2.00344183}{2} \times 100\%$$

$$= -\cos T + \cos 0 = 2$$

$$= -0.17\%$$

$$= -\cos \pi + \cos 0 = 2 \qquad = -0.$$

 $\mathcal{O}^{\mathcal{F}} f(x) = \cos(\frac{\pi x}{6})$, $I = \int f(x) dx$ degerini n = 6 isin (87) a) Yamuklar Kuralı ile b) 1/3 Simpson Kuradı ile c) 3/8 Simpson Kuralı ile he sapla. $I = \frac{12}{77}$ gerçek de per ise berçek hata yüzdelerini bul. $h = \frac{b-\alpha}{n} = \frac{3-(-3)}{L} = 1$ $x_0 = -3$, $x_1 = -2$, $x_2 = -1$, $x_3 = 0$, $x_4 = 1$, $x_5 = 2$, $x_6 = 3$ $f(x_0) = f(-3) = \cos(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$ $f(x_1) = f(-2) = \cos(-\frac{\pi}{3}) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{1}{2}$ $f(x_2) = f(-1) = \cos(-\frac{\pi}{6}) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $f(x_3) = f(0) = \cos(0) = 1$ $f(x_4) = f(x_6) = \cos(x_6) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $f(x_5) = f(x_5) = \cos(x_3) = \frac{1}{2}$ $f(x_6) = f(\overline{x_2}) = \cos(\overline{x_2}) = 0$ a) $I \simeq (x_n - x_0) \frac{f(x_0) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + f(x_n)}{2}$ $\simeq \frac{1}{2} \left(f(x_0) + 2 f(x_1) + 2 f(x_2) + 2 f(x_3) + 2 f(x_4) + 2 f(x_5) + f(x_6) \right)$

 $\frac{-2(1)}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 0\right)$ $\frac{-2}{2} \left(0 + 1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} +$

b)
$$I \simeq (x_{n}-x_{0}) \frac{f(x_{0})+4\sum_{i=1,3}^{\infty}f(x_{i})+2\sum_{i=2,4,6}^{\infty}f(x_{i})+f(x_{n})}{3n}$$

$$\simeq \frac{1}{3}\left(f(x_{0})+4f(x_{1})+2f(x_{2})+4f(x_{3})+2f(x_{4})+4f(x_{5})+f(x_{6})\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(0+2+\sqrt{3}+4+\sqrt{3}+2+0\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(0+2+\sqrt{3}+4+\sqrt{3}+2+0\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(0+2+\sqrt{3}+4+\sqrt{3}+2+0\right)$$

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$$\frac{1}{3}\left(0+2+\sqrt{3}+4+\sqrt{3}+2+0\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(0+2+\sqrt{3}+4+\sqrt{3}+2+0\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(x_{n}-x_{0}\right)\left(f(x_{0})+3\sum_{i=1,4,7}^{n-2}f(x_{i})+3\sum_{i=2,5,8}^{n-4}f(x_{i})+2\sum_{i=3,6,9}^{n-3}f(x_{i})+f(x_{n})\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(f(x_{0})+3f(x_{1})+3f(x_{2})+2f(x_{3})+3f(x_{4})+3f(x_{5})+f(x_{6})\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(0+\frac{3}{2}+\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}+2+\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}+\frac{3}{2}+0\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(5+3\sqrt{3}\right)=3.823557159$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(5+3\sqrt{3}\right)=3.823557159$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(1+\frac{3}{2}\left(1+\frac{3$$

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

Taylor serisi yardımıyla nümerik türev formülleri çıkarılır.

ileri farklar

$$\frac{eri\ farklar}{f_{i+1} = f(x_{i+1})}, f_i = f(x_i), h = x_{i+1} - x_i$$

$$\Delta f_{i} = f_{i+1} - f_{i}$$

$$\Delta f_{i} = \Delta(\Delta f_{i}) = \Delta(f_{i+1} - f_{i}) = \Delta f_{i+1} - \Delta f_{i}$$

$$\Delta f_{i} = \Delta(\Delta f_{i}) = \Delta(f_{i+1} - f_{i}) = \Delta f_{i+1} - \Delta f_{i}$$

$$= \Delta(\Delta f_i) - (f_{i+1} - f_i) = f_{i+2} - 2f_{i+1} + f_i$$

$$= (f_{i+2} - f_{i+1}) - (f_{i+1} - f_i) = f_{i+2} - 2f_{i+1} + f_i$$

$$0 = (f_{i+2} - f_{i+1})^{-1} (f_{i+1})^{-1} (f_{i+1})^{-1} (f_{i+2} - 2f_{i+1})^{-1} (f_{i+2}$$

$$= f_{i+3} - 3f_{i+2} + 3f_{i+1} - f_i$$

Geri farklar

$$\frac{eri\ farklar}{f_i = f(x_i)}, \ f_{i-1} = f(x_{i-1}), \ h = x_i - x_{i-1}$$

$$\nabla f_i = f_i - f_{i-1}$$

$$\nabla f_{i} = f_{i} - f_{i-1}$$

$$\nabla^{2} f_{i} = \nabla (\nabla f_{i}) = \nabla (f_{i} - f_{i-1}) = \nabla f_{i} - \nabla f_{i-1}$$

$$\nabla^{2} f_{i} = \nabla (\nabla f_{i}) = \nabla (f_{i} - f_{i-1}) = \nabla f_{i} - \nabla f_{i-1}$$

$$f_{i}^{2} = V(V_{i}) = V(f_{i})$$

$$= (f_{i} - f_{i-1}) - (f_{i-1} - f_{i-2}) = f_{i} - 2f_{i-1} + f_{i-2}$$

$$= (f_{i} - f_{i-1}) - (f_{i-1} - f_{i-2}) = f_{i} - 2f_{i-1} + f_{i-2}$$

$$\nabla^{3}f_{i} = \nabla(\nabla^{2}f_{i}) = \nabla(f_{i}-2f_{i-1}+f_{i-2}) = \nabla f_{i}-2\nabla f_{i-1}+\nabla f_{i-2}$$

$$= f_{i-3}f_{i-1} + 3f_{i-2} - f_{i-3}$$

$$\frac{d^n f_i}{dx^n} = \frac{\Delta^n f_i}{h^n} + O(h)$$

$$\frac{d^n f_i}{dx^n} = \frac{\nabla^n f_i}{h^n} + O(h)$$

$$\frac{d^n f_i}{dx^n} = \frac{\nabla^n f_i}{h^n} + O(h)$$

$$\frac{d^n f_i}{dx^n} = \frac{\nabla^n f_i}{h^n} + O(h)$$
geri farklar

(40

$$\Delta^{n}f_{i} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k} {n \choose k} f_{i+n-k} \qquad \text{ileri farklar}$$

$$\nabla^{n}f_{i} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k} {n \choose k} f_{i+n-k} \qquad \text{isin}$$

$$\forall f_{i} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k} {n \choose k} f_{i-k} \qquad \text{geri farklar}$$

$$\forall f_{i} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k} {n \choose k} f_{i-k} \qquad \text{geri farklar}$$

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$$\forall f_{i} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k} {n \choose k} f_{i-k} \qquad \text{geri farklar}$$

$$\forall f_{i} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k} {n \choose k} f_{i-k} \qquad \text{geri farklar}$$

$$\forall f_{i} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k}$$

b) $f(x) = \frac{1}{h} \left(\nabla f + \frac{\nabla^2 f}{2} + \frac{\nabla^3 f}{3} + \frac{\nabla^4 f}{4} + \cdots \right) \Rightarrow f'(4) = \frac{1}{2} \left(5 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 2.75$ c) $f'(4) = \frac{4.416666667 + 2.75}{2} = 3.5833333334$

or
$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 3$$
, $x \in [1,2]$, $h = 0.2$
 $f'(1.4)$ degerini ileri ve geri farklar ile hesapla.

f'(1.4) in geraek degerini kullanarak Et=?

+ (+	•47		20	43C1	14 A	137	
× I	f(x)	of	15	01			
1.0	2	0.04	0.08	0	0		
1.2	2.04	0.12	0.08	D .		0	
1.4	2.16	0.20	0.08	1			
1.6	2.36	0.28	0.08	0	1		
1.8	2.64	n.36	0.0				
2.0	3	10.					

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 3$$

$$f'(x) = 2x - 2$$

$$f'(1.4) = 2 \times 1.4 - 2$$

a) ileri farklow
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{h} \left(0f - \frac{0^2f}{2} + \frac{0^3f}{3} - \frac{0^4f}{4} + \cdots \right)$$

$$0.08 \quad 0 = 0.8$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{Df}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \right) = 0.8$$

$$f'(1.4) = \frac{1}{0.2} \left(0.20 - \frac{0.08}{2} + \frac{0}{3} \right) = 0.8$$

$$\epsilon_t = \frac{0.8 - 0.8}{0.8} \times 100\% = 0\%$$

b) geri farklar
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{h} \left(\nabla f + \frac{\nabla^2 f}{2} + \frac{\nabla^3 f}{4} + \frac{\nabla^4 f}{4} + \cdots \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{0.2} \left(0.12 + \frac{0.08}{2} \right) = 0.8$$

$$E_t = \frac{0.8 - 0.8}{0.8} \times 100\% = 0\%$$

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 $0 - f(x) = x^5 + 3x^3 + 4x + 1$, $x \in [0, 1.2]$, h = 0.3f'(0.3) deperini ileri ve peri farklar ile hesapola.

Geraeh hata y zedelerini bul.

Gerach hatar y cederer.

Gerach hatar y cederer.

$$f(x) = 5x^4 + 9x^2 + 4$$

$$f(x) = 5x^4 + 9x^2 + 4$$

f'(0.3) = 4.8505 persek déper.

$$E_t = \frac{6 \text{ erich Deper}}{6 \text{ erich Deper}}$$

= $\frac{4.8505 - 5.3851 \times 100\%}{4.8505} = -11.02\%$

$$\frac{\text{geri farklar}}{f'(x) = \frac{1}{h} \left(\nabla f + \frac{\nabla^2 f}{2} + \frac{\nabla^3 f}{3} + \frac{\nabla^4 f}{4} + - - - \right)}$$

$$f'(x) = h$$

$$f'(0.3) = \frac{1}{0.3} (1.28343) = 4.2781$$

$$f'(0.3) = \frac{1}{0.3} (1.28343)$$

$$f_{4} = \frac{4.8505 - 4.2781}{4.8505} \times 100\% = 11.80\%$$

$$\frac{\text{Merkezi farklar}}{(0.3)} = \frac{5.3851 + 4.2781}{2} = 4.8316$$

$$\xi'(0.3) = \frac{2}{4.8505 - 4.8316} \times 100\% = 0.39\%$$

$$\xi_{t} = \frac{4.8505 - 4.8316}{4.8505} \times 100\% = 0.39\%$$

2 f(x) = sinx, x ∈ [0, π], h= 7/6 Gerseh deperini kullanaras a) f(1/3) ileri farklar b) f(1/3) geri farklar $\mathcal{E}_{+}=?$ Not: Notadan sonra, 3 basamak c) f(1/3) merkezi farklar $f(x) = \sin x \implies f'(x) = \cos x \implies f'(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{3}) = 0.5$ x | fix) 0.5 0.062 (0.366) 0.01 -0.232 0.866) 0.072 0.134 -0.01 0.062 -0.134 -0.232 +0.038 0.866 -0.366 1-0-134 0.5 -0.5 1 a) f'(x) = \frac{1}{h} (of - \frac{2^2}{5} + \frac{3^2}{5} - \frac{4^4}{5} + ----) $\left\{ \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(0.134 + \frac{0.268}{2} + \frac{0.036}{3} - \frac{0.062}{4} \right) = 0.505157789$ $\epsilon_t = \frac{0.5 - 0.505157789}{0.5} \times 100\% = -1.03\%$ b) f(x) = 1/6 (rf + rf + rf + rf + rf + ---) $f'(\%) = \frac{1}{2} \left(0.366 - \frac{0.134}{2}\right) = 0.571047935$ $E_{t} = \frac{0.5 - 0.571047935}{0.5} \times 100\% = -14.21\%$

$$f(1.32) = \frac{1}{0.01} (vf + \frac{v^2 f}{2} + \frac{v^3 f}{4} + \frac{v^4 f}{4} + \cdots)$$

$$b) f'(x) = \frac{1}{h} (vf + \frac{v^2 f}{2} + \frac{v^3 f}{3} + \frac{v^4 f}{4} + \cdots)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{h} \left(0.156 + \frac{0.011}{2} \right) = 16.15$$

$$f'(1.32) = \frac{1}{0.01} \left(0.156 + \frac{0.011}{2} \right) = 15.85$$

$$f(1.32) = \frac{1}{0.01}$$
 (1.32) = $\frac{15.55 + 16.15}{2} = 15.85$

Diferansiyel Denklem Gözümlerinde Runge-Kutta Bütünlestirme Yöntemi

Birinci Dereceden diferansiyel Denklenn

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x,y), y(x_0) = y_0 olsun.$$

x∈[xo,xn] araligini n parçaya böl. h= xn-xo

$$x \in [x_0, x_n]$$
 analigning production $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ araligning $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ araligning $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ are $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ and $x \in [x_0, x_n]$ a

2. mertebeden Runge-Kutta Bitinlestirme yontemi

$$k_i = f(x_i, y_i)$$

$$k_2 = f(x_i + h, y_i + h k_1)$$

 $k_1 = f(x_i, y_i)$ $k_2 = f(x_i + h, y_i + hk_1)$ $y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{2}(k_1 + k_2)$ 3. mertebeden Runge-Kutta Birtinlestirme yöntemi

$$k_1 = f(x_i, y_i)$$

3. merfebeden Kunger w.

$$k_1 = f(x_i, y_i)$$
 $k_2 = f(x_i + h_2, y_i + \frac{hk_1}{2})$
 $k_3 = f(x_i + h_3, y_i + \frac{hk_2}{2})$
 $k_4 = f(x_i + h_3, y_i + \frac{hk_4}{2})$
 $k_5 = f(x_i + h_3, y_i + \frac{hk_4}{2})$
 $k_6 = f(x_i + h_3, y_i + \frac{hk_4}{2})$

$$k_3 = f(x_i + h, y_i - hk_1 + 2hk_2)$$

 $k_3 = f(x_i + h, y_i - hk_1 + 2hk_2)$ 4. mertebeden Runge-Kutta Béteinlestirme yontenur

$$k_1 = f(x_i, y_i)$$

$$k_2 = f(x_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_i + \frac{hk_1}{2})$$

$$k_3 = f(x_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_i + \frac{hk_2}{2})$$

$$k_4 = f(x_i + h, y_i + hk_3)$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4)$$

of $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x$, y(0) = 3 2. mertebeden Runge-Kutton bitinlestime youtemiyle h=0.5 isin y(2) deperini hesapla. y(2)'nin persek deperi 7 ise Et=? $k_1 = f(x_i, y_i)$ $k_2 = f(x_i + h, y_i + hk_1)$ $y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{2}(k_1 + k_2)$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x,y) = 2x$, $x_0 = 0$, $y_0 = 3$, h = 0.5 $k_1 = f(0,3) = 0$ } $y(0.5) = y(0) + \frac{h}{2}(k_1 + k_2) = 3.25$ $k_2 = f(0.5,3) = 1$ } $k_1 = f(0.5, 3.25) = 1$ $y(1.0) = y(0.5) + \frac{h}{2}(k_1 + k_2) = 4.0$ $k_2 = f(1.0, 3.75) = 2$ $k_1 = f(1.0, 4.0) = 2$ $y(1.5) = y(1.0) + \frac{h}{2}(k_1 + k_2) = 5.25$ $k_2 = f(1.5, 5.0) = 3$ $k_1 = f(1.5, 5.25) = 3$ $y(2.0) = y(1.5) + \frac{h}{2}(k_1 + k_2) = 7$ $k_2 = f(2, 6.75) = 4$ Et = Geriek Deper-Yaklasik Deper x 100% = 7-7 x 100% = 0%

Geriek Deper Mormal $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \rightarrow dy = 2x dx$ $y = x^2 + 3$ x=2 => y=7 $y = x^2 + C$

3=02+C=3

y(0) = 3

01 x2y=4 fonksiyonunun tirevi alınarah $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2y}{x}$, y(2) = 1 diferensiyel denklemi elde ediligor. h= 1 i'ain y(s) dépenni 2 mertébeden Runge-Kutton bûtûnlestime yontemigle hesaplayım2. $k_1 = f(x_i, y_i)$ $k_2 = f(x_i + h, y_i + hk_1)$ $y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{2}(k_1 + k_2)$ f(x,y) = -2x, y(2) = 1, h = 1 $k_1 = f(2,1) = -1$ $y(3) = y(2) + \frac{1}{2}(k_1 + k_2) = \frac{1}{2}$ $k_2 = f(3,0) = 0$ $k_1 = f(3, \frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{3}$ $y(4) = y(3) + \frac{1}{2}(k_1 + k_2) = \frac{1}{2}$ $k_2 = f(4, \frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{12}$ $k_1 = f(4, \frac{1}{24}) = -\frac{7}{48}y_{(5)} = y_{(4)} + \frac{1}{2}(k_1 + k_2) = \frac{91}{480}$ $k_2 = f(5, \frac{1}{48}) = -\frac{7}{120}$ $x^2y=4 \Rightarrow y= \frac{4}{2}$

$$x=s \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$E_{t} = \frac{\frac{91}{455} - \frac{91}{480}}{\frac{1}{25}} \times 100\% = -18.49\%$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{1-2xy}, \quad y(0) = -2, \quad h = 0.5$$

y(1) déperini 3. mertebeden Runge-Kutten bitinlestime yontemiyle 402. y(1) = -1 18e Ex=?

$$k_1 = f(x_i, y_i)$$

$$k_3 = f(x_i + h, y_i - hk_1 + 2hk_2)$$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{y^2}{1-2xy}$$
, $y(0) = -2$, $h = 0.5$

$$k_1 = f(0, -2) = \frac{4}{1-0} = 4$$

$$k_2 = f(0.25, -1) = \frac{1}{1 + 0.5} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$k_3 = f(0.5, -\frac{10}{3}) = \frac{100\%}{1 + \frac{10}{3}} = \frac{100}{39}$$

$$k_1 = f(0.5, -1.230768231) = 0.679045093$$

$$k_2 = f(0.75, -1.061007958) = 0.434394251$$

$$k_2 = f(0.75, -1.061004350)$$
 $= -0.896520771$
 $k_3 = f(1, -1.135887527) = 0.394359417) = -0.896520771$

$$\mathcal{L}_{t} = \frac{-1 - (-0.896520771)}{-1} \times 100\% = 0.35\%$$

$$k_1 = f(x_i, y_i)$$

 $k_2 = f(x_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_i + \frac{hk_1}{2})$ $y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{6}(k_1 + 4k_2 + k_3)$

$$y(0.5) = y(0) + \frac{0.5}{6}(k_1 + 4k_2 + k_3)$$

$$y(1) = y(0.5)$$

25 ydy=(1+xy)dx, y(0)=1 4. mertebeden Runge-Kutter Bitonlestime yontemi h = 0.5 f(1) = ?yi+1 = yi + h(k1+2k2+2k3+k4) $k_i = f(x_i, y_i)$ k2=f(xi+1/2, yi+ hk1) k3=f(x;+/2, y;+hk2) $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x,y) = \frac{1+xy}{y}$ $k_4 = f(x_i + h, y_i + hk_3)$ $k_1 = f(0,1) = 1$ y(0.5) = y(0) $k_2 = f(0.25, 1.25) = 1.05$ $+\frac{1}{12}(k_1+2k_2+2k_3+k_4)$ $k_3 = f(0.25, 1.2625) = 1.042078208$ $k_4 = f(0.5, 1.521039604) = 1.157445077$ = 1.528466358

 $k_{1} = f(0.5, 1.528466858) = 1.154250322$ $k_{2} = f(0.75, 1.817029539) = 1.300348786$ $k_{3} = f(0.75, 1.853554155) = 1.289504064$ $k_{4} = f(1, 2.17321899) = 1.460146809$ $k_{5} = f(1, 2.17321899) = 1.460146809$

 $\frac{2x-9}{1+x}$, y(0)=1

3. mertebeden Runge-Kutten bitinlestirme yontemigle

$$k_1 = f(x_i, y_i)$$
 $k_2 = f(x_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_i + \frac{hk_1}{2})$
 $k_3 = f(x_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_i + \frac{hk_1}{2})$

$$k_3 = f(x_i + h, y_i - hk_i + 2hk_2)$$

 $f(x_i, y) = \frac{2x - y}{1 + x}, h = 0.5, y(0) = 1$

$$k_{1} = f(0,1) = -1$$

$$k_{2} = f(0.25, 0.75) = -0.2$$

$$k_{3} = f(0.5, 1.3) = -0.2$$

$$y(0.5) = y(0) + \frac{1}{12}(k_{1} + 4k_{2} + k_{3})$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{12}(-2) = 1 - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$k_{3} = f(0.5, 1.3) = -0.2$$

$$k_{3} = f(0.5, 1.3) = -0.2$$

$$k_{1} = f(0.5, \frac{5}{6}) = \frac{1}{3} \quad y(1) = y(0.5) + \frac{1}{12} \left(k_{1} + 4k_{2} + k_{3}\right)$$

$$k_{2} = f(0.75, \frac{31}{36}) = \frac{23}{63} \quad z = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{1}{9} + \frac{4x^{23}}{63} + \frac{3}{7}\right)$$

$$k_{3} = f(1, \frac{8}{7}) = \frac{3}{7} \quad z = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{12} = 1$$