

$$6.4 \boxed{I} \quad \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots + (-1)^{k+1} \frac{x^k}{k} + \dots$$

$$\text{Def } y = \frac{z-2}{z+2}, \quad z^m = \frac{z+y}{z-y}$$

$$\ln z = m \ln 2 - 2 \left( y + \frac{y^3}{3} + \dots + \underbrace{\frac{y^{2k-1}}{2k-1} + \dots}_{\text{...}} \right)$$

$$\ln \left( \frac{z+y}{z-y} \right)$$

$$\ln z = \ln 2^m - \ln \left( \frac{z+y}{z-y} \right) =$$

$$= \ln \left( \frac{z+y}{z-y} \cdot \frac{z-y}{z+y} \right) = \ln \left( \frac{z+y}{z-y} \cdot \frac{\frac{z+y-z+y}{2}}{\frac{z+y+z-y}{2}} \right) =$$

$$= \ln \left( \frac{z+y}{z-y} \cdot \frac{2z}{2z} \right) = \ln(1+n)$$

$$\ln(n) = \ln(1+n)$$

$$\text{a) } \delta_a = \varepsilon \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{k} = -\varepsilon \ln(1-n), \quad \delta_a \rightarrow 0 \text{ when } n \rightarrow 1^- \text{ - we have } \\ \delta_a \rightarrow 0 \text{ when } n \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ - we have }$$

$$\delta_1 \delta_a = \varepsilon \cdot \left( m \ln 2 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{y^{2k-1}}{2k-1} \right) = \varepsilon \left( m \ln 2 + \ln \left( \frac{z+y}{z-y} \right) \right) \leq$$

$$\leq \varepsilon (\ln 2 + \ln 2) = \varepsilon \ln 2 (m+1) \leq \varepsilon \ln 2 \cdot m$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon \ln 2 > 0$$

6.5 Omn. noyn.  $\Delta u \geq \left| \frac{(\bar{x} - x^*)}{n} \right|$ ,  $x^*$  - morsoe znamenie

$$|\text{sign } a \cdot 2^n \left( \sum_{k=1}^p \frac{a_k}{2^k} - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{2^k} \right)|$$

$$\text{sign } a \cdot 2^n \cdot \sum_{k=p+1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{2^k}$$

$$\sum_{k=p+1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{2^k} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sum_{k=1}^p \frac{a_k}{2^k}} \rightarrow \min \rightarrow \frac{1}{2^p} = 2^{-p}$$

6.3  $a = 3,79, \bar{x}$

$$|a - \bar{x}| = \Delta - \text{ade. noyn.}$$

$$\Delta a \geq \Delta - \text{upres. ade. noyn.}$$

$$\Delta a + a \geq \bar{x} \geq \Delta a - a$$

$$\Delta a = 0,01$$

6.4  $a = 8,02, \Delta a = 0,02, n = 72$

$$V = a^3 = 512$$

$$V_{\max} = (8,02)^3 = 513,8496$$

$$|V - V_{\max}| = 3,14 \text{ y.}$$

Ogrennenie -  $\underline{\Delta V = \pm 4 \text{ cm}^3}$

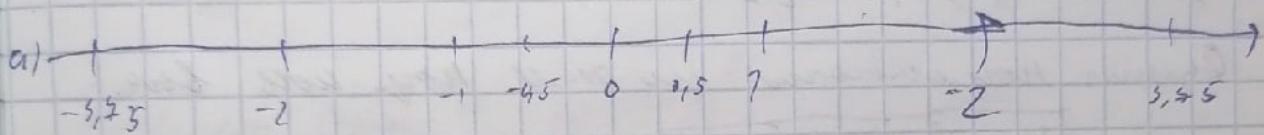
$$\sigma V = \frac{\Delta V}{V} = 0,0048725$$

$$8.18 \quad S = \{ \pm b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3 \cdot 2^{\pm a} \}, \quad a, b_1, b_2, b_3 \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$b_0 = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } a=0 \\ 0, 1; & a=1, b_1=b_2=b_3=0 \end{cases}$$

Kennwerte nachrechnen:

$$7 + 2 \cdot (1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3) = 49$$



$$\text{d) } E_{\max} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^{(-1)} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^{(-5)} = \frac{1}{48}$$

$$\text{UFL} = 0, \quad \text{OFL} = 3,43$$

Ort, wo es 6 doppelte Lsg.

$$8.19 \quad |u - u^*| = \left| u - \frac{(3)t^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \right|, \quad \exists t \in [0, \epsilon] \quad \Delta t = 90^{-3}$$

$$\text{1) } f(x) = \sin x \quad |u - u^*| \leq \frac{1-t^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$$

$$\text{a) } t \in [0, 1] \quad |u - u^*| \leq \frac{2}{(n+1)!} \Rightarrow n = 16$$

$$\text{d) } t \in [10, 11] \quad |u - u^*| \leq \frac{17^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \Rightarrow n = 51$$

$$\text{2) } f(x) = e^x \quad |u - u^*| \leq \frac{e^{11} t^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$$

$$\text{a) } t \in [0, 1] \quad |u - u^*| \leq \frac{e \cdot 1^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \Rightarrow n = 436$$

$$\text{d) } t \in [10, 11] \quad |u - u^*| \leq \frac{e^{19} t^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \Rightarrow n = 33$$

$$8.25 \quad a_3 + b_2^2 + d = 0; \quad a=1, b=2, d=-3$$

Числовые значения коэффициентов:

$$y = x - \frac{b}{3a}$$

$$\text{Ведущий коэффициент: } P = -\frac{b^2}{3a^2}, \quad q = \frac{2b^3 + 27a^2d}{27a^3}$$

Форма ур. кубич. без  $x^3$ :  $x^3 + Px + q = 0$ ,

$$\text{т.к. } P = -\frac{4}{3}, \quad q = -\frac{65}{27}$$

Оценка погрешности по куб. корн. куб.

$$\Delta P = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2\Delta a}{3a^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\Delta ab}{3q^2}\right)^2} = 0,0756$$

$$\Delta q = \cancel{0,044} = 0,044$$

$$Q = \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{P}{3}\right)^3 = 7,3677 \Rightarrow \text{двоич. корень}$$

$$\Delta Q = 0,2532$$

$$\text{Двоич. корень: } x = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} + \sqrt{Q}} + \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} - \sqrt{Q}} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\Delta x = 0,49$$

Оцениваем погреш.

$$y = x - \frac{b}{3a} = 7$$

$$\Delta y = 0,49$$

$$8.32$$

~~о~~ = о

Оценка

Доп.

~~о~~ = о

Харак

= с

$$9.6$$

Баз

9 + 0,

корен

1) а =

$x^1$

$x^2$

$x^3$

$x^4$

$$8.32 \quad u'(x) = \frac{a(x-2\tau) - 8a(x-\tau) + 8a(x+\tau) + 4(x+2\tau)}{2\tau}$$

$\Delta t$  Ostu. + Denuosa

Denuosa gibt bei horizontalem Angriff  $= \frac{M_5 \cdot \epsilon}{30}$

$$\Delta_{\text{Ostu.}} = \frac{18 \cdot \epsilon}{12 \tau} = \frac{3 \cdot \epsilon}{2 \tau}$$

~~$$\Delta_{\text{Denuosa}} = \frac{M_5 \cdot \tau^3}{30} + \frac{3 \cdot \epsilon}{2 \tau}$$~~

Horizont. Angr.  $\tau : \frac{2}{15} M_5 \tau^3 + \frac{3 \epsilon}{2 \tau^2} = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \tau = \sqrt[3]{\frac{45 \epsilon}{4 M_5}}$$

IV

$$9.6 \quad x + 0,5 \sin \alpha + a = 0$$

Berechnung Wurzeln:

$x + 0,5 \cos \alpha = 0$  = Kurze Seite rechts, zuerst  
negative Wurzel a an!

$$1) a = \pm 1 \quad x^* = -1$$

$$x^1 = x^* - \left( \frac{x^* + 0,5 \cos \alpha}{x^* + 0,5 \sin \alpha} \right)^{-1} = -0,99478$$

$$x^2 = -0,688$$

$$x^3 = -0,684$$

$$x^4 = -0,684$$

~~$$x^1 = -0,99478$$

$$x^2 = -0,688$$

$$x^3 = -0,684$$

$$x^4 = -0,684$$~~

Dazu  $a = -1$  dragen  $x = 0,684$

$$2) a = \pm 2 \quad x_0 = -1$$

$$x_1 = -1,950$$

$$x_2 = -1,509$$

$$x_3 = -1,500,4$$

$$x_4 = -1,509$$

$$\text{Durch } a = -2 \quad x = 1,509$$

$$3) a = \pm 3 \quad x_0 = -2,5$$

$$x_1 = -2,8349$$

$$x_2 = -2,8620$$

$$x_3 = -2,8620$$

$$x_4 = -2,8620$$

Durch  $a = -3 \quad x = 2,862$

$$\boxed{g \cdot g'}^{(n)} = \frac{(g')^2 - gg''}{(g')^2}$$

$$V = x^n - \frac{s}{s'} \cdot \frac{(s')^2}{(s')^2 - ss''} = x^n - \frac{ss'}{(s')^2 - ss''}$$

$$x^{n+1} = 0,5 \left( x^n - \frac{s}{s'} + x^n - \frac{ss'}{(s')^2 - ss''} \right) = x^n - \frac{s}{s'} \cdot 0,5 - \frac{ss' \cdot 0,5}{(s')^2 - ss''}$$

Hausaufgabe:

$$s' = 1 - \left( \frac{s}{s'} \cdot 0,5 \right)' \cdot \frac{ss'}{(s')^2 - ss''} \cdot 0,5 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{ss''}{s'^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{s'^2 + ss''}{s'^2 - ss''} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{ss' (2s's'' - s's' - ss'')}{(s'^2 - ss'')^2}$$

$F'|_{x=1^+} = 0$  - minimales Brummen vorbei

$F'|_{x=1^+} = 0$  - maximale Impulsion

$$[79.9] \text{ 2) } f(x) = a \arccos(bx) + c$$

Due cauzumosum  $|f'| \leq 1$

$$a \cdot \frac{b}{1+b^2x^2} \leq 1 \Rightarrow a \leq \frac{1}{1+b^2x^2}$$

$$\frac{ab}{1+b^2x^2} \leq |ab| \leq 1, \quad c - 1$$

$$g) \quad f(x) = a e^{-bx^2} + c \quad x^2_{\max} = \frac{1}{b} \Rightarrow x e^{-\frac{x^2}{b}} = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{b}}$$

$$|f'| = (-2bx) \cdot a e^{-bx^2} \leq a$$

$$|ab| \leq \sqrt{\frac{e}{b}}$$

$$[79.9] \begin{cases} x_2 - x^2 = 1,03 & x^0 = 1, y^0 = 2 \\ -2x^3 + y^2 = 7,98 \end{cases}$$

$$x^{k+1} = \sqrt[3]{(y^2 - 7,98)/2}, \quad y^{k+1} = x^k + 1,03/x^k$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1,03}{x^2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|y\|_{\max} = \sqrt{(0,03; 0,662)} = 0,662 \leq 1$$

struktur MTHU czegumak

$$\|g\| \leq a \leq 1$$

$$\|g\| \leq 0,662 \Rightarrow g = 0,662 \quad \left| \frac{\ln x}{\ln g} + 1 \right| = h = 25$$

$$77.75 \text{ a) } e^x = \frac{7}{2}$$

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

$$f'' = e^x - \frac{2}{x^3}$$

$f' > 0 \wedge x^0 > 0$  noz. chay,

$f''$  орнануана на  $x \in (0; 1)$ ,  $f''_0$

3) наимум орнануа

$$\text{d) } e^{-x} + x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$f' = -e^{-x} + 2x = 0$$

$f'' > 0 \wedge x^0 > 0$  noz. chay,

$$f'' = +e^{-x} + 2 = 0$$

$f''$  орн. чагыз борнан

3) наимум CX-ад

$$\text{d) } \ln x - \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$f' = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$f'' = -\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x^3}$$

Орн. чагыз

$f' > 0, f'' < 0 \quad K_x^0 > 0$   
орн. орнануа

$$77.75 \text{ b) } \ln(x+1) - 2x^2 + 1 > 0 \quad x^* \in [0, 5] \cup [0, 0; 1]$$

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

$$2) \|f'\| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x_n+1} \cdot \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2(\ln(x_n+1)+1)}} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2(x_n+1)\ln(x_n+1)+1}} \right|$$

1) нынай  $x_n > e^{-1}$

$$2) x_{n+1} = e^{2x_n^2 - 1} - 1$$

$$3) \|f'\| = \left| \frac{1}{2} x_n e^{2x_n^2 - 1} \right| < 1 \quad -0,43 < x_n < 0,45$$

$$3) x_{n+1} = \frac{(c_n(x_n+1)+1)}{2x_n}; |x'| = \left| \frac{\frac{1}{x_{n+1}} \cdot 2x_n - (c_n(x_n+1)+1) \cdot 2}{4x_n^2} \right| = \\ = \left| \frac{\frac{1}{(x_n+1)2x_n} - \frac{c_n(x_n+1)+1}{2x_n^2}}{4x_n^2} \right| < 1$$

~~Wurde in der Regel  $x > 0,45$~~

$$4) x_{n+1} = x_n + c_n(x_n+1) - 2x_n^2 + 1$$

$$|x + \frac{1}{n+1} - x_n| < 1$$

$$x \in (0,22; 0,65)$$

С помощью 1 и 2 демонстрируется одна из них

(последнее 2 можно легко)

С помощью 3 можно убедиться

С помощью 4 становится

$$\boxed{77.29} \quad a) f(x) = x^2 + 5x^2 - 9 = 0$$

$$(x-1)^3 - x + 1 = 0$$

Пример. начальные  
значения

$$x_1 \approx -2,943, x_2 \approx -0,58$$

$$x_1 \approx 2,183, x_2 \approx 2,050$$

в) Схема:  $\begin{cases} x_1[-5; -2] \\ x_2[-0,5; 0,5] \end{cases}$

$$y_1[2, 2, 1]$$

$$y_2[2, 2, 2, 1]$$

$$x^{n+1} = x^n - J^{-1} F(\vec{x}), \quad J = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_n & 2x_n \\ -1 & 3(x_n - 1)^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \det J = 6x_n(x_n - 1)^2 + 2x_n$$

$$y^{-1} = \frac{1}{6x(s-1)^2 + 2s} \begin{pmatrix} 3(s-1)^2 & -2s \\ 1 & 2x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x}_{n+1} = \vec{x}_n - \frac{1}{6x(s-1)^2 + 2s} \begin{pmatrix} 3(s-1)^2 & -2s \\ 1 & 2x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_n^2 + s^2 - 9 \\ (s-1)^3 - x_n + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$f, u, s_1 \in C^2(\mathbb{R})$   $\det Y = 0$  wyr  $s = -\frac{y}{(s-1)^2}$ , koniecznie  
tej równości b. odr. konieczne  $\Rightarrow$  Jedyne, z góry znane stabilne ukladki.

d)  $x^2 + y^2 - 25 = 0$  Odniesienie:

$$\begin{cases} (x+1)^3 - s + 1 = 0 \\ x_1 \in [-0,9]; -0,83 \\ x_2 \in [2,4]; 2,5 \\ y_1 \in [4,3]; 4,4 \end{cases}$$

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} 2x & 2s \\ 3(x+1)^2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det Y = -2x - 2s - 3(x+1)^2$$

$$\vec{x}_{n+1} = \vec{x}_n + \frac{1}{2x + 2s + 3(x+1)^2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2s \\ -3(x+1)^2 & 2x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^2 + s^2 - 25 \\ (x+1)^3 - s + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f, u, s_1 \in C^2(\mathbb{R})$$
  $\det Y = 0$  wyr  $s = -\frac{x}{3(x+1)^2}$

Koniecznie i odrębnie konieczne  $\rightarrow$  przes. kkt.

$$\boxed{22-8} \text{ d) } s_{(n)} = xe^{-x^2}, x \geq 0$$

Dlażem konieczne:  $s'_{(n)} = e^{-x^2} - 2x^2 e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow s_x = \pm \sqrt{2}$

$$s_{\max} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}e}$$

$$\tilde{f}(x) = xe^{-x^2} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}e} \quad \|f\| = \frac{\|e^{-x^2}\|}{\sqrt{2}e} \leq 1 \text{ ma lekko m.}$$

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{2}x^2}{2\sqrt{2}e} \quad x_0 = 0, x_1 = 0,2144, x_2 = 0,2295,$$

$$x_3 = 0,22533, x_4 = 0,22563$$

Due ~~the~~ hyperboli morma fozoraiem:

$$x_{n+1} = \sqrt{c_n(x_n + 2\sqrt{2e})} \quad (f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{c_n + 2\sqrt{2e}}}) - \frac{1}{4} \left| \in \mathbb{R}_{\text{rea}} \right. \quad (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$$

$$x_0 = 1; x_1 = 1,2903; x_2 = 1,32496; x_3 = 1,34948,$$

$$x_4 = 1,35026; x_5 = 1,3507; x_6 = 1,35086$$

$$\ell = 1,350 - 0,226 = 1,123$$

~~100%~~

~~$T_1 \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ y = \operatorname{tg} u \end{cases}$~~

Odnaina uoznei:

$$x \in [-1; 0,5] \quad y \in [-1; 0,5]$$

$$x \in [0,5; 1] \quad y \in [0,5; 1]$$

Unarloszem remay Kuzmota:

$$\bar{x}^{n+1} = \bar{x}^n - \bar{y}^{-1} \bar{F}(\bar{x})$$

$$\bar{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x & 2z \\ -\frac{1}{\cos^2 u} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det \bar{y} = +2x + \frac{2z}{\cos^2 u}$$

$$\bar{x}^{n+1} = \bar{x}^n - \frac{1}{2x^n + \frac{2z^n}{\cos^2 u^n}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2z^n \\ \frac{1}{\cos^2 u^n} & 2x^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^2 + z^2 - 1 \\ y - \operatorname{tg} u \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{x}^{n+1} = \begin{pmatrix} x^{n+1} \\ z^{n+1} \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2x^n + \frac{2z^n}{\cos^2 u^n}} \begin{pmatrix} x^2 + z^2 - 1 - 2z^2 + \operatorname{tg} u \cdot 2z \\ \frac{x^2 + z^2 - 1}{\cos^2 u^n} + 2xz - 2x \operatorname{tg} u \end{pmatrix}$$

## VI

8.6

$$f(x) = \sin x, h = 0,1$$

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

Для оц-ки погрешности

$$f(x) = f(x_n) + f'(x_n)(x - x_n) + \frac{f''(x_n)}{2} (x - x_n)^2$$

$$f(x_{n+1}) = f(x_n) + f'(x_n) \cdot \frac{x_{n+1} - x_n}{h} + \frac{f''(x_n)}{2} h^2$$

Погрешность б-т выражена через дер. член.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f'(x_n)}{2} (x - x_n)^2 &= \frac{f''(x_n)}{2} (x - x_n)h + f'(x_n)(x - x_n) - \\ &- f'(x_n)(x - x_n) - \underbrace{\frac{f''(x_n+h)}{2} h(x-x_n)}_{\approx f'''(x_n) \cdot h} \\ \frac{f''(x_n) - f''(x_n+h)}{h} \cdot h &\approx f'''(x_n) \cdot h \end{aligned}$$

$$d_{\text{погр}} = \frac{f''(x_n)}{2} |(x - x_n)| |h - (x - x_n)| \leq \frac{M}{2} \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{Mh^2}{8}$$

$$d_{\text{погр}} = 8 \left(1 + \frac{2}{h} \cdot h\right) \leq 3\varepsilon$$

$$d = \frac{h^2}{8} + 3\varepsilon \Rightarrow \varepsilon \sim \frac{0,01}{2^4} = \underline{4 \cdot 10^{-4}}$$

8.10

$$\text{ал 2-з нормово табл} \quad d = \frac{h^2}{8} + 3\varepsilon = 10^{-4}$$

$$h = \sqrt{3 \cdot 10^{-4} - 24\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \varepsilon \approx 0,019$$

$$f(x) = a_k x^2 + b_k x + c_k, \quad x \in (x_{k-1}, x_k)$$

Знайди початкові умови.

$$\begin{cases} a_k x_{k-1}^2 + b_k x_{k-1} + c_k = f(x_{k-1}) \\ a_k x_k^2 + b_k x_k + c_k = f(x_k) \\ a_k x_{k+1}^2 + b_k x_{k+1} + c_k = f(x_{k+1}) \end{cases}$$

Поліном:

$$f(x) = f(x_k) + \frac{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})}{x_k - x_{k-1}}(x - x_{k-1}) +$$

$$+ \frac{f(x_{k+1}) - 2f(x_k) + f(x_{k-1})}{(x_{k+1} - x_k)(x_k - x_{k-1})}(x - x_{k-1})(x - x_k)$$

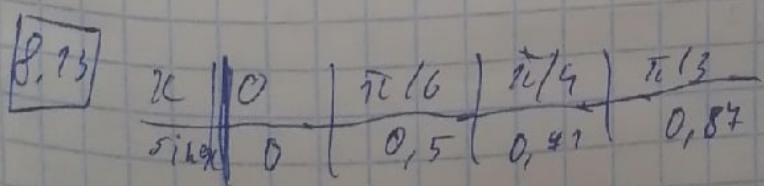
$$f(x_{k-1}) = f(x_k) + f'(x_k) \cdot (x_{k-1} - x_k) + \frac{f''(x_k)}{2} (x_{k-1} - x_k)^2$$

Погрешність б.  $f(x)$  в. зовсід, коли  $|x - x_k| \leq \frac{h}{2}$ ,  $|x_k - x_{k-1}| \leq h$   
полінома оцінює.

$$\text{Сума: } \frac{f''(x_k)}{2} \left( -\frac{h^3}{9} + h^3 - \frac{h^3}{2} + \frac{h^3 \cdot \frac{h}{2} \cdot \frac{h}{2}}{h^2} + \frac{h^2 \cdot \frac{h}{2} \cdot \frac{h}{2}}{h} \right) +$$

$$+ f'(x_k) \cdot \frac{h \cdot \frac{h}{2} \cdot \frac{h}{2}}{h^2} - f'(x_k) \cdot \frac{\frac{h}{2} \cdot \frac{h}{2}}{h} \leq \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{h^3}{8} \cdot 2 \right)$$

$$f = 10^{-4} \Rightarrow 10^{-4} \leq \frac{h^3}{8} \Rightarrow h = 0,09$$



Погрешність оцінюється так:  $\|R_{f(x)}\| \leq \frac{\|f''(x)\|}{(s+1)!} \sum_{i=0}^s$

$$S=3 \quad ||\sin^{(4)}(\epsilon)|| = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = 0,82$$

$$S_{\text{num}} \leq \frac{0,82}{4!} ||(\kappa - 0)(\kappa - \frac{\pi}{6})(\kappa - \frac{\pi}{4})(\kappa - \frac{\pi}{3})||$$

Максимальное значение суммы при  $\kappa \approx 0,646404$

$$\omega = 0,0044222$$

$$\text{Номер } S_{\text{num}} = \frac{0,82}{2^4} \cdot 0,0044222 \approx 1,6 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$f(\kappa) \approx \sum_{n=0}^3 f_{nk}(n) \cdot f(n) = f(k_0) \underbrace{\frac{(\kappa - \frac{\pi}{6})(\kappa - \frac{\pi}{4})(\kappa - \frac{\pi}{3})}{\frac{\pi}{6}(-\frac{\pi}{6})(-\frac{\pi}{3})}} +$$

$$f(k_1) \frac{\kappa(\kappa - \frac{\pi}{4})(\kappa - \frac{\pi}{3})}{\frac{\pi}{6}(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4})(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{3})} + f(k_2) \frac{\kappa(\kappa - \frac{\pi}{6})(\kappa - \frac{\pi}{3})}{\frac{\pi}{6}(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6})(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3})} + \\ + f(k_3) \frac{\kappa(\kappa - \frac{\pi}{6})(\kappa - \frac{\pi}{4})}{\frac{\pi}{3}(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4})(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6})}$$

$$\text{Тогда } S_{\text{num}} = 0,09 \cdot 0,1$$

$$d = S_{\text{num}} + S_{\text{err}} \approx 1,6 \cdot 10^{-4} + 0,09 \approx 0,09$$

$$\boxed{8.16} \quad a) P_3(\epsilon) = \sum_0^3 a_i \epsilon^i$$

$$f(\epsilon_0) = P(\epsilon_0), \quad f'(\epsilon_0) = P'(\epsilon_0), \quad f(\epsilon_1) = P(\epsilon_1), \quad f'(\epsilon_1) = P'(\epsilon_1)$$

$$a_0 + a_1 \epsilon + a_2 \epsilon^2 + a_3 \epsilon^3 = P(\epsilon)$$

$$P' = a_1 + 2a_2 \epsilon + 3a_3 \epsilon^2$$

Wielomianowy:

$$\begin{cases} a_0 + a_1 t_0 + a_2 t_0^2 + a_3 t_0^3 = f(t_0) \\ a_0 + a_1 t_1 + a_2 t_1^2 + a_3 t_1^3 = f(t_1) \\ 0 + a_1 + 2a_2 t_0 + 3a_3 t_0^2 = f'(t_0) \\ 0 + a_1 + 2a_2 t_1 + 3a_3 t_1^2 = f'(t_1) \end{cases}$$

Rozwiąż wypadek wariancyjny:

$$a_3 = \frac{(f'(t_1) - f'(t_0))(t_1 + t_0) - 2(f(t_1) - f(t_0))}{3(t_1 + t_0)(t_1^2 - t_0^2) - 2(t_1^3 - t_0^3)}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{f'(t_0)(t_0 - t_1) - f(t_1) + f(t_0) - (3t_0^2(t_1 - t_0) - t_1^3 + t_0^3)a_3}{(t_1 - t_0)(t_0 - t_1)}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{f(t_1) - f(t_0) - (t_1^3 - t_0^3)a_3 - (t_1^2 - t_0^2)a_2}{t_1 - t_0}$$

$$a_0 = f(t_0) - a_3 t_0^3 - a_2 t_0^2 - a_1 t_0$$

$$\text{d1 } \cancel{P(t)} = (a_0 + a_1 t_0 + a_2 t_0^2 + a_3 t_0^3) + (a_1 + 2a_2 t_0 + 3a_3 t_0^2)(t - t_0) + \frac{(2a_2 + 6a_3 t_0)}{2}(t - t_0)^2$$

$$R = \left( \frac{f''(t_0)}{2} - a_2 - 3a_3 t_0 \right) (t - t_0)^2$$

$$[8.17] L, M, N : \{1, 7\}, \{3, 3\}, \{2, 4\}$$

$$f_i = f(x_i), i=1, 2, 3 \quad F(x, y) = ?$$

$$a) F = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_0 \\ y_1 - y_0 \end{pmatrix} t_1 + \begin{pmatrix} x_2 - x_0 \\ y_2 - y_0 \end{pmatrix} t_2$$

Zwei dritt. Aufgaben.

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_0 & x_2 - x_0 \\ y_1 - y_0 & y_2 - y_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ t_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - x_0 \\ y - y_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ t_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - x_0 \\ y - y_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{(y_2 - y - x)}{2}, \quad t_2 = \frac{y - y_0}{2}$$

$$f(x, y) = f_0 + t_1(f_1 - f_0) + t_2(f_2 - f_0) =$$

$$= f_0 + (f_1 - f_0) \cdot (2x - y - 2) + (f_2 - f_0) \cdot \frac{y - x}{2}$$

$$d) (x_n, y_n), (x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}), (x_{n+2}, y_{n+2}), (x_{n+3}, y_{n+3})$$

$$f_{n,m} \qquad f_{n+1,m} \qquad f_{n+2,m} \qquad f_{n+3,m+1}$$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x_1 - x_0}{x_2 - x_1} f_1 + \frac{x - x_0}{x_2 - x_1} f_2$$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{y_2 - y}{x_2 - x_1} f_1 + \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} f_2 \quad - \text{dritt. Aufg. zu 07.}$$

To 03:

$$f(x, y) = \frac{y_2 - y}{x_2 - x_1} f(x, y_1) + \frac{y - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} f(x, y_2) = \frac{1}{(x_1 - x, y_2 - y_1)} \cdot$$

$$\cdot (x_1 - x, y - y_1) \begin{pmatrix} f_1 & f_2 \\ f_2 & f_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_2 - y \\ y - y_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

[3. 28 a)]

$$g(x) = x e^{-x} \quad \text{Drei. approx. Trage [2/2]}$$

$$f(x) = x e^{-x} = x \left( 1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6} + O(x^4) \right)$$

$$\frac{a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2}{1 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2} = x - x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2} - \frac{x^4}{6} + O(x^5)$$

$$a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + O(x^3) = (1 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2)(x - x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2} - \frac{x^4}{6})$$

Trigonometrische Koeff. nach auflösen nach  $x$ , was kann

$$x^0: a_0 = 0$$

$$a_0 = 0$$

$$x^1: a_1 = 1$$

$$a_1 = 1$$

$$x^2: a_2 = 1 + b_1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad b_1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$b_1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$x^3: 0 = \frac{1}{2} - b_1 + b_2$$

$$b_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$x^4: 0 = -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{b_1}{2} - b_2$$

$$b_2 = \frac{1}{6}$$

Plausur überprüfen:

$$[2/2] = \frac{x - \frac{x^2}{3}}{1 + \frac{x^1}{3} + \frac{x^2}{6}} = \frac{6x - 2x^2}{6 + 9x + 2x^2}$$

VII ~~Erste~~

[6.9]  $S = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{f(x_i) + f(x_{i+1})}{2} (x_{i+1} - x_i) \quad \text{- Kugel.}$

$$S = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{h_{i+1}}{6} (f(x_i) + 4f(x_{i+1}) + f(x_{i+2}))$$

Praktisch 2. Sonne:

$$\Delta_{n+1} = \frac{y_{n+1} - y_n}{2^{p-1}}$$

Dieses Verfahren ist  $p=2$

$$y = y_{n+1} + \frac{y_{n+1} - y_n}{3} = \frac{4}{3} y_{n+1} - \frac{1}{3} y_n = \frac{1}{3} \left( 4 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{f(x_i) + f(x_{i+1})}{2} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{f\left(\frac{x_0 + x_1}{2}\right) + f(x_{n-1})}{2} \frac{h_i}{2} - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{f(x_{2i}) + f(x_{2i+1})}{2} h_i \\ = \frac{1}{3} \left( \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left( \frac{f(x_i)}{2} + f\left(\frac{x_i + x_{i+1}}{2}\right) + \frac{f(x_{i+1})}{2} \right) h_i \right) \text{ ist ein}$$

$h = \text{const}$  zu Werte der Verteilung

**8.1** Max. Fehlergrenze muss man, um die Formel zu verwenden  $|I_h - I_n| \leq |I_n - T_{\text{exact}}| \leq \frac{\epsilon h_n}{b-a}$ , max. Fehl.

 $\frac{\epsilon h_n}{b-a} = \frac{\epsilon}{b-a} \sum_n h_n = \epsilon$

Stellen wir uns ein konkaves  $f$ :  $|I_h - I_n|$

Max. Fehler muss modern optimiert werden

**8.14 a)**  $I = \int s_i h(x) dx$

$$s_{1,2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad l_{1,2} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$x^{\text{rob}} = \frac{7}{L} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^k = \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{2\sqrt{3}}, \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{7}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$I \approx \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 = \\ \approx 0,3736$$

Rekurrenzform:  $r_n = \frac{(b-a)^{2n+1} (n!)^4}{(2n+1) ((2n+1)^3)} s^{(2n)}(z) =$

$$= \frac{2^4}{5 \cdot 2^5} s^{(5)}(z)$$

$$\max |s^{(5)}(z)| \leq 2^5$$

$$r_n = \frac{16}{89720} \cdot 2^5 \approx 6,9 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

f.6  $f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b (a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2) dx = a_0(b-a) + a_1 \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} +$$

$$+ a_2 \frac{b^3 - a^3}{3}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = c_0 f(a) + c_1 f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + c_2 f(b) =$$

$$= a_0(c_0 + c_1 + c_2) + a_1(c_0 c_0 + \frac{a+b}{2} c_1 + b c_2) + a_2(c_0^2 c_0 + (\frac{a+b}{2})^2 c_1 + c_2 b^2)$$

Thunabzählen wichtig!

$$\begin{cases} b-a = c_0 + c_1 + c_2 \\ \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} = a c_0 + \frac{a+b}{2} c_1 + b c_2 \\ \frac{b^3 - a^3}{3} = a^2 c_0 + \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 c_1 + b^2 c_2 \end{cases}$$

Temar, načynie:

$$c_0 = \frac{b-a}{6}, c_1 = (b-a) - \frac{b-a}{3} = \frac{2(b-a)}{3}, c_2 = c_0$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{b-a}{6} (f(c_0) + 4f(c_1) + f(c_2))$$

$$\boxed{8.19} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx$$

Integrácia na hore umerevanie:  $I = \int_0^1 + \int_1^2 + \int_2^3$

$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx \leq \int_0^1 \frac{\ln 1}{\sqrt{1-0}} dx = \left| \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{1-x}} \right|_0^1 \leq \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\delta = 2,91 \cdot 10^{-3} \Rightarrow I_1 = -3,3 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$|I_3| = \left| \int_2^3 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx \right| \leq |\ln 3| \cdot \left| \int_2^3 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x}} \right| =$$

$$= |\ln 3 \cdot 2\sqrt{1-3}| \leq \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\gamma \approx 0,994$$

~~$$I_3 = -3,3 \cdot 10^{-4}$$~~

Berechnung mit Tasche n=2

$$c_1 = c_2 = \frac{1}{2}, x_{1,2} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\ln\left(\frac{x+d}{2} - \frac{d-d}{2\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{d^2 - d^2}{4} - \frac{d-d}{2\sqrt{3}}}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\ln\left(\frac{x+d}{2} + \frac{d-d}{2\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{d^2 + d^2}{4} + \frac{d-d}{2\sqrt{3}}}} =$$

$$= -7,7369$$

$$\underline{I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = -7,7369}$$

3.25  $\int \frac{\sin(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{3x^2 - x^2}} dx$

Можна зберегти оп-устрою функції від змінної  
однозначної та змінної  $\sin\sqrt{x}$ , б в.  $x=0$  та  $x=5$

$$P(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sin(\sqrt{x}) + (\cos(\sqrt{x}) - (x - \sqrt{x}))$$

Потрія вирази можна привести до вигляду  
вигляду, що не містить дробів. Тоді можна замінити