Autopube 2

$\frac{1}{2}(x) = \frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}(x_0) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(x_0) \cdot \frac{1}$

Angewandte Numerik - Übungsblatt 01

$$f(x) = \ln(x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$

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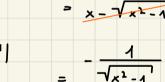
$$f(x) = \ln(x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$

$$= \frac{|x|}{|x|} \frac{1}{|x|^{2-1}} = \frac{|x|}{|x|^{2-1}} \frac{1}{|x|^{2-1}}$$

Definitionsbereich von
$$f(x)$$
 ist $\{x \in |R| \times \ge 1\}$
Oie Konditionzahl ist definiert für $\{x \in |R| \times > 1\}$

 $f_2(30) = \frac{30}{1/n(30-\sqrt{30^2-1})\sqrt{30^2-1}} = \frac{30}{1-4,081\cdot 29,98331} \approx \frac{30}{122,7536} \approx 0,2444$

=> Das Problem get konditioniert



$$= \frac{1}{x - \sqrt{x^{2} - 4}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^{2} - 4} - x}{\sqrt{x^{2} - 4}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x - \sqrt{x^{2} - 4}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^{2} - 4} - x}{\sqrt{x^{2} - 4}} \right)$$



c) Wir betrachten nur Werte
$$\times > 1$$
. Da für $\lim_{X \to 2} \| \ln (x - \sqrt{x_{1}}) - \sqrt{x_{2}} \| \| = 0$ gill, bedeutat das die Konditionszell für $\lim_{X \to 2} (k(x)) = +\infty$, unendlich wird.

Deshalb in das Problem für ziele Näherung an eins schlecht konditioniert

Aufgabe 3

a) $y = m \times + c$ $a_{i,1} \times_{1} + a_{i,2} \times_{2} = b_{i}$ $|-a_{i,4} \times_{1}|$
 $\times = \times_{1}$ $a_{i,1} \times_{2} = -a_{i,1} \times_{1} + b_{i}$ $|+a_{i,2} \times_{2}|$
 $= y = x_{1}$ $= -a_{i,2} \times_{1} + a_{i,2} \times_{2} = a_{i,2} \times_{2} + a_{i,2} \times_{2} + a_{i,2} \times_{2} = a_{i,2} \times_{2} + a_{i,2} \times_{2} + a_{i,2} \times_{2} = a_{i,2} \times_{2} + a_{i,2} \times_{2} +$

b)
$$A \times = b$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{M} & \alpha_{42} \\ \alpha_{2M} & \alpha_{2N} \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} b_{A} \\ b_{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad \times = \begin{pmatrix} \times_{A} \\ \times_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$
da regulär
$$X = A^{-A} \quad b = \frac{1}{\text{Oct } A} \quad \text{adj } A \quad b = \frac{1}{\alpha_{M} \alpha_{3A} - \alpha_{2A} \alpha_{4A}} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{4A} & -\alpha_{2A} \\ -\alpha_{4A} & \alpha_{2A} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} b_{A} \\ b_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha_{M} \alpha_{2A} - \alpha_{MA} \alpha_{2A}} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{M} b_{A} - \alpha_{2A} b_{2} \\ -\alpha_{A_{1}} b_{A} + \alpha_{2A} b_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha_{M} \alpha_{2A} - \alpha_{MA} \alpha_{2A}} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{M} b_{A} - \alpha_{2A} b_{2} \\ -\alpha_{A_{1}} b_{A} + \alpha_{2A} b_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$= \frac{1}{\alpha_{M} \alpha_{2A} - \alpha_{MA} \alpha_{2A}} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{M} b_{A} - \alpha_{M}$$

d)
$$y_1 = x_1$$
 $y_2 = -x_2$ $y_3 = -x_4$ $y_4 = -x_4$ $y_5 = -x_4$ $y_6 = -x_6$ y

gut bonditionierles Problem: Schlecht bonditionières Problem Fehler im Schnillpunkt Tehler in Schnillpunkt -> Tehler fläche int relation blein bleinere Ungenauigheiten eneugen auch bleinere Fehler im -> Fehlerfläche deutlich größer, blunere Anderung etzeugen deutlich größere Unterschiede in det Schniff punkt Fläche

e)
$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{2\times 2}$$
 fest $X = Y = \mathbb{R}^2$ $f: X \to Y$, $b \mapsto f(b)$

$$b \in X, \quad x \in Y \qquad \text{wit } f(b) = x = A^{-1} b$$

$$\varepsilon > 0 \qquad b = \begin{pmatrix} b_4 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \widetilde{b} = \begin{pmatrix} b_4 + \varepsilon \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \Delta b = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\|\Delta \times \|_{Y}}{\|\Delta b\|_{X}} = \frac{\|\widetilde{x} - x\|_{Y}}{\|\widetilde{b} - b\|_{X}} = \frac{\|\frac{1}{\alpha_{A}^{1}\alpha_{2,2} - \alpha_{A_{1}2}\alpha_{2,1}} \left(\frac{\alpha_{2,2}(b_A + \varepsilon) - \alpha_{A_{1}2}b_2}{-\alpha_{2,4}(b_A + \varepsilon) - \alpha_{A_{1}2}b_2} \right) - \frac{\alpha_{2,2}b_A - \alpha_{A_{1}2}b_2}{-\alpha_{2,4}b_A - \alpha_{A_{1}2}b_2} \right)}{\|\begin{pmatrix} b_A + \varepsilon \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} b_4 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}\|_{X}}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha_{2,12} \varepsilon}{\alpha_{AA}\alpha_{2,1} - \alpha_{A_{1}2}\alpha_{2,1}} = \frac{\alpha_{2,12} \varepsilon}{\alpha_{AA}\alpha_{2,12} - \alpha_{A_{1}2}\alpha_{2,1}} = \frac{\alpha_{2,12} \varepsilon}{\alpha_{2,12} - \alpha_{2,12}\alpha_{2,1}} = \frac{\alpha$$

= a,, a, 2, -a, 202,

Eingabefehler:
$$\Delta b = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Eingabefehler:
$$\Delta b = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
Ausgabefehler: $\Delta x = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{2,1} & \varepsilon \\ -\alpha_{2,1} & \varepsilon \end{pmatrix}$

- b) File: quadpoly.m
- c) File: blatt1 c.m
- d) File: blatt1 d.m