IV METOBA FALSEI POLITII Fie fe (2 (ta,b)) on f(a) f(b) <0, f, f' me se ameleogà pe ta,b).

Attunci 7! x* solutie a ecuatiei f(x)=0 \$ 5' mel (xp) e contruit dupa even write a fa este convergent la x*: ao=a, bo=b, xo= ao: f(bo)-bo: f(ao)
f(bo)-f(ao) dacă $f(x_{k-1})=0 =$ $\begin{cases} q_k = q_{k-1} \\ g_k = g_{k-1} \\ x_k = x_{k-1} \end{cases}$ daca $f(a_{k-1}) \cdot f(x_{k-1}) < 0 \Rightarrow Sa_k = a_{k-1}$ $Sa_k = x_{k-1}$ $Sa_k = x_{k$ daca $f(a_{k-1}) \cdot f(x_{k-1}) > 0 = 0$ $\begin{cases} a_k = x_{k-1} \\ b_k = b_{k-1} \\ x_k = \frac{a_k \cdot f(b_k) - b_k \cdot f(a_k)}{f(b_k) - f(a_k)} \end{cases}$ 4) Aplicati metoda falsei jojihi ecuatiei x3+4x2-10=0 feutru solutia din jatervalul [1,2]. fie f: [1,2] -> 1R, f(x) = x3+4x2-10 e 62([1,2]) f(1)=13+4.12-10= -560 $f(2) = 2^3 + 4 \cdot 2^2 - 10 = 8 + 16 - 10 = 24 - 10 = 14 > 0$ =) f(1)·f(2) <0 $f(x) = 3x^2 + 8x = x(3x+8) = 0 =) \int x=0$ $-\frac{8}{3}$ 0 1 2 $f''(x) = 6x + 8 = 0 =) x = -\frac{1}{6} = -\frac{1}{3} < 0 =) -\frac{1}{3} \neq [1/2].$ Leci f', f" ru se anulestà pe [1,2].

$$a_{0} = q = 1$$

$$f_{0} = f_{0} = 2$$

$$f(q_{0}) = 4$$

$$x_{0} = \frac{q_{0} \cdot f(Q_{0}) - f_{0} \cdot f(Q_{0})}{f(Q_{0}) - f_{0} \cdot f(Q_{0})} = \frac{1.14 - 2. \cdot (-6)}{14 - (-5)} = \frac{24}{19}$$

$$f(x_{0}) = f(\frac{24}{19}) = \left(\frac{24}{19}\right)^{3} + 4. \cdot \left(\frac{24}{19}\right)^{2} - 10 = \frac{13824 + 4.576.19 - 10.19^{3}}{19^{3}} = \frac{13824 + 4.3776 - 6.8590}{6859} = \frac{-11350}{6859} = -1.65 < 0.$$

$$f(Q_{0}) = f(1) = -5 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_{0}) \cdot f(Q_{0}) > 0 \Rightarrow \int_{0}^{2} q_{1} = x_{0} = \frac{24}{19}$$

$$f_{1} = f_{0} = 2$$

$$x_{1} = q_{1} \cdot f(f_{1}) - f_{1} \cdot f(g_{1}) = \frac{121296 + 22760}{6859} = \frac{121296 + 22760}{6859} = \frac{121296 + 22760}{6859} = \frac{14.3996}{6859} = \frac{14.$$

Metode numerice de regolvare a

1) he folvati sistemul prim metoda Granss fara pivotare:

$$\begin{cases} x_{2} + x_{3} = 2 \\ x_{1} + 2x_{3} = 3 \\ 2x_{1} + x_{2} - x_{3} = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = [A | e] = \begin{cases}
0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\
1 & 0 & 2 & 3
\end{cases}$$
(Note of the second serious for the second second serious for the second second serious for the second serious for the second second serious for the second s

Prin operatio între linie, au ajuns la 0 matrice superior triunglienlara, i.e., elementele de sub diagonala opincipala suit governi.

ma cu ultima clime: -6x=-6=> ===1

linia 2: Medicina $x_1 + x_3 = \lambda \Rightarrow x_2 = 2 - x_3 = 2 - 1 = 1$ linia 1: $x_1 + 2x_3 = 3 \Rightarrow x_1 = 3 - 2 \cdot 1 = 1$.

2) Regelvati sistemul prin metoda 6auss cu pivotare pertiale.

S×1+×2-×3=2

×1+2×2+×3=5

3×1+×2+4×3=11

$$\overline{A} = [A | B] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

Aleg ca pivot elemental de pe colorna le cu valourea absoluta cua moi more de pe colorna prespectiva, aflat rub pau que diagonala pincipala a matricijamente.

coloana le=1. $|ap_1| = \max_{j=1,3} |a_{j}| = \max_{j=1,3} \{|a_{11}|, |a_{21}|, |a_{31}|\} = |a_{31}| = 8$.

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{-\frac{1}{5}} \times_{3} = \frac{-11}{5} = \int_{3}^{\infty} \times_{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{-\frac{1}{5}} \times_{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \int_{3}^{\infty} \times_{2} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 = \int_{3}^{\infty} = \int_{3}^{\infty} \times_{2} = 1$$

$$= \int_{3}^{-\frac{1}{5}} \times_{3} = \frac{1}{3} \times_{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \int_{3}^{\infty} \times_{2} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 = \int_{3}^{\infty} = \int_{3}^{\infty} \times_{2} = 1$$

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3) Le galvati sistemul au metoda Gausseu privotare totale. 3x-y+2=10

$$\begin{cases} 5x + y + 2z = 29 \\ x + 2y + 4z = 31 \end{cases}$$

alegem cel mesi mabe element chin matrice
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 modul, mox $|a_{ij}| = |a_{ij}| = |$