Punctaj: 2 puncte din seminar S - 1 x tema = 1 pet. (din care 0.2 q. - oficin)

- Fprezente x 0.1 = 0.7 pet.

- 0.3 activitate (raspuns osal/rezolvat pobleme

Pu timpul seminarului)

0.5 pet. bonus (o grobbina bonus)

Errori. dutode de aproximare

Mu rer. x & IR se poate representa: x = ±0, d, d2 d3 ... dn ... × 10 d1, d2, ... & {0,1, ..., 93}

Ivn <u>wr. mosina</u> este un vr. in bosa 10 en virgula mobila normalizata si un wr. finit de cifre semificative: $\chi = \pm 0$, d, dz...de $\times 10^{n}$

Un wr. xe il va f aproximat en un wr. mosima en le cifre femnificative, ostfel:

x = x = 5 ±0, d, d2 ... de x 10 m, doca de+1 < 5 ±0, d, d2 d3... de de+1 ... x 10 n ±0, d, d2 ... (de+1) x 10 m, doca de+1 > 5

Exemplu: Aproximati X=52 = 134142135... en un ur, mosima en 4 cifre semnificative

× = \(\sigma = 0,14 14(2) 135... \times 10^1 \times 0, 14 14 \times 10^1

Aprospinuoti y = In 6 = -1,79175996... en un vr. mojina en 6 ci fre sumificative

y=-lu6=-0, 179175946... ×101 = -0, 179176×101

A prosimoti &= 5,002 en un wr. mosina en 6 eigre sannificative E= 50,002 = 0,04472135... = 0,4472135... ×101 × 0,44721 ×101

Fie x - o aproximate a lui x Defluin eq = | x-x* | - ervarea absolutà a aproximoti en = (x-x*) - essavea relotiva a aprossiluo rei , en = la De j'uin functia rd: il -> multimea vor. mosina en le cife semnificativé i.e. x prod x * wr. mosina Execuplu. Fie x= \(\frac{5}{4}\), y=\frac{1}{3}. Le se coloulige eq, ex a sumei alor 2 minure, doca se considerà representarea in virgula mobile en s'eifre semnificative. $x+y=\frac{5}{4}+\frac{1}{3}=\frac{22}{21}=\frac{1}{1}0476190476...$ $x^{+} = hd\left(\frac{5}{4}\right) = hd\left(0,71428 + 1...\right) = 0,71429$ $y^* = rd(\frac{1}{3}) = rd(0, 33333333...) = 0,333333$ nd (x*+y*) = nd (0,71429+0,33333) = nd (1,04762) = = hd (0,10476 @ ×101) = 0,10476 ×101. ea(x+y) = (x+y) - rd (x++y+1) = |22 - 0,10476×101 = = 1,0476190976 ... -1,0476 = 0,0000130476... = $=0,190476...\times10^{4} \sim 1,9...\times10^{-5} \leq 5\times10^{-5} =) O(10^{-5})$ $e_{\pi}(x+y) = \frac{e_{\alpha}(x+y)}{|x+y|} = \frac{0,190476...x10^{-9}}{|x+y|} = 0,181818...x10^{-9}$

= 1,8... × 10-5 => 8(10-5).

Métode de aproximare a solutibor ecustilor reliniare

I. METOSA BISECTIEI

Fie f: [a, b] - il continua, a: - f(a). f(b) < 0. Ottunci & x* (a, b) a. i. f(2*) =0 chetoda bisectici genereaja un sir (Xx) le convergent la soluția x*.

$$\frac{z}{a} + \frac{z}{a} = \frac{a_0 + b_0}{z} = \frac{a_0 + b_0}{z}$$

$$X_0 = \frac{a_0 + b_0}{2} = \frac{q + b}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial a_{0}a_{0}}{\partial a_{0}a_{0}} = \frac{f(x_{k-1}) = 0}{g(x_{k-1}) = 0} = \frac{g(x_{k-1}) = 0}{g(x_{k-1}) =$$

Aga
$$f(a_{k-1}) \cdot f(x_{k-1}) < 0 =$$
 $\begin{cases} a_k = a_{k-1} \\ b_k = x_{k-1} \\ x_k = \frac{a_k + b_k}{2} \end{cases}$

Again
$$f(o_{k-1}) \cdot f(x_{k-1}) > 0 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a_k = x_{k-1} \\ b_k = b_{k-1} \\ x_k = \frac{a_k + b_k}{z} \end{cases}$$

Evaluarea erorii:
$$|x_k-x^*| \leq \frac{k-a}{2^{k+1}}$$
, $\forall k \geq 0$.

i) là se aproximege vi folosival motoda bisectiei en 5 pasi gentra f:[1,2] -> 12, $f(x) = x^2 - 2$. Evaluati eroates.

$$90=1$$
, $90=2$, $10=2$

$$f(x_0) = f(\frac{3}{2}) = (\frac{3}{2})^2 - 3 = \frac{9}{9} - 2 = \frac{9}{4} > 0$$

$$f(1) \cdot f(x_0) < 0 \quad \text{adia} \quad f(a_0) \cdot f(x_0) < 0 \quad \Rightarrow) \quad a_1 = a_0 = 1$$

$$f_1 = x_0 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$f(x_1) = f(\frac{5}{4}) = (\frac{5}{4})^2 - 2 = \frac{25}{16} - 3 = \frac{25 - 32}{16} = \frac{-7}{16} < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow) \quad f(a_1) \cdot f(x_1) = f(1) \cdot f(\frac{5}{4}) = (-1) \cdot \frac{7}{16} = \frac{7}{16} > 0 \quad \Rightarrow) \quad a_2 = x_1 = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$f(x_1) = f(\frac{11}{4}) = (\frac{11}{8})^2 - 2 = \frac{121}{8}$$

$$f(x_2) = f(\frac{11}{4}) = (\frac{11}{8})^2 - 2 = \frac{121}{64} - 3 = \frac{121 - 128}{64} = \frac{-7}{64} < 0$$

$$f(a_2) \cdot f(a_2) = f(\frac{3}{4})^2 - 2 = \frac{121}{8}$$

$$f(x_3) = f(\frac{23}{4}) = (\frac{13}{8})^2 - 2 = \frac{529}{256} - \frac{75}{2} = \frac{529 - 512}{256} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow) \quad f(a_3) \cdot f(x_3) = f(\frac{11}{8}) \cdot f(\frac{23}{16}) = \frac{-7}{64} \cdot \frac{17}{256} < 0 \Rightarrow) \quad a_4 = a_3 = \frac{11}{8}$$

$$f(x_3) = f(\frac{3}{4}) \cdot f(x_3) = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{13}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{13}{8} = \frac{13}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{13}{8} =$$

I METOBA NEWTON-RAPHSON

Fix f: (a, b, 7-) of, $f \in \mathcal{C}^2((a, b, 7), f'')$ ou se anulostà pe (a, b, 7, f(a), f(b)) si $f(x_0) = f(x_0) \cdot f''(x_0) > 0$.

Atunci I! x* solutie a ecuatiei f(x)=0 si (tale couverge le x*, unde:

x:= xe-1 - f(xe-1), Heed.

2) Aplicati nuctoda Newtow Raphson pe intervalul C4, 3 J peatru rezolvarea ecuatiei 2x3-4x+1=0. Luand x=4, diterminați grimele 2 iterații din metoda.

fie f: [0,i] → R, f(x) = 2x3-4x+1

evident, fe 62(10,17), dear fe 62(14, 37)

 $f(x) = 6x^{2} - 4 = 0$ => $x^{2} = \frac{4}{6}$ => $x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{6}{6}} = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{6} = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{6} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$ $f''(x) = 12 \times = 0$ => x = 0

 $-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} < \frac{1}{4} (4)$

=> f' ; f" rue se aruleofa pe [4, 3]

$$f(4) \cdot f(3) = \frac{1}{32} \cdot \frac{34}{32} = \frac{-37}{1024} < 0, f cardinua >)$$

$$f(\frac{3}{4}) = 2 \cdot (\frac{3}{4})^3 - 4 \cdot \frac{3}{4} + 1 = 2 \cdot \frac{27}{64} - 3 + 1 = \frac{54}{64} - 3 + 1 = \frac{27}{32} - 2 = \frac{27 - 64}{32} = \frac{-37}{32}$$

=) I solutie in intervalul (4,3)

Allow companion of soulling the state of soulling the

$$\begin{array}{l}
x_{0} = \frac{1}{4}. \\
+ (\frac{1}{4}) \cdot + (\frac{1}{4}) = \frac{1}{32} \cdot (12 \cdot \frac{1}{4}) = \frac{1}{32} \cdot 3 = \frac{2}{32} \times 0 =) \text{ withold Abuston-Rophson.} \\
x_{1} := x_{0} - \frac{4(x_{0})}{4(x_{0})} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{4}{4(\frac{1}{4})} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\frac{1}{32}}{\frac{23}{8}} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{42} \cdot \frac{8}{29} = \frac{29}{4} + \frac{1}{429} = \frac{29}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{429} = \frac{1}{429} = \frac{30}{429} = \frac{15}{229} = \frac{15}{58} \\
= \frac{30}{4 \cdot 29} = \frac{15}{2 \cdot 29} = \frac{15}{58} \\
x_{2} = x_{1} - \frac{4(x_{1})}{4(x_{1})} \\
+ (x_{1}) = 4(\frac{15}{58}) = 6 \cdot (\frac{15}{58})^{2} \cdot 2 - 4 \cdot \frac{15}{58} + 1 = \frac{33 + 5 \cdot 2 - 60 \cdot 58^{2} + 58^{3}}{58^{3}} \\
+ (\frac{15}{58}) = 6 \cdot (\frac{15}{58})^{2} \cdot 4 = \frac{6 \cdot 215 - 4 \cdot 58^{2}}{58^{2}} \\
x_{2} = \frac{15}{58} - \frac{33 + 5 \cdot 2 - 60 \cdot 58^{2} + 58^{3}}{58^{3} \cdot 6} \cdot \frac{28^{2}}{6 \cdot 215 - 4 \cdot 58^{2}} = \frac{181590 + 22}{402148} = \frac{18159$$

METODA SECANTEI Fie fe 6 ([[] [[]] en f(a) . f(a) co, f'(x) \$0, 4x e [], 67. ethuna J! x* a.T. f(x*)=0. La pasul le aproximarea solutiei x* & va face prin termenul Xe al sirului (Le le detinet jun intersection secoulei Ab cu axa ox, A (xpe, f(xp-1)) B(xk-2, f(xk-2)) xe: = xe2·f(xe-1) - xe-1·f(xe-2), +k>2, 5 xo, x, ∈ ta, &J. 3) applicati metoda recontei pe intervalul To, 27 pentru rezolvarea ecuatiei 4x3-6x+1=0, en x0=1, x1=1. Determinati primete 2 iteration din metoda. Fe f: [0,1] -> 1R, f(x)= 4x3-6x+1 e (10,1) f(0)=1 => fu) · f(\frac{1}{2}) < 0 f(七)=4·(七)3-6·七+1=4·台-3+1= -3=-3 =) 7! 80l. x pe [0, 2]. $x_{2} = \frac{x_{0} \cdot f(x_{1}) - x_{1} \cdot f(x_{0})}{f(x_{1}) - f(x_{0})} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot f(x_{1}) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot f(x_{0})}{f(x_{1}) - f(x_{0})} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot f(x_{0})}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{$ 年(日)=4·(日)26. 十十二 12 - 32 1- 16 - 1= 一子 $= \frac{-\frac{7}{32} + \frac{1}{8}}{-\frac{7}{16} + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{-\frac{7}{32} + \frac{1}{2}}{-\frac{7}{16} + \frac{24}{16}} = \frac{\frac{5}{32}}{\frac{17}{16}} = \frac{5}{34}.$

 $x_{3} = \frac{x_{1} + (x_{2}) - x_{2} \cdot f(x_{1})}{f(x_{2}) - f(x_{1})} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot f(\frac{x_{1}}{x_{1}}) - \frac{x_{1}}{34} \cdot f(\frac{x_{1}}{x_{1}})$

f(5)-f(1)

Scanned with CamScanner

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{5}{34} = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{34}\right)^3 - 6 \cdot \frac{5}{34} + 1 = \frac{4 \cdot 12^5 - 30 \cdot 34^2 + 34^3}{34^3} = \frac{500 - 34680 + 39304}{39304} = \\
= \frac{5124 \cdot 19}{39804} = \frac{1281}{9826} = \frac{1281}{34 \cdot 17^2} = \frac{1281$$

METODA FALSEI POZITI Tie fe 62 (19,63) on f(9). f(6) 20, f), f'm se sunhaza pe 12,6] afternai]! x * solutie a ecuatiei f(x)=0 ; situl (xe) e construit dupa cum convergent la x#: $q_0 = q_1, l_0 = l_0, x_0 = \frac{q_0 \cdot f(l_0) - l_0 \cdot f(q_0)}{f(l_0) - f(q_0)}$ doce $f(x_{k-1}) = 0 =$ $\begin{cases} a_k = a_{k-1} \\ b_k = b_{k-1} \\ x_k = x_{k-1} \end{cases}$ $daca = f(q_{k-1}) \cdot f(x_{k-1}) < 0 =) \begin{cases} q_k = q_{k-1} \\ b_k = x_{k-1} \\ x_k = \frac{q_k \cdot f(b_k) - b_k \cdot f(q_k)}{f(b_k) - f(q_k)} \end{cases}$ daca flag 1). f(xg-1)? 0 => (ag = 1/21) ble = ble-1 te = ele-1 flbe)-flage)

flbe)-flage) 4) explicati metoda felsei poziti ecuatiei x3+4x2-10=0 sentru solutio din intervalul [1,2]. fie f: [1,2] -> R, f(x) = x3+4x2-10 & 62 (T1,2]) f(1) = 1+4-10= -5 20 =) f(1)·f(2)<0. $f(2) = 2^3 + 4 \cdot 2^2 - 10 = 8 + 16 - 10 = 14 > 0$ $f'(x) = 3x^{2} + 8x = x(3x^{2} + 8) = 0 =)$ $\begin{cases} x = -\frac{6}{3} & 0 \\ x = -\frac{6}{3} & 1 \end{cases}$ $f''(x) = 6x + 8 = 0 = 1 \ x = \frac{-6}{6} = \frac{-4}{3} < 0 = 1 - \frac{4}{3} \neq [1, 2]$ x, x 2 & [1,2] deci f, f' rue se anulaza pe 17,27. =)]! solution x* \((1, L) \quad 9. \tau. \quad \((x*) = 0. \)

$$\begin{array}{l} Q_{0} = Q = 1 \\ Q_{0} = Q_{0} = 1 \\ Q_{0} = Q_{0} = 1 \\ Q_{0} = 14. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} X_{0} = \frac{q_{0} \cdot f(Q_{0}) - Q_{0} \cdot f(Q_{0})}{f(Q_{0}) - f(Q_{0})} = \frac{1 \cdot 14 - 2 \cdot (-5)}{14 - (-5)} = \frac{24}{19} \\ Y_{0} = Y_{0} = \frac{24}{19} = \left(\frac{24}{19}\right)^{3} + 4 \cdot \left(\frac{24}{19}\right)^{2} - 10 = \frac{13824}{19} + 4 \cdot 546 \cdot 19 - 10 \cdot 19^{3} = \frac{13824 + 43776 - 68590}{6859} = \frac{-10990}{6859} = -1.60 < 0 \\ Q_{0} = f(1) = -5 < 0 = 10 \\ Q_{0} = Q$$