

ρ'ρ/γη - γετ

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νομαρχός πολιτικού μαθηματικού -

~, ρ'ρ/γη ρ'γη 143ηδ, ~1/10000

$f(x) \Rightarrow$ ,  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  —

$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

νομαρχός πολιτικού μαθηματικού -  
1908, οικονομίας και τεχνολογίας  
πανεπιστήμου της Αθήνας 1933-1934

1933-1934 προστάτης της Ελληνικής  
πανεπιστημιούπολης στην Αθήνα  
(μεταξύ της δευτεροβάθμης από την πανεπιστημιούπολη)

3' n'a sens -

$f(x)$  sur -

Nicolas

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

3' s'applique n'importe où  $\mathbb{R}^* \subset \mathbb{R}$

$0 \in \mathbb{R}^*$ ,  $x^* \in \mathbb{R}^*$   $\Rightarrow$  il existe  $a$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$0^* = 0$$

$$\text{on } \Rightarrow \exists - \frac{|x - x^*|}{|x|}$$

$f(x)$  sur sens n'est pas

בְּרֵבָדָה וְבְרֵבָדָה

? pleiades

$$f(x^*) = f(x'), \quad f(x) \quad , \quad x, x^*$$

$$\frac{(x' - x)(x'' - x)}{\underline{(x - x)}} \approx y'$$

$$\left| \frac{f(x^*) - f(x)}{f(x)} \right| = \left| \frac{f(x') - f(x)}{f(x)} \right| =$$

$$\left| \frac{(f(x') - f(x))(x' - x) \cdot x}{(x' - x) \cdot x \cdot f(x)} \right| \leq \frac{|x' - x|}{|x|}.$$

$$\left| \frac{f(x') - f(x)}{(x' - x) \cdot f(x)} \cdot x \right| \approx \left| \frac{x \cdot f'(x)}{f(x)} \right| \cdot \frac{|x'|}{|x|}$$

f է ընդունակ քառվական

Ե՛ր (condition number)  $x \rightarrow$

$$\text{cond}(f)(x) = \left| \frac{x \cdot f'(x)}{f(x)} \right|$$

( $x \cdot f'(x) \approx 0$  ալլայ մոտ)

$$, f(x) = ax+b \quad \underline{\text{կայլ}}$$

$$\text{cond}(f)(x) = \left| \frac{x \cdot a}{ax+b} \right| = \left| 1 - \frac{b}{ax+b} \right|$$

" Ի՞նչ պէ՞ս քառվական կ'լիլլիլլ

$$I_n = \int_0^1 \frac{t^n}{t+5} dt \quad \text{լրաց ականական}$$

$$I_0 = \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{t+5} = \left. \ln(t+5) \right|_0^1 = \ln\left(\frac{6}{5}\right)$$

$$I_{n+1} = \int_0^1 \frac{t^{n+1}}{t+5} dt = \int_0^1 t^n \cdot \frac{t+5-5}{t+5} dt =$$

$$\underbrace{-5 \int_0^1 \frac{t^n}{t+5} dt}_{I_n} + \frac{t^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_0^1 = -5 I_n + \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$I_n = f_n(I_0) \quad \underline{f_n(x) = (-5)^n x + b_n}$$

$y_n \in \mathbb{R}$   $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$( \text{ord}(f_n)(I_0) ) = \left| \frac{\int_{I_0} f_n'(x) }{I_n} \right| =$$

$$5^n \cdot \left| \frac{I_0}{I_n} \right| \gtrsim 5^n$$

$$I_n = \frac{I_{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+1}}{-5}$$

$$k >> n$$

$$I_n \times g_n \left( \sum_k I_k \right)$$

$$n-k \ll 0$$

$$g_n^{(k)} = (-5)^{\overbrace{n-k}^{n-k}} x + c_n$$

$$\text{cond}(g_n)(I_\alpha) = \left| \frac{I_\alpha \cdot -5^{n-k}}{I_n} \right| =$$

$$5^{n-k} \left( \frac{I_\alpha}{I_n} \right) \leq \underline{5^{n-k}}$$

→ 1) { v } 3 n' n' > r / c / c

$$(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*) \hookrightarrow (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

' r/c/s > n/n V n/c i n' n' j

1c, V  $\not\cong$   $\mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $\mathbb{R}$   $\not\cong$   $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n | x \geq 0\}$   
 $\sim \int_0^\infty ||\cdot|| : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} | x \geq 0\}$

$v=0 \quad \text{if } ||v||=0 \quad .1$   
 $||av||=|a| \cdot ||v|| \quad \forall v \in V, a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{for } .2$   
 $\omega, v \in V \quad \text{for } .3$

$$||u+v|| \leq ||u|| + ||v||$$

→ N3/1)  $\exists V \quad \forall v \in V \quad \forall u \in V \quad ||u|| < \infty$

N3/2)  $\exists V \quad \forall u \in V \quad \forall v \in V \quad ||u-v|| < \infty$

$\mathbb{R} \ni p \geq 1$ ,  $V = \mathbb{R}^d$   $\| \cdot \|_p$

$$\| \langle x_1, \dots, x_d \rangle \|_p = \sqrt[p]{\sum |x_i|^p}$$

/  $\Rightarrow$   $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{S})$  :  $\mathcal{N}(E)$

$$\| \langle x_1, \dots, x_d \rangle \|_1 = \sum |x_i|$$

$$\| \langle x_1, \dots, x_d \rangle \|_2 = \sqrt{\sum x_i^2}$$

" $p = \infty$ "

$$\| \langle x_1, \dots, x_d \rangle \|_\infty = \sup \{ |x_i| \}$$

$$, \sqrt{\text{for } \| \cdot \|} \text{ ANGULUS } \rightarrow \text{FOLIAR } \rightarrow \text{FOLIAR}$$

$$d(u, v) = \| u - v \|$$

now  $(v_i)$ ,  $\lambda \sim 0$   $v_i \in V$   $\approx$

$$\cdot \| v_i - v \| \rightarrow 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \forall \epsilon \quad \exists$$

as  $\|\cdot\|_F$  para  $V$  no é liso

$\|\cdot\|_2$ ,  $\|\cdot\|_1$ ,  $\|\cdot\|_\infty$  são

tipos normas que são

$v \in V - \{v_i\}$  se  $\|v_i - v\|_1$

$\|v_i - v\|_2 \rightarrow 0$  se  $\|v_i - v\|_1 \rightarrow 0$

$\|v_i - v\|_2 \leq C \|v_i - v\|_1$

$\frac{1}{C} \|v_i - v\|_1 \leq \|v_i - v\|_2 \leq C \|v_i - v\|_1$ ,  $v \in V$

$\mathbb{R}^d$  para normas lipschitz

$\|\cdot\|_2$

$\mathbb{R}^d$  para normas lipschitz

$$\frac{\|x^* - x\|}{\|x\|}$$

רשות  $T: U \rightarrow V$  ו-  $x'$

$\|\cdot\|_U$  על  $U$  ו-  $\|\cdot\|_V$  על  $V$

$\|\cdot\|_U \leq \|\cdot\|_V$  ו-  $U$  ב-

הנחתה  $x'$  ב-  $x$

: הינה  $x'$  ב-  $T$  מכוון

$$\frac{\|Tx^* - Tx\|_V}{\|Tx\|_V} = \frac{\|\bar{T}(x^* - x)\|_V}{\|T(x)\|_V} =$$

$$\frac{\|\bar{T}(x^* - x)\|_V}{\|T(x)\|_V} \cdot \frac{\|x^* - x\|_U \cdot \|x\|_U}{\|x^* - x\|_U} \leq \frac{\|\bar{T}\|_V \|x\|_U}{\|T(x)\|_V} \cdot \frac{\|x^* - x\|_U}{\|x\|_U}$$

vector space  $T: U \rightarrow V$  w.c.

ה' ינואר, 1999 נספח ב' למסמך

$$\|T\| = \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|T(x)\|_V}{\|x\|_V} = \sup_{\|x\|_V=1} \|T(x)\|_V$$

N'isst  $\mathcal{N}$  per  $\Rightarrow$  Hom( $\mathbb{U}, \mathbb{V}$ )

לענין  $T \mapsto \|T\|$  . נורמה

## הַרְמָם הַקְדָּשָׁה

לְלִי נָמָרֶן בְּגַדְעָה וְבְגַדְעָה

1(1) x 2/3/25

$$\text{cond}(\tau)(x) = \frac{\|\tau\| \cdot \|x\|}{\|\tau(x)\|}$$

$x = T^+(y)$  נורס נורס, נורס  $T$  נורס

$\text{cond}(T) :=$

$$\sup_x \text{cond}(T)(x) = \|T\| \cdot \|T^{-1}\| \quad \text{sic!}$$

~~$\frac{\|Tx - b\|}{\|x\|}$~~

$\|Tx - b\|$  instead of  $\|x\|$

More difficult than  $\|x\|$ ,  $Tx = b$

$b$  has several representations

?  $b^*$  ? ?

! Cond $_1$   $\approx$   $\sqrt{n}$

$$T_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \dots & \frac{1}{n} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \dots & \frac{1}{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{n} & \frac{1}{2n} & \dots & \frac{1}{n^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

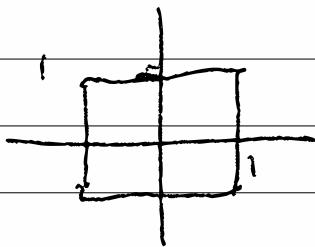
$$\text{Cond}_2 T_n = \frac{(n+1)^{n+4}}{\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} k \sqrt{k}}$$

$\lambda$  (for  $\lambda$ )  $\rightarrow$   $T: U \rightarrow V$

$$U = \mathbb{R}^n, \quad V = \mathbb{R}^m \quad \| \cdot \| = \| \cdot \|_\infty$$

'?' &  $\pi \sqrt{g/N}$  T g/c

$(a_{ij})_{1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq m}$



$$\|T\| = \max_i \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|$$

$$x = 17$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{cond}(f)(x) = \frac{|x| |f'(x)|}{|f(x)|}$$

$$y = -17 + 8$$

$$2 \cdot 17 = 34$$

$$T: U \rightarrow V \quad . \quad V, \mathbb{K} \cdot V$$

$$\cancel{\|T\|} = \sup_{\|u\|=1} \|Tu\|$$

$$\text{cond}(T)(u) = \frac{\|u\| \cdot \|T\|}{\|Tu\|} \leq \|T\| \cdot \frac{1}{\|u\|}$$

cond(T)

[1. 1]

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

rechts

$$f(x, y) = x + y$$

$$\text{cond}(f)(x, y) = \frac{\|(x, y)\| \cdot \|f\|}{|x+y|} = \frac{\max(|x|, |y|) \cdot 2}{|x+y|} = \frac{2}{\|(x, y)\|}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m . 2$$

$$\underline{x^*} \in \mathbb{R}^{n^*}, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\frac{\|f(x^*) - f(x)\|}{\|f(x)\|} =$$

$$\frac{\|f(x^*) - f(x)\| \cdot \|x\| \cdot \|x^* - x\|}{\|f(x)\| \cdot \|x\| \cdot \|x^* - x\|} \approx \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{\|df(x)(x^* - x)\| \cdot \|x\| \cdot \varepsilon}{\|f(x)\| \cdot \|x^* - x\|} \leq \frac{\|df(x)\| \cdot \|x\| \cdot \varepsilon}{\|f(x)\|}$$

$$\text{Cond}(f)(x) = \frac{\|df(x)\| \cdot \|x\|}{\|f(x)\|}$$

127382

$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  for planar functions

$f_i: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is maps

for a point  $x_i$  we can write

map  $x_i$  for  $'s \in f_i$

$(\text{cond}_{x_i}(f_i))_{i \in \omega}$

$\exists' \in \mathcal{C}$

$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  function

$$f(x, y) = \left( \underbrace{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}}, \underbrace{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}} \right)$$

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

$$\text{cond}_x(f)(x, y) = 2 \cdot \frac{\max(|x|, |y|) \cdot \max\left(\frac{1}{|x|}, \frac{1}{|y|}\right)}{\max\left(1, \frac{|x|+|y|}{|x|}, \frac{|x|-|y|}{|x|}\right)}$$

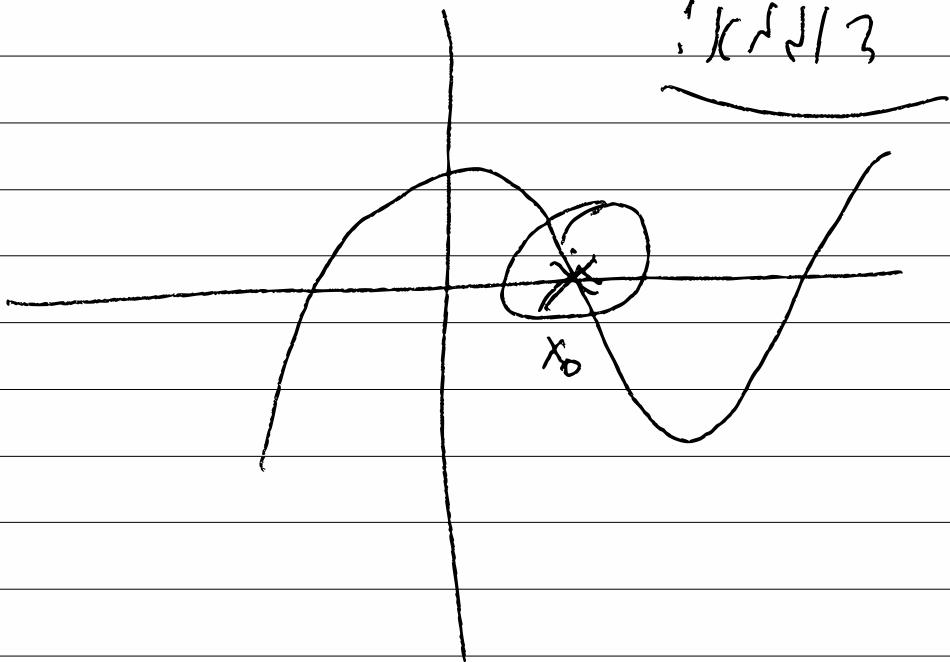
$$f_1(x, y) = \frac{x}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \quad f_2(x, y) = \frac{x}{x} - \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\text{cond}_x(f) = \frac{|x| \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}}{\left|\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right|} \cdot \frac{|y| \cdot \frac{1}{y^2}}{\left|\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right|}$$

$$\frac{|y|}{|x+y|} \quad \frac{|x|}{|x+y|}$$

$$\text{cond}_x(f_2) = \frac{|x| \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}}{\left|\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}\right|} = \frac{|x| \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{|y-x|}{|xy|}} = \frac{|x|}{|x-y|}$$

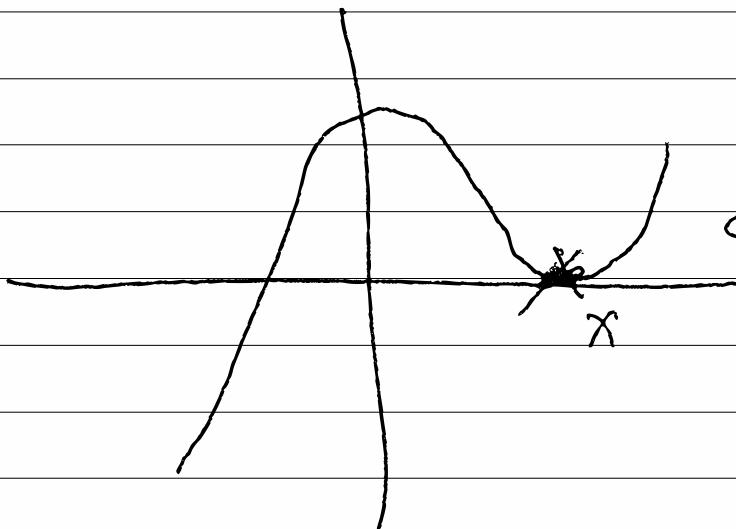
$\{K^f\} / \mathbb{Z}$



$f$



$x$

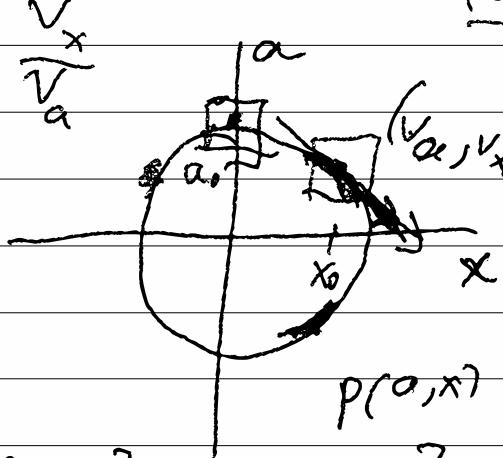


h  $\rightarrow$   $\{ \alpha_i \}$   $\rho' r > 1/p$

$$P_n(\bar{a}, x) = x^n + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i$$

$$P_n(\bar{a}_0, \underline{x}_0) = 0 \quad x_0, \bar{a}_0$$

$$\approx F(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$



$$P(a, x)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = 2x}$$

$$a^2 + x^2 = 1$$

$$\boxed{a^2 + x^2 - 1 = 0}$$

$$x = x(a)$$

$$P(a, x(a)) = 0$$

$$x_0 = x(a_0)$$

$$x = \sqrt{1 - a^2}$$

$$F(a, x) = 0$$

$$\underline{F(a_0, x_i) = 0}$$

$$\underline{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(a_0, x_i) \neq 0} \Rightarrow x = X(a)$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial a} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial a} / \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$$

$$df \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_a \\ v_x \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial a} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_a \\ v_x \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$v_a \frac{\partial f}{\partial a} + v_x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$X = X(\bar{a})$$

$$\text{cond}_{a_i}(x) = \frac{|a_i| \cdot \left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial a_i} \right| / \frac{|a_i| \cdot |x^i|}{|x|}}{|x| \cdot p(x)} = \frac{1}{|x| \cdot p(x)}$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial a_i} = - \frac{\partial P / \partial a_i}{\partial P / \partial x} =$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{x^i}{\sum j \neq i x^{j-1}}} = \frac{x^i}{p'(x)}$$

$$\therefore p(x) \approx f(x)$$

$$p(x) = (x-1) \dots (x-h)$$

in '55 > 21' dL)

$$f^*: \mathbb{R}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^*$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f^*(x^*)$$

$$f(x)$$

$$x' \mapsto \text{es if } f^*(x^*) = f(x') \text{, } \underline{\text{zus}}$$

$$\frac{|f^*(x^*) - f(x)|}{|f(x)|} = \frac{|f(x') - f(x^*) + f(x^*) - f(x)|}{|f(x)|} \leq$$

$$\frac{|f(x') - f(x^*)|}{|f(x)|} + \frac{|f(x^*) - f(x)|}{|f(x)|}$$

$$\frac{|f(x) - f(x^*)|}{|f(x)|} \approx \frac{|f(x') - f(x^*)|}{|f(x^*)|} \leq$$

$$\underbrace{\text{cond}(f)(x^*)}_{\text{Cond}(f)(x)} \cdot \boxed{\frac{|x' - x^*|}{|x^*|}}$$

$f^*$  es un'ultraflessa su  $\mathbb{R}^m$  e

$$\text{cond}(f^*)(x^*) = \inf_{\substack{|x' - x^*| \\ f(x') \neq f(x^*)}} \frac{|x' - x^*|}{|x^*|}$$

$$\underbrace{\text{cond}(f)(x)}_{\text{Cond}(f)(x)} \left( \underbrace{\frac{|x - x^*|}{|x|}}_{\text{Cond}(f^*)(x^*)} + \text{cond}(f^*)(x^*) \right)$$

בנוסף ל $\mathbb{R}^n$  ישנו אוסף של נקודות ב $\mathbb{R}^m$

$$\Rightarrow \exists x \in \mathbb{R}^m \quad f(x) = c$$

בנוסף ל $\mathbb{R}^n$  ישנו אוסף של נקודות ב $\mathbb{R}^m$

הנקודות הנקראות נקודות אינטגרציה

לפניהם קיימת פונקציית אינטגרציה  $A$

הינה פונקציית אינטגרציה על  $\mathbb{R}^m$

פונקציית אינטגרציה  $A$  מוגדרת כפונקציה  $X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

מזהה  $A$  עם  $\mathbb{R}$

$X \rightarrow \text{אוסף נקודות אינטגרציה}$   $A = C(X)$

нізька вага та  $P \leq 1$

• رجاء مساعدة

$n^{\prime }n^{\prime }l^{\prime }j^{\prime }S^{\prime }\sigma -P:S_{L}\sqrt{f}$

~10 113 m 727 pfs = 5 ~

P-ג רַבְגָּגָה גַּלְגָּלָה וְגַלְגָּלָה

רְאֵבָבָה שֶׁלְמַדְתָּןְסִירְבָּסִיסְטִיקָה

A for 11.11

[0,1]  $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  i für  $x \in X = S'$

0,1 σ/τ 152's 12v

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram showing } f(x) = e^{2\pi i x} \text{ as a point on the unit circle in the complex plane.} \\ \text{The horizontal axis is labeled } \mathbb{R} \text{ and the vertical axis is labeled } \mathbb{C}. \\ \text{A point } z \text{ is shown on the real axis at } x. \\ \text{An arrow points from } z \text{ to a point } f(z) \text{ on the unit circle.} \\ \text{The equation } f(x) = e^{2\pi i x} \text{ is written below, with } e^{2\pi i x} \text{ underlined.} \\ \text{The right side is expanded as } \cos 2\pi x + i \sin 2\pi x. \end{array}$$

'3' for each  $\zeta \in \mathbb{C}$  find  $\lambda_{\zeta, n}.$

$$\text{map } f(x) = \sin(2\pi n x) - 1 \quad \cos(2\pi n x)$$

$$\underbrace{\left( \text{for } n \in \mathbb{N}_0 \right)}_{\text{harmonic}}$$

$$\underbrace{\left\{ e^{2\pi i n x} \right\}}_{\text{basis}}$$

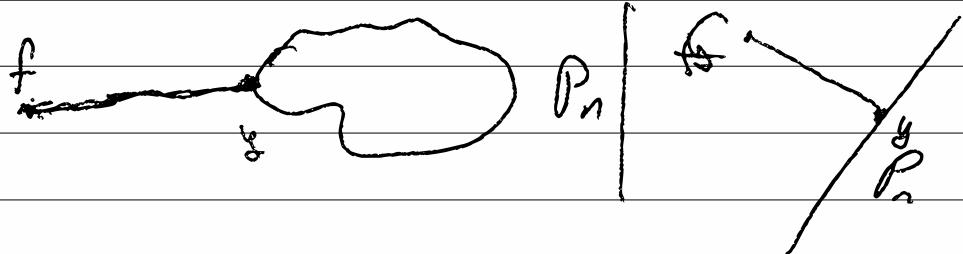
$$P = \bigcup P_i, \quad P_0 \subseteq P_1 \subseteq P_2 \dots$$

for  $\forall \epsilon > 0$  we have  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$  such that

$\forall n \geq N \quad \text{if } f \in A \quad \text{then}$

$$\underbrace{d(f, P_n) < \epsilon}_{\text{for all } f \in A}$$

$$d(f, P_n) = \inf_{y \in P_n} d(f, y) = \inf_{y \in P_n} \|f - y\|$$



אוסף של עלי' כ(ע) דף

הנורמליזציה

$$\|f\| = \sup_{x \in X} |f(x)| < \infty$$

הסימולצייה  $\|f\|_1 = \|f\| - \|f_0\|_{\text{sum}}$

המונומטרים  $P \subseteq C(X)$

( $x, y \in X, p(x) = p(y)$ ,  $p(x) = p(y)$ ,  $p(x) = p(y)$ )

$p \in P$  עלי'  $x \neq y \in X$

$p \in P$   $p(x) \neq p(y)$   $\rightarrow$   $p \in P$

$(p \in P) \rightarrow (p \in P)$   $\rightarrow$   $p \in P$

ר' ניסיון  $P \sim X = [a, b] : f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$

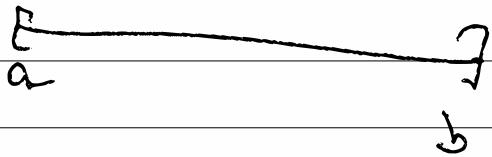
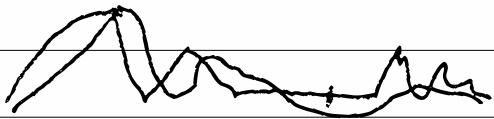
ר' ניסיון  $P \subseteq C(X)$   $f \in P$   $f(x) = f(y)$   $\forall x, y \in X$

$C(x), f \text{ ו } p : C(x) - p \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$\sim \rightarrow p - p' \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\|f - p\| < \varepsilon$$

.  $|f(x) - p(x)| < \varepsilon$   $x \in X$  ו  $f, p \in G$



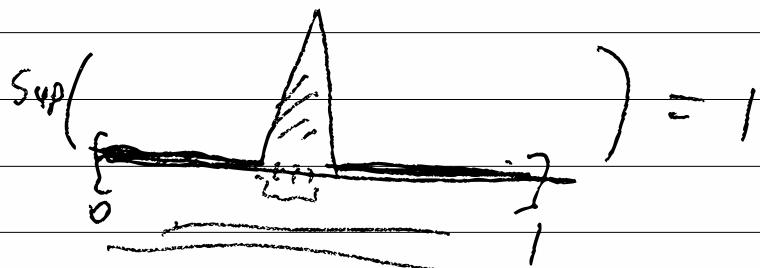
הנ"ל מוגדרת  $f, p \in G$  ו  $\|f - p\| < \varepsilon$

הנ"ל מוגדרת  $f, p \in G$

הנ"ל מוגדרת  $f, p \in G$  ו  $\|f - p\| < \varepsilon$

כבר נזכיר ש  $\| \cdot \|_p$  מוגדר

הו



$$\| \cdot \|_p \text{ ב } \mathbb{R}^n \text{ ו } 1 \leq p \leq \infty \int \text{ב } \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\| \bar{x} \|_\infty = \max(|x_i|)$$

$$\| \bar{x} \|_p = \sqrt[p]{\sum |x_i|^p} \quad 1 \leq p < \infty$$

לכל  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$   $\| x \|_p \geq \| x \|_\infty$

הוכחה

נוכיח  $\| x \|_p \geq \| x \|_\infty$

ב $\mathbb{R}^n$  קיימת סדרה  $(x_n)$  כפולה של נקודות במרחב  $\mathbb{R}^n$  אשר מתקיימת  $\| x_n \|_\infty \rightarrow \| x \|_\infty$

$$\| \cdot \|_2 : C(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

( $L_2$ ,  $\|\cdot\|_2$ )

空间

?

δ

$$\|f\|_2^2 = \int_X |f|^2$$

·  $f \in \mathcal{F}$  且  $X = \{1, \dots, n\} \subset \mathbb{C}$

定义在  $L_2$  空间上  $\mathbb{C}$

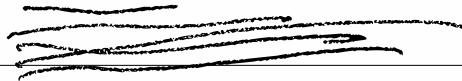
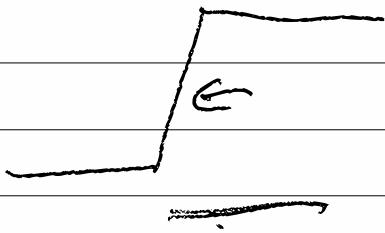
且有  $f$  实数，故  $f \in L_2(\mathbb{C})$

设  $\omega : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  为  $X$  上的非负函数

$$\|f\|_{\omega, 2} = \sqrt{\int_X |f|^2 \cdot \omega}$$

$$\|f\|_2^2 = \int_X |f|^2 \leq \sup_X |f|^2 \cdot \left[ \int_X 1 \right] =$$

$$\|f\|_\omega^2$$

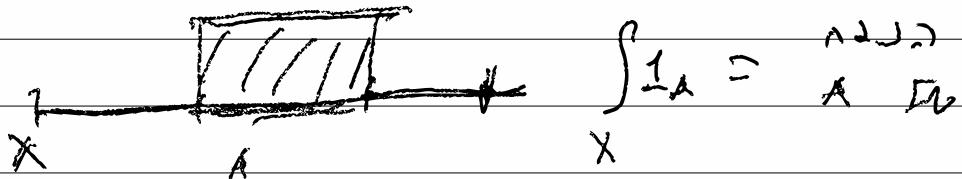


$f \geq \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$   $\Rightarrow f \geq \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

$\sim \sqrt{f^2 + C^2} \approx$

$X \quad f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$A \subseteq X \quad 1_A(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in A \\ 0 & x \notin A \end{cases}$$



$\wedge \exists / \forall \rightarrow \exists \forall \vee \neg \exists \forall \rightarrow \exists \forall$   
 $\leftarrow \exists \forall \rightarrow \exists \forall$

$$f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \underbrace{\int_X f = \sum_{x \in X} f(x)}$$

$$X = \{1, \dots, n\} \quad f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \text{vector}$$

$$\|f\|_p = \sqrt[p]{\sum_{i=1}^n |f_i|^p}$$

For  $n$   $|f_i|$   $\in \mathbb{R}$   $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

$V$   $\in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$   $\rightarrow$   $f = V \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}$ ,  $k = \mathbb{R}$

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$v \mapsto \langle v, u \rangle$  'et ,  $u \in V$  sf . 1

$u' \in U$  f . 2

$\langle u, v \rangle := \overline{\langle v, u \rangle}$  ,  $u, v \in V$  sf . 2

$\langle u, u \rangle \in \mathbb{R}$  ,  $u \in V$  sf  $S(u)$

$\langle u, u \rangle > 0$  si  $u \neq 0$  sc . 3

$V$  es scalaire sf  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  sc

$v \mapsto \|v\| := \sqrt{\langle v, v \rangle}$  sc

.  $v$  sc  $\Rightarrow \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$

$u, v \in V$  sf , 'enfa'  $\Rightarrow \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$

$\|u+v\|^2 = \langle u+v, u+v \rangle = \langle u, u \rangle + 2\langle u, v \rangle + \langle v, v \rangle$

$\|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2 + \underline{2\langle u, v \rangle}$

מינימום של פונקציית האנרגיה

מכאן גורם גוף

$$\frac{\|u+v\|^2 - \|u\|^2 - \|v\|^2}{2} \leftarrow (u, v)$$

מינימום של פונקציית האנרגיה

כל  $\|u\|_2 = \text{constant}$ ,  $\theta = 2\pi$  מינימום

לפניהם  $C(X)$  גוף

$$(u, v) \mapsto \int_X u \cdot v$$

זהו מינימום של פונקציית האנרגיה

המשמעות, כי אם  $\langle u, v \rangle = 0$  אז  $u, v$  מאובטחים

$\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n > 0$

$B/C$

$$\left\| \sum a_i v_i \right\|^2 = \sum a_i^2 \|v_i\|^2$$

( $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n > 0$ )

$\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n > 0$

$P = V P_i^{-1} X$  for  $\lambda_i \neq 0$

$V = [v_1 | v_2 | \dots | v_n]$

$\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n > 0$

$[P_i^{-1} | X]$   $P_i^{-1}$   $\{x_i\}$

$f \in A$

$$T(c_1, \dots, c_m) =$$

$$\|f - \sum c_i \pi_i\|^2 = \langle f - \sum c_i \pi_i, f - \sum c_i \pi_i \rangle =$$

$$\|f\|^2 - 2 \sum c_i \langle f, \pi_i \rangle + \sum c_i c_j \langle \pi_i, \pi_j \rangle$$

לפנינו  $T$  סהgal מינימום

לפנינו מינימום לפנינו

$$\cdot 0 \quad \int f \quad c_i \rightarrow \text{lf } T$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial T}{\partial c_k} = -2 \langle f, \pi_k \rangle + 2 \sum c_j \langle \pi_k, \pi_j \rangle$$

$$\sum c_j \langle \pi_k, \pi_j \rangle = \langle f, \pi_k \rangle$$

ולכן נגזר נגזר

$$A \tilde{c} = b$$

$$b_i = \langle f, \pi_i \rangle$$

rechts

$$A = (\langle \pi_i, \pi_j \rangle)_{i,j}$$

-1

$$\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \quad A$$

$$(x, y) \mapsto \underbrace{\langle x, Ay \rangle}_{\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m} \quad \text{definiert } A$$

$$S \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \quad \text{mit } A$$

$$\underline{\underline{x}} \cdot A \underline{\underline{x}} > 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{x}} \cdot A \underline{\underline{x}} = \sum_{i,j} x_i x_j \langle \pi_i, \pi_j \rangle = \underline{\underline{\sum x_i \pi_i}}^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{x}} \neq 0 \quad \text{mit } \sum x_i \pi_i \neq 0 \quad \text{für alle } \{ \pi_i \}$$

' pos repre A, Enz  
, nenz und Prod

$$(\pi_i)_{i \geq 0}$$

$$A = \left( \underline{\langle \pi_i, \pi_j \rangle} \right)_{i, j \leq n}$$

$$A \bar{c} = b \quad b = \langle f, \pi_i \rangle$$

$$[0, 1] \quad \text{for} \quad \pi_i = t^i \underline{\text{endf}}$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^1 f \cdot g \, dt$$

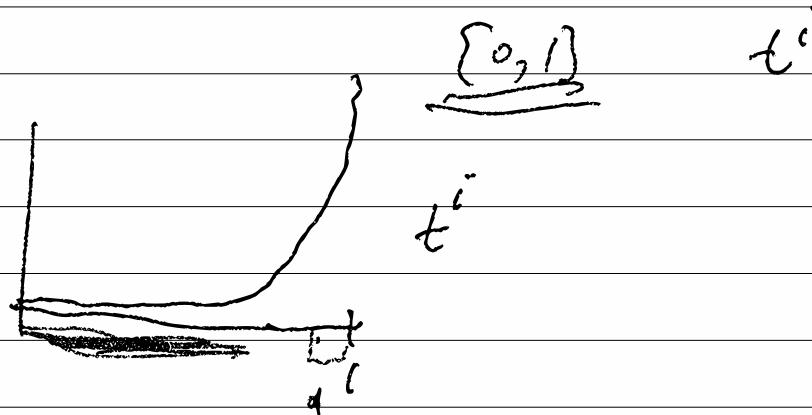
$$\langle \pi_i, \pi_j \rangle = \int_0^1 t^{i+j} \, dt = \frac{t^{i+j+1}}{i+j+1} \Big|_0^1 =$$

$$H_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$H_n C = I$   $\Rightarrow$  Inverse  $\Rightarrow$  Matrix

$C \rightarrow$  Matrix  $\Rightarrow$   $I$   $\Rightarrow$   $A^{-1}$  is  $I$

$(C \rightarrow$  Matrix  $\Rightarrow$   $I$   $\Rightarrow$   $A^{-1}$  is  $I$ )



so called for ? now if i have

i:  $(\Sigma \omega_i \mu_i / \mu_c, 1/\mu_c)$   $\Sigma \mu_i \mu_i / \mu_c$

$$\langle \pi_i^*, \pi_j^* \rangle = 0 \quad \Rightarrow j \quad (\langle \pi_i^*, \pi_j^* \rangle = 1)$$

$$f = \sum a_i \pi_i$$

$$\underline{\langle f, \pi_i \rangle = a_i \cdot \langle \pi_i^*, \pi_i \rangle}$$

so :  $\Sigma \omega_i \mu_i - \rho \geq \sqrt{2 \mu_c}$

$\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots$

' $\Sigma \omega_i \mu_i / \mu_c$  so  $\Sigma \mu_i \mu_i / \mu_c$

$$\hat{\pi}_i = \pi_i$$

$$\hat{\pi}_{k+1} = \pi_{k+1} - \sum \underbrace{\langle \pi_{k+1}, \hat{\pi}_i \rangle}_{\langle \hat{\pi}_{k+1}, \hat{\pi}_i \rangle = \langle \pi_{k+1}, \hat{\pi}_i \rangle^{1/2}} \hat{\pi}_i$$
$$\langle \hat{\pi}_{k+1}, \hat{\pi}_i \rangle = \langle \pi_{k+1}, \hat{\pi}_i \rangle^{1/2} \langle \hat{\pi}_i, \hat{\pi}_i \rangle = 0$$

$$P = \bigcup P_i \quad P_0 \subseteq P_1 \subseteq \dots$$

$$P_i = \left\{ \vec{\pi}_i \mid \vec{\pi}_i \in \mathbb{R}^n \right\}$$

$$\dim(P_i) = i$$

$$\text{Span}(\langle \pi_i \rangle_{i \leq n}) = \text{Span}(\langle \hat{\pi}_i \rangle_{i \leq n})$$

$$\hat{\pi}_i \in P_i \quad | \quad \vec{\pi}_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I^n)$$

$$\hat{\pi}_{i+1} = t \hat{\pi}_i - \alpha_i \hat{\pi}_i + \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} b_j \hat{\pi}_j =$$

$$(t - \alpha_i) \hat{\pi}_i + \beta_i \hat{\pi}_{i-1} + \sum_{j=0}^{i-2} b_j \hat{\pi}_j$$

$$\langle \hat{\pi}_{i+1}, \hat{\pi}_i \rangle = \langle (t - \alpha_i) \hat{\pi}_i, \hat{\pi}_i \rangle \Rightarrow$$

$$b_i \alpha_i \cdot \| \hat{\pi}_i \|^2 = \langle t \hat{\pi}_i, \hat{\pi}_i \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_i = \frac{\langle t\hat{\pi}_i, \hat{\pi}_i \rangle}{\|\hat{\pi}_i\|^2}$$

$$0 = \underbrace{\langle (t - \alpha_i) \hat{\pi}_i, \hat{\pi}_{i-1} \rangle}_{\beta_i \cdot \|\hat{\pi}_{i-1}\|^2} +$$

$$\underbrace{\beta_i \cdot \|\hat{\pi}_{i-1}\|^2}_{\beta_i} \Rightarrow$$

$$\beta_i = - \frac{\langle t\hat{\pi}_i, \hat{\pi}_{i-1} \rangle}{\|\hat{\pi}_{i-1}\|^2} =$$

$$- \frac{\langle \hat{\pi}_i, t\hat{\pi}_{i-1} \rangle}{\|\hat{\pi}_{i-1}\|^2} = \frac{\|\hat{\pi}_i\|^2}{\|\hat{\pi}_{i-1}\|^2}$$

$$\hat{\pi}_{i+1} = (t - \alpha_i) \hat{\pi}_i + \beta_i \hat{\pi}_{i-1}$$

15. המרחב המטרי  $\mathcal{C}_0$  הוא:

$$[-a, a]$$

המרחב  $\mathbb{R}^n$

$$W(t) = w(t)$$

$$\left[ \langle f, g \rangle = \int_a^b f(t) \bar{g}(t) \underline{w(t)} dt \right]$$

$$k \text{ מושג מימי שמי}$$

$$\text{בנוסף ל-} \delta \text{ מימי שמי}$$

$$\alpha_0 = 0 \text{ ו } \alpha_k = \int_0^1$$

$$\Omega_0([-1, 1]) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_0 \quad \text{לכל } k$$
  
$$(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n)$$

$$\pi_k(t) = \frac{k!}{(2k)!} \frac{d^k}{dt^k} (t^2 - 1)^k$$

Will  $\langle \pi_k, t^k \rangle = \sqrt{c_{2k}} \int \dots$ ?

Wenn ja, dann, ich kann  $\pi_i$  sch

$$0 = \langle \pi_k, t^k \rangle = \int \underbrace{\frac{d^k}{dt^k} (t^2 - 1)^k}_{=1} \cdot t^k dt =$$

$$= 0$$

$$\pi_0 = 1, \quad \pi_1 = \frac{1}{2}(t^2 - 1)' = t$$

$$\pi_2 = ((t^2 - 1)^2)' \cdot \frac{2}{4!} = \frac{1}{12} \cdot ((t^2 - 1)^2)''$$

$$\pi_k = \underbrace{t^k + M_k t^{k-2}}_{\vdots} + \dots$$

$$\pi_{k+1} = t \cdot \pi_k + \beta_k \cdot \pi_{k-1} \Rightarrow \boxed{\beta_k = \frac{\pi_{k+1} - t \pi_k}{\pi_{k-1}}}$$

$$\beta_k = \mu_k - \mu_{k+1}$$

$$\mu_k = \frac{k(k-1)}{2(2k-1)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\beta_k = \frac{1}{4-k^2}$$

موجات سیمانیک هستند: کوکیز

یعنی اینکه موج ایجاد شده

$$\underline{f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}} \quad f(t+f) = f(t)$$

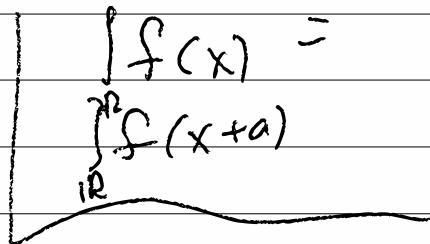
$$f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(0) = f(1)$$

$$i \sin(2\pi t) + \cos(2\pi t) = \underline{0}$$

(=)

$$\underline{g: S' \rightarrow \mathbb{C}}$$

$$S' = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| = 1 \}$$



$$E: [0, 1] \rightarrow S'$$

$$E(t) = e^{2\pi i t}$$

$$g: S' \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \rightsquigarrow g \circ E \cdot e^{i \gamma / \sin \theta}$$

$$\int_{S'} g := \int_0^1 g \circ E dt$$

$$z, w \in S' \quad g(z, w) \in \mathbb{C}$$

For formal uses

$$g_\alpha(z) = g(\alpha \cdot z)$$

$$\int_S g_\alpha = \int_S g$$

$g: S' \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$  ~  $\cap$   $\mathbb{R}' \cup \underline{\text{arc}}$

$g(z \cdot w) = g(z) \cdot g(w)$   $\therefore \mathbb{R}' \supset N$

$z \in S'$   $g(z) = 1$   $\forall z \in S' \setminus N$

$$\int_S g = 1 \quad S'$$

$$\int_S g = 0 \quad S' \setminus N \rightarrow$$

?  $\Rightarrow$  (1, 1)

$$g(a) \neq 1 \quad \exists a \in S' \quad a' \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$g_a(x) = g(ax) = g(a) g(x)$$

$$\int_{S'} g = \int_{S'} g_a = \int_{S'} g(a) \cdot g = \underbrace{g(a)}_{\neq 1} \int_{S'} g$$

$$\int_S g = 0 \quad S'$$

$g_n(x) = x^n$  'א'  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$  ל'f

ונר'ן ב'  $n'$  ו'נ'  $n''$  מ' f(x)

$$\overline{g_n(x)} = g_{-n}(x) - 1 \quad g_n \cdot g_m = g_{n+m} - 1$$

ל'נ' ג' א' נ' נ' נ' ס' ס' ס' ס'

'ג' ס' ס' ס' ס' ס'

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{S'} f \cdot \bar{g}$$

ונר'ן  $g_i : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  ס' ס'

• ס' ס' ס' ס' ס'

• ס' ס' ס' ס' ס' ס' ס' ס' ס'

הַבְּנִים אֲלֵיכֶם כָּלִיל נָסִיב

•  $\sim' \circ CnIjI \sim' \circ$

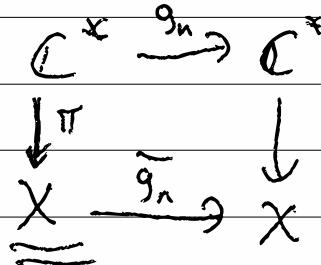
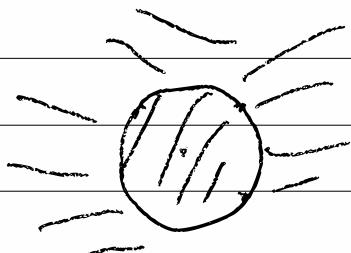
$$c = \int_0^1 x^n = \int_0^1 e^{2\pi i n t} dt = \int_{\cos 2\pi n t + i \sin 2\pi n t}$$

23(1) d

$$\mathbb{C}^* = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid z \neq 0\}$$

$\text{!sc}$     $x = y$     $\sim c$     $* \sim y$

$$X = \frac{C}{x} \quad g_n\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{x^n} \sim x^n \Rightarrow X = \frac{1}{g_n(x)}$$



$$\boxed{\pi(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} \in \mathbb{C}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{if } z \in S' \\ \text{if } z \in C \end{array}$$

$$\pi(x) = \pi(\frac{1}{x})$$

$$g_n\left(\frac{x + \frac{1}{x}}{2}\right) = \frac{x^n + \frac{1}{x^n}}{2} = \pi(g_n(x))$$

thus  $x$  for  $\in h \subset C$

$$\star \int_{X_0}^h = \int_{S'}^{h \cdot \pi} = \int_{S'}^{h\left(\frac{x + \frac{1}{x}}{2}\right)}$$

$$\int_0^1 h(\operatorname{Re}(e^{2\pi i t})) dt = \int_0^1 h(\cos(2\pi t)) dt$$

$$y = \cos(2\pi t) \quad dy = 2\pi \sin(2\pi t) dt =$$

$$dy = -2\pi \sqrt{1-y^2} dt$$

$$x = \int_{-1}^1 h(y) \sqrt{1-y^2} dy$$
src

Integrate  $\int_1^\infty$   $\widehat{g}_n \rightarrow 0$

so  $\int_1^\infty$   $|f_n|^2 dy \rightarrow 0$

$$\int_1^\infty f_n^2 dy \rightarrow \int_1^\infty g_n^2 dy$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 f \cdot g \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy$$

$$\widehat{g}_n (\cos 2\pi t) = \underbrace{\cos 2\pi nt}$$

$$S^1 = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| = 1 \}$$



$$\begin{cases} \sin 2\pi t = \sqrt{1-y^2} \\ 0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$X \xrightarrow{\quad \Leftrightarrow \quad} [-1, 1] \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$$p(z) = \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2} \quad (= \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2} = \operatorname{Re}(z))$$

$$f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \cos 2\pi t \\ dy = -2\pi \sin 2\pi t dt \end{cases}$$

$$\int_X f := \int_{S^1} f \circ p = \int_0^1 f \circ p \circ e^{2\pi i t} dt =$$

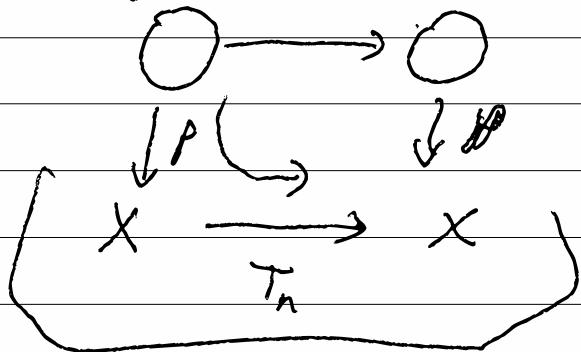
$$\int_0^1 f(\cos 2\pi t) dt = 2 \int_0^{1/2} f(\cos 2\pi t) dt =$$

$$2 \int_1^{-1} f(y) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2\pi}\right) \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} =$$

$\varphi_n$   
 $S' \xrightarrow{x \mapsto x^n} S'$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 f(y) \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$$

$$\varphi_n(x) = x^n$$



$$T_n\left(\frac{x+\frac{1}{x}}{2}\right) \geq \frac{x^n + \frac{1}{x^n}}{2}$$

$$\int_x^{x'} T_n = \int_{S'} T_n \circ P = \int_{S'} \underbrace{x^n + \frac{1}{x^n}}_{2} =$$

~~$x$~~

$\begin{cases} 1 & n=0 \\ 0 & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$	$n=0$	$\int_{S'} \varphi_n \bar{\varphi}_m =$ $\int_{S'} \varphi_n \varphi_{-m} = \int \varphi_{n-m}$

$$(T_n \cdot T_m) \left( z + \frac{1}{z} \right) = \left( \frac{z^n + \frac{1}{z^n}}{2} \right) \left( \frac{z^m + \frac{1}{z^m}}{2} \right).$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{z^{m+n} + \frac{1}{z^{m+n}} + z^{n-m} + z^{m-n}}{2} \right) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left( T_{n+m} \left( z + \frac{1}{z} \right) + T_{n-m} \left( z + \frac{1}{z} \right) \right)$$

$$\int T_n \cdot T_m = \frac{1}{2} \left( \underbrace{\int T_{n+m}}_{\text{if } n+m=0} + \underbrace{\int T_{n-m}}_{\text{if } n-m=0} \right) =$$

$$\int \begin{cases} 1 & n+m=0 \\ 0 & n-m=0 \\ 1 & (n \neq m) \end{cases} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} T_n = T_{-n} \\ T_n = -T_{-n} \end{array} \right.$$

$$T_0 = 1 \quad T_0\left(\frac{z + \frac{1}{z}}{2}\right) = 1$$

$$T_1\left(\frac{z + \frac{1}{z}}{2}\right) = \frac{z + \frac{1}{z}}{2} \quad T_1(z) = z$$

$$T_n \cdot T_1 = \frac{1}{2} (T_{n+1} + T_{n-1}) \Rightarrow$$

$$T_{n+1}(z) = 2z T_n(z) - T_{n-1}(z)$$

$$T_2(z) = 2z^2 - 1$$

$$\cos(2t) = 2(\cos^2 t - 1)$$

$$\cos(nt) = T_n(\cos t)$$

$$\text{En p?rm? , n r?as?nN } T_n \cdot 1 \\ 2^n \quad f(t) \quad 2^n$$

35) a) CTC

f 35) a)  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$

1)  $\sum_{i=1}^n f(c_i) \Delta x$

$c_1, \dots, c_n \in [a, b] \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

'?' for f if  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 35$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n f(c_i) \Delta x$

$c_1, \dots, c_n$  for min; in  $a, b$ ,  $c_1, \dots, c_n$

0,000 50, 999 39999

$$\delta_i(c_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & j=i \\ 0 & j \neq i \end{cases}$$

$$P_i(x) = \frac{\prod_{j \neq i} (x - c_j)}{\prod_{j \neq i} (c_i - c_j)} \in P_n =$$

$$f(c_i) = f_i \Rightarrow$$

$$f \sim \underbrace{\sum f_i l_i}_{=} = \Pi_{\bar{c}}(f)$$

$$\Pi_{\bar{c}} : C[a,b] \rightarrow C[a,b]$$

$$\sup_{\|f\|=1} \|\Pi_{\bar{c}}(f)\| = \sup_{\|f\|=1} \left\| \sum f_i l_i \right\| =$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^n \|l_i\|$$

$$\lambda_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n \{l_i(x)\}$$

$$f - \delta \approx C' \lambda \rightarrow \hat{P}_n = \hat{P}_n$$

$$\|P_n\| \approx$$

$$\|\underline{f - \pi_C(f)}\| = \|f - \hat{P}_n - \pi_C(f - \hat{P}_n)\|$$

$$\leq \|f - \hat{P}_n\| + \|\pi_C\| \|f - \hat{P}_n\| =$$

$$\underbrace{(1 + \|\pi_C\|)}_{\text{常数}} \|f - \hat{P}_n\|,$$

由上式得

$$(f - \pi_C(f))(x) = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n+1} a_i b_i}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^n (x - c_i)$$

$$(x \rightarrow i\delta_n) \\ \curvearrowleft \cup / \delta_n \curvearrowright \{ e' : \text{as } C$$

$$(f \in C^{\alpha+1}[a,b]) \quad | \cup$$

$$c_i \neq x \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{i \geq n/2}$$

$$G(f) = \underbrace{f(f)}_{\text{---}} - \underbrace{\pi_{\bar{C}}(f)(f)}_{\text{---}} -$$

$$\frac{f(x) - \pi_{\bar{C}}(f)(x)}{\frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{i=0}^n (x - c_i)} \xrightarrow{\text{---}} \frac{n}{\pi} (t - c_i)$$

if  $x \neq c_i$  then  $G$  is  $\approx 0$

$x - 1 \quad i=0, \dots, n \quad c_i$

$$G^{(n+1)} \quad -f : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ and} \\ \cdot \{ \quad \text{odd } e'$$

near  $n+1$  ( $\infty$ ) near  $c$   $\approx$

$$G^{(n+1)}(t) = f^{(n+1)}(t) - (n+1)! \cdot \frac{f(x) - f(t)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (x - c_i)}$$

$t = \xi$  near

$\xi \in [a, b]$

$[a, b] \rightarrow \text{near zero}$

$(x, c_i)$  near zero

113rsf No of univer

1131 p &  $\tilde{c}^{(n)}_{\text{easy}} \geq 30$

sign calc /  $\int_0^1$   $\geq 3 \int_0^1 G'(x)$

$\pi_{C^n}(f) \rightarrow f$

for  $f$   $\pi_{C^n}(f) \rightarrow f$

$\pi_{C^n}(f)$

$$\|f - \pi_{C^n}(f)\| \leq \left| \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \right| \cdot M(x - c_i^{(n)})$$

$$\leq \frac{M_{n+1}(f)}{(n+1)!} \cdot (b-a)^{n+1}$$

$\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$   $f$  has  $(n+1)$ -th derivative  $M_{n+1}(f)$

-c rho 31n sic

$$\frac{m_n(f) \cdot (b-a)^n}{n!} \rightarrow 0$$

$c_i \in [a, b]$   $\pi_{\tilde{c}}^* f$   $\approx$   $\sum_{i=1}^n m_i p_i$

$$\|f - \pi_{\tilde{c}}^*(f)\| \leq \left\| \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n (x - c_i) \right\|$$
$$\leq \left\| \frac{m_{n+1} \cdot (b-a)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \right\|$$

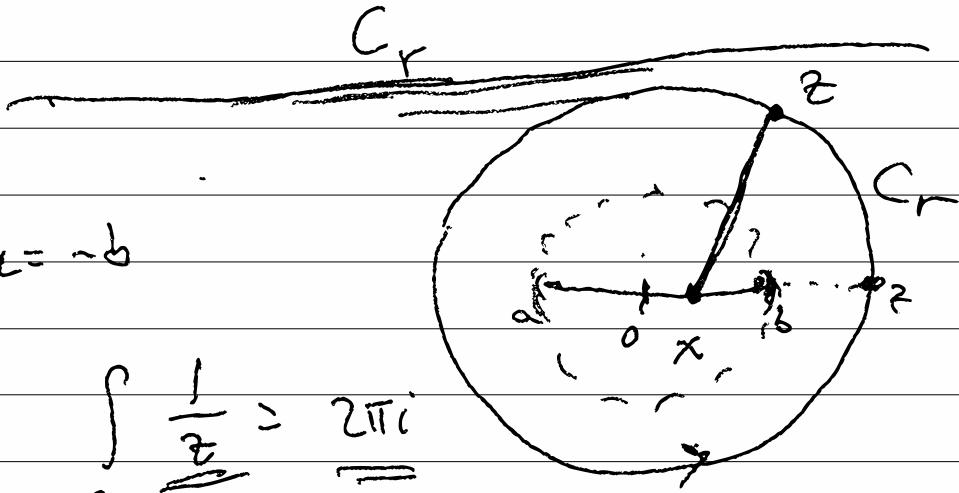
$$m_n = \|\underline{f^{(n)}}\|_\infty$$

$\sum (c_i \delta x_i) / n \rightarrow f$

$\text{right side of } \gamma \text{ and}$

$S_C$

$$\underline{\underline{f^{(k)}(x) = \frac{k!}{2\pi i} \int \frac{f(z)}{(z-x)^{k+1}} dz}}$$



$$\underline{\underline{\int_{C_r} \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i}}$$

$$f(z) = re^{2\pi i \theta}$$

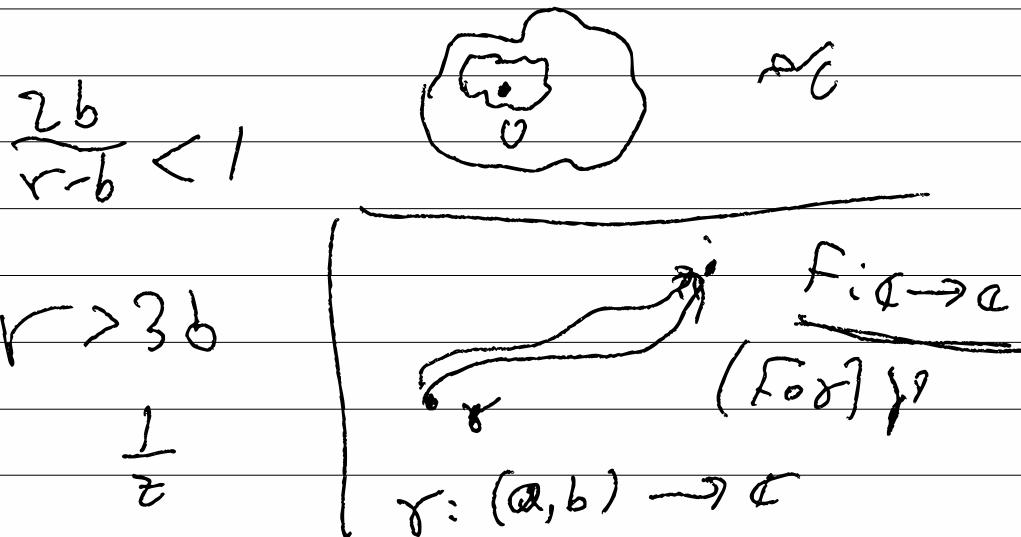
$$\underline{\underline{|z-x| \geq r-b}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{|f^{(k)}(x)| \leq \frac{k!}{2\pi} \frac{1}{(r-b)^{k+1}} \cdot 2\pi r}}$$

$$\frac{M_n \cdot (2b)^n}{n!} \leq \frac{n! \cdot M_0}{(r-b)^{n+1} \cdot r \cdot (2b)^n} =$$

$\frac{n!}{n!}$

$$\frac{M_0 \cdot r}{r-b} \cdot \left(\frac{2b}{r-b}\right)^n \rightarrow 0$$



רְאֵבָנָה | פְּלַמְּגָלָה כְּמִירָאָה  
 $([-1, 1], \delta)$  || • 160 19/2rc n

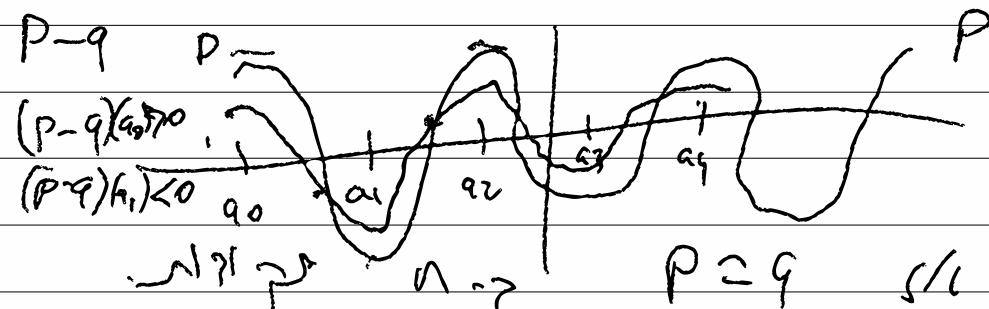
? מ'ג'ר' ?

רְאֵבָנָה | פְּלַמְּגָלָה כְּמִירָאָה P מ'כ

וְזֶה  $\|P\|_\infty = |P(a_i)|$  - t > n  
 $P(a_i) = -P(a_{i+1})$   
 $P$  ס/י  $a_i$  מ'ג'ר' n+1

רְאֵבָנָה  $\|P\|_\infty$  מ'ג'ר' t/n

$\|q\| < \|p\| \Rightarrow n' \leq n$



ר' יגאל ר' נסן נסן surG

בנוסף על  $n^n$ ,  $n$

$$T_n(\operatorname{Re} z) = \underline{\operatorname{Re}(z^n)}$$

$K=0, \dots, n-1$

$x = \operatorname{Re} z$

$$\Rightarrow T_n(x) = 0$$

nc  $z^n$

$\Rightarrow$

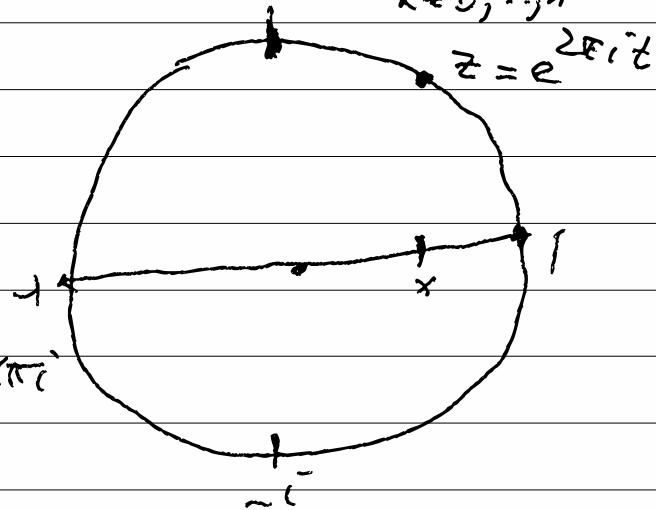
$$x = \cos\left(\pi - \frac{2k\pi}{n}\right)$$

$$z^n = \pm i$$

$$y = \cos\left(\pi \frac{k}{n}\right)$$

$k=0, \dots, n$

$$z^n = i \Rightarrow$$



$$e^{2\pi i \text{int}} =$$

$$2\pi i \text{int} = \frac{\pi i}{2} + k\pi i$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{2k+1}{4n}$$

פונקציית גזע לאנרגיה

$$2^{n-1} \text{ kJ} \cdot T_n$$

לפונט  $T_n = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \cdot T_0$  ס/ס

רף  $\|\frac{\partial}{\partial T_n}\| = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$ ,  $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\alpha_i = \cos\left(\frac{\pi i}{n}\right)$$

גרף של פונקציית גזע.  $0 \leq i \leq n$

$$\text{פונקציית גזע כ } \frac{1}{T_n}$$

פונקציית גזע היא פונקציית גזע  
הנארגו  $\bar{C}^{(n)}$  מילויים - נרחבת  
על  $T_n$  על  $\infty$  מילויים,

$$||f - \pi_{C^{(n)}}(f)|| \leq \frac{|f^{(n+1)}(\zeta)|}{(n+1)!} \cdot \|T_n\|_\infty =$$

$$\frac{|f^{(n+1)}(\zeta)|}{(n+1)!} \cdot 2^{\frac{n+1}{n-1}}$$

$$c_0, c_1, \dots \quad \sim 0.05102730$$

$$P_0, P_1, \dots \quad \deg(P_i) \leq i$$

$$P_i(x) = P_i(x) + a_{i+i} \cdot (x-c_i) \dots (x-c_i)$$

$$P_{i+1}(x) = P_i(x) + a_{i+i} \cdot (x-c_i) \dots (x-c_i)$$

$$a_{i+1} (c_{i+1} - c_0) \dots (c_{i+1} - c_i) = f_{i+1} - p_c(f_i)$$

$$\underline{a_{i+1}} = \frac{f_{i+1} - p_c(f_{i+1})}{(c_{i+1} - c_0) \dots (c_{i+1} - c_i)} =$$

$$\underline{[c_0, \dots, c_{i+1}]} f$$

$$\underline{[c_0, \dots, c_{i+1}]} f = \underline{[c_0, \dots, c_i]} f - \underline{[c_0, \dots, c_i]} f$$

$$\underline{\underline{c_{i+1} - c_0}}$$

$$\tilde{c} = (c_0, \dots, \overset{i+1}{\cancel{c_{i+1}}}, \dots, c_{i+1})$$

$$\underline{p_{\tilde{c}}(x)} \stackrel{d}{=} p_{\tilde{c}} = \frac{(x - c_0)}{(c_{i+1} - c_0)} (p_{\tilde{c}} - p_{\tilde{c}_0}) =: q(x)$$

Se  $0 < j < i+1$  se : 'n' 33

$$q(c_j) = f_j = P_{\tilde{C}}(c_j)$$

$$q(c_0) = P_{\tilde{C}_{i+1}}(c_0) = f_0 = P_{\tilde{C}}(c_0)$$

$$q(c_{i+1}) = P_{\tilde{C}_{i+1}}(c_{i+1}) - (P_{\tilde{C}_{i+1}}(c_{i+1})) -$$

$$P_{\tilde{C}_0}(c_{i+1}) = P_{\tilde{C}}(c_{i+1}) = f_{i+1} \approx \tilde{A}_C^*(c_{i+1})$$

$$c \quad f$$

$$c_0 \quad f_0$$

$$c_1 \xleftarrow{f_1} [c_0, c_1] f$$

$$c_2 \quad f_2 \quad [c_1, c_2] f \quad [c_0, c_1, c_2] f$$

$$c_3 \quad f_3 \quad [c_2, c_3] f \quad [c_1, c_2, c_3] f$$

$$c_4 \quad f_4 \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad -$$

$$[c_1, c_2, c_3] f = \frac{[c_2, c_3] f - [c_1, c_2] f}{c_3 - c_1}$$

$$\bar{c} = c_0, \dots, c_i$$

$$P_{\bar{c}}(x) = P_{\tilde{c}_i}(x) + [\bar{c}] f \cdot \prod_{j < i} (x - c_j)$$

$$\|\underline{P_{\bar{c}}(x)} - P_{\tilde{c}_i}(x)\| = \|[\bar{c}] f \prod (x - c_j)\|$$

$$\leq \underbrace{\left[ \frac{P_{\bar{c}}^{(i+1)}(\xi)}{(i+1)!}, \prod (x - c_j) \right]}_{\text{Error term}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{f}} = \left[ \begin{array}{c} c_0, c_1, \dots, c_n \\ f_0, f_1, \dots, f_n \end{array} \right]$$

$$P_{\bar{C}}(x) = [\bar{c}] f(x - c_0) - (x - c_n) + P_{\bar{C}_n}$$

$$\hat{c}_i = \{c_0, \dots, c_n\} \setminus \{c_i\}$$

$$[\bar{c}] f = \frac{[\bar{c}_0] f - [\bar{c}_n] f}{c_n - c_0}$$

$$c_0, \dots, c_h$$

$$f_0, \dots, f_n$$

$$\bar{C} = 3 \cdot \{1\} + \{3\} + 2\{2\}$$

$$\underbrace{1 \ 1 \ 1 \quad 3 \ 5}_{2 \ 4 \ 0 \ 1 \ 6} \zeta^{\leftarrow} c_i$$

$$P(1)=2, \quad P'(1)=4, \quad P''(1)=0$$

$$P(3)=1, \quad P(5)=6, \quad P'(5)=7$$

$$P_{\bar{C}}(x) = (\sum \bar{c}_i f_i) \cdot x^{n-i} + \dots$$

$$\hat{c}_i = \bar{c} - \{c_i\} \quad \text{从 } n \text{ 项中 } \sim \bar{c} \\ \text{去掉 } \{c_i\}$$

$$\bar{C} = \sum n_i \{c_i\} \quad \deg(C) = \sum n_i = n$$

$\exists c \quad c_i \neq c_j \quad \text{per} \quad i \neq j$

$$\underline{\underline{\{\bar{c}\}f}} = \frac{\sum \hat{c}_i f - \sum \hat{c}_j f}{c_j - c_i}$$

$$\bar{c} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k c_k \quad \text{... 2017}$$

$$n = \deg(\bar{c}) = \sum a_i$$

$$N(\bar{c}) = n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \text{... 3.13/14}$$

$$n_k > 1 \quad \text{e}^{\epsilon} \quad \forall \epsilon \quad n_k > 0 \quad \text{per}$$

$$\tilde{d} = d_c = \bar{c} - \{c_i\} + \{c_i + \epsilon\}$$

$$\exists c \quad | \quad \tilde{c} \approx c \quad \epsilon > 0 \quad \text{per}$$

$$N(\tilde{d}) < N(c)$$

$$[\partial_i]f = \frac{[\partial_i]f - [\hat{\partial}_i]f}{d_i - \hat{d}_i}$$

و $\partial_i f$  ما هي هذه؟  $\sum c_i \partial_i f$

ما هي  $\sum c_i \partial_i f$ ؟

$\rightarrow$   $\int f(x) dx$   $\rightarrow$   $\int f(x) dx$

$$\underbrace{[(n-1)[c_0] + \sum_{i=1}^n c_i]f}_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \rightarrow \underline{\sum_{i=1}^n c_i f_i} f$$

$$[c_0, c_0 + \epsilon]f = \frac{f(c_0 + \epsilon) - f(c_0)}{\epsilon} \xrightarrow{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} f'(c_0)$$

$$P_{n(\epsilon)} = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(c_0)}{k!} (x - c_0)^k$$

$$c_0 = c_1 = c_2$$

$$c_5 = c_6$$

$$c_0 \quad f_0$$

$$c_1 \quad f_0 = \{f\}^{(1)}$$

$$[c_0, c_1] f = f_1$$

$$c_2 \quad f_0 \quad f_1$$

$$c_3 \quad f_2 \quad [c_2, c_3] f = \frac{f_3 - f_0}{c_3 - c_0} \quad \sum c_1 c_2 c_3 f = \frac{(c_2 c_3) f - f_1}{c_3 - c_0}$$

$$c_4 \quad f_4$$

$$c_5 \quad f_8$$

$$c_6 \quad f_5 \quad f_6$$

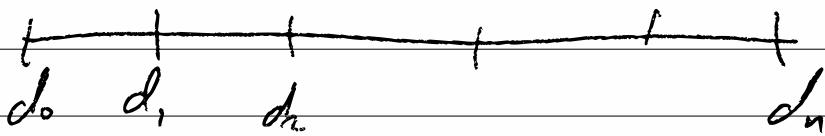
$$c_7 \quad f_0 \quad [c_6, c_7] f = \frac{f_0 - f_6}{c_7 - c_6}$$

$$\underline{[c_5, c_3] f}$$

p'j'sa o  
ac b & R

ignign ngnrgn

$a = d_0 < d_1 < \dots < d_n = b$

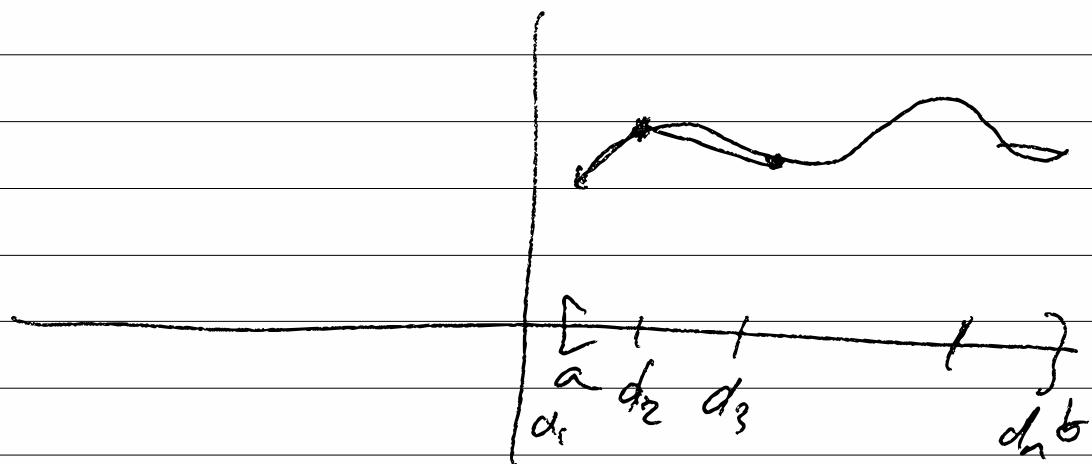


$S_m^k(D) = \left\{ \underbrace{s \in C^k[a, b]}_{[d_i, d_{i+1}]} \mid s|_{[d_i, d_{i+1}]} \right\}$

m > 1 n ~ n / f'(x)

. k < m

$s_i(\Delta)$  = прямой и кривые  
и кривые



прямые и кривые  $f$  ~~нечёт~~

$f$   $\int_0^x$  прямые и кривые  
и кривые  $f$

$$|f(x) - s(x)| \leq \frac{M}{2} \cdot |(x-d_i)(x-d_{i+1})| \leq$$

$$\frac{M}{8} \cdot (d_{i+1} - d_i)^2$$

$$M = \max_{x \in [d_i, d_{i+1}]} f''(x)$$

( $\alpha$ )  $\rightarrow$   $\lambda$   $\in \mathbb{N}_0$   $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\frac{\mu}{8} \cdot |\Delta|^2$$

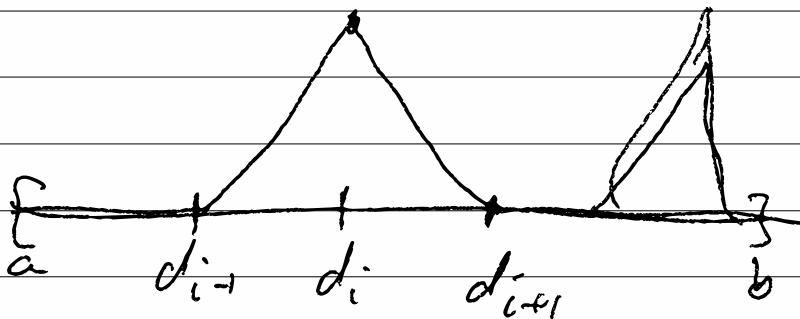
$|\Delta| = \text{distanz } \gamma_{\Gamma} \rightarrow \text{v/c}$

$$\|f - s_i\| \leq \underbrace{\|f - \overbrace{s^o}^{i \in \mathcal{S}^o}\|}_{V=}$$

$V \rightarrow \text{an } \gamma \in \Lambda \text{ } \exists n \in \mathbb{N} - s^o(\gamma)$

$\gamma \in \mathbb{N} \text{ } 0 < \delta \text{ } \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ } \gamma_n \in \gamma$

$$R^{d_1, \dots, d_n} \subseteq$$



$B_i$

$$\langle B_i, B_j \rangle \neq 0$$

$$|i-j| \leq 1 \text{ and } j >$$

$\text{and } i, j' \in$

$$\hat{s} = \sum c_i B_i$$

so  $\sqrt{\rho_{\lambda, \gamma}} \sim f$  to  $\sqrt{f_{\lambda, \gamma}}$

see final 'd' for plot  $\bar{c}$

$$T \bar{c} = d$$

$$T = \left( \langle B_i, B_j \rangle \right)_{i,j} \in \mathbb{R}^{C \times C}$$

$$d_i := \langle f, B_i \rangle$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdots & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdots & \cdot \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

• "Surjective" "range"

$$\|f - \hat{g}\|_\infty \leq 4 \cdot d(f, \overbrace{S^o(\Delta)}) \xrightarrow{\text{?} \sim 3n/\delta}$$

$\exists \rightarrow \text{fun} \approx' \text{js}'$

$d_i, i \in \mathbb{N}$  for  $f$  define  $s'_3(D)$

$\sim_{\mathcal{D}} s'_3 \in \mathbb{N}$  for  $f$

$s'_3(d_i) = f(d_i) \quad i \in \mathbb{N}$

$s'_3|_{[d_{i-1}, d_i]} \exists \rightarrow \text{fun} \approx'$

$s'_3(d_i) = m_i$

$m_i = f(d_i) / c$

$\sim_{\mathcal{D}} m_i \approx c \approx \delta, \approx$

$s \in S_3^2(D)$

middle man  $\sqrt{3N}$

(polynomial function)  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

or middle man's job is to find  $f$

(regular or irregular)  $\sum a_i b_i$

middle man's job integrals

$f(x)=0$   $\Rightarrow$  integrals

regular or irregular  $\int f(x) dx$  .  
.

$(\text{regular}) \Rightarrow 0$

$F(t, x, x', \dots, x^n) = 0 \quad ?$

$x(1)=x_1, \quad x(0)=t_0$

$f(a) \cdot f(b) \leq 0$   $\checkmark$  C i \rightarrow s, r,

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۲۳۷(۶) ۱۷/۷ : پاپلیکس

$$f(c) \cdot f(b) \leq 0 \quad \text{so } " \geq " \quad c = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

నుండిను ,  $f(a) \cdot f(c) \leq 0$   $\forall c$

$\{a, c\} \cap \{c, b\} = \emptyset$

$\sim \sim (\sim \sim)$

$$f(c) \geq 0$$

$\leq 0$

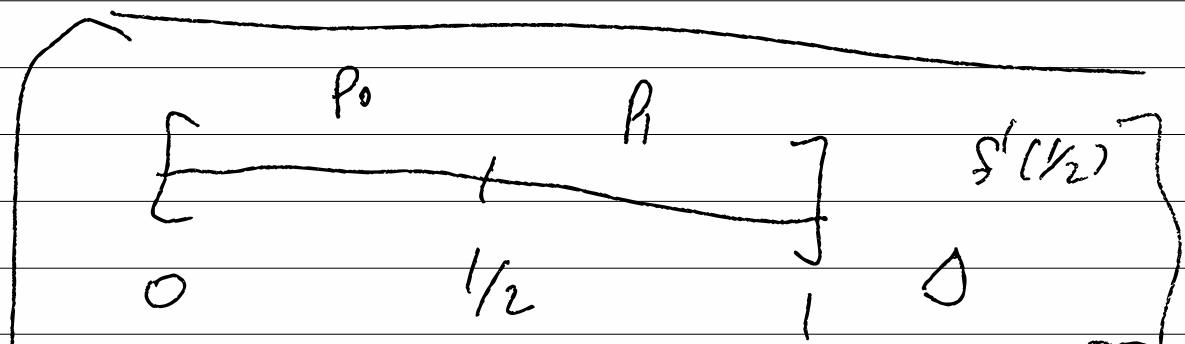
•  $C$  מוגדר באמצעות סדרת  $\{c_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$  של איברים ב- $\mathbb{R}$  ו- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = C$

$$|x_n - a| \leq \frac{(b-a)}{2^n} = \varepsilon_n$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon_{n+1}}{\varepsilon_n} \doteq \frac{1}{2}$$

$\sqrt{c}$   $P \rightarrow 0$   $\sim \sqrt{\omega_0 \lambda}$

$$\left( P \geq 1 - \lambda \right) \quad \frac{\varepsilon_{n+1}}{\varepsilon_n} \rightarrow c > 0$$



$$f \quad s \in S_3'(\Delta) \quad P_0'(1/2) = P_1'(1/2)$$

$$P_0(0) = f(0), \quad P_0(1/2) = f(1/2), \quad P_1(1/2) = f(1/2), \quad P_1(1) = f(1)$$

$$\cdot f(x) \geq 0 \quad [a, b]$$

$$x_i \rightarrow 0 \quad f(c) = 0$$

$$\left| \frac{x_{i+1}}{x_i} \right| < \varepsilon_i \quad \frac{\varepsilon_{i+1}}{\varepsilon_i} \rightarrow c < 1$$

стационарный

$$p > 1$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon_{i+1}}{\varepsilon_i} \rightarrow c > 0$$

стационарный

$\exists f_1, \dots, f_n$   $\forall r \in [a, b] : \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(r) = 0$

If  $r \in [a, b]$  then there exist  $a' < r < b'$  such that

$$\underbrace{f_{n+1}}_{= -f_n}, \quad f_{-1} = 0 \quad \text{(not)}$$

$\{f_i\}_{i=1}^n$  are  $n$  linear functions

$\forall r \in [a, b] \quad \exists i \in \{0, \dots, n\}$  such that

$$f_{i+1}(r) \cdot f_i(r) < 0 \quad \text{if } f_i(r) \neq 0 \quad \text{at } r$$

or  $r \in \Gamma(x)$

$$(x, f_1(x), f_2(x))$$

$$f_0(x), \dots, f_n(x) \quad \text{at } x \in \Gamma(x)$$

$\Gamma(a) = \{x \mid f_i \leq 0 \text{ at } x \text{ for all } i \leq n\}$

ו $\forall$   $c \in \mathbb{R}$   $\exists r > 0$   $\forall x \in (c - r, c + r)$

ר $\exists$   $r > 0$   $\forall x \in (c - r, c + r) \quad f(x) \in [a, b]$

$\exists r > 0$   $\forall x \in (c - r, c + r) \quad f(x) \in [a, b]$

ר $\exists r > 0$   $\forall x \in (c - r, c + r) \quad f(x) \in [a, b]$

ר $\exists r > 0$   $\forall x \in (c - r, c + r) \quad f(x) \in [a, b]$

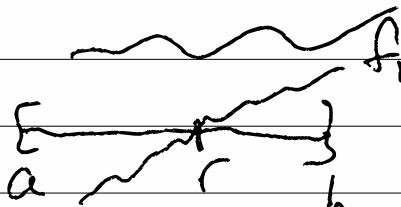
$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} f \\ a \end{array} \right] \times \left[ \begin{array}{c} x \\ x \end{array} \right] \times \left[ \begin{array}{c} x \\ x \end{array} \right] \times \left[ \begin{array}{c} x \\ x \end{array} \right]$$

ר $\exists r > 0$   $\forall x \in (c - r, c + r) \quad f(x) \in [a, b]$

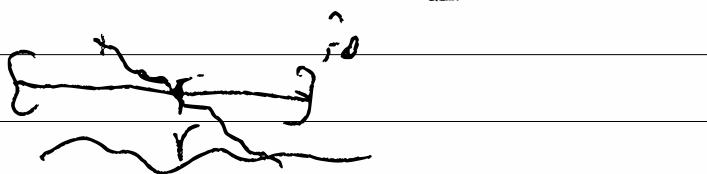
$r \in (0, \infty)$   $\exists r > 0$   $\forall x \in (c - r, c + r) \quad f(x) \in [a, b]$

$\eta \in \mathcal{N}^1_{\text{APK}} : \underline{\text{Convex and IC}}$   
 ✓  $n=0$

$\mathcal{N}^1_{\text{APK}} \ni \tau \rightarrow (\eta) : \underline{n=1}$   
 $\rightarrow \mathcal{N}^1_{\text{APK}}$



$$\underline{\tau(a)=0} \quad \underline{\tau(b)=1}$$



$$f_1(r) = 0 \Rightarrow \underbrace{f_0(r) \cdot f_2(r)}_{f_2^{\text{tot}} = -f_1'(r)} < 0$$

$$f_0(r) < 0, \quad f_2(r) > 0$$

$e' \rightarrow n - \bar{\nu}$  by  $\Delta N_F = 1/2$

۸۰ مارک

so  $x/c \neq 0$   $\Rightarrow f_1(r) \neq 0$ ,  $\lambda$

$f_1, \dots, \underline{f_{A+1}}$  1130, 1

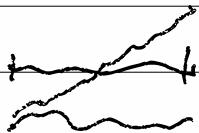
3' > 5', 5' > 3', N/N = 7, P/C

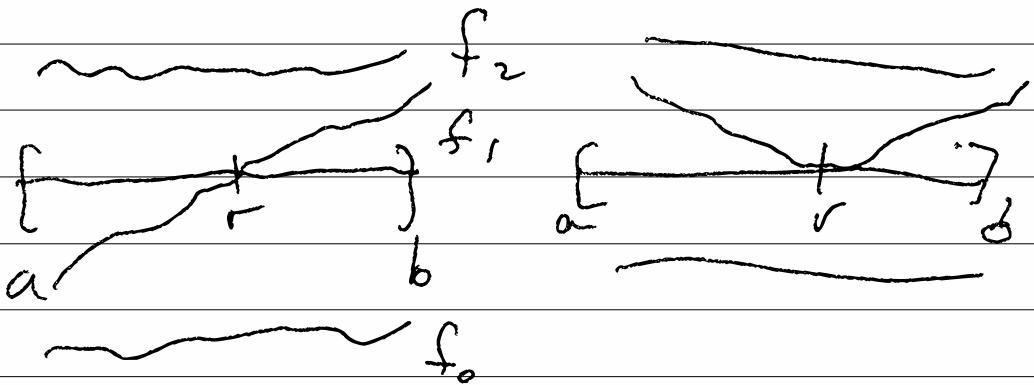
2017-18 学年第一学期

$$f_0, f_1 \rightarrow (C \ni r) \cup \underbrace{f_1(r)=0}_{\Rightarrow}$$

$$f_0(r) \cdot f_2(r) < 0 \quad \text{וגו}$$

$$\leftarrow f_2(r) \neq 0 \quad \text{sic}$$





$\text{polynomial } P \in \Lambda^* \cup \{ \text{closed} \}$

... good example as

$$f_{n-1} = P^1, f_n = P \quad \text{true}$$

~~$$f_{k+1} = q_k \cdot f_k - f_{k-1}$$~~

$$n \leq k-1 \Rightarrow \deg(f_{n+1}) < \deg(f_k) \Rightarrow \text{true}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{initial values } f_0, f_1 \text{ given} \\ & \forall k, P_k = f_k, \text{ and } (f_k) \text{ is a sequence of } f_k \end{aligned}$$

תורת גראן. בדוק אם

בנוסף  $f_{n+1} \cdot f_{n-1} = -\underbrace{(f')^2}_{\leq 0}$

$\sigma \circ \{f_i\}$  ו  $\deg(f_i) = i$

שזיהויים,  $\sum \deg(f_i)$  נורמליזציה

הו מושג של  $\deg(\sigma)$

$$f_{i+1} = (t \cdot a_i) \cdot f_i - b_i \cdot f_{i-1}$$

$$\cdot b_i > 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\cdot i \text{ עבור } f_i(b) > 0, b > 0 \text{ ו } c \\ \sigma(b) \leq 0 \text{ ס'}$$

$\sigma(a) = n$  if  $a < 0$  and

new value  $x_{i+1}$  is  $\sigma(f_i - f)$

$\rho' / \mu$

$\pi_2'/\mu$  and  $\rho' / \mu$

$\rightarrow$   $k \rightarrow 10/2, 103/2$

$\sigma(a) \leq 10/2$

$$x_{k+1} = \underbrace{x_k + x_{k-1}}_{2}, \text{ so } \sigma$$

$\sigma(x_{k+1}) \leq 10/2$

$\sigma(\sigma(x_{k+1})) \leq 10/2$

$\sigma(\sigma(\sigma(x_{k+1}))) \leq 10/2$

for  $f(x) = 0$  if  $\exists \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$

$\exists \gamma \in \mathbb{R} \text{, } f(\gamma) = 0$

$$f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0$$

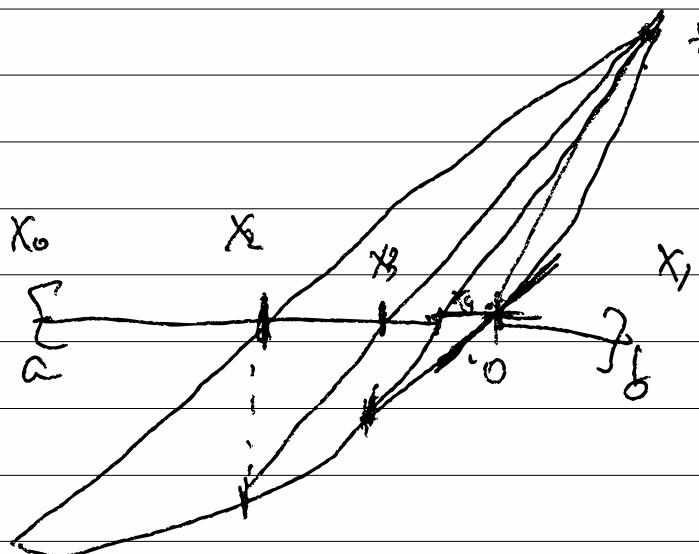


$$\frac{f(b)}{b-a}(x-a) + \frac{f(a)}{a-b}(x-b) = 0$$

$\Downarrow$

$$f(b)(x-a) - f(a)(x-b) = 0$$

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



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

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

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

$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = 1 - \frac{f(x_n)}{x_n} \cdot \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{f(x_1) - f(x_{n-1})} =$$

$$1 - \underbrace{\frac{f(x_n)}{x_n}}_{\rightarrow} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{x_n - b}{f(x_n) - f(b)}}_{\rightarrow}$$

$$1 - f'(0) \cdot \frac{b}{f(b)} =: c$$

~~graph~~

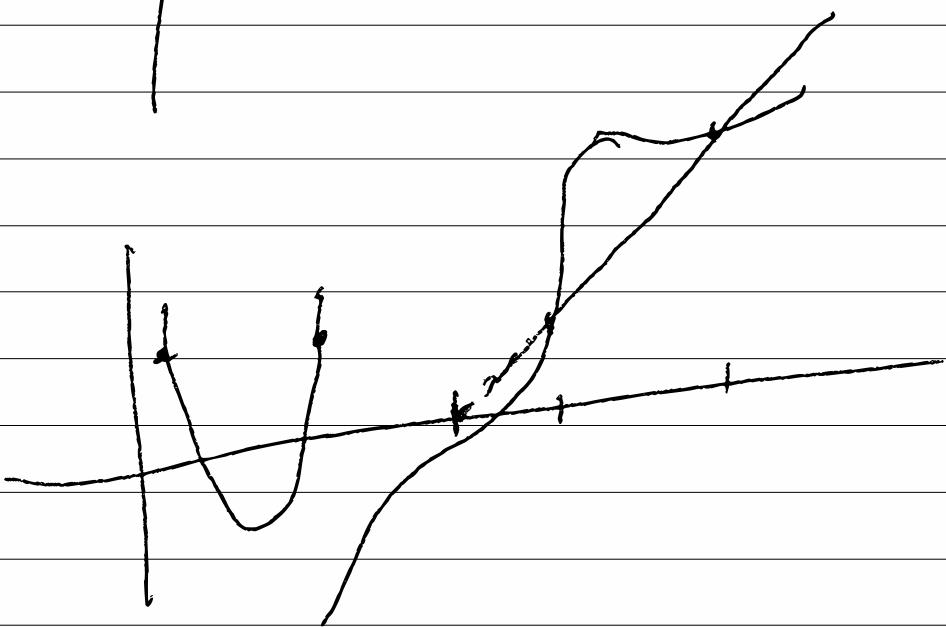
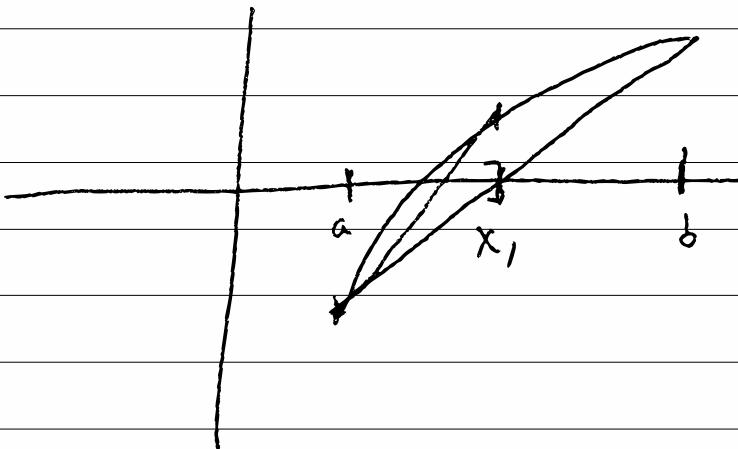
?  $\sim$ ,  $n+1 - ? \sim f_n$

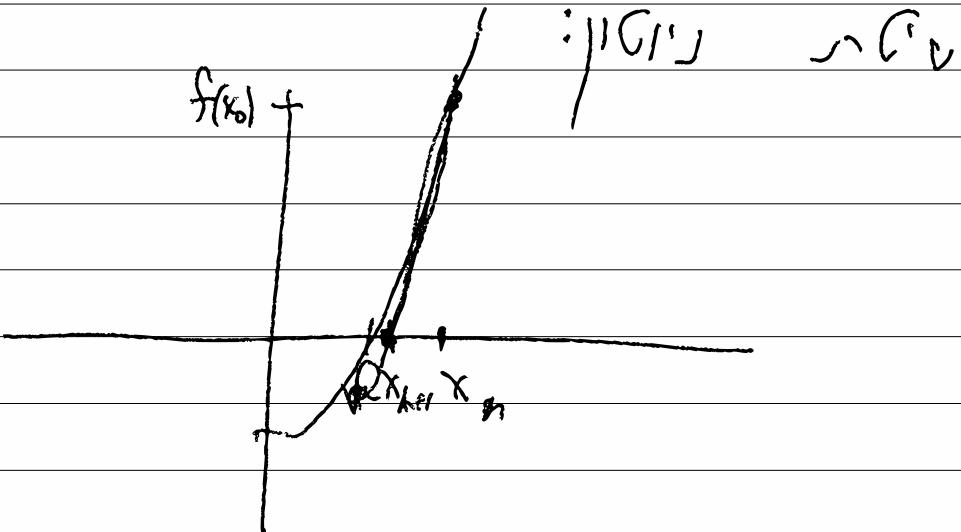
$$d = \frac{f(x_n)x_{n-1} - f(x_{n-1})x_n}{f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})}$$

$$x_{n+1} = d \quad \text{iff } f(d) \cdot f(x_n) \leq 0 \rightsquigarrow c$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n, \quad x_n = d \quad \text{iff } f(d) > 0 \wedge c$$

Secant  $\rightarrow$   $\cup C_L .1$   
 $| C_L | \cup C_L .2$





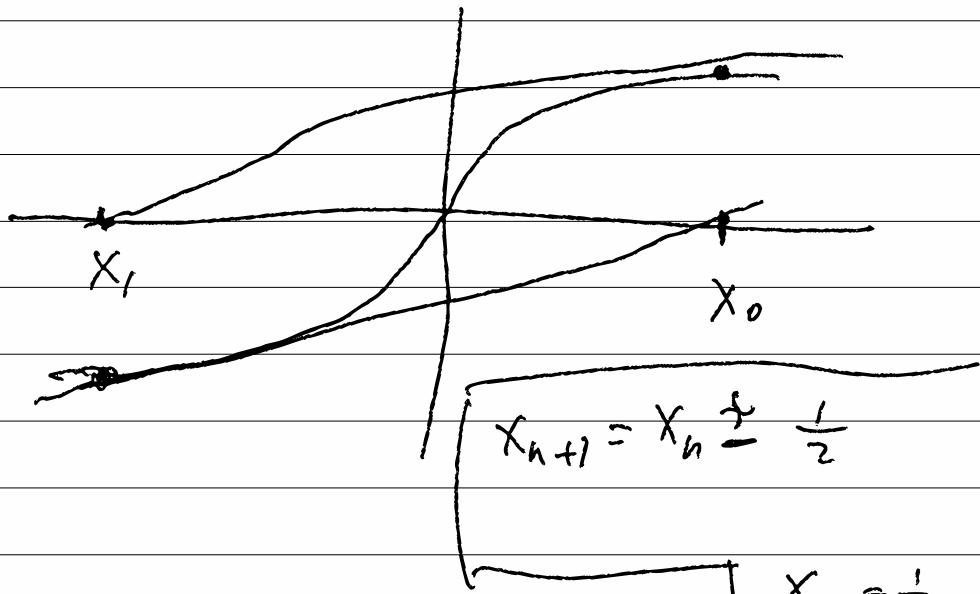
$$\left[ \frac{x_{n+1} - x_n}{0 - f(x_n)} = \frac{1}{f'(x_n)} \Rightarrow \right]$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n \left( \underbrace{\frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}}_{\text{fixed point}} \right)$$

$\sqrt{a}$  src  $\overbrace{\text{refer to}}$  fixed point

$$x^2 - a = 0 \quad (=) \quad a > 0$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{x_n^2 - a}{2x_n} = \frac{1}{2} \left( x_n + \frac{a}{x_n} \right)$$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} & x \geq 0 \\ -\sqrt{-x} & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} & x > 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{-x}} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$x_0 = \frac{1}{4}$   
 $x_1 = -\frac{1}{4}$   
 $x_2 = \frac{1}{4} = x_0$

$$\varphi(x) = x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$$

$$x_{n+1} = \varphi(x_n) \quad \text{für } \int f \, dx$$

zu der Menge  $\{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$  konvergiert.

$$\varphi(x) = x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} : \varphi$$

Umkehrabbildung

in  $\mathbb{R}^m$  mit  $(M, d)$   $\rightarrow$   $C$

$\varphi: M \rightarrow M$  ist stetig

$$d(\varphi(x), \varphi(y)) \leq c \cdot d(x, y)$$

$\Rightarrow$   $\varphi$  ist ein Isomorphismus von  $M$  auf  $C$ .

$X_{n+1} = \varphi(X_n)$  და  $\exists \epsilon > 0$  სა $\{x_i\}$

. და ეს იყო  $x_0$

,  $i \leq j$  და  $\frac{d(x_i, x_j)}{c^{j-i}}$

$$d(x_i, x_j) \leq c^i \cdot \underbrace{d(x_0, x_{j-i})}_{\text{---}}$$

$$d(x_0, x_k) \leq d(x_0, x_1) + \dots + d(x_{k-1}, x_k) \leq$$

$$d(x_0, x_k) / (1 + c + c^2 + \dots + c^{k-1}) = \frac{1-c}{1-c} d(x_0, x_k)$$

$$\Rightarrow d(x_i, x_j) \leq \frac{c^i}{1-c} d(x_0, x_j) \rightarrow 0$$

$$e' \subset e' \cap \cup_{i \geq 0} (X_i)_{i \geq 0} (=$$

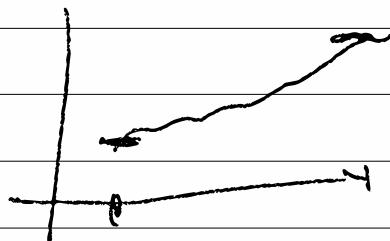
$$(x'_1, x'_2, \dots) (= \omega \text{ სამაგინარო}$$

$$\text{④ } \varphi(\omega) = \varphi(\lim x_i) = \lim \varphi(x_i) = \lim x'_i = \alpha$$

$f(x_0)$   
-  $x \in \mathbb{R} \cap M \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  -  $x \in J$

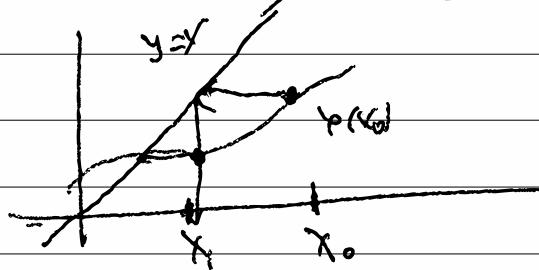
-1, No' 3 -> 2, 5 & 4

when  $y = f(x)$  is continuous



if  $f$  is continuous  $\Rightarrow$   $f$  is continuous ]

$f: M \rightarrow N$   
such that  $M \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  is open



$\alpha \geq 0$   $\sim 3'$   $\Rightarrow$  pol. inv C

$$\varphi'(\alpha) = \varphi''(\alpha) = \dots = \varphi^{(p-1)}(\alpha) = 0 \quad -1$$

( $\forall \in C^p(n)$ )  $\varphi^{(p)}(\alpha) \neq 0$  -1

: p i. n norm r 30 SC

$$\underbrace{x_{n+1} - \alpha}_{(x_n - \alpha)^p} \xrightarrow{\frac{\varphi^{(p)}(\alpha)}{p!}}$$

$$\varphi(x) = \alpha + \varphi'(f)(x - \alpha) + \frac{\varphi^{(p-1)}(\alpha)}{(p-1)!} (x - \alpha)^{p-1} + \underbrace{\frac{\varphi^{(p)}(u)}{p!} (x - \alpha)^p}_{\text{remainder}}$$

$$\alpha + \frac{\varphi^{(p)}(u)}{p!} (x - \alpha)^p \Rightarrow u \in [\alpha, x]$$

$$x_{n+1} - \alpha = \frac{\varphi^{(p)}(u)}{p!} \cdot (x_n - \alpha)^p$$

! יסוד גיאומטריה

$$\varphi(x) = x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$$

$$\varphi'(x) = 1 - \frac{f'^2 - f \cdot f''}{f'^2} = \frac{f \cdot f''}{\underline{[f']^2}}$$

$$\varphi'(x) = 0 \quad \boxed{\varphi(x) = x - \cancel{df'(x) \cdot f(x)}}$$

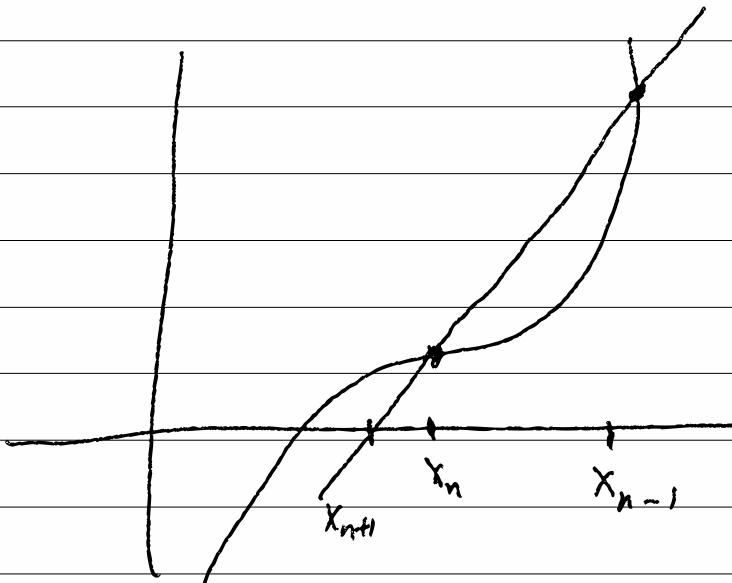
ונבזבז (בנוסף לערך) 9:20 SC

. יראן

ו שוד  $|\varphi'(u)| < 1 \Leftrightarrow f'(u) \neq 0$

. ו שילוב מינימום

Secant  $\rightarrow$   $\cap C_2$



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

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

$\alpha$  減少  $\epsilon$  與  $\delta'$  的  $\wedge \vee \wedge$

$$\underline{x_{n+1} - \alpha} = \underline{x_n - \alpha} - \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{\underbrace{(f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1}))}_{f'(x_n)}}. f(x_n) =$$

$$(x_n - \alpha) \left( 1 - \frac{f(x_n)}{(x_n - \alpha)[x_n, x_{n-1}]f} \right) =$$

$$(x_n - \alpha) \left( 1 - \frac{[x_n, \alpha]f}{(x_n, x_{n-1})f} \right) =$$

$$(x_n - \alpha) \left( \frac{[x_n, x_{n-1}]f - [x_n, \alpha]f}{[x_n, x_{n-1}]f} \right) =$$

$$\underline{(x_n - \alpha)(x_{n-1} - \alpha)} \cdot \left( \frac{[x_n, x_{n-1}]f - [x_n, \alpha]f}{[x_n, x_{n-1}]f} \right) \leq$$

$$\frac{(x_n - \alpha)(x_{n-1} - \alpha) \cdot M}{(x_n - \alpha)^2}$$

$$M = \max_{t, s \in U_\alpha} \left| \frac{f'''(s)}{2f'(t)} \right| \quad \Rightarrow \quad r > 1$$

$r'' \geq \min_{t \in U_\alpha} f''(t) \neq 0$

$\exists \delta_0 \quad \forall \delta \quad \exists n \quad r^n > \delta \quad \forall t \in U_\alpha$

$$U_\alpha = \{x \mid |x - \alpha| \leq \varepsilon\} \quad \text{arc sc}$$

$$\underbrace{\varepsilon \cdot n < 1}_{\varepsilon < 1} \rightarrow \underbrace{x_{n-1}, x_n}_{\in U_\alpha}$$

$$|x_{n+1} - \alpha| \leq \varepsilon \cdot n \leq \varepsilon \cdot 1 = \varepsilon$$

$$x_n \rightarrow \alpha \quad \Rightarrow \quad r^n \rightarrow 1/(n+1)$$

$$|X_{n+1} - \alpha| \leq |X_n - \alpha| \cdot |X_{n-1} - \alpha| \cdot \dots \leq$$

$$\varepsilon \cdot |X_{n-1} - \alpha| \leq \varepsilon^2 (|X_n - \alpha| \cdot \dots)$$

$$\underbrace{(\varepsilon \cdot u)}_1 \cdot |X_1 - \alpha|$$

$$E_n = \underbrace{|X_n - \alpha|}_1 \cdot u$$

$$\frac{|X_{n+1} - \alpha|}{|X_n - \alpha|^P} = \frac{E_{n+1}/u}{E_n^P} \leq \frac{1}{u^{P-1}}$$

$$E_{n+1} \leq E_n \cdot E_{n-1}$$

$$\underbrace{P^2 = P + 1}_{\text{L}}$$

$$P = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$E_n \leq E^{P^n}$$

$$E = \max(E_0, E^{P^0})$$

$$E_{n+1} \leq E_n \cdot E_{n-1} \leq E^{P^n} \cdot E^{P^{n-1}} = E^{P^{n-1}(P+1)} = E^{P^{n+1}}$$

$$[x_0, x_1]f = f'(u)$$

$$u \in \{x_0, x_1\}$$

$$[x_0, \dots, x_n] = \frac{f^{(n)}(u)}{n!}$$

$$u \in [a, b]$$

$$\therefore r^{\prime} N \cup \{r\} \cap \bigcup_{j=1}^m C_j \neq \emptyset$$

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

$$x^n + a$$

$b_n = c_n = 1$
$b_k = t b_{k+1} + c_k$
$c_k = t c_{k+1} + b_k$

$$(x-t)(x^{n-1} + b_{n-1}x^{n-2} + \dots + b_0) + b_0 = p(x)$$

$$b_n = 1$$

$\underbrace{b_k = t b_{k+1} + c_k}_{\text{---}}$

$$\approx 372 \text{ GJ/d} \quad \approx 55 \text{ P}$$

$$f'(c_0)$$

$$c_0, \dots, c_n \quad f \rightsquigarrow p_{\bar{c}, f}$$

$$p_{\bar{c}, f}(x) = [\bar{c}] f \cdot \underline{(x - c_0) \dots (x - c_{n-1})} \dots$$

$$p^1(c_0) = [\bar{c}] f \cdot (c_0 - c_1) \dots (c_0 - c_n) +$$

$$[c_0, \dots, c_{n-p}] f \cdot (c_0 - c_1) \dots (c_0 - c_{n-1}) \dots$$

$$f(x) = p_{\bar{c}, f}(x) + \underbrace{\frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi(x))}{(n+1)!}} \cdot (x - c_0) \dots (x - c_n)$$

$$f'(c_0) = p_{\bar{c}, f}'(c_0) + \frac{\underline{f^{(n+1)}(\xi(c_0))}}{\underline{(n+1)!}} \cdot \underline{(c_0 - c_1) \dots (c_0 - c_n)}$$

$$\text{Slope } h = \max\{|c_0 - c_i|\} \text{ for } i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

h n i n r u s

$$C_f = C_0 + h \quad , \quad C_0 \quad . \quad | \quad \underline{\text{inferred?}}$$

$$f'(c_0) = \frac{f(c_0+h) - f(c_0)}{h} + h \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}$$

$$P_{\bar{C}, f}(x) = f(c_0) + \underbrace{\left( [c_0, c_1] f \right)}_{\text{a function}} \cdot (x - c_0)$$

$$\overbrace{f(c_1) - f(c_0)}^{h = c_1 - c_0}$$

$$c_{-1} = c_0 - h, \quad c_1 = c_0 + h \quad -2$$

$$P_{\overline{C}, f}(x) = f(c_0) + [c_0, c_1]f \cdot (x - c_0) +$$

$$\underline{[c_0, c_1, c_{-1}]f} (x - c_0)(x - c_1)$$

$$[c_0, c_1]f = \frac{f(c_1) - f(c_0)}{h}$$

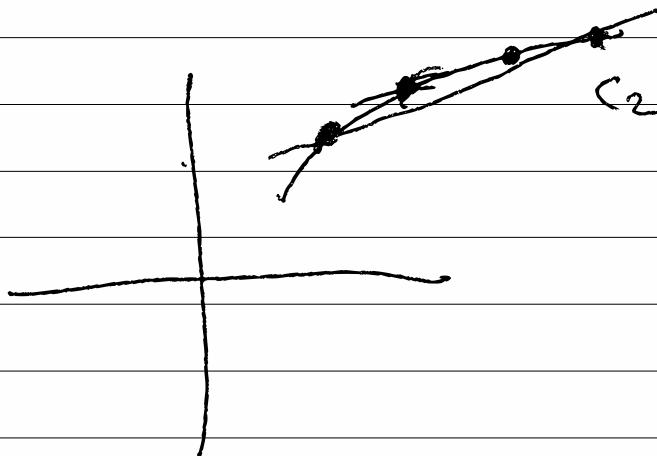
$$[c_0, c_1, c_{-1}]f = \frac{[c_0, c_1]f - [c_0, c_{-1}]f}{2h} =$$

$$\frac{f(c_1) - f(c_0) + (f(c_{-1}) - f(c_0))}{2h^2} =$$

$$\boxed{\frac{f(c_1) - 2f(c_0) + f(c_{-1})}{2h^2}} \quad P = \frac{f(c_1) - f(c_0)}{h} - \frac{f(c_0) + f(c_{-1}) + f(c_{-2})}{2h} =$$

$$\boxed{f(c_1) - f(c_{a1})}$$

$2h$



$$e \approx \frac{f'''(\xi)}{6} \cdot h^2$$

$$f_i = f(c_i) + \epsilon : \text{plain text}$$

$$f_{-1} = f(c_{-1}) + \epsilon$$

$$f'(c_0) = \frac{f(c_i) - f(c_{-1})}{2h} + \epsilon_2 =$$

$$\frac{f_i - f_{-1}}{2h} \sim \left( \frac{\epsilon}{h} \right) + \epsilon_2 =$$

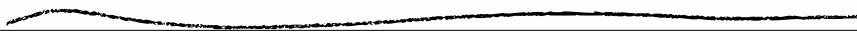
line search method

$$E(h) = \boxed{M \cdot h^2} - \frac{\epsilon}{h}$$

$$h_0 \approx \left( \frac{\epsilon}{2M} \right)^{1/3} \quad E(h_0) = \frac{3}{2} (2M)^{1/3} \cdot \epsilon^{2/3}$$

Up until now we have seen how to find the area under a curve

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{f(x)}{(x-x_0)^2} dx$$



$$\underbrace{\approx 3 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}}$$

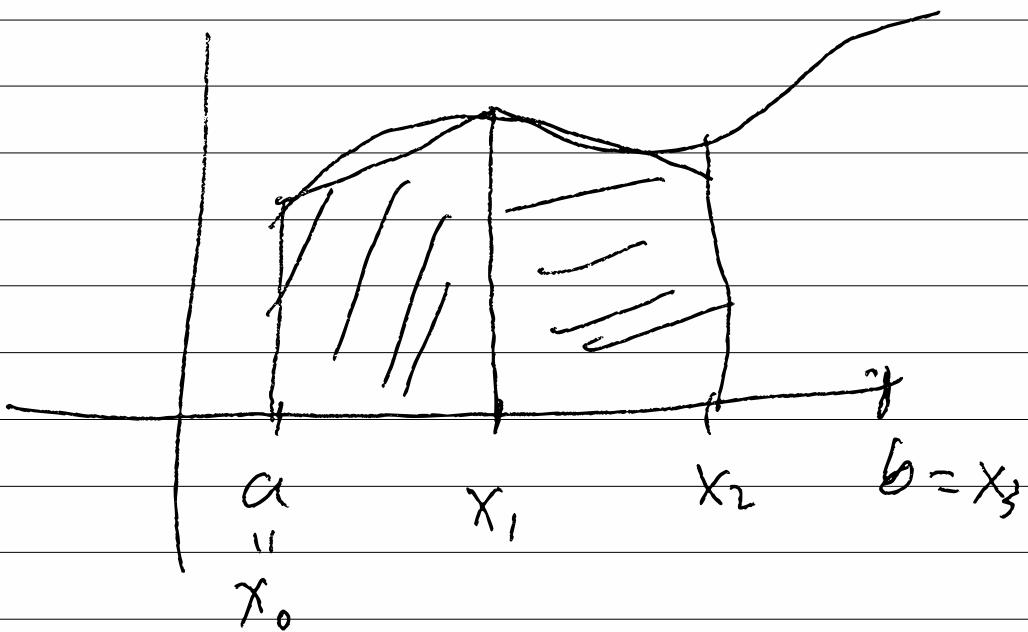
so it seems around  $10^3$  Hz

$$\int_a^b f$$

What if  $f$  is  $[a, b]$  and  $f$  is not continuous?

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$$

$$\int_a^b f$$



$$\int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} f = \frac{f(x_{i+1}) + f(x_i)}{2} \cdot (x_{i+1} - x_i)$$

$$\int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} R_n(x) = \frac{(x - x_i)(x - x_{i+1})}{2} \cdot \overbrace{\frac{f''(x_{\text{mid}})}{2}}$$

$$\int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} R_i(x) = \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} (x - x_i)(x - x_{i+1}) dx.$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{f''(c_i)}{2}}_{\text{Error term}} = -\frac{h^3}{12} \cdot \underbrace{f'''(c_i)}_{\text{Function value}}$$

$$\int_a^b f dx = h \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot f_0 + f_1 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} f_n \right) +$$

\_\_\_\_\_

$$\underbrace{-\frac{h^3}{12} \cdot \sum f''(c_i)}_{\text{Error term}}$$

$$E_h^T(f) = -\frac{h^2}{12} \cdot \underbrace{(b-a)}_n \sum f''(c_i) = -\frac{h^2}{12}(b-a) \cdot \frac{f''(b) - f''(a)}{2}$$

Nel segnare i nodi

Funzione continua e finita  
di classe  $C^1$  nel dominio

$x_{k+2}$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{h}{3} (f_k + 4f_{k+1} + f_{k+2}) -$$

$x_k$ :

$$\frac{1}{30} h^5 f^{(4)}(c)$$

$$\int_a^b f = \frac{h}{3} (f_0 + 4f_1 + 2f_2 + \dots + f_n) +$$

$E_n^S(f)$

$$E_n^S(f) = -\frac{1}{180} \cdot (b-a)^5 \cdot f^{(4)}(c)$$

$$[a, b] = [0, 2\pi]$$

$$E_n^T \cdot (e^{2\pi i kx}) = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i kx} dx =$$

$$\left( \underline{\frac{1}{2} e_k(0)} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} e_k(\frac{2\pi i}{n}) + \underline{\frac{1}{2} e_k(2\pi)} \right) \cdot \frac{2\pi}{n}$$

$$= 0 \quad k < n$$

$$f(x) = \sum_i a_i \cos(i x) + b_i \sin(i x)$$

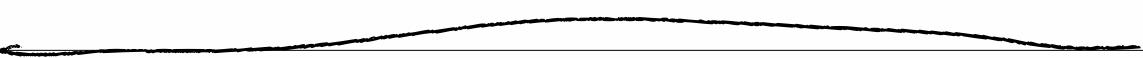
$$E_n(f) = \sum a_i$$

$f \in C^r(\mathbb{R})$

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strad 0-f x'g/f a\_i(f) sc

i^-r ING



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for J's if 2177 for 3'dif

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b

$$\int_a^b f(t) \underline{w(t)} dt = \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \cdot f(\underline{t_k}) + E_n(f)$$

A -

$$\begin{matrix} \sim & 3 & 5 \\ X & \downarrow & \downarrow \end{matrix}$$

?

$A_1 \supset A_{-1}$

$T: A \rightarrow A$

$T(f) = f \circ C$

$\cup_{i=1}^k$

$$T^2 = Id$$

$$\underbrace{T^2 = Id}_{\text{---}}$$

$\sim \text{card } \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{G}'$   $T$

$A_i = \text{im } T^{-1} \cap V_i$

$$\boxed{T^n = Id}$$

$\text{ker } T^n$

$$x + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$T(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$A^m = \left\{ t \in \mathbb{C}[\sum x_i \frac{1}{x_i}] \mid t(a) = \sum_{i=-m}^m a_i x^i \right\}$$

$$\dim A^m = 2m+1$$

$$\left( x + \frac{1}{x} \right)^k \in A_1 = A^m \cap A, \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \leq k \leq m \\ (x - \frac{1}{x}) \cdot (x + \frac{1}{x})^k \end{matrix}$$

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$$\int_a^b f(t) \underline{w(t)} dt = \sum_{i=1}^n (\Delta t_i) \underline{f(t_i)} + E_n(f)$$

, a Tse 'c) "Fer  $\sim$ " 3 p 12 - w(t)

$$\int_a^b f(t)w(t)dt \quad , \quad (f \sim 0) \int_0^1$$

גַּמְגָדֶל בְּגַדְגָּלָה גַּמְגָדֶל בְּגַדְגָּלָה

: [www.ca/crc](http://www.ca/crc), ti [www.ca/crc](http://www.ca/crc)

मात्रा के अनुसार एक सिंगल एंट्री  $E_1(f) = 0$

•  $N \in \mathbb{N}$   $m$   $\gamma_{\rho_1}$

$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(t) \psi(t) dt$  for  $\psi \in V$

$$\Psi(f) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(t) w(t) dt$$

$\psi \in \mathcal{S}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi(t) dt = 0$

$$\Psi: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$S_t(f) = (f(t_1), \dots, f(t_n)) \rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(t) dt$$

$$S_t: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\Psi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Psi \underset{\dim P_k = k}{\overbrace{\circ S_t}} |_{P_k}$$

$P_k$   $\subset$   $V$ ,  $\dim P_k = n$ ,  $\dim V = N$ ,  $k \leq n$

$$\Psi|_{P_k} = \underbrace{\Psi \circ S_t}_{\text{---}}|_{P_k} \quad P_k \subset V$$

$\alpha \beta \gamma \beta \gamma$

$$S_{\bar{t}}|_{P_n} : P_n \rightarrow \underbrace{\mathbb{R}^n}$$

( $\Rightarrow$  Banach's  $\delta$ ) für  $\delta$  f(x)

$$\Psi = \Psi \circ S_{\bar{t}}^{-1} \quad \text{für } S_{\bar{t}}$$

. ( $\exists \delta' \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta < \delta'$ )  $\epsilon$  und  $\delta'$

->  $\exists \delta \quad \bar{t} \quad \text{ist } \delta$

$$\Psi|_{P_{n+1}} = \Psi \circ S_{\bar{t}}$$

$\Psi(f) = 0$ ,  $f \in \ker \Psi$ ,  $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta < \delta'$

$$S_{\bar{t}}(f) = 0 \Rightarrow \Psi(f) = 0$$

$$\sum_{t=1}^n f(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \Psi(f) = 0 \quad f \in P_n$$

$$f(t_i) = 0 \quad \forall i \Leftrightarrow f = \pi_n \cdot g \quad g \in P_{n-1}$$

$$\pi_n(t) = (t-t_1) \cdots (t-t_n) \quad \text{def}$$

Einheitsvektor von  $\mathbb{R}^n$

$$\underline{\Psi(\pi_n \cdot g)} = 0 \quad \text{def}$$

$$l \text{ ist } g \in P_l \quad \text{einheitsvektor}$$

- für  $g$  ein Einheitsvektor

$\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{t=1}^n g(t) = 0$

$$\text{PLV für } \pi_n \quad \text{SC} \quad \cdot \quad l=n-1$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Berechne } \Psi(g) \text{ für } g \in P_{n-1} \text{ und } n \in \mathbb{N} \\ & (u, v) \mapsto \underline{\Psi(u \cdot v)} = \underline{\Psi(u) \cdot v} \end{aligned}$$

$$a = -1, b = 1, \quad W(t) \geq 1 \quad .1 \quad : \underline{\int_{\gamma} \int_{\Gamma} \int_0^t \int_0^s }$$

35% of the area is now shaded.

$$W(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}, \quad a = -1, b = 1 \quad .2$$

$\pi_n$  is now shaded.

$$W_i = \int \underbrace{\frac{\pi_n(t)}{(t - t_i) \cdot \pi_n'(t_i)}}_{W(t) dt}$$

???

$$W(t_i)$$

⇒ Th fo mereg  $\int$  .1

, p/le/ mereg

. w>0 ⇒  $\int$  .2

⇒  $\int f_i^2 dt \rightarrow 0$  for all  $i$  - p.

'G367'  $\circ \Theta_{\lambda}$   
 $w_i = \sum w_i l_i^2(f_i) \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\int l_i^2 w dt > 0}}$

$E_n(f) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$ , f  $\int f^2 dt$  .3

, p:  $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} f \rightarrow 0$  l'

. i  $\Rightarrow \delta NN$  p/le/  $\delta/2$  p:

$$|E_n(f)| = |E_n(f - P_{2n-1})| =$$

$$\left| \int_a^b (f - P_{2n-1}) w(t) dt - \sum_{i=1}^{2n-1} w_i \cdot (f(\xi_i) - P(\xi_i)) \right| \leq$$

$$\left| \int_a^b (\underline{f} - \underline{P}) w(t) dt + \sum_{i=1}^{2n-1} w_i \cdot |f(\xi_i) - P(\xi_i)| \right| \leq$$

$$\|f - P\|_\infty \cdot \left( \underbrace{\int w(t) dt}_{\|w\|_1} + \underbrace{\sum w_i}_{\|w\|_1} \right) =$$

$$\underline{\|f - P\|_\infty} \cdot \underline{2 \cdot M_0}$$

לעת עג' 30 נ/כ זוגות

8.5% סטודיו  $P_u$  מ' 27.2%

$V_k \subseteq V_{k+1} \cap \text{סטודיו}$  ערך' עג' 30%

ט' נספ' סטודיו -  $V$

$\psi: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\theta = \varphi \circ s_f: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$E = \psi - \theta$

$P \in P_k$  סטודיו  $E|P = 0$

$f \in C^{k+1}((0, 5], \mathbb{R})$

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^k a_i x^i + \frac{1}{k!} \int_0^x (x-t)^k f^{(k+1)}(t) dt$$

$$E(f) = \frac{1}{k!} E \int_0^x (x-t)^k f^{(k+1)}(t) dt =$$

$$\frac{1}{k!} E \int_0^b (x-t)_+^k f^{(k+1)}(t) dt \quad \text{(3)}$$

$$\frac{1}{k!} \int_0^b E((x-t)_+^k) f^{(k+1)}(t) dt$$

$$(x-t)_+ = \begin{cases} x-t & t \leq x \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$E(f) = \int_a^b K_\alpha(\epsilon) f^{(k+1)}(\epsilon) dt$$

$$K_\alpha(t) \geq 0 \quad \forall t$$

$$= f^{(k+1)}(z) + \int_0^b K_\alpha(t) dt$$

# Numerical Linear Algebra

Folkmar Bornemann

Mischen von zwei Würfeln

$$A \bar{x} = b$$

rechnen 33% 10% 55% 33%

rechnen 33% A : 33% 10% 55%

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$cy = d_2 \quad \exists v = \frac{d_2}{c}$$

$$\underline{\underline{A}} = \underline{\underline{L}} \underline{\underline{U}} \quad \text{215'8 JBGV : 111rs}$$

NIS new U NEC

111rs new L  
 [decide A <= n's]

$$Ax = b \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \underline{\underline{L}} \underline{\underline{U}} x = b \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

$$\underline{\underline{L}} c = b \quad \text{per} \quad \underline{\underline{U}} x = c$$

new & L-per per V23J

!  $\rightarrow$  posk  $\rightarrow$  f

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{pos} \\ \text{per} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \text{pos} \\ \text{per} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{invert}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{L}}_1 \underline{\underline{U}}_1 = \underline{\underline{L}}_2 \underline{\underline{U}}_2 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{L}}_2^{-1} \underline{\underline{L}}_1 = \underline{\underline{U}}_2 \underline{\underline{U}}_1^{-1}$$

$$\left( \begin{matrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{matrix} \right) = \left( \begin{matrix} 1 & 0 \\ x & 1 \end{matrix} \right) \left( \begin{matrix} * & * \\ \cancel{*} & * \end{matrix} \right)$$

: \{ \omega \}

$$= \left( \begin{matrix} 1 & 0 \\ x & 1 \end{matrix} \right) \left( \begin{matrix} a & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{matrix} \right)$$

$[a \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{IJ}, a=0 \rightarrow \text{C or } 15]$

$$xa = c \Rightarrow x = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$bx + y = d \Rightarrow y = d - \frac{bc}{a}$$

$$A = L \cup =$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{c|cc} \alpha_1 & & \\ \hline b_1 & A' \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c|ccc} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \hline b_1 & L' \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c|cc} \alpha_1 & & \\ \hline x & r_1 \\ \hline 0 & U' \end{array} \right)$$

$n-1$

$$(x | r_1) = (\alpha_1 | a_1)$$

$$x = \underbrace{\alpha_1}_{\neq 0} \quad \quad \quad C_2, C_1, C_2 \geq 0, C_1 = 1$$

$$f_1 = \underline{\frac{b_1}{\alpha_1}}$$

$$B = L' \cup \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{L}' \cup \bar{U}$$

$$B \subset L \cup L' \cup U \cup U'$$

$$B = A' - f_1 r_1$$

23. Find  $\lambda^3 \text{tr} N v'$ ,  $T\mathcal{D}$  /  $\lambda^1 \text{tr} v$

$$-1 \quad \rightarrow \quad P$$

$$PA = LU$$

1,  $\forall x$  new  $v$  such

1 new column  $\rightarrow$   $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  possible for

$$L \rightarrow X \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = P_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$P_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3/5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3/5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (0 - 3/5) & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\gamma/\epsilon \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = P_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -\gamma/\epsilon \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & P_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{P}$$


---

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} (\epsilon) & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow 0 < \epsilon \quad | \infty$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1/\epsilon & 1 \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \epsilon & 1 \\ 0 & 1 - 1/\epsilon \end{pmatrix}}_{\sim} = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1/\epsilon & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon & 1 \\ 0 & 1 - 1/\epsilon \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Cholesky  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{Definition: } A = A^* - e \quad L' S S$$

$$\bar{x}^* A \bar{x} > 0, \quad \bar{x} \neq 0 \quad \text{Gf}$$

$$((\bar{x}^* A \bar{x})^*)^* = \bar{x}^* A^* \bar{x} = x^* A \bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \mapsto \bar{x}^* A \bar{y}$$

$$\cdot \text{ nur } \Rightarrow \text{ Gf}$$

Abbildung  $\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$   $\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

$s(c) \wedge \neg s(h) \wedge A \quad s(c) \wedge \neg s(h)$

position for 0-w NFA  $\{c\}$

$\|log\|c\| \in \text{m3}' \cap \text{m2}$

$\neg s(c) \wedge \neg s(h)$

path  $c' 150 \Rightarrow^* \text{C1S} \quad s/c$

$A = L \cup$

$A = A^* = L^* \cup L^*$

number of c's  $\Rightarrow$  if  $\leq k$  ~~not~~  $\neg s(c)$   
if  $\geq k+1$  posfr  $\neg s(c)$

$L^* = 0$

$(L^* = 0 \rightarrow \neg s(c))$

$$A = L \cdot L^* \sqrt{p' \lambda' e'} \text{ psf}$$

Zurücksetzen  $L \rightarrow \text{CSC}$

Zur Position für Abstandswinkel

$$\alpha''_{\text{CSC}}$$

IN 3, 13° Abstandswinkel  $\approx 270^\circ$

, LU  $\Rightarrow \theta'$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & a_1 \\ & a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha' & a'_1 \\ a'_2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}'$$

ר' בירנשטיין אמרת א-ב ר' ג'י.

ר' ג'רמן

A: K<sup>m</sup> → K<sup>n</sup>

K = R/C

ר' בירנשטיין אמרת א-ב ר' ג'י

A = QR  
Proof

using LinAlg Q over C

using review R: K<sup>n</sup> → K<sup>m</sup>  
exists for every U in R there is an  
X such that X is in A such

using A\* A

$\Rightarrow$   $A^* A$  is  $\geq 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \|A\mathbf{x}\| \geq 0$  s/c,  $\Rightarrow$   $\mathbf{x} = 0$

$\bullet -x=0 \quad \Rightarrow \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}=0$

and  $\mathbf{y} \in \text{range } A - v$   $\wedge$   $\mathbf{y} \neq \mathbf{0}$

$$\underline{A^* A = L \cdot L^*}$$

$\Rightarrow$   $L$  is surjective

$$Q = A R^{-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad Q^* Q = R^{-1} L^* L R^{-1} = I_d$$

$$\text{s.t. } Q^* Q = I_d \sim \boxed{f}$$

$$Q^* Q = (R^{-1})^* A^* A R^{-1} = \underline{L^{-1} \cdot (L \cdot L^*) \cdot R^{-1}}$$

$$R \cdot R^{-1} = I_d$$

$\{ \text{if } A = Q, R, \quad \text{and } C, \text{ then } B \} \neq$

$$A^T A = R^T Q^T Q R = R^T R,$$

$$\begin{matrix} Q^T R \\ \hline \end{matrix}$$

then  $Q : \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

then  $R : \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

'reflexive'  $\Rightarrow$   $R = Q^{-1}$

$$A = Q \cdot R \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{A \cdot R^{-1}}_{} = Q$$

$$R^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta & \cdots \\ r & \ddots & \cdots \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = (a_1, \dots, a_m)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\|a_1\|}, \quad \beta \cdot a_1 + \gamma a_2$$

$$A = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & : R \cap I \subset \mathbb{C} \\ A &= Q \cdot R = \textcircled{Q \cdot R} \\ & Q = r + (q_2, \dots, q_n) R^1 \end{aligned}$$

$$Q = (q_1, \dots, q_n)$$

$$A = Q R$$

$$R = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} \rho & \bar{r} \\ \hline 0 & R' \end{array} \right)$$

$$Q^T A = R$$

$$(a_1, \dots, a_n) = (q_1, \dots, q_n)$$

$$f \cdot q_1 = a_1 \Rightarrow f = \|a_1\|, q_1 = \underline{a_1/f}$$

$$q_1 \cdot a_i = r_i \quad Q \cdot A = (f, \bar{r})$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \therefore \exists g \in Q^1 \text{ s.t. } f = g \cdot r \\ & A - q_1 \cdot r = Q^1 \cdot R^1 \end{aligned}$$

normale Form für Matrix A

mit Koeffizienten

$$(\sim' \rightarrow A) \quad \underline{\underline{Ax = b}}$$

$$\text{cond}(A) = k(A)$$

$$k(A) = \|A^{-1}\| \cdot \|A\|$$

b Lsg Syst & Fehlerabsch - b\*

$$\boxed{\frac{\|b^* - b\|}{\|b\|}}$$

$$\frac{\|A^{-1}b^* - A^{-1}b\|}{\|A^{-1}b\|} = \frac{\|A^{-1}(b^* - b)\|}{\|A^{-1}b\|} \leq \frac{\|A^{-1}\| \|b^* - b\|}{\|A^{-1}b\|} =$$

$$\frac{\|A^{-1}\| \cdot \|b\|}{\|A^{-1}b\|} \cdot \frac{\|b^* - b\|}{\|b\|} = \frac{\|A^{-1}\| \cdot \|A \cdot A^{-1} \cdot b\|}{\|A^{-1}b\|} \cdot \frac{\|b^* - b\|}{\|b\|} \leq$$

$$\leq L(A) \cdot \frac{\|b - b\|}{\|b\|} \quad \boxed{\|Av\| \leq \|A\| \cdot \|v\|}$$

$\|A\| = \sup_{\|v\| \neq 0} \frac{\|Av\|}{\|v\|} = \sup_{\|v\|=1} \|Av\|$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \quad \tilde{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

$\frac{\|\tilde{A} - A\|}{\|\tilde{A}\|}$

$$\frac{\|\tilde{A}'b - \tilde{A}'b\|}{\|\tilde{A}'b\|} = \frac{\|\tilde{A}'(\tilde{A} - A)\tilde{A}'b - \tilde{A}'A\tilde{A}'b\|}{\|\tilde{A}'b\|} =$$

$$\frac{\|\tilde{A}'(\tilde{A} - A)\tilde{A}'b\|}{\|\tilde{A}'b\|} \leq \|\tilde{A}'\| \|\tilde{A} - A\| \|\tilde{A}'b\| =$$

$$\frac{\|\tilde{A}'\| \cdot \|A\| \cdot \|\tilde{A} - A\|}{\|A\|} = L(A) \cdot \frac{\|\tilde{A} - A\|}{\|A\|}$$

$$\|ABv\| \leq \|A\| \|Bv\| \leq \|B\| \|Bv\| / \|v\|$$

: (Kahan)  $\underline{\text{MMC}}$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon(A)} = \min \left\{ \frac{\|A - \tilde{A}\|}{\|A\|} \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{for } \tilde{A} \\ \text{exists} \end{array} \right\}$$

,  $\epsilon(A)$  is the condition number

$$\frac{\|A - \tilde{A}\|}{\|A\|} \geq \frac{1}{\|A\| \cdot \|\tilde{A}\|}$$

$$\|\tilde{A}\| \cdot \|A - \tilde{A}\| \geq$$

:

$$-2 \sqrt{3} \approx 1.73$$

$\Sigma \lambda$

$$\|A^{-1}\| \cdot \|A - \tilde{A}\| \geq \|A^{-1}(A - \tilde{A})\| =$$

$$\|I - A^{-1} \tilde{A}\|$$

as  $\sqrt{\cos}$  then set

$$\|I - A^{-1} \tilde{A}\| \geq 1$$

if  $c \neq \text{Vektor}$   $\in \mathbb{C}$   $\Rightarrow c$

$$\|I - A^{-1} \tilde{A}\| \geq \|(I - A^{-1} \tilde{A})v\| / \|v\| = \frac{\|v\|}{\|A^{-1}v\|}$$

)  $\approx$   $\approx$   $\approx$   $\approx$   $\approx$   $\approx$

$$\|A - \tilde{A}\| = \frac{1}{\|A^{-1}\|}$$

$$w = A^{-1}v, \|A^{-1}v\| = \|A^{-1}\| \quad \begin{matrix} \approx & \approx & \checkmark & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & \|v\|=1 \end{matrix}$$

so  $\tilde{A}$  is a  $\lambda$ -approximation of  $A$

$$\tilde{A}w = 0 \quad \text{if } \omega = \delta$$

$$A|_U = A|_{U^\perp}$$

$$\underbrace{\|A - \tilde{A}\|}_{\|A - \tilde{A}\|} \|(\tilde{A} - A) \cdot w\| / \|w\| = \frac{\|v\|}{\|Ax^{-1}v\|} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\|\tilde{A}^{-1}\|}$$

$$\sup_{\substack{\|w+u\|=1 \\ u \in U}} \|(\tilde{A} - A)(w+u)\| = \sup_{\substack{\|w\|=1 \\ u \in U}} \|(A - \tilde{A})uw\| =$$

$$\sup_{\substack{\|w\|=1 \\ u \in U}} \|Aw\| / \|w\|$$

প্রস্তুতি করা হৈ

মানের ব'জনে  $\pi^{\prime} \text{ প্রস্তুতি } = f$   
 $\pi^{\prime} \text{ প্রস্তুতি } - f$

$x'$  এবং,  $y$  টাকা প্রস্তুতি

~~$\hat{f}(y) = f(y^*)$~~

-e  $\nearrow y^*$

(যে সুবিধা)

প্রস্তুতি করা, জো নূ এবং

cond(f))

প্রস্তুতি করা হৈ

$a^x \cdot b = a^x \cdot b$  সুবিধা হ'লৈ

، اینجاو : جهان ینجاست

و چشم را بخواه و بخواه

. از اینجا  $\rightarrow$  از اینجا

از اینجا  $\rightarrow$  از اینجا

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \hat{\times} (c d) = \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ * & * \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \cdot (cd)$$

دسته ۰

$f = h \circ g$   $\sim$   $\wedge' \cup \wedge$

$(\wedge \wedge')$   $\rightarrow \wedge' \wedge (\wedge \wedge')$

$f = \frac{h \circ g}{f}$   $\rightarrow \wedge' \wedge (\wedge \wedge') - f$

數學分析

研究如何將一個數列

定義在  $\mathbb{R}^n$  上的  $g^{-1}$  在  $\mathbb{R}^m$  上的

映射  $f$  的性質

首先考慮  $f$  在  $\mathbb{R}^m$  上的

連續性

如果  $y$  在  $\mathbb{R}^m$  上

$$y^* = A, \quad f(y) = \tilde{x}$$

那麼  $f$  在  $\mathbb{R}^m$  上

$$\omega(\tilde{x}) = \min \left\{ \frac{\|A - A'\|}{\|A\|} \mid \tilde{x} = A'x = b \right\} =$$

$$\min \left\{ \frac{\|E\|}{\|A\|} \mid (A + E)x = b \right\}$$

(Rigal-Gaches) invc

$$w(\tilde{x}) = \frac{\|b - Ax\|}{\|A\| \|x\|}$$

in 13 in 17  
25 59 11 10

$$\frac{\|x - \tilde{x}\|}{\|\tilde{x}\|} = \frac{\|A^T b - A^T x\|}{\|\tilde{x}\|} \leq$$

$$\|A^{-1}\| \cdot \frac{\|b - Ax\|}{\|\tilde{x}\|} = k(A) \cdot w(\tilde{x})$$

:  $\rho \geq \sqrt{c} \cdot \log^2 n$   $\rho n \sim \rho n \log n$

$$f = \underline{\underline{\log}}$$

$\gamma \rho / c$

$$\underline{\underline{g(A) = (\underline{m}, \underline{n})}}, \quad m \cdot n = A$$

-1

$$\underline{\underline{h(m, n, b)}} - \text{maximal value}$$

$\sqrt{m/c}$  times

$\sqrt{-h}$  to

:  $\rho \geq \sqrt{c} \cdot \log^2 n$  sufficient  $f$

$\sqrt{c} \cdot h \leq \log^2 n -$

$|C| g^{-1} \leq g^2 n - 1$

$\|M^*N\| \leq \|N\|^2$

$M^*N \text{ 为 } M^*N \text{ 的 }$

$$\frac{\|\tilde{M} \cdot \tilde{N} - M \cdot N\|}{\|M \cdot N\|} =$$

$$\frac{\|\tilde{M} \cdot \tilde{N} - M \tilde{N} + M \tilde{N} - M \cdot N\|}{\|M \cdot N\|} \leq \underbrace{\frac{\|\tilde{M} - M\|}{\|M\|}, \frac{\|\tilde{N} - N\|}{\|N\|}}$$

$$\|\tilde{M} - M\| \cdot \|\tilde{N}\| + \|M\| \|\tilde{N} - N\|$$

$$\frac{\|\tilde{M} - M\| \cdot \|N\| + \|M\| \|\tilde{N}\| \cdot \|\tilde{N} - N\|}{\|M \cdot N\|} \leq 2 \cdot \frac{\|M\| \cdot \|N\|}{\|M \cdot N\|}$$

ר' 3rn for  $\sqrt{c}$  סענ' ר' 3rn

:  $\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{c} \cdot \sqrt{2} > \sqrt{c}$

$m, N \rightarrow m \cdot N$

$$\frac{\|\tilde{m} \cdot \tilde{N} - m \cdot N\|}{\|m \cdot N\|} = \begin{cases} \tilde{m} = (\tilde{m} - m) + m \\ \tilde{N} = (\tilde{N} - N) + N \end{cases}$$

$$\|\tilde{m} - m\| \cdot \|\tilde{N} - N\| + m(\tilde{N} - N) + (\tilde{m} - m) \cdot N + m \cdot (\tilde{N} - N)$$

$$\underbrace{\|m\| \|\tilde{N} - N\|}_{3 \|N\|} + \underbrace{\|\tilde{m} - m\| \|N\|}_{3 \|m\|} \leq 2 \|m\| \cdot \|N\| \cdot 3$$

$$k(\sqrt{c}) = \frac{2 \|m\| \|N\|}{\|m \cdot N\|}$$

ר' 3rn for  $\sqrt{c}$  סענ' ר' 3rn

$$\text{Ax} = b \quad \text{for } \|A\|_{\text{new}}$$

(A)  $\xrightarrow{B \cdot C} \xrightarrow{B^{-1}}$  for  $\|C\|_{\text{new}}$

$$\text{neuw R} \rightarrow \text{rcg} \quad A = Q \cdot R \quad \boxed{d}$$

$\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n r_i^2} \geq \sqrt{n}/\sqrt{Q} \rightarrow \sqrt{n}/\sqrt{d}$

$$\|QRV\| = \|RV\| \leq \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n r_i^2} \sqrt{Q} \quad (2)$$

$(L_2 \text{ norm})$

$$\|QRV\| = \|RV\|$$

$$\|Q\| = 1$$

$$\underbrace{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n r_i^2}}_{\text{norm}} \leq \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n r_i^2} \quad A \rightarrow 2$$

$$A = R^T \cdot R$$

Outs new R recg

$$\|A\| = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda_{\max} \\ \lambda_{\min} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\|A\| = \sqrt{\|A^T A\|} = \sqrt{\max_{\|v\|=1} \langle A^T A v, v \rangle}$$

$$A = R^T Q$$

$$\|R\|^2 = \|R^T R\| = \|A\|$$

$$\|A\|^2 = \max_{\|v\|=1} \langle A v, A v \rangle =$$

$$\max \langle A^T A v, v \rangle$$

we show  $A = L U$  .  
 we know matrix  $L$  is upper triangular

so  $L^{-1}$  is lower triangular

∴ (r<sub>n</sub> and p<sub>n</sub>) are QR sets

$u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots \in U, <, >$

$$V_1, V_2, V_{31}, \dots \in U \quad k\beta \neq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad g_1,$$

$$\langle v_i, v_j \rangle = d_{ij} \quad [C]$$

$$\langle u_1, \dots, u_i \rangle = \langle v_1, \dots, v_i \rangle \quad \text{if } \quad \boxed{\boxed{\text{def}}}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A = (v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3 \dots) \\ Q = (V_1 \ V_2 \ V_3 \dots) \end{array} \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{l} W_1 = \langle e_1 \rangle \\ W_2 = \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle \\ W_3 = \langle e_1, e_2, e_3 \rangle \end{array}} \quad \text{N/C}$$

نیز میں اکھاں کے Q : Sc

$$W_1 \subseteq W_2 \subseteq \dots \quad W_k = W$$

$$A, Q: W \rightarrow U$$

$$Aw_i = Qw_i \quad i \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$A \sim B \quad \text{defn } A, B \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{J})$$

$$\text{def } \underbrace{Aw_i}_{= i} = \underbrace{Bw_i}_{\text{rel}} \quad \text{rel}$$

$$\text{rel } \underbrace{A \sim B}_{\text{rel}} \quad \text{rel}$$

$$\text{rel } \cancel{A = BR} \quad \text{rel } \cancel{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{J})}$$

$$\cancel{Rw_i = w_i} \quad \cancel{w \in \mathcal{J}} \quad R: W \rightarrow U$$

$$R = \underline{\underline{B^{-1}A}} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} A = QR \Rightarrow Q = \underline{\underline{A}R^{-1}} \\ u_i \mapsto u_i / \|u_i\| \quad (\|u_i\|, \cdot) \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Delta x = b$$

→ 2) 1(71) 1(85)  $\sqrt{r}/c$   $\sin \alpha$

$$A: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \quad m \geq n$$

1)  $\Delta x$   $\times$  1(375)  $\rho' 3/2$

$$\|Ax - b\|$$

•  $f_n' s_n$

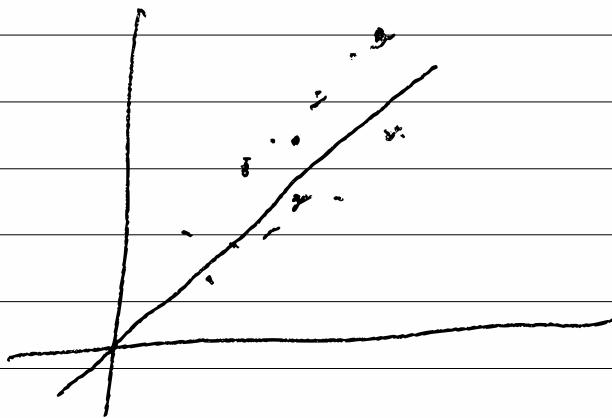
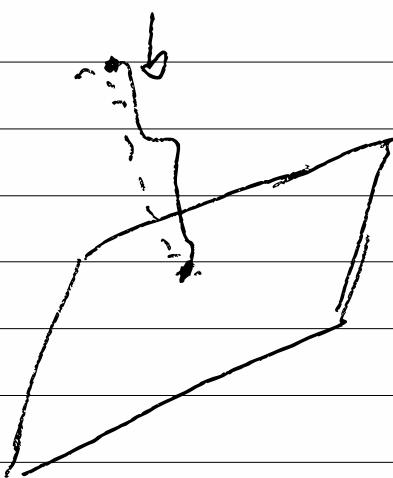
2)  $\rho_1$  1(375),  $\rho_2$  1(575)

2)  $\rho_2$  A  $\approx$   $\Delta x$

$$-b - f \approx \rho'$$

$$A = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_n, \quad n=1 \quad \text{?}$$

$x = b + \rho X$   $\approx$   $\Delta x$   $\approx$   $\rho$



לע | 17.2.1 (1.1) פונקציית יערכות

טבילה

$$\underbrace{A^T A}_{\text{Matrix}} x = A^T b$$

פתרון מודולרי למשתנה אחד.

: מינימיזציה של  $\|x\|^2$ subject to

לע  $\geq 0$  מינימום -

רנימוס מינימום  $\underbrace{Ax=b}$   $\Rightarrow$  יסוד

פונקציית נגיף

$$\kappa(A) = \|A\| \cdot \|\underline{A^{-1}}\| = \sqrt{\|A^T A\|} \cdot \sqrt{\|(A^T A)^{-1}\|} =$$

$$\sqrt{\kappa(A^T A)}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \varepsilon & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ \varepsilon \\ \varepsilon \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ax = b \Rightarrow x = (1, 1)$$

$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \varepsilon & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \varepsilon \\ 0 & \varepsilon & \varepsilon \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \varepsilon & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\left( \begin{pmatrix} 1+\varepsilon^2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+\varepsilon^2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\kappa(A^T A) = 1 + \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2}$$

$$\kappa(A) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\varepsilon}$$

de maneira

$$\|A^T A\| = \max \left( (\sqrt{(1+\varepsilon^2)^2 - 1}) \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 1 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\kappa \approx \frac{1+a}{a-1} \approx \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2-\varepsilon^2}$$

Orthogonal - and the principal

$$A = QR \Rightarrow$$

$$\underline{A^T A} x = A^T b = \underline{R^T Q^T b}$$

II

$$R^T \underbrace{Q^T Q}_{I} R x = \underline{R^T R x}$$

$$Rx = \underline{\underline{Q^T b}}$$

is orthogonal matrix

$$x^{n+1} + \sum a_i x^i = 0 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a_1 \\ 1 & -a_2 \\ 0 & \vdots \\ 1-a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

לינז ורגד גראן בנין וק

ונכ 'נ' 38 ג' 781 'נ' 38 ג' 671

ו' נ' 38, 1 ו' פ' 781 ו' 671  
ונ' 38)

(r' G<sub>42</sub>)

ונ' 38 / ונ' 38 ו' 671

, ג' 781 ג' 671 ו' 671 ו' 671

ונ' 38 ו' 671

$$A_1 = Q^* A Q$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \pi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(x, a_1, \dots, a_n)$$

$$\alpha x + \dots = \mu x$$

$$\alpha \neq \mu \quad \checkmark$$

$$A = Q^t U Q$$

Schur decomposition

$$(Q^t W \underbrace{U}_{\text{diag}} A) \quad A^t A = A \underbrace{A^t}_{\text{diag}} \quad \text{and}$$

$$Q^t W \underbrace{U}_{\text{diag}} \quad V \quad \text{and}$$

$$V = Q A Q^t$$

$$V^t V = Q \underbrace{A^t Q^t}_{\text{diag}} Q A Q^t = Q \underbrace{A^t A}_{\text{diag}} Q^t.$$

$$Q A A^t Q^t \dots = \underline{V V^t} \Rightarrow$$

$V$   
N.P. of  $A$

$\lambda$ ,  $v$  or  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\lambda v$  or  $Av$

3<sup>rd</sup> for  $\lambda v$  or  $\tilde{A}$   
 $\lambda$  and  $v$

$$\|\tilde{A} - A\|$$

~~|| $\tilde{A}$ ||~~

$$\|\tilde{A} - A\|_2$$

~~|| $\tilde{A}$ ||~~

$$\tilde{\Delta}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \omega &= \min \left\{ \|\tilde{A} - A\| \mid \begin{array}{c} \tilde{A} \geq A \\ \tilde{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \end{array} \right\} \\
 &\|\tilde{A} - A\| = \underline{\|\tilde{A} - A\|} \\
 &\tilde{A} \geq A, \quad \tilde{A} - A
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha = d(\tilde{\lambda}I - A, \text{range of } f) =$$

$$\|\tilde{\lambda}I - A\| = \underbrace{\|\tilde{\lambda}(I - A^{-1})\|}_{\leq 1} = \|\tilde{\lambda}(I - A^{-1})\| =$$

$$\underline{\text{sep}(\tilde{\lambda}, A)} \quad \left(= 0 \text{ if } \tilde{\lambda} \in \sigma(A) \right)$$

$$\frac{|\tilde{\lambda} - \lambda|}{\|\tilde{\lambda}I - A\|} \leq \text{sep}(\tilde{\lambda}, A)$$

$$\|\tilde{\lambda}I - A\|^{-1}$$

$\mu$  یعنی پر، نسبتی و

$$(\lambda I - A) v = \lambda v - \mu v =$$

$$(\lambda - \mu) v$$

$$(\lambda I - A)^{-1} v = \frac{1}{\lambda - \mu} v$$

$$\|(\lambda I - A)^{-1}\| \geq \left| \frac{1}{\lambda - \mu} \right|$$

$$\|(\lambda I - A)^{-1}\| \geq \frac{1}{d(\lambda, \sigma(A))}$$

$$\sigma(A) = \left\{ \lambda \in \mathbb{C} : \exists v \neq 0 \text{ such that } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|\lambda^n v\|}{\|v\|} \neq 0 \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{sep}(\lambda, A) \leq d(\lambda, \sigma(A))$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} : \text{Jordan 3}$$

$$\sigma(\lambda, \sigma(A)) = \{\lambda\}, \sigma(A) = \{0\}$$

$$(\lambda I - A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}^{-1} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\lambda} & \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\lambda} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x}{\lambda} + \frac{y}{\lambda^2} \\ \frac{y}{\lambda} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \|(\lambda I - A)^{-1}\| \approx \frac{1}{|\lambda|^2}$$

$\text{src} \rightarrow \text{src}(A)$   $\in C$  is a type

$$\underline{\text{sep}(\lambda, A) = d(\lambda, \sigma(A))}$$

$\lambda$  is a  $A$   $\vdash$   $\lambda$  is a  $A$   $\vdash$

$\lambda$  is a  $A$   $\vdash$   $\lambda$  is a  $A$   $\vdash$

$\lambda$  is a  $A$   $\vdash$   $\lambda$  is a  $A$   $\vdash$

$\lambda$  is a  $A$   $\vdash$   $\lambda$  is a  $A$   $\vdash$

$\lambda$  is a  $A$   $\vdash$   $\lambda$  is a  $A$   $\vdash$

$\lambda$  is a  $A$   $\vdash$   $\lambda$  is a  $A$   $\vdash$

$\lambda$  is a  $A$   $\vdash$   $\lambda$  is a  $A$   $\vdash$

הנורו  $A : \underline{mn}$

( $\lambda x f g$ )  $\vdash A = \binom{1}{0} \cdot \underline{k+1} z$

לעט נס ס פlc נס גת;

. $\lambda x x A \rightarrow P'$  נס

הנורו נס גת נס גת

. $\lambda x x N$  נס ~

$(x, v)$  נס גת נס גת

נס גת נס גת נס גת

נס גת נס גת -  $V$  . $\lambda$  ס

נס גת נס גת

$P(V) = \{ l \mid l \subseteq V \text{ נס גת נס גת}\}$

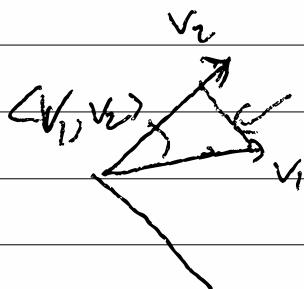
$$d(l_1, l_2)$$

7'38'

परिपूर्ण वृत्तीय संकेत, जिसके माध्यम

$$l_1 = \langle v_1 \rangle, \quad l_2 = \langle v_2 \rangle$$

$$\|v_1\| = \|v_2\| = 1$$



$$W \in \mathbb{Q}^{\perp} \quad nc$$

$$\|\pi_W(v_1)\| = d(l_1, l_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle^2 &= \cos^2 \alpha \\ 1 = \|v_1\|^2 &= \underline{(\|v_1\|^2 - \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle^2)} \end{aligned}$$

मानव एवं जीव विज्ञान

Red → "No" 2827

$$d(\tilde{\ell}, \ell) \leq \frac{\|\tilde{A} - A\|}{\text{dist}(\tilde{x}, \sigma(A)\setminus \lambda)}$$

St. Wyr. 2000 t. rec'd

• λ γ } γ γ γ γ γ

$$\omega = \ell^{-1} \quad \text{from } \underline{\text{Definition}}$$

$$, \|\tilde{v}\|=1$$

$$\pi_w(\tilde{A} - A) \tilde{v} = \pi_w(\tilde{X} \tilde{v} - A \tilde{v}) =$$

$$\pi_w \tilde{A} \tilde{v} - A \tilde{v} / \pi_w(\tilde{v}) =$$

$$\underline{(\tilde{X} \tilde{I} - A) \pi_w(\tilde{v})}$$

$$\pi_w(v) = (\tilde{X} \tilde{I} - A)^{-1} \pi_w(\tilde{A} - A) \tilde{v}$$

$$d(e, x) = \|\pi_w(v)\| \leq \|(\tilde{X} \tilde{I} - A)^{-1}\|.$$

$$\| \pi_w \| \cdot \| \tilde{A} - A \|$$

$$\overbrace{\text{sep}(x, \pi_w)}^{\parallel} =$$

$$V = e \oplus w$$

$$A|_e \subseteq e, \quad A|_w \subseteq w$$

$$\frac{1}{\text{dist}(x, \pi_w(A))} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma(A - \{x\})}$$

הנ'ר'ס ג'ע'פ'ר'ס פ'ר'ז'ג'ן ג'ע'ל'מ'ן

הנ'ר'ס א' , V-S V-W A-W

$P(A): P(V) \rightarrow P(V)$

$P(A)(\ell) = A(\ell)$

הנ'ר'ס פ'ר'ז'ג'ן ג'ע'ל'מ'ן

.  $P(A)$  פ'ר'ז'ג'ן ג'ע'ל'מ'ן

הנ'ר'ס ג'ע'ל'מ'ן  $P(A)$  פ'ר'ז'ג'ן ג'ע'ל'מ'ן

הנ'ר'ס ג'ע'ל'מ'ן פ'ר'ז'ג'ן ג'ע'ל'מ'ן

.  $P(A)$  פ'ר'ז'ג'ן ג'ע'ל'מ'ן

(פ'ר'ז'ג'ן ג'ע'ל'מ'ן פ'ר'ז'ג'ן ג'ע'ל'מ'ן  
 $P(A)$  פ'ר'ז'ג'ן ג'ע'ל'מ'ן פ'ר'ז'ג'ן ג'ע'ל'מ'ן

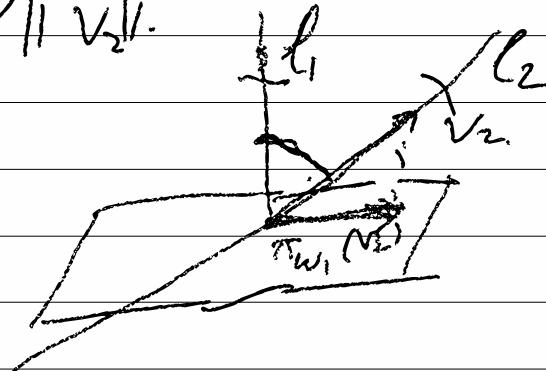
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For further details see [Section 2](#).

לנברג מילן גוף

$$\left[ \sqrt[n]{a^n + b^n + c^n} \right]^{A^k} v_0 \rightarrow C = \frac{(x_1)}{1/\lambda_2}$$

$$\frac{\|\pi_{\omega_1}(v_2)\|}{\|v_2\|} \leq \epsilon$$



$$w_i = f_i^{-1}$$

$$A : V \rightarrow V$$

$$|\lambda_1| > |\lambda_2| \geq \dots \geq |\lambda_n| \quad \text{w/c}$$

$$l_1, \dots, l_n$$

...  $\rho' n' [C_{\mu\nu} \rho' n'] y \rho' \bar{n}' / \gamma \sim$

$$[A^u v_0] \rightarrow l_1, \quad , l_1 \not\propto v_0$$

~179 m (315 ft) above sea level

$$l_1^{\perp} = \bigoplus_{i=2}^n l_i$$

$$\underline{A^* A = A A^*} : \text{Satz } 3' \text{ in } C_N$$

7e' r) > 0 V(=) C ∫rV

$A = Q^* D Q \Leftrightarrow r' \wedge \exists x \text{ } \exists y \text{ } \exists z \text{ } \exists t \text{ } \exists u \text{ } \exists v$

$$y \in \mathbb{C} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{basis } b}$$

$$A^k \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} & \text{if } b \\ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -y \end{pmatrix} & \text{if } c \end{cases}$$

בנוסף ג' ס'  $x, y \neq 0 \Rightarrow c$

$$[A^k \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}]$$

. אוניברסיטת תל אביב

\_\_\_\_\_

בנוסף נזכיר כי  $\tilde{v}$

בפונקציית  $\lambda$  מוגדר  $\lambda$

$\lambda$  מוגדר  $\|A\tilde{v} - \lambda\tilde{v}\|$  כ

$$\lambda = \langle \tilde{v}, A\tilde{v} \rangle \quad (\equiv \frac{A\tilde{v}}{\|\tilde{v}\|})$$

" $\|x_n\|_{\ell^2}$ "  $v_n \rightarrow 0$  in  $\ell^2$

$\lambda^{\prime\prime} \in \mathbb{C}$  such that

$$\underbrace{w_{k+1}}_{=Av_k}$$

$$v_{k+1} = \frac{w_{k+1}}{\|w_{k+1}\|}$$

$$\mu_{k+1} = \langle w_{k+1}, Aw_{k+1} \rangle$$

?  $\geq 13$  rd 'nn

$\Rightarrow \|x_n - v_n\|_2 \leq \epsilon$  for all  $n$

$$\tilde{A}v_k = \mu_k v_k - e \quad \Rightarrow \quad \tilde{A}e' = 0$$

$$\cdot \frac{\|\tilde{A}e'\|}{\|\tilde{A}\|} < \epsilon$$

$$\gamma_2(\zeta) \rightarrow 3\delta \approx 3/\gamma_{SC}$$

$$b > \min \left\{ \frac{\|A - \tilde{A}\|}{\|AV\|} \mid \tilde{A} V_k = \mu_k V_k \right\} =$$

$$\left[ \frac{\|Av_k + (\mu_k v_k)\|}{\|A\| \cdot \|V_k\|} \right] \rightarrow 1$$

$\gamma(\zeta)$  სი მატებიცა  $\rightarrow$  სი ას

$$\|A\|_2 \text{ არ არა დანალიზებული}$$

$$\log \left( |\lambda_1| \text{ არ გადას } 1/N \right)$$

ასე კი არ არა და

$$\left( \sqrt{n} \rightarrow \infty \text{ ასე } \|\Lambda\|_2 - \sqrt{n} \right) \cdot F^{n^2}$$

$A \rightarrow \lambda I$   $A - \mu I$  - fin

$\lambda - 1$   $\rho(A)$   $\approx 1/10$

$\lambda - \mu$   $\rho(A)$   $\approx 1/10$

$A - \mu I$   $\approx 1/10$

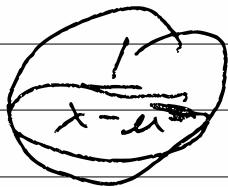
$$Av = \lambda v \quad (A - \mu I)v = Av - \mu v =$$

$$(\lambda - \mu)v$$

$$(A - \mu I)^{-1} v = \frac{1}{\lambda - \mu} v$$

1.  $\lambda$   $\rho(A)$   $\approx 1/10$

$\rho(A)$   $\approx 1/10$ ,  $(A - \mu I)^{-1}$



$\rightarrow \lambda_1 > \mu > \lambda_2$   $\forall c \in SC$

$$|\lambda_1 - \mu| < |\lambda_2 - \mu| < \dots$$

Now  $\forall c \in SC$   $\exists \lambda_i$   $\forall c \in SC$

of  $\lambda_i - \delta$   $\forall c \in SC$

$$\underline{(A - \mu I)^{-1} \quad \forall c \in SC)}$$

$\forall c \in SC$   $\exists \delta$   $\forall c \in SC$

$$(A - \mu I) \underline{w_k} = v_k \quad \text{for } k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_k - \mu} w_k$$

$$d_{k+1} = \langle v_{k+1}, A v_k \rangle^{-1} \quad V_{k+1} = \frac{w_{k+1}}{\|w_{k+1}\|^2}$$

~~What's the use of isn't?~~

$$\cancel{(A - \mu I)} \underline{x} = \underline{b}$$

22'31" + 8 21' 10"

NNIC 's says (now) 1.5

לפניהם נתקבב עירם

$x - j$

QR  $\rightarrow$   $\gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_3$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ 0 \dots 0 \end{pmatrix} = R = Q^* A Q$$

- > für jeden

$$\hookrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_0 = A \quad \text{and} \quad A' = A$$

$$A_{k+1} = Q_k^T A_k Q_k$$

is  $\mathcal{N}$

$$\text{and } C_j \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$$

$$\text{then } A_k \rightarrow R \text{ as}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} * & & \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \lambda \\ \hline 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \lambda \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{and } C_j \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}} R$$

$(\text{rank } n, \text{ } m, V_0 = e_m)$   $\Rightarrow \text{Jordan}$

$$Q_k = \begin{pmatrix} * & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \lambda \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{3} \frac{W_k^* (A_k - \lambda_k I)}{V_k} = \frac{Q_k^*}{V_k} \quad .1$$

$$A_{k+1} = Q_k^* A_k Q_k \quad .4$$

$$(A_k - \lambda_k I) = \underbrace{Q_k}_{\text{orthogonal}} R_k \quad \text{SC}$$

$$Q_k R_k : (A_k - \lambda_k I)^{-1} = I$$

$$Q_k^* = R_k (A_k - \lambda_k I)^{-1}$$

$$\underbrace{e_m^* Q_k^*}_{= \underbrace{e_m^* R_k}_{\text{orthogonal}}} (A_k - \lambda_k I)^{-1} =$$

$$\underbrace{r_0 \cdot e_m^*}_{(A_k - \lambda_k I)^{-1}} (A_k - \lambda_k I)^{-1} = \underbrace{r_0}_{\text{orthogonal}} \omega_k = v_k$$

$$R_k = \begin{pmatrix} & & & \\ & i - \lambda_k & & \\ & & i & \\ & & & r_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{k+1} = Q_k^T A_k Q_k =$$

$$(Q_k^* (A_k - \mu I + \mu I) Q_k =$$

$$\underbrace{Q_n}_{R_K} \xrightarrow{\infty} (A_k - \mu_k^* I) Q_K + Q_k^* \mu_k Q_K =$$

$$R_K Q_K + I_K I$$

سیف الدین

QR partitioned into kinds.

$$A_1 - \alpha_1 I = Q_1 P_1$$

$$A_{k+1} = R_k Q_k + \mu_k I \quad \text{and} \quad ?$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} * \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow A_{k+1} \quad \text{SC}$$

$$\|V_j\| \approx \lambda_j \quad \Rightarrow \quad \|S^j\|$$

~~$$w_{n+1} (A - \mu I) = v_n \leftarrow A^k v_0$$~~

$$v_{n+1} = w_{n+1} / \|w_{n+1}\|$$

~~$$w_n (A_n - \mu_n I) = e_m$$~~

$$A_n - \mu_n I = Q_n R_n \Rightarrow A_{n+1} = Q_n G + \mu_n I$$

$$A_n \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ * & * \\ \hline 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$i \sum \mu_i = 0$ ; ( $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n$ )

$$\boxed{A_k = Q_k R_k}, A_0 = A.$$

$$A_{k+1} = R_k Q_k$$

$$(A - \mu I) = QR$$

$$Q = (A - \mu I) R^{-1}$$

$$(A - \mu I)^* = R^* Q^*$$

$$(R^*)^{-1} (A - \mu I)^* = Q^{*-}$$

$$(A - \mu I) = \underline{Q} \underline{R}$$

$$I = Q R (A - \mu I)^{-1}$$

$$Q^T = R (A - \mu I)^{-1}$$

$$\underline{e_m^T Q^T} = \underline{e_m^T R} (A - \mu I)^{-1} =$$

$$e_m^T \cdot f (A - \mu I)^{-1} = \underline{f \cdot w_k}$$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} & & \\ & & \\ & & f \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} & u \\ & k \\ f > 0 \end{matrix}$$

Learn About Climate Change

pure nitrogen

$$|\lambda_1| > \dots > |\lambda_n| > 0$$

own  $A_n$  for position  $s/c$

מִתְּבָאֵת לְגַדְעָה וְלְבָנָה

- off own | log first

$$A_k = Q_k R_k, \quad A_{k+1} = R_k Q_k$$

$$A_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2017

$$A_K = Q_K R_K$$

$$A_{K+1} = R_K Q_K = Q_K \underbrace{[Q_K R_K Q_K]}_{R_K} =$$

$$Q_K^* A_K Q_K = Q_K^* Q_{K-1}^{-1} - \underbrace{Q_K^* A_K Q_K}_{U_{K+1}}$$

$$A_K = U_K^* A_K U_K$$

$$A^K = Q_0 \underbrace{R_0 \dots R_0}_{K} = Q_0 A_1^{K-1} R_0 =$$

$$Q_0 Q_1 A_2^{K-2} R_1 R_0 = \dots = Q_0 \dots Q_{K-1} \underbrace{R_{K-1} \dots R_0}_{U_K} \underbrace{\varepsilon_K}_{S_K}$$

$$A_k = S_k A^{-k} \cdot A A^k S_k^{-1} = S_k A S_k^{-1}$$

$$A = X D X^{-1} \Leftrightarrow \text{若 } O \text{ 为 } A \text{ 的相似矩阵 } D$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[A_k = S_k X D X^{-1} S_k^{-1}]$$

Brattain decomposition for  $\text{SO}(n)$

$$T \in \text{SO}(n) \cap \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$$

$$T = L \cdot P \cdot R \rightarrow \text{we can find } \text{diag}(P)$$

called R, left-right inverses L, O(2n)

$\text{diag}(P)$  is  $\text{SO}(n)$ ,  $\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C}) \cap \text{SO}(n)$ ,  $\text{diag}(P) \in \text{SO}(n)$

$$X^{-1} = L P R$$

vc 2)

$$A_K = \underbrace{S_K}_{\sim} \underbrace{R^{-1}}_{\sim} \underbrace{P^{-1}}_{\sim} \underbrace{(L^{-1} D L)}_{\sim} \underbrace{P}_{\sim} \underbrace{R}_{\sim} \underbrace{S_K^{-1}}_{\sim}$$

$$B_K = \underbrace{P^{-1}}_{\sim} \underbrace{D^k}_{\sim} \underbrace{L^{-1}}_{\sim} \underbrace{D L}_{\sim} \underbrace{D^{-k}}_{\sim} \underbrace{P}_{\sim} =$$

$$W_K = \underbrace{P^{-1}}_{\sim} \underbrace{D^k}_{\sim} P R S_K^{-1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{U_K S_K = A^k \in \\ X D^k X^{-1}}$$

$$A_K = W_K^{-1} B_K W_K$$

$$W_K = P^{-1} D^k P R S_K^{-1} = \quad \begin{matrix} X D^k X^{-1} \\ \cancel{X^{-1} S_K^{-1}} = \cancel{D^{-k} X^{-1}} \end{matrix}$$

$$P^{-1} (D^k L^{-1} D^{-k}) \underbrace{D^k X^{-1} S_K^{-1}}_{\sim} = -$$

$$\underbrace{P^{-1} (D^k L^{-1} D^{-k}) X^{-1} U_K}_{\sim}$$

$$A' \cap \omega S_C \supseteq \mathcal{I}' \cap C_{\mathcal{I}'} \quad D \quad \omega S_C$$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \dots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi^{-1}(a_{ij})D = \left( \star \left( \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_j} \right) a_{ij} \right)$$

$$\text{upr } \left| \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_j} \right| < 1, \text{ upr } \Rightarrow \text{weak}$$

$$n \rightarrow 0 \text{ and } 0 < | \delta | \quad i > j$$

$$B_K = P^{-1} D^K \underbrace{\left( L D \right)}_{\text{diag}} P \rightarrow$$

$$\underbrace{P^{-1} D P}_{D_\pi} = \begin{pmatrix} \pi^{(1)} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \pi^{(m)} \end{pmatrix} \quad P = P_\pi$$

$$A_k = \omega_k^{-1} B_k \omega_k =$$

$$\omega_k^{-1} D_{\pi} \omega_k + \omega_k^{-1} (B_k - D_{\pi}) \omega_k$$

rechts, rechts  
negativ

$A_k$  Sei position  $\zeta_c$

starten  $D_{\pi}$   $-\delta$  oben

-0.5 gegen  $\rho \rightarrow \delta \zeta_c$

Bruchat  $\gamma_1 \gamma_2 \dots \gamma_n$

$$T := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & a & \dots \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{a \neq 0}{\Rightarrow} \exists R$$

$\approx$  Flur  
 $\approx$  Raum

$$\underline{TR} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 & \dots \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} L \\ \text{nach} \\ \text{Raum} \end{matrix}$$

$$\underline{L} \underline{TR} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 & \dots \\ & \vdots & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\exists P}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\underline{L} \underline{TRP} = \begin{pmatrix} (1) & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & & & & \\ 0 & & & & \\ 0 & & & & \end{pmatrix} T_1$$

$\rightarrow$   $L, P, R$   $\in$   $\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$

$$T_1 = L, P, R,$$

$$\underline{L} \underline{TRP} = \underline{L}, \underline{P}, \underline{R}$$

$\tilde{R}_1$

strv P

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \text{triangle} \\ \vdots & \end{pmatrix} \cdot P = P \cdot R_2$$

zu für zu den  $R_2$

gesuchte Basis für  $L$

$\rightarrow$  zu  $L$  basis  $\rightarrow$   $C_{01}$  A

$$A = L P U$$

L, Vektor weiter, U versch

zu  $L$  P-1 zu  $V$  versch machen

. zu  $P$  zu  $P$  P-1

$\Leftrightarrow$   $B \in \mathcal{C}_n$  if and only if  $A$  is  $\mathcal{B}$ -free

$A$  is  $\mathcal{B}$ -free if  $\forall B \in \mathcal{B}$

$\neg \exists B \in \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \neg \exists B \in \mathcal{B}$  such that  $B$  is not free from  $A$

if  $\neg \exists B \in \mathcal{B}$  such that  $B$  is not free from  $A$

$\neg \exists B \in \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \neg \exists B \in \mathcal{B}$  such that  $B$  is not free from  $A$

if  $\neg \exists B \in \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \neg \exists B \in \mathcal{B}$  such that  $B$  is not free from  $A$

$$AV = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad e \mapsto$$

$$\text{LAU} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

LAU P transformation

$$\text{LAUP} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

L3 P1 P2 P3

$$A_1 = L_1 P_1 U_1$$

$$\tilde{L}_1 = I \oplus L_1 = \text{Inad}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \tilde{L}_1 & & \\ 0 & & \tilde{P}_1 & \tilde{U}_1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{LAUP} = \tilde{L}_1 \tilde{P}_1 \tilde{U}_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{LAC} = \tilde{L}_1 \tilde{P}_1 \tilde{U}_1 P_1'$$

-  $\rightarrow$  P lubnif redef  $\Rightarrow$  180

$$\underline{\tilde{U}_i \cdot P^{-1} = P' U'}$$
 or  $P(j) = 1$

if any for  $P$   $\Rightarrow$   $j$

$$P(i) = i+1 \quad i < j \quad : 1 - \delta_j$$

$$P(j) = 1 \quad . \quad P(i) = P \cdot e_j -$$
$$P(i) = i \quad i > j$$

$$\tilde{U}_i \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & & & \\ \vdots & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\tilde{U}_i \cdot P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & | & 0 & -0 \\ \cancel{0} & \cancel{-j} & 0 & \cancel{j} & \cancel{0} & \cancel{0} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$P \cdot U, P^{-1} = \text{diag} \begin{pmatrix} X & & Y \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \\ & \ddots & Z \end{pmatrix} \in \text{new } \mathbb{R}^3$$

•  $\sqrt{2\pi} n/2\pi$

$\mathcal{Q}_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I)$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_k - \mu_k I &= Q_k R_k \\ A_{k+1} &= R_k Q_k + \mu_k I \end{aligned} \right\} A_{k+1} - \mu_k = L_k Q_k$$

$$A_k \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \|B_k\| &\rightarrow 0 & : n/3 \\ \left( \begin{array}{c|c} B_k & W_k \\ \hline R_k & \lambda_k \end{array} \right) & \mid \|V_k\| \rightarrow 0 & : n/3 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{new rule?} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{c|c} B_k - \lambda_k & w_k \\ \hline r_k & \lambda_k - \mu_k \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c|c} P_k & u_k \\ \hline V_k & \lambda_k \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c|c} S_k & t_k \\ \hline 0 & g_k \end{array} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{c|c} R_{k+1} - \mu_k & w_{k+1} \\ \hline r_{k+1} & \lambda_{k+1} - \mu_k \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} S_k & t_k \\ \hline 0 & g_k \end{array} \right) / \left( \begin{array}{c|c} P_k & u_k \\ \hline V_k & \lambda_k \end{array} \right)$$

$$v_k = v_k \cdot s_k$$

$$v_{k+1} = s_k v_k$$

↓

$$v_k = v_k \cdot s_k^{-1} \quad \|v_{k+1}\| \leq |s_k| \cdot \|v_k\|$$

↓

$$\|v_k\| \leq \underbrace{\|s_k^{-1}\|}_{r_k} \cdot \|v_0\|$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{c|c} S_u & t_u \\ \hline 0 & s_u \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} P_k^x & v_k^x \\ \hline C_u^x & I_k \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c|c} Q_u^x & \\ \hline \beta_u - e_u & c_u \\ \hline & v_k \\ \hline & \lambda_u - e_u \end{array} \right)$$

$$f_u = u_u^x w_k + \tilde{\lambda}_u (\lambda_u - e_u)$$

$$|f_u| \leq |u_u \cdot w_k| + \bar{\varphi}_v (\underline{\lambda_u - e_u})$$

$\oint C \cdot \mu_u = \lambda_u - e_u$

$$|\beta_u| \leq \|u_u\| \cdot \|w_k\| = \|v_k\| \cdot \|c_u\| \leq$$

$$\underbrace{\sigma_k \cdot \|v_k\| \cdot \|w_k\|}$$

$$\|v_{ku}\| \leq \sigma_k^2 \|w_k\| \|v_u\|^2$$

$$A_k \quad \text{for } \lambda \geq 1/3 \Rightarrow \omega \in$$

$$\|w_{\text{all}}\| \leq \|A_k w\| = \|A\|$$

$$A_k = \begin{pmatrix} B_k & |w_k| \\ v_k & x \end{pmatrix}$$

$w_k$

$$A_{k+1} = Q_k^T A_k B_k$$

$$\|A_k w\| \geq \|w_{\text{all}}\| \geq \|w_{\text{all}}\| + \epsilon^2$$

$$(A^* A = A A^*) \cap \mathbb{R}_{>0} \ni \lambda \mapsto \lambda^{-1} C \quad \lambda \mapsto C$$

$$\Rightarrow A_k \text{ is } \text{pd}$$

$$\|w_{\text{all}}\| = \|w_k\|$$

$$A_k^* A_k = \begin{pmatrix} & | v_k^* \\ w_k^* & x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} & | v_k \\ w_k & x \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} & | 1 \\ & | 1 \\ & | \frac{1}{\|v_k\|^2 + x^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_n A_n^* = \begin{pmatrix} & | w_n \\ v_n & x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} & | v_n^* \\ w_n^* & x \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} & | 1 \\ & | 1 \\ & | \frac{1}{\|v_n\|^2 + x^2} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \|w_n\| = \|v_n\|$$

$$\|r_{k+1}\| \leq \begin{cases} \tau_n^2 \|r_n\|^2 / \|A\| & \text{if } A \text{ is SF} \\ \underline{\tau}_n^2 \|r_n\|^3 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

?  $\rho(\alpha)$   $\tau_n$   $\omega(c_n)$

$$\sigma = \|S_n^{-1}\|$$

- e  $\gamma \circ \psi$  (1)  $\sim$

$$P_n \cdot S_n = B_K - e_n$$

$$\underline{S_n^{-1}} = \underline{(B_K - e_n)}^{-1} \cdot \underline{P_n}$$

$$\sigma = \|S_n^{-1}\| \leq \|(B_K - e_n)^{-1}\| = \overline{\text{sep}(e_n, B_K)}$$

$$A_k \left( \begin{array}{c|c} B_k & | \omega_k \\ \hline r_k & s_k \end{array} \right) \downarrow$$

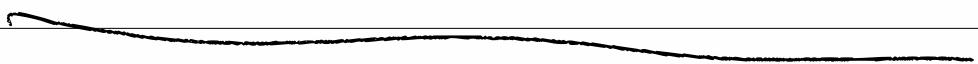
$$\left( \begin{array}{c|c} n & | v_k \\ \hline 0 & \lambda \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Phi_k = (B_k - \mu_k) S_k^{-1}$$

$\Phi$        $\mu_k \rightarrow \lambda$        $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0}$   
 $A \in C_{\infty}$

$$A \in \left( \begin{array}{c|c} A_1 & \\ \hline & \end{array} \right)$$

$$\|A_1\| \leq \|A\|$$



$$\sigma(B_\alpha) \subseteq \sigma(A_\alpha)$$

$\lambda$

$$\tilde{\lambda}_k \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$\xrightarrow{m_k}$$

$$\Delta_{n_k} = \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} \Delta_n \Omega_k$$

$$w_n(A - \mu I) = w_n$$

$$\underline{|\lambda_1 - \mu| < |\lambda_2 - \mu|}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & | & x \\ \hline - & | & x \end{pmatrix}$$

$\leftarrow \tau^{\circ} \sigma \rightarrow \tau^3 \sigma \sim \text{A}$

$A = L P U$        $\Rightarrow L \cap U \text{ und } L \cap U = \emptyset$   
 $L \cap U \text{ und } U = \emptyset$   
 $L \cap U \neq \emptyset$  - P

$\cup E_i \subseteq E_i \Rightarrow L^* \text{ und } U$

$E_i := \langle e_1, \dots, e_i \rangle$  , i E

$L F_i \subseteq F_i \Rightarrow L \cap U \text{ und } L$

$F_i := \langle e_n, \dots, e_{n-i+1} \rangle$  , i E

$L_1 P_1 U_1 = L_2 P_2 U_2$  - e  $\wedge' \vee$

$s'_c$

$L_1 P_1 U_1 E_i = L_2 P_2 U_2 E_i = L_2 P_2 E_i$   
 $u$

$L_1 P_1 E_i$

$$L, \underbrace{(P_i E_i \wedge F_j)}_{} =$$

$$L, P_i E_i \wedge L, F_j = L, P_i E_i \wedge F_j$$

$$= L_2 P_2 E_i \wedge F_j = L_2 \underbrace{(P_2 E_i \wedge F_j)}_{}$$

$\exists^{n' n'}$ ,  $c_{ij}$   $\text{sof ins} \rightarrow$

$\Sigma$

$$\underbrace{P_i E_i \wedge F_j}_{} \quad$$

$$P_2 E_i \wedge F_j \quad \text{sof wwf wwe}$$

$$P_i E_i = \{ e_{\pi(1)}, \dots, e_{\pi(i)} \}$$

$$\dim(P_i E_i \wedge F_j) = \# \text{ tg}(\{1, \dots, i\}) \cap \{^{n-6}, \dots, n\}^{\text{SC}}$$

(j, i)  $\in \mathbb{S}^2$  /  $\pi_1, \pi_2 \in S_n$  mit  $\pi_1 \circ \pi_2 = \text{id}$

$$|\pi_1(\{1, \dots, i\}) \cap \{j, \dots, n\}| =$$

$$(\pi_2(\{1, \dots, i\}) \cap \{j, \dots, n\}) = a_{ij}$$

$$\pi_1 = \pi_2 \quad \text{sc}$$

$\Rightarrow$   $\pi_1 \circ \pi_2 = \text{id}$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $\pi_1 \circ \pi_2 = \text{id}$

$\Rightarrow$   $\pi_1 \circ \pi_2 = \text{id}$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $\pi_1 \circ \pi_2 = \text{id}$

$$a_{ij} \in \dim(A E_i \cap F_j)$$

: 2x2 A :  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A E_i = F_i \quad \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x \\ 0 & x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi(1) = 2 \quad \text{fr. } \cap \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{ } \pi(1) = 2 \text{ p/c}$$

$$\pi(2) = 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

: QP  $\rightarrow$  ' , 1855

$$A_K = Q_u R_u + \mu_u I$$

$$A_{k+1} = \underbrace{R_k Q_k}_{\sim} + \mu_k I$$

use  $\sum_{j=1}^n$  to  $\int_0^1$   $e^{x^3}$

$$\text{Hence } \Delta S_{\text{rxn}}^{\circ} = \sum n_f \nu_f - \sum n_i \nu_i$$

• Ticks & Anterior Trig. are

—  $\rightarrow$  'n/a'  $\sim 13'$   $\text{arcsec}^-1$   
M101 (NGC 5457)  $\rightarrow$   $\sim 10$  arcsec  
S15 E1.1 203  $\sim$

$$H = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} * & * & * \\ 0 & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & * \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{Hessebarg}}$$

$\lambda^3, \text{rn}$

$\gamma n/\Delta$

$$HE_i \subseteq E_{i+1}$$

$$(x \not\in \cap_{i=1}^n E_i) \Leftrightarrow \text{Ld}$$

Wesentlich  $\cup$  nicht  $\cup$   $\mu^c, \mu^f$

$\cup H, H \cup \underline{CH} \quad \text{rc}$

$$(H \cup) (E_i) = H (UE_i) = HE_i \subseteq E_{i+1}$$

$$(\cup A) (E_i) \subseteq \cup (E_{i+1}) = E_{i+1}$$

$$A_k = Q_k R_k + \underbrace{\mu_k I}_{\text{SIC}} \Rightarrow Q_k \in H$$

$$A_{k+1} = P_k Q_k + \mu_k I \subset H$$

מבחן כנורט גראן גראן  
 מבחן כוכב: סטטיסטי, 'גראן' גראן

$Q_1, \dots, Q_m$

? (1) מבחן וריאנט גראן

$A = \mathbb{Q}^* H \mathbb{Q}$ ,  $H \in \mathbb{H}$

$$A = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} a & x \\ \hline y & A_1 \end{array} \right) \rightsquigarrow \underbrace{\left( \begin{array}{c|c} b & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)}_{y \mapsto}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{c|c} a' & \sim \\ \hline b & A_1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$b = \|y\|$$

Q.R  $\Rightarrow$   $x' = \alpha e_1 + \beta e_2 + \gamma e_3$

1. 3rd  $\times$  16.71  $\mu\text{J}/\text{m}^2$

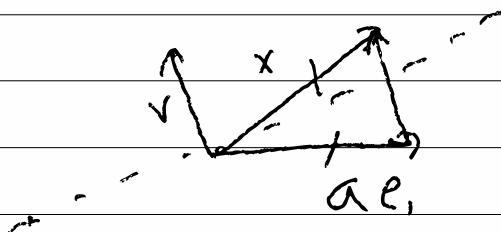
$\sim \rightarrow Q \rightarrow C_{jjc} \rightarrow C_{sr}$

$$Qx = \alpha e_1$$

$$|\alpha| = \|x\|, \int_{C_{sr}}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}}$$

$C_{sr} \rightarrow C_{jjc} \rightarrow C_{jjc}$

. R19°C



math-rrd on's  $\delta q_{15} \approx 3/7$  sc

$\nabla = x - \alpha e_1$   $\delta \Rightarrow \text{flow}$   
( $x, -\delta q_{15} \approx 3/7$  sc  $\int_{C_{jjc}}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}}$ )

z' \Omega / \lambda \omega / c > \delta \tau \quad \text{für} \quad z' \gg c \tau

'z' für  $\omega \ll c \tau$   $\vee \quad ||| > \delta$

$$\frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}^*}{\|\mathbf{v}\|^2}$$

$$\mathbf{v}^* \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow \mathbf{u} \perp \mathbf{v})$$

$$\boxed{(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}^*)}(\mathbf{u}) = 0$$

'z' für  $\omega \ll c \tau$   $\Rightarrow \delta \ll c$

$$I = \frac{2 \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}^*}{\|\mathbf{v}\|^2}$$

$$\text{in 10} \quad \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{x} - \alpha \mathbf{e}_1 \quad \text{in 10}$$

$$|\alpha| = \|\mathbf{x}\|$$

Nennt die Menge der Lösungen

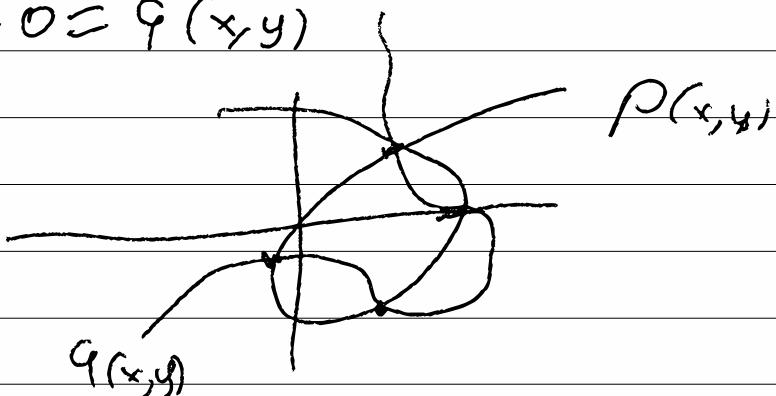
$$P_1(x) = 0, \dots, P_n(x) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$   $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$   $\in$  Menge der Lösungen  $P_i$

$$\boxed{xy = 0} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$x = 0$

$$P(x, y) = 0 = Q(x, y)$$



$P_1, \dots, P_k$

$$P_1(\bar{a}) = \dots = P_k(\bar{a})$$

$q_1, \dots, q_k$   $\sim \sqrt{\log n}$   $p'$   $\approx c$



$$\underbrace{q_1 P_1 + \dots + q_k P_k}_{\leq} = 1$$

$\therefore S : \text{Convex hull problem}$

subproblems like  $S'$  (fr)

( $S'$  is  $\text{Convex hull problem}$ )

3,  $\text{Convex hull problem}$   $\rightarrow$   $S'$   
for each  $i$ ,  $S'$   $\rightarrow$   $q_i$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{Convex hull}$

$\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{C}$  :  $\text{复数域}$

$$P(x) = X^n + \sum_{i < n} a_i x^i$$

$S_r = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| = r\}$

复数域 / 'rc P - ft  $\supseteq$   $\underline{\mathbb{C} \setminus S_r}$

0  $\geq$   $|z|$   $\cap$   $\partial S_r$   $\subseteq$   $S_r$   $\subseteq$   $\mathbb{R}$

$$P_t(x) = X^n + (1-t) \sum_{i < n} a_i x^i$$

$$P_0 = P \quad P_1 = X^n$$

$P_t(a) \neq 0$   $\forall a \in S_r$   $\exists t \in \mathbb{R}$

$f \approx g$   $\Rightarrow f \in \mathcal{J}_r$  .  $P_t : S_r \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$

$\mathbb{C}$  上的  $f, g : S_r \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$  有  $\mathcal{J}_r$

$$H(a, 0) = f(a), \quad H(a, 1) = g(a)$$

$H : S_r \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$  为  $\mathcal{J}_r$  上的映射

$$P \sim P_0$$

$$\sim N'(c, \gamma)$$

$$P_0(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n \text{ for } P = \sum P_n \delta_{x_n}$$
$$H(a, t) = P((1-t) \cdot a) \rightarrow P_{\underline{a}}$$

$$r' \delta / C_W \geq \cancel{x \mapsto x^n} - l \quad \lambda / C_B \sim$$

large  $\delta$

الآن نحو الآن نحو

$$P_1(\bar{x}) = \dots = P_n(\bar{x}) = 0$$

nonAGON or signif. if so?

∴  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g_i(x) = g_i(x_0)$  (连续)

$$h(\bar{x}, t)$$

$$h(\bar{x}, 1) = p(\bar{x}) \quad h(\bar{x}, 0) = \underline{q(\bar{x})} \quad \rightarrow \text{Lc}$$

' 1(3~5 ~'83) , q(X<sub>0</sub>)=0 ~~~~~

$$\bar{x}(0) = \bar{x}_0, \quad h(\bar{x}(t), t) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{\bar{x}(t)}$$

For  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x$   $x$  is a limit point.

$$P, g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$$

$$P_1(x, y) = \underline{x^2 + 4y^2 - 4} = 0 \quad \text{!/r \sqrt{3}}$$

$$P_2(x, y) = 2y^2 - x = 0$$

$$\underline{q_1(x, y) = \underline{x^2 - 1}}, \quad q_2(x, y) = \underline{y^2 - 1}$$

$$h(x, y, t) = (1-t) \cdot \tilde{q}(x, y) + t \cdot \hat{q}(x, y)$$

$$\underline{\underline{x^2 - 1 = 0}}$$

$$(x-1) \cdot (x+1)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \vdots & \vdots \\ \textcircled{1} & \textcircled{1} \\ \hline \vdots & \vdots \\ \textcircled{-1} & \textcircled{-1} \end{array} = -$$

$$P_1(x, y) = \underline{y} - \underline{\delta} = 0$$

1/cdf 3

$$P_2(x, y) = \underline{y} - r(x)$$

real diff r(x)

$$r(x) = x^2 + 1$$

.f(x)

$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \text{Julia set } f'(x)$

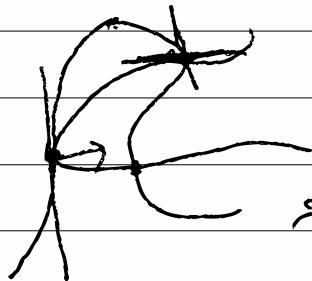
C-f(y) = -x^2 + 1 > 0 if

above line 2 < 0 if

$$\text{rule } r(x) = x^2$$



Julia set graph in n-dimensional space. ii



ל'ר' פונקציית גז'ר

פונקציית גז'ר

$$\left\langle \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial y} \right\rangle, \quad \left\langle \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial y} \right\rangle$$

פונקציית גז'ר מתקיים נורמל

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$$

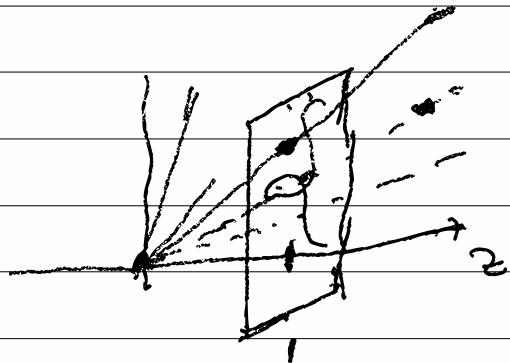
הנורמל

$$f'(x) = 1 \quad \text{ל}$$

$$y=0, \quad y=1$$

מילויים

לפונקציית גז'ר מתקיים נורמל  $f'(x) = 1$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 1$



For  $y = x^2$  we can see that  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $y \geq 0$ .

$$\text{K}^3 - \mathbb{P} \left\{ (x, y, z) \mid z = 1 \right\} \quad 23/27$$

178  $\rho \in V$   $\lambda^3 / \rho$   $\Sigma$   $\sim \gamma \sim \dots$

• O, P 7-3 ONE 787 1,2

$$|P^n = \left\{ l \subseteq K^{n+1} \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{exists } i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n \\ \text{such that } l = \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n\} \end{array} \right\}$$

כ) הגדלת גודל המטרים ביחס לערך המקורי.

$P(x, y, z)$

$$\underbrace{x^2 + y^2 = 1}_{\text{}}$$

$$x = \frac{x'}{z}, y = \frac{y'}{z} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{x^2}{z^2} + \frac{y^2}{z^2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$P(x, y, z) =$

$$\underbrace{(x^2 + y^2 - z^2)}_{\text{}}$$

$(1, 1, 1)$

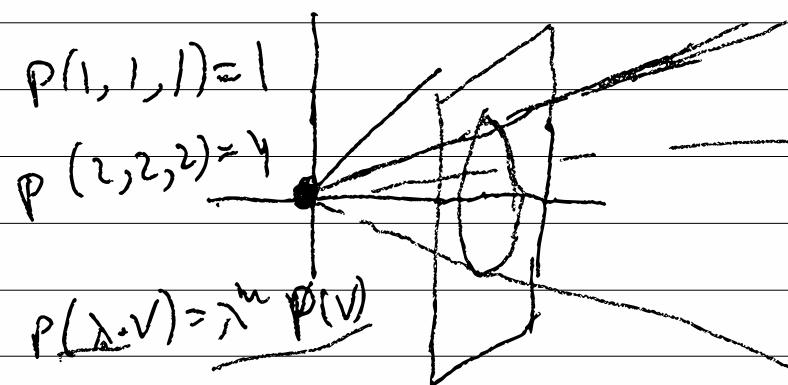
$$\underbrace{x'^2 + y'^2 = 0}_{\text{}} \quad (= z=0)$$

$$P(1, 1, 1) = 1$$

$$P(2, 2, 2) = 4$$

$$P(\lambda \cdot v) = \lambda^m P(v)$$

$P(x_0, \dots, x_n) \sim$   
 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x_0, \dots, x_n) d^n x$   
 $P = 0 \quad \text{sic}$   
 $\Rightarrow \lambda^m P \Rightarrow \lambda^m \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(\lambda x_0, \dots, \lambda x_n) d^n x$   
 $\therefore P^n \rightarrow$



$$y = 0$$

$$y = 1$$

$$y = \frac{g'}{z}$$

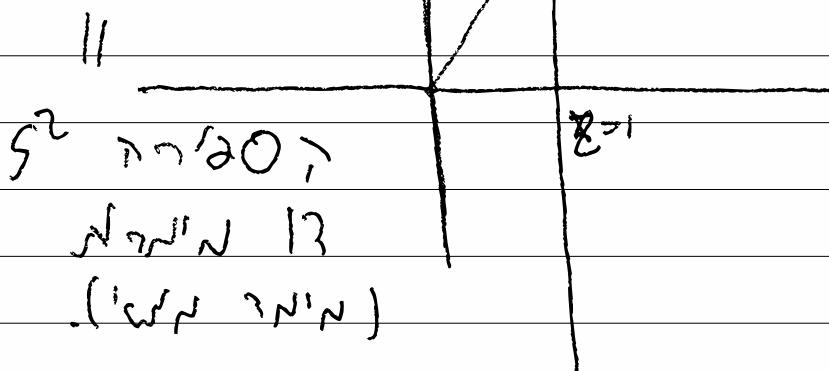
$$y' = 0$$

$$y' = z \Rightarrow$$

$$z = 0$$

$$IP' = \frac{g'}{z} +$$

תנאי אחד



$P(X_1, \dots, X_n)$   $\sim$  Joint Distribution

$P_1(x_1), \dots, P_n(x_n)$   $\sim$  Marginal Distributions

$X_1, \dots, X_n$   $\sim$  Joint Distribution

Joint Probability  $P(X_1, \dots, X_n)$

Probability of joint occurrence

of  $n$  events  $(X_1, \dots, X_n)$

$d_1, \dots, d_n$  } Events  $\rightarrow$   $P(d_1, \dots, d_n)$

$\rightarrow$   $P(d_1, \dots, d_n)$

$\cdot P_i$

$\sqrt{P_2} \approx N P_2, P_1 - 1$   $n=2$   $\sqrt{c}$

$d_2 = d_1 \sqrt{n}$

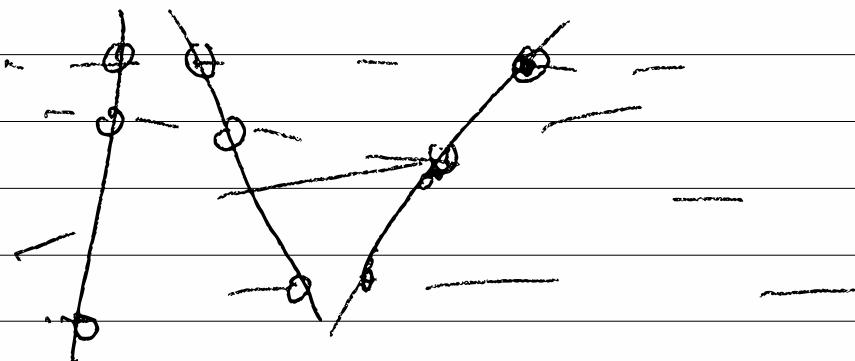
$\text{and } \exists' \forall x \neg \forall' \exists x$

$\exists' \forall y \gamma - 1 f = 0 \sqrt{w}$

$\exists' \forall y g = 0 \text{ for all max}$

$x \vee y \text{ s.t. } \underline{f \cdot g = 0} \text{ for all max}$

$P_i$



$$\begin{aligned} \cancel{x^2 + 4y^2 - 4 = 0} \\ \cancel{2y^2 - x = 0} \\ \hline \end{aligned} = \bar{P}(x, y)$$

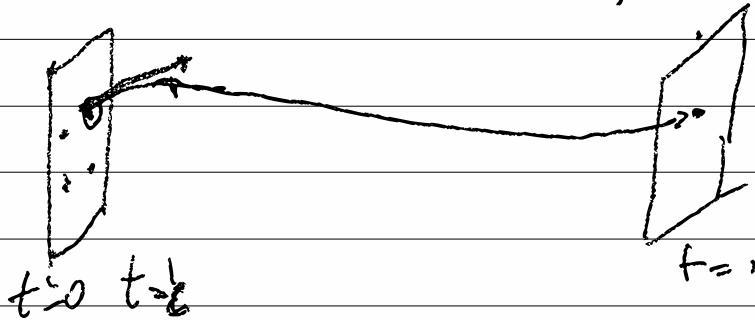
$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 1 = 0 \\ y^2 - 1 = 0 \end{aligned} = \hat{q}(x, y)$$

$$h(x, y, t) = (1-t)\bar{q} + t \cdot \bar{p}$$

$$y_0 = x_0 = 1$$

$$h(x_0, y_0, 0) = 0$$

$\text{arc: } \text{Wksg } \approx 3\pi/10 \text{ Gen}$



$h(x, y, t) \leq$

$t$  לש  $\delta$  כ  $x, y$   $\sqrt{c} > \gamma^2$  דע

$\sqrt{c} (x_0, y_0)$  לש  $\gamma \delta$  דע

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \end{array} \right)$$

$\{0, 1\} \ni t - f | w \quad \gamma \gamma^2 \text{ כו}$

לש  $\gamma \delta$  כ  $x, y$  לש  $\gamma \delta$

לען  $\gamma \delta$  כ  $x, y$  לש  $\gamma \delta$  כ  $x, y$

$$(1-t)(x^2 - 1) +$$

$$t(x^2 + 4y^2 - 4) = 0$$

"

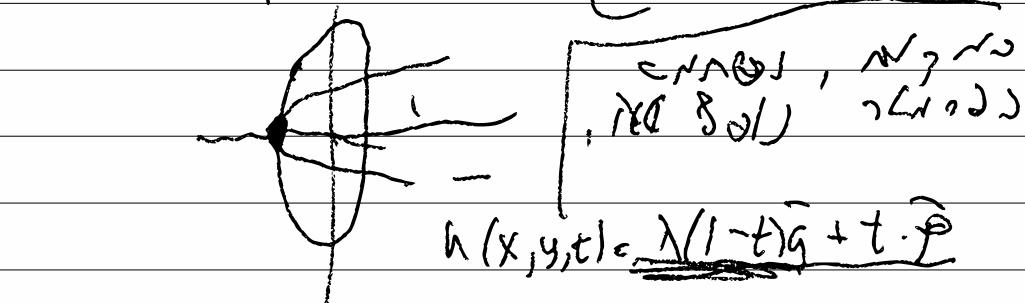
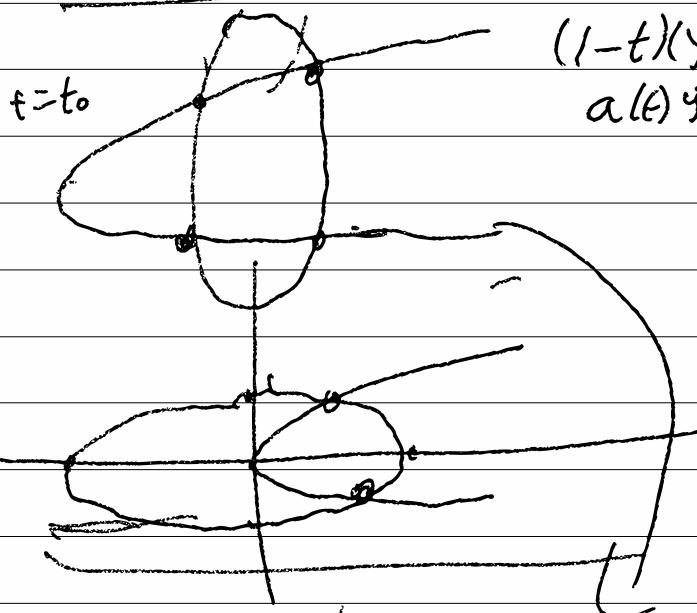
$$\underline{x^2 + 4ty^2 + t - 1 - t = 0}$$

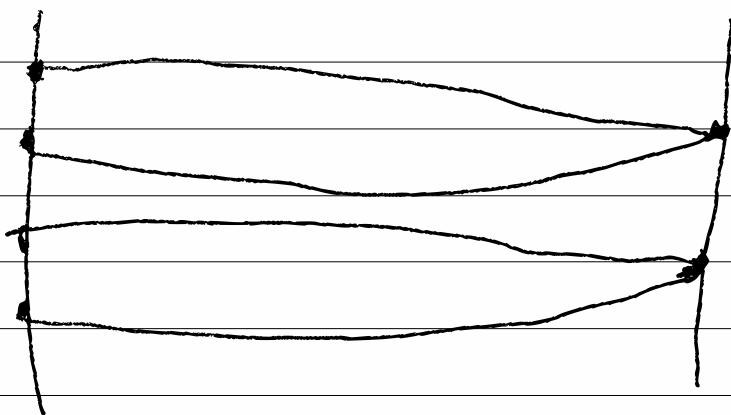
$$(1-t)(y^2 - 1) + t(2y^2 - x) =$$

$$a(t)y^2 + b(t)x = c(t)$$

$$\underline{x^2 + 4ty^2 - 4 = 0}$$

$$2y^2 - x = 0$$





$$t \in \{0,1\}$$

$$A : U \rightarrow V = \mathbb{K}^n$$

$\uparrow$                      $\downarrow$   
 $\mathbb{K}^m$                      $b$

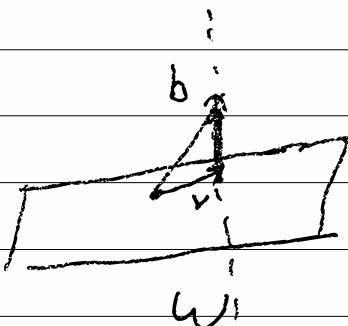
$$\forall \epsilon \in \text{Im}(A) \cap \mathbb{R} \ni \exists u \in \mathbb{K}^m$$

$\uparrow$                      $\uparrow$   
 $\|$                      $w$   
 $Au$                      $b - \epsilon$   
 $\rightarrow$                      $\rightarrow$

$$A^* A u = A^* b$$

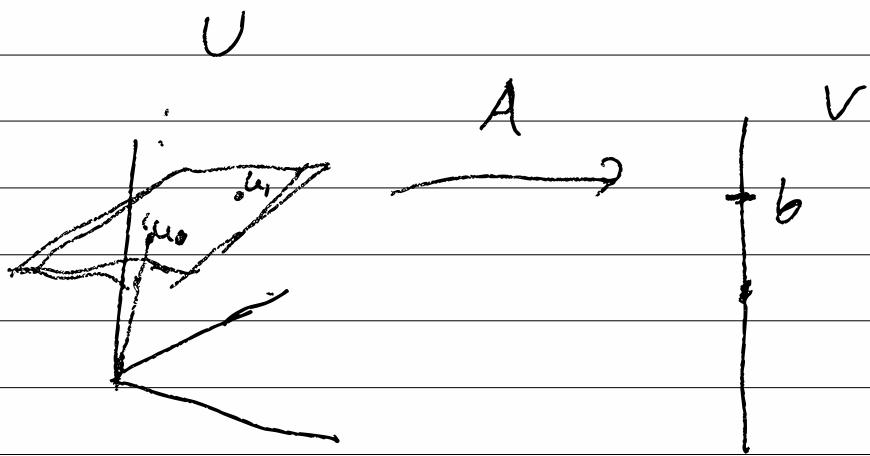
Fr / 1000

$$\text{Im}(A)^\perp = \ker(A^*)$$



$$\underline{\underline{Au - b}} \perp \underline{\underline{\text{Im}(A)}} = \underline{\underline{\ker(A^*)}}^\perp \Rightarrow$$

$$A^*(A u - b) = 0$$



$$U \perp \ker(A)$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 A, A^* \\
 A : U \rightarrow V \\
 A^* : V^* \rightarrow U^*
 \end{array}
 \left\{
 \begin{array}{l}
 \langle A^* v, w \rangle = \\
 \langle v, Aw \rangle
 \end{array}
 \right.$$

$$T x = b$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T = L U \\ \quad \underline{L y = b} \end{array} \right.$$

$$T = Q R$$

$$\rightarrow Q \rightarrow R$$

解する ための  $R$

$$Q y = b$$

$$Q^T = Q^{-1}$$

$$y = Q^T b$$

$$Q x = y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a x_1 + b x_2 = y_1$$

$$c x_1 + d x_2 = y_2 \Rightarrow x_2 = \underline{\frac{y_2 - c x_1}{d}}$$

ρ(G) where ρ is a multiple of π

$$\frac{1}{I} \left\{ \rho \pi \mid \rho \in P \right\} = V$$

$$\dim(V) = \deg(p)$$

$$T: V \rightarrow V \quad \underline{T(v) = t \cdot v}$$

$$\tilde{T}: P \rightarrow P \quad \tilde{\underline{T}}(v) = t \cdot v$$

$$tI \in I \rightsquigarrow T: V \rightarrow V$$

T -> ( $\Leftrightarrow$ ) T is w.r.t.  $\alpha$   
opp. if ( $\Rightarrow$ ).  $\alpha$  is if

Since  $\pi$  is zero or -c  $\lambda'$ 's

$q = \frac{\pi}{\pi - c} y_1 y_2 \dots y_n$  if  $\pi - c$

$0 \neq \bar{q} \in V$  sc

$(\pi - c) \bar{q} = \pi = 0$

\_\_\_\_\_

$f(x) = x^n + x^{n-1} - a = 0$  if  $f'(x)$

$a > 0$

$n \geq 2$

we can see  $f'(x) = n x^{n-1}$   
 $f'(0) = n x^0 = n > 0$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} n^k b_n r^k$  for  $r > 3$  and  $b_n \approx -2$

$$f_a'(0) = -a < 0 \quad .$$

$$f_a'(x) = nx^{n-1} + (n-1)x^{n-2} = 0$$

$$x=0 \text{ or } n x + n-1 = 0$$

$r'(a) > 0$

$$x = \frac{1-a}{n} < 0$$

for  $n \geq 2$  or  $\rightarrow$

$$\text{cond}(r)(a) = \left| \frac{a + r'(a)}{r(a)} \right| < \frac{1}{n-1}$$

$$F(x, a) = x^n + x^{n-1} - a$$

$$F(r(a), a) = 0 \quad | \quad r(a)^n + r(a)^{n-1} - a = 0$$

$$f(a)^n + r(a)^{n-1} - a = 0$$


---

$$r'(a) \cdot n \cdot r(a)^{n-1} + r'(a) \cdot (n-1)r(a)^{n-2} =$$

$$l = 0$$

$$r'(a) = \frac{l}{nr(a)^{n-1} + (n-1)r(a)^{n-2}}$$

$$\frac{ar^{n-1}}{r(a)} = \frac{a}{nr(a)^n + (n-1)r(a)^{n-1}} =$$

$$\frac{r(a)^n + r(a)^{n-1}}{nr(a)^n + (n-1)r(a)^{n-1}} \leq \frac{r(a)^n + r(a)^{n-1}}{n-1(r(a)^n + r(a)^{n-1})}$$

$$n \rightarrow \infty, \Im z \rightarrow \infty, T_n$$

$$? T_n \circ T_m \quad \text{and} \quad T_n$$

$$\text{and if } : T_n \rightarrow e^{i\omega_0 t} \circ T_m$$

$$\varphi_n(z) = z^n \quad \text{for } n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$z \in S \subseteq \mathbb{C}^* \quad \text{also}$$

What's going on for small  $|z|$

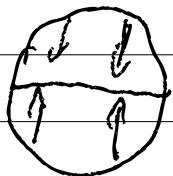
$$\text{Ansatz: } e^{\lambda z} \quad \text{so} \quad z = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$S = \{-1\} \quad \text{is not a } \mathbb{C}$$

What's happening here?

$$\pi(z) = \frac{z + \frac{1}{z}}{2} = \frac{z + \overline{z}}{2} = \underline{\operatorname{Re}(z)}$$

$$z + \frac{1}{z} = a \quad (\Rightarrow z^2 + 1 - az = 0)$$



-

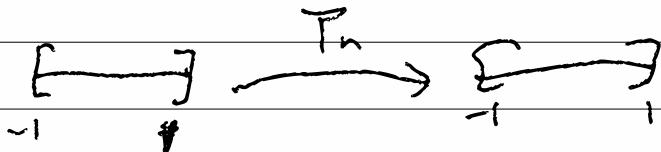
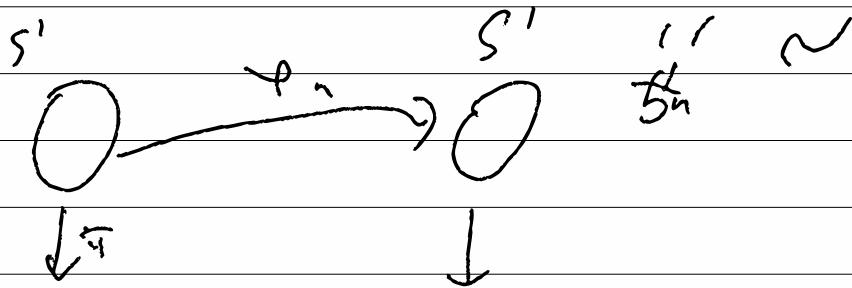
SIC amb sc, sv 13x

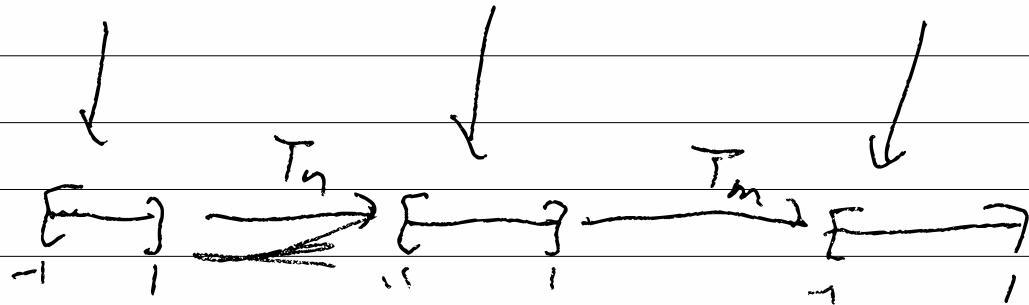
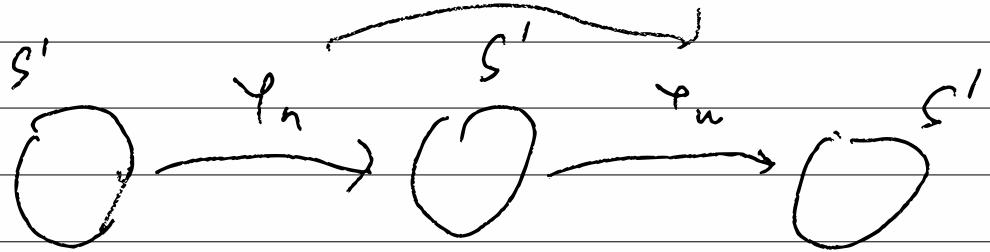
$$a = \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\varphi_n(6) \approx \varphi_n(1)$$

$$6 \qquad 11$$

$$a^n \qquad b^n$$





$$\varphi_m \circ \varphi_n = \varphi_{m+n}$$

$$T_m \circ T_n = T_{mn}$$

SC

$$T_n \left( \frac{z + \frac{1}{z}}{2} \right) = \frac{z^n + \frac{1}{z^n}}{2}$$

$$T_m \left( \frac{z^n + \frac{1}{z^n}}{2} \right) = \frac{z^{nm} + \frac{1}{z^{nm}}}{2}$$

$$f(x) = e^x \quad 56$$

$$[t, t+1, \dots, t+n]f = \frac{(e-1)^n}{n!} e^t$$

$$\{e\} f = f(t) = \frac{(e^{-1})^0}{0!} e^t$$

$$\{t, \dots, t+n\} (f) = \frac{\{t+1, \dots, t+n\} f - \{t, \dots, t+n-1\} f}{(t+n) - t} =$$

$$\frac{(e-1)^{h-1}}{(h-1)!} e^{t+1} - \frac{(e-1)^{h-1}}{(h-1)!} e^t = e^t \cdot \frac{(e-1)^h}{h!}$$

Unters... ~

$$\{0, \dots, n\}(f) = \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} \quad \xi \in (0, n)$$

11

11

$$\frac{(e-1)^n}{n!}$$

$$\frac{e^{\xi}}{n!}$$

$$\xi = \log((e-1)^n) = n \log(e-1)$$

$$\log(e-1) < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$e-1 < \sqrt{e}$$

$$(e-1)^2 < e$$

$$e^2 - 3e + 1 < 0$$

~~max~~ A  $\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^n$   $\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{R}$

A  $\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{R}^n$   $\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{R}$

$$\underline{\underline{A^T x = b}}$$

4 cases



$$A x = b$$

AC

$$A^{n-1} x = b \quad GR$$

$$A x = y$$

$A'$

$$A^{\frac{n}{2}} x = l \quad A = Q^T R Q$$

$$A^{\frac{n}{2}} x = y \quad A = Q R$$

$R^A$

$$G(x, y) = 0$$

$$G(x_0, y_0) = 0$$

$$G_y(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$$

$$G(x, u(x)) = 0$$

$$u_n(x) \rightarrow u(x)$$

$G_1$

~~$\times$~~

$$\underbrace{u_n(x)}_{\text{---}} \xrightarrow{\text{---}} u$$

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

is  $\mathbb{P}^3/\Gamma_7$  very

$$P_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$$

:

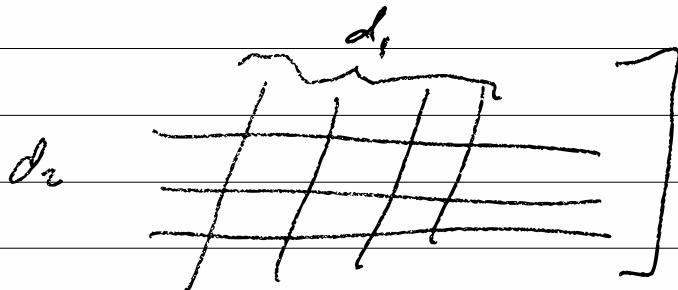
$$P_n(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$$

is  $\mathbb{P}^1/\Gamma_2$  part of  $C$  for

( $C = \cup U_i$ ,  $U_i$ 's are  $\cong \mathbb{P}^1$ )

$\pi_{d_i}$

(so  $\pi$  is)  $d_i = \deg(P_i)$  on  $C$



Nicoll -> NN N'f'p'NN

$$q_i = 0$$

die reellen  $q_i$   $\Sigma$   $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
für  $\text{viele}$   $\text{mögliche}$   $p_i$

und es gilt

$$\overline{q} \cdot (1-t) + \bar{p} \cdot t$$

$$\text{Von } A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \text{ ist } \underline{\lambda \in \mathbb{C}}$$

$$\lambda^2 - \text{tr}(A) \lambda + \det(A) = 0$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{b \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow (0,1)}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} (1) \quad ax + by = \lambda x \\ (2) \quad cx + dy = \lambda y \\ (3) \quad ux + vy = 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{if } b \neq 0 \text{ then } \\ x=1 \text{ is a solution} \end{cases}$$

16  
 $\therefore$ , f,

$$x = \frac{x_0}{z}, y = \frac{y_0}{z}, \lambda = \frac{\lambda_0}{z}$$

↓

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \underbrace{azx_0 + bz y_0}_{\text{circled}} = \lambda_0 x_0 \leftarrow 2 \\ &\quad \text{circled} \\ c z x_0 + d z y_0 &= \lambda_0 y_0 \leftarrow 2 \\ \underline{ux_0 + vy_0 = z} &\leftarrow 1 \end{aligned}$$

$\exists' \rightarrow (\text{def})$   $\text{M1ord}$   $\varphi : 152$

$\text{M1ord}$   $2^h$   $1'2'$   $h \times h$   
 $(\text{Qw} \wedge \text{2d})$

$\text{M1ord}$   $n \rightarrow \text{def} : \text{fold}$

$$\underline{\lambda_0 = 0} \quad \text{if } y_0 = 0 \quad : z = 0$$

$$(x_0 = 0)$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow x' \neq 0$ ,  $y' > C / 2/1c_2$

$$\underline{\underline{P^1}} \times \underline{\underline{A^1}} \subseteq \underline{\underline{P^1}} \times \underline{\underline{P^1}} \subseteq \underline{\underline{P^3}}$$

$$[x:y] \lambda$$

$$P^1 = \underline{\underline{C}} \cup \{\infty\}$$

$$P^n = \underline{\underline{C}} \cup P^{n-1}$$

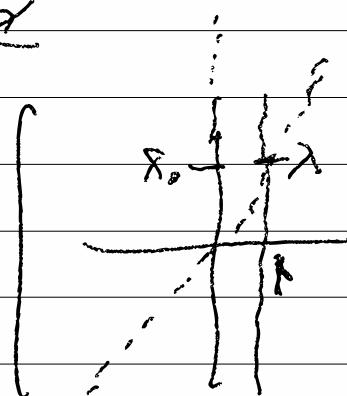
$$\begin{cases} ax_0 + by_0 = \lambda_0 x_0 \\ cx_0 + dy_0 = \lambda_0 y_0 \\ x_0 + y_0 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{x_0}{z} \quad y = \frac{y_0}{z} \quad \lambda = \frac{\lambda_0}{\alpha}$$

$$a \frac{x_0}{z} + b \frac{y_0}{z} = \frac{\lambda_0}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{x_0}{z}$$

$$c \frac{x_0}{z} + d \frac{y_0}{z} = \frac{\lambda_0}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{y_0}{z}$$

$$u \frac{x_0}{z} + v \frac{y_0}{z} = 1$$



$$\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}, \{x_{n+1}, \dots, x_n\}, \dots \hat{P}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$$

$P_i$

$d_i$

$q_i -$   $\text{প্রাথমিক পদ্ধতির মধ্যে}$   
 $\text{প্রক্রিয়াজ করা ব্যবহৃত পদ্ধতি}$

$\text{প্রয়োগ করা হবে}$

$\{x, y\} \rightarrow \text{ব্যবহৃত}, \text{ক্ষেত্রিক}$

$\{\lambda\}_{i=1}^n$

(1)  $\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{l}_1(x, y)} \underline{\underline{l}_2(\lambda)} = 0 \quad ] \quad \text{ব্যবহৃত}$

(2)  $\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{l}_3(x, y)} \underline{\underline{l}_4(\lambda)} = 0 \quad ] \quad \text{ব্যবহৃত}$

(3)  $\underline{\underline{l}_5(x, y)} = 0 \quad ] \quad \text{ব্যবহৃত}$

প্রথম পদ্ধতি  $l_i$  কে নামক  
 (প্রথম পদ্ধতি) "প্রথম" এবং "প্রয়োগ"

# PUNA Gln 17

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x_3^2 + x_4^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x_5^2 + x_6^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x_7^2 + x_8^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$a x_1 x_3 - b x_2 x_3 - c x_1 - d x_2 - e x_4 + x_5 - f = 0$$

$$4 x_1 x_3 + \xi x_2 x_3 + \{ x_1, -4 x_2 - 9 x_4 - 3 \} = 0$$

$$x_6 x_8 + \{ x_1 + \{ x_2 \} = 0$$

$$\{ x_1 + \{ x_2 + \{ \} = 0$$

$\overbrace{\{ x_1, x_2 \}, \{ x_3, x_4, x_7, x_8 \}, \{ x_5, x_6 \}}$  for  $\gamma_7 / \delta_7$

$\ell_1(x_1, x_2) \cdot \ell_2(x_1, x_2) = 0$	$\ell_3(x_1, x_2) \cdot \ell_{10}(x) = 0$
$\rightarrow \ell_3(x_3, x_4, x_7, x_8) \cdot \ell_4(x) = 0$	$\ell_{11}(x_1, x_2) \cdot \ell_{12}(x) = 0$
$\rightarrow \ell_5(x_5, x_6) \cdot \ell_6(x_5, x_6) = 0$	$\ell_{13}(x_1, x_2) \cdot \ell_{14}(x) \cdot \ell_{15}(x_5, x_6) = 0$
$\rightarrow \ell_7(x) \cdot \ell_8(x) = 0$	$\ell_{16}(x_1, x_2) = 0$

$P_i$  - Willen von  $\pi$ ,  $\delta\delta$  /  $\alpha/\beta$

adjunkt zu  $S_j$  -  $\pi B P \gamma^j$  auf  $\pi$

$$d_{ij} = \deg(P_i, S_j)$$

$$S_1, \dots, S_k \quad \text{mit } D = (d_{ij})_{\substack{i=1, \dots, k \\ j=1, \dots, k}}$$

$P_i$  und  $\pi B P \gamma^j$

$$\operatorname{per}(D) =$$

aus  $n_1$  folgt  $\gamma^j$

aus  $n_2$  folgt  $\gamma^j \dots, \gamma^k$

$\gamma^m \gamma^l \dots, \gamma^n$

(b)  $\alpha$  ist  $\pi B P \gamma^j$  auf  $\pi$

$$\text{per} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2_{(1,1)} \cdot 1_{(8,1)} \cdot \\
 2_{(2,2)} \cdot 2_{(4,2)} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \\
 2 \cdot 1 = 16$$

נוסף מינימום שיאן ג'יג'ס

תפקידו של מינימום שיאן

(הערך המינימום הוא מינימום)

ולפוגו מינימום השיאן

היאן הוא מינימום

$\pi^1 \pi^2 \dots \pi^n$  over  $A$  per  $\sigma$

per

$$\text{per}(A) \approx \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \prod_{i=1}^n a_{i:\sigma(i)}$$

$(\pi^N)_{\text{ref}} \propto \pi^1 \pi^2 \dots \pi^N$

Lotka-Volterra  $\rightarrow$  now

$$x_1 x_2^2 + x_1 x_3^2 - 7x_1 + 1 = 0 \quad (x_1)(x_2, x_3)$$

$$x_2 x_1^2 + x_2 x_3^2 - 7x_2 + 1 = 0 \quad (x_2)(x_1, x_3)$$

$$x_3 x_1^2 + x_3 x_2^2 - 7x_3 + 1 = 0 \quad (x_3)(x_1, x_2)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} l_1(x_1) l_2(x_2, x_3) l_3(x_2, x_3) = 0 \\ l_4(x_2) l_5(x_1, x_3) l_6(x_1, x_3) = 0 \\ l_7(x_3) l_8(x_1, x_2) l_9(x_1, x_2) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \bar{q}(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$l_2(x_2, x_3) = ax_2 + bx_3 + c$$

$$l_3(x_3) = dx_3 + e$$

$$\dot{x}_3 = -\frac{e}{d}$$

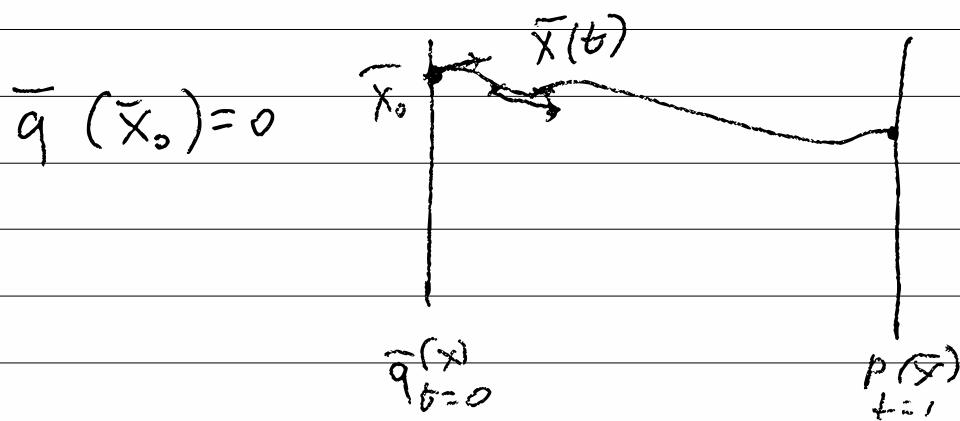
$$x_2 = \dots$$

$$F(\bar{x}, t) = q(\bar{x})(1-t)^{-1} + p(\bar{x})$$

$$F(\bar{x}, 0) = \underline{q(\bar{x})}$$

$$F(\bar{x}, 1) = \underline{p(\bar{x})}$$

$$\bar{x}(0) = \bar{x}_0$$



16'j γδβ ~ p>3 x/G'v

πγβ~w ~w~w~w

$$x_1^{n_{11}} x_2^{n_{12}} \cdots x_k^{n_{1k}} = c_1 \in L$$

$$x_1^{n_{21}} x_2^{n_{22}} \cdots x_k^{n_{2k}} = c_2 \in L$$

⋮

F(̄x, 0)

$$x_1^{n_{kk}} \cdots x_k^{n_{kk}} = c_k \in L$$

$$\bar{P}(\bar{x}) = 0$$

F(̄x, t)

$$F(\bar{x}, 1) = \bar{P} , \quad F(\bar{x}, 0) = \underbrace{\gamma \beta w}_{\rightarrow \beta w}$$

$$A = (n_{ij})$$

plugs into C. & for 3'cn

$$A = B \cdot U$$

2 for B -1 diff. ref. U

$\pm 1$  ref. NnC3 or

$$\det(B_1) = 1$$

$\begin{bmatrix} u, v & \text{since} \\ a u + b v = \gcd(a, v) \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} B_1 & | 0 \\ 0 & | 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \pm \gcd(u, v) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c = v, d = -u$$

$$1 = dd - bc = au - bv$$

JK37101P Use number

$$\underbrace{x_k^{h_{kk}^1}}_{h_{k-1,k-1}^1} = c_k \quad \text{if } h_{kk}^1 \neq 0$$

$$\underbrace{x_{k-1}^{h_{k-1,k-1}^1}}_{\vdots} \underbrace{x_k^{h_{k-1,k}^1}}_{= c_{k-1}}$$

$$|h_{11}| \dots |h_{nn}| = |\det(V)| \quad e' \leftarrow$$

جذور ملائمة  
أجل المثلثات  
الخط

$$\text{مقدار } \underbrace{|\det(A)|} =$$

: دیسکریپتیون

$$P(x,y) = y^n + a_{n-1}(x)y^{n-1} + \dots + a_0(x)$$
$$a_i(x) \in k[x]$$

$a_i(0) = 0$   $\rho^{\text{sc}}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\cos' t_i \mid \int_0^t \cos' t dt$

$p(x, y)$   $\text{sic}$   $a'_0(0) \neq 0 \rightarrow$

$\therefore \exists \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

A  $\text{rel} \left\{ \text{f} \in \mathcal{P} \mid f(0) = 0 \right\}$

$p(x) = X^h + \sum_{i < h} a_i x^i$

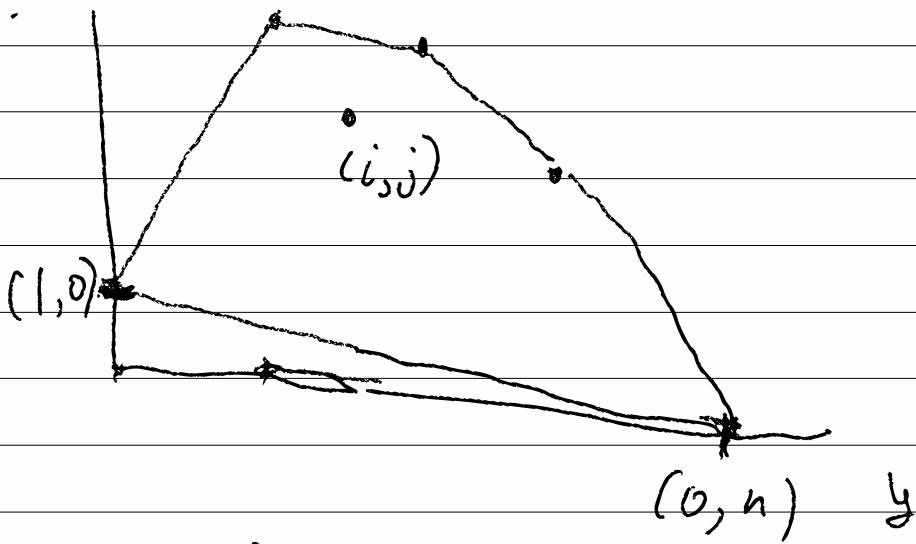
$a_i \neq 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $\exists \alpha \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

$a_0 = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $\int_0^t p^2 dt = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow p = 0$   $\text{sic}$   
 $\{p = X, A = \cup \{x\} \text{ for}$

$p(x, y) = \sum c_{ij} x^i y^j \quad c_{ij} \neq 0$

$$c_{ij} \neq 0$$

$x_1$



$f(x,y)$

רנו וולסיאן גראן וסינן

ונגן גנטה רון פון אַנְגָּן

( $i, j$ ) מילון ווילסיאן פון  
גרן גנטה פולסיאן גראן וסינן  
פון אַנְגָּן

Fe ~~flexible~~ ~~design~~ ~~design~~

-1 (n,0) -5 (0,n) arc

• If  $\delta$  's P set  $\omega$ 's  $m, n$

$$P(X) = \sum c_i X^i$$

$\forall (x_1) \exists (x_2) \left( \bar{c} \in R^{k_2} \rightarrow (c) \right)$

לידם הופיעו מילים חדשות.

$$- c_i \neq 0$$

111000 111000 111000 111000 111000 111000

היה מרגעיך לך ימינו

ज्ञान जीवन का विकास है।

- The following is a list of sources:

-P  $\Sigma_1^0$   $\Sigma_1^0$   $\rho U_{\text{inv}}$

גַּדְעָן בֶּן־בָּנָה מִיכָּה סָבָה : ۷۳۳/۸

• **Re sh'ip z'ig'at ha-ru** **re'ut** **z'mirah**

goal is also,  $X, Y \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  s.t.

$$X+Y = \{a+b \mid a \in X, b \in Y\}$$

$$SIC \quad P(x) = q(x)R(x) \quad \text{sc} \quad \underline{\text{int sc}}$$

$$V_p = V_q + V_r$$

extreme point local minimum

multiple local maxima/minima

single global maximum/minima

single global minimum/local maximum

multiple local minima/maxima

global optimum local minimum sc

global maximum sc

Gao

$\therefore$

$X+Y$  სწორი რიცხვები  $x, y$

$a, b \in X+Y$

$$a = a_x + a_y$$

$$b = b_x + b_y$$

$t a + (1-t) b \in X+Y$

(1)

$$ta_x + ta_y + (1-t)b_x + (1-t)b_y =$$

$$ta_x + (1-t)b_x + ta_y + (1-t)b_y$$

$X$

$Y$

$$P = Q \circ R$$

רנינגן

$$V_P \subseteq V_Q + V_R$$

$$\text{סכ } P \rightarrow \text{ ר'ז } \cap \bar{X}^i \text{ מ' } C$$

$$X^{\bar{k}} - 1 \in Q \cap \bar{X}^{\bar{j}} \text{ מ' } N \cup N \text{ ז'}$$

$$\bar{X}^i = X^{\bar{j}} \cdot X^{\bar{k}} = X^{\bar{j} + \bar{k}} - e \nearrow r \rightarrow$$

$$\bar{x} \in V_R - i \in V_Q \rightarrow r \in$$

$$V_Q + V_R \subseteq V_P$$

$$(a) V_Q + V_R \subseteq \overset{X}{\text{ט'ז}} \text{ ב'}$$

$$\text{je fe } 31717 \text{ מ'}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot z \in V_R - 1 \in V_Q \text{ מ' } 31717 \\ & X = y \text{ fe } 31717 \text{ מ' } 31717 \end{aligned}$$

এখন কেবল প্রমাণ করা হোল্ড হয়েছে

$$y = t y_1 + (1-t) y_2$$

$$t(y_1 + z) + (1-t)(y_2 + z) = x \quad \text{সুতরাং}$$

এখন প্রমাণ করা হোল্ড হোল্ড

$$\text{সুতরাং } X = y_1 + z_1 = y + z \text{ হোল্ড}$$

$$X = \frac{y_1 + z_1 + y + z}{2} = \frac{y_1 + y}{2} + \frac{z_1 + z}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$y_1 + y = z_1 + z$$

$$y_1 + z_1 = y + z$$

$$\text{সুতরাং } y - z_1 = z_1 - y \Rightarrow y = z,$$

