

Магаданка чөнгөлөнөн радио зүйн
түснээсийн язаралыг ФИС-31

Вариант № 105

№ 1

$$x^2 - 3x - \sin \frac{\pi}{5} = 0$$

$$\text{Жишээн } a = \sin \frac{\pi}{5} \approx 0,58778$$

$$D = g + 4a$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{g+4a}}{2}$$

$$x_1^* \approx 3,18457$$

$$x_2^* \approx -0,1845$$

Жижигчилж x_2^*

$$\delta(x) < 10^{-2}$$

$$\Delta(x^*) = |x^*| \cdot \delta(x^*) \approx 0,00184$$

Рягчилж болгох язаралыг:

$$\Delta(a^*) = \frac{\Delta(x^*)}{|f'(a^*)|} \quad f'(a) = \left(\frac{\beta - (g+4a)^{1/2}}{2} \right)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{g+4a}}$$

Одруулж зурагт ишгэхийн бүрэлдэх:

$$|f'(a^*)| = \left| -\frac{1}{\sqrt{g+4 \cdot 0,58778}} \right| \approx 0,2968$$

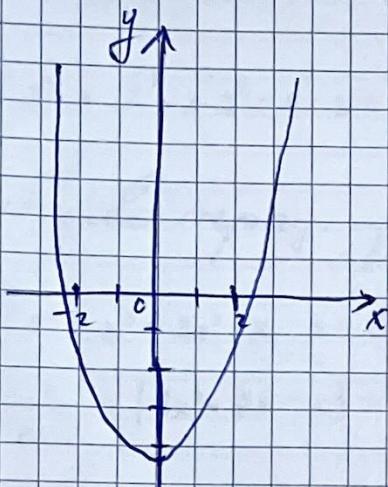
$$\Delta(a^*) = \frac{\Delta(x^*)}{|f'(a^*)|} = \frac{0,00184}{0,2968} \approx 0,00619$$

$$\text{Одруулж } a \approx 0,58778 \quad a \approx 0,58 < \Delta(a^*)$$

Нэсэхийндаа бүрдэх 2 ирэвэлийн язаралыг ишигэхэй,
чиглэхийн мөхийн талбадаас ишрээж не ишрэхэй. 10^{-2}
 $(\sin \frac{\pi}{5} \approx 0,59)$

N^o 2

$$x^2 + 2x - 10 = 0$$



[2; 3]

$$f(2) \approx 2^2 + 2 \cdot 2 - 10 \approx -0,563$$

$$f(3) \approx 4,43$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(2)f(3) < 0 \\ x \in [2; 3] \end{array} \right.$$

\Rightarrow Трив. уравн.: $x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$

Начало: x_0 :

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 10$$

$$1) f'(x_0) \cdot f''(x_0) = 1,68 \cdot 2 > 0$$

$$f'(x) = 2x$$

$$2) \varphi = \frac{2|2,5 - x^*|}{x \cdot 4} = 0,125 < 1$$

$$f''(x) = 2$$

Бесконечность

\Rightarrow Трив. уравн:

$$x_0 = 2,5$$

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} = 2,5 - \frac{1,68}{5} \approx 2,164$$

$$|x_1 - x_0| = |2,5 - 2,164| > \varepsilon$$

$$x_2 = 2,164 - \frac{0,119}{4,328} = 2,1365$$

$$|x_2 - x_1| = |2,164 - 2,1365| > \varepsilon$$

$$x_3 = 2,136 + \frac{0,0009}{4,272} \approx 2,136210$$

$$|x_3 - x_2| = |2,13621 - 2,1365| \in \varepsilon = 0,001$$

$$x^* = 2,1362$$

$$n \geq \log_2 \left(\frac{\ln |2,5 - 2,1362|}{0,001} + 1 \right) + 1 \approx 3$$

No 3

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad A = A^T \quad \checkmark$$

Step 1

$$a_{1,3}^0 = |a_{1,3}| = 3 \quad i_0 = 1 \quad j_0 = 3$$

$$\varphi_0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2a_{1,3}}{a_{1,1}^0 - a_{3,3}^0} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} (-\infty) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

~~$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cos \varphi_0 & -\sin \varphi_0 \\ 0 & \sin \varphi_0 & \cos \varphi_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$~~

$$U_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi_0 & 0 & -\sin \varphi_0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin \varphi_0 & 0 & \cos \varphi_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cos \varphi_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \sin \varphi_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$A_1 = U_0^T A U_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & -\sqrt{2} & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad t(A_1) = 2(0^2 + 0^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2) \leq \varepsilon$$

Step 2

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2(-1,41)}{2+1} = -0,378$$

$$\cos(-0,378) \approx 0,93 \quad \sin(-0,378) \approx -0,37$$

$$U_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,93 & 0,37 \\ 0 & -0,37 & 0,93 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,93 & -0,37 \\ 0 & 0,37 & 0,93 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & -\sqrt{2} & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,93 & 0,37 \\ 0 & -0,37 & 0,93 \end{pmatrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2,56 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1,56 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$t(A_2) = 2(0^2 + 0^2 + 0^2) = 0 \leq \varepsilon$$

$$\lambda_1 = 5 \quad \lambda_2 \approx 2,56 \quad \lambda_3 \approx -1,56$$

Графік поганої симетрії: $t(A_{k,n}) = \sum_{\substack{i,j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^n a_{ij}^2 \leq \varepsilon$

№ 4

Сформулируйте $T_3(x)$ на $[1; 2]$

$$T_0(x) = 1$$

$$T_1(x) = x$$

$$T_2(x) = 2x T_1(x) - T_0(x) = 2x^2 - 1$$

$$T_3(x) = 4x^3 - 3x$$

Распределение $T_n^{[a; b]}$ по симметрическим коэф.

$$T_n^{[a; b]}(x) = (b-a)^n \cdot x^{n-2n} \cdot T_n\left(\frac{2x-(b+a)}{b-a}\right)$$

$$n=3 \quad a=-2 \quad b=3$$

$$(b-a)^n \cdot x^{n-2n} = (3-(-2))^3 \cdot 2^{1-2-3} = \frac{125}{32}$$

$$\frac{2x-(b+a)}{b-a} = \frac{2x-(3+(-2))}{3-2} = \frac{2x-1}{5}$$

$$T_3^{[2; 3]}(x) = \frac{125}{32} \left(4 \left(\frac{2x-1}{5} \right)^3 - 3 \left(\frac{2x-1}{5} \right) \right) = \frac{125}{32} \left(\frac{4(2x-1)^3}{125} - \frac{3(2x-1)}{5} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} (2x-1)^3 - \frac{45}{32} (2x-1) = \left(x^3 - \frac{12}{8} x^2 + \frac{6}{8} x - \frac{1}{8} \right) - \frac{150}{32} x + \frac{45}{32}$$

$$= \underline{x^3 - \frac{3}{2} x^2 - \frac{63}{16} x + \frac{41}{32}}$$

Однократный бикуст б/о 0

$$\| T_n^{[a; b]} \| = (b-a)^n \cdot 2^{n-2n}$$

$$L_1 = (5)^3 \cdot 2^{-5} = \frac{125}{32} \approx 3,906$$

Б-го:

$$\text{аналогичен: } P_3(x) = x^3 - \frac{3}{2} x^2 - \frac{63}{16} x + \frac{41}{32}$$

$$\text{Бикуст: } \frac{125}{32}$$

$n=5$

$$f'(2h) \approx c_1 f(-2h) + c_2 f(0) + c_3 f(2h)$$

Convergenz erreichbar: $m=2$ (3 Ggymax)

Approximationsmöglichkeiten $f(x)$: $1, x, x^2$

- $f(x) = 1; f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(2h) = 0$

$$c_1 \cdot 1 + c_2 \cdot 1 + c_3 \cdot 1 = 0$$

- $f(x) = x; f'(x) = 1 \Rightarrow f'(2h) = 2$

3mar. g. Ggymax: $f(-2h) = -2h \quad f(0) = 0 \quad f(2h) = 2h$

$$c_1(-2h) + c_2(0) + c_3(2h) = 2$$

- $f(x) = x^2; f'(x) = 2x \Rightarrow f'(2h) = 2(2h) = 4h$

$$f(-2h) = 4h^2 \quad f(0) = 0 \quad f(2h) = 4h^2$$

$$c_1(4h^2) + c_2 \cdot 0 + c_3 4h^2 = 4h$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 + c_3 = 0 \\ -2hc_1 + 2hc_3 = 1 \\ 4h^2c_1 + 4h^2c_3 = 4h \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} hc_1 + c_2 + c_3 = 0 \\ c_3 - c_1 = \frac{1}{2h} \\ c_1 + c_3 = \frac{1}{h} \end{cases}$$

$$2c_3 = \frac{1}{2h} + \frac{1}{h} = \frac{3}{2h} \Rightarrow c_3 = \frac{3}{4h}$$

$$2c_1 = \frac{1}{h} - \frac{1}{2h} = \frac{1}{2h} \Rightarrow c_1 = \frac{1}{4h}$$

$$c_2 = -(c_1 + c_3) = -\left(\frac{1}{4h} + \frac{3}{4h}\right) = -\frac{1}{h}$$

Approximation mögl.:

$$f'(2h) \approx \frac{1}{h} f(-2h) - f_h(f(0)) + \frac{3}{4h} f(2h)$$