

Бес. мот

Def - опр. уп-ия ($f(x) = 0, |f(x_*)| \leq \varepsilon$)

1. Покончагүй көрсет

2. Нүссе $\exists! x^*_{\text{на}} [a, b] , f(a) < 0, f(b) > 0$
егемд

Нүссе барып оңасын

$c = \frac{a+b}{2}$. а) $|f(c)| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow c$ -көрсік

б) $|f(c)| \geq \varepsilon \Rightarrow$ нүссе бар $[a, c]$

3. $\exists! x_*$ на $[a, +\infty)$ $f(a) < 0, a$ -нан

$f(a+\Delta) \xrightarrow{\Delta \rightarrow 0} 0$, нүссе орп $[a, a+\Delta]$
 $< 0, f(a+2\Delta)$.

$f(a+k\Delta) \geq [a+(k\beta-1)\Delta; a+k\Delta]$

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c, a > 0$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a}$$

$$a \neq 0 \neq 0;$$

$$D = b^2 - ac$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{a}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + \alpha x^2 + \beta x + C$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2\alpha x + \beta = 0$$

$$1) D \leq 0$$

$$2) D > 0$$

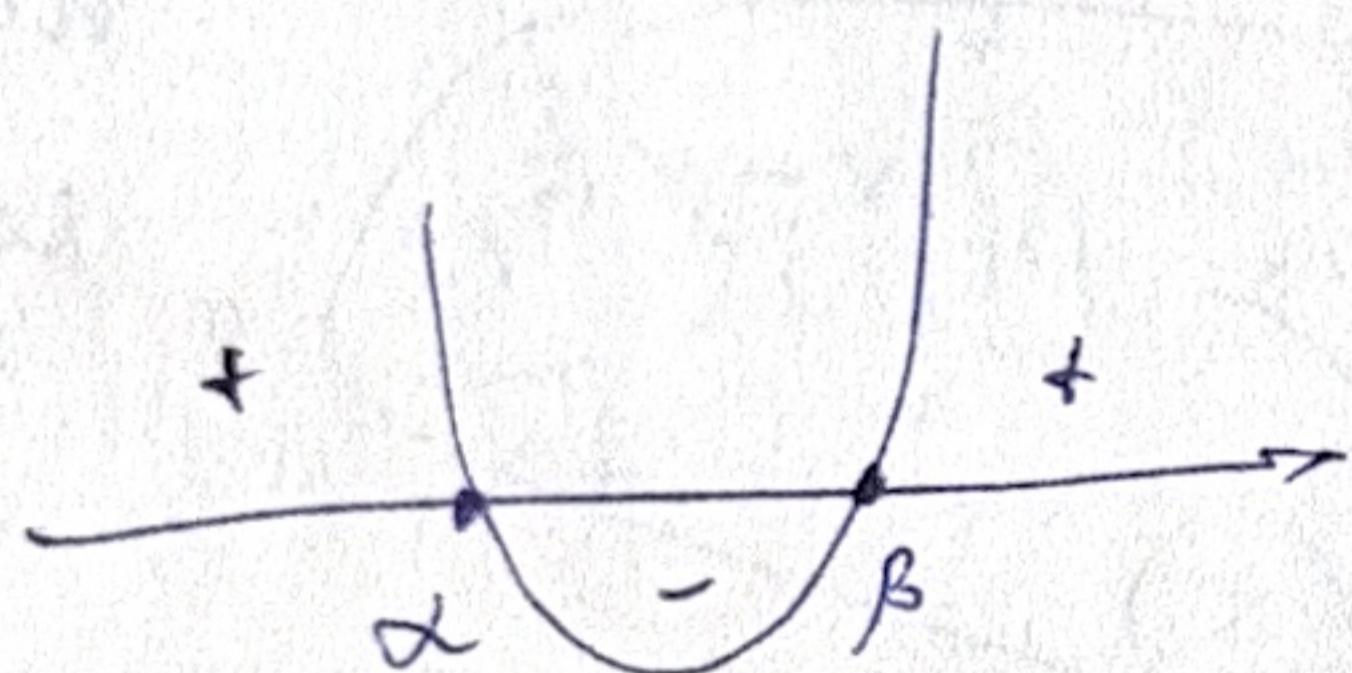
1. $f(0) = \beta$

$$|f(0)| < \varepsilon$$

$$f(0) < -\varepsilon \Rightarrow (-\infty; 0)$$

$$f(0) > \varepsilon \Rightarrow (-\infty; 0)$$

2. $D > 0$

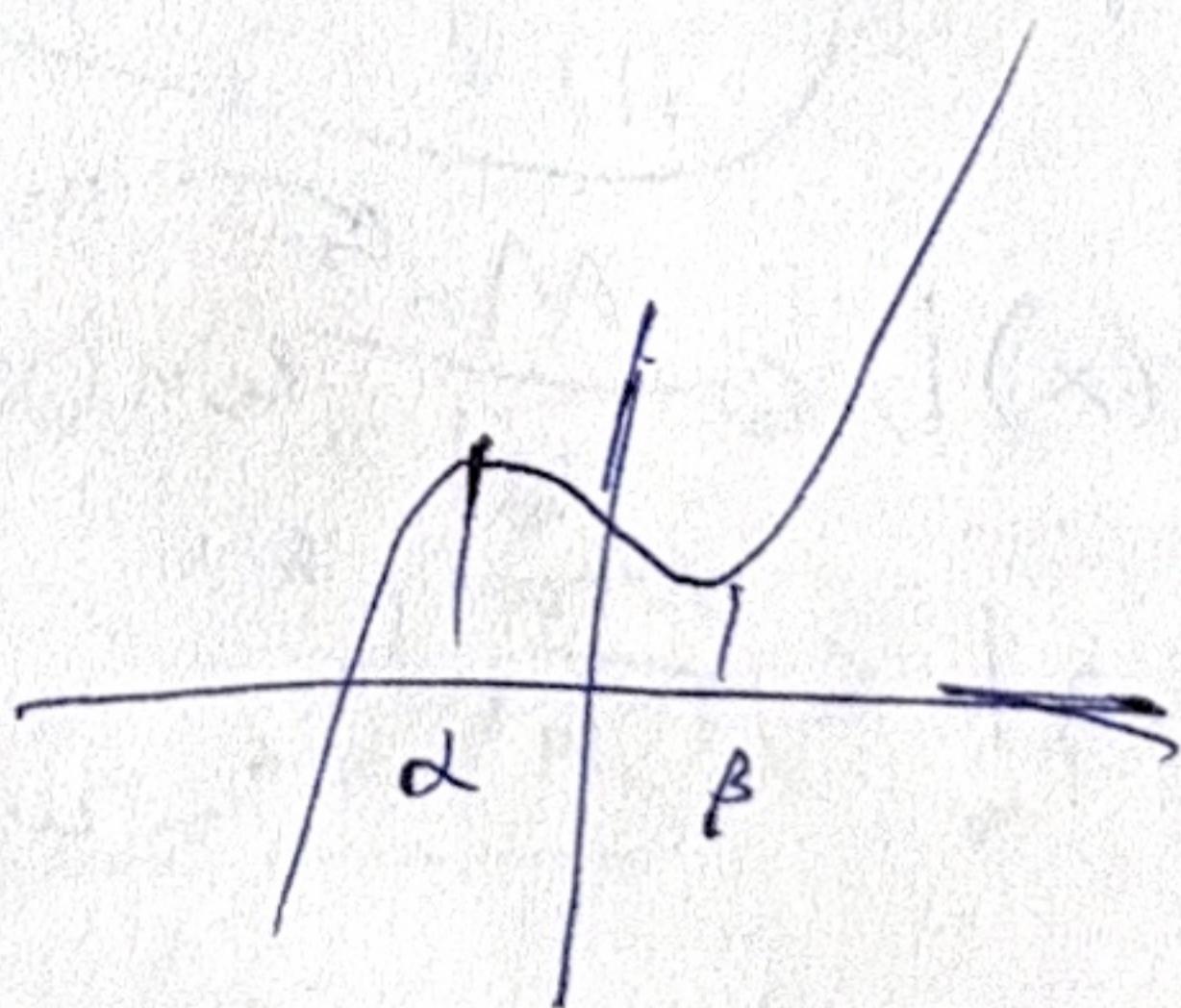


$$f(\alpha) > \varepsilon, \text{т.к.}$$

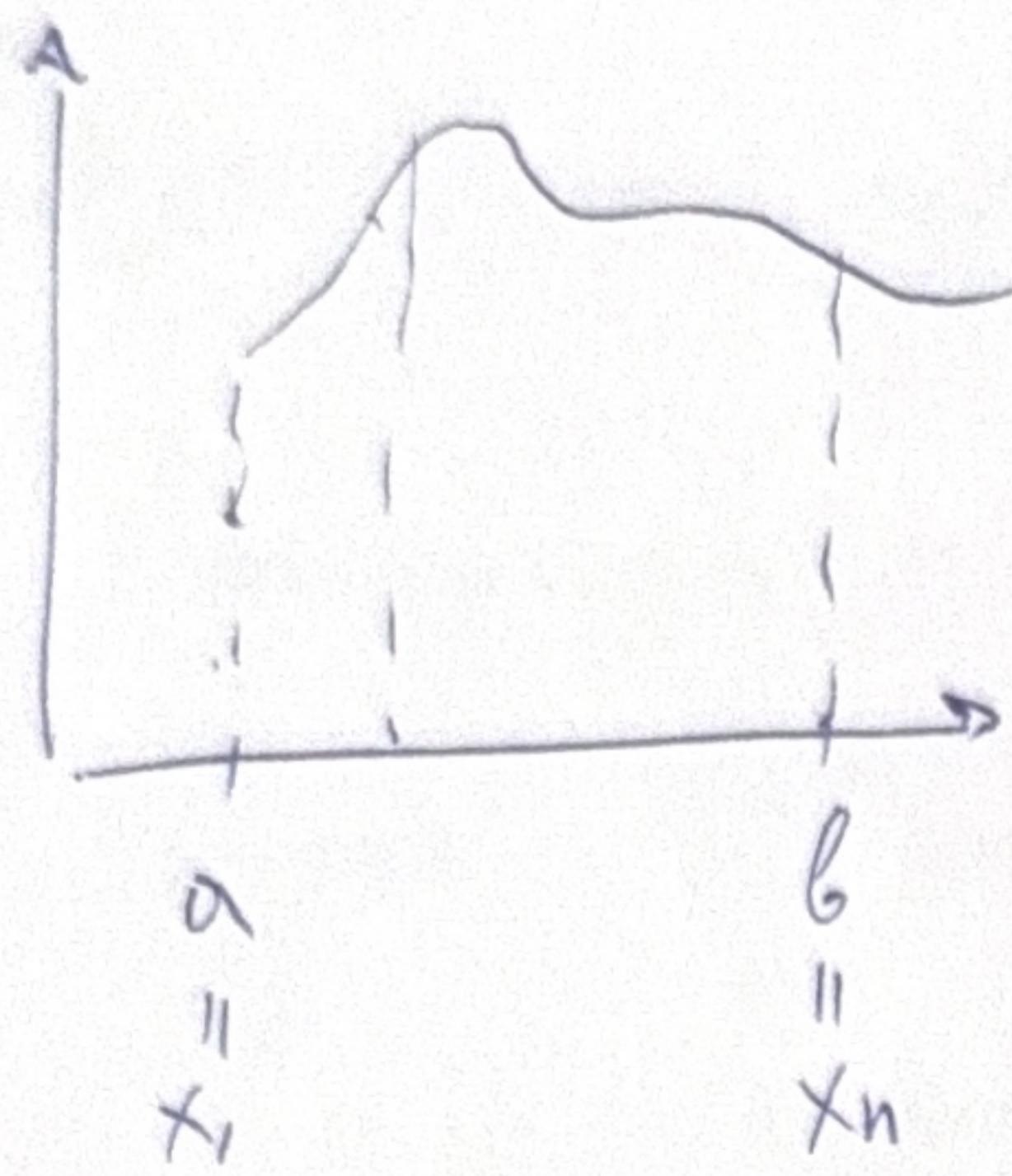
a) $f(\alpha) > \varepsilon$

б) $|f(\beta)| \leq \varepsilon$

в) $f(\beta) < -\varepsilon$



Интерполяция



с помощью n точек можно воспроизвести многочлен $n-1$ степ.

$$P_{n-1}(x) = L_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i x^i$$

$$L_n(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i \prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$$

остаточная
ошибка
погрешность
интерполяции

Точность:

$$|f(x) - L_n(x)| = \left(\frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} \right) \omega_n(x) \leq \max |f^{(n)}(\xi)|$$

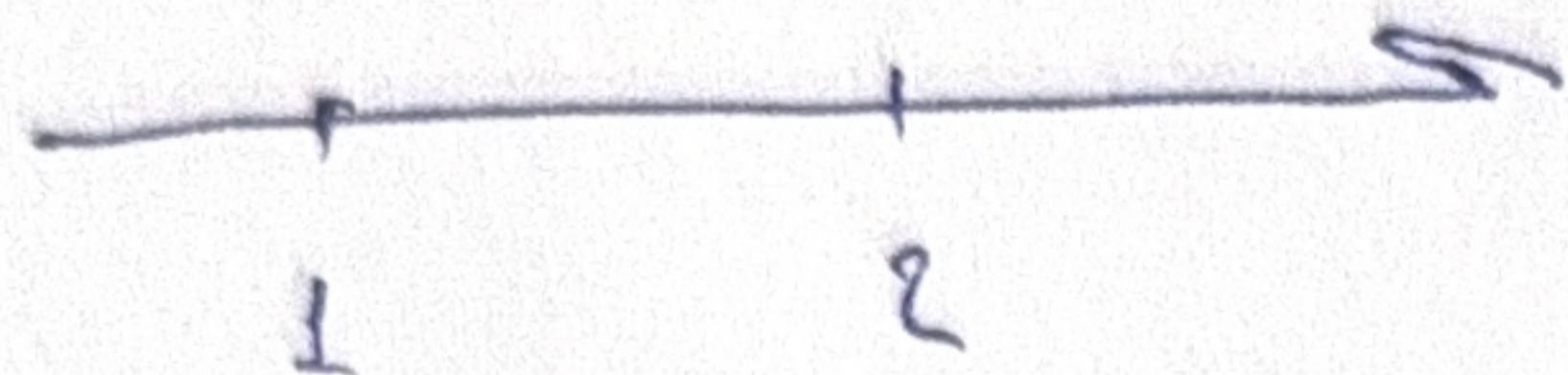
$$|f(x) - L_n(x)| \leq \frac{M_n}{n!} \omega_n(x)$$

$$|f(x) - L_n(x)| \leq \frac{M_n}{n} h^n$$

* если между точками

Задача

$$n=2 \quad x_1=1 \quad f_1=2 \\ x_2=2 \quad f_2=5$$



~~$\langle \text{if} \rangle$~~

$$L_2(x) = \sum_{i=1}^2 f_i \prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^2 \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j} = \\ = 2 \cdot 2 \frac{x-2}{2-1} + 5 \cdot \frac{x-1}{2-1} = \\ = -2x + 4 + 5x - 5 = \\ = 3x - 1 \quad \langle \text{if} \rangle$$

$$x_1=1 \quad f_1=2 \\ x_2=2 \quad f_2=0 \\ x_3=5 \quad f_3=2$$

~~$\langle \dots \rangle$~~

$$L_3(x) = \sum_{i=1}^3 f_i \prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^3 \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j} = \\ = 1 \cdot \frac{x-2}{1-2} \cdot \frac{x-5}{1-5} + 2 \cdot \frac{x-1}{5-1} \cdot \frac{x-2}{5-2} = \text{more than faculty} \\ = + \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{5}{4} x - \frac{1}{2} x \left(+ \frac{5}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{6} x^2 - \frac{1}{3} x - \frac{1}{6} x \left(+ \frac{1}{3} \right) = \\ = \underbrace{\frac{3x^2 + 2x^2}{12}}_{\frac{5}{12}x^2} + \underbrace{\frac{(-15 - 6 + 4 - 2)x}{12}}_{-\frac{27}{12}x} + \underbrace{\frac{15 + 2}{6}}_{\frac{17}{6}} = \\ = \frac{1}{12} (5x^2 - 27x - 34)$$

