

سوال ۱. فرض کنید بازه را به n زیربازه برابر تقسیم کرده باشیم به طوری که:

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 &= 1, h = \frac{2-1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \\ x_{i+1} &= x_i + ih = 1 + ih \quad i = 1, \dots, n \\ |E_1(x)| &\leq \frac{M}{\lambda} (x_{i+1} - x_i)^2 = \frac{M}{\lambda} h^2 \\ f'(x) &= \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ f''(x) &= -\frac{1}{4} x^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{-1}{4x^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ M &= \max_{x \in [1, 2]} |f'''(x)| = \frac{1}{4(1^{\frac{3}{2}})} = \frac{1}{4} \\ \Rightarrow |E_1(x)| &\leq \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) h^2 < 10^{-4} \Rightarrow h^2 < 32 * 10^{-4} \\ \Rightarrow h &< \sqrt{32} * 10^{-2} \simeq 0.05657 \Rightarrow h = \frac{1}{n} < 0.05657 \Rightarrow n > \frac{1}{0.05657} \simeq 17.6 \Rightarrow n = 18 \end{aligned}$$

سوال ۲.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &\simeq f(x_0)L_0(x) + f(x_1)L_1(x) + f(x_2)L_2(x) + f(x_3)L_3(x) = \\ &2 \frac{(x-2)(x-4)(x-6)}{(0-2)(0-4)(0-6)} + 8 \frac{(x-0)(x-4)(x-6)}{(2-0)(2-4)(2-6)} + 9 \frac{(x-0)(x-2)(x-6)}{(4-0)(4-2)(4-6)} + 6 \frac{(x-0)(x-2)(x-4)}{(6-0)(6-2)(6-4)} \\ \Rightarrow f(2) &= 2 \frac{(2-2)(2-4)(2-6)}{-84} + 8 \frac{2}{12} + 9 \frac{1}{-12} + 6 \frac{4}{24} = \frac{5}{12} - \frac{4}{3} + \frac{15}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = 6.357 \end{aligned}$$

سوال ۳.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x_i) &= \frac{f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_i)}{h} = \frac{f_{i+1} - f_i}{h}, h = 1 \\ f'(0) &= \frac{f_1 - f_0}{h} = \frac{0.375 - 0}{1} = 0.375 \\ f'(2) &= \frac{f_2 - f_1}{h} = \frac{0.971 - 0.375}{1} = 0.596 \\ f'(x_i) &= \frac{f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_{i-1}))}{2h} = \frac{f_{i+1} - f_{i-1}}{2h} \\ f'(2) &= \frac{f_2 - f_0}{2h} = \frac{0.971 - 0.375}{2} = 0.298 \\ f(x_{i+1}) &= f(x_{i+h}) = f(x_i) + hf'(x_i) + \frac{h^2}{2!} f''(x_i) + \frac{h^3}{3!} f'''(x_i) + \dots \\ f(x_{i-1}) &= f(x_{i-h}) = f(x_i) - hf'(x_i) + \frac{h^2}{2!} f''(x_i) - \frac{h^3}{3!} f'''(x_i) + \dots \\ f(x_{i+1}) + f(x_{i-1}) &\cong f(x_i) + \frac{h^2}{1!} f''(x_i) \\ f''(x_i) &= \frac{f(x_{i-1}) - 2f(x_i) + f(x_{i+1}))}{h^2} \\ f'(x_i) &= \frac{f_{i-1} - 2f_i + f_{i+1}}{h^2} \\ f'(x_2) &= \frac{f_1 - 2f_2 + f_3}{h^2} = \frac{0.375 - 1.942 + 0.971}{1} = -0.596 \end{aligned}$$

سوال ۴.

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx \simeq \frac{h}{4}(f_{\cdot} + 2(f_{\frac{1}{4}} + f_{\frac{3}{4}} + f_{\frac{5}{4}} + f_{\frac{7}{4}}) + f_{\frac{9}{4}}), f_i = f(x_i) \\ \simeq \frac{1}{4}(\cdot + 2(\cdot/4 + \cdot/4.5 + \cdot/4.5 + \cdot/4.5) + \cdot/3) = \cdot/2(\cdot/12) = \cdot/24$$

سوال ۵.

$$y(1/1) = y(1) + \frac{1}{4}[k_1 + k_2] \\ k_1 = \cdot/1 f(1/1) = \cdot/1(2) = \cdot/2 \\ k_2 = \cdot/1 f(1/1, 1/2) = \cdot/1(1/21 + 1/44) = \cdot/265 \\ y(1/1) = 1 + \cdot/2325 = 1/2325$$

سوال ۶.

$$\begin{cases} y'' - \cdot/1(1 - y^2)y' + y = \cdot \Rightarrow y'' = \cdot/1(1 - y^2)y' - y & p' = \cdot/1(1 - y^2)p - y \\ y(\cdot) = 1 \\ y'(\cdot) = \cdot \end{cases}$$

دستگاه معادلات دیفرانسل:

$$\begin{cases} y' = p = f_1(x, y, p) \\ p' = -y + \cdot/1(1 - y^2)p = f_2(x, y, p) \\ y(\cdot) = 1 \\ p(\cdot) = \cdot \end{cases}$$

روش رانگ کوتای مرتبه ۲:

$$x_n = x_{\cdot} + nh \quad n = \cdot, 1, \dots \\ y_n = y(x_n), p_n = p(x_n) \Rightarrow y_{n+1} = y(x_{n+1}), p_{n+1} = p(x_{n+1}) \\ k_1 = hf_1(x_n, y_n, p_n) \quad k_2 = hf_1(x_n + h, y_n + k_1, p_n + l_1) \\ l_1 = hf_2(x_n, y_n, p_n) \quad l_2 = hf_2(x_n + h, y_n + k_1, p_n + l_1) \\ y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{1}{4}(k_1 + k_2) \\ p_{n+1} = p_n + \frac{1}{4}(l_1 + l_2) \\ k_1 = hp_n \\ l_1 = h[-y_n + \cdot/1(1 - y_n^2)p_n] \\ k_2 = h(p_n + l_1) \\ l_2 = h(-(y_n + k_1) + \cdot/1[1 - (y_n + k_1)^2])(p_n + l_1))$$

با در نظر گرفتن $h = \frac{1}{2}$ و $n = 0$ داریم:

$$k_1 = \frac{1}{2}p_1 = \frac{1}{2}(0) = 0$$

$$l_1 = \frac{1}{2}[-y_1 + \frac{1}{2}(1 - y_1)p_1] = \frac{1}{2}[-1 + \frac{1}{2}(1 - 1)(0)] = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{1}{2}(p_1 + l_1) = \frac{1}{2}(0 - \frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$l_2 = \frac{1}{2}(-(y_1 + k_1) + \frac{1}{2}[1 - (y_1 + k_1)^2](p_1 + l_1)) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(-(1 + 0) + \frac{1}{2}[1 - (1 + 0)^2](0 - \frac{1}{2})) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(\frac{1}{2}) = y_1 = y_1 + \frac{1}{4}(k_1 + k_2) = 1 + \frac{1}{4}(0 - \frac{1}{4}) = \frac{15}{16}$$

$$\Rightarrow p(\frac{1}{2}) = p_1 = p_1 + \frac{1}{4}(l_1 + l_2) = 0 + \frac{1}{4}(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

موفق باشید.