سوال ١. با استفاده از روش دوبخشي ١ به سوالات زير پاسخ دهيد.

الف. ریشه تابع ۱۰ $f(x)=x^{\mathtt{T}}+\mathtt{F}x^{\mathtt{T}}$ را در بازه $[\mathtt{1},\mathtt{T}]$ در ۷ گام بیابید.

ب. ریشه تابع $g(x)=x-e^{-x}$ را با دقت $g(x)=x-e^{-x}$

پاسخ: هرگونه پاسخی که با الگوریتم درست به دست آمده باشد، قابل قبول است

الف.

$f(p_n)$	p_n	b_n	a_n	Iter
2.375	1.5	2.0	1.0	1
-1.797	1.25	1.5	1.0	2
0.162	1.375	1.5	1.25	3
-0.848	1.3125	1.375	1.25	4
-0.351	1.34375	1.375	1.3125	5
-0.096	1.359375	1.375	1.34375	6
0.032	1.367188	1.375	1.359375	7

$f(p_n)$	p_n	b_n	a_n	Iter
-0.1065	0.5	1	0	1
0.2776	0.75	1	0.5	2
0.0897	0.625	0.75	0.5	3
-0.0072	0.5625	0.625	0.5	4
0.0414	0.59375	0.625	0.5625	5
0.0171	0.578125	0.59375	0.5625	6
0.0049	0.5703125	0.578125	0.5625	7
-0.0011	0.56640625	0.5703125	0.5625	8
0.0019	0.568359375	0.5703125	0.56640625	9
0.0003	0.5673828125	0.568359375	0.56640625	10

. اگر تابع f(x) را به شکل زیر تعریف کنیم،:

 $^{^{1}\}mathrm{Bisection~Method}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^{\mathsf{Y}}}} & x \neq {\mathsf{Y}} \\ {\mathsf{Y}} & x = {\mathsf{Y}} \end{cases}$$

پاسخ:

Solution: The differentiation (for $x \neq 0$) is straightforward. (Showing that f'(0) = 0 is more delicate, but we don't need that here.) By the Chain Rule,

$$f'(x) = \frac{2e^{-1/x^2}}{x^3}.$$

Write down the standard Newton Method iteration. The e^{-1/x_n^2} terms cancel, and we get

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{x_n^3}{2}$$
 or equivalently $x_n - x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n^3}{2}$.

Now the analysis is somewhat delicate. It hinges on the fact that if x_n is close to 0, then x_{n+1} is very near to x_n , meaning that each iteration gains us very little additional accuracy.

Start with $x_0 = 0.0001$. It is fairly easy to see that $x_n > 0$ for all n. For $x_1 = x_0(1 - x_0^2/2)$, and in particular $0 < x_1 < x_0$. The same idea shows that $0 < x_2 < x_1$, but then $0 < x_3 < x_2$, and so on forever.

Thus if we start with $x_0 = 0.0001$, the difference $x_n - x_{n+1}$ will always be positive and equal to $x_n^3/2$, and in particular less than or equal to $(0.0001)^3/2$. So with each iteration there is a shrinkage of at most 5×10^{-13} . But to get from 0.0001 to 0.00005 we must shrink by more than 5×10^{-5} . Thus we will need more than $(5 \times 10^{-5})/(5 \times 10^{-13})$, that is, 10^8 iterations. (More, because as we get closer to 0.00005, the shrinkage per iteration is less than what we estimated.)

²Newton Raphson

سوال ۳. مقدار $\sqrt[7]{6}$ را با استفاده از روش نیوتن و نقطه ثابت $\sqrt[8]{6}$ بیابید و با هم مقایسه کنید. پاسخ: روش نیوتن:

$$\begin{split} f(x) &= x^{\mathbf{r}} - \mathbf{f} \mathbf{\Lambda} \\ f'(x) &= \mathbf{f} x^{\mathbf{r}} \\ f(\mathbf{f}) &= -\mathbf{f} \mathbf{1}, f(\mathbf{f}) = \mathbf{1} \mathbf{f} \longrightarrow x, = \mathbf{f} \mathbf{0} \end{split}$$

x_1	f'(x_0)	f(x_0)	x_0	Iter
3.6395	36.75	-5.125	3.5	١
3.6342	39.7369	0.2069	3.6395	۲
3.6342	39.6233	0.0003	3.6342	٣

روش نقطه ثابت:

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{\varphi \wedge - x^{r} + 1 \cdot x}{1 \cdot x}$$

$$\phi(x) = \frac{\varphi \wedge - x^{r} + 1 \cdot x}{1 \cdot x}$$

$$x_{1} = \phi(\Upsilon/\Delta) = \Psi/ \cdot 1 \Upsilon \Delta$$

$$x_{2} = \phi(\Psi/\Delta) = \Psi/ \cdot 1 \Upsilon \Delta$$

$$x_{3} = \phi(\Psi/\Delta) = \Psi/ \cdot 1 \Upsilon \Delta$$

$$x_{4} = \phi(\Psi/\Delta) = \Phi/ \Lambda \Delta$$

$$x_{5} = \phi(\Phi/\Delta) = -\Psi/\Psi \Psi$$

می بینیم که این الگوریتم واگرا می باشد نکته: در نظر گرفتن هر تابع صحیح دیگری و ارائه الگوریتم درست نیز نمره کامل را دریافت می کند.

سوال ۴. فرض کنید $x^{Y}-a$ با روش نیوتن عبارت زیر را اثبات کنید. همچنین تحقیق کنید این عبارت در کدام روش مشهور ریشه یابی به کار میرود.

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{Y} \left(x_n + \frac{a}{x_n} \right) \tag{1}$$

پاسخ

³Fixed point

Heron of Alexandria (60 CE?) used a pre-algebra version of the above recurrence. It is still at the heart of computer algorithms for finding square roots.

Solution: We have f(x) = 2x. The Newton Method therefore leads to the recurrence

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)} = x_n - \frac{x_n^2 - a}{2x_n}.$$

Bring the expression on the right hand side to the common denominator $2x_n$. We get

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

سوال ۵. دستگاه معادلات خطی زیر را با استفاده از روش گاوس_سیدل و روش ژاکوبی تا حداکثر ۵ مرحله یا خطای $1 \cdot -7$ حل کنید.

$$\begin{cases} \Delta/\Delta \lambda x_1 + \cdot/\lambda \beta x_1 + \cdot/\lambda \gamma x_2 = \gamma \cdot \\ \cdot/\lambda \beta x_1 + \lambda/\lambda \beta x_1 + \lambda/\lambda \gamma x_2 = \gamma \gamma \gamma \\ \cdot/\cdot \gamma x_1 + \cdot/\Delta \lambda x_1 + \Delta/\lambda \gamma x_2 = \gamma \gamma \end{cases}$$

پاسخ: در روش ژاکوبی داریم که:

$$x^{(i+1)} = \beta + Bx^{(i)}, \beta_i = \frac{b_i}{a_{ii}}, b_{ij} = -\frac{a_{ij}}{a_{ii}}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \delta/\delta 1 & \cdot/\Lambda \mathcal{S} & \cdot/\Upsilon \Upsilon \\ \cdot/V \mathcal{S} & \Lambda/\Lambda \mathcal{S} & 1/\Upsilon \Upsilon \\ \cdot/\cdot \Upsilon & \cdot/\delta \Lambda & \delta/\Upsilon \Upsilon \end{pmatrix} b = \begin{pmatrix} \Upsilon \cdot \\ \Upsilon \mathcal{I}/\Upsilon \\ \Upsilon \mathcal{I} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta = \begin{bmatrix} \Upsilon/\mathcal{S} \Upsilon \mathcal{I} \Lambda \\ \Upsilon/\Upsilon \cdot V \\ \Upsilon/\Upsilon \Lambda \Lambda \Delta \end{bmatrix} B = \begin{bmatrix} \cdot/\cdot & -\cdot/1\Delta \mathcal{S} 1 & -\cdot/\cdot \Upsilon \mathcal{I} \mathcal{I} \\ -\cdot/\cdot \Lambda \Delta \Lambda & \cdot/\cdot & -\cdot/1\mathcal{S} \cdot \Upsilon \\ -\cdot/\cdot \Delta \Lambda & -\cdot/1\Upsilon \mathcal{I} \Upsilon \mathcal{I} \end{pmatrix} x^{(\cdot)} = \begin{bmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x^{(1)} = \beta + Bx^{(\cdot)} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{T}/\mathbf{F}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{T}/\mathbf{T}\cdot\mathbf{V} \\ \mathbf{F}/\mathbf{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}/\mathbf{I} & -\mathbf{I}/\mathbf{I}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{F}\mathbf{I} \\ -\mathbf{I}/\mathbf{I}\cdot\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A} \\ -\mathbf{I}/\mathbf{I}\cdot\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A} \end{bmatrix} - \mathbf{I}/\mathbf{I}\mathbf{F}\mathbf{I}\mathbf{F}\mathbf{I} \\ -\mathbf{I}/\mathbf{I}\cdot\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{T}/\mathbf{F}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{T}/\mathbf{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{T}/\mathbf{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x^{(1)} = \beta + Bx^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}/\beta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \mathbf{q} \\ \mathbf{r}/\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{r} \\ \mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{r} \\ \mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{r} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}/\beta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \mathbf{q} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{q} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}/\beta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \mathbf{q} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{q} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{q} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{q} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{q} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}/\beta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \\ \mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{d} \\ \mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{r} \\ \mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{r} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}/\beta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\beta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\beta \mathbf{q} \mathbf{q} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{q} \mathbf{d} \end{bmatrix} \\ x^{(\mathbf{r})} - x^{(\mathbf{r})} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}/\beta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \mathbf{q} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{q} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{q} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \mathbf{q} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}/\beta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{q} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{q} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{q} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}/\beta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \\ \mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{q} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}/\beta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \\ \mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}/\beta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \\ \mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}/\beta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \\ \mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}/\beta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \\ \mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}/\beta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \\ \mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}/\beta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \\ \mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}/\beta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \\ \mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}/\beta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \\ \mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}/\beta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \\ \mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}/\beta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{q} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}/\beta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}/\beta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}/\beta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \\ -\mathbf{r}/\gamma$$

ب)حال با روش گاوس_سايدل داريم كه:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2/2 & 1 & \cdot/\Lambda & \cdot/\Upsilon \\ \cdot/\Psi & \Lambda/\Lambda & 1/\Psi \\ \cdot/\Psi & \cdot/2 & \Delta/\Psi \end{pmatrix} b = \begin{pmatrix} \Upsilon \\ \Upsilon & \Upsilon \\ \Upsilon & \Upsilon \end{pmatrix}, x^{(\cdot)} = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_i^{(j)} = \frac{1}{A[i][i]} (b[i] - \sum_{k!=i} x_k^{(j)} * A[i][k])$$

$$x^{(i+1)} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{r}/\mathbf{r}\mathbf{r}\mathbf{q} & -\mathbf{r}/\mathbf{r}\mathbf{q}\mathbf{r} & \mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{r}}^{(i)} & -\mathbf{r}/\mathbf{r}\mathbf{q}\mathbf{q} & \mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{r}}^{(i)} \\ \mathbf{r}/\mathbf{r}\cdot\mathbf{v} & -\mathbf{r}/\mathbf{r}\mathbf{d}\mathbf{d} & \mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{r}}^{(i+1)} & -\mathbf{r}/\mathbf{r}\mathbf{r}\mathbf{r} & \mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{r}}^{(i)} \\ \mathbf{r}/\mathbf{r}\mathbf{d}\mathbf{d} & -\mathbf{r}/\mathbf{r}\cdot\mathbf{d}\mathbf{d} & \mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{r}}^{(i+1)} & -\mathbf{r}/\mathbf{r}\mathbf{r} & \mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{r}}^{(i+1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^{(\mathsf{Y})} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathsf{Y}/\mathsf{F} \mathsf{Y} \mathsf{A} \mathsf{A} - \mathsf{Y}/\mathsf{A} \mathsf{D} \mathsf{F} + \mathsf{Y}/\mathsf{A} \mathsf{A} \mathsf{D} \mathsf{F} - \mathsf{Y}/\mathsf{F} \mathsf{A} \mathsf{F} \\ \mathsf{Y}/\mathsf{F} \mathsf{Y} \mathsf{A} \mathsf{A} - \mathsf{Y}/\mathsf{A} \mathsf{D} \mathsf{A} * \mathsf{Y}/\mathsf{A} \mathsf{D} \mathsf{F} - \mathsf{Y}/\mathsf{F} \mathsf{F} * \mathsf{Y}/\mathsf{A} \mathsf{Y} \mathsf{F} \\ \mathsf{Y}/\mathsf{F} \mathsf{A} \mathsf{A} \mathsf{D} - \mathsf{Y}/\mathsf{A} \mathsf{D} \mathsf{A} * \mathsf{Y}/\mathsf{A} \mathsf{D} \mathsf{F} - \mathsf{Y}/\mathsf{A} \mathsf{F} \mathsf{F} - \mathsf{Y}/\mathsf{F} \mathsf{A} \mathsf{F} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathsf{Y}/\mathsf{A} \mathsf{A} \mathsf{F} \\ \mathsf{Y}/\mathsf{F} \mathsf{A} \mathsf{F} \\ \mathsf{Y}/\mathsf{F} \mathsf{A} \mathsf{F} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^{(\mathsf{T})} - x^{(\mathsf{T})} = \begin{bmatrix} - \cdot / \mathsf{FTFF} \\ - \cdot / \mathsf{AVFT} \\ \cdot / \cdot \mathsf{FAA} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x^{(\texttt{T})} = \begin{pmatrix} \texttt{T/FYQA} - \cdot / \texttt{1} \Delta F \texttt{1} * \texttt{T/FYQF} - \cdot / \cdot \texttt{TQQ} * \texttt{T/QQVF} \\ \texttt{T/T} \cdot \texttt{V} - \cdot / \cdot \land \Delta A * \texttt{T/YQYF} - \cdot / \texttt{1} F \cdot \texttt{T} * \texttt{T/QQVF} \\ \texttt{F/YAAA} - \cdot / \cdot \cdot \Delta A * \texttt{T/YQYF} - \cdot / \texttt{1} \texttt{1} \texttt{T} * \texttt{T/FYQQ} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \texttt{T/YQYF} \\ \texttt{T/YQQ} \\ \texttt{T/QQQ} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^{(r)} - x^{(r)} = \begin{bmatrix} \cdot / \cdot \wedge \vee \\ - \cdot / \cdot \wedge \wedge \wedge \\ \cdot / \cdot \cdot \wedge \varphi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x^{(\mathfrak{f})} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathsf{T/FYQA} - \cdot / \mathsf{1} \Delta F \mathsf{1} * \mathsf{T/F} \cdot \cdot \mathsf{Q} - \cdot / \cdot \mathsf{TQQ} * \mathsf{T/QQQ} \\ \mathsf{T/F} \cdot \mathsf{V} - \cdot / \cdot \mathsf{A} \Delta A * \mathsf{T/} \cdot \mathsf{Q} \Delta \Delta - \cdot / \mathsf{1} F \cdot \mathsf{T} * \mathsf{T/QQQ} \\ \mathsf{T/FAAA} - \cdot / \cdot \cdot \Delta A * \mathsf{T/} \cdot \mathsf{Q} \Delta \Delta - \cdot / \mathsf{1} \mathsf{1} \mathsf{T} \mathsf{1} * \mathsf{T/F} \cdot \mathsf{F} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathsf{T/} \cdot \mathsf{Q} \Delta \Delta \\ \mathsf{T/F} \cdot \mathsf{F} \\ \mathsf{T/QQQ} \mathsf{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

سوال ۶. دترمینان و وارون ماتریس زیر را با استفاده از روش حدف گاوسی بدست آورید:

پاسخ: