Zad. 1

Prediat [an, bn] drieting no dua miesse prediaty. Driet je mk+1 = ak+64, mken & Lao, bo], wier object procession rowers > K us [ao, bo] Jesti f(Man) = 0, konsymy dristanie. W precingun

wypossa:  $\left[ \left[ \left( \sum_{k \neq 1} b_{k} \right) \right] = \left[ \left[ \sum_{k \neq 1} b_{k} \right] da \left[ \left( \sum_{k \neq 1} b_{k} \right) \right] \right]$   $\left[ \left( \sum_{k \neq 1} b_{k} \right) \right] = \left[ \left( \sum_{k \neq 1} b_{k} \right) da \left[ \left( \sum_{k \neq 1} b_{k} \right) \right] da \left[ \left( \sum_{k \neq 1} b_{k} \right) \right]$ 

Zutem [an, bn] > [an, bn+1]

b) 
$$|b_n - a_n| = |\frac{b_{n-1} - a_{n-1}}{2}| = |\frac{b_{n-2} - a_{n-1}}{2^2}| = \dots = |\frac{b_0 - a_0}{2^n}|$$

Many wike len = | x - mn | - x to sudeany piemiaster, a mn to inatel predictu. Rospænjemy 2 przypadki:

@ mn-pouzstele predicte [ann, bn, ] (x, mn) estedy 1 x -mn = 16n+1 -an-1

2) mn - koniec predziatu [ann, 6n+n] (x < mn) wtedy / x-mnl = 16n.1 - an-11

When  $|\alpha-m_n| \leq |b_{n+1}-\alpha_{n+1}|$ Zetem  $|\alpha-m_n| \leq |b_{n+1}-\alpha_{n+1}| = \left|\frac{b_{n}-\alpha_{n}}{2^{n+1}}\right| = \left|\frac{2^{n-n}}{2^{n+1}}\right| = \left|\frac{2^{n-n}}{2^{n-1}}\right| = \left|\frac{2^{n-n}}{2^{n-$ 

d) Czy może zojść o o cancoz c...?

Może, jesti miejsce zerase jest blisho bo

an az azarbo

Zad. 2 |En| = 2 -n-1 (bo -ao)

Szedenny n, dla lettrego blad badaie mmejszy niż dony E.

Many wix  $18172^{-n-1}(60-0)/.\frac{2^{n}}{2}$   $2^{n}7,\frac{60-0}{2}$   $189_{2}\frac{60-0}{2}$ Zoten  $n = \lceil \log_{2}\frac{60-0}{2} \rceil$ 

Zad 5

Miejsca zerave sa u predistach [-1,-0,5]; [0,0,5]
Drugok' buibego z nich to 0,5.

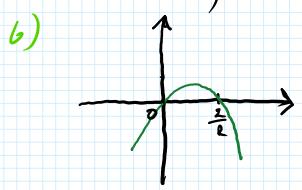
Polisany, ile kudesk petredorjenny, by bled nie pretusvyt 10°

$$10^{-5} \le 2^{-n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$
 $10^{5} \le 2^{n+2} / \frac{1}{4}$ 
 $2^{n} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{609}$ 
 $10^{5} \le 2^{n+2} / \frac{1}{5}$ 
 $10^{5} \le 2^{n+2} / \frac{1}{5}$ 

Potosebryjemy 15 knower.

Zad. 5  
a) 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - R$$
  
 $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ 

$$X_{n,n} = x_n - \frac{1}{x_n} - R = x_n + (x_n - Rx_n^2) = \frac{1}{x_n^2}$$



$$\times \epsilon (-\infty, 0) \cup (\frac{3}{2}, +\infty)$$

Detoiny, ie ×n <0

$$\times m(2-x_nR)$$
  $\times m/:\times n$ 
 $2-\times mR>1$ 
 $\times m< \frac{1}{2}$ 
 $\times m< \frac{1}{2}$ 
 $\times m< \frac{1}{2}$ 

Skow Xn < 0 i k > 0 to windinsk zame proubina Ztem jesti ×n < 0 to ×n+1 < ×n

 $\times n(2-x_nR) < \frac{1}{2}$   $-\times n^2 k^2 + 2x_nR - 1 < 0$  $-(x_nR - 1)^2 < 0$ 

$$X_{n} \in (-\infty, \frac{1}{R}) \cup (\frac{1}{R}, +\infty)$$

Zoten  $x \in (0, \frac{1}{k}) \cup (\frac{1}{k}, \frac{2}{k})$ 

() Zotsiny, ze ×n ∈ LO, &)

$$\times_n < 2 \times_n - \times_n^2 R$$

$$0 < \times_n (1 - \times_n R)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline
 /o & \frac{1}{p} \\
 \times_{n} \in (0, \frac{1}{q})
\end{array}$$

 $2 \times n - \times n^2 \ell \in \frac{1}{\ell}$   $2 \stackrel{?}{=} \text{ Wieny,}$   $2\ell \times \ell \in (-\infty, \frac{1}{\ell}) \cup (-1, +\infty)$ 

## Zotem xn & (O, 1)

9) Z f) vienny, że jeśli  $\times n \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$  to  $\times n = 1 \in (\times n, \frac{1}{2})$ Whichegeny z tego, że waz z wznostem n precisił coraz
barożiej sia zugia, zbliżyc sią do  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Zotem lim  $\times n = \frac{1}{2}$ Dla jslich  $\times n$  metodo jest zpieżna?

1°  $F(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$  } Sprandzejny ola jestch  $\times$  te norembi
2°  $|F'(\times)| < 1$  } sa spatrone.  $F = \times n (2 - \times n R)$ 

$$|2-2\times R| < 1$$
  
 $|1-2\times R| < \frac{1}{2}$ 

Cuyli 
$$x \in (\frac{1}{2R}, \frac{3}{2R}) - \omega tyn predizle metson

jest receive$$