

Dichotomie (a, b, eps, c, k); k -nr. de segmentare; init: $k=0$; c -rad.

cond: $f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0$

calcul: $c = \begin{cases} a + (b-a)/2, & \text{sign}(a) = \text{sign}(b) \\ (a+b)/2, & \text{sign}(a) \neq \text{sign}(b) \end{cases}$

(ciclu)

$k++$;

if ($f(c) = 0$ || $|b-a| < 2\text{eps}$) { afiseaza a, b ; exit }

if ($\text{sign}(f(a)) = \text{sign}(f(c))$) $a = c$; else $b = c$;

Ris: afiseaza $c, f(c), k$

[end]

Aproximatii succesive (x_0, eps, i, X, k); X -~~veci~~ sol; i -nr forme φ

cond: $|\varphi'(a)| < 1$ si $|\varphi'(b)| < 1$ - daca nu satisface alegem alt φ

~~$\varphi(a) < a$ si $\varphi(b) > b$~~ $\varphi(a) \in [a, b]$ si $\varphi(b) \in [a, b]$ - else forma nu este recomandata in acest interval.

k -nr. de aproximatii efectuate; init: $k=0, X=x_0=a$

calc: $x_0 = X$; $X = \varphi(x_0)$; $k++$

(ciclu) if $|X - x_0| < \text{eps}$ exit

Ris: afiseaza $X, f(X), k$

[end]

Newton (x_0, eps, X, k)

cond: $\text{sign}(f'(a)) = \text{sign}(f'(b))$ si $\text{sign}(f''(a)) = \text{sign}(f''(b))$

init: $x_0 = \begin{cases} a, & \text{sign}(f'(a)) = \text{sign}(f'(b)) \\ b, & \text{else} \end{cases}$ $k=0$; $X=x_0$

calc: $x_0 = X$;

(ciclu) $X = x_0 - f(x_0)/f'(x_0)$; $k++$;

if $|X - x_0| < \text{eps}$ exit;

Ris: afiseaza $X, f(X), k$

[end]

Coarde (a, b, eps, X, k) init: $k=0$

cond: $f'(a) \cdot f'(b) > 0$ si $f''(a) \cdot f''(b) > 0$ si $f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0$

calc: if ($(f'(b) > 0$ si $f''(b) > 0)$ sau ($f'(b) < 0$ si $f''(b) < 0$))

if $X = a$;

do { $x_0 = X$; $X = x_0 - f(x_0) \cdot \frac{b - x_0}{f(b) - f(x_0)}$; $k++$; }

while $|X - x_0| \geq \text{eps}$; }

if ($(f'(a) > 0$ si $f''(a) > 0)$ sau ($f'(a) < 0$ si $f''(a) < 0$))

if $X = b$;

do { $x_0 = X$; $X = x_0 - f(x_0) \cdot \frac{x_0 - a}{f(x_0) - f(a)}$; $k++$; }

while $|X - x_0| \geq \text{eps}$; }

Ris: afiseaza $X, f(X), k$

[end]

Secante ($x_0, x_1, \text{eps}, X, k$); init: $k=0$; $X=x_1$; $x_1=x_0$;

calc: $x_0 = x_1$; $x_1 = X$;

(ciclu) $X = x_1 - f(x_1) \cdot \frac{x_1 - x_0}{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}$; $k++$

if $|X - x_1| < \text{eps}$ exit;

Ris: afiseaza $X, f(X), k$

[end]

[2]

Approximativă succesivă: $f(x) = x^3 - 29x + 34 = 0$
 $x = \varphi(x) = \sqrt[3]{29x - 34}$ $x = \varphi(x) = (29x - 34)/x^2$
 $x = \varphi(x) = x^3 - 28x + 34$ $x = \varphi(x) = -34/(x^2 - 29)$

Gauss (A, B, X) cale:

(ciclul)
 $i = \overline{1, n}$

pivotalizarea parțială: dacă $|a_{ii}| \leq 0$ (sau $\neq 0$)
 atunci caut $a = \max |a_{ji}|, j = \overline{1, n}$. memoriez linia j
 dacă $a = 0$ exit; else
 dacă $|a| \leq \epsilon$ zero posibil eroare în cale, dar se calculează
 schimbăm liniile i cu j .

cale matricea:

(ciclul)

$$\begin{cases} \mu_j = a_{ji}/a_{ii}, & a_{jj} = 0, & j = \overline{i+1, n} \\ a_{jk} = a_{jk} - \mu_j \cdot a_{ik}, & k = \overline{i+1, n} \\ b_j = b_j - b_i \cdot \mu_j \end{cases}$$

dacă $a_{nn} = 0$ exit;

cale x_i :

~~$s = 0$~~ $s = \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} x_j$
 $x_i = (b_i - s)/a_{ii}$

R14: afisează $x = x_i, i = \overline{1, n}$

pozitiv def: 1) $a_{ii} > 0$;
 2) simetrică $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$
 3) max pe diag. ($\max A = \max |a_{ii}|$)

diag-dom: 1) $a_{ii} \neq 0$
 2) $|a_{ii}| > \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|, j \neq i, i = \overline{1, n}$

Jacobi: cond: diag-dom A

Jacobi (A, B, X, eps, m)

cale: $Q = \begin{cases} 0, & i = j \\ -a_{ij}/a_{ii}, & i \neq j \end{cases}$

$d = b_i/a_{ii}$

$m = m$ de veci cale

cond: $\|Q\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^n |q_{ij}| < 1$

init $x_0, x^{(0)} = d$

cale: $x_i^{(k+1)} = \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} x_j^{(k)} + d_i$;

(ciclul)
 $\max \{x_i^{(k+1)} - x_i^{(k)}\}, i = \overline{1, n}$
 $m++$; $x^{(k)} = x^{(k+1)}$;
 if max $< \epsilon$ exit;

R14: afisează $x = x_i, i = \overline{1, n}$

Gauss-Seidel (A, B, X, ϵ, m)

cond: diag-dom A și pos-def A

calc: $Q = \begin{cases} a_{ii}, i=j \\ -a_{ij}/a_{ii}, i \neq j \end{cases} \quad d = b_i/a_{ii} \quad \text{init } x^{(0)} = d$

cond: $\|Q\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^n |q_{ij}| < 1$

calc: $x_i^{(n+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left(b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_j^{(n+1)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(n)} \right) + d_i$

calc: $\max_i |x_i^{(n+1)} - x_i^{(n)}|, i=1, n$
 $m++$; $x_i^{(n)} = x_i^{(n+1)}$
if $\max < \epsilon$ exit

R1: afișează $X = x_i$

Cholesky (A, B, X) cond: pos-def A

calc L: $n = 1, n$

(ciclă) $\begin{cases} i = 1, n \\ \text{if } i < n \text{ then } l_{ii} = 0; \\ \text{else if } i = n \text{ then } s = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} l_{nj}^2; l_{nn} = \sqrt{a_{nn} - s} \\ \text{else if } i < n-1 \text{ then } s = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} l_{ij} l_{nj}; l_{in} = (a_{in} - s) / l_{nn} \end{cases}$

calc y : $y = L^T x$; $Ly = b$; $i = 1, n$

$y_i = (b_i - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{ik} y_k) / l_{ii}$

calc X : $x_i = (y_i - \sum_{k=i+1}^n l_{ki} x_k) / l_{ii}$ $i = n, 1$

R1: afișează $X = x_i$

~~Jordan~~ Jordan (A, A_{inv}) scriem $A | A_{inv} = I$

Lagrange (X, y, L)

$e_i(x) = \prod_{j=0, j \neq i}^n \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j} \quad L_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n y_i e_i(x)$

$R_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x)$; $|R_n(x)| \leq M_{n+1} \cdot |\omega_n(x)| / (n+1)!; M_{n+1} = \max_{x \in [x_0, x_n]} |f^{(n+1)}(x)|$
 $\omega_n(x) = \prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i)$

Aitken ($x, y, \epsilon, \text{eps}, f(x)$) ~~for~~ $f(x) = x(x)$ d/ă Aitken

$x = \epsilon$

[4]

x_i	y_i	$x_i - x$	$L_{i-1,i}$	$L_{i-2,i-1,i}$	$L_{i-3,i-2,i-1,i}$
x_0	y_0	$x_0 - x$			
x_1	y_1	$x_1 - x$	$L_{01}(x)$		
x_2	y_2	$x_2 - x$	$L_{12}(x)$	$L_{012}(x)$	
x_3	y_3	$x_3 - x$	$L_{23}(x)$	$L_{123}(x)$	$L_{0123}(x)$

$$L_{ij}(x) = \frac{y_i x_j - x y_j}{x_j - x_i}$$

$$L_{012 \dots n}(x) = \frac{L_{01 \dots n-1} x_n - x y_n}{x_n - x_0}$$

$\epsilon_m = |L_{012 \dots m}(x) - L_{01 \dots m-1}(x)|$ if $\epsilon_m < \epsilon$ {exit; return ultimul elem calc $L_{01 \dots m}(x)$ }
 dacă nu $\epsilon_m = \min_{1 \leq i \leq n-1} \epsilon_i$

$x_0 = a$

~~$y_0 = y(x_0)$~~
 $i = 0, n-1$

R/ă: afișăm $\epsilon_m, f(x) = L_{012 \dots m}(x)$

Euler (a, b, h, y_0, n); $n = n_2$ de subînțelegere a intervalului

$n = (b-a)/h + 1$; - partea întreagă doar

$y_i = y_{i-1} + h f(x_{i-1}, y_{i-1})$ sau $y_{i+1} = y_i + h f(x_i, y_i)$ $x_0 = a$
 $x += h$

Euler modif (a, b, h, y_0, n) $n = (b-a)/h + 1$;

$i = 0, n-1$

$y_{i+1} = y_i + h f(x_i, y_i)$

$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{2} (f(x_i, y_i) + f(x_{i+1}, y_{i+1}))$ $x_0 = a$
 $x += h$

Runge - Kutta (a, b, h, y_0, n)

$n = (b-a)/h + 1$ $x_0 = a, x += h$

$k_1^{(i)} = h f(x_i, y_i); \quad k_2^{(i)} = h f(x_i + h/2, y_i + k_1^{(i)}/2);$
 $k_3^{(i)} = h f(x_i + h/2, y_i + k_2^{(i)}/2); \quad k_4^{(i)} = h f(x_i + h, y_i + k_3^{(i)});$
 $\Delta y_i = (k_1^{(i)} + 2k_2^{(i)} + 2k_3^{(i)} + k_4^{(i)})/6;$
 $y_{i+1} = y_i + \Delta y_i;$

Norme de vectori:

$\|x\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| \quad \|x\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} \quad \|x\|_\infty = \max |x_i|$

Prop: 1) $\|x\| = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

2) $\| \alpha x \| = |\alpha| \|x\|, \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

3) $\|x+y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$

Norme de vectori:

$\|A\|_1 = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \sum_{i=1}^n |a_{ij}|$

$\|A\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}| \quad \|A\|_2 = \sqrt{\rho(A^T A)}$

Vale și vect proprii:

$|A - \lambda I| = (-1)^n \lambda^n + \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \lambda^{n-i} = 0$ - ec. caracteristică.

$\sigma(A) = \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\}$ - spectru matrice $\rho(A) = \max_{\lambda \in \sigma(A)} |\lambda|$ - rază spectrală

$P_n(\lambda) = (-1)^n \lambda^n + \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \lambda^{n-i}$ - polinom caracteristic.

$Q_n(\lambda) = (-1)^n P_n(\lambda) = \lambda^n + q_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + q_n$ - polinom propriu $q_i = (-1)^i p_i$

$(\lambda^n + \sum_{i=1}^n q_i \lambda^{n-i})x = 0 \quad \sum_{i=1}^n q_i \lambda^{n-i} x = -\lambda^n x$

$\lambda^n x = A^n x \quad \lambda^n x = -A^n x \quad q = \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ \vdots \\ q_n \end{pmatrix}$