

# Stwierdzenie miększa zeroowego metoda bisekcji

$$C_n = \frac{a_n + b_n}{2}$$

$$a_0 = 1 \quad f(a_0) = -4$$

$$b_0 = 2 \quad f(b_0) = 3$$

$$f(a_0) \cdot f(b_0) < 0$$

$$c_0 = \frac{1+2}{2} = 1,5$$

$$f(1,5) = (1,5)^3 + (1,5)^2 - 3 \cdot 1,5 - 3 = 3,375 + 2,25 - 4,5 - 3 = -1,875 \neq 0$$

$$a_1 = c_0 = 1,5 \quad f(a_1) = -1,875$$

$$b_1 = b_0 = 2 \quad f(b_1) = 3$$

$$f(a_1) \cdot f(b_1) < 0$$

$$c_1 = \frac{a_1 + b_1}{2} = \frac{1,5 + 2}{2} = \frac{3,5}{2} = 1,75$$

$$f(c_1) = f(1,75) = (1,75)^3 + (1,75)^2 - 3 \cdot 1,75 - 3 = 0,125 \neq 0$$

$$a_2 = a_1 = 1,5 \quad f(a_2) = -1,875$$

$$b_2 = c_1 = 1,75 \quad f(b_2) = 0,125$$

$$f(a_2) \cdot f(b_2) < 0$$

$$c_2 = \frac{1,5 + 1,75}{2} = 1,625$$

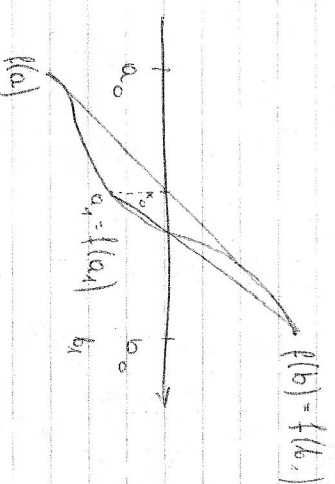
Jeżeli  $f(c) \cdot f(a) < 0$  - przewiaszek znajduje się w przedziale  $(a, c)$  - podstawiamy  $b=c$ , w przeciwnym razie podstawiamy  $a=c$

# Metoda Regula-Falry

$$x_n = b_n - \frac{b_n - a_n}{f(b_n) - f(a_n)} \cdot f(a_n)$$

$$a = 1$$

$$b = 2$$



$$a_0 = 1 \quad f(a_0) = -4$$

$$b_0 = 2 \quad f(b_0) = 3$$

$$f(a_0) \cdot f(b_0) < 0$$

$$x_0 = 2 - \frac{2-1}{3-(-4)} \cdot 3 = 2 - \frac{3}{7} = \frac{11}{7} \approx 1,5714$$

$$f(x_0) = f(1,5714) = (1,5714)^3 + (1,5714)^2 - 3 \cdot 1,5714 - 3 = -1,3646$$

$$a_1 = x_0 = 1,5714 \quad f(a_1) = -1,3646$$

$$b_1 = b_0 = 2 \quad f(b_1) = 3$$

$$f(a_1) \cdot f(b_1) < 0$$

$$x_1 = 2 - \frac{2-1,5714}{3-(-1,3646)} \cdot 3 = 1,7054$$

$$f(x_1) = f(1,7054) = 0,0000 = 0,2478$$