

جواب تمرین سری دوم

۱- لاگرانژ :

$$L_i(x) = \prod_{j=0, j \neq i}^n \frac{(x-x_j)}{(x_i-x_j)}, \quad i=0,1,\dots,n \rightarrow L_0(x) = \prod_{j=1,2,\dots,6} \frac{(x-x_j)}{(x_0-x_j)} = \frac{(x-2)(x-4)(x-6)}{(1-2)(1-4)(1-6)}$$

$$L_1(x) = \frac{-1}{15}(x-2)(x-4)(x-6), \quad L_1(x) = \prod_{j=0, j \neq 1}^n \frac{(x-x_j)}{(x_1-x_j)} = \frac{(x-1)(x-4)(x-6)}{(2-1)(2-4)(2-6)} = \frac{1}{8}(x-1)(x-4)(x-6)$$

$$L_2(x) = \prod_{j=0, j \neq 2}^n \frac{(x-x_j)}{(x_2-x_j)} = \frac{(x-1)(x-2)(x-6)}{(4-1)(4-2)(4-6)} = \frac{-1}{12}(x-1)(x-2)(x-6)$$

$$L_4(x) = \prod_{j=0, j \neq 4}^n \frac{(x-x_j)}{(x_4-x_j)} = \frac{(x-1)(x-2)(x-4)}{(6-1)(6-2)(6-4)} = \frac{1}{4}(x-1)(x-2)(x-4)$$

$$P(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x)y_i \rightarrow P(x) = -L_0(x) - L_1(x) + 2L_2(x) + L_4(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{9}x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{1}{6}$$

x	1	2	4	6
y	-1	-1	2	1

کسری :

$$(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \rightarrow R_{12} = R_2 + \frac{R_1 - R_2}{\frac{x-x_1}{x-x_2} \left(1 - \frac{R_1 - R_2}{R_2}\right) - 1} = -1 + \frac{-1 - (-1)}{\frac{x-1}{x-2} \left(1 - \frac{-1 - (-1)}{-1}\right) - 1} = -1$$

$$(x_2, y_2), (x_4, y_4) \rightarrow R_{24} = R_4 + \frac{R_2 - R_4}{\frac{x-x_2}{x-x_4} \left(1 - \frac{R_2 - R_4}{R_4}\right) - 1} = 2 + \frac{2 - (-1)}{\frac{x-2}{x-4} \left(1 - \frac{2 - (-1)}{2}\right) - 1} = \frac{4}{3x-1}$$

$$(x_4, y_4), (x_6, y_6) \rightarrow R_{46} = R_6 + \frac{R_4 - R_6}{\frac{x-x_4}{x-x_6} \left(1 - \frac{R_4 - R_6}{R_6}\right) - 1} = 1 + \frac{1-2}{\frac{x-4}{x-6} \left(1 - \frac{1-2}{1}\right) - 1} = \frac{4}{x-2}$$

$$(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_4, y_4) \rightarrow R_{124} = R_{24} + \frac{R_{12} - R_{24}}{\frac{x-x_1}{x-x_2} \left(1 - \frac{R_{12} - R_{24}}{R_{24}}\right) - 1}$$

$$R_{124} = \frac{4}{3x-1} + \frac{\frac{4}{3x-1} - (-1)}{\frac{x-1}{x-2} \left(1 - \frac{\frac{4}{3x-1} - (-1)}{\frac{4}{3x-1}}\right) - 1} = -1$$

$$(x_2, y_2), (x_4, y_4), (x_6, y_6) \rightarrow R_{246} = R_{46} + \frac{R_{24} - R_{46}}{\frac{x-x_2}{x-x_4} \left(1 - \frac{R_{24} - R_{46}}{R_{46}}\right) - 1}$$

$$R_{1995} = \frac{4}{x-2} + \frac{\frac{4}{x-2} - \frac{4}{3x-10}}{\frac{x-2}{x-6} \left( 1 - \frac{\frac{4}{x-2} - \frac{4}{3x-10}}{\frac{4}{x-2} - 2} \right) - 1} = \frac{0.5x}{x-3}$$

$$R_{1995} = R_{1994} + \frac{R_{1995} - R_{1994}}{\frac{x-x_1}{x-x_2} \left( 1 - \frac{R_{1995} - R_{1994}}{R_{1995} - R_{1994}} \right) - 1}$$

برای این مسئله نمی‌توان درونیایی کسری نمود. زیرا در عبارت  $R_{1994}$  به ازای نقطه سوم، یعنی  $x = 4$ ، در مخرج بدست آمده عبارت  $\frac{0}{0}$  ایجاد می‌شود که قابل رفع نیست. جواب نهایی  $R_{1994}$  هم نشان می‌دهد که نقطه سوم در آن صدق نمی‌کند. فقط برای اطلاع دانشجویان حل آن را ادامه داده‌ام.

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$$(a) y'_i = \frac{y_i - y_{i-1}}{h} = \frac{4 - 2/8}{10} = 0.12 \text{ millions/year}$$

$$(b) y'_i = \frac{3y_i - 4y_{i-1} + y_{i-2}}{2h} = \frac{3(4) - 4(2/8) + 2/1}{20} = 0.145 \text{ millions/year}$$

$$(c) y'_i = \frac{y_{i+1} - y_{i-1}}{2h} = 0.145 \rightarrow \frac{y_{i+1} - 2/8}{20} = 0.145 \Rightarrow y_{i+1} = y(2020) = 5/7 \text{ millions}$$

خطا در قسمت (a) و (b) به ترتیب متناسب با  $h$  و مربع  $h$  است. زیرا:

$$y_{i-1} = y_i - \frac{h}{1!} y'_i + \frac{h^2}{2!} y''_i - \dots \rightarrow \frac{y_i - y_{i-1}}{h} - y'_i = -\frac{h}{2!} y''_i + \dots = O(h)$$

$$y_{i-2} = y_i - \frac{2h}{1!} y'_i + \frac{4h^2}{2!} y''_i - \dots \rightarrow \frac{3y_i - 4y_{i-1} + y_{i-2}}{2h} - y'_i = \frac{-2h^3}{3!} y'''_i + \dots = O(h^3)$$

$$(d) y = y_0 + \frac{\Delta y}{1!} u + \frac{\Delta^2 y}{2!} u(u-1) + \dots + \frac{\Delta^n y}{n!} u(u-1)(u-2)\dots(u-n+1), \quad u = \frac{x-x_0}{h} = \frac{2020-1960}{10} = 6$$

$$y = 1/1 + \frac{0.3}{1!} (6) + \frac{0.2}{2!} (6)(5) + \frac{-0.5}{3!} (6)(5)(4) + \frac{1/3}{4!} (6)(5)(4)(3) + \frac{-2/1}{5!} (6)(5)(4)(3)(2) = 11/8$$

i	x	y	$\Delta y$	$\Delta^2 y$	$\Delta^3 y$	$\Delta^4 y$	$\Delta^5 y$
0	1960	1/1	0.3	0.2	-0.5	1/3	-2/1
1	1970	1/4	0.5	-0.3	0.8	-0.8	
2	1980	1/9	0.2	0.5	0		
3	1990	2/1	0.7	0.5			
4	2000	2/8	1/2				
5	2010	4					

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$$\begin{cases} x' = x - yt = f_1(t, x, y) \\ y' = t + y = f_2(t, x, y) \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x(0) = 1 \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}, t \in [0, 1/2], h = 0.4$$

$$(a) \begin{cases} x_{i+1} = x_i + \frac{h}{\gamma} [f_x(t_i, x_i, y_i) + f_x(t_{i+1}, x_i + hf_x(t_i, x_i, y_i), y_i + hf_y(t_i, x_i, y_i))] \\ y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{\gamma} [f_y(t_i, x_i, y_i) + f_y(t_{i+1}, x_i + hf_x(t_i, x_i, y_i), y_i + hf_y(t_i, x_i, y_i))] \end{cases}, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$i = 0 : \quad f_x(t, x, y) = x - y, t_0 = 1 - 1 \times 0 = 1, \quad f_y(t, x, y) = t + y, t_0 + 1 = 1$$

$$f_x(t_0, x_0 + hf_x(t_0, x_0, y_0), y_0 + hf_y(t_0, x_0, y_0)) = f_x(0/4, 1 + 0/4 \times 1, 1 + 0/4 \times 1) =$$

$$f_x(0/4, 1/4, 1/4) = 1/4 - 1/4 \times 0/4 = 0/84$$

$$f_y(t_0, x_0 + hf_x(t_0, x_0, y_0), y_0 + hf_y(t_0, x_0, y_0)) = f_y(0/4, 1 + 0/4 \times 1, 1 + 0/4 \times 1) =$$

$$f_y(0/4, 1/4, 1/4) = 0/4 + 1/4 = 1/8$$

$$x_1 = x(0/4) = x_0 + 0/2[1 + 0/84] = 1/368, \quad y_1 = y(0/4) = y_0 + 0/2[1 + 1/8] = 1/56$$

$$i = 1 : \quad f_x(t_1, x_1, y_1) = x_1 - y_1, t_1 = 1/368 - 1/56 \times 0/4 = 0/744, \quad f_y(t_1, x_1, y_1) = t_1 + y_1 = 0/4 + 1/56 = 1/96$$

$$f_x(t_1, x_1 + hf_x(t_1, x_1, y_1), y_1 + hf_y(t_1, x_1, y_1)) = f_x(0/8, 1/368 + 0/4 \times 0/744, 1/56 + 0/4 \times 1/96) =$$

$$f_x(0/8, 1/6656, 2/344) = 1/6656 - 2/344 \times 0/8 = -0/2096$$

$$f_y(t_1, x_1 + hf_x(t_1, x_1, y_1), y_1 + hf_y(t_1, x_1, y_1)) = f_y(0/8, 1/368 + 0/4 \times 0/744, 1/56 + 0/4 \times 1/96) =$$

$$f_y(0/8, 1/6656, 2/344) = 0/8 + 2/344 = 3/144$$

$$x_2 = x(0/8) = x_1 + 0/2[-0/2096 + 0/744] = 1/47488$$

$$y_2 = y(0/8) = y_1 + 0/2[1/96 + 3/144] = 2/5808$$

$$i = 2 : \quad f_x(t_2, x_2, y_2) = x_2 - y_2, t_2 = 1/47488 - 2/5808 \times 0/8 = -0/58976$$

$$f_y(t_2, x_2, y_2) = t_2 + y_2 = 0/8 + 2/5808 = 3/3808$$

$$f_x(t_2, x_2 + hf_x(t_2, x_2, y_2), y_2 + hf_y(t_2, x_2, y_2)) =$$

$$f_x(1/2, 1/47488 + 0/4 \times (-0/58976), 2/5808 + 0/4 \times 3/3808) = f_x(1/2, 1/238976, 3/93312)$$

$$= 1/238976 - 3/93312 \times 1/2 = -3/480768$$

$$f_y(t_2, x_2 + hf_x(t_2, x_2, y_2), y_2 + hf_y(t_2, x_2, y_2)) =$$

$$f_y(1/2, 1/47488 + 0/4 \times (-0/58976), 2/5808 + 0/4 \times 3/3808) = f_y(1/2, 1/238976, 3/93312)$$

$$= 1/2 + 3/93312 = 5/13312$$

$$x_3 = x(1/2) = x_2 + 0/2[-0/58976 - 3/480768] = 0/6607744$$

$$y_3 = y(1/2) = y_2 + 0/2[3/3808 + 5/13312] = 4/283584$$

مقادیر واقعی و خطا :

$$\begin{cases} x(0/4) = 1/36860681894 \\ y(0/4) = 1/58364939528 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} e_x(0/4) \approx 0/006 \\ e_y(0/4) \approx 0/02 \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} x(0/8) = 1/43781751973 \\ y(0/8) = 2/65108185698 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} e_x(0/8) \approx -0/037 \\ e_y(0/8) \approx 0/07 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x(1/2) = 0/45949932221 \\ y(1/2) = 4/44023384547 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} e_x(1/2) \approx -0/2 \\ e_y(1/2) \approx 0/16 \end{cases}$$

خطا در این روش در هر گام متناسب با  $h^3 = 0/4^3 = 0/064$  است که با در نظر گرفتن یک ضریب 3، بدبینانه در حدود 0/19 خواهد بود. بنابراین بدبینانه باید انتظار داشته باشیم که جواب حتی یک رقم اعشار دقت نداشته باشد. یعنی کافی است محاسبات را با یک رقم اعشار انجام دهیم. در محاسبات فوق این موضوع در نظر گرفته نشد. زیرا تمام اعداد نمایش داده شده تعداد ارقام اعشار آنها محدود بوده است و همان است که نمایش داده شده است. در ادامه این روش، خطا متناسب با  $h^2 = 0/4^2 = 0/16$  خواهد بود که با در نظر گرفتن یک ضریب 3، بدبینانه در حدود 0/48 می باشد.

$$(b) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} K_1 = hf_1(t_i, x_i, y_i) , L_1 = hf_2(t_i, x_i, y_i) \\ K_2 = hf_1(t_i + \frac{1}{4}h, x_i + \frac{1}{4}K_1, y_i + \frac{1}{4}L_1) , L_2 = hf_2(t_i + \frac{1}{4}h, x_i + \frac{1}{4}K_1, y_i + \frac{1}{4}L_1) \\ K_3 = hf_1(t_i + \frac{1}{2}h, x_i + \frac{1}{2}K_2, y_i + \frac{1}{2}L_2) , L_3 = hf_2(t_i + \frac{1}{2}h, x_i + \frac{1}{2}K_2, y_i + \frac{1}{2}L_2) \\ K_4 = hf_1(t_i + h, x_i + K_3, y_i + L_3) , L_4 = hf_2(t_i + h, x_i + K_3, y_i + L_3) \\ y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{1}{4}[K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4] , p_{i+1} = p_i + \frac{1}{4}[L_1 + 2L_2 + 2L_3 + L_4] \end{array} \right.$$

$$i = 0 : K_1 = hf_1(t, x, y) = 0.4 f_1(0, 1, 1) = 0.4(1 - 0 \times 1) = 0.4$$

$$L_1 = hf_2(t, x, y) = 0.4 f_2(0, 1, 1) = 0.4(0 + 1) = 0.4$$

$$K_2 = 0.4 f_1(t + \frac{1}{4}h, x + \frac{1}{4}K_1, y + \frac{1}{4}L_1) = 0.4 f_1(0 + 0.25, 1 + 0.1, 1 + 0.1) = 0.4 f_1(0.25, 1.1, 1.1) = 0.4(1 - 0.25 \times 1.1) = 0.384$$

$$L_2 = 0.4 f_2(t + \frac{1}{4}h, x + \frac{1}{4}K_1, y + \frac{1}{4}L_1) = 0.4 f_2(0 + 0.25, 1 + 0.1, 1 + 0.1) = 0.4 f_2(0.25, 1.1, 1.1) = 0.4(0.25 + 1.1) = 0.56$$

$$K_3 = hf_1(t + \frac{1}{2}h, x + \frac{1}{2}K_2, y + \frac{1}{2}L_2) = 0.4 f_1(0 + 0.5, 1 + 0.2, 1 + 0.2) = 0.4 f_1(0.5, 1.2, 1.2) = 0.4(1 - 0.5 \times 1.2) = 0.376$$

$$L_3 = hf_2(t + \frac{1}{2}h, x + \frac{1}{2}K_2, y + \frac{1}{2}L_2) = 0.4 f_2(0 + 0.5, 1 + 0.2, 1 + 0.2) = 0.4 f_2(0.5, 1.2, 1.2) = 0.4(0.5 + 1.2) = 0.52$$

$$K_4 = hf_1(t + h, x + K_3, y + L_3) = 0.4 f_1(0 + 1, 1 + 0.4, 1 + 0.4) = 0.4 f_1(1, 1.4, 1.4) = 0.4(1 - 1 \times 1.4) = 0.24$$

$$L_4 = hf_2(t + h, x + K_3, y + L_3) = 0.4 f_2(0 + 1, 1 + 0.4, 1 + 0.4) = 0.4 f_2(1, 1.4, 1.4) = 0.4(1 + 1.4) = 0.76$$

$$x_1 = x(0.4) = x + \frac{1}{4}[K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4] = 1 + \frac{1}{4}[0.4 + 2(0.384) + 2(0.376) + 0.24] = 1.368$$

$$y_1 = y(0.4) = y + \frac{1}{4}[L_1 + 2L_2 + 2L_3 + L_4] = 1 + \frac{1}{4}[0.4 + 2(0.56) + 2(0.52) + 0.76] = 1.584$$

$$i = 1 : K_1 = hf_1(t_1, x_1, y_1) = \cdot / f_1(\cdot / \epsilon, 1 / 36864, 1 / 58347) = \cdot / f(1 / 36864 - \cdot / \epsilon \times 1 / 58347) = \cdot / 2941 \cdot$$

$$L_1 = hf_2(t_1, x_1, y_1) = \cdot / f_2(\cdot / \epsilon, 1 / 36864, 1 / 58347) = \cdot / f(\cdot / \epsilon + 1 / 58347) = \cdot / 79339$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_r &= \cdot / f_1(t_1 + \frac{1}{\varphi} h, x_1 + \frac{1}{\varphi} K_1, y_1 + \frac{1}{\varphi} L_1) \\ &= \cdot / f_1(\cdot / \epsilon + \cdot / 2, 1 / 36864 + \cdot / 5(\cdot / 2941 \cdot), 1 / 58347 + \cdot / 5(\cdot / 79339)) \\ &= \cdot / f_1(\cdot / \epsilon, 1 / 51569, 1 / 98 \cdot 17) = \cdot / f(1 / 51569 - 1 / 98 \cdot 17 \times \cdot / \epsilon) = \cdot / 131 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_r &= \cdot / f_2(t_1 + \frac{1}{\varphi} h, x_1 + \frac{1}{\varphi} K_1, y_1 + \frac{1}{\varphi} L_1) = \\ &= \cdot / f_2(\cdot / \epsilon + \cdot / 2, 1 / 36864 + \cdot / 5(\cdot / 2941 \cdot), 1 / 58347 + \cdot / 5(\cdot / 79339)) \\ &= \cdot / f_2(\cdot / \epsilon, 1 / 51569, 1 / 98 \cdot 17) = \cdot / f(\cdot / \epsilon + 1 / 98 \cdot 17) = 1 / 32 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_r &= hf_1(t_1 + \frac{1}{\varphi} h, x_1 + \frac{1}{\varphi} K_r, y_1 + \frac{1}{\varphi} L_r) \\ &= \cdot / f_1(\cdot / \epsilon + \cdot / 2, 1 / 36864 + \cdot / 5(\cdot / 131 \cdot 4), 1 / 58347 + \cdot / 5(1 / 32 \cdot 7)) \\ &= \cdot / f_1(\cdot / \epsilon, 1 / 43416, 2 / 9951) = \cdot / f(1 / 43416 - 2 / 9951 \times \cdot / \epsilon) = \cdot / 6978 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_r &= hf_2(t_1 + \frac{1}{\varphi} h, x_1 + \frac{1}{\varphi} K_r, y_1 + \frac{1}{\varphi} L_r) \\ &= \cdot / f_2(\cdot / \epsilon + \cdot / 2, 1 / 36864 + \cdot / 5(\cdot / 131 \cdot 4), 1 / 58347 + \cdot / 5(1 / 32 \cdot 7)) \\ &= \cdot / f_2(\cdot / \epsilon, 1 / 43416, 2 / 9951) = \cdot / f(\cdot / \epsilon + 2 / 9951) = 1 / 798 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_r &= hf_1(t_1 + h, x_1 + K_r, y_1 + L_r) = \cdot / f_1(\cdot / \epsilon + \cdot / \epsilon, 1 / 36864 + \cdot / 6978, 1 / 58347 + 1 / 798 \cdot 0) \\ &= \cdot / f_1(\cdot / \epsilon, 1 / 43416, 2 / 9951) = \cdot / f(1 / 43416 - 2 / 9951 \times \cdot / \epsilon) = \cdot / 27688 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_r &= hf_2(t_1 + h, x_1 + K_r, y_1 + L_r) = \cdot / f_2(\cdot / \epsilon + \cdot / \epsilon, 1 / 36864 + \cdot / 6978, 1 / 58347 + 1 / 798 \cdot 0) \\ &= \cdot / f_2(\cdot / \epsilon, 1 / 43416, 2 / 9951) = \cdot / f(\cdot / \epsilon + 2 / 9951) = 1 / 38531 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_r &= x(\cdot / \lambda) = x_1 + \frac{1}{\varphi} [K_1 + 2K_r + 2K_r + K_r] \\ &= 1 / 36864 + \frac{1}{\varphi} [\cdot / 2941 \cdot + 2(\cdot / 131 \cdot 4) + 2(\cdot / 6978) - \cdot / 27688] = 1 / 43416 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_r &= y(\cdot / \lambda) = y_1 + \frac{1}{\varphi} [L_1 + 2L_r + 2L_r + L_r] \\ &= 1 / 58347 + \frac{1}{\varphi} [\cdot / 79339 + 2(1 / 32 \cdot 7) + 2(1 / 798 \cdot 0) + 1 / 38531] = 2 / 65 \cdot 34 \end{aligned}$$

$$i = 2 : K_1 = hf_1(t_2, x_2, y_2) = \cdot / f_1(\cdot / \lambda, 1 / 43416, 2 / 65 \cdot 34) = \cdot / f(1 / 43416 - \cdot / \lambda \times 2 / 65 \cdot 34) = \cdot / 68182$$

$$L_1 = hf_2(t_2, x_2, y_2) = \cdot / f_2(\cdot / \lambda, 1 / 43416, 2 / 65 \cdot 34) = \cdot / f(\cdot / \lambda + 2 / 65 \cdot 34) = 1 / 38 \cdot 14$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_r &= \cdot / f_1(t_2 + \frac{1}{\varphi} h, x_2 + \frac{1}{\varphi} K_1, y_2 + \frac{1}{\varphi} L_1) \\ &= \cdot / f_1(\cdot / \lambda + \cdot / 2, 1 / 43416 + \cdot / 5(\cdot / 68182), 2 / 65 \cdot 34 + \cdot / 5(1 / 38 \cdot 14)) \\ &= \cdot / f_1(1 / 9754, 3 / 34 \cdot 41) = \cdot / f(1 / 9754 - 3 / 34 \cdot 41 \times 1) = \cdot / 89715 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
L_r &= \cdot / 4f_r(t_r + \frac{1}{4}h, x_r + \frac{1}{4}K_r, y_r + \frac{1}{4}L_r) = \\
&= \cdot / 4f_r(\cdot / 8 + \cdot / 2, 1 / 43845 + \cdot / 5(-\cdot / 68182), 2 / 65.34 + \cdot / 5(1 / 38.14)) \\
&= \cdot / 4f_r(1, 1 / 9754, 3 / 34.41) = \cdot / 4(1 + 3 / 34.41) = 1 / 73616
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
K_r &= hf_r(t_r + \frac{1}{4}h, x_r + \frac{1}{4}K_r, y_r + \frac{1}{4}L_r) \\
&= \cdot / 4f_r(\cdot / 8 + \cdot / 2, 1 / 43845 + \cdot / 5(-\cdot / 89715), 2 / 65.34 + \cdot / 5(1 / 73616)) \\
&= \cdot / 4f_r(1, \cdot / 98988, 3 / 51842) = \cdot / 4(\cdot / 98988 - 3 / 51842 \times 1) = -1 / 1142
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
L_r &= hf_r(t_r + \frac{1}{4}h, x_r + \frac{1}{4}K_r, y_r + \frac{1}{4}L_r) \\
&= \cdot / 4f_r(\cdot / 8 + \cdot / 2, 1 / 43845 + \cdot / 5(-\cdot / 89715), 2 / 65.34 + \cdot / 5(1 / 73616)) \\
&= \cdot / 4f_r(1, \cdot / 98988, 3 / 51842) = \cdot / 4(1 + 3 / 51842) = 1 / 8.737
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
K_r &= hf_r(t_r + h, x_r + K_r, y_r + L_r) = \cdot / 4f_r(\cdot / 8 + \cdot / 4, 1 / 43845 - 1 / 1142, 2 / 65.34 + 1 / 8.737) \\
&= \cdot / 4f_r(1 / 2, \cdot / 427.3, 4 / 45771) = \cdot / 4(\cdot / 427.3 - 4 / 45771 \times 1 / 2) = -1 / 96889
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
L_r &= hf_r(t_r + h, x_r + K_r, y_r + L_r) = \cdot / 4f_r(\cdot / 8 + \cdot / 4, 1 / 43845 - 1 / 1142, 2 / 65.34 + 1 / 8.737) \\
&= \cdot / 4f_r(1 / 2, \cdot / 427.3, 4 / 45771) = \cdot / 4(1 / 2 + 4 / 45771) = 2 / 263.8
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x_r &= x(1/2) = x_r + \frac{1}{6}[K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4] \\
&= 1 / 43845 + \frac{1}{6}[-\cdot / 68182 + 2(-\cdot / 89715) + 2(-1 / 1142) - 1 / 96889] = \cdot / 36.48
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
y_r &= y(1/2) = y_r + \frac{1}{6}[L_1 + 2L_2 + 2L_3 + L_4] \\
&= 2 / 65.34 + \frac{1}{6}[1 / 38.14 + 2(1 / 73616) + 2(1 / 8.737) + 2 / 263.8] = 4 / 43872
\end{aligned}$$

خطا :

$$\begin{cases} e_x(\cdot / 4) \approx \cdot / 0.0004 \\ e_y(\cdot / 4) \approx -\cdot / 0.002 \end{cases} \begin{cases} e_x(\cdot / 8) \approx \cdot / 0.0006 \\ e_y(\cdot / 8) \approx -\cdot / 0.007 \end{cases} \begin{cases} e_x(1/2) \approx -\cdot / 0.99 \\ e_y(1/2) \approx -\cdot / 0.15 \end{cases}$$

خطا در این روش در هر گام متناسب با  $h^5 = \cdot / 4^5 = \cdot / 0.1024$  است که با در نظر گرفتن یک ضریب ۳، بدینانه در حدود  $\cdot / 0.3$  خواهد بود. بنابراین بدینانه باید انتظار داشته باشیم که جواب فقط باید یک رقم اعشار دقت داشته باشد. یعنی کافی است محاسبات را با دو رقم اعشار انجام دهیم. در محاسبات فوق این موضوع در نظر گرفته نشد. بهتر بوی که این موضوع در نظر گرفته می‌شد. چون جواب واقعی را داریم و در گام اول در مورد متغیر  $x$ ، رقم اعشار دقت داریم، محاسبات را با رقم ۵ اعشار انجام داده‌ایم. در ادامه این روش، خطا متناسب با  $h^7 = \cdot / 4^7 = \cdot / 0.256$  خواهد بود که با در نظر گرفتن یک ضریب ۳، بدینانه در حدود  $\cdot / 0.8$  می‌باشد.

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$$y^{(1)} = y + \int_x^x f(x, y) dx = \int_x^x -x^2 dx = \frac{-x^3}{3}$$

$$y^{(2)} = \int_x^x \frac{x^7}{\frac{x^6}{9} - 1} dx : \frac{x^7}{3} = u \rightarrow y^{(2)} = \int \frac{du}{u^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u-1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u+1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(u-1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(u+1) = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{u-1}{u+1}\right)$$

$$y^{(r)} = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{x^r - 1}{x^r + 1}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(-1) = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{x^r - x^r}{x^r + x^r}\right) = \frac{-x^r}{2} - \frac{x^9}{81} - \frac{x^{15}}{1215} - \dots$$

برای اینکه جواب مرحله اول تا سه رقم اعشار دقت داشته باشیم، بایستی:  $\frac{x^9}{81} < 0.0005 \rightarrow x < 0.7$

$$a) S = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} g(x) dx : g(x) = x \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} = x \sqrt{1 + (-0.1x^r)^2} = x \sqrt{1 + 0.01x^{2r}} - \Delta$$

$$M_r = \max |g''(x)| : 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad g'(x) = \sqrt{1 + 0.01x^{2r}} + \frac{0.02rx^{2r-1}}{2\sqrt{1 + 0.01x^{2r}}} x = \frac{1 + 0.04x^{2r}}{\sqrt{1 + 0.01x^{2r}}}$$

$$g''(x) = \frac{0.08rx^{2r-1} \sqrt{1 + 0.01x^{2r}} - \frac{0.02rx^{2r-1}}{\sqrt{1 + 0.01x^{2r}}} (1 + 0.04x^{2r})}{1 + 0.01x^{2r}} = \frac{0.08rx^{2r-1} (1 + 0.01x^{2r}) - 0.02rx^{2r-1} (1 + 0.04x^{2r})}{(1 + 0.01x^{2r})^{3/2}}$$

$$g''(x) = \frac{0.08rx^{2r-1} + 0.0012x^{4r-1}}{(1 + 0.01x^{2r})^{3/2}} \xrightarrow{x=0.5} \max |g''(x)| \approx 43 = M_r$$

$$n \geq \sqrt{\frac{M_r(b-a)^r}{12\Delta I}} = \sqrt{\frac{43(0.5)^r}{12(0.005)}} \rightarrow n \geq 394 \rightarrow h = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{0.5}{394} = \frac{1}{788}$$

$$S = 2\pi \frac{h}{2} [g(x_0) + 2g(x_1) + 2g(x_2) + \dots + 2g(x_{n-1}) + g(x_n)] = 996 / 472 \approx 996 / 47$$

$$CT_n(f) = T_n(f) - \frac{h^r}{12} [g'(b) - g'(a)]$$

$$S = 996 / 472 - \frac{h^r}{12} 2\pi \left[ \frac{1 + 0.04 \times 0.5^{2r}}{\sqrt{1 + 0.01 \times 0.5^{2r}}} - \frac{1 + 0.04 \times 0}{\sqrt{1 + 0.01 \times 0}} \right] = 996 / 4613$$

$$b) T_r = \frac{b-a}{2} (g(a) + g(b)) = \frac{0.5}{2} 2\pi (g(0) + g(0.5)) = 0.5\pi \times 0.5 \sqrt{1 + 0.01 \times 0.5^{2r}} = 2445 / 519$$

$$T_{rn}(f, \frac{h}{2}) = \frac{T_n(f, h)}{2} + \frac{h}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n g_{r, k-1} \rightarrow T_r = \frac{T_1}{2} + \frac{0.5}{2} 2\pi g(0.5) = 1385 / 5765 \rightarrow S_1 = \frac{4T_r - T_1}{4-1} = 1032 / 2623$$

$$T_r = \frac{T_1}{2} + \frac{0.5}{2} 2\pi [g(1/5) + g(4/5)] = 1096 / 5038 \rightarrow S_r = \frac{4T_r - T_1}{4-1} = 1000 / 1462$$

$$R_1 = \frac{4^r S_r - S_1}{4^r - 1} = 998 / 0.51, T_\lambda = \frac{T_r}{2} + \frac{1/5}{2} 2\pi [g(0.75) + g(2/5) + g(3/5) + g(5/5)] = 1021 / 5606$$

$$S_r = \frac{4^r T_\lambda - T_r}{4^r - 1} = 996 / 5795 \rightarrow R_r = \frac{4^r S_r - S_1}{4^r - 1} = 996 / 3417 \Rightarrow Q_1 = \frac{4^r R_r - R_1}{4^r - 1} = 996 / 3153$$

$$T_{1r} = 1002 / 7435 \rightarrow S_\lambda = \frac{4^r T_{1r} - T_\lambda}{4^r - 1} = 996 / 4711 \rightarrow R_r = \frac{4^r S_\lambda - S_r}{4^r - 1} = 996 / 4639$$

$$Q_r = \frac{4^r R_r - R_1}{4^r - 1} = 996 / 4658 \rightarrow P_1 = \frac{4^r Q_r - Q_1}{4^r - 1} = 996 / 4664$$

در محاسبه سطح  $Q_r$  نسبت به  $R_r$  دارای دقت 2 رقم اعشار است. ولی بهتر است هر تقریب را در سطح خودش مقایسه شود. لذا  $Q_1$  نسبت به  $Q_r$  دارای دقت 2 رقم اعشار نیست. ولی  $P_1$  نسبت به  $Q_r$  دارای دقت 2 رقم اعشار است.

$$c) n \geq \sqrt{\frac{M_r(b-a)^3}{24\Delta I}} = \sqrt{\frac{43(0.5)^3}{24(0.005)}} \rightarrow n \geq 279 \rightarrow h = \Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{0.5}{279} = \frac{1}{558}$$

$$S = \nu\pi\Delta x \left[ g(x_1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\nu}) + g(x_2 + \frac{\Delta x}{\nu}) + \dots + g(x_{n-1} + \frac{\Delta x}{\nu}) \right] = 996 / 451 \approx 996 / 45$$

$$d) \int_{-1}^1 g(t) dt \approx g(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{\nu}}) + g(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\nu}}) \quad x = k_1 t + k_2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \cdot = -k_1 + k_2 \\ \phi = k_1 + k_2 \end{cases} \rightarrow x = \nu t + \nu$$

$$g(x) = x\sqrt{1 + \cdot/\cdot} \nu^\nu = (\nu t + \nu)\sqrt{1 + \cdot/\cdot} \nu(\nu t + \nu)^\nu = g(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nu\pi \int_{-1}^1 g(x) dx &= \nu\pi \int_{-1}^1 g(t) \nu dt = \phi\pi [g(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{\nu}}) + g(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\nu}})] \\ &= \phi\pi \left[ (\nu - \sqrt{\nu})\sqrt{1 + \cdot/\cdot} \nu(\nu - \sqrt{\nu})^\nu + (\nu + \sqrt{\nu})\sqrt{1 + \cdot/\cdot} \nu(\nu + \sqrt{\nu})^\nu \right] = 9\nu\nu / \nu\nu\nu \end{aligned}$$

$$E = \frac{g^{(\nu n)}(\varepsilon)}{(\nu n)!} \frac{\nu^{\nu n+1} (n!)^\nu}{(\nu n + 1)! (\nu n)!} = \frac{g^{(\nu)}(\varepsilon)}{(\nu)!} \frac{\nu^2 (\nu!)^\nu}{(\delta)! (\nu)!} = \frac{g^{(\nu)}(\varepsilon)}{135} : g^{(\nu)}(x)|_{\max} \approx \lambda \text{ (with Matlab)}$$

$$g^{(\nu)}(t)|_{\max} \approx \lambda \times \nu^\nu \times \nu\pi \rightarrow E_{\max} = \nu \cdot / \nu\phi$$

$$n = \nu \rightarrow P_\nu(x) = \frac{1}{\nu! \nu!} \frac{d^\nu}{dx^\nu} [(x^\nu - 1)^\nu] = \frac{1}{\nu! \nu!} \frac{d^\nu}{dx^\nu} [\nu x (x^\nu - 1)^\nu] = \frac{1}{\nu!} \frac{d}{dx} [(x^\nu - 1)^\nu + \nu x^\nu (x^\nu - 1)]$$

$$P_\nu(x) = \frac{1}{\nu!} \frac{d}{dx} [(\nu x^\nu - 1)(x^\nu - 1)] = \frac{1}{\nu!} [1 \cdot \nu x^\nu (x^\nu - 1) + \nu x (\nu x^\nu - 1)] = \frac{\nu \cdot x^\nu - 1 \nu x}{\nu!} = \nu / \nu x^\nu - 1 / \nu x$$

$$P_\nu(x) = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = -\sqrt{\cdot/\phi}, x_2 = 0, x_3 = \sqrt{\cdot/\phi}$$

$$P_\nu(x) = \frac{1}{\nu! \nu!} \frac{d^\nu}{dx^\nu} [(x^\nu - 1)^\nu] = \frac{1}{\nu!} \frac{d}{dx} [\nu x (x^\nu - 1)] = \frac{1}{\nu!} [\nu x^\nu - 1] = \frac{\nu x^\nu - 1}{\nu!}$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{\nu(1 - x_1^\nu)}{n! [P_{\nu-1}(x_1)]^\nu} = \frac{\nu(1 - x_1^\nu)}{\nu! [P_\nu(x_1)]^\nu} \rightarrow \omega_1 = \omega_2 = \frac{\delta}{\nu}, \omega_3 = \frac{\lambda}{\nu}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 g(t) dt \approx \frac{\delta}{\nu} g(-\sqrt{\cdot/\phi}) + \frac{\lambda}{\nu} g(0) + \frac{\delta}{\nu} g(\sqrt{\cdot/\phi})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi \int_{-1}^1 g(x) dx &= \nu\pi \int_{-1}^1 g(t) \nu dt = \phi\pi \left[ \frac{\delta}{\nu} g(-\sqrt{\cdot/\phi}) + \frac{\lambda}{\nu} g(0) + \frac{\delta}{\nu} g(\sqrt{\cdot/\phi}) \right] \\ &= \phi\pi \left[ \frac{\delta}{\nu} (-\nu\sqrt{\cdot/\phi} + \nu)\sqrt{1 + \cdot/\cdot} \nu(-\nu\sqrt{\cdot/\phi} + \nu)^\nu + \frac{\lambda}{\nu} (\cdot + \nu)\sqrt{1 + \cdot/\cdot} \nu(\cdot + \nu)^\nu \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\delta}{\nu} (\nu\sqrt{\cdot/\phi} + \nu)\sqrt{1 + \cdot/\cdot} \nu(\nu\sqrt{\cdot/\phi} + \nu)^\nu \right] = 996 / 111 \end{aligned}$$

$$E = \frac{g^{(\nu n)}(\varepsilon)}{(\nu n)!} \frac{\nu^{\nu n+1} (n!)^\nu}{(\nu n + 1)! (\nu n)!} = \frac{g^{(\nu)}(\varepsilon)}{(\nu)!} \frac{\nu^\nu (\nu!)^\nu}{(\nu)! (\nu)!} = \frac{g^{(\nu)}(\varepsilon)}{1575} : g^{(\nu)}(x)|_{\max} \approx \lambda \text{ (with Matlab)}$$

$$g^{(\nu)}(t)|_{\max} \approx \lambda \cdot \nu^\nu \times \nu\pi \rightarrow E_{\max} = \nu\nu / \nu\nu$$