

جواب تمرین سری چهارم

۱- قسمت (a): روش نیوتن-رافسون: چون دقت این روش زیاد است از ابتدا باید محاسبات را با تعداد ارقام زیاد مثلا ۶ رقم

$$\begin{cases} -2x^r + 3y^r + 42 = 0 = f(x, y) \\ \Delta x^r + 3y^r - 69 = 0 = g(x, y) \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -6x^r, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 6y, \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 1 \cdot x, \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 9y^r$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,1)} = (-6)(9) - (6)(1) \neq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} h_n \frac{\partial f(x_n, y_n)}{\partial x} + k_n \frac{\partial f(x_n, y_n)}{\partial y} = -f(x_n, y_n) \\ h_n \frac{\partial g(x_n, y_n)}{\partial x} + k_n \frac{\partial g(x_n, y_n)}{\partial y} = -g(x_n, y_n) \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -6x_n^r h_n + 6y_n k_n = -(-2x_n^r + 3y_n^r + 42) \\ 1 \cdot x_n h_n + 9y_n^r k_n = -(\Delta x_n^r + 3y_n^r - 69) \end{cases}$$

$$h_n = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -(-2x_n^r + 3y_n^r + 42) & 6y_n \\ -(\Delta x_n^r + 3y_n^r - 69) & 9y_n^r \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} -6x_n^r & 6y_n \\ 1 \cdot x_n & 9y_n^r \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{18x_n^r y_n^r - 9y_n^r - 378y_n^r + 3 \cdot x_n^r y_n - 414y_n}{-54x_n^r y_n^r - 6 \cdot x_n y_n}$$

$$h_n = \frac{-6x_n^r y_n + 3y_n^r + 126y_n - 1 \cdot x_n^r + 138}{18x_n^r y_n + 2 \cdot x_n} \rightarrow x_{n+1} = \frac{12x_n^r y_n + 3y_n^r + 126y_n + 1 \cdot x_n^r + 138}{18x_n^r y_n + 2 \cdot x_n}$$

$$g_n = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -6x_n^r & -(-2x_n^r + 3y_n^r + 42) \\ 1 \cdot x_n & -(\Delta x_n^r + 3y_n^r - 69) \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} -6x_n^r & 6y_n \\ 1 \cdot x_n & 9y_n^r \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{1 \cdot x_n^r + 18x_n^r y_n^r - 414x_n^r + 3 \cdot x_n y_n^r + 42 \cdot x_n}{-54x_n^r y_n^r - 6 \cdot x_n y_n}$$

$$g_n = \frac{1 \cdot x_n^r + 18x_n y_n^r - 414x_n + 3 \cdot y_n^r + 42 \cdot y_n}{-54x_n y_n^r - 6 \cdot y_n} \rightarrow y_{n+1} = \frac{-1 \cdot x_n^r + 36x_n y_n^r + 414x_n + 3 \cdot y_n^r - 42 \cdot y_n}{54x_n y_n^r + 6 \cdot y_n}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 3 / 59821421857 \\ y_1 = 2 / 5595238.95 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_r = 3 / 0.983995546 \\ y_r = 2 / 0.836982829 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_r = 3 / 0.0317 \cdot 2961 \\ y_r = 2 / 0.020421442 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} x_r = 3 / 0.00000032797 \\ y_r = 2 / 0.000000745 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_\delta = 3 / \dots \\ y_\delta = 2 / \dots \end{cases}$$

بر اساس اختلاف بین مرحله ۴ و ۵، دقت جواب در مرحله ۵ برابر ۵ رقم اعشار است.

قسمت (b): روش نقطه ثابت: چون این روش بسیار کند است، کافی است محاسبات با ۲ رقم اعشار انجام شود. در اینجا

محاسبات با تعداد ارقام نمایش داده شده در ماشین حساب انجام شده است.

$$\begin{cases} -2x^r + 3y^r + 42 = 0 = f(x, y) \\ \Delta x^r + 3y^r - 69 = 0 = g(x, y) \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \sqrt[3]{1/5y^r + 21} = f_1 \\ y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{-5}{3}x^r + 23} = g_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f_1(x, y)}{\partial x} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial f_1(x, y)}{\partial y} \right| = \left| 0 + \frac{3y}{3\sqrt[3]{(1/5y^r + 21)^2}} \right| = \left| 0 + \frac{y}{\sqrt[3]{(1/5y^r + 21)^2}} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{5 \cdot 6 / 25}} \approx 0.125 < 1$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial g_1(x, y)}{\partial x} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial g_1(x, y)}{\partial y} \right| = \left| \frac{-10}{3} x \right| + \left| \frac{20}{3} \right| = \frac{20}{3\sqrt{\frac{49}{3}}} \approx 0.876 < 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2 \\ y_1 = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 2 / 123108.866 \\ y_1 = 2 / 537220.873 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = 3 / 1297256585 \\ y_2 = 2 / 1338994.73 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_3 = 3 / 304415416 \\ y_3 = 1 / 882827297 \end{cases}$$

قسمت (c): روش steepest descent: چون این روش بسیار کند است، کافی است محاسبات با رقم اعشار انجام شود. در اینجا محاسبات با تعداد ارقام نمایش داده شده در ماشین حساب انجام شده است.

$$\begin{cases} -2x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + 42 = 0 = f_1(x_1, x_2) \\ 5x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 - 69 = 0 = f_2(x_1, x_2) \end{cases} \rightarrow g(x) = f_1^2 + f_2^2, x^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow g(x^{(0)}) = 2957, F(x^{(0)}) = \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow J = \begin{bmatrix} -4x_1 & 6x_2 \\ 10x_1 & 6x_2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow J(x^{(0)}) = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 6 \\ 20 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \nabla g(x^{(0)}) = 2J^T(x^{(0)})F(x^{(0)})$$

$$\nabla g(x^{(0)}) = 2 \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 6 \\ 20 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3232 \\ -480 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \|\nabla g(x^{(0)})\| = \sqrt{(-3232)^2 + (-480)^2} = 3267 / 4491579824$$

$$z = \frac{\nabla g(x^{(0)})}{\|\nabla g(x^{(0)})\|} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.9891508157 \\ -0.1469035865 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_1 = 0 \rightarrow h_1 = g(x^{(0)} - \alpha_1 z) = 2957$$

$$\alpha_2 = 1 \rightarrow h_2 = g(x^{(0)} - \alpha_2 z) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/9891508157 \\ 1/1469035865 \end{bmatrix}\right) = 447 / 8034549454 < h_1 \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = 0.5$$

$$\rightarrow h_2 = g(x^{(0)} - \alpha_2 z) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/4945754079 \\ 1/0734517932 \end{bmatrix}\right) = 1375 / 5516917698$$

$$h(\alpha) = h_1 + (h_2 - h_1) \left(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha_2 - \alpha_1}\right) + \frac{h_2 - 2h_1 + h_1}{2} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha_2 - \alpha_1}\right) \left(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha_2 - \alpha_1} - 1\right)$$

$$h'(\alpha) = \frac{h_2 - h_1}{\alpha_2 - \alpha_1} + \frac{h_2 - 2h_1 + h_1}{2} \left[\frac{2\alpha}{(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1)^2} - \frac{1}{\alpha_2 - \alpha_1} \right] = 0 \rightarrow \hat{\alpha} = 1 / 459613076$$

$$x^{(1)} = x^{(0)} - \hat{\alpha} z = \begin{bmatrix} 3/443774667 \\ 1/2144223958 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow g(x^{(1)}) = 1261 / 9500564276, F(x^{(1)}) = \begin{bmatrix} -35 / 259203401 \\ -4 / 3288141582 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J(x^{(1)}) = \begin{bmatrix} -71 / 1576193603 & 7 / 2865343745 \\ 34 / 437774667 & 13 / 273395998 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \nabla g(x^{(1)}) = 2J^T(x^{(1)})F(x^{(1)}) = \begin{bmatrix} 4719 / 7724960405 \\ -628 / 7509225018 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\|\nabla g(x^{(1)})\| = 4761 / 4682753251, z = \frac{\nabla g(x^{(1)})}{\|\nabla g(x^{(1)})\|} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9912430837 \\ -0.1320497977 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_1 = 0 \rightarrow h_1 = g(x^{(1)} - \alpha_1 z) = 1261 / 9500564276, \alpha_2 = 1 \rightarrow h_2 = g(x^{(1)} - \alpha_2 z) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/4525343811 \\ 1/3464721935 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$h_2 = 1320 / 3603823251 > h_1 \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = 0.5 \rightarrow h_2 = g(x^{(1)} - \alpha_2 z) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/9481559229 \\ 1/2804472966 \end{bmatrix}\right) = 389 / 0728792634$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_r = 0.25 \rightarrow h_r = g(x^{(1)} - \alpha_r z) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 3/1959666938 \\ 1/2474348452 \end{bmatrix}\right) = 493/258515890.$$

$$h'(\alpha) = 0 \rightarrow \hat{\alpha} = 0.4141966557 \Rightarrow x^{(2)} = x^{(1)} - \hat{\alpha} z = \begin{bmatrix} 3/0.332078945 \\ 1/269116980.4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow g(x^{(2)}) = 365/1204157113$$

$$F(x^{(2)}) = \begin{bmatrix} -1/9811755690 \\ -16/8659094362 \end{bmatrix}, J(x^{(2)}) = \begin{bmatrix} -55/2021007861 & 7/6147018821 \\ 30/332078945 & 14/4959211884 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nabla g(x^{(2)}) = 2J^T(x^{(2)})F(x^{(2)}) = \begin{bmatrix} -31/5966751116 \\ -625/7517369331 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \|\nabla g(x^{(2)})\|_r = 626/5489495266$$

$$z = \frac{\nabla g(x^{(2)})}{\|\nabla g(x^{(2)})\|_r} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.504296993 \\ -0.9987276132 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_1 = 0 \rightarrow h_1 = g(x^{(2)} - \alpha_1 z) = 365/1204157113$$

$$\alpha_r = 1 \rightarrow h_r = g(x^{(2)} - \alpha_r z) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 3/0.836375937 \\ 2/2678445936 \end{bmatrix}\right) = 184/6836293465 < h_1 \Rightarrow \alpha_r = 0.5$$

$$h_r = g(x^{(2)} - \alpha_r z) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 3/0.584227441 \\ 1/7684807870 \end{bmatrix}\right) = 65/8163641569$$

$$h'(\alpha) = 0 \rightarrow \hat{\alpha} = 0.6078725268 \Rightarrow x^{(3)} = x^{(2)} - \hat{\alpha} z = \begin{bmatrix} 3/0.638627232 \\ 1/8762160582 \end{bmatrix}$$

بر اساس اختلاف بین مرحله ۲ و ۳، دقت جواب حتی یک رقم اعشار نیست.

قسمت (d): چون در روش رانگ کوتاه مرتبه ۴، خطا متناسب با $0.01 \approx (0.25)^3$ است، باید محاسبات را حداقل با ۳ رقم

اعشار انجام داد که در اینجا محاسبات با تعداد ارقام نمایش داده شده در ماشین حساب انجام شده است.

$$\begin{cases} -2x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + 4z = 0 = f_1(x_1, x_2) \\ 5x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 - 69 = 0 = f_2(x_1, x_2) \end{cases} \rightarrow J = \begin{bmatrix} -6x_1 & 6x_2 \\ 10x_1 & 9x_2 \end{bmatrix}, x(\cdot) = x^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow F(x(\cdot)) = \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1'(\lambda) \\ x_2'(\lambda) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -6x_1 & 6x_2 \\ 10x_1 & 9x_2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix}, h = \frac{1-0}{N} = \frac{1}{4}, \lambda_j = jh : j = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$j = 0: \lambda = 0 \rightarrow k_0 = h[-J(x(\lambda))]^{-1} F(x(\cdot)) = \frac{1}{4}[-J\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 24 & -6 \\ -20 & -9 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{-336} \begin{bmatrix} -9 & 6 \\ 20 & 24 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{-1}{1344} \begin{bmatrix} -537 \\ -524 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3995535714 \\ 0.3898809523 \end{bmatrix}, k_r = h[-J(x(\lambda) + \frac{1}{r}k_r)]^{-1} F(x(\cdot))$$

$$k_2 = \frac{1}{4}[-J\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0.1997767857 \\ 0.1949404762 \end{bmatrix}\right)]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4}[-J\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/1997767857 \\ 1/1949404762 \end{bmatrix}\right)]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_3 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 29/0.341074411 & -7/1696428571 \\ -21/9977678571 & -12/8509446747 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3308396859 \\ 0.3285568102 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_r = h[-J(x(\lambda) + \frac{1}{r}k_r)]^{-1} F(x(\cdot)) = \frac{1}{4}[-J\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/1654198430 \\ 1/1642784051 \end{bmatrix}\right)]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_r = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 28/1342585780 & -6/9856704307 \\ -21/6541984297 & -12/1998978415 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3413206159 \\ 0.3368041034 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_f = h[-J(x(\lambda_j) + k_r)]^{-1} F(x(\cdot)) = \frac{1}{f} [-J \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/34132.6159 \\ 1/3368.41.34 \end{bmatrix} \right)]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_f = \frac{1}{f} \begin{bmatrix} 32/19.6933593 & -1/.2.12462.07 \\ -23/4132.61592 & -16/.134.68989 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ./2913613125 \\ ./29.1772721 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(\lambda_1) = x(\lambda_0) + \frac{1}{f} (k_1 + 2k_r + 2k_f + k_e)$$

$$x(\cdot/25) = x(\cdot) + \frac{1}{f} (k_1 + 2k_r + 2k_f + k_e) = \begin{bmatrix} 2/3392.59146 \\ 1/3352466753 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$j=1: \lambda_1 = \cdot/25 \rightarrow k_1 = h[-J(x(\lambda_1))]^{-1} F(x(\cdot)) = \frac{1}{f} [-J \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/3392.59146 \\ 1/3352466753 \end{bmatrix} \right)]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$k_1 = \frac{1}{f} \begin{bmatrix} 32/1313.58655 & -1/.1148.0.518 \\ -23/392.591461 & -16/.459531551 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ./29188.3.84 \\ ./2911836.98 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_r = h[-J(x(\lambda_1) + \frac{1}{f} k_1)]^{-1} F(x(\cdot))$$

$$k_r = \frac{1}{f} [-J \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/485146.688 \\ 1/48.13484.2 \end{bmatrix} \right)]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{f} \begin{bmatrix} 37/.557.58998 & -1/185.3.8812 \\ -24/185146.6881 & -19/1359434399 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_r = \begin{bmatrix} ./257593.565 \\ ./2583325342 \end{bmatrix}, k_r = h[-J(x(\lambda_1) + \frac{1}{f} k_r)]^{-1} F(x(\cdot)) = \frac{1}{f} [-J \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/468.0.24429 \\ 1/4644129424 \end{bmatrix} \right)]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_r = \frac{1}{f} \begin{bmatrix} 36/5462163477 & -1/1864776543 \\ -24/68.0.244286 & -19/3.0.5473922 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ./2612992896 \\ ./2617.9.1.0. \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_f = h[-J(x(\lambda_1) + k_r)]^{-1} F(x(\cdot)) = \frac{1}{f} [-J \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/6.0.5.52.418 \\ 1/5969556853 \end{bmatrix} \right)]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_f = \frac{1}{f} \begin{bmatrix} 4.0.575639.17 & -9/5817341117 \\ -26/.0.5.52.418 & -22/9524.71469 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ./2343.61592 \\ ./235568152. \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(\lambda_2) = x(\lambda_1) + \frac{1}{f} (k_1 + 2k_r + 2k_f + k_e)$$

$$x(\cdot/5) = x(\cdot/25) + \frac{1}{f} (k_1 + 2k_r + 2k_f + k_e) = \begin{bmatrix} 2/5998677746 \\ 1/5963858117. \end{bmatrix}$$

$$j=2: \lambda_2 = \cdot/5 \rightarrow k_1 = h[-J(x(\lambda_2))]^{-1} F(x(\cdot)) = \frac{1}{f} [-J \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/5998677746 \\ 1/5963858117. \end{bmatrix} \right)]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$k_1 = \frac{1}{f} \begin{bmatrix} 4.0.5551746714 & -9/5783149.19 \\ -25/9986777467 & -22/936.29.899 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ./2344246.41 \\ ./2356672221 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_r = h[-J(x(\lambda_2) + \frac{1}{f} k_1)]^{-1} F(x(\cdot))$$

$$k_r = \frac{1}{f} [-J \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/1717.8.0.766 \\ 1/1714219428. \end{bmatrix} \right)]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{f} \begin{bmatrix} 44/2951448571 & -1.0/2853165681 \\ -27/17.8.0.7666 & -26/4469342267 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_r = \begin{bmatrix} ./21367.6699 \\ ./215314.6.6 \end{bmatrix}, k_r = h[-J(x(\lambda_2) + \frac{1}{f} k_r)]^{-1} F(x(\cdot)) = \frac{1}{f} [-J \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/7.67.31.95 \\ 1/7.4.428473 \end{bmatrix} \right)]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_r = \frac{1}{f} \begin{bmatrix} 43/95745.3384 & -1.0/224257.837 \\ -27/0.67.31.952 & -26/1338582282 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} .0/2153949793 \\ .0/216956.051 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_f = h[-J(x(\lambda_r) + k_r)]^{-1} F(x(\cdot)) = \frac{1}{f} [-J \begin{pmatrix} 2/11526275.8 \\ 1/1133418221 \end{pmatrix}]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_f = \frac{1}{f} \begin{bmatrix} 47/5542261373 & -1.0/88.05.9326 \\ -28/1526275.83 & -29/593877.742 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} .0/198221892.0 \\ .0/2.0.255964 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(\lambda_r) = x(\lambda_1) + \frac{1}{\phi} (k_1 + \psi k_r + \psi k_r + k_f)$$

$$x(\cdot/75) = x(\cdot/5) + \frac{1}{\phi} (k_1 + \psi k_r + \psi k_r + k_f) = \begin{bmatrix} 2/1149974.6. \\ 1/113.913.86 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$j = 3: \lambda_r = \cdot/75 \rightarrow k_1 = h[-J(x(\lambda_r))]^{-1} F(x(\cdot)) = \frac{1}{f} [-J \begin{pmatrix} 2/1149974.6. \\ 1/113.913.86 \end{pmatrix}]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$k_1 = \frac{1}{f} \begin{bmatrix} 47/5542261373 & -1.0/88.05.9326 \\ -28/1526275.83 & -29/593877.742 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} .0/198221892.0 \\ .0/2.0.255964 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_r = h[-J(x(\lambda_r) + \frac{1}{\psi} k_1)]^{-1} F(x(\cdot))$$

$$k_r = \frac{1}{f} [-J \begin{pmatrix} 2/914127964. \\ 1/913121978 \end{pmatrix}]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{f} \begin{bmatrix} 5.0/95285.7419 & -11/478731848 \\ -29/1412796296 & -32/94.3212142 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_r = \begin{bmatrix} .0/1842223824 \\ .0/18614.384. \end{bmatrix}, k_r = h[-J(x(\lambda_r) + \frac{1}{\psi} k_r)]^{-1} F(x(\cdot)) = \frac{1}{f} [-J \begin{pmatrix} 2/9.71.85972 \\ 1/9.61615.0.6 \end{pmatrix}]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_r = \frac{1}{f} \begin{bmatrix} 5.0/7.76823746 & -11/436969.0.37 \\ -29/0.71.859717 & -32/7.1.649978 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} .0/1851667794 \\ .0/187.581474 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_f = h[-J(x(\lambda_r) + k_r)]^{-1} F(x(\cdot)) = \frac{1}{f} [-J \begin{pmatrix} 3/...1641853 \\ 2/...1494561 \end{pmatrix}]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_f = \frac{1}{f} \begin{bmatrix} 54/...0591.8339 & -12/...8967365 \\ -30/...16418534 & -36/...538.6199 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ -46 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} .0/1731571566 \\ .0/1751127441 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(\lambda_r) = x(\lambda_r) + \frac{1}{\phi} (k_1 + \psi k_r + \psi k_r + k_f)$$

$$x(1) = x(\cdot/75) + \frac{1}{\phi} (k_1 + \psi k_r + \psi k_r + k_f) = \begin{bmatrix} 3/...3.172. \\ 2/...198318 \end{bmatrix}$$

۲-درجه ۱:

$$y = c_1 x + c_r \rightarrow F = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1/1 & 1 \\ 1/3 & 1 \\ 1/5 & 1 \\ 1/9 & 1 \\ 2/1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, c = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_r \end{bmatrix}, y = \begin{bmatrix} 1/84 \\ 1/96 \\ 2/21 \\ 2/45 \\ 2/94 \\ 3/18 \end{bmatrix}, F^T y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/1 & 1/3 & 1/5 & 1/9 & 2/1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/84 \\ 1/96 \\ 2/21 \\ 2/45 \\ 2/94 \\ 3/18 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F^T y = \begin{bmatrix} 22/108 \\ 14/54 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F^T F = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/1 & 1/3 & 1/5 & 1/9 & 2/1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1/1 & 1 \\ 1/3 & 1 \\ 1/5 & 1 \\ 1/9 & 1 \\ 2/1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 14/17 & 8/9 \\ 8/9 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 14/17 & 8/9 \\ 8/9 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 22/108 \\ 14/54 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c_1 = 1/2196, c_r = 0/62.9 \rightarrow y = 1/2196x + 0/62.9 \rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^6 \delta_j^T = \sum_{j=1}^6 (y - 1/2196x + 0/62.9)^T = 2/72 \times 10^{-3}$$

درجه ۲ :

$$y = c_1 x^2 + c_r x + c_r \rightarrow F = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1/21 & 1/1 & 1 \\ 1/69 & 1/3 & 1 \\ 2/25 & 1/5 & 1 \\ 3/61 & 1/9 & 1 \\ 4/41 & 2/1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, c = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_r \\ c_r \end{bmatrix}, y = \begin{bmatrix} 1/14 \\ 1/96 \\ 2/21 \\ 2/45 \\ 2/94 \\ 3/18 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F^T y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/21 & 1/69 & 2/25 & 3/61 & 4/41 \\ 1 & 1/1 & 1/3 & 1/5 & 1/9 & 2/1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/14 \\ 1/96 \\ 2/21 \\ 2/45 \\ 2/94 \\ 3/18 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 38/0.962 \\ 22/108 \\ 14/54 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F^T F = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/21 & 1/69 & 2/25 & 3/61 & 4/41 \\ 1 & 1/1 & 1/3 & 1/5 & 1/9 & 2/1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1/21 & 1/1 & 1 \\ 1/69 & 1/3 & 1 \\ 2/25 & 1/5 & 1 \\ 3/61 & 1/9 & 1 \\ 4/41 & 2/1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 42/1629 & 24/0.23 & 14/17.0 \\ 24/0.23 & 14/17.0 & 8/9.0 \\ 14/17.0 & 8/9.0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 42/1629 & 24/0.23 & 14/17.0 \\ 24/0.23 & 14/17.0 & 8/9.0 \\ 14/17.0 & 8/9.0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_r \\ c_r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 38/0.962 \\ 22/108 \\ 14/54 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_r \\ c_r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0/0.109 \\ 1/2533 \\ 0/5966 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y = -0/0.109x^2 + 1/2533x + 0/5966 \rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^6 \delta_j^T = \sum_{j=1}^6 (y + 0/0.109x^2 - 1/2533x - 0/5966)^T = 1/8 \times 10^{-3}$$

درجه ۳ :

$$y = c_1 x^r + c_2 x^t + c_3 x + c_4 \rightarrow F = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1/331 & 1/21 & 1/1 & 1 \\ 2/197 & 1/69 & 1/3 & 1 \\ 3/375 & 2/25 & 1/5 & 1 \\ 6/859 & 3/61 & 1/9 & 1 \\ 9/261 & 4/41 & 2/1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, c = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ c_4 \end{bmatrix}, y = \begin{bmatrix} 1/84 \\ 1/96 \\ 2/21 \\ 2/45 \\ 2/94 \\ 3/18 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F^T y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/331 & 2/197 & 3/375 & 6/859 & 9/261 \\ 1 & 1/21 & 1/69 & 2/25 & 3/61 & 4/41 \\ 1 & 1/1 & 1/3 & 1/5 & 1/9 & 2/1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/84 \\ 1/96 \\ 2/21 \\ 2/45 \\ 2/94 \\ 3/18 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 67/18832 \\ 38.0962 \\ 22/8.8 \\ 14/58 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F^T F = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/331 & 2/197 & 3/375 & 6/859 & 9/261 \\ 1 & 1/21 & 1/69 & 2/25 & 3/61 & 4/41 \\ 1 & 1/1 & 1/3 & 1/5 & 1/9 & 2/1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1/331 & 1/21 & 1/1 & 1 \\ 2/197 & 1/69 & 1/3 & 1 \\ 3/375 & 2/25 & 1/5 & 1 \\ 6/859 & 3/61 & 1/9 & 1 \\ 9/261 & 4/41 & 2/1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F^T F = \begin{bmatrix} 151/8.10 & 79/5192 & 42/8629 & 24/0.230 \\ 79/5192 & 42/8629 & 24/0.230 & 14/17.0 \\ 42/8629 & 24/0.230 & 14/17.0 & 8/9.00 \\ 24/0.230 & 14/17.0 & 8/9.00 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 151/8.10 & 79/5192 & 42/8629 & 24/0.230 \\ 79/5192 & 42/8629 & 24/0.230 & 14/17.0 \\ 42/8629 & 24/0.230 & 14/17.0 & 8/9.00 \\ 24/0.230 & 14/17.0 & 8/9.00 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ c_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 67/18832 \\ 38.0962 \\ 22/8.8 \\ 14/58 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ c_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.0100 \\ 0.0353 \\ 1/185.0 \\ 0.6290 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y = -0.0100x^r + 0.0353x^t + 1/185.0x + 0.6290$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^6 \delta_j^2 = \sum_{j=1}^6 (y + 0.0100x^r - 0.0353x^t - 1/185.0x - 0.6290)^2 = 1/74 \times 10^{-5}$$

از نظر مجموع مربعات خطا، چندجمله‌ای درجه ۳ مناسبتر است ولی از لحاظ ضرایب به نظر می‌رسد که چندجمله‌ای درجه یک مناسب می‌باشد.

$$h'(\alpha) = 0 \rightarrow \hat{\alpha} = 0.678725268 \Rightarrow x^{(r)} = x^{(t)} - \hat{\alpha}z = \begin{bmatrix} 3/0.638627232 \\ 1/876216.582 \end{bmatrix}$$

بر اساس اختلاف بین مرحله ۲ و ۳، دقت جواب حتی یک رقم اعشار نیست.

قسمت (e): روش نیوتن-رافسون در صورت همگرایی بسیار سریعتر با دقت بالاتر نسبت روش steepest descent و نقطه ثابت به جواب می‌رسد.

۳- چندجمله‌ای درجه صفر تا ۲ لژاندر عبارتند از:

$$\phi_0(x) = 1, \phi_1(x) = x, \phi_2(x) = \frac{1}{\gamma}(\gamma x^\gamma - 1), f(x) = \cos(\pi x), c_k = \frac{\int_a^b w(x)\phi_k(x)f(x)dx}{\int_a^b w(x)\phi_k'(x)dx}, w(x) = 1$$

$$c_0 = \frac{\int_{-1}^1 \cos(\pi x) dx}{\int_{-1}^1 dx} = \frac{\frac{1}{\pi} \sin(\pi x) \Big|_{-1}^1}{\gamma} = 0, c_1 = \frac{\int_{-1}^1 x \cos(\pi x) dx}{\int_{-1}^1 x^\gamma dx} = \frac{x \frac{1}{\pi} \sin(\pi x) \Big|_{-1}^1 - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\pi} \sin(\pi x) dx}{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma+1}}$$

$$c_2 = \frac{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma} \frac{1}{\pi} \cos(\pi x) \Big|_{-1}^1}{\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\gamma} (\gamma x^\gamma - 1) dx} = 0, c_2 = \frac{\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\gamma} (\gamma x^\gamma - 1) \cos(\pi x) dx}{\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\gamma} (\gamma x^\gamma - 1) dx} = \frac{\frac{1}{\gamma} (\gamma x^\gamma - 1) \frac{1}{\pi} \sin(\pi x) \Big|_{-1}^1 - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\gamma}{\pi} x \sin(\pi x) dx}{\frac{1}{\gamma} \int_{-1}^1 (\gamma x^\gamma - 1) dx}$$

$$c_2 = \frac{\frac{-\gamma}{\pi} [x \frac{1}{\pi} \cos(\pi x)] \Big|_{-1}^1 + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\pi} \cos(\pi x) dx}{\frac{1}{\gamma} (\frac{\gamma}{\delta} x^\delta - \gamma x^\gamma + x) \Big|_{-1}^1} = \frac{\frac{-\gamma}{\pi} [\frac{\gamma}{\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} \sin(\pi x)] \Big|_{-1}^1}{\frac{\gamma}{\delta} (\frac{\gamma}{\delta} - \gamma + 1)} = \frac{-\frac{\gamma}{\pi}}{\frac{\gamma}{\delta}} = \frac{-\delta}{\pi}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{-\delta/\gamma}{\pi} (\gamma x^\gamma - 1) \rightarrow E = \int_{-1}^1 [\cos(\pi x) - \frac{-\delta/\gamma}{\pi} (\gamma x^\gamma - 1)] dx$$

$$E = \int_{-1}^1 [\cos(\pi x) + \frac{\delta}{\pi} (\gamma x^\gamma - 1) \cos(\pi x) + \frac{\delta \gamma / \gamma \delta}{\pi} (\gamma x^\gamma - 1)^\gamma] dx$$

$$E = \int_{-1}^1 [\cos(\pi x) + \frac{\delta}{\pi} \cos(\pi x) - \frac{\delta}{\pi} \cos(\pi x) + \frac{\delta \gamma}{\pi} x^\gamma \cos(\pi x) + \frac{\delta \gamma / \gamma \delta}{\pi} (\gamma x^\gamma - 1)^\gamma] dx$$

$$E = 1 + \int_{-1}^1 [\frac{\delta \gamma}{\pi} x^\gamma \cos(\pi x) + \frac{\delta \gamma / \gamma \delta}{\pi} (\gamma x^\gamma - 1)^\gamma] dx =$$

$$E = 1 + \frac{\delta \gamma}{\pi} \frac{\delta \gamma / \gamma \delta}{\pi} + \frac{\delta \gamma}{\pi} [x^\gamma \frac{1}{\pi} \sin(\pi x)] \Big|_{-1}^1 - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\gamma}{\pi} x \sin(\pi x) dx =$$

$$E = 1 + \frac{\delta \gamma}{\pi} - \frac{\delta \gamma}{\pi} [x \frac{1}{\pi} \cos(\pi x)] \Big|_{-1}^1 + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\pi} \cos(\pi x) dx = 1 + \frac{\delta \gamma}{\pi} - \frac{\delta \gamma}{\pi} [\frac{\gamma}{\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} \sin(\pi x)] \Big|_{-1}^1 = 1 - \frac{\delta \gamma}{\pi}$$

-4

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - \gamma x_\gamma + x_\gamma \geq \gamma \\ -x_1 + x_\gamma + x_\gamma \geq \delta \\ \gamma x_1 + x_\gamma \geq \delta \\ x_1 + x_\gamma + x_\gamma \geq \gamma \end{cases}, x_j \geq 0 : \forall j, f = x_1 + \gamma x_\gamma + x_\gamma$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - \gamma x_\gamma + x_\gamma - x_\gamma + x_1 = \gamma \\ -x_1 + x_\gamma + x_\gamma - x_\delta + x_1 = \delta \\ \gamma x_1 + x_\gamma - x_\gamma + x_1 = \delta \\ x_1 + x_\gamma + x_\gamma - x_\gamma + x_1 = \gamma \end{cases}, x_j \geq 0 : \forall j, F = -x_1 - \gamma x_\gamma - x_\gamma$$

$$F = -x_1 - \gamma x_\gamma - x_\gamma - M(x_1 + x_\delta + x_\gamma + x_{11})$$

$$\begin{cases} X_A = 2 - X_1 + 2X_2 - X_3 + X_4 \\ X_4 = 4 + X_1 - X_2 - X_3 + X_5 \\ X_1 = 6 - 2X_1 - X_2 + X_3 \\ X_{11} = 2 - X_1 - X_2 - X_3 + X_4 \end{cases}$$

$$F = (3M-1)X_1 - 2X_2 + (4M-1)X_3 - MX_4 - MX_5 - MX_6 - MX_7 - 14M$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1-3M & 2 & 1-4M & M & M & M & M & 0 & 0 & 0 & -14M \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ M & 4-8M & 0 & -3M+1 & M & M & M & 4M-1 & 0 & 0 & -6M-2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ M & 4-8M & 0 & -3M+1 & M & M & M & 4M-1 & 0 & 0 & -6M-2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{-1}{3} & 0 & 1 & \frac{-1}{3} & \frac{-2}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 & \frac{10}{3} \\ \frac{-2}{3} & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{-1}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{-1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & 2 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & -1 & 0 & \frac{-1}{3} & \frac{-2}{3} & 1 & \frac{8}{3} \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{-13M+8}{3} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{M}{3} - \frac{1}{3} & \frac{-5}{3}M + \frac{4}{3} & M & M & \frac{4}{3}M + \frac{1}{3} & \frac{8M-4}{3} & 0 & -\frac{2}{3}M - \frac{14}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \frac{-2}{\gamma} & \frac{-4}{\gamma} & \frac{-1}{\gamma} & \cdot & \frac{2}{\gamma} & \frac{4}{\gamma} & \frac{1}{\gamma} & \cdot & \frac{26}{\gamma} \\ \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \frac{3}{\gamma} & \frac{-1}{\gamma} & \frac{-2}{\gamma} & \cdot & \frac{-3}{\gamma} & \frac{1}{\gamma} & \frac{2}{\gamma} & \cdot & \frac{10}{\gamma} \\ 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \frac{1}{\gamma} & \frac{2}{\gamma} & \frac{-3}{\gamma} & \cdot & \frac{-1}{\gamma} & \frac{-2}{\gamma} & \frac{3}{\gamma} & \cdot & \frac{8}{\gamma} \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \frac{-2}{\gamma} & \frac{3}{\gamma} & \frac{6}{\gamma} & -1 & \frac{2}{\gamma} & \frac{-3}{\gamma} & \frac{-6}{\gamma} & 1 & \frac{-30}{\gamma} \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \frac{2M-5}{\gamma} & \frac{-3M+4}{\gamma} & \frac{-6M+8}{\gamma} & M & \frac{5}{\gamma}M + \frac{5}{\gamma} & \frac{10M-4}{\gamma} & \frac{39M-24}{\gamma} & \cdot & \frac{30}{\gamma}M - \frac{54}{\gamma} \end{bmatrix}$$

مسئله جواب ندارد. زیرا در آخرین عبارت منفی وجود دارد ولی نمی توان جلوتر رفت.

-5

$$V = \frac{2}{3}\pi R^r + \pi R^r L = 8400 \rightarrow g = \frac{2}{3}\pi R^r + \pi R^r L - 8400, S = 2\pi RL + \pi R^r + 2\pi R^r = 2\pi RL + 3\pi R^r$$

$$F = S - \lambda g = 2\pi RL + 3\pi R^r - \lambda \left(\frac{2}{3}\pi R^r + \pi R^r L - 8400 \right) \rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial R} = 2\pi L + 6\pi R - \lambda \left(\frac{2}{3}\pi R^r + \pi R^r L \right) = 0 \quad [1]$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial L} = 2\pi R - \lambda \pi R^r = 0 \quad [2] \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2}{R} \quad [3], \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = - \left(\frac{2}{3}\pi R^r + \pi R^r L - 8400 \right) = 0 \quad [4]$$

$$[1] \xrightarrow{[3]} 2\pi L + 6\pi R - \frac{2}{R} \left(\frac{2}{3}\pi R^r + \pi R^r L \right) = 0 \rightarrow 2\pi L + 6\pi R - 4\pi R - 4\pi L = 0 \Rightarrow L = R \quad [5]$$

$$[4] \xrightarrow{[5]} \frac{2}{3}\pi R^r + \pi R^r - 8400 = 0 \rightarrow \pi R^r = 8400 \Rightarrow R = \sqrt{\frac{8400}{\pi}}, L = \sqrt{\frac{8400}{\pi}}$$