

$$Q_1 = \sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{10} + \sqrt[3]{15} \approx 1/2599 + 2/1544 + 2/4662 = 5/8805$$

$$Q = \sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{10} + \sqrt[3]{15} = 5/8805678 \rightarrow \Delta Q = 0/0000678 < 0/0005$$

پس از دقت ۳ رقم اعشار برخوردار است.

$$r = \frac{0/0000678}{5/8805678} = 9/65 \times 10^{-6} \rightarrow r \times 100 \approx 0/001\%$$

$$f_r(x, y) = (x + y)^r \rightarrow E_r = r(x + y)\Delta x + r(x + y)\Delta y \rightarrow r_r = \frac{r(x + y)\Delta x + r(x + y)\Delta y}{(x + y)^r} = \frac{r\Delta x + r\Delta y}{x + y} \quad -2$$

$$f_l(x, y) = \sqrt{x + y} \rightarrow E_l = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x + y}}\Delta x + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x + y}}\Delta y \rightarrow r_l = \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x + y}}\Delta x + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x + y}}\Delta y}{\sqrt{x + y}} = \frac{\Delta x + \Delta y}{2(x + y)}$$

$$\frac{r_r}{r_l} = 4$$

$$f(z) = z^r - z + \sin(z) = z^r - \frac{z^r}{3!} + \frac{z^5}{5!} - \dots \rightarrow f_1(z) = z^r, \quad g_1(z) = -\frac{z^r}{3!} + \frac{z^5}{5!} - \dots \quad -3$$

$$|f_1(z)|_{|z|=2} = 2^r = 16, \quad |g_1(z)|_{|z|=2} \leq \frac{2^r}{3!} + \frac{2^5}{5!} + \frac{2^7}{7!} + \dots = 1/33 + 0/27 + 0/03 + \dots \approx 1/64$$

$$\Rightarrow |f_1(z)| > |g_1(z)|, \quad f_1(z) = z^r = 0 \rightarrow z = 0$$

چون تابع اول ۴ ریشه در مبدأ دارد که در درون  $|z|=2$  واقع است، پس معادله اصلی نیز دارای ۴ ریشه در درون دایره  $|z|=2$  دارد.

$$f(x) = x^r - x + \sin(x) = 0 \rightarrow f'(x) = rx^{r-1} - 1 + \cos(x) \rightarrow x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{x_n^r - x_n + \sin(x_n)}{rx_n^{r-1} - 1 + \cos(x_n)} \quad -4$$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{rx_n^r + x_n \cos(x_n) - \sin(x_n)}{rx_n^{r-1} - 1 + \cos(x_n)}, \quad x_1 = 0/5 \rightarrow x_2 = 0/39 \rightarrow x_3 = 0/31 \rightarrow x_4 = 0/25 \rightarrow x_5 = 0/21$$

$$f(x) = \sin^r\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right), \quad x = 0, 1, 2 \rightarrow y = 0, 1, 0 \rightarrow L_1(x) = \prod_{j=0, j \neq 1}^2 \frac{(x - x_j)}{(x_1 - x_j)} = \frac{x - 0}{1 - 0} \frac{x - 2}{1 - 2} = -x(x - 2) \quad -5$$

$$P(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x)y_i = -x(x - 2), \quad E(x) = \frac{(x - 0)(x - 1)(x - 2)}{3!} f^{(3)}(\xi)$$

$$f'(x) = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^r \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \sin(\pi x) \rightarrow f''(x) = \frac{\pi^2}{2} \cos(\pi x) \rightarrow f'''(x) = -\frac{\pi^3}{2} \sin(\pi x)$$

$$\rightarrow |f'''(x)|_{x \in [0, 2]} \leq \frac{\pi^3}{2} \rightarrow |E| \leq \frac{|x(x - 1)(x - 2)|}{12} \pi^3 : g(x) = x(x - 1)(x - 2) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x \rightarrow$$

$$g'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{3}}{3} \rightarrow g\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = -0/385, \quad g\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = -0/25 \rightarrow$$

$$\max |g(x)|_{x \in [0, 2]} = 0/385 \Rightarrow |E| \leq \frac{0/385}{12} \pi^3 \approx 1$$

$$\Delta = hD + \frac{h^2}{2!} D^2 + \frac{h^3}{3!} D^3 + \dots \rightarrow \Delta^5 \propto h^5 \quad -6$$

$$D^r = \frac{1}{h^r} \left( \Delta - \frac{\Delta^2}{2} + \frac{\Delta^3}{3} - \dots \right)^r \rightarrow D^r = \frac{1}{h^r} \left[ \Delta^r + \binom{r}{1} \left(-\frac{\Delta^2}{2}\right) \Delta^{r-1} + \binom{r}{2} \left(-\frac{\Delta^2}{2}\right)^2 \Delta^{r-2} + \dots \right] \rightarrow$$

$$D^r = \frac{1}{h^r} (\Delta^r - \Delta^r + \frac{11}{12} \Delta^r) \rightarrow y_i'' = \frac{\Delta^r y_i - \Delta^r y_i + \frac{11}{12} \Delta^r y_i}{h^r}$$

$$f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{5}x\right), \quad x_0 = 0, x_1 = 0.5, x_2 = 1, x_3 = 1.5, x_4 = 2 \rightarrow$$

$$y_0 = 0, y_1 = 0.5, y_2 = 1, y_3 = 1.5, y_4 = 2$$

i	x	y	$\Delta y$	$\Delta^2 y$	$\Delta^3 y$	$\Delta^4 y$
1	0	0	0.5	0	-1	2
2	0.5	0.5	0.5	-1	1	
3	1	1	-0.5	0		
4	1.5	0.5	-0.5			
5	2	0				

$$y_i'' = \frac{\Delta^r y_i - \Delta^r y_i + \frac{11}{12} \Delta^r y_i}{h^r} = \frac{0 - (-1) + \frac{11}{12}(2)}{(0.5)^r} = \frac{34}{3}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{x+y} = f(x, y), \quad y(0) = 1 = y_0, \quad x_0 = 0, \quad h = 0.1, \quad x \in [0, 0.5] \quad -7$$

در این روش خطا با مربع  $h$  متناسب است.  $3h^2 = 0.03$  پس دقت کار یک رقم اعشار بوده و محاسبات میانی را با دو رقم اعشار انجام می دهیم.

$$y_1 = y(0.1) = y_0 + hf(x_0, y_0) = 1 + 0.1f(0, 1) = 1.1$$

$$y_2 = y(0.2) = y_1 + hf(x_1, y_1) = 1.1 + 0.1f(0.1, 1.1) = 1.18$$

$$y_3 = y(0.3) = y_2 + hf(x_2, y_2) = 1.18 + 0.1f(0.2, 1.18) = 1.25$$

$$y_4 = y(0.4) = y_3 + hf(x_3, y_3) = 1.25 + 0.1f(0.3, 1.25) = 1.31$$

$$y_5 = y(0.5) = y_4 + hf(x_4, y_4) = 1.31 + 0.1f(0.4, 1.31) = 1.37$$

$$y'' = xy \rightarrow \begin{cases} y' = p = f_1(x, y, p) \\ p' = xy = f_2(x, y, p) \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} y(0) = 1 \\ p(0) = -1 \end{cases}, \quad h = 0.1, \quad x \in [0, 1] \quad -8$$

در این روش خطا با مکعب  $h$  متناسب است.  $3h^3 = 0.027$  پس دقت کار یک رقم اعشار هم نیست و محاسبات میانی را با یک رقم اعشار کافی است.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_{i+\frac{1}{\delta}} = y_i + \frac{h}{\gamma} f_1(x_i, y_i, p_i) \\ y_{i+1} = y_i + hf_1(x_{i+\frac{1}{\delta}}, y_{i+\frac{1}{\delta}}, p_{i+\frac{1}{\delta}}) \\ p_{i+\frac{1}{\delta}} = p_i + \frac{h}{\gamma} f_2(x_i, y_i, p_i) \\ p_{i+1} = p_i + hf_2(x_{i+\frac{1}{\delta}}, y_{i+\frac{1}{\delta}}, p_{i+\frac{1}{\delta}}) \end{array} \right., i = \cdot : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_{\cdot/\delta} = y(\cdot/\gamma\delta) = y_i + \frac{h}{\gamma} f_1(x_i, y_i, p_i) \\ y_{\cdot} = y(\cdot/\delta) = y_i + hf_1(x_{\cdot/\delta}, y_{\cdot/\delta}, p_{\cdot/\delta}) \\ p_{\cdot/\delta} = p(\cdot/\gamma\delta) = p_i + \frac{h}{\gamma} f_2(x_i, y_i, p_i) \\ p_{\cdot} = p(\cdot/\delta) = p_i + hf_2(x_{\cdot/\delta}, y_{\cdot/\delta}, p_{\cdot/\delta}) \end{array} \right. \rightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_{\cdot/\delta} = y(\cdot/\gamma\delta) = 1 + \cdot/\gamma\delta(-1) = \cdot/\gamma\delta \\ y_{\cdot} = y(\cdot/\delta) = 1 + \cdot/\delta(-1) = -\cdot/\delta \\ p_{\cdot/\delta} = p(\cdot/\gamma\delta) = -1 + \cdot/\gamma\delta(\cdot)(1) = -1 \\ p_{\cdot} = p(\cdot/\delta) = -1 + \cdot/\delta(\cdot/\gamma\delta)(\cdot/\gamma\delta) = -\cdot/\gamma^2 \end{array} \right., i = 1 : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_{\cdot/\delta} = y(\cdot/\gamma\delta) = y_1 + \frac{h}{\gamma} f_1(x_1, y_1, p_1) \\ y_{\cdot} = y(1) = y_1 + hf_1(x_{\cdot/\delta}, y_{\cdot/\delta}, p_{\cdot/\delta}) \\ p_{\cdot/\delta} = p(\cdot/\gamma\delta) = p_1 + \frac{h}{\gamma} f_2(x_1, y_1, p_1) \\ p_{\cdot} = p(1) = p_1 + hf_2(x_{\cdot/\delta}, y_{\cdot/\delta}, p_{\cdot/\delta}) \end{array} \right. \rightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_{\cdot/\delta} = y(\cdot/\gamma\delta) = -\cdot/\delta + (\cdot/\gamma\delta)(-\cdot/\gamma^2) = -\cdot/\gamma^3 \\ y_{\cdot} = y(1) = -\cdot/\delta + (\cdot/\delta)(-\cdot/\gamma^2) = -\cdot/\gamma^2 \\ p_{\cdot/\delta} = p(\cdot/\gamma\delta) = -\cdot/\gamma^2 + (\cdot/\gamma\delta)(\cdot/\delta)(-\cdot/\delta) = -\cdot/\gamma^3 \\ p_{\cdot} = p(1) = -\cdot/\gamma^2 + (\cdot/\delta)(\cdot/\gamma\delta)(-\cdot/\gamma^3) = -1/\gamma^4 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\int_{\gamma}^{\gamma} \frac{1}{x-1} dx \rightarrow f(x) = (x-1)^{-1} \rightarrow f'(x) = -(x-1)^{-2} \rightarrow f''(x) = 2(x-1)^{-3} \rightarrow f'''(x) = -6(x-1)^{-4} \rightarrow -6$$

$$f^{(\gamma)}(x) = \gamma f(x-1)^{-\gamma} \rightarrow M_{\gamma} = \max |f^{(\gamma)}(x)|_{x \in [\gamma, \gamma]} = \gamma^{\gamma}, \Delta I = \cdot/\cdot\delta$$

$$E = -\frac{(\Delta x)^{\delta}}{\gamma^{\delta}} n f^{(\gamma)}(\xi) \xrightarrow{\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}} \rightarrow |E| \leq \frac{(b-a)^{\delta}}{\gamma^{\delta} n^{\delta}} M_{\gamma} \leq \Delta I \rightarrow n \geq \sqrt[\delta]{\frac{M_{\gamma}(b-a)^{\delta}}{\gamma^{\delta} \Delta I}} = \sqrt[\delta]{\frac{\gamma^{\gamma}(\gamma-\gamma)^{\delta}}{\gamma^{\delta}(\cdot/\cdot\delta)}} = \gamma/\gamma^{\gamma}$$

$$n \geq \gamma \rightarrow \Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} = \cdot/\gamma\delta$$

$$A = \frac{\Delta x}{\gamma} [f(\gamma) + \gamma f(\gamma/\gamma\delta) + \gamma f(\gamma/\delta) + \gamma f(\gamma/\gamma\delta) + f(\gamma)] = \frac{\cdot/\gamma\delta}{\gamma} [1 + \gamma/\gamma\delta + \gamma/\gamma^2 + \gamma/\gamma^2 + \cdot/\delta]$$

$$A = \cdot/\gamma^2, |E| \leq \frac{(b-a)^{\delta}}{\gamma^{\delta} n^{\delta}} M_{\gamma} = \frac{1}{\gamma^{\delta}(\gamma)^{\delta}} (\gamma^{\gamma}) = \cdot/\cdot\delta^{\gamma}$$

$$f(x) = 1 \rightarrow \int_{\gamma}^{\gamma} 1 dx = \omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 \rightarrow \omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 = \gamma a \quad [1] \quad -1$$

$$f(x) = x \rightarrow \int_{\gamma}^{\gamma} x dx = \omega_1 a + \omega_2 (\gamma a) + \omega_3 (\delta a) \rightarrow \omega_1 + \gamma \omega_2 + \delta \omega_3 = \gamma a \quad [2]$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \rightarrow \int_{\gamma}^{\gamma} x^2 dx = \omega_1 a^2 + \omega_2 (\gamma a)^2 + \omega_3 (\delta a)^2 \rightarrow \omega_1 + \gamma^2 \omega_2 + \delta^2 \omega_3 = \gamma a^2 \quad [3]$$

$$[3] - [1] \rightarrow \gamma \omega_2 + \delta^2 \omega_3 = \gamma a^2, [3] - [2] \rightarrow \gamma \omega_2 + \delta^2 \omega_3 = \gamma a^2 \rightarrow \omega_2 = \gamma/\delta a, \omega_3 = 1/\delta a,$$

$$\omega = 2/25\Delta a \rightarrow \int_a^{a+\Delta a} f(x)dx \simeq 2/25\Delta a f(a) + 1/5\Delta a f(3a) + 2/25\Delta a f(5a)$$

$$f(x) = x^r \rightarrow \int_a^{a+\Delta a} x^r dx = \frac{1}{r+1} (a+\Delta a)^{r+1} - \frac{1}{r+1} a^{r+1}, \quad 2/25\Delta a f(a) + 1/5\Delta a f(3a) + 2/25\Delta a f(5a) = \frac{1}{r+1} (a+\Delta a)^{r+1} - \frac{1}{r+1} a^{r+1}$$

برای چند جمله ای درجه ۳ نیز صادق است.