

جواب تمرین سری چهارم

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$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \|A\|_1 = \max_j \sum_{i=1}^3 |a_{ij}| = \max(|2|+|3|+|1|, |3|+|4|+|3|, |5|+|7|+|6|) = 18$$

با توجه به قسمت ب داریم :

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1/5 & 1/5 & -0/5 \\ 5/5 & -3/5 & -0/5 \\ -2/5 & 1/5 & 0/5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\|A^{-1}\|_1 = \max(|-1/5|+|5/5|+|-2/5|, |1/5|+|-3/5|+|1/5|, |-0/5|+|-0/5|+|0/5|) = 9/5 \rightarrow$$

$$c_1(A) = (18)(9/5) = 171, \quad 1^{\log(c)-n} = 1^{\log(171)-2} = 1/71 < 5$$

پس حتی در حد رقم یکان هم دقت ندارد.

ب- روش دولیتل :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/5 & 1 & 0 \\ 0/5 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, U = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad u_{rr} = a_{rr} - l_{r1}u_{1r} = 4 - (1/5)(3) = -0/5$$

$$u_{rr} = a_{rr} - l_{r1}u_{1r} = 7 - (1/5)(5) = -0/5, \quad l_{rr} = \frac{a_{rr} - l_{r1}u_{1r}}{u_{rr}} = \frac{3 - (0/5)(3)}{-0/5} = -3$$

$$u_{rr} = a_{rr} - \sum_{k=1}^r l_{rk}u_{kr} = 6 - (0/5)(5) - (-3)(-0/5) = 2 \rightarrow L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/5 & 1 & 0 \\ 0/5 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, U = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -0/5 & -0/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$|A| = (1)(-2) = -2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/5 & 1 & 0 \\ 0/5 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_{11} & y_{12} & y_{13} \\ y_{21} & y_{22} & y_{23} \\ y_{31} & y_{32} & y_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1y_{11} = 1 \rightarrow y_{11} = 1 \\ 1/5y_{11} + 1y_{21} = 0 \rightarrow y_{21} = -1/5, \dots \Rightarrow \\ 0/5y_{11} - 3y_{21} + y_{31} = 0 \rightarrow y_{31} = -5 \end{cases}$$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1/5 & 1 & 0 \\ -5 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -0/5 & -0/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} \\ x_{31} & x_{32} & x_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1/5 & 1 & 0 \\ -5 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_{31} = -5 \rightarrow x_{31} = -2/5 \\ -0/5x_{21} - 0/5x_{31} = -1/5 \rightarrow x_{21} = 5/5, \dots \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} \\ x_{31} & x_{32} & x_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1/5 & 1/5 & -0/5 \\ 5/5 & -3/5 & -0/5 \\ -2/5 & 1/5 & 0/5 \end{bmatrix} \\ 2x_{11} + 3x_{21} + 5x_{31} = 1 \rightarrow x_{11} = -1/5 \end{cases}$$

روش کروت :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/5 & 2/5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, L = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad l_{rr} = a_{rr} - l_{r1}u_{1r} = 4 - (3)(1/5) = -0/5$$

$$l_{rr} = a_{rr} - l_{r1}u_{1r} = 3 - (1)(1/5) = 1/5, u_{rr} = \frac{a_{rr} - l_{r1}u_{1r}}{l_{rr}} = \frac{1/5 - (3)(1/5)}{-1/5} = 1$$

$$l_{rr} = a_{rr} - \sum_{k=1}^r l_{rk}u_{kr} = 6 - (1)(1/5) - (1/5)(1) = 2 \rightarrow L = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -1/5 & 0 \\ 1 & 1/5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/5 & 2/5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$|A| = (-2)(1) = -2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -1/5 & 0 \\ 1 & 1/5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_{11} & y_{1r} & y_{1r} \\ y_{r1} & y_{rr} & y_{rr} \\ y_{r1} & y_{rr} & y_{rr} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2y_{11} = 1 \rightarrow y_{11} = 1/2 \\ 3y_{11} - 1/5y_{r1} = 0 \rightarrow y_{r1} = 3 \\ 1y_{11} + 1/5y_{r1} + 2y_{rr} = 0 \rightarrow y_{rr} = -2/5 \end{cases}, \dots \Rightarrow$$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 0 \\ -2/5 & 1/5 & 1/5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/5 & 2/5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{1r} & x_{1r} \\ x_{r1} & x_{rr} & x_{rr} \\ x_{r1} & x_{rr} & x_{rr} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 0 \\ -2/5 & 1/5 & 1/5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} 1x_{r1} = -2/5 \rightarrow x_{r1} = -2/5 \\ 1x_{r1} + 1x_{rr} = 3 \rightarrow x_{rr} = 5/5 \\ 1x_{11} + 1/5x_{r1} + 2/5x_{rr} = 1/2 \rightarrow x_{11} = -1/5 \end{cases}, \dots \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{1r} & x_{1r} \\ x_{r1} & x_{rr} & x_{rr} \\ x_{r1} & x_{rr} & x_{rr} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1/5 & 1/5 & -1/5 \\ 5/5 & -3/5 & -1/5 \\ -2/5 & 1/5 & 1/5 \end{bmatrix}$$

روش چولسکی : چون ماتریس A متقارن نیست، این روش ممکن نیست.

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$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2-\lambda & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 4-\lambda & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 6-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_r \\ x_r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\lambda=1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_r \\ x_r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -6 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_r \\ x_r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 4/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_r \\ x_r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_r \\ x_r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow 3-2=1 \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_r \\ x_r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -4/3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$A_1 = A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow p_1 = \frac{1}{1} \text{tr}(A_1) = 12 \Rightarrow A_r = A(A_1 - p_1 I) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -10 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & -8 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_r = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -3 & 1 \\ -11 & -2 & 1 \\ 5 & -3 & -10 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow p_r = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(A_r) = -9 \Rightarrow A_r = A(A_r - p_r I) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 1 \\ -11 & 7 & 1 \\ 5 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_r = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow p_r = \frac{1}{3} \text{tr}(A_r) = -2 \Rightarrow \lambda^3 - 12\lambda^2 + 9\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{x} + y' = \phi \\ x' - \sqrt{y} = \psi \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} + y' - \phi = 0 = f \\ x' - \sqrt{y} - \psi = 0 = g \end{cases}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = y', \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = \psi, \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{y}}$$

$$\begin{cases} h_n \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_n}} + k_n (y'_n) = -(\sqrt{x_n} + y'_n - \phi) \\ h_n (x'_n) - k_n \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y_n}} = -(x'_n - \sqrt{y_n} - \psi) \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_n}} & y'_n \\ x'_n & \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{y_n}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x_n y_n}} - \psi x_n y_n$$

$$\Delta_h = \begin{bmatrix} -(\sqrt{x_n} + y'_n - \phi) & y'_n \\ -(x'_n - \sqrt{y_n} - \psi) & \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{y_n}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{x_n}{y_n}} - \frac{\psi}{2} y_n \sqrt{y_n} - \frac{\psi}{\sqrt{y_n}} + y'_n x'_n - \phi y_n$$

$$\Delta_k = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_n}} & -(\sqrt{x_n} + y'_n - \phi) \\ x'_n & -(x'_n - \sqrt{y_n} - \psi) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\psi}{2} x_n \sqrt{x_n} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{y_n}{x_n}} + \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{x_n}} + y'_n x'_n - 1 y'_n x_n$$

$$h_n = \frac{\Delta_h}{\Delta} \rightarrow x_{n+1} = x_n + h_n = x_n + \frac{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{x_n}{y_n}} - \frac{\psi}{2} y_n \sqrt{y_n} - \frac{\psi}{\sqrt{y_n}} + y'_n x'_n - \phi y_n}{\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x_n y_n}} - \psi x_n y_n}$$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{x_n}{y_n}} - \frac{\psi}{2} y_n \sqrt{y_n} - \frac{\psi}{\sqrt{y_n}} - y'_n x'_n - \phi y_n}{\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x_n y_n}} - \psi x_n y_n}, \quad k_n = \frac{\Delta_k}{\Delta} \rightarrow y_{n+1} = y_n + k_n$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{\frac{\psi}{2} x_n \sqrt{x_n} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{y_n}{x_n}} + \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{x_n}} + y'_n x'_n - 1 y'_n x_n}{\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x_n y_n}} - \psi x_n y_n} = \frac{\frac{\psi}{2} x_n \sqrt{x_n} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{y_n}{x_n}} + \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{x_n}} - y'_n x'_n - 1 y'_n x_n}{\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x_n y_n}} - \psi x_n y_n}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2 \\ y_1 = 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 2/115594 \\ y_1 = 2/136229 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_r = 2/111932 \\ y_r = 2/132314 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_r = 2/111929 \\ y_r = 2/132311 \end{cases}$$

پس از سه مرحله ۵ رقم اعشار دقت دارد.

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{x_1} + x'_1 = \phi \\ x'_1 - \sqrt{x_r} = \psi \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{x_1} + x'_1 - \phi = 0 = f_1 \\ x'_1 - \sqrt{x_r} - \psi = 0 = f_r \end{cases} \rightarrow J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_1}} & x'_1 \\ x'_1 & \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x_r}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$i = 0 : J = \begin{bmatrix} 0/3536 & \psi \\ \psi & -0/3536 \end{bmatrix}, F = \begin{bmatrix} -0/5858 \\ -0/4142 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow g = f'_1 + f'_r = 0/5147,$$

$$\nabla g = \psi J^T F = \psi \begin{bmatrix} 0/3536 & \psi \\ \psi & -0/3536 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -0/5858 \\ -0/4142 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3/7279 \\ -4/3934 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \|\nabla g\|_r = 5/7619 \rightarrow$$

$$z = \frac{\nabla g}{\|\nabla g\|_r} = \begin{bmatrix} -./\ 647. \\ -./\ 7625 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \alpha_1 = . \rightarrow h_1 = g(x^{(.)} - \alpha_1 z) = ./\ 5147$$

$$\alpha_r = 1 \rightarrow h_r = g(x^{(.)} - \alpha_r z) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -./\ 647. \\ -./\ 7625 \end{bmatrix}\right) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/647. \\ 2/7625 \end{bmatrix}\right) = 16/1134 > h_1$$

$$\alpha_r = ./\ 5 \rightarrow h_r = g(x^{(.)} - \alpha_r z) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - ./\ 5 \begin{bmatrix} -./\ 647. \\ -./\ 7625 \end{bmatrix}\right) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/3235 \\ 2/3812 \end{bmatrix}\right) = 2/1591 > h_1$$

$$\alpha_r = ./\ 25 \rightarrow h_r = g(x^{(.)} - \alpha_r z) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - ./\ 25 \begin{bmatrix} -./\ 647. \\ -./\ 7625 \end{bmatrix}\right) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/1617 \\ 2/19.6 \end{bmatrix}\right) = ./\ 1.97 < h_1$$

$$\alpha_r = ./\ 125 \rightarrow h_r = g(x^{(.)} - \alpha_r z) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - ./\ 125 \begin{bmatrix} -./\ 647. \\ -./\ 7625 \end{bmatrix}\right) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/8.9 \\ 2/953 \end{bmatrix}\right) = ./\ 417 < h_1$$

$$h = h_1 + \frac{\Delta h_1}{1!h}(\alpha - \alpha_1) + \frac{\Delta^2 h_1}{2!h^2}(\alpha - \alpha_1)(\alpha - \alpha_r) \quad \Delta h_1 = h_r - h_1 = -./\ 673. \quad , \quad h = ./\ 125$$

$$\Delta^2 h_1 = h_r - 2h_1 + h_1 = ./\ 54.9 \rightarrow h = ./\ 5147 - 3/784.(\alpha - .) + 17/3.88(\alpha - .)(\alpha - ./\ 125)$$

$$h'(\alpha) = . \rightarrow -3/784. + 34/6176\alpha - 2/1636 = . \rightarrow \hat{\alpha} = ./\ 1718$$

$$x^{(.)} = x^{(.)} - \hat{\alpha} z = \begin{bmatrix} 2/1112 \\ 2/131. \end{bmatrix}$$

$$i = 1 : J = \begin{bmatrix} ./\ 3441 & 4/262. \\ 4/2223 & -./\ 3425 \end{bmatrix}, F = \begin{bmatrix} -./\ 0.59 \\ -./\ 0.28 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow g = f_1^r + f_2^r = ./\ \dots 4,$$

$$\nabla g = 2J^T F = 2 \begin{bmatrix} ./\ 3441 & 4/2223 \\ 4/262. & -./\ 3425 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -./\ 0.59 \\ -./\ 0.28 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -./\ 0.279 \\ -./\ 0.481 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \|\nabla g\|_r = ./\ 0.556 \rightarrow$$

$$z = \frac{\nabla g}{\|\nabla g\|_r} = \begin{bmatrix} -./\ 5.11 \\ -./\ 8654 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \alpha_1 = . \rightarrow h_1 = g(x^{(.)} - \alpha_1 z) = ./\ \dots 4$$

$$\alpha_r = 1 \rightarrow h_r = g(x^{(.)} - \alpha_r z) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/1112 \\ 2/131. \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -./\ 5.11 \\ -./\ 8654 \end{bmatrix}\right) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/6123 \\ 2/9964 \end{bmatrix}\right) = 25/49.2 > h_1$$

$$\alpha_r = ./\ 5 \rightarrow h_r = g(x^{(.)} - \alpha_r z) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/1112 \\ 2/131. \end{bmatrix} - ./\ 5 \begin{bmatrix} -./\ 5.11 \\ -./\ 8654 \end{bmatrix}\right) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/3617 \\ 2/5637 \end{bmatrix}\right) = 5/4.27 > h_1$$

$$\alpha_r = ./\ 25 \rightarrow h_r = g(x^{(.)} - \alpha_r z) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/1112 \\ 2/131. \end{bmatrix} - ./\ 25 \begin{bmatrix} -./\ 5.11 \\ -./\ 8654 \end{bmatrix}\right) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/2364 \\ 2/3473 \end{bmatrix}\right) = 1/2315 > h_1$$

$$\alpha_r = ./\ 125 \rightarrow h_r = g(x^{(.)} - \alpha_r z) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/1112 \\ 2/131. \end{bmatrix} - ./\ 125 \begin{bmatrix} -./\ 5.11 \\ -./\ 8654 \end{bmatrix}\right) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/1738 \\ 2/2392 \end{bmatrix}\right) = ./\ 29.8 > h_1$$

$$\alpha_r = ./\ 625 \rightarrow h_r = g(x^{(.)} - \alpha_r z) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/1112 \\ 2/131. \end{bmatrix} - ./\ 625 \begin{bmatrix} -./\ 5.11 \\ -./\ 8654 \end{bmatrix}\right) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/1425 \\ 2/1851 \end{bmatrix}\right) = ./\ 693 > h_1$$

$$\alpha_r = ./\ 3125 \rightarrow h_r = g(x^{(.)} - \alpha_r z) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/1112 \\ 2/131. \end{bmatrix} - ./\ 3125 \begin{bmatrix} -./\ 5.11 \\ -./\ 8654 \end{bmatrix}\right) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/1268 \\ 2/1581 \end{bmatrix}\right) = ./\ 163 > h_1$$

$$\alpha_r = ./\ 15625 \rightarrow h_r = g(x^{(.)} - \alpha_r z) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/1112 \\ 2/131. \end{bmatrix} - ./\ 15625 \begin{bmatrix} -./\ 5.11 \\ -./\ 8654 \end{bmatrix}\right) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/119. \\ 2/1445 \end{bmatrix}\right) = ./\ 0.36 > h_1$$

$$\alpha_r = ./\ 0.78 \rightarrow h_r = g(x^{(.)} - \alpha_r z) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/1112 \\ 2/131. \end{bmatrix} - ./\ 0.78 \begin{bmatrix} -./\ 5.11 \\ -./\ 8654 \end{bmatrix}\right) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/1151 \\ 2/1377 \end{bmatrix}\right) = ./\ \dots 7 > h_1$$

$$\alpha_r = ./. . . 39 \rightarrow h_r = g(x^{(1)} - \alpha_r z) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/1112 \\ 2/1310 \end{bmatrix} - ./. . . 39 \begin{bmatrix} -. / 5011 \\ -. / 8654 \end{bmatrix}\right) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/1131 \\ 2/1344 \end{bmatrix}\right) = ./. . . . 1 > h_1$$

$$\alpha_r = ./. . . 20 \rightarrow h_r = g(x^{(1)} - \alpha_r z) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/1112 \\ 2/1310 \end{bmatrix} - ./. . . 20 \begin{bmatrix} -. / 5011 \\ -. / 8654 \end{bmatrix}\right) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/1122 \\ 2/1327 \end{bmatrix}\right) = ./. 4 < h_1$$

$$\alpha_r = ./. . . 10 \rightarrow h_r = g(x^{(1)} - \alpha_r z) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/1112 \\ 2/1310 \end{bmatrix} - ./. . . 10 \begin{bmatrix} -. / 5011 \\ -. / 8654 \end{bmatrix}\right) = g\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2/1117 \\ 2/1319 \end{bmatrix}\right) = ./. 5$$

$$h = h_1 + \frac{\Delta h_1}{1!h}(\alpha - \alpha_1) + \frac{\Delta^2 h_1}{2!h^2}(\alpha - \alpha_1)(\alpha - \alpha_r) \quad \Delta h_1 = h_r - h_1 = -. / 5147, \quad h = ./. . . 1$$

$$\Delta^2 h_1 = h_r - 2h_1 + h_1 = . / 5147 \rightarrow h = ./. . . . 4 - 514 / 7(\alpha - .) + 257360(\alpha - .)(\alpha - . / . . . 1)$$

$$h'(\alpha) = 0 \rightarrow -514 / 7 + 514710\alpha - 257 / 360 = 0 \rightarrow \hat{\alpha} = . / . . 15$$

$$x^{(r)} = x^{(1)} - \hat{\alpha} z = \begin{bmatrix} 2/1112 \\ 2/1310 \end{bmatrix} - . / . . 15 \begin{bmatrix} -. / 5011 \\ -. / 8654 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2/1119 \\ 2/1323 \end{bmatrix}$$

پس از دو مرحله به دقت دو رقم اعشار رسیده ایم.