

Metoda cięciw - reguła falsi - przykład programu

$$\text{met_cieciw}(f, a, b, \varepsilon, n) := \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{for } i \in 0..n-1 \\ \quad f_a \leftarrow f(a) \\ \quad f_b \leftarrow f(b) \\ \quad c \leftarrow b - \frac{f_b \cdot (b-a)}{f_b - f_a} \\ \quad f_c \leftarrow f(c) \\ \quad a \leftarrow c \text{ if } f_a \cdot f_c > 0 \\ \quad b \leftarrow c \text{ if } f_b \cdot f_c > 0 \\ \quad x_i \leftarrow c \\ \quad \text{continue if } i = 0 \\ \quad \text{break if } |x_i - x_{i-1}| < \varepsilon \\ (c \ x) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{funk}(x) := 3 \cdot x^{1.3} + 2 \cdot \ln(x) - 5$$

$$\text{met_cieciw}(\text{funk}, 1, 2, 10^{-5}, 10) = (1.34448 \quad \{4,1\})$$

$$\text{met_cieciw}(\text{funk}, 1, 2, 10^{-5}, 10) = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1.34448 \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} 1.34643 \\ 1.3445 \\ 1.34448 \\ 1.34448 \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{rozw} := \text{met_cieciw}(\text{funk}, 1, 2, 10^{-5}, 10)_{0,0}$$

$$\text{funk}(\text{rozw}) = 1.014 \times 10^{-8}$$

Metoda cięciw - reguła fałsi - przykład programu 1a

$$\text{met_cieciw}(f, a, b, \varepsilon, n) := \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{for } i \in 0..n-1 \\ \quad f_a \leftarrow f(a) \\ \quad f_b \leftarrow f(b) \\ \quad c \leftarrow b - \frac{f_b \cdot (b-a)}{f_b - f_a} \\ \quad f_c \leftarrow f(c) \\ \quad a \leftarrow c \text{ if } f_a \cdot f_c > 0 \\ \quad b \leftarrow c \text{ if } f_b \cdot f_c > 0 \\ \quad x_i \leftarrow c \\ \quad \text{continue if } i = 0 \\ \quad \text{break if } |x_i - x_{i-1}| < \varepsilon \\ (c \ x) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{funk}(x) := x^2 - 3x + 1$$

$$\text{met_cieciw}(\text{funk}, 0, 1, 10^{-4}, 5) = \left[\begin{array}{c} \left(\begin{array}{c} 0.5 \\ 0.4 \end{array} \right) \\ 0.38202 \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} 0.38462 \\ 0.38235 \\ 0.38202 \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right]$$

Metoda Newtona-Raphsona rozwiązywania równań algebraicznych

$$\text{Newton}(f, x_1, \varepsilon, n_{\max}) := \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 \leftarrow x_1 \\ y_1 \leftarrow f(x_1) \\ y'(x) \leftarrow \frac{d}{dx} f(x) \\ \text{for } i \in 2 \dots n_{\max} \\ \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_i \leftarrow x_{i-1} - \frac{y_{i-1}}{y'(x_{i-1})} \\ y_i \leftarrow f(x_i) \\ \text{return } x_i \text{ if } |y_i| < \varepsilon \end{array} \right. \\ x_i \end{array} \right.$$

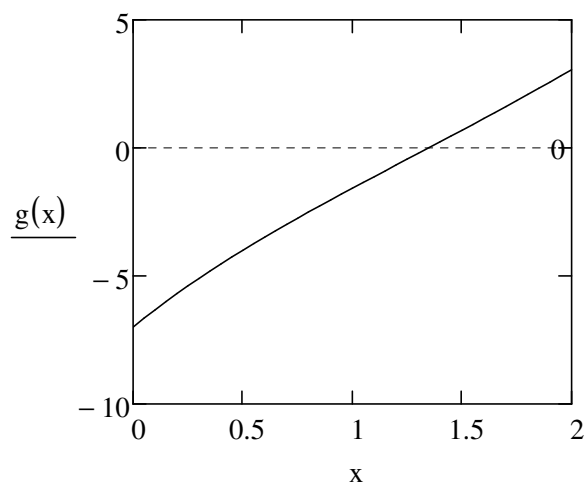
$$g(x) := x^2 - 7 \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$x_r := \text{Newton}(g, 5, 0.001, 10) = 1.348$$

$$x_r = 1.348$$

$$g(x_r) = 4.643 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$x := 0, 0.05 \dots 2$$



Metoda Newtona-Raphsona rozwiązywania równań algebraicznych

ORIGIN := 1

$$\text{Newton}(f, x_1, \varepsilon, n_{\max}) := \left[\begin{array}{l} x_1 \leftarrow x_1 \\ y_1 \leftarrow f(x_1) \\ y'(x) \leftarrow \frac{d}{dx} f(x) \\ \text{for } i \in 2..n_{\max} \\ \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} x_i \leftarrow x_{i-1} - \frac{y_{i-1}}{y'(x_{i-1})} \\ y_i \leftarrow f(x_i) \\ \text{return } (x_i \text{ i } x) \text{ if } |y_i| < \varepsilon \\ (x_i \text{ i } x) \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$$

$$g(x) := x^{2.3} - 7 \cdot e^{-x} + 2 \cdot \ln(x)$$

$$xr := \text{Newton}(g, 50, 10^{-9}, 20)$$

$$g(xr_{1,1}) = -1.221 \times 10^{-15}$$

$$xr = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1.23332 \quad 10 \\ \left(\begin{array}{c} 50 \\ 28.24217 \\ 15.930136 \\ 8.948558 \\ 4.970034 \\ 2.693877 \\ 1.513765 \\ 1.236947 \\ 1.23332 \\ 1.23332 \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right]$$

$$k := \text{last}(xr_{1,3}) \quad k = 10$$

$$(xr_{1,3})_k - (xr_{1,3})_{k-1} = 1.556 \times 10^{-7}$$

$x := 0,0.05..2$

