



دفتر تحليل عددي

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* Error :-

error مخرج

ex :-

$$\pi = 3.141592$$

use 3 digits $\rightarrow 3.142$
قریب =* Rounding $\rightarrow 3.142$

قریب =

* Note

* 140. \rightarrow 0 digits* chopping $\rightarrow 3.141$

قطع بالارقام =

* 140.00 \rightarrow 2 digits

ex :-

2.718281 use three digits.

2.718 \rightarrow Rounding2.718 \rightarrow chopping

ex :-

$$\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{7}, \sqrt{11}$$

* Abslant error = $|true - exp|$ * Relative error = $\frac{|true - exp|}{true} \times 100\%$

① theoretical error \rightarrow الخطأ النظري② true error \rightarrow الخطأ المطلق

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{absolute true error} = ET = |\text{true} - \text{expl}| \\ \rightarrow \text{relative true error} = ET = \frac{|\text{true} - \text{expl}|}{\text{true}} \times 100\% \end{array} \right\}$$

③ approximation error \rightarrow الخطأ التقريبي

④ Nb. of iteration

\rightarrow absolute app. error	(It)	length(cm)	Ea	Ea
Ea	1	203	-	-
= There is no true value	2	198	5	2.5%
	3	201	3	1.5%
\rightarrow relative app. error	4	199	2	1%

Ea

$$= |198 - 203| = 5$$

نسبة الخطأ هي كل جمع بين

الخطأ النظري والخطأ التقريبي

خطأ النجول

5	200	1	$\frac{1}{200} \times 100\% = 0.5\%$
6	200	0	0

توقف
ما يحصل

Ex:-

Two methods to estimate the root for $f(x) = x^2 - x - 6$
and resulting the following.

Iteration no

method (A)		method (B)	
i	x_i roots	i	x_i
1	2.5	1	2.5
2	2.75	2	2.89
3	2.88	3	2.99
4	2.895	4	3.01

for each method calculate ET , ET , Ea , Ea
after 4 iteration

SolMethod A

$$ET = |3 - 2.895| = 0.15 \quad @ \text{true value}$$

$$x^2 - x - 6$$

$$ET = \frac{0.15}{3} \times 100\% = 5\%$$

$$(x-3)(x+2) = 0$$

$$\boxed{x=3} \quad \boxed{x=-2} \quad x$$

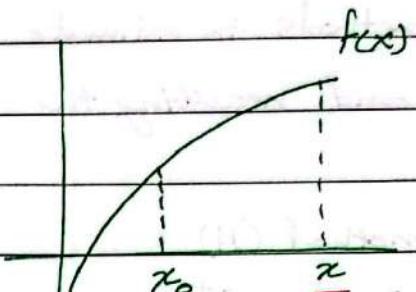
~~true root~~

Method B

$$Ea = 2.895 - 2.88 = 0.015$$

$$Ea = \frac{0.015}{2.895} \times 100\% = 0.5\%$$

* Taylor series T.S :-



فـَلَمْ يَرَهُ مِنْهُمْ إِلَّا
تَعْصِيَهُ مِمَّا يَعْمَلُونَ

$x^3 \rightarrow$ 3rd order (cubic)

$$\sin(x) \rightarrow \infty$$

عمر العبد للستة بخطه نحصل على

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x - x_0)^i \cdot f^{(i)}(x_0)}{i!}$$

عباره عن
 مشتقه
 العادره
 حسب
 المنهجه

ممشتقه
 المنهجه
 حسب
 المنهجه

order \rightarrow تأول الابي اجل يستقر بعادلة حسب عدد *

بعضها يعانون من

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n (x-x_0)^i \cdot f(x_0)$$

! محله بالسؤال عذر المسئلة

n - the order taylor series

$$\frac{0!}{0} = 1$$

← ~~angiosperm~~ *

Ex:-

Find 3rd order T.S For $f(x) = e^x$ when $x_0 = 0$ 3rd بحث المقارب حسب القيم المطلوب بالشكل ①

$$f(x) = e^x$$

دالقة مسلسلة اولية
عثير المسلسلة

$$f'(x) = e^x$$

$$f''(x) = e^x$$

$$f'''(x) = e^x$$

عند x_0 مقدمة ②

$$f(0) = e^0 = 1$$

$$f'(0) = e^0 = 1$$

$$f''(0) = e^0 = 1$$

$$f'''(0) = e^0 = 1$$

بعض تفاصيل ③

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n (x-x_0)^i \cdot f(x_0)$$

$$= f(x) = \frac{(x-0)^3}{0!} + \frac{(x-0)^1}{1!} + \frac{(x-0)^2}{2!} + \frac{(x-0)^3}{3!}$$

قسمة متساوية
لكل اثنتين
قسمة بالرئول

ex :-Find 3rd order T.S For $f(x) = \sin(x)$ using $x_0 = 0$

$$x = 2$$

ملاحظة: قيمة x معرفة بالقائمة

$$f(x) = \sin(x) \rightarrow f(0) = \sin(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \cos(x) \rightarrow f'(0) = \cos(0) = 1$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin(x) \rightarrow f''(0) = -\sin(0) = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = -\cos(x) \rightarrow f'''(0) = -\cos(0) = -1$$

$$f_3(x_0) = \frac{(x-0)^0 \cdot 0!}{0!} + \frac{(x-0)^1 \cdot 1!}{1!} + \frac{(x-0)^2 \cdot 2!}{2!} + \frac{(x-0)^3 \cdot (-1)}{3!}$$

$$f_3(x_0) = \frac{(2-0)^0 \cdot 0!}{0!} + \frac{(2-0)^1 \cdot 1!}{1!} + \frac{(2-0)^2 \cdot 2!}{2!} + \frac{(2-0)^3 \cdot (-1)}{3!}$$

$$= 0 + 2 + \frac{4 \cdot 0}{4} + \frac{-8}{6} = 0.667$$

-: الملاحظة

تعريف الزاوية بالآلة كم rad ، ليست بال ~~deg~~يجب قيمة $\sin(2)$ من الآلة كاساس

$$\sin(2) = \text{exact} 0.909$$

$$\sin(2) = 0.667 \leftarrow \text{T.S}$$

exact ~~أمثلة~~ $\sin(2)$

نحو عدد المستقيمة 8

 ∞ \sin ~~تسلسل~~

* Remainder = $R = \text{exact} - \text{T.S}$

in last example Remainder

$$R_3 = \frac{\sin(2)}{\text{exact}} - \frac{\sin(2)}{\text{T.S}} = 0.909 - 0.667 \\ = 0.242$$

ex Find R_4 order T.S For $f(x) = \cos x$ at $x=2$ $x_0=0$

$$f(x) = \cos x \rightarrow f(0) = \cos(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin(x) \rightarrow f'(0) = -\sin(0) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = -\cos(x) \rightarrow f''(0) = -\cos(0) = -1$$

$$f'''(x) = +\sin(x) \rightarrow f'''(0) = \sin(0) = 0$$

$$f^4(x) = \cos(x) \rightarrow f^4(0) = \cos(0) = 1$$

x_0 چنانچه $f(x)$ ایساک

x_0 , x چنانچه T.S ایساک

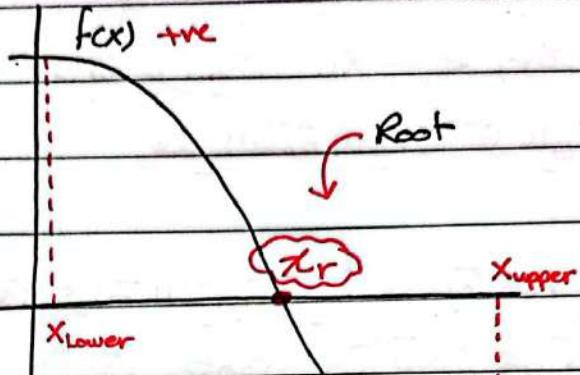
$$f(x) = \frac{(x-0)^1}{0!} + \frac{(x-0)^2}{1!} + \frac{(x-0)^3}{2!} + \frac{(x-0)^4}{3!} + \frac{(x-0)^5}{4!} \\ = \frac{(2-0)^1}{0!} + \frac{(2-0)^2}{1!} + \frac{(2-0)^3}{2!} + \frac{(2-0)^4}{3!} + \frac{(2-0)^5}{4!} \\ = 1 + 0 + \left(\frac{4x-1}{2} \right) + 0 + \frac{16}{24} = -0.333$$

$$f(2) = \cos(2) = -0.416$$

$$F(2) = -0.333$$

$$k_4 = \frac{F(2)}{\text{exact}} - \frac{F(2)}{T.S.} = \frac{-0.416}{-0.333} = -0.083$$

④ Root of equation

 (x_L, x_U) $x_{lower} \rightarrow x_{upper}$ (أيضاً يمكن قطع خارج النهاية
عند نقطة معينة)

⊗ عندما تكون قيمة low, up موجبة يعني وراءه تكون

 $f(x) -ve$

عندي قيمة root (جذب) في قطع خارج النهاية

⑤ Breaking method

1 Bisection method (Interval Halving)

 (x_L, x_U) $f(x_L) * f(x_U) < zero \leftarrow \text{lower \& upper موجبة} \rightarrow \text{هذا الحالة لأنها جذب حسبهم}$

يكون أقل من الذهاب تحت يعني قيمة

سانت رسمية موجبة

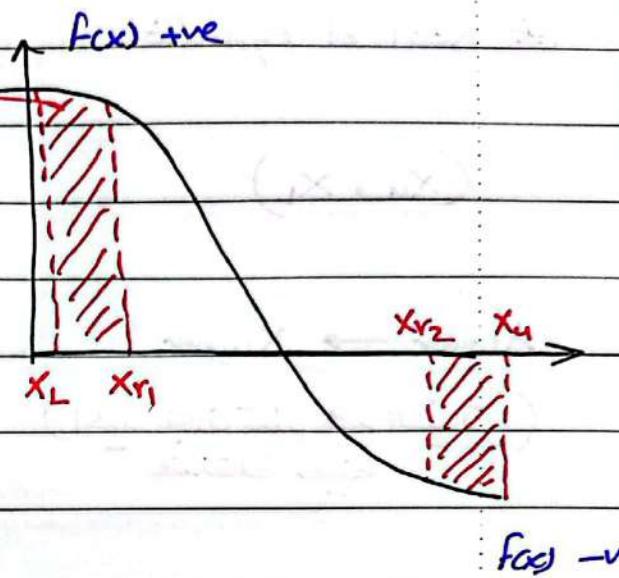
$$\xrightarrow{\text{الخطوة الأولى}} \frac{x_U + x_L}{2} = \underline{\underline{x_r}} \quad (+ve)$$

ليس، أ قيمة الفعلية نحصل
هذا يقبل أهلاً لارجع لقيمة الفعلية

الخارطة الاردن كانت القيمة فرضياً موجبة ملائمة هي فقط

$x_{r_1} \leftarrow x_L$ رباعي قيم

(x_{r_1}, x_u) يعني الصورة التي حصلت عليها



* كونه النتيجة أيضاً موجبة هاد يعني x_r ليس

قيمة root هي تكون هي قيمة

zero خارطة الماركة يعني امر

$$\text{الحاولة الثانية} \rightarrow \frac{x_n + x_{r_1}}{2} = x_{r_2} \text{ (-ve)}$$

$$\text{الحاولة الثالثة} \rightarrow \frac{x_n + x_{r_2}}{2} = x_{r_3}$$

لا يمكنه أن يكون ملائمة بالحال error iteration \rightarrow error small is root القيمة

x_{r_1}

$x_{r_2} 20\%$

$x_{r_3} 10\%$

ex :-Find the root of $f(x) = \cos(2x) - x$ within $[0.5, 0.75]$ using bisection method ? $E_s \leq 1\%$

لـ حل المسألة أبسط

n	x_L	x_u	x_r	$f(x_L)$	$f(x_u)$	error
1	0.5	0.75	0.625	+0.04	-0.679	100%
2	0.5	0.625	0.5625	+0.04	-0.31	11%
3	0.5	0.5625	0.531	+0.04	-0.131	5.9%
4	0.5	0.531	0.5155	+0.04	-0.044	3%
5	0.5	0.5155	0.5077	+0.04	-0.0015	1.5%
6	0.5077	0.5155	0.5116	+0.019	-0.0015	0.76%

$$x_r_1 = \frac{0.75 + 0.5}{2} = 0.625 \rightarrow f(x_r_1) = -0.31 \leftarrow \text{المراد من } x_r \text{ هو } x_u \text{ قبل تقييده}\right.$$

x_u قبل تقييده
نقطة انتهاية

$$x_r_2 = \frac{0.5 + 0.625}{2} = 0.5625 \rightarrow f(x_r_2) = -0.131$$

$$x_r_3 = \frac{0.5 + 0.5625}{2} = 0.531 \rightarrow f(x_r_3) = -0.044$$

$$x_r_4 = \frac{0.5 + 0.531}{2} = 0.5155 \rightarrow f(x_r_4) = -1.5 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$x_r_5 = \frac{0.5 + 0.5155}{2} = 0.5077 \rightarrow f(x_r_5) = +0.019$$

$$x_r_6 = \frac{0.5077 + 0.5155}{2} = 0.5116 \rightarrow f(x_r_6) =$$

$$\text{error}_1 = \frac{|0.5625 - 0.625|}{0.5625} \times 100\% = 11\%$$

— جودة ملاحظات : *

* عند إيجاد x_r يوجد حسبًا عن طريق التعويض بالعلاقة إذا كانت الناتج x_1 بدل قيمة x_r بدل قيمة x_1 ← true
 x_2 بدل قيمة x_r بدل قيمة x_2 ← -ve

— x_r إذا أنا أصغر مقدمة من x_1 approximat 0.5151 *

* $E_s = \text{accepted error}$

نسبة المسموح به لـ error →

بدل أول من أحصل للعمل

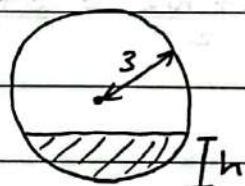
ex the volume of water in spherical tank is given by

$$V = 2\pi h^2 \left(\frac{9-h}{3}\right)$$

if volume $V = 30 \text{ m}^3$, $R = 3 \text{ m}$ use bisection method to estimate h , solve 4 iteration and calculate E_a , E_a for each iteration.

$$30 = 2\pi h^2 \left(\frac{9-h}{3}\right)$$

جذر الجملة ←



$$0 = 2\pi h^2 \left(\frac{9-h}{3}\right) - 30 \quad (\text{المقدمة التي تستفيها بالحوض})$$

$$h_L = 0 \quad (\text{اليمين النهاية}) \quad (0, 6)$$

$$h_U = 6 \quad (\text{اليمين النهاية})$$

n	h_L	h_U	h_m	$f(h_L)$	$f(h_m)$	E_a	E_a
1	0	6	3	-30	+196.19	-	-
2	0	3	1.5	-30	+83.1	1.5	100%
3	0	1.5	0.75	-30	+5.34	0.75	100%
4	0.75	1.5	1.125	-20.28	+5.34	0.375	33.3%

عادي لوكات النسبة 100%

لأنه ثابتة المهم أنه ما يضر

زيادة عن نسبة error

$$hr_1 = \frac{h_L + h_u}{2} = \frac{0 + 6}{2} = 3 \rightarrow f(3) = \underline{+83.1}$$

لـ كـونـةـ الـصـدـرـةـ مـوـحـيـةـ إـذـاـ حـلـفـ الـفـتـرـةـ الـمـرجـيـةـ

القيمة الحقيقة hr هي h

$$hr_2 = \frac{h_L + h_R}{2} = \frac{0 + 3}{2} = 1.5 \rightarrow f(1.5) = +5.34$$

$$hr_3 = \frac{hr_1 + hr_2}{2} = \frac{0 + 1.5}{2} = 0.75 \rightarrow f(0.75) = -20.28$$

والعنوان Dr. Hossam متاح على نسمة

$$Ea_1 = |new-old| = |1.5-3| = 1.5$$

$$E_{a1} = \frac{|new - old|}{new} = \frac{|1.5 - 3|}{3} \times 100 = 100\%$$

(bisection method) è bisezione

of iteration needed

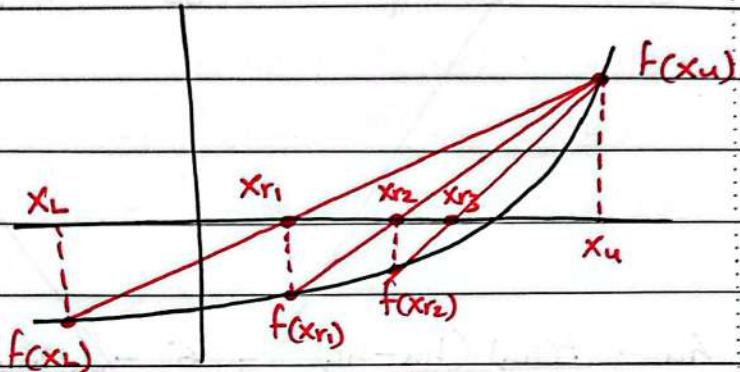
$$n = \frac{\ln(\Delta x_0/E_s)}{\ln 2}$$

السنة
عشرين
٢٠١٥

$$\Delta x_0 = x_u - x_l$$

$$\text{in example} \rightarrow n = \frac{\ln((6-0)/0.01)}{\ln 2} = 9.2 \approx 10 \leftarrow \text{يعني ١٠ يوم للنفحة المطلوبة.}$$

2 False position method



أول اشتراك أتى من العميل x_u , x_L لاتز يخون وحدة سحبة, ملء سلة

x_r_1 يعطى اول اشتراك بغضون اول اشتراك

$$x_{r_1} = x_u - \frac{f(x_u)(x_u - x_L)}{f(x_u) - f(x_L)} \quad \leftarrow x_{r_1} \text{ يعطى اول اشتراك}$$

ex :- (المثال السابق)

volum of water in a spherical tank is given by

$$v = \frac{4}{3}\pi h^2 - \frac{(9-h)}{3}$$

if volume = 30m^3 , $R = 6\text{m}$ use false position method

use 4 iteration to and cal. E_a , E_a

$$0 = \frac{4}{3}\pi h^2 - \frac{(9-h)}{3} - 30$$

$$h_L = 0 \quad (0, 6)$$

$$h_u = 6$$

n	h_L	h_u	h_r	$f(h_L)$	$f(h_u)$	E_a	E_a
1	0	6	0.796	-30	+196.19	0.462	36.7 %
2	0.796	6	1.258	-19.11	+196.19	0.462	36.7 %
3	1.258	6	1.36	-4.34	+196.19	0.102	7.5 %
4	1.36	6	1.37	-0.404	+196.19	0.01	0.73 %

$$h_r = x_u - \frac{f(x_u) - (x_u - x_L)}{f(x_u) - f(x_L)} = 6 - \frac{196.19 * (6-0)}{196.19 - (-30)} = 0.496$$

$$f(\text{hrs}) = -19.11 \leftarrow \text{hrs} \leftarrow \text{hrs} \text{ and } \text{bs} \text{ and } \text{small}$$

$$hr_2 = 6 - \frac{196.19 * (6 - 0.796)}{196.19 - (-19.11)} = 1.258 \rightarrow f(hr_2) = -4.34$$

$$hr_3 = 6 - \frac{196.19(6-1.258)}{196.19 - (-4.34)} = 1.36 \rightarrow f(hr_3) = -0.404$$

$$h_{\text{ref}} = 6 - \frac{196.19(6 - 1.36)}{196.19 - (-0.404)} = 1.37 \rightarrow \text{F}$$

⊗ diverge → مابعد حل نکل بسرعت

⊗ Converge \rightarrow التقارب

more converge \leftarrow چنانچه

④ ~~False position~~ more converge than bisection.

open method

١٠) تَعْنِي هَذِهِ الْمُطَبَّقَةُ مُطَبَّقَةً الْمُطَبَّقَةِ الْأَبْدَلِيَّةِ

صَافِيَّ مُتَوَّلَةٍ بِسِيَّرَتِيَّ مُعَطَّيَّ مُسَعَّدَةً اِبْدَلِيَّةً

١٠) require one initial guess (x_0)

١) Simple Fixed point iteration ← أَبْدَلِيَّةً مُسَعَّدَةً اِبْدَلِيَّةً

٢) Newton Raphson method N.R

٣) modife Newton Raphson M.N.R

٤) Secant method

} related
بعض

A) Simple Fixed point iteration

- given $f(x) = 0$ at initial guess (x_0)

- rearrange $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = g(x)$

- then the iteration formula $x_{i+1} = g(x_i)$

ex :-

$$f(x) = \sin x - x$$

← rearrange (عَرْضَةً)

$$\text{rearrange} \rightarrow \sin x - x = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\sin x}{g(x)}$$

ex:- $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 2$

$$x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0$$

Formula no jisi sic *

a) $5x = 2 + x^2 \rightarrow x = \frac{2 + x^2}{5}$

g(x)

b) $x^2 = 5x - 2 \rightarrow x = \sqrt{5x - 2}$

g(x)

c) $x(x - 5) + 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-2}{x - 5}$

g(x)

ex:- $f(x) = \sin \sqrt{x}$

(x) 2 kli, 0 cos x

$$\sin \sqrt{x} = 0$$

$$\sin \sqrt{x} + x - x = 0$$

$$x = x - \sin \sqrt{x}$$

g(x)

$$x_{i+1} = g(x_i) \quad (\leftarrow \text{new} \oplus \right)$$

new iteration \leftarrow old iteration

ex:- Estimate the Root For

$f(x) = x - \sin \sqrt{x}$ using Simple Fixed point

Iteration with $x_0 = 1$ $E_s \leq 1\%$

$$x - \sin \sqrt{x} = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{g(x)}$$

g(x)

$$x_1 = g(x_0) = \sin \sqrt{x_0} = \sin \sqrt{1} = 0.84$$

$$E_{a1} = \frac{0.84 - 1}{0.84} \times 100\% = 19\%$$

error up to 1 significant

one significant

$$x_2 = g(x_1) = \sin \sqrt{0.84} = 0.79$$

$$E_{a2} = \frac{0.79 - 0.84}{0.79} \times 100\% = 6.33\%$$

$$x_3 = g(x_2) = \sin \sqrt{0.79} = 0.776$$

$$E_{a3} = \frac{0.776 - 0.79}{0.776} \times 100\% = 1.8\%$$

$$x_4 = g(x_3) = \sin \sqrt{0.776} = 0.771$$

$$E_{a4} = \frac{0.771 - 0.776}{0.771} \times 100\% = 0.65\% < 1\% \text{ (OK)}$$

* ex :- Using Simple fixed method estimate the root for

$$f(x) = 5x^2 + x - 2 \text{ use } x_0 = 1$$

Solve for 3 iteration.

[a] $5x^2 + x - 2 = 0$

$$x = 2 - 5x^2$$

g(x)

$$x_1 = g(x_0) = 2 - 5(1)^2 = -3$$

$$E_{a1} = \frac{|-3 - 1|}{1} \times 100\% = 133.33\%$$

$$x_2 = g(x_1) = 2 - 5(-3)^2 = -43$$

$$E_{a2} = \frac{|-43 - (-3)|}{-43} \times 100\% = 93\%$$

$$x_3 = g(x_2) = 2 - 5(-43)^2 = -9243$$

$$E_{a3} = \frac{|-9243 - (-43)|}{-9243} \times 100\% = 99.5\%$$

میزان ارگانیزیشن

diverge یعنی

خوبی Formula نیست

b) $x = \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{5}}$

$$x_1 = g(x_0) = \sqrt{\frac{2-(1)}{5}} = 0.447 \rightarrow E_{a1} = 123.7\%$$

$$x_2 = g(x_1) = \sqrt{\frac{2-0.447}{5}} = 0.557 \rightarrow E_{a2} = 19.75\%$$

$$x_3 = g(x_2) = \sqrt{\frac{2-0.557}{5}} = 0.537 \rightarrow E_{a3} = 3.7\%$$

(converge)

٢٦) مربع انه لا يمكن عندي أكثر من \sqrt{m} جريمة عليهم حتى أعرف أي منهم أبزر أصبه لذلك ن \exists متغير معيين حتى أعرف أي \sqrt{m} أصغر

$$\text{II} \quad \left| \frac{dg}{dx} \right| > 1 \quad \longrightarrow \text{diverge}$$

2 $\left| \frac{dy}{dx} \right| < 1 \rightarrow \text{converge}$

3 $\left| \frac{dg}{dx} \right| \approx 1 \rightarrow \text{converg. slowly}$

سے عن رام احمد

Iteration $\# 5$ is now

کسر

ex :- $f(x) = x^2 + 5x^2 - 2$

$$a \cdot x = \frac{2 - 5x^2}{8} \rightarrow \left| \frac{da}{dx} \right| = -10x = -10 \cdot 1 = +10 > 1$$

diverge

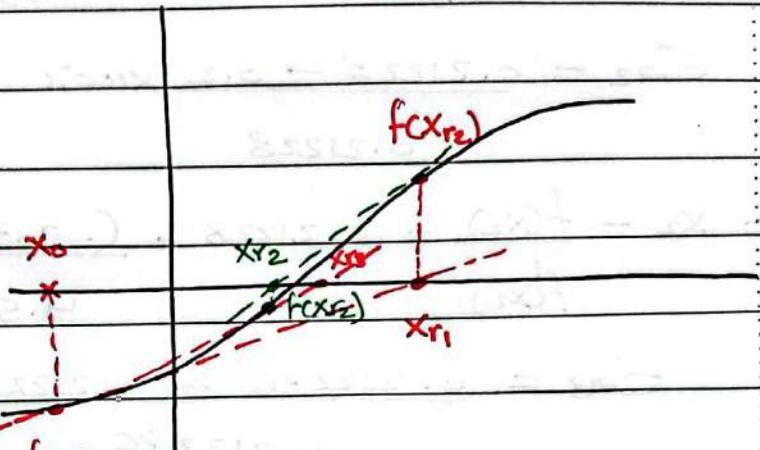
$$b. x = \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{5}} \rightarrow \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{-\frac{1}{5}}{2\sqrt{\frac{2-x}{5}}} = \frac{-1/5}{2\sqrt{\frac{2-1}{5}}} = 0.223 < 1$$

converges

c. ~~24 (2283)~~

$$x(5x+1) - 2 \rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} = x(5) + (5x+1) = 5 + 6 = 11$$

② Newton Raphson N.R



بعد بحث عن الصفر بعد خط

على يمتحن محور السينات

القطع ص بكون عبارة عن

الآن

$$x_{i+1} = x_i - \frac{f(x_i)}{f'(x_i)}$$

ex :- estimate the root for $f(x) = 3x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 1$

using N.R method ($x_0 = 0$), $\epsilon_s \leq 1\%$

نرى أشيء بعد المائة لأنها معجدة بالكافون

$$f(x) = 3x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 1$$

$$f'(x) = 9x^2 - 4x + 5$$

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} = 0 - \frac{(-1)}{5} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2$$

$$\epsilon_{r1} = \frac{0.2 - 0}{0.2} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)}{f'(x_1)} = 0.2 - \frac{(-0.056)}{4.56} = 0.21228$$

$$\epsilon_{a2} = \frac{0.21228 - 0.2}{0.21228} \times 100\% = 5.78\%$$

$$x_3 = x_2 - \frac{f(x_2)}{f'(x_2)} = 0.21228 - \frac{(-2.78 \times 10^{-5})}{4.556} = 0.212286$$

$$\epsilon_{a3} = \frac{0.212286 - 0.21228}{0.212286} \times 100\% = 0.00283\%$$

* problem

1. $f'(x) \approx 0$ will not convergedue to poor choice of $(x_0) \rightarrow x_0$ will not converge2. If f or f' has the same root

$$f(x) = (x-1)^3 \rightarrow \text{Slow convergence}$$

$$f'(x) = 3(x-1)^2$$

④ Assume $Ux = f(x)$

$$f'(x)$$

$$x_{i+1} = x_i - \frac{U(x)}{f'(x)}$$

$$x_{i+1} = x_i - \frac{f \cdot f'}{f'' - f f''}$$

modified Newton
Raphson

Slow convergence because $f''(x) \approx 0$

$$f(x) = \cos(xe^{5x^2+6}) \sin \sqrt{x} \text{ always signs flip}$$

$$\hookrightarrow f' = \frac{df}{dx}$$

$$\hookrightarrow x_{i+1} = x_i - \frac{f(x_i)(x_i - x_{i-1})}{f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})}$$

Secant method

initial 2 pts value

* example For secant method

$$\text{Estimate } x_i \text{ for } f(x) = 3x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 1$$

using secant method $x_0 = 0$

$$x_{i-1} = -0.5$$

$$E_s \leq 1\%$$

أول اشي يجده قيمة تعمير الصيغة المطهى بالعلاقة

$$f(x_0) = -1$$

$$f(x_{i-1}) = 3(-0.5)^3 - 2(-0.5)^2 + (5 \times -0.5) - 1 = -4.375$$

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)(x_1 - x_{i-1})}{f(x_0) - f(x_{i-1})} = 0 - \frac{(-1)(0 - (-0.5))}{(-1) - (-4.375)} = 0.148$$

$$E_{s1} = \frac{0.148 - 0}{0.148} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)(x_2 - x_0)}{f(x_1) - f(x_0)} = 0.148 - \frac{(-0.294)(0.148 - 0)}{-0.294 - (-1)} = 0.2096$$

$$E_{s2} = \frac{0.2096 - 0.148}{0.2096} \times 100\% = 29.4\%$$

$$x_3 = x_2 - \frac{f(x_2)(x_2 - x_1)}{f(x_2) - f(x_1)} = 0.2096 - \frac{(-0.0122)(0.2096 - 0.148)}{-0.0122 - (-0.294)}$$
$$= 0.2096 - (-7.5152 \times 10^{-4})$$
$$= 0.2818$$
$$= 0.212\overset{3}{3}6$$

$$E_{s3} = \frac{0.2123 - 0.2096}{0.2123} \times 100\% = 1.27\%$$

$$x_4 = x_3 - \frac{f(x_3)(x_3 - x_2)}{f(x_3) - f(x_2)} = 0.2123 - \frac{(6.33 \times 10^{-5})(0.2123 - 0.2096)}{6.33 \times 10^{-5} - (-0.0122)}$$
$$= 0.2123$$

$$E_{s4} = \frac{0.2123 - 0.2123}{0.2123} \times 100\% = 0\%$$

ex $f(x) = (x-5)^3$ compar 4th iteration true error for N.R and M.N.R method used $x_0 = 0$

II N.R

$$f(x) = (x-5)^3$$

$$f'(x) = 3(x-5)^2$$

$$\text{true value} \rightarrow x-5=0 \rightarrow x=5$$

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} = 0 - \frac{(-125)}{75} = 1.667$$

$$E_{T_1} = \frac{5 - 1.667}{5} \times 100\% = 66.66\%$$

$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)}{f'(x_1)} = 1.667 - \frac{(-37.025)}{33.33} = 2.778$$

$$E_{T_2} = \frac{5 - 2.778}{5} \times 100\% = 44.44\%$$

$$x_3 = x_2 - \frac{f(x_2)}{f'(x_2)} = 2.778 - \frac{(-10.97)}{14.81} = 3.5187$$

$$E_{T_3} = \frac{5 - 3.5187}{5} \times 100\% = 29.6\%$$

$$x_4 = x_3 - \frac{f(x_3)}{f'(x_3)} = 3.5187 - \frac{(-3.25)}{6.583} = 4.01$$

$$E_{T_4} = \frac{4.01 - 5}{5} \times 100\% = 19.75\%$$

2] M.N.R

$$x_{i+1} = x_i - \frac{f \cdot f'}{f'^2 - (f \cdot f'')}$$

$$f'(x) = 3(x-5)^2 = 75$$

$$f''(x) = 6(x-5) = -30$$

$$x_1 = 0 - \frac{(-125 \times 75)}{75^2 - (-125 \times -30)}$$

$$= 5$$

$$E_{T_1} = \frac{5 - 5}{5} \times 100\% = 0\%$$

✳️ System of Non linear

$$xy - 2xy + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \text{مهم} y, x \text{ معادل} \rightarrow \text{أوجد} \ y, \text{ معادل} \ x, y$$

III Given

$$f_1(x, y) = 0$$

$$f_2(x, y) = 0 \quad \text{with initial } (x_0, y_0)$$

→ 2 method to solve equation

① Simply method

② Newton Raphson (used)

② arrange Jacobian matrix

$$\bar{J} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{df_1}{dx} & \frac{df_1}{dy} \\ \frac{df_2}{dx} & \frac{df_2}{dy} \end{bmatrix}$$

العنوان الثاني مشتق بالنسبة لـ x \rightarrow y constant
 العنوان الأول مشتق بالنسبة لـ y \rightarrow x constant
 باختصار x \rightarrow constant , y \rightarrow constant

③ create x and y

$$\bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1 & \frac{df_1}{dy} \\ f_2 & \frac{df_2}{dy} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{y} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{df_1}{dx} & f_1 \\ \frac{df_2}{dx} & f_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

④ Great determination x, y

$$\bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1 & \frac{df_1}{dy} \\ f_2 & -\frac{df_2}{dy} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow |\bar{x}| = f_1 \frac{df_2}{dy} - f_2 \frac{df_1}{dy}$$

$$\bar{y} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{df_1}{dx} & f_1 \\ \frac{df_2}{dx} & f_2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow |\bar{y}| = \frac{df_1}{dx} f_2 - \frac{df_2}{dx} f_1$$

⑤ Solve iteration

$$x_{i+1} = x_i - \frac{|x_i|}{|J_i|}$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i - \frac{|y_i|}{|J_i|}$$

* Revision For matrix

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0.5 & 0.75 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{new}} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{a}_{13} \\ \bar{a}_{23} \\ \bar{a}_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 2 \times 3$$

$$\text{size} = 3 \times 3$$

$$\text{if } \bar{A} \xrightarrow{\text{L}} \bar{B}$$

$$\bar{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 3 \times 2$$

ex calculate the 2^{nd} root estimate for

$$x^2 + xy = 10$$

$$y + 3xy^2 = 57$$

using N.R method use $x_0 = 1$ $y_0 = 2$

$$f_1(x, y) = x^2 + xy - 10$$

$$f_2(x, y) = y + 3xy^2 - 57$$

ا. بـسادى المعادلات بالاضـ

$$\frac{df_1}{dx} = 2x + y$$

ـ معادلة \bar{J} مع احتـ اسـتـقـاـمـ

ـ المعـارـلـسـنـ بـالـسـبـيـرـ

$$\frac{df_1}{dy} = x$$

$$\frac{df_2}{dx} = 3y^2$$

$$\frac{df_2}{dy} = 1 + 6xy$$

ـ \bar{J} بـعـدـنـ بـعـدـنـ

$$\bar{J}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{df_1}{dx} & \frac{df_1}{dy} \\ \frac{df_2}{dx} & \frac{df_2}{dy} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x + 2 & 1 \\ 3x^2 & 1 + 6x_0 y_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 12 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

مقدمة في علم الحاسوب

مقدمة في علم الحاسوب

بعد مقدمة

$$\bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1^2 + 1 \times 2 - 10 \\ 2 + 3 \times 1 \times 2^2 - 57 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ -43 \end{bmatrix}$$

بعد مقدمة

$$\bar{y} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{df_1}{dx} & f_1 \\ \frac{df_2}{dx} & f_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -7 \\ 12 & -43 \end{bmatrix}$$

المقيم جاًدة بعد تطبيق

\bar{x} و \bar{y}

بعد مقدمة

$$\text{1} \quad x_{i+1} = x_i - \frac{|\bar{x}_i|}{|\bar{y}_i|} \Rightarrow x_1 = x_0 - \frac{|\bar{x}_0|}{|\bar{y}_0|}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{(-7 \times 13 - -43 \times 1)}{(4 \times 13 - 12 \times 1)} = 2.2$$

$$\text{2} \quad y_{i+1} = y_i - \frac{|\bar{y}_i|}{|\bar{x}_i|} \Rightarrow y_1 = y_0 - \frac{|\bar{y}_0|}{|\bar{x}_0|}$$

$$= 2 - \frac{(4 \times -43 - -7 \times 12)}{(4 \times 13 - 12 \times 1)} = 4.2$$

y_1, x_1 هي المدخلات المقدمة في المرة الأولى من iteration.

$$\bar{J} = \begin{bmatrix} 8.6 & 2.2 \\ 52.92 & 56.44 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\bar{J}| = (8.6 \times 56.44) - (2.2 \times 52.92) \\ = 368.96$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 4.08 & 2.2 \\ 63.624 & 56.44 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\bar{x}_1| = (4.08 \times 56.44) - (63.624 \times 2.2) \\ = 90.3024$$

$$\bar{y}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 8.6 & 4.08 \\ 52.92 & 63.624 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\bar{y}_1| = (8.6 \times 63.624) - (52.92 \times 4.08) \\ = 331.2528$$

$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{|\bar{x}_1|}{|\bar{J}|} = 2.2 - \frac{90.3024}{368.96} = 1.95$$

$$y_2 = y_1 - \frac{|\bar{y}_1|}{|\bar{J}|} = 4.2 - \frac{331.2528}{368.96} = 3.3$$

Matrix operation

- introduction

When Given matrix \bar{A}
 $\frac{m \times L}{\text{size}}$ $m \rightarrow \# \text{ of rows}$
 $L \rightarrow \# \text{ of column.}$

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & a_{12} \\ -3 & 4 & a_{21} \\ 5 & -1 & a_{31} \end{bmatrix}$$

II matrix addition and sub.

$$\bar{A}_{m \times L} + \bar{B}_{m \times L} \rightarrow \text{تحوّل ماتريكس لـ جمع أو طرح ماتريكس} \\ \text{size متساوية نفس ماتريكس}$$

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \bar{B} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{A} + \bar{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 2+(-1) & 5+4 \\ 3+3 & -1+1 \\ 4+(-2) & 2+2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 6 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{A} + \bar{B} = \bar{B} + \bar{A}$$

$$\bar{A} - \bar{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 - (-1) & 5 - 4 \\ 3 - 3 & -1 - 1 \\ 4 - (-2) & 2 - 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \\ 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{B} - \bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 - 2 & 4 - 5 \\ 3 - 3 & +1 - (-1) \\ -2 - 4 & 2 - 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ -6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{A} - \bar{B} \neq \bar{B} - \bar{A}$$

2 matrix multiplication

→ # of column in \bar{A} must equal #. of row in \bar{B}

→ result = # of row in \bar{A} * #. of column in \bar{B}

$$\bar{A} = \begin{matrix} 3 \times 2 \\ \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} \quad \bar{B} = \begin{matrix} 2 \times 1 \\ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\bar{A} \begin{matrix} 3 \times 2 \\ \downarrow \end{matrix} * \bar{B} \begin{matrix} 2 \times 1 \\ \downarrow \end{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} \\ C_{21} \\ C_{31} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ 3 \times 1 \end{matrix}$$

Result is 1 column

$$C_{11} = 2 \times 2 + 3 \times 1 = 7$$

$$C_{21} = 5 \times 2 + 4 \times 1 = 14$$

$$C_{31} = 3 \times 2 + 2 \times 1 = 8$$

$$\bar{A} \times \bar{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 14 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{B} \times \bar{A} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 2 \times 1 \\ \neq \\ 3 \times 2 \end{matrix} \quad \text{متن متسارعين ماتفقاً لـ} \rightarrow$$

3 matrix inverse $[A^{-1}]$

$$\bar{A} \times \bar{A}^{-1} = I \quad \text{[matrix unit]}$$

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

4 matrix transpose $[A^T]$

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 \\ -1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{A} \rightarrow A^T \rightarrow \text{الصفوف صير عود}$$

$$A^T \rightarrow \bar{A} \rightarrow \text{العمود صير عود}$$

(*) Row operation

A] Row swapping

تبديل الصفوف مع بعضها البعض بشرط
الصفوف متساوية

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Row swapping } R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

B] Row addition

$$2R_2 + R_3 \leftrightarrow R_3$$

replacement

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 2a_{21} + a_{31} & 2a_{22} + a_{32} & 2a_{23} + a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_1(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n) = a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n$$

$$f_2(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n) = a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n$$

⋮
⋮

$$f_n(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n) = a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + a_{n3}x_3 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n$$

$\bar{A} \rightarrow$ coefficient matrix

$\bar{B} \rightarrow$ variable matrix

$\bar{b} \rightarrow$ result matrix

$$\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} = \bar{b}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix}$$

ex

$$2x_1 - x_2 = 5$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 3$$

$$\bar{A} \bar{x} = \bar{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

* Nine gauss

$$\bar{A} \bar{x} = \bar{b}$$

coefficient \leftarrow \bar{A}
variable \rightarrow result

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

① Augment matrix \bar{A} and \bar{b}

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & b_2 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & b_3 \end{array} \right] \quad \text{جدول الموارد لحل المعادلات المصنفة.}$$

عندي بس اوي

② using row operation to reduce matrix \bar{A} to an upper triangular matrix

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & b_1 \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & b_2 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & b_3 \end{array} \right] \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{بعد ما أدخل الماتركس المنسكل} \\ \text{يقدر تجد مسأله المتقىران} \\ (x_1, x_2, x_3) \end{array}$$

a_{11} و $a_{22} \rightarrow$ pivot معرف

العمليات المعرف
العمليات المعرف

ex

Solve the following system using naive gauss elimination

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 3$$

$$2x_1 - 3x_2 - x_3 = -2$$

$$3x_1 + 4x_2 - 2x_3 = 5$$

ملاطفة \Leftrightarrow أي تباين لازم تكون بعد الارقام

$$\text{① } \bar{A} \cdot \bar{x} = \bar{b}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 & 5 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{② } \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 & 1 & 5 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{Pivot}} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 & 1 & 5 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 & 1 & 5 \end{array} \right]$$

لارجع من الأعلى للأسفل

يجدر قيم Pivot التي يصنف الأرقام فيها

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & 4 & -2 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-\frac{q_{21}}{\text{Pivot}}} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & 4 & -2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & -10 & 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{3}R_1 + R_3} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & 4 & -2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & -10 & 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 -2 & -2.67 & 1.33 & -3.33 \\
 2 & -3 & -1 & -2 \\
 \hline
 0 & -5.67 & 0.33 & -5.33
 \end{array} \rightarrow R_2$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 -1 & -1.33 & 0.67 & -1.67 \\
 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\
 \hline
 0 & -0.33 & 1.67 & 1.33
 \end{array} \rightarrow R_3$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c}
 3 & 4 & -2 & 5 \\
 0 & -5.67 & 0.33 & -5.33 \\
 0 & -0.33 & 1.67 & 1.33
 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow[-\frac{(-0.33)}{-5.67}]{} R_2 + R_3 \leftrightarrow R_3$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 0 & 0.33 & -0.019 & 0.31 \\
 0 & -0.33 & 1.67 & 1.33 \\
 \hline
 0 & 0 & +1.651 & 1.64
 \end{array} \rightarrow R_3$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c}
 3 & 4 & -2 & 5 \\
 0 & -5.67 & 0.33 & -5.33 \\
 0 & 0 & 1.651 & 1.64
 \end{array} \right]$$

بعد قيم التغيرات

$$1.651 x_3 = 1.64 \rightarrow x_3 = 0.99$$

$$-5.67 x_2 + 0.33 x_3 = -5.33 \rightarrow x_2 = 0.998$$

$$3 x_1 + 4 x_2 + (-2 x_3) = 5 \rightarrow x_1 = 0.996$$

naive gauss كيب ملائمه في قانون قاعدته \star

II Pivot = 0 \rightarrow zero Pivot تكون بنسبيه
بس الصيغه أكبر رقم موجود
يكون Pivot بباقي الأرقام
من الكسر الصغير

\star ex $x_2 - x_3 = 5$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 - 4x_3 = 3$$

$$x_1 - 5x_2 + 2x_3 = 4$$

Pivot دزيم ابدل مكانه

$$\text{II} \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 1 & -5 & 2 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 1 & -5 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 5 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{2}R_1 + R_2} \text{Pivot المحدد فيه} \rightarrow \text{نهاية.}$$

$$-1 \quad -1.5 \quad 2 \quad -1.5$$

$$\underline{1 \quad -5 \quad 2 \quad 4}$$

$$\boxed{0 \quad -6.5 \quad 4 \quad 2.5} \rightarrow R_2$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & \text{Pivot} & -6.5 & 2.5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 5 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow -\frac{1}{-6.5} R_2 + R_3 \leftrightarrow R_3$$

ملاحظة:pivot على نفس المقدمة

$$0 \quad -1 \quad 0.615 \quad 0.38$$

$$0 \quad 1 \quad -1 \quad 5$$

$$\boxed{0 \quad 0 \quad -0.385 \quad 5.38} \rightarrow R_3$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & -6.5 & 4 & 2.5 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.385 & 5.38 \end{array} \right]$$

$$-0.385 x_3 = 5.38 \rightarrow x_3 = -13.9$$

$$-6.5 x_2 + 4 x_3 = 2.5 \rightarrow x_2 = -8.92$$

$$2 x_1 + 3 x_2 - 4 x_3 = 3 \rightarrow x_1 = -12.92$$

④ Gauss Jordan (Unitary matrix)

(Pivot) المنهج المنهجي ←

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & a_{22} & 0 & b_2 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & b_3 \end{array} \right]$$

$a_{33}x_3 = b_3$
 $a_{22}x_2 = b_2$
 $a_{11}x_1 = b_1$

④ ILL-condition system

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 100 & -101 & x_1 \\ 200 & -200 & x_2 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 200 \\ 300 \end{array} \right]$$

مكعبات ← أكلاف العوطف

naive gauss ←

cramer rule ←

→ cramer rules

→ #. of variable ≤ 3 (سرطان)

بعض نفس

بعض

$$X_1 = \frac{(200 \times -200) - (-101 \times 300)}{200} = \frac{-40000 + 30300}{200} = \frac{-9700}{200} = -48.5$$

$$\frac{(100 \times -200) - (-101 \times 200)}{200}$$

matrix ←

قِبَّةُ طَهِّ

$$X_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 100 & 200 \\ 200 & 300 \end{vmatrix} = -10000 = -50$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 100 & -99 \\ 200 & -200 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 200 \\ 300 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 200 & -99 \\ 300 & -200 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 100 & -99 \\ 200 & -200 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-10300}{-200} = 51.5$$

$$x_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 100 & 200 \\ 200 & 300 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 100 & -99 \\ 200 & -200 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-10000}{-200} = 50$$

مبارِ تغیر بیرون نهیم

will or ILL بعلو صاف آخر حل الماء على test *

لـ ما يضر
- غير قائم
الـ غير

→ صيغة المقارنة

*) How to check system condition if $\text{Det } \bar{A} = 0$
 the system is ILL condition

حالة خطأ مماثلة
 لـ ILL

ex check condition if ILL or will condition

1	2	3	$1/3$
1	1.8	2.9	$1/2.9$
0.85	2.1	3.1	$1/3.1$

① أول خطأ لأن المقادير تساوي $\frac{1}{3}$ أو أقل
 لـ ILL (قسم ٢) أكبر رقم مطلق موجود بالصف عن الصفر يساوي

0.33	0.667	1
0.34	0.62	1
0.27	0.677	1

جسيقيت Det بخطوات الدرس الأول.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.33 & -0.667 & 1 \\ 0.34 & [0.62 & 1] \\ 0.27 & [0.677 & 1] \end{bmatrix} = 0.33(0.62 \times 1 - 1 \times 0.677) = -0.01881$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.33 & 0.667 & + \\ 0.34 & [0.62 & 1] \\ 0.27 & [0.677 & 1] \end{bmatrix} = 0.667(0.34 \times 1 - 1 \times 0.27) = 0.04669$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 0.33 & 0.667 & 1 \\ 0.34 & 0.62 & 1 \\ 0.27 & 0.677 & 1 \end{array} \right] = 1 (0.34 \times 0.677 - 0.27 \times 0.62) = 0.06278$$

~~Det = -0.01881~~

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Det} &= \text{Det}_{\text{row}1} - \text{Det}_{\text{row}2} + \text{Det}_{\text{row}3} \\ &= -0.01881 - 0.04669 + 0.06278 \\ &= -0.00272 \text{ zero no. } \end{aligned}$$

∴ ILL-condition.

Hw

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 2 & 1 & 13 \\ -1 & 5 & 2 & 15 \\ -0.85 & 21 & 3.1 & 13.1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0.667 & 0.33 \\ -0.2 & 1 & 0.4 \\ -0.27 & 0.677 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Det} &= 1(1 \times 1 - 0.4 \times 0.667) - 0.667(-0.2 \times 1 - 0.4 \times -0.27) + 0.33(-0.2 \times 0.677 - -0.27 \times 1) \\ &= 0.7292 - (-0.061364) + 0.044418 \\ &= 0.83 \text{ well-condition} \end{aligned}$$

*) Singular Solution

↳ No solution

↳ Infinit Solution

II system with Infinit Solution

ex

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \text{zero} \quad x_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \text{zero}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

Infinit Sol. $x_1 \equiv x_2, x_1 \text{ قيم}$

ex

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 5 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$0=0$ غير مفيدة

$x_1 \equiv x_2 \text{ مع الامر}$

② System with No Solutionex

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -1 & x_1 \\ 2 & -2 & x_2 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-1}{0} \rightarrow \text{No Solution}$$

ex

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 5 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

 $0 = -2$!! use \neq

No Solution

(*) L.U. decomposition

Gauss elimination method

$$\bar{A} \bar{x} = \bar{b}$$

1) matrix \bar{A} is decomposed in Two matrix

$$\bar{A} = \bar{L} \bar{U}$$

lower diagonal matrix \bar{L} \bar{U} upper diagonal matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ L_{21} & L_{22} & 0 \\ L_{31} & L_{32} & L_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{11} & U_{12} & U_{13} \\ 0 & U_{22} & U_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & U_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

2) $\bar{L} \bar{U} \bar{x} = \bar{b}$ assum $\bar{U} \bar{x} = \bar{d}$ so $\bar{L} \bar{d} = \bar{b}$
so I found value \bar{d}

3) Find x by solve $\bar{U} \bar{x} = \bar{d}$
ادعى بخطه \bar{z}

(*) In this method assum the main diagonal for
lower matrix = 1

main diagonal up

—: حفظ اکل (*)

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc|ccc}
 q_{11} & q_{12} & q_{13} & L_{11} & 0 & 0 & U_{11} & U_{12} & U_{13} \\
 q_{21} & q_{22} & q_{23} & L_{21} & L_{22} & 0 & 0 & U_{22} & U_{23} \\
 q_{31} & q_{32} & q_{33} & L_{31} & L_{32} & L_{33} & 0 & 0 & U_{33}
 \end{array}$$

$$q_{12} = (1_{11} \times 0_{12}) + (0_{11} \times 0_{22}) + (0_{11} \times 0_{12})$$

معلمات 1 0 ? 0

$$a_{13} = (L_{11} \times U_{13}) + (0 \times U_{23}) + (0 \times U_{33})$$

ex Solve the following system using L.U decomposition method.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 3 & -2 & x_1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & x_2 \\ 5 & 4 & -1 & x_3 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array} \right]$$

\bar{A} \bar{x} \bar{b}

$$\boxed{1} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 3 & -2 & L_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & L_{21} & L_{22} & 0 \\ 5 & 4 & -1 & L_{31} & L_{32} & L_{33} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} U_{11} & U_{12} & U_{13} \\ 0 & U_{22} & U_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & U_{33} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow a_{11} = (L_{11} \times U_{11}) + (0 \times 0) + (0 \times 0) = 2 = 1 \times U_{11} \rightarrow \boxed{U_{11} = 2}$$

$$\rightarrow 3 = (L_{11} \times U_{12}) + (0 \times U_{22}) + (0 \times 0) = 3 = 1 \times U_{12} \rightarrow \boxed{U_{12} = 3}$$

$$\rightarrow -2 = L_{11} \times U_{13} \rightarrow \boxed{U_{13} = -2}$$

$$\rightarrow 1 = L_{21} U_{11} \rightarrow 1 = L_{21} \times 2 \rightarrow \boxed{L_{21} = 0.5}$$

$$\rightarrow 2 = (L_{21} U_{12}) + (L_{22} \times U_{22}) \rightarrow 2 = (0.5 \times 3) + (1 \times U_{22}) \rightarrow \boxed{U_{22} = 0.5}$$

$$\rightarrow 3 = (L_{21} U_{13}) + (L_{22} \times U_{23}) + (0 \times U_{33}) = (0.5 \times -2) + (1 \times U_{23}) \rightarrow \boxed{U_{23} = 4}$$

$$\rightarrow 5 = L_{31} U_{11} \rightarrow L_{31} = 2.5$$

$$\rightarrow 4 = (L_{31} U_{12}) + (L_{32} \times U_{22}) \rightarrow 4 = (2.5 \times 3) + (L_{32} \times 0.5) \rightarrow \boxed{L_{32} = -7}$$

$$\rightarrow -1 = (L_{31} U_{13}) + (L_{32} \times U_{23}) + (L_{33} \times U_{33})$$

$$\rightarrow -1 = (2.5 \times -2) + (-7 \times 4) + (1 \times U_{33}) \rightarrow \boxed{U_{33} = 32}$$

$$\bar{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 1 & 0 \\ 2.5 & -7 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \bar{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 32 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{2} \quad \bar{L} \bar{d} = \bar{b}$$

$$\begin{array}{|ccc|c|c|c|} \hline & 1 & 0 & 0 & d_1 & 2 \\ \hline & 0.5 & 1 & 0 & d_2 & 1 \\ \hline & 2.5 & -7 & 1 & d_3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$\bar{U} \bar{x}$ $\xrightleftharpoons[3 \times 1]{3 \times 3}$

$$1 \times d_1 = 2 \rightarrow d_1 = 2$$

$$0.5 d_1 + d_2 - 1 \rightarrow d_2 = 0$$

$$2.5 d_1 - 7 d_2 + d_3 = 2 \rightarrow d_3 = -3$$

$$\bar{d} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{3} \quad \bar{d} = \bar{U} \bar{x}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline & 2 & & 2 & 3 & -2 & x_1 \\ \hline & 0 & = & 0 & 0.5 & 4 & x_2 \\ \hline & -3 & & 0 & 0 & 32 & x_3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$32 x_3 = -3 \rightarrow x_3 = -0.09$$

$$0.5 x_2 + 4 x_3 = 0 \rightarrow x_2 = 0.75$$

$$2 x_1 + 3 x_2 - 2 x_3 = 2 \rightarrow x_1 = -0.215$$

(*) Matrix Inverse

review: a matrix usually consist 1 column in L.U method.

calculating matrix inverse using L.U method.

$$\bar{A} \cdot \bar{A}^{-1} = I$$

each element in known.

(*) Inverse has the same size of origin matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} \\ x_{31} & x_{32} & x_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $b_1 \quad b_2 \quad b_3$

فقط مجهولة

\Rightarrow سؤال مجهولة inverse جاري

$$\Rightarrow \bar{A} \cdot \bar{x}_1 = \bar{b}_1$$

الصفر
الاول
I

Inverse matrix

$$\Rightarrow \bar{A} \cdot \bar{x}_2 = \bar{b}_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{A} \cdot \bar{x}_3 = \bar{b}_3$$

ex calculate the third column of the inverse matrix for

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sol $b_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\bar{I} \cdot \bar{U}$

Aug
matrix

$$\bar{I} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2.5 & -7 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \bar{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 32 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{A} \cdot \bar{x}_3 = \bar{b}_3$$

$$\underbrace{\bar{I} \cdot \bar{U} \cdot \bar{x}_3}_{\bar{d}_3} = \bar{b}_3$$

$$\bar{I} \cdot \bar{d}_3 = \bar{b}_3$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2.5 & -7 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} d_{13} \\ d_{23} \\ d_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$d_1 = 0$$

$$d_{23} = 0$$

$$d_{33} = 1$$

$$d_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d_3 = 0 \cdot \bar{x}_3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 32 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{13} \\ x_{23} \\ x_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_{33} = 32 \quad x_{23} = -0.25 \quad x_{13} = 0.4$$

$$\text{So } \bar{x}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 \\ -0.25 \\ 32 \end{bmatrix}$$

inverse matrix is $\begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & -0.25 & 32 \end{bmatrix}$

*) Practise: Find x_1 and x_2 in the inverse matrix.

✳️ Jacobi and Gauss seidal Iteration

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2$$

$$a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3$$

With initial value $\Rightarrow x_1^0, x_2^0, x_3^0$

$$\Rightarrow x_1^{i+1} = \frac{b_1 - a_{12}x_2^0 - a_{13}x_3^0}{a_{11}}$$

هي قاعدة بعد

ممثلة في المعادلة أ

x_1, x_2, x_3

ممكن حرصه
للقانون .

$$\Rightarrow x_2^{i+1} = \frac{b_2 - a_{21}x_1^0 - a_{23}x_3^0}{a_{22}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_3^{i+1} = \frac{b_3 - a_{31}x_1^0 - a_{32}x_2^0}{a_{33}}$$

✳️ test

$$\Rightarrow |a_{11}| > |a_{12}| + |a_{13}|$$

$$\Rightarrow |a_{22}| > |a_{21}| + |a_{23}|$$

$$\Rightarrow |a_{33}| > |a_{31}| + |a_{32}|$$

example

Solve the following system of linear

equation using Jacobi seidel , using

$$x = [0, 0, 0]^T, E_s \leq 1\%$$

$$= [x_1, x_2, x_3]^T$$

$$6x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 11$$

$$6 > 3 \rightarrow x_1$$

$$-2x_1 + 7x_2 + 2x_3 = 5$$

$$7 > 4 \rightarrow x_2$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 - 5x_3 = -1$$

$$5 > 3 \rightarrow x_3$$

$$\therefore \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{11 + 2x_2 + x_3}{6}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{5 + 2x_1 - 2x_3}{7}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{-1 - x_1 - 2x_2}{-5}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{11 + 2x_2 + x_3}{6} = \frac{11 + 2 \cdot 0 + 0}{6} = 1.83$$

$$E_{x1} = \frac{1.83 - 0}{1.83} = 100\%$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{5 + 2x_1 - 2x_3}{7} = \frac{5 + 2 \cdot 1.83 - 2 \cdot 0}{7} = 0.714$$

$$E_{x2} = \frac{0.714 - 0}{0.714} = 100\%$$

$$\Rightarrow x_3 = \frac{-1 - 0 - 0}{-5} = 0.2$$

$$E_{a1} = \frac{0.2 - 0}{0.2} = 100\%$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{11 + 2 \times 0.714 - 0.2}{6} = 2.038 \rightarrow E_{a2} = 10.2\%$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{5 + 2(1.83) - 2(0.2)}{7} = 1.18 \rightarrow E_{a2} = 39.5\%$$

$$\Rightarrow x_3 = \frac{-1 - (1.83) - 2(0.714)}{-5} = 0.85 \rightarrow E_{a2} = 76.47\%$$

Q) Gauss Seidel

ex Solve using Gauss Seidel ?

آخر ممكنة لبعضها البعض

$$x_1 = \frac{11 + 2x_2 - x_3}{6} = \frac{11 + 0 - 0}{6} = 1.83$$

$x_1 = 1.83$ آخر ممكنة لبعضها البعض $x_3 = 0$

$$x_2 = \frac{5 + 2x_1 - 2x_3}{7} = \frac{5 + 2(1.83) - 2 \times 0}{7} = 1.24$$

$$x_3 = \frac{-1 - x_1 - 2x_2}{-5} = \frac{-1 - (1.83) - 2 \times (1.24)}{-5} = 1.06$$

$$Ea_{x_1} = 100\% \quad Ea_{x_2} = 100\% \quad Ea_{x_3} = 100\%$$

$$x_1 = \frac{11 + 2(1.83) - 1.062}{6} = 2.07$$

$$x_2 = \frac{5 + 2 \times 1.83 - 2 \times 1.062}{7} = 0.93$$

$$x_{3_2} = \frac{-1 - 1.83 - 2 \times 1.24}{-5} = 1.062$$

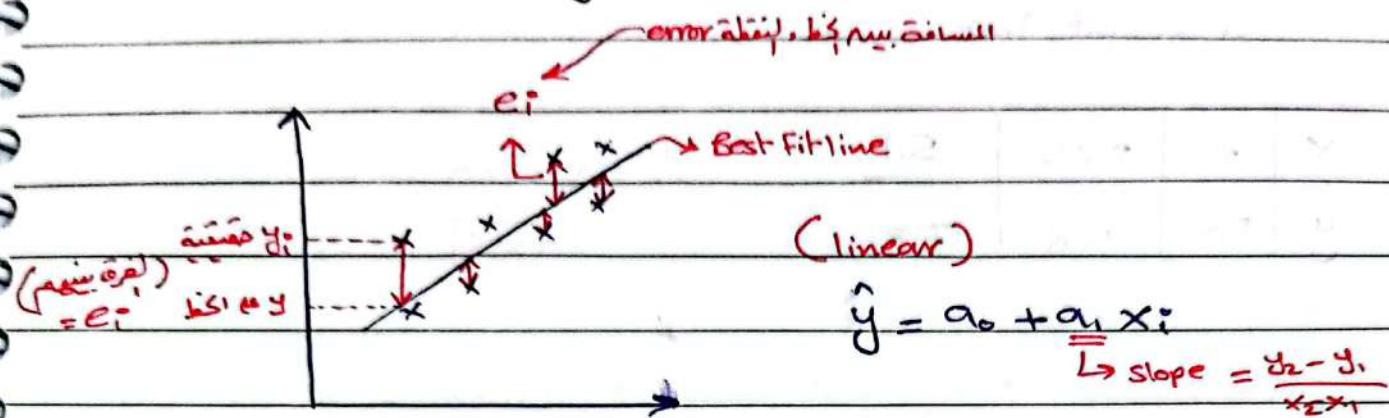
$$Ea_{x_1} = 11.6\% \quad Ea_{x_2} = 33.3\% \quad Ea_{x_3} = 0\%$$

⊗ not a stable girl ⊗

$$Ea_{x_1} = 0.116 - (0.116 \times 0.333) + 0.333 = 0.116 - 0.0387 + 0.333 = 0.3103$$

$$Ea_{x_2} = 0.333 - (0.116 \times 0.333) + 0.116 = 0.333 - 0.0417 + 0.116 = 0.3973$$

* Curve Fitting



$$S_r \rightarrow \text{residual error} = \sum (e_i)^2$$

$$e_i = y_i - \hat{y} = y_i - (a_0 + a_1 x_i)$$

* ملاحظة في طريقة لاستimation co-efficients من مقدمة e_i

(مقدمة الماتركس بـ)

$$\begin{bmatrix} n & \sum x_i \\ \sum x_i & \sum x_i^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum y_i \\ \sum x_i y_i \end{bmatrix}$$

* ملاحظة في طريقة لاستimation co-efficients a_1, a_0 من المقدمة e_i بالمارة

$$\hat{y} = a_0 + a_1 x$$

Ex using linear regression if the following data to a straight line.

x	2	3.25	5.1
y	3.5	5.6	7.8

$n \rightarrow$ عدد العينات

$\boxed{n=3}$

Sol $n=3$

$$\sum x_i = 2 + 3.25 + 5.1 = 10.35$$

$$\sum x_i^2 = 2^2 + 3.25^2 + 5.1^2 = 40.57$$

$$\sum y_i = 3.5 + 5.6 + 7.8 = 16.9$$

$$\sum x_i y_i = (2 \times 3.5) + (3.25 \times 5.6) + (5.1 \times 7.8) = 64.98$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 10.35 \\ 10.35 & 40.57 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 16.9 \\ 64.98 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{16.9 \ 10.35}{64.98 \ 40.57} = \frac{13.09}{14.58} = 0.897$$

$$a_1 = \frac{3 \ 16.9}{10.35 \ 64.98} = \frac{20.025}{14.58} = 1.373$$

$$y = 0.897 + 1.373x$$

* Correlation coefficient factor (R)

↳ use to the goodness of the purposed fit (نسبة الجودة)

1 IF $R=1$ \rightarrow Exact Relation

2 IF R approach 1 \rightarrow Excellent relation

3 IF R approach 0 \rightarrow Poor relation

4 IF $R=0$ \rightarrow x and y are Independent

مثلاً: الجودة محسوبة

* For linear Regression R is given :-

$$R = \frac{n \sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{\sqrt{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2} \cdot \sqrt{n \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2}}$$

* From last example

$$n=3 \quad \sum xy = 64.98 \quad \sum x = 10.35 \quad \sum y = 16.9$$

$$\sum x^2 = 40.57 \quad \sum y^2 = 104.45$$

$$R = \frac{(3 \times 64.98) - (10.35 \times 16.9)}{\sqrt{3 \times 40.57 - (10.35)^2} \sqrt{3 \times 104.45 - (16.9)^2}} \approx 0.995 \approx 1 \quad \text{Excellent relation}$$

$$\sqrt{3 \times 40.57 - (10.35)^2} \quad \sqrt{3 \times 104.45 - (16.9)^2}$$

✳️ Regression

1 linear

الخطاری

$$\hookrightarrow y = a_0 + a_1 x$$

2 Polynomial

الجذاري

$$\hookrightarrow y = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + \dots + a_n x^n$$

✳️ General matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} n & \sum x & \sum x^2 & \dots & \sum x^m \\ \sum x & \sum x^2 & \sum x^3 & \dots & \sum x^{m+1} \\ \sum x^2 & \sum x^3 & \sum x^4 & \dots & \sum x^{m+2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \sum x^m & \sum x^{m+1} & \sum x^{m+2} & \dots & \sum x^{2m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum y \\ \sum xy \\ \sum x^2y \\ \vdots \\ \sum x^my \end{bmatrix}$$

Ex using regression analysis estimate 2nd order polynomial
using following data

x	2	3.25	4	5
y	5	9	7	94.25

$$\begin{bmatrix} n & \Sigma x & \Sigma x^2 \\ \Sigma x & \Sigma x^2 & \Sigma x^3 \\ \Sigma x^2 & \Sigma x^3 & \Sigma x^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma y \\ \Sigma xy \\ \Sigma x^2 y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$n = 4$$

$$\Sigma x = 14.25 \quad \Sigma x^2 = 55.56 \quad \Sigma x^3 = 231.33$$

$$\Sigma x^4 = 1008.57 \quad \Sigma y = 25.25 \quad \Sigma xy = 88.5$$

$$\Sigma x^2 y = 333.31$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 14.25 & 55.56 \\ 14.25 & 55.56 & 231.33 \\ 55.56 & 231.33 & 1008.57 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 25.25 \\ 88.5 \\ 333.31 \end{bmatrix}$$

→ Solve matrix at gauss

$$a_0 = -11.59 \quad a_1 = 11.8 \quad a_2 = -1.73$$

$$y = -11.59 + 11.8x - 1.73x^2$$

⊕ Multiple linear regression

نقطة بى أربعة متغيرات y x_1 x_2 x_3 \rightarrow Point no four variables

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x \\ y \end{array} \rightarrow y \text{ من فقط } x$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ y \end{array} \rightarrow y \text{ من أكثر من تغير } x$$

$$y = a_0 + a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \dots + a_n x_n$$

$x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n \rightarrow$ All are Independent

ما لهم علاقة ببعضهم

* For $y = a_0 + a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2$

the regression coefficient can be calculated using
the following system.

نظام المعادلات

$$\begin{bmatrix} n & \sum x_1 & \sum x_2 \\ \sum x_1 & \sum x_1^2 & \sum x_1 x_2 \\ \sum x_2 & \sum x_1 x_2 & \sum x_2^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum y \\ \sum x_1 y \\ \sum x_2 y \end{bmatrix}$$

Ex calculate $[a_0, a_1, a_2]$ For $y = a_0 + a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2$

For Following data.

x_1	1	1	2
x_2	2	3	2
y	2	5	9

$$n = 3$$

$$\sum x_1 = 4$$

$$\sum x_2 = 7$$

$$\sum y = 16$$

$$\sum x_1^2 = 6$$

$$\sum x_2^2 = 17$$

$$\sum x_1 y = 25$$

$$\sum x_1 x_2 = 9$$

$$\sum x_2 y = 37$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 4 & 6 & 9 \\ 7 & 9 & 17 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 25 \\ 37 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_0 = -11$$

$$a_1 = 7$$

$$a_2 = 3$$

$$y = -11 + 7x_1 + 3x_2$$

⊗ Interpolation polynomial

□ Newton Divided Difference (NDD)

- General formula:

$$f_n(x) = b_0 + b_1(x - x_0) + b_2(x - x_0)(x - x_1) \\ + b_3(x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2) + b_n(x - x_0)(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_n)$$

→ $b_0, b_1, b_2 \dots b_n \rightarrow$ constant

(عبارة عن معاشر خطى وله ترتيبهم)

→ $x \rightarrow$ مجموعة التي يبني نوادرتها

→ $x_0, x_1, x_2 \dots x_n \rightarrow$ عباره عن النقاط الممكبة بالذال

→ $n \rightarrow$ order

-: مدخلات⊗

order وهو عدد أكبر من نقاط

⊗ to calculate NDD by :-

x	x_0	x_1	x_2	x_n
y	y_0	y_1	y_2	y_n

x_0 $f(x_0)$ $\overset{1}{\text{st}} \text{ NDD}$ $\overset{2}{\text{nd}} \text{ NDD}$ $\overset{3}{\text{rd}} \text{ NDD}$ x_0

$$y_0 = b_0$$

$$\frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0} = b_1$$

$$\frac{f(x_2, x_1) - f(x_1, x_0)}{x_2 - x_0} = b_2$$

$$\frac{f(x_3, x_2, x_1) - f(x_2, x_1, x_0)}{x_3 - x_0} = b_3$$

 x_1 y_1

$$\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$\frac{f(x_3, x_2) - f(x_2, x_1)}{x_3 - x_1}$$

 x_2 y_2

$$\frac{y_3 - y_2}{x_3 - x_2}$$

 x_3 y_3

Ex using NDD ~~Integration~~ Interpolation polynomial estimate $f_3(2.75)$ using the following data

$$2.75$$

	x_0	x_1	x_2	\downarrow	x_3
x	0	1	2.5		3
y	2	5	9		11

Subject _____

Date _____

No. _____

 $x_i \quad f(x_i)$ 1^{st} NDD 2^{nd} NDD 3^{rd} NDD

$0 \quad 2 = b_0$

$\frac{5-2}{1-0} = 3 = b_1$

$\frac{2.667 - 3}{2.5 - 0} = -0.1332 = b_2$

$\frac{0.66 - -0.1332}{3 - 0}$

$= 0.264 = b_3$

$1 \quad 5$

$\frac{9-5}{2.5-1} = 2.667$

$\frac{4 - 2.667}{3 - 1} = 0.66$

$2.5 \quad 9$

$\frac{11-9}{3-2.5} = 4$

$3 \quad 11$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_3(x) &= 2 + 3(x-0) + 0.1332(x-0)(x-1) + 0.264(x-0)(x-1)(x-2.5) \\
 &= 2 + 8.25 - 0.641 + 0.3176 = 9.9266.
 \end{aligned}$$

Q Numerical diff :-

Ex using the following data

a. estimate $f''(2.25)$ using centered Difference

with $O(h)^4$, $h = 0.25$

b. estimate $f''(2.5)$ using Backward difference with

$O(h)$, $h = 0.5$ الخطوة

	x_{i-3}	x_{i-2}	x_{i-1}	x_i	x_{i+1}	x_{i+2}	x_{i+3}
x	1.5	1.75	2	2.25	2.5	2.75	3
y	2	4.5	7.25	9.15	12	14.25	15

Sol

$$a. f''(2.25) = \frac{-f(x_{i+2}) + 16f(x_{i+1}) - 30f(x_i) + 16f(x_{i-1}) - f(x_{i-2})}{12h^2}$$

$$f''(2.25) = \frac{-14.25 + (16 \times 12) - (30 \times 9.15) + (16 \times 7.25) - 4.5}{12 \times (0.25)^2}$$

$$f''(2.25) = 19.67$$

$$b. f(x_i) = \frac{3f(x_i) - 4f(x_{i-1}) + f(x_{i-2})}{2h}$$

$\overbrace{\hspace{10em}}^{+0.5}$ $\overbrace{\hspace{10em}}^{-0.5}$

$$\Rightarrow x_i = 2.5, x_{i-1} = 2, x_{i-2} = 1.5$$

$$f(x_i) = \frac{3 \times f(2.5) - 4f(2) + f(1.5)}{2 \times 0.5}$$

$$= \frac{(3 \times 12) - (4 \times 7.25) + 2}{2 \times 0.5} =$$

٤- اعیان بین القواین *

centered, Backward, Forward

Forward $\leftarrow x_i^* \rightarrow$ field \leftarrow

Backward $\leftarrow x_i$ قبل العد \leftarrow

Ex estimate $f''(0.5)$ For $f(x) = \cos^2(x)$ using Forward diff with $O(h)$ accuracy $h = 0.15$

	x_i	x_{i+1}	x_{i+2}
x	0.5	0.65	0.8
$f(x)$	0.77	0.633	0.485

مُعادل المنهج التعريفي

$$f(x) = \cos^2(x)$$

Soln

$$f''(x) = \frac{f(x_{i+2}) - 2f(x_{i+1}) + f(x_i)}{h^2}$$

$$f''(0.5) = \frac{0.485 - 2 \times 0.633 + 0.77}{(0.15)^2}$$

$$= -0.488$$

مُعادلة غير متساوية بين اعداد متساوية في \mathbb{R}

(calculus) مُعادلة متساوية في \mathbb{R} called interpolation

* Unequal space data :- (noh)

x	1	2.25	3	(NOH)
$f(x)$	2	7	9	

at least we have 3 point

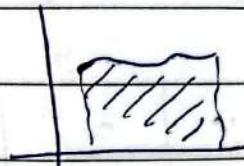
find $f'(x)$ at 2.25

\Rightarrow we using NNN \rightarrow get $f(x) \rightarrow f'(x)$

مُعادلة متساوية في \mathbb{R} فقط انتقام من دلالة فقط انتقام \Leftrightarrow مُعادلة متساوية في \mathbb{R}

✳ Numerical Integration :—

→ area under the curve.



→ دُوَّلَاتٍ أَقْدَرَ اِمْمَانٍ مُسَاهِّةً كَمَالَتِهِنَّ بِهِمْ أَعْتَارَاهُمْ

* Numerical methods :-

① trapezoidal Rule

② Simpson's Rule

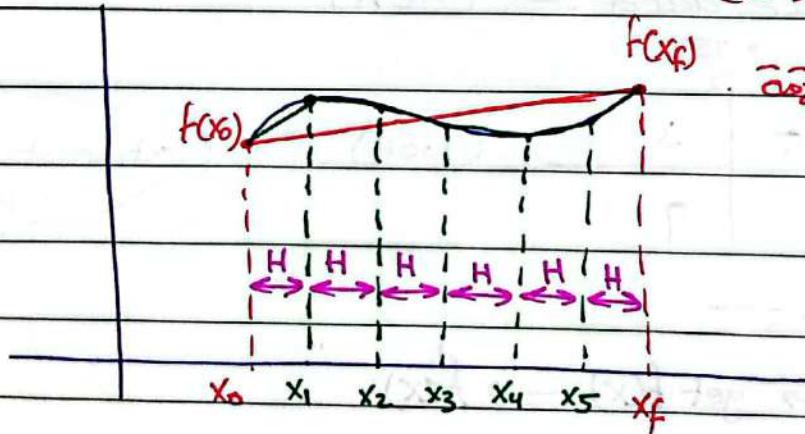
a. $\frac{1}{3}$ Simpson's Rule

b. $\frac{3}{8}$ Simpson's Rule

1] Trapezoidal Rule

❸ لازم الامتحان يكون معرف

(x_0, x_f) عزم



أحياء أو الماء (the area under the curve) \star

← نفس لفاظ الماء \star

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(Integration)} \quad I &= \int_{x_0}^{x_f} f(x) dx \\
 &= \frac{x_f - x_0}{2} \left[f(x_0) + f(x_f) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$h = \frac{b-a}{n}$ فاصل بين الماء \star \star

x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n و h فاصل بين الماء \star

\star # of segment = n

$$h = \frac{x_f - x_0}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_0 \\
 x_1 &= x_0 + h \\
 x_2 &= x_1 + h \\
 x_3 &= x_2 + h \\
 x_4 &= x_3 + h
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \text{area} = \frac{h}{2} (f(x_0) + f(x_1)) + \frac{h}{2} (f(x_1) + f(x_2))$$

$$+ \frac{h}{2} (f(x_2) + f(x_3)) + \frac{h}{2} (f(x_3) + f(x_4)) \dots$$

In general \rightarrow

$$I = \frac{h}{2} \left[f(x_0) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + f(x_f) \right]$$

البداية \Rightarrow \Rightarrow قيم مرغدة \Rightarrow النهاية \Rightarrow

Ex Find the Integration using trapezoidal For

$$\int_0^{0.5} e^x dx, \quad x_0 = 0, \quad x_f = 0.5$$

Sol

II الطريقة الاربع \rightarrow مربع تقسيم

$$I = \frac{0.5 - 0}{2} \left[f(0) - f(0.5) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{0.5}{2} (e^0 - e^{0.5}) = 0.66$$

2 الطريقة الثانية \rightarrow اعمل تقسيم

1 # of segment = 5 \Rightarrow انا اكتب المسافة

2 $h = \frac{0.5 - 0}{5} = 0.1$

$x_0 = 0, \quad x_1 = 0.1, \quad x_2 = 0.2, \quad x_3 = 0.3, \quad x_4 = 0.4, \quad x_f = 0.5$

$$I = \frac{h}{2} \left(f(x_0) + \sum f(x_i) + f(x_F) \right)$$

$$= \frac{0.1}{2} \left(e^0 + \left(e^{0.1} + e^{0.2} + e^{0.3} + e^{0.4} \right) + e^{0.5} \right) = \underline{\underline{0.641}} \quad \text{، حسنا}$$

2] 1/3 Simpson's Rule

area give below (←)

1- For single application

$n=2 \Rightarrow$ two area

$$h = \frac{x_F - x_0}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{h}{3} \left(f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + f(x_F) \right)$$

$x_F > x_0$ we follow caption 0, 2, 4, ..., x_i ←

2- For multiple application

$n \geq 2 \rightarrow$ must be even ((0, 2, 4, ...))

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{h}{3} \left(f(x_0) + 2 \sum_{i=2,4,6,\dots}^{n-2} f(x_i) + 4 \sum_{i=1,3,5,\dots}^{n-1} f(x_i) + f(x_F) \right)$$

Ex Using 1/3 Simpson's Rules $\int_0^{0.5} e^x dx$

Sol

① For single application

$$x_0 = 0 \quad x_f = 0.5$$

$$h = \frac{x_f - x_0}{2} = \frac{0.5 - 0}{2} = 0.25$$

$$x_1 = x_0 + h = 0 + 0.25 = 0.25$$

$$I = \frac{0.25}{3} \left(e^0 + 4e^{0.25} + e^{0.5} \right) = 0.648.$$

② Multiple application

$n = 6$ segment

$$h = \frac{0.5 - 0}{6} = 0.083$$

$$x_0 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0.083$$

$$x_2 = 0.166$$

$$x_3 = 0.249$$

$$x_4 = 0.332$$

$$x_5 = 0.415$$

$$x_6 = x_f = 0.5$$

$$I = \frac{0.083}{3} \left(e^0 + 2(e^{0.166} + e^{0.332}) + 4(e^{0.083} + e^{0.249} + e^{0.415}) + e^{0.5} \right)$$

$$= 0.6455$$

3] 3/8 Simpson's Rule

↳ Minimum Number segment Required $n=3$

1] For single ($n=3$)

$$I_{3/8} = \frac{3}{8} h \left[f(x_0) + 3f(x_1) + 3f(x_2) + f(x_3) \right]$$

2] For ($n > 3$)

$$I_{3/8} = \frac{3}{8} h \left[f(x_0) + 3f(x_1) + 3f(x_2) + 2f(x_3) + 3f(x_4) + 3f(x_5) + 2f(x_6) + \dots + f(x_n) \right]$$

↙ x_0 is \bar{x}_0 , x_n is \bar{x}_n ↘

Ex Using $\frac{3}{8}$ Simpson's Rule $\int_0^{0.5} e^x dx$, with out saying $n = \underline{n=3}$

$$x_0 = 0, x_n = 0.5$$

$$h = \frac{0.5 - 0}{3} = 0.16 \quad \rightarrow x_1 = 0.16, x_2 = 0.32, x_n = 0.5$$

$$I_{3/8} = \frac{3}{8} \times 0.16 \left[e^0 + 3e^{0.16} + 3e^{0.32} + e^{0.5} \right] = 0.62$$

✳️ Rkutta - Kutta method :- Implicit Method

to solve $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y) \rightarrow y(x_0) = y_0$

III Euler's method

(y_0, x_0) initial

$$\underbrace{y_{i+1}}_{\# \text{ of iteration}} = y_i + (f(x_i, y_i) * h)$$

$h = \text{Step Size.}$

Ex estimate $y(1)$ using Euler method for

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5x^2 + 1}{y} \rightarrow y(0) = 1 \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a. h=1 \\ b. h=0.5 \end{array}$$

I For calculus sol :-

$$\int y \, dy = \int 5x^2 + 1 \, dx$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{5x^3}{3} + x + C \rightarrow x_0, y_0 \text{ پر جوئی } \rightarrow C = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{so } \frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{5x^3}{3} + x + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int y^2 \, dx = \int \frac{10}{3}x^3 + 2x + 1 \, dx$$

$$y(1) = \sqrt{\frac{10}{3}x^3 + 2x + 1} = \boxed{2.516} \text{ exact value (true)}$$

2 For Euler method

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5x^2 + 1}{y} \quad \leftarrow \text{معادلة دiferential المعرفة في المقدمة المبكرة من المنهج المبكر}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$$

a. For $h=1$

$$x=1 \leftarrow y(1) \rightarrow \text{الخطوة الأولى}$$

\leftarrow القيمة المطلوبة في المقدمة المبكرة

1 = iteration عدد

$$x_0 = 0, y_0 = 1 \rightarrow f(x_0, y_0) = f(0, 1) = \frac{5(0)^2 + 1}{1} = 1$$

$$x_1 = 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$y_1 = y_0 + f(x_0, y_0) * 1$$

$$= 1 + 1 * 1 = 2$$

$$E_T = \frac{2.1516 - 2}{2.516} \times 100\% = 20\%$$

b. For $h=0.5$

$$x_0 = 0, x_1 = 0 + 0.5 = 0.5, x_2 = 0.5 + 0.5 = 1 \quad 2 \text{ iteration}$$

$$y(0.5) = y_0 + f(x_0, y_0) * h = 1 + \frac{5x_0^2 + 1}{1} * 0.5$$

$$y(0.5) = 1.5$$

\leftarrow $x_1 \leftarrow y_1 \leftarrow$

Second iteration

$$y(1) = y(0.5) + f(0.5, 1.5) * h$$

$$= 1.5 + \frac{5(0.5^2) + 1}{1.5} * 0.5 = 2.25$$

$$E_T = \frac{2.516 - 2.25}{2.516} \times 100\% = 10.56\%$$

(error \approx) accuracy \approx 1.56 %

② 2nd order R.K - 2

↳ Improvement of Euler method.

① Heun's method

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{1}{2}(k_1 + k_2)h$$

$$k_1 = f(x_i, y_i)$$

$$k_2 = f(x_i + h, y_i + k_1 h)$$

② Mid point method

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + k_2 h$$

$$k_1 = f(x_i, y_i)$$

$$k_2 = f(x_i + 0.5h, y_i + 0.5k_1 h)$$

order ≈ 2 , \approx $K \approx 0$

③ Ralston Method

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{1}{3}(k_1 + 2k_2)h$$

$$k_1 = f(x_i, y_i)$$

$$k_2 = f(x_i + \frac{3}{4}h, y_i + \frac{3}{4}k_1 h)$$

* 3rd order RK-3 :-

$$\Rightarrow y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{1}{6}(k_1 + 4k_2 + k_3)$$

$$k_1 = f(x_i, y_i)$$

$$k_2 = f\left(x_i + 0.5h, y_i + 0.5k_1 h\right)$$

$x \text{ مسافة}$ $y \text{ مسافة}$

$$k_3 = f(x_i + h, y_i + k_1 h + k_2 h)$$

* Fourth order RK-4 :-

$$\Rightarrow y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{1}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4)$$

$$k_1 = f(x_i, y_i)$$

$$k_2 = f(x_i + 0.5h, y_i + 0.5k_1 h)$$

$$k_3 = f(x_i + 0.5h, y_i + 0.5k_2 h)$$

$$k_4 = f(x_i + h, y_i + k_3 h)$$

Ex Estimate $y(1)$ using mid point method

$$\text{For } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5x^2 + 1}{y}$$

$$\text{when } y(0) = 1 \rightarrow h = \underline{\underline{0.5}}$$

$$x_0 = 0$$

↳ two iteration

$$y_0 = 1$$

$$\text{Mid point} \Rightarrow y_{i+1} = y_i + k_2 h$$

$$\Rightarrow y(0.5) = y_0 + k_2 h$$

$$k_1 = f(x_0, y_0) = f(0, 1) = \frac{5(0)^2 + 1}{1} = 1$$

$$k_2 = f(x_i + 0.5h, y_i + 0.5k_1 h)$$

$$= f(0 + 0.5 \times 0.5, 1 + 0.5 \times 1 \times 0.5)$$

$$= f(0.25, 1.25) = \frac{5(0.25)^2 + 1}{1.25} = 1.05$$

$$y(0.5) = 1 + 1.05 \times 0.5 = 1.525$$

$$y(0.5) = 1.525 \rightarrow x_1 = 0.5, y_1 = 1.525$$

$$\Rightarrow y(1) = y_{0.5} + k_2 h$$

$$k_1 = f(0.5, 1.525) = \frac{5(0.5)^2 + 1}{1.525} = 1.476$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k_2 &= f(x_0 + 0.5h, y_0 + 0.5k_1 h) \\
 &= f(0.5 + 0.5 \times 0.5, 1.525 + (0.5 \times 1.476 \times 0.5)) \\
 &= 2.013
 \end{aligned}$$

$$y(1) = 1.525 + 2.013 \times 0.5 = 2.531$$

Ex estimate $y(1)$ using RK-4 method

$$\text{For } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5x^2 + 1}{y}$$

$$\text{when } y(0) = 1 \rightarrow h = 1$$

$$x_0 = 0 \quad y_0 = 1 \quad \text{one iteration.}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{1}{6} (k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4)$$

$$y(1) = y_0 + \frac{1}{6} (k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4)$$

$$k_1 = f(x_0, y_0) = f(0, 1) = \frac{5(0)^2 + 1}{1} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k_2 &= f(x_0 + 0.5h, y_0 + 0.5k_1 h) = f(0 + 0.5 \times 1, 1 + 0.5 \times 1) \\
 &= f(0.5, 1.5) = 1.5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k_3 &= f(x_0 + 0.5h, y_0 + 0.5k_2 h) = f(0 + 0.5 \times 1, 1 + 0.5 \times 1.5) \\
 &= f(0.5, 1.75) = 1.29
 \end{aligned}$$

$$k_4 = f(x_0 + h, y_0 + k_3 h)$$
$$= f(0 + \frac{1}{6}, 1 + 1.29 \times 1) = f(1, 2.29) = 2.62$$

$$y(1) = 1 + \frac{1}{6} (1 + 2 \times 1.5 + 2 \times 1.29 + 2.62)$$
$$= 2.53$$

$$E_T = \frac{2.516 - 2.53}{2.516} \times 100\% = 0.55\%$$