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اللجنة الأكاديمية لقسم الهندسة المدنية

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دفتر

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* Error :-

↪ error في الرقم

ex:-

$$\pi = 3.1418562$$

use 3 digits $\rightarrow 3.142$
تقريب* Rounding $\rightarrow 3.142$
تقريب* Note* 140. \rightarrow 0 digits* 140.00 \rightarrow 2 digits* chopping $\rightarrow 3.141$
قطع بالرقم

ex:-

2.718281 use three digits.

2.718 \rightarrow Rounding2.718 \rightarrow chopping

ex:-

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

$$* \text{Absolute error} = | \text{true} - \text{exp.} |$$

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

① theoretical error في كل علم ودرجته

① true error → المقارنة بين قيمتين

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \text{absolute true error} &= ET = |\text{true} - \text{expl}| \\ \rightarrow \text{relative true error} &= ET = \frac{|\text{true} - \text{expl}|}{\text{true}} \times 100\% \end{aligned}$$

② approximation error → عند قيمة ارجع اقلها

① No. of iteration

→ absolute app. error	(It)	length(cm)	E_a	E_a
E_a = there is no true value	1	203	—	—
	2	198	5	2.5%
	3	201	3	1.5%
→ relative app. error	4	199	2	1%

E_a

$|new - old|$
 $= |198 - 203| = 5$

$\frac{|new - old|}{new} \times 100\%$

① نسبة الخطأ عندما تقل حتى كل مربع يكون

① عند أيضاً ت اوي نسبة error اقلية انما

تجربة ليعرف

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

بوقف
ما يصل

Ex:-

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

iteration \rightarrow

method (A)	
i	x_i roots
1	2.5
2	2.75
3	2.88
4	2.895

method (B)	
i	x_i
1	2.5
2	2.89
3	2.99
4	3.01

for each method calculate E_T , E_r , E_a , E_a after 4 iteration

SolMethod A

$$E_T = |3 - 2.895| = 0.15$$

* true value

$$x^2 - x - 6$$

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

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

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

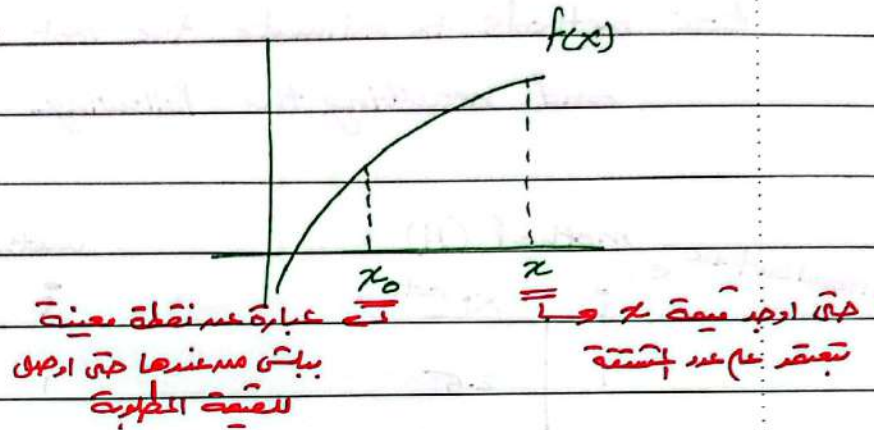
true root

Method B

$$E_a = 2.895 - 2.88 = 0.015$$

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

* Taylor series T.S :-



$x^3 \rightarrow 3^{\text{rd}} \text{ order}$ (عدد المشتقة)

$\sin(x) \rightarrow \infty$

هو العدد المشتقة المطلوب نوصل اليه

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

order \leftarrow

عبارة عن مشتقة المتادلة حسب عدد المشتقة المطلوب

* بالاول لا يبي اصل بشتة لمادلة حسب عدد order
بعضنا بعض بقانون Taylor

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

عدد المشتقة المطلوب بالسؤال \leftarrow

n - the order taylor series

$$0! = 1$$

* ملاحظة مهمة

⊗ ex:-

Find 3rd order T.S For $f(x) = e^x$ when $x_0 = 0$

① مشتق المتابعة حسب المطلوب بالسؤال 3rd

← لا تغير مشتقة أولي
عشيرة المشتقة 0

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

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

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

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

② بعض قيم x_0 على مشتقة

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

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

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

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

③ بعض نماذج Taylor

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

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

← قيمة عشوائية
يمكن اختيارها
أو معطى بالسؤال

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

$x=2$ * ملاحظة: هذه القيمة هي x وليس x_0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* ملاحظة: -

تعريف الزاوية بالآلة لازم يكون rad وليس بالدرجات

* يجب قيمة $\sin(2)$ من الآلة الكاسبة

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

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

دقة ايجاد القيمة exact

نرى على المسألة ان

sin قيمة

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

in last example Reminder

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\textcircled{*}$ جداول $f(x)$ بمرتبه x_0

$\textcircled{*}$ جداول T.S بمرتبه x , x_0

$$\begin{aligned} f_4(x) &= \frac{(x-0)^0}{0!} \cdot 1 + \frac{(x-0)^1}{1!} \cdot 0 + \frac{(x-0)^2}{2!} \cdot (-1) + \frac{(x-0)^3}{3!} \cdot 0 + \frac{(x-0)^4}{4!} \cdot (1) \\ &= \frac{(2-0)^0}{0!} \cdot 1 + \frac{(2-0)^1}{1!} \cdot 0 + \frac{(2-0)^2}{2!} \cdot (-1) + \frac{(2-0)^3}{3!} \cdot 0 + \frac{(2-0)^4}{4!} \cdot (1) \\ &= 1 + 0 + \left(\frac{4 \times -1}{2} \right) + 0 + \frac{16}{24} = -0.333 \end{aligned}$$

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

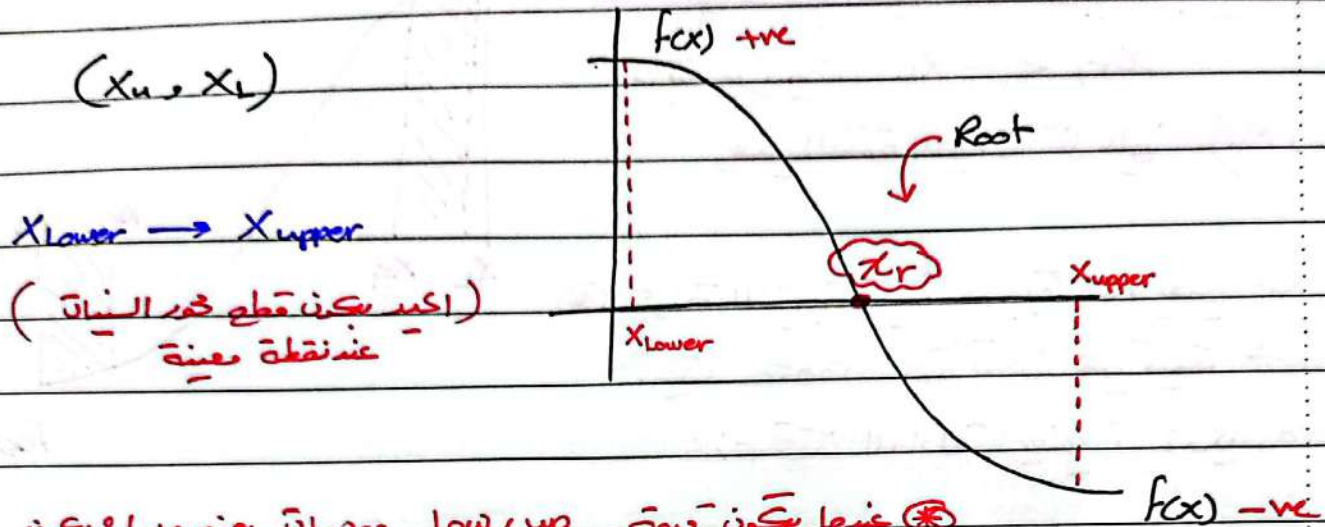
exact

$$F(2) = -0.333$$

T.S

$$R_4 = \frac{F(2)}{\text{exact}} - \frac{F(2)}{\text{T.S}} = -0.416 - (-0.333) = -0.083$$

* Root of equation



* عند ما يكون قيمة low / up موجبات يعني ما زال يكون

عند قيمة root (عند ما صار في قطع في السينات)

* Breaking method

1. Bisection method (Interval Halving)

(x_l, x_u)

$f(x_l) * f(x_u) < \text{zero}$ ← لا تكون قيمة lower & upper

في المحاولة لأنهم حصلوا على

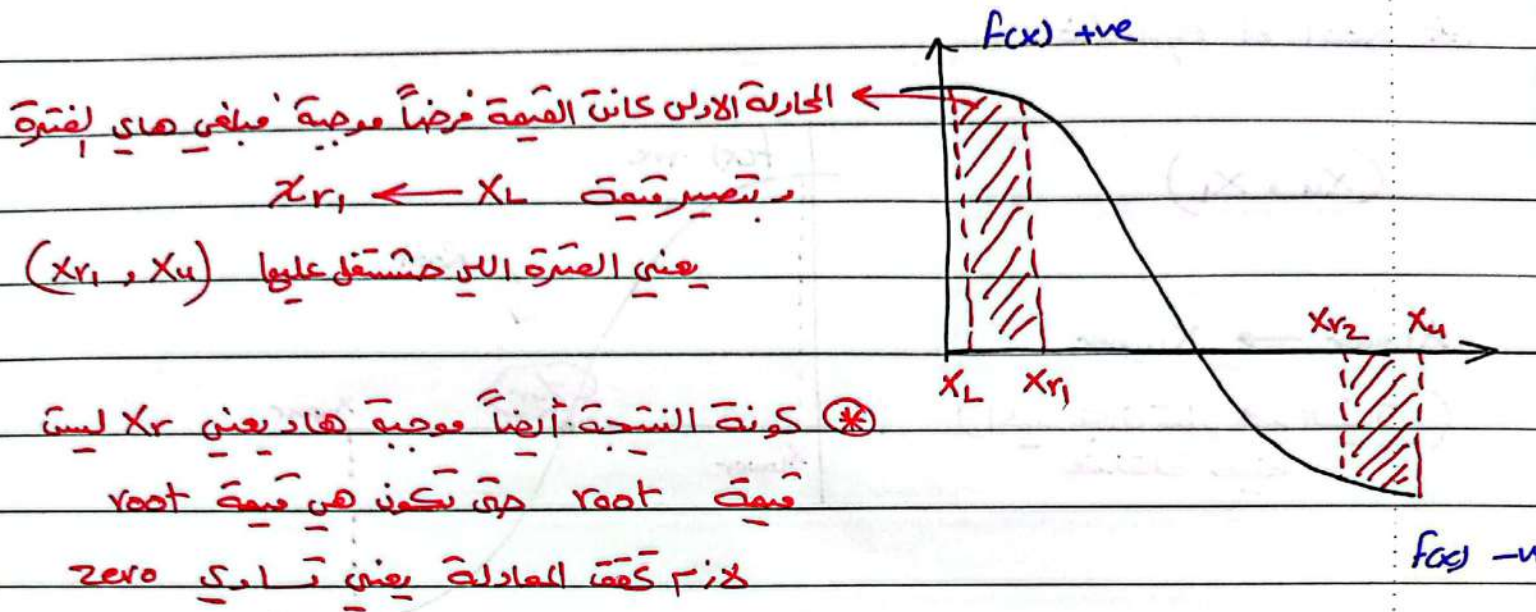
يكون أقل من الصفر لأنه يكون عند قيمة

سالبة وقيمة موجبة

→ المحاولة الأولى →
$$\frac{x_u + x_l}{2} = x_{r_1} \text{ (true)}$$

ليست القيمة الفعلية نفسها

هناك بعض أطول لأنهم إفتقر



المحاولة الثانية $\rightarrow \frac{x_{r1} + x_{r2}}{2} = x_{r2} \text{ (-ve)}$

المحاولة الثالثة $\rightarrow \frac{x_{r1} + x_{r2}}{2} = x_{r3}$

* لا يمكن عدد iteration كبير يكون مضمين بالقال error بوقف عنها
والقيمة root يكون عندها error

x_{r1}

x_{r2} 20%

x_{r3} 10%

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

← جدول التكرار بطريقة البسول

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	11%
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%

$$x_{r1} = \frac{0.75 + 0.5}{2} = 0.625 \rightarrow f(x_{r1}) = -0.31 \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{القيمة -ve يعني جيمس} \\ \text{قيمة } x_{r1} \text{ بدل قيمة } x_U \\ \text{في الخطوة الثانية} \end{array}$$

$$x_{r2} = \frac{0.5 + 0.625}{2} = 0.5625 \rightarrow f(x_{r2}) = -0.131$$

$$x_{r3} = \frac{0.5 + 0.5625}{2} = 0.531 \rightarrow f(x_{r3}) = -0.044$$

$$x_{r4} = \frac{0.5 + 0.531}{2} = 0.5155 \rightarrow f(x_{r4}) = -1.5 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$x_{r5} = \frac{0.5 + 0.5155}{2} = 0.5077 \rightarrow f(x_{r5}) = +0.019$$

$$x_{r6} = \frac{0.5077 + 0.5155}{2} = 0.5116 \rightarrow f(x_{r6}) =$$

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

*) مجموعة ملاحظات: —

* عند إيجاد X_r يوجد حسبتنا عند طريق التقويض بالمعادلة إذا كانت الناتج

$+ve \leftarrow$ خط قبة X_r بدل قبة X_L

$-ve \leftarrow$ خط قبة X_r بدل قبة X_u

* اكل هو $approximat$ لاننا محصور بفترة معينة.

*) $E_s = \text{accepted error}$

نسبة error المسموح بها في المثال \rightarrow

بفضل أجل متى أرسل للقيمة

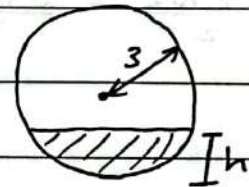
ex the volume of water in spherical tank is given by

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

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_s for each iteration.

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

جوف الخ بالبادلة ←



$$0 = \frac{2\pi h^2 (9-h)}{3} - 30 \quad (\text{المعادلة التي حستفمها بالحدوفين})$$

$$h_L = 0 \quad (\text{لا يكون السطح فاضن}) \quad (0, 6)$$

$$h_u = 6 \quad (\text{لا يكون السطح فاضن})$$

n	h_L	h_u	h_r	$f(h_L)$	$f(h_u)$	E_a	E_s
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 لو كانت النسبة 100%

وكانت ثابتة المم انه ما يصير

زيادة على نسبة error

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

لأنه كونه القيمة موجبة إذا جازي الفترة المرجية

والقيمة hr_1 تتحول إلى قيمة h_u

$$hr_2 = \frac{h_L + hr_1}{2} = \frac{0 + 3}{2} = 1.5 \rightarrow f(1.5) = +5.34$$

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

لأنه كونه القيمة سالبة إذا جازي الفترة المرجية

والقيمة hr_3 تتحول إلى قيمة h_L

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

$$Ea_1 = \frac{|new - old|}{new} = \frac{|1.5 - 3|}{3} \times 100 = 100\%$$

⊗ في قانونه جديدي كم iteration لانهم اقول متى اوصل لنسبة اخطاء المطلوبة

نقطة في (bisection method)

of iteration needed

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

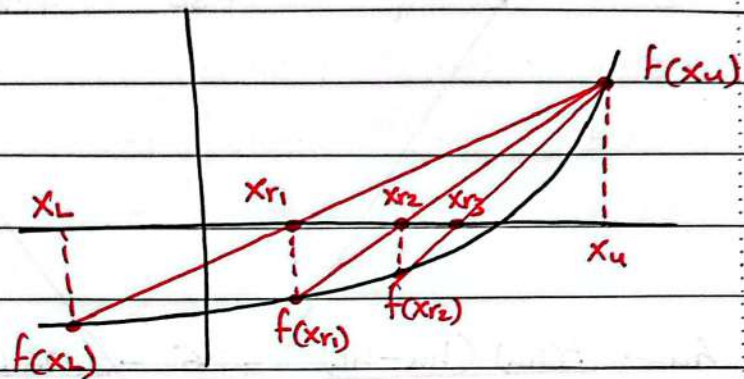
بعض النسبة عشري 0.01

$$\Delta x_0 = x_u - x_L$$

$$\text{in example} \rightarrow n = \frac{\ln((6-0)/0.01)}{\ln 2} = 9.2 \approx 10$$

يقرّبنا متى اوصل لنسبة المطلوبة.

2] false position method



* أول اثنين لازم هما الصيغتين x_L و x_u لازم يكونو وحدة موجبة، وحدة سالبة

* بوجد بيهم الصيغتين وبعدين اول صيغة لا x_{r1}

$$x_{r1} = x_u - \frac{f(x_u)(x_u - x_L)}{f(x_u) - f(x_L)} \quad \leftarrow x_{r1} \text{ دة اكتب صيغة} *$$

* ex:- (نفس المثال السابق)

volume of water in a spherical tank is given by

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

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

use 4 iteration to find and calc E_a , E_s

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

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

$$h_u = 6$$

n	h_L	h_u	h_r	$f(h_L)$	$f(h_u)$	E_a	E_s
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%

$$h_{r1} = x_u - \frac{f(x_u) - (x_u - x_L)}{f(x_u) - f(x_L)} = 6 - \frac{196.19 * (6 - 0)}{196.19 - (-30)} = 0.796$$

$$f(h_{r1}) = -19.11 \leftarrow h_L \leftarrow h_r \text{ until } h_s \text{ is small}$$

$$h_{r2} = 6 - \frac{196.19 * (6 - 0.796)}{196.19 - (-19.11)} = 1.258 \rightarrow f(h_{r2}) = -4.34$$

$$h_{r3} = 6 - \frac{196.19 * (6 - 1.258)}{196.19 - (-4.34)} = 1.36 \rightarrow f(h_{r3}) = -0.404$$

$$h_{r4} = 6 - \frac{196.19 * (6 - 1.36)}{196.19 - (-0.404)} = 1.37 \rightarrow \#$$

⊗ diverge \rightarrow لا يتجهل لكل بسرعة

⊗ converge \rightarrow يتجهل لكل بسرعة

more converge \leftarrow ⊗ في كل مرة

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

✱ open method

✱ تتغير هـاي الطريقة عند الطرق القبلية هـو
ما في فترة بي يكون موعين ميعه ابتدائية

✱ require one initial guess (x_0)

- ✱ تنقسم لأكثر من طريقة ←
- ① Simple Fixed point iteration
 - ② Newton Raphson method N.R
 - ③ modife Newton Raphson M.N.R
 - ④ Seront method
- } related لبعض

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 $\rightarrow \sin x - x = 0$

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

✱ rearrange (تـشـكـل) ←

ex:- $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 2$
 $x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0$

Formula no just sine *

a) $5x = 2 + x^2 \rightarrow x = \frac{2 + x^2}{5}$
 $\underbrace{\quad}_{g(x)}$

b) $x^2 = 5x - 2 \rightarrow x = \sqrt{5x - 2}$
 $\underbrace{\quad}_{g(x)}$

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

ex:- $f(x) = \sin \sqrt{x}$ (2) 8 k l, a i o x l

$\sin \sqrt{x} = 0$

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

$x = \underbrace{x - \sin \sqrt{x}}_{g(x)}$

$x_{i+1} = g(x_i)$ (4 a i o l *)

new iteration



old iteration

ex:- Estimate the Root For

$f(x) = x - \sin \sqrt{x}$ using Simple Fixed point iteration with $x_0 = 1$ $\epsilon_s \leq 1\%$

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

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

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

(*) بقدر ارفع error
لا تعني قيمة سابقة

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

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

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

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

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

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

* ex :- Using Simple fixed method estimate the root for
 $f(x) = 5x^2 + x - 2$ use $x_0 = 1$
 Solve for 3 iteration.

$$\boxed{a} \quad 5x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$x = 2 - \underbrace{5x^2}_{g(x)}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

منه error
diverge
فيعمل Formula لاني.

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

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

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

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

(converge)

❖ درجب انه لا يمكن عندي أكثر من Formula أجربهم عليهم حتى أعرف
أي منهم الجذر الصغى لذلك في ٣ قوانين معين حتى أعرف
أي Formula أستقدم

$$1) \left| \frac{dg}{dx} \right| > 1 \rightarrow \text{diverge}$$

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

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

يعني راجع أول ~~نقطة~~
لكل مرة بدى عند iteration
عبر.

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

$$a. x = \frac{2 - 5x^2}{5} \rightarrow \left| \frac{dg}{dx} \right| = -10x = -10 \times 1 = +10 > 1$$

diverge

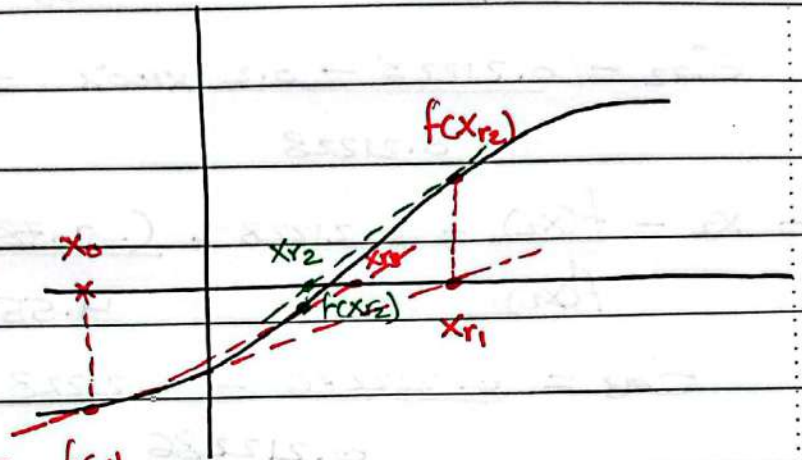
$$b. x = \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{5}} \rightarrow \frac{dg}{dx} = \frac{-\frac{1}{5}}{2\sqrt{\frac{2-x}{5}}} = \frac{-1/5}{2\sqrt{\frac{2-1}{5}}} = 0.223 < 1$$

converge

c. ~~$x(5x+1) - 2$~~

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

2] Newton Raphson N.R



← $f(x)$ بعد الصورة عند الصورة بعد خط

على تقاطع محور السينات نقطة

القطع هي x_1 يتكون عبارة عن

المسقة.

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

ex:- estimate the root for $f(x) = 3x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 1$
using N.R method ($x_0 = 0$), $\epsilon_s \leq 1\%$

Ⓢ أول شيء يجب المسقة لأنها موجودة بالقانون

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

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

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

$$\epsilon_{q1} = \frac{0.2 - 0}{0.2} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

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

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

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

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

* problem

1. $f'(x) \approx 0$ (تقريباً صفر)

due to poor choices of $(x_0) \rightarrow$ التي تفرقة x_0 2. If f or f' has the same root

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

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

Slow convergence

* Assume $U(x) = \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$

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

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

modified NewtonRaphsonSlow convergence if $\sin \theta \approx 0$

$$f(x) = \cos(x e^{5x^2+6}) \sin \sqrt{x}$$

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

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

Secant methodinitial 2 values

* example For secant method

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

using secant method $x_i^0 = 0$

$$x_{i-1}^0 = -0.5$$

$$E_s \leq 1\%$$

أول شيء يجب ملاحظة بقانون التكرار للمطابق بالمعادلة

$$f(x_0) = -1$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}x_3 &= x_2 - \frac{f(x_2)(x_2 - x_1)}{f(x_2) - f(x_1)} = 0.2096 - \frac{(-0.0122)(0.2096 - 0.148)}{-0.0122 - (-0.294)} \\&= 0.2096 - \frac{(-7.5152 \times 10^{-4})}{0.2818} \\&= 0.2123\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

□ N.R

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

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

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

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

$$E_{T1} = \frac{5 - 1.667}{5} \times 100\% = 66.66\%$$

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

$$E_{T2} = \frac{5 - 2.778}{5} \times 100\% = 44.44\%$$

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

$$E_{T3} = \frac{5 - 3.5187}{5} \times 100\% = 29.6\%$$

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

$$ET_4 = \frac{5 - 4.01}{5} \times 100\% = 19.75\%$$

[2] M.N.R

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

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

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

$$x_1 = 0 - \frac{(-125 \times 75)}{75^2 - (-125 \times -30)} = 5$$

$$ET_1 = \frac{5 - 5}{5} \times 100\% = 0\%$$

* System of Non linear

$$x^3y - 2xy + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \text{دقة أولية صيغة } x, y \text{ بالزمني}$$

2 eq. والصنف هو أولية صيغة
 x, y التي تحقق المعادلة.

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)

II → arrange Jacobian matrix

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

الافتقار الأول بـ y ← $\frac{df_1}{dx}$
 بالـ x و y ← $\frac{df_1}{dy}$
 بالـ x و y ← $\frac{df_2}{dx}$
 بالـ x و y ← $\frac{df_2}{dy}$
constant

III → creat 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

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0.5 & 0.75 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Annotations: a_{13} (circled 6), a_{22} (circled 3), a_{33} (circled 2)

size = 3x3
مصفوفة 3x3

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

2x3

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

3x2

ex calculate the 2nd root estimate For

$$x^2 + xy = 10$$

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

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

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

1. بساوي المعادلات بالصفر

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

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

2. معادلة \bar{J} كالمصاحبة اشتقاق

المعادلتين بالنسبة لـ x , y

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

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

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

3. بعض بقاؤهم \bar{J}

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

تقريباً بالخطوة الأولى
من القيمة الحقيقية

ع. يوجد قيمة \bar{x}

$$\bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{f_1} & \underline{\frac{df_1}{dy}} \\ \underline{f_2} & \underline{\frac{df_2}{dy}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + 1x_2 - 10 & 1 \\ 2 + 3x_1x_2^2 - 57 & 13 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 1 \\ -43 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

و. يوجد قيمة \bar{y}

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

القيم حاصلةً بعد تعريف \bar{x} و \bar{y}

٦. بعض الحسابات

$$\begin{aligned} \text{[1]} \quad x_{i+1} &= x_i - \frac{|\bar{x}_i|}{|\bar{y}_i|} \Rightarrow x_1 = x_0 - \frac{|\bar{x}_0|}{|\bar{y}_0|} \\ &= 1 - \frac{(-7 \times 13 - -43 \times 1)}{(4 \times 13 - 12 \times 1)} = 2.2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{[2]} \quad y_{i+1} &= y_i - \frac{|\bar{y}_i|}{|\bar{y}_i|} \Rightarrow y_1 = y_0 - \frac{|\bar{y}_0|}{|\bar{y}_0|} \\ &= 2 - \frac{(4 \times -43 - -7 \times 12)}{(4 \times 13 - 12 \times 1)} = 4.2 \end{aligned}$$

iteration nLS, v بنفس الخطوات، مجموع y_1, x_1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Matrix operation

- introduction

When Given matrix \bar{A}
 $m \times L$
 size

$m \rightarrow \# \text{ of rows}$

$L \rightarrow \# \text{ of column.}$

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

3×2

a_{12} (pointing to -1)

a_{31} (pointing to 5)

II matrix addition and sub.

$$\bar{A}_{m \times L} + \bar{B}_{m \times L} \rightarrow$$

المجموع أو طرحهم لازم يتحقق شرط
 للبحر يكون نفس size

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

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

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

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

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

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

[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}

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

3×2

$$\bar{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2×1

$$\bar{A} * \bar{B} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} \\ C_{21} \\ C_{31} \end{bmatrix}$$

3×1

size ←

مستطيل إذا قففت

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

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

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

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

$$\bar{B} \times \bar{A} \xrightarrow{2 \times 1 \neq 3 \times 2} \text{من مستطین لا یقتضی ضرب}$$

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

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

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

[4] matrix transpose $[A^T]$

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

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

$$\bar{A} \rightarrow A^T \rightarrow \text{الصف يصبح عمود}$$

$$A^T \rightarrow \bar{A} \rightarrow \text{العمود يصبح صف}$$

* Row operation

[A] Row swapping \rightarrow تبديل الصفين مع بعضهما بترتيب
الصف كامل مع التوافق

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

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

[B] Row addition

$$2R_2 + R_3 \leftrightarrow R_3$$

replacement \swarrow

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

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

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

$$\vdots$$

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

$\bar{A} \rightarrow$ coefficient matrix

$\bar{B} \rightarrow$ variable matrix

$\bar{b} \rightarrow$ result matrix

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

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



ex

$$2x_1 - x_2 = 5$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 3$$

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

* Naive gauss

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

coefficient $\leftarrow \bar{A}$ variable \bar{X} result \bar{b}

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

① Augment matrix \bar{A} and \bar{b}

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & b_2 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & b_3 \end{array} \right]$$

جول المادلات امامي اصفية

قسي يادي

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

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & b_1 \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & b_2 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & b_3 \end{array} \right]$$

بعد ما اعمل الماتريس امشكل

بقدر اوجد قيم المتغيرات
(x_1, x_2, x_3)

عبارة عن pivot a_{11} و a_{22} \rightarrow

ارقام التي قيمهم لازم يكون
الصفت منفرد

ex

Solve the following system using naive gauss elimination

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 3$$

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

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

* ملاحظة ← أي توابن لازم تكون بعد الماراة

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Pivot}} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & -2 & 5 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

← ملاحظة : لازم تأري من الأعلى للأقل

← جدر قبة Pivot الي صغر الارقام قبة

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & -2 & 5 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Pivot}} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & -2 & 5 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -\frac{q_{21}}{\text{Pivot}} \rightarrow -\frac{2}{3}R_1 + R_2 \leftrightarrow R_2 \\ -\frac{1}{3}R_1 + R_3 \leftrightarrow R_3 \end{matrix}}$$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c}
 3 & 4 & -2 & 1 & 5 \\
 0 & -5.67 & 0.33 & -5.33 & \\
 0 & -0.33 & 1.67 & 1.33 & \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

Pivot \leftarrow (Row 2, Column 2)

لا نحتاج إلى تغيير صف \leftarrow

$$\rightarrow -\frac{(-0.33)}{-5.67} R_2 + R_3 \leftrightarrow R_3$$

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

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c}
 3 & 4 & -2 & 1 & 5 \\
 0 & -5.67 & 0.33 & -5.33 & \\
 0 & 0 & 1.651 & 1.64 & \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

\leftarrow يوجد قيم المتغيرات

$$1.651 X_3 = 1.64 \rightarrow \boxed{X_3 = 0.99}$$

$$-5.67 X_2 + 0.33 X_3 = -5.33 \rightarrow \boxed{X_2 = 0.998}$$

$$3 X_1 + 4 X_2 + (-2 X_3) = 5 \rightarrow \boxed{X_1 = 0.996}$$

(*) قاعدة يجب مراعاتها في قانون naive gauss

II Pivot = 0 → لا تكون Pivot تبسدي zero
 بترك الصفوف أكبر رقم موجود
 جمل هو Pivot ويبحث باقي الأرقام
 من الأكبر للصغير

(*) ex

$$\begin{aligned} x_2 - x_3 &= 5 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 - 4x_3 &= 3 \\ x_1 - 5x_2 + 2x_3 &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

Pivot لازم ابدل مكانه

II

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 1 & -5 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Pivot ←

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 1 & -5 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}R_1 + R_2$$

ننازلياً

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1.5 & 2 & -1.5 \\ 1 & -5 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -6.5 & 4 & 2.5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow R_2$$

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

$$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{6.5} R_2 + R_3 \leftrightarrow R_3$$

پایه را از این Pivot انتخاب می‌کنیم

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -1 & 0.615 & 0.38 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & -1 & 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & -0.385 & 5.38 \end{array} \rightarrow R_3$$

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

$$-0.385 x_3 = 5.38 \rightarrow \boxed{x_3 = -13.9}$$

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

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

* Gauss Jordan (unity matrix)

(Pivot) ← المصفوفة من 0 إلى 1

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & | & b_1 \\ 0 & a_{22} & 0 & | & b_2 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & | & b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_{33}x_3 = b_3$$

$$a_{22}x_2 = b_2$$

$$a_{11}x_1 = b_1$$

* ILL-condition system

$$\begin{bmatrix} 100 & -101 \\ 200 & -200 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 200 \\ 300 \end{bmatrix}$$

* naive gauss ← المصفوفة البسيطة

naive gauss ←

cramer rule ←

→ cramer rules

→ #. of variable ≤ 3 (تربيع الاستقام)

نظم نفس
الاشياء

← من اجل قيم x_1 و x_2 كالتالي ←

$$x_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 200 & -101 \\ 300 & -200 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 100 & -101 \\ 200 & -200 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{(200 \times -200) - (-101 \times 300)}{(100 \times -200) - (-101 \times 200)} = \frac{-9700}{200} = -48.5$$

المصفوفة ← matrix

قيمة ب
تفسير بالعدد
الثنائي

$$X_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 100 & 200 \\ 200 & 300 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 100 & -101 \\ 200 & -200 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-10000}{200} = -50$$

(*) لو علمت تغيير بسيط على قيم matrix X_1 و X_2 في حيز قيم

$$\begin{bmatrix} 100 & -99 \\ 200 & -200 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 200 \\ 300 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$X_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 100 & 200 \\ 200 & 300 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 100 & -99 \\ 200 & -200 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-10000}{-200} = 50$$

← صارت تغيير بسيط في قيم X_1 و X_2

(*) في test بملوحة هذه الماتريس will or ILL

تفسير تغيير
تفسير قيم المتغيرات
لـ ما يصير
تفسير قيم
المتغيرات

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

منه انه قريب من
 من الصفر

ex check condition if ILL or will condition

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

① أول خطوة لازم نعملها أكبر قيمة من كل صف لازم قسمة على أول صف
 ليهنا تقسم على أكبر رقم مطلق موجود بالصف على الصف بالكل

0.33	0.667	1
0.34	0.62	1
0.27	0.677	1

② جيب قيمة Det بطول على الصف الأول.

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

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cancel{0.33} & \cancel{0.667} & \textcircled{1} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0.34 & 0.62 \end{bmatrix} & 1 \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0.27 & 0.677 \end{bmatrix} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1 (0.34 \times 0.677 - 0.27 \times 0.62) = 0.06278$$

~~Det = -0.01881~~

$$\text{Det} = \text{Det row}_1 - \text{Det row}_2 + \text{Det row}_3$$

$$= -0.01881 - 0.04669 + 0.06278$$

$$= -0.00272 \quad \text{zero me qareeb}$$

\therefore ILL-condition.

Hw

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 5 & 2 \\ -0.85 & 2.1 & 3.1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} /3 \\ /5 \\ /3.1 \end{matrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.667 & 0.33 \\ -0.2 & 1 & 0.4 \\ -0.27 & 0.677 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Det} = 1(1 \times 1 - 0.4 \times 0.677) - 0.667(-0.2 \times 1 - 0.4 \times -0.27) + 0.33(-0.2 \times 0.677 - 0.27 \times 1)$$

$$= 0.7292 - (-0.061364) + 0.944418$$

$$= 0.83 \quad \text{will - condition}$$

* Singular Solution

→ No solution

→ Infinit Solution

III system with Infinit Solution

ex

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

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

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

Infinit Sol. قيم x_1 و x_2 لاي $\neq 0$ يعني

ex

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

← $0=0$ غير مقبولة

يعني عدد لا نهائي من الحلول.

② System with No Solution

ex

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

ex

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$0 = -2$!! use ie
No Solution

(*) L.U. decomposition

حل النظام الخطي باستخدام Gauss

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

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

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

lower diagonal matrix $\leftarrow \bar{L}$ \bar{U} \rightarrow 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 $\bar{U} \bar{X} = \bar{d}$
 \rightarrow ادرجها بخطوة 2

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

* طریقہ اگلی :-

main diagonal فرض

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

فرض لائن کی = فرض \times عدد

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

?? $\rightarrow \bar{L}$ \leftarrow فرض \leftarrow \bar{U} \leftarrow معطی

$$a_{12} = (L_{11} \times U_{12}) + (0 \times U_{22}) + (0 \times 0)$$

\bar{L} \leftarrow 1 \leftarrow \bar{L} ?? \bar{L} \rightarrow 0 \leftarrow معطی

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

\bar{L} \leftarrow 1 \leftarrow \bar{L} ?? \bar{L} \rightarrow 0 \leftarrow \bar{L} \rightarrow 0 \leftarrow معطی

ex Solve the Following system using \bar{L}, \bar{U} decomposition method.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\bar{A} \quad \bar{X} \quad \bar{b}$

$$\text{①} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ L_{21} & L_{22} & 0 \\ L_{31} & L_{32} & L_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{11} & U_{12} & U_{13} \\ 0 & U_{22} & U_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & U_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\bar{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 1 & 0 \\ 2.5 & -7 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 32 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 1 & 0 \\ 2.5 & -7 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \bar{U} & \bar{X} \\ 3 \times 3 & 3 \times 1 \\ \downarrow & \\ 3 \times 1 & \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{---} & 3 \times 1 \\ \leftarrow & 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$1 \times d_1 = 2 \rightarrow \boxed{d_1 = 2}$$

$$0.5 d_1 + d_2 = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{d_2 = 0}$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 32 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$32 x_3 = -3 \rightarrow \boxed{x_3 = -0.09}$$

$$0.5 x_2 + 4 x_3 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = 0.75}$$

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

⊗ Matrix Inverse

review: a matrix usually consist 1 column in $\bar{L}\bar{U}$ method.

calculating matrix inverse using $\bar{L}\bar{U}$ method.

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

each
element
in known.

⊗ Inverse has the same size of origin matrix.

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

$x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3$
 $b_1 \quad b_2 \quad b_3$

فصل في حل معادلات

⇒ $\bar{A} \cdot \bar{x}_i = \bar{b}_i$ inverse matrix

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

المعادلة الأولى
I

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

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

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 $\bar{b}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\bar{L} \cdot \bar{U}$

Inverse matrix

$$\bar{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2.5 & -7 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 32 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

$$d_{13} = 0$$

$$d_{23} = 0$$

$$d_{33} = 1$$

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

$$\overline{d}_3 = \overline{0} \cdot \overline{x}_3$$

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

$$x_{33} = 32$$

$$x_{23} = -0.25$$

$$x_{13} = 0.4$$

$$\text{So } x_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 \\ -0.25 \\ 32 \end{bmatrix}$$

inverse matrix is \hat{W}_1, \hat{W}_2

⊛ Practis : 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 $\Rightarrow x_1, x_2, x_3$

$$\Rightarrow x_{i+1} = \frac{b_1 - a_{12}x_{2i} - a_{13}x_{3i}}{a_{11}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{i+1} = \frac{b_2 - a_{21}x_{1i} - a_{23}x_{3i}}{a_{22}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{i+1} = \frac{b_3 - a_{31}x_{1i} - a_{32}x_{2i}}{a_{33}}$$

في قاعدة تقدر
من كل واحدة أي
 x_1, x_2, x_3
هي تكون موضوعة
للآخرين.

* 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

$$x_0 = [0, 0, 0] \quad , \quad \epsilon_s \leq 1\%$$

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

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

$$6 > 3 \rightarrow (x_1)$$

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

$$7 > 4 \rightarrow (x_2)$$

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

$$5 > 3 \rightarrow x_3$$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{11 + 2x_2 + x_3}{6} = \frac{11 + 2x_0 + 0}{6} = 1.83$$

$$E_{a1} = \frac{1.83 - 0}{1.83} = 100\%$$

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

$$E_{a1} = \frac{0.714 - 0}{0.714} = 100\%$$

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

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

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

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

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

⊗ Gauss Seidel

ex Solve using gauss seidel ?

أفرضه مستقيمًا بعضيًا

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

$x_1 = 1.83$ أفرضه بعضيًا $x_3 = 0$

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

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

$$E_{ax_1} = 100\% \quad E_{ax_2} = 100\% \quad E_{ax_3} = 100\%$$

$$x_1 = \frac{11 + 2 \cdot \overset{1.24}{1.83} - 1.062}{6} = 2.07$$

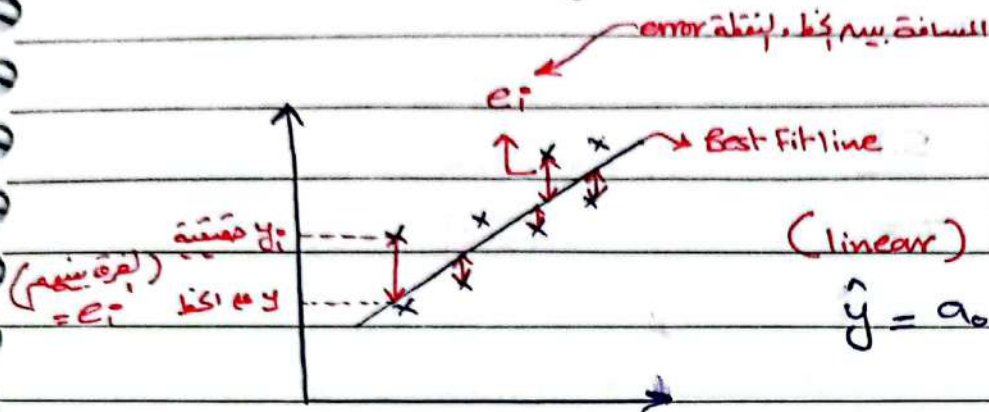
$$x_2 = \frac{5 + 2 \times 1.83 - 2 \times 1.062}{7} = 0.93$$

$$x_3 = \frac{-1 - 1.83 - 2 \times 1.24}{-5} = 1.062$$

$$E_{ax_1} = 11.6\% \quad E_{ax_2} = 33.3\% \quad E_{ax_3} = 0\%$$

⊗ und, elastisch ⊗

⑧ Curve Fitting



(linear)

$$\hat{y} = a_0 + \underline{a_1 x_i}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{slope} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

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

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

(*) ملاحظة في طريقة الاشتقاق معادلتين الماتركس لكم فيس مهم

امضات الماندرکس بی

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

(*) ملاحظة \rightarrow q_0 و q_1 بالرمز عشائر الموضوع بالحدادة

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

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

مثلي على إقران $n \rightarrow$

$$\boxed{n=3}$$

Soll $n=3$

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

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

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

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

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

$$a_0 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 16.9 & 10.35 \\ 64.98 & 40.57 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 10.35 \\ 10.35 & 40.57 \end{vmatrix}}} = \frac{13.09}{14.58} = 0.897$$

$$a_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 16.9 \\ 10.35 & 64.98 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 10.35 \\ 10.35 & 40.57 \end{vmatrix}}} = \frac{20.025}{14.58} = 1.373$$

$$y = 0.897 + 1.373 X$$

⊗ Correction coefficient factor (R)

↪ use to the goodness of the purposed fit (لقوة العلاقة)

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

مستقلة عن بعضهما البعض

⊗ 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

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

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

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

* Regression

1] linear

خط مستقيم $y = a_0 + a_1x$

$$\hookrightarrow y = a_0 + a_1x$$

2] Polynomial

منحنى $y = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + \dots + a_nx^n$

$$\hookrightarrow y = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + \dots + a_nx^n$$

* General matrix

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

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

x	2	3.25	4	5
y	5	9	7	14.25

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

$$n = 4$$

$$\sum x = 14.25$$

$$\sum x^2 = 55.56$$

$$\sum x^3 = 231.33$$

$$\sum x^4 = 1008.57$$

$$\sum y = 25.25$$

$$\sum xy = 88.5$$

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

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

→ Solve matrix at gauss

$$a_0 = -11.59$$

$$a_1 = 11.8$$

$$a_2 = -1.73$$

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

⊕ Multiple linear regression

بمجموعة من Point بي ترتيب العلاقة بينهم

$\begin{array}{c|c} x & \\ \hline y & \end{array} \rightarrow$ هنا فقط x مع y

$\begin{array}{c|c} x_1 & \\ \hline x_2 & \\ \hline y & \end{array} \rightarrow$ هنا أكثر من متغير x مع y

$$y = a_0 + a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + \dots + a_nx_n$$

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

ما لهم علاقة ببعض

⊙ For $y = a_0 + a_1x_1 + a_2x_2$

the regression coefficient can be calculated using the following system.

نظام المعادلات

$$\begin{bmatrix} n & \sum x_1 & \sum x_2 \\ \sum x_1 & \sum x_1^2 & \sum x_1x_2 \\ \sum x_2 & \sum x_1x_2 & \sum x_2^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum y \\ \sum x_1y \\ \sum x_2y \end{bmatrix}$$

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.

$$f_n(x) = b_0 + b_1(x - x_0) + b_2(x - x_0)(x - x_1) + b_3(x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2) + \dots + b_n(x - x_0)(x - x_1)\dots(x - x_{n-1})$$

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

(عبارة عن حاصل ضرب اربص قيم)

→ $x \rightarrow$ القيمة التي بي اربص

→ $x_0, x_1, x_2 \dots x_n \rightarrow$ نقطة التقاط المطبق الـ

→ $n \rightarrow$ order

—: اربص

order أكبر من عدد point

⊛ to calculate NDD by :-

x	x_0	x_1	x_2	x_n
y	y_0	y_1	y_2	y_n

x_0 $f(x_i)$ 1^{st} NDD 2^{nd} NDD 3^{rd} 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	x_3
x	0	1	2.5	3
y	2	5	9	11

Subject

Date

No.

x_i	$f(x_i)$	1 st NPD	2 nd NPD	3 rd NPD
-------	----------	---------------------	---------------------	---------------------

0	$2 = b_0$	$\frac{5-2}{1-0} = 3 = b_1$	$\frac{2.667-3}{2.5-0} = -0.1332 = b_2$	$\frac{0.66-(-0.1332)}{3-0} = 0.264 = b_3$
---	-----------	-----------------------------	---	--

1	5	$\frac{9-5}{2.5-1} = 2.667$	$\frac{4-2.667}{3-1} = 0.66$	
---	---	-----------------------------	------------------------------	--

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

#3	11			
----	----	--	--	--

$$f_3(x) = 2 + 3(x-0) - 0.1332(x-0)(x-1) + 0.264(x-0)(x-1)(x-2.5)$$

$$= 2 + 8.25 - 0.641 + 0.3176 = 9.9266$$

④ Numerical diff :-

Ex Using the following data

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

with $O(h)^2$, $h = 0.25$

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

Soll

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{(3 \times 12) - (4 \times 7.25) + 2}{2 \times 0.5} = 9$$

⊛ ملاحظة: اختيار بين التقادير

centered و Backward و Forward

مميز حسب الـ Data المخطط بالسؤال

Forward ← القيم بعد x_i

Backward ← القيم قبل x_i

← إذا القيم القبل، البعد موزعة على قيم x_i موزعة ← centered

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

← تم ايراد المبرهن التعريف
 $f(x) = \cos^2(x)$

Soll

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

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

$$= -0.488$$

* في حالة كانت h غير متساوية علينا ايراد معادلة استيفام
interpolation تم نشتت ا اشتقاق مع قاعده (calculus)

* Unequal space data :- (noh)

		1.25	0.75	
x	1	2.25	3	(NOH)
$f(x)$	2	7	9	

at least we have 3 point

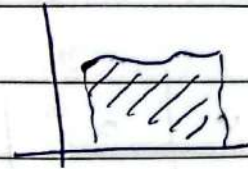
find $f'(x)$ at 2.25

⇒ we using NND → get $f(x)$ → $f'(x)$

* ديرالبلا (مع درجة الاشتقاق) = هوذا يقدر فقط المشتقة الثانية.

* Numerical Integration : —

→ area under the curve.



→ area under the curve

* Numerical method :-

① trapezoidal Rule

② Simpson's Rule

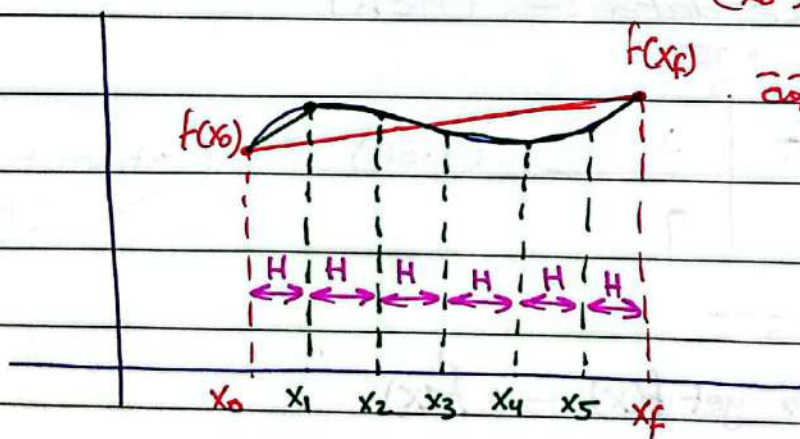
a. $\frac{1}{3}$ Simpson's Rule

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

① trapezoidal Rule

* إذا كان الاستطام يكون معروف

على فترة (x_0, x_f)



* العلاقة بين x_0 و x_f على خطية

* area under the curve (مساحة تحت منحنى) مساحة

مساحة المنطقة (area) (منحنى) (قائمة) (النقطة)

(Integration) $I = \int_{x_0}^{x_f} f(x) dx$

$$= \frac{x_f - x_0}{2} [f(x_0) + f(x_f)]$$

* area under the curve (مساحة تحت منحنى) (قائمة) (النقطة) $h =$

مساحة المنطقة (area) (منحنى) (قائمة) (النقطة) x_1, x_2, \dots

* # of segment = n

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

x_0
$x_1 = x_0 + h$
$x_2 = x_1 + h$
$x_3 = x_2 + h$
$x_4 = x_3 + h$

$$I = \Sigma \text{area} = \frac{h}{2} (f(x_0) + f(x_1)) + \frac{h}{2} (f(x_1) + f(x_2)) + \frac{h}{2} (f(x_2) + f(x_3)) + \frac{h}{2} (f(x_3) + f(x_f))$$

In general \rightarrow

$$I = \frac{h}{2} \left[\underbrace{f(x_0)}_{\text{البداية}} + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \underbrace{f(x_i)}_{\text{قيم معروفة}} + \underbrace{f(x_n)}_{\text{النهاية}} \right]$$

Ex Find the Integration using trapezoidal For

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

Soll

ما أعلى تقسيم \rightarrow الطريقة الأولى [1]

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

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

أعلى تقسيم \rightarrow الطريقة الثانية [2]

[1] # of segment = 5 \leftarrow الخطأ، السعة

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

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

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

$$= \frac{0.1}{2} (e^0 + (e^{0.1} + e^{0.2} + e^{0.3} + e^{0.4}) + e^{0.5}) = \underline{\underline{0.641}}$$

الايثر دقة

[2] 1/3 Simpson's Rule

← على الأقل 3 نقاط يعني 2 area

1- For single application

$n=2 \Rightarrow$ two area

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

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{h}{3} (f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + f(x_2))$$

x_f, x_0 هي نقطتي البداية والنهاية x_i

2- For multiple application

$n > 2 \rightarrow$ must be even ((نقطتين))

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

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

Sol

[1] For single application

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

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

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

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

[2] Multiple application

$n = 6$ segment

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

$$x_0 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0.083$$

$$x_2 = 0.166$$

$$x_3 = 0.249$$

$$x_4 = 0.332$$

$$x_5 = 0.415$$

$$x_6 = x_f = 0.5$$

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

$$= 0.6455$$

[3] 5/8 Simpson's Rule

↳ Minimum Number segment Required $n=3$

1] For single ($n=3$)

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

2] For ($n > 3$)

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

↳ مرتين ضرب 3 و مرة ضرب 2

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

$$x_0 = 0 , x_3 = 0.5$$

$$h = \frac{0.5 - 0}{3} = 0.16 , x_1 = 0.16 , x_2 = 0.32 , x_3 = 0.5$$

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

* Runge-Kutta method :- अधिक प्रशस्त

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

III Euler's method

(y_0, x_0) प्रारंभिक *

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + (f(x_i, y_i) * h)$$

of iteration \leftarrow

h = Step size.

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

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

$x_0 \leftarrow$ $y_0 \leftarrow$

II For calculus Sol :-

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

$$\frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{5x^3}{3} + x + C \rightarrow x_0, y_0 \text{ के मान रखें } \leftarrow C = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

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

2] For Euler method

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

حل المعادلة عند كل خطوة من خطوات

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

9.1] For $h=1$

$x=1 \leftarrow y(1)$ المطلوب هو
القيمة المطلوبة الوصول إليها

1 = iteration مرة

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

$$x_1 = 0 + 1 = 1$$

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

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

$$E_T = \frac{2.4516 - 2}{2.516} \times 100\% = 20\%$$

6.] For $h=0.5$

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

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

$$y(0.5) = 1.5$$

$$x_1 \leftarrow y_1$$

Second iteration مرة

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

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

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

(error rate) accuracy aur h aur h aur h

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 50, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

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 :—

$$\Rightarrow y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{1}{6}(K_1 + 4K_2 + K_3)$$

$$K_1 = f(x_i, y_i)$$

$$K_2 = f(\underbrace{x_i + 0.5h}_{\text{x نصف المسافة}}, \underbrace{y_i + 0.5K_1h}_{\text{y نصف المسافة}})$$

$$K_3 = f(x_i + h, y_i + K_1h + K_2h)$$

⊛ Fourth order RK-4 :—

$$\Rightarrow y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{1}{6}(K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4)$$

$$K_1 = f(x_i, y_i)$$

$$K_2 = f(x_i + 0.5h, y_i + 0.5K_1h)$$

$$K_3 = f(x_i + 0.5h, y_i + 0.5K_2h)$$

$$K_4 = f(x_i + h, y_i + K_3h)$$

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

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

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

$$x_0 = 0$$

↳ two iteration

$$y_0 = 1$$

$$\text{Mid point } \Rightarrow y_{i+1} = y_i + K_2 h$$

$$\Rightarrow y(0.5) = y_0 + K_2 h$$

$$K_1 = f(x_0, y_0) = f(0, 1) = \frac{5(0)^2 + 1}{1} = 1$$

$$K_2 = f(x_i + 0.5h, y_i + 0.5K_1h)$$

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow y(1) = y_{0.5} + K_2 h$$

$$K_1 = f(0.5, 1.525) = \frac{5(0.5)^2 + 1}{1.525} = 1.476$$

$$\begin{aligned}K_2 &= f(x_i + 0.5h, y_i + 0.5K_1h) \\&= f(0.5 + (0.5 \times 0.5), 1.525 + (0.5 \times 1.476 \times 0.5)) \\&= 2.013\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{1}{6} (K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4)$$

$$y(1) = y_0 + \frac{1}{6} (K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4)$$

$$K_1 = f(x_0, y_0) = f(0, 1) = \frac{5(0)^2 + 1}{1} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}K_2 &= f(x_i + 0.5h, y_0 + 0.5K_1h) = f(0 + 0.5 \times 1, 1 + 0.5 \times 1 \times 1) \\&= f(0.5, 1.5) = 1.5\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}K_3 &= f(x_i + 0.5h, y_0 + 0.5K_2h) = f(0 + 0.5 \times 1, 1 + 0.5 \times 1.5 \times 1) \\&= f(0.5, 1.75) = 1.29\end{aligned}$$

$$K_4 = f(x_0 + h, y_0 + K_3 h) \\ = f(0 + 1, 1 + 1.29 \times 1) = f(1, 2.29) = 2.62$$

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

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