

7A) VYPOČÍTAJTE $\int_0^{0.5} \sin x^2 dx$. POUŽÍTE LICHOBĚŽNÍKOVOU METÓDU S POČTOM KROKŮV $n=5$.

$h = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{0.5-0}{5} = 0.1$

i	0	1	2	3	4	5
x_i	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
$y_i = \sin(x_i^2)$	0	0.0099999	0.0399893	0.0898799	0.1593188	0.247704

0.299185

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{h}{2} [y_0 + y_n + 2(y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_{n-1})] =$$

$$= \frac{0.1}{2} [0 + 0.247704 + 2 \cdot 0.299185] = 0.042289$$

7B) VYPOČÍTAJTE $\int_0^{0.4} \sin x^2 dx$. POUŽÍTE SIMPSONOVOU METÓDU S POČTOM KROKŮV $n=8$.

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{0.4-0}{8} = 0.05$$

i	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
x_i	0	0.05	0.1	0.15	0.2	0.25	0.3	0.35	0.4
$y_i = \sin(x_i^2)$	0	0.0025	0.0099999	0.022498	0.0399893	0.062455	0.0898799	0.122194	0.1593188

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{h}{3} [y_0 + y_{2i} + 4(y_1 + y_3 + \dots + y_{2i-1}) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + \dots + y_{2i-2})] =$$

$$= \frac{0.05}{3} [0 + 0.1593188 + 4 \cdot 0.209651 + 2 \cdot 0.139858] = 0.021294$$

8A) ODHADNITE CHYBU, KTERÉ SA DOPUSTÍTE AK LICHOBĚŽNÍKOVOU METÓDOU S POČTOM KROKŮV $n=5$ VYPOČÍTATE $\int_0^{0.5} \sin x^2 dx$.

$$|R_L| \leq \frac{(b-a)^3}{12n^2} \cdot M_2 < \epsilon ; M_2 = \max_{x \in \langle a, b \rangle} |f''(x)|$$

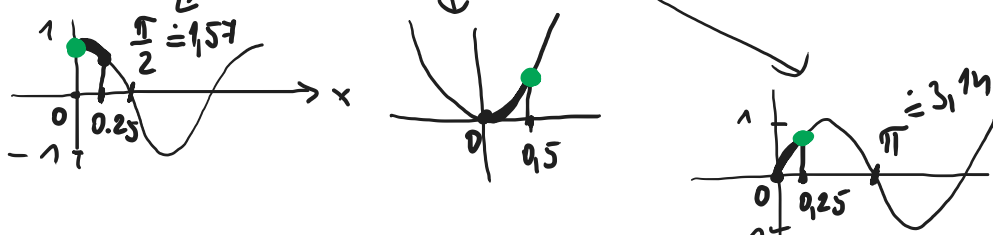
$$f(x) = \sin x^2$$

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

$$f''(x) = 2 \cos x^2 + 2x \cdot (-\sin x^2) \cdot (2x) = 2 \cos x^2 - 4x^2 \sin x^2$$

$$M_2 = \max_{x \in \langle 0, 0.5 \rangle} |2 \cos x^2 - 4x^2 \sin x^2| \leq |2 \cos x^2| + |4x^2 \sin x^2| =$$

$$= 2|\cos x^2| + 4x^2|\sin x^2| = 2 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 0.25 \cdot \sin 0.25 \approx 2.2474$$



$$|R_L| \leq \frac{(0.5-0)^3}{12 \cdot 5^2} \cdot 2.2474 \approx 9.36 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

8B) S AKÝM NAJMENŠÍM n MUSÍTE LICHOBĚŽNÍKOVOU METÓDOU POČÍTAT' $\int_0^{0.5} \sin x^2 dx$, ABY STE ZABEZPEČILI PRESNOST' $\epsilon = 10^{-3}$.

$$|R_L| \leq \frac{(b-a)^3}{12n^2} \cdot M_2 < \epsilon \Rightarrow 12n^2 \cdot \epsilon > (b-a)^3 \cdot M_2 \Rightarrow n^2 > \frac{(b-a)^3 \cdot M_2}{12\epsilon} \Rightarrow n > \sqrt{\frac{(b-a)^3 \cdot M_2}{12 \cdot \epsilon}}$$

$$M_2 = \max_{x \in \langle 0, 0.5 \rangle} |f''(x)| \leq 2|\cos x^2| + 4x^2|\sin x^2| \approx 2.2474$$

$$n > \sqrt{\frac{(0.5-0)^3 \cdot 2.2474}{12 \cdot 10^{-3}}} \approx 4.84 \Rightarrow n = 5$$

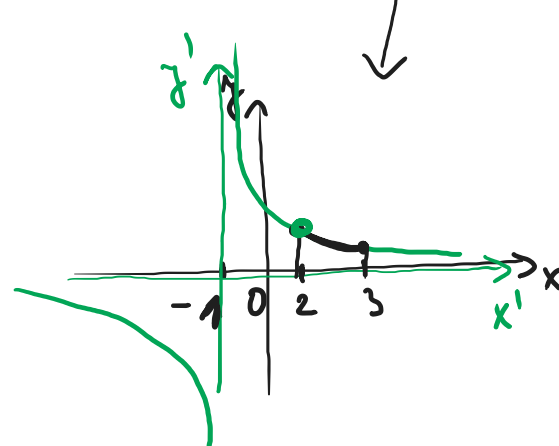
8C) ODHADNITE CHYBU, KTERÉ SA DOPUSTÍTE AK SIMPSONOVOU METÓDOU S POČTOM KROKŮV $n=6$ VYPOČÍTATE $\int_2^3 \frac{1}{1+x} dx$.

$$|R_S| \leq \frac{(b-a)^5}{180n^4} \cdot M_4 < \epsilon$$

$$M_4 = \max_{x \in \langle 2, 3 \rangle} |f^{(iv)}(x)| = \max_{x \in \langle 2, 3 \rangle} \left| \frac{24}{(1+x)^5} \right| = \frac{24}{(1+2)^5} = \frac{24}{3^5} = \frac{24}{243}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} = (1+x)^{-1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -(1+x)^{-2} \Rightarrow f''(x) = 2(1+x)^{-3} \Rightarrow f'''(x) = -6(1+x)^{-4} \Rightarrow f^{(iv)}(x) = 24(1+x)^{-5}$$

$$|R_S| \leq \frac{(3-2)^5}{180 \cdot 6^4} \cdot \frac{24}{243} \approx 4.23 \cdot 10^{-7}$$



8D) S AKÝM NAJMENŠÍM n MUSÍTE SIMPSONOVOU METÓDOU POČÍTAT' $\int_2^3 \frac{1}{1+x} dx$, ABY STE ZABEZPEČILI PRESNOST' $\epsilon = 10^{-8}$.

$$|R_S| \leq \frac{(b-a)^5}{180n^4} \cdot M_4 < \epsilon \Rightarrow 180n^4 \cdot \epsilon > (b-a)^5 \cdot M_4 \Rightarrow n > \sqrt[4]{\frac{(b-a)^5 \cdot M_4}{180\epsilon}}$$

$$M_4 = \max_{x \in \langle 2, 3 \rangle} |f^{(iv)}(x)| = \frac{24}{243}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -(1+x)^{-2} \Rightarrow f''(x) = 2(1+x)^{-3} ; f'''(x) = -6(1+x)^{-4} \Rightarrow f^{(iv)}(x) = \frac{24}{(1+x)^5}$$

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$$n > \sqrt[4]{\frac{(3-2)^5 \cdot \frac{24}{243}}{180 \cdot 10^{-8}}} = 15.3 \Rightarrow n = 16$$