

lezione 04/05

RISOLUZIONE DI EQUAZIONI NON LINEARI

$$f(x) = 0$$

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Esi: $f(x) = e^x - \log x$ $f(x) = \sin x - x^4$

$$f(x) = 3x^5 - 7x^2 + x$$

- Condizionamento
- Metodi numerici
- Stabilità

CONDIZIONAMENTO

SENSIBILITÀ DELLA SOLUZIONE RISPETTO ALCHE PERTURBAZIONE
DEI ^{dati} V/W INGRESSO.

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = a - g(x)$$

$$f \in C^2(\mathbb{R}) \quad (g \in C^2(\mathbb{R}))$$

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a - g(x) = 0 \text{ lo szukam } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = a - g(x) = 0$$

$$\tilde{a} = a(\pm \epsilon) = a \pm a \cdot \epsilon$$

$$\tilde{a} - g(x) = 0 \text{ lo szukam } \tilde{x} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\tilde{a} - g(\tilde{x}) = 0$$

distancje h α \tilde{x} α

$$0 = \tilde{a} - g(\tilde{x}) \doteq \tilde{a} - g(\alpha) - g'(\alpha) \cdot (\tilde{x} - \alpha)$$

$$0 \doteq \tilde{a} - g(\alpha) - g'(\alpha) \cdot (\tilde{x} - \alpha)$$

$$0 = a + a\epsilon - g(\alpha) - g'(\alpha) \cdot (\tilde{\alpha} - \alpha)$$

$$0 = a\epsilon - g'(\alpha) \cdot (\tilde{\alpha} - \alpha)$$

$$g'(\alpha) \cdot (\tilde{\alpha} - \alpha) = a\epsilon$$

$$\text{Se } g'(\alpha) \neq 0 \quad \tilde{\alpha} - \alpha = \frac{a \cdot \epsilon}{g'(\alpha)}$$

$$|\tilde{\alpha} - \alpha| = \frac{|a \cdot \epsilon|}{|g'(\alpha)|}$$

Il teorema di campo e la potenza assoluta di α .

è $\frac{1}{|g'(\alpha)|}$ = moltiplicazione delle radici di

Se $|g'(\alpha)|$ è piccolo il polinomio è molto condizionale

Se $|g'(\alpha)|$ è grande il polinomio è meno condizionale

$$\& \left| g'(x) \right| = 0 \quad k \approx 1 \rightarrow$$

$$g'(x) = f'(x)$$

$f'(x) \neq 0$ x è una radice multipla

$f'(x) \neq 0$ x è una radice semplice.

$f(x) < 0$ volte più complesso di $Ax < b$

① Ci sono e quante sono le soluzioni :

ANALISI & RAZIONA

$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 1 = 0$$

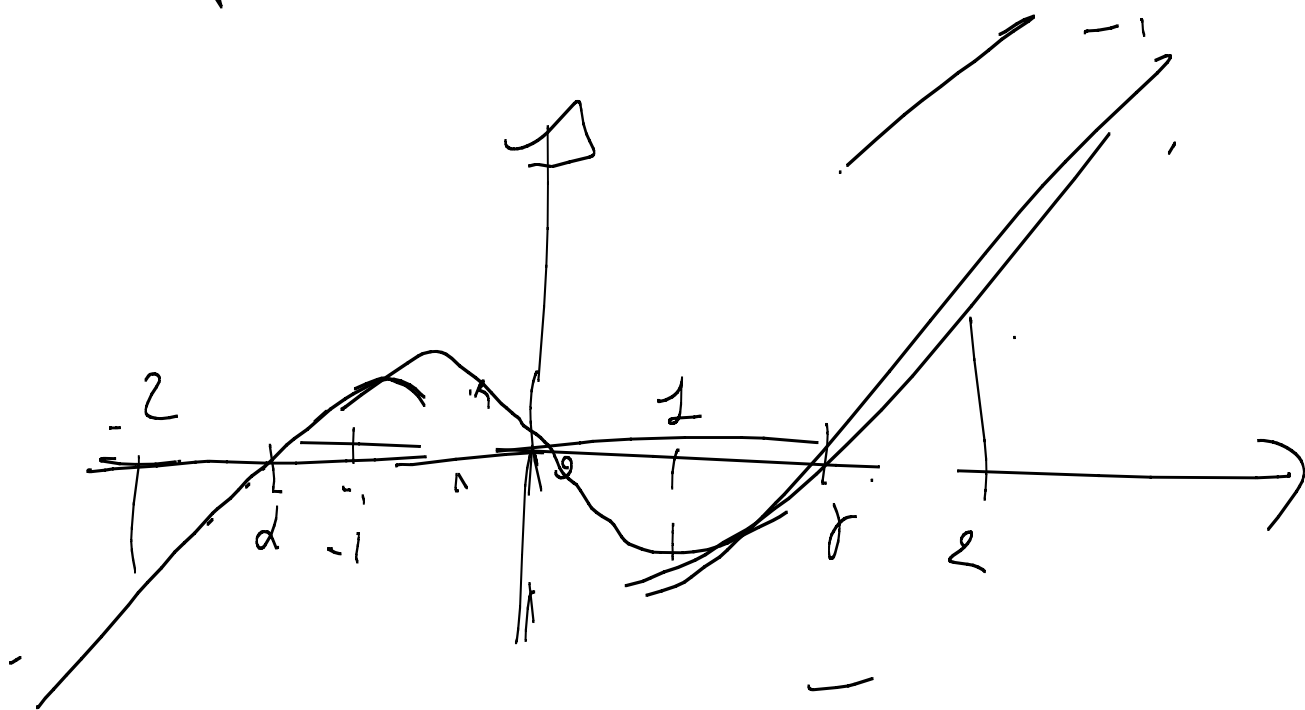
$$f \in C^{\infty}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^3 - 3x + 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^3 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^3 - 3x + 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^3 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) = -\infty$$

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

$$f'(x) \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in [-1, 1]$$



$$f(-1) = (-1)^3 - 3 \cdot (-1) + 1 = -1 + 3 + 1 = 3$$

$$f(1) = 1 - 3 + 1 = -1$$

L'equazione ha 3 soluzioni reali

Lo studio delle radici si può trovare in molti libri di algebra. Gli intervalli del tipo (a, b) e $(a, b]$

α è l'unico soluzione di $f(x) = 0$ in (a, b)

$$\alpha \in (-2, -1) \quad \beta \in (-1, 1) \quad \gamma \in (1, 2)$$

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

$$f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x - 3x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x \left(1 - \frac{3x}{e^x}\right) = +\infty$$

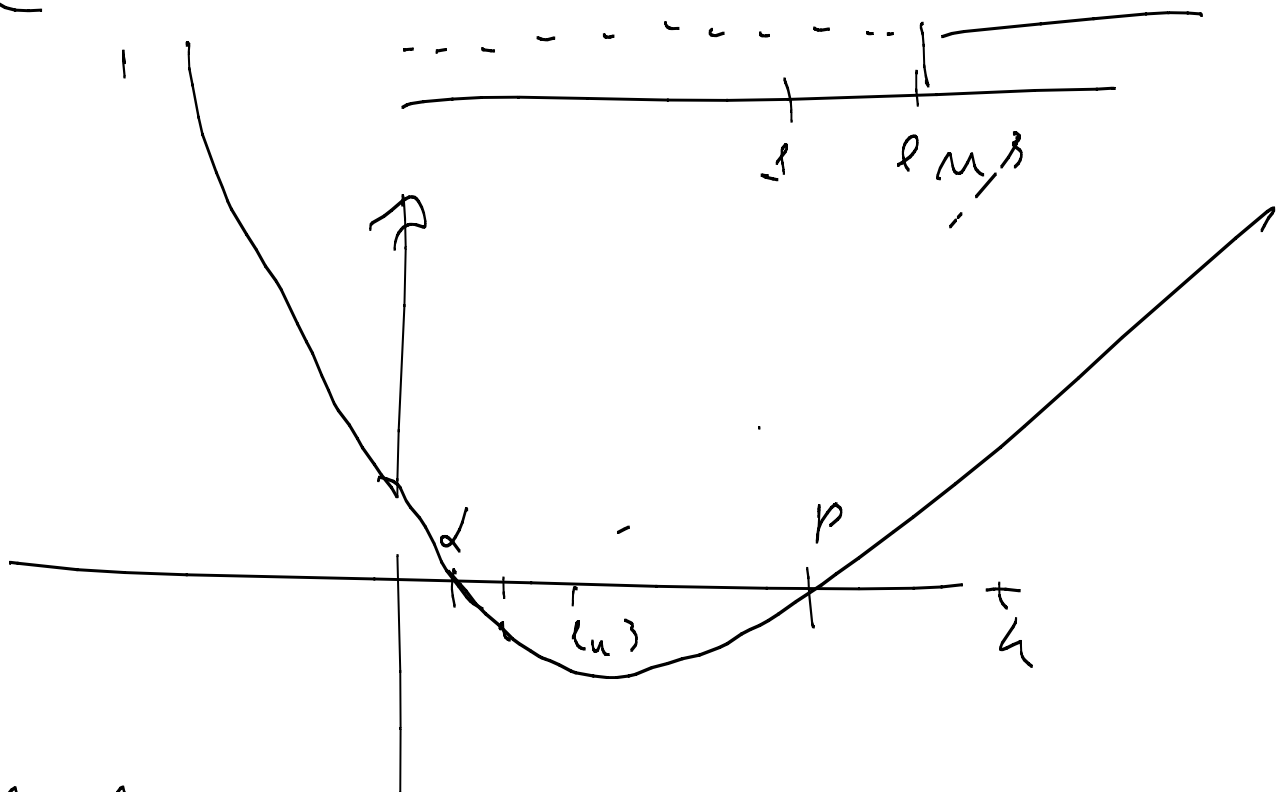
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{e^x} \stackrel{\text{L'Hopital}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e^x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x - 3x = +\infty$$

$$f'(x) < e^x - 3 \quad f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x = 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x < \ln 3 \quad f'(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x > 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x > \ln 3$$



$$f(\ln 3) = e^{\ln 3} - 3 \cdot \ln 3 = 3(1 - \ln 3) < 0$$

$f(x) < 0$ on the interval 2 given values

$$\alpha \in]0, \ln 3[\quad \beta \in]\ln 3, 4]$$

α e β son due numeri $f'(a) \neq 0$ $f'(b) \neq 0$

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

$$f(x) \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$$

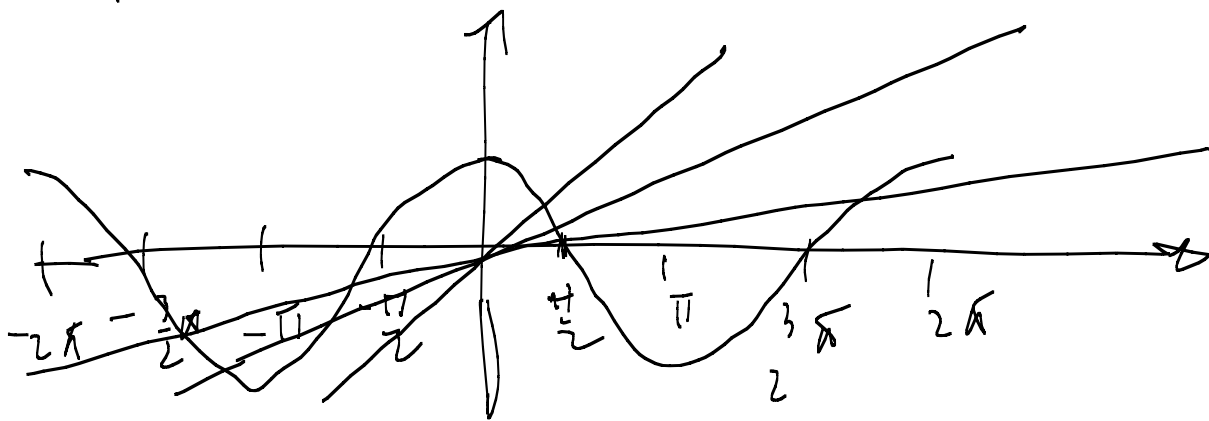
$$f(x) \geq 0 \quad f(x) = h(x) - g(x)$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow h(x) - g(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow h(x) \geq g(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} y = h(x) \\ y = g(x) \end{cases}$$

per ogni x in \mathbb{R} , $g(x) \geq h(x)$
 $h(x) \leq g(x)$ o viceversa.

$$f(x) \geq 0 \quad f(x) = x - \cos x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \cos x$$



\exists duas ou mais raízes $\in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ e $\frac{\pi}{2}$ $\alpha \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

$$h(x) \geq x \quad h(\frac{\pi}{2}) \geq \frac{\pi}{2} > \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$h(x) \geq x \quad \forall x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ e pode ser a mesma função de antes

$$h(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -\frac{\pi}{2} < -1 \quad h(x) < -1 \quad \forall x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

e pode ser a mesma função de $-\frac{\pi}{2}$

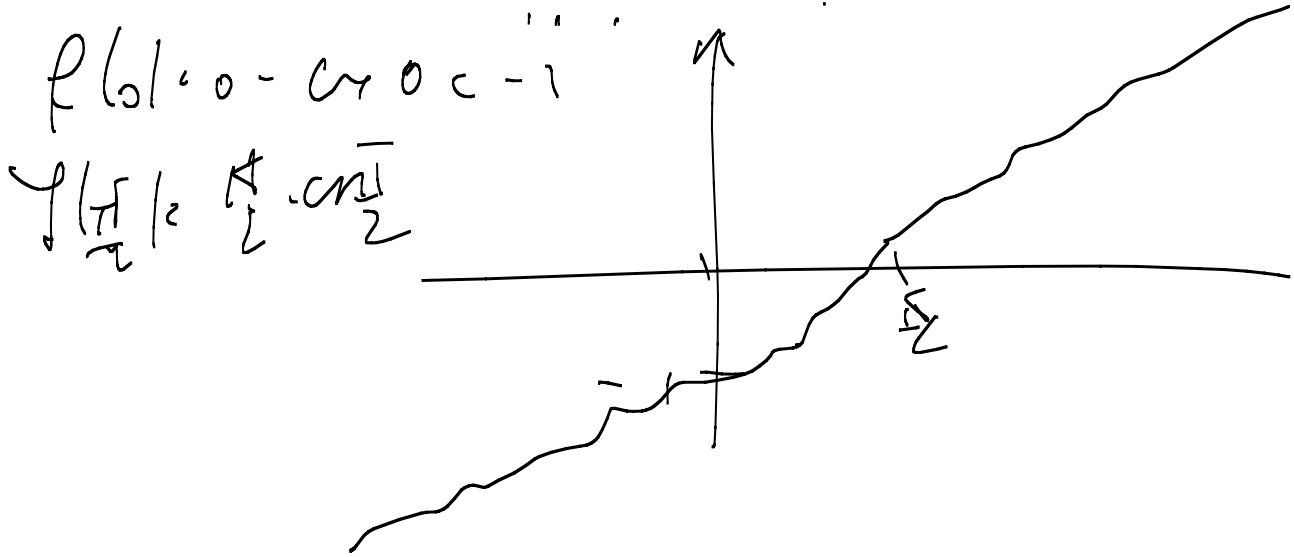
$$f(x) = x - \cos x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x - \cos x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\cos x}{x}\right) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x - \cos x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\cos x}{x}\right) = -\infty$$

$$f'(x) = 1 + \sin x > 0 \quad \forall x$$

$$f \text{ monótona } \uparrow, \exists ! \alpha \text{ t.c. } f(\alpha) = 0$$

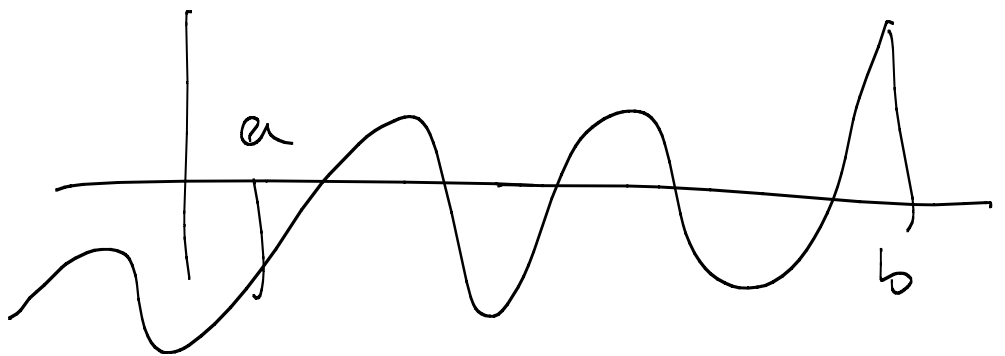


Methode de Bolzano

Planus de existenz def zii: So $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f \in C^0([a, b])$, se $f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0$ allora

$\exists \xi \in [a, b]$ t.c. $f(\xi) = 0$



Supra: $f \in C^0([a, b])$ $f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0$

$$a_0 = a, \quad b_0 = b$$

pr. $k=1$: mf

$$c_k = \frac{a_{k-1} + b_{k-1}}{2} \quad \left(\text{punto al mezzo dell'intervallo } [a_{k-1}, b_{k-1}] \right)$$

$$\text{if. } (f(c_k) \cdot f(a_{k-1}) \leq 0)$$

$$a_k = a_{k-1};$$

$$b_k = c_k;$$

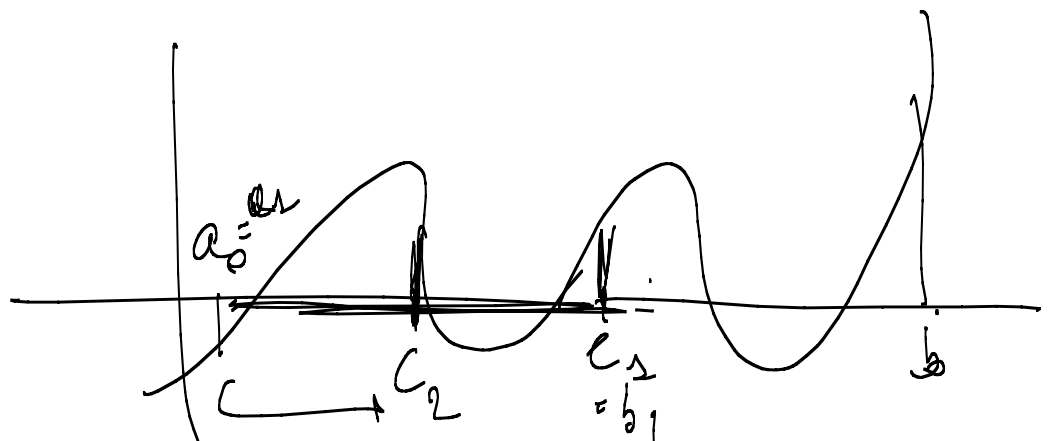
else

$$a_k = c_k$$

$$b_k = b_{k-1}$$

end

end



$$\{a_k\}_{k \geq 1}, \quad \{b_k\}_{k \geq 1}, \quad \{c_k\}_{k \geq 1}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a_k \geq a_{k-1} \quad \forall k \geq 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad b_k \leq b_{k-1} \quad \forall k \geq 1$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad a_k \leq b_k \quad \forall k$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad b_k - a_k \leq \frac{b_{k-1} - a_{k-1}}{2} \leq \dots \leq \frac{b_1 - a_1}{2^k}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad f(a_k) f(b_k) \leq 0 \quad \forall k$$

$$\& \textcircled{1} \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k = l_a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} b_k = l_b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} b_k - a_k = l_a - l_b$$

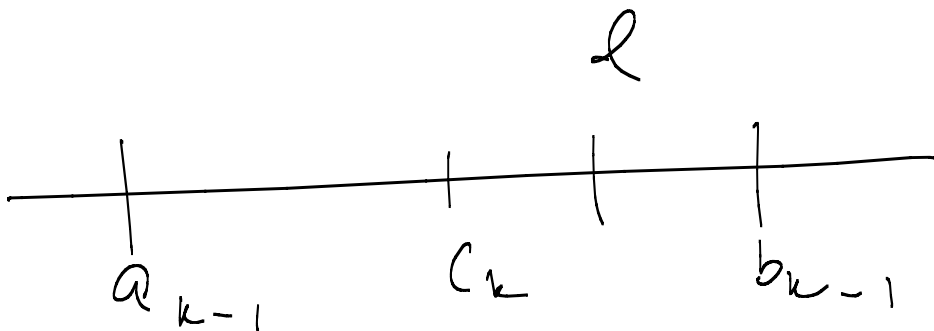
$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} b_k a_k = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_0 - a_0}{2^k} = 0$$

$$l_a = l_b = l$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f(a_k) f(b_k) = (f(l))^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(l) = 0$$

$$a_{k-1} \quad l \quad b_{k-1} \quad l \quad c_{k-1} \quad l$$



$$b_{k-1} - a_{k-1} = \frac{b_{k-2} - a_{k-2}}{2} \dots = \frac{b_0 - a_0}{2^{k-1}}$$

$$|a_{k-1} - l| \leq |a_{k-1} - b_{k-1}| \leq \frac{b_0 - a_0}{2^{k-1}}$$

$$|b_{k-1} - l| \leq |b_{k-1} - a_{k-1}| \leq \frac{b_0 - a_0}{2^{k-1}}$$

$$|c_k - l| \leq \frac{|b_{k-1} - a_{k-1}|}{2} \leq \frac{b_0 - a_0}{2^k}$$

$$|c - l| \leq 2^{-s}$$

$$\frac{b_0 - a_0}{2^k} \leq 2^{-s}$$

$$c \approx c_k$$

$$2^k \geq 2^s \cdot (b_0 - a_0)$$

$$k \neq 4 \quad \log_2 e^S \cdot (b-a)$$

$$= \log_2 e^S + \log_2 (b-a)$$

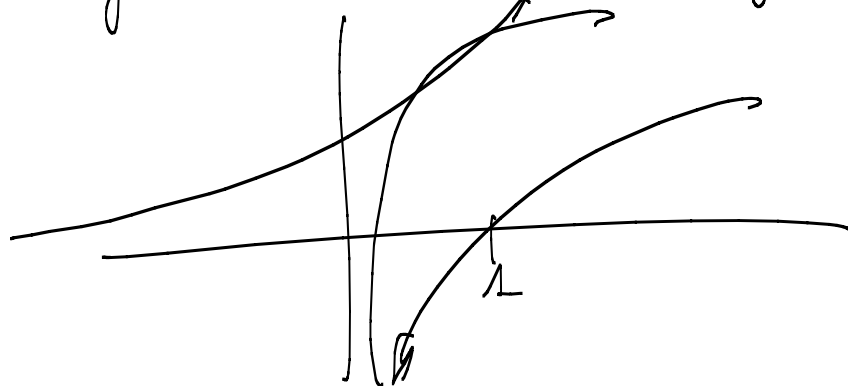
$$= S + \log_2 (b-a)$$

$$k = \lceil S + \log_2 (b-a) \rceil$$

$$e^x - \log x = 0$$

$$C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+) \quad \mathbb{R}^+ = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 0\}$$

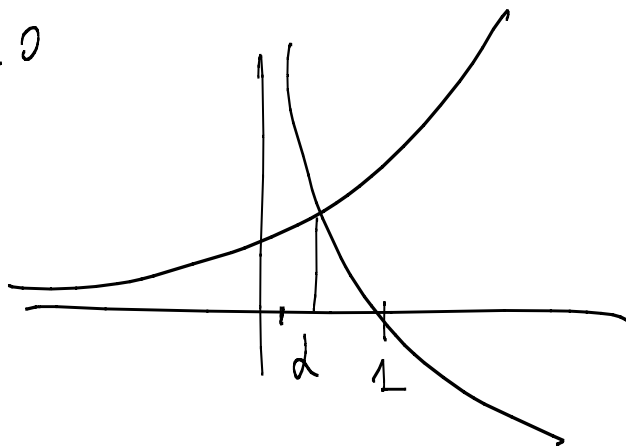
$$e^x - \log x = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad e^x = \log x$$



$$\underline{e^x - \log x = 0} \quad \text{Anda gelico best oli yof d f.}$$

$$e^x + \log x = 0$$

$$e^x = -\log x$$



$\exists!$ $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ f on $\text{definh } m^0$

$$a = \frac{1}{e^3} \quad -\log \frac{1}{e^3} = \log e^3 = 3$$

$$e^{\frac{1}{e^3}} \leq e < 3$$

$$a = \frac{1}{e^3} \quad b = 1$$

$$|C_k - Q| \leq \frac{b-a}{2^k}$$

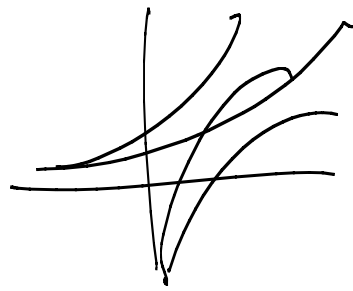
$$k \geq \left\lceil \log_2 \left(\frac{b-a}{\epsilon} \right) \right\rceil$$

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

- ① Determina il valore di k il cui grafico è tangente all'epografo.
- ② Per $k > 1$ determina un'area della regione sottostante al grafico di $f(x)$.

Caduta di area

$$f(x) = e^x - \log x = 0$$

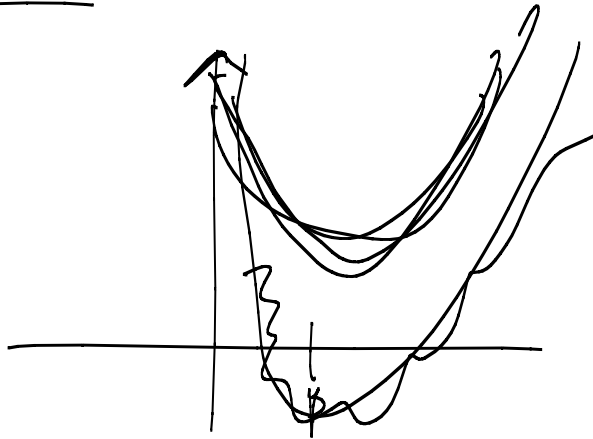
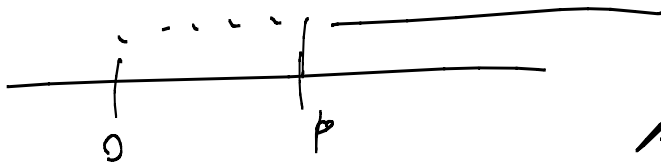
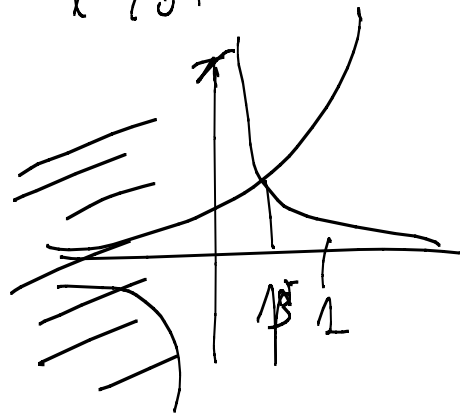


$$C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$f'(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{x} = 0$$



$$f(\beta) = e^\beta - \log \beta = \frac{1}{\beta} - \log \beta > 0$$

MAN a' pwo se wun,