

Solut.

x	1	2	3
y	2	7	25

- a) Tablodaki verileri datalara uyan $f(x) = a \cdot x^b$ formundaki fonksiyonu en küçük kareler yöntemi ile bulunuz.

$$\ln f(x) = \ln a + b \cdot \ln x \quad (2)$$

x	0	0.6931	1.0986
y	0.6931	1.9459	3.2189

$\bar{x} = 0.5973$
 $\bar{y} = 1.9526$

$$b = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 y_i (x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^3 x_i (x_i - \bar{x})} = \frac{0.6931 \cdot (-0.5673) + 1.9459 \cdot 0.0959 + 3.2189 \cdot 0.5014}{0.1 \cdot (-0.5673) + 0.6931 \cdot 0.0959 + 1.0986 \cdot 0.5014}$$
$$= \frac{1.3864}{0.6173} = 2.2459 \quad (6)$$

$$\ln a = \bar{y} - b \bar{x} = 0.6113 \quad (4) \rightarrow a = e^{0.6113} = 1.8428 \quad (3)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 1.8428 \cdot x^{2.2459} \quad (2)$$

- b) $n=3$ için bağıl hatayı hesaplayınız.

$$f(3) = 1.8428 \cdot 3^{2.2459} = 21.7293 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Bağıl Hata : } \% \frac{|25 - 21.7293|}{25} \times 100 = \% 13.0828 \quad (2)$$

Soru 2.

$$-x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 = 20$$

$$3x_1 + 5x_2 - x_3 = 32$$

$$4x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 34$$

lineer denklem sistemini LU ayrışımı kullanarak gözünüz.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{②}]{\substack{R_2 - (-3)R_1 \\ R_3 - (-4)R_1}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 14 & 2 \\ 0 & 15 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{②}]{R_3 - \frac{15}{14}R_2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 14 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{27}{7} \end{bmatrix}$$

$L_{21} = -3$ $L_{31} = -4$ $L_{32} = \frac{15}{14}$ U ②

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 15/14 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 14 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 27/7 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \underbrace{LU}_{\neq} x = y$$

i) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 15/14 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 32 \\ 34 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} z_1 &= 20 \quad \text{②} \\ -3z_1 + z_2 &= 32 \rightarrow z_2 = 92 \quad \text{②} \\ -4z_1 + \frac{15z_2}{14} + z_3 &= 34 \rightarrow z_3 = \frac{108}{7} \quad \text{②} \end{aligned}$

ii) $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 14 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 27/7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 92 \\ 108/7 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \frac{27}{7}x_3 &= \frac{108}{7} \rightarrow x_3 = 4 \quad \text{②} \\ 14x_2 + 2x_3 &= 92 \rightarrow x_2 = 6 \quad \text{②} \\ -x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 &= 20 \rightarrow x_1 = 2 \quad \text{②} \end{aligned}$

Soru: $\frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx$ integralinin yaklaşık değerini Romberg yöntemi ile bulunuz.

$$R_{1,1} = \frac{\pi}{4} [\cos 0 + \cos \frac{\pi}{2}] = \frac{\pi}{4} \approx 0.785399 \quad (4)$$

$$R_{2,1} = \frac{1}{2} [R_{1,1} + \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{4}] \approx \frac{1}{2} [0.785399 + 1.10710] = 0.948059 \quad (4)$$

$$R_{2,2} = R_{2,1} + \frac{1}{3} [R_{2,1} - R_{1,1}] \quad (4)$$

$$= 0.948059 + \frac{1}{3} [0.948059 - 0.785399] = 1.002279$$

$$R_{3,1} = \frac{1}{2} [R_{2,1} + \frac{\pi}{4} (\cos \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{8})] \approx 0.987116 \quad (4)$$

$$R_{3,2} = R_{3,1} + \frac{1}{3} [R_{3,1} - R_{2,1}] \quad (4)$$

$$= 0.987116 + \frac{1}{3} [0.987116 - 0.948059] = 1.000135$$

$$R_{3,3} = R_{3,2} + \frac{1}{15} [R_{3,2} - R_{2,2}] \quad (5)$$

$$= 1.000135 + \frac{1}{15} [1.000135 - 1.002279] = 0.999992$$

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$$R_{1,1} = 0.785399$$

$$R_{2,1} = 0.948059$$

$$R_{3,1} = 0.987116$$

$$R_{2,2} = 1.002279$$

$$R_{3,2} = 1.000135$$

$$R_{3,3} = 0.999992$$

Soru: Bir $y=f(x)$ fonksiyonunun bazı deęerleri ařaęıdaki tabloda verilmiřtir.

x	-4	-2	0	2	4	6	8
f(x)	1	3	4	4	6	9	14

a) $n=6$ için Simpson kuralını kullanarak $\int_{-4}^8 f(x) dx$ integralinin deęerini yaklařık olarak hesaplayınız. (13 puan)

b) $n=4$ için Yarıuk kuralını kullanarak $\int_0^8 f(x) dx$ integralinin deęerini yaklařık olarak hesaplayınız. (12 puan)

Gözüm:

$$a) A = \frac{\Delta x}{3} [f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + 2f(x_2) + 4f(x_3) + 2f(x_4) + 4f(x_5) + f(x_6)]$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{8-(-4)}{6} = 2, \quad x_i = \{-4, -2, 0, 2, 4, 6, 8\}$$

$$A = \frac{2}{3} [1 + 4 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 6 + 4 \cdot 9 + 14] = \frac{2}{3} [1 + 12 + 8 + 16 + 12 + 36 + 14] = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 99 = 66$$

$$b) A = \frac{\Delta x}{2} [f(x_0) + 2f(x_1) + 2f(x_2) + 2f(x_3) + f(x_4)]$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{8-0}{4} = 2, \quad x_i = \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8\}$$

$$A = \frac{2}{2} [4 + 2 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 6 + 2 \cdot 9 + 14] = 4 + 8 + 12 + 18 + 14 = 56$$