

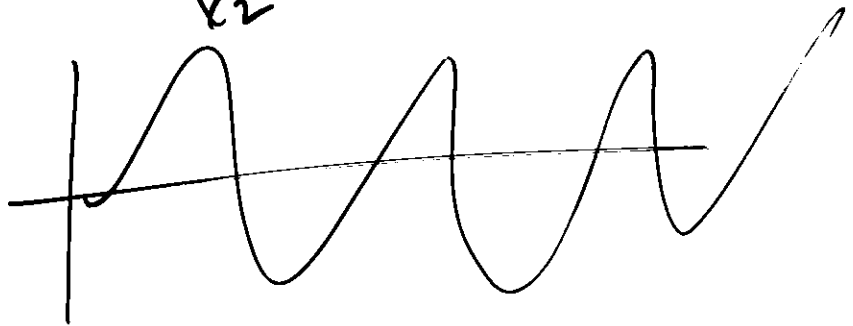
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} = \phi.$$

$$x = \frac{1}{x} = g(x)$$

$$x_0 = 1$$

$x_1$

$x_2$



$$\underline{f(x)} = \phi$$

$$x ? =$$

$$x = g(x)$$

$$\underline{x_1} = g(\underline{x = x_0})$$

$$x_2 = g(x = x_1)$$

=

$$x_n \rightarrow \underline{\underline{x}}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1 = \phi$$

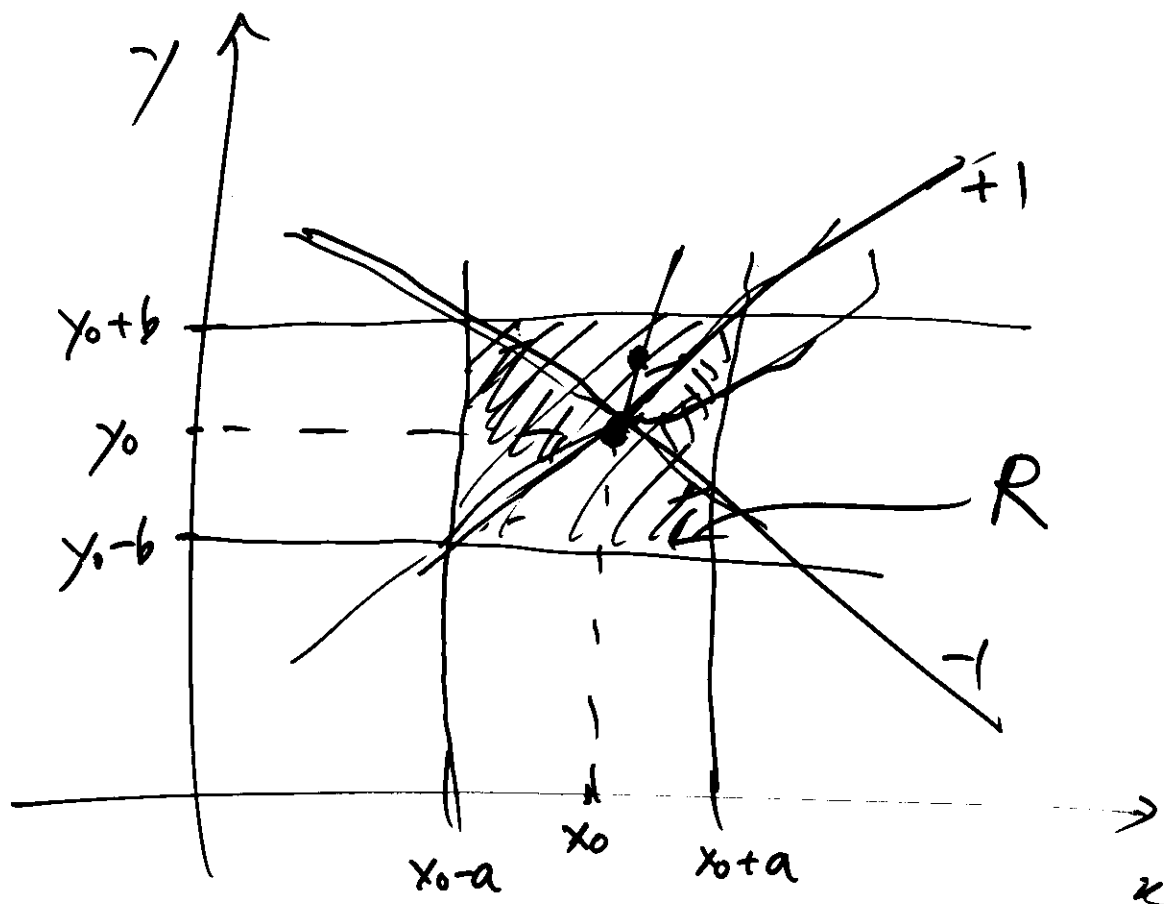
$$\underline{x_0 = \phi}$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x = \left( \frac{x^2 + 1}{2} \right) = g(x)$$

$$x_1 = g(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^2 + 1}{2} = \frac{5}{8}$$



$$\underline{y' = f(x, y)}$$

$$|f(x, y)| \leq K = 1$$

$$-1 \leq f(x, y) \leq +1$$

$$-1 \leq y' \leq +1$$

$$x_0 = 2$$

$$x_1 = \frac{(2)^2 + 1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$y' = f(x, y)$$

1st order 1st deg.

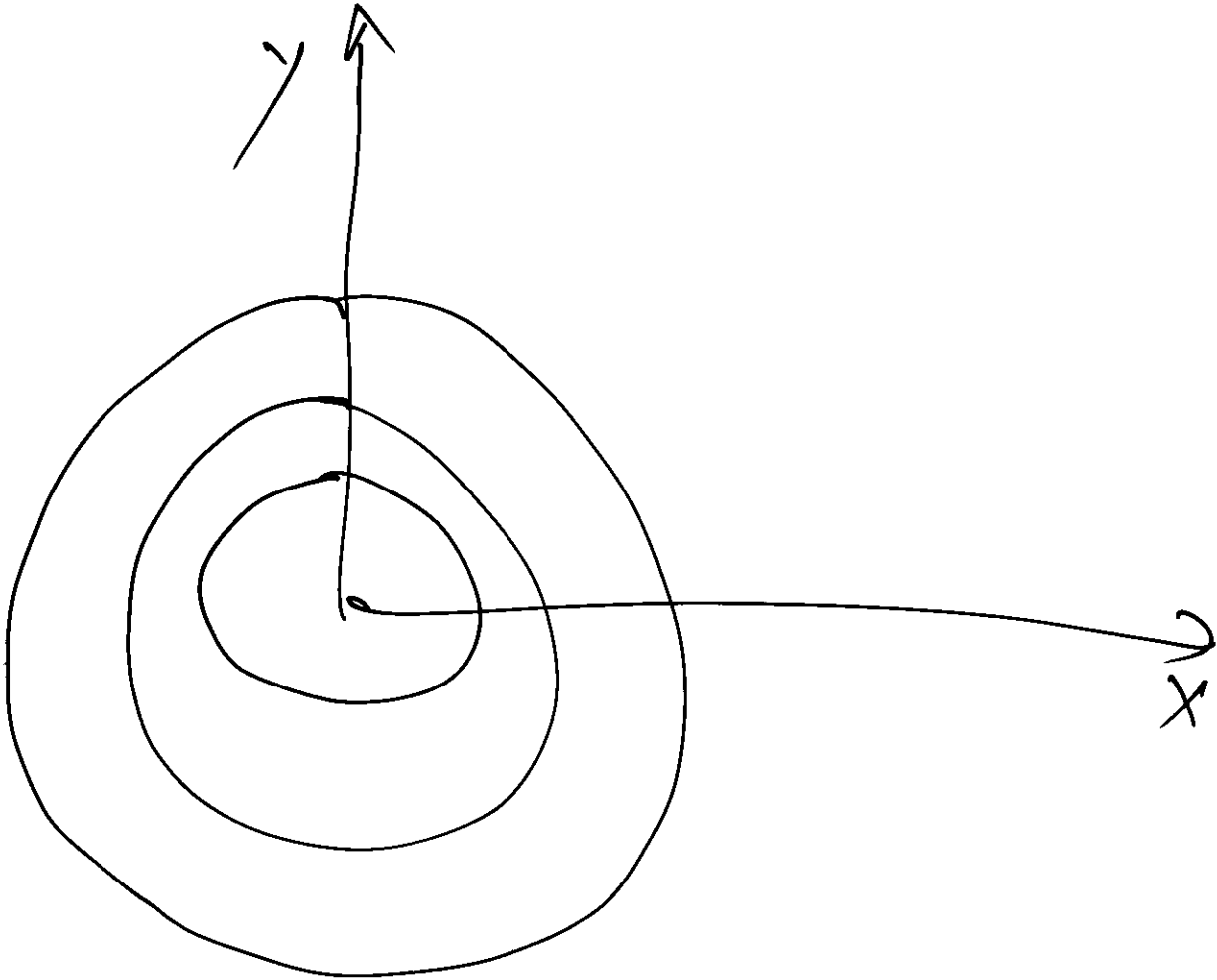
Is

$$p(x) = \frac{S'(x)}{S(x)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{S(x)} \frac{dS(x)}{dx}$$

~~$$u = x^3 + y^3 = \text{const}$$~~

$$u = x^2 + y^2 = \text{const} > 0$$



$$u = y \sin xy + x \cos y^2 = \text{const}$$