Ejercicios Punto fijo

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#Ejercicio 1

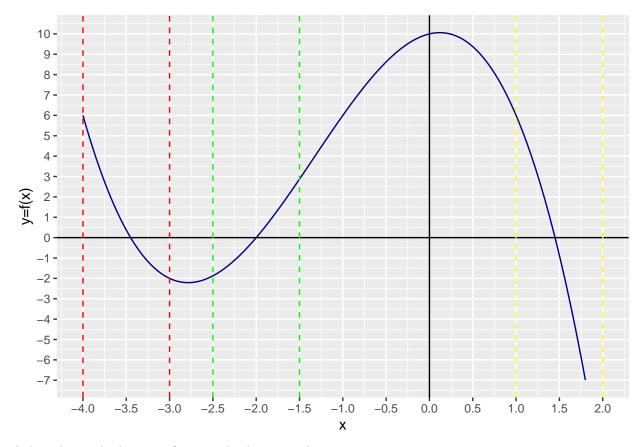
```
f=function(x){
  x-x^3 -4*x^2+10
}
```

Grafico

```
x<-seq(-4,1.8,0.001)#Genero vector para graficar f(x)
fx<-f(x)
df<-data.frame(x,fx) #Creo dataframe

ggfx=ggplot(data=df) #cargo los datos
ggfx=ggfx+aes(x=x,y=fx)#Cargo variables
ggfx=ggfx+geom_line(linetype=1,colour="darkblue") #Agrego linea
ggfx=ggfx+geom_hline(yintercept=0,linetype=1)+geom_vline(xintercept = 0,linetype=1)#Creo x=0 e y=0
ggfx=ggfx+scale_x_continuous(name="x",breaks=seq(-4,3,0.5)) #cambio escala eje X
ggfx=ggfx+scale_y_continuous(name="y=f(x)",breaks=seq(-10,10,1)) #Cambio escala eje Y

ggfx=ggfx+geom_vline(xintercept=c(-4,-3),linetype=2,colour="red")+geom_vline(xintercept = c(-2.5,-1.5),
ggfx</pre>
```



Aplico el metodo de punto fijo en todos los intervalos

```
puede_fallar<- tryCatch(print("Las raices se encuentran en: ",iteracion_punto_fijo(f,-3.5,0.0001,100),"</pre>
```

```
## [1] "Error"
```

No se pueden obtener las raices mediante este metodo #Ejercicio 2

```
f=function(x){
   sqrt((10/x)-4*x)
}
```

grafico

```
x < -seq(-4,2,0.001) #Genero vector para graficar f(x) fx< -f(x)
```

Warning in sqrt((10/x) - 4 * x): Se han producido NaNs

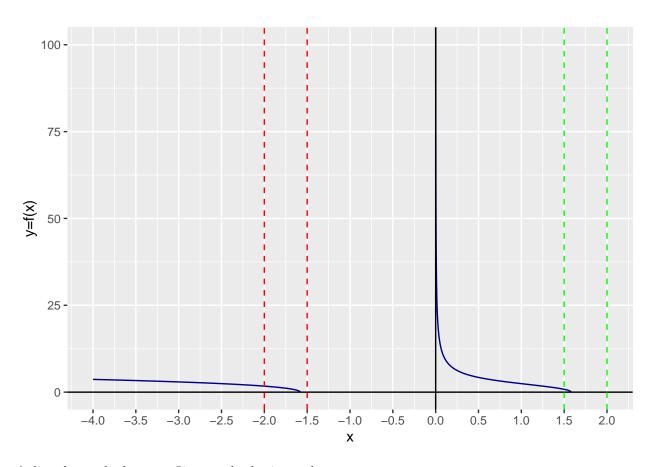
```
df<-data.frame(x,fx) #Creo dataframe

ggfx=ggplot(data=df) #cargo los datos
ggfx=ggfx+aes(x=x,y=fx)#Cargo variables</pre>
```

```
ggfx=ggfx+geom_line(linetype=1,colour="darkblue") #Agrego linea
ggfx=ggfx+geom_hline(yintercept=0,linetype=1)+geom_vline(xintercept = 0,linetype=1)#Creo x=0 e y=0
ggfx=ggfx+scale_x_continuous(name="x",breaks=seq(-4,2,0.5)) #cambio escala eje X
ggfx=ggfx+scale_y_continuous(name="y=f(x)",breaks=seq(0,100,25)) #Cambio escala eje Y

ggfx=ggfx+geom_vline(xintercept=c(-2,-1.5),linetype=2,colour="red")+geom_vline(xintercept = c(1.5,2),linetype=2,colour="red")
```

Warning: Removed 419 row(s) containing missing values (geom_path).

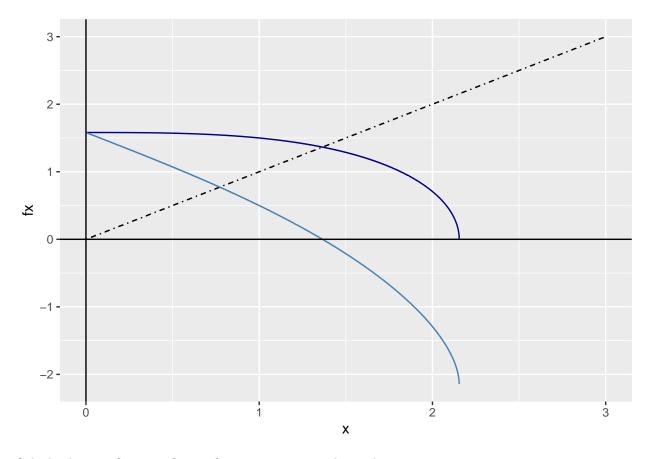


Aplico el metodo de punto fijo en todos los intervalos

La funcion no cumple con la condicion de ser continua #Ejercicio 3

```
f=function(x){
  0.5*(10-x^3)^0.5
g=function(x){
  -x+0.5*(10-x^3)^0.5
grafico f y g
x \leftarrow seq(0, 3, by = 0.0001) #Genero vector para graficar
df <- data.frame(x, fx) #Creo dataframe</pre>
gggx <- ggplot(data = df) #Cargo los datos</pre>
gggx \leftarrow gggx + aes(x = x, y = fx) #Cargo las variables
gggx <- gggx + geom_line(linetype = 1, colour = "darkblue")</pre>
\#Gr\'{a}fico x = y
gggx <- gggx + geom_line(aes(y = x),linetype=4, colour = "black")</pre>
#Gráfico la función del ejercicio donde esta la raiz
gggx \leftarrow gggx + geom\_line(aes(x = x, y = g(x)), colour = "steelblue")
#Agrego el eje X e Y
gggx <- gggx + geom_vline(xintercept = 0, linetype = 1)+</pre>
   geom_hline(yintercept = 0, linetype = 1)
#Mapeo las escalas
ggfx=ggfx+scale_x_continuous(name="x",breaks=seq(0,3,0.5)) +scale_y_continuous(name="y=f(x)",breaks=seq
## Scale for 'x' is already present. Adding another scale for 'x', which will
## replace the existing scale.
## Scale for 'y' is already present. Adding another scale for 'y', which will
## replace the existing scale.
gggx
## Warning: Removed 8456 row(s) containing missing values (geom_path).
```

Warning: Removed 8456 row(s) containing missing values (geom_path).

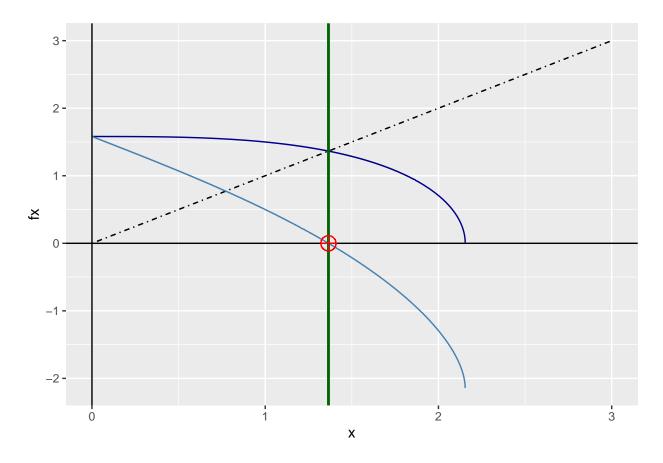


```
iteracion_punto_fijo(f,1.5,0.0001,100)
```

[1] 1.365206

Warning: Removed 8456 row(s) containing missing values (geom_path).

Warning: Removed 8456 row(s) containing missing values (geom_path).



```
paste("La raiz se enceuntra en ", iteracion_punto_fijo(f,1.5,0.0001,100))
```

[1] "La raiz se enceuntra en 1.36520585029705"

```
paste("La raiz se enceuntra en ", iteracion_punto_fijo(f,1.5,0.0001,100))
```

[1] "La raiz se enceuntra en 1.36520585029705"

#Ejercicio 4

```
#La función del ejercicio
f <- function(x){
   return((10/(4+x))^(1/2))
}
#La función para graficar la raiz
g <- function(x){
   return(-x+(10/(4+x))^(1/2))
}</pre>
```

Grafico f(x) y g(x)

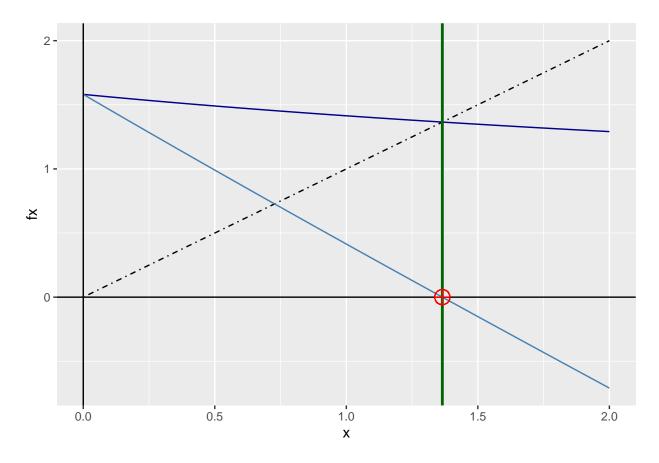
```
graphics.off()

x \leftarrow seq(0, 2, by = 0.0001) #Genero vector para graficar

fx \leftarrow f(x)
```

```
df <- data.frame(x, fx) #Creo dataframe</pre>
gggx <- ggplot(data = df) #Cargo los datos</pre>
gggx \leftarrow gggx + aes(x = x, y = fx) #Cargo las variables
gggx <- gggx + geom_line(linetype = 1, colour = "darkblue")</pre>
\#Gráfico x = y
gggx <- gggx + geom_line(aes(y = x),linetype=4, colour = "black")</pre>
#Gráfico la función del ejercicio donde esta la raiz
gggx \leftarrow gggx + geom\_line(aes(x = x, y = g(x)), colour = "steelblue")
#Agrego el eje X e Y
gggx <- gggx + geom_vline(xintercept = 0, linetype = 1)+</pre>
   geom_hline(yintercept = 0, linetype = 1)
#Mapeo las escalas
ggfx=ggfx+scale_x_continuous(name="x",breaks=seq(0,3,0.5)) +scale_y_continuous(name="y=f(x)",breaks=seq
## Scale for 'x' is already present. Adding another scale for 'x', which will
## replace the existing scale.
## Scale for 'y' is already present. Adding another scale for 'y', which will
## replace the existing scale.
gggx
```

```
gggx=gggx+geom_vline(xintercept=iteracion_punto_fijo(f,1.5,0.01,300),linetype=1,size=1,colour="darkgreengggx" gggx
```



```
paste("La raiz se enceuntra en ", iteracion_punto_fijo(f,1.5,0.1,100))
```

[1] "La raiz se enceuntra en 1.36737637199128"

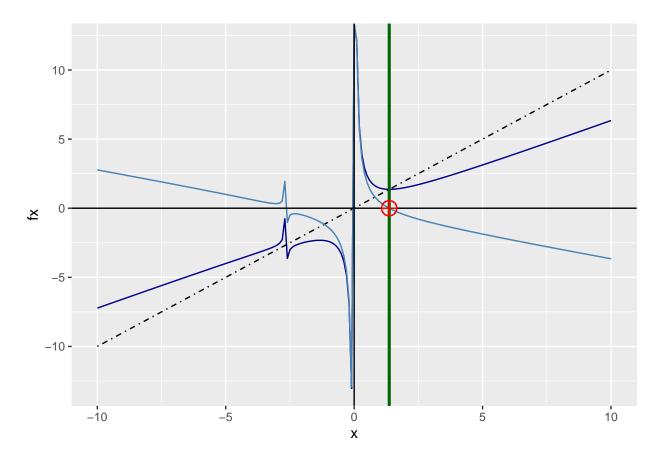
#Ejercicio 5

```
f=function(x){
   x-(x^3+4*x^2-10)/(3*x^2+8*x)
}
g=function(x){
   -(x^3+4*x^2-10)/(3*x^2+8*x)
}
```

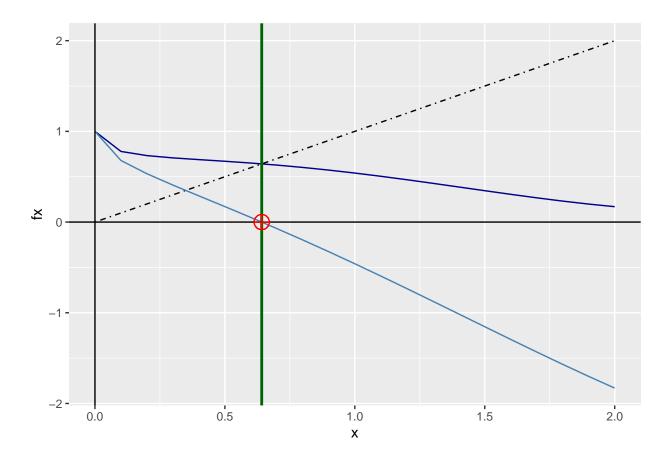
Grafico f(x) y g(x)

```
graphics.off()
x <- seq(-10, 10, by = 0.1) #Genero vector para graficar
fx <- f(x)
df <- data.frame(x, fx) #Creo dataframe
gggx <- ggplot(data = df) #Cargo los datos
gggx <- gggx + aes(x = x, y = fx) #Cargo las variables
gggx <- gggx + geom_line(linetype = 1, colour = "darkblue")
#Gráfico x = y
gggx <- gggx + geom_line(aes(y = x),linetype=4, colour = "black")</pre>
```

```
#Gráfico la función del ejercicio donde esta la raiz
gggx <- gggx + geom_line(aes(x = x, y = g(x)), colour = "steelblue")
#Agrego el eje X e Y
gggx <- gggx + geom_vline(xintercept = 0, linetype = 1)+
    geom_hline(yintercept = 0, linetype = 1)</pre>
gggx
```



Grafico



```
paste("La raiz se enceuntra en ", iteracion_punto_fijo(f,1,0.0001,100))
```

[1] "La raiz se enceuntra en 0.641702668200056"

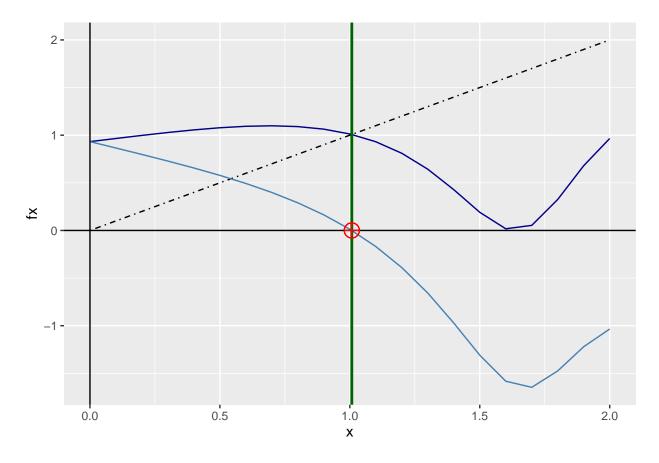
#Ejercicio7

```
f=function(x){
  log(2+cos(exp(x)-2))
}
g=function(x){
  -x+log(2+cos(exp(x)-2))
}
```

Grafico

```
graphics.off()
x <- seq(0, 2, by = 0.1) #Genero vector para graficar
fx <- f(x)
df <- data.frame(x, fx) #Creo dataframe
gggx <- ggplot(data = df) #Cargo los datos
gggx <- gggx + aes(x = x, y = fx) #Cargo las variables
gggx <- gggx + geom_line(linetype = 1, colour = "darkblue")
#Gráfico x = y
gggx <- gggx + geom_line(aes(y = x),linetype=4, colour = "black")</pre>
```

```
#Gráfico la función del ejercicio donde esta la raiz
gggx <- gggx + geom_line(aes(x = x, y = g(x)), colour = "steelblue")
#Agrego el eje X e Y
gggx <- gggx + geom_vline(xintercept = 0, linetype = 1)+
    geom_hline(yintercept = 0, linetype = 1)</pre>
gggx
```



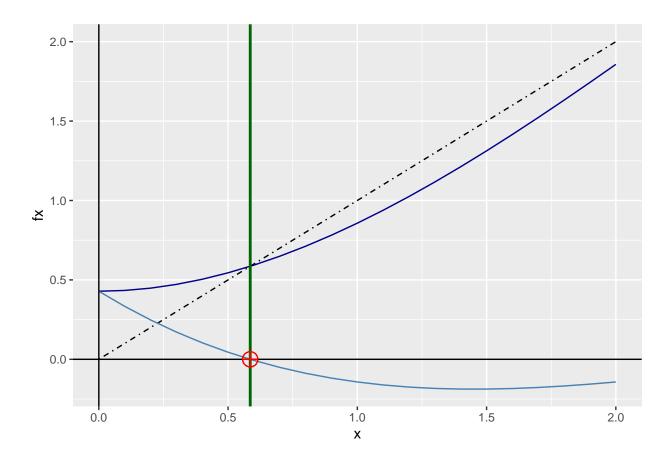
```
paste("La raiz se enceuntra en ", iteracion_punto_fijo(f,1,0.0001,100))
```

[1] "La raiz se enceuntra en 1.00759410607042"

#Ejercicio 8

```
f=function(x){
  (x^3-7*x^2-6)/(-14)
}
g=function(x){
  (x^3-7*x^2-6)/(-14)-x
}
```

Grafico



paste("La raiz se enceuntra en ", iteracion_punto_fijo(f,0.5,0.0001,100))

[1] "La raiz se enceuntra en 0.5856924422807"