



## SEMINARIO DE SOLUCIÓN DE PROBLEMAS DE MÉTODOS MATEMÁTICOS III

17021 D15

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# ACTIVIDAD DE DERIVACIÓN NUMÉRICA ACTIVIDAD # 13

**FECHA:** 

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1. La ecuación de Van der Walls para un gmol de CO2 es

$$\left(P + \frac{a}{v^2}\right)(v - b) = RT$$

Donde

$$a = 3.6 \times 10^{-6} atm \frac{cm^6}{gmol^2}$$

$$b = 42.8 \frac{cm^2}{gmol}$$

$$R = 82.1 atm \frac{cm^3}{(gmol \ K)}$$

Si T = 350 K, se obtiene la siguiente tabla de valores

Puntos	0	1	2	3
P(atm)	13.782	12.577	11.565	10.704
$v\left(cm^3\right)$	2000	2200	2400	2600

Calcule  $\frac{\delta P}{\delta v}$  cuando v = 2500 cm<sup>3</sup> con los métodos de:

(a) Lagrange

$$p(x) = f(x_0) \left[ \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)(x_0-x_3)} \right] + f(x_1) \left[ \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)(x_1-x_3)} \right] + f(x_2) \left[ \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_3)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)(x_2-x_3)} \right] + f(x_3) \left[ \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_3-x_0)(x_3-x_1)(x_3-x_2)} \right]$$

Formula:

$$\begin{split} P_3 &= \\ f(x_0) \left[ \frac{x^3 - x^2(x_3) - x^2(x_2) + (x_2x_3)x - (x_1)x^2 + (x_1x_3)x + (x_1x_2)x - x_1x_2x_3}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2)(x_0 - x_3)} \right] \\ &+ f(x_1) \left[ \frac{x^3 - x^2(x_3) - x^2(x_2) + (x_2x_3)x - (x_0)x^2 + (x_0x_3)x + (x_0x_2)x - x_0x_2x_3}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_3)} \right] \\ &+ f(x_2) \left[ \frac{x^3 - x^2(x_3) - x^2(x_1) + (x_1x_3)x - (x_0)x^2 + (x_0x_3)x + (x_0x_1)x - x_0x_1x_3}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)(x_2 - x_3)} \right] \\ &+ f(x_3) \left[ \frac{x^3 - x^2(x_2) - x^2(x_1) + (x_1x_2)x - (x_0)x^2 + (x_0x_2)x + (x_0x_1)x - x_0x_1x_2}{(x_3 - x_0)(x_3 - x_1)(x_3 - x_2)} \right] \\ &P'_3 &= \\ f(x_0) \left[ \frac{3x^2 - 2(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)x + x_2x_3 + x_1x_3 + x_1x_2}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2)(x_0 - x_3)} \right] + f(x_1) \left[ \frac{3x^2 - 2(x_0 + x_2 + x_3)x + x_2x_3 + x_0x_3 + x_0x_2}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_3)} \right] \\ &+ f(x_2) \left[ \frac{3x^2 - 2(x_0 + x_1 + x_3)x + x_1x_3 + x_0x_3 + x_0x_1}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)(x_2 - x_3)} \right] + f(x_3) \left[ \frac{3x^2 - 2(x_0 + x_1 + x_2)x + x_1x_2 + x_0x_2 + x_0x_1}{(x_3 - x_0)(x_3 - x_1)(x_3 - x_2)} \right] \\ &+ f(x_2) \left[ \frac{3x^2 - 2(x_0 + x_1 + x_3)x + x_1x_3 + x_0x_3 + x_0x_1}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)(x_2 - x_3)} \right] + f(x_3) \left[ \frac{3x^2 - 2(x_0 + x_1 + x_2)x + x_1x_2 + x_0x_2 + x_0x_1}{(x_3 - x_0)(x_3 - x_1)(x_3 - x_2)} \right] \\ &+ f(x_3) \left[ \frac{3x^2 - 2(x_0 + x_1 + x_3)x + x_1x_3 + x_0x_3 + x_0x_1}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)(x_2 - x_3)} \right] + f(x_3) \left[ \frac{3x^2 - 2(x_0 + x_1 + x_2)x + x_1x_2 + x_0x_2 + x_0x_1}{(x_3 - x_0)(x_3 - x_1)(x_3 - x_2)} \right] \\ &+ f(x_3) \left[ \frac{3x^2 - 2(x_0 + x_1 + x_2)x + x_1x_3 + x_0x_3 + x_0x_1}{(x_3 - x_0)(x_3 - x_1)(x_3 - x_2)} \right] \\ &+ f(x_3) \left[ \frac{3x^2 - 2(x_0 + x_1 + x_2)x + x_1x_2 + x_0x_2 + x_0x_1}{(x_3 - x_0)(x_3 - x_1)(x_3 - x_2)} \right] \\ &+ f(x_3) \left[ \frac{3x^2 - 2(x_0 + x_1 + x_2)x + x_1x_2 + x_0x_2 + x_0x_1}{(x_3 - x_0)(x_3 - x_1)(x_3 - x_2)} \right] \\ &+ f(x_3) \left[ \frac{3x^2 - 2(x_0 + x_1 + x_2)x + x_1x_2 + x_0x_2 + x_0x_1}{(x_3 - x_0)(x_3 - x_1)(x_3 - x_2)} \right] \\ &+ f(x_3) \left[ \frac{3x^2 - 2(x_0 + x_1 + x_2)x + x_1x_2 + x_0x_2 + x_0x_1}{(x_3 - x_0)(x_3 - x_1)(x_3 - x_2)} \right] \\ &+ f(x_3) \left[ \frac{3x^2 - 2(x_0 + x_1 + x_2)x + x_$$

Sustitucion:

$$(13.782) \left[ \frac{3x^2 - 2((2200) + (2400) + (2600))x + (2400)(2600) + (2200)(2600) + (2200)(2400)}{((2000) - (2200))((2000) - (2400))((2000) - (2600))} \right] +$$

$$(12.577) \left[ \frac{3x^2 - 2((2000) + (2400) + (2600))x + (2400)(2600) + (2000)(2600) + (2000)(2400)}{((2200) - (2000))((2200) - (2400))((2200) - (2600))} \right] +$$

$$(11.565) \left[ \frac{3x^2 - 2((2000) + (2200) + (2600))x + (2200)(2600) + (2000)(2600) + (2000)(2200)}{((2400) - (2000))((2400) - (2200))((2400) - (2600))} \right] +$$

$$(10.704) \left[ \frac{3x^2 - 2((2000) + (2200) + (2400))x + (2200)(2400) + (2000)(2400) + (2000)(2200)}{((2600) - (2000))((2600) - (2200))((2600) - (2400))} \right] +$$

$$= -2.625 \times 10^{-9}x^2 + 0.000016375 x - 0.0288275 - 2.625 \times 10^{-9}(2500)^2 + 0.000016375 (2500) - 0.0288275 = -0.00429625$$

#### (b) Newton Diferencias Divididas

$$P_{3}(x) = f(x_{0}) + f[x_{0}, x_{1}](x - x_{0}) + f[x_{0}, x_{1}, x_{2}](x - x_{0})(x - x_{1}) + f[x_{0}, x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}](x - x_{0})(x - x_{1})(x - x_{2}) = f(x_{0}) + f[x_{0}, x_{1}](x - x_{0}) + f[x_{0}, x_{1}, x_{2}](x^{2} - (x_{0} + x_{1})x + x_{0}x_{1}) + f[x_{0}, x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}](x^{3} - x^{2}(x_{2}) - x^{2}(x_{1}) + (x_{1}x_{2})x - (x_{0})x^{2} + (x_{0}x_{2})x + (x_{0}x_{1})x - x_{0}x_{1}x_{2})$$

Formula:

$$P'_{3} = f[x_{0}, x_{1}] + f[x_{0}, x_{1}, x_{2}](2x - (x_{0} + x_{1})) + f[x_{0}, x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}](3x^{2} - 2(x_{0} + x_{1} + x_{2})x + x_{1}x_{2} + x_{0}x_{2} + x_{0}x_{1})$$

#### Sustitución:

$$-0.00602500 + 0.00000241(2x - (2000 + 2200)) + (-0.000000001)(3x^{2} - 2(2000 + 2200 + 2400)x + (2200 * 2400) + (2000 * 2400) + (2000 * 2200)$$

$$= -3.0 \times 10^{-9}x^{2} + 0.00001802x - 0.030627$$

$$-3.0 \times 10^{-9}(2500)^{2} + 0.00001802(2500) - 0.030627 = -0.004327$$

#### (c) Newton Diferencias Finitas progresivas y regresivas

Formula Progresiva:

$$P'_{3} = \frac{\Delta f[x_{0}]}{h} + \frac{\Delta^{2} f[x_{0}]}{h^{2}(2!)}(2x - (2x_{0} - h)) + \frac{\Delta^{3} f[x_{0}]}{h^{3}(3!)}(3x^{2} - 6(x_{0})x - 6xh + 3x_{0}^{2} + 6(x_{0})h + 2h^{2})$$

Sustitución:

$$h = \frac{2600 - 2000}{3} = 200$$

$$P'_{3} = \frac{-1.205}{200} + \frac{0.193}{200^{2}(2!)} \left(2x - \left(2(2000) - (200)\right)\right) + \frac{-0.042}{200^{3}(3!)} (3x^{2} - 6(2000)x - 6x(200) + 3(2000)^{2} + 6(2000)(200) + 2(200)^{2}) = -2.625 \times 10^{-9}x^{2} + 0.000016375 \ x - 0.0278625$$

$$-2.625 \times 10^{-9(2500)2} + 0.000016375 \ (2500) - 0.0278625 = -0.00333125$$

### Formula Regresiva:

$$P'_{3} = \frac{\nabla f[x_{3}]}{h} + \frac{\nabla^{2} f[x_{3}]}{h^{2}(2!)}(2x - (2x_{3} - h)) + \frac{\nabla^{3} f[x_{3}]}{h^{3}(3!)}(3x^{2} - 6(x_{3})x - 6xh + 3x_{3}^{2} + 6(x_{3})h + 2h^{2})$$

Sustitución:

$$h = \frac{2600 - 2000}{3} = 200$$

$$P'_{3} = \frac{-0.861}{200} + \frac{0.151}{200^{2}(2!)} \left(2x - \left(2(2600) - (200)\right)\right) + \frac{-0.042}{200^{3}(3!)} (3x^{2} - 6(2600)x - 6x(200) + 3(2600)^{2} + 6(2600)(200) + 2(200)^{2}) = -2.625 \times 10^{-9}x^{2} + 0.000018475 \ x - 0.0342875 -2.625 \times 10^{-9}(2500)^{2} + 0.000018475(2500) - 0.0342875 = -0.00450625$$

(d) Usando las fórmulas del formulario hacia adelante, atrás y centrales. Buscando el mejor orden

$$xi = 2500 \quad h = 200$$

$$P = \left(\frac{RT}{v - b}\right) - \left(\frac{a}{v^2}\right) = \left(\frac{28735}{v - 42.8}\right) - \left(\frac{3.6 \times 10^{-6}}{v^2}\right)$$

#### **Diferencias Progresivas:**

$$f'(x_i) \cong \frac{f(x_i + h) - f(x_i)}{h}$$
$$f'(2500) \cong \frac{f(2700) - f(2500)}{200}$$

Donde

$$f(2700) = 10.8140148$$
  
 $f(2500) = 11.6942048$ 

Asi

$$f'(2500) \cong \frac{10.8140148 - 11.6942048}{200} = -0.00440095$$

#### **Diferencias Regresivas:**

$$f'(2) \cong \frac{f(2500) - f(2300)}{200}$$

Donde

$$f(2300) = 12.7303739$$
  
 $f(2500) = 11.6942048$ 

Asi

$$f'(2) \cong \frac{11.6942048 - 12.7303739}{200} = -5.1808455 \times 10^{-3}$$

**Diferencias Central:** 

$$f'(x_i) \cong \frac{f(x_i + h) - f(x_i - h)}{2h}$$
$$f'(2) \cong \frac{f(2700) - f(2300)}{400}$$

Donde

$$f(2700) = 10.8140148$$
  
 $f(2300) = 12.7303739$ 

Asi

$$f'(2) \cong \frac{10.8140148 - 12.7303739}{400} = -4.79089775 \times 10^{-3}$$

(e) Compare sus resultados con el valor de la derivada analítica.

Tras analistas todos los resultados podemos notar que todos radican alrededor de **0.004**, sin embargo después de este decimal los resultados suelen variar mucho, aun asi los métodos mas precisos apuntan a que no se salen mucho del resultado **0.0045**.

### (f) Concluya

En conclusión podemos decir que la derivada parcial de v con respecto a P(v) cuando  $v = 2500 \ cm^3$  es de  $\approx 0.004 \ atm$ .

2. Aproximar el valor de la derivada de la siguiente función cuando x = 2 usando diferencias progresivas, regresivas y centrales. Utiliza en todos los casos h = 0:1. Calcular el error cometido comparado con el valor exacto al sustituir en la función derivada que se indica.

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{2}{x^3 + 1} - 1\right)^3 \to f'(x) = -\frac{18x^2(x - 1)^2(x + x^2 + 1)^2}{(x + 1)^4(-x + x^2 + 1)^4}$$

Solución: Valor Exacto

$$f'(2) = -\frac{18(2)^2((2) - 1)^2((2) + (2)^2 + 1)^2}{((2) + 1)^4(-(2) + (2)^2 + 1)^4} = -0.537722908$$

**Diferencias Progresivas**: h = 0.1 y xi = 2

$$f'(x_i) \cong \frac{f(x_i+h)-f(x_i)}{h}$$

$$f'(2) \cong \frac{f(2+0.1) - f(2)}{0.1}$$

Donde

$$f(2.1) = \left(\frac{2}{(2.1)^3 + 1} - 1\right)^3 = -0.521829712$$
  
$$f(2) = -0.470507545$$

Asi

$$f'(2) \cong \frac{-0.521829712 + 0.470507545}{0.1} = -0.51322167$$

Error:

$$|-0.537722908 + 0.51322167| = 0.024501238$$

**Diferencias Regresivas**: h = 0.1 y xi = 2

$$f'(2) \cong \frac{f(2) - f(2 - 0.1)}{0.1}$$

Donde

$$f(1.9) = \left(\frac{2}{(1.9)^3 + 1} - 1\right)^3 = -0.414351226$$
  
$$f(2) = -0.470507545$$

Asi

$$f'(2) \cong \frac{-0.470507545 + 0.414351226}{0.1} = -0.56156319$$

Error:

$$|-0.537722908 + 0.56156319| = 0.023840282$$

**Diferencias Central**: h = 0.1 y xi = 2

$$f'(x_i) \cong \frac{f(x_i + h) - f(x_i - h)}{2h}$$
$$f'(2) \cong \frac{f(2 + 0.1) - f(2 - 0.1)}{2 * 0.1}$$

Donde

$$f(2.1) = \left(\frac{2}{(2.1)^3 + 1} - 1\right)^3 = -0.521829712$$
$$f(1.9) = \left(\frac{2}{(1.9)^3 + 1} - 1\right)^3 = -0.414351226$$

Asi

$$f'(2) \cong \frac{-0.521829712 + 0.414351226}{0.2} = -0.53739243$$

Error:

$$|-0.537722908 + 0.53739243| = = 0.000330478$$

#### Conclusión:

Usando el método de Diferencias Progresivas, Regresivas y Centrales con x=2 y h=0.1 podemos ver que todas toman valores muy cercanos al valor real pero sin embargo la Central toma un porcentaje de error muy bajo, por lo que podemos decir que es el método mas preciso entre los tres.