

1)

271,6275	Decimal
10000111,10100000101...	Binary
417,501217273146...	Octal
10F,A0A3D70A3D7...	Hexadecimal

426,65625	Decimal
110101010,10101	Binary
652,52	Octal
1AA,A8	Hexadecimal

235,21875	Decimal
11101011,00111	Binary
353,16	Octal
EB,38	Hexadecimal

61,70703125	Decimal
111101,10110101	Binary
75,552	Octal
3D,B5	Hexadecimal

$$2) \quad X_1 - X_2 + 3X_3 = 17$$

$$2X_1 - 2X_2 + X_3 = 9$$

$$-X_1 + X_2 - X_3 = -7$$

X_1	X_2	X_3	B	
1	-1	3	17	
2	-2	1	9	$m_2 = -2$
-1	1	-1	-7	$m_3 = 1$

X_1	X_2	X_3	B		X_1	X_3	X_2	B	
1	-1	3	17		1	3	-1	17	$m_1 = 3/5$
0	0	-5	-25		0	-5	0	-25	
0	0	2	10		0	2	0	10	$m_3 = 2/5$

X_1	X_3	X_2	B		X_1	X_3	X_2	B	
1	0	-1	2		1	0	0	2	
0	-5	0	-25		0	-5	0	-25	
0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &= 2 \\ -5X_3 &= -25 \\ 0X_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} X_1 = 2 \\ X_3 = 5 \\ X_2 = 0 \text{ (Variable livre)} \end{cases}$$

Resp. Sistema indeterminado

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \quad & 2x_1 - x_2 + 4x_3 = 0 \\ & x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = -1 \\ & -x_1 + 4x_2 + 2x_3 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

Método da pivotação
Completa

$$\begin{array}{c} 1^\circ \\ \begin{array}{cccc|c} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & B \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} m_1 = 1/4 \\ m_2 = 1/4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & B \\ 7/4 & 0 & 18/4 & 3/4 \\ 3/4 & 0 & 10/4 & -1/4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \cdot 4 \\ \cdot 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 2^\circ \\ \begin{array}{cccc|c} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & B \\ 7 & 0 & 18 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 10 & -1 \end{array} \end{array} \quad m_2 = -10/18$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & B \\ -16/18 & 0 & 0 & -48/18 \end{array} \quad \cdot (-18)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 3^\circ \\ \begin{array}{cccc|c} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & B \\ 16 & 0 & 0 & 48 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & B \\ -1 & 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 7 & 0 & 18 & 3 \\ 16 & 0 & 0 & 48 \end{array} = \begin{array}{cccc|c} x_2 & x_3 & x_1 & B \\ 4 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 18 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 16 & 48 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4x_2 + 2x_3 - x_1 &= 3 \\ 18x_3 + 7x_1 &= 3 \\ 16x_1 &= 48 \end{aligned}$$

Resp:

$x_2 = 2$
$x_3 = -1$
$x_1 = 3$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4) \quad & 6x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 = 11 \\
 & x_1 - 4x_2 + x_3 = -2 \\
 & x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{11 + x_2 + 2x_3}{6} \quad x_2 = \frac{2 + x_1 + x_3}{4} \quad x_3 = \frac{4 - x_1 - 2x_2}{4}$$

Jacobi

	x_1	x_2	x_3
0	0	0	0
1	1,83333	0,5	1
2	2,25	1,208325	0,291675
3	2,13194583	1,13541875	-0,1666625
4	1,967015625	0,9913208325	-0,1006958325

Gauss-Seidel

	x_1	x_2	x_3
0	0	0	0
1	1,83333	0,9583325	0,06250125
2	2,0138891667	1,0190976042	-0,0130210938
3	1,9988425694	0,9964553689	0,0020616732
4	2,0000964526	1,0005395315	-0,0002938489

Como:

$6 \geq -3 $
$1 - 4 \geq 2$
$4 \geq 3$

$6 \geq 2$
$1 - 4 \geq 1$
$4 \geq 3$

Critério das linhas

Critério das colunas

$$\det \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -1 \\ 1 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -96 - 1 - 4 + 4 - 12 - 8 = -117$$

$$a_1 = \sqrt{6^2 + (-1)^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{41}$$

$$a_2 = \sqrt{1^2 + (-4)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{18} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$a_3 = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{21}$$

$$\det(\text{norm } A) = \frac{|-117|}{\sqrt{41} \cdot 3\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{21}}$$

$$\det(\text{norm } A) = \frac{117}{3\sqrt{1722}}$$

$$\det(\text{norm } A) = \frac{39}{\sqrt{1722}}$$

$$\det(\text{norm } A) = \frac{39\sqrt{1722}}{1722}$$

$$\det(\text{norm } A) \approx 0,9398272508$$

Resp: O Sistema Linear é bem Condicionado

$$\begin{aligned} 5) \quad x_1 + (2-i)x_2 &= 8-2i \\ -x_1 + 3x_2 &= 7-i \end{aligned}$$

$$M = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \quad N = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \quad C = \begin{vmatrix} 8 \\ 7 \end{vmatrix} \quad d = \begin{vmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

1º

$$\begin{array}{ccccc|l} s_1 & s_2 & t_1 & t_2 & B & \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 8 & \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 7 & m_2 = 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & -2 & m_3 = 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 & m_4 = 0 \end{array}$$

2º

$$\begin{array}{ccccc|l} s_1 & s_2 & t_1 & t_2 & B & \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 8 & \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 1 & 15 & \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & -2 & m_3 = 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 & m_4 = 0 \end{array}$$

3º

$$\begin{array}{ccccc|l} s_1 & s_2 & t_1 & t_2 & B & \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 8 & \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 1 & 15 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 11/5 & 1 & \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 & m_4 = 1 \end{array}$$

4º

$$\begin{array}{ccccc|l} s_1 & s_2 & t_1 & t_2 & B & \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 8 & \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 1 & 15 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 11/5 & 1 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 26/5 & 0 & \end{array}$$

multiplicando a 3º e 4º linha por 5 temos:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc|l} s_1 & s_2 & t_1 & t_2 & B & \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 8 & \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 1 & 15 & \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 11 & 5 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 26 & 0 & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s_1 + 2s_2 + 0t_1 + t_2 &= 8 & s_1 &= 2 \\ 5s_2 + 0t_1 + t_2 &= 15 & s_2 &= 3 \\ 5t_1 + 11t_2 &= 5 & t_1 &= 1 \\ 26t_2 &= 0 & t_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Como $x_i = s_i + t_i i$ temos:

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= 2 + i \\ x_2 &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

6) $f(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 - 5x^2 - 2x + 4$

$f(3)$ pelo método de Briot-Ruffini:

	1	2	-5	-2	4
$c=3$	-	3	15	30	84
	1	5	10	28	$f(3)=88$

$f(3) = 88$

Colocar $f(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 - 5x^2 - 2x + 4$ na forma de Horner:

$f(x) = (((x+2)x-5)x-2)x+4$

Calcular $f(2)$ pelo método de Horner:

$f(2) = (((2+2) \cdot 2 - 5) \cdot 2 - 2) \cdot 2 + 4$

$f(2) = ((4 \cdot 2 - 5) \cdot 2 - 2) \cdot 2 + 4$

$f(2) = (3 \cdot 2 - 2) \cdot 2 + 4$

$f(2) = 4 \cdot 2 + 4$

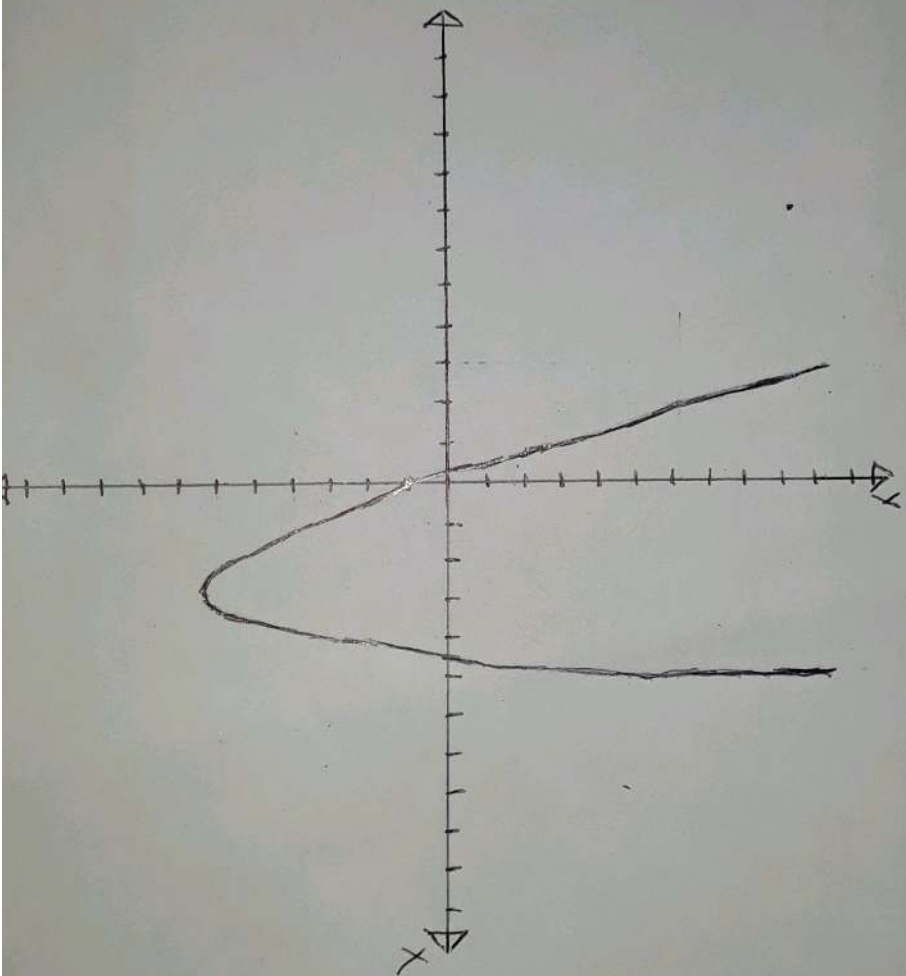
$f(2) = 8 + 4$

$f(2) = 12$

$$7) \quad Q(x) = 2^x - 4x - 2$$

a	b	m	$f(a)$	$f(b)$	$f(m)$	erro máximo
-1	0	-0,5	2,5	-1	0,70711	0,5
-0,5	0	-0,25	0,70711	-1	-0,159101	0,25
-0,5	-0,25	-0,375	0,70711	-0,159101	0,241103	0,125
-0,375	-0,25	-0,3125	0,241103	-0,159101	0,05524	0,0625
-0,3125	-0,25	-0,28125	0,05524	-0,159101	-0,05212	0,03125

x	$Q(x) = 2^x - 4x - 2$
-3	10,125
-2	6,25
-1	2,5
0	-1
1	-4
2	-6
3	-6
4	-2
5	10



$$8) P(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 - 5x^2 - 4x - 6$$

$$n = 4$$

$$K = 2$$

$$B = 5$$

$$a_n = 1$$

$$L = 1 + \sqrt[4+2]{\frac{5}{1}} = 1 + \sqrt{5} \approx 3,23606$$

$$P_1(x) = -6x^4 - 4x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$$

Como $a_n < 0$ não podemos determinar o limite inferior das raízes positivas; então atribuímos Zero como limite.

$$0 \leq x^+ \leq 3,23606$$

$$P_2(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 - 5x^2 + 4x - 6$$

$$n = 4$$

$$K = 3$$

$$B = 5$$

$$a_n = 1$$

$$L_2 = 1 + \sqrt[4+3]{\frac{5}{1}} = 6$$

$$P_3(x) = -6x^4 + 4x^3 - 5x^2 - 2x + 1$$

Como $a_n < 0$ não podemos determinar o limite superior das raízes negativas; então atribuímos Zero como limite.

$$-6 \leq x^- \leq 0$$

i	x_i	$P(x)$	$P'(x)$
0	3	72	128
1	2,4375	18,80763	65,20214
2	2,14799	3,44751	41,84537
3	2,06494	0,21156	36,15389
4	2,05908	0,00083	35,76849
5	2,05905	-0,00023	35,46653

$$P(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 - 5x^2 - 4x - 6$$

$$P'(x) = 4x^3 + 6x^2 - 10x - 4$$

nº de variações de sinal: 1

nº de permanências de sinal: 3

$$n^+ = 2$$

$$n^- = 1$$

Pois uma de suas raízes tem multiplicidade

$$g) \sqrt[3]{64}$$

metodo de Newton

$$P(x) = x^3 - c$$

$$P'(x) = 3x^2$$

$$c = 64$$

$$X_{i+1} = X_i - \frac{X_i^3 - c}{3X_i^2}$$

$$= X_i - \frac{X_i^3}{3X_i^2} + \frac{c}{3X_i^2}$$

$$= X_i - \frac{X_i}{3} + \frac{c}{3X_i^2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}X_i + \frac{c}{3X_i^2} = \frac{1}{3} \left(2X_i + \frac{c}{X_i^2} \right)$$

i	X_i
0	64
1	42,671875
2	28,45963
3	18,99942
4	12,72537
5	8,61532
6	6,03096
7	4,60716
8	4,07650
9	4,00142
10	4,00000
11	4