

PRÁCTICA

Nº 6

CÓDIGO SAGA

A25984-5

Calificación

CARRERA:

INGENIERIA DE SISTEMAS

ASIGNATURA:

MÉTODOS NUMÉRICOS

FECHA DE ENTREGA: 30/04/2023

Apellidos y Nombres: GUTIÉRREZ CASTRO HUÁSCAR AARÓN

C.I: 9951591

CURSO: 4 -A

DOCENTE: M. Sc. Ing. Ariel Villca Paye

Problema 1.

Para cada inciso realice lo siguiente:

1. Calcule la primera derivada exacta.
2. Calcule la primera derivada aproximada con la mayor exactitud posible, decida si utilizará una derivada con diferencias finitas a la izquierda, centrada o derecha (solo una, la de mayor exactitud).
3. Calcule el error relativo verdadero porcentual.
4. Utilizando el Excel repita 2 y 3.
5. Utilizando MatLab repita 2 y 3.

a) $y = x^3 + 4x - 15$

en $x = 0$,

$h = 0.25$

b) $y = x^2 + \cos x$

en $x = 0.4$,

$h = 0.1$

c) $y = \tan(x/3)$

en $x = 3$,

$h = 0.5$

d) $y = \sin(0.5\sqrt{x})/x$

en $x = 1$,

$h = 0.2$

e) $y = x \cdot e^x$

en $x = -2$

$h = 0.1$

A.

Método de derivación

Datos

$f(x) = X^3 + 4X - 15$

$x_i = 0$

C.S.

4

$h = 0.25$

$f'(x)_{\text{exacto}} = 4$

Primera derivada

| i | x_i | $f_{(x_i)}$ | P.P. | P.P. $f_{(x_i)}$ |
|----|---------|-------------|--------|------------------|
| 2 | 0.5000 | -12.8750 | -1.000 | 12.8750 |
| 1 | 0.2500 | -13.9844 | 8.000 | -111.8750 |
| 0 | 0.0000 | -15.0000 | 0 | 0.0000 |
| -1 | -0.2500 | -16.0156 | -8 | 128.1250 |
| -2 | -0.5000 | -17.1250 | 1 | -17.1250 |

| | |
|----------|---------|
| suma= | 12.0000 |
| $f'(x)=$ | 4.0000 |
| e_t | 0.00% |

Evaluate cell and advance (Ctrl+Mayúsculas+Introduzca)

```
%DERIVADAS NUMERICAS CON 3 TT
```

```
%funcion = log(2/7*x).*exp(1/2*x.^2)
```

```
%derivada=diff(funcion,grado de derivacion)
```

```
%der_1_x0 = subs(derivada,1)
```

```
x_0=0;
```

```
h=0.25;
```

```
der_1_exacta=4.0000;
```

```
%der_2_exacta=-2.4822;
```

```
fprintf('\t\tMETODO DE DERIVACION TT\n')
```

```
fprintf('Datos\n')
```

```
fprintf('x_i = %1.0f\n',x_0)
```

```
fprintf('h = %1.4f\n',h)
```

```
fprintf('der1_f_x = %1.4f\n',der_1_exacta)
```

```
%fprintf('der2_f_x = %1.4f\n',der_2_exacta)
```

```
fprintf('_____
```

METODO DE DERIVACION TT

Datos

$x_i = 0$

$h = 0.2500$

$der1_f_x = 4.0000$

La primera derivada es: 4.0000

Con un error de: 0.00%

B.

Método de derivación

Datos

$f(x) = x^2 + \cos(x)$

$x_i = 0.4$

C.S.

4

$h = 0.1$

$f'(x)_{\text{exacto}} = 0.4106$

Primera derivada

| i | x_i | $f_{(xi)}$ | P.P. | P.P. $f_{(xi)}$ |
|----|--------|------------|----------|-----------------|
| 2 | 0.6000 | 1.1853 | -1.000 | -1.1853 |
| 1 | 0.5000 | 1.1276 | 8.000 | 9.0207 |
| 0 | 0.4000 | 1.0811 | 0 | 0.0000 |
| -1 | 0.3000 | 1.0453 | -8 | -8.3627 |
| -2 | 0.2000 | 1.0201 | 1 | 1.0201 |
| | | | suma= | 0.4927 |
| | | | $f'(x)=$ | 0.4106 |
| | | | e_t | 0.00% |

```

%der_1_x0 = subs(derivada,1)

x_0=0.4;
h=0.1;
der_1_exacta=0.4106;
%der_2_exacta=-2.4822;

fprintf('\t\tMETODO DE DERIVACION TT\n')
fprintf('Datos\n')
fprintf('x_i = %1.0f\n',x_0)
fprintf('h = %1.4f\n',h)
fprintf('der1_f_x = %1.4f\n',der_1_exacta)
%fprintf('der2_f_x = %1.4f\n',der_2_exacta)
fprintf('_____

%f=inline('log(2/7*x).*exp(1/2*x.^2)');
%f=inline('X.^3+4*X-15');
f=inline('x.^2+cos(x)');

```

METODO DE DERIVACION TT

Datos

x_i = 0

h = 0.1000

der1_f_x = 0.4106

La primera derivada es: 0.4106

Con un error de: 0.00%

C.

Método de derivación

Datos

$f(x) = \text{TAN}(X/3)$

$x_i = 3.0$

C.S.

4

$h = 0.5$

$f'(x)_{\text{exacto}} = 1.0925$

Primera derivada

| i | x_i | $f_{(xi)}$ | P.P. | P.P. $f_{(xi)}$ |
|----|--------|------------|--------|-----------------|
| 2 | 4.0000 | 4.1317 | -1.000 | -4.1317 |
| 1 | 3.5000 | 2.3383 | 8.000 | 18.7060 |
| 0 | 3.0000 | 1.5574 | 0 | 0.0000 |
| -1 | 2.5000 | 1.1008 | -8 | -8.8062 |
| -2 | 2.0000 | 0.7868 | 1 | 0.7868 |

| | |
|----------|--------|
| suma= | 6.5549 |
| $f'(x)=$ | 1.0925 |
| e_t | 0.00% |

```
%funcion = log(2/7*x).*exp(1/2*x.^2)
%derivada=diff(funcion,grado de derivacion)
%der_1_x0 = subs(derivada,1)
```

```
x_0=3;
h=0.5;
der_1_exacta=1.0925;
%der_2_exacta=-2.4822;
```

```
fprintf('\t\tMETODO DE DERIVACION TT\n')
fprintf('Datos\n')
fprintf('x_i = %1.0f\n',x_0)
fprintf('h = %1.4f\n',h)
fprintf('der1_f_x = %1.4f\n',der_1_exacta)
%fprintf('der2_f_x = %1.4f\n',der_2_exacta)
fprintf('_____
```

```
% f = log(2/7*x) + exp(1/2*x.^2);
```

METODO DE DERIVACION TT

Datos

$x_i = 3$

$h = 0.5000$

$der1_f_x = 1.0925$

La primera derivada es: 1.0925

Con un error de: 0.00%

D.

Método de derivación

Datos

$f(x) = \text{SEN}(0.5 X^{(1/2)})/X$

$x_i = 1.0$

C.S.

4

$h = 0.2$

$f'(x)_{\text{exacto}} = -0.2591$

Primera derivada

| i | x_i | $f_{(xi)}$ | P.P. | P.P. $f_{(xi)}$ |
|----------|--------|------------|--------|-----------------|
| 2 | 1.4000 | 0.3984 | -1.000 | -0.3984 |
| 1 | 1.2000 | 0.4340 | 8.000 | 3.4716 |
| 0 | 1.0000 | 0.4794 | 0 | 0.0000 |
| -1 | 0.8000 | 0.5406 | -8 | -4.3245 |
| -2 | 0.6000 | 0.6295 | 1 | 0.6295 |
| suma= | | | | -0.6218 |
| $f'(x)=$ | | | | -0.2591 |
| e_t | | | | 0.01% |

```
%funcion = log(2/7*x).*exp(1/2*x.^2)
%derivada=diff(funcion,grado de derivacion)
%der_1_x0 = subs(derivada,1)
```

```
x_0=1;
h=0.2;
der_1_exacta=-0.2591;
%der_2_exacta=-2.4822;
```

```
fprintf('\t\tMETODO DE DERIVACION TT\n')
fprintf('Datos\n')
fprintf('x_i = %1.0f\n',x_0)
fprintf('h = %1.4f\n',h)
fprintf('der1_f_x = %1.4f\n',der_1_exacta)
%fprintf('der2_f_x = %1.4f\n',der_2_exacta)
fprintf('_____
```

```
%f-inline(1*log(2/7*x).*exp(1/2*x.^2)).
```

METODO DE DERIVACION TT

Datos

x_i = 1

h = 0.2000

der1_f_x = -0.2591

La primera derivada es: -0.2591

Con un error de: 0.01%

E.

Método de derivación

Datos

$f(x) = X * e^X$

$x_i = -2.0$

C.S.

4

$h = 0.1$

$f'(x)_{\text{exacto}} = -0.1353$

Primera derivada

| i | x_i | $f_{(x_i)}$ | P.P. | P.P. $f_{(x_i)}$ |
|----|---------|-------------|--------|------------------|
| 2 | -1.8000 | -0.2975 | -1.000 | 0.2975 |
| 1 | -1.9000 | -0.2842 | 8.000 | -2.2734 |
| 0 | -2.0000 | -0.2707 | 0 | 0.0000 |
| -1 | -2.1000 | -0.2572 | -8 | 2.0573 |
| -2 | -2.2000 | -0.2438 | 1 | -0.2438 |

| | |
|----------|---------|
| suma= | -0.1624 |
| $f'(x)=$ | -0.1353 |
| e_t | 0.03% |

```
x_0=-2;
```

```
h=0.1;
```

```
der_1_exacta=-0.1353;
```

```
%der_2_exacta=-2.4822;
```

```
fprintf('\t\tMETODO DE DERIVACION TT\n')
```

```
fprintf('Datos\n')
```

```
fprintf('x_i = %1.0f\n',x_0)
```

```
fprintf('h = %1.4f\n',h)
```

```
fprintf('der1_f_x = %1.4f\n',der_1_exacta)
```

```
%fprintf('der2_f_x = %1.4f\n',der_2_exacta)
```

```
fprintf('_____')
```

```
%f=inline('log(2/7*x).*exp(1/2*x.^2)');
```

```
%f=inline('X.^3+4*X-15');
```

```
%f=inline('x.^2+cos(x)');
```

```
%f=inline('tan(x./3)');
```

```
%f=inline('sin(0.5*x.^(1/2))./x');
```


METODO DE DERIVACION TT

Datos

$x_i = -2$

$h = 0.1000$

$der1_f_x = -0.1353$

La primera derivada es: -0.1353

Con un error de: 0.03%

Problema 2.

Para los incisos a) d) y e) del problema 1 realice lo siguiente:

a) Grafique la primera derivada exacta y la aproximada.

b) Calcule la segunda y tercera derivada de forma manual (forma exacta), con Excel y MatLab (aproximada).

A.

| Método de derivación | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|------------------|---|
| Datos | | | | | |
| $f(x) =$ | $X^3+4X-15$ | | | | |
| x_i | 0 | | | C.S. | 4 |
| $h=$ | 0.25 | | | | |
| $f'(x)_{\text{exacto}}$ | 4 | | | | |
| $f''(x)_{\text{exacto}}$ | 0 | | | | |
| $f'''(x)_{\text{exacto}}$ | 6 | | | | |
| Segunda derivada | | | | | |
| i | x_i | $f_{(x_i)}$ | P.P. | P.P. $f_{(x_i)}$ | |
| 2 | 0.5000 | -12.8750 | -1.000 | 12.8750 | |
| 1 | 0.2500 | -13.9844 | 16.000 | -223.7500 | |
| 0 | 0.0000 | -15.0000 | -30.0000 | 450.0000 | |
| -1 | -0.2500 | -16.0156 | 16.0000 | -256.2500 | |
| -2 | -0.5000 | -17.1250 | -1.0000 | 17.1250 | |
| | | | | suma= 0.0000 | |
| | | | | $f'(x)=$ 0.0000 | |
| | | | | e_t 0.00% | |

Tercera derivada

| i | x_i | $f_{(x_i)}$ | P.P. | P.P. $f_{(x_i)}$ |
|----|---------|-------------|----------|------------------|
| 2 | 0.5000 | -12.8750 | 1.000 | -12.8750 |
| 1 | 0.2500 | -13.9844 | -2.000 | 27.9688 |
| 0 | 0.0000 | -15.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| -1 | -0.2500 | -16.0156 | 2.0000 | -32.0313 |
| -2 | -0.5000 | -17.1250 | -1.0000 | 17.1250 |
| | | | | |
| | | | suma= | 0.1875 |
| | | | $f'(x)=$ | 6.0000 |
| | | | e_t | 0.00% |

```

clc, clear all;
%DERIVADAS NUMERICAS CON 3 TT
%funcion = log(2/7*x).*exp(1/2*x.^2)
%derivada=diff(funcion,grado de derivacion)
%der_1_x0 = subs(derivada,1)

x_0=0;
h=0.25;
der_1_exacta=4;
der_2_exacta=0;
der_3_exacta=6;

fprintf('\t\tMETODO DE DERIVACION TT\n')
fprintf('Datos\n')
fprintf('x_i = %1.0f\n',x_0)
fprintf('h = %1.4f\n',h)
fprintf('der1_f_x = %1.4f\n',der_1_exacta)
%fprintf('der2 f x = %1.4f\n',der_2_exacta)

```

METODO DE DERIVACION TT

Datos

$x_i = 0$

$h = 0.2500$

$der1_f_x = 4.0000$

La primera derivada es: 4.0000

Con un error de: 0.00%

La segunda derivada es: 0.0000

Con un error de: 0.00%

La segunda derivada es: 6.0000

Con un error de: 0.00%

D.

Método de derivación

Datos

$f(x) = \text{SEN}(0.5 X^{(1/2)})/X$

x_i 1.0

C.S.

4

$h = 0.2$

$f'(x)_{\text{exacto}} -0.2591$

$f''(x)_{\text{exacto}} 0.3787$

$f'''(x)_{\text{exacto}} -0.8595$

Segunda derivada

| i | x_i | $f_{(xi)}$ | P.P. | P.P. $f_{(xi)}$ |
|----|--------|------------|----------|-----------------|
| 2 | 1.4000 | 0.3984 | -1.000 | -0.3984 |
| 1 | 1.2000 | 0.4340 | 16.000 | 6.9433 |
| 0 | 1.0000 | 0.4794 | -30.0000 | -14.3828 |
| -1 | 0.8000 | 0.5406 | 16.0000 | 8.6491 |
| -2 | 0.6000 | 0.6295 | -1.0000 | -0.6295 |
| | | | suma= | 0.1818 |
| | | | $f'(x)=$ | 0.3787 |
| | | | e_t | 0.01% |

| Tercera derivada | | | | |
|------------------|--------|-------------|----------|------------------|
| i | x_i | $f_{(x_i)}$ | P.P. | P.P. $f_{(x_i)}$ |
| 3 | 1.6000 | 0.3695 | -1.0000 | -0.3695 |
| 2 | 1.4000 | 0.3984 | 8.000 | 3.1868 |
| 1 | 1.2000 | 0.4340 | -13.000 | -5.6414 |
| 0 | 1.0000 | 0.4794 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| -1 | 0.8000 | 0.5406 | 13.0000 | 7.0274 |
| -2 | 0.6000 | 0.6295 | -8.0000 | -5.0358 |
| -3 | 0.4000 | 0.7775 | 1.0000 | 0.7775 |
| | | | suma= | -0.0550 |
| | | | $f'(x)=$ | -0.8595 |
| | | | e_t | 0.00% |

```

clear all;
DERIVADAS NUMERICAS CON 3 TT
funcion = log(2/7*x).*exp(1/2*x.^2)
derivada=diff(funcion,grado de derivacion)
der_1_x0 = subs(derivada,1)

der_1=1;
der_2=2;
der_1_exacta=-0.2591;
der_2_exacta=0.3787;
der_3_exacta=-0.8595;

fprintf('\t\tMETODO DE DERIVACION TT\n')
fprintf('Datos\n')
fprintf('x_i = %1.0f\n',x_0)
fprintf('h = %1.4f\n',h)
fprintf('der1_f_x = %1.4f\n',der_1_exacta)
fprintf('der2_f_x = %1.4f\n',der_2_exacta)

```

METODO DE DERIVACION TT

Datos

$x_i = 1$

$h = 0.2000$

$der1_f_x = -0.2591$

La primera derivada es: -0.2591

Con un error de: 0.01%

La segunda derivada es: 0.3787

Con un error de: 0.00%

La segunda derivada es: -0.8595

Con un error de: 0.00%

E.

Método de derivación

Datos

$f(x) = x^x e^x$

$x_i = -2.0$

C.S.

4

$h = 0.1$

$f'(x)_{\text{exacto}} = -0.1353$

$f''(x)_{\text{exacto}} = 0.0000$

$f'''(x)_{\text{exacto}} = 0.1353$

| Segunda derivada | | | | |
|------------------|---------|-------------|----------|------------------|
| i | x_i | $f_{(x_i)}$ | P.P. | P.P. $f_{(x_i)}$ |
| 2 | -1.8000 | -0.2975 | -1.000 | 0.2975 |
| 1 | -1.9000 | -0.2842 | 16.000 | -4.5469 |
| 0 | -2.0000 | -0.2707 | -30.0000 | 8.1201 |
| -1 | -2.1000 | -0.2572 | 16.0000 | -4.1145 |
| -2 | -2.2000 | -0.2438 | -1.0000 | 0.2438 |
| | | | | |
| | | | suma= | 0.0000 |
| | | | $f'(x)=$ | 0.0000 |
| | | | e_t | 0.00% |

| Tercera derivada | | | | |
|------------------|---------|-------------|----------|------------------|
| i | x_i | $f_{(x_i)}$ | P.P. | P.P. $f_{(x_i)}$ |
| 3 | -1.7000 | -0.3106 | -1.0000 | 0.3106 |
| 2 | -1.8000 | -0.2975 | 8.000 | -2.3803 |
| 1 | -1.9000 | -0.2842 | -13.000 | 3.6943 |
| 0 | -2.0000 | -0.2707 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| -1 | -2.1000 | -0.2572 | 13.0000 | -3.3431 |
| -2 | -2.2000 | -0.2438 | -8.0000 | 1.9501 |
| -3 | -2.3000 | -0.2306 | 1.0000 | -0.2306 |
| | | | suma= | 0.0011 |
| | | | $f'(x)=$ | 0.1353 |
| | | | e_t | 0.02% |

```

clc, clear all;
%DERIVADAS NUMERICAS CON 3 TT
%funcion = log(2/7*x).*exp(1/2*x.^2)
%derivada=diff(funcion,grado de derivacion)
%der_1_x0 = subs(derivada,1)

x_0=-2;
h=0.1;
der_1_exacta=-0.1353;
der_2_exacta=0;
der_3_exacta=0.1353;

fprintf('\t\tMETODO DE DERIVACION TT\n')
fprintf('Datos\n')
fprintf('x_i = %1.0f\n',x_0)
fprintf('h = %1.4f\n',h)
fprintf('der1_f_x = %1.4f\n',der_1_exacta)
%fprintf('der2 f x = %1.4f\n',der_2_exacta)

```

METODO DE DERIVACION TT

Datos

$x_i = -2$

$h = 0.1000$

$der1_f_x = -0.1353$

La primera derivada es: -0.1353

Con un error de: 0.03%

La segunda derivada es: -0.0000

Con un error de: 0.00%

La segunda derivada es: 0.1353

Con un error de: 0.02%