

# Suplementos de Terceiros



### Carregamento dos Suplementos

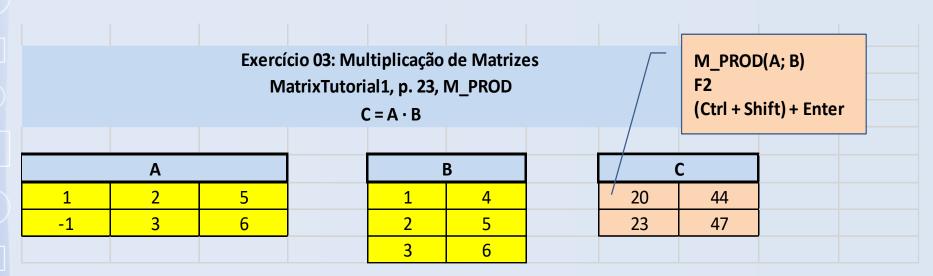
- 1) faça download do arquivo MatrizL.xla;
- 2) faça download do arquivo xnumbers.xla;
- 3) Abra a pasta **02 Suplementos de Terceiros.xlsm**;
- 4) carregue o suplemento MatrizL.xla:
   Arquivo/Opções/Suplementos/Ir...(botão)/Procurar...(botão)
   /Matrix 2.2 (light) (caixa de checagem)/OK (botão);
- 5) carregue o suplemento xnumbers.xla: Arquivo/Opções/Suplementos/Ir...(botão)/Procurar...(botão) /XNUMBERS v.5.6 (caixa de checagem)/OK (botão);
- 6) resolva os exercícios que estão nas planilhas.

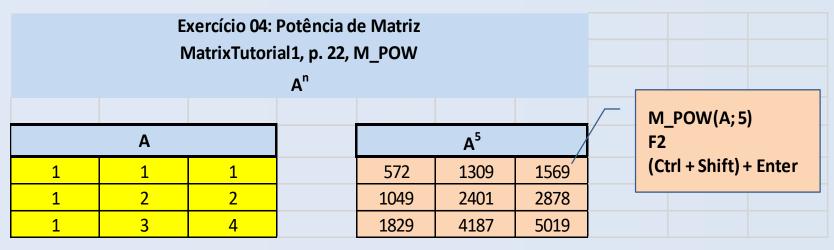
O suplemento mais famoso e que já vem com o Excel é o **SOLVER.XLAM**. Ele é visto em **Introdução à Engenharia**.



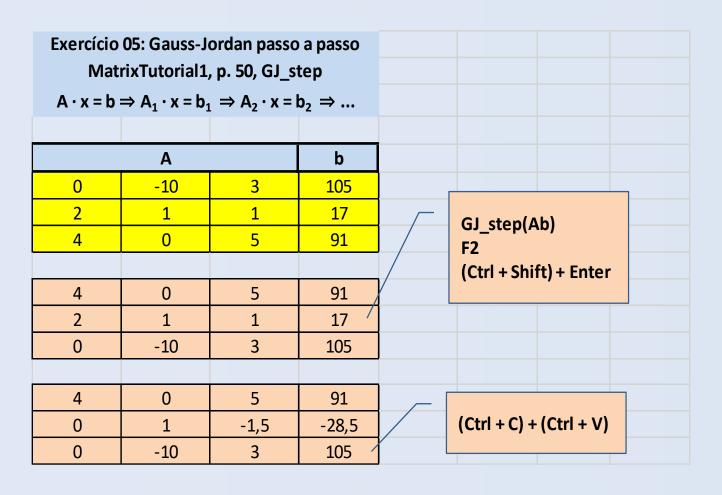
Exercício 01 : Sistema Linear  MatrixTutorial1, p. 8, SysLin $A \cdot x = b \Rightarrow x = A^{-1} \cdot b$									
Α				b		x		SysLin(A; b)	
1	1	1		4		6 /		F2	
1	2	2		2		-5		(Ctrl + Shift) + Ent	er
1	3	4		3		3			

	Exercício MatrixTut						
	A		A		M_	_DET(A)	
1	1	1	1,00E+00	/ l			
1	2	2					
1	3	4					





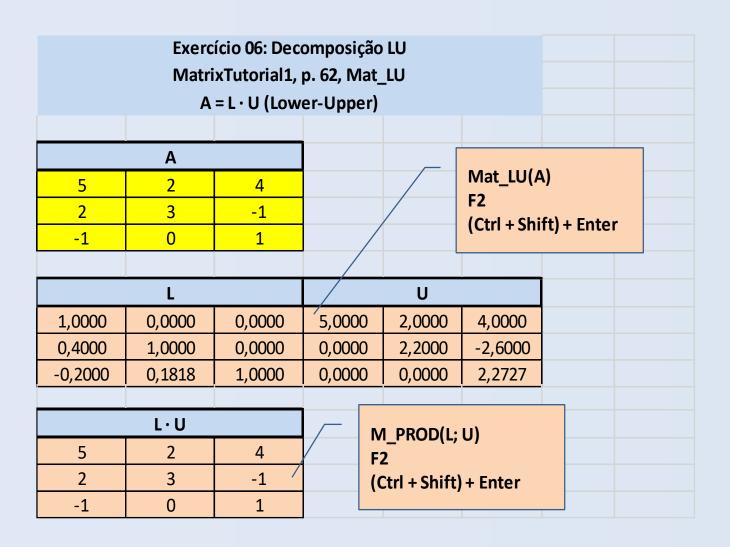


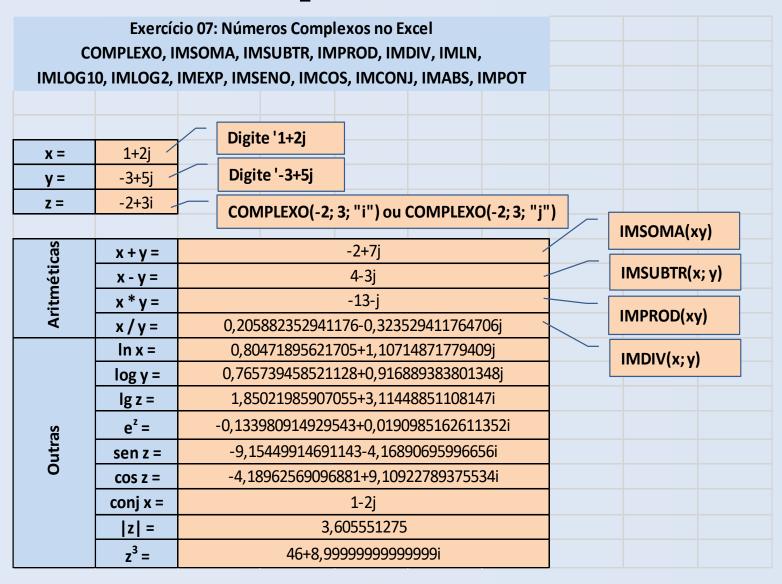


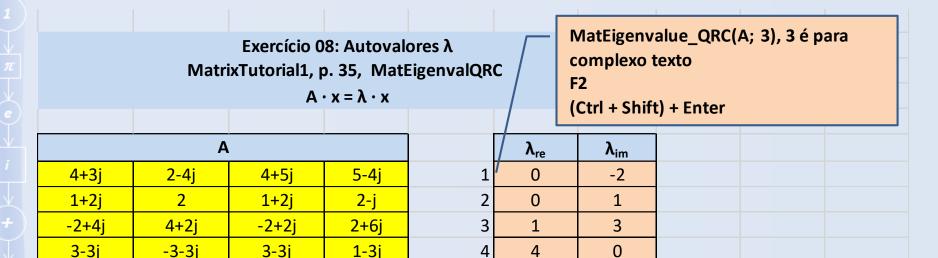


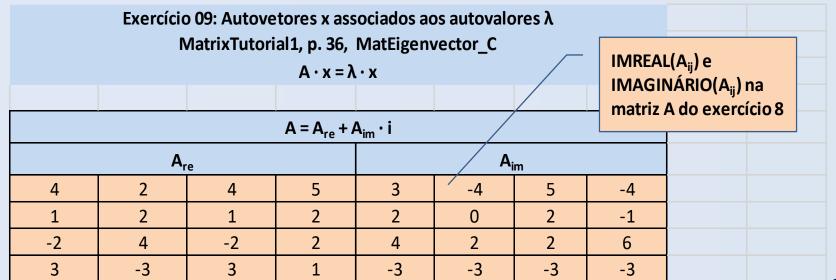
4	0	5	91	_	
0	-10	3	105		(Ctrl + C) + (Ctrl + V)
0	1	-1,5	-28,5		
4	0	5	91	_	
0	-10	3	105		(Ctrl + C) + (Ctrl + V)
0	0	-1,2	-18		
4	0	0	16	_	
0	-10	3	105		(Ctrl + C) + (Ctrl + V)
0	0	-1,2	-18		
4	0	0	16		
0	-10	0	60		(Ctrl + C) + (Ctrl + V)
0	0	-1,2	-18		
1	0	0	4		
0	1	-0	-6		(Ctrl + C) + (Ctrl + V)
0	0	1	15 /		
			х		











Autov	alores	Δ	utovetores		MatEigenvector_C( $A_{re}A_{im}$ ; $\lambda_{re}\lambda_{im}$ )
$\lambda_{re}$	λ <sub>im</sub>	X <sub>re</sub>	X <sub>im</sub>	$x_{re} + x_{im}j$	F2
0	-2	-1	0	-1	(Ctrl + Shift) + Enter
		0	0	0	
		1	0	1 -	COMPLEXO(x <sub>re</sub> ; x <sub>im</sub> ; "j")
		0	0	0	
0	1	1	0	1	
		0	-1	-j /	(Ctrl + C) + (Ctrl + V)
		0	0	0	
		0	0	0	
1	3	-1	0	-1	1011101110111
		-1	0	-1	(Ctrl + C) + (Ctrl + V)
		0	0	0	
		1	0	1	
4	0	0	0	0	(Ctrl + C) + (Ctrl + V)
		0	0	0	(3.1.1.3)
		1	0	1	
		0	-1	-j	



Exercício 01 : Fatorial Xnumbers_tutorial1, p. 39, xfact					
	v.fo.ct/w)				
n	xfact(n)				
100	9,33262154439441526816992388562E+157				
200	7,88657867364790503552363213932E+374				
300	3,06057512216440636035370461297E+614				
400	6,40345228466238952623479703195E+868				
500	1,22013682599111006870123878542E+1134				
600	1,26557231622543074254186782451E+1408				
700	2,42204012475027217986787509381E+1689				
800	7,71053011335386004144639397775E+1976				
900	6,75268022096458415838790613618E+2269				
1000	4,02387260077093773543702433923E+2567				
2000	3,31627509245063324117539338057E+5735				
10000	2,84625968091705451890641321211E+35659				



Exercício 02 : Funções Trigonométricas Xnumbers_tutorial1, p. 65, xsin, xcos, xpi etc.				
x (rad)	xsin(x)			
0,0	0			
0,1	9,98334166468281523068141984106E-2			
0,2	0,198669330795061215459412627118			
0,3	0,295520206661339575105320745685			
0,4	0,389418342308650491666311756795			
0,5	0,479425538604203000273287935215			
0,6	0,564642473395035357200945445658			
0,7	0,644217687237691053672614351398			
0,8	0,717356090899522761627174610581			
0,9	0,783326909627483388461382315713			
1,0	0,84147098480789650665250232163			

x (rad)	xcos(x)			
0,0	1			
0,1	0,995004165278025766095561987803			
0,2	0,980066577841241631124196516748			
0,3	0,955336489125606019642310227568			
0,4	0,921060994002885082798526732051			
0,5	0,877582561890372716116281582603			
0,6	0,825335614909678297240952498955			
0,7	0,764842187284488426255859990191			
0,8	0,696706709347165420920749981642			
0,9	0,621609968270664456484716151407			
1,0	0,540302305868139717400936607442			

π = xpi(casas)		
3,141592653		
3,1415926535897932384		
3,14159265358979323846264338327		
3,141592653589793238462643383279502884197		
3,1415926535897932384626433832795028841971693993751		



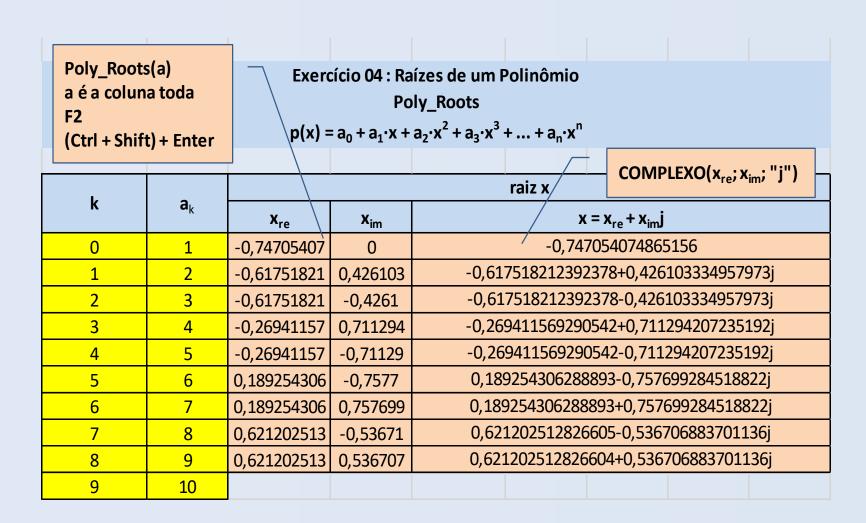
Exe	Exercício 03 : Funções Exponenciais e Logarítmicas Xnumbers_tutorial1, p. 62, xLn, xexp, xE				
х	xLn(x)				
1,0	0				
1,1	9,53101798043248600439521232807E-2				
1,2	0,182321556793954626211718025154				
1,3	0,26236426446749105203549598688				
1,4	0,336472236621212930504593410216				
1,5	0,405465108108164381978013115464				
1,6	0,470003629245735553650937031148				
1,7	0,530628251062170396231543163188				
1,8	0,587786664902119008189731140618				
1,9	0,641853886172394775991035977203				
2,0	0,693147180559945309417232121458				



X	xexp(x)			
1,0	2,71828182845904523536028747135			
1,1	3,00416602394643311205840795358			
1,2	3,3201169227365474895307674296			
1,3	3,66929666761924422045748991601			
1,4	4,05519996684467458722410889522			
1,5	4,48168907033806482260205546011			
1,6	4,95303242439511480365428635642			
1,7	5,473947391727199760790862663			
1,8	6,04964746441294608373102395302			
1,9	6,68589444227926941607253072769			
2,0	7,38905609893065022723042746057			

casas	e = xe(casas)
<b>10</b> 2,718281828	
20	2,7182818284590452353
30	2,71828182845904523536028747135
40	2,718281828459045235360287471352662497757
50	2,7182818284590452353602874713526624977572470936999





Exercício 05 : Números Primos Xnumbers_tutorial1, p. 113, Prime					
n	Prime(n)				
2	Р				
111	3				
12313	7				
23	Р				
145823	Р				
997	Р				

	Exercício 06 : Integração Numérica - Romberg Xnumbers_tutorial1, p. 155, Integr_ro						
					Int	egr_ro(f(x); a; b)	
f(x)	а	b	$\int_a^b f(x)  dx$		F2	trl + Shift) + Enter	
x * cos(x)	0,00	0,40	0,1				
x ^ 3	0,00	4,00	64,00000				_
sin(x)	0,00	1,00	0,45970		(Ctul . C) . (Ctul . )()		
exp(x)	-1,00	1,00	2,35040		(Ci	rl + C) + (Ctrl + V)	
2 * x ^ 2	-2,00	2,00	10,66667				
sqr(x)	0,00	10,00	21,08185				

Exercício 07 : Integração Numérica - Trapézio, Simpson etc. Xnumbers_tutorial1, p. 162, IntegrDataC										
									1.0	
k	$\mathbf{x}_{k}$	$y_k = f(x_k)$	/ 1	0			fórmula	grau	$\int_{0}^{1.6} f(x) dx$	
0	0,0	1,00000000		,0			101111414	9	$J_0$	
1	0,2	0,99334665	S	en(x <sub>k</sub>	() / x <sub>k</sub>		Trapézios	1	1,387	78176
2	0,4	0,97354586					Simpson	2	1,389	91826
3	0,6	0,94107079								
4	0,8	0,89669511		Inte	egrData	C(x	; y; grau)			
5	1,0	0,84147098		x é a coluna to						
6	1,2	0,77669924	y é a coluna to			da				
7	1,4	0,70389266								
8	1,6	0,62473350								

Exercício 08 : Interpolação com Splines Cúbicos Xnumbers_tutorial1, p. 201, cspline_interp							
k	X <sub>k</sub>	<b>y</b> <sub>k</sub>		z <sub>k</sub>	y <sub>k</sub> interpolado		
0	0,0	0		0,0	0,000000		
1	1,0	2		0,1	0,1800526		
2	2,5	4		0,2	0,3613141		
3	3,0	3		0,3	0,5449934		
4	4,0	4		0,4	0,7322996		
5	5,0	1		0,5	0,9244415		
	cspline_interp(x; y; z <sub>k</sub> ) x é a coluna toda			0,6	1,1226281		
				0,7	1,3280683		
	y é a colu			0,8	1,5419711		

EDO	Х	у	h	ODE DV4/FDO: h)
y' = -2 * x * y	0,0	1	0,1	ODE_RK4(EDO; xy; h) F2
	0,1	0,99005 —		(Ctrl + Shift) + Enter
	0,2	0,96079	/	(ctri · silite) · Ericci
	0,3	0,91393		
	0,4	0,85214		(Ctrl + C) + (Ctrl + V)
	0,5	0,77880		
	0,6	0,69768		1,2
	0,7	0,61263		1
	0,8	0,52729		0,8
	0,9	0,44486		> 0,6
	1,0	0,36788		0,4
	1,1	0,29820		0,2
	1,2	0,23693		0
	1,3	0,18452		0,0 0,5 1,0 1,5 2,0
	1,4	0,14086		x
	1,5	0,10541		



# Obrigado, terminamos aqui!