$$F = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{P9x}{(x^2+R^2)^{3/2}}, \quad \epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12}$$

$$P_{1} = \frac{Pq}{32\pi\epsilon_{0}}, \quad S'(x_{0}) = \frac{-2Pqx^{2}+3Pq}{47\pi\epsilon_{0}\sqrt{x^{2}_{3}}}, \quad C_{1} = \frac{S'(1)}{4!} = \frac{-2Pq(x^{2}+3Pq)}{47\pi\epsilon_{0}\sqrt{x^{2}_{3}}} = \frac{pq}{128\pi\epsilon_{0}}$$

$$P_{1}(x_{0}) = \int_{1}^{2}(x_{0}) + c_{1}(x-x_{0})$$

$$P_{1}(1) = \frac{Pq}{32\pi\epsilon_{0}} + \frac{pqx-pq}{128\pi\epsilon_{0}}$$

$$Conce = a \quad equaçãe ainda mão é a espenada;$$

$$C_{1}(1) = \frac{Pq}{32\pi\epsilon_{0}} + \frac{pqx-pq}{128\pi\epsilon_{0}}$$

$$Conce = a \quad equaçãe ainda mão é a espenada;$$

$$C_{2}(1) = \frac{Pq}{32\pi\epsilon_{0}} + \frac{pqx-pq}{128\pi\epsilon_{0}}$$

$$C_{3}(1) = \frac{Pq}{128\pi\epsilon_{0}} + \frac{pqx-pq}{128\pi\epsilon_{0}}$$

$$C_{4}(1) = \frac{Pq}{128\pi\epsilon_{0}} + \frac{pqx-pq}{128\pi\epsilon_{0}}$$

$$C_{5}(1) = \frac{Pq}{128\pi\epsilon_{0}} + \frac{pqx-pq}{128\pi\epsilon_{0}}$$

$$C_{5}(1) = \frac{Pq}{128\pi\epsilon_{0}} + \frac{pqx-pq}{128\pi\epsilon_{0}}$$

$$C_{6}(1) = \frac{Pq}{128\pi\epsilon_{0}} + \frac{pqx-pq}{128\pi\epsilon_{0}} + \frac{pqx-pq}{128\pi\epsilon_{0}}$$

$$C_{6}(1) = \frac{Pq}{128\pi\epsilon_{0}} + \frac{pqx-pq}{128\pi\epsilon_{0}} + \frac{pqx-pq}{1$$

$$P_{2}(x) = \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1$$

$$= \left(\frac{pq}{4r\varepsilon_0}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{\chi_{-1}}{32} - \frac{21\chi^2 - 12\chi + 21}{256}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{pq}{4r\varepsilon_0}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{3+x}{32} - \frac{21 - 42x + 21x^2}{256}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{pq}{4\pi \epsilon_{o}}\right)_{o} \left(\frac{-2/x^{2}+50x+3}{256}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{P7}{417 \xi_{6}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{256} + \frac{25}{128} \times - \frac{21}{256}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\chi \right) = \frac{pq}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{3}{256} + \frac{25}{128} \chi - \frac{21}{256} \chi^{2} \right)$$

$$P = q = 1 \times 16$$

$$\frac{1.10^{5}.16^{5}}{4.\pi.\epsilon_{0}} \left(0.0117 + 0.1953(1.5) - 0.0820.(1.5)^{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1.10^{-10}}{12.5664} \left(0.0117 + 0.2930 - 0.1845 \right)$$

$$= 0.1202.10^{0} = 0.1080.10^{0}.10^{10} = 0.1080$$

$$\frac{111.2126.10^{-12}}{10^{-12}} = 0.1080.10^{-10}$$

3)
$$F_{2}(1,5) = 0,1080$$
, $F_{3}(1,5) = \frac{10^{-10} \cdot 1,5}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot (1,5^{2}+3)^{3/2}} = 0,112124$

$$E_{R} = \frac{0,112124 - 0,1080}{0,112124} = 0,0367807 = 3,68\%$$

$$F = \frac{1}{4\pi \xi_{0}} \cdot \frac{Pqx}{(x^{2}+R^{2})^{3}/2} \quad (\div Pq)$$

$$\frac{F}{Pq} = \frac{1}{4\pi \xi_{0}} \cdot \frac{x}{(x^{2}+R^{2})^{3}/2} \quad (x \quad 4\pi \xi_{0})$$

$$\frac{4\pi \xi_{0}F}{Pq} = \frac{x}{(x^{2}+R^{2})^{3}/2} \quad (-\frac{4\pi \xi_{0}F}{Pq})$$

$$O = \frac{x}{(x^{2}+R^{2})^{3}/2} - \frac{4\pi \xi_{0}F}{Pq}$$

$$\frac{x}{(x^2+R^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{4\pi\epsilon_6 F}{Pq} = 0, F = 1,5 \quad p=2.10^5 \quad q = 5.10^5 \quad \Gamma = 1$$

Simplificando a equação (3):

$$\frac{\chi}{(\chi^2+1)^{\frac{1}{3}}} - \frac{4.\pi.8,85.10^{12}.15^{13}}{2.10^{-5}.5.10^{-5}} = \frac{\chi}{(\chi^2+1)^{\frac{1}{3}}} - \frac{531\pi.10^4}{531\pi.10^4} = \frac{\chi}{(\chi^2+1)^{\frac{1}{3}}} - 0,1668$$

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$$\frac{x}{(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$
 0,1668

5) Coma virta mo teorena de Bolgano, se
$$g(a)$$
. $g(b)$ < 0 , em un intervalo [a,b], então há pelo menas um x^* | $g(x)$ =0 Enter, no intervalo [0,1], podemas verigian a existência de mágos através de: $g(o)$. $g(4)$ < 0

$$\left(\frac{0}{10)^{3/2}} - 0,1668\right) - \left(\frac{7}{(2)^{3/2}} - 0,1668\right) = -0,03115$$

De acordo com a tearema de Bagano, ha pelo menos uma Raiz no intervalo [0,1]

Logo, sirão necessários, no mínimo, 20 itirações do mitodo da bissição

$$7) \quad \chi_{k+1} = \chi_{k} - \frac{S(\chi_{k})}{S'(\chi_{k})}, \quad \int (\chi_{k})^{2} \frac{\chi}{(\chi^{2}+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0,1668, \quad \int (\chi_{k})^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\chi_{k}^{2} \cdot (\chi_{k}^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} - \chi_{k}^{2} \cdot ((\chi_{k}^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} - \chi_{k}^{2} \cdot (\chi_{k}^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} - \chi_{k}^{2} \cdot ((\chi_{k}^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} - \chi_{k}^{2} \cdot (\chi_{k}^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} - \chi_{k}^{2}$$

F(x)	5'Cx)
S(03) = 0.0968219	S'(x)=0,66107
8(0,153538)=-0,0185355	5'(x)=0,998425
3(0,172102)=-0,00207063	S'(x)= 0,874557
3 (0,174467)= 0,61512.10-5	
	f(03) = 0.0968219 f(0.153538) = -0.0185355 f(0.172102) = -0.00207063

K	χk	5 (xx)	5(K)
0	0,3000	0,0968218	KHI-ZK
1	0,163538	-0,0185355	
2	0,172102	-0,00207063	
3	0,174467	- 6,1512 € -6	

B) Agorna, tomando Xo = 0,7 podemer observar:

3(0,7)=0,1847

f'(0,7)=0,0074

O que é um problema, pois em $x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{\xi(n)}{\xi'(n)}$ teríames um denominador muito proximo de zero, causando um erra muito grande.

Então, mão. 20=0,7 Não à um bom panto inicial