

Tarea 2

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Ejercicio 1

Calcule los errores absoluto y relativo en las aproximaciones de π por p^*

a) $p = \pi$, $p^* = \frac{22}{7}$

- *Error Absoluto*

$$\text{Error absoluto} = |p - p^*|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left| \pi - \frac{22}{7} \right| \\ &= 0,00126448927 \end{aligned}$$

- *Error relativo*

$$\text{Error relativo} = \left| \frac{p - p^*}{p} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left| \frac{\pi - \frac{22}{7}}{\pi} \right| \\
 &= \left| \frac{0,00126448927}{\pi} \right| \\
 &= 0,000402994356
 \end{aligned}$$

b) $p = \pi$, $p^* = 3,1416$ - **Error Absoluto**

$$\text{Error absoluto} = |p - p^*|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= |\pi - 3,1416| \\
 &= 7,34641 \times 10^{-6}
 \end{aligned}$$

• **Error relativo**

$$\text{Error relativo} = \left| \frac{p - p^*}{p} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left| \frac{\pi - 3,1416}{\pi} \right| \\
 &= \left| \frac{7,34641 \times 10^{-6}}{\pi} \right| \\
 &= 2,338434931 \times 10^{-6}
 \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$p = e, p^* = 2,718$$

- **Error Absoluto**

$$\text{Error absoluto} = |p - p^*|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= |e - 2,718| \\
 &= 2,8182846 \times 10^{-4}
 \end{aligned}$$

- *Error relativo*

$$\text{Error relativo} = \left| \frac{p - p^*}{p} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left| \frac{e - 2,718}{e} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{2,8182846}{e} \right| \\ &= 1,036788964 \times 10^{-4} \end{aligned}$$

d) $p = \sqrt{2}$, $p^* = 1,414$ - *Error Absoluto*

$$\text{Error absoluto} = |p - p^*|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= |\sqrt{2} - 1,414| \\ &= 2,1356237 \times 10^{-4} \end{aligned}$$

- *Error relativo*

$$\text{Error relativo} = \left| \frac{p - p^*}{p} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left| \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1,414}{\sqrt{2}} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{2,1356237 \times 10^{-4}}{\sqrt{2}} \right| \\ &= 0.000151011402 \end{aligned}$$

Ejercicio 2

Calcule los errores absoluto y relativo en las aproximaciones de e por p^*

a) $p = e^{10}$ $p^* = 22000$

- *Error Absoluto*

$$\text{Error absoluto} = |p - p^*|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= |e^{10} - 22000| \\ &= 26.4657948 \end{aligned}$$

- *Error relativo*

$$\text{Error relativo} = \left| \frac{p - p^*}{p} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left| \frac{e^{10} - 22000}{e^{10}} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{26.4657948}{e^{10}} \right| \\ &= 0.00120154522 \end{aligned}$$

b) $p = 10^\pi$ $p^* = 1400$ - *Error Absoluto*

$$\text{Error absoluto} = |p - p^*|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= |10^\pi - 1400| \\ &= 14.5442686 \end{aligned}$$

- *Error relativo*

$$\text{Error relativo} = \left| \frac{p - p^*}{p} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left| \frac{10^\pi - 1400}{10^\pi} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{14.5442686}{10^\pi} \right| \\ &= 0.010497822 \end{aligned}$$

c) $p = 8!$, $p^* = 39900$ - **Error Absoluto**

$$\text{Error absoluto} = |p - p^*|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= |8! - 39900| \\ &= 420 \times 10^{-4} \end{aligned}$$

• **Error relativo**

$$\text{Error relativo} = \left| \frac{p - p^*}{p} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left| \frac{8! - 39900}{8!} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{420}{8!} \right| \\ &= 0.01041666666 \end{aligned}$$

d) $p = 9!$, $p^* = \sqrt{18\pi}(\frac{9}{e})^9$ - **Error Absoluto**

$$\text{Error absoluto} = |p - p^*|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= |9! - \sqrt{18\pi}(\frac{9}{e})^9| \\ &= 3343.12715805 \end{aligned}$$

• **Error relativo**

$$\text{Error relativo} = \left| \frac{p - p^*}{p} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left| \frac{9! - \sqrt{18\pi}(\frac{9}{e})^9}{9!} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{3343.12715805}{9!} \right| \\ &= 0.00921276223 \end{aligned}$$

Ejercicio 3

Encuentre el intervalo más largo en el que se debe encontrar p^* para aproximarse a p con error relativo máximo de 10^{-4} para cada valor de p .

a) π

$$\begin{aligned}\left|\frac{p-p^*}{p}\right| &\leq 10^{-4} \\ \left|\frac{p-p^*}{p}\right| \cdot |p| &\leq 10^{-4} \cdot |p| \\ |p-p^*| &\leq 10^{-4} \cdot |p| \\ p - 10^{-4} \cdot p &\leq p^* \leq p + 10^{-4} \cdot p \\ \pi - 10^{-4} \cdot \pi &\leq p^* \leq \pi + 10^{-4} \cdot \pi \\ 3.141278494324434 &\leq p^* \leq 3.141906812855152\end{aligned}$$

$$\textbf{Intervalo}=[3.141278494324434; 3.141906812855152]$$

b) e

$$\begin{aligned}\left|\frac{p-p^*}{p}\right| &\leq 10^{-4} \\ \left|\frac{p-p^*}{p}\right| \cdot |p| &\leq 10^{-4} \cdot |p| \\ |p-p^*| &\leq 10^{-4} \cdot |p| \\ p - 10^{-4} \cdot p &\leq p^* \leq p + 10^{-4} \cdot p \\ e - 10^{-4} \cdot e &\leq p^* \leq e + 10^{-4} \cdot e \\ 2.718010000276199 &\leq p^* \leq 2,718553656641891\end{aligned}$$

$$\textbf{Intervalo}=[2.718010000276199; 2,718553656641891]$$

c) $\sqrt{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\left| \frac{p - p^*}{p} \right| &\leq 10^{-4} \\
\left| \frac{p - p^*}{p} \right| \cdot |p| &\leq 10^{-4} \cdot |p| \\
|p - p^*| &\leq 10^{-4} \cdot |p| \\
p - 10^{-4} \cdot p &\leq p^* \leq p + 10^{-4} \cdot p \\
\sqrt{2} - 10^{-4} \cdot \sqrt{2} &\leq p^* \leq \sqrt{2} + 10^{-4} \cdot \sqrt{2} \\
1.4140721410168577 &\leq p^* \leq 1.4143549837293325
\end{aligned}$$

Intervalo = [1,4140721410168577; 1,4143549837293325]

d) $\sqrt{7}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\left| \frac{p - p^*}{p} \right| &\leq 10^{-4} \\
\left| \frac{p - p^*}{p} \right| \cdot |p| &\leq 10^{-4} \cdot |p| \\
|p - p^*| &\leq 10^{-4} \cdot |p| \\
p - 10^{-4} \cdot p &\leq p^* \leq p + 10^{-4} \cdot p \\
\sqrt{7} - 10^{-4} \cdot \sqrt{7} &\leq p^* \leq \sqrt{7} + 10^{-4} \cdot \sqrt{7} \\
2.6454867359334844 &\leq p^* \leq 2.646015886195697
\end{aligned}$$

Intervalo = [2,6454867359334844; 2,646015886195697]

Ejercicio 4

Use la aritmética de redondeo de tres dígitos para realizar lo siguiente. Calcule los errores absoluto y relativo con el valor exacto determinado para por lo menos cinco dígitos.

a) $\frac{\frac{13}{14} - \frac{5}{7}}{2e - 5.4}$

$$\frac{13}{14} = 0.928571420 \approx 0.929$$

$$\frac{5}{7} = 0.714285714 \approx 0.714$$

$$\frac{13}{14} \oplus \frac{5}{7} = 0.215$$

$$2 \cdot e = 5.43656365 \approx 5.44$$

$$2e \ominus 5.4 = 0.04$$

$$\frac{\frac{13}{14} - \frac{5}{7}}{2e - 5.4} \approx 5.81$$

- *Error Absoluto*

$$\text{Error absoluto} = |p - p^*|$$

$$= |5.86062 - 5.81|$$

$$= 0.0506$$

- *Error Relativo*

$$\text{Error relativo} = \left| \frac{p - p^*}{p} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{5.86062 - 5.81}{5.86062} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{0.0506}{5.86062} \right|$$

$$= 0.0086373114$$

$$b) -10\pi + 6e - \frac{3}{61}$$

$$-10\pi = -31.41592653589 \approx -31.4$$

$$6e = 16,30969097075 \approx 16.3$$

$$\frac{3}{61} = 0,04918032786 \approx 0.0492$$

$$-10\pi \oplus 6e \ominus \frac{3}{61} = -15.1$$

- *Error Absoluto*

$$\text{Error absoluto} = |p - p^*|$$

$$= |-15.15542 - (-15.1)|$$

$$= 0.055542$$

- *Error Relativo*

$$\text{Error relativo} = \left| \frac{p - p^*}{p} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{-15.15542 - (-15.1)}{-15.15542} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{0.055542}{-15.15542} \right|$$

$$= 0.00365677$$

$$c) \left(\frac{2}{9}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{9}{11}\right)$$

$$\frac{2}{9} = 0.222222222222 \approx 0.222$$

$$\frac{9}{11} = 0.8181818181 \approx 0.818$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{9}\right) \odot \left(\frac{9}{11}\right) = 0.181596 \approx 0.182$$

- *Error Absoluto*

$$\text{Error absoluto} = |p - p^*|$$

$$= |0.1818182 - 0.182|$$

$$= 0.00018181$$

- *Error Relativo*

$$\text{Error relativo} = \left| \frac{p - p^*}{p} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left| \frac{0.1818182 - 0.182}{0.1818182} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{0.00018181}{0.1818182} \right| \\ &= 0.000999954 \end{aligned}$$

d) $\frac{\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{11}}{\sqrt{13} - \sqrt{11}}$

$$\sqrt{13} = 3.605551275 \approx 3.61$$

$$\sqrt{11} = 3.316624790 \approx 3.32$$

$$\sqrt{13} \oplus \sqrt{11} = 6.69$$

$$\sqrt{13} \ominus \sqrt{11} = 0.29$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{11}}{\sqrt{13} - \sqrt{11}} = 23.95501730 \approx 23.9$$

- *Error Absoluto*

$$\text{Error absoluto} = |p - p^*|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= |23.95501730 - 23.9| \\ &= 0.055017 \end{aligned}$$

- *Error Relativo*

$$\text{Error relativo} = \left| \frac{p - p^*}{p} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left| \frac{23.95501730 - 23.9}{23.95501730} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{0.055017}{23.95501730} \right| \\ &= 0.00013606 \end{aligned}$$

Ejercicio 5

Los primeros tres términos diferentes a cero de la serie de Maclaurin para la función arcotangente son: $X - \frac{1}{3}X^3 + \frac{1}{5}X^5$. Calcule los errores absoluto y relativo en las siguientes aproximaciones de π mediante el polinomio en lugar del arcotangente:

$$a) 4[\arctan(\frac{1}{2}) + \arctan(\frac{1}{3})]$$

$$\arctan = X - \frac{1}{3}X^3 + \frac{1}{5}X^5$$

$$\arctan(\frac{1}{2}) = (\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{3} \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^3 + \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^5$$

$$\arctan(\frac{1}{2}) = 0.4645833333$$

$$\arctan(\frac{1}{3}) = (\frac{1}{3}) - \frac{1}{3} \cdot (\frac{1}{3})^3 + \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\frac{1}{3})^5$$

$$\arctan(\frac{1}{3}) = 0.32181069958$$

$$\arctan(\frac{1}{2}) + \arctan(\frac{1}{3}) = 0.7863940329218$$

$$4[\arctan(\frac{1}{2}) + \arctan(\frac{1}{3})] = 3.145576131687$$

- **Error Absoluto**

$$\text{Error absoluto} = |p - p^*|$$

$$= |\pi - 3.145576131687|$$

$$= 0.00398347809$$

- **Error Relativo**

$$\text{Error relativo} = \left| \frac{p - p^*}{p} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{\pi - 3.145576131687}{\pi} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{0.00398347809}{\pi} \right|$$

$$= 0.00126798045$$

$$\mathbf{a})[16\arctan(\frac{1}{5}) - 4\arctan(\frac{1}{239})]$$

$$\arctan = X - \frac{1}{3}X^3 + \frac{1}{5}X^5$$

$$\arctan(\frac{1}{5}) = (\frac{1}{5}) - \frac{1}{3} \cdot (\frac{1}{5})^3 + \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\frac{1}{5})^5$$

$$\arctan(\frac{1}{5}) == 0.19739733333$$

$$\arctan(\frac{1}{239}) = (\frac{1}{239}) - \frac{1}{3} \cdot (\frac{1}{239})^3 + \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\frac{1}{239})^5$$

$$\arctan(\frac{1}{239}) = 0.0041840760020$$

$$16\arctan(\frac{1}{5}) = 3.15835733$$

$$4\arctan(\frac{1}{239}) = 3,141621029325$$

$$[16\arctan(\frac{1}{5}) - 4\arctan(\frac{1}{239})]$$

- **Error Absoluto**

$$\text{Error absoluto} = |p - p^*|$$

$$= |\pi - 3,14162102932|$$

$$= 2.8375735242 \times 10^{-5}$$

- **Error Relativo**

$$\text{Error relativo} = \left| \frac{p - p^*}{p} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{\pi - 3,14162102932}{\pi} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{2.8375735242 \times 10^{-5}}{\pi} \right|$$

$$= 9.0322770551 \times 10^{-6}$$

Ejercicio 6

El número e se puede definir por medio de $e = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$ donde $0! = 1$ para $n = 0$ y $n! = (n-1)!$ para $n \geq 1$. Calcule los errores absoluto y relativo en la siguiente aproximación de e :

a) $\sum_{n=0}^5 \frac{1}{n!}$

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{n=0}^5 \frac{1}{n!} &= \frac{1}{0!} + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{5!} \\ &= 2.71666666666\end{aligned}$$

- **Error Absoluto**

$$\text{Error absoluto} = |p - p^*|$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= |e - 2.71666666666| \\ &= 0.00161516179\end{aligned}$$

- **Error Relativo**

$$\text{Error relativo} = \left| \frac{p - p^*}{p} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \left| \frac{e - 2.71666666666}{e} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{0.00161516179}{e} \right| \\ &= 0.0005941848175\end{aligned}$$

b) $\sum_{n=0}^{10} \frac{1}{n!}$

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{n=0}^{10} \frac{1}{n!} &= \frac{1}{0!} + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{5!} + \frac{1}{6!} + \frac{1}{7!} + \frac{1}{8!} + \frac{1}{9!} + \frac{1}{10!} \\ &= 2.718281801146\end{aligned}$$

- **Error Absoluto**

$$\text{Error absoluto} = |p - p^*|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= |e - 2.718281801146| \\ &= 2.731266057 \times 10^{-8} \end{aligned}$$

- **Error Relativo**

$$\text{Error relativo} = \left| \frac{p - p^*}{p} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left| \frac{e - 2.718281801146}{e} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{2.731266057 \times 10^{-8}}{e} \right| \\ &= 1.004777631 \times 10^{-8} \end{aligned}$$

Ejercicio 7

Suponga que dos puntos (x_0, y_0) y (x_1, y_1) se encuentran en línea recta con $y_1 \neq y_0$. Existen dos fórmulas para encontrar la intersección de la línea: $X = \frac{x_0 y_1 - x_1 y_0}{y_1 - y_0}$ y $X = x_0 - \frac{(x_1 - x_0) y_0}{y_1 - y_0}$

b) Use los datos $(x_0, y_0) = (1.31; 3.24)$ y $(x_1, y_1) = (1.93; 5.76)$ y la aritmética de redondeo de tres dígitos para calcular la intersección con de ambas maneras. ¿Cuál método es mejor y por qué?

- **Metodo 1**

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 \cdot y_1 &= 1.31 \odot 5.76 \approx 7.55 \\ x_1 \cdot y_0 &= 1.93 \odot 3.24 \approx 6.25 \\ x_0 \cdot y_1 \ominus x_1 \cdot y_0 &= 1.3 \\ y_1 - y_0 &= 5.76 \ominus 3.24 \approx 2.52 \\ \frac{x_0 y_1 - x_1 y_0}{y_1 - y_0} &= 0.516 \end{aligned}$$

- **Metodo 2**

$$\begin{aligned}
x_1 - x_0 &= 1.93 \ominus 1.31 \approx 0.62 \\
(x_1 - x_0)y_0 &= 0.62 \odot 3.24 \approx 2.01 \\
y_1 - y_0 &= 5.76 \ominus 3.24 \approx 2.52 \\
\frac{(x_1 - x_0)y_0}{y_1 - y_0} &= 2.01 \div 2.52 \approx 0.798 \\
x_0 - \frac{(x_1 - x_0)y_0}{y_1 - y_0} &= 1.31 \ominus 0.798 \approx 0.512
\end{aligned}$$

Respuesta: Ambos métodos llegaron a un resultado muy similar, pero el segundo es mucho mas fácil y mas estable aritmeticamente que el primero debido a que realiza menos multiplicaciones y por eso se reduce la propagación de errores.