

Pregunta 1

$$a) f(x) = \frac{2^{0.2x}}{10} \quad [0, 2] \quad S_1 = \left\{0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, 2\right\}$$

$$|f(x) - p_3(x)| = \left| \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi_x)}{(4!)!} (x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3) \right|$$

$$= \underbrace{\left| \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi_x)}{4!} \right|}_{\alpha} \underbrace{(x-0)\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)(x-1)(x-2)}_{\beta}$$

$$|f(x) - p_3(x)| = \alpha \beta$$

$$\alpha = \max_{\xi_x \in [0, 2]} \left| \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi_x)}{4!} \right|$$

$$\beta = \max_{\xi_x \in [0, 2]} |x(x-\frac{1}{2})(x-1)(x-2)|$$

$$a) f^4(x) = \frac{\ln^4(2) 2^{\frac{x}{5}-1}}{3125}, \text{ por lo tanto}$$

$$|f^4(\xi_x)| = \frac{1}{4!} \left| \frac{\ln^4(2) 2^{\frac{x}{5}-1}}{3125} \right|$$

$$= \frac{\ln^4(2)}{4! \cdot 3125} \max_{\xi_x \in [0, 2]} \left| 2^{\frac{x}{5}-1} \right|$$

$$= \frac{\ln^4(2)}{4! \cdot 3125} \cdot 0.66$$

$$B) \quad q(x) = x^4 - 3.5x^3 + 3.5x^2 - x$$

$$q'(x) = 0 \quad \left\{ 2, 1, \frac{1}{2}, 0 \right\} \Rightarrow [0, 2]$$

$$4x^3 - 10.5x^2 + 7x - 1 \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 1.663 \\ x_2 &= 0.765 \\ x_3 &= 0.196 \end{aligned}$$

$$0.432$$

$$|q(x_1)| = \cancel{0.11512} \quad 0.432$$

$$|q(x_2)| = \cancel{0.1285} \quad 0.059$$

$$|q(x_3)| = \cancel{0.1164} \quad 0.086$$

Por lo tanto

$$B = \max_{x \in [0, 2]} |q(x)| = \cancel{0.11512} \quad 0.432$$

Por lo tanto:

$$|f(x) - p_3(x)| \leq \alpha \beta$$

$$\leq \frac{\ln^4(2)}{4! \cdot 3125} \times 0.66 \times \cancel{0.11512} \quad 0.432$$

$$b) \quad 10^{-4} = \frac{(b-a)h^2}{12} |f''(\xi)|$$

$$10^{-4} = \frac{2 \cdot h^2}{12} |f''(\xi)|$$

$$h \approx 0.4$$

\Rightarrow hay que subdividirlo en 5 subintervalos dándonos 6 puntos.

Pregunta 2

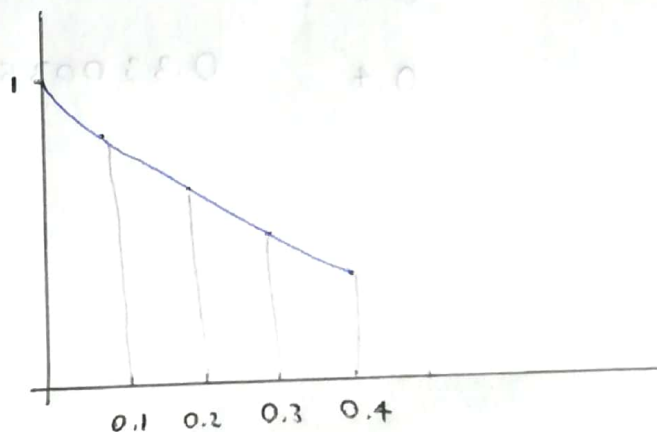
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 - 3y$$

$$y(0) = 1 \quad [0, 0.4]$$

a)

x_n	y_n	A k_1	B k_2
0	1	-3	-2.5475
0.1	0.74525	-2.22575	-1.8793875
0.2	0.55731125	-1.63193375	0.1836460075 -1.36463682
0.3	0.420846813	-1.172540644	-0.9641595472
0.4	0.3244309265	-0.8132927796	-0.6487988627

$$\begin{cases} y_{n+1} = y_n + h k_2 \\ k_2 = \left(x_n + \frac{h}{2}\right)^2 - 3 \left(y_n + h \frac{k_1}{2}\right) \\ k_1 = x_n^2 - 3y_n \\ y_0 = 1 \quad x_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$



b)

$$y_{k+1} = y_k + \frac{h}{2} [3 f(x_k, y_k) - f(x_{k-1}, y_{k-1})]$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_2 = 0.74525 + \frac{0.1}{2} [3 (0.1^2 - 3 \cdot 0.74525) - (0^2 - 3 \cdot 1)] = 0.5613875 \\ y_1 = 0.74525 \\ y_0 = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_3 = 0.5613875 + \frac{0.1}{2} [3 (0.2^2 - 3 \cdot 0.5613875) - (0.1^2 - 3 \cdot 0.74525)] = 0.426050625 \\ y_2 = 0.5613875 \\ y_1 = 0.74525 \end{array} \right.$$

x_n	y_n
0	1
0.1	0.74525
0.2	0.5613875
0.3	0.426050625
0.4	0.3300359688

Pregunta 3

- a) No, porque se le puede calcular la diagonal entonces no es defectuosa.
- b) Falso, también aproxima el vector propio normalizado asociado a dicho valor propio.
- c) Verdadero,
- d) Falso, aproxima ~~el valor propio de mayor~~ ~~mayor~~ todos los valores propios y vectores propios de una matriz.
- e) Falso, el método de la potencia me permite calcular el valor propio más grande y el método de la potencia inversa el más pequeño.