

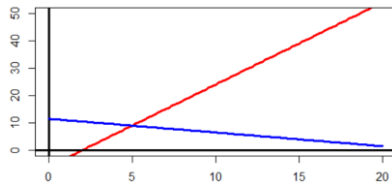


Explorando a função $f(x) = \text{sen}(5x) - \frac{x}{3}$

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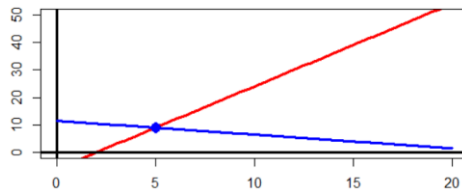
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1. a) Visualização gráfica do sistema linear.



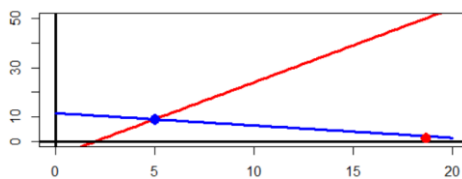
```
f1<-function(x1){3*x1-6}
f2<-function(x2){(23-x2)/2}
plot(f1,0,20,lwd
3,col="red",ylab="y",xlab="x1",ylim=c(0,50)) =
abline(h=0,v=0,lwd=3)
curve((23-
x)/2,from=0,to=20,lwd=3,col="blue",add=TRUE)
```

b) Solução exata marcada no gráfico.



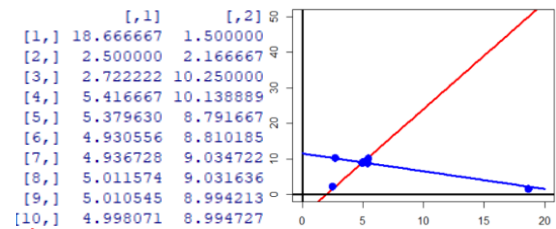
```
A<-matrix(c(3,-1,1,2),nrow= 2,ncol=2,byrow=TRUE)
b<-c(6, 23)
sol<-solve(A, b)
points(sol[1],sol[2],pch=10,col="blue",lwd= 6)
```

c) Aproximação inicial marcada no gráfico.



```
require(pracma)
start<-c(20,50)
resultados<-matrix(ncol=2,nrow=10)
for ( i in 1:10){
a<-itersolve(A,b, start, method = "Jacobi", nmax=i)
resultados[i,1]<-a$x[1]
resultados[i,2]<-a$x[2]
points(resultados[i,1],resultados[i,2],pch=10,col="red",lwd=6)
```

d) Método de Gauss-Jacobi com 10 iterações.



```
resultados<-matrix(ncol=2,nrow=10)
```

```
for ( i in 1:10){
```

```
a<-itersolve(A,b, start, method = "Jacobi", nmax=i)
```

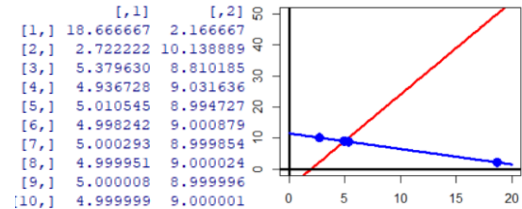
```
resultados[i,1]<-a$x[1]
```

```
resultados[i,2]<-a$x[2]
```

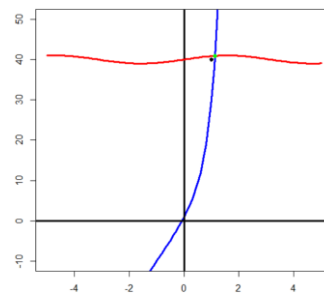
```
points(resultados[i,1],resultados[i,2],pch=10,col="blue",lwd=6)}
```

```
resultados
```

e) Método de Gauss-Seidel com 10 iterações.



2. Gráfico e aproximação utilizando método de Newton para o sistema linear.



```
plot(f1, -5, 5, xlab = expression('x'),
```

```
ylab = expression('y'), lwd = 3, col = "blue", ylim = c(-10, 50))
```

```
abline(h= 0, v= 0, lwd = 3)
```

```
plot(f2, -5, 5, add = TRUE, col = "red", lwd = 3)
```

```
points(1, 40, pch=20, lwd=3, col="black")
```

```
nleqslv(xstart, sistema, method =
c("Newton"), control=list(xtol=0.000001))
```

```
points(1.129375, 40.904145, pch=20, lwd=3, col="
green")
```