$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \times 1 \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

a) Busco las marrices de irerzación en c/caso. A=L+D+U

* G-S cuge & p(-11'N) < 1. Buscoalass de -11'N: daval de-11'N @

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial$$

(BGS) = max 10, 122213 = 2x2

* Jacobi enge & p(Bj)<1. Bus coonels de Bg:

$$\det(dD + L + U) = \det\begin{pmatrix} d & 2 \times 0 \\ 0 & d & 0 \end{pmatrix} = d(d^2 - 2x^2) = d(d - (z \times x)(d + (z \times x)))$$

* Jacobs arge @ 12/2/5/2 (2) G-5 erge

C Qué mérodo prefierro? Converge mastrapido el mérodo cuya matriz de iterración riene menor zadio espectival. Sea x/1x/< (Elijo)

(=) der(dM+N)=C

ejcio (8) a

Como |x|< = > 2x2 < (2|x| => (BG) < (Bg) => Gauss Seidel converge maszapido.].

b) x=1, $A=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ mérodo Ĵacobi: $x_{n+1}=-5'(L+U)x_n+5'b$

 $\mathcal{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{I} \Rightarrow \mathcal{D}' = \mathbf{I} \qquad \forall \mathbf{x}_{n+1} = -(\mathbf{L} + \mathbf{U}) \mathbf{x}_{n} + \mathbf{b}$ $x_{n+1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x_n + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

 $\exists P \times_{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \times_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 - 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 - 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

¿ Cuál es la selución de AX = b?

Ist t=0 ya x, es laselución, s: t+0 en un paso se llega a lasel.

I en a lo sumo un paso se llega a lasel X=(-i).

En el item (a) probamos que si x < 12 el mérodo orge porza avalgoier vector inicial.

x=1 > 12 luego dependiendo del vecrorinicial el merodo quede convergez o no (No hoy comzadicción)



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \times_{n+1} = -\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \times_{n+1} + b$$

$$\prod X^* = -NX^* + b \Rightarrow (M+N)X^* = b$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 6 & 2
\end{bmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix} \times^{4} = b$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & k & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix} \times^{4} = b$$

=> X* es sel de Ax= b

Construyo la marriz de itercación:

$$M^{-1}$$
: $\binom{1/300|100}{0010100}$ $\frac{3F_1}{100|300}$ $\frac{3F_1}{100|300}$ $\frac{3F_2}{100|300}$ $\frac{3F_3}{1000|300}$ $\frac{3F_2}{1000|300}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 100 & |300 \\ 016 & |003 \\ |72-673 \\ |010 & |0-63 \\ |021 & |010 \\ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 = - \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & k & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3k & 0 \\ -3k & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

El método crose trecrozinicial () (3) < 1. Busco avals:

$$q_{B}(d) = \begin{vmatrix} d & 3k & 0 \\ 3k & d & 0 \end{vmatrix} = d(d^{2} - 9k^{2}) = d(d - 3k)(d + 3k)$$

$$\rho(B) = max \(0, 3 | k| \) \(- 3 | k| \)$$

El mérodo conv. + vecrore inic (=) 3/K/<1 (=) IK/< =

c) en = xn-x* Donde x* es sol de Ax=b, x*=Bx*+11"b en = Bxn-1+17-16-(Bx*+17-16) > (xn-1-X")=B.en-1 > en = B'eo > 1en 11 = 1B'11e1 < 11B11'1e.11 Or (B) = 4, como (B)=min } 1B13, podemos asegoroz que existe una norma / 11 811 = 4 4 055 |1 Chil = 11 811 1 1 coll = (1) 121 Como p(B)=31K1, impenemos 31K1=1 |K| = 19 Se IKI : 12 podemos asegurarz que llen 1 : (4) "lleo 11 (3) c Temaño de A? At (2)=(0) > At e R2X3 >> A E R3X2 Propongo A consu DNS: / A=UIVt], UEIR3x3, VEIR2x2 orriog · Cano max { ||Ax||}=2 > el mayor valor singular J= 2 min flaxlig=1 = el menor valor singular oz=1 · Como V= (1) es avec de ATA > V= (1/2) es vecroz singular de A

Elijo J=2 (padraio sex J=1). y ves la 1°col de V AV = J.U A (1/2) - 2. U V = (1/2 1/2)

•
$$A^{t} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \geq \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $A^{t} = V \sum^{t} U^{t}$ $Z_{2}(A^{t}) = 2 \Rightarrow \dim NU(A^{t}) = 1$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -U_{2} & -U_{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -U_{2} & -U_{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -U_{3} & -U_{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2$$

Buscomos ajustar
$$\begin{cases} f(0) = a \cdot 0 + b\cos(\pi \cdot 0) = 1 \\ f(\frac{1}{2}) = a \cdot \frac{1}{2} + b\cos(\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2}) = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(\frac{1}{2}) = a \cdot 1 + b\cos(\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2}) = 2 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} a - b = -2 \end{cases}$$

Planteo y resuelvo las ecuaciones normales AtA (a) = At (z)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -4 & | & 12 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & | & 3/4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & | & 3/$$

La mejor aproximación es f(x) = 10 x + 7 cos(Tx)

Parca estimaz a la hora y media calculo \$\(\frac{3}{2}\) = \(\frac{5}{2}\) = \(\frac{5}{2}\) = \(\frac{5}{2}\) = \(\frac{5}{2}\) = 5

La concentración será aproximada de 5 ma/m32