MATIAS MORIAM, LIC. COMPUTACION, NL. 806/19

1. Sean $\alpha, \beta > 0, \ \alpha \neq \beta$. Se considera la matriz $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \alpha & \alpha^2 \\ 1 & \beta & \beta^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

para resolver un sistema lineal de la forma Ax = b.

- a) Dar condiciones sobre α y β que determinen todos los posibles valores para los cuales el
- método de Jacobi converge para todo valor inicial.
 b) Dar condiciones sobre α y β que determinen todos los posibles valores para los cuales el
- método de Gauss-Seidel converge para todo valor inicial. c) Fijados valores para α y β para los cuales ambos métodos convergen, ¿cuál se espera que
- c) Fijados valores para α y β para los cuales ambos métodos convergen, ¿cuál se espera que converja más rápido?

$$ANFORS = 964 (YD + ((10))$$

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$$\begin{array}{lll}
S(B_{J}) &= MAX \left\{ |X_{i}| \right\} &= MAX \left\{ |9|, |\sqrt{3}|, |\sqrt{3}| \right\} &= \sqrt{3} \\
Pedimos & P(B_{J}) &< 1 \\
& \leftarrow 7 & \sqrt{2} &< 1 \\
& \leftarrow 7 & 3 &< 6 & (6,3 &> 0)
\end{array}$$

BGS = - (D+L)'U

AUTOVAIORRS = det (NOHL) +U)

$$= \chi_{5} (y_{9}\rho_{5} - y_{9}\rho) = \chi_{5} (x - \frac{\rho}{9})$$

$$= (\chi_{3}9\rho_{5} + \omega + \omega) - (\omega + \chi_{5}\gamma_{5}\rho + \omega)$$

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S(BJ) = MAX {/X; |} = MAX { | 0|, | = 1 } = = =

AUTOVAGRES = det ()(D+L) +U)

$$S(B_3) = \max_{x \in A_x} \{|y|, |\frac{1}{6}|\} = \frac{1}{6}$$

 $Pedimos P(B_{65}) < 1$
 $(=7 \frac{1}{6} < 1)$

(0< 6,0) d7 6 (6,0 >0)

$$\frac{2}{5} < \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} < 1$$
 $(=7)^{6}(B_{63}) < \int (B_{7}) < 1$

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2. Sea una función $f \in C^{\infty}$ que se interpola por un polinomio p en n+1 nodos arbitrarios x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_n en el intervalo [a, b]. Se desea estudiar cómo aproxima la derivada de p a la derivada de f en función de la longitud del intervalo [a, b]. Para $x \in [a, b]$: a) mostrar que |f(x) - p(x)| es $O((b-a)^{n+1})$;

b) mostrar que
$$|f'(x) - p'(x)|$$
 es $O((b-a)^n)$. (Sugerencia: recordar el Teorema de Rolle.)

 $\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-(x)} - P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \int_{0}^{\infty} (x-\lambda^{2})$

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 $S_1 h(x) = X - X_{x_1} con x_{x_2} \in [a_1b]$

hes tradente

0 < 9-x < p(x) < p-x < P-3

6-95 (x) SO

(b) $5c\partial P(x) = F(x) - P(x), com P Interfold$ ∂ F en {xo, , xo, } => 8(xo) = 0. (OUD STR) 62 INMS JE EURODES Co tompieu 1062 y como esta definida en [2,6] Padomos Usar Roye. (omo &(xi)=0, Saberner que HAY n Puntos Xijini: $O_{X_{i}(X_{i,i+1})} = O$ $Y_{i} \times X_{i} \times X_{i,i+1} \times X_{i+1} = O_{i,1} \times O_{i-1}$

(P-9), (P

3. Dada la matriz $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 2}$:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

- a) Calcular su descomposión en valores singulares reducida $A=\hat{U}\hat{\Sigma}V^t$ y su pseudo-inversa $A^{\dagger} = V \hat{\Sigma}^{-1} \hat{U}^t$
- b) Aproximar la siguiente tabla de datos en el sentido de cuadrados mínimos

con una función del tipo: $y(x) = af_1(x) + bf_2(x)$ siendo $f_1(x) = \sqrt{2}\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}x\right)$ y $f_2(x) = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}x\right).$

$$A^{T}A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = B$$

$$det \begin{pmatrix} 3 \cdot x & -1 \\ -1 & 3 - x \end{pmatrix} = (3 \cdot x)^{2} - 1 = x^{2} - 6x + 8 = (x - 2)(x - 4)$$

$$\lambda_{1} - 4 = (B - 4I) \cdot V_{1} = 0 \iff \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot V_{1} = 0 \iff V_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

λ_ε= 2 1 (β - 2 I)·V₂ = α (=) (| -1 |)·V₂ = α (=) (1) γ

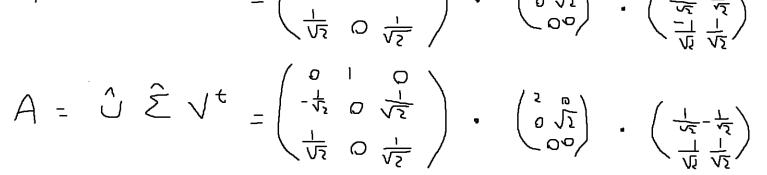
 $\Lambda_{i}^{\prime} = \frac{1}{\Lambda_{i}} \left[\frac{\Lambda_{i}}{1} - \frac{\Lambda_{i}}{1} \right]$

 $\int_{\mathcal{S}} S = \frac{\|AS\|}{\Omega^{5}} = \left(\frac{\Lambda^{2}}{1}\right) \frac{\Lambda \Sigma}{I}$

 $\int_{V} S = \frac{\|AS\|}{OS} = \left(\frac{AZ}{-1}\right) \frac{AS}{I}$

$$\int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0$$

$$A = \hat{J} \hat{\Sigma} V^{t} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{12} & 0 & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & 0 & \frac{1}{12} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \end{pmatrix}$$



Reducted a
$$A = \hat{\mathcal{I}} \hat{\mathcal{E}} \hat{\mathcal{I}}^{t} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{12} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{12} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{t} \hat{\mathcal{I}} \hat{\mathcal{I}}$$

$$\frac{22}{920} = 0 = \sum (2^{y} - 3^{y}) \left(-12 \cos \left(\frac{4}{4} x^{y} \right) \right) = -\sum 2^{y} + 2^{y$$

 $\frac{\partial S}{\partial S} = 0 = \sum \left(J_{\lambda} - \dot{J}_{\lambda} \right) \left(-\sqrt{2} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \kappa_{\lambda} \right) \right) = -\sum J_{\lambda} F_{2}(\kappa_{\lambda}) + \sum J_{\lambda} F_{2}(\kappa_{\lambda})$

$$\sum_{\sum_{i}} \sum_{j} \sum_{i} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{i} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{i} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{i} \sum_{i}$$

$$\int_{C_1} C_1 = \partial_1 C_3 + b_1 C_4$$

$$C_2 = \partial_1 C_4 + b_1 C_5$$

$$C^{3} = \sum_{3}^{v=1} 15 \, cos_{3}(\frac{1}{14}x^{v}) = 5 + \frac{1}{14}$$

$$C^{5} = \sum_{3}^{v=1} \lambda^{v} 15 \, 2^{1}v(\frac{1}{14}x^{v}) = 10$$

 $C^{1} = \sum_{3}^{2} \lambda^{*} \int_{\Sigma} (-2) \left(\frac{h}{h} \chi^{*} \right) = -8$

$$C_{A} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sum_{j=1}^{3} \sum_{j=1}^{3} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sum_{j=1}^{3} \sum_{j=1}^$$

$$(94) = ((21-10)14 - (15))$$

$$10 = -\frac{5}{45}9 + \frac{45}{455+1}P$$

$$-8 = \frac{45}{455+1}9 - \frac{5}{45}P$$

a) Mostrar que f tiene exactamente 2 raíces $r_1 < r_2$.

4. Sea $f(x) = (x+1)e^x + \frac{1}{10}$.

b) Se considera la función $g(x) = -\frac{1}{10}e^{-x} - 1$. Mostrar que r_1 y r_2 son puntos fijos de g y dar un intervalo inicial I_2 para el cual el método de punto fijo determinado por g converja a r_2 para cualquier valor inicial $x_0 \in I_2$.

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Late
$$A_{(x+3)} G_{(x+3)} G_{(x+3)}$$

$$F(x) = (x+i)e^{x} > 0 \quad 51 \quad x \in (-2,\infty)$$

$$\{ < 0 \quad \leq 1 \quad x \in (-\infty,-2) \}$$

$$\Gamma_0 = -\frac{e^{-\Gamma_0}}{10} - 1 = 8(\Gamma_0)$$
, Γ_0 es (to Γ_0) de $8(x)$

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$$Q_{1}(x) = \frac{10}{6} 20^{3} + x^{3}$$
 Ses creasente monotores

 $21 \ X \in [3'P] => \mathcal{S}(x) \in [3'P]$

C) es peudado:

Ne o que \ < € [8,6] タ 4 6 4 P 8(3)2 8(3 2 8(P) 51 tomo D= - 5) b=-1 2/(-5) ≤ -P+3 / 8(5) / 2/(-1) ≤ -P5+1 - 5 < &(-5) < 3(c) < &(-1) < -1 Y como & es crectonte

ASI SI XE[-2,-1] => &(x) & [7(-2), &(-1)] & [-2,-1]

B9279 fouse y = / die) 2/-1-1 Ancidne y <1

 $\begin{array}{ll} x \in \mathcal{C}^{9} \\ W \forall X \ \delta(X) = \delta(P) & W |_{V_1} \ \delta(X) = \delta(P) \end{array}$

$$|3|(8)|_{\infty} = |\frac{1}{6}|_{\infty} = \frac{1}{6}|_{\infty} = \frac{1}{10}|_{\infty} =$$

5. Hallar una regla de cuadratura del siguiente tipo

 $\int_{-1}^{1} f(x)(1-x^2)dx \sim A_0 f(x_0) + A_1 f(x_1)$

X, X1, A, A, = (2.7+2) = 4 6(3dos de (16ertad

de Precision (élercicio 19, bioctico 9)

cono $Q(F) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i F(x_i)$ en este caso D = 1

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$$\pm (x_3) = 2[x_3(1-x_3)] = \frac{12}{7} \qquad \pm (x_3) = 2[x_3(1-x_3)] = 0$$

$$\mp (x_3) = 2[x_3(1-x_3)] = 2[x_3(1-x_3)] = 0$$

 $\begin{pmatrix} X_0 & X_1 \\ X_0 & X_1 \\ X_0 & X_1^3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} A_0 \\ A_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{U}{3} \\ 0 \\ \frac{U}{15} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases} 1 & = \frac{1}{|3|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} \\ 1 & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 1 & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 1 & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = X_5 - (x_5) \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{1}{12} \times - (x_5) \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{1}{12} = X_5 - \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{1}{1$$

$$= \times^{2} - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{15} = \times^{2} - \frac{1}{5}$$

 $\left(X^{0},X^{1}\right)=\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{1}}^{2}-\sqrt{\frac{2}{1}}\right)$

A51
$$\int_{-1}^{1} F(x) (1-x^{2}) = \frac{2}{3} F(\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}) + \frac{2}{3} F(-\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}})$$

YTIENE 3 Glados de Precision

 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} & -\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \\ \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} & -\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} A_0 \\ A_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{15} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = > A_0 = A_1 = \frac{2}{3}$