Ofilice el método de Møller con valores iniciales Xo, X1, X2, 4.5, 5.5 15 respectivamente, para determinar la raíz de la ecuación $f(x) = x^3 - 13x - 12$ con 3 cifras significativas. E5=0.5×10 =0.05% Iteración 1 $f(4.5) = (4.5)^3 - 13(4.5) - 12 = 20.625$ $f(5.5) = (5.5)^3 - 13(5.5) - 12 = 82.875$ $f(5) = (5)^3 - 13(5) - 12 = 48$ Se determina ho, h1 ho=X1-X0=5.5-4.5=1 $h_1 = X_2 - X_1 = 5 - 5.5 = -0.5$ Luego, se determina Dos Ds $\omega_0 = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{h_0} = \frac{82.875 - 20.625}{1} = 62.25$ $d_1 = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{h_1} = \frac{48 - 82,875}{-0.5} = 69.75$

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$$a = \frac{d_1 - d_0}{h_1 + h_0} = \frac{69.75 - 62.25}{-0.5 + 1} = 15$$

$$D = \sqrt{(62.25)^2 - 4(15)(48)} = 31.54461127$$

$$X_{r=2}X_2 + \frac{-2C}{b+D}$$

$$=5+\frac{-2(48)}{62.25+31.54461127}$$

$$X_0 = 5.5$$
, $X_1 = 5$ $X_2 = 3.976487042$
 $f(5.5) = 82.875$
 $f(5) = 69.75$
 $f(3.976487042) = -0.816332219$
 $h_0 = -0.5$
 $h_1 = -1.023512958$
 $0 = 69.75$
 $0 = 68.94522602$
 $0 = 68.94522602$
 $0 = 68.4045699$
 $0 = 68.41717655$
 $0 = 68.41717655$

X1=3.988419827

=0.299185771% Continua.

Xo=5, X1=30976487042, Xg=30988419827.

f(5)=69.75

f(3.976487042)= -6.816332219

f(3-988419827)=-0.403698403.

hoz-1.023512958

h120.011932785

Do=68.94522602.

di=34.57984167.

0=33.97198291

6=34.98522204

CZ-0.403698403

$$D = \sqrt{(34.98522204)^2 - 4(33.97198291)(-0.403698403)}$$

$$= 35.7606418$$

Como /b+D) > 16-D/ entones

 $X_{r2} 3.988419827 + \frac{-2(-6.403698403)}{34.98522204 + 35.7606418}$

Xrz 3.999832463.

Ea=0.28532785%. continua.





Xo=3.976487642

X1=3.988419827

X2=3.999832463

Pags

f (3,976487042) = -0.816332219 f (3.988419827) = -0.403698403 f (3.999832463) = -6.005863458 ho=6.011932785 M200011412636. Do= 34.57-984167 Q1=34.85916356. a=11.96473999 b= 34.99571278 C=-0.005863458. D= 34.99972189. 16+D[>16-D] entonces. X= 4,00000000

Eaz0.0041884576 Defiere.

R/Raizz4.00000001° Errorz0.0041884876