

Ecuaciones cuarticas

Sea la ecuación de grado cuatro:

$$X^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$$

Paso 1 - Calcular.

$$P = \frac{8b - 3a^2}{8} \quad Q = \frac{8c - 4ab + a^3}{8}$$

$$R = \frac{256d - 64ac + 16a^2b - 3a^4}{256}$$

Paso 2 - Formar y resolver la cúbica.

$$U^3 - \frac{P}{2}U^2 - RU + \frac{4PR - Q^2}{8} = 0$$

Sólo tiene que obtener una raíz real.

Paso 3 Se sustituye U en una de estas ecuaciones y se resuelve $V \times W$

$$P = 2U - V^2 \quad \frac{Q}{-2V} = W$$

$$r = U^2 - W^2$$

Paso 4 Determinar las raíces

$$X = \frac{\sqrt{\pm \sqrt{V^2 - 4(U-W)}}}{2} - \frac{a}{4}$$

$$X = \frac{-\sqrt{\pm \sqrt{V^2 - 4(U+W)}}}{2} - \frac{a}{4}$$

Resolver $x^4 + 4x^3 - x^2 - 16x - 12 = 0$

$a=4$ $b=-1$ $c=-16$ $d=-12$

$$P = \frac{8b - 3a^2}{8} = \frac{8(-1) - 3(4)^2}{8} = \frac{-56}{8} = -7$$

$$Q = \frac{8c - 4ab + a^3}{8} = \frac{8(-16) - 4(4)(-1) + (4)^3}{8} = -6$$

$$R = \frac{256d - 64ac + 16a^2b - 3a^4}{256}$$

$$= \frac{256(-12) - 64(4)(-16) + 16(4)^2(-1) - 3(4)^4}{256}$$

$$= 0$$

la ecuación cúbica.

$$U^3 - \frac{P}{2} U^2 - RU + \frac{4PR - Q^2}{8} = 0$$

$$U^3 - \frac{7}{2} U^2 - 0U + \frac{4(-7)(0) - (-6)^2}{8} = 0$$

$$U^3 + \frac{7}{2} U^2 - \frac{9}{2} = 0$$

Resolver la cúbica

$$a = \frac{7}{2} \quad b = 0 \quad c = -\frac{9}{2}$$

$$P = \frac{3b - a^2}{3} = \frac{3(0) - (\frac{7}{2})^2}{3} = -\frac{49}{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{2a^3 - 9ab + 27c}{27} = \frac{2(\frac{7}{2})^3 - 9(\frac{7}{2})(0) + 27(-\frac{9}{2})}{27} \\ &= \frac{\frac{343}{4} - \frac{243}{2}}{27} \\ &= -\frac{\frac{143}{4}}{27} = -\frac{143}{108} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta = \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^3$$

$$= \left(\frac{-\frac{143}{108}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-\frac{49}{12}}{3}\right)^3$$

$$= \left(-\frac{143}{216}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{49}{36}\right)^3$$

$$= 0.438293038 - 2.521626372$$

$$= -2.083333334$$

Entonces $D < 0$.

$$\cos \theta = \frac{-\frac{q}{2}}{\sqrt{-\left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^3}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{-\frac{-\frac{143}{108}}{2}}{\sqrt{-\left(-\frac{49}{12}\right)^3}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\frac{143}{216}}{\sqrt{2.521626372}}$$

$$\cos \theta = 0.416909621$$

$$\theta = 1.14075362$$

areq $k=0$.

$$X = 2 \sqrt{\frac{-p}{3}} \cos \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{3} - \frac{a}{3}$$

$$X = 2 \sqrt{\frac{49}{36}} \cos \frac{1.14075362}{3} - \frac{7}{6}$$

$X = 1$ Este sería el valor de U .

Luego:

$$p = 2u - v^2$$

$$p = -7 \quad q = -6 \quad u = 1$$

$$-7 = 2(1) - v^2$$

$$-7 = 2 - v^2$$

$$(-9 = -v^2)(-1)$$

$$3 = v$$

$$\frac{q}{-2v} = w$$

$$\frac{-6}{-2(3)} = w$$

$$1 = w$$

$$X = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 - 4(u-w)}}{2} - \frac{a}{4}$$

$$X = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - 4(1-1)}}{2} - \frac{4}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3 \pm 3}{2} - 1 \begin{matrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$X = \frac{-v \pm \sqrt{v^2 - 4(u+w)}}{2} - \frac{a}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - 4(1+1)}}{2} - \frac{4}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-3 \pm 1}{2} - 1 \begin{matrix} -2 \\ -3 \end{matrix}$$

R// $X = -2, X = -1, X = -3, X = 2.$

$$x^4 - 2x^2 + 8x - 3 = 0$$

$$a = 0 \quad b = -2 \quad c = 8 \quad d = -3$$

$$P = \frac{8b - 3a^2}{8} = \frac{8(-2) - 3(0)^2}{8} = -2$$

$$Q = \frac{8c - 4ab + a^3}{8} = \frac{8(8) - 4(0)(-2) + (0)^3}{8} = 8$$

$$R = \frac{256d - 64ac + 16a^2b - 3a^4}{256}$$

$$= \frac{256(-3) - 64(0)(8) + 16(0)^2(-2) - 3(0)^3}{256}$$

$$R = -3$$

La ecuación es:

$$U^3 - \frac{P}{2}U^2 - RU + \frac{4PR - Q^2}{8} = 0$$

$$U^3 + U^2 - (-3)U + \frac{4(-2)(-3) - (8)^2}{8} = 0$$

$$U^3 + U^2 + 3U - 5 = 0$$

Resolver la ecuación cúbica.

$$a=1 \quad b=3 \quad c=-5.$$

$$p = \frac{3b-a^2}{3} = \frac{3(3)-(1)^2}{3} = \frac{8}{3}.$$

$$q = \frac{2a^3 - 9ab + 27c}{27}$$

$$= \frac{2(1)^3 - 9(1)(3) + 27(-5)}{27} = \frac{2(1) - 27 - 135}{2}$$

$$q = \frac{-160}{27}$$

$$\Delta = \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^3.$$

$$= \left(\frac{-160}{27}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{8}{3}\right)^3.$$

$$= 8.77914952 + 0.702331961$$

$$= 9.481481482$$

Como $\Delta > 0$.

$$X = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{9}{2} + \sqrt{\Delta}} + \sqrt[3]{-\frac{9}{2} - \sqrt{\Delta}} - \frac{a}{3}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{\frac{160}{54} + \sqrt{9.481481482}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{160}{54} - \sqrt{9.481481482}} - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= 1.821367205 + (-0.488033871) - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$X = 0.999999999\bar{9}$$

$$P = 2u - v^2$$

$$-2 = 2(0.999999999\bar{9}) - v^2$$

~~$$-4 = -v^2$$~~

~~$$4 = v^2$$~~

$$\boxed{2 = v}$$

$$\frac{Q}{-2v} = W$$

$$\frac{8}{-2(2)} = W$$

$$\boxed{-2 = W}$$

$$X = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 - 4(u-w)}}{2} - \frac{a}{4}$$

$$X = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4(0.99999\bar{9} + 2)}}{2} - \frac{0}{4}$$

$$= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-8}}{2} \begin{cases} \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{8}i}{2} \\ \frac{2 + \sqrt{8}i}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$X = \frac{-v \pm \sqrt{v^2 - 4(u+w)}}{2} - \frac{a}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4(0.99999\bar{9} - 2)}}{2} - \frac{0}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2} \begin{cases} \frac{-2 - \sqrt{8}}{2} = -2.414213562 \\ \frac{-2 + \sqrt{8}}{2} = 0.414213562 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{R11 } X = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{8}i}{2}, X = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2}$$

Ejercicios de practica

$$1) X^4 - 8X^2 - 18X - 2X^3 + 9 = 0.$$

$$2) 2X^4 - 3X^3 + 2X^2 + X - 2 = 0$$

$$3) X^4 + 3X^3 - 2X^2 - 3X + 7 = 0.$$

Método de Horner

- ① Se escoge 1 valor inicial X_0 .
- ② Se determina ES .
- ③ Se realiza la división sintética dos veces.
- ④ Se determina la 1ª aproximación.

$$X_{i+1} = X_i - \frac{R}{S}.$$

- ⑤ Se determina Ea desde la 1ª iteración
- ⑥ Si $|Ea| \leq ES$, fin X_{i+1} es raíz, caso contrario regresar el paso 3, $X_i = X_{i+1}$