Económicas, UBA. Actuario. Análisis Numérico.

Cuatrimestre 1, 2021. RECUPERATORIO del Primer Examen Parcial. Para aprobar, debe sumar 50 puntos.

Remplace este texto por su Apellido y Nombre, y su Numero de Registro

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1 Resolución de Ecuaciones: Secante. (24 puntos)

Considere la siguiente ecuación: $2\cos(x) = e^{-10/x}$.

1.1 Corregir algoritmo

CORREGIR el algoritmo "Secante" en el siguiente bloque de código.

COMENTAR los cambios que realizó (use "#" al final de cada línea modificada).

[Notar que, para el resto del ejercicio, no debe utilizar su propio algoritmo, sino que debe usar el algoritmo dado y corregido, sin agregar ninguna línea de código adicional.]

Respuesta:

```
# Edite las líneas que considere erróneas
# Comente al final de cada línea editada
Secante <- function(f,p0,p1,TOL,N){</pre>
  i <- 2
  q0 < - f(p0)
  q1 \leftarrow f(p1)
  while (i == N){
    p = p1 - q1*(q1-q0)/(p1-p0)
    if (abs(q-q1) < TOL){
      return(p)
    i = i + 1
    p0 = p
    q0 = q1
    p1 = p0
    q1 = f(p0)
  }
  return(paste('El metodo fallo luego de ', n, ' iteraciones'))
}
```

1.2 Graficar función

Plantee la ecuación de la forma f(x) = 0 y grafique la función en el intervalo [0; 20] de manera tal que pueda identificar todas las soluciones de la ecuación en el intervalo.

Respuesta:

```
# Ingrese en este bloque todo el código necesario para resolver el ejercicio 1.2
```

1.3 Hallar raíces

Utilizando el algoritmo del punto 1.1, halle todas las raíces identificadas en el punto 1.2.

 $[{\it OBSERVACI\'ON}:$ Debe usar el algoritmo dado en 1.1 (corregido por usted). No puede usar su propio algoritmo.]

Respuesta:

```
# Ingrese en este bloque todo el código necesario para resolver el ejercicio 1.3
```

1.4 Iteraciones

Tome el algoritmo del punto 1.1 (copie y pegue) y agregue las líneas de código que considere necesarias para poder visualizar (imprimir) cada iteración del algoritmo. Una vez editado el algoritmo, imprima 7 iteraciones

del algoritmo iniciando en $x_0=16.25$ y $x_1=17.25$. ¿A cuál de las raíces convergeria el algoritmo en este caso?

Respuesta:

Ingrese en este bloque todo el código necesario para resolver el ejercicio 1.4

2 Resolución de Ecuaciones: Punto Fijo. (24 puntos)

Para este ejercicio, considere la función $h(x) = x^2 \times cos(x)$.

2.1 Teoría

Describa el método de punto fijo que se utiliza para hallar raíces de funciones.

Respuesta (escriba a continuación):

2.2 Hallar raíces

Halle todas las raíces de h(x) en el intervalo [-5,5] utilizando el método de **Punto Fijo**.

[OBSERVACIÓN: Recuerde hallar en primer lugar la(s) función(es) g(x) y chequee el cumplimiento de las condiciones de existencia.]

Respuesta:

Ingrese en este bloque todo el código necesario para resolver el ejercicio 2.2

2.3 Iteraciones

Considere el punto anterior. Realice 6 iteraciones del algoritmo de Punto Fijo, utilizando en $x_0 = -0.5$. ¿A cuál de las raíces convergeria el algoritmo en este caso?

Respuesta:

Ingrese en este bloque todo el código necesario para resolver el ejercicio 2.3

2.4 Graficar g(x) y marcar sus puntos fijos

Grafique la función o las funciones g(x) (que utilizó para hallar las raíces de h(x)) e identifique los **puntos fijos** hallados en el punto 2.2. En el gráfico (o en cada gráfico), marque las coordenadas de cada punto fijo g(x) = x con un punto de color rojo.

Respuesta:

Ingrese en este bloque todo el código necesario para resolver el ejercicio 2.4

3 Factorización de Matrices. (12 puntos)

3.1 Factorización de Cholesky

Realice la factorización de Cholesky de la siguiente matriz:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0.0126 & 0.012 \\ -0.0126 & 1 & 0.0206 \\ 0.012 & 0.0206 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Respuesta:

Ingrese en este bloque todo el código necesario para resolver el ejercicio 3.1

3.2 Factorización LU

Realice la factorización de LU de la siguiente matriz:

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 17 & 15 & 30 & 20 \\ 22 & 23 & 27 & 8 \\ 13 & 19 & 22 & 20 \\ 14 & 18 & 14 & 27 \end{bmatrix}$$

Respuesta:

Ingrese en este bloque todo el código necesario para resolver el ejercicio 3.2

4 Interpolación (40 Puntos)

Considere la siguente tabla de datos:

X	у
0.0	0.0000
0.1	0.3205
0.2	0.4175
0.3	0.4916
0.4	0.5555
0.5	0.6143
0.6	0.6708
0.7	0.7276
0.8	0.7877
0.9	0.8574
1.0	1.0000

4.1 Polinomio de Newton: $P_N(x)$

Escriba el Polinomio interpolante de Newton, $P_n(x)$, que pasa por todos los puntos dados.

Respuesta:

```
PolinomioInterpolanteNewton <- function(x, y){
            df \leftarrow DiferenciasDivididas(x = x, y = y)
            #Saco la primer columna del df
            df[,1] <- NULL
            n <- ncol(df)
            polinomio <- df[1,1]
            for (i in 2:n) {
                      polinomio <- polinomio + glue::glue(" + ", df[i,i])</pre>
                      for (j in 1:(i-1)) {
                                 polinomio <- polinomio + glue::glue(" * ( x - ", x[j], " )")
            }
            return(polinomio)
  PolinomioInterpolanteNewton(x = x, y = y)
  ## 0 + 3.205 * (x - 0) + -11.175 * (x - 0) * (x - 0.1) + 33.433333333333 * (x - 0) * (x - 0.1)
  0 + 3.205*(x-0) + -11.175*(x-0)*(x-0.1) + 33.43333333333*(x-0)*(x-0.1)*(x-0.2)
+ -78.2916666666666 * ( x - 0 ) * ( x - 0.1 ) * ( x - 0.2 ) * ( x - 0.3 ) + 150.25 * ( x - 0 ) * ( x - 0.1 ) * ( x - 0.7 ) * ( x - 0.1 ) * 
 ) * (x - 0.5) + 340.873015873015*(x - 0) * (x - 0.1) * (x - 0.2) * (x - 0.3) * (x - 0.4) * (x - 0.5) * (x - 0.5)
 (x-0.6) + -421.875*(x-0)*(x-0.1)*(x-0.2)*(x-0.3)*(x-0.4)*(x-0.5)*(x-0.6)*(x-0.6)
-0.7) + 474.537037037044 * (x - 0) * (x - 0.1) * (x - 0.2) * (x - 0.3) * (x - 0.4) * (x - 0.5) * (x - 0.6)
  ) * (x - 0.7) * (x - 0.8) + -357.14285714289 * (x - 0) * (x - 0.1) * (x - 0.2) * (x - 0.3) * (x - 0.4) * (x - 0.
 x - 0.5) * ( x - 0.6) * ( x - 0.7) * ( x - 0.8) * ( x - 0.9)
                              Interpolar con P_N(x)
  Calcule P_N(0.5213).
  Respuesta:
      # Ingrese en este bloque todo el código necesario para resolver el ejercicio 4.2
```

```
eval(expression(0 + 3.205 * (x - 0) + -11.175 * (x - 0) * (x - 0.1) + 33.4333333333333 * (x - 0) * (x - 0.1) * (
## [1] 0.6264739
```

Cubic Splines: $S_i(x)$ 4.3

Escriba los trazadores cúbicos, $S_i(x)$; i=1,...,n que pasan por todos los puntos dados. Indique claramente qué polinomio S_i se debe usar en cada intervalo de x.

Respuesta:

```
# Ingrese en este bloque todo el código necesario para resolver el ejercicio 4.3
SplineNatural <- function(x, y){</pre>
 n <- length(x)
  # Paso 1
```

```
h \leftarrow rep(NA, times = (n-1))
for (i in 1:(n-1)) {
  h[i] \leftarrow x[i+1] - x[i]
}; rm(i)
# Paso 2
alfa \leftarrow rep(NA, times = (n-2))
for (i in 2:(n-1)) {
  alfa[i] \leftarrow (3/h[i]) * (y[i+1] - y[i]) - (3/h[i-1]) * (y[i] - y[i-1])
# Paso 3
mu <- rep(NA, times = n)</pre>
zeta <- rep(NA, times = n)</pre>
1 \leftarrow rep(NA, times = n)
mu[1] <- 0
zeta[1] <- 0
1[1] <- 1
# Paso 4
for (i in 2:(n-1)) {
  l[i] \leftarrow 2 * (x[i+1] - x[i-1]) - h[i-1] * mu[i-1]
  mu[i] <- h[i]/l[i]
  zeta[i] \leftarrow (alfa[i] - h[i-1] * zeta[i-1])/l[i]
# Paso 5
1[n] <- 1
zeta[n] <- 0
c \leftarrow rep(NA, times = n)
c[n] \leftarrow 0
# Paso 6
b \leftarrow rep(NA, times = (n-1))
d \leftarrow rep(NA, times = (n-1))
for (j in (n-1):1) {
  \texttt{c[j]} \leftarrow \texttt{zeta[j]} - \texttt{mu[j]} * \texttt{c[j+1]}
  b[j] \leftarrow (y[j+1] - y[j]) / h[j] - h[j] * (c[j+1] + 2 * c[j])/3
  d[j] \leftarrow (c[j+1] - c[j]) / (3*h[j])
}
#Paso 7
resultados \leftarrow matrix(rep(NA, 4*(n-1)), nrow = (n-1), ncol = 4, byrow = F)
for (k in 1:(n-1)) {
  resultados[k, 1] <- y[k]
  resultados[k, 2] <- b[k]
  resultados[k, 3] <- c[k]
  resultados[k, 4] <- d[k]
}
#Construyo el polinomio
```

```
polinomios <- rep(NA, times = nrow(resultados))</pre>
            for (i in 1:nrow(resultados)) {
                      polinomios[i] <- glue::glue(resultados[i,1])</pre>
                      for(j in 2:ncol(resultados)){
                                 polinomios[i] \leftarrow polinomios[i] + glue::glue(" + ", resultados[i,j], " * (x - ", x[i], ")^", (j-1)
            }
          return(polinomios)
 trazadores \leftarrow SplineNatural(x = x, y = y)
 trazadores
                      [1] "0 + 3.78915168257157 * (x - 0)^1 + 0 * (x - 0)^2 + -58.4151682571572 * (x - 0)^3"
                    [2] "0.3205 + 2.03669663485686 * (x - 0.1)^1 + -17.5245504771472 * (x - 0.1)^2 + 68.575841285786 *
                    [3] "0.4175 + 0.589061778001004 * (x - 0.2)^1 + 3.04820190858865 * (x - 0.2)^2 + -15.2881968859869
                   [4] \ "0.4916 + 0.740056253139126 * (x - 0.3)^1 + -1.53825715720743 * (x - 0.3)^2 + 5.27694625816169
                   [5] "0.5555 + 0.590713209442491 * (x - 0.4)^1 + 0.0448267202410806 * (x - 0.4)^2 + -0.7195881466599
 ## [6] "0.6143 + 0.578090909090908 * (x - 0.5)^1 + -0.171049723756911 * (x - 0.5)^2 + 0.40140632847822
 ## [7] "0.6708 + 0.555923154193873 * (x - 0.6)^1 + -0.0506278252134439 * (x - 0.6)^2 + 1.7139628327472
                    [8] "0.7276 + 0.597216474133601 * (x - 0.7)^1 + 0.463561024610728 * (x - 0.7)^2 + -4.25725765946747
 ##
 \#\# [9] "0.7877 + 0.562210949271723 * (x - 0.8)^1 + -0.813616273229512 * (x - 0.8)^2 + 21.6150678051229
 ## [10] "0.8574 + 1.04793972877951 * (x - 0.9)^1 + 5.67090406830737 * (x - 0.9)^2 + -18.9030135610246 *
 [0.0; 0.1] 0 + 3.78915168257157 * (x - 0)^1 + 0 * (x - 0)^2 + -58.4151682571572 * (x - 0)^3
 [0.1; 0.2] [0.3205 + 2.03669663485686 * (x - 0.1)^1 + -17.5245504771472 * (x - 0.1)^2 + 68.575841285786 * (x - 0.1)^4 + -17.5245504771472 * (x - 0.1)^5 + 68.575841285786 * (x - 0.1)^5 + 68.57586 * (x - 0.1)^5 + 68.57686 * (x -
-0.1)^3
 [0.2; 0.3] \ 0.4175 + 0.589061778001004 * (x - 0.2)^1 + 3.04820190858865 * (x - 0.2)^2 + -15.2881968859869 * (x - 0.2)^2 + -15.2881968869 * (x - 0.2)^2 + -15.2881968869 * (x - 0.2)^2 + -15.2881968869 * (x - 0.2)^2 + -15.288196889 * (x - 0.2)^2 + -15.288196889 * (x - 0.2)^2 + -15.28819689 * (x - 0.2)^2 + -15.2881969 * (x - 0.2)^2 + -15.2881969 * (x - 0.2)^2 + -15.2881969 * (x - 
 (x - 0.2)^3
  [0.3; 0.4] [0.4916 + 0.740056253139126 * (x - 0.3)^1 + -1.53825715720743 * (x - 0.3)^2 + 5.27694625816169 * (x - 0.3)^3 + -1.53825715720743 * (x - 0.3)^4 + -1.53825715720743 * (x - 0.3)^5 + -1.53825715720740 * (x - 0.3)^5 + -1.53825715720740 * (x - 0.3)^5 + -1.53825715700 * (x - 0.3)^5
 (x - 0.3)^3
 [0.4; 0.5] [0.5555 + 0.590713209442491 * (x - 0.4)^1 + 0.0448267202410806 * (x - 0.4)^2 + -0.719588146659973
 *(x - 0.4)^3
 [0.5; 0.6] \ 0.6143 + 0.578090909090908 * (x - 0.5)^1 + -0.171049723756911 * (x - 0.5)^2 + 0.401406328478224
 [0.6; 0.7] \ 0.6708 + 0.555923154193873 * (x - 0.6)^1 + -0.0506278252134439 * (x - 0.6)^2 + 1.71396283274724
 *(x - 0.6)^3
 [0.7; 0.8] \ 0.7276 + 0.597216474133601 * (x - 0.7)^1 + 0.463561024610728 * (x - 0.7)^2 + -4.25725765946747 * (x - 0.7)^2 + -4.2572576594674 * (x - 0.7)^2 + -4.2572576594674 * (x - 0.7)^2 + -4.257257659676 * (x - 0.7)^2 + -4.2572576596 * (x - 0.7)^2 + -4.2572576 * (x
 (x - 0.7)^3
 [0.8; 0.9] [0.7877 + 0.562210949271723 * (x - 0.8)^1 + -0.813616273229512 * (x - 0.8)^2 + 21.6150678051229 * (x - 0.8)^2 + 21.615067805129 * (x - 0.8
 (x - 0.8)^3
 (x - 0.9)^3
```

4.4 Interpolar con $S_i(x)$

Usando los trazadores cúbicos, interpole los datos para el valor x = 0.5213.

Respuesta:

```
# Ingrese en este bloque todo el código necesario para resolver el ejercicio 4.4
eval(expression(0.6143 + 0.578090909090908 * (x - 0.5)^1 + -0.171049723756911 * (x - 0.5)^2 + 0.4014063
```

4.5 Graficar

Grafique lo siguiente:

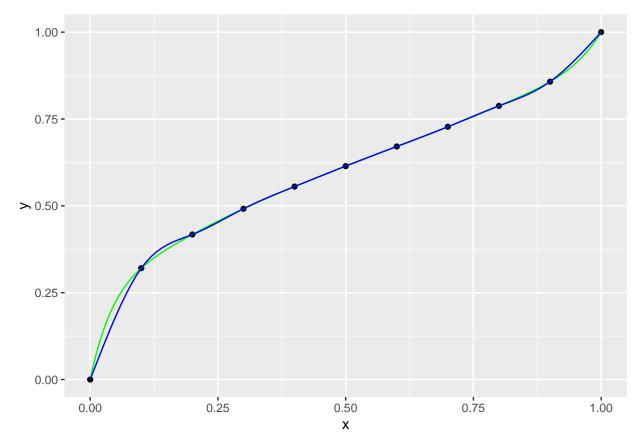
- a. Datos dados en la tabla mediante puntos (círculos, rellenos o no).
- b. Línea continua de color verde con la función $P_N(x)$ para x en [0;1].
- c. Línea continua de color azul con los trazadores cúbicos para x en [0;1].

Respuesta:

```
# Ingrese en este bloque todo el código necesario para resolver el ejercicio 4.5
x1 \leftarrow seq(from = 0, to = 1, by = 0.001)
x_sp1 \leftarrow seq(from = 0, to = 0.1, by = 0.01)
fx_sp1 <- eval(parse(text = trazadores[1]), list(x = x_sp1))</pre>
x_sp2 \leftarrow seq(from = 0.1, to = 0.2, by = 0.01)
fx_sp2 \leftarrow eval(parse(text = trazadores[2]), list(x = x_sp2))
x sp3 \leftarrow seq(from = 0.2, to = 0.3, by = 0.01)
fx_sp3 \leftarrow eval(parse(text = trazadores[3]), list(x = x_sp3))
x_sp4 \leftarrow seq(from = 0.3, to = 0.4, by = 0.01)
fx_sp4 \leftarrow eval(parse(text = trazadores[4]), list(x = x_sp4))
x_sp5 \leftarrow seq(from = 0.4, to = 0.5, by = 0.01)
fx_sp5 \leftarrow eval(parse(text = trazadores[5]), list(x = x_sp5))
x_sp6 \leftarrow seq(from = 0.5, to = 0.6, by = 0.01)
fx_sp6 \leftarrow eval(parse(text = trazadores[6]), list(x = x_sp6))
x_sp7 \leftarrow seq(from = 0.6, to = 0.7, by = 0.01)
fx_sp7 \leftarrow eval(parse(text = trazadores[7]), list(x = x_sp7))
x_sp8 \leftarrow seq(from = 0.7, to = 0.8, by = 0.01)
fx_sp8 \leftarrow eval(parse(text = trazadores[8]), list(x = x_sp8))
x_sp9 \leftarrow seq(from = 0.8, to = 0.9, by = 0.01)
fx_sp9 \leftarrow eval(parse(text = trazadores[9]), list(x = x_sp9))
x_sp10 \leftarrow seq(from = 0.9, to = 1, by = 0.01)
fx_sp10 \leftarrow eval(parse(text = trazadores[10]), list(x = x_sp10))
ggplot() +
  geom_point(aes(x = x, y = y)) +
  geom_line(aes(x = x1, y = y_pn), colour = "green") +
  geom_line(aes(x = x_sp1, y = fx_sp1), colour = "blue") +
  geom\_line(aes(x = x_sp2, y = fx_sp2), colour = "blue") +
  geom_line(aes(x = x_sp3, y = fx_sp3), colour = "blue") +
  geom\_line(aes(x = x_sp4, y = fx_sp4), colour = "blue") +
```

 $geom_line(aes(x = x_sp5, y = fx_sp5), colour = "blue") +$

```
geom_line(aes(x = x_sp6, y = fx_sp6), colour = "blue") +
geom_line(aes(x = x_sp7, y = fx_sp7), colour = "blue") +
geom_line(aes(x = x_sp8, y = fx_sp8), colour = "blue") +
geom_line(aes(x = x_sp9, y = fx_sp9), colour = "blue") +
geom_line(aes(x = x_sp10, y = fx_sp10), colour = "blue") +
xlab("x") + ylab("y")
```



4.6 Comentar Resultados

A partir de lo hallado en el punto anterior, comente sobre las diferencias entre los métodos para realizar aproximaciones de la función entre los puntos dados.

Respuesta (escriba sus comentarios a continuación):