

4) Solución a Sistemas de Ecuaciones No Lineales

- ① $A\bar{x} = \bar{b}$ $A \in \mathbb{M}_{n \times n}$... LU, LL^t
 - ② $A\bar{x} = \bar{b}$ $A \in \mathbb{M}_{m \times n}$... QR ec. norm.
- Linealidad
- $$x_1 + x_2 = 1$$
- $$-x_1 + x_2 = -1$$

$$\cos(y^3)e^x + \ln(x+1) = 0$$

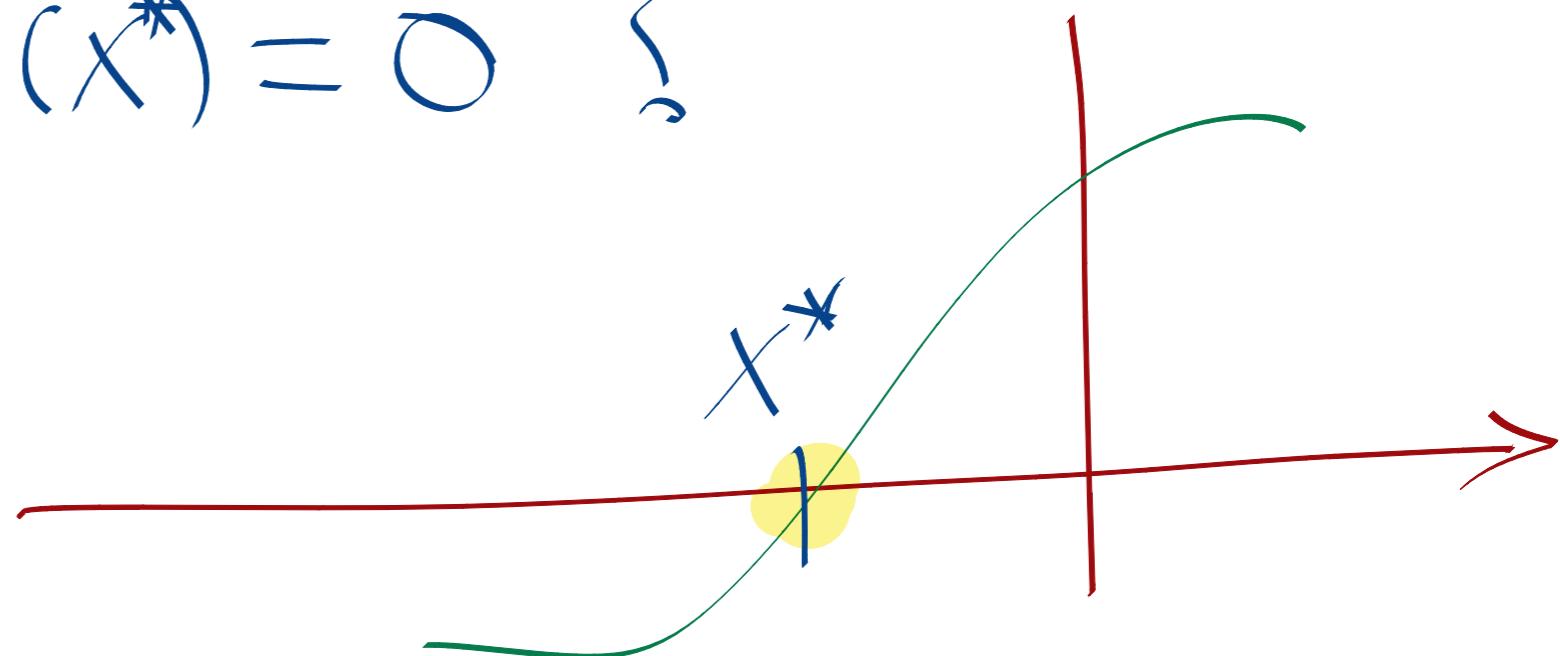
$$x^2 + y - 1 = 0$$

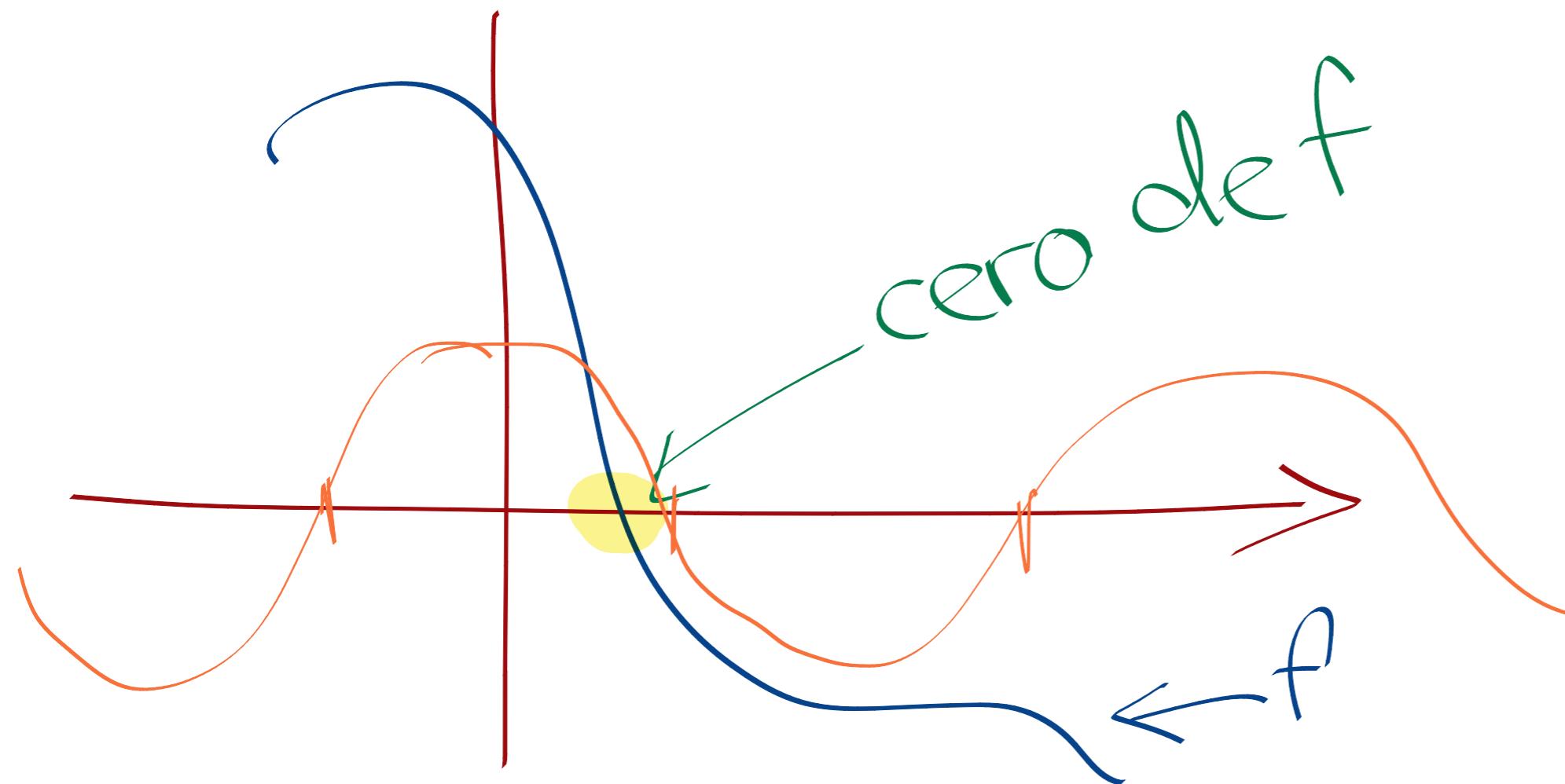


-) Real: una variable
-) Multivaluado: varias variables

Resolver ecuaciones no lineales en una variable, es hallar cero de funciones reales.

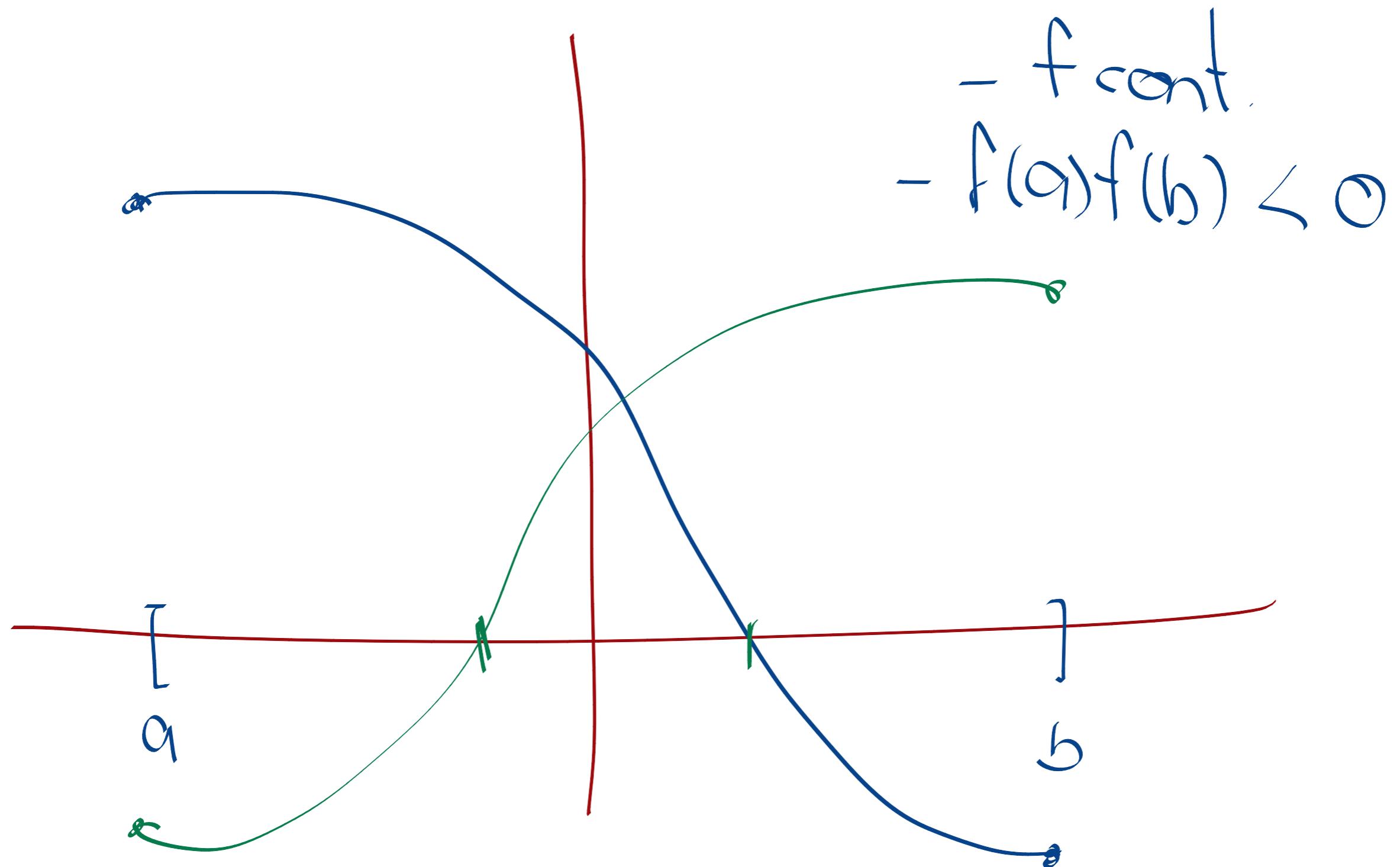
Si $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ¿existe x^* tal que $f(x^*) = 0$?

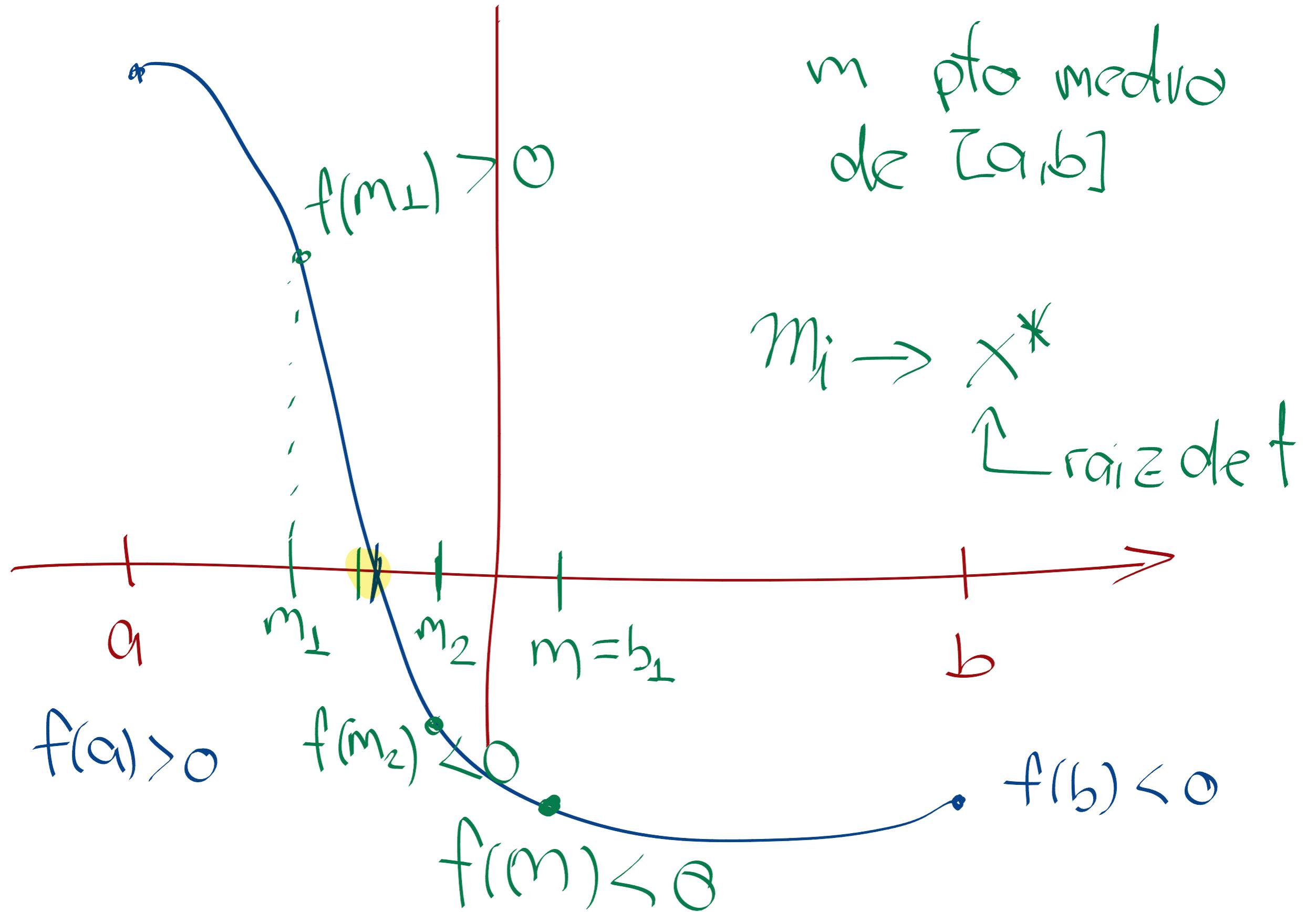




$$\text{Si } f(x) = x^2 - 2 = 0 \quad x = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

Método de Bisección





Punto medio en $[a, b]$:

$$m = a + \frac{b-a}{2}$$

Criterio de paro para el método:
longitud de $[a, b]$

$$|b-a| < tol$$

$$||10^{-8} - 10^{-6}||$$

$$\Rightarrow a \approx b \approx x^* \text{ raiz}$$

Pseudo Código:

Input: f continua en $[a,b]$ y
 $f(a)f(b) < 0$

while $|b-a| > tol = 10^{-8}$

$$m = a + \frac{b-a}{2}$$

If $\text{signo}(f(a)) == \text{signo}(f(m))$

$$a = m$$

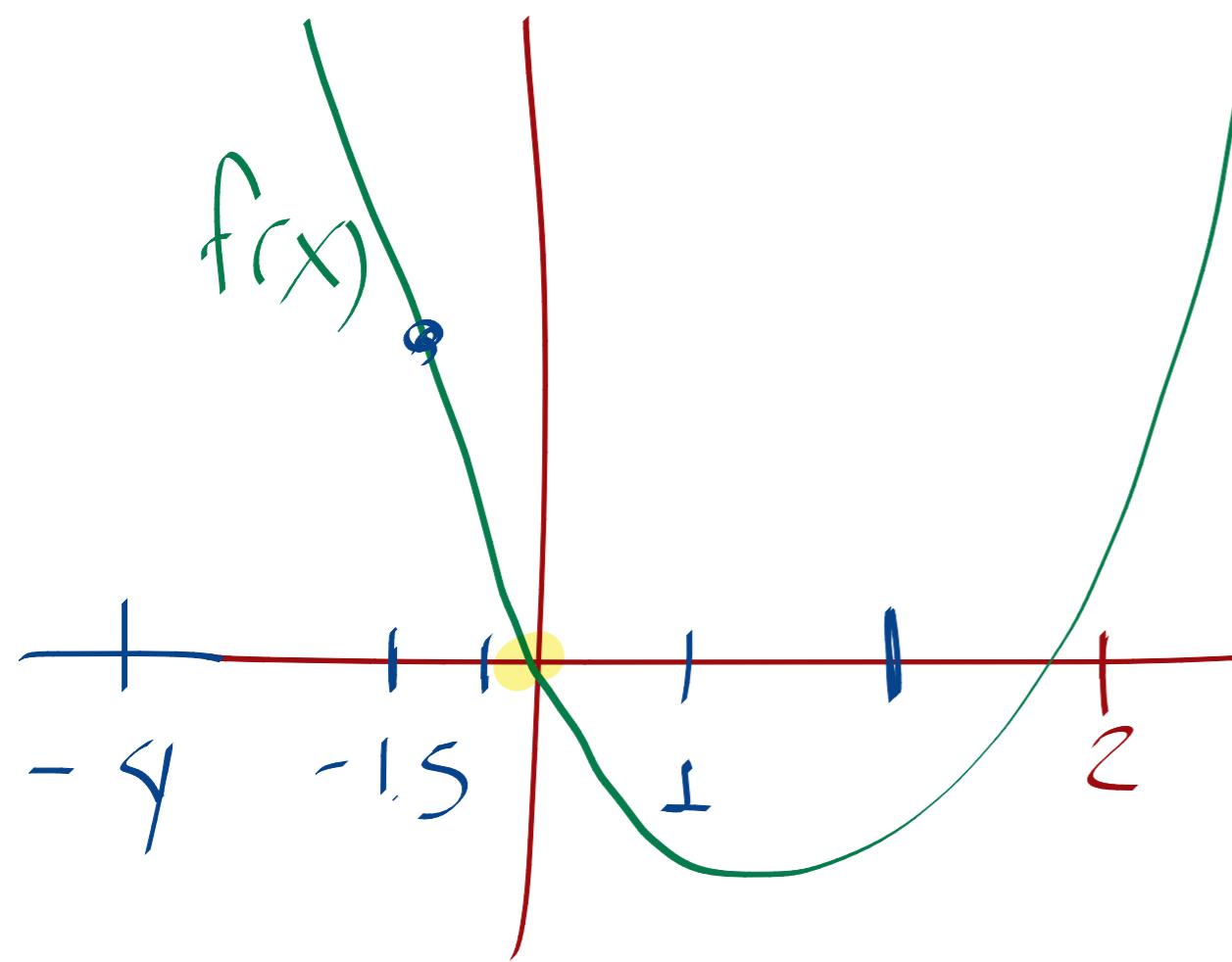
else

$$b = m$$

Output: m

(última $m \approx x^*$
aproximación a la
raíz)

Ejemplo: Sea $f(x) = x^2 - 4 \operatorname{sen}(x)$



$$a = -4$$

$$b = 1$$

$$f(-4) = 12.97 > 0$$

$$f(1) = -2.36 < 0$$

$$m = -1.5$$

$$f(m) = f(-1.5) = 6.23 > 0 \Rightarrow$$

Nuevo Intervalo: $a = m = -1.5$

$$b = 1$$

$$m = -0.25 \quad f(m) = 1.05 > 0$$

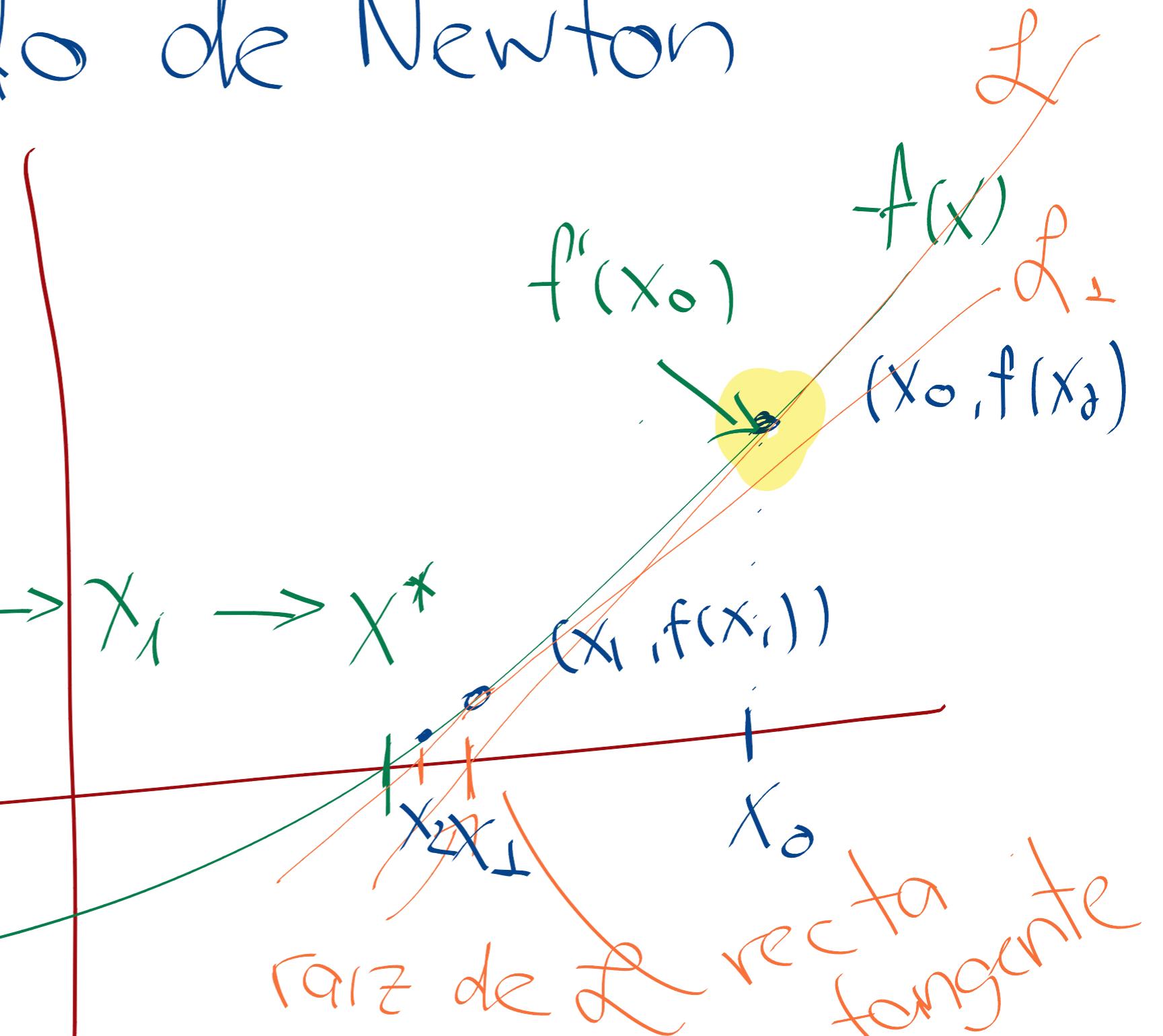
$$\Rightarrow a = m = -0.25$$

$$b = 1$$

2. Método de Newton

- $f \in C^1$

de raíces
de los rectos
tangentes



Sea $f \in C^1$, x_0 punto inicial.

Construir la recta que pasa por $(x_0, f(x_0))$ recordando $m = f'(x_0)$ es la pendiente de dicha recta.

$$y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$$

Ec. Recta con pendiente m y que pasa por (x_0, y_0)

$$y_0 = f(x_0) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{y - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = f'(x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + f(x_0)}$$

Raíz de la recta

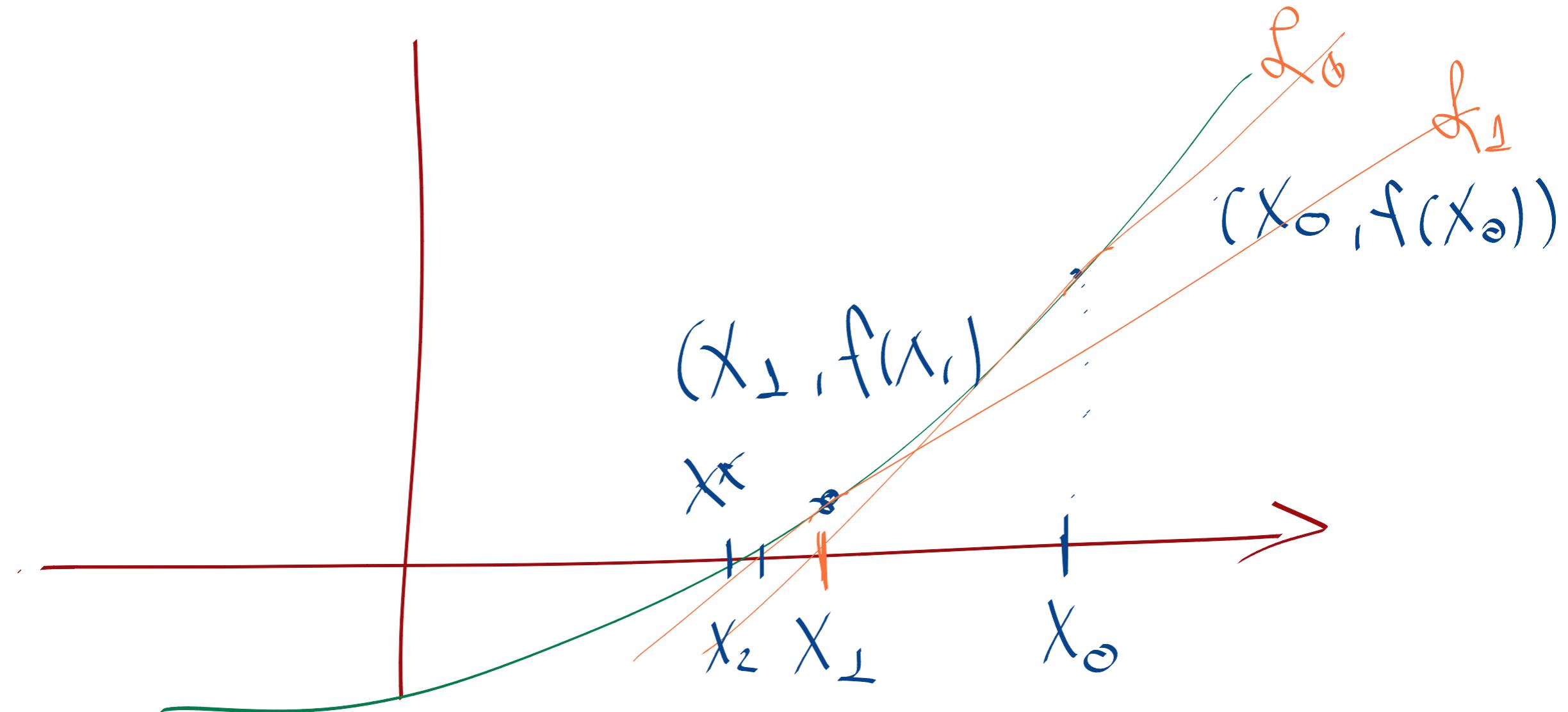
$$\Rightarrow 0 = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + f(x_0)$$

$$f'(x_0)(x - x_0) = -f(x_0)$$

$$x = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$$

raíz de la recta tangente \Rightarrow

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$$



Repetimos el proceso en el punto $(x_1, f(x_1))$

Para la iteración k -ésima

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}$$

Iteración de Newton.

Donde, si x_k converge, entonces

$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = x^*$ raíz de f .

Pseudo Código Newton.

Input: $f \in C^1$, x_0 , $tol = 10^{-8}$, $K=0$

While $|x_{K+1} - x_K| > tol$

If $f'(x_K) == 0$

Detener

Else

$$x_{K+1} = x_K - \frac{f(x_K)}{f'(x_K)}$$

$K = K + 1$

Output: x_K (aproximación a raíz de f)

Ejemplo: Sea $f(x) = x^2 - 4\sin(x)$

$$f'(x) = 2x - 4\cos(x)$$

Sea $x_0 = -3$

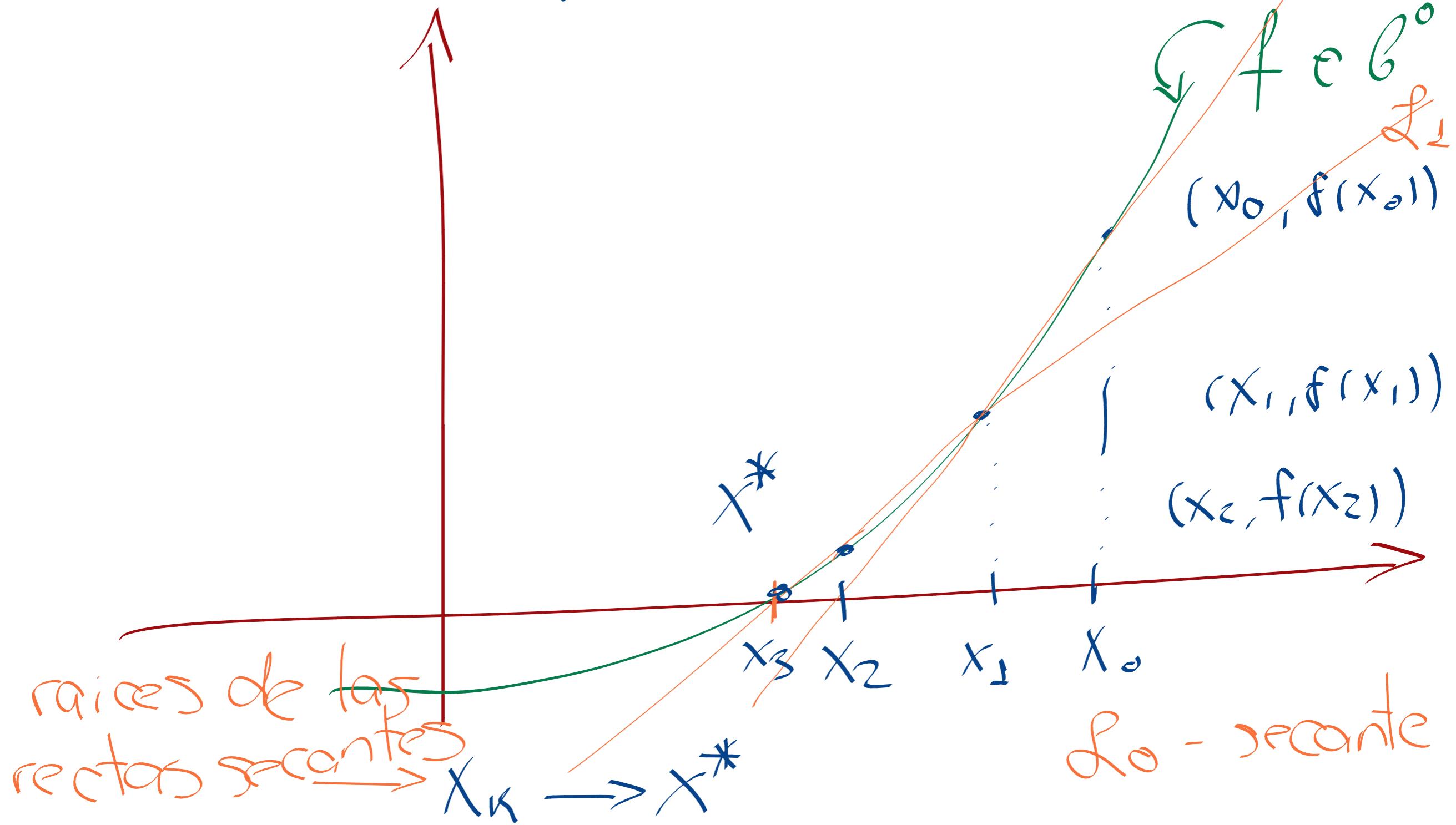
$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} = -3 - \frac{9.56}{-2.04} = 1.68$$

$$x_1 = 1.68$$

$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)}{f'(x_1)} = 1.68 - \frac{-1.12}{3.79} = 1.98003$$

$$\dots \quad x_4 = 1.9337544 \approx x^* \\ f(x_4) = 0.0000035 \approx 0$$

3. Método de la Secante



$$y - y_0 = m(x - x_0) \quad \text{Newton}$$

$$y - y_1 = \left(\frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0} \right) (x - x_1)$$

Secante

Ec. de una recta, que pasa,
por los puntos $(x_0, y_0), (x_1, y_1)$

$$y_0 = f(x_0), \quad y_1 = f(x_1)$$

$$y = \left(\frac{y_i - y_0}{x_i - x_0} \right) (x - x_i) + y_i$$

el cero
de la recta:

$$0 = \frac{y_i - y_0}{x_i - x_0} (\cancel{x} - x_\perp) + y_\perp$$

despejamos
 x

$$\frac{y_i - y_0}{x_i - x_0} (x - x_\perp) = -y_\perp$$

$$x = x_\perp - y_\perp \frac{x_i - x_0}{y_i - y_0}$$

$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{x_i - x_0}{f(x_i) - f(x_0)} f(x_1)$$

Repetiendo para los puntos:

$$(x_1, f(x_1)), (x_2, f(x_2))$$

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{x_k - x_{k-1}}{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})} f(x_k)$$

Pseudocódigo

Input: f continua, x_0, x_1 puntos iniciales
While $|x_k - x_{k+1}| > tol = 10^{-8}$

If $f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1}) = 0$
DE TENER

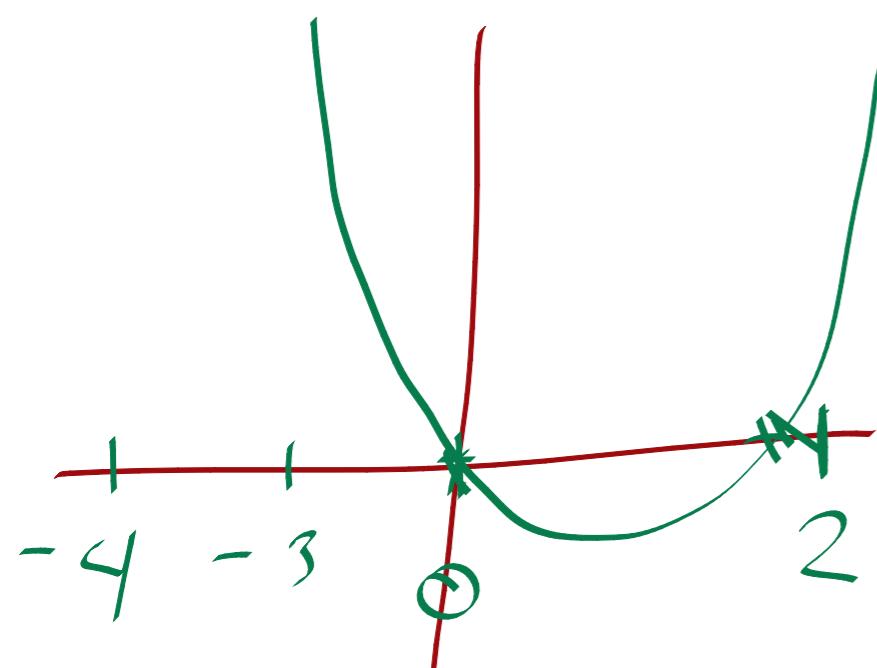
Else

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - f(x_k) \frac{x_k - x_{k-1}}{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})}$$

$$k = k + 1$$

Output: x_k (aproximación a raíz de f^*)

Ejemplo: Sea $f(x) = x^2 - 4\sin(x)$



$$x_0 = -4$$

$$x_0 < x_1$$

$$x_1 = -3$$

$$f(x_0) = 12.97$$

$$f(x_1) = 9.56$$

$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{x_1 - x_0}{f(x_1) - f(x_0)} = -0.1937$$

Actualizamos datos

$$x_0 = x_1, \quad x_1 = x_2$$

$$x_1 = -0.1937, \quad f(x_1) = 0.8078$$

$$x_0 = -3, \quad f(x_0) = 9.56$$

$$x_3 = x_2 - f(x_2) \frac{x_2 - x_1}{f(x_2) - f(x_1)} = 0.0651$$

$$f(x_3) = -0.255$$

$$x_k = 0.665$$

$$x_{k-1} = 0.0028$$

$$x_{k+1} = -0.0000485 \rightarrow 0$$

$$f(x_{k+1}) = 0.000194 \rightarrow 0$$

S. Punto Fijo

Sea $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, g tiene un punto fijo x^* , si x^* cumple con:

$$g(x^*) = x^*$$

Ejemplos:

$$\textcircled{i)} g(x) = x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\textcircled{ii)} g(x) = x^2 \quad \xrightarrow{\quad} \quad$$

$$g(1) = 1^2 = 1$$
$$g(0) = 0^2 = 0$$

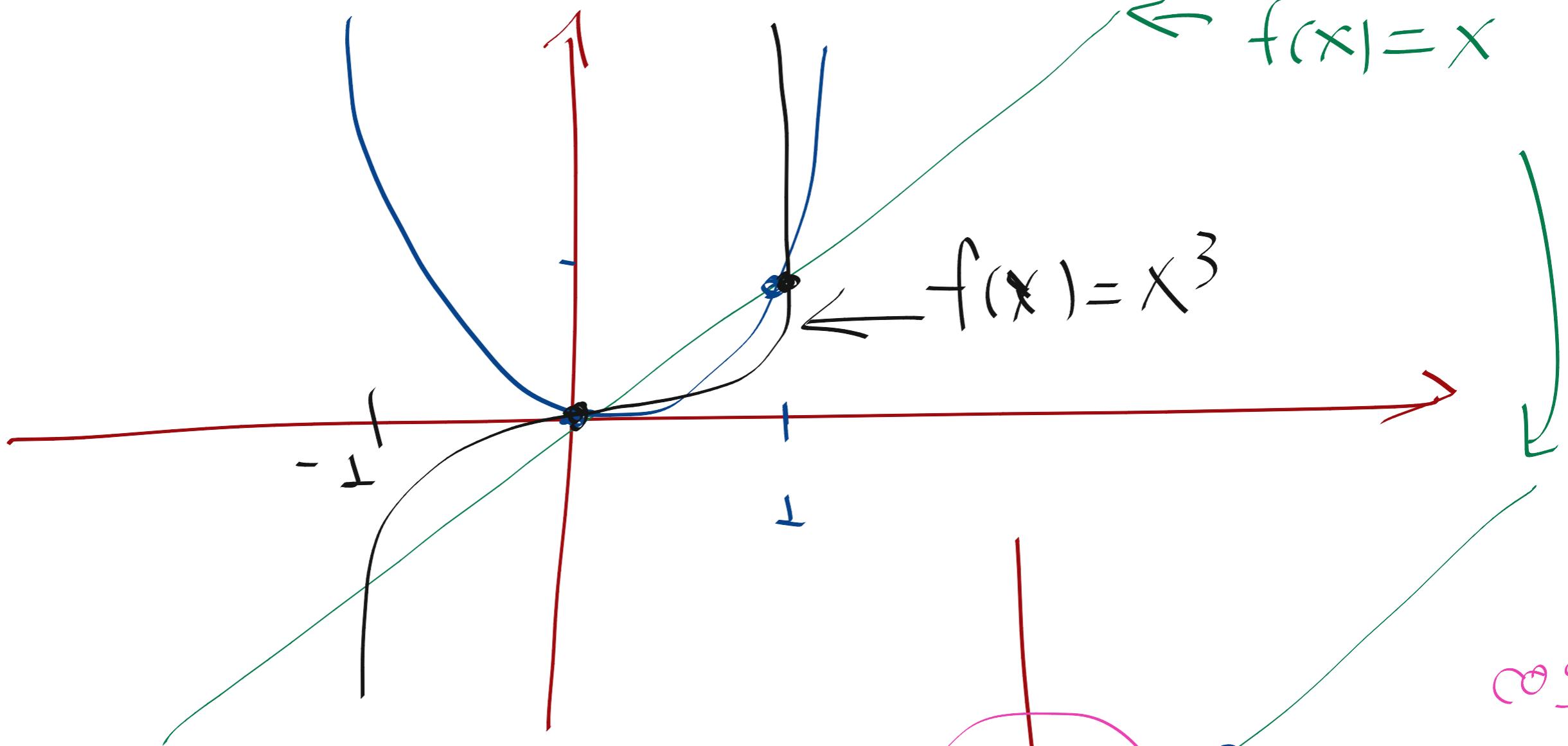
$$\therefore g(x) = x^{2n} \Rightarrow x^* = 1$$

$$x^* = 0 \quad \text{puntos fijos}$$

$$g(x) = x^{2n+1}$$

$$g(x) = x^3 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = 0 \\ x = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= 1^3 = 1 \\ &= 0^3 = 0 \\ &= (-1)^3 = -1 \end{aligned}$$

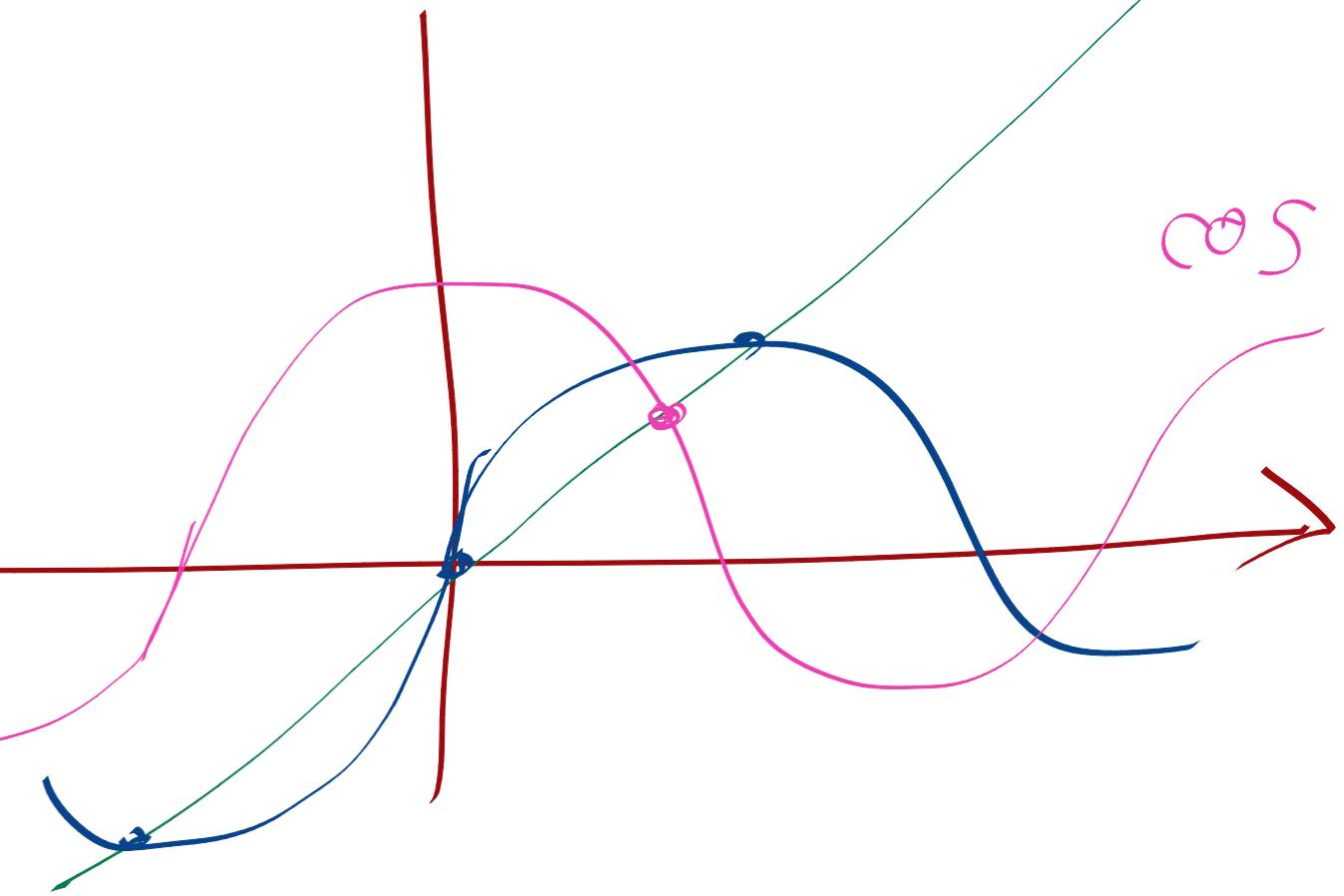


$$\cos(x) = x$$

$$\sin(x) = x$$

$$\boxed{\sin(x) - x = 0}$$

$$f(x) = 0$$



Problema: $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ hallar x^*
tal que $f(x^*) = 0$

Si podemos "descomponer" a f
como:

$$f(x) = g(x) - x$$

p.a. función
 g , entonces el cero de f x^* es
un punto fijo de g .

$$f(x^*) = 0 \Rightarrow g(x^*) - x^* = 0$$

x^* pto. fijo de $\leftarrow g(x^*) = x^*$

Ejemplo: Sea $f(x) = x^2 - x - 2$, con
 $x^* = 2$, $x^* = -1$.

$$f(x) = g(x) - x$$

Para encontrar g , igualamos a cero y "despejamos" a x .

$$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 2 - x = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - 2$$

$$g(x) - x = 0$$

Punto de g

Para $x^* = 2$

$$g(2) = 4 - 2 = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

Para $x^* = -1$

$$g(-1) = (-1)^2 - 2 = 1 - 2 \\ = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = x + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{x+2} \quad \text{podemos tomar}$$

$$g \text{ como } g_1(x) = \sqrt{x+2}$$

$$x^* = 2 \Rightarrow g_1(2) = \sqrt{4} = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x^* = -1 \Rightarrow g_1(-1) = \sqrt{1} = 1 \quad X$$

$$g_2(x) = -\sqrt{x+2} \quad g_2(4) = -4 \quad X$$

$$g_2(-1) = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0, \quad x^2 = x + 2$$

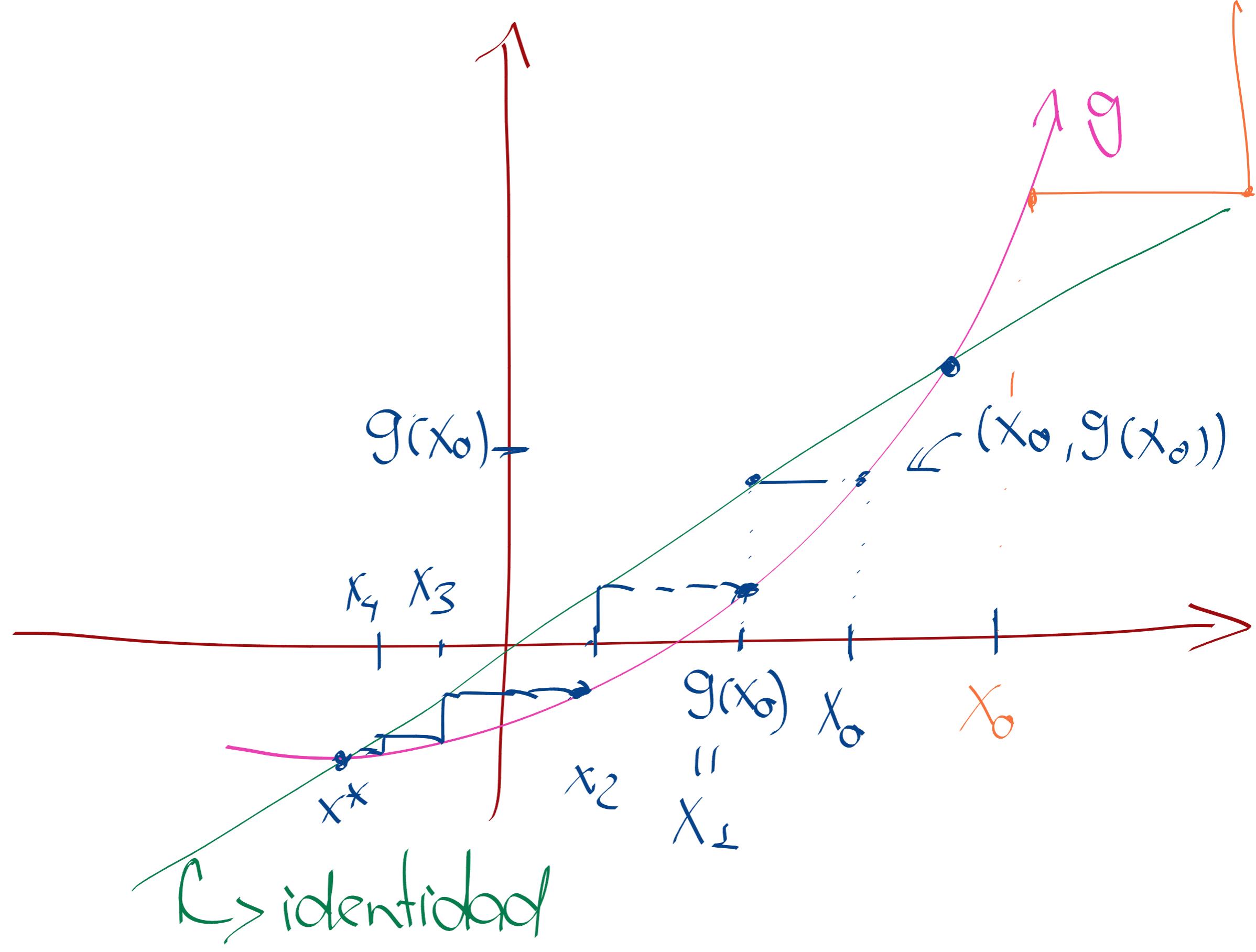
$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{x} = 1 + \frac{2}{x}$$

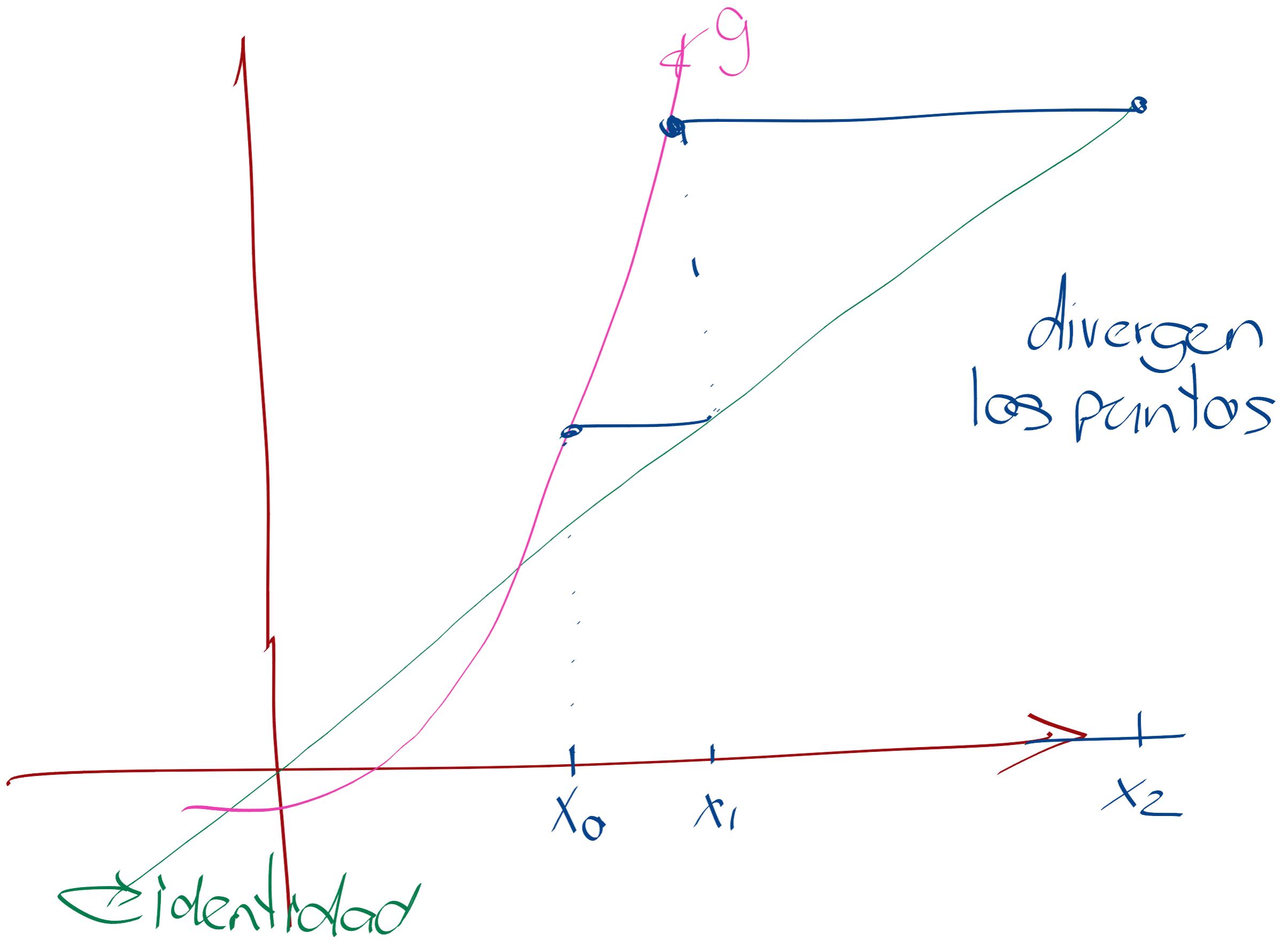
|x ≠ 0

$$g_3(x) = 1 + \frac{2}{x}$$

$$g_3(2) = 2 \checkmark$$

$$g_3(-1) = 1 - 2 = -1 \checkmark$$





Método de Punto Fijo.

$$x_{k+1} = g(x_k)$$

Pseudo Código:

Input: g función cont. y x_0 pto inic.
while $|x_k - x_{k+1}| > tol$

If $|g'(x_k)| \geq 1$

DETENER

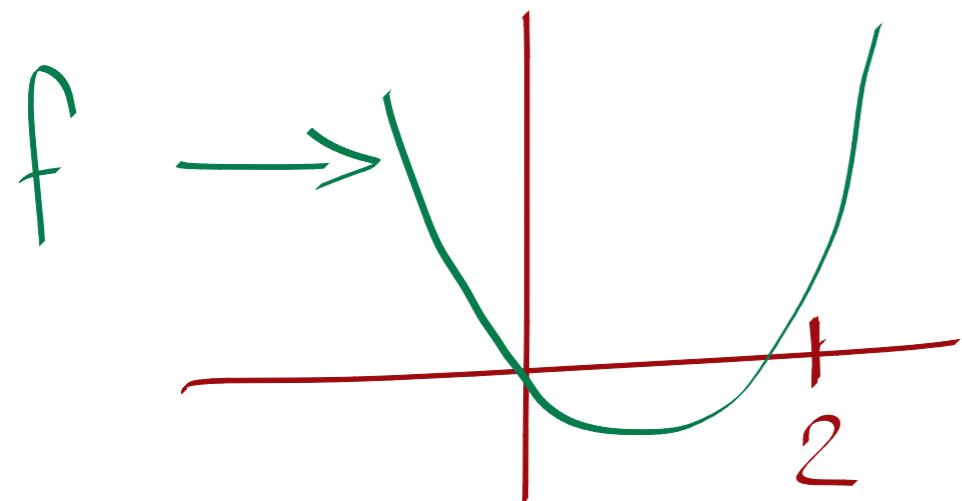
Else

$$X_{k+1} = g(X_k)$$

$$K = K + 1$$

Output: X_K (punto fijo de g)

Ejemplo: Sea $f(x) = x^2 - 4 \operatorname{sen}(x)$



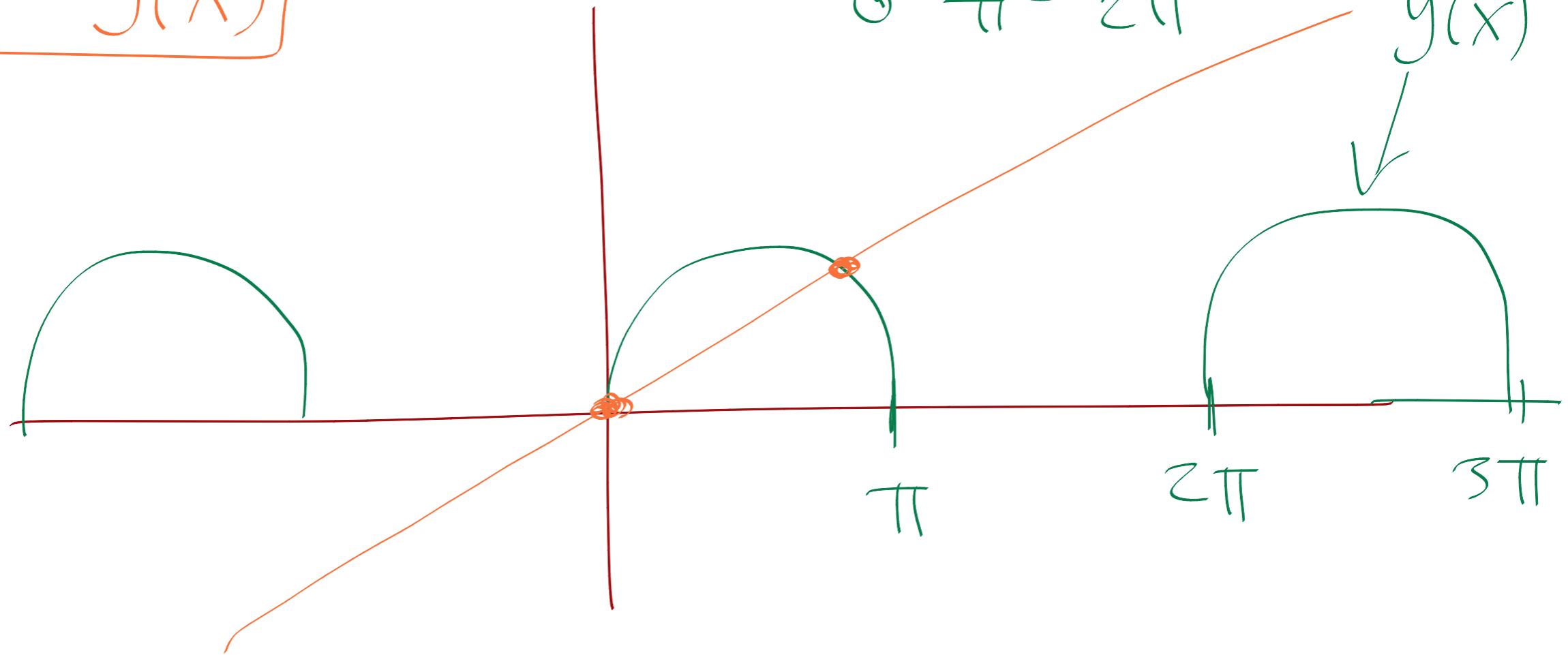
$$x^2 - 4 \operatorname{sen}(x) = 0$$

"despejar"

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 4 \operatorname{sen}(x) \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{4 \operatorname{sen}(x)}$$

$$x = 2\sqrt{\operatorname{sen}(x)}$$

$$[x^* = g(x^*)]$$



$$x_0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow g(x_0) = 2 \sqrt{\operatorname{sen}(\frac{\pi}{2})}$$

$$g(x_0) = 2 = x_1$$

$$x_1 = 2 \Rightarrow g(2) = 2 \sqrt{\operatorname{sen}(z)}$$
$$= 1.9071 = x_2$$

$$x_2 = 1.9071 \Rightarrow g(1.9071) = 1.9431$$
$$= x_3$$

$$x_3 = 1.9431 \Rightarrow g(x_3) = 1.9302 = x_4$$

$$x_4 = 1.9302 \Rightarrow g(x_4) = 1.9356 = x_5$$

Bisección, Newton, Secante, Pto fijo

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, x^* \in \text{Dom}(f)$

$$f(x^*) = 0$$

Análisis Error y convergencia.

Si denotamos por $\boxed{e_k}$ el error cometido en la k -ésima iteración, lo denotamos como:

$$e_k = x_k - x^* \rightarrow 0$$

x_k = iteración k-ésima del método

x^* = raíz de f.

Diremos que el método converge con tasa de convergencia Γ si

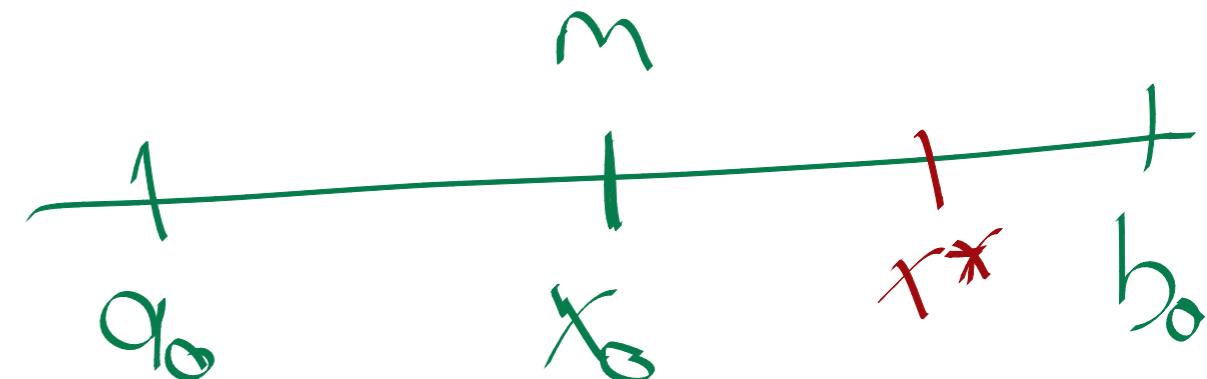
$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|e_{k+1}|}{|e_k|^\Gamma} = c, \quad c \neq 0,$$

Casos especiales:

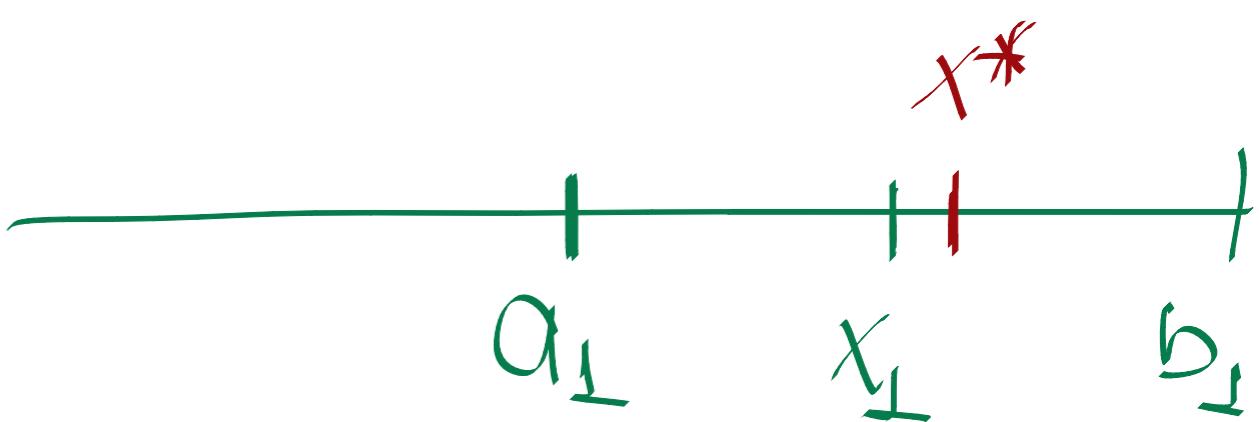
-) Si $r=1$ y $0 < c < 1$, la convergencia del método es lineal.
-) Si $1 < r < 2$, la convergencia del método es superlineal.
-) Si $r=2$, la convergencia del método es cuadrática.

Bisección

$$|e_0| = |x_0 - x^*|$$



$$|e_1| = |x_1 - x^*|$$



$$|e_k| = |x_k - x^*|$$

$$b_1 - a_1 = \frac{1}{2} (b_0 - a_0)$$

$$|e_1| = |x_1 - x^*| \leq b_1 - a_1 = \frac{1}{2} (b_0 - a_0)$$

$$|e_0| = |x_0 - x^*| \leq b_0 - a_0$$

$$\Rightarrow |e_1| \leq \frac{1}{2} (b_0 - a_0) \quad \text{VI}$$

$$\Rightarrow |e_1| \approx \frac{1}{2} |e_0|$$

$$|e_{k+1}| \approx \frac{1}{2} |e_k| \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{|e_{k+1}|}{|e_k|} \approx \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|e_{k+1}|}{|e_k|^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$r=1$
 $c=\frac{1}{2}$

es decir, el método de bisección tiene convergencia lineal.

Newton.

Recordatorio: Expansión en Serie de Taylor

La serie de Taylor de una función real, infinitamente diferenciable alrededor de un número a , está dada como:

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2}(x-a)^2 + \dots$$

En el método de Newton, el error está dado por:

$$e_{k+1} = x_{k+1} - x^*$$

tomando $\alpha = x^*$, $x = x_k$ y usando
el sumando cuadrático:

$$f(x_k) = \cancel{f(x^*)} + f'(x^*)(x_k - x^*) +$$

$$\frac{f''(x^*)}{2} \underbrace{(x_k - x^*)^2}_{e_k}$$

x^* es raíz de f

$$f(x_k) = f'(x^*) e_k + \frac{f''(x^*)}{2} e_k^2$$

$$f(x_k) - f'(x^*) e_k = \frac{f''(x^*)}{2} e_k^2 \dots (\star)$$

Por otro lado: Iteración Newton

$$e_{k+1} = x_{k+1} - x^*$$

$$e_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} - x^*$$

$$e_{k+1} = e_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}$$

$$f'(\underline{x}_k) e_{k+1} = \frac{f'(\underline{x}_k) e_k - f(x_k)}{}$$

modificando (*)

$$f(x_k) - f'(x^*) e_k = \frac{f''(x^*)}{2} e_k^2 \quad (*)$$

Suponiendo $x_k \rightarrow x^*$, entonces :

$$f(x_k) - f'(x^*) e_k = -f'(x^*) e_{k+1} \quad (*)$$

x^* es la raíz de f , $f(x^*)=0$

Igualando (***) y (****)

$$\frac{f''(x^*)}{2} e_k^2 = -f'(x^*) e_{k+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{e_{k+1}}{e_k^2} = -\frac{f'(x^*)}{2f''(x^*)} = c$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|e_{k+1}|}{|e_k|^2} = |c| \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|e_{k+1}|}{|e_k|^2} = |c|$$

con $r=2 \Rightarrow$ Newton, cuadraticamente

Secante

Tenemos:

$$e_{k+1} = \frac{x_{k+1} - x^*}{x_k - x_{k-1}}$$

$$e_{k+1} = x_k - f(x_k) \frac{x_k - x_{k-1}}{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})} - x^*$$

$$e_{k+1} = \frac{\overset{0\ 0\ 0}{f(x_k)/e_k} - \overset{0\ 0\ 0}{f(x_{k-1})/e_{k-1}}}{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})} e_k e_{k-1}$$

... (1)

Usando la expansión en serie de Taylor para f alrededor de x^*

$$f(x_k) = f(x^*) + f'(x^*)(x_k - x^*) + \frac{f''(x^*)}{2}(x_k - x^*)^2$$

\circ e_k e_k^2

$$f(x_k) = f'(x^*) e_k + \frac{f''(x^*)}{2} e_k^2$$

$$\frac{f(x_k)}{e_k} = f'(x^*) + \frac{f''(x^*)}{2} e_k \dots (2)$$

tomando en el paso $k-1$ en (2)

$$\frac{f(x_{k-1})}{e_{k-1}} = f'(x^*) + \frac{f''(x^*)}{2} e_{k-1} \quad \dots \quad (3)$$

restar (2) - (3)

$$\frac{f(x_k)}{e_k} - \frac{f(x_{k-1})}{e_{k-1}} = \frac{f''(x^*)}{2} \underbrace{(e_k - e_{k-1})}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e_k - e_{k-1} &= x_k - x^* - (x_{k-1} - x^*) \\ &= x_k - x_{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{f(x_k)}{e_k} - \frac{f(x_{k-1})}{e_{k-1}} = \frac{f''(x^*)}{2}(x_k - x_{k-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{f(x_k)}{e_k} - \frac{f(x_{k-1})}{e_{k-1}} \right] = \frac{f''(x^*)}{2} \dots (4)$$

multiplicando la ec (4) por uno

$$e_{k+1} = \left| \frac{x_k - x_{k-1}}{x_k - x_{k-1}} \right| \left| \frac{f(x_k)/e_k - f(x_{k-1})/e_{k-1}}{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})} \right| e_k e_{k-1}$$

$$= \frac{x_k - x_{k-1}}{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})} \left[\frac{1}{x_k - x_{k-1}} \right] \left[\frac{f(x_k)}{e_k} - \frac{f(x_{k-1})}{e_{k-1}} \right]$$

$e_k e_{k-1}$

↓

Recordando para x^* entre x_k, x_{k-1}
 f' se puede aproximar como:

$$f'(x^*) \approx \frac{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})}{x_k - x_{k-1}} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \text{lim} \\ x_k - x_{k-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

Sustituyendo la ec. 4 y la derivada
de f ,

$$e_{k+1} = \frac{1}{f'(x^*)} \frac{1}{2} f''(x^*) e_k e_{k-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{e_{k+1}}{e_k e_{k-1}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{f''(x^*)}{f'(x^*)} \quad \dots (q)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|e_{k+1}|}{|e_k||e_{k-1}|} = \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{f''(x^*)}{f'(x^*)} \right| = C$$

de la definición de convergencia:

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|e_{k+1}|}{|e_k|^r} = c$$

... (b)

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|e_k|}{|e_{k-1}|^r} = c$$

multiplicando

tenemos

elevando \uparrow
a la r

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|e_k|^r}{|e_{k-1}|^{r^2}} = c^r$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|e_{k+1}| |e_k|^r}{|e_k|^r |e_{k-1}|^{r^2}} = c c^r$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|e_{K+r}|}{|e_{K-1}|r^2} = C^{1+r} \dots (c)$$

Multiplicando (b) con (a)

$$\lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|e_{K+r}|}{|e_K||e_{K-1}|} \frac{|e_k|}{|e_{K-1}|r} = CC$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|e_{K+r}|}{|e_{K-1}|r^{r+1}} = C^2 \dots (d)$$

Por unidad del límite en (c) y (d)

necesitamos que los exponentes en el denominador sean iguales, es decir,

$$r^2 = r + 1 \Rightarrow r^2 - r - 1 = 0$$

la cual tiene como solución positiva

$$r = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx \underline{1.618}$$

Como $1 < r < 2$, entonces el método

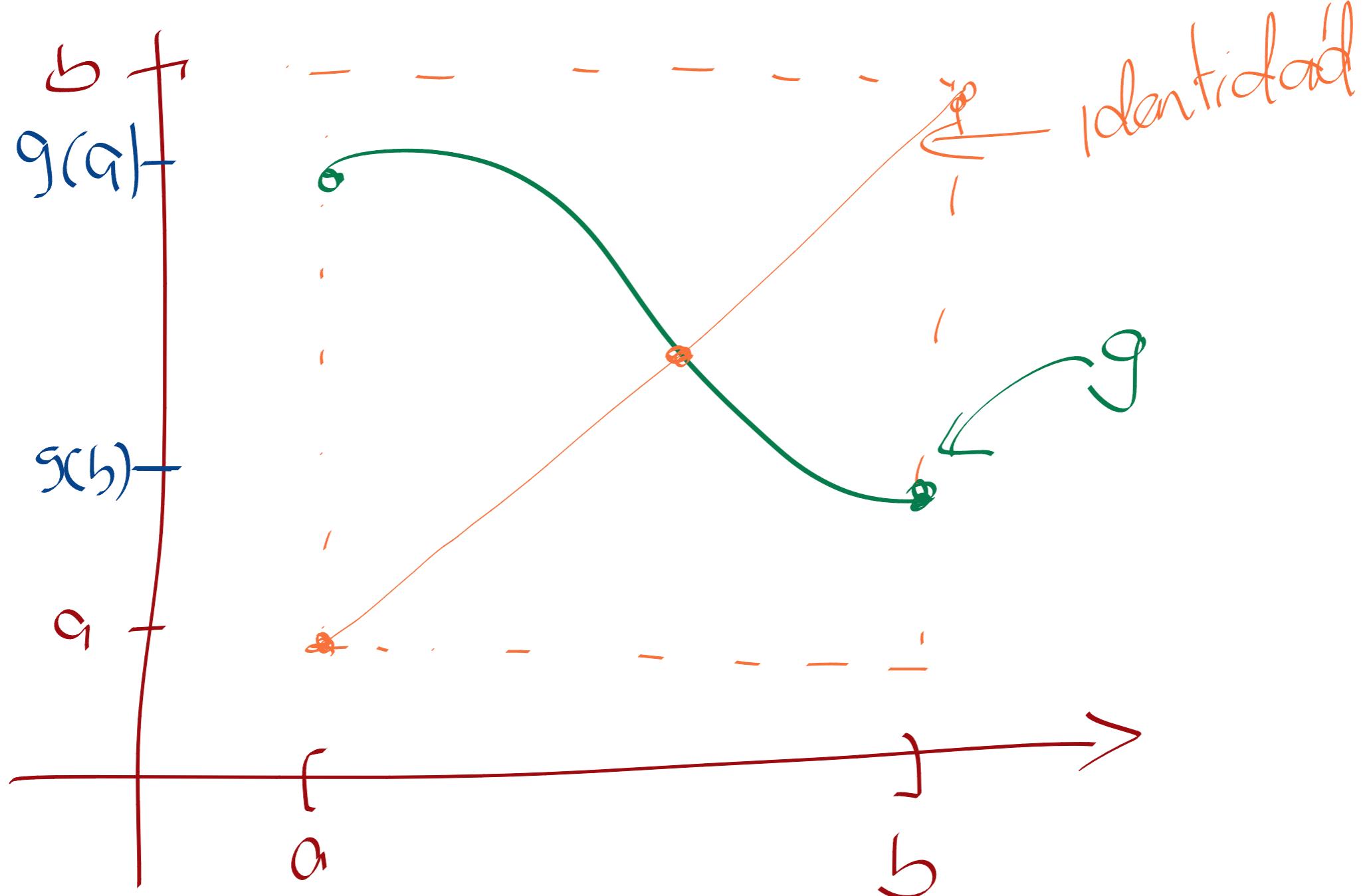
de secante tiene convergencia superlineal

Punto Fijo

Teorema: Si $g \in C([a,b])$ y $g(x) \in [a,b]$ para toda $x \in [a,b]$, entonces g tiene un punto fijo en $[a,b]$.

① \Rightarrow Si $g'(x)$ existe en (a,b) y $0 < c < 1$, $|g'(x)| < c \quad \forall x \in (a,b)$ entonces el punto fijo en $[a,b]$ es único.

②



Demostración:

•) Si $g(a) = a$ o $g(b) = b$
entonces tenemos un punto fijo
en a o en b .

• •) Supongamos $g(a) \neq a$ y $g(b) \neq b$

Se define f como:

$$f(x) = g(x) - x$$

f es continua = g cont + id cont.

en $[a, b]$.

$$f(a) = g(a) - a$$

$\forall a$ que $g(a) \neq a \Rightarrow a < g(a)$

$$\Rightarrow g(a) - a > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{f(a) > 0} \quad \dots (1)$$

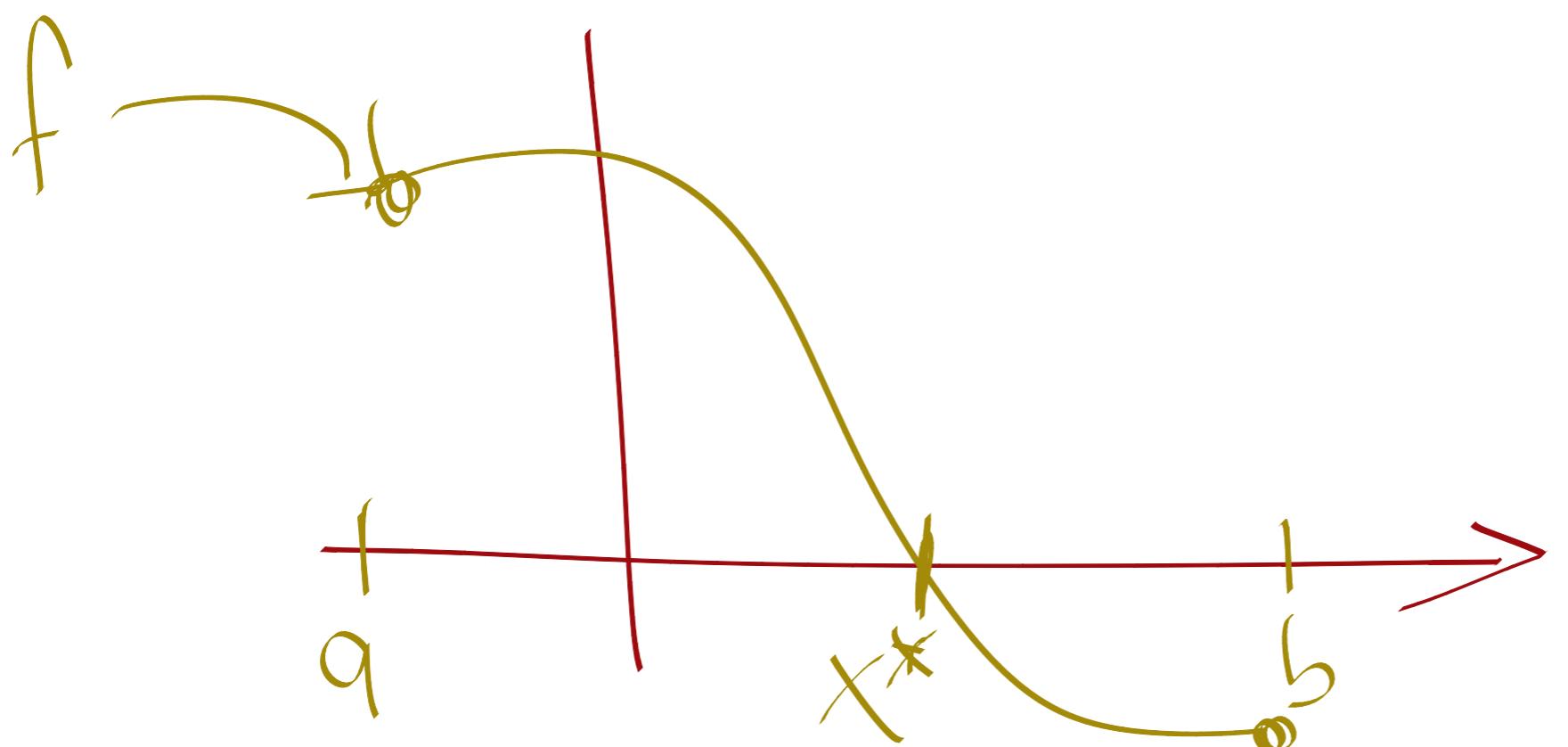
$$f(b) = g(b) - b$$

$\forall a$ que $g(b) \neq b \Rightarrow b > g(b)$

$$\Rightarrow \circ > g(b) - b$$

$f(b) < \circ$... (2)

f continua con $\neg(a) f(b) < \circ$



$$\begin{aligned}
 f(a) &> \circ \\
 f(b) &< \circ \\
 f \text{ cont.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^* \in (a, b) \text{ y } g \cdot f(x^*) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x^*) - x^* = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$g(x^*) = x^*$ g tiene un

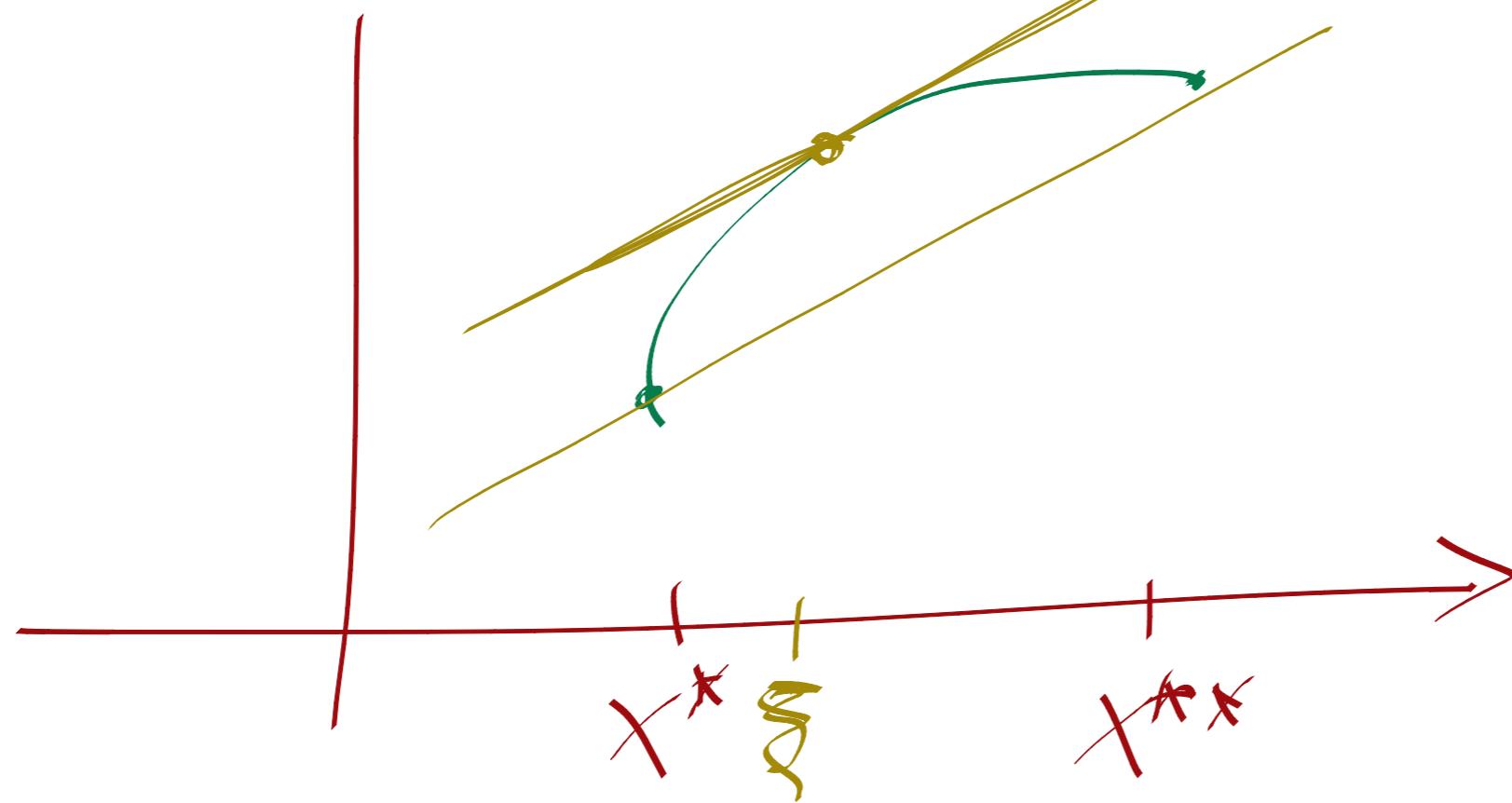
punto fijo en x^* .

Unicidad de x^*

Supongamos existen x^*, x^{**}
diferentes en $[a, b]$

Ya $x^* + x^{**}$ el teorema del valor medio $\Rightarrow \exists \xi$ en X^* y x^{**} f.g.

$$\underline{g'(\xi)} = \frac{g(x^*) - g(x^{**})}{x^* - x^{**}}$$



Por otra lado

$$|x^* - x^{**}| = |g(x^*) - g(x^{**})|$$

ya que son puntos fijos de g

$$\underline{g(x^*) = x^*, \quad g(x^{**}) = x^{**}}$$

$$|x^* - x^{**}| = |g'(s)| |x^* - x^{**}|$$

por hipótesis

$$|g'(s)| \leq c \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |x^* - x^{**}| \leq C |x^* - x^{*+}| \quad C < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |x^* - x^{**}| < |x^* - x^{*+}| \quad \text{!}$$

$\therefore x^*$ es unico.

Analisis de error en Pto. fijo

Recordando:

$$e_{k+1} = x_{k+1} - x^*$$

pfo fijo \uparrow

$$\Rightarrow |e_{k+1}| = |x_{k+1} - x^*|$$

$$x_{k+1} = g(x_k)$$

Iteración ↓

Punto fijo

$$|e_{k+1}| = |g(x_k) - g(x^*)|$$

usando el hecho: para θ_k entre x_k y x^*

$$x_k \text{ y } x^*$$

$$g'(\theta_k) = \frac{g(x_k) - g(x^*)}{x_k - x^*}$$

$$|e_{k+1}| = |g'(\theta_k)| |x_k - x^*|$$

$$|e_{k+1}| = |g'(\theta_k)| |e_k|$$

Si $|g'(\theta_k)| \leq c < 1$ $\theta_k \in (a, b)$

$$\Rightarrow |e_{k+1}| \leq c |e_k|$$

$$|e_k| \leq c |e_{k-1}|$$

$$\Rightarrow |e_{k+1}| \leq c (c |e_{k-1}|)$$

$$|e_{k+1}| \leq c^2 |e_{k-1}|$$

$$|e_{k+1}| \leq c^{k+1} |e_0|$$

$$\lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} |e_{K+1}| \leq \boxed{\lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} c^{K+1}} |e_0|$$

Si $0 < c < 1$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} |e_{K+1}| = 0$$

∴ el método de punto fijo converge.

While $|x_{k+1} - x_k| > tol$

if $|g'(x_k)| > 1$
Detener

else

• • •

Solución a Sistemas de ecuaciones no lineales

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

x^* ceros de f

(real)

$$F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

\bar{x}^* de F

Donde $F(x_1, \dots, x_n) =$
 $(f_1(x_1, \dots, x_n), \dots, f_n(x_1, \dots, x_n))$

donde $f_i: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Cuando buscamos \bar{x}^* , tal que

$$F(\bar{x}^*) = \bar{0} \Rightarrow$$

$$f_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$$

$$f_2(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$$

$f_i \neq 0$ para

$$\vdots$$
$$f_n(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$$

Ejemplo: Sea $F: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, dada
por

$$F(x, y, z) = (\cos(xy z), x^2 + y^2 + z^2, e^{x+y+z})$$

$$\cos(xy z) = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 0$$

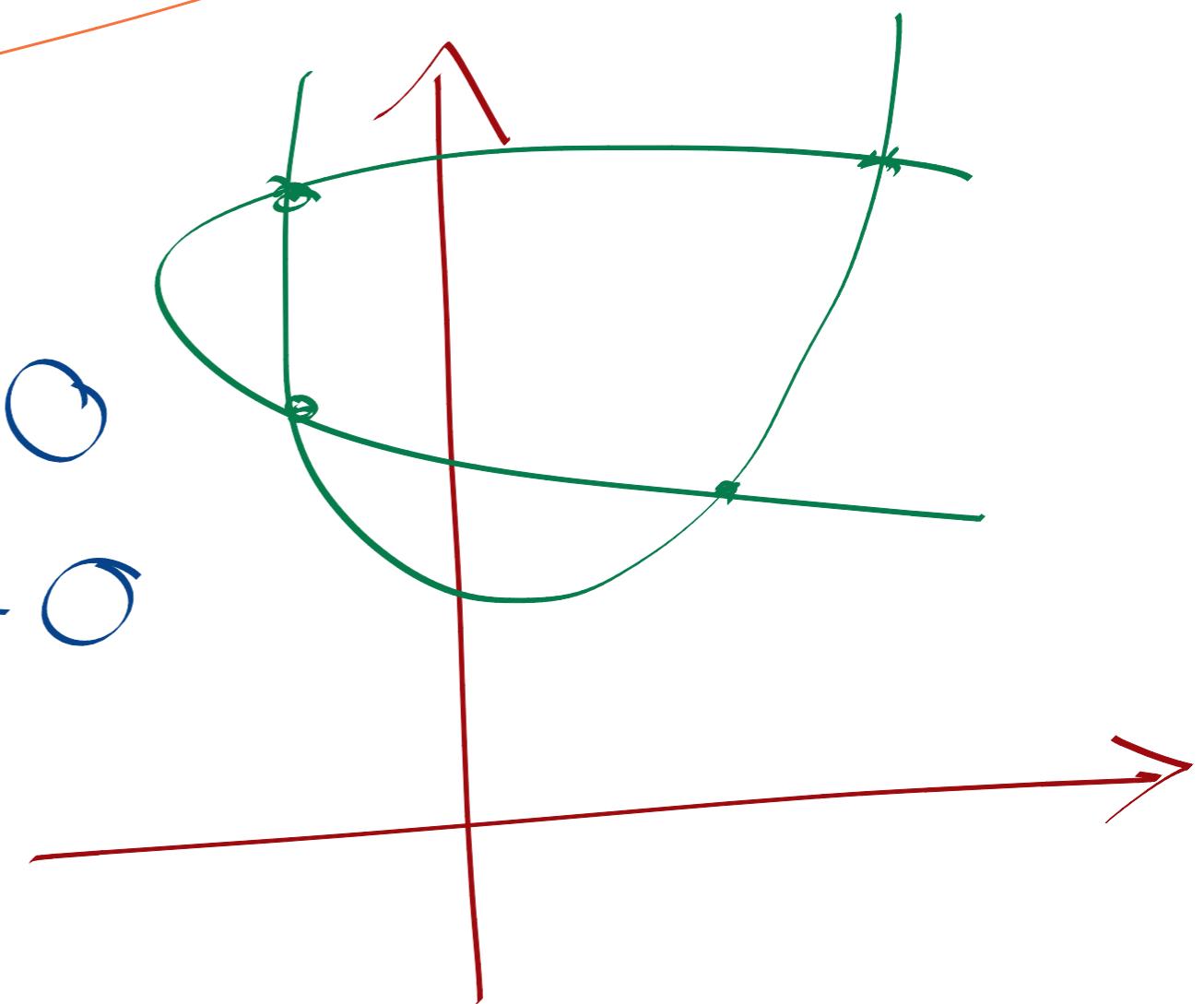
$$e^{x+y+z} = 0$$

Ejemplo: Sea $F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ dada por

$$F(x,y) = (x^2 - y + \delta_1, -x + y^2 + \delta_2)$$

Paraboloidas

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - y + \delta_1 &= 0 \\ -x + y^2 + \delta_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



Punto Fijo Generalizado

Real (\mathbb{R})

$$f(x) = g(x) - x$$

$$x_{k+1} = g(x_k)$$

$$\|g'(x)\| \leq C < 1$$

convergencia

Multivaluado (\mathbb{R}^n)

$$\bar{f}(\bar{x}) = G(\bar{x}) - \bar{x}$$

$$\bar{x}_{k+1} = G(\bar{x}_k)$$

$$G: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$
$$\|\bar{x}_{k+1} - \bar{x}_k\| < tol$$

Ejemplo: Sea F dada por:

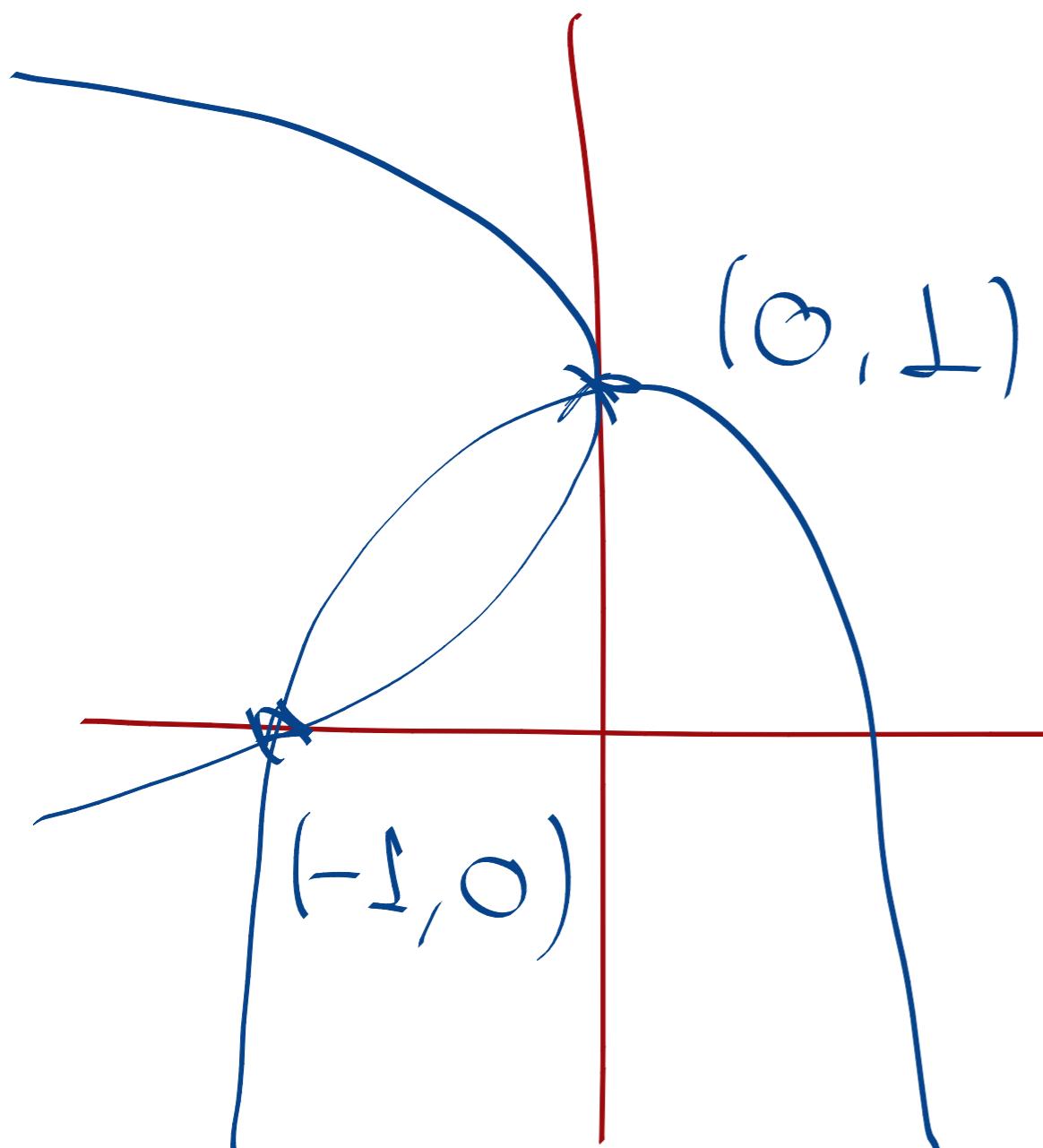
$$F(x,y) = (x+y^2-2y+1, x^2-1+y)$$

$$F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$f_1(x,y) = x+y^2-2y+1$$

$$f_2(x,y) = x^2-1+y$$

$$\tilde{F}(x^*, y^*) = 0$$
$$(0, 1), (-1, 0)$$



$$F(\bar{x}) = G(\bar{x}) - \bar{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x + y^2 - 2y + 1 &= 0 \\x^2 - 1 + y &= 0\end{aligned}$$

↗

$$\begin{aligned}x + y^2 - 2y + 1 &= 0 \\y + x^2 - 1 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$x - (-y^2 + 2y - 1) = 0$$

$$y - (-x^2 + 1) = 0$$

$$\bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}; \quad G(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} -y^2 + 2y - 1 \\ -x^2 + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{x} - G(\bar{x}) = \bar{0} \Rightarrow \boxed{\bar{x} = G(\bar{x})}$$

Sea $\bar{x}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{0.5} \\ \underline{0.5} \end{bmatrix}$

$$\bar{x}_1 = G\begin{bmatrix} \underline{0.5} \\ \underline{0.5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(0.5)^2 + 2(0.5) - 1 \\ -(0.5)^2 + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{-0.25} \\ \underline{0.75} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = G(x_1) = G \begin{pmatrix} -0.25 \\ 0.75 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.0625 \\ \underline{0.9375} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{x}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{-0.0000153} \\ \underline{0.9999847} \end{pmatrix} ; \bar{x}_5 = \begin{pmatrix} -2.32 \times 10^{-10} \\ \underline{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{x}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \underline{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

El método de punto fijo en varias variables converge, si

$\ell(J_G(\bar{x}^*)) \ll 1$, donde J_G es la matriz Jacobiana de G , y el radio espectral, si λ_i son los valores propios de $J_G(\bar{x}^*)$

$$\ell = \max \{ |\lambda_i| \}$$

Newton Generalizado

Caso en $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}$$

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - [f'(x_k)]^{-1} f(x_k)$$

Caso en

$$F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\bar{x}_{k+1} = \bar{x}_k - [J_f(\bar{x}_k)]^{-1} F(\bar{x}_k)$$

Inversa de la matriz Jacobiana,
Evitar calcular matrices inversas, tomemos
la siguiente iteración:

$$\bar{x}_{k+1} = \bar{x}_k + \bar{s}_k \quad \text{donde}$$

\bar{s}_k es la solución al sistema lineal

$$J_F(\bar{x}_k) \bar{s}_k = -F(\bar{x}_k)$$

← J_F

↑ ↑ ↑

matriz de vector -
 $n \times n$ variable \bar{b}

$$A\bar{x}=\bar{b}$$

Ejemplo: Sea $F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ con

$$F(x,y) = (x+y^2 - 2y+1, x^2 - 1+y)$$

Calculando:

$$J_F(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2y-2 \\ 2x & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Iteración $k=0$

$$\text{sea } \bar{x}_0 = (0.5, 0.5)^t$$

$$\bar{x}_L = \bar{x}_0 + \bar{s}_0 \quad \text{donde}$$

$$J_F(\bar{x}_0) \bar{s}_0 = -F(\bar{x}_0)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s_0 \\ t_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.75 \\ 0.25 \end{bmatrix}$$

resolvendo (LU)

$$\begin{bmatrix} s_0 \\ t_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.25 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = \bar{x}_0 + \bar{s}_0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.25 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -0.25 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Iteración $k=1$

$$\bar{x}_1 = (-0.25, 0.5)^t$$

$$J_F(\bar{x}_1) \bar{s}_1 = -F(x_1)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \\ t_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.25 \\ -6.0625 \end{bmatrix}$$

resolviendo para $\bar{S}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.25 \\ 0.0625 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\bar{\chi}_2 = \bar{\chi}_1 + \bar{S}_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1.0625 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -0.25 \\ 0.0625 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{\chi}_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 2.328 * 10^{-10} \\ 1.0 \end{bmatrix} \quad ; \quad \bar{\chi}_6 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$