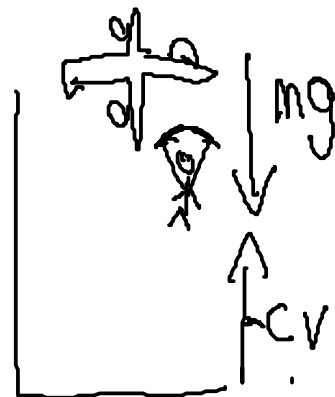


$$\boxed{\frac{dV}{dt} = mg - cV}$$

$$V_0 = 0$$



$$\int \frac{dV}{mg - cV} = \int dt \rightarrow - \ln \left| \frac{mg - cV}{c} \right| = t + E$$

$$t=0 \quad V=0$$

$$V(t) = \frac{mg}{c} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{c}{m}t} \right)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{dV}{dt} = mg - cV}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} \approx \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t} = mg - cV(t_i)$$

$$\frac{V(t_{i+1}) - V(t_i)}{t_{i+1} - t_i} = mg - cV(t_i)$$

$$\Delta t = 0.1$$

$$V(0) = 0$$

$$V(t_{i+1}) = (mg - cV(t_i)) \Delta t$$

$$V(0.1) = (mg) 0.1$$

$$V(0.2) = (mg - cV(0.1)) \Delta t$$

# Errores

## Redondeo

3 cifras

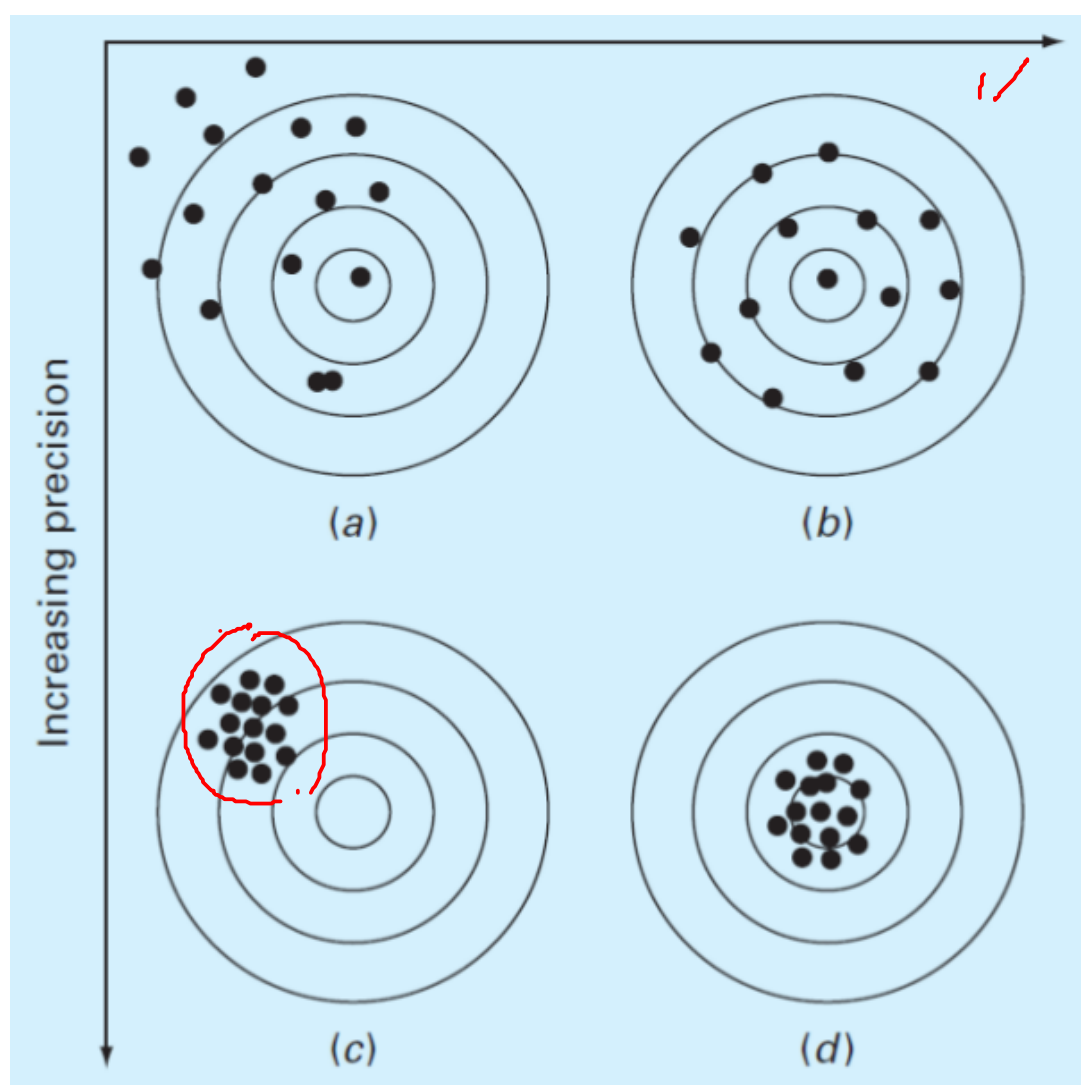
$$A = 0,000.753896$$

$$7,53 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\frac{1000 \times (A - 1)}{A}$$

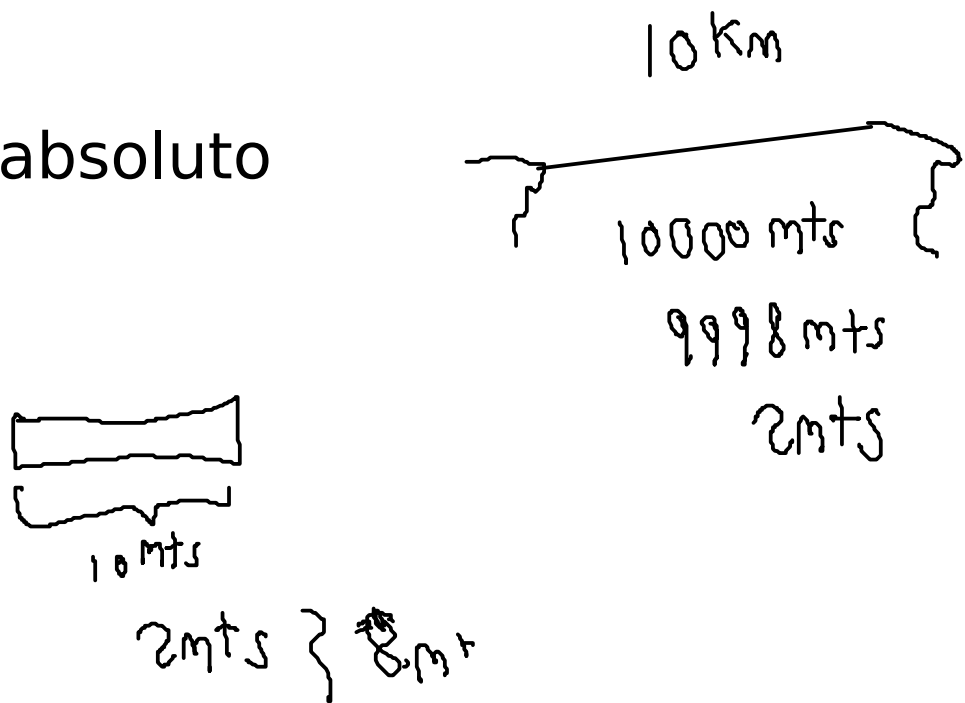
$$\text{Cálculo} = = 1\,325\,442,905$$

$$\text{Cálculo 3 cifras} = = 1\,327\,021,248$$



## Calculo de errores

### Error absoluto



### Error Relativo

$$\frac{9998 - 10000}{9998} \times 100 = 0,02\%$$

$$\frac{8 - 10}{8} \times 100 = 25\%$$

### Error de aproximación

$$E_g: \frac{A_{\text{actual}} - A_{\text{posterior}}}{A_{\text{actual}}} \times 100$$

		$E_g$
1 <sup>a</sup> p.	5	$\rightarrow -$
2 <sup>a</sup> p.	6	$\rightarrow 16.66\%$
3 <sup>a</sup> p.	6.25	$\rightarrow 4\%$
4 <sup>a</sup> p.	6.256	$\rightarrow 0.04\%$

### Error de truncamiento

$$F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^n(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n$$

Serie de Taylor

$$f(x) = \frac{f(a)}{0!} (x-a)^0 + \frac{f'(a)}{1!} (x-a)^1 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n$$

Error

## Serie de Macclaurin

$$f(x) = 3x^5 + 6x^4 - 3x^3 + 2x^2 + x - 100$$

$$f''(x) = 60x^3 + 72x^2 - 18x + 4$$

$$F^G(x) = 0$$

$$f^4(x) = 360x + 144$$

$$f^s(x) = 360$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{F^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n = \frac{F(0)}{0!} (14)^0 + \frac{F'(0)}{1!} (14)^1 + \frac{F''(0)}{2!} (14)^2 + \frac{F^{(3)}(0)}{3!} (14)^3 + \frac{F^{(4)}(0)}{4!} (14)^4 + \frac{F^{(5)}(0)}{5!} (14)^5 + \frac{F^{(6)}(0)}{6!} (14)^6$$

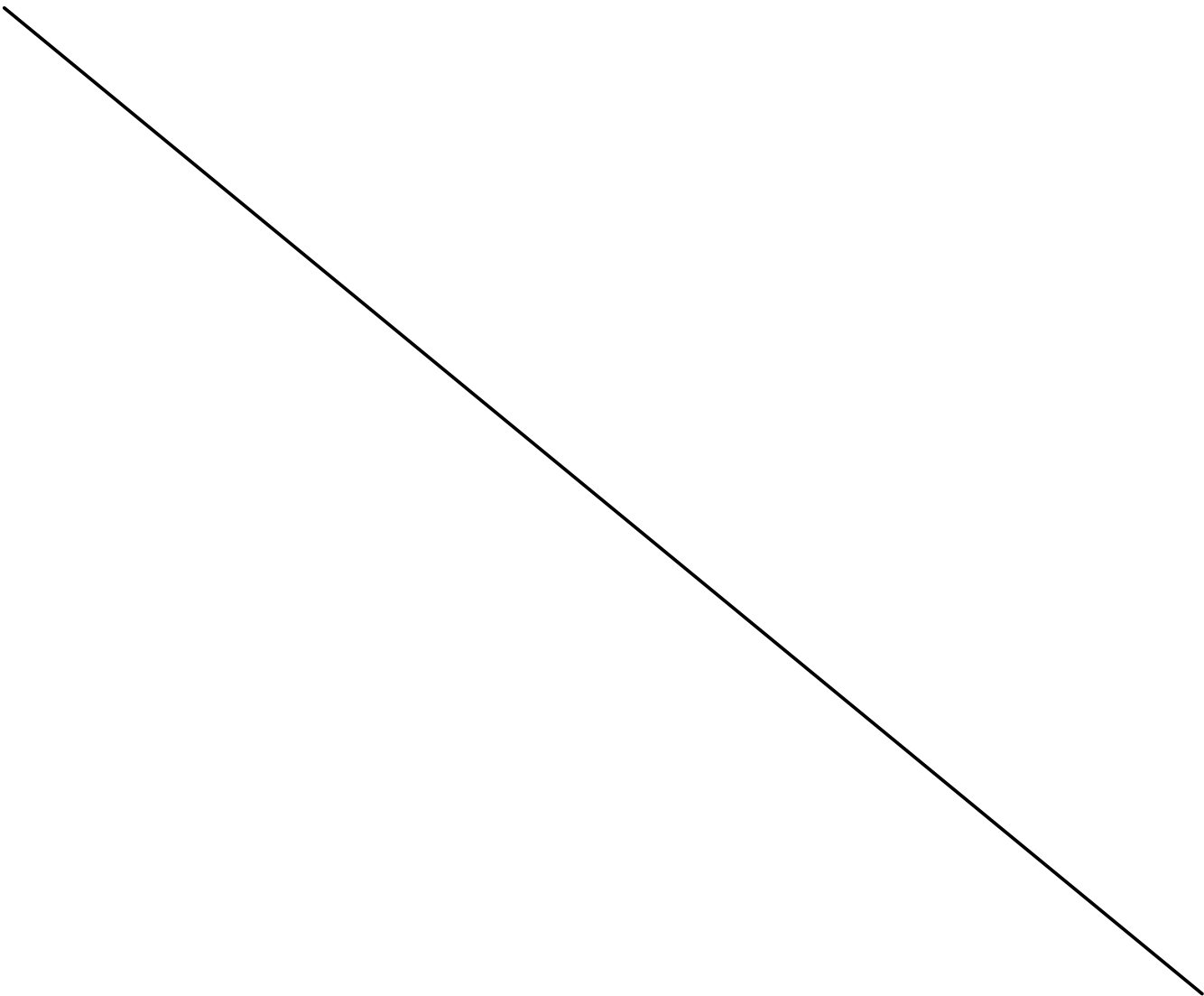
# Errores del aritmeticos del computador

0, 1

16 = 10000

A handwritten diagram illustrating a sequence of numbers arranged in a descending staircase pattern. The numbers are: 16, 2, 0, 8, 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 2, 0, 1. A curved arrow points from the bottom right towards the top left, indicating a sequence or flow.

int



int o integer

int / integer

32

0 — 0 → 0  
11      1 → 2<sup>32</sup> = 1



# Numeros reales

$$12 + 0.3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \overline{) 12.3} \\ \underline{0} \phantom{0} 6 \phantom{0} 2 \\ \phantom{0} 0 \phantom{0} 3 \phantom{0} 2 \\ \phantom{0} \phantom{0} 1 \phantom{0} 1 \end{array}$$

$$1100$$

$$(12).03$$

$$= 1 \times 10^1 + 2 \times 10^0 + 0 \times 10^{-1} + 3 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$1100 = 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0$$

$$1100,01001$$

$$2^3 2^2 2^1 2^0 2^{-1} 2^{-2} 2^{-3} 2^{-4} 2^{-5}$$

$$0,05 \rightarrow 0,01875$$

$$0,0475 \rightarrow 4,75 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\text{Numero} \times 2^{\text{Exp}}$$

$$1011,110 = \underbrace{1011110}_{\text{mantissa}} \times 2^{\underbrace{3}_{\text{Exp}}}$$

double/float  
64 32

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{+/-} \\ \text{Exp} \\ 23 \text{ mantissa} \end{array}$$

$$x = 1,0011 \dots 111$$

$$100$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^n(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n$$

0  
0.5  
1

$$f(x_{i+1}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^n(x_i)}{n!} \overbrace{(x_i - x_{i+1})}^h^n$$

$$f(x_{i+1}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^n(x_i)}{n!} h^n$$

$$3x^2 + 8x + 6$$

$$h=2$$

$$Ver: 34$$

$$\frac{x=0}{6}$$

n	f(2)	E <sub>r</sub>	E <sub>g</sub>
0	6	82,35%	--
1	22	35,29%	72,27%
2	34	0%	35,29%

$$f(x_{i+1}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^n(x_i)}{n!} h^n \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{f(0)}{0!} 2^0 + \frac{f'(0)}{1!} 2^1 + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} 2^2$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^n(a)}{n!} \overbrace{(x-a)}^h^n = \frac{f^0(a)}{0!} h^0 + \frac{f^1(a)}{1!} h^1 + \dots + \frac{f^n(a)}{n!} h^n + \frac{f^{n+1}(a)}{(n+1)!} h^{n+1} + \dots$$

$$R(n) = \frac{f^{n+1}(\xi) h^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$$

$$O(h^{n+1})$$

$$h=0,5$$

$$Er < 3\%$$

$$E < 0,03$$

$$0,5^6 = 0,015625$$

$$n=5$$