

Taller 10 - Daniel Amado.

1. $x_i = 1,2$ $f(x) = 0,65x^3 + 0,5x + 1.$
 $h = 0,1$ $f'(x) = 1,95x^2 + 0,5$
 $f''(x) = 3,9x$

Primera hacia adelante

$$f'(x_i) = \frac{f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_i)}{h} + O(h)$$

$$f'(1,2) = \frac{f(1,3) - f(1,2)}{0,1}$$

$$f'(1,2) = \frac{3,07805 - 2,7232}{0,1} \longrightarrow f'(1,2) = 3,5485$$

Primera hacia atrás.

$$f'(x_i) = \frac{f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})}{h} + O(h)$$

$$f'(x_i) = \frac{f(1,2) - f(1,1)}{0,1}$$

$$f'(1,2) = \frac{2,7232 - 2,41515}{0,1} \longrightarrow f'(1,2) = 3,0805$$

Primera Centrada

$$f'(x_i) = \frac{f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_{i-1}))}{2h} + O(h^2)$$

$$f'(1,2) = \frac{3,07805 - 2,41515}{2(0,1)} \longrightarrow f'(1,2) = 3,3145$$

Segunda hacia adelante

$$f''(x_i) = \frac{f(x_{i+2}) - 2f(x_{i+1}) + f(x_i))}{h^2} + O(h)$$

$$f''(x_i) = \frac{f(1,4) - 2f(1,3) + f(1,2))}{0,1^2}$$

$$f''(x_i) = \frac{3,4836 - 2(3,07805) + 2,7232}{0,1^2} \longrightarrow f''(1,2) = 5,07$$

Segunda hacia atrás

$$f''(x_i) = \frac{f(x_i) - 2f(x_{i-1}) + f(x_{i-2}))}{(0,1)^2} + O(h)$$

$$f''(x_i) = \frac{f(1,2) - 2f(1,1) + f(1)}{(0,1)^2}$$

$$f''(x_i) = \frac{2,7232 - 2(2,41515) + 2,15}{(0,1)^2} \longrightarrow f''(1,2) = 4,29$$

Segunda Centrada

$$f''(x_i) = \frac{f(x_{i+1}) - 2f(x_i) + f(x_{i-1}))}{h^2} + O(h^2)$$

$$f''(x_i) = \frac{f(1,3) - 2f(1,2) + f(1,1))}{0,1^2}$$

$$f''(x_i) = \frac{3,07805 - 2(2,7232) + 2,41515}{0,1^2} \longrightarrow f''(1,2) = 4,68$$

Valor verdadero primera $\rightarrow f'(x) = 1,95x^2 + 0,5$
 $f'(x) = 1,95(1,2)^2 + 0,5$
 $f'(x) = 3,308$

Valor verdadero segunda $\rightarrow f''(x) = 3,9x$
 $f''(x) = 3,9(1,2)$
 $f''(x) = 4,68$

2. $x = 1,2$ $f(x) = 0,65x^3 + 0,5x + 1.$
 $h = 0,05$ $f'(x) = 1,95x^2 + 0,5$
 $f''(x) = 3,9x$

Son mejores estos resultados. Únicamente porque la primera se acerca mucho más a la real que en el punto 1.

Primera centrada

$$f'(x_i) = \frac{f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_{i-1}))}{2h} + O(h^2)$$

$$f'(x_i) = \frac{f(1,25) - f(1,15))}{2(0,05)}$$

$$f'(x_i) = \frac{2,89453125 - 2,56356875}{2(0,05)} \longrightarrow f'(1,2) = 3,309625$$

Segunda centrada

$$f''(x_i) = \frac{f(x_{i+1}) - 2f(x_i) + f(x_{i-1}))}{h^2} + O(h^2)$$

$$f''(x_i) = \frac{f(1,25) - 2f(1,2) + f(1,15))}{0,05^2}$$

$$f''(x_i) = \frac{2,89453125 - 2(2,7232) + 2,56356875}{0,05^2} \longrightarrow f''(1,2) = 4,68$$