Método generalizado de Newton Raphson. tomemos el Sistemo de ecvaciones dado por= $f_1(x,y) = 0$ $f_2(x,y) = 0$

Suponemos de las funciones son diferentiables, de modo que es posible expandir en series de Taylor alredector de (xo, yo) à primer orden. tenems

 $f_{1}(\chi_{0}, \chi_{0}) + \frac{\partial f_{1}(\chi_{0}, \chi_{0})}{\partial \chi} \chi_{1} + \frac{\partial f_{1}(\chi_{0}, \chi_{0})}{\partial \chi} \chi_{2} = 0$ $f_{2}(\chi_{0}, \chi_{0}) + \frac{\partial f_{1}(\chi_{0}, \chi_{0})}{\partial \chi} \chi_{2} + \frac{\partial f_{2}(\chi_{0}, \chi_{0})}{\partial \chi} \chi_{2} = 0$

Vectorizando la ewayon $\vec{x} = (x, y)$ $\vec{F} = (f_1, f_2)$

 $\vec{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 2f_1 & 2f_1 \\ 2x & 2y \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 2f_2 & 2f_2 \\ 2x & 2y \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 3f_2 & 2f_2 \\ 2y & 2y \end{bmatrix}$

 $= \sum_{i} \tilde{\mathcal{F}}(x_0) + J(x_0)(\tilde{x} - \tilde{x_0}) \leq 0$

Si el Jacobiano es invertible =>
$$\vec{x} = \vec{x} - \vec{f}'(\vec{x} \cdot) \vec{f}(\vec{x} \cdot)$$

Encontrar la Succesión significa regulier el Sistema de Euraciones.

$$\vec{x}_{n+1} = \vec{x}_n - \vec{J}(\vec{x}_n)\vec{F}(\vec{x}_n)$$

Descenso Evadiente:

Vamos a pensar el Sistemo de ecuaciones como un vector de funciones; définamo $F_{\nu}(x)$ como:

$$\Gamma_{1}(x) = \begin{bmatrix}
f_{1}(x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{n}) \\
f_{2}(x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{n})
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_{n}(x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{n})$$

$$f_{n}(x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{n})$$

$$f_1(\vec{x})$$
 $f_1(x)$

Este vector tendra una normo, vamos a definir la función a minimizar usando la norma. El punto Solvuón estará dodo por: 11 F(X)1=0

$$\vec{F}(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{2} \vec{b}(\vec{x})^T \vec{b}(x)$$
 y $\vec{x} = [x_1, x_2, ..., x_n]$

De formal parecida al Valor chadiation medio

Entonces debenos movernos en untros de gradiente de esta fonció Vectorial.

$$\vec{\chi}^{(1)} = \vec{\chi}^{(0)} - \vec{r} \vec{\nabla} \vec{F}(0)$$

Como entrender el gradiente de un vector?
lo que nos brinda la information directional del
gradiente para una función rectorial es la matria Janubiana

$$\mathcal{J}_{ij} = \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j}$$

Matriz de derivadas parciales de primer orden de dicha función Suponeros F: RM > RM y gu es dyerenciable => x e iRn > F(x) & iRm

$$\overrightarrow{F} = f_1 \cdot \widehat{i} + f_2 \cdot \widehat{j}$$

$$\partial \overrightarrow{F} = \partial f_1 \cdot \widehat{i} + \partial f_2 \cdot \widehat{j}$$

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$$\partial F = \partial f_1 \cdot \widehat{i} + \partial f_2 \cdot \widehat{j}$$

$$\partial X_1 = \partial X_2 \cdot \widehat{j}$$

$$\vec{J} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\vec{J} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$