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# 5ª Lista de Exercícios (Integração e Sistemas Não Lineares)

① a)  $\int_{-1}^2 e^x dx$   $\quad \Delta x = \frac{2+1}{6} = 0,5$

X	-1	-0,5	0	0,5	1	1,5	2
$e^x$	0,3679	0,6065	1	1,6487	2,7183	4,4817	7,3891

• Regra dos Trapézios

$$\int_{-1}^2 e^x dx \approx \frac{\Delta x}{2} [F(x_0) + F(x_6) + 2 \cdot (F(x_1) + F(x_2) + F(x_3) + F(x_4) + F(x_5))]$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-1}^2 e^x dx \approx \frac{0,5}{2} [0,3679 + 7,3891 + 2 \cdot (0,6065 + 1 + 1,6487 + 2,7183 + 4,4817)]$$

$$\therefore \int_{-1}^2 e^x dx \approx 7,1669$$

• Regra 1/3 de Simpson

$$\int_{-1}^2 e^x dx \approx \frac{\Delta x}{3} [F(x_0) + F(x_6) + 4 \cdot (F(x_1) + F(x_3) + F(x_5)) + 2 \cdot (F(x_2) + F(x_4))]$$

$$\therefore \int_{-1}^2 e^x dx \approx 7,0235$$

• Regra 3/8 de Simpson

$$\int_{-1}^2 e^x dx \approx \frac{3h}{8} [F(x_0) + F(x_6) + 3 \cdot (F(x_1) + F(x_2) + F(x_4) + F(x_5)) + 2 \cdot (F(x_3))]$$

$$\int_{-1}^2 e^x dx \approx 7,0264$$

b)  $\int_1^7 \sqrt{x} dx$        $* h = \frac{(7-1)}{6} = 1$

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$\sqrt{x}$	1	1,4142	1,7321	2	2,2361	2,4495	2,6458

• Regra dos Trapézios

$$\int_1^7 \sqrt{x} dx \approx \frac{1}{2} [1 + 2,6458 + 2 \cdot (1,4142 + 1,7321 + 2 + 2,2361 + 2,4495)]$$

$$\int_1^7 \sqrt{x} dx \approx 11,6547$$

• Regra 1/3 de Simpson

$$\int_1^7 \sqrt{x} dx \approx \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) [1 + 2,6458 + 4 \cdot (1,4142 + 2 + 2,4495) + 2 \cdot (1,7321 + 2,2361)]$$

$$\therefore \int_1^7 \sqrt{x} dx \approx 11,6789$$

• Regra 3/8 de Simpson

$$\int_1^7 \sqrt{x} dx \approx \left(\frac{3,1}{8}\right) [1 + 2,6458 + 3 \cdot (1,4142 + 1,7321 + 2,2361 + 2,4495) + 2 \cdot (2)]$$

$$\therefore \int_1^7 \sqrt{x} dx \approx 11,6780$$

c)  $\int_0^9 (x^3 - 3x) dx$       \*  $h = \frac{9-0}{6} = 1,5$

X	0	1,5	3	4,5	6	7,5	9
$x^3 - 3x$	0	-1,125	18	77,625	198	399,375	702

• Regra das Trapezóides

$$\int_0^9 (x^3 - 3x) dx \approx \left(\frac{1,5}{2}\right) [0 + 702 + 2 \cdot (-1,125 + 18 + 77,625 + 198 + 399,375)]$$

$$\therefore \int_0^9 (x^3 - 3x) dx \approx 1564,3125$$



• Regra 1/3 de Simpson

$$\int_0^9 (x^3 - 3x) dx \approx \left(\frac{1,5}{3}\right) [0 + 702 + 4 \cdot (-1,125 + 77,625 + 399,375) + 2 \cdot (18 + 198)]$$

$$\therefore \int_0^9 (x^3 - 3x) dx \approx 1518,75$$

• Regra 3/8 de Simpson

$$\int_0^9 (x^3 - 3x) dx \approx \left(\frac{3 \cdot 1,5}{8}\right) [0 + 702 + 3 \cdot (-1,125 + 18 + 198 + 399,375) + 2 \cdot (77,625)]$$

$$\therefore \int_0^9 (x^3 - 3x) dx \approx 1518,75$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \Delta t = \frac{10 \text{ min}}{60 \text{ min}} \approx 0,1667$$

• Regra dos Trapézios

$$\int_{8h}^{8h40} v(t) dt \approx \left(\frac{0,1667}{2}\right) [24,2 + 34,2 + 2 \cdot (35 + 41,3 + 42,8)]$$

$$\therefore \int_{8h}^{8h40} v(t) dt = \text{distância percorrida entre } 8h \text{ e } 8h40 \approx 24,8833 \text{ km}$$

③ a)  $\int_0^2 f(x) dx$  pela regra 1/3 de Simpson

$h = 0,5$

$$\int_0^2 f(x) dx \approx \frac{0,5}{3} [1 + 8,695 + 4 \cdot (2,19 + 3,945) + 2 \cdot (2,910 + 5,720)]$$

$$\therefore \int_0^2 f(x) dx \approx 6,1327$$

b) • Aproximar  $f$  por um polinômio de 2º grau e obter  $F(3)$

• Método Newton e pontos:  $(1,5; 3,945)$ ;  $(2; 5,720)$  e  $(2,5; 8,695)$

X	DF	1ª ordem	2ª ordem
1,5	3,945	3,55 5,95	2,4
2	5,720		
2,5	8,695		

$$\Rightarrow P_2(x) = F(x_0) + (x-x_0)F[x_0, x_1] + (x-x_0)(x-x_1)F[x_0, x_1, x_2]$$

$$P_2(x) = 3,945 + (x-1,5)(3,55) + (x-1,5)(x-2)(2,4)$$

$$\therefore F(x) \approx P_2(x) = 2,4x^2 - 4,85x + 5,82$$

$$\therefore F(3) \approx 2,4 \cdot 3^2 - 4,85 \cdot 3 + 5,82 = 12,87$$

• Estimar  $\int_0^3 F(x) dx$  pela regra 3/8 de Simpson

$$\int_0^3 F(x) dx \approx \left( \frac{3 \cdot 0,5}{8} \right) [1 + 12,87 + 3 \cdot (2,119 + 2,910 + 5,720 + 8,695) + 2 \cdot (3,945)]$$

$$\therefore \int_0^3 F(x) dx \approx 15,0173$$

④ Método de Newton e  $E = 0,01$ .

$$\begin{cases} X_1^2 + X_2 = 3 \\ X_1 + X_2^2 = 5 \end{cases} \quad \text{com } X^0 = [2; 2]^T$$

$$1) J = \begin{bmatrix} 2X_1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2X_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{e} \quad F(X_1, X_2) = \begin{bmatrix} X_1^2 + X_2 - 3 \\ X_1 + X_2^2 - 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

2) Iterações

•  $K=0$

$$J \cdot D = -F(X_1^0, X_2^0)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dX_1^0 \\ dX_2^0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\Rightarrow dX_1^0 = -0,7333$$

$$\Rightarrow dX_2^0 = -0,0667$$

$$\hookrightarrow X_1^1 = X_1^0 + dX_1^0 = 2 - 0,7333 = 1,2667$$

$$\hookrightarrow X_2^1 = X_2^0 + dX_2^0 = 2 - 0,0667 = 1,9333$$

$$\text{Error: } \frac{\max\{|1,2667 - 2|; |1,9333 - 2|\}}{\max\{|1,2667|; |1,9333|\}} = 0,3793 > \epsilon$$

$$\bullet K=1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2,5334 & 1 \\ 1 & 3,8666 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dX_1^1 \\ dX_2^1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0,5378 \\ -0,0043 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow dX_1^1 = -0,2359$$

$$\Rightarrow dX_2^1 = 0,0599$$

$$\hookrightarrow X_1^2 = 1,2667 - 0,2359 = 1,0308$$

$$\hookrightarrow X_2^2 = 1,9333 + 0,0599 = 1,9932$$

$$\text{Error: } \frac{\max\{|-0,2359|; |0,0599|\}}{\max\{|1,0308|; |1,9932|\}} = 0,1184 > \epsilon$$

$$\bullet K=2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2,0616 & 1 \\ 1 & 3,9864 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dX_1^2 \\ dX_2^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0,0557 \\ -0,0036 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow dX_1^2 = -0,0303$$

$$\Rightarrow dX_2^2 = 0,0067$$

$$\hookrightarrow X_1^3 = 1,0308 - 0,0303 = 1,0005$$

$$\hookrightarrow X_2^3 = 1,9932 + 0,0067 = 1,9999$$

$$\text{Error: } \frac{\text{MAX}\{|-0,0303|; |0,0067|\}}{\text{MAX}\{|1,0005|; |1,9999|\}} = 0,0152 > \epsilon$$

$$\bullet K=3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2,001 & 1 \\ 1 & 3,9998 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dX_1^3 \\ dX_2^3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0,0009 \\ -0,0001 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow dX_1^3 = -0,0005$$

$$\Rightarrow dX_2^3 = 0,0001$$

$$\hookrightarrow X_1^4 = 1,0005 - 0,0005 = 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow X_2^4 = 1,9999 + 0,0001 = 2$$

$$\text{Error: } \frac{\text{MAX}\{|-0,0005|; |0,0001|\}}{\text{MAX}\{|1|; |2|\}} = 0,0003 < \epsilon$$

$$\therefore \bar{X} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$



⑤ Método de Newton. e  $\epsilon = 0,01$

$$\begin{cases} X_1 + X_2 = 5 \\ X_1^2 - X_2^2 = 5 \end{cases} \text{ com } X^0 = [1; 5]^T$$

$$1) J = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2X_1 & -2X_2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ e } F(X_1, X_2) = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 + X_2 - 5 \\ X_1^2 - X_2^2 - 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

2) Iterações

$$\bullet K=0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dX_1^0 \\ dX_2^0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 29 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow dX_1^0 = 1,5833$$

$$\Rightarrow dX_2^0 = -2,5833$$

$$\hookrightarrow X_1^1 = 1 + 1,5833 = 2,5833$$

$$\hookrightarrow X_2^1 = 5 - 2,5833 = 2,4167$$

$$\text{Erro: } \frac{\max\{|1,5833|; |-2,5833|\}}{\max\{|2,5833|; |2,4167|\}} = 1 > \epsilon > \epsilon$$

$$\bullet K=1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 5,1666 & -4,8334 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dX_1^1 \\ dX_2^1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -4,167 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow dX_1^1 = 0,4167$$

$$\Rightarrow dX_2^1 = -0,4167$$

$$\hookrightarrow X_1^2 = 2,5833 + 0,4167 = 3$$

$$\hookrightarrow X_2^2 = 2,4167 - 0,4167 = 2$$

$$\text{Error: } \frac{\max\{|0,4167|; |0,4167|\}}{\max\{|3|; |2|\}} = 0,1389 > \varepsilon$$

$$\bullet K=2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 6 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dX_1^2 \\ dX_2^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow dX_1^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow dX_2^2 = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow X_1^3 = 3$$

$$\hookrightarrow X_2^3 = 2$$

$$\text{Error: } \frac{\max\{|0|; |0|\}}{\max\{|3|; |2|\}} = 0 < \varepsilon$$

$$\bullet \bar{X} \approx \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$