

Lista 0: Fórmula da Dama Penetra

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 3x_1^3 x_2^2 x_3 - 6x_1 \log(x_2) x_3^4 + x_1^{-1} x_2^3 - x_1^3 \sqrt{x_2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ gradiente: } \nabla f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} = 9x_1^2 x_2^2 x_3 - 6 \log(x_2) x_3^4 - x_1^{-2} x_2^3 - 2x_1 \sqrt{x_2}$$

 ∂x_1

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} = 6x_1^3 x_2 x_3 - 6 \frac{x_1 x_3^4}{x_2} - \frac{x_1^2}{2\sqrt{x_2}} + 3x_1^{-1} x_2^2$$

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3}$

$$\nabla f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \left(9x_1^2 x_2^2 x_3 - 6 \log(x_2) x_3^4 - x_1^{-2} x_2^3 - 2x_1 \sqrt{x_2}, \right. \\ \left. 6x_1^3 x_2 x_3 - 6 \frac{x_1 x_2^3}{x_3} + 3x_1^{-1} x_2^2 - \frac{x_1^2}{2\sqrt{x_2}}, \right. \\ \left. 3x_1^3 x_2^2 - 24x_1 \log(x_2) x_3^3 \right)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ Matriz Hessiana: } H =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_3 \partial x_2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_3^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} = 18x_1 x_2^2 x_3 + 2 \frac{x_2^3}{x_1^3} - 2\sqrt{x_2}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \right] = 18x_1^2 x_2 x_3 - \frac{6x_3^4}{x_2} - 3 \frac{x_2^2}{x_1^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_2}}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} = 9x_1^2 x_2^2 - 24 \log(x_2) x_3^3$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_3 \partial x_2} = 6x_1^3 x_2 - 24 \frac{x_1 \cdot x_3^3}{x_2}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2} = 6x_1^3x_3 + \frac{6x_1x_3^4 - x_1^2}{x_2^2} \left[x_2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right] + \frac{6x_2}{x_1}$$

$$= 6x_1^3x_3 + \frac{6x_1x_3^4 - x_1^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{x_2^2} x_2^{-\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{6x_2}{x_1}$$

$$= 6x_1^3x_3 + \frac{6x_1x_3^4}{x_2^2} + \frac{x_1^2}{4} x_2^{-\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{6x_2}{x_1}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_3^2} = -72x_1 \log(x_2) x_3^2$$

... $\therefore \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3}$
 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_3 \partial x_2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3}$, logo H:

$H = [18x_1x_2^2x_3 + 2x_2^3/x_1^3 - 2\sqrt{x_2} \rightarrow H_{21}, \rightarrow H_{31}]$
 ~~$18x_1^2x_2x_3 - 6x_3^4/x_2 - 3x_2^2/x_1^2 \rightarrow H_{21}$~~
 ~~$-x_1\sqrt{x_2} \rightarrow H_{31}$~~
 $6x_1^3x_3 + 6x_1x_3^4 + x_1^2x_2^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 6x_2/x_1 x_2^2 + \frac{x_2^2}{4} \rightarrow H_{32}$
 $9x_1^2x_2^2 - 24\log(x_2)x_3^3 \rightarrow H_{31}$
 $6x_1^3x_2 - 24x_1x_3^3 \rightarrow H_{32}$
 $-72x_1 \log(x_2)x_3^2$

② Classificar quanto à sua positividade

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Calculando os sub-determinantes de A

$$A_1 = [2] \rightarrow \det(A_1) = 2 > 0$$

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \det(A_2) = 2 - 1 = 1 > 0$$

$$A_3 = A \quad \det(A) = 2 + 4 + 6 - 4 - 1 - 8 \\ = -3 < 0$$

$$\det(A_3) < 0$$

Logo, A não é definida positiva nem negativa
→ A é indefinida.

③ $f(x) = e^x \quad x_0 = 1$ expansão em série de Taylor.
em torno de $x = 1$

$$S(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{1}{1!} \left. \frac{df}{dx} \right|_{x=x_0} (x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2!} \left. \frac{d^2f}{dx^2} \right|_{x=x_0} (x-x_0)^2 + \dots \\ + \frac{1}{3!} \left. \frac{d^3f}{dx^3} \right|_{x=x_0} (x-x_0)^3 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \left. \frac{d^n f}{dx^n} \right|_{x=x_0} (x-x_0)^n$$

$$f(x) = e^x :$$

$$S(x) = e^{x_0} + e^{x_0} \cdot (x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2} e^{x_0} \cdot (x-x_0)^2 + \frac{1}{6} e^{x_0} (x-x_0)^3 \\ + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} e^{x_0} (x-x_0)^n$$

Polinomios de Taylor: $x_0=1$

$$p(x) = e^{x_0} = e \quad p_1(x) = e + e(x-1)$$

$$p_2(x) = e + e(x-1) + \frac{e(x-1)^2}{2}$$

$$p_3(x) = e + e(x-1) + \frac{e(x-1)^2}{2} + \frac{e(x-1)^3}{6}$$

$$0 \leq S_n - (A) \leq \left| \frac{e}{n+1} \right|$$

$$0 \leq L - S_n = (A) \leq \left| \frac{e}{n+1} \right|$$

$$(L - A) + (P + S_n) = (A) \text{ fija}$$

$$0 \leq S_n - P$$

$$0 \geq (-A) \Delta$$

Entonces S_n es una sucesión convergente.

Por tanto, $S_n \rightarrow A$ cuando $n \rightarrow \infty$.

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