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1. El período T de un péndulo está dado por la expresión $T = 2\pi\sqrt{L/g}$, siendo L la longitud del hilo y g la aceleración de la gravedad. Se mide $L = (1.000 \pm 0.001)m$ y se determinó $g = 9.81m/s^2$ con un error relativo porcentual del 2% y se considera $\pi = 3.1416 \pm 0.00005$

(a) Calcular el error absoluto del período (con su unidad correspondiente) y expresar al período en la forma $T = \bar{T} \pm \Delta T$

(b) Calcular el error relativo del período

2. Se desea conocer una raíz r del polinomio $p(x) = 4x^4 - x^2 + x - 3$ que se sabe está en el intervalo $[0, 1]$. A partir de las semillas $x_0 = 0.5$ y $x_1 = 0.75$ encuentre la raíz por el método de la secante. Interrumpa el algoritmo cuando la diferencia absoluta entre iteraciones sea menor a 0.03. Exprese el resultado $r = \bar{r} \pm \Delta r$.

3. Se desea aproximar la función $f(x) = 2^x$ mediante un trazador cúbico natural (no ligado) de la forma:

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} S_0(x) = a_0 + b_0(x - x_0) + c_0(x - x_0)^2 + d_0(x - x_0)^3 & x_0 \leq x \leq x_1 \\ S_1(x) = a_1 + b_1(x - x_1) + c_1(x - x_1)^2 + d_1(x - x_1)^3 & x_1 < x \leq x_2 \end{cases}$$

Tomando los puntos $(x_0, x_1, x_2) = (0, 1, 3)$ determine los coeficientes y calcule $S(2)$.

AYUDA: $c_0 = 0, c_1 = 1$

4. Se observa que ciertos datos medidos tienen un comportamiento aproximadamente lineal en un gráfico $x - \log(y)$.

(a) Use la aproximación de cuadrados mínimos para determinar una ecuación que ajuste los datos. Los coeficientes del modelo que propone, ¿minimizan el error cuadrático total?

(b) Estime el valor de y para $x_0 = 1.8$

x	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	4.0
y	5.655	4.582	3.44	2.768	0.980

5. Dado el sistema de ecuaciones lineales $Ax = b$, con

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1.25 \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ -2.25 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sabiendo que A es simétrica definida positiva, resolver el sistema mediante descomposición de Cholesky. Escriba todos los pasos intermedios

Recuerde:

$$L_{i,i} = \sqrt{A_{i,i} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} L_{i,k}^2} \quad L_{j,i} = \frac{A_{j,i} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} L_{j,k} L_{i,k}}{L_{i,i}} \quad \text{para } j > i$$

NOTA: sumatorias con límite superior nulo se definen nulas, i.e. $\sum_{k=1}^0 x_k = 0$

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$$(1) \quad t = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$

$$L = (1.000 \pm 0.001) \text{ m}$$

$$g = 9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$e_r (\text{porcental}) = 2\%$$

$$\pi = 3.1416 \pm 0.00005$$

$$e_r = \frac{e_a}{\bar{g}} \cdot 100$$

a) ~~Me voy a pasar todo a la misma potencia = 2.~~

~~ΔL = 0.001 (A) Δg = 0.005 (B) Δπ = 0.00005 (C)~~

~~ΔL = 0.001 m, Δg = 0.005 m/s².~~

~~Δπ = 0.00005 rad.~~

→ busco el error absoluto de \bar{g}

$$e_r = 2 = \frac{e_a}{\bar{g}} \cdot 100$$

$$\frac{2}{100} \cdot 9.81 = 0.1962 \rightarrow \text{paso a conversión B.}$$

$$9.5 > 0.1962$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{g} = 9 \pm 0.5$$

10 en todas las

$$\bar{T} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\bar{L}}{\bar{g}}} = 2 \cdot 3.1416 \sqrt{\frac{1.00}{9.81}} = 2.006071372 \text{ s}$$

$$\Delta T = \left| \frac{\partial T}{\partial \pi} \right|_{\bar{\pi}, \bar{L}, \bar{g}} \Delta \pi + \left| \frac{\partial T}{\partial L} \right|_{\bar{\pi}, \bar{L}, \bar{g}} \Delta L + \left| \frac{\partial T}{\partial g} \right|_{\bar{g}, \bar{\pi}, \bar{L}} \Delta g$$

$$\Delta T = \left| 2\sqrt{\frac{\bar{L}}{\bar{g}}} \right| \Delta \pi + \left| \frac{2\pi}{2\sqrt{\bar{L}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\bar{g}}} \right| \Delta L + \left| 2\pi\sqrt{\bar{L}} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \bar{g}^{-3/2} \right| \Delta g$$

$$\Delta T = \left| 2\sqrt{\frac{\bar{L}}{\bar{g}}} \right| \Delta \pi + \left| \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\bar{L}}\sqrt{\bar{g}}} \right| \Delta L + \left| \pi\sqrt{\bar{L}} \bar{g}^{-3/2} \right| \Delta g$$

$$2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1.000}{9.81}} \cdot 0,00005 + \frac{3,1416}{\sqrt{1.000 \cdot 9,81}} \cdot 0,001 + 3,1416 \sqrt{1.000} (9.81)^{3/2} = 0,1032 \text{ e.}$$

\Rightarrow $t = (2,0 \pm 0,2) \text{ s}$
 correct answer **(A)**

b) $e_r = \frac{Ca}{\bar{T}} = 0,051484 \rightarrow \text{percentual } 5,15\% = e_r \text{ percentual}$
 Answer **(C)**

$$(2) \quad p(x) = 4x^4 - x^2 + x - 3 \quad x \in [0, 1]$$

$$x_0 = 0.5$$

$$x_1 = 0.75$$

método de la secante

$$p(x_0) = 2.5$$

$$p(x_1) = -1.54688$$

$$x_n = x_{n-1} - \frac{p(x_{n-1})(x_{n-1} - x_{n-2})}{(p(x_{n-1}) - p(x_{n-2}))} \quad \forall n \geq 2$$

$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{p(x_1)(x_1 - x_0)}{p(x_1) - p(x_0)} = 0.75 - \frac{-1.54688(0.75 - 0.5)}{(-1.54688 + 2.5)} = 1.15574$$

$$p(x_2) = 3.95678$$

$$e_2 = |x_2 - x_1| = 0.40574 > 0.03 \rightarrow \text{sig}$$

$$x_3 = x_2 - \frac{p(x_2)(x_2 - x_1)}{p(x_2) - p(x_1)} = 1.15574 - \frac{3.95678(1.15574 - 0.75)}{(3.95678 + 1.54688)} = 0.86404$$

$$p(x_3) = -0.65309$$

$$e_3 = |x_3 - x_2| = 1.00883 > 0.03 \rightarrow \text{sig}$$

$$x_4 = x_3 - \frac{p(x_3)(x_3 - x_2)}{p(x_3) - p(x_2)} = 0.86404 - \frac{-0.65309(0.86404 - 1.15574)}{(-0.65309 - 3.95678)} = 0.90537$$

$$p(x_4) = -0.22673$$

$$e_4 = |x_4 - x_3| = 0.04133 > 0.03 \rightarrow \text{sig}$$

$$x_5 = x_4 - \frac{p(x_4)(x_4 - x_3)}{p(x_4) - p(x_3)} = 0.90537 - \frac{-0.22673(0.90537 - 0.86404)}{(-0.22673 + 0.65309)} = 0.92966$$

$$e_5 = |x_5 - x_4| = 0.02429 < 0.03 \Rightarrow \text{llegue}$$

Según convención

A

$$e_a = 0.03.$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x_g = 0.93 \pm 0.03.}$$

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3)

x	f(x) = 2 ^x
0	1
1	2
3	8

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} S_0(x) = a_0 + b_0(x-0) + c_0(x-0)^2 + d_0(x-0)^3 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ S_1(x) = a_1 + b_1(x-1) + c_1(x-1)^2 + d_1(x-1)^3 & 1 \leq x < 3 \end{cases}$$

Planteo las condiciones =

$$1) S_0(0) = f(0) = \underline{a_0 = 1}$$

$$S_1(1) = f(1) = \underline{a_1 = 2}$$

$$S_1(3) = f(3) = a_1 + 2b_1 + 4c_1 + 8d_1 = 8 \quad (\pm)$$

$$2 + 2b_1 + 4c_1 + 8d_1 = 8$$

$$2) S_0(1) = S_1(1) = 2$$

$$a_0 + b_0 + c_0 + d_0 = 2$$

$$1 + b_0 + c_0 + d_0 = 2 \rightarrow b_0 + c_0 + d_0 = 1 \quad (\text{II})$$

$$3) S_0'(1) = S_1'(1)$$

$$b_0 + 2c_0 + 3d_0 = b_1 \quad (\text{III})$$

$$4) S_0''(1) = S_1''(1)$$

$$2c_0 + 6d_0 = 2c_1 \quad (\text{IV})$$

$$5) S \text{ es spline natural} \Rightarrow S_0''(0) = 0$$

$$2c_0 = 0 \Rightarrow c_0 = 0 \quad (\text{V})$$

$$S_1''(3) = 0$$

$$2c_1 + 6d_1 \cdot 2 = 0$$

$$d_1 = -\frac{2c_1}{12} = -\frac{1}{6}c_1 \quad (\text{VI})$$

$$\text{Si } \boxed{c_1 = 1} \text{ y } \boxed{c_0 = 0} \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{de (I)} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} d_1 = -\frac{1}{6} = -0,16667 \\ d_0 = -\frac{1}{3} = -0,33333 \end{array} \right. \text{ y } \text{(IV)} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} d_0 = \frac{1}{3} = 0,33333 \\ d_1 = -\frac{1}{6} = -0,16667 \end{array} \right.$$

de (II)

$$b_0 + 0 + \frac{1}{3} = 1$$

$$\boxed{b_0 = \frac{2}{3} = 0,66667}$$

de (III)

$$\frac{2}{3} + 2 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \boxed{b_1 = \frac{5}{3} = 1,66667}$$

Corrobora con (I) que llegué bien porque al tener de dato c_1 me sobraba una ecuación

$$2 + 2b_1 + 4c_1 + 6d_1 = 8$$

$$2 + 2 \cdot \frac{5}{3} + 4 \cdot 0 + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \boxed{8 = 8} \quad \checkmark$$

(aproximo por 3 decimales)

$$\Rightarrow S(x) = \begin{cases} S_0(x) = 1 + 0,66667x + 0,33333x^3 & 0 < x < 1 \\ S_1(x) = 2 + 1,66667(x-1) + (x-1)^2 - 0,16667(x-1)^3 & 1 < x < 3 \end{cases}$$

$$S(2) = S_1(2) = 2 + 1,66667(2-1) + (2-1)^2 - 0,16667(2-1)^3$$

$$\boxed{S_1(2) = 4,5 = S(2)}$$

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④

④ Si la gráfica es $x - \log(y)$ ^{es lineal} quiere decir que la función original es $y = a \cdot 10^{bx}$

$$\Rightarrow y = a \cdot 10^{bx}$$

$$\log(y) = \log(a \cdot 10^{bx})$$

$$\log(y) = \log(a) + bx \rightarrow \text{relación } \log(y) - x \text{ lineal.}$$

$$Y_1 = a_1 + bx.$$

x	y	$\log y = Y_1$
0.5	5.655	0.75243
1.0	4.532	0.66106
1.5	3.44	0.53656
2.0	2.768	0.44217
4.0	0.980	-8.77392 \cdot 10^{-3}

$$\begin{cases} 0.75243 = a_1 + b \cdot 0.5 \\ 0.66106 = a_1 + b \cdot 1.0 \\ 0.53656 = a_1 + b \cdot 1.5 \\ 0.44217 = a_1 + b \cdot 2.0 \\ -8.77392 \cdot 10^{-3} = a_1 + b \cdot 4.0 \end{cases}$$

$$Ax = b \rightarrow A^t A \bar{x} = A^t b.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 1 & 1.0 \\ 1 & 1.5 \\ 1 & 2.0 \\ 1 & 4.0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 0.75243 \\ 0.66106 \\ 0.53656 \\ 0.44217 \\ -8.77392 \cdot 10^{-3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^t A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0.5 & 1.0 & 1.5 & 2.0 & 4.0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 1 & 1.0 \\ 1 & 1.5 \\ 1 & 2.0 \\ 1 & 4.0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 9 \\ 9 & 23.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^t b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0.5 & 1.0 & 1.5 & 2.0 & 4.0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0.75243 \\ 0.66106 \\ 0.53656 \\ 0.44217 \\ -8.77392 \cdot 10^{-3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2.30345 \\ 2.69136 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 9 \\ 9 & 23.5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{a}_1 \\ \tilde{b}_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2.38345 \\ 2.69136 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 5\tilde{a}_1 + 9\tilde{b}_1 = 2.38345 \\ 9\tilde{a}_1 + 23.5\tilde{b}_1 = 2.69136 \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{a}_1 = 0.84093$$

$$\tilde{b}_1 = -0.21902$$

$$Y = \tilde{a}_1 = \log(\tilde{a}) \rightarrow 10^{0.84093} = \tilde{a} = 7,42899$$

$$\Rightarrow Y = 7,42899 \quad -0,21902 \times$$

$$b) \quad Y = 7,42899 \quad -0,21902 \cdot 1,8 = \underline{\underline{2,99705}}$$

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(5) Cholesky propone =

$$A = LL^t \Rightarrow Ax = b$$

\updownarrow
 A es definida positiva.

$$L(L^t x) = b$$

$$\begin{cases} Ly = b \\ L^t x = y \end{cases}$$

este es el sistema a resolver.

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} L_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ L_{21} & L_{22} & 0 \\ L_{31} & L_{32} & L_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L_{11} = \sqrt{a_{11} - \sum_{k=1}^0 L_{1k}^2} = \sqrt{a_{11}} = 1$$

$$L_{21} = \frac{a_{21} - \sum_{k=1}^0 L_{2k} L_{1k}}{L_{11}} = \frac{a_{21}}{L_{11}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$L_{31} = \frac{a_{31} - \sum_{k=1}^0 L_{3k} L_{1k}}{L_{11}} = \frac{a_{31}}{L_{11}} = 0$$

$$L_{22} = \sqrt{a_{22} - \sum_{k=1}^1 L_{2k}^2} = \sqrt{a_{22} - L_{21}^2} = \sqrt{2-1} = 1$$

$$L_{32} = \frac{a_{32} - \sum_{k=1}^1 L_{3k} L_{2k}}{L_{22}} = \frac{a_{32} - L_{31} L_{21}}{L_{22}} = \frac{a_{32}}{L_{22}} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$$

$L_{31} = 0$

$$L_{33} = \sqrt{a_{33} - \sum_{k=1}^2 L_{3k}^2} = \sqrt{a_{33} - L_{31}^2 - L_{32}^2} = \sqrt{1.25 - 0^2 - (-1)^2} = 0.5$$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

y resolvamos el sistema

$$\begin{cases} L^t x = y \\ Ly = b \end{cases}$$

$$Ly = b \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ -2.25 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = 2 \\ y_1 + y_2 = 4 \\ y_1 - y_2 + 0.5y_3 = -2.25 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = 2 \\ y_2 = 2 \\ y_3 = -0.5 \end{cases}$$

$$L^t x = y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -0.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0.5 x_3 = -0.5 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 2 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 1 \\ x_3 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$