ATIVIDADE AVALIATIVA AA01 | RAÍZES DE FUNÇÕES

GABARITO

EXEMPLO DE SOLUÇÃO

Raíz $z_1 = -8.726020813$

-7.5

Raíz $z_2 = -7.298259201$

 $Raiz z_3 = -5.692705604$

Raíz $z_4 = -3.6521561$

0

1

GRÁFICO DA FUNÇÃO f(x) = $3880.73 + 4044.8 \times + 1614.77 \times^2 + 308.576 \times^3 + 28.3001 \times^4 + \times^5$

```
40
                       y = P(x)
 30
 20
 10
  0
-10
-20
```

```
MÉTODO DA BISSECÇÃO | DETERMINAÇÃO DA RAÍZ z_1
                                      b_k
          a_k
                        x_k
 0
                       -8.5
         -9.
                                      -8.
 1
         -9.
                       -8.75
                                      -8.5
```

 $f(x_k)$ $f(a_k)$ $f(b_k)$ \mathtt{ER}_k

-50.0479 20.58600625 25.9076 -50.0479 -3.157451172 20.58600625 0.0285714 20.58600625 2 -8.75-8.625 -8.5 -3.157451172 11.12809451 0.0144928

-8.75 -8.6875 -8.625 -3.157451172 3 4.645227243 11.12809451 0.00719424

-8.75 -8.71875 -8.6875 -3.157451172 0.9162208761 4.645227243 0.00358423

5 -8.75 -8.734375 -8.71875 -3.157451172 -1.076593337 0.9162208761 0.00178891

6 -8.734375 -8.7265625 -8.71875 -1.076593337 -0.06929895857 0.9162208761 0.000895255 -8.7265625 7 -8.72265625 -8.71875 -0.06929895857 0.4261680791 0.9162208761 0.000447828

-8.7265625 8 -8.724609375 -8.72265625 0.1791131742 -0.06929895857 0.4261680791 0.000223864

9 -8.7265625 -8.725585938 -8.724609375 -0.06929895857 0.05507699083 0.1791131742 0.000111919 -8.7265625 0.05507699083 0.0000559566 10 -8.726074219 -8.725585938 -0.06929895857-0.007068484418 0.05507699083

11 -8.726074219 -8.725830078 -8.725585938 -0.007068484418 0.02401487446 0.0000279791 12 -8.726074219 -8.725952148 -8.725830078 -0.007068484418 0.008475850824 0.02401487446 0.0000139893 $13 \quad -8.726074219 \quad -8.726013184 \quad -8.725952148 \quad -0.007068484418 \quad 0.0007043472142 \quad 0.008475850824 \quad 6.99462 \times 10^{-6} \quad 0.008475850824 \quad 0.008475850808 \quad 0.008475850808 \quad 0.008475850808 \quad 0.0084758080808 \quad 0.0084758080808 \quad 0.008475080808 \quad 0.00847580808 \quad 0.008475080808 \quad 0.008475080808 \quad 0.008475080808 \quad$

 ER_k

202.4036

59.71767035

15.94536935

 $14 \quad -8.726074219 \quad -8.726043701 \quad -8.726013184 \quad -0.007068484418 \quad -0.003181902604 \quad 0.0007043472142 \quad 3.4973 \times 10^{-6}$ $16 - 8.726028442 - 8.726020813 - 8.726013184 - 0.001238736215 - 0.0002671841357 0.0007043472142 8.74327 \times 10^{-7}$

MÉTODO DE NEWTON | DETERMINAÇÃO DA RAÍZ \mathbf{z}_2 $f'(x_k)$ $f(x_k)$

-40.65625

0.1

```
1 -7.306698693
                                                          0.0264554
                     0.3091595841
                                        -36.76146034
                   0.001080838098 -36.50334567 0.00115231
2 -7.29828881
3 \quad -7.298259201 \quad 1.363878255 \times 10^{-8} \quad -36.50242555 \quad 4.05703 \times 10^{-6}
4 -7.298259201
                                        -36.50242554 5.11959 \times 10^{-11}
                           0.
```

MÉTODO DA SECANTE \mid DETERMINAÇÃO DA RAÍZ z_3

 $\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{k}}$ $f(x_k)$ 5.30700625

7.85890625

```
-5.
                      16.5425
2 -5.736171474
                     -1.186777404
                                          0.128338
3 -5.686893004
                    0.159621058
                                         0.00866527
4 -5.692735169
                  -0.0008114273132
                                        0.00102625
5 \quad -5.692705621 \quad -4.613812052 \times 10^{-7} \quad 5.19054 \times 10^{-6}
```

MÉTODO DA FALSA POSIÇÃO | DETERMINAÇÃO DA RAÍZ z4

(k a_k $f(x_k)$

0 -4. -3.233199172 -6.95392 -3. 1 -4. -3.551249126 -3.233199172 -2.59896 0.08956

2 -4. -3.645224499 -3.551249126 -0.188147 3 -4. -3.651899679 -3.645224499 -0.0069806 0.00182787 $4 \quad -4 \; . \quad -3.652147164 \quad -3.651899679 \quad -0.000243587 \quad 0.0000677642$

 $5 \quad -4 \,. \qquad -3.6521558 \qquad -3.652147164 \quad -8.48017 \times 10^{-6} \quad 2.36456 \times 10^{-6}$ $6 - 4. -3.6521561 -3.6521558 -2.95202 \times 10^{-7} 8.2319 \times 10^{-8}$

MÉTODO DE HORNER | DETERMINAÇÃO DA RAÍZ z₅ Coeficientes b_i do Polinômio f(x)

k $b_{5,k}$ $b_{4,k}$ $b_{3,k}$ $b_{2,k}$

26.3001 255.9758 1102.8184 1839.1632 0 1 1 25.86297039 245.544589 1016.346011 1567.83304 1

```
2 1 25.57887157 238.9700474 964.4779123 1420.235282
 3
    1
       25.42651934 235.5108457 938.0105882 1349.350914
                                                           3.261308758
       25.37514179 234.3547707 929.2920895 1326.659474
 4
    1
                                                          0.3064809061
      25.36921566 234.2217631 928.2931024 1324.080283 0.003833196805
   1
       25.36913964 234.2200574 928.2802969 1324.047249 6.263976502 \times 10^{-7}
   1
Coeficientes c_i do Polinômio f'(x)
```

 $c_{2,k}$

 $f'(x_k)$

463.0288

210.2003459 0.179362

 $c_{1,k}$

 ER_k

5

 $c_{4,k}$

 $c_{3,k}$

 $f(x_k)$

59.71767035

202.4036

Estimativas /k x_k

-2.

1 -2.437129613

/k c_{5,k}

```
104.6612154 0.104401
 2 -2.721228433
                  15.94536935
 3 -2.873580661
                    3.261308758
                                    63.47731397 0.0530183
 4 -2.924958209
                   0.3064809061
                                     51.71686551
                                                   0.0175652
 5 -2.93088434
                  0.003833196805
                                    50.42541393 0.00202196
  6 \quad -2.930960357 \quad 6.263976502 \times 10^{-7} \quad 50.40893387 \quad 0.0000259359 
7 -2.93096037
                                                  4.23968 \times 10^{-9}
Raíz z_5 = -2.93096037
```