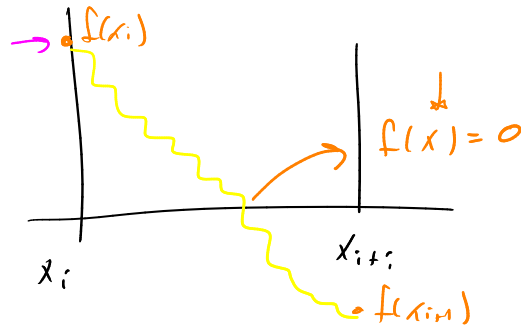


$f(x) \rightarrow$ continua (a,b) , $\vec{x} = (x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ $\text{ linspace } (x_0, x_n, n)$
 $\vec{f} = (f(x_0), f(x_1), \dots, f(x_n))$ $f(\vec{x})$

\rightarrow $f(x_i) \cdot f(x_{i+1}) \rightarrow > 0 \Rightarrow f(x_i)$ tiene el mismo signo que $f(x_{i+1})$

$< 0 \Rightarrow$ Signo contrario

\hookrightarrow Hay una raíz entre (x_i, x_{i+1})



\rightarrow Método de bisección \rightarrow Bisección

si $f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0$

$f(c) \rightarrow f(c) \cdot f(a) > 0 \rightarrow$ mismo signo
 $\Rightarrow f(c) \cdot f(b) < 0$

$(a-b) < \text{tol} = 10^{-3}$ ó $N=50$

$f(a') \cdot f(c') > 0 \Rightarrow f(c') \cdot f(b) < 0$

si $a=1, b=2$

$\frac{b-a}{2} = \frac{2-1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

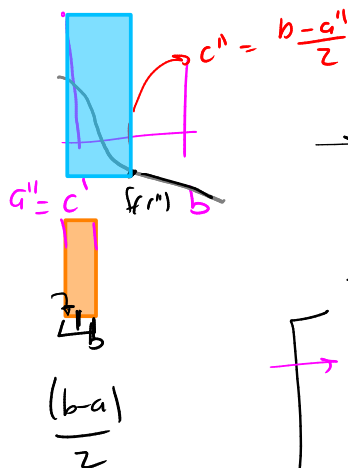
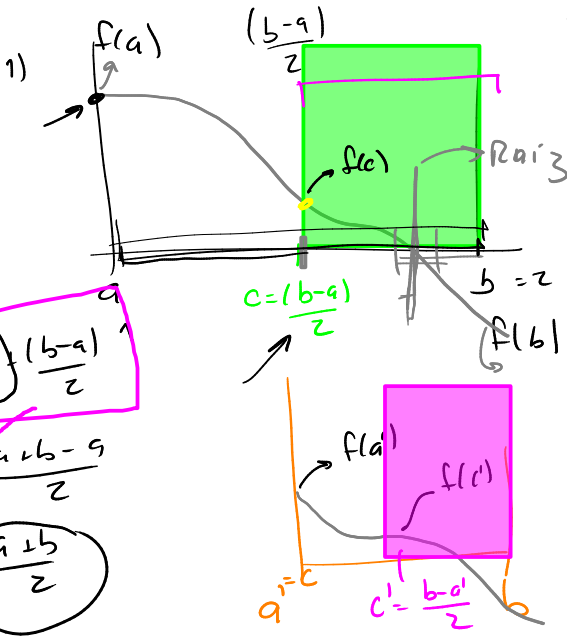
$a + \frac{b-a}{2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = 3/2$

$f(a'') \cdot f(c'') < 0 \Rightarrow f(c'') \cdot f(b) > 0$

\rightarrow Dar un intervalo con a lo menos una raíz (a,b)

\rightarrow Partimos a la mitad $c = \frac{b-a}{2}$

while $|(b-a)/2| > \text{tol}$ or $i < n$:
 if $f(a) \cdot f(c) > 0$:
 $a = c$
 elif $f(b) \cdot f(c) > 0$:
 $b = c$
 $i = i+1$



$$\Delta x = b - a$$

$$c = a + \Delta x / 2 \rightarrow a + \frac{(b-a)}{2} = \frac{2a + b - a}{2} = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$\text{while } \frac{\Delta x}{2} > \text{tol}$$

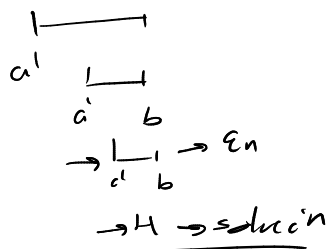
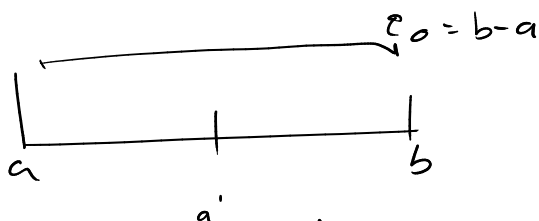
$f(c) == 0$?
 ↗ anbrö
 ↘ fälsche

$$f(c) = 0.0000$$

$$\pm 0.0000 \xrightarrow[17]{5}$$

$$|f(c)| < \text{tol} \rightarrow |f(c) \approx 0|$$

Convergencia del método de bisección



$\epsilon_n \rightarrow$ longitud del intervalo en el paso n -ésimo

$\epsilon_n \rightarrow$ fijo \rightarrow usuario

$$\epsilon_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_n$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\epsilon_{n-1}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^2} \epsilon_{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^3} \epsilon_{n-2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^4} \epsilon_{n-3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \epsilon_0$$

$$\epsilon_{n+1} \approx \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$\epsilon_n = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{n-1}$$

$$\epsilon_{n-1} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{n-2}$$

$$\epsilon_{n-2} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{n-3}$$

→ Convergencia lineal $\epsilon_n(\epsilon_{n-1})$

serie geométrica

$$\epsilon_n = \frac{1}{2^n} \epsilon_0 = \frac{b-a}{2^n}$$

$n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\epsilon = \frac{b-a}{2^n} \rightarrow 2^n = \frac{b-a}{\epsilon}$$

$$n = \log_2 \left(\frac{b-a}{\epsilon} \right)$$