Nome: Thoratan Gullerme de Oliveira Cunha

									i
0	0	ds	da	do	24	ds	de	d 7	_
- 6					-		a		١
0	0	2	1	3	5	3	3		1

S= (0, d, d) d3 d4 d5 d6 d7 +0,d, d2 d3 d4 d5 d6 d7 + 0, d1 d2 1) Considere d3 dyds d6 dal

5=(0,2135590,+0,2135590+0,2135590)

a) Colcule S exatamente

5=0,6406770000

b) Calcule S usando aritmetica de pento flutuante com anedandamento anaprecipalo 5 caros deamois.

Frems que, + 0202580 = 1027118 x18

S= (0,2135590×100+0,2135590×100 + 0,2135590×100)

6,427118 110 0 Consdordamos nomando 5710 C-10+11 5 5410 + 0,0000024103

0,427123 x10° - D agora cortams em 5 caras = 0,42712 x10°

Continuamo, a noma

Continuamo, a noma

S=0,640679 ×10 para arrectoridar

S=0,42712410 +0,2135590×10 = 0,640679×10 para arrectoridar

+0,0000054100

-0,640684 413

Co Cigora contamos em 5 caras,

5=0,64068

6110087

Rome: Granatan G de la Cumbo

Nome: Thomatan G de I Cunha

c)

a erc = 0, 640677

aproc = 0,64063

Elon = la erc - a procl = 3 x 10 6

 $Ehd = \frac{Edos}{o,64068} = \frac{3 \times 10^{-6}}{0,64068} = 4,682524817 \times 10^{-6}$

Monatan Gode O Cumbra

Rome: Thomatan G de I. Curba 5) & 210-5 f(x)= ds tg(x) - (d5+1)x=0 f(x) = 2 ta(x) - 6x = 0 $= \int_{(b)}^{(a)} f(a) = 0.039999333 = 0 dege f(a) \cdot f(b) = 0$ f(b) = -0.039999333de a abrelles Pelo metado do reconte, automaticamente temos que Xo=a=-0.01 Vronemos o requeste Jarmulo de eteração -> XX+1= \f(xx). (XX - XX+1) X1= b=0.01 $x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{f(x_1 - x_0)} = 0.01 - \frac{f(0.01) \cdot (0.01 + 0.01)}{f(0.01) - f(-0.01)}$ $\chi_2 = 0.01 - \left(\frac{-0.039999333 \cdot 0.02}{-0.039999333} \right) = 0.01 - \left(\frac{-7.9998606 \times 10^{-9}}{-0.079998666} \right)$ X2 = 00.101 - 0.81 = 005/15 = 4.500 10507/109 Pelo criterio do parado Derarante E= X2 = 0

Nome: Thorston Gode O Curbo

Nome: Thorston Cy de D. Cunha $\begin{pmatrix}
d_1 & d_2 & d_3 \\
d_4 & d_5 & d_6 \\
d_7 & d_3 & d_4
\end{pmatrix}
\cdot
\begin{pmatrix}
\chi_1 \\
\chi_2 \\
\chi_3
\end{pmatrix}
=
\begin{pmatrix}
d_6 \\
-d_4 \\
d_2
\end{pmatrix}
\Rightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 3 \\
5 & 5 & 9 \\
0 & -3 & -5
\end{pmatrix}
\cdot
\begin{pmatrix}
\chi_1 \\
\chi_2 \\
-5 \\
3
\end{pmatrix}$ Cons |5| 2' maior que |2|, tracames a linha 2 pala 3

S 5 9 -5

Logo Teremos a requirte matriz aumentada 5 5 9 | -5 a Cigera momes is algorithms de Cyams.

[5 5 9 | -5 a (k+1) a (k) - ak (k) aik (k)

[2 1 3 9 9 ak (k)

[3 -3 -5] 1 * K= 1; i= 2 i /= 1 $\alpha_{21} = \alpha_{21} - \alpha_{31} \cdot \frac{\alpha_{21}}{\alpha_{41}^{(1)}} = 2 - 5 \cdot \frac{2}{5} = 0$ · K=3; 2=2; 3=2 $a_{22}^{(2)} = a_{21}^{(1)} - a_{32}^{(1)} \cdot a_{21}^{(1)} = 1 - 5 \cdot \frac{2}{5} = 1 - 2 = -3$ ok=1; ==2; x=3 $a_{23}^{(2)} = a_{23}^{(1)} - a_{13}^{(1)} \cdot \frac{a_{21}^{(1)}}{a_{13}} = 3 - 9 \cdot \frac{1}{5} = -0.6$ Como f = m = 3, entois colculama bi - bi = bi - bk. aik (4) 015=1; i=2 $b_{2}^{(10)} = b_{2}^{(1)} - b_{1}^{(1)} = a_{2}^{(1)} = g - (-5) \cdot \frac{2}{5} = 41$ cingos sotus con contraglo bas a sons sountras social.

Name: Thomatan G de O. Curlo

Digitalizado com CamScanner

Nome: Thomaton G de D. Cunho Cugara com i = 3/11 (-3 / 3 ·)

$$a_{31}^{(2)} = a_{31}^{(3)} - a_{11}^{(1)} \cdot \frac{a_{31}^{(k)}}{a_{11}^{(k)}} = 0 - 5, \frac{0}{5} = 0$$

$$a_{32}^{(2)} = a_{32}^{(1)} - a_{12}^{(1)} \cdot a_{31}^{(1)} = -3 - 5 \cdot \frac{0}{5} = -3$$

$$\alpha_{33}^{(2)} = \alpha_{33}^{(1)} - \alpha_{13}^{(1)} \cdot \frac{\alpha_{31}}{\alpha_{11}^{(k)}} = -5 - 9 \cdot \frac{0}{5} = -5$$

$$b_3^{(2)} = b_3^{(3)} - b_3^{(1)} \cdot \frac{a_{31}^{(1k)}}{a_{11}(k)} = 1 + 5 \cdot \frac{a_{31}^{(1k)}}{5} = 3$$

agra Jeremos a requirte matriz aumentada

5 5 9 |-5 | December 1-31 et mais que 1-11 entre faymes of pertamento, Trocano a linha 3 pela 2 Sego morra matriz aumentada ficara do requinte forma:

and a of the de Rome

All fill ber

Mome: Thorratan G de V. Curdo · K=2; 2=3; x=3 $a_{31}^{(3)} = a_{31}^{(2)} - a_{21}^{(2)}, \quad a_{32}^{(2)} = 0 - 0 \cdot (-1) = 0$ · K=2; L=3; 1=2 $a_{32}^{(3)} = a_{32}^{(2)} - a_{22}^{(2)} - a_{22}^{(2)} = -3 + 3 \cdot \frac{(-3)}{-3} = 0$ ok=2; 1=3; 1=3 $a_{33}^{(3)} = a_{33}^{(2)} - a_{33}^{(2)} \cdot \frac{a_{32}^{(2)}}{a_{33}^{(2)}} = -0.6 + 5 \cdot \frac{(-1)}{-3} = 1.066666667$ Como g= m=3, colculamos bi 0 K=2 ; L=3 Logo teremo a regiente motriz aumentada 5 5 +9 -5 -5 Tol matriz resulta em um o sistema triangular ruperior o 1.06666667 10.66666667 $\begin{pmatrix}
5 & 5 & +9 \\
0 & -3 & \\
0 & 0 & 3
\end{pmatrix}
\cdot
\begin{pmatrix}
x_1 \\
x_2 \\
x_3
\end{pmatrix} =
\begin{pmatrix}
-5 \\
1 \\
10 \\
10 \\
10 \\
10
\end{pmatrix}$ J.066666667 x3 = Jo.66666667 = X3 = JO = Xx=-17 $(-3 \times 2 - 5 \times 3 =)$ 5x1+5x2 +9x3= -5 -2 = 1X d=

Deravante, a relució do ristema AX=B _-X=(-2,-17,10)* Nom: Thomaton G de O. Cunha Nome fromtan G de O. Curdro

4) $f(x) = (d++1)x^3 - (d++1)x - d+-1$ com $\xi = 10^{-1}$ $f(x) = x^3 - x - 1$

Excolorado a e b $f(a) = -3.059776 \times 10^{-3} = 0$ Logo f(a).f(b) = 0, então a = 5.324 $f(b) = 1.203.125 \times 10^{-3}$ a = 0 $e \in [1.324, 1.325]$ $f(b) = 1.203.125 \times 10^{-3}$

Escalhendo a F(x), sisdamos X3.

 $x^3 = x + 1$ $x = (x + 1)^{1/3} = F(x)$

1) Mostrar que F(x) = continua em [a, 6] Como a Dem (F) = R então polomos afirmar que F(x) e continua

Come $F(x) = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ Entop: $F'(x) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (x+1)^{\frac{3}{3}}$

Pudrande maraine e minimo da Junção

F1/X1= 13/X+113/3 X= 0

=10 (J=0) -0 Falso

logo, pelo Tevama dos Volores extremos os maisimos e minimos estas mos extremos de 0=1.324 e b=1.325 da Fix)

×	FIXI
7.254	(1.324+1) = 1.32458154 € [1.324,1.325]
1.325	(J.325 +1) 3 = J.324 7715 28 E [1.324, J.325]

Então provomos que 1.324 \(\in F(x) \(\S \) 1.325 \(\times \) \(\in \subseteq \sub

Name: Thoratan G de I. Cunha 3)|F|x)|= K < 1 Ax € [1.324, J.325] Pedemos afirmar que s valor no demaninador Comet whom sistres. Le sup recion some signer l'europe somem some remon relor mu ren abbirel abatturar es Chimomos que /F'(X) = 1; 4x E[1.324, 1.325] Então escalhema Xo = 1.324 E [1.324, J.325], mando o modo stentino xx+1 = F(xx) = (xx+1) 3 m/<=0 X1= (x0+) 3= (3.324+1) 3= 3.32458157 (1= 10x -1x | abona eb ainstro aleq

13.324 38157 - 1.3241 = 5.8157x1545 = 10-3

Dararante,

E= X1= 1.32458157 Name: Transton G de I Cunha Reme: Thomatan G de D. Cusha

5)
$$G = 10^{-1}$$
 \times $\chi^{(0)} = (0,0,0)^{+}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -20 & d4 & -d1 \\ -1 & -25 \cdot (d3+1) & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 7 \cdot d6 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \\ \chi_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -d_1 \\ -d_2 \\ d_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -20 & 5 & -2 \\ -1 & -100 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 63 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \\ \chi_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

a) Verificiando Gours Seintel Verificiando re e edd

$$|\alpha_{12}| + |\alpha_{13}| = 7 + |\alpha_{11}| = 7 + 20$$

 $|\alpha_{21}| + |\alpha_{23}| = 2 + |\alpha_{22}| = 2 + |\alpha_{00}|$
 $|\alpha_{31}| + |\alpha_{32}| = 4 + |\alpha_{33}| = 4 + |\alpha_{33}|$

Logo a matriz e estritamente diagonalmente dominante, entaio a metada de logues - Seidel converge.

 $\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = \frac{b_1}{a_{11}} - \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} \times \frac{(k)}{a_{11}} = \frac{a_{13}}{a_{11}} \times \frac{(k)}{a_{11}} \\ x_2(k+1) = \frac{b_1}{a_{22}} - \frac{a_{21}}{a_{22}} \times \frac{(k+1)}{a_{22}} - \frac{a_{22}}{a_{22}} \times \frac{(k)}{a_{22}} \\ x_3(k+1) = \frac{b_2}{a_{23}} - \frac{a_{31}}{a_{33}} \times \frac{(k+1)}{a_{33}} - \frac{a_{32}}{a_{33}} \times \frac{(k+1)}{a_{33}} \\ x_3(k+1) = \frac{b_3}{a_{33}} - \frac{a_{31}}{a_{33}} \times \frac{(k+1)}{a_{33}} - \frac{a_{32}}{a_{33}} \times \frac{(k+1)}{a_{33}}$

$$\begin{cases} x_{1} \\ (k+1) = 0.25 \times 2^{(|k|)} - 0.1 \times 3^{(|k|)} \\ x_{1} \\ (k+1) = 0.05 - 0.01 \times 1^{(|k+1|)} + 0.01 \times 3^{(|k|)} \\ x_{2} \\ (k+1) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{63} \times 3^{(|k+1|)} - \frac{2}{63} \times 2^{(|k+1|)} \\ x_{3} \\ (k+1) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{63} \times 3^{(|k+1|)} - \frac{2}{63} \times 2^{(|k+1|)} \\ - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{$$

E. Marie: Thomatan G de O Curba

$$(x_3^{(1)} = \frac{1}{21} - \frac{2}{63}, x_1^{(1)} - \frac{2}{63}, x_2^{(1)} = \frac{1}{21} - (\frac{2}{63}, 0.05) = 0.046031746$$

Pelo esterio de poroda

$$\frac{\|x_{(1)}\|_{\infty}}{\|x_{(1)}-x_{(0)}\|_{\infty}} = \frac{\|x_{(1)}\|_{\infty}}{\|x_{(1)}\|_{\infty}} = 7 > \xi$$

$$(x,^{(2)} = 0.25x2^{(3)} - 0.3x3^{(3)} = 0.25.0.05 + 0.1.0.046031746 = 7.8968254 x 15^{3}$$

$$(x,^{(2)} = 0.05 - 0.01x^{(2)} + 0.01.x3^{(1)} = 0.05 - (0.01.7.9968254 x 15^{3}) + 0.01.0.046031746 = 0.05 - 7.8968254 x 15^{5} + 4.6031746 x 15^{4}$$

$$(x,^{(2)} = 0.05 - 381349$$

$$x_{3}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{63} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{2}{63} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{63} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{6$$

abarron el circtio eleg

```
None: Thomatan Gde D. Cunha
IK=2
(X113) = 0.25x2(1) - 0.1x3(1) = 6.25.0.050381349)-(0.1.0.045768946) =
                                  =0.012595337 -4.5768946416-3
                           x (3) = 8.01844 24 x 10-3
x2(3) = 0.05 - 0.01 x1(3) + 0.01 · x3(1) = 0.05 - (0.01 · 8,0184424x10-3) + (0.01 · 0.045768946)
        =0.05-8.0184424×10-5+4.5768946×10-4
(x_3^{(3)} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{63} \cdot x_1^{(3)} - \frac{1}{63} \cdot x_2^{(3)} = \frac{1}{2} - (\frac{1}{63} \cdot 8.0184424 \times 10^{-3}) - (\frac{1}{63} \cdot 0.050377505) =
    = 1, - 2.54553727x104-1.599285873X103
 (x3") = 0.045765200
Deste made X(3) = (8.0184424x103,0.050377505,0.045765208) t
 \frac{\|\chi^{(3)} - \chi^{(2)}\|_{\infty}}{\|\chi^{(3)}\|_{\infty}} = \frac{\|(3.0184424\chi lo^{3}, 6050377505, 0.04576526) - (78968254\chi lo^{3}, 0.05681349, 0.045765)}{\|\chi^{(3)}\|_{\infty}}
Pelo cuterio de parado
                = 11(3.21617×10-4, -3.844×10-69, -3.738×10-6) 1100
                           11 /3) 1100
               = <u>J.21646</u> = 2.413775524153 × E
  Portante a reducção do sistema AX=Be-
    X = X^{(3)} = (8.0184424 \times 10^{-3}, 0.050377505, 0.045765203)^{t}
      Pame: Thoratan G de O. Cuha
```

Marie: Monatan G de O Cembre 6 6510-4 com Newton - Raphson Calcular oproximação de ta 1 = 6,2893031764163 a = d2d4d6 a=159 Consider a f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - a も111=2-720 Exalhendo a e b a = 0.006 = f(a) = 7.666666667 b = 0.007 = f(b) = -16.14285714 → Lago f(a).f1b) ro f'(x) = - xã Cicara devenos raber quem e Xo f(a).f"(a) > 0, então x = a, renão, x = b = D f(x) = 2 f(0.006). f"(0.006) = 70937.654,32 >0 Logo Xo = a = 0.006 Viando a formula de recorrencia -> XK+1=XK - F(XK) · K=0 $x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} = 0.006 - \frac{f(0.006)}{f'(0.006)}$ $x_1 = 0.006 - \frac{23}{25000} = 6.276 \times 10^{-3}$ Pelo criterio de parado

1x1-x01=16.276x10-3 -0.0061=2,76x10-4>9.

None: Thorston G de O Curba Lesp devennes calcular X2 $\chi_{2} = \chi_{1} - \left(\frac{f(\chi_{1})}{f'(\chi_{1})}\right) = 6,276\chi_{10}^{-3} = \left(\frac{f(6,276,\chi_{10}^{-3})}{f'(6,276,\chi_{10}^{-3})}\right)$ X 2 = 6,276 × 10-3 - (529) 569 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 509 | 5 X2= 6,276xb=3+ 1,328 00016x10=5 X = 6,289280016 x 10-3 Pelo criterio de parado 1x2-X1 = 3,3280016x10-5 < & Ingrarance