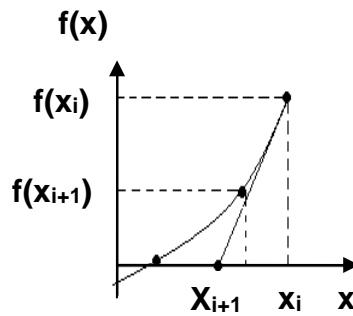


## Secante

Predice la aproximación de una raíz extrapolando una tangente de la función del eje x. Se basa en la fórmula de interpolación lineal.

Es más eficiente que el método Newton.



$$X_{i+1} = x_{i+1} - \left( \frac{f(x_{i+1}) (x_{i+1} - x_i)}{f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_i)} \right)$$

$$\epsilon = \text{Error} = |x_{i+1} - x_i| = 0.001$$

Requiere de dos valores iniciales:  $x_0 = 0$ ,  $x_1 = 1$ .

Ejemplo.- Calcule la raíz de  $f(x) = e^{-x} - x$ .

$x_0 = 0$	$f(x_0) = e^{-0} - 0$	$f(x_0) = 1$
$x_1 = 1$	$f(x_1) = e^{-1} - 1$	$f(x_1) = -0.632120558$
$x_2 = 0.612699836$	$f(x_2) = e^{-0.612699836} - 0.612699836$	$f(x_2) = -0.070813946$
$x_3 = 0.563838389$	$f(x_3) = e^{-0.563838389} - 0.563838389$	$f(x_3) = 0.005182354419$
$x_4 = 0.567170358$	$f(x_4) = e^{-0.567170358} - 0.567170358$	$f(x_4) = -0.00004241924099$

i	$x_i$	$ x_{i+1} - x_i $
0	$x_0 = 0$	
1	$x_1 = 1$	$ x_1 - x_0  =  1 - 0  = 1$
2	$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)(x_1 - x_0)}{f(x_1) - f(x_0)} = 1 - \left\{ \frac{(-0.632120558)(1-0)}{(-0.632120558) - 1} \right\}$ $x_2 = 0.612699836$	$ x_2 - x_1  =$ $=  0.612699836 - 1 $ $= 0.387300613$
3	$x_3 = x_2 - \frac{f(x_2)(x_2 - x_1)}{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}$ $= 0.612699836 - \left\{ \frac{(-0.070813947)(0.612699836 - 1)}{(-0.070813947) - (-0.632120558)} \right\}$ $x_3 = 0.563838389$	$ x_3 - x_2  =$ $=  0.563838389 - 0.612699836  =$ $= 0.048861447$
4	$x_4 = x_3 - \frac{f(x_3)(x_3 - x_2)}{f(x_3) - f(x_2)}$ $x_4 = 0.563838423 - \left\{ \frac{0.005182354419(0.563838389 - 0.612699836)}{0.005182354419 - (-0.070813946)} \right\}$ $x_4 = 0.567170358$	$ x_4 - x_3  =$ $=  0.567170358 - 0.563838389  =$ $= 0.003331969259$
5	$x_5 = x_4 - \frac{f(x_4)(x_4 - x_3)}{f(x_4) - f(x_3)}$ $x_5 = 0.567170358 - \left\{ \frac{(-0.00004241924099)(0.567170358 - 0.563838389)}{(-0.00004241924099) - 0.005182354419} \right\}$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"><math>x_5 = 0.567143306</math></div>	$ x_5 - x_4  =$ $=  0.567143306 - 0.567170358  =$ $= 0.00002705181386$