

Métodos Numéricos para Engenharia

MÓDULO 4 - RAÍZES DE POLINÔMIOS

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Cálculo de raízes de polinômios

- Seja um polinômio $P_n(x)$ de ordem n :

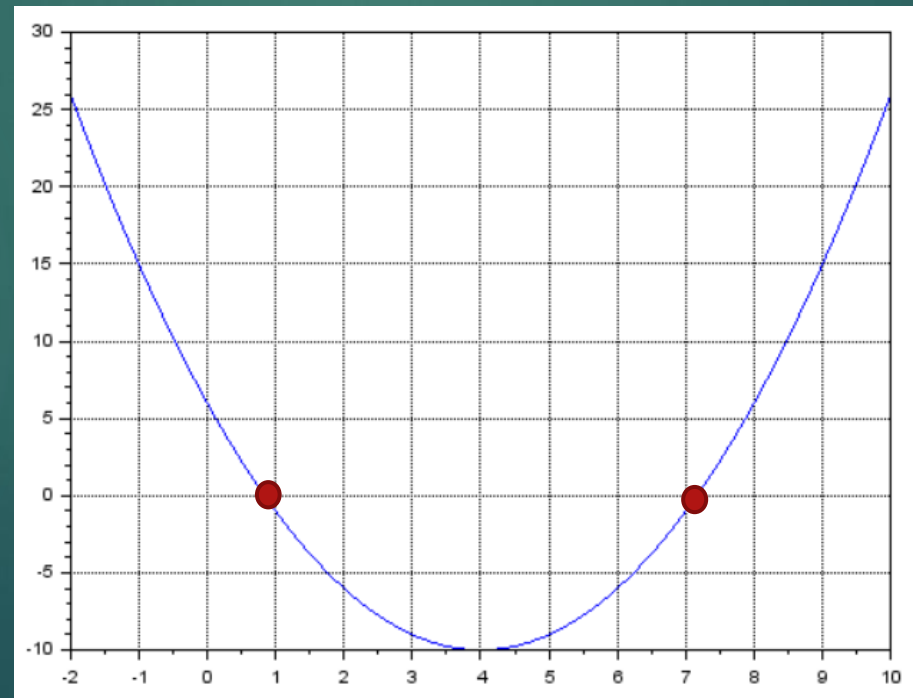
$$P_n(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + \dots + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + a_nx^n$$

$$a_0, a_1 \dots a_n \in R \quad ; \quad \text{com } a_n \neq 0$$

- $P_n(x)$ terá n raízes $z = x(k)$, com $1 \leq k \leq n$

Podemos representar um polinômio como uma função

```
--> deff ('y=f(x)' , 'y=x^2-8*x+6')
--> x=linspace(-2,10,1000);
--> plot(x,f(x))
--> xgrid()
```



Ou podemos usar a representação especial (mais eficiente) de polinômios

```
--> ps=poly([6,-8,1],'s','coeff')
ps =
    6 -8s +s^2
--> x=linspace(-2,10,1000);
--> plot(x,horner(ps,x))
--> xgrid()
```

Polinômio de Ordem 2: Fórmula de Báskara

$$\Delta = a_1^2 - 4a_0a_2 \quad P_2(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2$$

$$r_1 = \frac{-a_1 + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a_2}$$

$$r_2 = \frac{-a_1 - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a_2}$$

$$r_2 = \frac{c}{a r_1}$$

```
1 function [r1,r2,delta]=baskara(ps)
2     u = coeff(ps);
3     delta=u(2)^2-4*u(3)*u(1);
4     r1=(-u(2)+sqrt(delta))/(2*u(3))
5     r2=(-u(2)-sqrt(delta))/(2*u(3))
6 endfunction
```

$\Delta > 0$

```
--> ps=poly([6,5,1],"s","coeff")
      6 +5s +s^2
--> [r1,r2,delta]=baskara(ps)
r1   =
      -2.
r2   =
      -3.
delta =
      1.
```

2 raízes reais distintas

$\Delta = 0$

```
--> ps=poly([1,-2,1],"s","coeff")
      1 -2s +s^2
--> [r1,r2,delta]=baskara(ps)
r1   =
      1.
r2   =
      1.
delta =
      0.
```

2 raízes reais iguais

$\Delta < 0$

```
--> ps=poly([13,-4,1],"s","coeff")
ps   =
      13 -4s +s^2
--> [r1,r2,delta]=baskara(ps)
r1   =
      2. + 3.i
r2   =
      2. - 3.i
delta =
      -36.
```

2 raízes complexas conjugadas

Polinômio de Ordem 3 - Cardano

$$P_3(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + x^3 \quad \text{mudança variável : } y = x - \frac{a_2}{3}$$

$$P_3(y) = y^3 + \frac{Q}{3}y - \frac{R}{2} \quad \text{onde:}$$

$$Q = \frac{3a_1 - a_2^2}{9} \quad R = \frac{9a_2a_1 - 27a_0 - 2a_2^3}{54} \quad \Delta = Q^3 + R^2$$

$$S_1 = \sqrt[3]{R + \sqrt{\Delta}}$$

$$S_2 = \sqrt[3]{R - \sqrt{\Delta}}$$

$$S_2 = \begin{cases} 0; & \text{se } Q = 0 \\ -\frac{Q}{S_1}; & \text{cc} \end{cases}$$

$$k = [1; 2; 3]$$

```
--> k=[1;2;3];
--> exp(%i*2*pi*k/3)
-0.5 + 0.8660254i
-0.5 - 0.8660254i
1. + 0i
```

$$rts_k = -\frac{a_2}{3} + S_1 e^{\frac{j2\pi k}{3}} + S_2 e^{\frac{-j2\pi k}{3}}$$

```
1 function [rts,delta]=CardanoFormula(ps)
2     u=coeff(ps)/coeff(ps)(4);
3     Q=(3*u(2)-u(3)^2)/9
4     R=(9*u(3)*u(2)-27*u(1)-2*u(3)^3)/54
5     delta=Q^3+R^2
6     S1=(R+sqrt(delta))^(1/3)
7     if (Q==0) then S2=0;
8     else S2=-Q/S1 end
9     k=[1;2;3]
10    rts=clean(-u(3)/3+S1*exp(%i*2*pi*k/3)...
11            +S2*exp(-%i*2*pi*k/3))
12 endfunction
```

$\Delta = 0$

```
--> ps=s^3-3*s^2+3*s-1
ps =
-1 +3s -3s^2 +s^3
--> [rts,delta]=CardanoFormula(ps)
rts =
1. + 0.i
1. + 0.i
1. + 0.i
delta =
0.
```

3 raízes reais iguais

$\Delta = 0$

```
--> ps=s^3-60*s^2+900*s-4000
ps =
-4000 +900s -60s^2 +s^3
--> [rts,delta]=CardanoFormula(ps)
rts =
10. + 0.i
10. + 0.i
40. + 0.i
delta =
0.
```

2 raízes reais iguais, 1 distinta

$\Delta < 0$

```
--> ps=s^3-60*s^2+1100*s-6000
ps =
-6000 +1100s -60s^2 +s^3
--> [rts,delta]=CardanoFormula(ps)
rts =
10. + 0.i
20. + 0.i
30. + 0.i
delta =
-37037.03704
```

3 raízes reais distintas

$\Delta > 0$

```
--> ps=s^3-40*s^2+1125*s-14500
ps =
-14500 +1125s -40s^2 +s^3
--> [rts,delta]=CardanoFormula(ps)
rts =
10. + 25.i
10. - 25.i
20. + 0.i
delta =
12167245.37
```

1 raiz real e 2 complexas conjugadas

Polinômio de Ordem $n \geq 4$ – Newton Raphson

$$ps5 = s^5 + 6s^4 - 48s^3 - 106s^2 + 687s - 540$$

```
--> ps5=s^5+6*s^4-48*s^3-106*s^2+687*s-540
ps5 =

-540 +687s -106s^2 -48s^3 +6s^4 +s^5

--> xr=NewtonRaphson_pol(ps5, 0.1+%i*0.1)
xr =

1. + 0.i
```

```
1 function x1=NewtonRaphson_pol(ps,x0,prt)
2     erro=-1;
3     if (prt)
4         if (imag(x0)<>0) printf('%i\t%.10f+%.10fi\t%.1e\n',1,real(x0),imag(x0),erro)
5         else printf('%i\t%.10f\t%.1e\n',1,x0,erro) end
6     end
7     for (k=2:100)
8         f0=horner(ps,x0)
9         df0=horner(derivat_fga(ps),x0)
10        x1=x0-f0/df0
11        if (x1<>0) erro=abs((x1-x0)/x1) end
12        if (prt)
13            if (imag(x1)<>0) printf('%i\t%.10f+%.10fi\t%.1e\n',k,real(x1),imag(x1),erro)
14            else printf('%i\t%.10f\t%.1e\n',k,x0,erro) end
15        end
16        if ((erro<1e-16) || (f(x1)==0)) break end
17        x0=x1
18    end
19    x1=clean(x1,1e-10)
20 endfunction
```

Como $x_r = 1$ é uma raiz de $ps5$, podemos fatorar o termo $(s - 1)$ do polinômio original $ps5$ de ordem 5, e obter um polinômio de ordem 4. Por $x_r = 1$ ser uma raiz, a divisão será exata, por consequência não haverá resto.

$$ps4 = \frac{ps5}{s - 1} = 540 - 147s - 41s^2 + 7s^3 + s^4$$

Mas, como fazer esta divisão polinomial?

Divisão por um polinômio de 1ª ordem

$$ps5 = s^5 + 6s^4 - 48s^3 - 106s^2 + 687s - 540$$

$$\frac{ps5}{s-1} = ?$$

$$s^5 + 6s^4 - 48s^3 - 106s^2 + 687s - 540$$

$$s^5 - s^4$$

$$7s^4 - 48s^3$$

$$7s^4 - 7s^3$$

$$-41s^3 - 106s^2$$

$$-41s^3 + 41s^2$$

$$-147s^2 + 687s$$

$$-147s^2 + 147s$$

$$540s - 540s$$

$$540s - 540s$$

0

resto

$$s - 1$$

$$s^4 + 7s^3 - 41s^2 - 147s + 540$$

ps_out

b=[0; 540; -147;- 41; 7; 1]

```
1 function [ps_out, resto, b]=fatorar_pl(ps,p_div)
2     a=coeff(ps)
3     d=coeff(p_div)
4     n=length(a)
5     b(n)=a(n);
6     for k=n-1:-1:1
7         b(k)=a(k)-d(1)*b(k+1);
8     end
9     resto = d(1)
10    ps_out=poly(b(2:n),'s','coeff')
11 endfunction
```

```
--> ps5=s^5+6*s^4-48*s^3-106*s^2+687*s-540
    -540 +687s -106s^2 -48s^3 +6s^4 +s^5

--> xr=NewtonRaphson_pol(ps5, 0.1+%i*0.1)

    1. + 0.i

--> ps4=fatorar_pl(ps5, (s-xr))

    540 -147s -41s^2 +7s^3 +s^4
```

Podemos retirar sucessivamente todos as raízes

$$ps5 = s^5 + 13s^4 + 30s^3 - 74s^2 - 255s - 675$$

```
--> ps5=s^5+6*s^4-48*s^3-106*s^2+687*s-540
      -540 +687s -106s^2 -48s^3 +6s^4 +s^5
--> raiz=NewtonRaphson_pol(ps5, 0.1+%i*0.1)
      1. + 0.i
--> ps4= fatorar_p1(ps5,(s-raiz) )
      540 -147s -41s^2 +7s^3 +s^4
--> raiz=NewtonRaphson_pol(ps4, 0.1+%i*0.1)
      3. + 0.i
--> ps3= fatorar_p1(ps4,(s-raiz) )
      -180 -11s +10s^2 +s^3
--> raiz=NewtonRaphson_pol(ps3, 0.1+%i*0.1)
      -9. + 0.i
--> ps2=fatorar_p1(ps3,(s-raiz))
      -20 +s +s^2
--> [r1,r2]=baskara(ps2)
      r1 =
          4.
      r2 =
         -5.
```

```
1 function [r1,r2,delta]=baskara(ps)
2     a=coeff(ps);
3     delta=a(2)^2-4*a(3)*a(1);
4     r1=(-a(2)+sqrt(delta))/(2*a(3))
5     r2=(-a(2)-sqrt(delta))/(2*a(3))
6 endfunction
```

Raiz 1

$$ps5 = (540 - 147s - 41s^2 + 7s^3 + s^4)(s - 1)$$

Raiz 3

$$ps5 = (-180 - 11s + 10s^2 + s^3)(s - 1)(s - 3)$$

Raiz -9

$$ps5 = (-20 + s + s^2)(s - 1)(s - 3)(s + 9)$$

Raiz 4

Raiz -5

$$ps5 = (s - 1)(s - 3)(s + 9)(s - 4)(s + 5)$$

$$ps5 = s^5 + 13s^4 + 30s^3 - 74s^2 - 255s - 675 = (s - 1)(s - 3)(s + 9)(s - 4)(s + 5)$$

Divisão por um polinômio de 2ª ordem

$$ps5 = s^5 + 13s^4 + 30s^3 - 74s^2 - 255s - 675$$

```
--> ps5=-675-255*s-74*s^2+30*s^3+13*s^4+s^5
ps5 =

    -675 -255s -74s^2 +30s^3 +13s^4 +s^5

--> xr=NewtonRaphson_pol(ps5,complex(0.1,0.1))
xr =

    3. + 0.i

--> ps4 = fatorar_p1(ps5, (s-xr))
ps4 =

    225 +160s +78s^2 +16s^3 +s^4

--> xr=NewtonRaphson_pol(ps4,complex(0.1,0.1))
xr =

    -5. + 0.i

--> ps3 = fatorar_p1(ps4, (s-xr))
ps3 =

    45 +23s +11s^2 +s^3

--> xr=NewtonRaphson_pol(ps3,complex(0.1,0.1))
xr =

    -1. + 2.i

--> ps1 = fatorar_p2(ps3, (s-xr)*(s-conj(xr)))
ps1 =

    9 +s
```

Raiz 3

$$ps5 = (225 + 160s + 78s^2 + 16s^3 + s^4)(s - 3)$$

Raiz -5

$$ps5 = (45 + 23s + 11s^2 + s^3)(s - 3)(s + 5)$$

Raízes -1+j2 e -1-j2

$$ps5 = (9 + s)(s - 3)(s + 5)(s^2 + 2s + 5)$$

$$s^2 + 2s + 5 = (s + 1 + j2)(s + 1 - j2)$$

Raiz -9 fator

$$ps5 = (s - 3)(s + 5)(s^2 + 2s + 5)(s + 9)$$

$$ps5 = s^5 + 13s^4 + 30s^3 - 74s^2 - 255s - 675 = (s - 3)(s + 5)(s^2 + 2s + 5)(s + 9)$$

```
1 function [ps_out, resto, b]=fatorar_p2(ps,p_div)
2     a=coeff(ps)
3     d=coeff(p_div)
4     n=length(a)
5     b(n)=a(n);
6     b(n-1)=a(n-1)-d(2)*b(n);
7     for k=n-2:-1:1
8         b(k)=a(k)-b(k+1)*d(2)-b(k+2)*d(1);
9     end
10    resto = b(1)+b(2)*(s+d(2))
11    ps_out=poly(b(3:n),'s','coeff')
12 endfunction
```

$$ps1 = \frac{ps3}{s^2 + 2s + 5} = s + 9$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} s^3 + 11s^2 + 23s + 45 & s^2 + 2s + 5 \\ \underline{s^3 + 2s^2 + 5s} & \\ 9s^2 + 18s - 45 & \\ \underline{9s^2 + 18s^2 + 45} & \\ 0 & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ s + 9 \\ \end{array}$$

Polinômio de Ordem n - Método de Muller

- O método de Muller é uma generalização deste procedimento, fatorando-se 1 raiz por vez, no caso de uma raiz real; ou fatorando-se 2 raízes simultaneamente no caso de um par complexo conjugado
- Podemos assim calcular e fatorar sucessivamente todas as raízes.

```
--> ps5=s^5+6*s^4-48*s^3-106*s^2+687*s-540
ps5 =

-540 +687s -106s^2 -48s^3 +6s^4 +s^5

--> rts=muller_iterativo(ps5,%t)

-540 +687s -106s^2 -48s^3 +6s^4 +s^5 -1 +s 1

540 -147s -41s^2 +7s^3 +s^4 -3 +s 3

-180 -11s +10s^2 +s^3 9 +s -9

-20 +s +s^2 4 -5 1
rts =

-9.
-5.
1.00000000
3.00000000
4.
```

```
--> ps5=s^5+13*s^4+30*s^3-74*s^2-255*s-675
ps5 =

-675 -255s -74s^2 +30s^3 +13s^4 +s^5

--> rts=muller_iterativo(ps5,%t)

-675 -255s -74s^2 +30s^3 +13s^4 +s^5 -3 +s 3

225 +160s +78s^2 +16s^3 +s^4 5 +s -5

45 +23s +11s^2 +s^3 5 +2s +s^2 -1+2i -1-2i

9 +s -9
rts =

-9. + 0.i
-5. + 0.i
-1. - 2.i
-1. + 2.i
3. + 0.i
```

```
1 function rts=muller_iterativo(ps,prt)
2     n=length(coeff(ps)) // polinômio ordem n-1
3     while n>3 // repita enquanto ordem do polinômio for maior que 2
4         raiz=NewtonRaphson_pol(ps,0.1+1i*0.1);
5         rts(n-1)=clean(raiz,1e-8)
6         if(abs(imag(rts(n-1)))<1e-8) then
7             divisor = s-rts(n-1);
8             if (prt) disp([ps, divisor, [rts(n-1)]] end
9             ps = fatorar_p1(ps, divisor) // ps=pdiv(ps,divisor)
10            n=n-1; // diminua em 1 a ordem do polinômio
11        else // se a raiz for complexa elimine também o conjugado
12            rts(n-2)=conj(rts(n-1))
13            r=real(rts(n-1)),
14            i=imag(rts(n-1))
15            divisor = (s^2-2*r*s+r^2+i^2)
16            if (prt) disp([ps, divisor, [rts(n-1) rts(n-2)]] end
17            ps = fatorar_p2(ps, divisor) // ps=pdiv(ps,divisor)
18            n=n-2; // diminua em 2 a ordem do polinômio
19        end
20    end;
21    if(n==3) // último polinômio de ordem 1 ou 2
22        [rts(n-1),rts(n-2),delta]=baskara(ps);
23        if (prt) disp([ps, [rts(n-1) rts(n-2)], delta] end
24    else
25        a=coeff(ps)
26        rts(n-1)=-a(1)/a(2)
27        if (prt) disp([ps, [rts(n-1)]] end
28    end;
29    [g,k]=gsort(real(rts),'g','i')
30    rts=clean(rts(k),1e-8)
31 endfunction
```

Método do Fator Quadrático

Com o método de Newton-Raphson encontramos 1 raiz de um polinômio $P_n(x)$ por iteração.

Com o método do fator quadrático encontrar simultaneamente 2 raízes, através de um processo iterativo.

```
1 function [ps2_out,pdiv]=encontrar_divisor_quadratico(p_in)
2     u=[0.1;0.1;1.0]; //inicialização ps2_out=s^2+0.1*s+0.1
3     du=[0.0;0.0;0.0]
4     for (k=1:500)
5         ps2_out=poly(u,'s','coeff')
6         [pdiv, Rb, b]=fatorar_p2(p_in,ps2_out)
7         pb_in=poly(b,'s','coeff')
8         [pc, Rc, c]=fatorar_p2(pb_in,ps2_out)
9         du(2) = (b(1)*c(4)-c(3)*b(2)) / (c(2)*c(4)-c(3)^2);
10        du(1) = (c(2)*b(2)-b(1)*c(3)) / (c(2)*c(4)-c(3)^2);
11        if (norm(du)<1e-16) break end
12        u=u+du
13    end
14 endfunction
```

$$P_4(s) = -60 + 13s + 35s^2 + 11s^3 + s^4$$

```
--> ps4=-60+13*s+35*s^2+11*s^3+s^4;

--> [ps2_out,pdiv]=encontrar_divisor_quadratico(ps4)
ps2_out =

    -3 +2s +s^2
pdiv =

    20 +9s +s^2
```

$$P_{div}(s) = \frac{P_4(s)}{P_{s2out}(s)} = \frac{-60 + 13s + 35s^2 + 11s^3 + s^4}{s^2 + 2s - 3} = s^2 + 9s + 20$$

$$P_4(s) = (s^2 + 9s + 20)(s^2 + 2s - 3)$$

- O método consiste em se procurar iterativamente os coeficiente (u_0, u_1) do fator quadrático $P_{2_out}(x) = u_0 + u_1 x + x^2$ de $P_{in}(x)$.
- Se $P_{2_out}(x)$ for uma fator quadrático exato, não haverá resto na divisão, isto é $\frac{P_{in}(x)}{P_{2_out}(x)} = P_{div}(x)$, e as raízes de $P_{2_out}(x)$ serão também raízes de $P_{in}(x)$.
- O detalhamento deste algoritmo é um conteúdo opcional mostrado no final deste módulo.

```
--> [r1,r2]=baskara(p_out)
r1 =

    -4.00000000
r2 =

    -5.00000000

--> [r3,r4]=baskara(pq)
r3 =

    1.00000000
r4 =

    -3.00000000
```

```
--> [r1;r2;r3;r4]
ans =

    1.0000000000
   -3.0000000000
   -4.0000000000
   -5.0000000000
```

Exemplo 2 - $ps6 = -675 - 930s - 329s^2 - 44s^3 + 43s^4 + 14s^5 + s^6$

```
--> ps6=s^6+14*s^5+43*s^4-44*s^3-329*s^2-930*s-675
ps6 =

-675 -930s -329s^2 -44s^3 +43s^4 +14s^5 +s^6

--> [ps2_out,ps4]=encontrar_divisor_quadratco(ps6)
ps2_out =

5 +6s +s^2
ps4 =

-135 -24s -10s^2 +8s^3 +s^4

--> [r1,r2]=baskara(ps2_out)
r1 =

-1.0000000000
r2 =

-5.0000000000
```

$$ps6 = (-135 - 24s - 10s^2 + 8s^3 + s^4)(5 + 6s + s^2)$$

```
--> [ps2_out,ps2]=encontrar_divisor_quadratco(ps4)
ps2_out =

-27 +6s +s^2
ps2 =

5 +2s +s^2

--> [r3,r4]=baskara(ps2_out)
r3 =

3.0000000000
r4 =

-9.
```

$$ps6 = (-27 + 6s + s^2)(5 + 2s + s^2)(5 + 6s + s^2)$$

```
--> [r5,r6]=baskara(ps2)
r5 =

-1. + 2.i
r6 =

-1. - 2.i
```

```
--> [r1;r2;r3;r4;r5;r6]
ans =

-1. + 0.i
-5. + 0.i
3. + 0.i
-9. + 0.i
-1. + 2.i
-1. - 2.i
```

$$ps9(x) = -184704 - 52784s + 119100s^2 - 21990s^3 - 5292s^4 + 3383s^5 - 500s^6 - 10s^7 - 4s^8 + s^9$$

```
--> ps9
ps9 =

-184704 -52784s +119100s^2 -21990s^3 -5292s^4 +3383s^5
-500s^6 -10s^7 -4s^8 +s^9

--> [ps2_out,ps7]=encontrar_divisor_quadratico(ps9)
ps2_out =

-2 -s +s^2
ps7 =

92352 -19784s -3482s^2 +2844s^3 -517s^4 -11s^5 -3s^6
+s^7

--> [r1,r2]=baskara(ps2_out)
r1 =

2.
r2 =

-1.
```

$$ps9 = (92352 - 19784s - 3482s^2 + 2844s^3 - 517s^4 - 11s^5 - 3s^6 + s^7)(-2 - s + s^2)$$

```
--> [ps2_out,ps5]=encontrar_divisor_quadratico(ps7)
ps2_out =

-12 -s +s^2
ps5 =

-7696 +2290s -542s^2 -s^3 -2s^4 +s^5

--> [r3,r4]=baskara(ps2_out)
r3 =

4.
r4 =

-3.
```

$$ps9 = (-7696 + 2290s - 542s^2 - s^3 - 2s^4 + s^5)(-12 - s + s^2)(-2 - s + s^2)$$

```
--> [ps2_out,ps3]=encontrar_divisor_quadratico(ps5)
ps2_out =

13 -4s +s^2
ps3 =

-592 -6s +2s^2 +s^3

--> [r5,r6]=baskara(ps2_out)
r5 =

2. + 3.i
r6 =

2. - 3.i
```

$$ps9 = (-592 - 6s + 2s^2 + s^3)(13 - 4s + s^2)(-12 - s + s^2)(-2 - s + s^2)$$

```
--> [ps2_out,ps1]=encontrar_divisor_quadratico(ps3)
ps2_out =

74 +10s +s^2
ps1 =

-8 +s

--> [r7,r8]=baskara(ps2_out)
r7 =

-5. + 7.i
r8 =

-5. - 7.i
```

$$ps9 = (-8 + s)(74 + 10s + s^2)(13 - 4s + s^2)(-12 - s + s^2)(-2 - s + s^2)$$

```
--> r9=8
```

```
--> [r1;r2;r3;r4;r5;r6;r7;r8;r9]
ans =

2. + 0.i
-1. + 0.i
4. + 0.i
-3. + 0.i
2. + 3.i
2. - 3.i
-5. + 7.i
-5. - 7.i
8. + 0.i
```


- Método de Bairstow
- Podemos automatizar o processo, retirando 2 raízes por iteração
- O algoritmo irá parar quando o quociente tiver ordem 2 ou de ordem 1 (n for para ou ímpar)

```

1 function rts=bairstow_zeros(ps,prt)
2     n=length(coeff(ps))
3     p_in=ps
4     while n>3 // repita enquanto ordem do polinômio > 2
5         [ps2_out,p_div]=encontrar_divisor_quadratico(p_in)
6         [rts(n-1),rts(n-2),delta]=baskara(ps2_out);
7         if (prt)
8             disp(p_in)
9             disp(ps2_out)
10            disp(rts(n-2:n-1)')
11            printf("\n")
12        end
13        p_in=p_div
14        n=n-2; // diminua em 2 a ordem do polinômio
15    end;
16    if (prt) disp(p_in) end
17    if (n==3) // última equação ordem 2
18        [rts(n-1),rts(n-2),delta]=baskara(p_in);
19        if (prt) disp(rts(n-2:n-1)') end
20    else // última equação ordem 1
21        a=coeff(p_in) // linear
22        rts(n-1)=-a(1)/a(2)
23        if (prt) disp(rts(n-1)) end
24    end;
25    [g,k]=gsort(real(rts),'g','i')
26    rts=clean(rts(k),1e-8)
27 endfunction

```

$$P_4(s) = -60 + 13s + 35s^2 + 11s^3 + s^4$$

```

--> ps4=-60+13*s+35*s^2+11*s^3+s^4
ps4 =

    -60 +13s +35s^2 +11s^3 +s^4

--> rts=bairstow_zeros(ps4,%t)

    -60 +13s +35s^2 +11s^3 +s^4

-3 +2s +s^2

-3.    1.

20 +9s +s^2
-5.    -4.
rts =

-5.000000000
-4.000000000
-3.000000000
1.000000000

```

$$P_4(s) = (20 + 9s + s^2)(-3 + 2s + s^2)$$

$$ps6 = -675 - 930s - 329s^2 - 44s^3 + 43s^4 + 14s^5 + s^6$$

```
--> ps6=s^6+14*s^5+43*s^4-44*s^3-329*s^2-930*s-675
ps6 =

    -675 -930s -329s^2 -44s^3 +43s^4 +14s^5 +s^6

--> rts=bairstow_zeros(ps6,%t)

    -675 -930s -329s^2 -44s^3 +43s^4 +14s^5 +s^6
    5 +6s +s^2
    -5.  -1.

    -135 -24s -10s^2 +8s^3 +s^4
    -27 +6s +s^2
    -9.   3.

    5 +2s +s^2
    -1. + 2.i  -1. - 2.i
rts =

    -9. + 0.i
    -5. + 0.i
    -1. - 2.i
    -1. + 2.i
    -1. + 0.i
    3. + 0.i
```

$$ps6 = (-135 - 24s - 10s^2 + 8s^3 + s^4) (5 + 6s + s^2)$$

$$ps6 = (5 + 2s + s^2) (-27 + 6s + s^2) (5 + 6s + s^2)$$

$$ps9(x) = -184704 - 52784s + 119100s^2 - 21990s^3 - 5292s^4 + 3383s^5 - 500s^6 - 10s^7 - 4s^8 + s^9$$

```
--> ps9
ps9 =

-184704 -52784s +119100s^2 -21990s^3 -5292s^4 +3383s^5 -500s^6 -10s^7 -4s^8 +s^9

--> rts=bairstow_zeros(ps9,%t)

-184704 -52784s +119100s^2 -21990s^3 -5292s^4 +3383s^5 -500s^6 -10s^7 -4s^8 +s^9
-2 -s +s^2
-1. 2.

92352 -19784s -3482s^2 +2844s^3 -517s^4 -11s^5 -3s^6 +s^7
-12 -s +s^2
-3. 4.

-7696 +2290s -542s^2 -s^3 -2s^4 +s^5
13 -4s +s^2
2. + 3.i 2. - 3.i

-592 -6s +2s^2 +s^3
74 +10s +s^2
-5. + 7.i -5. - 7.i

-8 +s
8.
rts =

-5. - 7.i
-5. + 7.i
-3. + 0.i
-1. + 0.i
2. - 3.i
2. + 3.i
2. + 0.i
4. + 0.i
8. + 0.i
```

$$ps9 = (92352 - 19784s - 3482s^2 + 2844s^3 - 517s^4 - 11s^5 - 3s^6 + s^7)(-2 - s + s^2)$$

$$ps9 = (-7696 + 2290s - 542s^2 - s^3 - 2s^4 + s^5)(-12 - s + s^2)(-2 - s + s^2)$$

$$ps9 = (-592 - 6s + 2s^2 + s^3)(13 - 4s + s^2)(-12 - s + s^2)(-2 - s + s^2)$$

$$ps9 = (-8 + s)(74 + 10s + s^2)(13 - 4s + s^2)(-12 - s + s^2)(-2 - s + s^2)$$

Conteúdo Opcional

Algoritmo do Método do Fator Quadrático (conteúdo opcional)

Este método consiste em se procurar os coeficiente (u_0, u_1) do fator quadrático $P_{2_out}(x) = u_0 + u_1 x + x^2$, que seja um divisor exato de $P_n(x)$. Se $P_{2_out}(x)$ for uma fator exato, não haverá resto na divisão, isto é $\frac{P_n(x)}{P_{2_out}(x)} = P_q(x)$, e as raízes de $P_{2_out}(x)$ serão também raízes de $P_n(x)$.

$$P_n(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + \cdots + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + a_nx^n$$

$$P_{2_out}(x) = u_0 + u_1 x + x^2$$

$$P_q(x) = b_2 + b_3x + b_4x^2 + b_5x^3 + \cdots + b_{n-1}x^{n-3} + b_nx^{n-2}$$

```
1 function [ps2_out,pq]=encontrar_divisor_quadratico(p_in)
2     u=[0.1;0.1;1.0]; //inicialização ps2_out=s^2+0.1*s+0.1
3     du=[0.0;0.0;0.0]
4     for (k=1:500)
5         ps2_out=poly(u, 's', 'coeff')
6         [pq, Rb, b] = fatorar_p2(p_in,ps2_out)
7         pb_in=poly(b, 's', 'coeff')
8         [pc, Rc, c] = fatorar_p2(pb_in,ps2_out)
9         du(2) = (b(1)*c(4)-c(3)*b(2)) / (c(2)*c(4)-c(3)^2);
10        du(1) = (c(2)*b(2)-b(1)*c(3)) / (c(2)*c(4)-c(3)^2);
11        if (norm(du)<1e-16) break end
12        u=u+du
13    end
14 endfunction
```

```

1 function [ps2_out,pq]=encontrar_divisor_quadratico(p_in)
2     u=[0.1;0.1;1.0]; //inicialização ps2_out=s^2+0.1*s+0.1
3     du=[0.0;0.0;0.0]
4     for (k=1:500)
5         ps2_out=poly(u,'s','coeff')
6         [pq,Rb,b]=fatorar_p2(p_in,ps2_out)
7         pb_in=poly(b,'s','coeff')
8         [pc,Rc,c]=fatorar_p2(pb_in,ps2_out)
9         du(2)=(b(1)*c(4)-c(3)*b(2))/(c(2)*c(4)-c(3)^2);
10        du(1)=(c(2)*b(2)-b(1)*c(3))/(c(2)*c(4)-c(3)^2);
11        if (norm(du)<1e-16) break end
12        u=u+du
13    end
14 endfunction

```

- Começamos escolhendo arbitrariamente os coeficientes $u = \begin{bmatrix} u_0 \\ u_1 \end{bmatrix}$ de um polinômio $P_{2_out}(x)$.
- A divisão de $P_n(x)$ por $P_{2_out}(x)$ gera um novo polinômio $P_q(x)$ e um resto $R(x)$

$$\frac{P_n(x)}{P_{2_out}(x)} = P_q(x) + \frac{R(x)}{P_{2_out}(x)}$$

$$P_q(x) = b_2 + b_3x + b_4x^2 + b_5x^3 + \dots + b_{n-1}x^{n-3} + b_nx^{n-2}$$

$$R(x) = b_0 + b_1(x + u_1)$$

- O resto $R(x)$ depende da escolha dos coeficientes $u = \begin{bmatrix} u_0 \\ u_1 \end{bmatrix}$ de $P_{2_out}(x) = u_0 + u_1 x + x^2$.
- Se $P_{2_out}(x)$ for um fator exato, o resto será nulo $R(x) = 0$
- Os coeficientes $(b_2 \text{ a } b_n)$ de $P_q(x)$ e $(b_0 \text{ e } b_1)$ do resto $R(x)$, podem ser obtidos por fatoração

- Os coeficientes $(b_2 \text{ a } b_n)$ de $P_q(x)$ e $(b_0 \text{ e } b_1)$ do resto $R(x)$, podem ser obtidos pelo programa fatorar_p2.

```

1 function [ps_out, resto, b]=fatorar_p2(ps,p_div)
2     a=coeff(ps)
3     d=coeff(p_div)
4     n=length(a)
5     b(n)=a(n);
6     b(n-1)=a(n-1)-d(2)*b(n);
7     for k=n-2:-1:1
8         b(k)=a(k)-b(k+1)*d(2)-b(k+2)*d(1);
9     end
10    resto = b(1)+b(2)*(s+d(2))
11    ps_out=poly(b(3:n),'s','coeff')
12 endfunction

```

$$P_q(x) = b_2 + b_3x + b_4x^2 + b_5x^3 + \dots + b_{n-1}x^{n-3} + b_nx^{n-2}$$

$$R(x) = b_0 + b_1(x + u_1)$$

```
--> [Pq, R , b] = fatorar_p2(Pn , P2out)
```

Como a divisão não é exata, então: $P_{(n)}(x) = P_q(x) * P_{2_out}(x) + R(x)$

- Devemos ajustar os coeficientes $u = \begin{bmatrix} u_0 \\ u_1 \end{bmatrix}$, pela soma somando um valor $\Delta u = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta u_0 \\ \Delta u_1 \end{bmatrix}$, até que o resto $R(x) = b_0 + b_1(x + u_1)$ se anule. Para encontramos Δu , precisamos das derivadas parciais de b_0 e b_1 (coeficientes do resto) em relação $u = \begin{bmatrix} u_0 \\ u_1 \end{bmatrix}$. Da expansão de Taylor teremos:

$$b_0(u + \Delta u) = b_0(u) + \frac{\partial b_0}{\partial u_0} \Delta u_0 + \frac{\partial b_0}{\partial u_1} \Delta u_1$$

$$b_1(u + \Delta u) = b_1(u) + \frac{\partial b_1}{\partial u_0} \Delta u_0 + \frac{\partial b_1}{\partial u_1} \Delta u_1$$

- Se $R(x) = 0$, então $b_0(u + \Delta u) = b_1(u + \Delta u) = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial b_0}{\partial u_0} \Delta u_0 + \frac{\partial b_0}{\partial u_1} \Delta u_1 = -b_0 \\ \frac{\partial b_1}{\partial u_0} \Delta u_0 + \frac{\partial b_1}{\partial u_1} \Delta u_1 = -b_1 \end{cases}$$

- Baristow demonstrou que as derivadas parciais podem ser obtidas pelo mesmo programa `fatorar_p2.`, substituindo o polinômio $P_n(x)$ pelo polinômio $P_{nb}(x)$ formado pelos coeficientes b .

```

1 function [ps_out, resto, b]=fatorar_p2(ps,p_div)
2     a=coeff(ps)
3     d=coeff(p_div)
4     n=length(a)
5     b(n)=a(n);
6     b(n-1)=a(n-1)-d(2)*b(n);
7     for k=n-2:-1:1
8         b(k)=a(k)-b(k+1)*d(2)-b(k+2)*d(1);
9     end
10    resto = b(1)+b(2)*(s+d(2))
11    ps_out=poly(b(3:n),'s','coeff')
12 endfunction

```

```

--> Pnb = poly(b,'s','coeff');
--> [Pc, Rc , c] = fatorar_p2(Pnb , P2out)

```

$$\begin{array}{cc} \frac{\partial b_0}{\partial u} = -c_1 & \frac{\partial b_0}{\partial v} = -c_2 \\ \frac{\partial b_1}{\partial u} = -c_2 & \frac{\partial b_1}{\partial v} = -c_3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial b_0}{\partial u_0} \Delta u_0 + \frac{\partial b_0}{\partial u_1} \Delta u_1 = -b_0 \\ \frac{\partial b_1}{\partial u_0} \Delta u_0 + \frac{\partial b_1}{\partial u_1} \Delta u_1 = -b_1 \end{cases}$$

- Resolvendo este sistema, encontramos Δu_0 e Δu_1 par a próxima aproximação de $P_{2_out}(x) = u_0 + u_1 x + x^2$
- Este processo deve ser repetido até que $R(x)$ seja nulo

$$\begin{cases} c_1 \Delta u_0 + c_2 \Delta u_1 = b_0 \\ c_2 \Delta u_0 + c_3 \Delta u_1 = b_1 \end{cases}$$

Resolvendo o sistema temos:

$$\Delta u = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta u_0 \\ \Delta u_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{b_0 c_3 - c_2 b_1}{c_1 c_3 - c_2^2} \\ \frac{c_1 b_1 - b_0 c_2}{c_1 c_3 - c_2^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u_{\text{novo}} = u + \Delta u = \begin{bmatrix} u_0 + \Delta u_0 \\ u_1 + \Delta u_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Com o novo u_{novo} teremos o novo polinômio $P_{2_out}(n)$.
- Repetimos o processo até que $R(x)$ se anule.
- Quando isso acontecer, $P_{2_out}(n)$ será um fator exato de $P_n(x)$, de modo que as raízes de $P_{2_out}(n)$ serão também raízes de $P_n(x)$.
- As raízes de $P_{2_out}(n)$ são facilmente calculadas pela fórmula de Báskara.

```
--> ps4=-60+13*s+35*s^2+11*s^3+s^4;

--> p_in=ps4
p_in =

    -60 +13s +35s^2 +11s^3 +s^4

--> u=[0.1;0.1];
```

Exemplo: Encontre Primeiro fator quadrático
de $ps4(s) = -60 + 13s + 35s^2 + 11s^3 + s^4$

1

```
--> pq=u(2)+u(1)*s + s^2
pq =

    0.1 +0.1s +s^2

--> [p_out, Rb, b] = fatorar_p2(ps4,pq)
p_out =

    33.81 +10.9s +s^2
Rb =

    -63.381 +8.529s
b =

    -64.233900
     8.529
    33.810000
    10.9
     1.

--> pb_in=poly(b,'s','coeff')
pb_in =

    -64.2339 +8.529s +33.81s^2 +10.9s^3 +s^4

--> [pc, Rc, c] = fatorar_p2(pb_in,pq);

--> du(1) = ( b(1)*c(4)-c(3)*b(2) ) / ( c(2)*c(4)-c(3)^2 );

--> du(2) = ( c(2)*b(2)-b(1)*c(3) ) / ( c(2)*c(4)-c(3)^2 );

--> u=u+du
u =

    1.0534278
   -1.9908657
```

2

```
--> pq=u(2)+u(1)*s + s^2
pq =

   -1.9908657 +1.0534278s +s^2

--> [p_out, Rb, b] = fatorar_p2(ps4,pq)
p_out =

    26.51287 +9.9465722s +s^2
Rb =

   -7.2164359 +4.8728949s
b =

   -12.349679
    4.8728949
    26.512870
    9.9465722
     1.

--> pb_in=poly(b,'s','coeff')
pb_in =

   -12.349679 +4.8728949s +26.51287s^2 +9.9465722s^3 +s^4

--> [pc, Rc, c] = fatorar_p2(pb_in,pq);

--> du(1) = ( b(1)*c(4)-c(3)*b(2) ) / ( c(2)*c(4)-c(3)^2 );

--> du(2) = ( c(2)*b(2)-b(1)*c(3) ) / ( c(2)*c(4)-c(3)^2 );

--> u=u+du
u =

    1.6426538
   -2.7107697
```

3

```
--> pq=u(2)+u(1)*s + s^2
pq =

   -2.7107697 +1.6426538s +s^2

--> [p_out, Rb, b] = fatorar_p2(ps4,pq)
p_out =

    22.339889 +9.3573462s +s^2
Rb =

    0.5582944 +1.6689059s
b =

   -2.1831402
    1.6689059
    22.339889
    9.3573462
     1.

--> pb_in=poly(b,'s','coeff')
pb_in =

   -2.1831402 +1.6689059s +22.339889s^2 +9.3573462s^3 +s^4

--> [pc, Rc, c] = fatorar_p2(pb_in,pq);

--> du(1) = ( b(1)*c(4)-c(3)*b(2) ) / ( c(2)*c(4)-c(3)^2 );

--> du(2) = ( c(2)*b(2)-b(1)*c(3) ) / ( c(2)*c(4)-c(3)^2 );

--> u=u+du
u =

    1.9186564
   -2.9372828
```

Exemplo: Calcule as 4 raízes de $P_4(x) = -60 + 13x + 35x^2 + 11x^3 + x^4$

3

```
--> pq=u(2)+u(1)*s + s^2
pq =

-2.7107697 +1.6426538s +s^2

--> [p_out, Rb, b] = fatorar_p2(ps4,pq)
p_out =

22.339889 +9.3573462s +s^2
Rb =

0.5582944 +1.6689059s
b =

-2.1831402
1.6689059
22.339889
9.3573462
1.

--> pb_in=poly(b,'s','coeff')
pb_in =

-2.1831402 +1.6689059s +22.339889s^2 +9.3573462s^3 +s^4

--> [pc , Rc, c] = fatorar_p2(pb_in,pq);

--> du(1) = ( b(1)*c(4)-c(3)*b(2) ) / ( c(2)*c(4)-c(3)^2);
--> du(2) = ( c(2)*b(2)-b(1)*c(3) ) / ( c(2)*c(4)-c(3)^2);

--> u=u+du
u =

1.9186564
-2.9372828
```

4

```
--> pq=u(2)+u(1)*s + s^2
pq =

-2.9372828 +1.9186564s +s^2

--> [p_out, Rb, b] = fatorar_p2(ps4,pq)
p_out =

20.513305 +9.0813436s +s^2
Rb =

0.2533765 +0.3164906s
b =

-0.3538603
0.3164906
20.513305
9.0813436
1.

--> pb_in=poly(b,'s','coeff')
pb_in =

-0.3538603 +0.3164906s +20.513305s^2 +9.0813436s^3 +s^4

--> [pc , Rc, c] = fatorar_p2(pb_in,pq);

--> du(1) = ( b(1)*c(4)-c(3)*b(2) ) / ( c(2)*c(4)-c(3)^2);
--> du(2) = ( c(2)*b(2)-b(1)*c(3) ) / ( c(2)*c(4)-c(3)^2);

--> u=u+du
u =

1.9937238
-2.9948384
```

5

```
--> pq=u(2)+u(1)*s + s^2
pq =

-2.9948384 +1.9937238s +s^2

--> [p_out, Rb, b] = fatorar_p2(ps4,pq)
p_out =

20.038811 +9.0062762s +s^2
Rb =

0.0130003 +0.0204866s
b =

-0.0278444
0.0204866
20.038811
9.0062762
1.

--> pb_in=poly(b,'s','coeff')
pb_in =

-0.0278444 +0.0204866s +20.038811s^2 +9.0062762s^3 +s^4

--> [pc , Rc, c] = fatorar_p2(pb_in,pq);

--> du(1) = ( b(1)*c(4)-c(3)*b(2) ) / ( c(2)*c(4)-c(3)^2);
--> du(2) = ( c(2)*b(2)-b(1)*c(3) ) / ( c(2)*c(4)-c(3)^2);

--> u=u+du
u =

1.9999553
-2.9999612
```

Exemplo: Calcule as 4 raízes de $P_4(x) = -60 + 13x + 35x^2 + 11x^3 + x^4$

5

```
--> pq=u(2)+u(1)*s + s^2
pq =

-2.9948384 +1.9937238s +s^2

--> [p_out, Rb, b] = fatorar_p2(ps4,pq)
p_out =

20.038811 +9.0062762s +s^2
Rb =

0.0130003 +0.0204866s
b =

-0.0278444
0.0204866
20.038811
9.0062762
1.

--> pb_in=poly(b,'s','coeff')
pb_in =

-0.0278444 +0.0204866s +20.038811s^2 +9.0062762s^3 +s^4

--> [pc , Rc, c] = fatorar_p2(pb_in,pq);

--> du(1) = ( b(1)*c(4)-c(3)*b(2) ) / ( c(2)*c(4)-c(3)^2);

--> du(2) = ( c(2)*b(2)-b(1)*c(3) ) / ( c(2)*c(4)-c(3)^2);

--> u=u+du
u =

1.9999553
-2.9999612
```

6

```
--> pq=u(2)+u(1)*s + s^2
pq =

-2.9999612 +1.9999553s +s^2

--> [p_out, Rb, b] = fatorar_p2(ps4,pq)
p_out =

20.000274 +9.0000447s +s^2
Rb =

0.0000465 +0.0001308s
b =

-0.0002151
0.0001308
20.000274
9.0000447
1.

--> pb_in=poly(b,'s','coeff')
pb_in =

-0.0002151 +0.0001308s +20.000274s^2 +9.0000447s^3 +s^4

--> [pc , Rc, c] = fatorar_p2(pb_in,pq);

--> du(1) = ( b(1)*c(4)-c(3)*b(2) ) / ( c(2)*c(4)-c(3)^2);

--> du(2) = ( c(2)*b(2)-b(1)*c(3) ) / ( c(2)*c(4)-c(3)^2);

--> u=u+du
u =

2.0000000
-3.0000000
```

7

```
--> pq=u(2)+u(1)*s + s^2
pq =

-3 +2s +s^2

--> [p_out, Rb, b] = fatorar_p2(ps4,pq)
p_out =

20 +9s +s^2
Rb =

1.208D-09 +6.524D-09s
b =

-1.184D-08
6.524D-09
20.000000
9.0000000
1.

ps4 = p_out pq = (-3 + 2s + s^2)(20 + 9s + s^2)

--> [r1,r2]=baskara(p_out)
r1 =

-4.0000000
r2 =

-5.0000000

--> [r3,r4]=baskara(pq)
r3 =

1.0000000
r4 =

-3.0000000
```

Exemplo: Calcule as 4 raízes de $P_4(x)$

$$P_4(s) = -60 + 13s + 35s^2 + 11s^3 + s^4$$

$$P_{out}(s) = 0.1 + 0.1s + s^2$$

$$u_0 = 0.1 \quad 1.0534278 \quad 1.6426538 \quad 1.9186564 \quad 1.9937238 \quad 1.9999553 \quad 2.$$

$$u_1 = 0.1 \quad -1.9908657 \quad -2.7107697 \quad -2.9372828 \quad -2.9948384 \quad -2.9999612 \quad -3.$$

$$P_{out}(s) = -3 + 2s + s^2$$

$$P_{div}(s) = \frac{P_4(s)}{P_{out}(s)} = 20 + 9s + s^2$$

$$P_4(s) = P_{out}(s) P_{div}(s) = (-3 + 2s + s^2)(20 + 9s + s^2)$$

Raízes

$$z_4 = 1.$$

$$z_3 = -3.$$

$$z_2 = -4.$$

$$z_1 = -5.$$

```
--> [r1,r2]=baskara(p_out)
r1 =
-4.00000000
r2 =
-5.00000000
--> [r3,r4]=baskara(pq)
r3 =
1.00000000
r4 =
-3.00000000
```