

> with(linalg):

Warning: new definition for norm  
Warning: new definition for trace

!!!!!!! Antes de ejecutar el archivo se debe ingresar el numero de observaciones para lo cual asignarle a "n" el numero de observaciones!!!!!!!!!!!!

>

Lectura de archivo y creacion del arreglo en el cual se guardaran las observaciones.

Cada columna es una

observacion, ya sea de tres o cuatro componentes.

> with(stats):

> n := 53;

*n := 53*

> c:=array(1..4,1..n);

*c := array(1 .. 4, 1 .. 53, [ ])*

> observar:=array(1..n,1..4);

*observar := array(1 .. 53, 1 .. 4, [ ])*

>

> line := readline(`casos.txt`);

*line := 0.5825 0.0971 0.2546 0.0658*

> numcaso := 1;

*numcaso := 1*

> while line <> 0 do

>     temp := sscanf(line,`%f %f %f %f`);

>     c[1,numcaso]:= temp[1];

>

>     c[2,numcaso]:= temp[2];

>     c[3,numcaso]:= temp[3];

>     c[4,numcaso]:= temp[4];

>     observar[numcaso,1] := temp[1];

>     observar[numcaso,2] := temp[2];

### Calculo de la ecuacion de la elipsoide

> equ:=var1[1,1]-nro;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{equ} := & 734.6982887 - 796.9853291 x + 591.8605861 x^2 + 385.1228167 y + 32.96739452 y x \\ & + 211.2148003 z - 1237.622054 z x + 182.9289405 y^2 - 403.6639980 z y \\ & + 877.1166116 z^2 \end{aligned}$$

Obteniendo coeficientes de la ecuación del elipsoide.

Teniendo la ecuación general de la elipse de la forma

$$a*x^2+b*y^2+c*z^2+d*x*y+e*x*z+f*z*y+g*x+h*y+i*z+j=0$$

> a:=coeff(equ,x,2);

$$a := 591.8605861$$

> b:=coeff(equ,y,2);

$$b := 182.9289405$$

> c:=coeff(equ,z,2);

$$c := 877.1166116$$

> d:=coeff(coeff(equ, x,1),y,1);

$$d := 32.96739452$$

> e:=coeff(coeff(equ, x,1),z,1);

$$e := -1237.622054$$

> f:=coeff(coeff(equ,y,1),z);

$$f := -403.6639980$$

> g:=tcoeff(coeff(equ, x,1));

$$g := -796.9853291$$

> h:=tcoeff(coeff(equ,y,1));

$$h := 385.1228167$$

> i:=tcoeff(coeff(equ,z,1));

$$i := 211.2148003$$

> j:=tcoeff(equ);

$$j := 734.6982887$$

### Calculo del grafico de la elipsoide

> with(plots):

### Resolucion de la ecuacion de la elipsoide

> zetas:=solve(equ=0,z);

$$\begin{aligned} \text{zetas} := & -.1204029188 + .7055059941 x + .2301085127 y - .1140099260 \cdot 10^{-10} \left( \right. \\ & -.6332631506 \cdot 10^{22} + .5683470239 \cdot 10^{22} x - .3804275254 \cdot 10^{22} y - .1362036647 \cdot 10^{22} x^2 \\ & + .2208754838 \cdot 10^{22} y x - .1197138566 \cdot 10^{22} y^2 \left. \right)^{1/2}, -.1204029188 + .7055059941 x \\ & + .2301085127 y - .1140099260 \cdot 10^{-10} \left( -.6332631506 \cdot 10^{22} + .5683470239 \cdot 10^{22} x \right. \\ & \left. - .3804275254 \cdot 10^{22} y - .1362036647 \cdot 10^{22} x^2 - .2208754838 \cdot 10^{22} y x \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$- .1197138566 \cdot 10^{22} y^2)^{1/2}$$

**Ecuacion de mitad superior de la elipsoide**

> zetas[1];

$$\begin{aligned} &-.1204029188 + .7055059941 x + .2301085127 y + .1140099260 \cdot 10^{-10} \left( -.6332631506 \cdot 10^{22} \right. \\ &+ .5683470239 \cdot 10^{22} x - .3804275254 \cdot 10^{22} y - .1362036647 \cdot 10^{22} x^2 \\ &+ .2208754838 \cdot 10^{22} y x - .1197138566 \cdot 10^{22} y^2 \left. \right)^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

**Ecuacion de la mitad inferior de la elipsoide.**

> zetas[2];

$$\begin{aligned} &-.1204029188 + .7055059941 x + .2301085127 y - .1140099260 \cdot 10^{-10} \left( -.6332631506 \cdot 10^{22} \right. \\ &+ .5683470239 \cdot 10^{22} x - .3804275254 \cdot 10^{22} y - .1362036647 \cdot 10^{22} x^2 \\ &+ .2208754838 \cdot 10^{22} y x - .1197138566 \cdot 10^{22} y^2 \left. \right)^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

**Buscando los extremos de las x y los extremos de las y, para graficar elipsoide**

>

> Determinante := e\*\*2\*x\*\*2 + 2\*e\*x\*f\*y + 2\*e\*x\*i + f\*\*2\*y\*\*2 + 2\*f\*y\*i + i\*\*2 - 4\*c\*a\*x\*  
> \*2 - 4\*c\*b\*y\*\*2 - 4\*c\*d\*x\*y - 4\*c\*g\*x - 4\*c\*h\*y - 4\*c\*j;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Determinante} := &-544814.658 x^2 + 883501.9351 y x + .2273388096 \cdot 10^7 x - 478855.4267 y^2 \\ &- .1521710102 \cdot 10^7 y - .2533052602 \cdot 10^7 \end{aligned}$$

> Discriminante2 := -e\*(x\*\*2)\*f\*c\*d - e\*f\*c\*h - f\*i\*c\*d\*x - f\*i\*c\*h + c^2\*d^2\*x^2 + 2\*c^\*  
> 2\*d\*x\*h + c\*\*2\*h\*\*2 + f\*\*2\*c\*a\*x\*\*2 + f\*\*2\*c\*g\*x + f\*\*2\*c\*j + c\*b\*e\*\*2\*x\*\*2 + 2\*c\*b\*e\*x\*i  
> + c\*b\*i\*\*2 - 4\*c\*\*2\*b\*a\*x\*\*2 - 4\*c\*\*2\*b\*g\*x - 4\*c\*\*2\*b\*j;

> extremox:=solve(Discriminante2=0,x);

$$\text{extremox} := 2.546610078, 3.787203612$$

>

> BuscaY:=solve(Determinante=0,x):

>

> Discriminante3 := -e\*f\*y\*\*2\*c\*d - e\*f\*y\*c\*g - e\*i\*c\*d\*y - e\*i\*c\*g + c\*\*2\*d\*\*2\*y\*\*2 + 2\*c^\*  
> \*2\*d\*y\*g + c\*\*2\*g\*\*2 + e\*\*2\*c\*b\*y\*\*2 + e\*\*2\*c\*h\*y + e\*\*2\*c\*j + c\*a\*f\*\*2\*y\*\*2 + 2\*c\*a\*f\*y^\*  
> i + c\*a\*i\*\*2 - 4\*c\*\*2\*a\*b\*y\*\*2 - 4\*c\*\*2\*a\*h\*y - 4\*c\*\*2\*a\*j;

> extremoy:=solve(Discriminante3=0,y);

$$\text{extremoy} := .6709734897, 1.994253052$$

# Reducción de una ecuación cuadrática a la forma canónica.

(pensando principalmente hacia el elipsoide)

```
> #FREstimada := b0 + b1*x + b11*x^2;
```

```
> #with(liesymm);
```

```
> #Primeraderivada := Diff(FREstimada,x);
```

```
> #PD := dvalue(Primeraderivada);
```

```
> #xm := solve(PD=0,x);
```

```
> #Funcion Ajustada de 2Orden
```

```
> #ytongo := b0 + (x')*b + (x')*B*x;
```

```
> with(linalg);
```

Warning: new definition for norm

Warning: new definition for trace

[BlockDiagonal, GramSchmidt, JordanBlock, Wronskian, add, addcol, addrow, adj, adjoint, angle, augment, backsub, band, basis, bezout, blockmatrix, charmat, charpoly, col, coldim, colspace, colspan, companion, concat, cond, copyinto, crossprod, curl, definite, delcols, delrows, det, diag, diverge, dotprod, eigenvals, eigenvects, entermatrix, equal, exponential, extend, ffgausselim, fibonacci, frobenius, gausselim, gaussjord, genmatrix, grad, hadamard, hermite, hessian, hilbert, htranspose, ihermite, indexfunc, innerprod, intbasis, inverse, ismith, iszero, jacobian, jordan, kernel, laplacian, leastsqrs, linsolve, matrix, minor, minpoly, mulcol, mulrow, multiply, norm, normalize, nullspace, orthog, permanent, pivot, potential, randmatrix, randvector, rank, ratform, row, rowdim, rowspace, rowspan, rref, scalarmul, singularvals, smith, stack, submatrix, subvector, sumbasis, swapcol, swaprow, sylvester, toeplitz, trace, transpose, vandermonde, vecpotent, vectdim, vector]

```
> k := 3;
```

$$k := 3$$

```
> XM := matrix(k,1,[x1,x2, x3]);b:= matrix(k,1,[b1,b2,b3]);
```

$$XM := \begin{bmatrix} x1 \\ x2 \\ x3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b := \begin{bmatrix} b1 \\ b2 \\ b3 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
> BM:= matrix(k,k,[b11,b12/2,b13/2,b21/2,b22,b23/2,b31/2,b32/2,b33]);
```

```
>
```



$$BM := \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & \frac{1}{2}b_{12} & \frac{1}{2}b_{13} \\ \frac{1}{2}b_{21} & b_{22} & \frac{1}{2}b_{23} \\ \frac{1}{2}b_{31} & \frac{1}{2}b_{32} & b_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

>

>

> #xo := -((B)^-1)\*b/2;

> #ytongo := ytongoo + lambda1\*w1\*\*2+ ...+lambdak\*wk\*\*2;

> #ejemplo :

> ytongo := 591.8605861\*x1^2 +182.9289405\*x2^2 +877.1166116\*x3^2 +32.96739452\*x1\*x2 -1237.6  
 > 22054\*x1\*x3 -403.6639980\*x2\*x3 -796.9853291\*x1 +385.1228167\*x2 +211.2148003\*x3 +734.6982877  
 > ;

$$\begin{aligned} ytongo := & 591.8605861 x_1^2 + 182.9289405 x_2^2 + 877.1166116 x_3^2 + 32.96739452 x_1 x_2 \\ & - 1237.622054 x_1 x_3 - 403.6639980 x_2 x_3 - 796.9853291 x_1 + 385.1228167 x_2 \\ & + 211.2148003 x_3 + 734.6982877 \end{aligned}$$

>

>

> sort(ytongo,[x1,x2,x3],plex);

$$\begin{aligned} & 591.8605861 x_1^2 + 32.96739452 x_1 x_2 - 1237.622054 x_1 x_3 - 796.9853291 x_1 \\ & + 182.9289405 x_2^2 - 403.6639980 x_2 x_3 + 385.1228167 x_2 + 877.1166116 x_3^2 \\ & + 211.2148003 x_3 + 734.6982877 \end{aligned}$$

> b0 := tcoeff(ytongo);

$$b0 := 734.6982877$$

> b1 := tcoeff(coeff(ytongo,x1,1));b2 := tcoeff(coeff(ytongo,x2,1));b3 := tcoeff(coeff(ytongo,x3,1));

$$b1 := -796.9853291$$

$$b2 := 385.1228167$$

$$b3 := 211.2148003$$

> b := matrix(3,1,[b1,b2,b3]);

$$b := \begin{bmatrix} -796.9853291 \\ 385.1228167 \\ 211.2148003 \end{bmatrix}$$

> b11 := coeff(ytongo,x1,2);b12 :=coeff(coeff(ytongo,x1,1),x2,1);b13 :=coeff(coeff(ytongo,x1,1),x3,1)

> ;

$$b11 := 591.8605861$$

$$b12 := 32.96739452$$

```

b13 := -1237.622054
> b21 := b12; b22 := coeff(ytongo, x2, 2); b23 := coeff(coeff(ytongo, x2, 1), x3, 1);
b21 := 32.96739452
b22 := 182.9289405
b23 := -403.6639980
> b31 := b13; b32 := b23; b33 := coeff(ytongo, x3, 2);
b31 := -1237.622054
b32 := -403.6639980
b33 := 877.1166116
> B := matrix(3, 3, [b11, b12/2, b13/2, b21/2, b22, b23/2, b31/2, b32/2, b33]);
B := 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 591.8605861 & 16.48369726 & -618.8110270 \\ 16.48369726 & 182.9289405 & -201.8319990 \\ -618.8110270 & -201.8319990 & 877.1166116 \end{bmatrix}$$

> ValoresCaracteristicos := evalf(Eigenvals(B));
ValoresCaracteristicos := [13.72031710 245.0934456 1393.092377]
>
> Valores := eigenvects(B);
Valores := [13.7203170, 1, {[.5745614312 .6034970794 .5528747044]}],
[1393.092378, 1, {[-.6071213758 -.1387588954 .7823999012]}],
[245.0934457, 1, {[-.5488923374 .7851988571 -.2866704669]}]
> singularvals(B);
[13.72028535, 245.0934455, 1393.092376]
>
> lambda[1] := Valores[3][1];
 $\lambda_1 := 245.0934457$ 
> lambda[2] := Valores[1][1];
 $\lambda_2 := 13.7203170$ 
> lambda[3] := Valores[2][1];
 $\lambda_3 := 1393.092378$ 
> #Condiciones para los lambdas. Deben tener el mismo signo para que sea elipsoide
> error := 0; n := 1;
error := 0
n := 1
> positivo := 0; negativo := 0;
positivo := 0
negativo := 0
> while (n <= k) do

```

```

> if ( Valores[n][1] >= 0) then positivo := 1;
> else
>     negativo := 1;
> fi;
> if (positivo = 1 and negativo = 1) then error := 1;
> fi;
> n := n + 1;
> od;

n := 2
n := 3
n := 4
> if ( error = 0 and det(B) <> 0) then
>     XO := scalarmul(multiply(evalm(B^(-1)),b),-1/2);
>     YO := b0 + scalarmul(multiply(transpose(XO),b),1/2)[1,1]; # ytongo0 := b0 + (x')*b/2
>     if (YO>=0 and positivo=0) then YO := YO*(-1);
>     elif (YO<0 and positivo=1) then
>         YO := YO*(-1); #lambdas negativos;
>     else error :=1;
>     fi;
>
>     a:= sqrt(YO/lambda[1]);evalf(a);
>     b:= sqrt(YO/lambda[2]);evalf(b);
>     c:= sqrt(YO/lambda[3]);evalf(c);
> else
>     if (error = 1) then
>         printf(`lambdas de diferentes signos cada una de ellas u otro error de signos \n`); #
>     quit;
>     elif (det(B)=0) then
>         printf(`no es un elipsoide /n`); # quit;
>     else
>         fi;

```

> fi;

$$XO := \begin{bmatrix} 3.166906743 \\ 1.332613227 \\ 2.420514413 \end{bmatrix}$$

YO := -15.0567048

a := .2478558188

.2478558188

b := 1.047569620

1.047569620

c := .1039620919

.1039620919

> #Obteniendo los valores de la matriz M, obteniendo valores l,m,n (estan desordenados) en Valore  
> s.

> z1 := 1;

z1 := 1

> while (z1 <= k) do ;

>     z2 := 1;encontrado := false;

>     while (z2<= k and not(encontrado)) do ;

>         if (lambda[z1] = Valores[z2][1]) then

>             TM[z1,1] := Valores[z2][3][1];

>             encontrado := true;

>         fi;

>         z2 := z2 +1;

>     od;

>     z1 := z1 + 1;

> od;

z2 := 1

encontrado := false

z1 := 2

z2 := 1

encontrado := false

z1 := 3

z2 := 1



*encontrado* := false

*z1* := 4

> eval(TM);

```
table([
  (1, 1) = [-.5488923374 .7851988571 -.2866704669]
  (2, 1) = [.5745614312 .6034970794 .5528747044]
  (3, 1) = [-.6071213758 -.1387588954 .7823999012]
])
```

>

> V1 := vector([TM[1,1][1], TM[1,1][2], TM[1,1][3]]);

$V1 := [-.5488923374 \quad .7851988571 \quad -.2866704669]$

> V1n := normalize(V1);

$V1n := [-.5488923374 \quad .7851988571 \quad -.2866704669]$

> V2 := vector([TM[2,1][1], TM[2,1][2], TM[2,1][3]]);

$V2 := [.5745614312 \quad .6034970794 \quad .5528747044]$

> V2n := normalize(V2);

$V2n := [.5745614306 \quad .6034970788 \quad .5528747038]$

> V3 := vector([TM[3,1][1], TM[3,1][2], TM[3,1][3]]);

$V3 := [-.6071213758 \quad -.1387588954 \quad .7823999012]$

> V3n := normalize(V3);

$V3n := [-.6071213752 \quad -.1387588953 \quad .7823999004]$

> M := transpose(matrix([V1n, V2n, V3n]));

$$M := \begin{bmatrix} -.5488923374 & .5745614306 & -.6071213752 \\ .7851988571 & .6034970788 & -.1387588953 \\ -.2866704669 & .5528747038 & .7823999004 \end{bmatrix}$$

>

>