

# Métodos Numéricos e Optimização não Linear

⊗ mao báspica (mão báspica de spfba)

MATLAB (otimização)

- simulador, máquina de calcular

• 2 Testes Técnicos.  $\sum 7.25$  (mota mínima) de 15 valores

• 2 Testes PL MATLAB 5 valores (2.5 cada)  
 $\sum 2.25$  (mota mínima)

exame 15 7.25 (mota mínima)

Matemática

$a^2 n$   
 $n^2$   
 $e^{-n}$   
 $\ln(n)$   
 $\log(n)$   
 $\sqrt{n}$   
 $\arcsin(n)$   
 $\ln|n|$   
 $\pi$   
 $1 \times 10^{-3}$

Matlab

$a^2 * n$   
 $n^1 2$   
 $\exp(-n)$   
 $\log(n)$   
 $\log_{10}(n)$   
 $\text{asin}(n)$   
 $\text{sin}(n)$   
 $\text{atan}(n)$   
 $10^{-3}$   
 $1 \times 10^{-3}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = [123; 456]$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$A.^1 2 \rightarrow$  dimensões da matriz A  
 $\Downarrow$   
 $A.^* A$

$i = 1:20 \rightarrow$  vetor de 1 a 20

$j = 1:2:7 \rightarrow 1 3 5 7$

↳ incremento 2

$K = 100:-1:1$

⊗ se plot ('sin(x)')  $\rightarrow$  gráfico de linha

⊗ se surf ('peacock')  $\rightarrow$  gráfico (3D) de mosaico

⊗ ezsurf  $\Rightarrow$  dá também as contornos (máx e min)

⊗ ezcontour ('peacock')  $\Rightarrow$  as contornos

• clear  $\Rightarrow$  limpa variáveis

•clc  $\Rightarrow$  limpa ecrã

# Ficha 1.03. Introdução ao MATLAB

1.1. c)  $m = 1:10$

d)  $m = 2:2:12$

1.2.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

a)  $B = A(2:3, 1:2)$   
 ↳ linha 2 a 3 → coluna 1 a 2  
 da matriz A

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

b)  $C = A(:, 1:2)$   
 ↳ coluna 1 a 2 da matriz A

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \\ 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

c)  $D = A[1:4, 4:4]$   
 ↳ adiciona linha 4 a 4  
 à matriz A

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

d)  $E = D([2, 4], :)$   
 ↳ linha 2 e 4 da matriz D

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

e)  $F = [0:3:9, 2:2:8, 5:5:20]$

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 6 & 9 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 5 & 10 & 15 & 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.3. a) eye(5)

b) rand(3)

c) randi([-1 1], 3, 4)

d) zeros(2, 3)

e) ones(2)

f)

g) diag(diag(A))

1.4.

1.5. function  $[a, b] = \text{norme}(a, b)$

$$a = a + b;$$

$$b = a * b;$$

end

»  $[a, b] = \text{norme}(10, 15)$

$$\text{norme} = 75$$

$$\text{produito} = 150$$

valor exato



$$\textcircled{1} \quad dn = |\bar{n} - n| \Rightarrow \text{Erro absoluto}$$

↓  
valor aproximado

$$\leq \delta_n$$



Límite superior do erro

$$\bar{n} \in [\bar{n} - \delta_n, \bar{n} + \delta_n] \rightarrow \text{intervalo de incerteza}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \pi_n = \frac{|\bar{n} - n|}{\bar{n}} \Rightarrow \text{Erro relativo}$$

$$\pi_n \approx \frac{|\bar{n} - n|}{|n|} \leq \frac{\delta_n}{|n|} \quad (100\% \pi_n \Rightarrow \text{percentagem})$$

⊗ Algumas regras significativas → quando podemos confiar

1. Quais os limites superiores da soma absoluta

Ex.:  $n = 0.501234 \times 10^2$

$$\delta_n = 0.5 \times 10^3$$

$$n = 50123.4 \times 10^{-3}$$

⊗ Algumas regras significativas

$$n = 0.0027604$$

$$\delta_n = 0.0000050$$

276 → Algumas regras significativas

Ex1.

$$f(x, y, z) = -x + y^2 + \text{sen}(z)$$

$$x = 1.1$$

$$\delta_x = 0.05$$

$$y = 2.04$$

$$\delta_y = 0.005$$

$$z = 0.5 \text{ rad}$$

$$\delta_z = 0.05$$

$$f(x, y, z) = -1.1 + 2.04^2 + \text{sen}(0.5) \approx 3.510255386$$

$$I = \begin{cases} 1.05 \leq \bar{x} \leq 1.15 \\ 2.035 \leq \bar{y} \leq 2.045 \\ 0.45 \text{ rad} \leq \bar{z} \leq 0.55 \text{ rad} \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} x=1.1 \\ y=2.04 \\ z=0.5 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \delta_x = 0.05 \\ \delta_y = 0.005 \\ \delta_z = 0.05 \end{array} \quad f = -x + y^2 + \tan(z)$$

↓  
método da última casa decimal

$$\left| \frac{\delta f}{\delta x} \right| = 1 \quad M_x = 1$$

maior valor de y

$$\left| \frac{\delta f}{\delta y} \right| = |2y| \quad M_y = 2 * 2.045 = 4.09$$

$$\left| \frac{\delta f}{\delta z} \right| = |\cos(z)| \quad M_z = 0.90044712$$

•  $\cos(0.45) = 0.90044710 \leftarrow$

•  $\cos(0.55) = 0.85254522$

$$\delta_f \leq 1 * 0.05 + 4.09 * 0.005 + 0.9004471 * 0.05 \\ = 0.115472355 \leftarrow 0.5$$

$$f = 3.5410255386$$

0.5

Aproximação 3 é um algoritmo significativo

Nota: caso  $\delta_f = 0.01 < 0.05$

comparando com 0.05  
" permitindo m ≠ 0 para S"

$$[A|b] = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} A & b \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \text{matriz ampliada}$$

Não se

① direto → m linhas de passos / solução exata

② iterativo → m infinitas de passos / solução aproximada estimada

Nº soluções depende das características da matriz c(A)

↓

m linhas ou colunas linearmente independentes

L

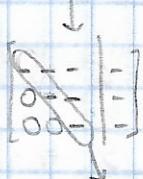
Não é o resultado de uma multiplicação de uma outra linha/coluna

$c(A) = m$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \det(A) \neq 0 \\ A^{-1} \text{ existe} \end{array} \right.$  sistema possível determinado (solução única)

$c(A) < m$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \det(A) = 0 \\ A^{-1} \text{ não existe} \\ c(A) = c(A|b) \\ c(A) < c(A|b) \end{array} \right.$   $\Rightarrow$  sistema possível indeterminado (infinitude de soluções)  
 $\Rightarrow$  sistema impossível (não tem solução)

### Eliminação de Gauss com pivotagem parcial (EGPP)

$$\left[ \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline A & b \\ \hline \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{EGPP}} \left[ \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline U & c \\ \hline \end{array} \right]$$

↓  


- Fazemos
- ⊗ trocar duas linhas
- ⊗ multiplicar por  $x \neq 0$

pivôs  $\Rightarrow$  elemento de maior módulo

Multiplicador

$$m_{ij} = -\frac{a_{ji}}{\text{pivot}_i}$$

⊗  $\det(A) = \det(U) \times (-1)^t$

↓  
 multiplicar elementos da diagonal

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 5 & 22 \\ 5 & -2 & 1 & -6 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 21 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{1 \leftrightarrow l_2} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -5 & -2 & 1 & -6 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 22 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 21 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{5}l_1 + l_2} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -5 & -2 & 1 & -6 \\ 0 & \frac{17}{5} & \frac{26}{5} & \frac{104}{5} \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 21 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\frac{2}{5}l_1 + l_3} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -5 & -2 & 1 & -6 \\ 0 & \frac{17}{5} & \frac{26}{5} & \frac{104}{5} \\ 0 & -\frac{4}{5} & \frac{12}{5} & -\frac{72}{5} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\cdot \frac{1}{5} \times (-5) + 1 = -1 + 1 = 0$$

$$\cdot \frac{2}{5} \times (-5) + 2 = 0$$

$$m_{21} = -\frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \text{lemento linha 2, coluna 1}$$

$\Rightarrow$  elemento linha 1 (pivo)

multiplicar linha 2 pela linha 1

$$m_{31} = -\frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\xrightarrow{l_3 \rightarrow} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -5 & -2 & 1 & -6 \\ 0 & \frac{17}{5} & \frac{26}{5} & \frac{104}{5} \\ 0 & \frac{13}{5} & \frac{26}{5} & \frac{104}{5} \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\frac{13}{5}l_2 + l_3} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -5 & -2 & 1 & -6 \\ 0 & \frac{17}{5} & \frac{26}{5} & \frac{104}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{52}{5} & \frac{52}{5} \end{array} \right]$$

$$m_{32} = -\frac{13/5}{52/5} = \frac{13}{54}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -5x - 2y + z = -6 \\ -\frac{54}{5}y + \frac{17}{5}z = -\frac{72}{5} \\ \frac{52}{5}z = \frac{52}{3} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 1 \\ y = 2 \\ z = 3 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = (-1)^3 \times (-5) \times (-54/5) \times (52/9)$$

mº de troca de linhas que se faz ao longo da EGPP

$\Rightarrow$  elementos da diagonal da matriz U

Inversa

$$(A | I) \xrightarrow{EGPP} (U | J)$$

identidade

100

010

001

### Exercício 3.

$$f(x, y, z) = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 3.1416 & \partial x &= 0.0005 \\ y &= 1.732 & \partial y &= 0.0005 \\ z &= 1.4142 & \partial z &= 0.00005 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(3.1416, 1.732, 1.4142) = \frac{2 * 3.1416 * 1.732}{(3.1416)^2 + 1.4142} = 0.96443163$$

$$I = \begin{cases} 3.14155 \leq x \leq 3.14165 \\ 1.7315 \leq y \leq 1.7325 \\ 1.41415 \leq z \leq 1.41425 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= \frac{2y(x^2+z)-2xy(2x)}{(x^2+z)^2} = \frac{2y(x^2+z-2x^2)}{(x^2+z)^2} \\ &= \frac{2y(-x^2+z)}{(x^2+z)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right| = \left| \frac{2y(-x^2+z)}{(x^2+z)^2} \right| \rightarrow \text{lim sup}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_x &= \left| 2 * 1.7325 * (-3.14165^2 + 1.41425) \right| \\ &\quad \left| (3.14155^2 + 1.41415)^2 \right| \\ &= 0.23012666 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right| = \left| \frac{2x}{x^2+z} \right|$$

$$M_y = \frac{2 * 3.14165}{(3.14155^2 + 1.41415)^2} = 0.556858029$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right| = \left| -\frac{2xy}{(x^2+z)^2} \right|$$

$$M_z = \left| -\frac{2 * 3.14165 * 1.7325}{(3.14155^2 + 1.41415)^2} \right| = 0.08550$$

$$\delta f \leq 0.23013 * 0.0005 + 0.55686 * 0.0005 + 0.08550 * 0.0005$$

$$= 0.00029421$$

$$\delta f \leq 0.0005$$

$$f = 0.9644 \rightarrow 3 \text{ algarismos significativos}$$

### Exercício 5.

$$a) \quad [A|b] = \left[ \begin{array}{ccccc} 2.4 & 6.0 & -2.7 & 5.0 & 14.6 \\ -2.1 & -2.7 & 5.9 & -4.0 & -11.4 \\ 3.0 & 5.0 & -4.0 & 6.0 & 14.0 \\ 0.9 & 1.9 & 2.7 & 1.8 & -0.9 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_3} \left[ \begin{array}{ccccc} 3.0 & 5.0 & -4.0 & 6.0 & 14.0 \\ -2.1 & -2.7 & 5.9 & -4.0 & -11.4 \\ 2.4 & 6.0 & -2.7 & 5.0 & 14.6 \\ 0.9 & 1.9 & 2.7 & 1.8 & -0.9 \end{array} \right]$$

$$m_{21} = -\frac{-2.1}{3.0} = 0.7 \quad \{ m_{31} = -\frac{2.4}{3.0} = -0.8 \} \quad m_{41} = -\frac{0.9}{3.0} = -0.3$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_2 \leftarrow 0.7R_1 + R_2 \\ R_3 \leftarrow -0.8R_1 + R_3 \\ R_4 \leftarrow -0.3R_1 + R_4 \end{array} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{ccccc} 3.0 & 5.0 & -4.0 & 6.0 & 14.0 \\ 0 & 0.8 & 3.1 & 0.2 & -1.6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0.2 & 3.4 \\ 0 & 0.4 & 5.9 & 0 & -5.1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3} \left[ \begin{array}{ccccc} 3.0 & 5.0 & -4.0 & 6.0 & 14.0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0.2 & 0.8 & 3.4 \\ 0 & 0.8 & 3.1 & 0.2 & -1.6 \\ 0 & 0.4 & 5.9 & 0 & -5.1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_3 \leftarrow -0.4R_2 + R_3 \\ R_4 \leftarrow -0.2R_2 + R_4 \end{array} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{ccccc} 3.0 & 5.0 & -4.0 & 6.0 & 14.0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0.2 & 0.8 & 3.4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2.9 & 0.12 & -2.96 \\ 0 & 0 & 5.8 & -0.04 & -5.78 \end{array} \right]$$

$$m_{32} = -\frac{0.8}{0.5} = -1.6$$

$$m_{42} = -\frac{0.4}{0.5} = -0.8$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 3.0 & 5.0 & -4.0 & 6.0 & 14.0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0.5 & 0.2 & 3.4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2.9 & 0.12 & -2.96 \\ 0 & 0 & 5.8 & -0.04 & -5.78 \end{array} \right]$$

$\xrightarrow{l_3 + l_4}$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 3.0 & 5.0 & -4.0 & 6.0 & 14.0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0.5 & 0.2 & 3.4 \\ 0 & 0 & 5.8 & -0.04 & -5.78 \\ 0 & 0 & 2.9 & 0.12 & -2.96 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_4 \leftrightarrow R_3, R_2 \leftrightarrow R_4} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} (x) & (y) & (z) & (w) & \\ 3.0 & 5.0 & -4.0 & 6.0 & 14.0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0.5 & 0.2 & 3.4 \\ 0 & 0 & 5.8 & -0.04 & -5.78 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.12 & -0.07 \end{array} \right]$$

$$m_{43} = -\frac{2.9}{5.8} = -0.3$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3.0x + 5.0y - 5.0z + 6.0w = 14.0 \\ 2y + 0.5z + 0.2w = 3.4 \\ 5.8z - 0.04w = -5.78 \\ 0.12w = -0.07 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 1 \\ y = 2 \\ z = -1 \\ w = -0.5 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ -0.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = A \setminus b$$

$$A = [\dots; \dots; \dots; \dots]$$

$$b = [-; -; -; -]$$

$$b) \det(A) = (-1)^3 \times 3.0 \times 2 \times 5.8 \times 0.12 = -4.872$$

$$\boxed{\det(A)}$$

$$m_{41} = \frac{-0.9}{3.0} = -0.3$$

$$d) \boxed{\text{inv}(A)}$$

$$m_{21} = \frac{-2.1}{3.0} = 0.7 \quad m_{31} = \frac{-2.4}{3.0} = -0.8$$

$$[A|I] = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 2.4 & 6.0 & -2.7 & 5.0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2.1 & -2.7 & 5.8 & -4.0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3.0 & 5.0 & -4.0 & 6.0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0.9 & 1.9 & 4.7 & 1.8 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_3} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 3.0 & 5.0 & -4.0 & 6.0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2.1 & -2.7 & 5.8 & -4.0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2.4 & 6.0 & -2.7 & 5.0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.9 & 1.9 & 4.7 & 1.8 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{0.7R_1 + R_2} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 3.0 & 5.0 & -4.0 & 6.0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.8 & 3.1 & 0.2 & 0 & 1 & 0.7 & 0 \\ -0.8R_2 + R_3 & 0 & 2 & 0.5 & 0.2 & 1 & 0 & -0.8 \\ -0.3R_1 + R_4 & 0 & 0.2 & 5.9 & 0 & 0 & 0.3 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{l_3 + l_4} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 3.0 & 5.0 & -4.0 & 6.0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0.5 & 0.2 & 1 & 0 & -0.8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.8 & 3.1 & 0.2 & 0 & 1 & 0.7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.4 & 5.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -0.3 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 3.0 & 5.0 & -4.0 & 6.0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0.5 & 0.2 & 1 & 0 & -0.8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2.9 & 0.12 & -0.4 & 1 & 1.02 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \quad m_{32} = -\frac{0.8}{2} = -0.4 \quad m_{42} = -\frac{0.4}{2} = -0.2$$

$$l_3 \leftrightarrow l_4$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 3.0 & 5.0 & -4.0 & 6.0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0.5 & 0.2 & 1 & 0 & -0.8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5.8 & -0.04 & -0.2 & 0 & -0.14 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2.9 & 0.12 & -0.4 & 1 & 1.02 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad m_{43} = \frac{-0.5}{5.8} = -0.09$$

$$-0.5l_3 + l_2$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 3.0 & 5.0 & -4.0 & 6.0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0.5 & 0.2 & 1 & 0 & -0.8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5.8 & -0.04 & -0.2 & 0 & -0.14 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.14 & -0.3 & 1 & 1.09 & -0.5 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 3.0 & 5.0 & -4.0 & 6.0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0.5 & 0.2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5.8 & -0.04 & -0.2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.14 & -0.3 \end{array} \right] \quad x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3.00903 \\ 0.72660 \\ -0.04926 \\ -2.14286 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 3.0 & 5.0 & -4.0 & 6.0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0.5 & 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5.8 & -0.04 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.14 & 1 \end{array} \right] \quad x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -13.00903 \\ -0.72660 \\ 0.04926 \\ 7.14286 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 3.0 & 5.0 & -4.0 & 6.0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0.5 & 0.2 & -0.8 \\ 0 & 0 & 5.8 & -0.04 & 0.16 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.14 & 0.94 \end{array} \right] \quad x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -13.22209 \\ -1.18596 \\ 0.02956 \\ 7.78571 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 3.0 & 5.0 & -4.0 & 6.0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0.5 & 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5.8 & -0.04 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.14 & -0.5 \end{array} \right] \quad x_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 6.89624 \\ 0.32020 \\ 0.14778 \\ -3.57143 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3.00903 & -13.00903 & -13.22209 & 6.89624 \\ 0.72660 & -0.72660 & -1.18596 & 0.32020 \\ -0.04926 & 0.04926 & 0.02956 & 0.14778 \\ -2.14286 & 7.14286 & 7.78571 & -3.57143 \end{bmatrix}$$

• Calcular zeros/raízes de uma função  $\boxed{f(x) = 0}$

Método iterativo de Newton (método iterativo)

$$\bullet \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} x_K = x^*$$

$$\bullet e_K = |x^* - x_K|$$

$\downarrow$   
erro de  
convergência

$$\bullet \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} e_K = 0$$

erro tende para 0

## Criterio de paragem (CP) (em cada iteração)

$$\textcircled{X} \frac{|x_{k+1} - x_k|}{|x_{k+1}|} \leq \epsilon_1$$

$$\textcircled{X} |f(x_{k+1})| \leq \epsilon_2$$

Convergência local

pertence a uma vizinhança da solução

Convergência global

pode tomar qualquer valor

Convergência linear

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x^* - x_{k+1}|}{|x^* - x_k|} = L < 1$$

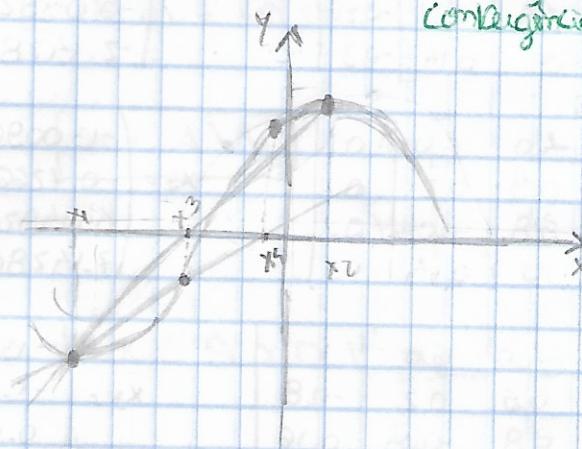
Convergência superlinear

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x^* - x_{k+1}|}{|x^* - x_k|^2} = 0$$

Convergência quadrática

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x^* - x_{k+1}|}{|x^* - x_k|^2} = L$$

Método da reta



Convergência local superlinear

$\textcircled{1}$  Diverge quando  
 $f(x_k) \approx f'(x_{k+1})$

- $\textcircled{1}$  Z valendo  $x_1 \neq x_2$
- $\textcircled{2}$  umir em duas pentas  $\rightarrow$  nta y
- $\textcircled{3}$   $x_3 = \text{zero da nta y}$
- $\textcircled{4}$  calcular  $f(x_3)$
- $\textcircled{5}$  unir  $f(x_1) \neq f(x_3)$
- $\textcircled{6}$  testar critério de paragem

[K=2]

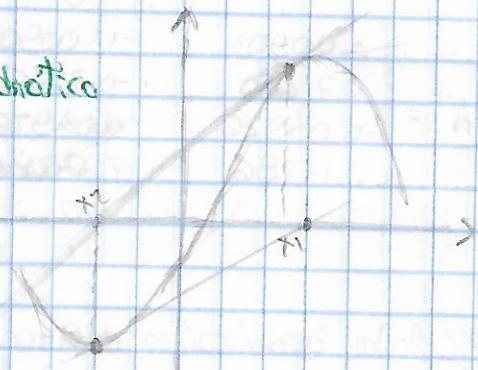
$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{(x_k - x_{k-1}) f(x_k)}{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})}$$

Método de Newton convergência local quadrática

[K=1]

- $\textcircled{1}$  um ponto inicial
- $\textcircled{2}$  reta tangente nesse ponto
- $\textcircled{3}$   $x_2 = \text{zero da nta}$
- $\textcircled{4}$  calcular  $f(x_2)$
- $\textcircled{5}$  reta tangente à derivada
- $\textcircled{6}$  calcular  $f'(x_2)$
- $\textcircled{7}$  testar critério de paragem

$\textcircled{8}$  Diverge quando  $f'(x) = 0$



Quando a função diverge-se deve-se começar com outro valor inicial

## Exercício 11

$$f(u) = \frac{-0.5u}{\cosh(\frac{u}{0.5}))} - \sqrt{0.5L}$$

$$L = 0.088$$

$$[-1, 0]$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = 0.5$$

$$\varepsilon_2 = 0.1$$

Zitacões

1º iteração ( $R=2$ )

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &= -1 \\ u_2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad u_3 = u_2 - \frac{(u_2 - u_1) f(u_2)}{f(u_2) - f(u_1)} = 0 - \frac{(0+1) \times 0.438293}{0.438293 - 1.176128} = 0.594026$$

$$f(u_1) = \frac{-0.5 \times (-1)}{\cosh(\frac{-0.5 \times (-1)}{0.5}))} - \sqrt{0.5 \times 0.088} = 1.176128$$

$$f(u_2) = \frac{-0.5 \times 0}{\cosh(\frac{-0.5 \times 0}{0.5}))} - \sqrt{0.5 \times 0.088} = 0.438293$$

Tentar CP

$$\textcircled{1} |f(x_3)| = |0.438293| \leq 0.1 \Rightarrow \text{Falso}$$

Nova iteração

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{|u_3 - u_2|}{|u_3|} = 1 \leq 0.5 \Rightarrow \text{Falso}$$

2º iteração

$$\begin{aligned} u_2 &= 0 \\ u_3 &= 0.594026 \end{aligned}$$

$$u_4 = x_3 - \frac{(x_3 - x_2) f(x_3)}{f(x_3) - f(x_2)} = 0.594026 - \frac{0.594026 \times 0.152543}{0.152543 - 0.438293} = 0.911137$$

Tentar CP

$$\textcircled{3} |x_4 - x_3| = 0.348039 \leq 0.5 \Rightarrow \text{Verd}$$

$$|x_4|$$

$$\textcircled{4} |f(x_4)| = |0.041495| \leq 0.1 \Rightarrow \text{Verd}$$

Solução
$x^* \approx 0.911137$
$f(x^*) \approx 0.041495$

## Exercício 15

$$c(t) = 70 e^{-0.5t} + 25 e^{-0.075t} - 9$$

$$c(t) = -1.5 \cdot 70 e^{-1.5t} + 25 \cdot -0.075 e^{-0.075t} \Rightarrow 105 e^{-1.5t} - 1.875 e^{-0.075t}$$

$$t_1 = 5$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2 = 0.05$$

$$m_{\max} = 3$$

1º iteração

$$\cdot t_1 = 5$$

$$\cdot c(t_1) = 8.720848$$

$$\cdot c'(t_1) = -1.346741$$

$$t_2 = t_1 - \frac{c(t_1)}{c'(t_1)} = 5 - \frac{8.720848}{-1.346741} = 11.104327$$

Tentar CP

$$\textcircled{1} |t_2 - t_1| = 0.549728 \leq 0.05 \Rightarrow \text{Falso}$$

$$\textcircled{2} |c(t_2)| = 1.870489 \leq 0.05$$

Falso

## 2º Tárgico

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \quad t_2 = 11.104327 \\ \textcircled{2} \quad c(t_2) = 1.870489 \\ \textcircled{3} \quad c'(t_2) = -0.815292 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad t_3 = t_2 - \frac{c(t_2)}{c'(t_2)} = 13.398584$$

Testar CP

$$\textcircled{5} \quad |c(t_3)| = 0.152088 \leq 0.05 \Rightarrow \text{falso} \Rightarrow \text{nova iteração}$$

## 3º Tárgico

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \quad t_3 = 13.398584 \\ \textcircled{2} \quad c(t_3) = 0.152088 \\ \textcircled{3} \quad c'(t_3) = -0.686407 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad t_4 = t_3 - \frac{c(t_3)}{c'(t_3)} = 13.620155$$

Testar CP

$$\bullet |c(t_4)| = 0.0012571 \leq 0.05 \Rightarrow \text{verdade}$$

$$\bullet \frac{|t_4 - t_3|}{|t_4|} = 0.016537 \leq 0.05 \Rightarrow \text{verdade}$$

Solução

$$\begin{array}{l} x^* \approx 13.620155 \\ c(x^*) \approx 0.0012571 \end{array}$$

## Exercício 18

$$A = P \frac{(1+i)^m}{(1+i)^m - 1}$$

## Método da Secante

- $20\,000\text{€} = A$
- $6\text{ anos} = m$
- $4\,000\text{ €} = E$
- $i = [0.05, 0.15]$

$$E_1 = E_2 = 0.05 \quad m_{\max} = 3$$

$$f(n) = \frac{20\,000 \times (1+n)^6}{(1+n)^6 - 1} - 4\,000$$

## 1º Tárgico

$$n_1 = 0.05$$

$$f(n_1) = -59.65064$$

$$n_2 = 0.15$$

$$f(n_2) = 1284.73813$$

$$n_3 = n_2 - \frac{(n_2 - n_1)f(n_2)}{f(n_2) - f(n_1)} = 0.15 - \frac{(0.15 - 0.05) \times 1284.73813}{1284.73813 + 59.65064} = 0.09444$$

Testar CP

$$\textcircled{1} \quad |f(x_3)| = 1.3.524921 \leq 0.05 \Rightarrow \text{falso}$$

## 2º Tárgico

$$n_2 = 0.15$$

$$f(n_2) = 1284.73813$$

$$n_3 = 0.09444$$

$$f(n_3) = -3.52492$$

$$x_4 = x_3 - \frac{(x_3 - x_2) f(x_3)}{f(x_3) - f(x_2)} = 0.03444 - \frac{(0.03444 - 0.13)(-3.52492)}{-3.52492 - 2.28473813} = 0.03470$$

Testar CP

$$\otimes |f(x_4)| = |-0.22738| \leq 0.05 \Rightarrow \text{Falso}$$

3º iteração

$$\begin{aligned} x_3 &= 0.03444 \\ x_4 &= 0.03470 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} f(x_3) &= -3.52492 \\ f(x_4) &= -0.22738 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_5 = x_4 - \frac{(x_4 - x_3) f(x_4)}{f(x_4) - f(x_3)} = 0.03470 - \frac{(0.03470 - 0.03444) \times (-0.22738)}{-0.22738 + 3.52492} = 0.03472$$

Testar CP

Solução óptima

$$\otimes |f(x_5)| = |0.03472| \leq 0.05 \Rightarrow \text{Verd}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^* &\approx 0.03472 \\ f(x^*) &\approx 3.65497 \times 10^{-4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\otimes \frac{|x_5 - x_4|}{|x_5|} = \frac{|0.03472 - 0.03470|}{|0.03472|} = 3.65497 \times 10^{-4} \leq 0.05 \Rightarrow \text{Verd}$$

### Exercício 16

Método de Newton

$$y(t) = z(2-0.9^t)$$

$$f(x) = z(2-0.9^x) - 10$$

$$x_1 = 6 \text{ h}$$

$$f'(x) = z \times -0.9^x \ln(0.9)$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2 = 10^{-3}$$

$$m_{\max} = 3$$

1º iteração

$$x_1 = 6$$

$$f(x_1) = 0.279913$$

$$f'(x_1) = +0.39195$$

$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)}{f'(x_1)} = 6 - \frac{0.279913}{0.39195} = 5.28585$$

Testar CP

$$\otimes |f(x_2)| = |-0.010798| \leq 10^{-3} \Rightarrow \text{Falso}$$

2º iteração

$$x_2 = 5.28585$$

$$f(x_2) = -0.010798$$

$$f'(x_2) = 0.42258$$

$$x_3 = x_2 - \frac{f(x_2)}{f'(x_2)} = 5.28585 - \frac{-0.010798}{0.42258} = 5.31140$$

Tentar CP

$$\otimes |f(x_3)| = |-0.000016| \leq 0.001 \rightarrow \text{Verd.}$$

$$\otimes \frac{|x_3 - x_2|}{|x_3|} = \frac{0.00481}{0.001} < 0.001 \rightarrow \text{False}$$

3º iteração

$$x_3 = 5.31140$$

$$f(x_3) = -0.000016$$

$$f'(x_3) = 0.42144$$

$$x_4 = x_3 - \frac{f(x_3)}{f'(x_3)} = 5.31144$$

Tentar CP

$$\otimes |f(x_4)| = |1.07 \times 10^6| \leq 10^{-3} \rightarrow \text{Verd.}$$

$$\otimes \frac{|x_4 - x_3|}{x_4} = \frac{7.53 \times 10^{-6}}{5.31144} < 10^{-3} \rightarrow \text{Verd.}$$

Solução ótima

$$x^* \approx 5.31144$$

$$f(x^*) = 1.07 \times 10^6$$

MATLAB

$$x = \text{fminbnd('fun', 6)$$

$$x = 5.3114$$

```
function [f] = fun(x)
    f = 7 * (x - 0.911) - 10
end
```

$$[x, fval, exitflag, output] = \text{fminbnd('fun', 6)}$$

$f(x)$   
 $-2.6978 \times 10^{-11}$  (convergência)

iterations = 3  
 funcCount = 8  
 algorithm = 'trust-region-dogleg'  
 fintolorderopt =  $1.1369 \times 10^{-11}$   
 message = ...

primeira derivada

optimset('fminbnd')

To l Fum  $\Rightarrow$  valor das bases do parâmetro  
 To l X  $\Rightarrow$  erro relativo

op = optimset('tolFun', 1e-3, 'tolX', 1e-3, 'display', 'iter')

[x, fval, exitflag, output] = fminbnd('fun', 6, op) mostrar cada iteração

$$f(x) = 0$$

Secante ( $K=2$ )

- mais precisa derivada
- convergência superlinear

Newton ( $K=1$ )

- exige derivada
- convergência quadrática

## Método de Newton (análise de equações)

$$F(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f_1 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ f_m = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) \approx L(x)$$

$\downarrow$  dimensão

mais lento

④ aproximação de cada função (côrdo de Taylor)

$$J(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1(x)}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1(x)}{\partial x_m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m(x)}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_m(x)}{\partial x_m} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{derivadas da primeira função}$$

MATRIZ DO JACOBIANO

$$\textcircled{X} F(x) \approx L_K(x) = F(x_K) + J(x_K)(x - x_K)$$

$$\textcircled{X} L_K(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow J(x_K) \underbrace{(x - x_K)}_{\text{matriz de } m \times m} = -F(x_K)$$

$$- \begin{bmatrix} f_1(x_K) \\ \vdots \\ f_m(x_K) \end{bmatrix}$$

( $x_K$  é o valor de  $x$  em cada iteração)

$$[J] - [F]$$

Sistema linear  $\Rightarrow$  resolver por EGPP

$$x_{K+1} = x_K + \Delta x$$

resultante de  $L_K(x)$  adicionado a  $F(x)$

## Método de Newton ( $K=1$ )

$$\textcircled{1} J(x_K) \Delta x = -f(x_K) \Rightarrow \text{calcular } \Delta x$$

$$\textcircled{2} x_{K+1} = x_K + \Delta x$$

$\textcircled{3}$  Testar CQ

$$\textcircled{X} \|f(x_{K+1})\| \leq \varepsilon_2 \Rightarrow \text{voltar da mesma}$$

caso afirmativo

$$\textcircled{X} \frac{\|\Delta x\|}{\|x_{K+1}\|} \leq \varepsilon_1 \Rightarrow \text{estimativa abs.}$$

erro relativo

$$x^* \approx x_{K+1}$$

$$\| \cdot \|_2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\text{da } \oplus \text{ dos quadrados}}$$

$$\|a, b\|_2 = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

- (X)  $J(x^*)$  tem de ser inversível (não singular) e ser simétrica
- (X)  $J(x)$  matriz Lipschitz é contínua na vizinhança de  $x^*$
- (X)  $X_i$  tem de estar na vizinhança de  $x^*$  - convergência local  
↓  
aproximação inicial ↓

### Método de Newton Tér. convergência quadrática

Exercício 1

$$\begin{cases} x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 9 \\ x_2 = -x_1 + 1 \end{cases} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \begin{cases} x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 9 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 & 2x_2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1º iteração ( $K=1$ )

$$\textcircled{S} \quad x_1 = (0, 0)$$

$$J(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{S} \quad f(0,0) = f(0) = \begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Matriz ampliada } [J | -F] \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & | & 9 \\ 1 & 1 & | & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

A matriz é singular, o sistema é impossível

→ Começando com a aproximação inicial  $(0, 0)$  o sistema é impossível

Começando com outra aproximação:

1º iteração ( $K=1$ )

$$\textcircled{S} \quad x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{S} \quad f(2) = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & | & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & | & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & | & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & | & -\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Delta x_1 \\ \Delta x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.25 \\ -2.25 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_2 = x_1 + \Delta x = \begin{pmatrix} z \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1.75 \\ -2.25 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3.25 \\ -2.25 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = 0.1$$

$$\varepsilon_2 = 0.5$$

Vektor CP

$$\otimes \left\| f \begin{pmatrix} 3.25 \\ -2.25 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_2 = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 6.625 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_2 = \sqrt{6.625^2 + 0^2} = 6.625 < 0.5$$

$$\otimes \frac{\|\Delta x\|}{\|x_{k+1}\|} = \frac{\sqrt{1.75^2 + (-2.25)^2}}{\sqrt{3.25^2 + (-2.25)^2}} = 0.65 \text{ NG} \leq 0.1 \quad \text{Folgen}$$

2<sup>o</sup>: Iteration

$$\otimes x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3.25 \\ -2.25 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} 6.5 & -4.5 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\otimes f(x_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 6.625 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6.5 & -4.5 & 6.625 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 6.5 & -4.5 & 6.625 \\ 0 & 1.693 & 1.019 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Delta x_1 \\ \Delta x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.602 \\ 0.602 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_3 = x_2 + \Delta x = \begin{pmatrix} 3.25 \\ -2.25 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -0.602 \\ 0.602 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2.648 \\ -1.648 \end{pmatrix}$$

Vektor CP

$$\otimes \left\| f \begin{pmatrix} 2.648 \\ -1.648 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_2 = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 0.72781 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_2 = \sqrt{0.72781^2 + 0^2} = 0.7278 < 0.5$$

Folgen

3<sup>o</sup>: Iteration

$$\otimes x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2.648 \\ -1.648 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\otimes f(x_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.72781 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad J = \begin{bmatrix} 1.45562 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1.45562 & 0 & -0.72781 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1.45562 & 0 & -0.72781 \\ 0 & 1 & 1.63933 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Delta x_1 \\ \Delta x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.5 \\ 1.63933 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_4 = x_3 + \Delta x = \begin{pmatrix} 2.648 \\ -1.648 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -0.5 \\ 1.63933 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2.148 \\ -0.01267 \end{pmatrix}$$

Vektor CP

$$\otimes \left\| f \begin{pmatrix} 2.148 \\ -0.01267 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_2 =$$

...

## Exercício 26

$$x_1(t) = t$$

$$x_2(t) = 1 - t \cos(\alpha)$$

$$y_1(t) = 1 - e^{-t}$$

$$y_2(t) = -0.1t^2 + t \sin(\alpha)$$

$$\begin{cases} t = 1 - t \cos(\alpha) \\ 1 - e^{-t} = -0.1t^2 + t \sin(\alpha) \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} t - 1 + t \cos(\alpha) = 0 \\ 1 - e^{-t} + 0.1t^2 - t \sin(\alpha) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_1(t, \alpha) = 0$$

$$f_2(t, \alpha) = 0$$

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial t} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \alpha} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial t} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \alpha} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \cos(\alpha) & -t \sin(\alpha) \\ e^{-t} + 0.2t + \sin(\alpha) & -t \cos(\alpha) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2 = 0.015$$

$\approx$  iterações (max)

1º iteração

$$\textcircled{*} \quad x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 4.3 \\ 2.4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad f(x_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.12821 \\ -0.06906 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad J = \begin{pmatrix} 0.26261 & -2.90449 \\ 0.19811 & 3.17079 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.26261 & -2.90449 & -0.12821 \\ 0.19811 & 3.17079 & +0.06906 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0.26261 & -2.90449 & -0.12821 \\ 0 & 5.36190 & +0.16653 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Delta x_1 \\ \Delta x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.148518 \\ -0.031058 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_2 = x_1 + \Delta x = \begin{pmatrix} 4.3 \\ 2.4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -0.148518 \\ 0.031058 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4.151482 \\ 2.431058 \end{pmatrix}$$

Término CP

$$\textcircled{*} \quad \| f \left( \begin{pmatrix} 4.151482 \\ 2.431058 \end{pmatrix} \right) \|_2 = \| \begin{pmatrix} 0.00793 \\ -1.73489 \end{pmatrix} \|_2 = 1.73491 < 0.015 \Rightarrow \text{falso}$$

0.001608

-0.6367 x 10^-5

2º iteração

$$\textcircled{*} \quad x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4.151482 \\ 2.431058 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad f(x_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.00793 \\ -1.73489 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad J = \begin{pmatrix} 0.24199 & -2.70776 \\ 0.75494 & 3.14688 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.24199 & -2.70776 & -0.00793 \\ 0.75494 & 3.14688 & 1.73489 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0.24199 & -2.70776 & -0.00793 \\ 0 & 11.59432 & 1.75963 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Delta x_1 \\ \Delta x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.10124 \\ -1.50780 \\ 0.13768 \\ 0.0006973 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = x_2 + \Delta x = \begin{pmatrix} 4.151482 \\ 2.431058 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1.50780 \\ 0.13768 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5.659782 \\ 2.56876 \end{pmatrix}$$

4.14076

2.43176

Término CP

$$\textcircled{*} \quad \| f \left( \begin{pmatrix} 5.659782 \\ 2.56876 \end{pmatrix} \right) \| = \| \begin{pmatrix} -0.09507 \\ 1.17947 \end{pmatrix} \| = 1.13346 \Rightarrow \text{falso}$$

Era para dar certo. --

## Exercício 28

$$f(x_1, x_2) = 0.1 + 0.01x_1x_2 + 0.15x_1^2 + 0.01x_2^2 - 0.25(x_1 + x_2 - 100)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 0.01x_2 + 0.04x_1^2 - 0.25 = 0 \\ 0.01x_1 + 0.6x_2^2 - 0.25 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_2 = 0.2$   
1 iteração

1ª iteração

$$x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2.0 \\ 0.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x_1) = \begin{pmatrix} -0.165 \\ -0.155 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J(x_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.48 & 0.01 \\ 0.01 & 0.45 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.12x_1^2 & 0.01 \\ 0.01 & 1.8x_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 0.48 & 0.01 & 0.165 \\ 0.01 & 0.45 & 0.155 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 0.48 & 0.01 & 0.165 \\ 0 & 0.44975 & 0.15156 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Delta x_1 \\ \Delta x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.33673 \\ 0.23696 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_2 = x_1 + \Delta x = \begin{pmatrix} 2.0 \\ 0.5 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0.33673 \\ 0.23696 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2.33673 \\ 0.83696 \end{pmatrix}$$

Términos CP

$$\otimes \left\| f \begin{pmatrix} 2.33673 \\ 0.83696 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 0.26874 \\ 0.12514 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = 0.29645 < 0.2 \Rightarrow \text{fim}$$

Achou má porque encontrou a solução óptima, mas só que atingiu o momento crítico de iterações