## 0.1 Método de Gauss

Este método pressupõe que m[i][i] não é nulo.

## 0.2 Runge-Kutta 4

```
 \begin{array}{l} {\rm rk}\,(\,{\rm f}\,'\,,\ y\,,\ 1\,,\ [\,{\rm x}\,,\ 0\,,\ 4\,,\ 1\,]\,)\,;\\ \\ {\rm f}': \ {\rm derivada}\ {\rm da}\ {\rm funç\~ao}\\ \\ {\rm y:\ vari\'avel}\\ \\ {\rm 1:\ valor\ inicial\ de\ y}\\ \\ {\rm [x},\,0,\,4,\,1]\!:\, {\rm [x}\,,\,{\rm x\ inicial}\,,\,{\rm x\ final}\,,\,{\rm h}]\\ \\ {\rm Sistemas:}\\ \\ {\rm rk}\,(\,{\rm [\,x\,'}\,,\ y\,'\,]\,\,,\,\,\, {\rm [\,x}\,,\,\,y\,]\,\,,\,\,\, {\rm [\,-1.25}\,,\,\,\,0.75\,]\,\,,\,\,\, {\rm [\,t}\,,\,\,0\,,\,\,4\,,\,\,{\rm h}\,]\,)\,;\\ \\ \end{array}
```

## 0.3 Khaletsky

```
A: matrix([1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]);
b: [10, 11, 12];
[P, L, U]: get_lu_factors(lu_factor(A));
Y: invert(L).b;
X: invert(U).Y;
```

## 0.4 Hessiana

hessian(função, [lista de variáveis]);