	Condición Inicial															
	$x_0 = \beta_j, x_1 = \alpha_j, x_2 = \gamma_j$				$x_0 = \beta_j, x_1 = b_j, x_2 = \gamma_j$				$x_0 = \beta_j, x_1 = \alpha_j, x_2 = b_j$				$x_0 = \alpha_j, x_1 = b_j, x_2 = \gamma_j$			
Iteración	x_{i-2}	x_{i-1}	x_i	$f(x_i)$	x_{i-2}	x_{i-1}	x_i	$f(x_i)$	x_{i-2}	x_{i-1}	x_i	$f(x_i)$	x_{i-2}	x_{i-1}	x_i	$f(x_i)$
0	-1	-0.76		-0.4	-1	-0.81		-0.4	-1	-0.76	-0.81	-0.0071296522431815	-0.76	-0.81		-0.4
1	-0.76		nan	nan	-0.81		nan	nan	-0.76	-0.81	-0.81554919091683	0.00033694663670063	-0.81		-0.64049472250976	-0.20100202403686
2									-0.81	-0.81554919091683	-0.81529807543648	-1.944831341696e-06		-0.64049472250976	nan	nan
3									-0.81554919091683	-0.81529807543648	-0.81529951638858	-4.6948609901962e-10				
4									-0.81529807543648	-0.81529951638858	-0.81529951673651	7.2965979931349e-16				

Figure 1: Método Muller, raíz 4