

Bisección

$\sqrt{x^2+1} = \tan(x)$ criterio de parada: $\text{long} < 0,001$
 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$

dibujar gráfica para ver intervalos

```
f[x_] = -\sqrt{x^2+1} + Tan[x];
Plot[f[x], {x, 0, \frac{\pi}{2}}, PlotRange -> {-1, 1}]
```

definimos el intervalo (xj: lo anterior)

```
a = 0,8;
b = 1;
c = (a+b)/2;
lou = Abs[b-a];
```

definimos antes del while

iteramos

```
While[
  lou > 0,001 && Abs[f[c]] > 0,0001,
  If[f[c]*f[a] < 0, b=c, a=c];
  c = (a+b)/2;
  lou = Abs[b-a];
  Print[c, " ", lou; " ", f[c]]
]
```

Newton-Raphson

O.S. $e^{\frac{x}{3}} - \sin(x) = 0$
 $\epsilon < 10^{-15}$ para raíces $\neq 0$

dibujar gráfica para aproximación inicial

```
f[x_] = 0.5 * Exp[x/3] - Sin[x];
Plot[f[x], {x, 0, 4}]
```



se ve corte en $x=0,6$ a $x=2,0$

coger 1 de las raíces (0,6 o 2,0)

definimos intervalos, criterio de parada, N° de iteraciones

```
xv = 0,6;
error = 1;
eps = 10^-15;
nmax = 50;
n = 1;
```

iteramos

```
While[
  error > eps && n < nmax,
  xn = SetPrecision[xv - f[xv]/f'[xv], 15];
  error = Abs[xn - xv];
  Print["En la iter.", n, " la sol. aprox = ", xn];
  xv = xn;
  n++
]
```

SECANTE

$$0.5 \cdot e^{\frac{x}{3}} - \sin(x) = 0$$

— dibujamos como hemos hecho en 1-2 —

$$f[x_] = 0.5 * \text{Exp}[x/3] - \text{Sin}[x];$$

$$\text{Plot}[f[x], \{x, 0, 4\}]$$

— iteramos la definición —

```
For [eps = 10-15; nmax = 50; x0 = 0.6; x1 = 0.8; n = 1; error = 1,
```

start

```
error > eps && n < nmax,
```

test

```
n++,
```

incr

```
x2 = SetPrecision[x1 - f[x1] * (x1 - x0) / (f[x1] - f[x0]), 15];
```

```
error = Abs[x2 - x1];
```

```
Print["En la iter ", n, " la sol. aprox: ", x2];
```

```
x0 = x1;
```

body

```
x1 = x2
```

```
]
```

i) Valores de x que verifican la ecuación:
Solue [$x^2 + 2x - 7 = 0$, x] \rightarrow ver indep.
ecuación

ii) Valor aprox. de x
NSolue [$x^2 + 2x - 7 = 0$, x] \rightarrow ver indep.
ecuación

iii) Extraer la solución:

```
Sol = NSolue [-----];
```

```
a = x /. Sol[[1]]
```

iv) Encontrar raíz con ec. no lineales

1º dibujar: Plot[$\{ \cos[x], x \}$, {x, 0, Pi}]
ecuación \downarrow ver indep. intervalos

2º raíz: FindRoot[Cos[x] == x, {x, 1}]

• Resolver sist. simbólicamente:

$$\begin{cases} ax + by = 1 \\ x - y = 2 \end{cases}$$

1) Sol = solve [{ax+by=1, x-y=2}, {x,y}]
ec.1 ec.

da como resultado = { x → ec., y → ec. }

2) Extraer soluciones

$$x_1 = x[1]. \text{Sol} [c1]$$

$$y_1 = y[1]. \text{Sol} [c1]$$

3) Obtener todas las soluciones

$$\text{Reduce} [a*x == 0, x]$$

4) Soluciones en base a la var. indep.

$$\text{Solve} [a*x == 0, x]$$

• Resolver sistemas matriciales:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{mat} = \{ \{1,5\}, \{2,1\} \};$$

$$c = \{a,b\};$$

$$\text{sol} = \text{LinearSolve} [m, c] \quad * \text{ da 2 soluciones } \begin{matrix} x \\ y \end{matrix}$$

Sol [[1]] da la solución de x

Sol [[2]] da la solución de y

para varios sistemas con la misma matriz:

1) $\text{Lsf} = \text{LinearSolve} [mat]$

2) $\text{Lsf} [c]$ → ponemos el vector c que queremos

Norma

$$b = \{ \dots, \dots, \dots, \dots \};$$

$$\text{max vect} = \text{Norm} [b, \infty];$$

(5)

$v_{grad} = \text{Grad} [x^4 + y^4 + z^4, \{x, y, z\}] \Rightarrow \text{dear} \{4x^3, 4y^3, 4z^3\}$
Vector Plot 3D [$v_{grad}, \{x, y, z\}, \{y, -1, 1\}, \{z, -1, 1\}, \text{VectorColorFunction} \rightarrow \text{Blue}$]

$$f [r, \theta, \phi] = r^3 \sin [\theta]$$

$$\text{Grad} [f [r, \theta, \phi], \{r, \theta, \phi\}, \text{"Cylindrical"}]$$

Cuadrante

$$f [r, \theta, \phi] = r^2 \cos [\theta] \cos [\phi]$$

$$\text{Curl} [f [r, \theta, \phi], \{r, \theta, \phi\}, \text{"Spherical"}]$$

Potencial

Divergente

(6)

$$\text{Div} [\text{Curl} [f [r, \theta, \phi], \{r, \theta, \phi\}, \text{"Spherical"}], \{r, \theta, \phi\}, \text{"Spherical"}]$$

JACOBI

$A = \{ \{ \dots, \dots, \dots \}, \{ \dots, \dots, \dots \} \}$; (una matriu)

$b = \{ \dots, \dots, \dots \}$; (un vector)

$n = \text{length}[b]$;

$x_{\text{ant}} = \{ \dots, \dots, \dots \}$; (aprox. inicial)

$x_{\text{nuev}} = x_{\text{ant}}$;

si nos piden un número de iteraciones

Do [$x_{\text{nuev}}[i] = \frac{1}{A[i,i]} * (b[i] - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} A[i,j] * x_{\text{ant}}[j] - \sum_{j=i+1}^n A[i,j] * x_{\text{ant}}[j])$, $\{i, n\}$];

Print [x_{nuev}];

$e_{\text{abs}} = \text{Norm}[x_{\text{nuev}} - x_{\text{ant}}, \infty]$;

$e_{\text{rel}} = e_{\text{abs}} / \text{Norm}[x_{\text{nuev}}, \infty]$;

Print ["El error absoluto es: ", e_{abs}];

Print ["El error relativo es: ", e_{rel}];

$x_{\text{ant}} = x_{\text{nuev}}$;

$\{ k, 1, 5 \}$

↓ No de iteraciones.

(B) $\text{error} = 1$; $\text{tol} = 10^{(-4)}$; $k = 0$;

While [$\text{error} > \text{tol}$,

$k = k + 1$;

Do [$\{i, n\}$];

Print ["En la iter. ", k];

Print ["La nueva aprox es ", x_{nuev}];

$\text{error} = \text{Norm}[x_{\text{nuev}} - x_{\text{ant}}, \infty] / \text{Norm}[x_{\text{nuev}}, \infty]$;

Print ["El error relat. es. ", error];

$x_{\text{ant}} = x_{\text{nuev}}$

i de $1 \rightarrow n$

Gauss-Seidel

$A = \begin{bmatrix} \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix}$; (una matriz)

$b = \begin{bmatrix} \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{bmatrix}$; un vector

$n = \text{length}[b]$;

$x_{\text{ant}} = \begin{bmatrix} \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{bmatrix}$; *aprox. inicial*

$x_{\text{nuev}} = x_{\text{ant}}$

La única diferencia con Jacobi

```
Do [
  Do [  $x_{\text{nuev}}[i] = \frac{1}{A[i,i]} * (b[i] - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} A[i,j] * x_{\text{nuev}}[j] - \sum_{j=i+1}^n A[i,j] * x_{\text{ant}}[j])$ , {i, n} ] ;
```

```
Print [xnuev];
```

```
eabs = Norm [xnuev - xant, ∞];
```

```
erel = eabs / Norm [xnuev, ∞];
```

```
Print ["error absoluto: ", eabs];
```

```
Print ["error relativo: ", erel];
```

```
xant = xnuev,
```

```
{k, 1, 5}
```

```
]
```

```
error = 1; tol = 10-4; k = 0;
```

```
while [error > tol,
```

```
  k = k + 1;
```

```
  Do [  $x_{\text{nuev}}[i] = \frac{1}{A[i,i]} * (b[i] - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} A[i,j] * x_{\text{nuev}}[j] - \sum_{j=i+1}^n A[i,j] * x_{\text{ant}}[j])$ , {i, n} ] ;
```

```
  Print ["En la iter ", k];
```

```
  Print ["La nueva aprox es ", xnuev];
```

```
  error = Norm [xnuev - xant, ∞] / Norm [xnuev, ∞];
```

```
  Print ["Error relativo = ", error];
```

```
  xant = xnuev
```

```
]
```

vectors exactos
 vectors aproximados \rightarrow pour un point a cualquier operador para que sea decir
 pour ; no usaba "numerial" N [1, 2, 3] o: ∞ $\|N$ $x=0$ $\text{clear } [x] \dots$
 output \leftarrow N: de afis \rightarrow $x^2 - 3x + 1$ $1, x \rightarrow 1$ \rightarrow $x^2 - 3x + 1$ \rightarrow $x^2 - 3x + 1$ \rightarrow $x^2 - 3x + 1$ \rightarrow $x^2 - 3x + 1$
 operador \rightarrow $x^2 - 3x + 1$ \rightarrow $x^2 - 3x + 1$ \rightarrow $x^2 - 3x + 1$ \rightarrow $x^2 - 3x + 1$ \rightarrow $x^2 - 3x + 1$
 definir función $f(x) = \dots$ \rightarrow $f(x) = \dots$ \rightarrow $f(x) = \dots$ \rightarrow $f(x) = \dots$ \rightarrow $f(x) = \dots$
 para que x y y puedan estar juntos \rightarrow $f(x) = \dots$ \rightarrow $f(x) = \dots$ \rightarrow $f(x) = \dots$ \rightarrow $f(x) = \dots$ \rightarrow $f(x) = \dots$
 por cualquier \rightarrow $f(x) = \dots$ \rightarrow $f(x) = \dots$ \rightarrow $f(x) = \dots$ \rightarrow $f(x) = \dots$ \rightarrow $f(x) = \dots$

funciones definidas a foras: $f(x) = \dots$ \rightarrow $f(x) = \dots$ \rightarrow $f(x) = \dots$ \rightarrow $f(x) = \dots$ \rightarrow $f(x) = \dots$
 Expand $(x-2)^2 (x+1)^3 (x-1)$ \rightarrow $-4 - 4x + 7x^2 + 8x^3 - 4x^4 - 2x^5 + x^6$
 Factor \rightarrow al revs, del polinomio a los factors.
 e.g. $\text{intExpand}[\text{Sin}(2x)] \rightarrow \text{Cos}(2x) \text{Sin}(x) + \text{Cos}(x) \text{Sin}(2x)$

Derivadas $D[\text{Sin}(x), x] \rightarrow \text{Cos}(x)$ \rightarrow $\text{Cos}(x)$ \rightarrow $\text{Cos}(x)$ \rightarrow $\text{Cos}(x)$ \rightarrow $\text{Cos}(x)$ \rightarrow $\text{Cos}(x)$
 Diferencial $D[\text{Sin}(x)] \rightarrow \text{Cos}(x)$ \rightarrow $\text{Cos}(x)$ \rightarrow $\text{Cos}(x)$ \rightarrow $\text{Cos}(x)$ \rightarrow $\text{Cos}(x)$
 Gradiente: $\nabla f(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)$ \rightarrow $\nabla f(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)$ \rightarrow $\nabla f(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)$
 Divergencia: $\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = \left(\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z} \right)$ \rightarrow $\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = \left(\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z} \right)$ \rightarrow $\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = \left(\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z} \right)$

Rotacional: $\nabla \times \vec{F} = \left(\frac{\partial F_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial y} \right)$ \rightarrow $\nabla \times \vec{F} = \left(\frac{\partial F_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial y} \right)$ \rightarrow $\nabla \times \vec{F} = \left(\frac{\partial F_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial y} \right)$

Matrices de paso a radios espectrales: T_j
 - Jacobi: $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & & \\ & b & \\ & & c \end{pmatrix}$ \rightarrow $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & & \\ & b & \\ & & c \end{pmatrix}$ \rightarrow $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & & \\ & b & \\ & & c \end{pmatrix}$
 $n=3$; $\text{Rank}(A)$
 $T_j = \text{Table} [Ff [i=j, 0, -\frac{A[[i,j]]}{A[[i,i]]}], \{i, 1, 2, 3\}, \{j, 1, 2, 3\}]$
 MatrixForm $[T_j]$
 Max[Abs[Eigenvalues $[T_j]$]]
 Gauss-Seidel $T_G = -(D+L)^{-1} \cdot U$
 diag = Diagonal Matrix [Diagonal $[A]$]
 L = Lower Triangularize $[A]$ - diag;
 U = Upper Triangularize $[A]$ - diag;
 $T_G = -\text{Inverse}[\text{diag} + L]; U$ \rightarrow MatrixForm $[T_G]$
 L, U, T_G
 Max[Abs[Eigenvalues $[T_G]$]]
 Si hay que reordenar para tener este d.d.
 $p = \{3, 1, 2, 4\}$ nuevo orden de filas.
 $A = A[p]$; MatrixForm $[A]$
 $b = b[p]$; MatrixForm $[b]$
 y ahora ya usas Jacobi o Gauss-Seidel
 1º Comprobar convergencia en T_G, T_J a $\rho(T), \rho(T_J)$
 2º Si convergen (< 1), entonces aplicar el método que creemos o que nos digan
 radios espectrales
 que nos digan