

**INSTITUTO SUPERIOR TÉCNICO**  
**Mestrado em Engenharia Electrotécnica e de Computadores**  
**Ano Lectivo: 2007/2008      Semestre: 2º**

**MATEMÁTICA COMPUTACIONAL**

**Resolução do Exame e Testes de 2.JUL.2008**

[1]<sup>10</sup>

$$n = 1 : \quad fl(a) = fl(b) = 0.3 \times 10^9$$

$$n = 2 : \quad fl(a) = fl(b) = 0.33 \times 10^9$$

$$n = 3 : \quad fl(a) = fl(b) = 0.335 \times 10^9$$

$$n = 4 : \quad fl(a) = fl(b) = 0.3348 \times 10^9$$

$$n = 5 : \quad \begin{cases} fl(a) = 0.33484 \times 10^9, \\ fl(b) = 0.33483 \times 10^9, \end{cases}$$

$$n = 6 : \quad \begin{cases} fl(a) = 0.334836 \times 10^9, \\ fl(b) = 0.334835 \times 10^9, \end{cases}$$

$$n = 7 : \quad \begin{cases} fl(a) = 0.3348355 \times 10^9, \\ fl(b) = 0.3348345 \times 10^9, \end{cases}$$

$$fl(fl(a) - fl(b)) = \begin{cases} 0, & 1 \leq n \leq 4 \\ 0.1 \times 10^5, & n = 5 \\ 0.1 \times 10^4, & n \geq 6 \end{cases}$$

[2]

(a)<sup>15 ou 20</sup>

$$p(x) = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} =: g(x), \quad x \neq 0$$

$$g'(x) = -\frac{2}{x^3}, \quad g''(x) = \frac{6}{x^4}$$

A função  $g : \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  satisfaz às seguintes três condições:

(i)  $g \in C^2(I)$ , onde  $I = [1.35, 1.55]$

(ii)  $\max_{x \in I} |g'(x)| = |g'(1.35)| = 0.812884 < 1$ ,

pois  $g'$  é negativa e crescente em  $I$ .

(iii)  $g(I) \subset I$ ,

pois  $g(1.35) = 1.5487 \in I$ ,  $g(1.55) = 1.41623 \in I$ ,  
e  $g$  é decrescente em  $I$ .

O teorema do ponto fixo permite-nos concluir que  $g$  tem um único ponto fixo em  $I$  e que a sucessão  $x_n$ , definida por  $x_{n+1} = g(x_n)$ ,  $x_0 \in I$ , converge para esse ponto fixo, que é também o único zero real de  $p$ .

**(b)<sup>15</sup>**

Estimativa de erro do método do ponto fixo:

$$|z - x_m| \leq L^m |z - x_0|, \quad L = \max_{x \in I} |g'(x)| = 0.812884$$

$$L^m |z - x_0| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow m > \frac{\log \varepsilon - \log |z - x_0|}{\log L}$$

$$|z - x_0| < 1.55 - 1.35 = 0.20, \quad \varepsilon = 10^{-6}$$

$$m > 58.919 \Rightarrow m = 59$$

[3]

**(a)<sup>15</sup>**

Condições suficientes de convergência do método da secante para  $z \in [0.5, 0.6] =: I$ ,  $\forall x_0, x_1 \in I$ :

(o)  $f \in C^2(I)$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{(i)} \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} f(0.5) = -0.124987 \\ f(0.6) = 0.0791442 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f(0.5)f(0.6) < 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{(ii)} \quad f'(x) = 2 + \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} > 0, \quad \forall x \in I$$

$$\text{pois } -1 \leq \sin x \leq 1, \quad -1 \leq \cos \frac{x}{2} \leq 1, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{(iii)} \quad f''(x) = \cos x + \frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{x}{2} > 0, \quad \forall x \in I$$

$$\text{pois } \cos x > 0, \quad \sin \frac{x}{2} > 0, \quad \forall x \in I$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{(iv)} \\ \left| \frac{f(0.5)}{f'(0.5)} \right| = 0.0626508 < 0.1 = 0.6 - 0.5 \\ \left| \frac{f(0.6)}{f'(0.6)} \right| = 0.0379229 < 0.1 \end{array}$$

(b)<sup>15</sup> ou 20

Método da secante:

$$x_m = x_{m-1} - f(x_{m-1}) \frac{x_{m-1} - x_{m-2}}{f(x_{m-1}) - f(x_{m-2})}, \quad m \geq 2, \quad x_0, x_1 \in I$$

Estimativa de erro:

$$\begin{aligned} |z - x_m| &\leq K |z - x_{m-1}| |z - x_{m-2}|, \quad K = \frac{\max_{x \in I} |f''(x)|}{2 \min_{x \in I} |f'(x)|} \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} \min_{x \in I} |f'(x)| = |f'(0.5)| = 1.99497 \\ \max_{x \in I} |f''(x)| = |f''(0.5)| = 0.939434 \end{array} \right\} &\Rightarrow K = 0.235451 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_0 = 0.5, \quad |z - x_0| \leq 0.1$$

$$x_1 = 0.6, \quad |z - x_1| \leq 0.1$$

$$x_2 = 0.561229, \quad |z - x_2| \leq 0.235 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$x_3 = 0.561756, \quad |z - x_3| \leq 0.554 \times 10^{-3} < 10^{-3}$$

$$z = 0.561756 + \Delta, \quad |\Delta| \leq 0.554 \times 10^{-3}.$$

[4]<sup>15</sup>Matriz iteradora do método:  $C(\omega) = I - \omega A$ Condição necessária e suficiente de convergência:  $r_\sigma(C(\omega)) < 1$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \det(C(\omega) - \lambda I) &= \det((1 - \lambda)I - \omega A) = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \lambda - \omega & -2\omega \\ 2\omega & 1 - \lambda - \omega \end{bmatrix} \\ &= (1 - \omega - \lambda)^2 + 4\omega^2 \end{aligned}$$

Valores próprios de  $C(\omega)$ :  $\lambda_{1,2} = 1 - \omega \pm i2\omega$ 

$$r_\sigma(C(\omega)) = |\lambda_1| = |\lambda_2| = [(1 - \omega)^2 + 4\omega^2]^{1/2} = [1 - \omega(2 - 5\omega)]^{1/2}$$

$$r_\sigma(C(\omega)) < 1 \Leftrightarrow 0 < \omega < \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\frac{dr_\sigma(C(\omega))}{d\omega} = \frac{-1 + 5\omega}{r_\sigma(C(\omega))}, \quad \frac{d^2r_\sigma(C(\omega))}{d\omega^2} = \frac{4}{[r_\sigma(C(\omega))]^3}$$

O método convergirá mais rapidamente para  $\omega = \frac{1}{5}$ ,valor para o qual o raio espectral tem o valor mínimo,  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ .

[5]<sup>15</sup>

Método de Newton generalizado:

$$\begin{cases} x^{(1)} = x^{(0)} + \Delta x^{(0)}, \\ J_f(x^{(0)})\Delta x^{(0)} = -f(x^{(0)}) \end{cases}$$

$$J_f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 8x_1 & -2x_2 \\ -\cos x_1 & 2 + \sin x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2.0 & -1.0 \\ -0.968912 & 2.47943 \end{bmatrix} \Delta x^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0 \\ 0.124987 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2.0 & -1.0 \\ 0.0 & 1.99497 \end{bmatrix} \Delta x^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0 \\ 0.124987 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta x^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0313255 \\ 0.0626509 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.281326 \\ 0.562651 \end{bmatrix}$$

[6]<sup>15 ou 20</sup>

$$p_3(x) = p_2(x) + f[-1, 1, 3, 2](x+1)(x-1)(x-3)$$

$$f[-1, 1, 3, 2] = \frac{f[-1, 1, 2] - f[-1, 1, 3]}{2 - 3}$$

$x_i$	$f[x_i]$	$f[\cdot, \cdot]$	$f[\cdot, \cdot, \cdot]$
-1	11		
1	7		6
3	51	22	

$$f[-1, 1, 3] = 6$$

$$f[-1, 1, 3, 2] = 2$$

$$p_3(x) = p_2(x) + 2(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)$$

$$f(x) = p_3(x) + f[-1, 1, 3, 2, x](x+1)(x-1)(x-3)(x-2)$$

$$f[-1, 1, 3, 2, x] = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!}, \quad \xi \in ]-1; 1; 3; 2; x[$$

$$f[-1, 1, 3, 2, x] = \frac{48}{4!} = 2$$

$$f(x) = p_3(x) + 2(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)(x-2)$$

[7]

(a)<sup>15</sup>

Melhor aproximação mínimos quadrados da função  $f$  por uma função  $\phi$  da forma  $\phi(x) = a + bx^2$  em relação ao produto interno definido por

$$\langle \phi, \psi \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 \phi(x)\psi(x) dx, \quad \forall \phi, \psi \in C([-1, 1])$$

$$E(a, b) = \langle f - \phi, f - \phi \rangle$$

$$\phi^*(x) = a^*\phi_0(x) + b^*\phi_1(x), \quad \phi_0(x) = 1, \quad \phi_1(x) = x^2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \langle \phi_0, \phi_0 \rangle & \langle \phi_0, \phi_1 \rangle \\ \langle \phi_1, \phi_0 \rangle & \langle \phi_1, \phi_1 \rangle \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a^* \\ b^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \langle f, \phi_0 \rangle \\ \langle f, \phi_1 \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\langle \phi_0, \phi_0 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 dx = 2$$

$$\langle \phi_0, \phi_1 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\langle \phi_1, \phi_0 \rangle = \langle \phi_0, \phi_1 \rangle = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\langle \phi_1, \phi_1 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\langle f, \phi_0 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx$$

$$\langle f, \phi_1 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 f(x) dx$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a^* \\ b^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx \\ \int_{-1}^1 x^2 f(x) dx \end{bmatrix}$$

(b)<sup>15 ou 20</sup>Fórmula dos trapézios composta ( $F \in C([a, b])$ ):

$$I(F) = \int_a^b F(x) dx \approx I_1^{(M)}(F) = \frac{h_M}{2} \left[ F(x_0) + F(x_M) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} F(x_j) \right]$$

$$h_M = \frac{b-a}{M}, \quad x_j = a + jh_M, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, M$$

$$M = 4, \quad a = -1, \quad b = 1, \quad h_M = \frac{1}{2}, \quad x_j = -1 + \frac{j}{2}, \quad j = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$F(x) = x^2 f(x) = x^2 \exp(x^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{w}_2 &= \frac{1}{4} [F(-1) + F(1) + 2(F(-\frac{1}{2}) + F(0) + F(\frac{1}{2}))] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( e + \frac{1}{2} e^{1/4} \right) \\ &= 1.68015 \end{aligned}$$

Estimativa de erro da fórmula dos trapézios composta ( $F \in C^2([a, b])$ ):

$$|E_1^{(M)}(F)| = |I(F) - I_1^{(M)}(F)| \leq \frac{b-a}{12} h_M^2 \max_{x \in [a,b]} |F''(x)|$$

$$F(x) = x^2 f(x) = x^2 \exp(x^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |w_2 - \tilde{w}_2| &\leq \frac{1}{24} \max_{x \in [-1,1]} |F''(x)| \\ &\max_{x \in [-1,1]} |F''(x)| = F''(1) = 16e \\ |w_2 - \tilde{w}_2| &\leq \frac{2e}{3} \approx 1.81 \end{aligned}$$

[8]<sup>15</sup>

$$I_1(f) = w_0 f(x_0) + w_1 f(x_1)$$

$$I_1(x^m) = I(x^m), \quad m = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$\begin{cases} I_1(1) = w_0 + w_1, & I(1) = \frac{2b^3}{3} \\ I_1(x) = w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1, & I(x) = 0 \\ I_1(x^2) = w_0 x_0^2 + w_1 x_1^2, & I(x^2) = \frac{2b^5}{5} \\ I_1(x^3) = w_0 x_0^3 + w_1 x_1^3, & I(x^3) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} w_0 + w_1 = \frac{2b^3}{3} \\ w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 = 0 \\ w_0 x_0^2 + w_1 x_1^2 = \frac{2b^5}{5} \\ w_0 x_0^3 + w_1 x_1^3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} w_0 = w_1 = \frac{b^3}{3} \\ -x_0 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} b = x_1 \end{cases}$$

$$I_1(f) = \frac{b^3}{3} \left[ f\left(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} b\right) + f\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} b\right) \right]$$

[9]

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$

(a)<sup>15</sup> Método de Taylor de 2<sup>a</sup> ordem (passo  $h$ ):

$$y_1 = y_0 + hf(x_0, y_0) + \frac{h^2}{2} (d_f f)(x_0, y_0)$$

$$(d_f f)(x, y) = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + f \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) (x, y) = 2x + f(x, y)2y$$

$$x_0 = 1, \quad y_0 = 2$$

$$f(x_0, y_0) = 5, \quad (d_f f)(x_0, y_0) = 22$$

$$y_1 = 2 + 5h + 11h^2$$

(b)<sup>15</sup> Método de Adams-Bashforth de 2<sup>a</sup> ordem (passo  $h$ ):

$$\tilde{y}_2 = \tilde{y}_1 + \frac{h}{2} [3f(x_1, \tilde{y}_1) - f(x_0, y_0)]$$

$$x_0 = 1, \quad y_0 = 2, \quad x_1 = 1 + h, \quad \tilde{y}_1 = 2 + 5h + 11h^2$$

$$\tilde{y}_2 = 2 + 5h + 11h^2 + \frac{h}{2} [3(1+h)^2 + 3(2+5h+11h^2)^2 - 5]$$

$$\tilde{y}_2 = 2 + 10h + 44h^2 + 105h^3 + 165h^4 + \frac{363}{2} h^5$$

[10]<sup>10</sup>

$$W'(x) = F(x, W(x)), \quad W = \begin{bmatrix} y \\ z \end{bmatrix}, \quad F(x, W) = \begin{bmatrix} z \\ g(x, y, z) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

Método de Runge-Kutta clássico de 2<sup>a</sup> ordem (passo  $h$ ):

$$W_1 = W_0 + \frac{h}{4} [F(x_0, W_0) + 3F(\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{W}_0)]$$

$$\tilde{x}_0 = x_0 + \frac{2h}{3}, \quad \tilde{W}_0 = W_0 + \frac{2h}{3} F(x_0, W_0)$$

$$x_0 = 1, \quad y_0 = 2, \quad z_0 = 3, \quad g(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 14$$

$$W_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad F(x_0, W_0) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{x}_0 = 1 + \frac{2h}{3}$$

$$\tilde{W}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{y}_0 \\ \tilde{z}_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 + 2h \\ 3 + \frac{28h}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{y}_0, \tilde{z}_0) &= \left(1 + \frac{2h}{3}\right)^2 + (2 + 2h)^2 + \left(3 + \frac{28h}{3}\right)^2 \\ &= 14 + \frac{196h}{3} + \frac{784h^2}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$W_1 = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ z_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 + \frac{h}{4} [3 + 3(3 + \frac{28h}{3})] \\ 3 + \frac{h}{4} [14 + 3(14 + \frac{196h}{3} + \frac{784h^2}{9})] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = 2 + 3h + 7h^2 \\ z_1 = 3 + 14h + 49h^2 + \frac{196h^3}{3} \end{cases}$$