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## Lista 1, aula 1 em 16/9

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September 21, 2019

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# Exercise 1

Determine  $x_3$  pelo método da Bisseção para

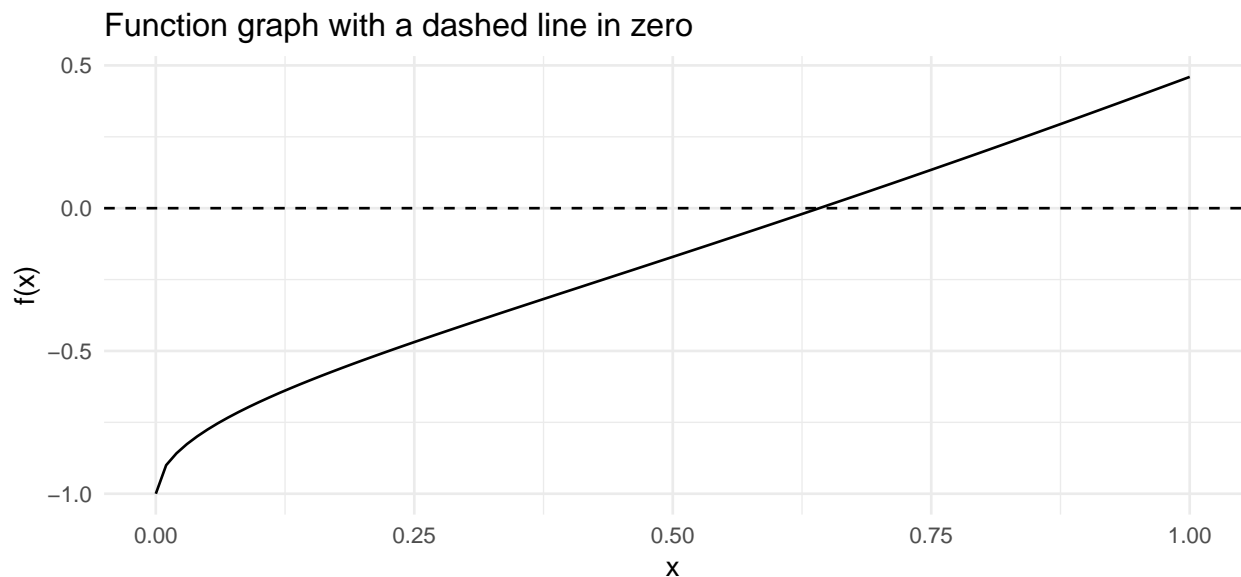
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} - \cos x \quad \text{em } [0,1].$$

<r code>

```
f1 <- function(x) { sqrt(x) - cos(x) }
```

```
library(ggplot2)
```

```
ggplot(data.frame(x = c(0, 1)), aes(x = x)) +  
  theme_minimal() +  
  stat_function(fun = f1) +  
  geom_hline(yintercept = 0, linetype = "dashed") +  
  labs(y = "f(x)", title = "Function graph with a dashed line in zero")
```



```
bisection <- function(f, a, b, kmax = 100, tol = 1e-3) {  
  k <- 0  
  data <- matrix(NA, nrow = kmax, ncol = 3)  
  dimnames(data) <- list(seq(kmax), c("a", "x", "b"))  
  fa <- f(a)  
  x <- (a + b)/2  
  while(b - a > tol & k < kmax) {  
    fx <- f(x)  
    if(fa * fx < 0) {  
      b <- x  
      fb <- fx  
    } else {  
      a <- x  
      fa <- fx  
    }  
    x <- (a + b)/2  
    k <- k + 1  
  }  
  data[k, "a"] <- a  
  data[k, "x"] <- x  
  data[k, "b"] <- b  
}
```

```

        a <- x
        fa <- fx
    }
    k <- k + 1
    x <- (a + b)/2
    data[k, ] <- c(a, x, b)
}
return(data[seq(k), ])
}
bisection(f1, a = 0, b = 1, kmax = 3)

```

	a	x	b
1	0.500	0.7500	1.00
2	0.500	0.6250	0.75
3	0.625	0.6875	0.75

## Exercise 2

Encontrar as soluções para

$$x^3 - 7x^2 + 14x - 6 = 0,$$

com precisão de  $10^{-2}$ , utilizando o método da Bisseção nos seguintes intervalos.

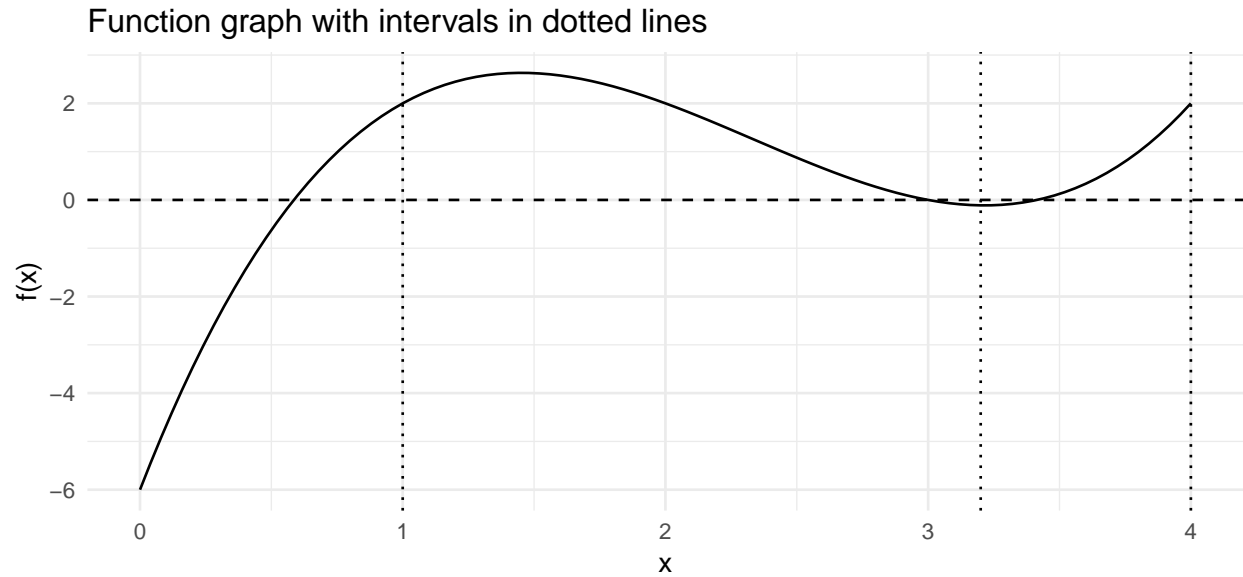
<r code>

```

f2 <- function(x) { x^3 - 7 * x^2 + 14 * x - 6 }

ggplot(data.frame(x = c(0, 4)), aes(x = x)) +
  theme_minimal() +
  stat_function(fun = f2) +
  geom_hline(yintercept = 0, linetype = "dashed") +
  geom_vline(xintercept = c(1, 3.2, 4), linetype = "dotted") +
  labs(y = "f(x)",
       title = "Function graph with intervals in dotted lines")

```



**(a) [0, 1]**

```
(ex2_a <- bisection(f2, a = 0, b = 1, tol = 1e-2))
```

<r code>

	a	x	b
1	0.500000	0.750000	1.000000
2	0.500000	0.625000	0.750000
3	0.500000	0.562500	0.625000
4	0.562500	0.593750	0.625000
5	0.562500	0.578125	0.593750
6	0.578125	0.5859375	0.593750
7	0.578125	0.5820312	0.5859375

```
# solucao com precisao maior do que 0.01
ex2_a[nrow(ex2_a), "b"] - ex2_a[nrow(ex2_a), "a"]
```

[1] 0.0078125

**(b) [1, 3.2]**

```
(ex2_b <- bisection(f2, a = 1, b = 3.2, tol = 1e-2))
```

<r code>

	a	x	b
1	2.10000	2.65000	3.20000
2	2.65000	2.92500	3.20000
3	2.92500	3.06250	3.20000

```

4 2.92500 2.993750 3.062500
5 2.99375 3.028125 3.062500
6 2.99375 3.010938 3.028125
7 2.99375 3.002344 3.010938
8 2.99375 2.998047 3.002344

# solucao com precisao maior do que 0.01
ex2_b[nrow(ex2_b), "b"] - ex2_b[nrow(ex2_b), "a"]

[1] 0.00859375

```

### (c) [3.2, 4]

```

(ex2_c <- bisection(f2, a = 3.2, b = 4, tol = 1e-2)) <r code>

      a      x      b
1 3.2000 3.400000 3.60000
2 3.4000 3.500000 3.60000
3 3.4000 3.450000 3.50000
4 3.4000 3.425000 3.45000
5 3.4000 3.412500 3.42500
6 3.4125 3.418750 3.42500
7 3.4125 3.415625 3.41875

# solucao com precisao maior do que 0.01
ex2_c[nrow(ex2_c), "b"] - ex2_c[nrow(ex2_c), "a"]

[1] 0.00625

```

## Exercise 3

### (b)

Determinar  $\sqrt{3}$  com precisão  $10^{-4}$ , utilizando o método da Bisseção. Isso implica em solucionar a seguinte função:

$$f(x) = x^2 - 3.$$

```

f3 <- function(x) { x^2 - 3 } <r code>

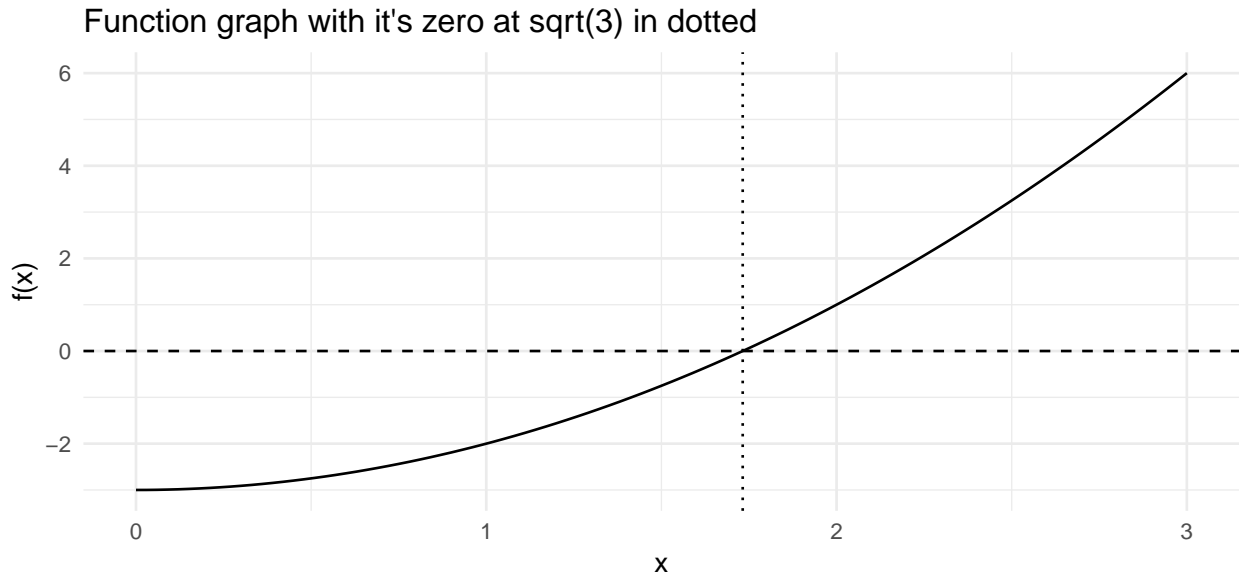
ggplot(data.frame(x = c(0, 3)), aes(x = x)) +

```

```

theme_minimal() +
stat_function(fun = f3) +
geom_hline(yintercept = 0, linetype = "dashed") +
geom_vline(xintercept = sqrt(3), linetype = "dotted") +
labs(y = "f(x)",
      title = "Function graph with it's zero at sqrt(3) in dotted")

```



# 14 iteracoes, como calculado na letra (a)

```
bisection(f3, a = 1, b = 2, tol = 1e-4)
```

	a	x	b
1	1.500000	1.750000	2.000000
2	1.500000	1.625000	1.750000
3	1.625000	1.687500	1.750000
4	1.687500	1.718750	1.750000
5	1.718750	1.734375	1.750000
6	1.718750	1.726562	1.734375
7	1.726562	1.730469	1.734375
8	1.730469	1.732422	1.734375
9	1.730469	1.731445	1.732422
10	1.731445	1.731934	1.732422
11	1.731934	1.732178	1.732422
12	1.731934	1.732056	1.732178
13	1.731934	1.731995	1.732056
14	1.731995	1.732025	1.732056

# 15 iteracoes, como calculado na letra (a)

```
bisection(f3, a = 0, b = 3, tol = 1e-4)
```

	a	x	b
--	---	---	---

```

1 1.500000 2.250000 3.000000
2 1.500000 1.875000 2.250000
3 1.500000 1.687500 1.875000
4 1.687500 1.781250 1.875000
5 1.687500 1.734375 1.781250
6 1.687500 1.710938 1.734375
7 1.710938 1.722656 1.734375
8 1.722656 1.728516 1.734375
9 1.728516 1.731445 1.734375
10 1.731445 1.732910 1.734375
11 1.731445 1.732178 1.732910
12 1.731445 1.731812 1.732178
13 1.731812 1.731995 1.732178
14 1.731995 1.732086 1.732178
15 1.731995 1.732040 1.732086

```

## Exercise 4

Aplique o Algoritmo do método de Newton para todos os exercícios que foram resolvidos pelo método da Bisseção. Compare os resultados.

```

                                                                    <r code>
newton <- function(f, fline, init, kmax = 100, tol = 1e-3) {
  xs <- numeric(kmax)
  xs[1] <- init - f(init)/fline(init)
  xs[2] <- xs[1] - f(xs[1])/fline(xs[1])
  k <- 2
  while(abs(diff(xs[(k - 1):k]))/abs(xs[k]) > tol & k < kmax) {
    k <- k + 1
    xs[k] <- xs[k - 1] - f(xs[k - 1])/fline(xs[k - 1])
  }
  return(xs[seq(k)])
}

```

## Exercise 1

```

                                                                    <r code>
f1line <- function(x) { 1/(2 * sqrt(x)) + sin(x) }

# com uma tolerancia de 0.001, com Newton ja' obtemos convergencia em
# 3 iteracoes
newton(f1, f1line, init = 1)

[1] 0.6573182 0.6417461 0.6417144

```

```
# com o metodo da Bissecao precisamos de 10 iteracoes
bisection(f1, a = 0, b = 1)
```

	a	x	b
1	0.5000000	0.7500000	1.0000000
2	0.5000000	0.6250000	0.7500000
3	0.6250000	0.6875000	0.7500000
4	0.6250000	0.6562500	0.6875000
5	0.6250000	0.6406250	0.6562500
6	0.6406250	0.6484375	0.6562500
7	0.6406250	0.6445312	0.6484375
8	0.6406250	0.6425781	0.6445312
9	0.6406250	0.6416016	0.6425781
10	0.6416016	0.6420898	0.6425781

## Exercise 2. (a) [0, 1]

```
f2line <- function(x) { 3 * x^2 - 14 * x + 14 }
```

<r code>

```
# com uma tolerancia de 0.01, com Newton obtemos convergencia em:
# 2 iteracoes, usando um chute inicial em 0.5
newton(f2, f2line, tol = 1e-2, init = .5)
```

```
[1] 0.5806452 0.5857663
```

```
# 4 iteracoes, usando um chute inicial em 1
newton(f2, f2line, tol = 1e-2, init = 1)
```

```
[1] 0.3333333 0.5478927 0.5847302 0.5857856
```

```
# com o metodo da Bissecao precisamos de 7 iteracoes
bisection(f2, a = 0, b = 1, tol = 1e-2)
```

	a	x	b
1	0.5000000	0.7500000	1.0000000
2	0.5000000	0.6250000	0.7500000
3	0.5000000	0.5625000	0.6250000
4	0.5625000	0.5937500	0.6250000
5	0.5625000	0.5781250	0.5937500
6	0.5781250	0.5859375	0.5937500
7	0.5781250	0.5820312	0.5859375

## Exercise 2. (b) [1, 3.2]



<r code>

```
# com uma tolerancia de 0.01, com Newton obtemos convergencia em:
# 10 iteracoes, usando um chute inicial em 1.5
# contudo, com tal chute obtemos um diferente zero da funcao
newton(f2, f2line, tol = 1e-2, init = 1.5)

[1] 12.000000  8.827338  6.733875  5.367206  4.492787  3.953119  3.640792
[8]  3.482097  3.423790  3.414456

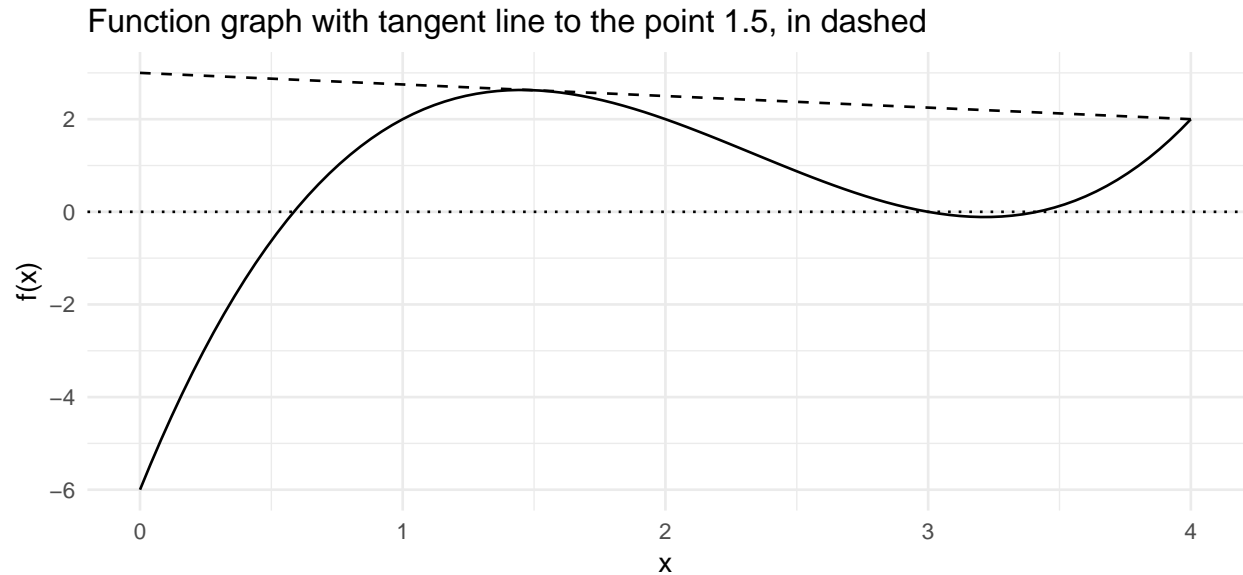
# 2 iteracoes, usando um chute inicial em 2
newton(f2, f2line, tol = 1e-2, init = 2)

[1] 3 3

# com o metodo da Bissecao precisamos de 8 iteracoes
bisection(f2, a = 1, b = 3.2, tol = 1e-2)

      a      x      b
1 2.10000 2.650000 3.200000
2 2.65000 2.925000 3.200000
3 2.92500 3.062500 3.200000
4 2.92500 2.993750 3.062500
5 2.99375 3.028125 3.062500
6 2.99375 3.010938 3.028125
7 2.99375 3.002344 3.010938
8 2.99375 2.998047 3.002344

ggplot(data.frame(x = c(0, 4)), aes(x = x)) +
  theme_minimal() +
  stat_function(fun = f2) +
  stat_function(fun = function(t) { 3 - t/4 }, linetype = "dashed") +
  geom_hline(yintercept = 0, linetype = "dotted") +
  labs(y = "f(x)",
       title = "Function graph with tangent line to the point 1.5, in dashed")
```



No ponto 1.5, um máximo local, a curvatura é alta, fazendo com que a reta tangente à esse ponto corte o eixo  $x$  num ponto muito a frente,  $x = 12$ . Ao final da primeira iteração estamos em 12, e assim o algoritmo começa a retornar, atingindo o ponto de zero mais próximo, 3.414456.

## Exercise 2. (c) [3.2, 4]

```
# com uma tolerancia de 0.01, com Newton obtemos convergencia em:
# 2 iteracoes, usando um chute inicial em 3.5
newton(f2, f2line, tol = 1e-2, init = 3.5)
```

<r code>

```
[1] 3.428571 3.414747
```

```
# 4 iteracoes, usando um chute inicial em 4
newton(f2, f2line, tol = 1e-2, init = 4)
```

```
[1] 3.666667 3.493827 3.426846 3.414629
```

```
# com o metodo da Bissecao precisamos de 7 iteracoes
bisection(f2, a = 3.2, b = 4, tol = 1e-2)
```

	a	x	b
1	3.2000	3.400000	3.60000
2	3.4000	3.500000	3.60000
3	3.4000	3.450000	3.50000
4	3.4000	3.425000	3.45000
5	3.4000	3.412500	3.42500
6	3.4125	3.418750	3.42500
7	3.4125	3.415625	3.41875

### Exercise 3

```
f3line <- function(x) { 2 * x } <r code>  
  
# com uma tolerancia de 0.0001, com Newton obtemos convergencia em:  
# 4 iteracoes, usando um chute inicial em 1  
newton(f3, f3line, tol = 1e-4, init = 1)  
  
[1] 2.000000 1.750000 1.732143 1.732051  
  
# 3 iteracoes, usando um chute inicial em 2  
newton(f3, f3line, tol = 1e-4, init = 2)  
  
[1] 1.750000 1.732143 1.732051  
  
# com o metodo da Bissecao precisamos de 14 iteracoes,  
# usando o intervalo [1, 2]  
bisection(f3, a = 1, b = 2, tol = 1e-4)  
  
      a      x      b  
1 1.500000 1.750000 2.000000  
2 1.500000 1.625000 1.750000  
3 1.625000 1.687500 1.750000  
4 1.687500 1.718750 1.750000  
5 1.718750 1.734375 1.750000  
6 1.718750 1.726562 1.734375  
7 1.726562 1.730469 1.734375  
8 1.730469 1.732422 1.734375  
9 1.730469 1.731445 1.732422  
10 1.731445 1.731934 1.732422  
11 1.731934 1.732178 1.732422  
12 1.731934 1.732056 1.732178  
13 1.731934 1.731995 1.732056  
14 1.731995 1.732025 1.732056
```

### Exercise 5

Aplique o Algoritmo do método Quase-Newton (Secante) para todos os exercícios anteriores. Compare os resultados.

```
secant <- function(f, inits, kmax = 100, tol = 1e-3) { <r code>  
  a <- inits[1] ; fa <- f(a)  
  b <- inits[2] ; fb <- f(b)  
  xs <- numeric(kmax)
```

```

xs[1] <- (fb * a - b * fa)/(fb - fa) ; f1 <- f(xs[1])
xs[2] <- (f1 * b - xs[1] * fb)/(f1 - fb)
k <- 2
while(abs(diff(xs[(k - 1):k]))/abs(xs[k]) > tol & k < kmax) {
  k <- k + 1
  f1 <- f(xs[k - 1])
  f2 <- f(xs[k - 2])
  xs[k] <- (f1 * xs[k - 2] - xs[k - 1] * f2)/(f1 - f2)
}
return(xs[seq(k)])
}

```

## Exercise 1

```

# usando diferentes pontos iniciais pra ver como isso impacta o resultado <r code>

## diferentes intervalos, mas de mesmo tamanho
secant(f1, inits = c(0, .25))

[1] 0.4707322 0.6423949 0.6417013 0.6417144

secant(f1, inits = c(.25, .5))

[1] 0.6428073 0.6416964 0.6417144

secant(f1, inits = c(.5, .75))

[1] 0.6398203 0.6416871 0.6417144

secant(f1, inits = c(.75, 1))

[1] 0.6467789 0.6419525 0.6417145

## agora, considerando intervalos mais curtos
secant(f1, inits = c(.2, .25))

[1] 0.6166784 0.6422015 0.6417128

secant(f1, inits = c(0, .05))

[1] 0.2223640 0.5424335 0.6424509 0.6417055 0.6417144

### no melhor cenario levamos 3 iteracoes, no pior, levamos 5

# com o metodo de Newton levamos 3 iteracoes
newton(f1, f1line, init = 1)

[1] 0.6573182 0.6417461 0.6417144

```

## Exercise 2. (a)[0, 1]

```
secant(f2, inits = c(.5, .55), tol = 1e-2)
```

<r code>

```
[1] 0.5835841 0.5857272
```

```
secant(f2, inits = c(.5, .6), tol = 1e-2)
```

```
[1] 0.5866852 0.5857765
```

```
secant(f2, inits = c(.5, .75), tol = 1e-2)
```

```
[1] 0.5970874 0.5842026 0.5858003
```

```
newton(f2, f2line, tol = 1e-2, init = .5)
```

```
[1] 0.5806452 0.5857663
```

## Exercise 2. (b)[1, 3.2]

```
# para diferentes conjuntos de pontos iniciais, chegamos em diferentes  
# zeros, dado os pontos que as retas secantes atingem no eixo x  
secant(f2, inits = c(1.2, 1.25), tol = 1e-2)
```

<r code>

```
[1] -0.6099815 1.0147183 0.8437260 0.4453280 0.6154363 0.5887888  
[7] 0.5857168
```

```
secant(f2, inits = c(1.7, 1.75), tol = 1e-2)
```

```
[1] 3.731084 4.583585 3.638019 3.578869 3.466785 3.429857 3.416163
```

```
secant(f2, inits = c(2, 2.05), tol = 1e-2)
```

```
[1] 2.976801 2.988804
```

```
secant(f2, inits = c(2, 2.25), tol = 1e-2)
```

```
[1] 2.914286 2.963262 2.995205 2.999681
```

```
secant(f2, inits = c(2, 2.5), tol = 1e-2)
```

```
[1] 2.888889 2.959481 2.993523 2.999531
```

```
newton(f2, f2line, tol = 1e-2, init = 2)
```

```
[1] 3 3
```

## Exercise 2. (c)[3.2, 4]

```
secant(f2, inits = c(3.25, 3.5), tol = 1e-2)
```

```
[1] 3.366667 3.403928 3.415792
```

```
secant(f2, inits = c(3.5, 3.75), tol = 1e-2)
```

```
[1] 3.453488 3.433182
```

```
secant(f2, inits = c(3.45, 3.475), tol = 1e-2)
```

```
[1] 3.419083 3.414919
```

```
secant(f2, inits = c(3.5, 3.525), tol = 1e-2)
```

```
[1] 3.431996 3.418357
```

```
newton(f2, f2line, tol = 1e-2, init = 3.5)
```

```
[1] 3.428571 3.414747
```

<r code>

## Exercise 3

```
secant(f3, inits = c(.25, .5), tol = 1e-4)
```

```
[1] 4.166667 1.089286 1.434315 1.807885 1.725087 1.731901 1.732051
```

```
secant(f3, inits = c(1, 1.25), tol = 1e-4)
```

```
[1] 1.888889 1.707965 1.731001 1.732058 1.732051
```

```
secant(f3, inits = c(2.25, 2.5), tol = 1e-4)
```

```
[1] 1.815789 1.746951 1.732401 1.732052 1.732051
```

```
secant(f3, inits = c(2.95, 3), tol = 1e-4)
```

```
[1] 1.991597 1.797980 1.736566 1.732135 1.732051
```

```
newton(f3, f3line, tol = 1e-4, init = 2)
```

```
[1] 1.750000 1.732143 1.732051
```

<r code>

## Exercise 6

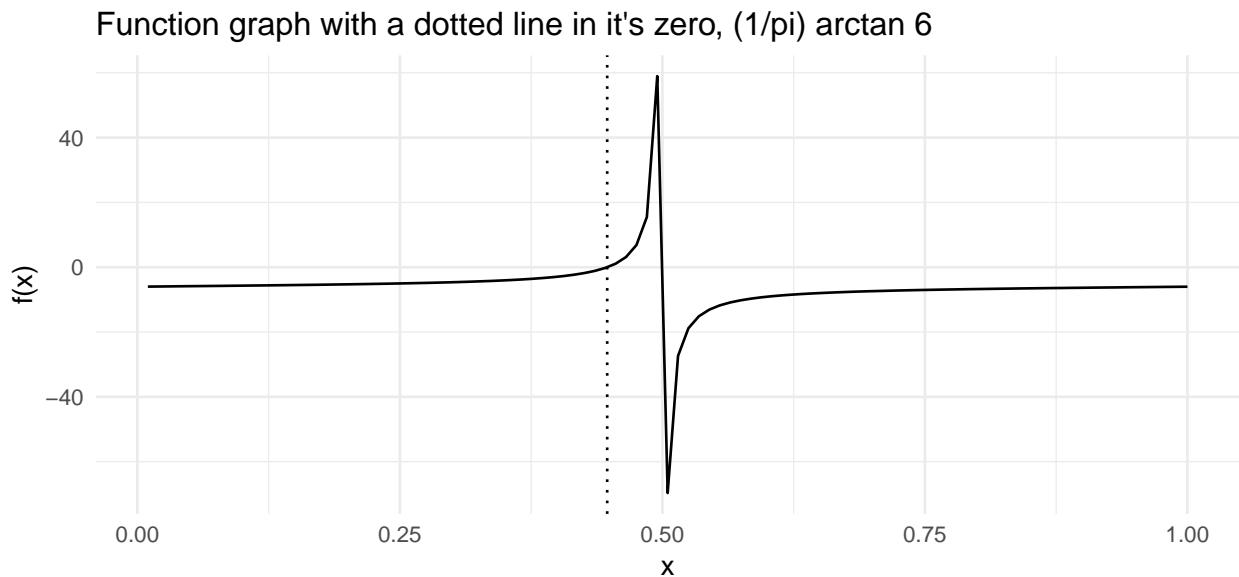
A função  $f(x) = \tan(\pi x) - 6$  tem um zero em  $\frac{1}{\pi} \arctan 6 \approx 0.447431543$ . Considere  $x_0 = 0$  e  $x_1 = 0.48$ , e use 10 iterações para cada um dos seguintes métodos para calcular um valor aproximado desse zero. Qual dos métodos foi mais sucedido? Por quê?

**(a) Método da Bisseção. (b) Método de Newton. (c) Método Secante.**

```
f6 <- function(x) { tan(pi * x) - 6 } <r code>
```

```
f6line <- function(x) { pi/cos(pi * x)^2 }
```

```
ggplot(data.frame(x = c(.01, 1)), aes(x = x)) +  
  theme_minimal() +  
  stat_function(fun = f6) +  
  geom_vline(xintercept = (1/pi) * atan(6), linetype = "dotted") +  
  labs(y = "f(x)",  
       title =  
       "Function graph with a dotted line in it's zero, (1/pi) arctan 6")
```



```
# (a) metodo da Bissecao =====
```

```
bisection(f6, a = 0, b = .48)
```

	a	x	b
1	0.2400000	0.3600000	0.4800000
2	0.3600000	0.4200000	0.4800000
3	0.4200000	0.4500000	0.4800000
4	0.4200000	0.4350000	0.4500000

```

5 0.4350000 0.4425000 0.450000
6 0.4425000 0.4462500 0.450000
7 0.4462500 0.4481250 0.450000
8 0.4462500 0.4471875 0.448125
9 0.4471875 0.4476562 0.448125

```

```
bisection(f6, a = .3, b = .45)
```

```

      a      x      b
1 0.3750000 0.4125000 0.4500000
2 0.4125000 0.4312500 0.4500000
3 0.4312500 0.4406250 0.4500000
4 0.4406250 0.4453125 0.4500000
5 0.4453125 0.4476562 0.4500000
6 0.4453125 0.4464844 0.4476562
7 0.4464844 0.4470703 0.4476562
8 0.4470703 0.4473633 0.4476562

```

```
# (b) metodo de Newton =====
```

```
newton(f6, f6line, init = .48)
```

```
[1] 0.4675825 0.4551292 0.4485512 0.4474552 0.4474316
```

```
newton(f6, f6line, init = .4)
```

```
[1] 0.4888264 0.4800144 0.4676003 0.4551429 0.4485552 0.4474554 0.4474316
```

```
newton(f6, f6line, init = .35)
```

```

[1] 0.6148770 0.9581745 2.8765939 4.6248962 5.0166148 6.9046908
[7] 8.7380937 9.7803623 11.0726305 12.8146330 14.2929995 14.8396780
[13] 16.4392033 16.4487038

```

```
# (c) metodo Secante =====
```

```
secant(f6, inits = c(0, .48))
```

```

[1] 1.811942e-01 2.861872e-01 1.091986e+00 -3.692297e+00 -2.260065e+01
[6] -5.722283e+01 3.538758e+00 -1.139444e+02 -1.958939e+02 -2.923540e+03
[11] -2.214725e+03 -2.716996e+03 -1.278719e+02 3.467719e+04 7.343020e+05
[16] -5.260916e+06 3.312104e+06 6.974486e+06 1.586291e+07 -1.155064e+08
[21] 2.245408e+08 8.550972e+08 -1.977882e+09 3.277897e+10 -2.115656e+11
[26] -3.186281e+11 -1.312377e+11 6.374025e+11 -2.380563e+12 -4.137395e+13
[31] 6.308449e+13 1.317103e+14 -1.213713e+14 7.601656e+14 6.227984e+15
[36] 6.154177e+14 7.951176e+14 7.177148e+14 1.808552e+15 -1.080135e+16
[41] -9.485429e+16 2.368874e+18 -8.291690e+18 -4.482692e+20 -2.086653e+21
[46] -1.646282e+21 -1.964709e+21 -8.517763e+21 -2.379764e+22 2.469817e+22
[51] 4.979333e+23 4.226362e+26 -3.569902e+27 -2.787053e+28 -7.614246e+28
[56] 2.357168e+28 -7.442220e+28 -7.266297e+28 -2.004535e+29 1.223068e+30
[61] -2.419707e+30 -6.422299e+30 -1.116669e+31 6.548127e+29 -1.600158e+32

```



```
[66] -2.944007e+32 -7.207910e+31 -6.882463e+32 -6.414169e+32 -6.861985e+32
[71] -7.107462e+32 -8.064133e+32 -1.312680e+33  1.376409e+33  3.208962e+33
[76]  2.623495e+32 -2.287125e+34  9.972344e+34  7.111966e+36 -9.675269e+37
[81]  6.987968e+37  1.303106e+38 -5.326046e+38  4.195466e+39  3.416342e+40
[86]  7.126923e+40  1.394978e+40 -1.178986e+41  6.420520e+42  2.943265e+43
[91]  2.550461e+43  2.889228e+43  5.001322e+43  9.937317e+43 -3.144715e+43
[96]  1.410598e+45  2.946084e+46 -2.072256e+47 -1.107872e+48 -1.007816e+49
```

```
secant(f6, inits = c(.4, .48))
```

```
[1] 0.4182404 0.4294442 0.4572304 0.4441121 0.4468177 0.4474699 0.4474311
```

```
secant(f6, inits = c(.2, .45))
```

```
[1] 0.4359612 0.4468770 0.4475512 0.4474303
```

```
secant(f6, inits = c(.1, .3))
```

```
[1] 1.179464e+00 -5.164583e+00 2.953542e+01 -3.236059e+01 -1.062551e+02
[6] -5.774681e+02 2.660748e+02 7.437958e+02 -2.523894e+03 -1.945938e+04
[11] 3.135565e+04 8.207334e+05 1.101432e+06 7.415477e+05 -5.710653e+05
[16] -3.719257e+07 -2.026927e+08 1.381799e+09 4.350706e+09 -6.754052e+09
[21] 1.650663e+09 3.348514e+08 3.706192e+09 -2.574047e+10 -3.027504e+11
[26] -4.059512e+11 -2.560586e+11 -1.061744e+12 4.229217e+12 -3.440684e+12
[31] -7.820942e+12 -1.948523e+13 1.988652e+13 1.580199e+14 6.480886e+15
[36] 2.422249e+16 -3.628661e+15 -2.968985e+16 -3.017213e+17 9.252426e+17
[41] 8.849732e+18 -1.654225e+19 7.729111e+19 5.182338e+19 6.915531e+19
[46] 1.075834e+20 2.189804e+20 -7.141249e+20 7.410494e+21 4.586360e+22
[51] 5.440140e+23 -1.305491e+24 -6.087997e+24 1.333473e+25 8.749912e+25
[56] -3.629936e+26 2.137064e+26 3.144346e+26 3.349013e+25 -2.849983e+27
[61] -1.765960e+27 -2.396448e+27 1.810203e+28 7.625017e+28 -7.550418e+28
[66] -1.373904e+30 2.061620e+31 2.599481e+32 -1.168391e+33 -6.278245e+33
[71] 8.480371e+34 2.980663e+34 5.544103e+34 4.928726e+34 5.404930e+34
[76] 6.709925e+34 1.159576e+35 -1.777612e+35 -4.985813e+36 -1.085412e+38
[81] 6.623672e+38 -3.765887e+39 -1.633604e+40 -2.034519e+41 -1.985436e+41
[86] -2.033738e+41 -2.167102e+41 -3.726927e+41 7.398304e+42 -9.641041e+42
[91] -2.546430e+43 1.014599e+44 1.257574e+45 -4.866859e+45 -1.104469e+48
[96] 1.147852e+49 -5.740759e+48 -1.099387e+49 -4.636645e+49 1.715379e+50
```

Podemos dizer que o método da Bisseção é o mais sucedido, porque dado que o intervalo contém o zero da função, o método irá encontrá-lo, com o intervalo podendo ser maior ou menor. No caso da função tangente tal intervalo não pode ser muito grande, dada a infinidade de zeros que a função apresenta.

Com os métodos de Newton e Secante (Quase-Newton) temos uma dependência muito forte com o chute inicial, o que requer uma examinação cuidadosa da função. Se o(s) ponto(s) for(em) mal escolhido(s), um ponto com derivada próxima de zero neste caso, sua respectiva reta tangente/secante te jogará para muito longe do zero desejado. Como

aconteceu com alguns dos chutes iniciais utilizados.

## Exercise 7

Equação de anuidade devidas:

$$A = \frac{P}{i}[(1+i)^n - 1].$$

Em que

- $A = 750.000$ ;
- $P = 1.500$ ;
- $n = 20 \times 12 = 240$ ;
- $i = ?$ .

Assim, queremos encontrar a solução de:

$$\frac{1500}{i}[(1+i)^{240} - 1] - 750000 = 0.$$

Uso aqui as funções no *default*, i.e., com tolerância de  $1e-3$ .

<r code>

```
f7 <- function(i) { (1500/i) * ((1 + i)^240 - 1) - 750000 }
```

```
# jogando alguns valores para descobrir um bom intervalo
```

```
f7(1e-2)
```

```
[1] 733883
```

```
f7(1e-3)
```

```
[1] -343354.9
```

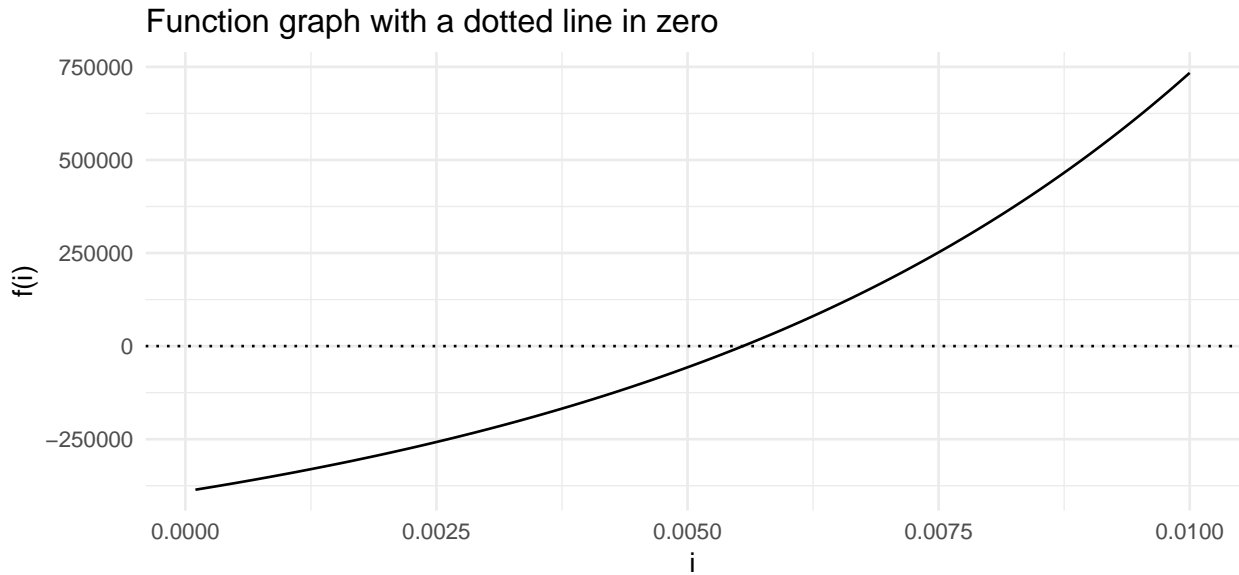
```
f7(5e-3)
```

```
[1] -56938.66
```

```
f7(6e-3)
```

```
[1] 50643.51
```

```
ggplot(data.frame(i = c(1e-4, 1e-2)), aes(x = i)) +  
  theme_minimal() +  
  stat_function(fun = f7) +  
  geom_hline(yintercept = 0, linetype = "dotted") +  
  labs(y = "f(i)", title = "Function graph with a dotted line in zero")
```



```
# bissecao =====
```

```
bisection(f7, a = 1e-4, b = 1e-2)
```

	a	x	b
1	0.00505	0.007525000	0.01000000
2	0.00505	0.006287500	0.00752500
3	0.00505	0.005668750	0.00628750
4	0.00505	0.005359375	0.00566875

```
bisection(f7, a = 1e-5, b = 1e-1)
```

	a	x	b
1	0.000010000	0.025007500	0.050005000
2	0.000010000	0.012508750	0.025007500
3	0.000010000	0.006259375	0.012508750
4	0.000010000	0.003134687	0.006259375
5	0.003134687	0.004697031	0.006259375
6	0.004697031	0.005478203	0.006259375
7	0.005478203	0.005868789	0.006259375

```
bisection(f7, a = 4e-3, b = 6e-3)
```

a	x	b
0.0050	0.0055	0.0060

```
# secante =====
```

```
secant(f7, inits = c(.0075, .01))
```

```
[1] 0.006193969 0.005768641 0.005562695 0.005551006 0.005550782
```

```
secant(f7, inits = c(.001, .0025))
```

```

[1] 0.007002154 0.005155696 0.005502354 0.005552461 0.005550775

# newton =====
f7line <- function(i) {
  (360000 * (1 + i)^239 * i - 1500 * ((1 + i)^240 - 1))/i^2
}
newton(f7, f7line, init = .009)

[1] 0.006425995 0.005614522 0.005551134 0.005550782

newton(f7, f7line, init = .001)

[1] 0.007800102 0.005944819 0.005564007 0.005550797 0.005550782

newton(f7, f7line, init = .0025)

[1] 0.006489656 0.005623906 0.005551245 0.005550782

```

Querendo ter em conta um total de 750.000,00 dinheiros para efetuar retiradas após 20 anos, e podendo dispor de 1.500,00 dinheiros por mês para atingir essa meta, a taxa de juros mínima a que esse valor deve ser investido é de **0.00555**, assumindo que o período de capitalização é mensal.

## Exercise 8

Duas locomotivas viajam no mesmo sentido, e trilho, com equações de movimento dadas por

$$x_1(t) = 110 - 80 \exp(-t/2) \quad \text{e} \quad x_2(t) = 50t,$$

respectivamente.

Utilizando argumentos gráficos, verifique se estas locomotivas se chocam, e se isso acontecer, em quanto tempo (approx.) o acidente ocorreria?

```

                                                                    <r code>
loco1 <- function(t) { 110 - 80 * exp(-t/2) }

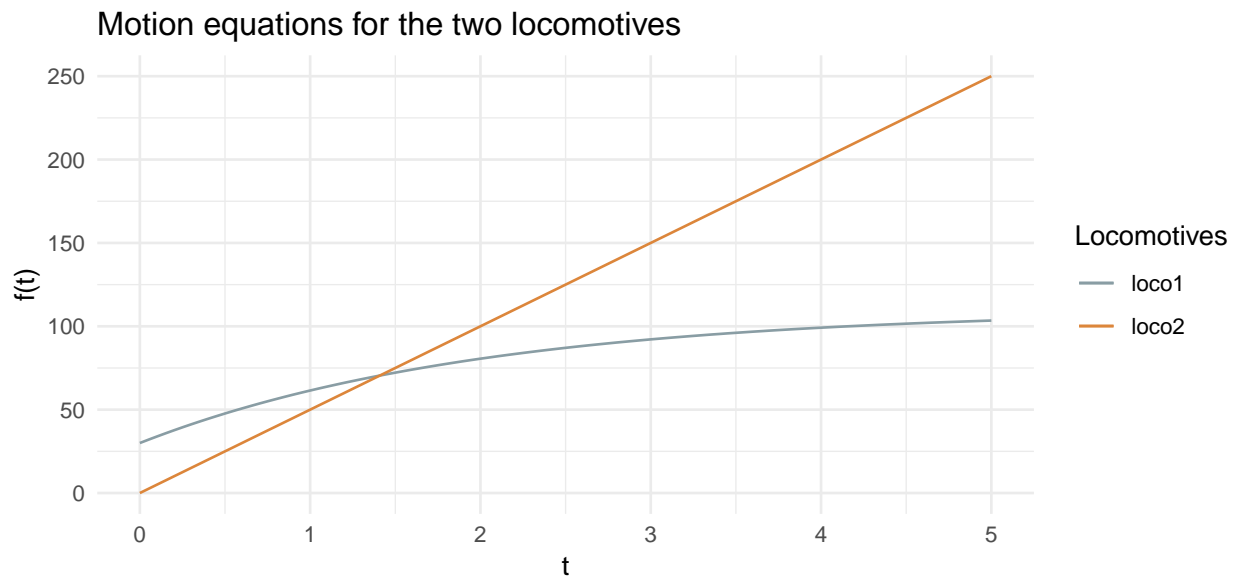
loco2 <- function(t) { 50 * t }

library(wesanderson)
paleta <- wes_palette("Royal1", 2, "continuous")

(p1 <- ggplot(data.frame(t = c(0, 5)), aes(x = t)) +
  theme_minimal() +
  stat_function(fun = loco1, aes(colour = "loco1")) +
  stat_function(fun = loco2, aes(colour = "loco2")) +

```

```
labs(y = "f(t)", title = "Motion equations for the two locomotives") +
scale_colour_manual("Locomotives", values = c(paleta[1], paleta[2]))
```



Sim, elas se chocam.

Agora, para encontrar o tempo  $t$  em que essas locomotivas colidem, precisamos encontrar a solução de:

$$x_1(t) = x_2(t) \Rightarrow x_1(t) - x_2(t) = 0.$$

i.e.,

$$110 - 80 \exp(-t/2) - 50t = 0.$$

<r code>

```
f8 <- function(t) { 110 - 80 * exp(-t/2) - 50 * t }
```

```
# bissecao =====
bisection(f8, a = .5, b = 2)
```

	a	x	b
1	1.250000	1.625000	2.000000
2	1.250000	1.437500	1.625000
3	1.250000	1.343750	1.437500
4	1.343750	1.390625	1.437500
5	1.390625	1.414062	1.437500
6	1.390625	1.402344	1.414062
7	1.402344	1.408203	1.414062
8	1.408203	1.411133	1.414062
9	1.408203	1.409668	1.411133
10	1.408203	1.408936	1.409668
11	1.408936	1.409302	1.409668

```
bisection(f8, a = 1, b = 1.5)
```

```
      a      x      b
1 1.250000 1.375000 1.500000
2 1.375000 1.437500 1.500000
3 1.375000 1.406250 1.437500
4 1.406250 1.421875 1.437500
5 1.406250 1.414062 1.421875
6 1.406250 1.410156 1.414062
7 1.406250 1.408203 1.410156
8 1.408203 1.409180 1.410156
9 1.408203 1.408691 1.409180
```

```
# newton =====
f8line <- function(t) { 40 * exp(-t/2) - 50 }
```

```
newton(f8, f8line, init = .5)
```

```
[1] 1.704158 1.420904 1.409074 1.409051
```

```
newton(f8, f8line, init = 1.75)
```

```
[1] 1.424455 1.409090 1.409051
```

```
# secante =====
secant(f8, inits = c(.5, .75))
```

```
[1] 1.595558 1.385115 1.408358 1.409054
```

```
secant(f8, inits = c(1.75, 2))
```

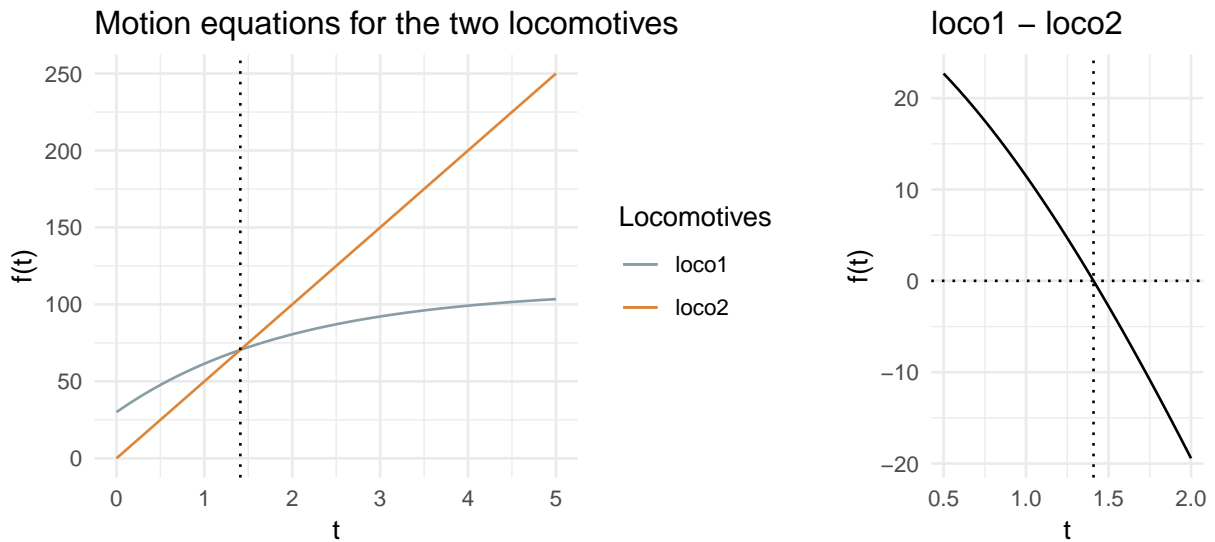
```
[1] 1.433939 1.411045 1.409059 1.409051
```

```
p2 <- ggplot(data.frame(t = c(.5, 2)), aes(x = t)) +
  theme_minimal() +
  stat_function(fun = f8) +
  geom_hline(yintercept = 0, linetype = "dotted") +
  geom_vline(xintercept = 1.409, linetype = "dotted") +
  labs(y = "f(t)", title = "loco1 - loco2")
```

```
library(multipanelfigure)
```

```
figure <- multi_panel_figure(rows = 1, columns = 3,
                             panel_label_type = "none")
```

```
(figure %<>% fill_panel(p1 + geom_vline(xintercept = 1.409,
                                       linetype = "dotted"),
                      column = 1:2) %<>% fill_panel(p2, column = 3))
```



Supondo que as duas locomotivas viajam no mesmo sentido e trilho, com as equações de movimento dadas, as locomotivas se chocam no tempo  $t = 1.409$ .

## Exercise 9. (b)

Encontrar  $\sqrt{2}$  usando a fórmula de recorrência encontrada a partir do método de Newton, usando  $x_0 = 1$ . Também uso aqui uma tolerância bem baixa,  $1e-16$ .

Fórmula de recorrência para  $\sqrt{2}$ :

$$x_{k+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( x_k + \frac{2}{x_k} \right).$$

```
newton_recurrence <- function(x0, a, p, kmax = 100, tol = 1e-16) {
  xs <- numeric(kmax)
  recurrence <- function(x) { (1/p) * ((p - 1) * x + a/x^(p - 1)) }
  xs[1] <- recurrence(x0)
  xs[2] <- recurrence(xs[1])
  k <- 2
  while(abs(diff(xs[(k - 1):k]))/abs(xs[k]) > tol & k <= kmax) {
    k <- k + 1
    xs[k] <- recurrence(xs[k - 1])
  }
  return(xs[seq(k)])
}
newton_recurrence(x0 = 1, a = 2, p = 2, kmax = 3)
[1] 1.500000 1.416667 1.414216 1.414214
newton_recurrence(x0 = 1, a = 2, p = 2)
[1] 1.500000 1.416667 1.414216 1.414214 1.414214 1.414214
```

<r code>

*Last modification on ...*

[1] "2019-09-21 13:12:48 -03"