

# Derivadas Numéricas 2023

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$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \dots \\ &\quad \dots + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!}(x - x_0)^3 + \frac{f''''(x_0)}{4!}(x - x_0)^4 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

A partir de la serie de Taylor en torno a  $x_0$  podemos conocer el valor de la función en la inmediaciones de  $x_0$

Aproximación constante

$$f(x) = f(x_0)$$

Aproximación lineal

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

Aproximación cuadrática

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2$$

Forma General

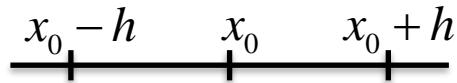
$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^n(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + R_n$$

$$R_n = \frac{f^{n+1}(\xi)}{n+1!}(x - x_0)^{n+1}$$

Podemos estimar el valor de la función en  $x_0+h$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \dots$$

$$\dots + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!}(x - x_0)^3 + \frac{f''''(x_0)}{4!}(x - x_0)^4 + \dots$$



$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x_0 + h - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x_0 + h - x_0)^2 + \dots$$

$$\dots + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!}(x_0 + h - x_0)^3 + \frac{f''''(x_0)}{4!}(x_0 + h - x_0)^4 + \dots$$

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(\cancel{x_0} + h - \cancel{x_0}) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(\cancel{x_0} + h - \cancel{x_0})^2 + \dots$$

$$\dots + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!}(\cancel{x_0} + h - \cancel{x_0})^3 + \frac{f''''(x_0)}{4!}(\cancel{x_0} + h - \cancel{x_0})^4 + \dots$$

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)h + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}h^2 + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!}h^3 + \frac{f''''(x_0)}{4!}h^4 + \dots$$

$$f(x_0 + h) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} h^n$$

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(\cancel{x_0} + h - \cancel{x_0}) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(\cancel{x_0} + h - \cancel{x_0})^2 + \dots$$

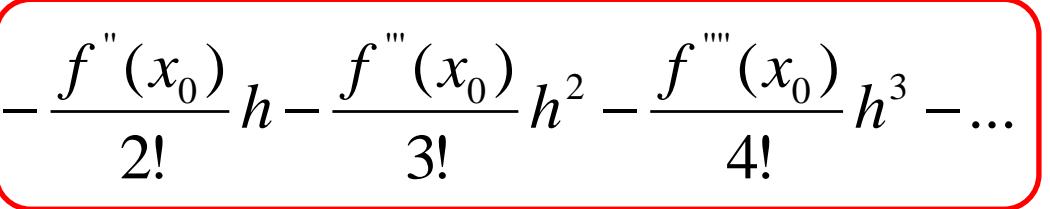
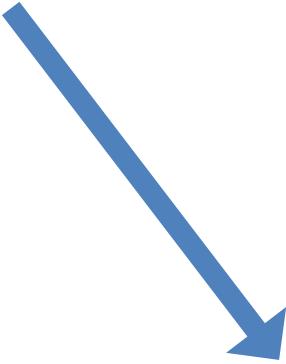
$$\dots + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!}(\cancel{x_0} + h - \cancel{x_0})^3 + \frac{f''''(x_0)}{4!}(\cancel{x_0} + h - \cancel{x_0})^4 + \dots$$

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + \circled{f'(x_0)h} + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}h^2 + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!}h^3 + \frac{f''''(x_0)}{4!}h^4 + \dots$$

$$f'(x_0)h = f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0) - \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}h^2 - \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!}h^3 - \frac{f''''(x_0)}{4!}h^4 - \dots$$

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} - \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}h - \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!}h^2 - \frac{f''''(x_0)}{4!}h^3 - \dots$$

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} - \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}h - \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!}h^2 - \frac{f''''(x_0)}{4!}h^3 - \dots$$

  
¿?

$$f'(x_0) \cong \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

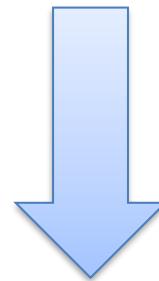
$$f'(x_0) = \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} - \frac{\cancel{f''(x_0)} h}{2!} - \frac{\cancel{f'''(x_0)} h^2}{3!} - \frac{\cancel{f''''(x_0)} h^3}{4!} - \dots$$

*¿Porque truncamos la serie?*

$$f'(x_0) \cong \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

**El objetivo es encontrar una expresión de la derivada utilizando solamente valores de la función**

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} - \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}h - \frac{\cancel{f'''(x_0)}}{\cancel{3!}}h^2 - \frac{\cancel{f''''(x_0)}}{\cancel{4!}}h^3 - \dots$$



$$f'(x_0) = \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} + O(h)$$

$$O(h) \cong \left| \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!} h \right|$$

- Calcular  $f'(2)$  utilizando  $h=0.01$

$$f(x) = \ln(x)$$

$$f'(x_0) \approx \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

$$f'(2) \approx \frac{\ln(2.01) - \ln(2)}{0.01}$$

$$f'(2) \approx 0.498754\dots$$

Evaluamos la serie en  $x_0+h$  y en  $x_0-h$ , luego restamos ambas expansiones

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x_0 + h) &= f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x_0 + h - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x_0 + h - x_0)^2 + \dots \\
 &\quad \dots + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!}(x_0 + h - x_0)^3 + \frac{f''''(x_0)}{4!}(x_0 + h - x_0)^4 + \dots \\
 f(x_0 - h) &= f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x_0 - h - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x_0 - h - x_0)^2 + \dots \\
 &\quad \dots + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!}(x_0 - h - x_0)^3 + \frac{f''''(x_0)}{4!}(x_0 - h - x_0)^4 + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x_0 - h) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (-h)^n$$

Evaluamos la serie en  $x_0+h$  y en  $x_0-h$ , luego restamos ambas expansiones

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)h + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}h^2 + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!}h^3 + \frac{f''''(x_0)}{4!}h^4 + \dots$$

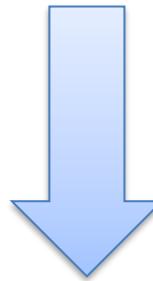
$$f(x_0 - h) = f(x_0) - f'(x_0)h + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}h^2 - \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!}h^3 + \frac{f''''(x_0)}{4!}h^4 - \dots$$

$$f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h) = f'(x_0)2h + \frac{f''(x_0)}{3!}2h^3 + \frac{f''''(x_0)}{5!}2h^5 \dots$$

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h)}{2h} - \boxed{\frac{f''(x_0)}{3!}h^2 - \frac{f''''(x_0)}{5!}h^4 \dots}$$

Error de truncamiento

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h)}{2h} - \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!} h^2 - \frac{\cancel{f''''(x_0)}}{\cancel{5!}} h^4 \dots$$



$$f'(x_0) = \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h)}{2h} + O(h^2)$$

$$O(h^2) \cong \left| \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!} h^2 \right|$$

$$f'(x_0) \cong \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

$$f'(x_0) \cong \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_0 - h)}{h}$$

$$f'(x_0) \cong \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h)}{2h}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

- Calcular  $f'(2)$  utilizando  $h=0.01$
- Comparar con el valor exacto
- Comparar el error cometido con el de truncamiento esperado

$$f'(x_0) \cong \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

$$O(h) \cong \left| \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!} h \right|$$

$$f'(x_0) \cong \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_0 - h)}{h}$$

$$f'(x_0) \cong \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h)}{2h} \quad O(h^2) \cong \left| \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!} h^2 \right|$$

Los errores de redondeo surgen porque las computadoras digitales no pueden representar algunas cantidades exactamente. Hay dos facetas principales de los errores de redondeo involucrados en los cálculos numéricos:

- Las computadoras digitales tiene un límite de tamaño y de precisión en su capacidad para representar números.
- Ciertas manipulaciones numéricas son altamente sensibles a los errores de redondeo.

Al utilizar derivadas numéricas se introduce un error con respecto al valor exacto (analítico)

## Errores

Existen dos tipos de errores y el error total es la suma de ambos

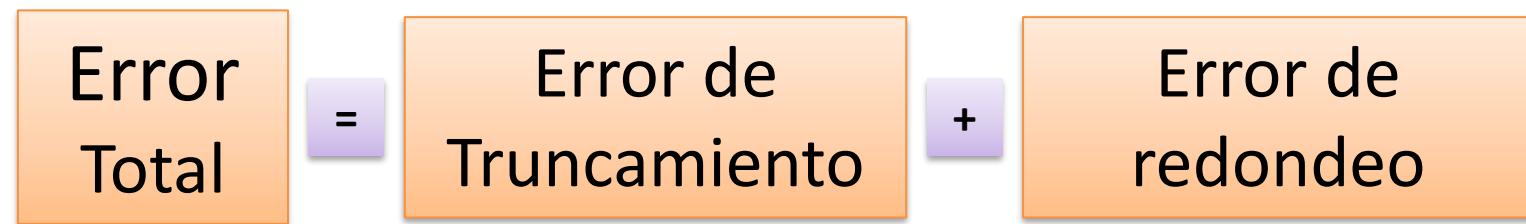
### Truncamiento

### Redondeo

Cada uno tiene distinta relación con  $h$

Aumenta al aumentar  $h$

Disminuye al aumentar  $h$



Como el primer sumando aumenta con  $h$  mientras que el segundo disminuye, debe existir un valor optimo del incremento que minimice el error cometido

