

Sistemas Não-Lineares

Método de Newton

Dado um sistema não-linear

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) &= 0 \\ f_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) &= 0 \\ &\vdots \\ f_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

O sistema pode ser representado de forma vetorial:

$$F(\underline{x}) = \underline{0}$$

onde: $\underline{x} = [x_1 \ x_2 \ \dots \ x_n]^T$

Como viu-se no Método de Newton para equações escalares, a cada iteração determina-se a reta tangente ao gráfico da função no ponto inicial. No caso de sistemas de equações, determina-se o hiperplano tangente ao politopo determinado pelo sistemas de equações no ponto inicial. O processo é semelhante ao caso escalar, no qual utiliza-se da expansão em Série de Taylor vetorial no ponto $\underline{x}^{(0)}$.

$$F(\underline{x}) = F(\underline{x}^{(0)}) + J(\underline{x}^{(0)})(\underline{x} - \underline{x}^{(0)})$$

onde:

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} F(x,y) & \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \\ G(x,y) & \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{F(x,y) \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} - G(x,y) \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}}$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} & F(x,y) \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} & G(x,y) \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n - \frac{G(x,y) \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - F(x,y) \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}}$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{F(x,y) \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} - G(x,y) \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}} \quad y_{n+1} = y_n - \frac{G(x,y) \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - F(x,y) \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= 4 & F(x,y) &= x^2 + y^2 - 4 \\ x^2 - y^2 &= 1 & G(x,y) &= x^2 - y^2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

Jacobiano

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 2y \\ 2x & -2y \end{vmatrix} = -4xy - 4xy = -8xy$$

Este valor precisa ser diferente de zero para o sistema convergir

CHUTE

$$-8xy = (-8)(1,5)(1,5) = -18$$

$$x_0 = 1,5$$

$$y_0 = 1,5$$

Converge

$$F(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 4$$

$$G(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 - 1$$

$$F(1,5;1,5) = (1,5)^2 + (1,5)^2 - 4 = 0,5$$

$$G(1,5;1,5) = (1,5)^2 - (1,5)^2 - 1 = -1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 2y \\ 2x & -2y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 \cdot (1,5) & 2 \cdot (1,5) \\ 2 \cdot (1,5) & -2 \cdot (1,5) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{F(x, y) \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} - G(x, y) \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}}$$

$$x_1 = 1,5 - \frac{0,5 \cdot (-3) - (-1) \cdot 3}{-18} = 1,5 - \frac{-1,5 + 3}{-18}$$

$$= 1,5 - \frac{+1,5}{-18} = 1,5 + 0,0833 = 1,5833$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n - \frac{G(x, y) \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - F(x, y) \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}}$$

$$y_1 = 1,5 - \frac{(-1) \cdot (3) - (0,5) \cdot (3)}{-18} = 1,5 - \frac{-3 - 1,5}{-18}$$

$$= 1,5 - \frac{-4,5}{-18} = 1,5 - 0,25 = 1,25$$

Cálculo do erro

$$|x_1 - x_0| = |1,5833 - 1,5| = 0,0833$$

$$|y_1 - y_0| = |1,25 - 1,5| = 0,25$$

$$x_1 = 1,5833$$

$$y_1 = 1,25$$

$$-8xy = (-8)(1,5833)(1,25) = -15,833$$

Converge

$$F(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 4$$

$$G(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 - 1$$

$$F(1,5833;1,25) = (1,5833)^2 + (1,25)^2 - 4 = 0,0693$$

$$G(1,5833;1,25) = (1,5833)^2 - (1,25)^2 - 1 = -0,0557$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 2y \\ 2x & -2y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 \cdot (1,5833) & 2 \cdot (1,25) \\ 2 \cdot (1,5833) & -2 \cdot (1,25) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3,1666 & 2,5 \\ 3,1666 & -2,5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{F(x, y) \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} - G(x, y) \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}}$$

$$x_2 = 1,5833 - \frac{0,0693 \cdot (-2,5) - (-0,0557) \cdot (2,5)}{-15,8}$$

$$= 1,5833 - \frac{-0,1733 + 0,1392}{-15,8}$$

$$= 1,5833 - \frac{-0,0341}{-15,8} = 1,5833 - 0,0022 = 1,5811$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n - \frac{G(x, y) \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - F(x, y) \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}}$$

$$y_2 = 1,25 - \frac{(-0,0557) \cdot (3,1666) - (0,0693) \cdot (3,1666)}{-15,8}$$

$$= 1,25 - \frac{-0,1763 - 0,2196}{-15,8}$$

$$= 1,25 - \frac{-0,3959}{-15,8} = 1,25 - 0,0250 = 1,2250$$

$$\begin{aligned} |x_2 - x_1| &= |1,5833 - 1,5811| = 0,0022 \\ |y_2 - y_1| &= |1,2500 - 1,2250| = 0,0250 \end{aligned}$$

Cálculo do erro