

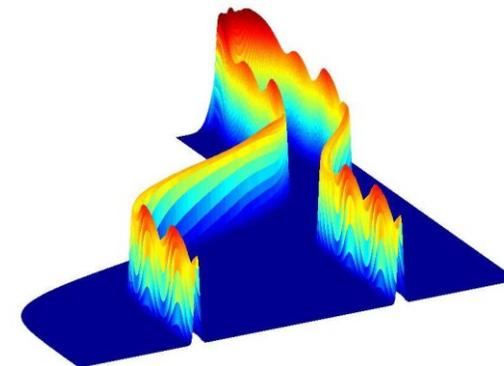
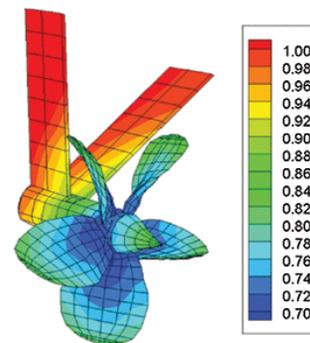
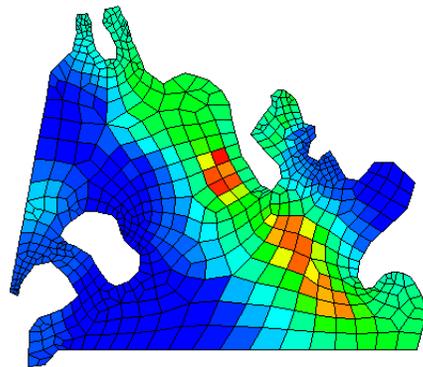
# MODELACIÓN NUMÉRICA

*Profesor:* **Dr. Angel N. Menéndez**

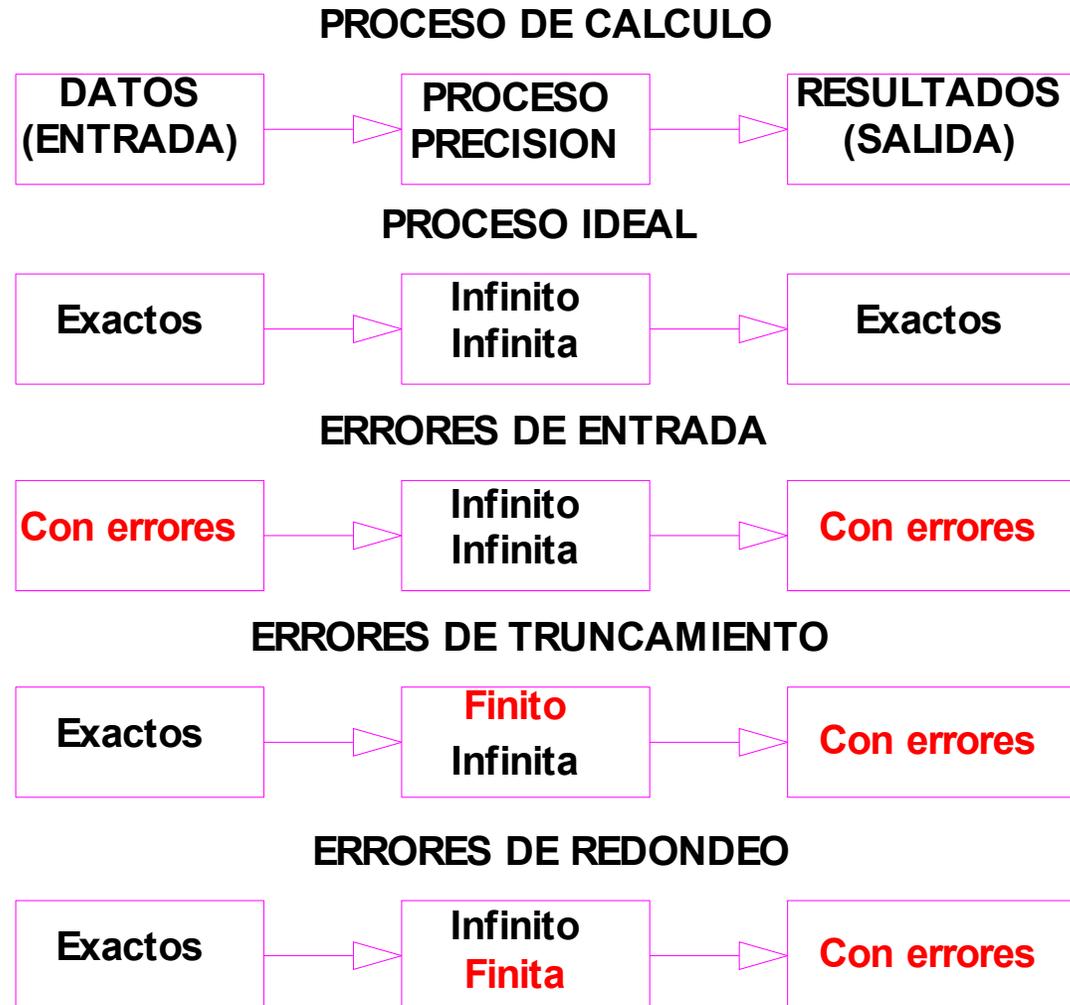
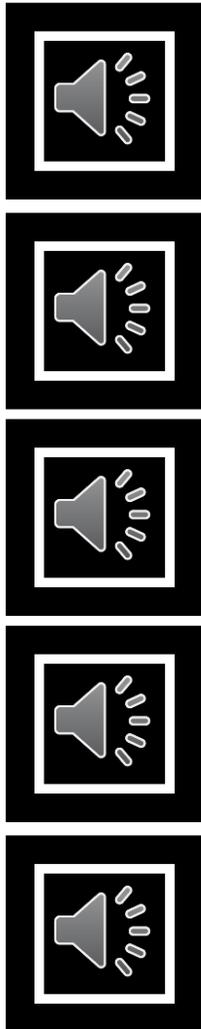
*Tema:* **1. Errores en el cálculo numérico**

*Clase:* **1a – Fuentes de errores**

*Fecha:* **Marzo/2020**

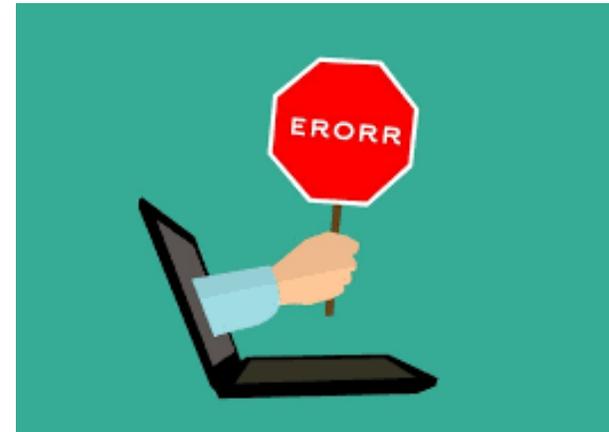
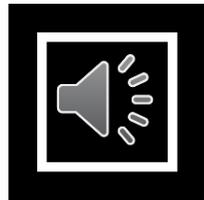


# Fuentes de errores

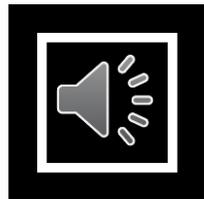


# Otras fuentes de errores

- Errores en el modelo



- Errores humanos



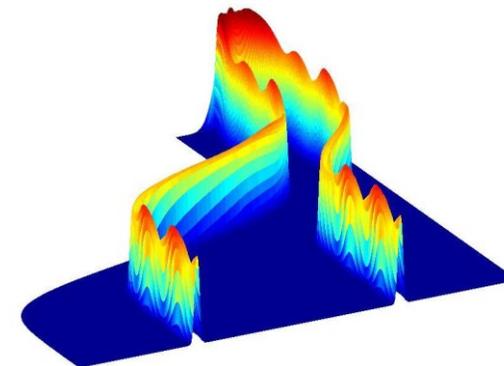
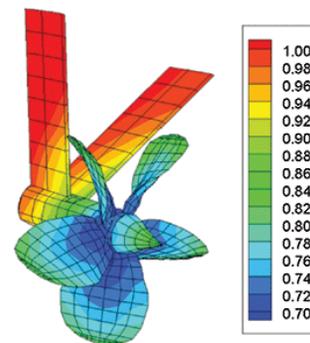
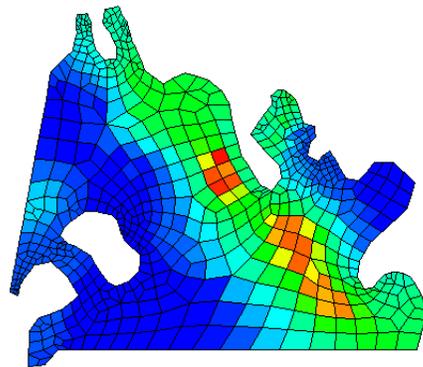
# MODELACIÓN NUMÉRICA

*Profesor:* **Dr. Angel N. Menéndez**

*Tema:* **1. Errores en el cálculo numérico**

*Clase:* **1b – Error absoluto y relativo**

*Fecha:* **Marzo/2020**



## Definiciones

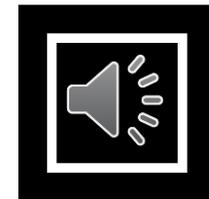
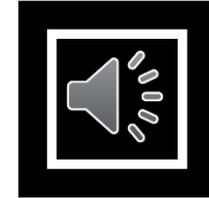
$a$  : exacto

$\hat{a}$  : estimado

$\delta a \equiv a - \hat{a}$  : error absoluto exacto

$r_a \equiv \frac{\delta a}{\hat{a}}$  : error relativo exacto

$a \equiv \frac{\delta a}{1 - r_a}$  : relación entre absoluto y relativo



## Cotas

$$|\delta a| \leq \Delta a$$

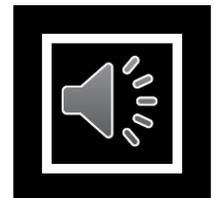
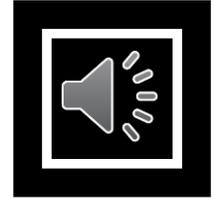
$$-\Delta a \leq \delta a \leq \Delta a$$

$$\hat{a} - \Delta a \leq a \leq \hat{a} + \Delta a \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad a = \hat{a} \pm \Delta a$$

$$|r_a| \equiv \frac{|\delta a|}{|a|} \leq \frac{\Delta a}{|a|} \approx \frac{\Delta a}{|\hat{a}|} \equiv R_a$$

relativo

$$1 - R_a \leq \frac{a}{\hat{a}} \leq 1 + R_a \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad a = \hat{a}(1 \pm R_a)$$



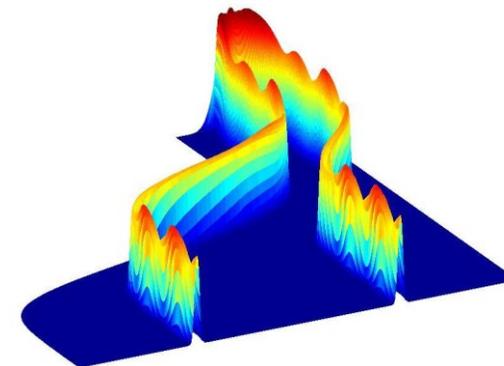
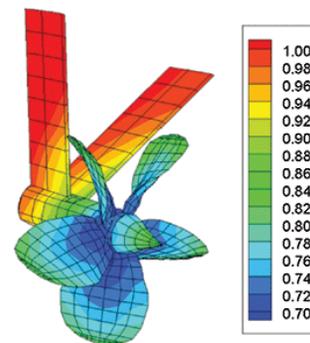
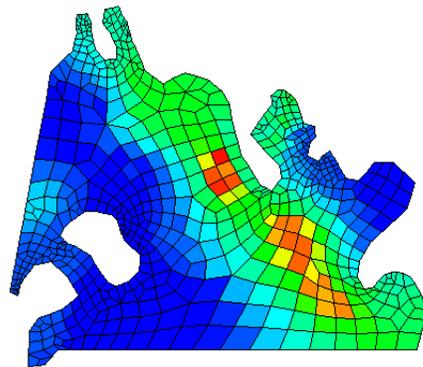
# MODELACIÓN NUMÉRICA

*Profesor:* **Dr. Angel N. Menéndez**

*Tema:* **1. Errores en el cálculo numérico**

*Clase:* **1c – Dígitos significativos**

*Fecha:* **Marzo/2020**



## Sistema de numeración

$$a = d_1 b^{p_1} + d_2 b^{p_2} + d_3 b^{p_3} + \dots$$

$d_i$  : dígitos;  $0 \leq d_i < b$   $d_1$  : 1<sup>er</sup> dígito

$b$  : base

$p_i$  : potencia;  $p_{k+1} = p_k + 1$

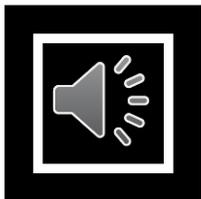
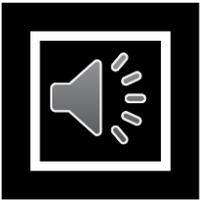
$p_k = -1 \Rightarrow d_k$  : 1<sup>er</sup> decimal

$$a = d_1 d_2 \dots d_n, d_{n+1} d_{n+2} \dots d_{n+m}$$

$n$  : cantidad de dígitos enteros

$m$  : cantidad de decimales

$n + m$  : cantidad de dígitos



## Ejemplo 1

$$a = 3 \times 10^2 + 1 \times 10^1 + 9 \times 10^0 + 2 \times 10^{-1} + 5 \times 10^{-2}$$

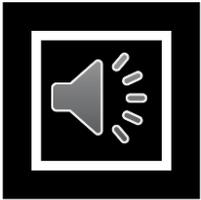
3 : 1<sup>er</sup> dígito

2 : 1<sup>er</sup> decimal

2 decimales

5 dígitos

$$a = 319,25$$



## Ejemplo 2

$$a = 4 \times 10^{-3} + 5 \times 10^{-4} + 1 \times 10^{-5}$$

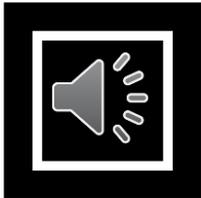
4 : 1<sup>er</sup> dígito

0 : 1<sup>er</sup> decimal

5 decimales

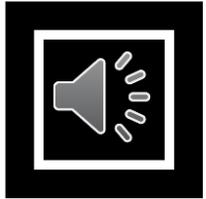
3 dígitos

$$a = 0,00451$$



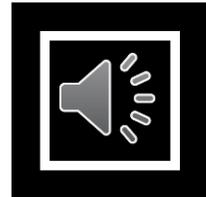
# Significación

$$\Delta a = 0,5 \times 10^{-t}; \quad t \geq 1$$

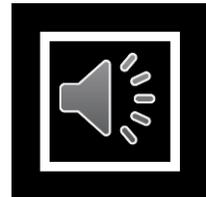


$\Rightarrow a$  tiene  $t$  decimales significativos (DeS)

$$0,5 \times 10^{-t-1} < \Delta a < 0,5 \times 10^{-t}; \quad t \geq 1$$



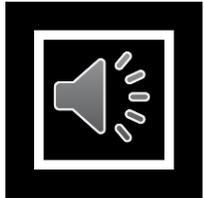
$\Rightarrow a$  tiene  $t$  DeS y 1 medianamente significativo (DeMS)



Cantidad de dígitos significativos (DiS) =  
cantidad dígitos enteros + DeS

## Ejemplo 3

$$\hat{a} = 124,3257058$$



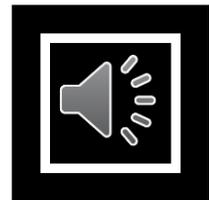
$$1) \Delta a = 0,5 \times 10^{-3} = 0,0005$$

3 DeS; 6 DiS



$$2) \Delta a = 0,2 \times 10^{-3} = 0,0002$$

3 DeS+1 DeMS; 6 DiS y 1 DiMS



$$3) \Delta a = 0,7 \times 10^{-3} = 0,0007$$

2 DeS+1 DeMS; 5 DiS y 1 DiMS

## Ejemplo 3 (Continúa)

$$\hat{a} = 124,3257058$$



$$4) \Delta a = 0,5 \times 10^1 = 5$$



$$5) \Delta a = 0,2 \times 10^1 = 2$$

1S



$$3) \Delta a = 0,7 \times 10^1 = 7$$

0 DeS; 1 DiS y 1 DiMS

## Redondeo



Se conservan sólo los dígitos significativos (se incluye el MS si existe)



- **Simétrico:** el último dígito significativo se mantiene si el siguiente es menor que 5, y se incrementa en 1 si el siguiente es mayor o igual a 5;  $\Delta a \leq 0,5 \times 10^{-(n+m)}$



- **Truncado:** el último dígito mantiene su valor;  $\Delta a \leq 10^{-(n+m)}$

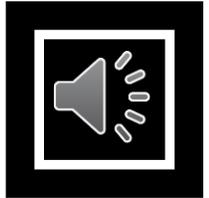
## Ejemplo 3bis



$$\hat{a} = 124,3257058$$

$$1) \Delta a = 0,5 \times 10^{-3} = 0,0005$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 124,326 \pm 0,0005$$



$$2) \Delta a = 0,2 \times 10^{-3} = 0,0002$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 124,3257 \pm 0,0002$$

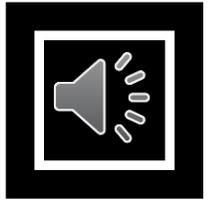


$$3) \Delta a = 0,7 \times 10^{-3} = 0,0007$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 124,326 \pm 0,0007$$

## Ejemplo 3bis (Continúa)

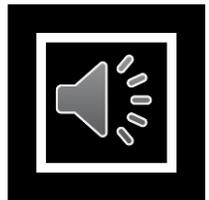
$$\hat{a} = 124,3257058$$



$$4) \Delta a = 0,5 \times 10^1 = 5$$

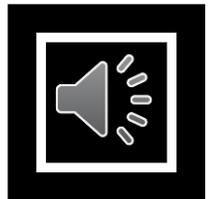
$$\Rightarrow a = 120 \pm 5$$

$$a = 120 \times (1 \pm 4 \times 10^{-2})$$



$$5) \Delta a = 0,2 \times 10^1 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 124 \pm 2$$



$$3) \Delta a = 0,7 \times 10^1 = 7$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 120 \pm 7$$

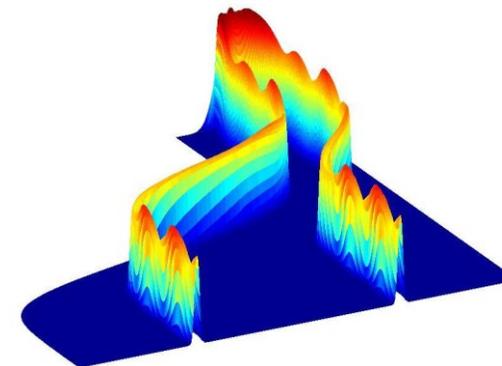
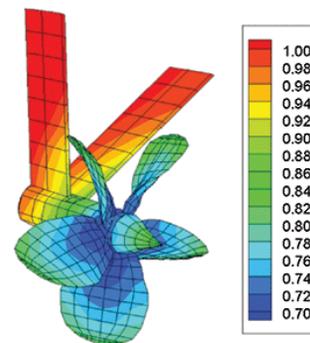
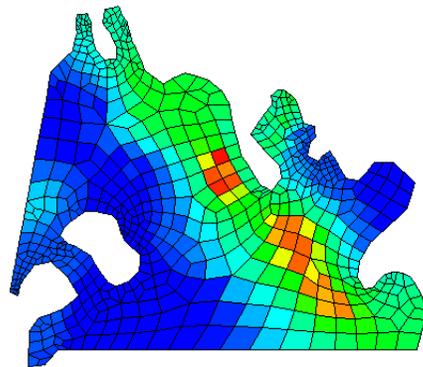
# MODELACIÓN NUMÉRICA

*Profesor:* **Dr. Angel N. Menéndez**

*Tema:* **1. Errores en el cálculo numérico**

*Clase:* **1d – Propagación de errores**

*Fecha:* **Marzo/2020**

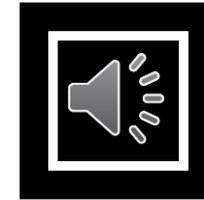


## Operaciones elementales

$$x_1 = \hat{x}_1 + \delta x_1; \quad r_1 = \delta x_1 / x_1; \quad |\delta x_1| \leq \Delta x_1; \quad |r_1| \leq R_1$$

$$x_2 = \hat{x}_2 + \delta x_2; \quad r_2 = \delta x_2 / x_2; \quad |\delta x_2| \leq \Delta x_2; \quad |r_2| \leq R_2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = x_1 + x_2 \\ y = x_1 - x_2 \\ y = x_1 * x_2 \\ y = x_1 / x_2 \end{array} \right\} \hat{y} ?; \delta y ?; \Delta y ?; r_y ?; R_y ?$$



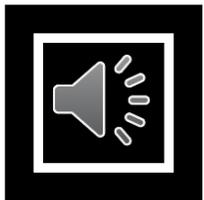
## Suma y resta



$$y = x_1 + x_2 = (\hat{x}_1 + \hat{x}_2) + (\delta x_1 + \delta x_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{y} = \hat{x}_1 + \hat{x}_2; \quad \delta y = \delta x_1 + \delta x_2$$

$$|\delta y| \leq |\delta x_1| + |\delta x_2| \leq \Delta x_1 + \Delta x_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Delta y = \Delta x_1 + \Delta x_2$$



$$y = x_1 - x_2 = (\hat{x}_1 - \hat{x}_2) + (\delta x_1 - \delta x_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{y} = \hat{x}_1 - \hat{x}_2; \quad \delta y = \delta x_1 - \delta x_2$$

$$|\delta y| \leq |\delta x_1| + |\delta x_2| \leq \Delta x_1 + \Delta x_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Delta y = \Delta x_1 + \Delta x_2$$

## Multiplicación y división

$$y = x_1 * x_2 = \left( \hat{x}_1 * \hat{x}_2 \right) * \left( 1 + r_1 + r_2 + r_1 * r_2 \right)$$

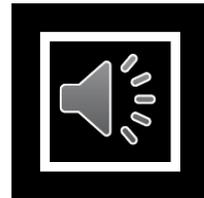
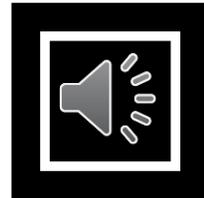
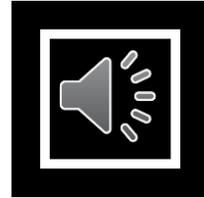
$$\Rightarrow \hat{y} = \hat{x}_1 * \hat{x}_2; \quad r_y \approx r_1 + r_2$$

$$|r_y| \leq |r_1| + |r_2| \leq R_1 + R_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad R_y = R_1 + R_2$$

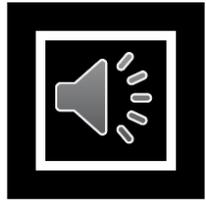
$$y = x_1 / x_2 \approx \left( \hat{x}_1 / \hat{x}_2 \right) * \left( 1 + r_1 - r_2 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{y} = \hat{x}_1 / \hat{x}_2; \quad r_y \approx r_1 - r_2$$

$$|r_y| \leq |r_1| + |r_2| \leq R_1 + R_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad R_y = R_1 + R_2$$

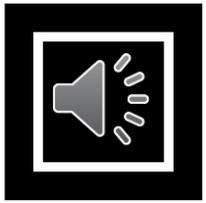


## Ejemplo 1



$$x_1 = 23,5 \pm 0,2 \rightarrow R_1 = 8,5 \times 10^{-3} = 0,0085$$

$$x_2 = 11,7 \pm 0,3 \rightarrow R_2 = 2,6 \times 10^{-2} = 0,026$$



$$y = x_1 + x_2; \hat{y} = 35,2; \Delta y = 0,5 \quad y = 35 \pm 0,5$$

$$y = x_1 - x_2; \hat{y} = 11,8; \Delta y = 0,5 \quad y = 12 \pm 0,5$$



$$y = x_1 * x_2; \hat{y} = 274,95; R_y = 3,5 \times 10^{-2} \Rightarrow \Delta y = 9 \Rightarrow y = 270 \pm 9$$

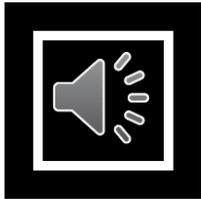


$$y = x_1 / x_2; \hat{y} = 2,00854; R_y = 3,5 \times 10^{-2} \Rightarrow \Delta y = 0,07 \Rightarrow y = 2,0 \pm 0,07$$

# Fórmula general de propagación

$$y = F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\hat{y} = F(\hat{x}_1, \hat{x}_2, \dots, \hat{x}_n)$$



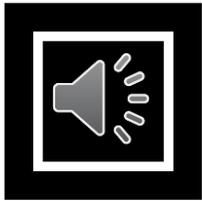
$$\delta y = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_j} \bigg|_{(\hat{x}_1, \hat{x}_2, \dots, \hat{x}_n)} \delta x_j$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta y = \sum_{j=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_j} \right|_{(\hat{x}_1, \hat{x}_2, \dots, \hat{x}_n)} \Delta x_j$$

## Ejemplo 2

$$x_1 = 23,5 \pm 0,2 \rightarrow R_1 = 8,5 \times 10^{-3} = 0,0085$$

$$x_2 = 11,7 \pm 0,3 \rightarrow R_2 = 2,6 \times 10^{-2} = 0,026$$



$$y = x_1 * x_2^2; \hat{y} = 3216,915$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} = x_2^2; \left. \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} \right|_{(\hat{x}_1, \hat{x}_2)} = 140 \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} = 2x_1x_2; \left. \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} \right|_{(\hat{x}_1, \hat{x}_2)} = 550$$

$$\Delta y = 140 * 0,2 + 550 * 0,3 = 200$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 3200 \pm 200$$

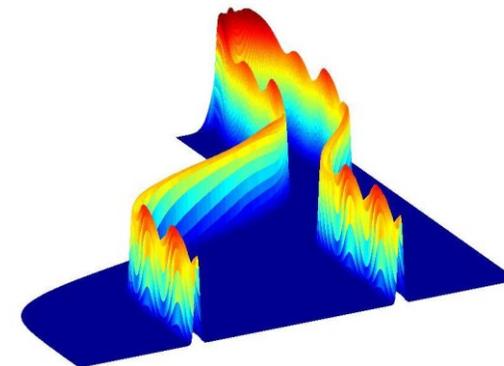
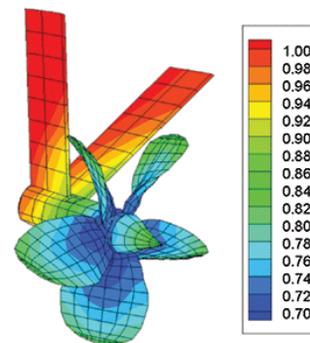
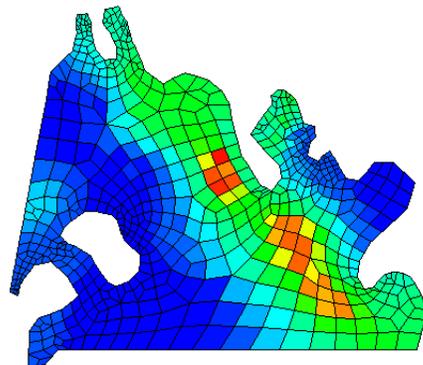
# MODELACIÓN NUMÉRICA

*Profesor:* **Dr. Angel N. Menéndez**

*Tema:* **1. Errores en el cálculo numérico**

*Clase:* **1e – Cancelación de términos**

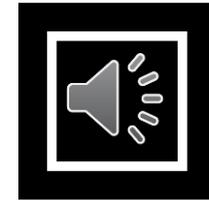
*Fecha:* **Marzo/2020**



# Cancelación de términos

$$y = x_1 - x_2; \quad |x_1| \approx |x_2| \Rightarrow |y| \ll |x_1|, |x_2|$$

$$R_y = \frac{\Delta y}{|\hat{y}|} = \frac{\Delta x_1 + \Delta x_2}{|\hat{x}_1 - \hat{x}_2|} \text{ grande}$$

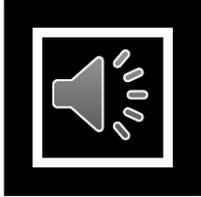


## Ejemplo 1

$$x_1 = 0,5764 \pm 0,00005; \quad x_2 = 0,5763 \pm 0,00005$$

$$y = x_1 - x_2 = 0,0001 \pm 0,0001 \rightarrow R_y = 1 \text{ (100\%)}$$

## Ejemplo 2

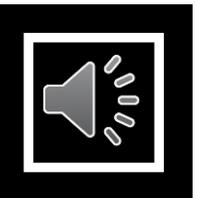


$$x^2 - 56x + 1 = 0$$

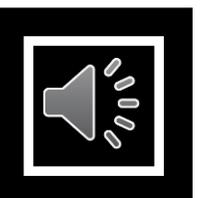
$$x_1 = 28 + \sqrt{783} = 28 + (27,982 \pm 0,0005) = 55,982 \pm 0,0005$$

$$x_2 = 28 - \sqrt{783} = 28 - (27,982 \pm 0,0005) = 0,018 \pm 0,0005$$

$$x^2 - 56x + 1 = (x - x_1)(x - x_2) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 x_2 = 1 \Rightarrow x_2 = 1/x_1$$



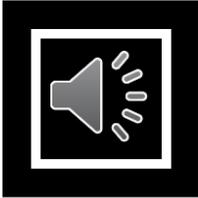
$$\hat{x}_2 = 1/\hat{x}_1 = 0,017862884$$



$$R_2 = R_1 = 8,9 \times 10^{-6} \Rightarrow \Delta x_2 = 2 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$x_2 = 0,0178629 \pm 0,0000002$$

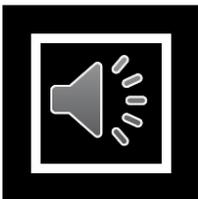
# Algoritmos algebraicamente equivalentes



Algoritmos equivalentes en el álgebra (precisión infinita) no son numéricamente equivalentes (precisión finita)

## Ejemplos

$$\sqrt{x_1} - \sqrt{x_2} = \frac{x_1 - x_2}{\sqrt{x_1} + \sqrt{x_2}}$$



$$\cos(x_1) - \cos(x_2) = -2\text{sen}\left(\frac{x_1 - x_2}{2}\right)\text{sen}\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right)$$

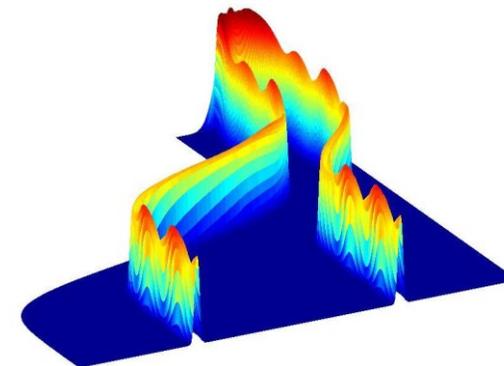
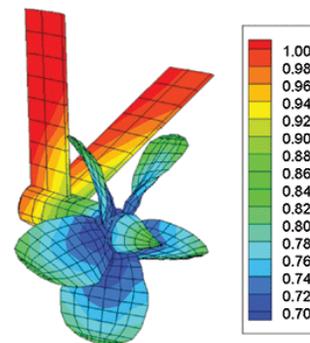
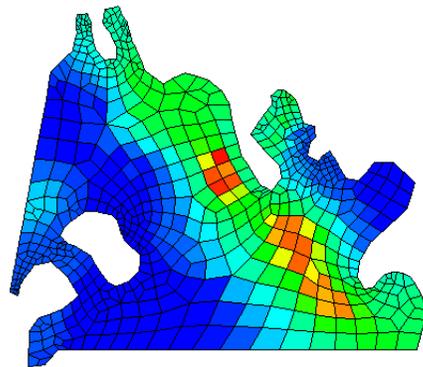
# MODELACIÓN NUMÉRICA

*Profesor:* **Dr. Angel N. Menéndez**

*Tema:* **1. Errores en el cálculo numérico**

*Clase:* **1f – Errores de truncamiento**

*Fecha:* **Marzo/2020**



## Método de estimación

Diferencia entre el valor calculado y el recalculado con mayor precisión

$$\Delta_t y = \left| \widehat{y}_N - \widehat{y}_{N+1} \right| \quad N : \text{orden de precisión}$$

### Ejemplo 1

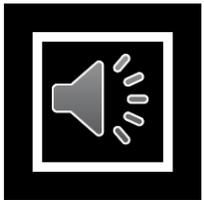
$$a) \quad y = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i \quad \widehat{y}_N = \sum_{i=1}^N a_i \quad \Delta_t y = |a_{N+1}|$$

$$b) \quad a_i = \frac{1}{i^2}, N = 10, \widehat{y}_{10} = 1,549767, \Delta_t y = 8 \times 10^{-3}, y = 1,55 \pm 0,008$$

## Cancelación de términos

$$y = f(x_1) - f(x_2); \quad |x_1| \approx |x_2| \Rightarrow |y| \ll |x_1|, |x_2|$$

Algoritmo alternativo con truncamiento



$$\hat{y}_1 = f'(x_1)(x_2 - x_1)$$

$$\Delta_t y = |f''(x_1)| \frac{(x_2 - x_1)^2}{2}$$

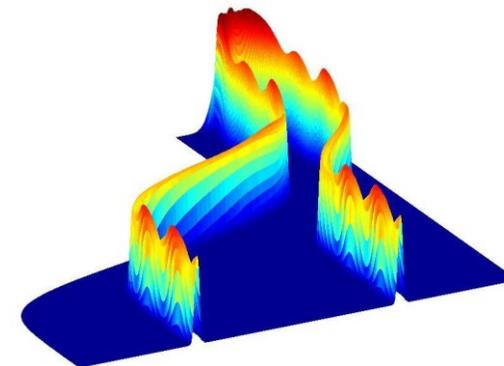
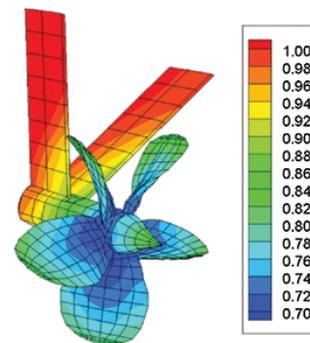
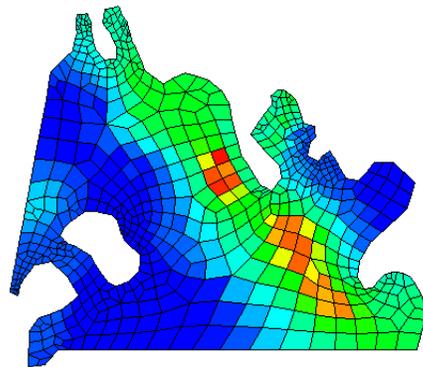
# MODELACIÓN NUMÉRICA

*Profesor:* **Dr. Angel N. Menéndez**

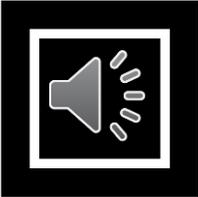
*Tema:* **1. Errores en el cálculo numérico**

*Clase:* **1g – Errores de redondeo**

*Fecha:* **Marzo/2020**

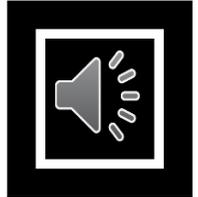


## Representación interna de reales



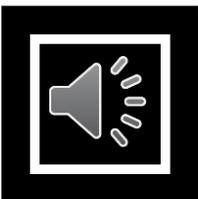
$$a = m 10^q$$

$m$  : mantisa normalizada  $0,1 \leq |m| < 1$



$q$  : exponente (entero)

$$\hat{a} = \hat{m} 10^q$$

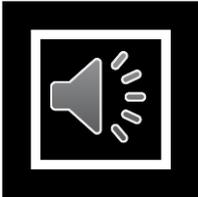


$\hat{m}$  redondeada a  $t$  decimales (dígitos de  $a$ )

$$|\hat{m} - m| \leq 0,5 \times 10^{-t}$$

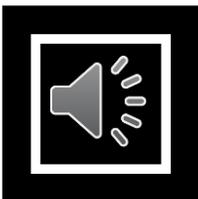
La computadora sólo puede representar una cantidad finita de números

# Representación interna de reales



$$-q_{\max} \leq |q| \leq q_{\max}$$

La computadora tiene un límite inferior y uno superior para representar números



$$\left| \frac{\hat{a} - a}{a} \right| = \frac{|\hat{m} - m|}{|m|} \leq \frac{0,5 \times 10^{-t}}{10^{-1}} = 0,5 \times 10^{-t+1} \equiv u$$

La unidad de máquina es la cota del error relativo de representación interna de un número real

# Redondeo en operaciones elementales

$$z = a + b + c; \quad \hat{a} = 0,1234567; \quad \hat{b} = 4711,325; \quad \hat{c} = -\hat{b} \quad (t = 7)$$

**Algoritmo 1:**  $\xi = a + b; \quad z = \xi + c$

Memoria

Procesador

$$\hat{a} = 0,1234567 \times 10^0$$



$$\hat{a} = 0,00001234567 \times 10^4$$

$$\hat{b} = 0,4711325 \times 10^4$$



$$\hat{b} = 0,47113250000 \times 10^4$$

$$\hat{\xi} = 0,4711448 \times 10^4$$



$$\hat{\xi} = 0,47114484567 \times 10^4$$

$$\hat{c} = -0,4711325 \times 10^4$$



$$\hat{\xi} = 0,4711448 \times 10^4$$

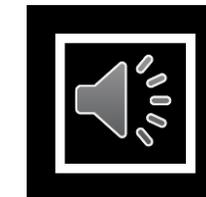
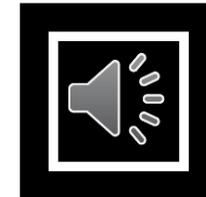
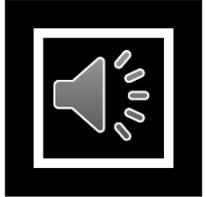
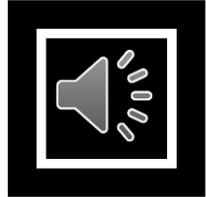
$$\hat{z} = 0,1230000 \times 10^0$$



$$\hat{c} = -0,4711325 \times 10^4$$



$$\hat{z} = 0,0000123 \times 10^4$$



## Redondeo en operaciones elementales

$$z = a + b + c; \quad \hat{a} = 0,1234567; \quad \hat{b} = 4711,325; \quad \hat{c} = -\hat{b} \quad (t = 7)$$

**Algoritmo 1:**     $\xi = a + b; \quad z = \xi + c$

$$\hat{z} = 0,1230000 \times 10^0$$

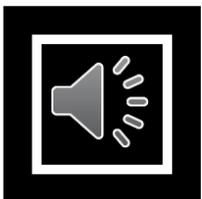
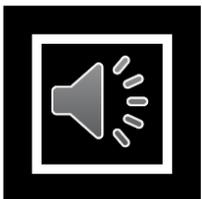
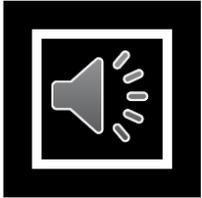
**Algoritmo 2:**     $\eta = b + c; \quad z = a + \eta$

$$\hat{z} = \hat{a} = 0,1234567 \times 10^0$$

Con algoritmo 1 se pierden 4 dígitos de precisión

**Observación:** suma de términos disímiles

**Sumatoria de serie truncada:** más conveniente en sentido inverso



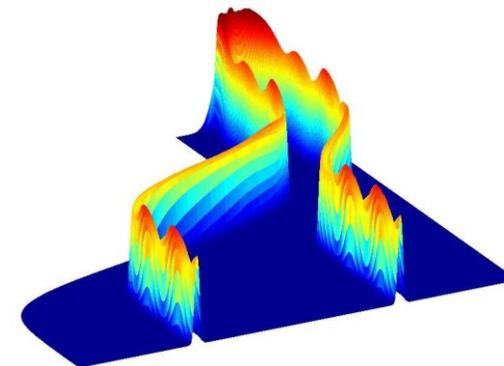
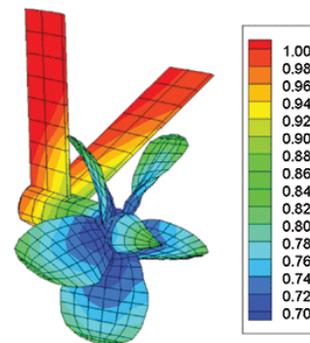
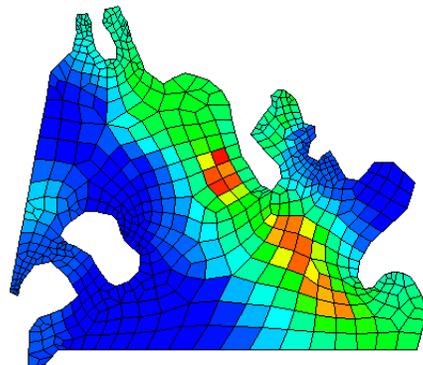
# MODELACIÓN NUMÉRICA

*Profesor:* **Dr. Angel N. Menéndez**

*Tema:* **1. Errores en el cálculo numérico**

*Clase:* **1h – Amplificación de errores**

*Fecha:* **Marzo/2020**



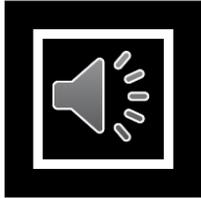
## Factores de amplificación

$$y = x_1 \mathcal{G} x_2; \quad \mathcal{G} = +, -, *, /$$

$r_1, r_2$ : errores relativos exactos

$$r_y = f_1 r_1 + f_2 r_2$$

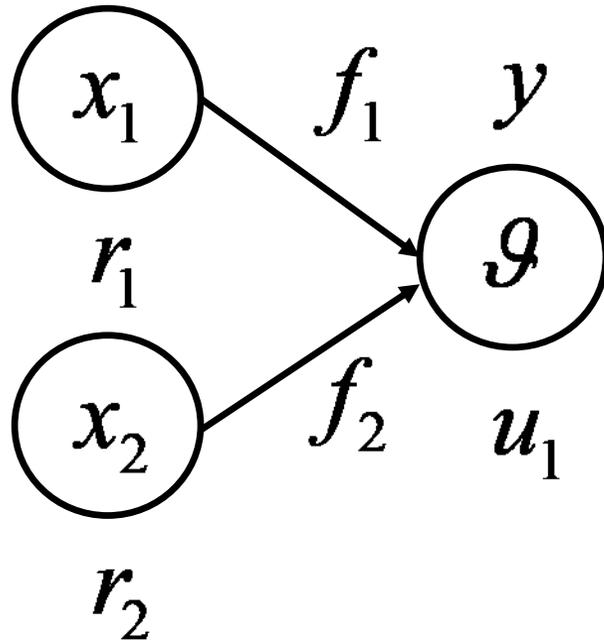
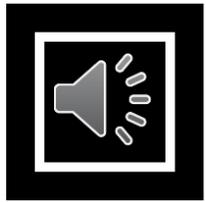
$f_1, f_2$ : factores de amplificación



$\mathcal{G}$	+	-	*	/
$f_1$	$x_1 / y$	$x_1 / y$	1	1
$f_2$	$x_2 / y$	$-x_2 / y$	1	-1

## Gráfica de proceso

$$y = x_1 \mathcal{G} x_2; \quad \mathcal{G} = +, -, *, /$$



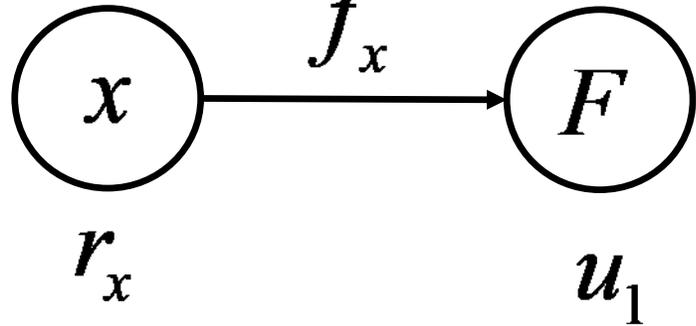
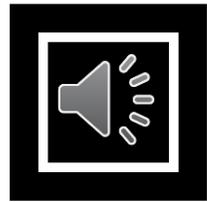
$$r_y = f_1 r_1 + f_2 r_2 + u_1$$

$u_1$  : error relativo de redondeo

$$|u_1| \leq u$$

## Gráfica de proceso

$$y = F(x)$$



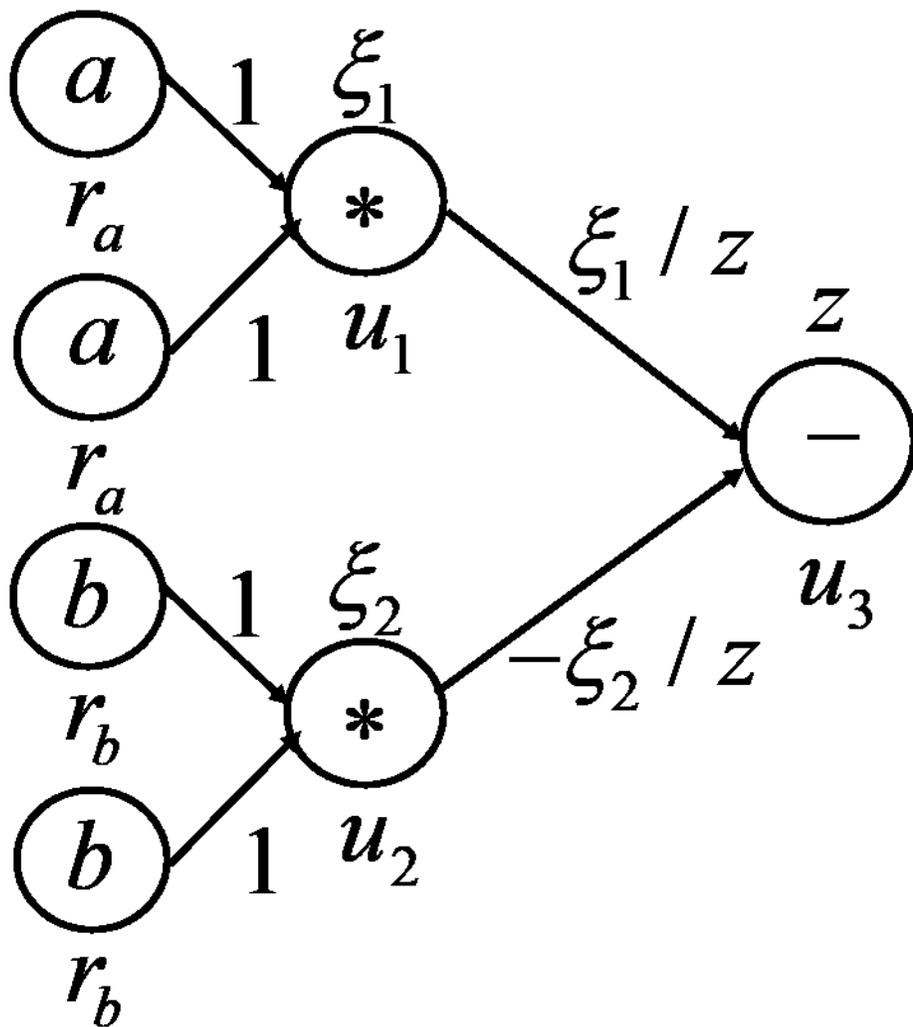
$$r_y = f_x r_x + u_1$$

$$\delta y = F'(x) \delta x \Rightarrow r_y = \frac{F'(x)}{y} x r_x \Rightarrow f_x = \frac{x}{y} F'(x)$$

$$\text{Si } F(x) = \ln(x) \Rightarrow f_x = \frac{1}{y}$$

## Gráfica de proceso

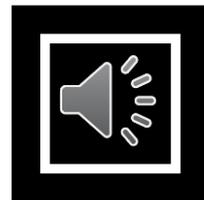
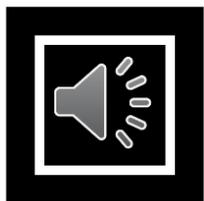
$$z = a^2 - b^2; \quad \xi_1 = a^2; \quad \xi_2 = b^2$$



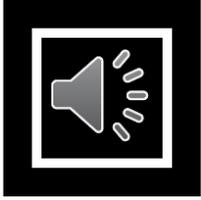
$$r_z = \left( r_a + r_a + u_1 \right) \frac{\xi_1}{z} + \left( r_b + r_b + u_2 \right) \left( -\frac{\xi_2}{z} \right) + u_3$$

$$|r_a| \leq R_a; \quad |r_b| \leq R_b$$

$$|u_1|, |u_2|, |u_3| \leq u$$



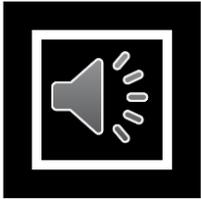
## Acotamiento del error



$$z = a^2 - b^2; \quad \xi_1 = a^2; \quad \xi_2 = b^2$$

$$r_z = (r_a + r_a + u_1) \frac{\xi_1}{z} + (r_b + r_b + u_2) \left( -\frac{\xi_2}{z} \right) + u_3$$

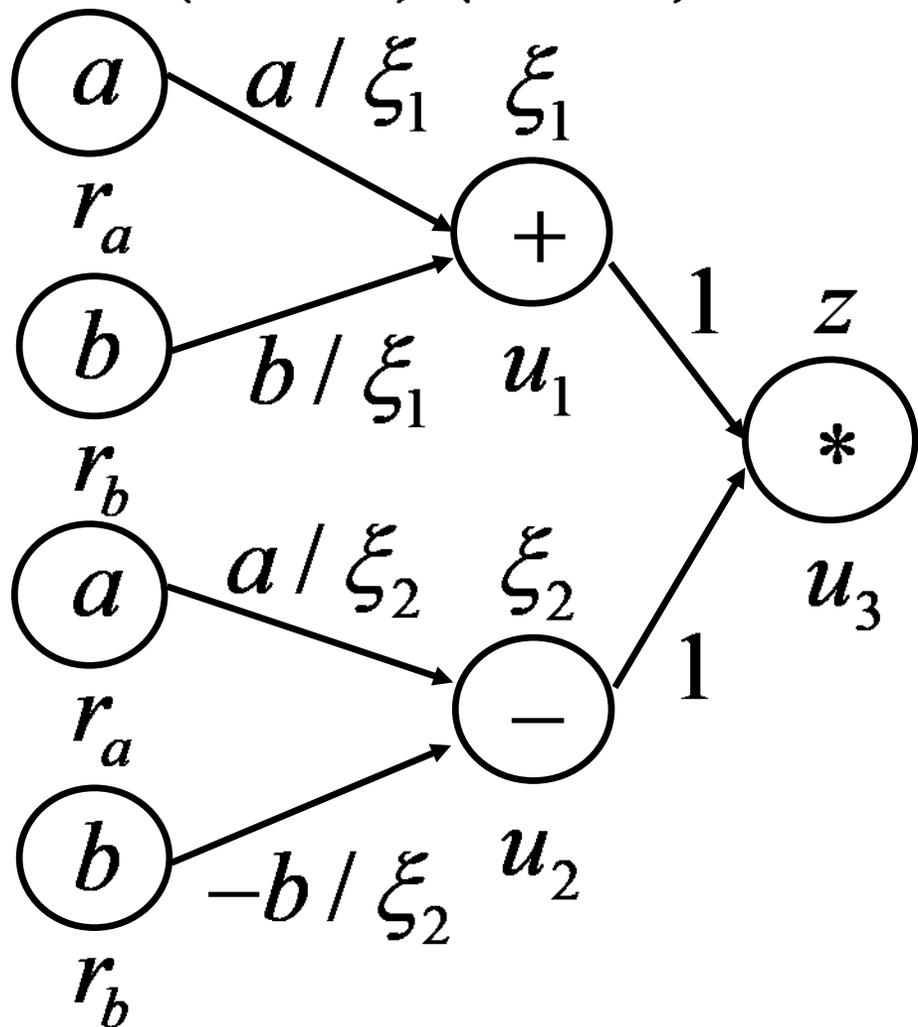
$$= 2 \frac{\xi_1}{z} r_a - 2 \frac{\xi_2}{z} r_b + \left( \frac{\xi_1}{z} u_1 - \frac{\xi_2}{z} u_2 + u_3 \right) \rightarrow f_a = 2 \frac{a^2}{z}, f_b = -2 \frac{b^2}{z}$$



$$|r_z| \leq |f_a| R_a + |f_b| R_b + \left( \left| \frac{\xi_1}{z} \right| + \left| \frac{\xi_2}{z} \right| + 1 \right) u \equiv R_z \rightarrow F_u = \left| \frac{a^2}{z} \right| + \left| \frac{b^2}{z} \right| + 1$$

## Gráfica de proceso

$$z = (a+b)(a-b); \quad \xi_1 = (a+b); \quad \xi_2 = (a-b)$$



$$r_z = \left( \frac{a}{\xi_1} r_a + \frac{b}{\xi_1} r_b + u_1 \right) + \left( \frac{a}{\xi_2} r_a - \frac{b}{\xi_2} r_b + u_2 \right) + u_3$$

$$|r_a| \leq R_a; \quad |r_b| \leq R_b$$

$$|u_1|, |u_2|, |u_3| \leq u$$

## Acotamiento del error

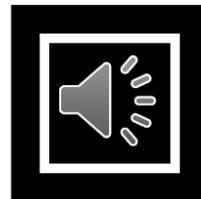
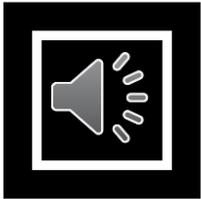
$$z = (a+b)(a-b); \quad \xi_1 = (a+b); \quad \xi_2 = (a-b)$$

$$r_z = \left( \frac{a}{\xi_1} r_a + \frac{b}{\xi_1} r_b + u_1 \right) + \left( \frac{a}{\xi_2} r_a - \frac{b}{\xi_2} r_b + u_2 \right) + u_3$$

$$= a \left( \frac{1}{\xi_1} + \frac{1}{\xi_2} \right) r_a + b \left( \frac{1}{\xi_1} - \frac{1}{\xi_2} \right) r_b + (u_1 + u_2 + u_3)$$

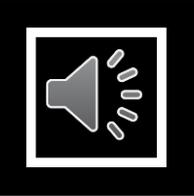
$$f_a = a \left( \frac{1}{\xi_1} + \frac{1}{\xi_2} \right) = a \left( \frac{1}{a+b} + \frac{1}{a-b} \right) = 2 \frac{a^2}{z}; \quad f_b = -2 \frac{b^2}{z}$$

$$|r_z| \leq |f_a| R_a + |f_b| R_b + F_u u \equiv R_z \quad \rightarrow \quad F_u = 3$$



## Errores de entrada

$$z = a^2 - b^2; \quad \xi_1 = a^2; \quad \xi_2 = b^2$$



$$\delta z = \frac{\partial z}{\partial a} \delta a + \frac{\partial z}{\partial b} \delta b = 2a(ar_a) - 2b(br_b) = 2a^2 r_a - 2b^2 r_b$$

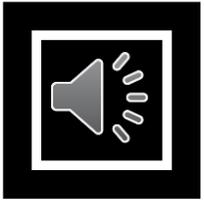
$$\Rightarrow r_z = 2 \frac{a^2}{z} r_a - 2 \frac{b^2}{z} r_b \quad \rightarrow \quad f_a = 2 \frac{a^2}{z}, f_b = -2 \frac{b^2}{z}$$

La amplificación de los errores de entrada es independiente del algoritmo

## Errores de redondeo

$$z = a^2 - b^2$$

$$F_u = \left| \frac{a^2}{z} \right| + \left| \frac{b^2}{z} \right| + 1$$



$$z = (a + b)(a - b)$$

$$F_u = 3$$

La amplificación de los errores de redondeo está condicionada por el algoritmo

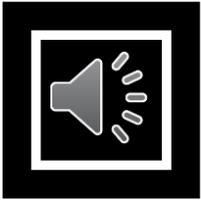
## Ejemplo 1

$$a = 43,21; \quad b = 43,11$$

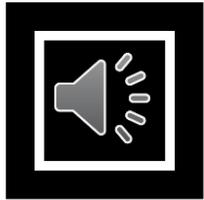
$$z = a^2 - b^2; \quad f_a = f_b = 420; \quad F_u = 420$$

$$z = (a+b)(a-b); \quad f_a = f_b = 420; \quad F_u = 3$$

El primer algoritmo amplifica más el error de redondeo, en un factor mayor a 100 (hay cancelación de términos)



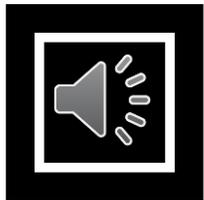
## Planteo general



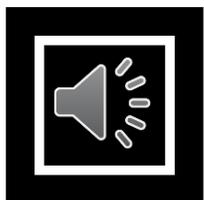
$$y = F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$r_y = \sum_{j=1}^n f_j r_j + \sum_{i=1}^m g_i u_i \quad |r_j| \leq R_j, \quad |u_i| \leq u$$

$f_j$  : factores de amplificación de datos de entrada  
 $g_i$  : factores de amplificación de errores de redondeo



$f_j$  : dependen del problema  
 $g_i, m$  : dependen del algoritmo



$$R_y = \sum_{j=1}^n |f_j| R_j + \left( \sum_{i=1}^m |g_i| \right) u \quad F_u \equiv \sum_{i=1}^m |g_i|$$

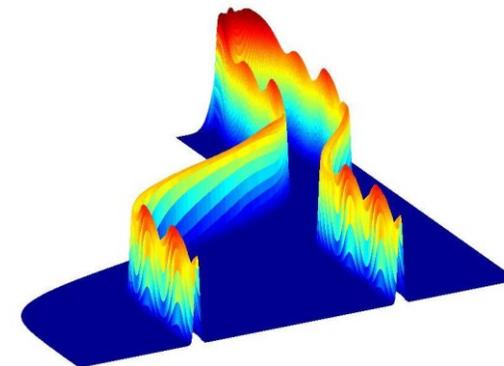
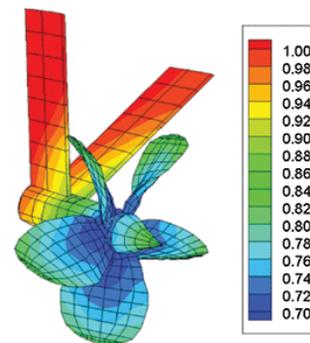
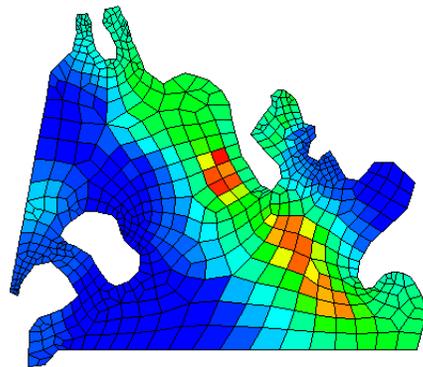
# MODELACIÓN NUMÉRICA

*Profesor:* **Dr. Angel N. Menéndez**

*Tema:* **1. Errores en el cálculo numérico**

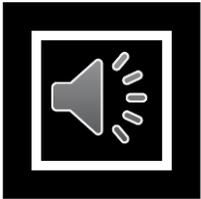
*Clase:* **1i – Estabilidad numérica**

*Fecha:* **Marzo/2020**



# Estabilidad del problema

Sensibilidad del resultado a variaciones en los datos de entrada



## Indicador

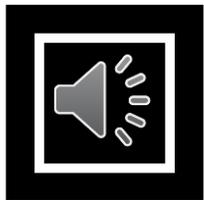
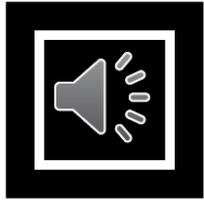
$|f_j| \lesssim 1$  : problema estable o bien condicionado para  $x_j$

$|f_j| \gg 1$  : problema inestable o mal condicionado para  $x_j$

## Número de condición del problema

$$\text{Si } R_j \leq R \Rightarrow R_y^{(E)} = \sum_{j=1}^n |f_j| R_j \leq \left( \sum_{j=1}^n |f_j| \right) R$$

$$C_P = \sum_{j=1}^n |f_j| \rightarrow R_y^{(E)} = C_P R$$

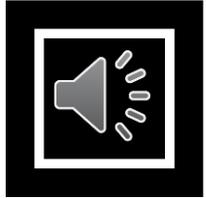


$|C_P| \lesssim n$  : problema estable o bien condicionado

$|C_P| \gg n$  : problema inestable o mal condicionado

## Estabilidad del algoritmo

Sensibilidad del resultado a errores de redondeo en las operaciones

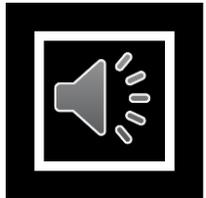


### Indicador

$F_u$  : depende tanto del algoritmo como del problema

## Número de condición del algoritmo

$C_A = \frac{F_u}{C_P}$  : depende principalmente del algoritmo



## Estabilidad numérica relativa

$C_A^{(I)} < C_A^{(II)}$  : algoritmo (I) más estable o mejor condicionado que (II)

## Estabilidad numérica aceptable

Si  $R_j \leq R \Rightarrow R_y \leq C_p R + F_u u = C_p (R + C_A u)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} C_A \ll \frac{R}{u} \\ u \ll \frac{R}{C_A} \end{array} \right\} : \text{condición de aceptabilidad}$$

## Ejemplo 1

$$a = 43,21; \quad b = 43,11 \quad \rightarrow \quad R = 10^{-4}$$

Acceptable si  $u \leq 0,01 \frac{R}{C_A}$

$$z = a^2 - b^2; \quad C_P = 840; \quad C_A = 0,5;$$

$$R / C_A = 0,002 \quad \rightarrow \quad t \geq 6$$

$$z = (a + b)(a - b); \quad C_P = 840; \quad C_A = 4 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$R / C_A = 0,25 \quad \rightarrow \quad t \geq 4$$

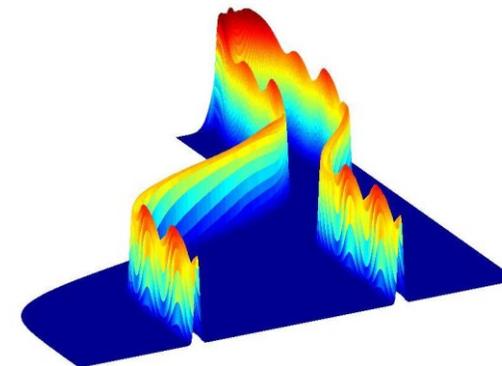
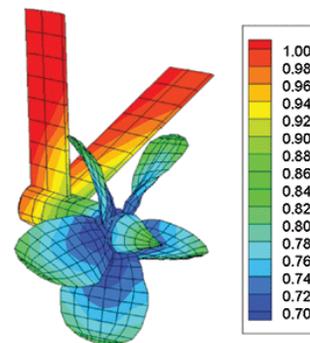
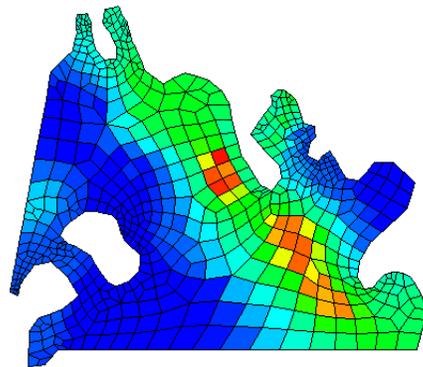
# MODELACIÓN NUMÉRICA

*Profesor:* **Dr. Angel N. Menéndez**

*Tema:* **1. Errores en el cálculo numérico**

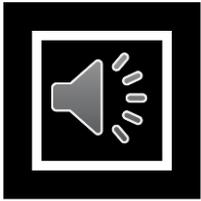
*Clase:* **1j – Perturbaciones experimentales**

*Fecha:* **Marzo/2020**



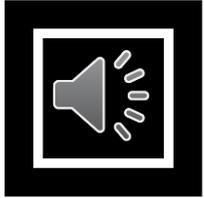
## Concepto

Cuantificación empírica de la sensibilidad mediante cálculos con datos y/o parámetros perturbados



Es la única forma práctica de proceder frente a procesos de cálculo extensos y complejos (generalmente implementados en software)

## Estabilidad del problema

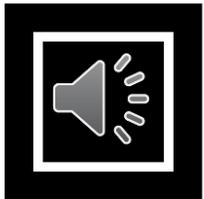


$$y = F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n); \quad x_j = \hat{x}_j \pm \Delta x_j = \hat{x}_j (1 \pm R_j)$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{y} = F(\hat{x}_1, \hat{x}_2, \dots, \hat{x}_n)$$

Estimación de factor de amplificación:

$$\hat{y}^{(j)} = F(\hat{x}_1, \hat{x}_2, \dots, \hat{x}_j + \Delta x_j, \dots, \hat{x}_n) \rightarrow \Delta y^{(j)} \approx \left| \hat{y}^{(j)} - \hat{y} \right|$$



$$R_y^{(j)} = \frac{\Delta y^{(j)}}{|\hat{y}|} \rightarrow \left| f_j \right| \approx \frac{R_y^{(j)}}{R_j}$$

## Estabilidad del problema

Si  $|f_j| \ll 1$  : problema estable para  $x_j$

Además se infiere que algoritmo estable

Si  $|f_j| \gg 1 \quad \forall j$  : problema inestable o algoritmo inestable?

## Estabilidad del algoritmo

$$\hat{y}^{(2t)} = F\left(\hat{x}_1, \hat{x}_2, \dots, \hat{x}_n\right) \rightarrow \Delta y^{(2t)} \approx \left| \hat{y}^{(2t)} - \hat{y} \right|$$

$$R_y^{(2t)} = \frac{\Delta y^{(2t)}}{\left| \hat{y} \right|} \rightarrow F_u \approx \frac{R_y^{(2t)}}{u}$$

Si  $F_u \ll \left| f_j \right| \quad \forall j$  : algoritmo estable

