ERRATA

PETERS, Sérgio; SZEREMETA, Julio Felipe. *Cálculo numérico computacional*. Florianópolis: Editora da UFSC, 2018.

Na página 149, linha 21:

Onde se lê	Leia-se
$\alpha_i = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij}^2}$	$\alpha_i = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}^2}$

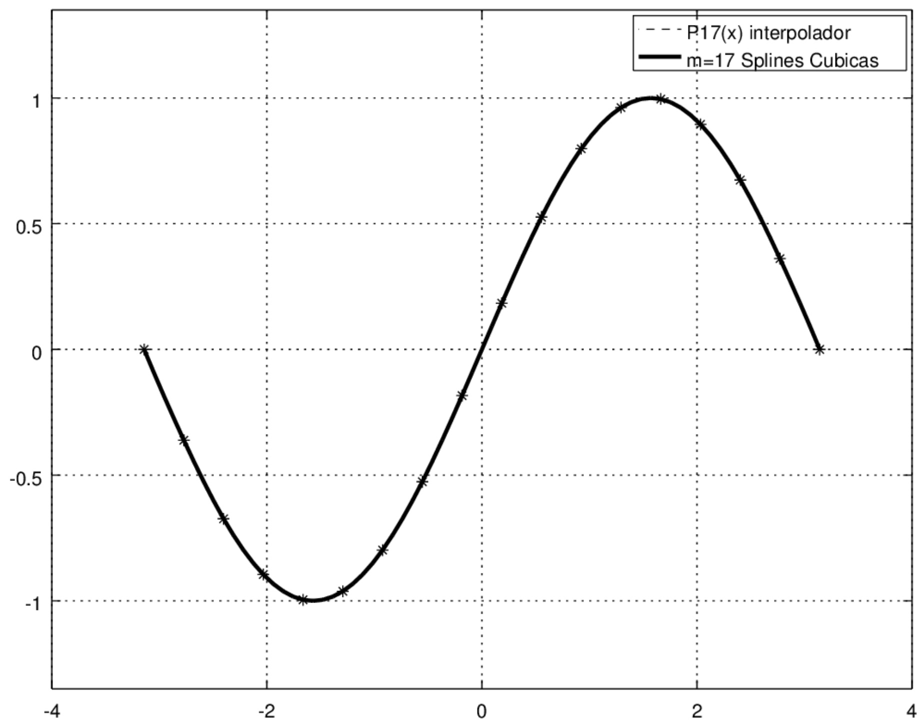
Na página 166, na Tabela 6, leia-se:

k	x_1	x_2
0	0	0
1	3	1.666667
2	-0.33333	0.555556
3	1.888889	1.296296
4	0.407407	0.802469
5	1.395062	1.131687
6	0.736626	0.912209
7	1.175583	1.058528
8	0.882945	0.960982
9	1.078037	1.026012
10	0.947975	0.982658
20	0.999098	0.999699
30	0.999984	0.999995
39	1	1

Na página 221,

Onde se lê	Leia-se
Ans – (*Ans* * ln (*Ans*) – 32) / (ln (*Ans*) + 1), no caso do Exemplo 3.8;	*Ans* – (*Ans* * ln (*Ans*) – 3.2) / (ln (*Ans*) + 1), no caso do Exemplo 3.8;

Na página 357, no Gráfico 5.10, leia-se:



Na página 384, 1ª linha, leia-se:

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}x^n}{n} + \underbrace{\frac{(-1)^{n+2}x^{n+1}}{n+1}}_{Rn(x)}$$

Na página 429, linha 3:

Onde se lê	Leia-se
$\frac{\partial D}{\partial a_1}=0$, $\frac{\partial D}{\partial a_2}=0$, ... , $\frac{\partial D}{\partial a_1}=0$	$\frac{\partial D}{\partial a_1}=0$, $\frac{\partial D}{\partial a_2}=0$, ... , $\frac{\partial D}{\partial a_{n+1}}=0$

Na página 449, leia-se:

$$D(a_1,a_2)=\sum_{k=1}^{m} d_k^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{m}\left[\frac{1}{a_1+a_2*\left(1/T_k^2\right)}-V_k\right]^2$$

$$\frac{\partial D(a_1,a_2)}{\partial a_1}=2\sum_{k=1}^{m}\left[\left(\left(a_1+a_2*\left(1/T_k^2\right)\right)^{-1}-V_k\right)*(-1)*\left(a_1+a_2*\left(1/T_k^{\;2}\right)\right)^{-2}*1\right]=0$$

$$\frac{\partial D(a_1,a_2)}{\partial a_2}=2\sum_{k=1}^{m}\left[\left(\left(a_1+a_2*\left(1/T_k^2\right)\right)^{-1}-V_k\right)*(-1)*\left(a_1+a_2*\left(1/T_k^{\;2}\right)\right)^{-2}*\left(1/T_k^{\;2}\right)\right]=0$$

$$f_1(a_1,a_2)=\sum_{k=1}^{m}\left[\left(\left(a_1+a_2*\left(1/T_k^2\right)\right)^{-1}-V_k\right)*\left(a_1+a_2*\left(1/T_k^{\;2}\right)\right)^{-2}\right]=0$$

$$f_2(a_1,a_2)=\sum_{k=1}^{m}\left[\left(\left(a_1+a_2*\left(1/T_k^2\right)\right)^{-1}-V_k\right)*\left(a_1+a_2*\left(1/T_k^{\;2}\right)\right)^{-2}*\left(1/T_k^{\;2}\right)\right]=0$$

Na página 472, linha 13:

Onde se lê	Leia-se
$I=\int_b^a f(x)\ dx$	$I=\int_a^b f(x)\ dx$