

PROPAGACIÓN DE ERRORES

A Partir de datos obtener un resultado, no son exactos por errores asociados

Introducción



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} m_1 = 500 \pm 2 \text{ g} \\ m_2 = 200 \pm 1 \text{ g} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

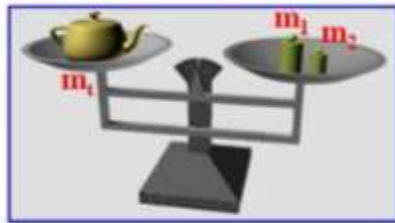
$$\Rightarrow m_t = m_1 + m_2 = 700 \pm ? \text{ g}$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} m = 0'200 \pm 0'001 \text{ kg} \\ k = 50'0 \pm 0'1 \text{ N/m} \\ A = 0'080 \pm 0'001 \text{ m} \\ x = 0'052 \pm 0'001 \text{ m} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}(A^2 - x^2)} = 0'96125 \pm ? \text{ m/s}$$

ERROR DE UNA SUMA



$$m_1 = 500 \pm 2 \text{ g}$$

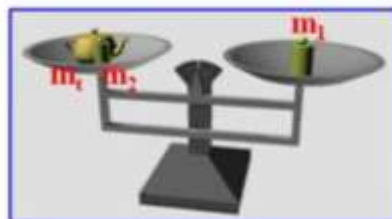
$$m_2 = 200 \pm 1 \text{ g}$$

$$m_t = m_1 + m_2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} m_t = (500+2) + (200+1) = 703 \text{ g} \\ m_t = (500-2) + (200-1) = 697 \text{ g} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow m_t = 700 \pm 3 \text{ g}$$

$$\boxed{\varepsilon(m_t) = \varepsilon(m_1) + \varepsilon(m_2)}$$

ERROR DE UNA RESTA



$$m_1 = 500 \pm 2 \text{ g}$$

$$m_2 = 200 \pm 1 \text{ g}$$

$$m_t = m_2 - m_1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} m_t &= (500+2) - (200-1) = 303 \text{ g} \\ m_t &= (500-2) - (200+1) = 297 \text{ g} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow m_t = 300 \pm 3 \text{ g}$$

$$\varepsilon(m_t) = \varepsilon(m_1) + \varepsilon(m_2)$$

ERROR DE UN PRODUCTO



$$a = 0'70 \pm 0'01 \text{ m}$$

$$b = 1'00 \pm 0'01 \text{ m}$$

$$S = ab$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S &= (0'70+0'01)(1'00+0'01) = 0'7171 \text{ m}^2 \\ S &= (0'70-0'01)(1'00-0'01) = 0'6831 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow S = 0'700 \pm 0'017 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\varepsilon(S) \neq \varepsilon(a)\varepsilon(b)$$

ERROR DE UN MONOMIO

$$M = kA^aB^bC^c$$

$$\ln M = \ln k + a \ln A + b \ln B + c \ln C$$

$$\frac{dM}{M} = a \frac{dA}{A} + b \frac{dB}{B} + c \frac{dC}{C}$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon(M)}{|M|} = |a| \frac{\varepsilon(A)}{|A|} + |b| \frac{\varepsilon(B)}{|B|} + |c| \frac{\varepsilon(C)}{|C|}$$

$$\varepsilon_r(M) = |a| \varepsilon_r(A) + |b| \varepsilon_r(B) + |c| \varepsilon_r(C)$$

ERROR DE UN PRODUCTO



$$a = 0'70 \pm 0'01 \text{ m}$$

$$b = 1'00 \pm 0'01 \text{ m}$$

$$S = ab$$

$$S = a^1 b^1 \Rightarrow \varepsilon_r(S) = |1| \varepsilon_r(a) + |1| \varepsilon_r(b)$$

$$\varepsilon_r(S) = \varepsilon_r(a) + \varepsilon_r(b)$$

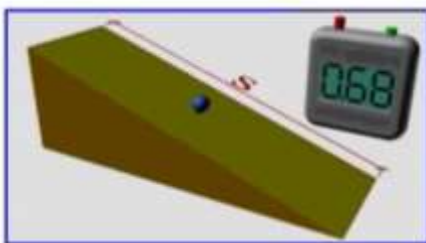
$$\frac{\varepsilon(S)}{0'70 \cdot 1'00} = \frac{0'01}{0'70} + \frac{0'01}{1'00}$$

$$\varepsilon(S) = 0'017 \text{ m}^2$$

$$S = 0'700 \pm 0'017 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0'71 \cdot 1'01 &= 0'7171 \\ 0'69 \cdot 0'99 &= 0'6831 \end{aligned}$$

ERROR DE UN COCIENTE



$$s = 1'40 \pm 0'01 \text{ m}$$

$$t = 0'95 \pm 0'01 \text{ s}$$

$$v_m = \frac{s}{t}$$

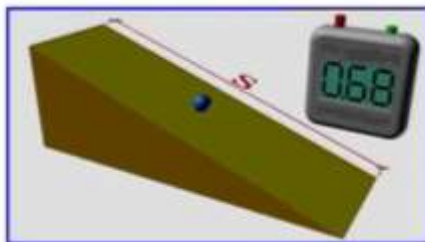
$$\ln v_m = \ln s - \ln t \Rightarrow \frac{dv_m}{v_m} = \frac{ds}{s} - \frac{dt}{t} \Rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon(v_m)}{|v_m|} = \frac{\varepsilon(s)}{|s|} + \frac{\varepsilon(t)}{|t|}$$

$$\varepsilon_r(v_m) = \varepsilon_r(s) + \varepsilon_r(t)$$

$$v_m = s^1 t^{-1} \Rightarrow \varepsilon_r(v_m) = |1| \varepsilon_r(s) + |-1| \varepsilon_r(t)$$

$$\varepsilon_r(v_m) = \varepsilon_r(s) + \varepsilon_r(t)$$

ERROR DE UN COCIENTE



$$s = 1'40 \pm 0'01 \text{ m}$$

$$t = 0'95 \pm 0'01 \text{ s}$$

$$v_m = \frac{s}{t}$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon(v_m)}{1'40/0'95} = \frac{0'01}{1'40} + \frac{0'01}{0'95}$$

$$\varepsilon(v_m) = 0'026 \text{ m/s}$$

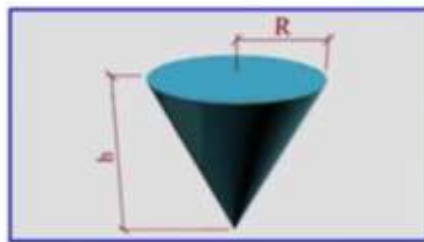
$$v_m = 1'474 \pm 0'026 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_m = 1'47 \pm 0'03 \text{ m/s}$$

$$1'41 / 0'94 = 1'500$$

$$1'39 / 0'96 = 1'448$$

ERROR DE UN MONOMIO



$$R = 2'50 \pm 0'01 \text{ m}$$

$$h = 5'00 \pm 0'01 \text{ m}$$

$$\pi = 3'1416 \pm 0'0001$$

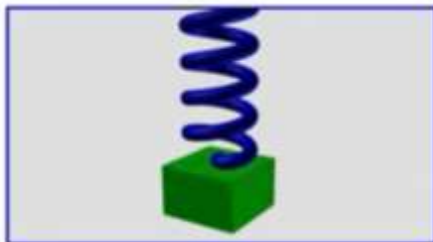
$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi R^2 h$$

$$\ln V = \ln \frac{1}{3} + \ln \pi + 2 \ln R + \ln h \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{V} = \frac{d\pi}{\pi} + 2 \frac{dR}{R} + \frac{dh}{h} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon(V)}{|V|} = \frac{\varepsilon(\pi)}{|\pi|} + 2 \frac{\varepsilon(R)}{|R|} + \frac{\varepsilon(h)}{|h|}$$

$$\varepsilon_r(V) = \varepsilon_r(\pi) + 2\varepsilon_r(R) + \varepsilon_r(h)$$

ERROR DE UNA COMBINACIÓN



$$v = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} (A^2 - x^2)} = k^{1/2} m^{-1/2} (A^2 - x^2)^{1/2}$$

$$\varepsilon_r(A^2) = 2 \varepsilon_r(A)$$

$$\varepsilon_r(x^2) = 2 \varepsilon_r(x)$$

$$\varepsilon(A^2 - x^2) = \varepsilon(A^2) + \varepsilon(x^2)$$

$$\varepsilon_r(v) = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_r(k) + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_r(m) + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_r(A^2 - x^2)$$

**ERROR PARA CUALQUIER EXPRESIÓN
DE UNA VARIABLE**

$$f(x+\Delta x) - f(x) \approx f'(x)\Delta x$$

$$\varepsilon(f(x)) = |f'(x)|\varepsilon(x)$$

DE VARIAS VARIABLES

$$f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y, \dots) - f(x, y, \dots) \approx \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Delta y + \dots$$

$$\varepsilon(f(x, y, \dots)) = \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right| \varepsilon(x) + \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right| \varepsilon(y) + \dots$$

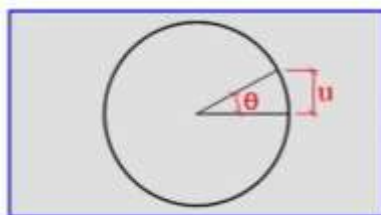
APLICACIÓN A UNA SUMA O RESTA

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon(a \pm b) &= \left| \frac{\partial(a \pm b)}{\partial a} \right| \varepsilon(a) + \left| \frac{\partial(a \pm b)}{\partial b} \right| \varepsilon(b) = \\ &= |1| \varepsilon(a) + |\pm 1| \varepsilon(b) = \varepsilon(a) + \varepsilon(b) \end{aligned}$$

APLICACIÓN A UN MONOMIO

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon(kA^a B^b) &= \left| \frac{\partial(kA^a B^b)}{\partial A} \right| \varepsilon(A) + \left| \frac{\partial(kA^a B^b)}{\partial B} \right| \varepsilon(B) = \\ &= |akA^{a-1} B^b| \varepsilon(A) + |bkA^a B^{b-1}| \varepsilon(B) \\ \frac{\varepsilon(kA^a B^b)}{|kA^a B^b|} &= |a| \frac{\varepsilon(A)}{|A|} + |b| \frac{\varepsilon(B)}{|B|} \Rightarrow \varepsilon_r(kA^a B^b) = |a| \varepsilon_r(A) + |b| \varepsilon_r(B) \end{aligned}$$

ERROR PARA CUALQUIER EXPRESIÓN



$$\theta = 30 \pm 1^\circ$$

$$u = \text{sen } \theta$$

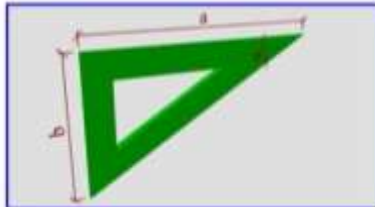
$$\varepsilon(u) = |u'(\theta)| \varepsilon(\theta)$$

$$\varepsilon(u) = |\cos \theta| \varepsilon(\theta)$$

$$\varepsilon(u) = \left| \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \right| \cdot \frac{\pi}{180} = 0'015$$

$$u = 0'500 \pm 0'015$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sen } 31^\circ &= 0'515 \\ \text{sen } 29^\circ &= 0'485 \end{aligned}$$



$$\theta = 30 \pm 1^\circ$$

$$a = 30'0 \pm 0'1 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = a \operatorname{tg} \theta$$

$$\varepsilon(b) = \left| \frac{\partial b}{\partial a} \right| \varepsilon(a) + \left| \frac{\partial b}{\partial \theta} \right| \varepsilon(\theta)$$

$$\varepsilon(b) = \operatorname{tg} \theta \varepsilon(a) + \frac{a}{\cos^2 \theta} \varepsilon(\theta)$$

$$\varepsilon(b) = \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot 0'1 + \frac{30'0}{\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{6}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{180} = 0'76 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = 17'32 \pm 0'76 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = 17'3 \pm 0'8 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 30'1 \operatorname{tg} 31^\circ &= 18'09 \\ 29'9 \operatorname{tg} 29^\circ &= 16'57 \end{aligned}$$

RESUMEN

Error de suma o resta	$\varepsilon(a \pm b) = \varepsilon(a) + \varepsilon(b)$
Error de monomio	$\varepsilon_r(kA^a B^b) = a \varepsilon_r(A) + b \varepsilon_r(B)$
Error de expresión de una variable	$\varepsilon(f(x)) = f'(x) \varepsilon(x)$
Error de expresión de varias variables	$\varepsilon(f(x,y)) = \left \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right \varepsilon(x) + \left \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right \varepsilon(y)$