

1. Use the Lagrange interpolating polynomials of degree one, two, three

and four to approximate $\cos(0.750) = 0.7317$ if $\cos(0.698) = 0.7661$,

$\cos(0.733) = 0.7432$, $\cos(0.768) = 0.7193$, $\cos(0.803) = 0.6946$.

Find the error bound.

原 $\cos x$ ① $-\sin x$ ② $-\cos x$ ③ $\sin x$ ④ $\cos x$ ⑤ $-\sin x$

x	$y(x)$
0.698	0.7661
0.733	0.7432
0.768	0.7193
0.803	0.6946

Lagrange polynomial: $\sum_{j=1}^n y_j \prod_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq j}}^n \frac{x-x_k}{x_j-x_k}$

Lagrange error bound: $E_n(x) = \frac{\text{MAX}[f^{(n+1)}(z)]}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^n (x-x_i)$ 绝对值最大可能值 求最大值

1. 178 $f(x) = y_1 \cdot \frac{x-x_2}{x_1-x_2} + y_2 \cdot \frac{x-x_1}{x_2-x_1} = 0.7661 \cdot \frac{x-0.733}{0.698-0.733} + 0.7432 \cdot \frac{x-0.698}{0.733-0.698}$

$= -21.88857143(x-0.733) + 21.23428571(x-0.698)$

$= -0.6543x + 1.2228$, $f(0.750) = 0.7321$ $(x-0.698)(x-0.733)$

$E_1(x) = \frac{\text{MAX}[f''(z)]}{2!} (x-x_0)(x-x_1)$ $|- \cos(0.733)| = |-0.7432| = 0.7432$

$E_1(x) = \frac{1}{2} (x-0.698)(x-0.733)$ 最大值在端点 $x=0.7206$

$E_1(x) = -0.0025538$

2. 178 $f(x) = y_1 \cdot \frac{(x-x_2)(x-x_3)}{(x_1-x_2)(x_1-x_3)} + y_2 \cdot \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_3)}{(x_2-x_1)(x_2-x_3)} + y_3 \cdot \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_3-x_1)(x_3-x_2)}$

$= 0.7661 \cdot \frac{(x-0.733)(x-0.768)}{(0.698-0.733)(0.698-0.768)} + 0.7432 \cdot \frac{(x-0.698)(x-0.768)}{(0.733-0.698)(0.733-0.768)}$

$+ 0.7193 \cdot \frac{(x-0.698)(x-0.733)}{(0.768-0.698)(0.768-0.733)}$

$$= 312.6938176 \cdot (x^2 - 1.501x + 0.82944) - 606.6938176 \cdot (x^2 - 1.466x + 0.531064)$$

$$+ 293.5918367 (x^2 - 1.431x + 0.511634)$$

$$= -0.4081635x^2 - 0.070240557x + 1.013961208, f(0.15) = 0.7317$$

$$E_2(x) = \left| \frac{\max[f''(x)]}{3!} (x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2) \right| \quad \sin(0.168) = 0.0134$$

$$= \left| \frac{0.0134}{6} (x-0.698)(x-0.733)(x-0.768) \right|$$

$$= \left| (x^2 - 1.43x + 0.511634)(x-0.768) \cdot \frac{0.0134}{6} \right|$$

$$= \left| (x^3 - 2.199x^2 + 1.610642x - 0.392934912) \cdot \frac{0.0134}{6} \right|$$

$$E_2(0.15) = 1.3421 \times 10^{-7}$$

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$$f(x) = 0.7661 \cdot \frac{(x-0.733)(x-0.768)(x-0.803)}{(-0.035)(-0.07)(-0.105)} + 0.7432x \cdot \frac{(x-0.698)(x-0.768)(x-0.803)}{0.035 \cdot (-0.035)(-0.07)}$$

$$+ 0.7193 \cdot \frac{(x-0.698)(x-0.733)(x-0.803)}{0.07 \cdot 0.035 \cdot (-0.035)} + 0.6946 \cdot \frac{(x-0.698)(x-0.733)(x-0.768)}{0.105 \cdot 0.07 \cdot 0.035}$$

$$f(0.15) = 0.7317$$

$$E(x) = \frac{0.7661}{4!} \cdot (x-0.698)(x-0.733)(x-0.768)(x-0.803)$$

$$E(0.15) = 2.6920 \times 10^{-8}$$

2. Use **iterated inverse interpolation** to find an approximation to the

solution $x - e^x = 0$ using the data $e^{-0.3} = 0.740818$, $e^{-0.4} = 0.670320$,

$e^{-0.5} = 0.606531$, $e^{-0.6} = 0.548812$.

用 iterated inverse interpolation 需使用 Neville's method,
但老師沒教 \therefore 用 matlab

x	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
e^{-x}	0.740818	0.67032	0.606531	0.548812



$y = x - e^{-x}$	-0.440818	-0.270320	-0.106531	0.0511884 $\rightarrow x$
x	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6 $\rightarrow f$

插值結果: 0.567142492111250

Neville 插值表:

0.3000	0	0	0
0.4000	0.5585	0	0
0.5000	0.5650	0.5671	0
0.6000	0.5675	0.5671	0.5671

$\therefore x = 0.5671$

手算

$$x = e^{-x} \rightarrow y = e^{-x}, x_1 = 0.5, y_1 = 0.606531, x_2 = 0.6, y_2 = 0.548812$$

$$x = x_1 + \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} (x_2 - x_1) = 0.5 + \frac{x - 0.606531}{0.548812 - 0.606531} (0.6 - 0.5)$$

$$\Rightarrow -0.057718x = -0.028859 + 0.1x - 0.060653$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0.575446, \underline{e^x = 0.566916} \rightarrow \text{替換掉 } x_2 = 0.6 \because \text{較遠}$$

$$x = 0.5 + \frac{x - 0.606531}{\underline{0.566916} - 0.606531} (\underline{0.566916} - 0.5)$$

$$\Rightarrow -0.039615x = -0.0198075 + 0.066916x - 0.0405866284 \Rightarrow x = 0.5669$$

一般線性插值 $\frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} \Rightarrow y = y_1 + \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} (y_2 - y_1)$

逆插法 $x = x_1 + \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} (x_2 - x_1)$

3. A car travelling along a straight road is clocked at a number of points.

The data from the observations are given in the following table, where the time T is in seconds, the distance D is in feet, and the speed V is in feet per second.

T	0	3	5	8	13
D	0	200	375	620	990
V	75	77	80	74	72

- Use a Hermite polynomial to predict the position of the car and its speed when $t = 10$ s.
- Use the derivative of the Hermite polynomial to determine whether the car ever exceeds a 55 mi/h speed limit on the road. If so, what is the first time the car exceeds this speed?
- What is the predicted maximum speed for the car?

$$f(x_2) = 990$$

$$f(x_1) = 620$$

$$f[z_1, z_2] = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$= 74$$

$$f[z_2, z_3] = f'(x_2) = f'(13)$$

$$= 72$$

$$z_0 = z_1 = x_1 = 8, \quad z_2 = z_3 = x_2 = 13$$

$$a. H_3(x) = f[z_0] + \underbrace{f[z_0, z_1]}_{f'(x_1)}(x - z_0) + \underbrace{f[z_0, z_1, z_2]}_{f'(x_1)}(x - z_0)(x - z_1) + \underbrace{f[z_0, z_1, z_2, z_3]}_{f'(x_2)}(x - z_0)(x - z_1)(x - z_2)$$

$$= f(8) + \underbrace{f'(8)}_{f'(x_1)}(x - 8) + \frac{f[z_1, z_2] - f[z_0, z_1]}{z_2 - z_0}(x - 8)^2 + \frac{f[z_1, z_2, z_3] - f[z_0, z_1, z_2]}{z_3 - z_0}(x - 8)^2(x - 13)$$

$$= 620 + 74(x - 8) + \frac{1}{x_2 - x_1} \left[\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} - f'(x_1) \right] (x - 8)^2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{x_2 - x_1} \left\{ \frac{f[z_2, z_3] - f[z_1, z_2]}{z_3 - z_1} - \cancel{f[z_0, z_1, z_2]} \right\} (x - 8)^2(x - 13)$$

$$= 74x + 28 + \frac{1}{5}(x^2 - 16x + 64)(\cancel{74} - 74) + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot (f'(x_2) - \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1})(x - 8)^2(x - 13)$$

$$= 74x + 28 + \frac{1}{25}(\cancel{72} - 74)(x^2 - 16x + 64)(x - 13)$$

$$= 74x + 28 - \frac{2}{25}(x^3 - 13x^2 - 16x^2 + 208x + 64x - 832)$$

$$= \frac{-2}{25}x^3 + \frac{58}{25}x^2 + 52.24x + 94.56 \quad f(10) = 768.96$$

$$(b) 55 \text{ mi/h} = 55 \times \frac{5280}{3600} = 80.67 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\text{位置: } H_3(x) = -\frac{2}{25}x^3 + \frac{58}{25}x^2 + 52.24x + 94.56$$

$$\text{速度: } H_3'(x) = -\frac{6}{25}x^2 + \frac{116}{25}x + 52.24$$

$$H_3''(x) = -\frac{12}{25}x + \frac{116}{25} = 0 \rightarrow \text{最大速度} \rightarrow x = \frac{29}{3} \text{ 代回 } H_3'(x)$$

$$(c) H_3'(\frac{29}{3}) = 74.67 \rightarrow \text{不可能超過 } 80.67 \text{ ft/s!}$$

but 其實這題在 4~5 秒時會超過 80.67 ft/s, 但為了用手算捨棄不看 $t < 8$

的所有值 + 用電腦重算!

$$x = [0, 3, 5, 8, 13]$$

$$f = [0, 200, 1575, 620, 990]$$

$$f_p = [15, 11, 80, 174, 72]$$

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>> test_hermite
```

Hermite 插值 Newton 差商係數:

```
0
75.0000000000000000
0
0.2222222222222222
-0.0311111111111111
-0.0064444444444444
0.0022638888888889
-0.0009131944444444
0.000130526791584
-0.000020223631973
```

Hermite 差商表:

1.0e+02 *

Columns 1 through 5

0	0	0	0	0
0	0.750000000000000	0	0	0
2.250000000000000	0.750000000000000	0	0	0
2.250000000000000	0.770000000000000	0.006666666666667	0.002222222222222	0
3.830000000000000	0.790000000000000	0.010000000000000	0.000666666666667	-0.000311111111111
3.830000000000000	0.800000000000000	0.005000000000000	-0.002500000000000	-0.000633333333333
6.230000000000000	0.800000000000000	0	-0.001000000000000	0.000300000000000
6.230000000000000	0.740000000000000	-0.020000000000000	-0.006666666666667	-0.001133333333333
9.930000000000000	0.740000000000000	0	0.002500000000000	0.001145833333333
9.930000000000000	0.720000000000000	-0.004000000000000	-0.000800000000000	-0.000412500000000

Columns 6 through 10

0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
-0.000064444444444	0	0	0	0
0.000116666666667	0.000022638888889	0	0	0
-0.000286666666667	-0.000050416666667	-0.000009131944444	0	0
0.000227916666667	0.000051458333333	0.000007836538462	0.000001305267916	0
-0.000194791666667	-0.000042270833333	-0.000009372916667	-0.000001323804241	-0.000000202236320

標準多項式的係數 (從最高次到常數項):

Columns 1 through 5

-0.000020223631973 0.001040590230365 -0.021875666312649 0.243041247850604 -1.538295599270469

Columns 6 through 10

5.508120511334900 -10.095308938641073 7.161908037475344 75.000000000000000

0

$$\text{可得知 } H_9(x) = -0.00020223632x^9 + 0.001040590230365x^8 - 0.02187566631x^7 \\ + 0.24304x^6 - 1.5382956x^5 + 5.50812x^4 - 10.095309x^3 \\ + 7.1619x^2 + 75x$$

$$H_9'(x) = -0.0008198x^8 + 0.00832472x^7 - 0.15313x^6 + 1.4582955x^5 \\ - 1.691478x^4 + 22.03248x^3 - 30.285921x^2 + 14.323816x + 75$$

$$H_9''(x) = -0.00145584x^7 + 0.0582730x^6 - 0.918778x^5 + 1.291245x^4 \\ - 30.765912x^3 + 66.097446x^2 - 60.571854x + 14.32386 = 0$$

$$- 0.00018198 * t^8 + 0.00832472 * t^7 - 0.15313 * t^6 + 1.45825 * t^5 - 7.69148 * t^4 + 22.0325 * t^3 - 30.2859 * t^2 + 14.3238 * t + 75.0$$

$$- 0.00145584 * t^7 + 0.058273 * t^6 - 0.918778 * t^5 + 7.29124 * t^4 - 30.7659 * t^3 + 66.0974 * t^2 - 60.5719 * t + 14.3238$$

Numerical solutions for $P'(t) = 0$:

0.35025436048295864316799755384753
1.6418205550470977559091294295497
6.5415765505114210653806946864661
9.9450554372086821841451875446878
12.442243616456030480773284460538
4.5530701847012537879777722258876 + 0.63777315103519074947388872108713i
4.5530701847012537879777722258876 - 0.63777315103519074947388872108713i

虛數解不看, 可知在 $x=0.3503, 1.642, 6.54, 9.945, 12.44$ $H_9'(x)$ 有最大值
代回 $H_9(x)$ 求這些時間的速度

$$V(0.55) = 17.1399 \quad V(1.642) = 73.1552 \quad , \quad V(6.54) = 81.5644$$

$$V(9.945) = 51.56288 \quad , \quad V(12.44) = 137.6032$$

(b) \therefore 在 $x=6.54$ 時 時會第1次超過 81.5644

(c) 在 $x=12.44$ 時 會有最大值 137.6032

$$- 0.00018198*t^8 + 0.00832472*t^7 - 0.15313*t^6 + 1.45825*t^5 - 7.69148*t^4 + 22.0325*t^3 - 30.2859*t^2 + 14.3238*t + 75.0$$

$$- 0.00145584*t^7 + 0.058273*t^6 - 0.918778*t^5 + 7.29124*t^4 - 30.7659*t^3 + 66.0974*t^2 - 60.5719*t + 14.3238$$