Ficha 2 - Soluções

Exercicio 2

e) 
$$p_{2}(x) = \frac{1}{2e^{-2}e^{3}}x^{2} + \frac{e+1}{2e^{2}-2e}x + \frac{e+2}{2-e^{2}}$$

d) 
$$p_2(x) = \frac{3-2\sqrt{3}}{4} x^2 + 8\sqrt{3} - \frac{11}{4} x + \frac{5-3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

e) 
$$\varphi_{2}(x) = \left(2 + \frac{2}{e} + \frac{4}{1e}\right) 2e^{2} + \left(-3 - \frac{1}{e} + \frac{4}{1e}\right) 2e + 1$$

$$\mathcal{L}) | \mathcal{L}(x) = (\cosh(1) - 1) \mathcal{L}^2 + 1$$

$$\frac{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2}{(p_2(x))} = \left(\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}\right) x^2 + \left(-\frac{7}{6} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right) x + 1$$

$$|h(0.5) - p_2(0.5)| \leq 0.070653$$

#### Exerciaio 4

a) 
$$p_2^{\pm}(t) = -\frac{t^2}{2} + 5t$$

$$p_2^{8}(t) = -\frac{9}{5}t^2 + \frac{63}{5}t$$

e) 
$$h_{\text{ronax}}^{A} = \frac{25}{2} = 12.5 \text{ m}$$

h max = 22.05 m

### Exercício 5

- · Pm (H) -> polinémies de gran monor ou ignal a m, interpolador de fix nos nodos distintos Ao, H1, H2, ..., An [X]
  - · 9n+1(N) = Pm(A)+ 2m+2(A) (+(Hm+1)-Pm(AM+1))
    - $\Omega_{M+2}(H) = \frac{(A-40)(A-41)\cdots(A-Am)}{(A_{M+1}-A_0)(A_{M+3}-A_1)\cdots(A_{M+1}-A_m)}$
  - Em primeiro lugar, Repare-se que  $2m+1(2k_0)=52m+1(2k_1)=...=52m+1(2k_m)=0$  e  $2m+1(2k_m+1)=1$
  - · Assim sendo, tem-se

$$q_{m+1}(40) = p_{m}(40) + p_{m+1}(40) (f(4m+1) p_{m}(4n+1)) = p_{m}(40)$$

$$= f(40) = 0$$
[\*]

$$q_{m+1}(A_1) = P_m(A_1) + \Omega_{m+1}(A_1) \cdot (f(A_{m+1}) + P_m(A_{m+1})) = P_m(A_1) = f(A_1)$$

$$= f(A_1)$$

$$= f(A_1)$$

$$q_{m+1}(Am) = P_m(Am) + L_{m+1}(Am) \cdot (f(Mm+1) - P_m(Mm+1)) = P_m(Am) = f(Am)$$

#### Exercíaio 5 Lant.>

• Por 41 (Hmo, tem-se  $f_{m+1}(H_{m+1}) = p_m(H_{m+1}) + Q_{m+1}(H_{m+1}) \cdot (f_{m+1}) - p_m(H_{m+1}) = 1$  = 1  $= p_m(H_{m+1}) + f_{m+1} - p_m(H_{m+1}) = f_{m+1}(H_{m+1})$ 

· Resumindo, tem-se

logo

9m+1(m) interpola a funçui f(x) nos nodos distintos No, 41, 4a, ..., M, 4n+1

#### NOTA

· fn+1(14) é un polinómio de gran menor ou ignal a M+1

### Exercício 7

- · 4; = i , i = 0, 1, 2, ..., m
- · li (\*) = (+-40).... (+-+i-1)(+-+i+2)...(+-+m) (Ni->0)...(Vi-Ni-1)(Vi-Ni+2)...(Vi-Hm)
- . Provar que Éilicki=x
  - · Em 1º luyar, note-se que

m ≥ ilic\*)
i=0

representa o polinómio interplador de lagrange da funças f(x) que toma os valores  $y_i=i$ , nos pontos  $y_i=i$ , i=g, i=g, i,...,m.

- Conclui-xe que, se considerarmos a funços y = f(x) = x, o polinómio interpolador te lagrange, de gram  $\leq m$ ,  $\leq m$  interpola esta funços nos nodos 0, 4, 2, ..., m e o polinómio f(x) = x, is to é f(x) = f(x)
- · ! Zili(x) = H (NorA: Teorena da existência e unicidade do polindurio interpolado)

Exercicio 6

(1)  $\frac{1}{3}$   $x^3 - \frac{9}{3}$   $x^2 + x - 3$ 

Exercício 8

 $p_{2}(x) = 0.5917 + (x-0.3) \times (-0.7365) + (x-0.3)(x-0.5) \times 0.4672$ £(0.69) ~ 0.3585

b) | f(0.65) - p2(0.5) | 4 0.0255 £(0.65) € [0,3330,0.3840] 97 f(0.65) 6 0.0766

Exercíaio 9

A = 8  $B = \frac{352}{9}$ 

Exercício 10

 $2x - 3\beta + 8 = 0$ 

Securia 11

a) p3(y)=2+(y-1.409294).(-1.178365)+(y-1.409297)(y-0.900117) - (-0.255291)+(4-1.409297)(4-0.900117)(4-0.474453)·(-0.162686

X N 3.434435

b) | x-2 | \le 0.002094

Ax € 0.000610

Exercício 
$$\frac{11}{20}$$

to  $\frac{1}{20}$ 
 $\frac{$ 

· Podemos construir a tabela da funçait inversa le g, g-1, baseada nos pontos da tabela aviterior:

· uma vez que esta tabela lem 4 pontos, podemos construirz o polinómio de Newton, com diferenças divididas, de gran <3, interpolador de g<sup>-1</sup> mos pontos tabelados:

 $P_{3}(y) = 26 + (y-y_{0})g^{-1}[y_{0},y_{1}] + (y-y_{0})(y-y_{1})g^{-1}[y_{0},y_{1},y_{2}] + (y-y_{0})(y-y_{1})(y-y_{2})g^{-1}[y_{0},y_{1},y_{2},y_{3}]$ 

## Exercício 11 Continuaçous>

· Pabela de diferenças divididas

(Valores arredondados a 6 casas Lecimouis)

y	H	g <sup>-1</sup> c, 7	g-1c,,]	g <sup>-1</sup> c,,,, ]
1.409 297	2.0	- 1.178365	0.255.00	
0.900117	2.6	-0.939708	-0.255 291	
0.474453	3.0	0.737.408	0.056437	-0.162686
-0.506802	4.0	-1.019103	0.020 43 2	

- $P_3(y) = 2.0 + (y 1.409797) \cdot (-1.178365) +$   $+ (y 1.409797) \cdot (y 0.900117) \cdot (-0.255291) +$   $+ (y 1.409297) \cdot (y 0.900117) \cdot (y 0.474453) \cdot (-0.167686)$ 
  - Se  $g(\alpha) = 0$ , enter  $g^{-1}(0) = \alpha$
  - · Assim  $\hat{d} = P_3(0) = 2.0 + (0-1.409297) \cdot (-1.178365) +$
  - + (0-1.409297).(0-0.900117).(-0.255291)+
- + (0-1.409297). (0-0.900117). (0-0.974453). (-0.162686) & 3.434735 (2)

# Exercício 11 Cont.>

. Assim

$$|\mathcal{E}_{\alpha}| = |\mathcal{A} - \hat{\mathcal{A}}| \le |3.436828913 - 3.434735| \le 0.002094$$

· Tem-2e também

$$\lambda_{\alpha} = \frac{|\alpha - \hat{\alpha}|}{|\alpha|} \leq \frac{0.002094}{3.436828912} \leq 0.000610$$

### Exerdaio 12

- · Pm (x) = ao + a1 x + a2 x2+ ... + am x m
- · ao, an, ..., an-1 & IR) {0}
- . Sabe-se que

$$P_{n} [x, y_{0}, y_{1}, ..., y_{m-1}] = \frac{P_{m}(y)}{m!}, \quad y_{n} = p(x) \in M$$
 $P_{n} [x_{1}, y_{0}, y_{1}, ..., y_{m}, y_{n}]$ 
 $P_{n} [x_{1}, y_{0}, y_{1}, ..., y_{m}, y_{n}]$ 

· ora, farendo 4 = 4m, tem-se

- . Uma rez que  $P_m$  (A) =  $m(m-1)(m-2) \times \cdots \times 1 \times 9m =$  = m! am (constante)
  - · conclui-se que

$$P_m[10, 41, ..., 4m] = \frac{m! am}{m!} = am$$

Soluções ficha 2 - exercicios 13 a 20 Exercico 13

a) 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a = 0 \\ b = -108 \\ c = -21 \end{vmatrix}$$

b) 
$$p_{2}(x) = 66 - 66(x+1) - 21(x+1)(x-0) = -21x^{2} - 878$$

e) 
$$f(-0.3) = 24.21$$

Exercica 14

Exercicio 15

$$\frac{\text{Exercico 15}}{\text{So(x)}} = \frac{(x-1)^{3}}{6} \left( \frac{-429}{34} \right) - 2(2-x) + \left( 6 - \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{-429}{34} \right) \right) (x-1)$$

$$\text{So(x)} = -\frac{(x-4)^{3}}{6} \times \left( \frac{-429}{34} \right) + \frac{(x-2)^{3}}{12} \times \left( \frac{267}{34} \right) + \left( 6 - \frac{2}{3} \times \left( \frac{-429}{34} \right) \right) \frac{4-x}{2} + \left( 2 - \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{267}{34} \right) \right) \frac{2}{2} \times \left( \frac{267}{34} \right) + \left( 2 - \frac{8}{3} \left( \frac{267}{34} \right) \right) \frac{8-x}{4} + 10 \left( x - 4 \right)$$

$$\text{So(x)} = -\frac{(x-8)^{3}}{24} \left( \frac{267}{34} \right) + \left( 2 - \frac{8}{3} \left( \frac{267}{34} \right) \right) \frac{8-x}{4} + 10 \left( x - 4 \right)$$

Exercício 16

Resolução no elip

Exercício 14 - Speines mister (não Sai noteste) Resolução no elip

Exercíaio (8

P (2015) 2 1.4054 conilhares de roulhoes de habitantes

$$\begin{cases} ho = 41 - 40 = 2 - 1 = 1 \\ h_1 = 4 - 2 - 2 \\ h_2 = 43 - 42 = 8 - 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta CM = \begin{cases} J_0(H) ; & 1 \le 4 < 2 \\ J_1(H) ; & 2 \le 4 < 4 \\ J_2(H) ; & 4 \le 4 \le 8 \end{cases}$$

spline cábico natura) =) 
$$\int mo = D' Mo = D' (1) = 0$$
  
 $\int m3 = P'(43) = D'(8) = 0$   
 $\int mcosnitros : \int m1 = D'(1) = D'(2)$   
 $\int m2 = D''(4z) = D''(4)$ 

# · Leterminação das incégnitas mon emz

$$i=1 \rightarrow \int h_0 m_0 + 2(h_0 + h_1) m_1 + h_1 m_2 = 6\left(\frac{y_2 - y_1}{h_1} - \frac{y_4 - y_0}{h_0}\right)$$
  
 $i=2 \rightarrow \int h_1 m_1 + 2(h_1 + h_2) m_2 + h_2 m_3 = 6\left(\frac{y_3 y_2}{h_2} - \frac{y_2 - y_1}{h_2}\right)$ 

$$(3) \begin{cases} 1.0 + 2(1+2) m_1 + 2 m_2 = 6 \left(\frac{2-6}{2} - \frac{6-(-2)}{1}\right) \\ 2m_1 + 2(2+4) m_2 + 4.0 = 6 \left(\frac{40-2}{4} - \frac{2-6}{2}\right) \end{cases}$$

$$(=) \begin{cases} 6m_1 + 2m_2 = -60 \\ 2m_1 + 12m_2 = 69 \end{cases} \begin{cases} m_1 = -429/34 \\ m_2 = 267/34 \end{cases}$$

1

· Determinação Jos 3 ramos do spline s(4)

$$\Delta i(m) = -\frac{(4 - 1/4)^3}{6h_i} m_i + (4 - 1/4)^3 m_i + 1 + \frac{1}{6h_i} m_i + 1 + \frac{1}{6h_i} m_i + \frac{1}{6} m_i + \frac$$

• 
$$\Delta_0 1 \pi 1 = -\frac{(4-1)^3}{6h_0} m_0 + \frac{(14-140)^3}{6h_0} m_1 + \frac{(14-140)^3}{6h_0} m_1 + \frac{(14-140)^3}{6h_0} m_1 + \frac{(14-140)^3}{6h_0} + \frac{(14-140)^3}{34h_0} + \frac{(14-140)^3}{34$$

E/432 = m ( = 23 = m 3) + ms

$$J_{1}(H) = -\frac{(H-Hz)^{3}}{6h_{1}} \cdot m_{1} + \frac{(H-H1)^{3}}{6h_{1}} \cdot m_{2} + \frac{(H-H2)^{3}}{6h_{1}} \cdot m_{2} + \frac{(H-H2)^{3}}{6h_{1}} \cdot m_{2} + \frac{(H-H2)^{3}}{h_{1}} = \frac{(H-H2)^{3}}{6.2} \cdot \left(\frac{-429}{39}\right) + \frac{(H-Z)^{3}}{6.2} \cdot \left(\frac{767}{39}\right) + \frac{(H-Z)^{3}}{6.2} \cdot \left(\frac{767}{39}\right) + \frac{(H-Z)^{3}}{6.2} \cdot \left(\frac{767}{39}\right) \cdot \frac{H-Z}{2} = \frac{(H-H2)^{3}}{6.2} \cdot \left(\frac{479}{39}\right) \cdot \frac{H-H2}{2} + \frac{(H-H2)^{3}}{6.2} \cdot \left(\frac{479}{39}\right) \cdot \frac{H-H2}{2} = \frac{(H-H2)^{3}}{6.2} \cdot \frac{H-H2}{39} = \frac{(H-H2)^$$

$$I_{1} = \frac{29}{17} \pi^{3} - \frac{1125}{68} \pi^{2} + \frac{99}{2} \pi - \frac{688}{17}$$

$$J_{2}(\pi) = -\frac{(4 - 43)^{3}}{6 \pi^{2}} \cdot \text{Mmz} + \frac{(4 - 42)^{3}}{6 \pi^{2}} \cdot \text{ms} + \frac{1}{6 \pi^{2}} + \frac{1}{6 \pi^{2}} \cdot \text{ms} + \frac$$

· Tem-se final mente

$$J(4) = \begin{cases} -\frac{143}{68} \, t^3 + \frac{429}{68} \, t^2 + \frac{129}{34} \, t - 10 \; \text{j} \; 164 < 2 \\ \frac{29}{17} \, t^3 - \frac{1125}{68} \, t^2 + \frac{99}{2} \, t - \frac{688}{17} \; \text{j} \; 2 \le 4 < 4 \\ -\frac{89}{272} \, t^3 + \frac{267}{34} \, t^2 - \frac{1635}{34} \, t + \frac{1524}{17} \; \text{j} \; 4 \le 4 \le 8 \end{cases}$$

= == (sm. 30 - 1) + #-st (sm. 3d - 1) +

Exercía do 16  $\frac{4}{4} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{0}{1} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{4} =$ 

68

$$P_3(10) = -12 + 8(14+1) - 2(14+1)(14-0) + 2(14+1) + (14-2) =$$

$$u_1 = 24^3 - 44^2 + 24 - 4$$

(b) 
$$f(-1)=16$$
  $f(-1)=16$   $f(-1)$ 

e necessápis versificar-se

$$(S'(4) = f(4) = 16 (= f_0 = y_0))$$

$$(S'(4) = f(4) = 66 (= f_3 = y_3))$$

$$(S(H) = \begin{cases} S_0(H) & \text{if } y = 2 \\ S_1(H) & \text{if } y = 2 \end{cases}$$

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$$(S(H) = f(H) = 66 (= f_0(H)) & \text{if } y = 2 \end{cases}$$

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$$(S(H) = f(H) = f(H)$$

 $(3) \begin{cases} 2.1. \text{Mn} + 1. \text{Mn} = 6 \left( -\frac{4 - (-12)}{1} - 16 \right) \\ 1. \text{Mn} + 2(112) \text{Mn} + 2. \text{Mn} = 6 \left( \frac{0 - (-4)}{2} - \frac{4 - (-12)}{1} \right) \\ 2. \text{Mn} + 2(2+7) \text{Mn} + 2 \text{Mn} = 6 \left( \frac{68 - 0}{2} - \frac{0 - (-4)}{2} \right) \end{cases}$ 2. M2 + 2.2. M3 = 6 (66 - 68-0)

Exercíaio 16 ( cont.)

$$(2m_0 + m_1 = -48)$$

$$(m_0 = -70)$$

$$(m_0 + 6m_1 + 2m_2 = -36)$$

$$(m_1 = -8)$$

$$(m_1 = -8)$$

$$(m_2 = 16)$$

$$(m_3 = 40)$$

# \* Determinação dos 3 ramos do spline S(4)

• So (\text{in} = 
$$-\frac{(4-41)^3}{6ho}$$
 mot  $\frac{(4-4ho)^3}{6ho}$  m +  $\frac{(4-4ho)^3}{6ho}$  m =  $\frac{(4-4ho)^3}{6ho}$  m +  $\frac{(4-4ho)^3}{6ho}$  m +  $\frac{(4-4ho)^3}{6ho}$  m +  $\frac{(4-4ho)^3}{6ho}$  m =  $\frac{(4-4ho)^3}{6ho}$  m +  $\frac{(4-4ho)^3}{6ho}$  m +  $\frac{(4-4ho)^3}{6ho}$  m =  $\frac{(4-4ho)^3}{6ho}$  m +  $\frac{(4-4ho)^3}{6ho}$  m =  $\frac{(4-4ho)^3}{6ho}$  m +  $\frac{(4-4ho)^3}{6ho}$  m +  $\frac{(4-4ho)^3}{6ho}$  m =  $\frac{(4-4ho)^3}{6ho}$  m =  $\frac{(4-4ho)^3}{6ho}$  m +  $\frac{(4-4ho)^3}{6ho}$  m =  $\frac{(4-4ho)^$ 

$$= - \frac{(4-0)^{3}}{6.1} \cdot (-20) + \frac{(4-(-11)^{3})}{6.1} \cdot (-8)$$

$$+ (-12-\frac{1^{2}}{6} \cdot (-20)) \frac{0-4}{1} + (-4-\frac{1^{2}}{6}(-8)) \frac{4-(-1)}{4} =$$

$$n = 2 x^3 - 4 x^2 + 2 x - 4$$

$$S_{1}(4) = \frac{(4-42)^{3}}{6h} \cdot m_{1} + \frac{(4-4)^{3}}{6m} \cdot m_{2} + \frac{(4-4)^{3}}{6m} \cdot m_{3} + \frac{(4-4)^{3}}{6m} \cdot m_{2} + \frac{(4-4)^{3}}{6m} \cdot m_{3} + \frac{(4-4)^{3}}{6m} \cdot m_{3} + \frac{(4-4)^{3}}{6m} \cdot m_{2} + \frac{(4-4)^{3}}{6m} \cdot m_{3} + \frac{(4-2)^{3}}{6m} \cdot m_{3} + \frac{(4-2)$$

ξχ.16

155im

S(A) = 243-442+21-4 = P3(M) +4E[-1,4]

· wonchimos que sendo part um poliuduio de gran E3 que interpola a função firm nos 4 poliuduio as hobelados e veritiando esta poliuduio as condiços P3 (-1)=16 e P3 (4)=66, poderíamos imedia tamente concluir, pelo teorema da existência e unicidade do poliuduio interpolador, que P3 (21) sená um spline cultico completo.

Nora lembrar (me P3(+) € ([-1, 4])

Exercicio 19

a)  $p_{1}(x) = \frac{36}{19} \times + \frac{126}{19}$ Exercicio 20  $k_{0} = \frac{839}{884}$   $k_{1} = 0$   $k_{2} = -\frac{2875}{6188}$   $(E_{2})^{2} \times 0.006739$ 

 $\frac{(800 - 15)}{(800 - 10)} = 2(2-3) + (6-2) = (800 - 10)$  = (800 - 10) + (800 - 10) + (800 - 10) = (800 - 10) + (800 - 10) + (800 - 10)

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