Homework 3

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1.

- 2. (a)
 - (b)
 - (c)
- 3. (a)
 - (b)
 - (c)
- 4. Proof. Suppose there exists, two degree n polynomials, p_1 and p_2 , such that

$$p_1(x_i) = y_i = p_2(x_i)$$

for all $0 \le i \le n$. It suffices to show that $p_1(x) = p_2(x)$. Therefore, the polynomial,

$$f(x) = p_1(x) - p_2(x)$$

is a polynomial of degree at most n, with n+1 distinct roots, x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_n . However, by the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra, f must be the 0 polynomial. Therefore,

$$f(x) = 0,$$

which means that $p_1(x) = p_2(x)$, which is the desired result.

5. (a) We can take (0,7), (2,11), (3,28), and (4,63) as $(x_0,y_0), (x_1,y_1), ...(x_n,y_n)$ respectively. We find the following:

$$L_0(x) = \frac{(x - x_1)(x - x_2)(x - x_3)}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2)(x_0 - x_3)}$$

$$L_1(x) = \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_2)(x - x_3)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_3)}$$

$$L_2(x) = \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_3)}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)(x_2 - x_3)}$$

$$L_3(x) = \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2)}{(x_3 - x_0)(x_3 - x_1)(x_3 - x_2)}$$

Plugging in the points from above, we get:

$$L_0(x) = \frac{(x-2)(x-3)(x-4)}{(-2)(-3)(-4)} = \frac{-1}{24}(x-2)(x-3)(x-4)$$

¹Since otherwise it would be a non-zero degree n polynomial with more than n distinct roots.

$$L_1(x) = \frac{(x-0)(x-3)(x-4)}{(-2)(-1)(-2)} = \frac{1}{4}(x)(x-3)(x-4)$$

$$L_2(x) = \frac{(x-0)(x-2)(x-4)}{(3)(1)(-1)} = \frac{-1}{3}(x)(x-2)(x-4)$$

$$L_3(x) = \frac{(x-0)(x-2)(x-3)}{(4)(2)(1)} = \frac{1}{8}(x)(x-2)(x-3)$$

Using the y-values from above, we get the following interpolation:

$$P(x) = \frac{-7}{24}(x-2)(x-3)(x-4) + \frac{11}{4}(x)(x-3)(x-4) - \frac{28}{3}(x)(x-2)(x-4) + \frac{63}{8}(x)(x-2)(x-3)$$

Which can be simplified to become

$$P(x) = x^3 - 2x + 7$$

(b) To find the approximation of f(1), we just plug in 1 for x in P(x):

$$P(1) = 1^2 - 2(1) + 7 = 1 - 2 + 7 = 6$$

(c)
$$\int_0^4 x^3 - 2x + 7 = 76$$

6.

7.