$$S(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 + dx + \beta & \text{se } 0 \le x \le \underline{1} \\ -x^3 + dx^2 & \text{se } 1 \le x \le \underline{2} \end{cases}$$

· polinomio a traTTi gradi ≤ 3

$$\lim_{X \to 4^{-}} S(x) = 4 + \alpha + \beta$$

$$\lim_{X \to 4^{+}} S(x) = -4 + \alpha$$

$$\lim_{X \to 4^{+}} S(x) = -4 + \alpha + \beta = -4 + \alpha \Rightarrow \beta = -4 + \alpha - 4 - \alpha \Rightarrow \beta = -2$$

$$\lim_{X \to 4^{+}} S(x) = -4 + \alpha + \beta \Rightarrow \beta = -4 + \alpha + \beta \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{X \to 4^-} S(x) = 3 + d$$

$$\lim_{X \to 4^-} S(x) = 3 + d$$

$$S''(x) = \begin{cases} 6x & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ -6x + 2\alpha & 1 \le x \le 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x\to J^{-}} S(x) = 6$$

 $\lim_{x\to J^{-}} S(x) = -6 + 2(6) = -6 + 12 = 6$

$$\lim_{x \to 4^{-}} S(x) = 6$$

 $\lim_{x \to 4^{-}} S(x) = -6 + 2(6) = -6 + 12 = 6$
 $\lim_{x \to 4^{+}} S(x) = -6 + 2(6) = -6 + 12 = 6$

Spline naturale
$$\iff$$
 S"(a)=S"(b)=0

$$S''(0) = 6.0 = 0$$

$$S''(0) = -6(2) + 2(6) = -42 + 42 = 0$$
 Phaturale perché è verificata la conditione

-22/04/2024

Si Consideri la funzione
$$S(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^3 + 3x^2 & \text{se } x \in [-4, 0] \\ -2x^3 + 3x^2 & \text{se } x \in [0, 4] \end{cases}$$

· polinomio a traTTi gradi ≤ 3

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} S(x) = 0$$
 $\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} S(x) = 0$

furtione continua per $x = 0$

$$S'(x) = \begin{cases} 2.3x^2 + 3.2x & 6x^2 + 6x & -4 \le x \le 0 \\ -2.3x^2 + 3.2x & -6x^2 + 6x & 0 \le x \le J \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} S'(x) = 0$$

 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} S'(x) = 0$ $\lim_{x\to 0^+} S'(x) = 0$ functione continua per x=0

$$S''(x) = \begin{cases} -12x & -1 \le x \le 0 \\ -12x & 0 \le x \le 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0^{-}} S''(x) = 0$$
 $\lim_{x\to 0^{+}} S''(x) = 0$

funzione Continua per X=0

b)
$$g(x) = J - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right)$$
 $g(x) = J - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right)$
 $g(x) = J - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) = J - O = J$
 $g(x) = O$
 g

-22/01/2021-Si consideri la funzione $S(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 + 6x - 2 & \text{se } x \in [0, 1] \\ -x^3 + 6x^2 & \text{se } x \in [1, 2] \end{cases}$ $\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} S(x) = 1 + 6 - 2 = 5$ $\lim_{x \to 1^{+}} S(x) = -1 + 6 = 5$ $\lim_{x \to 1^{+}} S(x) = -1 + 6 = 5$ functione continua per x = 5 $S'(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^{2} + 6 & x \in [0,1] \\ -3x^{2} + 42x & x \in [4,2] \end{cases}$ $\lim_{x \to 4^{-}} S(x) = 3 + 6 = 9$ $\lim_{x \to 4^{+}} S(x) = -3 + 42 = 9$ $\lim_{x \to 4^{+}} S(x) = -3 + 42 = 9$ $\lim_{x \to 4^{+}} S(x) = -3 + 42 = 9$ $\lim_{x \to 4^{+}} S(x) = -3 + 42 = 9$ $\lim_{x \to 4^{+}} S(x) = -3 + 42 = 9$ $S''(x) = \begin{cases} 6x & x \in [0, 4] \\ -6x + 42 & x \in [1, 2] \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \lim_{x \to 4^{-}} S(x) = 6 \\ \lim_{x \to 4^{+}} S(x) = -6 + 12 = 6 \end{cases}$ funtione continua per X = 6Spine naturale \Leftrightarrow S"(a) = S"(b) = 0 con a = 0 e b = 2 S''(a) = 6.0 = 0S''(6) = -6(2) + 12 = -12 + 12 = 0 è naturale - 22/07/2021-Si consideri la funtione $S(x) = \begin{cases} -x^3 & \text{se } x \in [-4,0] \\ x^3 & \text{se } x \in [0,4] \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \lim_{x\to0^{-}} S(x) = 0 \\ \lim_{x\to0^{+}} S(x) = 0 \end{cases}$ Continua per x=0 $S'(x) = \begin{cases} -3x^2 & x \in [-4,0] \\ 3x^2 & x \in [0,4] \end{cases}$ $\lim_{x\to0^-} S'(x) = 0$ $\lim_{x\to0^+} S'(x) = 0$ Continua per x=0naturale \Leftrightarrow S(a) = S(b) = 0 $S''(x) = \begin{cases} -6x & x \in [-4,0] \\ 6x & x \in [0,4] \end{cases}$ con a = -1 e b = 1S(a) = -1 $\lim_{x\to0^{-}} S''(x) = 0$ $\lim_{x\to0^{+}} S''(x) = 0$ $\lim_{x\to0^{+}} S''(x) = 0$ Continua per x=0naturale NON S(a) = -1 $\begin{cases} 3(x) = x^{2} \\ 3(-1) = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (-1) = -(-1)^{3} = 1 \\ 3(x) = -(-1)^{3} = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} (-1) = -(-1)^{3} = 1 \\ 3(x) = -(-1)^{3} = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} (-1) = -(-1)^{3} = 1 \\ 3(x) = -(-1)^{3} = 1 \end{cases}$ per la functione

 $g(0) = (0)^3 = 0$ $g(4) = (4)^3 = 1$

 $g(x) = x^2$

Si consideri la funtione $S(x) = \begin{cases} dx^3 + \beta x^2 - 2x & \text{se } -4 \le x \le 0 \\ -\alpha x^3 - \beta x^2 - 2x & \text{se } 0 \le x \le 1 \end{cases}$ a) $\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} S(x) = 0$ $\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} S(x) = 0$ $\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} S(x) = 0$ $\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} S(x) = 0$ funtione continua per x = 0

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} S(x) = 0$$

$$\int_{x \to 0^{+}} (x)^{2} = 0$$

$$\int_{$$

$$S''(x) = \begin{cases} 6\alpha x + 2\beta \\ -6\alpha x - 2\beta \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} S(x) = \begin{cases} 6\alpha x + 2\beta \\ -6\alpha x - 2\beta \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} S(x) = \begin{cases} 6\alpha x + 2\beta \\ -6\alpha x - 2\beta \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x\to0^{-}} S(x) = +2\beta$$

$$\lim_{x\to0^{+}} S(x) = -2\beta$$

b)
$$g(x) = x^2 - 2x$$

 $g(-1) = 4 + 2 = 3$ interpolante? $g(0) = 0$
 $g(1) = 4 - 2 = -4$ interpolante $g(0) = 0$
 $g(1) = -2 = -4$ interpolante $g(0) = 0$
 $g(1) = -2 = -4$ $g(1)^3 + 3 = 0$
 $g(2) = 0$