

Nombre: Ismael Simbura

NRC: 8231

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Tarea 5 U2

18.5 Ajuste un polinomio de interpolación de Newton de tercer orden para estimar $\log 10$ con los datos del problema 18.1

$$\log 8 = 0,9030900 \rightarrow \log 12 = 1,0791812$$

$$\log 9 = 0,9542425 \rightarrow \log 11 = 1,0413927$$

$$\therefore y = \log x$$

| | x | y |
|-------|----|-----------|
| x_0 | 8 | 0,9030900 |
| x_1 | 9 | 0,9542425 |
| x_2 | 10 | 1,0791812 |
| x_3 | 11 | 1,0413927 |

$$b_0 = f(x_0) = p(8) = 0,9030900$$

$$b_1 = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{f(9) - f(8)}{9 - 8} = \frac{0,9542425 - 0,9030900}{1} = 0,0511525$$

$$b_2 = \frac{\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} - \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}}{x_2 - x_0} = \frac{\frac{1,0791812 - 0,9542425}{11 - 9} - \frac{0,9542425 - 0,9030900}{9 - 8}}{11 - 8} = \frac{0,062469375 - 0,0511525}{3} = -0,0026258$$

$$= -0,0026258$$

$$b_3 = \frac{f(x_3, x_2, x_1) - f(x_2, x_1, x_0)}{x_3 - x_0} = \frac{-0,0014289 + 0,0026258}{12 - 8} = 0,0003442$$

$$y = 0,9030900 + 0,0511525(x-8) - 0,0026258(x-8)(x-9) + 0,0003442(x-8)(x-9)(x-11)$$

$$y = 0,0003442x^3 - 0,0067043x^2 + 0,1327425x + 0,143846$$

$$f(10) = 0,0003442(10)^3 - 0,0067043(10)^2 + 0,1327425(10) + 0,143846 = 1,000045$$

18.4 Dados los datos

| | | | | | | |
|------|-----|---|-----|-----|---|-----|
| x | 1,6 | 2 | 2,5 | 3,2 | 4 | 4,5 |
| f(x) | 2 | 8 | 14 | 15 | 3 | 2 |

para sus estimaciones. b) Utilice la ecuación 18.8 para estimar el error de cada producción

~~Polinomio de Grado 1~~

$$f[x_1, x_0] = \frac{f[x_1] - f[x_0]}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{f[4,5] - f[1,6]}{4,5 - 1,6} = \frac{2 - 2}{4,5 - 1,6} = 0$$

$$y = b_0 + b_1(x - x_0) \quad f(2,8) = 2$$

$$y = 2 + 0(x - 1,6)$$

$$f(x) = 2$$

~~Polinomio de Grado 2~~

| x | f(x) | f[x ₁ , x ₀] | f[x ₂ , x ₁ , x ₀] |
|-----|------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1,6 | 2 | - | - |
| 3,2 | 15 | 8,125 | - |
| 4,5 | 2 | -10 | -6,25 |

$$f[x_1, x_0] = \frac{15 - 2}{3,2 - 1,6} = 8,125$$

$$f[x_2, x_1] = \frac{2 - 15}{4,5 - 3,2} = -10$$

$$f[x_2, x_1, x_0] = \frac{f[x_2, x_1] - f[x_1, x_0]}{x_2 - x_0} = \frac{-10 - 8,125}{4,5 - 1,6} = -6,25$$

$$y = b_0 + b_1(x - x_0) + b_2(x - x_0)(x - x_1)$$

$$y = 2 + 8,125(x - 1,6) + (-6,25)(x - 1,6)(x - 3,2)$$

$$y = 2 + 8,125(x) - 13 - 6,25x^2 - 3,2x + 1,6x + 8,125$$

$$y = -6,25x^2 + 38,125x - 43$$

$$f(2,8) = -43 + 38,125(2,8) - 6,25(2,8)^2 = 14,45$$

Polinômio de grau 3

| x | $f(x)$ | $f[x_1, x_0]$ | $f[x_2, x_1, x_0]$ | $f[x_3, x_2, x_1, x_0]$ |
|-----|--------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1,6 | 2 | - | - | - |
| 2 | 8 | 15 | - | - |
| 3,2 | 15 | 5,8333 | -5,729167 | - |
| 4,5 | 2 | -10 | -6,333332 | -0,208329 |

$$f[x_1, x_0] = \frac{f[x_1] - f[x_0]}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{8 - 2}{2 - 1,6} = 15$$

$$f[x_2, x_1] = \frac{15 - 8}{3,2 - 2} = 5,83333$$

$$f[x_3, x_2] = \frac{2 - 15}{4,5 - 3,2} = -10$$

$$f[x_2, x_1, x_0] = \frac{f[x_2, x_1] - f[x_1, x_0]}{x_2 - x_0} = \frac{5,83333 - 15}{3,2 - 1,6} = -5,729167$$

$$f[x_3, x_2, x_1] = \frac{f[x_3, x_2] - f[x_2, x_1]}{x_3 - x_1} = \frac{-10 - 5,83333}{4,5 - 2} = -6,333332$$

$$f[x_3, x_2, x_1, x_0] = \frac{f[x_3, x_2, x_1] - f[x_2, x_1, x_0]}{x_3 - x_0} = \frac{-6,333332 + 5,729167}{4,5 - 1,6} = -0,208329$$

$$f(x) = b_0 + b_1(x - x_1) + b_2(x - x_0)(x - x_1) + b_3(x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

$$f(x) = 2 + 15(x - 1,6) - 5,729167(x - 1,6)(x - 2) - 0,208329(x - 1,6)(x - 2)(x - 3,2)$$

$$f(x) = 2 + 15x - 24 - 5,729167x^2 + 20,6250012x - 18,333344 - 0,208329x^3 + 1,4166572x^2 - 3,066603x + 2,133339$$

$$f(x) = -0,208329x^3 - 4,313333x^2 + 32,558397x - 38,2066$$

$$f(2,8) = -0,208329(2,8)^3 - 4,313333(2,8)^2 + 32,558397(2,8) - 38,2066 = 14,651298$$

b. Cálculo de erros

1. $R_0 = f[x_1, x_0](x - x_0)$

$$R_{2,8} = 0, (x - 1,6) = 0$$

2. $R_0 = f[x_2, x_1, x_0](x - x_0)(x - x_1)$

$$R_{2,8} = -6,29(2,8 - 1,6)(2,8 - 2) = -6$$

3. $R_0 = f[x_3, x_2, x_1, x_0](x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$

$$R_{2,8} = -0,208329(2,8 - 1,6)(2,8 - 2)(2,8 - 3,2) = 0,02$$

135. Dados los datos

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|
| x | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| y | 3 | 6 | 13 | 40 | 29 | 44 |

Calcule $f(u)$ con el uso de polinomios de interpolación de Newton de orden 1 a 4. Elija los puntos base para obtener una buena exactitud

¿Que indicas los resultados en relacion con el orden del polinomio que se emplea para generar los datos de la tabla?

| x | $f[x_i]$ | $f[x_i, x_0]$ | $f[x_i, x_k]$ | $f[x_i, x_0, x_k, x_l]$ | $f[x_i, x_l, x_k, x_l, x_m]$ | $f[x_i, x_0, x_k, x_l, x_m, x_n]$ |
|---|----------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | 6 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | 13 | 13 | 5 | - | - | - |
| 5 | 40 | 40 | 9 | 1 | - | - |
| 7 | 29 | 29 | 14 | 1 | 0 | - |
| 8 | 44 | 44 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

$$f[x_1, x_0] = \frac{f[x_1] - f[x_0]}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{6 - 3}{2 - 1} = 3 \quad f[x_2, x_1] = \frac{13 - 6}{3 - 2} = 7$$

$$f[x_3, x_2] = \frac{40 - 13}{5 - 3} = 13.5 \quad f[x_4, x_3] = \frac{29 - 40}{7 - 5} = -5.5$$

$$f[x_5, x_4] = \frac{44 - 29}{8 - 7} = 15$$

$$f[x_2, x_1, x_0] = \frac{f[x_2, x_1] - f[x_1, x_0]}{x_2 - x_0} = \frac{7 - 3}{3 - 1} = 2$$

$$f[x_3, x_2, x_1] = \frac{13.5 - 7}{5 - 2} = 2.1667$$

$$f[x_4, x_3, x_2] = \frac{-5.5 - 13.5}{7 - 5} = -9.5$$

$$f[x_5, x_4, x_3] = \frac{15 - (-5.5)}{8 - 7} = 20.5$$

$$f[x_3, x_2, x_1, x_0] = \frac{f[x_3, x_2, x_1] - f[x_2, x_1, x_0]}{x_3 - x_0} = \frac{2.1667 - 2}{5 - 1} = 0.0417$$

$$f[x_4, x_3, x_2, x_1] = \frac{f[x_4, x_3, x_2] - f[x_3, x_2, x_1]}{x_4 - x_1} = \frac{-9.5 - 2.1667}{7 - 2} = -2.2733$$

$$f(x_5, x_4, x_3, x_2) = \frac{f(x_5, x_4, x_3) - f(x_4, x_3, x_2)}{x_5 - x_4} = \frac{19-14}{8-3} = 1$$

$$f(x_4, x_3, x_2, x_1, x_0) = \frac{f(x_4, x_3, x_2, x_1) - f(x_3, x_2, x_1, x_0)}{x_4 - x_3} = \frac{1-1}{7-1} = 0$$

$$f(x_5, x_4, x_3, x_2, x_1) = \frac{f(x_5, x_4, x_3, x_2) - f(x_4, x_3, x_2, x_1)}{x_5 - x_4} = \frac{1-1}{8-2} = 0$$

$$f(x_5, x_4, x_3, x_2, x_1, x_0) = \frac{0-0}{8-1} = 0$$

Polinomio grado 1

$$P(x) = 3 + 63(x-1) = 3 + 63x - 63$$

$$P(x) = 63x - 60$$

$$P(4) = 63(4) - 60 = 192$$

Polinomio grado 2

$$P_2(x) = P(x) + 5(x-1)(x-2) = 3x + 5(x^2 - 3x + 2)$$

$$P_2(x) = 5x^2 - 12x + 10 \quad f(4) = 5(4)^2 - 12(4) + 10 = 42$$

Polinomio grado 3

$$P_3(x) = P_2(x) + 1(x-1)(x-2)(x-3) = 5x^2 - 12x + 10 + x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6$$

$$P_3(x) = x^3 - x^2 - x + 4 \rightarrow P(4) = 4^3 - 4^2 - 4 + 4 = 48$$

Polinomio grado 4

$$P_4(x) = P_3(x) + 6(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)(x-4) = x^3(x^2)(1-x) + 4 + 0$$

$$P_4(x) = x^5 - x^2 - x + 4 \quad P(4) = 48$$

A partir del polinomio 4 todos seran iguales al grado 3.