

ASME

$$2) \text{ Taylor } \rightarrow e^{-x} = 1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$$

h₁ $h_1(5) = 1$	error: $1 - e^{-5} = 0.993$
$h_2(5) = -4$	$-4 - (e^{-5}) = -4.007$
$h_3(5) = 8.5$	$8.5 - (e^{-5}) = 8.493$

% error
$0.993/e^{-5} = 14,700\%$
$-4.007/e^{-5} = 59,500\%$
$8.493/e^{-5} = 126,100\%$

$$\text{Canale } \rightarrow e^{-x} = \frac{1}{e^x} = \frac{1}{1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots}$$

$q_1(5) = \frac{1}{1} = 1$	error: $1 - e^{-5} = 0.993$	% error: $\frac{0.993}{e^{-5}} = 14,700\%$
$q_2(5) = \frac{1}{6} = 0.166$	$\frac{1}{6} - e^{-5} = 0.160$	$\frac{0.160}{e^{-5}} = 2,373\%$
$q_3(5) = \frac{1}{18.5} = 0.054$	$\frac{1}{18.5} - e^{-5} = 0.047$	$\frac{0.047}{e^{-5}} = 702\%$

3) The Canale method of approximation is substantially more effective at approaching the true value by direct approach rather than oscillation, and does so much faster

ASME

ALPHAGRAPHICS
BRYAN/COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS

MEEN 357

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$$f(x) = 25x^3 - 6x^2 + 7x - 88$$

$$f'(x) = 75x^2 - 12x + 7$$

$$f''(x) = 150x - 12$$

$$f'''(x) = 150$$

$$f(1) = -62$$

$$f'(1) = 70$$

$$f''(1) = 138$$

$$f'''(1) = 150$$

Predictions for $f(2.5)$ centered around $x=1$

$$n=0: f_0(2.5) = \frac{f^{(0)}(1)}{0!} (2.5-1)^0 = -62$$

$$n=1: f_1(2.5) = f_0(2.5) + \frac{f^{(1)}(1)}{1!} (2.5-1)^1 = 43$$

$$n=2: f_2(2.5) = f_1(2.5) + \frac{f^{(2)}(1)}{2!} (2.5-1)^2 = 198.25$$

$$n=3: f_3(2.5) = f_2(2.5) + \frac{f^{(3)}(1)}{3!} (2.5-1)^3 = 282.625$$

True Percent relative error

$$n=0: \frac{|282.625 - (-62)|}{282.625} \cdot 100\% = 121.94\%$$

$$n=1: \frac{|282.625 - (43)|}{282.625} \cdot 100\% = 84.79\%$$

$$n=2: \frac{|282.625 - (198.25)|}{282.625} \cdot 100\% = 29.85\%$$

$$n=3: \frac{|282.625 - (282.625)|}{282.625} \cdot 100\% = 0\%$$

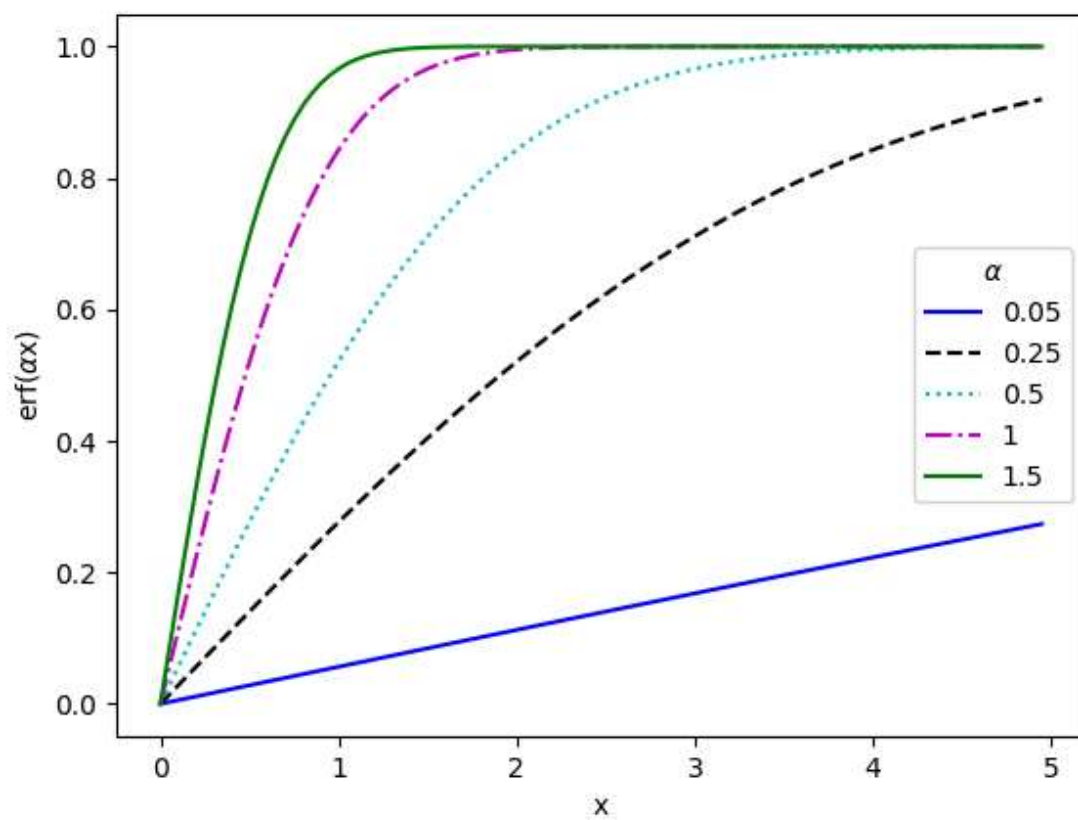
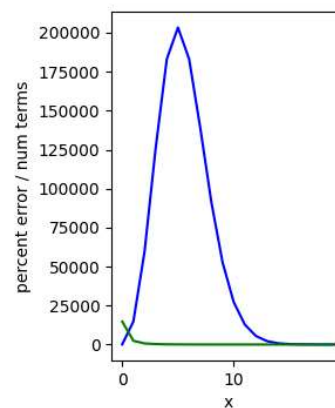
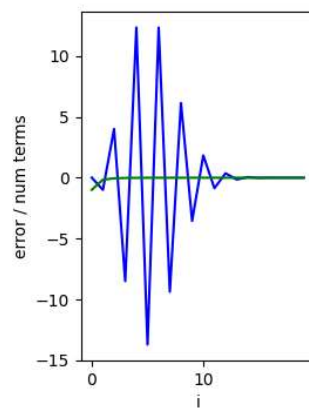
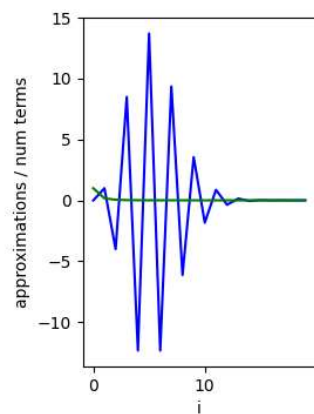


Exhibit 1

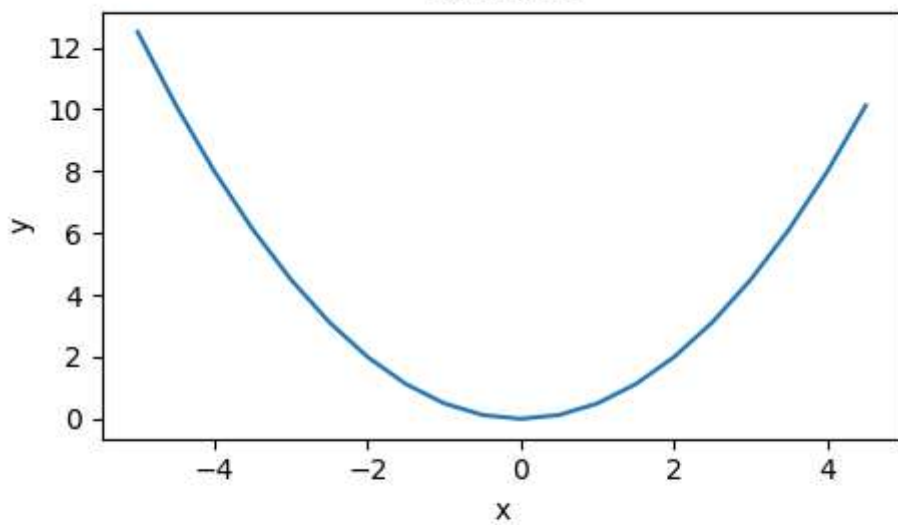


Exhibit 2

