2.
a)
$$y = e^{a_1 + a_2 x + a_3 x^2}$$

 $3 = (m (y) = lm(e^{a_1 + a_2 x + a_3 x^2})$
 $3 = B_1 + B_2 x + B_3 x^2$, and $B_1 = a_1, B_2 = a_2, B_3 = a_3$

$$3 = B_1 + B_2 x + B_3 x^2$$

$$3 = B_1 g_1 + B_2 g_2 + B_3 g_3$$

$$8 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} \quad g_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{4}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} \quad g_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{16}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \langle 8^1, 9^1 \rangle & \langle 9^1, 9^2 \rangle & \langle 9^1, 9^3 \rangle \\ \langle 8^2, 9^1 \rangle & \langle 9^2, 9^2 \rangle & \langle 9^2, 9^3 \rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 40 \\ 0 & 40 & 0 \\ 40 & 0 & 544 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} (3, 3) \\ (3, 3) \\ (3, 9) \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} (3, 3) \\ (3, 9) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.7441 \\ -7.4026 \\ 32.6716 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 40 \\ 0 & 40 & 0 \\ 40 & 0 & 944 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.7441 \\ -7.4026 \\ 32.6716 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_{3} = 32.6716 - 40(\frac{2.7441 - 40B_{3}}{5}) = 0.0479$$

$$\sum \left[g_{x(xy)} - g_{(xy)} \right] = 0.0110$$

I la recussionente, pais es parâmetros foram abtidos através do modelo linearizado, e nos pelo original mao-dinear gjustado

$$3 = \sqrt{x^3} + \sqrt{7} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5}$$

$$L_0(\chi) = \frac{(\chi - \chi_1)(\chi - \chi_2)}{(\chi_0 - \chi_1)(\chi_0 - \chi_2)} = \frac{(10^{-3})(10 - 12)}{(4 - 7)(4 - 12)} = -0.2500$$

$$L_{\perp}(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)} = \frac{(10-4)(10-12)}{(7-4)(7-12)} = 0.8000$$

$$L_{2}(\chi) = \frac{(\chi - \chi_{0})(\chi - \chi_{1})}{(\chi_{2} - \chi_{0})(\chi_{2} - \chi_{1})} = \frac{(10 - 4)(10 - 4)}{(12 - 4)(12 - 4)} = 0.4500$$

2000,

$$f(10) \approx P_2(10) = y_0 L_0(10) + y_1 L_1(10) + y_2 L_2(10)$$

= $1(-0.2500) + 2.(0.8000) + 3.(0.4500)$

$$C_{Sup}(x) = \frac{M_3}{3!} (x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_1) | x M_3 = \max_{x \in [x_0, x_1]} | \xi'''(x) |$$

$$S(x) = \sqrt{x-3} \implies S'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-3}} \implies S''(x) = -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{x-3}(x-3)} \implies S'''(x) = \frac{3}{8\sqrt{x+3}(x-3)^2}$$

$$M_3 = \frac{3}{8.(1).(1)} = \frac{3}{8} = 0.3750$$

$$C_{Sup} = \frac{0.3750}{6} (6)(3)(2) = -2.2500$$

$$P(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{3}(x-4) - \frac{1}{60}(x-4)(x-3) + \frac{1}{1260}(x-4)(x-3)(x-12)$$

$$a_0 N_0 \quad a_1 N_1 \quad a_2 N_2$$

Enter para adicionarmos um termo que interpole
$$x_3$$
 . x_4 , basta inserie ay Ny, ande Ny(x) = $(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)$ = $(x-4)(x-7)(x-12)(x-19)$

e resolver ay:

.. Q(x) + +
$$\frac{1}{3}(x-4) - \frac{1}{60}(x-4)(x-7) + \frac{1}{1260}(x-4)(x-1)(x-12) - \frac{1}{36288}(x-4)(x-1)(x-12)(x-19)$$