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92102827

فهرست

تفاوت بین دو تابع

$$2) \text{ لای } E(x) = |f(x) - p(x)| = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{2!} \times f^{(2)}(\xi(x))$$

$$(x-x_0)(x-x_1) \text{ در } x = (x^2 - (x_0+x_1)x + x_0x_1) = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{x_0+x_1}{2}$$

$$E(x) \leq \left| \frac{(x_1-x_0)}{2} \left(\frac{x_0-x_1}{2} \right) \times M \right| = \frac{h^2}{4} M$$

$$2) \text{ چنانچه } f(x) = 1 \quad P_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x) f(x_i) = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x)$$

$$E(x) = \frac{(x-x_0) \dots (x-x_n)}{(n+1)!} \times f^{(n+1)}(\xi(x)) = 0 \quad f^{(n+1)}(\xi(x)) = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow P_n(x) = f(x) \rightarrow P_n(x) = 1 = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x)$$

$$\text{چون } f(x) = x^k \quad k \leq n$$

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x) f(x_i) = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x) x_i^k \rightarrow P_n(x) = f(x) \rightarrow x^k = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x) x_i^k$$

$$E(x) = \frac{(x-x_0) \dots (x-x_n)}{(n+1)!} \times f^{(n+1)}(\xi(x)) = 0$$

$$3) \quad p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} L_i(x) f(x_i) \rightarrow R(x) = p(x) + \frac{x-x_1}{x_n-x_1} \left[\sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x) f(x_i) - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} L_i(x) f(x_i) \right]$$

$$Q(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} L_i(x) f(x_i)$$

$$R(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} L_i(x) f(x_i) + \left(\frac{x-x_1}{x_n-x_1} \right) (L_n(x) f(x_n) - L_1(x) f(x_1))$$

$$R(x_n) = 0 + \left(\frac{x_n-x_1}{x_n-x_1} \right) (1 \times f(x_n) - 0) = f(x_n)$$

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$$P(x_1) = 1x f(x_1) + 0 = f(x_1)$$

$$c, i \leq n-1$$

$$R(x_i) = 1x f(x_i) + \left(\frac{x_i - x_1}{x_n - x_1} \right) (0 + 0) = f(x_i)$$

نشان دهیم $R(x_i) = f(x_i)$ برای $x = x_i$ و $x = x_1$ و $x = x_n$ در $R(x)$

$$P(x) = \frac{(x - x_n)}{x_1 - x_n} f(x_1) + \frac{(x - x_1)}{x_n - x_1} f(x_n) = \frac{x}{n} \times \frac{1}{r} = \frac{nx}{n}$$

$$Q(x) = \frac{(x - x_n)}{x_n - x_1} f(x_n) + \left(\frac{x - x_1}{x_n - x_1} \right) f(x_n) = \frac{x - \frac{n}{r}}{-\frac{n}{r}} \times \frac{1}{r} + \frac{(x - \frac{n}{r})}{\frac{n}{r}} = \frac{(x + \frac{n}{r})}{r}$$

$$R(x) = \frac{nx}{n} + \frac{x}{n} \left(\frac{nx}{nr} + \frac{1}{n} \frac{nx}{n} \right) = \frac{nx}{n} - \frac{nx^2}{nr}$$

$$6) \sum_{i=0}^n (f(x) - f(x_i)) L_i(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i) L_i(x) - \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i) L_i(x_i) = f(x_i) \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x_i) - A_n$$

$$= f(x) - P(x)$$

$$1) \ln(L_i(x)) = \ln \left(\prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j} \right) = \sum_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n \ln \left(\frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \rightarrow \frac{L_i'(x)}{L_i} = \sum_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{1}{x_i - x_j} \xrightarrow{x=x_i} L_i'(x_i) = \sum_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{1}{x_i - x_j}$$

$$L_j'(x_j) = \sum_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq j}}^n \frac{1}{x_j - x_i} \quad (j \neq i)$$

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$$17) P_2(x) = f(x_0) + (x-x_0)f(x_0, x_1) + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{(x_1-x_0)} f(x_0, x_1, x_2)$$

$$= f(x_0) + (x-x_0) \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_1)}{x_0 - x_1} + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{x_1 - x_0} \left[\frac{f(x_0) - f(x_1)}{x_0 - x_1} + \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} \right]$$

$P_2(x)$	1	x	x^2	$P_2(x) - f_0$	0	$x - x_0$	$x^2 - x_0^2$
f_0	1	x_0	x_0^2	f_0	1	x_0	x_0^2
f_1	1	x_1	x_1^2	$f_1 - f_0$	0	$x_1 - x_0$	$x_1^2 - x_0^2$
f_2	1	x_2	x_2^2	$f_2 - f_1$	0	$x_2 - x_1$	$x_2^2 - x_1^2$

$$\frac{P_2(x) - f_0}{x - x_0} = \frac{f_1 - f_0}{x_1 - x_0} + \frac{(x - x_1) \left[\frac{f_2 - f_1}{x_2 - x_1} + \frac{f_1 - f_0}{x_1 - x_0} \right]}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$= \frac{f_1 - f_0}{x_1 - x_0} + \frac{(x - x_1) \left(\frac{f_2 - f_1}{x_2 - x_1} - \frac{f_1 - f_0}{x_1 - x_0} \right)}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$16) f(x_0, x_0, x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x_0, x_0 + h, x_0 + h)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x_0 + h) - f'(x_0)}{h} = f''(x_0)$$

$$1A) m_0 = S''(-1) = 4(-1) + 4(0) = -4 \neq 0$$

$$m_0 = S''(0) = 4(0) + 4(1) = 4 \neq 0$$

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$$10) S(x) = \begin{cases} -\varepsilon x & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ c + d(x-1) & 1 \leq x \leq r \end{cases} \quad S'(x) = \begin{cases} -\varepsilon & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ b + c(x-1) + d(x-1)^r & 1 \leq x \leq r \end{cases}$$

$$S(1^-) = S(1^+) \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$S'(1^-) = S'(1^+) \Rightarrow -\varepsilon = b \Rightarrow b = -\varepsilon$$

$$S''(1^-) = S''(1^+) \Rightarrow -\varepsilon = c \Rightarrow c = -\varepsilon$$

$$g(d) = \int_0^r (S''(x))^2 dx = \int_0^1 (-\varepsilon)^2 dx + \int_1^r (-\varepsilon + d(x-1))^2 dx$$

$$= \left[\varepsilon x \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{d^2}{2} (x-1)^2 - \varepsilon d (x-1) + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} (x-1) \right]_1^r = -\varepsilon d + \frac{d^2}{2} (r-1) \Rightarrow g(d) = 0 \Rightarrow d = \varepsilon$$

$$11) g(x) = a_1 + a_2 \cos x + a_3 \sin x \rightarrow E(a_1, a_2, a_3) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - a_1 - a_2 \cos x_i - a_3 \sin x_i)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial a_1} = 0 \rightarrow \sum (y_i - a_1 - a_2 \cos x_i - a_3 \sin x_i) = 0 \rightarrow \sum a_1 + \sum a_2 \cos x_i + \sum a_3 \sin x_i = \sum y_i$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial a_2} = 0 \rightarrow \sum (y_i - a_1 - a_2 \cos x_i - a_3 \sin x_i) \cos x_i = 0 \rightarrow \sum a_1 \cos x_i + \sum a_2 \cos^2 x_i + \sum a_3 \sin x_i \cos x_i = \sum y_i \cos x_i$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial a_3} = 0 \rightarrow \sum (y_i - a_1 - a_2 \cos x_i - a_3 \sin x_i) \sin x_i = 0 \rightarrow \sum a_1 \sin x_i + \sum a_2 \sin x_i \cos x_i + \sum a_3 \sin^2 x_i = \sum y_i \sin x_i$$

x_i	y_i	$\cos x_i$	$\sin x_i$	$y_i \cos x_i$	$y_i \sin x_i$
0	2	1	0	2	0
1	0.8	0.82	0.18	0.656	0.144
2	0.9	-0.41	0.91	-0.369	0.819
3	1.1	-0.99	0.12	-1.089	0.132
Σ	4.9	0.52	1.19	-1.002	1.095

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Sigma & \Sigma \cos x_i & \Sigma \sin x_i \\ \Sigma \cos x_i & \Sigma \cos^2 x_i & \Sigma \sin x_i \cos x_i \\ \Sigma \sin x_i & \Sigma \sin x_i \cos x_i & \Sigma \sin^2 x_i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma y_i \\ \Sigma y_i \cos x_i \\ \Sigma y_i \sin x_i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow a_1 = 0.817 \quad a_2 = -1.10 \quad a_3 = -1.17$$

$$g(x) = 0.817 - 1.10 \cos x - 1.17 \sin x$$

$$\Sigma \cos^2 x_i = 1.08$$

$$\Sigma \sin^2 x_i = 1.08$$

$$\Sigma \sin x_i \cos x_i = -0.104$$

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29) $y = ce^{bx} \rightarrow \ln y = \ln c + bx \rightarrow Y = a + bx$

x	-1	0	1	2	3
y	1	2	4	8	16
Y	0	1.09	2.10	3.10	4.10

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sum 1 & \sum x_i \\ \sum x_i & \sum x_i^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum Y_i \\ \sum Y_i x_i \end{bmatrix}$$

$\sum_{i=1}^5 x_i = 0, \sum_{i=1}^5 x_i^2 = 10, \sum Y_i = 1.19, \sum Y_i x_i = 2.10$

$\begin{cases} 5a + 0b = 1.19 \\ 0a + 10b = 2.10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow b = 1.01$

$\begin{cases} 5a + 0b = 1.19 \\ 0a + 10b = 2.10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = 1.08 \rightarrow c = e^a = 2.17$

$y = 2.17e^{1.01x}$

33. $y = ax^2 + b \rightarrow E(a, b) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - (ax_i^2 + b))^2$

$\frac{\partial E}{\partial a} = 0 \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - (ax_i^2 + b)) x_i^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \sum a x_i^4 + \sum b x_i^2 = \sum y_i x_i^2$

$\frac{\partial E}{\partial b} = 0 \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - (ax_i^2 + b)) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum a x_i^2 + \sum b = \sum y_i$

$\begin{cases} \sum b + 11a = 7 \\ 11b + 11a = 23 \end{cases} \Rightarrow b = 1.02, a = 0.97$

$y = 0.97x^2 + 1.02$

x_i	y_i	x_i^2	x_i^4	$y_i x_i^2$
-2	1	4	16	4
-1	1	1	1	1
2	2	4	16	8
3	4	9	81	12
Σ	8	18	112	25