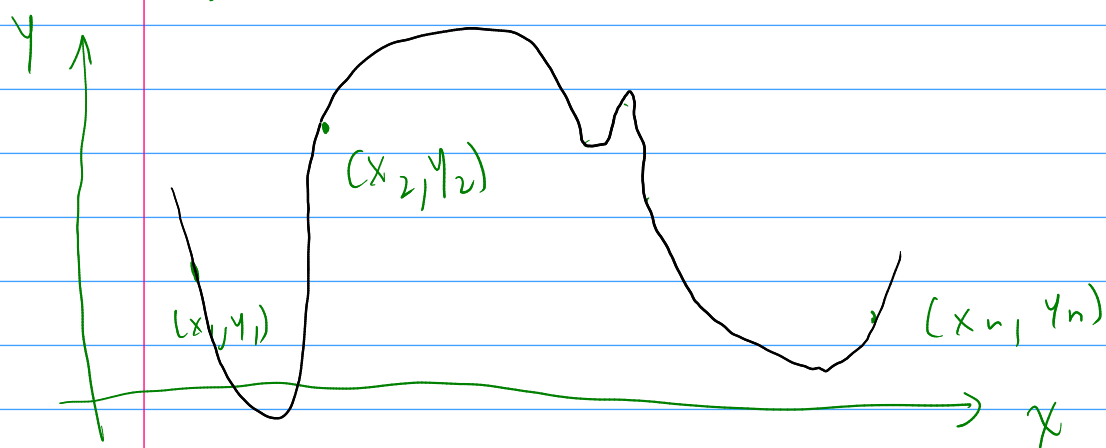


Interpolación de Lagrange.

$$\{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)\}$$



$$f(x) = l_1(x)y_1 + l_2(x)y_2 + \dots + l_n(x)y_n$$

$$l_i(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)\dots(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_{i+1})\dots(x-x_n)}{(x_i-x_1)(x_i-x_2)\dots(x_i-x_{i-1})(x_i-x_{i+1})\dots(x_i-x_n)}$$

$$l_i(x_1) = \cancel{(x_1-x_1)} = 0$$

$$l_i(x_2) = (x_2-x_1)\cancel{(x_2-x_2)} = 0$$

$$l_i(x_i) = 1$$

$$l_i(x_j) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ 1 & i = j \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = l_1(x)y_1 + l_2(x)y_2 + \dots + l_n(x)y_n$$

$$f(x_i) = \underset{\substack{\parallel \\ 0}}{l_1(x_i)}y_1 + \underset{\substack{\parallel \\ 0}}{l_2(x_i)}y_2 + \dots + \underset{\substack{\parallel \\ 1 \times y_i}}{l_i(x_i)}y_i + \dots \quad 0 \ 0 \ 0$$

$$f(x_i) = y_i$$

$$\sin(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots$$

$$f(x) = x^2$$

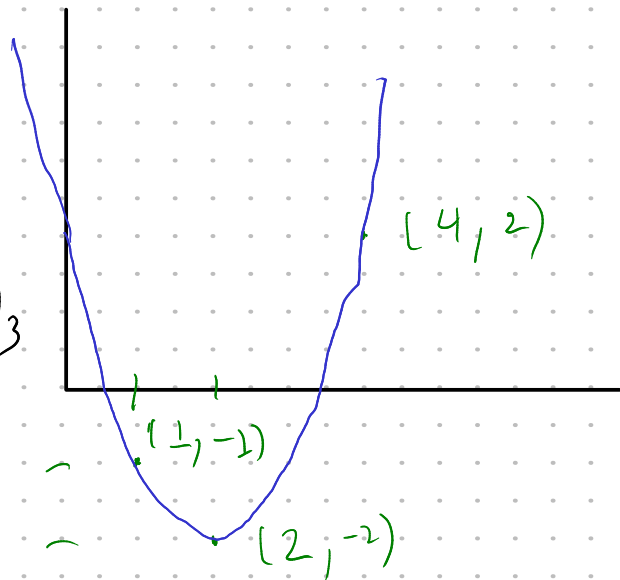
$$f(x) = (x-2)^2 - 2$$

$$f(x) = L_1(x)y_1 + L_2(x)y_2 + L_3(x)y_3$$

$$= \frac{(x-2)(x-4)}{(1-2)(1-4)} (-1)$$

$$+ \frac{(x-1)(x-4)}{(2-1)(2-4)} (-2)$$

$$+ \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(4-1)(4-2)} (2)$$



$$f(1) = 1(-1) + 0 + 0$$

$$f(1) = -1$$

$$f(2) = 0 + 1(-2) + 0$$

$$= -2$$

$$f(4) = 0 + 0 + 1 \times 2 = 2$$