

P119.

5. ~~$P_{0,0} = \frac{1}{9}$~~ $P_{0,0} = \frac{1}{9}$

~~$P_{0,0}$~~ $P_{0,0} = \frac{1}{3}$ $P_{0,1} = \frac{2}{9}x + \frac{5}{9}$ $P_{0,1,2} = \frac{2}{9}x^2 + \frac{8}{9}x + 1$

$P_{2,0} = 1$ $P_{1,2} = \frac{2}{3}x + 1$ $P_{1,2,3} = \frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x + 1$

$P_{3,0} = 3$ $P_{2,3} = 2x + 1$ $P_{2,3,4} = 2x^2 + 1$ $P_{0,1,2,3} = \frac{4}{27}x^3 + \frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x + 1$

$P_{4,0} = 9$ $P_{3,4} = 6x - 3$ \downarrow $P_{1,2,3,4} = \frac{4}{9}x^3 + \frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x + 1$

$P = \frac{2}{27}x^4 + \frac{8}{27}x^3 + \frac{16}{27}x^2 + \frac{28}{27}x + 1$

$\therefore P(\frac{1}{2}) = 1.70833$

$R_1(x) = \left| \frac{f^{(2)}(\xi)}{2!} (x-x_k)(x-x_{k+1}) \right|$

$R_1(x) = \left| \frac{1}{2\xi^2 \ln 10} (x-x_k)(x-x_{k+1}) \right| \leq \frac{1}{2 \ln 10}$

$\therefore h < 0.00429$

$\therefore 0.04$ is a good choice.

$x_k = x_0 + kh$

$f(x) = \lg x$

$x_0 = 1$

31.

(a) $t_{0,1} = 1.107$

$t_{1,2} = 1.352$ $t_{0,1,2} = 0.613$

$t_{2,3} = 1.652$ $t_{1,2,3} = 0.749$ $t_{0,1,2,3} = 0.226$

$t_{2,4} = 2.017$ $t_{2,3,4} = 0.914$ $t_{0,2,3,4} = 0.276$

$t_{0,1,2,3,4}(0.05) = 1.05126$

$f(0.65) = 1.91555$

$t[x_0, x_1] = 5$ $t[x_1] = 3$ $t[x_0] = 1$