Bonus 7

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$$U + (x) = e^x$$

$$c_k = (k + 1/2) \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) P_k(x) dx$$

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} e^x \cdot 1 \, dx \approx 1.1752$$

$$c_1 = \frac{3}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} e^x \cdot x \, dx \approx 1.1036$$

$$c_2 = \frac{5}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} e^x \cdot (\frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}) \, dx \approx 0.3578$$

$$c_3 = \frac{7}{2} \cdot \int_{-1}^{1} e^x \cdot (\frac{5}{2}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x) \, dx \approx 0.0705$$

$$P_{O(\lambda)} = 1$$

$$P_{1(x)} = x$$

$$P_{2(x)} = \frac{3}{2}x^{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_{3}(x) = \frac{5}{2}x^{3} - \frac{3}{2}x$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} e^{x} \cdot 1 \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{1} - e^{-1} \right) \approx 1.1752 = c_{6}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} e^{x} x \, dx = \frac{\lambda = x}{dv = e^{x} dx} \quad \frac{du = dx}{v = e^{x}} = xe^{x} - \int_{-1}^{1} e^{x} dx = \frac{3}{2} \left(xe^{x} - e^{x} \right) \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{3}{2} \left(e^{-1} + e^{-1} \right) = \underbrace{1.1036}_{0} = C_{1}$$

$$\frac{5}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} e^{x} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}x^{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) dx = \frac{5}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{3x^{2}e^{x}}{2} - \frac{e^{x}}{2} dx = \frac{15}{4} \int_{-1}^{1} x^{2}e^{x} - \frac{5}{4} \int_{-1}^{1} e^{x} dx = \frac{3.2958}{2} - \frac{2.9380}{2} = \frac{0.3578}{2} = \frac{6}{2}$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} x e^{x} dx = \frac{\mu = x^{2}}{dv = e^{x} dx} \quad \int_{v=e^{x}}^{2u=2xdx} dx = x^{2}e^{x} - 2 \cdot \int_{v=e^{x}}^{2u=2xdx} dx = x^{2}e^{x} - 2 \cdot \left[xe^{x} - \int_{v=e^{x}}^{2u=2xdx} dx\right] = \left[\left(x^{2}e^{x} - 2xe^{x} + 2e^{x}\right)\right]_{-1}^{1} = e - \frac{5}{e} \approx 0.8789$$

polynomial of degree 1:

$$g(x) = 1.1752 + 1.1036 P_1(x)$$

polynomial of degree 2:

polynomial of degree 3:

$$q(x) = 1.1752 + 1.1036 \cdot P(x) + 0.3578 \cdot P_{2}(x) + 0.0705 \cdot P_{3}(x)$$

errors:

$$E_{m} = \left| \int_{-1}^{1} e^{x} dx - \sum_{k=0}^{m} c_{k} \right|$$

$$E_{1} = \left| e - \frac{1}{e} - (1.1752 + 1.1036) \right| = 0.0716$$

$$E_{2} = \left| e - \frac{1}{e} - (1.1752 + 1.1036 + 0.3578) \right| = 0.2862$$

$$E_{3} = \left| e - \frac{1}{e} - (1.1752 + 1.1036 + 0.3578 + 0.0705) \right| = 0.3567$$

with higher degree polynomial we get brigger evroy

(data may be overfilling?)

