```
1>a>
the value of f(-1/3):- (via newton's forward differences)=0.174518518518519
(on command prompt we have to write the following)
>> x=[-0.75 -0.50 -0.25 0]
\mathbf{x} =
 -0.7500 -0.5000 -0.2500
>> y=[-0.07181250 -0.02475000 0.33493750 1.1010]
y =
 -0.071812500000000 \ -0.024750000000000 \ \ 0.3349375000000000 \ \ 1.101000000000000
>>newton_fd(x,y,-1/3)
\mathbf{X} =
 0.174518518518519
the value of f(-1/3)=0.174518518518519.
1>b> (via newton's forward differences)
the value of f(0.25) = -0.132774774375000
( on command prompt we have to write the following )
>> x=[0.1\ 0.2\ 0.3\ 0.4]
\mathbf{x} =
 0.10000000000000 \quad 0.2000000000000 \quad 0.3000000000000 \quad 0.4000000000000
```

-0.620499580000000 -0.283986680000000 0.006600950000000 0.248424400000000

>> y=[-0.62049958 -0.28398668 0.00660095 0.24842440]

**y** =

X =

>> newton\_fd(x,y,0.25)

## -0.132774774375000

the value of f(0.25)=-0.132774774375000

```
2>a>( via newton's forward differences)
the value of f(0.05):- 1.051258798828125
(on command prompt type the following)
>> x=[0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8]
\mathbf{x} =
 Columns 1 through 4
           0 \quad 0.20000000000000 \quad 0.4000000000000 \quad 0.60000000000000
 Column 5
  0.800000000000000
>> y=[1 1.22140 1.49182 1.82212 2.22554]
y =
 Columns 1 through 4
  1.00000000000000 \quad 1.22140000000000 \quad 1.49182000000000 \quad 1.822120000000000
 Column 5
 2.225540000000000
>> newton_fd(x,y,0.05)
\mathbf{X} =
  1.051258798828125
the value of f(0.25)= 1.051258798828125
```

```
2>b> ( via newton's backward differences)
the value of f(0.65):-

(
>> newton_bd(x,y,0.65)

X =
    1.915550517578125
```

the value of f(0.65)= 1.915550517578125