

Punto 2

$$\Omega = \{(t_{n-2}, f_{n-2}), (t_{n-1}, f_{n-1}), (t_n, f_n)\}, \quad t_n - t_{n-1} = h$$

Entonces escribamos por L_n

$$L_n = f_n \frac{(t - t_{n-1})(t - t_{n-2})}{(t_n - t_{n-1})(t_n - t_{n-2})} = \frac{f_n}{2h^2} (t - t_{n-1})(t - t_{n-2})$$

Integramos la parte derecha desde t_n hasta t_{n+1}

$$\int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} L_n = \frac{f_n}{2h^2} \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} (t - t_{n-1})(t - t_{n-2})$$

Pero sabemos que $t_{n+1} - t_n = h$, así que podemos cambiar los límites de 0 a h y $t_{n-1} = -h$; $t_{n-2} = -2h$

Entonces

$$\int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} L_n = \frac{f_n}{2h^2} \int_0^h (t + h)(t + 2h)$$

$$\int_0^h t^2 + 2ht + th + 2h^2 = \int_0^h t^2 + 3ht + 2h^2$$

$$\left. \frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{3}{2}ht^2 + 2h^2t \right|_0^h = \frac{h^3}{3} + \frac{3h^2}{2} + 2h^3 = h^3 \frac{23}{6}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{f_n}{2h^2} \cdot h^3 \frac{23}{6} = \frac{23}{12} h f_n$$

• Para $L_{n-1} = \frac{(t-t_n)(t-t_{n-2})F_{n-1}}{(t_{n-1}-t_n)(t_{n-1}-t_{n-2})} = \frac{F_{n-1}}{-h^2} (t-t_n)(t-t_{n-2})$

la integral es por lo tanto:

$$\int_0^h t(t+2h) dt = \int_0^h t^2 + 2ht dt = \left[\frac{t^3}{3} + ht^2 \right]_0^h$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{h^3}{3} + h^3 = \frac{4h^3}{3} = \frac{16h^3}{12}$$

Entonces tenemos $\frac{16}{12} h F_{n-1}$

• Para $L_{n-2} = \frac{(t-t_n)(t-t_{n-1})F_{n-2}}{(t_{n-2}-t_n)(t_{n-2}-t_{n-1})} = \frac{F_{n-2}}{2h^2} (t-t_n)(t-t_{n-1})$

La integral queda:

$$\int_0^h t(t+h) dt = \left[\frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{ht^2}{2} \right]_0^h = \frac{h^3}{3} + \frac{h^3}{2} = \frac{5}{6} h^3$$

Entonces tenemos: $\frac{5}{12} h F_{n-2}$

como $y_{n+1} = y_n + \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} p_k(t) dt$

y $p_k(t) = \frac{h}{12} (23F_n - 16F_{n-1} + 5F_{n-2})$; Entonces

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{12} (23F_n - 16F_{n-1} + 5F_{n-2})$$

Para orden 4 tenemos:

$$\mathcal{N} = \{(t_{n-3}, f_{n-3}), (t_{n-2}, f_{n-2}), (t_{n-1}, f_{n-1}), (t_n, f_n)\}$$

$$\text{Para } L_n: \frac{(t - t_{n-2})}{(t_n - t_{n-2})} \cdot \frac{(t - t_{n-3})}{(t_n - t_{n-3})} \cdot \frac{(t - t_{n-1})}{(t_n - t_{n-1})} f_n$$

$$L_n = (t - t_{n-2}) \cdot (t - t_{n-3}) \cdot (t - t_{n-1}) \cdot \frac{f_n}{6h^3}$$

Resolvimos en python tenemos: $\frac{55h}{24}$

$$\text{Para } L_{n-1}: \frac{(t - t_n)}{(t_{n-1} - t_n)} \cdot \frac{(t - t_{n-2})}{(t_{n-1} - t_{n-2})} \cdot \frac{(t - t_{n-3})}{(t_{n-1} - t_{n-3})} f_{n-1}$$

$$\text{que nos da: } -\frac{59}{24} h f_{n-1}$$

$$\text{Para } L_{n-2}: \frac{(t - t_n)}{(t_{n-2} - t_n)} \cdot \frac{(t - t_{n-1})}{(t_{n-2} - t_{n-1})} \cdot \frac{(t - t_{n-3})}{(t_{n-2} - t_{n-3})} f_{n-2}$$

$$\text{que nos da: } \frac{31}{24} h f_{n-2}$$

$$\text{Para } L_{n-3}: \frac{(t - t_n)}{(t_{n-3} - t_n)} \cdot \frac{(t - t_{n-1})}{(t_{n-3} - t_{n-1})} \cdot \frac{(t - t_{n-2})}{(t_{n-3} - t_{n-2})} f_{n-3}$$

$$\text{que nos da: } -\frac{9}{24} f_{n-3}$$

Entonces para orden 4 tenemos:

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{24} (55f_n - 59f_{n-1} + 31f_{n-2} - 9f_{n-3})$$