

Newton's Method

$$p_n(x) = a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) + a_2(x-x_0)(x-x_1) + \dots + a_n(x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_{n-1})$$

$$a_0 = f[x_0] \quad a_3 = f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$$

$$a_1 = f[x_0, x_1] \quad a_n = f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

$$a_2 = f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$$

x	$f(x)$
-1	5
0	1
1	3
2	11

nodes = 4
n degree = 3

$$p_3(x) = f[x_0] + f[x_0, x_1](x-x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x-x_0)(x-x_1) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3](x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 x_0 = -1 & f[x_0] = 5 & \\
 x_1 = 0 & f[x_1] = 1 & \\
 x_2 = 1 & f[x_2] = 3 & \\
 x_3 = 2 & f[x_3] = 11 &
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \nearrow f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{1-5}{0-(-1)} = -4 \\
 \nearrow f[x_1, x_2] = \frac{3-1}{1-0} = 2 \\
 \nearrow f[x_2, x_3] = \frac{11-3}{2-1} = 8
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \nearrow f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{3-(-4)}{1-(-1)} = 3 \\
 \nearrow f[x_1, x_2, x_3] = \frac{8-2}{2-0} = 3
 \end{array}
 \nearrow f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3] = \frac{11-3}{2-(-1)} = 0$$

plugging into $p_3(x)$ formulae

$$= 5 + (-4)(x+1) + 2(x+1)(x) + 0$$

Now introduce a new node
(4, 20)

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Time	Velocity
10	235
15	362
20	520

$$p_2(x) = f[x_0] + f[x_0, x_1](x-x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x-x_0)(x-x_1)$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 x_0 = 10 & f[x_0] = 235 & \\
 x_1 = 15 & f[x_1] = 362 & \\
 x_2 = 20 & f[x_2] = 520 &
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \nearrow \frac{362-235}{15-10} = 25.4 \\
 \nearrow \frac{520-362}{20-15} = 31.6
 \end{array}
 \nearrow \frac{31.6-25.4}{20-10} = 0.62$$

plugging in formulae,

$$p_2(x) = 235 + 25.4(x-10) + 0.383(x-10)(x-15)$$

Cauchy's Theorem

$$\left| f(x) - p_n(x) \right| = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_n)$$

$$f(x) = \cos(x) \quad \left\{ -\frac{\pi}{2}, 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right\} \quad x/\xi \in [1, 1]$$

$$\left| f(x) - p_2(x) \right| = \frac{f^{(3)}(\xi)}{3!} (x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)$$

$$= \left| \frac{\sin(\xi)}{3!} \right| \underbrace{\left| \left(x - -\frac{\pi}{2} \right) (x - 0) \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right|}_{\omega(x)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(1)}{3!} \times 0.383 =$$

$$\omega(x) = \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) (x) \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$= x^3 - \frac{\pi^2}{16}x$$

$$\omega'(x) = 3x^2 - \frac{\pi^2}{16}$$

$$\omega'(x) = 0$$

$$x = \pm \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{3}}$$

x	$ \omega(x) $
$-\frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{3}}$	0.186
$\frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{3}}$	0.186
-1	0.383 ✓
1	0.383 ✓