

wk 5

matlab lagrange

als graad hoog wordt krijg je oscillaties aandragen

door flak interval bij punt \uparrow

vb Neville . zelfde uit-theorie

interpolatieeltern door $(1, -1)$ $(3, 1)$ $(5, 2)$

welke waarde neemt de aan voor $x = 2$

$$P_{12} = \frac{P_1(x-3) + (1-x)P_2}{1-3}$$

$$1 - 1 = P_1$$

$$= \frac{-x+3 + 1-x}{2} \quad P_{12}(2) = 0$$

$$3 - 1 = P_2$$

$$5 - 0 = P_3$$

$$P_{23} = \frac{P_2(x-5) + (3-x)P_3}{3-5}$$

$$= \frac{x-5}{-2} \quad P_{23}(2) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$P_{123} = \frac{P_{12}(x+5) + (3-x)P_{23}}{3-5} = \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{-4} = \frac{3}{8}$$

blinde quadraturmethode (rechte punter)

lineare

$$y = ax + b$$

$$F = (a+b+1)^2 + (3a+b-1)^2 + (5a+b)^2$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial b} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = 2(a+b+1) + 2(3a+b-1) \cdot 3 + 2(5a+b) \cdot 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = 2(a+b+1) + 2(3a+b-1) + 2(5a+b) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = 2a + 2b + 2 + 18a + 6b - 6 + 50a + 10b \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = 2a + 2b + 2 + 6a + 2b - 2 + 10a + 2b \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = 70a + 18b - 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = 18a + 6b \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 70a + 18b = 4 \\ 18a + 6b = 0 \end{cases} \quad \leftarrow \quad \begin{cases} 35a + 9b = 2 \\ 3a + b = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} b = -3a \\ a = \frac{1}{4} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 35a - 27a = 2 \\ b = -3a \end{cases} \quad \leftarrow \quad \begin{cases} 8a = 2 \\ b = -3a \end{cases} \quad \leftarrow \quad \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{4} \\ b = -\frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$y = \frac{x}{4} - \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{in } x=2 \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{4}$$

cursus 3.4 oef 7

keer maken met matlab historie rekenen (nog
sleutelwoorden)