

Assignment #2 Solution

#1 $x_0 = 0 \Rightarrow f[x_0] = 0 \Rightarrow f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{2}{\pi}$
 $x_1 = \pi/2 \Rightarrow f[x_1] = 1 \Rightarrow f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = -\frac{4}{\pi^2}$
 $x_2 = \pi \Rightarrow f[x_2] = 0 \Rightarrow f[x_1, x_2] = -\frac{2}{\pi}$
 $x_3 = 3\pi/2 \Rightarrow f[x_3] = -1 \Rightarrow f[x_2, x_3] = -\frac{2}{\pi} \Rightarrow f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3] = \frac{8}{3\pi^3}$

(1) $a_0 = 0$; $a_1 = \frac{2}{\pi}$ and $a_2 = -\frac{4}{\pi^2}$. ✓

(2) $p_2(x) = a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) + a_2(x-x_0)(x-x_1)$
 $= 0 + \frac{2}{\pi}(x-0) + (-\frac{4}{\pi^2})(x-0)(x-\pi/2) = \frac{2}{\pi}x - \frac{4}{\pi^2}(x^2 - \frac{\pi}{2}x)$

$\Rightarrow p_2(x) = -\frac{4}{\pi^2}x^2 + \frac{4}{\pi}x$. ✓

(3) Here $a_3 = \frac{8}{3\pi^3}$.

So, $p_3(x) = p_2(x) + a_3(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)$
 $= -\frac{4}{\pi^2}x^2 + \frac{4}{\pi}x + \frac{8}{3\pi^3}x(x-\pi/2)(x-\pi)$
 $= -\frac{4}{\pi^2}x^2 + \frac{4}{\pi}x + \frac{8}{3\pi^3}(x^3 - \frac{3\pi}{2}x^2 + \frac{\pi^2}{2}x)$
 $= \frac{8}{3\pi^3}x^3 + (-\frac{4}{\pi^2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2})x^2 + (\frac{4}{\pi} + \frac{4}{3\pi})x$

$\Rightarrow p_3(x) = \frac{8}{3\pi^3}x^3 - \frac{8}{\pi^2}x^2 + \frac{16}{3\pi}x$. ✓

(4) $|f(x) - p_3(x)| = \frac{1}{4!} \xi^{(4)}(\xi) (x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)$

$\therefore \omega(x) = (x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3) = x(x-\pi/2)(x-\pi)(x-3\pi/2)$. ✓

(5) $|f(x) - p_3(x)| \leq \frac{1}{4!} |\xi^{(4)}(\xi)|_{\max} |\omega(x)|_{\max}$

Now, for $I = [0, 3\pi/2] \Rightarrow |\xi^{(4)}(\xi)| = 1$

Now, for $\omega(x) = x^4 - \pi x^3 + \frac{11}{4}\pi^2 x^2 - \frac{3}{4}\pi^3 x \Rightarrow \omega'(x) = 4x^3 - 3\pi x^2 + \frac{11}{2}\pi^2 x - \frac{3}{4}\pi^3$

Hence: $\omega'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ and $(3 \pm \sqrt{5})\frac{\pi}{4}$

And $|\omega(\frac{3\pi}{4})| = \frac{9}{128}\pi^4$ and $|\omega((3 \pm \sqrt{5})\frac{\pi}{4})| = \frac{\pi^4}{16} = \frac{16\pi^4}{256}$

Therefore: $|f(x) - p_3(x)| \leq \frac{1}{4!} (1) (\frac{\pi^4}{16}) = 0.25367$. ✓