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Math 440

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1.

a.				
	0	0	$\frac{2}{\pi}$	$\frac{-4}{\pi^2}$
	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	1	$\frac{-2}{\pi}$	
	π	0		

$$P_2(x) = 0 + \frac{2}{\pi}(x - 0) + \frac{-4}{\pi^2}(x - 0)(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{2}{\pi}x + \frac{-4}{\pi^2}x(x - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$b.P_2(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{2}{\pi}(\frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{-4}{\pi^2}(\frac{\pi}{4})(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = 0.75$$

$$c.\frac{(\frac{\pi}{4}) - 0)((\frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{\pi}{2})((\frac{\pi}{4}) - \pi)}{3!}|1| = 0.2422365366$$

$$d. \sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) - P_2(\frac{\pi}{4}) = -0.042893. \text{ This is within our error bound.}$$

c.
$$\frac{(\frac{\pi}{4})-0)((\frac{\pi}{4})-\frac{\pi}{2})((\frac{\pi}{4})-\pi)}{3!}|1| = 0.2422365366$$

2.

a.
$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc}
1 & 0 & \ln 2 & \frac{-\ln 2}{6} \\
2 & \ln 2 & \frac{\ln 2}{2} & \\
4 & \ln 4 & & & \\
\end{array}$$

$$P_2(x) = \ln(2)(x-1) + \frac{-\ln 2}{6}(x-1)(x-2)$$

$$P_2(x) = \ln(2)(x-1) + \frac{-\ln 2}{6}(x-1)(x-2)$$
7 b. $P_2(3) = \ln(2)((3)-1) + \frac{-\ln 2}{6}((3)-1)((3)-2) = 1.1552$
c. $\frac{(3-1)(3-2)(3-4)}{3!}|1| = \frac{1}{3}$
d. $\ln 3 - P_2(3) = -0.056633$. This is within our error bound.

c.
$$\frac{(3-1)(3-2)(3-4)}{3!}|1| = \frac{1}{3}$$

a.
$$\frac{(1-0)(1-2)(1-4)(1-6)(1-8)(1-10)}{6!} \left| \frac{720}{5^7} \right| = 0.012096$$
b.
$$\frac{(5-0)(5-2)(5-4)(5-6)(5-8)(5-10)}{6!} \left| \frac{720}{5^7} \right| = 0.0028800$$

b.
$$\frac{(5-0)(5-2)(5-4)(5-6)(5-8)(5-10)}{6!} \left| \frac{720}{57} \right| = 0.0028800$$

1.

$$x_1 = \cos(\frac{2(1)-1}{6}\pi) = \cos(\frac{1}{6}\pi)$$

$$x_2 = \cos(\frac{2(2)-1}{6}\pi) = \cos(\frac{1}{2}\pi)$$

$$x_3 = \cos(\frac{2(3)-1}{6}\pi) = \cos(\frac{5}{6}\pi)$$

$$x_4 = \cos(\frac{2(4)-1}{6}\pi) = \cos(\frac{7}{6}\pi)$$

$$x_5 = \cos(\frac{2(5)-1}{6}\pi) = \cos(\frac{3}{2}\pi)$$

a.
$$x_1 = \cos(\frac{2(1)-1}{6}\pi) = \cos(\frac{1}{6}\pi)$$

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$$x_5 = \cos(\frac{2(5)-1}{6}\pi) = \cos(\frac{3}{2}\pi)$$

$$x_6 = \cos(\frac{2(6)-1}{6}\pi) = \cos(\frac{11}{6}\pi)$$

$$x_1 = 2\cos(\frac{2(1)-1}{4}\pi) = 2\cos(\frac{1}{4}\pi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_2 &= 2\cos(\frac{2(2)-1}{4}\pi) = 2\cos(\frac{3}{4}\pi) \\ x_3 &= 2\cos(\frac{2(3)-1}{4}\pi) = 2\cos(\frac{5}{4}\pi) \\ x_4 &= 2\cos(\frac{2(4)-1}{4}\pi) = 2\cos(\frac{7}{4}\pi) \\ \text{c.} \\ x_1 &= \frac{1}{2}(4+12) + \frac{1}{2}(12-4)\cos(\frac{2(1)-1}{6}\pi) = 8+4\cos(\frac{1}{6}\pi) \\ x_2 &= 8+4\cos(\frac{2(2)-1}{6}\pi) = 8+4\cos(\frac{5}{2}\pi) \\ x_3 &= 8+4\cos(\frac{2(3)-1}{6}\pi) = 8+4\cos(\frac{5}{6}\pi) \\ x_4 &= 8+4\cos(\frac{2(4)-1}{6}\pi) = 8+4\cos(\frac{7}{6}\pi) \\ x_5 &= 8+4\cos(\frac{2(6)-1}{6}\pi) = 8+4\cos(\frac{3}{2}\pi) \\ x_6 &= 8+4\cos(\frac{2(6)-1}{6}\pi) = 8+4\cos(\frac{11}{6}\pi) \\ \text{d.} \\ x_1 &= \frac{1}{2}(-0.3+0.7) + \frac{1}{2}(0.7-(-0.3))\cos(\frac{2(1)-1}{5}\pi) = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2}\cos(\frac{1}{5}\pi) \\ x_2 &= \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2}\cos(\frac{2(2)-1}{5}\pi) = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2}\cos(\pi) \\ x_3 &= \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2}\cos(\frac{2(3)-1}{5}\pi) = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2}\cos(\pi) \\ x_4 &= \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2}\cos(\frac{2(4)-1}{5}\pi) = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2}\cos(\frac{7}{5}\pi) \\ x_5 &= \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2}\cos(\frac{2(4)-1}{5}\pi) = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2}\cos(\frac{9}{5}\pi) \end{aligned}$$

a. Upper bound
$$\leq \frac{(\frac{1-(-1)}{2})^6}{\frac{2^{6-1}}{2}} = \frac{1^6}{2^5} = \frac{1}{2^5}$$

b. Upper bound $\leq \frac{(\frac{2-(-2)}{2})^4}{\frac{2^{4-1}}{2}} = \frac{2^4}{2^3} = 2$

b. Upper bound
$$\leq \frac{(\frac{2-(-2)}{2})^4}{2^{4-1}} = \frac{2^4}{2^3} = 2$$

c. Upper bound
$$\leq \frac{(\frac{12-(4)}{2})^6}{2^{6-1}} = \frac{4^6}{2^5} = 128$$

d. Upper bound
$$\leq \frac{(\frac{0.7-(-0.3)}{2})^5}{\frac{2}{2^5-1}} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^6}{\frac{2}{2^4}} = \frac{1}{2^{10}}$$

3. $|f(x) - Q_5(x)| = \frac{|(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)(x-x_4)(x-x_5)(x-x_6)|}{6!}|e^1| = \frac{(\frac{1-(-1)}{2})^6}{6!2^5}e = \frac{1}{6!2^10}e = 0.0000036869$ Up to 5 decimal places would be correct for $Q_5(x)$ on this interval.

5.
$$|f(x) - Q_3(x)| = \frac{|(x - x_1)(x - x_2)(x - x_3)(x - x_4)|}{4!} |\sin(\frac{\pi}{2})| = \frac{(\frac{2 - 0}{2})^4}{4!2^3} 1 = \frac{1}{4!2^3} = 0.0052083$$

8.
$$T_n(x) = \cos(n \arccos x) \text{ Therefore } T_n(0) = \cos(n \arccos 0) = \cos(n\frac{\pi}{2})$$

a.
$$T_999(-1) = \cos(999\arccos(-1)) = \cos(999\pi) = -1$$

b.
$$T_1000(-1) = \cos(1000 \arccos(-1)) = \cos(1000\pi) = 1$$

c.
$$T_999(0) = \cos(999\arccos 0) = \cos(999\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$$

d.
$$T_1000(0) = \cos(1000 \arccos 0) = \cos(1000 \frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$$

d.
$$T_1000(0) = \cos(1000 \arccos 0) = \cos(1000 \frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$$

e. $T_999(\frac{-1}{2}) = \cos(999 \arccos \frac{-1}{2}) = \cos(999 \frac{2\pi}{3}) = 1$

f. $T_1000(\frac{-1}{2}) = \cos(1000 \arccos \frac{-1}{2}) = \cos(1000 \frac{2\pi}{3}) = \frac{-1}{2}$