

AA03 - Métodos Numéricos Computacionais

Guilherme Brizzi

1 Tabela de diferenças divididas

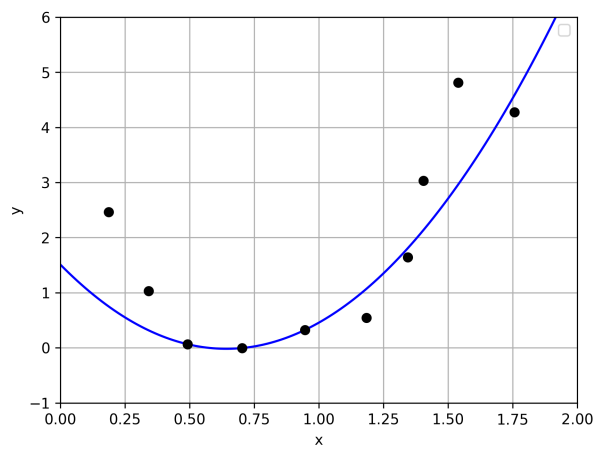
x	y	DD1	DD2	DD3	DD4	DD5	DD6	DD7	DD8	DD9
0.703018	-0.0048001	1.3534	3.7049	-6.63385	18.0889	18.2516	98.2049	115.167	-892.207	2472.2
0.946676	0.324966	0.57249	0.516856	-13.1643	29.7988	87.1651	38.8331	-630.639	1713.97	-
0.492241	0.0648063	0.694941	8.47708	-1.3067	69.7269	57.6836	-334.665	758.588	-	-
1.18359	0.545253	-0.578707	7.36331	62.3197	52.1478	-292.607	624.925	-	-	-
0.341995	1.03229	0.606859	21.1459	10.3753	-51.8272	65.8626	-	-	-	-
1.3446	1.64073	23.0798	19.5429	-51.6584	41.3826	-	-	-	-	-
1.40475	3.02898	0.46654	9.50412	-34.5835	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.187491	2.46108	1.7418	-2.6852	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.53893	4.81502	-2.4732	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.75721	4.27517	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2 Estimativas

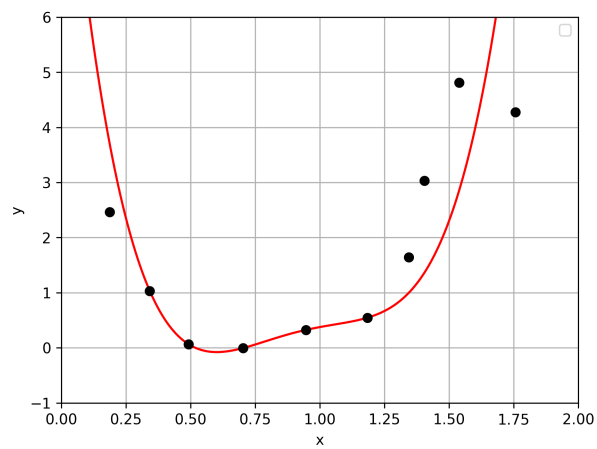
k	$P_k(z)$	ER_k
0	-0.0048001	-
1	0.1548764303	1.030993096
2	0.09994205861	0.5496621985
3	0.1322799039	0.2444652917
4	0.1642521398	0.1946533905
5	0.1797047746	0.08598900524
6	0.1361701765	0.3197072899
7	0.1659729912	0.1795642442
8	0.01970598695	7.422465296
9	-0.271262755	1.072645384

- Aproximação mais confiável para $z = 0.821$ é $P_5(z) = 0.1797047746$

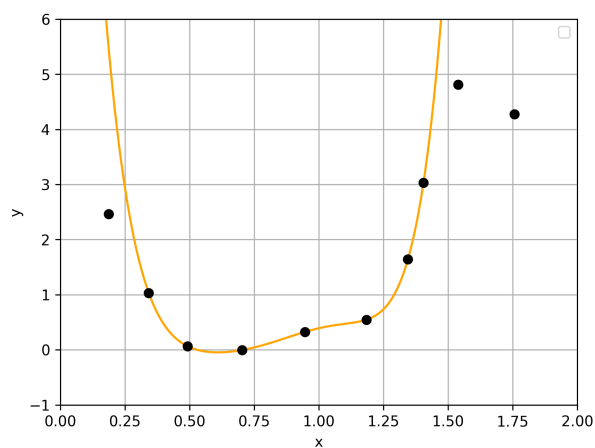
3 Gráficos



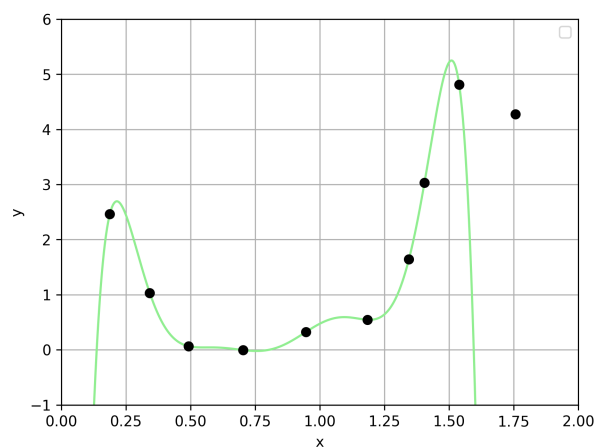
$P_2(x)$



$P_4(x)$



$P_6(x)$



$P_8(x)$