

AA03 - Métodos Numéricos Computacionais

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1 Tabela de diferenças divididas

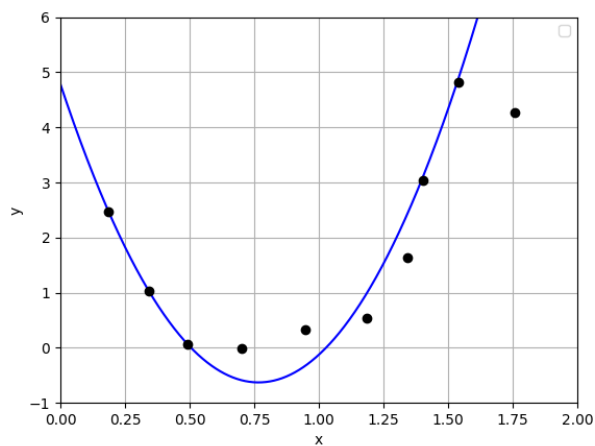
x	y	DD1	DD2	DD3	DD4	DD5	DD6	DD7	DD8	DD9
0.187491	2.46108	-9.24759	9.21497	14.9491	-48.4815	66.8311	-41.9835	115.167	-892.207	2472.2
0.341995	1.03229	-6.43933	16.9216	-21.8573	18.0889	18.2516	98.2049	-1090.6	2988.45	-
0.492241	0.0648063	-0.330237	3.7049	-6.63385	36.388	122.619	-1207.17	3138.7	-	-
0.703018	-0.0048001	1.3534	-0.881406	24.3818	148.279	-1140.91	2763.2	-	-	-
0.946676	0.324966	0.929818	14.7615	128.434	-805.42	1772.03	-	-	-	-
1.18359	0.545253	6.80378	73.5939	-348.579	630.87	-	-	-	-	-
1.3446	1.64073	23.0798	-50.2703	13.3006	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.40475	3.02898	13.3108	-44.7823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.53893	4.81502	-2.4732	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.75721	4.27517	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2 Estimativas

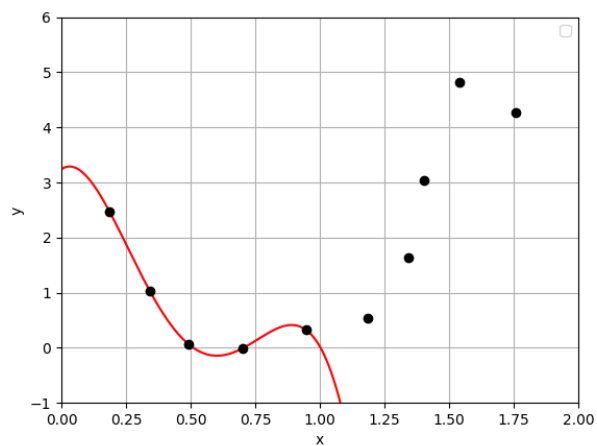
k	$P_k(z)$	ER_k
0	2.46108	-
1	-3.397352947	1.724411045
2	-0.601034279	4.652511124
3	0.8903335479	1.675066418
4	0.3196935455	1.78495941
5	0.2208343664	0.4476621133
6	0.1983162056	0.113546751
7	0.1659729912	0.1948703465
8	0.01970598695	7.422465296
9	-0.271262755	1.072645384

- Aproximação mais confiável para $z = 0.821$ é $P_7(z) = 0.1659729912$

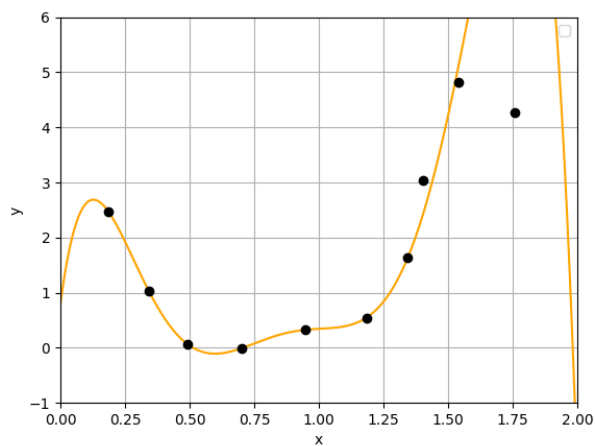
3 Gráficos



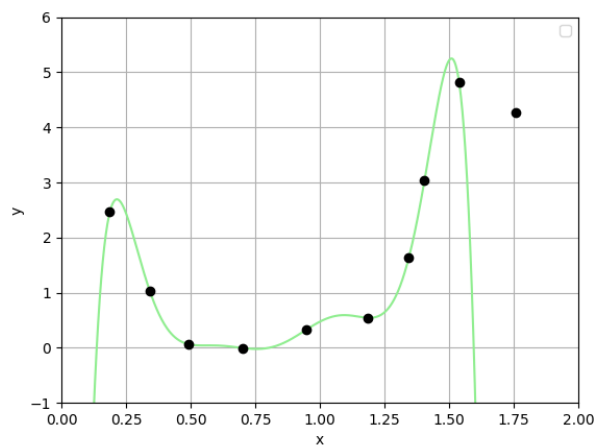
$P_2(x)$



$P_4(x)$



$P_6(x)$



$P_8(x)$