Christopher Exell

1,a) f(x)=e-x

 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

Taylor Series: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n$ $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x-a)^n$ $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n!}$

 $\stackrel{\circ}{\underset{\wedge}{\stackrel{\circ}{=}}} \frac{\times}{e^{\times}}$

3 × 1000;

 $\frac{x^{\circ}}{e^{\circ}(0!)} + \frac{x}{-c^{\circ}(1)} + \frac{x^{2}}{c^{\circ}(2)} + \frac{x^{3}}{-c^{\circ}(3\cdot 2)}$

 $\frac{1}{6} - \frac{x}{20} + \frac{x^2}{200} - \frac{x^3}{100}$

 $e^{-x} = (1 - x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^3)$

f; (x) = a; x + b; x 2 + (x + d;

Unknown parameters; a, b, c, d; 4 generalis)

Conditions; Matel the function 2(n-1) continue

The function paid: make first demander of both ridge

know we

· match second derivative for lette site 1,-2) continue)

(n. 2) culting

Total: 2n-2 + n-2 + n-2

[4n-6]

(c)
$$(x_i, y_i), i = 1,...4$$

 $f_1 = a_1 \times_1^3 + b_1 \times_1^2 + l_1 \times_1 + d_1$
 $f_2 = a_2 \times_2^3 + b_2 \times_1^2 + l_2 \times_2 + d_2 = 1$
 $f_3 = a_4 \times_3^3 + b_3 \times_3^2 + l_3 \times_3^2 + l_$

$$f_{1}(x_{1}) = y_{1} = a_{1} \times_{1}^{3} + b_{1} \times_{1}^{2} + c_{1} \times_{1} + d_{1}$$

$$f_{1}(x_{1}) = y_{2} = a_{1} \times_{2}^{3} + b_{1} \times_{2}^{2} + c_{1} \times_{2} + d_{1}$$

$$f_{2}(x_{1}) = y_{3} = a_{2} \times_{3}^{3} + b_{2} \times_{2}^{2} + c_{1} \times_{2} + d_{2}$$

$$f_{2}(x_{3}) = y_{3} = a_{2} \times_{3}^{3} + b_{3} \times_{3}^{2} + c_{4} \times_{3} + d_{2}$$

$$f_{3}(x_{3}) = y_{3} = a_{3} \times_{3}^{3} + b_{3} \times_{3}^{2} + c_{3} \times_{3} + d_{3}$$

$$f_{3}(x_{4}) = y_{4} = a_{4} \times_{4}^{4} + b_{4} \times_{4}^{4} + c_{4} \times_{4}^{4} + d_{4}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
& 3a_1 x_2^2 + 2b_1 x_2 + c_1 = 3a_2 x_2^2 + 2b_2 x_2 + c_2 \\
& 3a_2 x_3^2 + 2b_2 x_3 + c_2 = 3a_3 x_3^2 + 2b_3 x_3 + c_2 \\
& 6a_1 x_2 + 2b_1 = 6a_2 x_2 + 2b_2 \\
& 6a_2 x_3 + 2b_2 = 6a_3 x_3 + 2b_3
\end{array}$$

2 more conditions are restal to compatible specify the interpolating function...

$$X_{i} = (-1, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, 1)$$

$$y_{i} = f(x_{i}) = (e^{-1}, e^{-\frac{1}{3}}, e^{-\frac{1}{3}}, e^{-\frac{1}{3}})$$

$$\int_{1}^{1} (x_{i}) = (-1) + d_{i} = e^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\int_{1}^{1} (x_{2}) = e^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\int_{1}^{1} (e^{-\frac{1}{3}} - e^{-\frac{1}{3}}) = e^{-\frac$$

b, = 0

C, =- 1.984

8, = .7342

e)
$$f_{1}(x) = a_{1}x_{3}^{3} + b_{1}x_{1}^{2} + c_{1}x_{2} + d_{1}$$
 $f_{n}(x) = a_{2}x_{3}^{3} + b_{1}x_{1}^{2} + c_{1}x_{2} + d_{1}$
 $f_{1}(x) = 3a_{2}x_{1} + 2b_{1}x_{2} + c_{1}x_{2} + d_{2}$
 $f_{1}(x_{1}) = 3a_{2}x_{1} + 2b_{1}x_{2} + c_{1}x_{2} + c_{2}x_{2} + 2b_{2}x_{2} + c_{2}x_{2}$
 $f_{1}(x_{1}) = ba_{1}x_{1} + 2b_{1} = c_{1}(x_{2}) = ba_{1}x_{1} + 2b_{2}$
 $0 = ba_{1}(\frac{1}{3}) + 2b_{1}$
 $a_{2} = 2b_{1}$

(a) continued)
$$\frac{27(-\frac{1}{3} + e^{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{1}{3}}) = a_{2}}{a_{1} = 2.1721 = b_{2}}$$

$$c_{2} = c_{1} + \frac{a_{2}}{3} = -1.984 \pm \frac{2.1721}{3}$$

$$c_{1} = -1.2541$$

$$d_{2} = e^{\frac{1}{3} + e^{-\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{2.1721}{4} = .8147$$

$$f_{2}(x) = 2.1721 \times \frac{3}{4} + 2.1721 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1.2514 \times \frac{1}{4}.9147$$
A series where we way different the series of the

Discussion: the coefficients on the & & & & 2 term were very different and Caved the higgest dispartly between fractions. However, the parameters and the x & contact term were similar.

- 2. a) f(x)= |sin(x)|
 - 1) Pifficult at X= NT for NEZ because these pints, while continuous, one not littlementable.
 - b) For about all of the periods, the sin function loss not reach y=0. This occurs because the med size is too big,
 - () the newest coenter a require function, that when averaged could replicate the given spar, but in its given stake does not. Linear hits it perfectly, and Cubic and queloatic almost do be up the exception of the bottom points, From leat to greatest error for given span: linear < culic = quadratic < nearest
 - d) Near the peak of the function because it is most "round" Here. This will be at no for nez,
- 30) The part & Figure is much much gnowther because of the smaller mest vite. Also, the scale get much bigger, exhaling to 200 on both axis in pr2 b