

SNM_HW01

PB19111713钟颖康

1.5

$$L_2(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)}f(x_0) + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)}f(x_1) + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)}f(x_2)$$

代入

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = 81 \\ x_1 = 100 \\ x_2 = 121 \\ f(x_0) = 9 \\ f(x_1) = 10 \\ f(x_2) = 11 \\ x = 105 \end{cases}$$

可得

$$L_2(105) = 10.24812$$

则

$$e = \sqrt{105} - L_2(105) = -1.17 \times 10^{-3}$$

而

$$R_2(x) = \frac{f^3(\xi)}{3!} \prod_{i=1}^3 (x - x_i), \xi \in [a, b]$$

代入

$$\begin{cases} x = 105 \\ a = x_0 = 81 \\ b = x_2 = 121 \end{cases}$$

可得

$$R_2(105) = -120\xi^{-\frac{5}{2}} \in [-2.03 \times 10^{-3}, -7.45 \times 10^{-4}]$$

故实际误差在误差界内。

1.7

(1)

$$N_3(x) = 1 + 2(x - 4) + (x - 4)(x - 1) - (x - 4)(x - 1)(x - 3)$$

(2)

$$f(2) = N_3(2) = -7$$

由于

$$f[1, 2, 3, 4] = \frac{f[2, 3, 4] - f[1, 3, 4]}{2 - 1} = -1$$

故

$$f[2, 3, 4] = f[1, 3, 4] - 1 = 0$$

1.12

设

$$H_2(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2$$

代入已知数据可得

$$\begin{cases} a_0 + 3a_1 + 9a_2 = 5 \\ a_0 + 5a_1 + 25a_2 = 15 \\ a_1 + 10a_2 = 7 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = 5 \\ a_1 = -3 \\ a_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

即

$$H_2(x) = 5 - 3x + x^2$$

故

$$R_2(x) = \frac{f'''(\xi)}{3!}(x - 3)(x - 5^2)$$

代入易知

$$H_2(3.7) = 5 - 3 \times 3.7 + 3.7^2 = 7.59$$