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Đề số 3:

x	0	1	2	3
y	-5	-6,5	-13	-24,5

a) Lagrange

$$L(x) = -5p_3^{(0)} - 6,5p_2^{(1)} - 13p_1^{(2)} - 24,5p_0^{(3)} \quad (*)$$

$$p_3^{(0)} = \frac{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}{(5-1)(5-2)(5-3)} = -4$$

$$p_2^{(1)} = \frac{-6}{5(5-2)(5-3)} = -\frac{2}{25}$$

$$p_1^{(2)} = \frac{2}{5(5-1)(5-3)} = -\frac{1}{20}$$

$$p_0^{(3)} = \frac{-2}{5(5-1)(5-2)} = -\frac{1}{10}$$

Thay $p_3^{(0)}, p_2^{(1)}, p_1^{(2)}, p_0^{(3)}$ vào $L(x)$ ta có:

$$L(x) = -5 \cdot \frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6}{-6} - 6,5 \cdot \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{-6} - 13 \cdot \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{-6} - 24,5 \cdot \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{-6}$$

$$= \frac{-13}{6} \cdot \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x}{-2} - \frac{24,5}{6} \cdot \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x}{6}$$

$$= \frac{5}{6}x^3 - 5x^2 + \frac{55}{6}x - 5 - 6,5x^3 + 32,5x^2 - 39x$$

$$+ 6,5x^3 - 26x^2 + 19,5x - \frac{61}{15}x^3 + \frac{61}{5}x^2 - \frac{122}{15}x$$

$$= \frac{-91}{30}x^3 + \frac{137}{10}x^2 - \frac{212}{15}x - 5$$

$$\text{Thay } x = 5 \text{ vào } L(x) \text{ ta có } L(5) = -62,5$$

b) Newton's method

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x_k	$f(x_k)$	Δy_k	Δy_k^2	Δy_k^3
0	-5	-1,5	-5	0
1	-6,5	-1,5	-5	0
2	-13	-6,5	-5	0
3	-24,5	-11,5	-5	0

$$q = \frac{x - x_0}{h} = 5$$

$$N_3^{(+)}(x) = -5 - 1,5x - \frac{5}{2!} 5(5-x)$$

$$= -62,5$$

c) Newton's Law

$$p = \frac{x - x_n}{h} = (5-3) = 2$$

$$N_3^-(x) = -24,5 - 11,5x - \frac{5}{2!} \cdot 2 \cdot 2(2x+1)$$

$$= -24,5 - 11,5x + 34,5 - \frac{5x^2 - 25x + 30}{2}$$

$$= 10 - 11,5x - \frac{5x^2 - 25x + 30}{2}$$

$$= \frac{20 - 23x - 5x^2 + 25x - 30}{2} = \frac{-5x^2 + 2x - 10}{2}$$

$$= -62,5$$

$$K1. \quad \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n y_k^2$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 + b \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n x_k + c \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n 1 = \sum_{k=1}^n y_k^2$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 + b \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n x_k + c \cdot n = \sum_{k=1}^n y_k^2$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 + b \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n x_k + c \cdot n = \sum_{k=1}^n y_k^2$$

Ta có hệ phương trình sau:

$$\begin{cases} 2a + 6b + 14c = -49 \\ 6a + 14c + 36c = -108 \\ 14a + 36b + 98c = -279 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -5 \\ b = 1 \\ c = -2,5 \end{cases}$$

32. $\Rightarrow f(x) = -5x^2 + 2,5x^2$

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

x	f(x)	y
0	1	y ₀
0,25	0,9444	y ₁
0,5	0,8	y ₂
1	0,5	y ₃

$$h = \frac{b-a}{2n} = \frac{1-0}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{4} = 0,25$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \approx \frac{0,25}{3} \cdot [f(1+0,5) + 4(f(0,9444) + 2(f(0,8)))]$$

$$\approx 0,5782$$

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$$\text{So we } f(x) = \frac{1}{14x^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{14x^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^{-2}}{14} = \frac{-2x^{-3}}{14} = \frac{-2}{14x^3} = \frac{-1}{7x^3}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{-1}{7x^3} \right) = \frac{-1}{7} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x^{-3} = \frac{-1}{7} \cdot (-3x^{-4}) = \frac{3}{7x^4}$$

$$\cancel{f''(x)} = \frac{2 + 4x^2 + 2x^4 - 4x + 8x^2 + 8x^4}{(1 + 2x^2 + x^4)^2}$$

$$= 10x^4 + 12x^2 - 4x + 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4x^2) &= (x^2 - 3x + 9)(x - 3) \\
 &= x^3 - 3x^2 - 3x^2 + 9x \\
 &= x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x
 \end{aligned}$$