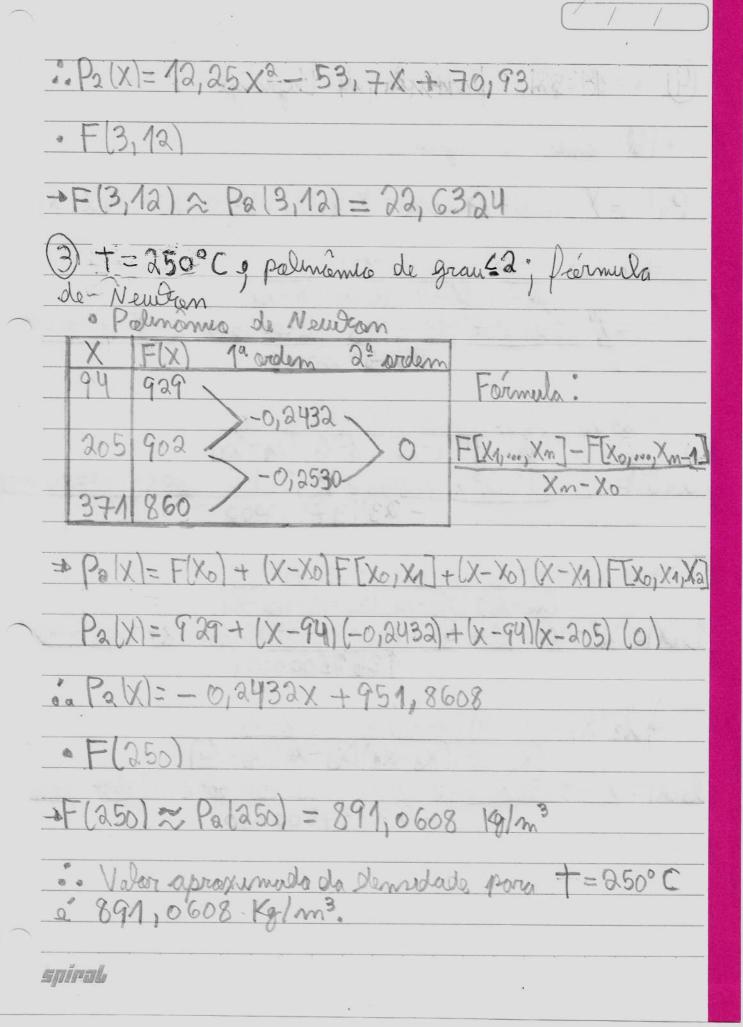
(12/08/20)
Nome: Dave Augusto Neves Leite RA: 191027383
4ª Lista do Exercícios
(Interpolação e Ajuste de Curras)
1) · F(1,27) ; polinômico de grau 3 e fivrimula de Lagrange.
Polinômia de lagrange: necessário utilizar 4 pontos para alter um polinômia de gray 3. Du seja, a ponta (3; 2,5) da tabela fra descardada mos rábulos abayes.
4 pontos para alter un polinômia de gray 3. Ju
seja, a pontre (3) 2,3) de tabela fech descartada
mas enteres alayes.
P3(X)= Yolo(X)+ Y1l1(X)+ Y2l2(X)+ Y3l3(X)
$\Rightarrow l_0(x) = (x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3) = (x-0)(x-1)(x-2)$
(Xo-X1) (Xo-Xa) (Xo-X3) (-2-0) (-2-1) (-2-2)
$\sqrt{o(X)} = X^3 - 3X^2 + 2X$
-24
(X1-X0) (X1-X8) (X1-X3)
-> 10/1/- (X-X0/1X-X1/1X-X0) - X3-NX
$\Rightarrow \int_{a} x = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_3)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)(x_2-x_3)} = \frac{x^3-4x}{-3}$
$\frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right] \left[\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right] \left[\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right] \left[\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right] \left[\frac{1}{3} - $
\X3-X0 \ (X3-X1) \(X3-X8)
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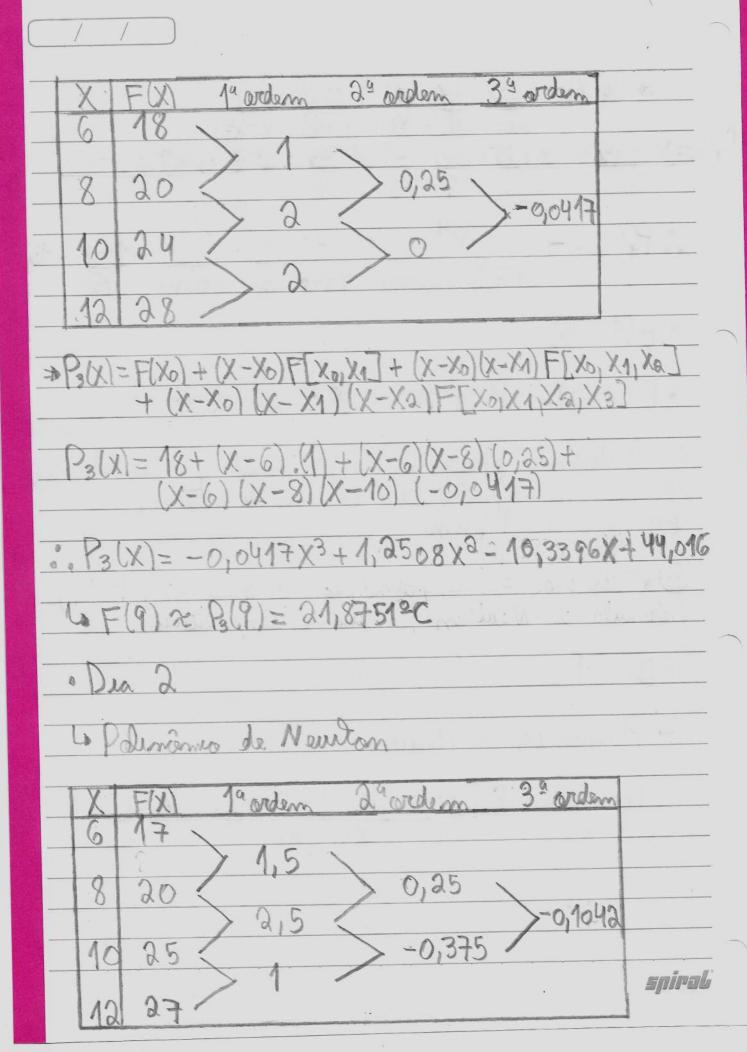
* P3(X)= (1,3) (X3-3X2+2X)+(2) (X3-X2-4X+4) + (-2,3) (x^3-4x) + (-1,3) (x^3+x^2-2x) · · P3(X)=1,05X3-0,5X2-4,85X+2 F (1,27) →F(1,27) ≈ P3(X)=-2,8151 2) · F(X)=e, X ; palmamo de gran 2 ; férmula de Newton-Gregory; F(3,12) · Palinômies de Newton-Gregory * R=0,2 3,2 24,53 0,98 3,41 29,96 => Po(X) = -(X0) + (X-X0) D(X(X0) + (X-X0)(X-X1) Dol Pa(X)= 20,08 + (X-3)(4,45) + (X-3)(X-3,2) 0,98

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		1
(4) X=1125 m i Prévinila de Lagrange		
· Polinames de lagrange		
Py(X)= Yo lo(X)+ Y1 l1(X)+ Y2 l2(X)+ Y3 l3(X)+ Y	4241X	
$\frac{ X_0 \times X_1 (X_0 - X_3) (X_0 - X_4)}{ X_0 - X_1 (X_0 - X_3) (X_0 - X_4)} = \frac{ X_0 - X_1 (X_0 - X_3) (X_0 - X_4)}{ X_0 - X_1 (X_0 - X_3) (X_0 - X_4)}$ $\frac{ X_0 \times X_1 (X_0 - X_3) (X_0 - X_4)}{ X_0 - X_1 (X_0 - X_3) (X_0 - X_4)}$ $\frac{ X_0 \times X_1 (X_0 - X_3) (X_0 - X_4)}{ X_0 - X_1 (X_0 - X_3) (X_0 - X_4)}$ $\frac{ X_0 \times X_1 (X_0 - X_3) (X_0 - X_3) (X_0 - X_4)}{ X_0 - X_1 (X_0 - X_3) (X_0 - X_4)}$	7500009	
$= \frac{1}{(X)-(X-X_0)(X-X_0)(X-X_0)(X-X_0)} \frac{(X-X_0)(X-X_0)(X-X_0)(X-X_0)}{(X_0-X_0)(X_0-X_0)(X_0-X_0)} \frac{(X-X_0)(X-X_0)(X-X_0)(X-X_0)}{(X_0-X_0)(X_0-X_0)(X_0-X_0)} \frac{(X-X_0)(X-X_0)(X-X_0)(X-X_0)}{(X_0-X_0)(X_0-X_0)(X_0-X_0)} \frac{(X-X_0)(X-X_0)(X-X_0)}{(X_0-X_0)(X_0-X_0)(X_0-X_0)} \frac{(X-X_0)(X-X_0)(X-X_0)}{(X_0-X_0)(X_0-X_0)(X_0-X_0)} \frac{(X-X_0)(X-X_0)(X-X_0)}{(X_0-X_0)(X_0-X_0)(X_0-X_0)} \frac{(X-X_0)(X_0-X_0)(X_0-X_0)}{(X_0-X_0)(X_0-X_0)} \frac{(X-X_0)(X_0-X_0)(X_0-X_0)}{(X_0-X_0)(X_0-X_0)} \frac{(X-X_0)(X_0-X_0)(X_0-X_0)}{(X_0-X_0)(X_0-X_0)} \frac{(X-X_0)(X_0-X_0)(X_0-X_0)}{(X_0-X_0)(X_0-X_0)} \frac{(X-X_0)(X_0-X_0)(X_0-X_0)}{(X_0-X_0)(X_0-X_0)} \frac{(X-X_0)(X_0-X_0)}{(X_0-X_0)(X_0-X_0)} \frac{(X-X_0)(X_0-X_0)}{(X_0-X_0)} (X_0-X_0$	625000000	00
$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}(X)} \frac{1}{2} $	31250009	
$ \begin{array}{c} \Rightarrow \lambda_3(x) = (x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_4) \\ (x_3-x_0)(x_3-x_1)(x_3-x_2)(x_3-x_4) \\ \lambda_3(x) = x^4 - 4250x^3 + 6500000x^2 - 4187500000x + 9375 \\ -23437500000 \end{array} $	00000000	
	eninal.	

	=> ly(X)= (X-X0)(X-X1)(X-X2)(X-X3)
0	(Xy-Xo)(Xy-X4)(Xy-X2)(Xy-X3)
(x) pX	= X4-4500x3+7437500x2-5343750000X+1406250000000
	93750000000
	· Po(x)=- X4 + 31 x3 - 163x2 + 187x - 45
	6. P4(X)=- X + 31 X3 - 163X2 + 187X - 45 11718750000 93750000 375000 750
	· F(4125)
	+ F(1125) \approx Pq(1125) = 19,5 m
	: A distancia provinde de paraquetesta com relações
	ce alvo, num solto de 1125 m de altires, é préxima de 19,5 m.
	proxima de 19,5 m.
	(5) + + 1700 dec = 9 m moles ? 100 de 27 m 63 : F(9).
	(5) * três dias = Itrès polinàmies de grau = 3; F(9); Joinnela de Newton; média das temporaturas
	· Dua 1
	La Palmania de Newton
	- Company of the Pullon
	* Formula: F[X1,, Xn] - F[X0,, Xn-1]
	$\times_n - \times_0$
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	#- (a) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c



ř.
$\Rightarrow P_3(x) = 17 + (x - 6) (1,5) + (x - 6)(x - 8) (0,25) + (x - 6) (x - 8) (x - 10) (-0,1042)$
(X-6) (X-10) (-0,1042)
«P3(x)=-0,1042x3+2,7508x2-21,5896x+70,016
4 F(9) ≈ B(9) = 22,5626°C
· Din 3 min (E may - 0)
6 Polinônie de Neurton
X F(X) 1ª ordern 2ª ordern 3ª ordern
8 21 7,5
10 22 0,5
12 23
$\Rightarrow P_3(x) = 18 + (x - 6)(1,5) + (x - 6)(x - 8)(-0,25) + (x - 6)(x - 8)(x - 10)(0,0417)$
". P3 X = 0,0417x3-1,2508x2+12,8396x-23,016
La F(9) = P3(9) = 21,6249°C
1 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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· Média das temperaturas
M= 21,8751 + 22,5626+21,6249
" M= 22,0209°C
6) F(1,8); polisiones de gran 3', formula de Newton-Gregory
· Poliniemes de Newton-Gregory
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1,5 88,39 -23,09 -8,73
2 50 -15,3
= P3(X) = F(X0) + (X-X0) DF(X) + (X-X0) (X-X1) D2 F(X) R1.1! 1.2.2!
$+ (x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2) \Delta^3 F(x)$ $= \lambda^3 \cdot 3!$
$= P_3(x) = 128 + (x - 1,25)(-39,61) + (x - 1,25)(x - 1,5)(16,52)$ $= (x - 1,25)(x - 1,75)(-8,73)$
+ (x-1,25)(x-1,5)(x-1,75)(-8,73) $(0,25,6) = piral$

9 00

· , P3(X)=-93,12x3+5511,2x2-1144,62X+879,4
• F(1,8)
→ FU,8) ~ P3 (1,8) = 61,8962 lux
superficie situada a 1,8 m da lampada, é de 61,8962 lux.
(7) F(X)=0,285 ; polinàmie de gran 2; encontrar X:
Utilizando a formula de Newton, Jem-se:
· Palmonne de Neutons
X = X 19 orden 29 orden $0,2 = 0,16$ $0,6 = 0.05$
0,25 0,19
0,3 0,22
=> P2 (X)= F(X0) + (X-X0) F[X0, X1] + (X-X6) (X-X1) F[X0, X1, Xa]
Pa(X)=0,16+(x-0,2)(0,6)+(x-0,2)(x-0,25)(0)
:. Pa(x)= 0,6x+0,04

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*
· X Jalque F(X) = 0,285
→ F(X) = 0, 285 ≈ P2(X) → 0,285 = 0,6X + 0,04 → X ≈ 0,4083
8) Ajuste para uma reta : g(X) = a1+ a2X
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
9,5 49,41 aa -4,16
→ Utilizando a metada de Gauss, tem-se:
$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 3,7858$
→ a=-0,8121
g(x)=3,7858-0,8121X

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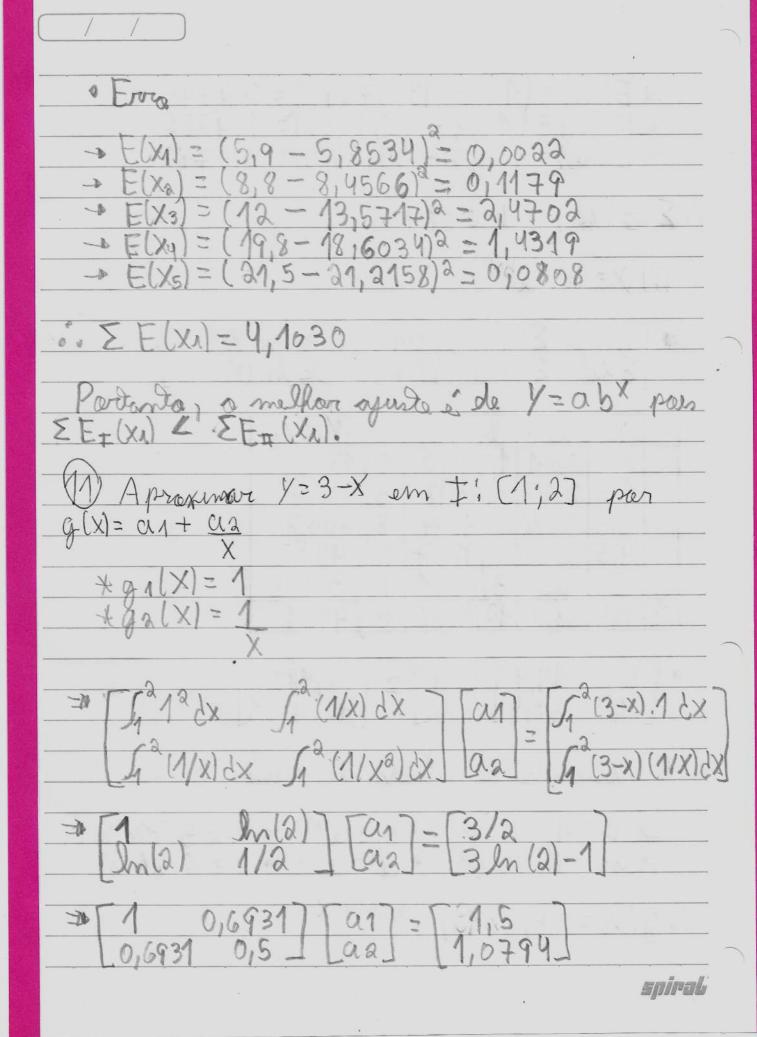
9) A juste para un poliniemo de gras 2	40 July
$x g(x) = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 x + \alpha_3 x^2$	- = V I
$= \sum_{x_1} \sum_{x_2} \sum_{x_3} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_1} \sum_{x_2} \sum_{x_3} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_2} \sum_{x_3} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{array} \right] = \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \sum_{x_4} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha$	122
Xx Xx ² Xx ³ Xx ⁹ Yx XxYx Xx ² Yx -2 4 -8 16 0 0 0 -1 1 -1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	
2 4 8 16 2 4 8 Σ 0 10 6 34 4 5 9	PENZ
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
→ Utilizando a metado de Guin, Ram -	Aq.
⇒ C12 = 0,5 ⇒ C13 = 0,0714	
:. g(x)=0,6571+0,5x+0,0714xa	

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(10) Ajuste para de duas curvas: e verificar o melhos
1) y= abx
$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1$
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
→ [5] 14,4) [01] = [12,4885] 14,4 58,4] [02] [40,4161]
→ Vriligande o método de grum, Tem-re. => ai = 1,7407 → a = eai = 5,7016 => aa = 0,2628 → b = ea = 1,3006
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
· Erro: E(X1) = (F(X1) - g(X1))2
$\rightarrow E(X_1) = (5,9 - 5,8534)^2 = 0,0022$ $\rightarrow E(X_2) = (8,8 - 8,4569)^2 = 0,1177$
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$\Rightarrow E(X_3) = (12 - 13.5729)^2 = 2.4740$ $\Rightarrow E(X_9) = (19.8 - 18.6056) = 1.4266$ $\Rightarrow E(X_5) = (21.5 - 21.2185)^2 = 0.0792$
:. E E (XL) = 4,0997
II) y= a, ebx
$\frac{1}{\sum x_1^4} \sum \frac{\sum x_1^4}{\sum x_2^4} = \frac{\sum x_1^4}{\sum x_2^4} = \frac{\sum x_1^4}{\sum x_2^4} = \frac{\sum x_1^4}{\sum x_1^4} = \sum $
Xx Xx ² In(Yx) In(Yx) Xx 0,1 0,01 1,7750 0,1775 1,5 2,25 2,1748 3,2622 3,3 10,89 2,4849 8,2002 4,5 20,25 2,9857 13,4357 5 25 3,0681 15,3405 E14,4 58,4 12,4885 40,4161
= 5 14,4] [an] = 12,4885] [14,4 58,4] [an] = 40,4161]
D'alizanda a métada de gains, dem-re:
$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0,7407 \rightarrow \alpha = 201 \Rightarrow \alpha = 5,7016$ $\Rightarrow \alpha_2 = 0,2628 \Rightarrow 20 = 202 \Rightarrow 5 = 0,2628$
g(x) = (5,7016) e0,2628.x

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						7		