

Probleem 1:

Neville se metode: Ons evalueer $p_4(\frac{1}{2})$ om sodoende $\sqrt{3} = 3^{1/2}$ te benader.

x	$y = 3^x$				
-2	1/9				
-1	1/3	2/3			
0	1	4/3	3/2	16/9	
1	3	2	11/6	5/3	41/24
2	9	0	3/2		

Dus $p_4(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{41}{24} = 1.708\dot{3}$, oftewel $\sqrt{3} \approx 1.708\dot{3}$. Die werklike waarde van $\sqrt{3}$ is $1.73205\dots$, met ander woorde ons benadering lewer slegs twee korrekte beduidende syfers. Hierdie metode is baie werk vir min akkuraatheid. Heron of Halley is dus baie meer effektief.

Probleem 2:

Metode 1: Newton se formule:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} -1 & 1 & & & & \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & & & \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & -3/2 & & \\ 3 & a & (a-2)/2 & a/6 & (a/6 + 3/2)/4 & \end{array}$$

Die koëffisiënt van x^3 is dus $\frac{a/6+3/2}{4}$, en vir hierdie term om te verdwyn (sodat ons met 'n parabool oorbly), moet

$$\frac{a}{6} + \frac{3}{2} = 0 \implies a = -9.$$

$$\text{Dan } p_2(x) = 1 + 2(x+1) - \frac{3}{2}(x+1)x = -\frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + 3.$$

Metode 2: Lagrange se formule:

$$p_3(x) = \frac{x(x-1)(x-3)}{(-1)(-2)(-4)} \cdot 1 + \frac{(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)}{1 \cdot (-1)(-3)} \cdot 3 + \frac{(x+1)x(x-3)}{2 \cdot 1 \cdot (-2)} \cdot 2 + \frac{(x+1)x(x-1)}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} \cdot a$$

Ons wil weer eens hê dat die koëffisiënt van x^3 nul moet wees, dus

$$-\frac{1}{8} + 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a}{24} = 0 \implies a = -9.$$

Metode 3: Ons pas 'n parabool deur die eerste 3 datapunte, met bv. Newton se metode:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} -1 & 1 & & \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & -3/2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & \end{array}$$

$$\implies p_2(x) = 1 + 2(x+1) - \frac{3}{2}(x+1)x = -\frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + 3.$$

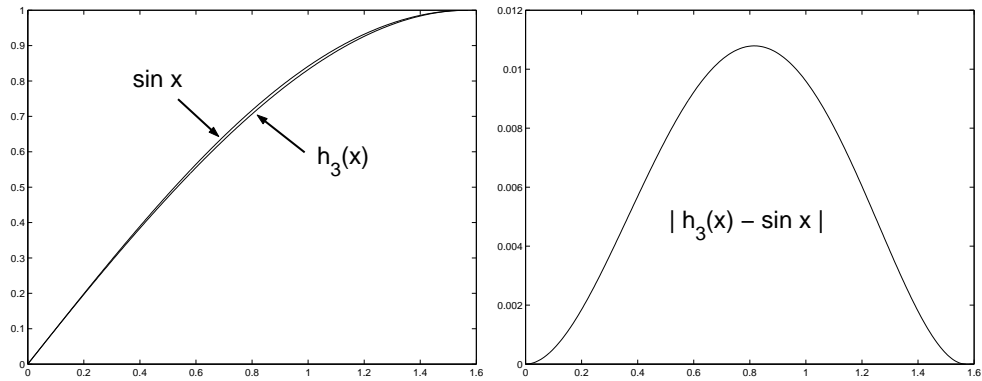
Ons verkry nou a deur die punt $(3, a)$ in bostaande vergelyking te stel,

$$p_2(3) = a \implies a = -\frac{3}{2}(3)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(3) + 3 = -9.$$

Probleem 3:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 0 & 0 & & & & \\ & & 1 & & & \\ 0 & 0 & & \frac{2/\pi-1}{\pi/2} & & \\ & & 2/\pi & & \frac{\frac{-2}{\pi} - \frac{2}{\pi} + 1}{\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}} & \\ \pi/2 & 1 & & \frac{-2/\pi}{\pi/2} & & \\ & & 0 & & & \\ \pi/2 & 1 & & & & \end{array}$$

$$\implies h_3(x) = 0 + 1 \cdot x + \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{2}{\pi} - 1 \right) x^2 + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \left(1 - \frac{4}{\pi} \right) x^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$



(a) Funksie en benadering

(b) Absolute fout

Die grafiek hierbo suggereer dat die maksimum fout op $[0, \pi/2]$ ongeveer 0.01 is.

Probleem 4:

Ons het

$$\begin{aligned} s_0(x) &= 1 + Bx + 2x^2 - 2x^3 \\ s'_0(x) &= B + 4x - 6x^2 \\ s''_0(x) &= 4 - 12x \end{aligned}$$

en

$$\begin{aligned} s_1(x) &= 1 + b(x-1) - 4(x-1)^2 + 7(x-1)^3 \\ s'_1(x) &= b - 8(x-1) + 21(x-1)^2 \\ s''_1(x) &= -8 + 42(x-1). \end{aligned}$$

Vir kontinuïteit by $x = 1$ volg dit dat $s_0(1) = s_1(1)$, dit wil sê

$$1 + B + 2 - 2 = 1 \implies B = 0.$$

Vir kontinuïteit van die afgeleide by $x = 1$ volg dit dat $s'_0(1) = s'_1(1)$, dit wil sê

$$B + 4 - 6 = b \implies b = -2.$$

Nou, aangesien die latfunksie geklem is, volg dit dat $f'(0) = s'_0(0) = B = 0$.

En netso ook dat $f'(2) = s'_1(2) = b - 8 + 21 = -2 - 8 + 21 = 11$.

Probleem 5:

(a)

Ons bereken eers $\int_0^1 (S''(x))^2 dx$:

$$S_0 = 3x - 4x^3, \quad S'_0 = 3 - 12x^2, \quad S''_0 = -24x.$$

$$S_1 = 1 - 6\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 4\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^3, \quad S'_1 = -12\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) + 12\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2,$$

$$S''_1 = -12 + 24\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right).$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (S''_0)^2 dx = 24^2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^2 dx = \frac{24^2}{3} \frac{1}{2^3} = 24.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (S''_1)^2 dx &= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \left(144 - 576\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) + 576\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right) dx \\ &= \frac{144}{2} - \frac{576}{2}\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 + \frac{576}{3}\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \\ &= \frac{144}{2} - \frac{576}{23} + \frac{576}{3 \cdot 2^3} = 24. \end{aligned}$$

Dus

$$\int_0^1 (S''(x))^2 dx = 24 + 24 = 48.$$

Nou bereken ons $\int_0^1 (f''(x))^2 dx$:

$$f = \sin \pi x, \quad f' = \pi \cos \pi x, \quad f'' = -\pi^2 \sin \pi x.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 (f''(x))^2 dx &= \pi^4 \int_0^1 \sin^2 \pi x dx \\ &= \pi^4 \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\pi x\right) dx \\ &= \frac{\pi^4}{2} \approx 48.7045 \dots \end{aligned}$$

Dus

$$\underbrace{\int_0^1 (S''(x))^2 dx}_{48} \leq \underbrace{\int_0^1 (f''(x))^2 dx}_{48.7045 \dots}.$$

(b)

Ons verkry die kwadratiese interpolant met behulp van Newton se deelterskiltabel (Lagrange sal ook werk):

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 \\ 1/2 & 1 & -2 & \\ 1 & 0 & & \end{array}$$

$$p_2(x) = 2x - 4x(x - \frac{1}{2}), \quad p_2'(x) = 2 - 4(x + x - \frac{1}{2}), \quad p_2''(x) = -8.$$

$$\int_0^1 (p_2''(x))^2 dx = \int_0^1 64 dx = 64.$$

Weer eens is die stelling geldig:

$$\underbrace{\int_0^1 (S''(x))^2 dx}_{48} \leq \underbrace{\int_0^1 (p_2''(x))^2 dx}_{64}.$$