

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 1) \text{ c) } f(x) = \sin(\pi x) & \longrightarrow f'(x) = \pi \cdot \cos(\pi x) \\
 x_0 = 1 \longrightarrow f(x_0) = \sin(\pi) = 0 & f''(x) = -\pi^2 \cdot \sin(\pi x) \\
 x_1 = 1.25 \longrightarrow f(x_1) = \sin(1.25\pi) \approx -0.707106 & f'''(x) = -\pi^3 \cos(\pi x) \\
 x_2 = 1.6 \longrightarrow f(x_2) = \sin(1.6\pi) \approx -0.9510565 & f^{(4)}(x) = \pi^4 \sin(\pi x) \\
 x_3 = 1.8 \longrightarrow f(x_3) = \sin(1.8\pi) \approx -0.587785 & f^{(5)}(x) = \pi^5 \cos(\pi x)
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{1,2}(x) &: \left| \frac{f^2(\xi(x))}{2!} (x-x_0)(x-x_2) \right| \\
 &= \underbrace{\pi^2 \cdot \sin(\pi \xi(x))}_{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x-1)(x-1.6) \\
 &= \pi^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (0.15)(0.2) \\
 &= 0.148044066
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{0,1,2}(x) &: \left| \frac{f^3(\xi(x))}{3!} (x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2) \right| \\
 &= \underbrace{\pi^3 \cos(\pi \xi(x))}_{\pi^3 \cos(1.8\pi)} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot (x-1)(x-1.25)(x-1.6) \\
 &= \pi^3 \cos(1.8\pi) \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot (0.4)(0.15)(0.2) \\
 &= 0.050169209
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{1,2,3}(x) &: \left| \frac{f^3(\xi(x))}{3!} (x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2) \right| \\
 &= \underbrace{\pi^3 \cos(\pi \xi(x))}_{\pi^3 \cos(1.8\pi)} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot (x-1.25)(x-1.6)(x-1.8) \\
 &= \pi^3 \cos(1.8\pi) \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot (0.15)(0.2)(0.4) \\
 &= 0.050169209
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{0,1,2,3}(x) &: \left| \frac{f^4(\xi(x))}{4!} (x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3) \right| \\
 &= \underbrace{\pi^4 \sin(\pi \xi(x))}_{\pi^4} \cdot \frac{1}{24} \cdot (x-1)(x-1.25)(x-1.6)(x-1.8) \\
 &= \pi^4 \cdot \frac{1}{24} \cdot (0.4)(0.15)(0.2)(0.4) \\
 &= 0.0194818182
 \end{aligned}$$

The error bounds for the interpolating polynomials support the result from the previous part because the error bounds are greater than the actual error.