

d)  $x_i$  |  $-1$  |  $0$  |  $1$   $m=2$

$f(x_i)$	$-3$	$-1$	$1$
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$$P = f(x_0)l_0^2 + \dots + f(x_n)l_n^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 &= -1 \\ x_1 &= 0 \\ x_2 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$l_0^2$$

$$l_1^2$$

$$l_2^2$$

$$\frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)}$$

$$\frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)}$$

$$\frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)}$$

$$\frac{(x) (x-1)}{(-1) (\cancel{0})(-2)}$$

$$\frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(1)(-1)}$$

$$\frac{(\cancel{0})(x+1)(x)}{(3)(2)}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - x}{2}$$

$$x^2 + x - x - 1$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 1}{-1}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + x}{\cancel{0} 2}$$

$$-3\left(\frac{x^2 - x}{2}\right) + \left[-1\left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{-1}\right)\right] + \frac{x^2 + x}{\cancel{0} 2}$$

$$\left( \frac{-3x^2 + 3x}{2} \right) + x^2 - 1 + \left( \frac{x^2 + x}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{-3x^2 + 3x + 2x^2 - 2 + x^2 + x}{2} = \frac{4x - 2}{2}$$



b)

$x_i$	-2	0	1
$f(x_i)$	12	-4	-3

$x_0 = -2$   
 $x_1 = 0$   
 $x_2 = 1$

$$\int_0^2$$

$$dx$$

$$\int_2^1$$

$$\frac{(x - x_1)(x - x_2)}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2)}$$

$$\frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_2)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)}$$

$$\frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_1)}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)}$$

$$\frac{(x)(x-1)}{(-2)(-3)}$$

$$\frac{(x+2)(x-1)}{(2)(-1)}$$

$$\frac{(x+2)(x)}{(1)(1)}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - x}{6}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 2x - x - 2}{-2}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 2x}{3}$$

$$12\left(\frac{x^2 - x}{6}\right) + \left[-4\left(\frac{x^2 + x - 2}{-2}\right)\right] + \left[-3\left(\frac{x^2 + 2x}{3}\right)\right]$$

~~$$12\left(\frac{x^2 - x}{6}\right) + \left[-4\left(\frac{x^2 + x - 2}{-2}\right)\right] + \left[-3\left(\frac{x^2 + 2x}{3}\right)\right]$$~~

~~$$12\left(\frac{x^2 - x}{6}\right) + \left[-4\left(\frac{x^2 + x - 2}{-2}\right)\right] + \left[-3\left(\frac{x^2 + 2x}{3}\right)\right]$$~~

$$2x^2 - x + 2x^2 + x - 4(-x) - 2x$$

$$3x^2 - 2x - 4$$