

The class `Func<in T,out TResult>` defines a delegate that has one parameter of the type `T` and returns a value of the type `TResult`. It's type of delegate used to encapsulate a method, allows to store the method and invoke that method when needed. More info here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/system.func-2?view=net-5.0>.

Remarks: The task requires you to use `Func<>` delegate to describe a method with single double argument that returns a double value.

#### Stage\_1 (1.0 Pts):

Create static Functions class that represents some functions definitions.

- \* Create static `Constant(double constantValue)` method that returns delegate `Func<>` method representing constant  $f(x) = c$  function.
- \* Create static `Identity()` method that returns delegate `Func<>` method representing identity  $f(x) = x$  function.
- \* Create static `Exp(double coefficientValue)` method that returns delegate `Func<>` method representing exponential  $f(x) = c * \exp(x)$  function. Use `Math.Exp` method.

#### Stage\_2 (1.0 Pts)

- \* Create `Function` class that represents a function. It wraps `Func<>` delegate and adds some more functionality.

##### (0.5 Pts)

- \* Declare private property of type `Func<>` representing internal function.
- \* Define constructor that takes `Func<>` and assigns that value to created property.
- \* Define implicit cast operator from `Func<>` to `Function`.
- \* Define `Value` method that takes double `x` argument and returns result of an internal `Func<>` function.

##### (0.5 Pts)

- \* Define `IEnumerable<double> GetValues(double aValue, double bValue, int nValue)` method that returns `n+1` results of evaluation of an internal function on `[a,b]` interval.

#### Stage\_3 (1.5 Pts)

- \* Create `Polynomial` class that inherits from `Function` and represents a polynomial function.
- \* (0.5 Pts) Define static method `ToFunction(double[] coefficientValues)` that creates `Func<>` representing polynomial. Coefficients are given in following manner: `i`-th elements defines coefficient for `x` to the power of `i`. That is `[a0, a1, ..., an]` for polynomial  $f(x) = a_0 + a_1 * x^1 + ... + a_n * x^n$ .

Remarks: Use Horner method to compute result.

- \* (0.5 Pts) Define constructor that takes `double[] coefficientValues` and assigns internal function using `ToFunction` method by invoking base class constructor. Assures that it also copies the coefficients and stores them in as a class member.
- \* (0.5 Pts) Define double `Derivative(double xValue)` that computes the derivative value using formal derivative formula  $f'(x) = a_1 + 2 * a_2 * x^1 + ... + n * a_n * x^{n-1}$ . Use already stored coefficients to achieve that. More info here: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Formal\\_derivative](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Formal_derivative).

Stage\_4 (1.5 Pts)

\* Create static NumericalMethods class that represents some numerical algorithms.

\* (0.5 Pts) Define Derivative method (extension method for Function) that returns first derivative value at given point. Use following formula:  $F'(x) = (F(x+h) - F(x-h)) / (2*h)$  , where h is derivation step by default equals to 0.001.

\* (0.5 Pts) Define Integral method (extension method for Function) that computes integral value on given interval [a,b] with given substeps n by default equals to 100.

Use following formula (Rectangular Rule)

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = h \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(x_i), \quad \text{where } x_i = a+i*h, \quad h=(b-a)/n$$