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Magazzun 20(5/22 17" Deals ]: Colicos 9
   Arryon Na Beeli to rolvierupo και το σείλμα παρεμβολής 

Lagrange χια τη συνάρτηση f(x) = x^4, x \in [0,3] στα σημεία x_0 = 0, x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2, x_3 = 3.
   Non: n=3, ρ; επz, ρ; (x) = ξ l; (x) f(xi) = lωf(x0) + l(x) f(xi)
                                                              + l2(x) f(x2) + lfx) (x3)
= P3(x)= (x-x1)(x-x2)(x-x3) . f(x0)
         +\frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)}{(x_1-x_2)(x_1-x_3)}f(x_1)+\frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_3)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_2-x_1)(x_2-x_3)}f(x_2)
         + (x -x0)(x-x1)(x-x2) f(x3)
(x2-x1)(x3-x1)(x5-x2)
 = \int_{3}(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}{(0-1)(0-2)(0-3)} \cdot 0 + \frac{(x-0)(x-2)(x-3)}{(x-0)(1-2)(1-3)} \cdot 1 + \frac{(x-0)(x-1)(x-3)}{(2-0)(2-1)(2-3)} \cdot 16
           +\frac{(x-0)(x-1)(x-2)}{(3-0)(3-1)(3-2)} \cdot 81
                                                                                     f(x) = 4x3
                                                                                     f"(x1=4-3.x2
 = (p_3(x) = 6x^3 - 11x^2 + 6x)
                                                                                     6"(x1=4.3.2x
                                                                                       f(4)(x)=9.3.2.1
      \frac{\sum_{x} p_{x} d \mu \alpha}{|f(x) - p_{x}(x)|} = \frac{|f(u)|}{|f(x)(x - 0)(x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3)}
                                    = 4.1(x-0)(x-1)(x-2)(x-3) | = max | Q(x) |
y. 06x63
       Q(x) = 0 = 1 x= 3/2, x= = + 1/2, x= = -1/2
          max (10kx) = Q(3/2 ± 1/2/) = 1
                          Apa 1/(x1-p3(x)) = 1
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Aoxnon (cx) = { 1-x, x= (0,13 $0, \times \epsilon [1, 2]$ Na bordei to $\rho_2(x)$ ora $\chi_0=0$, $\frac{\chi_1=1}{\chi_2=2}$ xu max $|f(x)-\rho_2(x)|$ $0 \le x \le 2$ P2(x) = lo(x)f(b)+lo(x)f(x)+lo(x)+lo(x) + l1(x)+(1)+ l2(x)+(2) $= l_0(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)} \cdot 1 = \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(0-1)(0-2)} = \frac{x^2-3x+2}{2}$ Recorn ed is oro [0,2] dev Espapsioferan to
Prisengea organization Lagrange row aratri
y + va aviver oro Cⁿ⁺¹ [a,8], dylady eds

+ c²[a,8] $\max_{0 \le x \le 1} |f(x) - \rho_2(x)| = \max_{0 \le x \le 1} |1 - x - x^2 - 3x + 2| = |g| = a$ max |f(x) - p2(x) = max |0-x2-3x+2| = 6 1=x=2 max |f(x)-p,(x)| = max {a, b? Roluwrupeo Rapspebolijs: Mopaj Newton: In(x)= ao + a, (x-x0) + a, (x-x0)(x-x1) + a, (x-x0)(x-x1)(x-x2)

Polois vope Rags polis: Mopey Newton	
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Oa jorla pia pidodo our oroia en jorda va aufijon za aveibre	
+ + an(x-x)(x-x)(x-x)(x-xn.	1)_
$ \begin{cases} \rho_n(x_0) = f(x_0) \\ (1) = \rho_n(x_0) = \alpha_0 \end{cases} = \alpha_0 = f(x_0) $	
$(1) \Rightarrow p_n(x_0) = \alpha_0 $ \(= \alpha_0 = \frac{f(x_0)}{}	
$p_n(x_i) = f(x_i)$	food
$(1) = p_n(x_i) = a_0 + a_1(x_1 - x_0) = a_0 + a_1(x_1 - x_0) = f(x_1) = f(x_1) - f(x_0)$	100
$ p_{n}(x_{1}) = f(x_{1}) $ $ p_{n}(x_{1}) = f(x_{1}) $ $ f(x_{1}) = f(x_{1}) = f(x_{1}) $ $ f(x_{1}) = f(x_{1}) = f(x_{1}) = f(x_{1}) $ $ f(x_{1}) = f(x_{1}) = f(x_{1}) = f(x_{1}) = f(x_{1}) $ $ f(x_{1}) = f(x_{1}$	
$\{f \times_{t}, \times_{o}\}$	
$\{\{x_1, x_2\} = \{\{x_2, x_1\}\}$	
15 - f[x2 x1] - f[x1,x0]	
Me tov ilio teoro: $a_2 = f[x_2, x_1, x_0] = \frac{f[x_2, x_1] - f[x_1, x_0]}{x_2 - x_0}$	
fr 1-fr, 7 f(x,7-f(x,0)	
$ \frac{f[\times_2] - f[\times_1]}{x_2 - \times_1} = \frac{f[\times_1] - f[\times_0]}{x_1 - \times_0} $	
*2-×0	
$\frac{x_{2}-x_{0}}{\sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{f(x_{i})}{\sum_{j=0}^{n} (x_{i}-x_{j})} = f(x_{0},,x_{n}) = \frac{f(x_{n},,x_{l})-f(x_{n-1},,x_{l})}{\sum_{j=0}^{n} (x_{i}-x_{j})}$	×a7
[evika on = \(\frac{1}{12} \) = \frac{1}{12} \(\times \) \(\times \	
$i=0$ $\int_{z=0}^{z=0} \left(x_i - x_i\right)$	
j ≠ i	
Rapadrixpui: f(x) = x3, Roluivupo rapspibolis pr pierej New	Ton
στα σημία χο=-1, χ ₁ =0, χ ₂ =2 προσδίω χ ₃ =1	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
)	
$\frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1 x_2) = f(x_2) - f(x_1) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2) dx_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int f(x_1, x_2)$	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
$\begin{cases} \begin{cases} x_{2}, x_{3} \end{cases} = \frac{1-8}{1-2} = \frac{7}{1-2} = 7 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \begin{cases} x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3} \end{cases} \end{cases}$	

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$$f\left[(x_{0}, x_{1}, x_{2})\right] = \frac{f\left[(x_{0}, x_{1}) - f\left[(x_{1}, x_{2})\right]\right]}{x_{0} - x_{2}} = \frac{1 - 4}{-1 - 2} = \frac{-3}{-3} = 1$$

$$f_{2}(x) = -1 + 1(x - (-1)) + 1(x - (-1))(x - 0)$$

$$= -1 + x + 1 + x^{2} + x = x^{2} + 2x$$

$$f\left((x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3})\right) = \frac{7 - 4}{1 - 0} = 3$$

$$f\left((x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3})\right) = \frac{7 - 4}{1 - 0} = 3$$

$$\frac{1}{4} e^{4} \qquad \rho_{3}(x) = \rho_{3}(x) + 1(x - (-1))(x - 0)(x - 2)$$

$$= \chi^{2} + 2x + (x + 1) \times (x - 2)$$

$$= \chi^{2} + 2x + \chi^{3} - 2x^{2} + \chi^{2} = \chi^{3}$$

$$-2x$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) & \text{Releveled for perpension } \\ x_0 = 0 & \text{X}_1 = \frac{1}{3}, \quad x_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \chi_1 & \text{If } \{x : j = f(x;)\} \\ 0 & \text{O} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{1}{2} - 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} - 0 = \frac{3}{3} \end{cases} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) & \text{Relevely bolgs perpension } \\ \chi_0 = 0 & \text{X}_1 = \frac{1}{3}, \quad x_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) & \text{Relevely bolgs perpension } \\ f(x) = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) & \text{Relevely bolgs perpension } \\ f(x) = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) & \text{Relevely bolgs perpension } \\ f(x) = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

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