

سوال ۱.

$$f(x) = a_{\bullet} + a_{\text{۱}}(x - x_{\bullet}) + a_{\text{۲}}(x - x_{\bullet})(x - x_{\text{۱}}) + a_{\text{۳}}(x - x_{\bullet})(x - x_{\text{۱}})(x - x_{\text{۲}})$$

$$a_{\bullet} = f(x_{\bullet}) = f(\bullet) = \bullet$$

$$a_{\text{۱}} = \frac{f(x_{\text{۱}}) - a_{\bullet}}{x_{\text{۱}} - x_{\bullet}} = \frac{y - \bullet}{\bullet/5 - \bullet} = ۲y$$

$$a_{\text{۲}} = \frac{f(x_{\text{۲}}) - a_{\bullet} - (x_{\text{۲}} - x_{\bullet})a_{\text{۱}}}{(x_{\text{۲}} - x_{\bullet})(x_{\text{۲}} - x_{\text{۱}})} = \frac{۳ - \bullet - ۲y(\text{۱} - \bullet)}{(\text{۱} - \bullet)(\text{۱} - \bullet/5)} = ۶ - ۴y$$

$$a_{\text{۳}} = \frac{f(x_{\text{۳}}) - a_{\bullet} - (x_{\text{۳}} - x_{\bullet})a_{\text{۱}} - (x_{\text{۳}} - x_{\bullet})(x_{\text{۲}} - x_{\text{۱}})a_{\text{۲}}}{(x_{\text{۳}} - x_{\bullet})(x_{\text{۲}} - x_{\text{۱}})(x_{\text{۲}} - x_{\text{۲}})} = \frac{۲ - \bullet - ۲y(\text{۲} - \bullet) - (۶ - ۴y)(\text{۲} - \bullet)(\text{۲} - \bullet/5)}{(\text{۲} - \bullet)(\text{۲} - \bullet/5)(\text{۲} - \text{۱})} = ۳$$

$$= \frac{۲ - ۴y - \text{۱۸} + \text{۱۲}y}{۳} = \frac{\text{۸}y - \text{۱۶}}{۳} \rightarrow y = ۴/۲5$$

سوال ۲.

$$p_{\bullet, \text{۱}, \text{۲}, \text{۳}}(x) = \frac{(x - x_{\text{۳}})p_{\bullet, \text{۱}, \text{۲}}(x) - (x - x_{\text{۲}})p_{\bullet, \text{۱}, \text{۳}}(x)}{x_{\bullet} - x_{\text{۳}}}$$

$$p_{\bullet, \text{۱}, \text{۲}}(x) = \frac{(x - x_{\text{۲}})p_{\bullet, \text{۱}}(x) - (x - x_{\text{۱}})p_{\bullet, \text{۲}}(x)}{x_{\text{۱}} - x_{\text{۲}}}$$

$$x_{\bullet} = \bullet, x_{\text{۱}} = \text{۱}, x_{\text{۲}} = \text{۲}, x_{\text{۳}} = \text{۳}$$

$$p_{\bullet, \text{۱}}(x) = ۲x + \text{۱} \rightarrow p_{\bullet, \text{۱}}(\text{۲}/5) = ۲ * \text{۲}/5 + \text{۱} = ۶$$

$$p_{\bullet, \text{۲}}(x) = x + \text{۱} \rightarrow p_{\bullet, \text{۲}}(\text{۲}/5) = \text{۲}/5 + \text{۱} = ۳/5$$

$$\rightarrow p_{\bullet, \text{۱}, \text{۲}}(\text{۲}/5) = \frac{(\text{۲}/5 - \text{۲})6 - (\text{۲}/5 - \text{۱})3/5}{\text{۱} - \text{۲}} = \frac{۳ - 5/25}{-1} = ۲/25$$

$$\rightarrow p_{\bullet, \text{۱}, \text{۲}, \text{۳}}(\text{۲}/5) = \frac{(\text{۲}/5 - ۳) * ۲/25 - (\text{۲}/5 - \bullet)3}{\bullet - ۳} = \frac{-8/625}{-3} = ۲/875$$

سوال ۳. با استفاده از استقرا ثابت می کنیم:

پایه استقرا:

$$f[x_{\bullet}] = \frac{\text{۱}}{x_{\bullet}}$$

فرض می کنیم:

$$\begin{aligned}
 k : f[x_1, \dots, x_k] &= \frac{(-1)^k}{x_1 \dots x_k} \rightarrow f[x_1, \dots, x_{k+1}] = \frac{(-1)^k}{x_1 \dots x_{k+1}} \\
 f[x_1, \dots, x_{k+1}] &= \frac{f[x_1, \dots, x_{k+1}] - f[x_1, \dots, x_k]}{x_{k+1} - x_k} = \frac{\frac{(-1)^k x_1 \dots x_k}{x_1 \dots x_{k+1}} - \frac{(-1)^k x_{k+1}}{x_1 \dots x_{k+1}}}{x_{k+1} - x_k} = \frac{-1(-1)^k}{x_1 \dots x_{k+1}} = \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{x_1 \dots x_{k+1}} \\
 &\rightarrow f[x_1, \dots, x_{k+1}] = \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{x_1 \dots x_{k+1}}
 \end{aligned}$$


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سوال ۴.

$$p_n(x) = f[x_1] + (x - x_1)f[x_1, x_2] + (x - x_1)(x - x_2)f[x_1, x_2, x_3]$$

$$f[x_1] = f(x_1) = 1, f[x_1, x_2] = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{25 - 1}{-3 - (1)} = -6/5$$

$$f[x_1, x_2] = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{64 - 25}{4 - (-3)} = \frac{39}{7}$$

$$f[x_1, x_2, x_3] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2] - f[x_1, x_2]}{x_3 - x_1} = \frac{\frac{39}{7} - (-6/5)}{4 - 1} = \frac{55}{14}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rightarrow p_n(x) &= f[x_1] + (x - x_1)f[x_1, x_2] + (x - x_1)(x - x_2)f[x_1, x_2, x_3] \\
 &= 1 + (x - 1)(-6/5) + (x - 1)(x - 3)\frac{55}{14}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow f(1/5) \simeq 1 + (1/5 - 1)(-6/5) + (1/5 - 1)(1/5 - 3)\frac{55}{14} \simeq 6/5893$$


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سوال ۵.

می توان با استفاده از دو سری تیلور سه جمله ای رابطه را بازنویسی کرد:

$$f''(x) = \frac{f(x+h) + f(x-h) - 2f(x)}{h^2} + E$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x+h) &= f(x) + hf'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2!}f''(x) + \frac{h^3}{3!}f^{(3)}(x) + R_3^+ \\
 f(x-h) &= f(x) - hf'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2!}f''(x) - \frac{h^3}{3!}f^{(3)}(x) + R_3^-
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow f(x+h) + f(x-h) = 2f(x) + \frac{h^2}{2!}f''(x) + R_3^+ + R_3^-$$

$$\rightarrow f''(x) = \frac{f(x+h) + f(x-h) - 2f(x)}{h^2} + \frac{R_3^+ + R_3^-}{h^2} \rightarrow E = \frac{R_3^+ + R_3^-}{h^2}$$

$$R_3^+ < \frac{h^3}{3!}f^{(3)}(z), z \in (x, x+h), R_3^- < \frac{h^3}{3!}f^{(3)}(z), z \in (x-h, x)$$

$$\rightarrow E < \frac{1}{h^2}(\frac{h^3}{3!}f^{(3)}(z_1) + \frac{h^3}{3!}f^{(3)}(z_2)) = \frac{h}{3!}(f^{(3)}(z_1) + f^{(3)}(z_2)), z_1 \in (x, x+h), z_2 \in (x-h, x)$$


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## سوال ۶.

می توان با استفاده از درونیابی لاگرانژ مقادیر خواسته شده را به دست آورد:

$$p_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x) f_i(x)$$

$$L_i(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)\dots(x-x_n)}{(x_i-x_0)\dots(x_i-x_n)}$$

$$\rightarrow p_2(x) = -0.503x^2 + 0.7185x + 0.6232 \simeq f(x)$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) \simeq -1.006x + 0.7185 \rightarrow f'(1) \simeq -0.2845$$

$$\rightarrow f''(x) \simeq -1.006 \rightarrow f''(1) \simeq -1.006$$

## سوال ۷.

طبق قاعده ذوزنقه داریم:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = h\left(\frac{f(x_0) + f(x_n)}{2} + f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_{n-1})\right)$$

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$E(f) = \frac{-nh^3}{12} f''(\epsilon); \quad \epsilon \in (a, b)$$

بنابراین خواهیم داشت:

$$\int_{0.75}^{1.3} (\sin^2 x - 2x \sin x + 1)dx, \quad n = 11 \Rightarrow h = 0.05$$

$$f(x) = (0.05 \times \frac{f(0.75) + f(1.3)}{2}) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(0.75 + i \times 0.05) = 0.205$$

$$E(f) = \frac{-11 \times 0.05^3}{12} \times f''(\epsilon)$$

$$f''(x) = \sin^2 x - 2 \sin x - 2x \cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(x) = 2 \cos^2 x - 2 \cos x + 2x \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(x) < 0, \quad x \in (0.75, 1.3)$$

$$\Rightarrow E(f) \leq \frac{-11 \times 0.05^3}{12} \times f''(0.75) = 0.0002$$

سوال ۸.

با توجه به روش سیمپسون داریم:

$i$	$x_i$	$\sin(2 \cos x) \sin^2 x$
0	0	0
1	$\frac{\pi}{8}$	0.1408
2	$\frac{2\pi}{8}$	0.4938
3	$\frac{3\pi}{8}$	0.597
4	$\frac{4\pi}{8}$	0

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} f(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{24} \left( y_0 + y_{\frac{\pi}{4}} + 2(y_{\frac{\pi}{8}} + y_{\frac{3\pi}{8}}) + 2y_{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) = \frac{\pi}{24} \left( \epsilon(0.1408 + 0.4938) + 2 \times 0.4938 \right) = 0.51268$$


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سوال ۹.

$$m = \frac{n}{2} \quad h = \frac{\pi}{n} \quad 0 < \epsilon < \pi$$

$$h_2 = \frac{-mh^5}{90} f^{(4)}(\epsilon) = \frac{\frac{n}{2} \times \frac{\pi^5}{n^5}}{90} f^{(4)}(\epsilon) \leq 10^{-4}$$

$$\widehat{f^{(4)}}(x) = \cos x \implies f^{(4)}(\epsilon) \leq 1 \frac{\pi^5}{180 \times n^4} \leq 10^{-4} \implies \frac{180 \times n^4}{\pi^5} \geq 10^4 \implies n \geq 11.42 \implies n = 12$$


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سوال ۱۰.

$$f(x, y) = y'(x) = 1 + y''(x) \implies f(x, y) = f(\cdot, \cdot) = 1$$

$$y(x_1) = y(x_0 + h) = y_0 + \frac{h}{2} \left( f(x_0, y_0) + f(x_1, y_0 + hf(x_0, y_0)) \right)$$

$$\implies y(\cdot/1) = y_1 = 0 + \frac{1}{2} (1 + 1 + (\cdot/1)') = 0.1 \dots 5$$

$$, y(\cdot/2) = y_2 = 0.1 \dots 5 + \frac{1}{2} (1/0.1 \dots 5 + 1/0.1 \dots 8 \dots 2) = 0.2 \dots 5 \dots$$


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سوال ۱۱.

طبق روش رانگه - کوتا داریم:

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \Delta y_i, \quad \Delta y_i = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left( k_1^{(i)} + 2k_2^{(i)} + 2k_3^{(i)} + k_4^{(i)} \right)$$

حال مقادیر  $k_1$  تا  $k_4$  را محاسبه میکنیم:

$$\begin{aligned} k_1^{(i)} &= hf(x_i, y_i) \\ k_2^{(i)} &= hf\left(x_i + \frac{h}{2}, \frac{k_1^{(i)}}{2}\right) \\ k_3^{(i)} &= hf\left(x_i + \frac{h}{2}, \frac{k_2^{(i)}}{2}\right) \\ k_4^{(i)} &= hf(x_i + h, k_3^{(i)}) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x, y) = y'(x) = y + 1$$

$$f(x, y) = (1, 1) = 2 \implies y(1/1) = y_1 = y_0 + \Delta y.$$

$$k_1^{(1)} = 1/20000, \quad k_2^{(1)} = 1/21000, \quad k_3^{(1)} = 1/21050, \quad k_4^{(1)} = 1/22105$$

$$\Delta y_1 = 1/21034 \implies y_1 = 1/21034$$

$$y(1/2) = y_2 = y_1 + \Delta y_1 = 1/44280$$

سوال ۱۲.

$$y''(x) - xy'(x) + x'y(x) - x = 0$$

$$y_1 = y, \quad y_2 = y' \implies y'_1 = y' = y_2, \quad y'_2 = xy' - x^2y + x$$

$$y_{1,1}(1) = 1, \quad y_{2,1}(1) = \frac{1}{2}k_1 = hf(1, 1, 1) = 1/1 \times y_{2,1}(1) = 1/0.5$$

$$k_1 = hf_1(1/1, 1/0.5, 1/0.5) = h \times 1/0.5 = 1/10.5$$

$$p_1 = hf_2(1, 1, 1) = 1 \times \frac{1}{2} - (1 \times 1) + 1 = 1/0.5$$

$$p_2 = hf_2(1/1, 1/0.5, 1/0.5) = 1/1(1/1 \times 1/0.5 - 1/1^2 \times 1/0.5 + 1/1) = 0$$

$$y(1/1) = y_1 + \frac{1}{2}(k_1 + k_2) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(1/0.5 + 1/10.5) = 1/0.775$$

موفق باشید.