Compute the upper bound of interpolation error for f(x) = 2sin(x) - 3cos(x) where x ε {-π/4, 0, π/4} within [-1, 1]. Consider up to 4 significant figures.

$$f(x) - P_2(x) = \frac{f^{(3)}(q)}{5!} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \left(x - 0\right) \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$= \left|\frac{-2\omega s \varphi - 3 \sin \varphi}{6}\right| \left(x^3 - \frac{\chi \pi}{16}\right)$$

$$= \left(\left(\frac{-2\omega s \varphi}{6}\right) + \left(\frac{-3 \sin \varphi}{6}\right)\right) \times |\omega(x)|$$

$$f(x) = 2\sin(x) - 3\cos x$$

$$f'(x) = 2\cos x + 3\sin x$$

$$f''(x) = -2\sin x + 3\cos x$$

$$f'''(x) = -2\cos x - 3\sin x$$

$$2/e_{p} \in [-1, 1]$$

Now, maximize each of the functions seperately!

$$= \left| \frac{2050}{6} + \frac{36 \text{ in } 1}{6} \right| \times 0.383$$

$$= 0.2888 \left[48 \text{ f} \right]$$

$$\omega(x) = x^{3} - \frac{x\lambda}{16}$$

$$\omega(x) = 3x^{2} - \frac{x\lambda}{16}$$

$$\omega(x) = 0.186$$

Ans:

$$f(x) - P_2(x) = \frac{f^{(3)}(\varphi)}{3!} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \left(x - 0 \right) \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$= \left| \frac{-2\omega s \varphi - 3 \sin \varphi}{6} \right| \left(x^3 - \frac{x \pi}{16} \right)$$

$$= \left| \left(\frac{-2\omega s \varphi}{6} \right) + \left| \frac{-3 \sin \varphi}{6} \right| \right) \times \left| \omega(x) \right|$$

$$f(x) = 2\sin(x) - 3\cos x$$

$$f'(x) = 2\cos x + 3\sin x$$

$$f''(x) = -2\sin x + 3\cos x$$

$$f'''(x) = -2\cos x - 3\sin x$$

^{4.} Compute the upper bound of interpolation error for f(x) = 2sin(x) - 3cos(x) where $x \in \{-\pi/4, 0, \pi/4\}$. Consider up to 4 significant figures.

$$= \left| \left(\frac{-2\omega s \varphi}{6} \right| + \left| \frac{-3\sin \varphi}{6} \right| \right) \right| \times \left| \omega(x) \right|$$

Now, maximize each of the functions seperately!

$$\frac{100 \text{ range}^{1}}{100 \text{ range}^{1}} = \left| \left(\frac{2\cos 0}{6} + \frac{3\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{6} \right) \right| \times 0.186$$

$$= 0.1549 \left[4sf \right]$$

$\omega(x) = x^3 - \frac{xx^2}{16}$	<u> </u>] w(x)
$\therefore \omega'(x) = 3x' - \frac{\pi'}{16}$	17 43	0.186
Solving $\omega'(z) = 0$, we get, $\kappa = \pm \frac{7}{4\sqrt{3}}$	- ⁷ 46	0.186

^{5.} Consider the function $f(x) = e^{2x} + e^{-2x} - x^3 ln(x)$. Find the upper bound of interpolation error where $x \in \{2, 3, 4\}$ within [1.6, 2.3]. Consider up to 4 significant

$$f(x) - \rho_2(x) = \frac{f^{(3)}(x)}{3!} (x-2)(x-3)(x-4)$$

$$= \frac{8e^{2\frac{\pi}{2}}-8e^{-2\frac{\pi}{2}}-6\ln\frac{\pi}{2}-1!}{6} \left| (x^3-9x^4+26x-24) \right|$$

Separate the functions!

$$\begin{cases}
f''(x) = 4e^{2x} + 4e^{2x} - 6x \ln x \\
-3x^{2} - 2x
\end{cases}$$

$$= \left(\frac{8e^{2x}}{6} + \frac{8e^{-2x}}{6} + \frac{6\ln^{2}}{6} + \frac{1}{6}\right) \times W(x)$$

$$= 4e^{2x} - 4e^{-2x} - 6x \ln x$$

$$-5x$$

$$f''(x) = 8e^{2x} - 8e^{-2x} - 6x \ln x$$

$$-5x$$

$$f'''(x) = 8e^{2x} - 8e^{-2x} - 6x \ln x$$

$$-6x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 5$$

$$= 8e^{2x} - 8e^{-2x} - 6x \ln x$$

$$w(x) = x^3 - 9x^2 + 26x - 24$$

$$\omega'(x) = 3x^2 - 18x + 26$$

Solve $\omega'(x) = 0$, we get, $x = 3.577$, 2.423
 2.423
 0.3849

$$f(x) = e^{2x} + e^{-2x} - x^{3} \ln x$$

$$f'(x) = 2e^{2x} - 2e^{-2x} - 3x^{3} \ln x$$

$$-x^{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 2e^{2x} - 2e^{-2x} - 3x^{3} \ln x$$

$$-x^{2}$$

$$f''(x) = 4e^{2x} + 4e^{-2x} - 6x \ln x$$

$$-3x^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 2x$$

$$= 4e^{2x} - 4e^{-2x} - 6x \ln x$$

$$-5x$$

$$f'''(x) = 8e^{2x} - 8e^{-2x} - 6x \ln x$$

$$-6x \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 5$$

$$= 8e^{2x} - 8e^{-2x} - 6x \ln x - 1$$

0.3849