

$$f(x) = x + \sqrt{x+1}$$

$$x_i = 0.2 + 0.1x_i \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} i=0,1,2,3,4 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6$$

$$f(0.2), f(0.3), f(0.4), f(0.5), f(0.6)$$

$$x = 0.1 \quad \text{مقدار}$$

x_i	$f(x_i)$	1st	2nd order	3rd
0.2	1.172			
0.3	1	0.172		
0.4	0.978	0.172	0	
0.5	0.955	0.172	0	X
0.6	0.932	0.172	0	

مقدار، قطع می‌کنیم

$$h = 0.1 \rightarrow \text{forward} \Rightarrow x. = 0.2, r = \frac{x - 0.2}{0.1}$$

$$\text{backward} \Rightarrow x. = 0.6, r = \frac{x - 0.6}{0.1}$$

$$\text{Central} \Rightarrow x. = 0.4, r = \frac{x - 0.4}{0.1}$$

$$\text{forward } P_1(x) = 1.172 + 0.172 \left(\frac{x - 0.2}{0.1} \right) = 1.172x + 1.01 \rightarrow 0.4 \rightarrow 1.172$$

$$\text{backward} = 0.932 + 0.172 \left(\frac{x - 0.6}{0.1} \right) = 1.172x + 1.1 \rightarrow 0.4 \rightarrow 1.172$$

$$\text{Central } P_2(x) = 0.978 + 0.172 \left(\frac{x - 0.4}{0.1} \right) = 1.172x + 1.01 \rightarrow 0.4 \rightarrow 1.172$$

$$E_n = f(x) - P_n(x) \leq \frac{f^{(n+1)}(x)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_n)$$

$$E \leq \frac{f^{(5)}(x)}{5!} (x - 0.2)(x - 0.3)(x - 0.4)(x - 0.5)(x - 0.6) \rightarrow \frac{-968}{120} \approx -8.066$$

$$\leq \frac{0.1^5 \times 0.1 \times 0.1 \times 0.1 \times 0.1}{120} \times \frac{-968}{120}$$

$$\leq -0.000008$$

$$f_1(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\varepsilon \leq \Delta x_1^{-1/2}$$

$$\varepsilon_n \leq \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)\dots(x-x_n)}{n!} \frac{f^{(n+1)}(x)}{(n+1)!}$$

$$\leq n! h^{n+1}$$

$$n=2 \rightarrow \varepsilon_n \leq \frac{P'''(x)}{3!} \times 1! h^3$$

$$P'(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2}$$

$$P''(x) = -\frac{1}{4} x^{-3/2}$$

$$P'''(x) = \frac{3}{8} x^{-5/2}$$

$$t=0 \rightarrow \frac{h^3}{x^5} \times \frac{3}{8} x^{-5/2} \leq \Delta x_1^{-1/2}$$

$$h \leq 0.0211$$

$$h = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow n \geq 48, \checkmark \rightarrow 48$$

$$x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n$$

$$f[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n] = \frac{f^{(n)}(x_1)}{n!}$$

$$x_1 = x_0 + h, x_2 = x_0 + 2h, \dots, x_n = x_0 + nh$$

$$f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f_1 - f_0}{h} = f'(x_0)$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2] - f[x_0, x_1]}{2h} = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1) - (f(x_1) - f(x_0))}{2h} = \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0)$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3] = \frac{\frac{1}{2} f''(x_1) - \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0)}{3h} = \frac{1}{6} f'''(x_0)$$

$$\rightarrow f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0)$$

now
consider

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} f^{(n-1)}\left(\frac{x_0 + x_1 + \dots + x_n}{n}\right)$$

$$P_{n-1}(x) = a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) + \dots + a_{n-1}(x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_{n-2})$$

$$P_{n-1}'(x) = a_{n-1}(n-1)! \quad , \quad P_{n-1}(x) - P_{n-1}'(x) = b_n \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (x-x_i)$$

$$f^{(n-1)} = P_{n-1}' + b_n n! x - b_n (n-1)! (x_0 + x_1 + \dots + x_n)$$

$$\rightarrow = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \times \left(b_n n! \left(\frac{x_0 + x_1 + \dots + x_n}{n} \right) - b_n (n-1)! (x_0 + x_1 + \dots + x_n) + a_{n-1} (n-1)! \right)$$

$$= b_n (x_0 + x_1 + \dots + x_n) - b_n (x_0 + x_1 + \dots + x_n) + a_{n-1}$$

$$= a_{n-1} = P_{[n-1]} = f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

$$\cos x = f(x)$$

$$x_r = 1, x_1 = \frac{1}{2}, x_0 = 0$$

$$f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{\cos(1/2) - \cos(0)}{1/2 - 0} = -0.7474$$

$$f[x_1, x_r] = \frac{\cos(1) - \cos(1/2)}{1 - 1/2} = -1.474$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_r] = \frac{-0.7474 \times 10^{-1} + 1.474 \times 10^{-1}}{1} = -0.159$$

$$x_i = i/n, i=0,1,\dots,n, P_n(x), 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n(x) = \cos x$$

$$\varepsilon_n \leq P_{n+1}(x) - P_n(x) = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^n (\varepsilon_n) \frac{1}{n!} (x - x_i) \rightarrow \leq n! h^{n+1}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \times n! \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} = \frac{n!}{(n+1)! n^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{(n+1)(n^{n+1})}$$

Case

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)n^{n+1}} = 0 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_n = 0, \varepsilon_n \rightarrow P_{n+1} - P_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n(x) = \cos(x)$$

Col (a)

$$P_{(m)} = A \sin x + B/x \quad P_1$$

$$x \rightarrow 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad \dots \quad 9$$

$$P_{(m)} \rightarrow 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 10 \quad 9$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n P_{1i} & \sum_{i=1}^n P_{1i}^2 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n P_{2i} & \sum_{i=1}^n P_{2i}^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n P_{1i} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n P_{2i} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin x_i & \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\sin x_i}{x_i} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\sin x_i}{x_i} & \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \sin x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^n y_i / x_i \end{bmatrix}$$

x	y	$\sin x \cdot r$	$\frac{\sin x}{x}$	$1/x^2$	$y \sin x$	y/x
1	3	0.1431	0.1431	1	0.1431	0.1431
2	4	0.1818	0.0909	0.25	0.7272	0.3636
3	5	0.1431	0.0476	0.1111	0.7155	0.2385
4	10	0.0909	0.0227	0.0625	0.9090	0.2273
5	9	0.0714	0.0143	0.04	0.6428	0.1286
Σ	10	0.5882	0.2941	1.4625	2.1326	0.9981

$$2.1326A + 0.2941B = 0.1431$$

$$0.2941A + 1.4625B = 0.9981$$

$$\rightarrow A = -0.1431$$

$$B = 0.1431$$

$$P_{(n)} = \frac{1}{y(a_0 + a_1 x)^r} \rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} = a_0 + a_1 x$$

x	y	x^r	$\sqrt[r]{1/y}$	$x \sqrt[r]{1/y}$
0	1	0	$\frac{1}{1}$	0
1	$\frac{4r}{1...}$	1	$\frac{r}{1...}$	$\frac{r}{1...}$
2	$\frac{1}{1...}$	2	$\frac{r}{1...}$	$\frac{r}{1...}$
3	$\frac{1}{1...}$	3	$\frac{1}{1...}$	$\frac{r}{1...}$
$\sum V$	$1/0 \sqrt{r}$	41	$1/V$	$1/r$

$$a_0(n+1) + a_1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

$$a_0 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) + a_1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^r \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i y_i \rightarrow Va_0 + 11a_1 = 1/r$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n a_0 + Va_1 = 1/r$$

$$-11a_0 - 11a_1 = -2/r$$

$$Va_0 + 11a_1 = 1/r$$

$$-2a_0 = 1/r \rightarrow a_0 = -1/2r$$

$$a_1 \approx -20/12r$$