

$$f(-1) = 6^{2} - 1$$

$$f(1) = 1 - 6^{2}$$

$$f(-\frac{1}{13}) = \frac{6^{3}}{3 \cdot 13} + \frac{6^{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{-6^{3} + 36^{3}}{3 \cdot 13} = \frac{26^{3}}{3 \cdot 13}$$

$$f(\frac{1}{13}) = \frac{6^{3}}{3 \cdot 13} - \frac{6^{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{6^{3} - 36^{3}}{3 \cdot 13} = \frac{-26^{3}}{3 \cdot 13}$$

$$max | f(x)| = \begin{cases} 1 - 6^{2} & \frac{26^{3}}{3 \cdot 13} \end{cases}$$

$$1 - 6^{2} = \frac{26^{3}}{3 \cdot 13}$$

$$1 - 6^{2} = \frac{26^{3}}{3 \cdot 13}$$

$$6 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Zad. 2

I def. rekerencyjnes wieny, že jesti znamy dusa poprzednie ilonary ubjnisone, potreetigens jednego dielento i durôch odejmonani.

k=0   k=1	k = n
*. \f(x,)	
x, f(x,) f[x.,x,]	
×n f(xn) f[xn, xn]	[ [[xo, xn]
	1

D(n) - liones drielen potreles de oblicania ((Xo, X1,..., Xn)

$$D(2) = 3 = 2 D(1) + 1$$

$$D(3) = 7 - 2D(2) + 1$$

$$D(n)=2^n-1$$

Dowsol indukcyjno:

Baza:

Zatsimy, ze da kurdego n EIN Xn1=2-1.

Polesierry, ze D(n+1)=2"-1.  $D(n+1) = 2D(n)+1 = 2\cdot(2^{n-1})+1 = 2^{n+1}-2+1=2^{n+1}-1$ S(n) - liorbo odejmoram potrelna do oblicamia f(Xo, X1,..., Xn) Odejmann jest dwa nezy wieces (de nin), stad: 5(n) = 2. D(n)  $5(n) = 2^{n+1} - 2$ Algorytin:  $\times [n+1] = \{x_0, x_1, ..., x_n\}$  pormec': 2n = O(n)  $y [n+1] = \{y_0, y_1, ..., y_n\}$ FOR z=1, i <n, i++: FOR j=n, j=2, j--:  $g[j] = \frac{y[j] - y[j-1]}{\times [j] - \times [j-i]}$ FND END RETURN Y[] Zad. 7 Wieny, ze by = {[xo, x, ..., xx]. Procedura Interp-Newton (x,f) more policy co negro jej 620, a my chemy cyznacyć 631. Wieny tet, ze Ln+1 (x) = Ln(x) + 6n+1 pm, (x) Czyli L31(x) = L30(x) + 631 Pn+1(x) Z def. wielomianu interpolacyjneg wienny, ze f(x31) = L31(x31) Z tych duóch nómos a mozerny cyznaczyć 631.

Liger deson manose moreny agreence 631. f(x31) = L20(x31) + 631. P31(x31) b31 = f(x31) - L30(x31) P31(x31) ps, (x31) = (x31-x0) (x31-x1). . (x3-x20)

poéro poliveyé schemetem Horner

O(n) L30(x) = 60+6, (x-x0)+62(x-x0)(x-x1)+...+630(x-x0)....(x-x23) = = bo + (x-x0)(b1 + b2 (x-x1) + ... + 650 (x-x1)...(x-x25))= = 60 + (x-x0)(61+(x-x1)(62+65(x-x2)+...+630(x-x2)...(x-x2g))=....i+d L30(x) rouser moremy obliger schenden Homera Zad. 6  $f(x) = e^{\frac{x}{3}}, f'(x) = \frac{1}{3}e^{\frac{x}{3}}, f''(x) = \frac{1}{3}e^{\frac{x}{3}}$  $f^{(n)}(x) = (\frac{1}{3})^n e^{\frac{x}{3}}, \quad f^{(n+1)}(x) = (\frac{1}{3})^{n+1} e^{\frac{x}{3}}$  $mox | f(x) - L_n(x) | \leq mox | f^{(n+1)}(x) | \cdot mox | p_{n+1}(x) |$   $x \in [-1,1]$   $x \in [-1,1]$  $\max_{x \in G_{1,1}} |p_{n+1}(x)| \leq \frac{1}{4} n! \cdot h^{n+1}$ Wozysthie westy są nóano nóano odlegte, wiec  $h = \frac{2}{n}$ Many zotem  $\max_{x \in [2,1]} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n+1} \cdot e^{\frac{x}{3}}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot n! \cdot \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^{n+1} \leq 10^{-16}$ najnietsza mantóx  $\frac{(\frac{1}{3})^{n+1} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{3}}}{4(n+1)} \cdot (\frac{2}{n})^{n+1} \leq 10^{-16}$ Dziata ella n=11. Joh zmeni siz sistuacje, gdy uzinjemy vertin Crebegsena?

Jak zmeni siz sytuay, gdy użyjemy vertin Crebysena! max xe (-1,1) | pnm (x) | = 1/2n Cryli namy  $(\frac{1}{3})^{n+1} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{3}} = 10^{-16}$ Dziota dla n=11