

For full credit, please clearly show all your work.

Problem 1

Consider the function $f(x) = |x|$.

1. Find a polynomial that interpolates the function at the points $x = -2, 0, 1$ using Lagrange interpolation.
2. What can you say about the error of the approximation using the error formula?

$$a) \quad p(x) = \underbrace{f(-2)}_{=2} L_1(x) + \underbrace{f(0)}_{=0} L_2(x) + \underbrace{f(1)}_{=1} L_3(x)$$

$$L_1(x) = \frac{x-0}{-2-0} \cdot \frac{x-1}{-2-1} = \frac{1}{6} x(x-1)$$

$$L_3(x) = \frac{x+2}{1+2} \cdot \frac{x-0}{1-0} = \frac{1}{3} x(x+2)$$

$$\Rightarrow p(x) = \frac{2}{6} x(x-1) + \frac{1}{3} x(x+2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} [x(x-1) + x(x+2)] = \frac{1}{3} [2x^2 + x]$$

$$b) \quad \text{Error formula: } |f(x) - p(x)| = \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} C(\dots)$$

→ BUT, $f'(x)$ does not exist at $x=0$,

so can't be applied. → NOTHING can be said.

Problem 2

Find a polynomial $p(x)$ using divided differences such that

$$p(-1) = 1, p'(-1) = -6, p(3) = 9, p'(3) = 8$$

	$f(x)$	$f'(x)$	$f(x, x)$	$f(x, x, x)$
-1	1	-6		
-1	1		$\frac{2 \cdot -6}{4} = 2$	
3	9	$\frac{8}{4} = 2$		$-\frac{1(2)}{4} = -\frac{1}{8}$
3	9	8	$\frac{8-2}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$	

$$\Rightarrow p(x) = [-6(x+1) + 2(x+1)^2$$

$$-\frac{1}{8}(x+1)^2(x-3)]$$