

# Primeiro Exercício da Lista de Interpolação $TOL := 10^{-9}$

Busque uma expressão de segundo grau e outra de terceiro grau que *melhor* aproximam a função  $x^4$  no intervalo  $2 \leq x \leq 8$ . Analise e discuta seus resultados confrontando-os graficamente

Solução no MATHCAD:

Mudança de variável:  $x [2, 8]$  para  $z [-1, 1]$

$$X(z) := 3 \cdot z + 5 \quad Z(x) := \frac{x - 5}{3}$$

$$f(z) := X(z)^4 \quad P_4(z) := f(z) \text{ expand} \rightarrow 81 \cdot z^4 + 540 \cdot z^3 + 1350 \cdot z^2 + 1500 \cdot z + 625$$

$$C := P_4(z) \text{ coeffs} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 625 \\ 1500 \\ 1350 \\ 540 \\ 81 \end{pmatrix}$$

## Aproximação de Terceiro Grau

a) Simples Truncamento

$$P_{3t}(z) := \sum_{i=0}^3 (C_i \cdot z^i) \quad E_{3t}(z) := f(z) - P_{3t}(z) \quad MSE_{3t} := \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 E_{3t}(z)^2 dz \quad ER_{3t}(z) := \frac{E_{3t}(z)}{f(z)} \cdot 100$$

b) Telescopiação

$$Tn_4(z) := z^4 - z^2 + \frac{1}{8} \quad E_3(z) := C_4 \cdot Tn_4(z) \quad MSE_3 := \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 E_3(z)^2 dz \quad ER_3(z) := \frac{E_3(z)}{f(z)} \cdot 100$$

$$P_3(z) := P_4(z) - E_3(z) \quad P_3(z) \rightarrow 540 \cdot z^3 + 1431 \cdot z^2 + 1500 \cdot z + \frac{4919}{8}$$

$$D := P_3(z) \text{ coeffs} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4919 \\ 8 \\ 1500 \\ 1431 \\ 540 \end{pmatrix}$$

c) Polinômio de Jacobi

$$r4 := \begin{pmatrix} -0.861136311594 \\ -0.339981043585 \\ 0.339981043585 \\ 0.861136311594 \end{pmatrix} \text{ Raízes de } P_4^{(0,0)}(z)$$

$$Pn_4(z) := \prod_{i=0}^3 (z - r4_i) \text{ Polinômio Nodal}$$

$$dP_4(z) := \frac{d}{dz} Pn_4(z) \quad L_3(i, z) := \frac{Pn_4(z)}{(z - r4_i) \cdot dP_4(r4_i)} \text{ Interpoladores de Lagrange}$$

$$P_{3J}(z) := \sum_{i=0}^3 (L_3(i, z) \cdot f(r4_i)) \quad P_{3J}(z) \text{ collect} \rightarrow 540.0 \cdot z^3 + 1419.4285714285720106 \cdot z^2 + 1500.0 \cdot z + 618.05714285713783$$

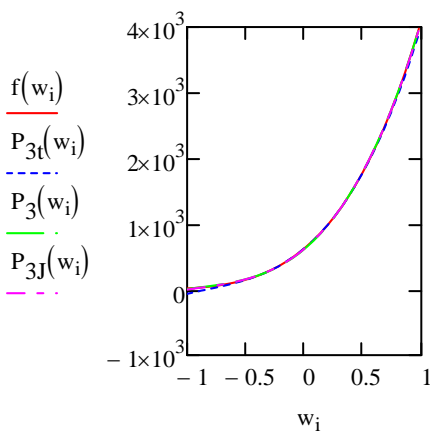
$$E_{3J}(z) := f(z) - P_{3J}(z) \quad MSE_{3J} := \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 E_{3J}(z)^2 dz \quad ER_{3J}(z) := \frac{E_{3J}(z)}{f(z)} \cdot 100$$

$$E_{3t}(1) = 81 \quad E_{3t}(-1) = 81 \quad MSE_{3t} = 729$$

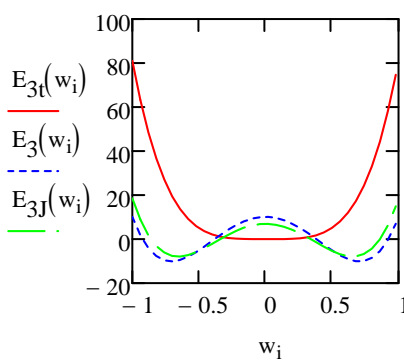
$$E_3(1) = 10.125 \quad E_3(-1) = 10.125 \quad MSE_3 = 50.444$$

$$E_{3J}(1) = 18.514 \quad E_{3J}(-1) = 18.514 \quad MSE_{3J} = 38.087$$

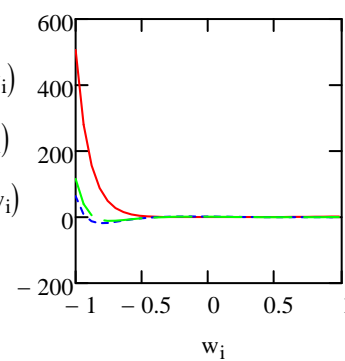
$$i := 0, 3 \dots 100 \quad w_i := -1 + \frac{i}{50}$$



Erro Absoluto



Erro Relativo %



$$P_{3t}(Z(x)) \text{ collect} \rightarrow 20 \cdot x^3 - 150 \cdot x^2 + 500 \cdot x - 625$$

$$P_3(Z(x)) \text{ collect} \rightarrow 20 \cdot x^3 - 141 \cdot x^2 + 410 \cdot x - \frac{3281}{8}$$

$$P_{3J}(Z(x)) \text{ collect} \rightarrow 19.999999999999999 \cdot x^3 - 142.28571428571422105 \cdot x^2 + 422.85714285714221046 \cdot x - 439.085714285714$$

### Aproximação de Segundo Grau

#### a) Simples Truncamento

$$P_{2t}(z) := \sum_{i=0}^2 (C_i \cdot z^i)$$

$$E_{2t}(z) := f(z) - P_{2t}(z)$$

$$MSE_{2t} := \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 E_{2t}(z)^2 dz$$

$$ER_{2t}(z) := \frac{E_{2t}(z)}{f(z)} \cdot 100$$

#### b) Telescopiação

$$Tn_3(z) := z^3 - \frac{3}{4} \cdot z$$

$$E_2(z) := D_3 \cdot Tn_3(z) + E_3(z)$$

$$MSE_2 := \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 E_2(z)^2 dz$$

$$ER_2(z) := \frac{E_2(z)}{f(z)} \cdot 100$$

$$P_2(z) := P_3(z) - D_3 \cdot Tn_3(z)$$

$$P_2(z) \rightarrow 1431 \cdot z^2 + 1905 \cdot z + \frac{4919}{8}$$

$$E := P_2(z) \text{ coeffs} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4919}{8} \\ 1905 \\ 1431 \end{pmatrix}$$

#### c) Polinômio de Jacobi

$$r3 := \begin{pmatrix} -0.774596669241 \\ 0 \\ 0.774596669241 \end{pmatrix} \text{ Raízes de } P_3^{(0,0)}(z)$$

$$Pn_3(z) := \prod_{i=0}^2 (z - r3_i) \text{ Polinômio Nodal}$$

$$dP_3(z) := \frac{d}{dz} Pn_3(z)$$

$$L_2(i, z) := \frac{Pn_3(z)}{(z - r3_i) \cdot dP_3(r3_i)} \text{ Interpoladores de Lagrange}$$

$$P_{2J}(z) := \sum_{i=0}^2 (L_2(i, z) \cdot f(r3_i))$$

$$P_{2J}(z) \text{ collect} \rightarrow 1398.5999999999393436 \cdot z^2 + 1823.999999999595624 \cdot z + 625.0$$

$$E_{2J}(z) := f(z) - P_{2J}(z)$$

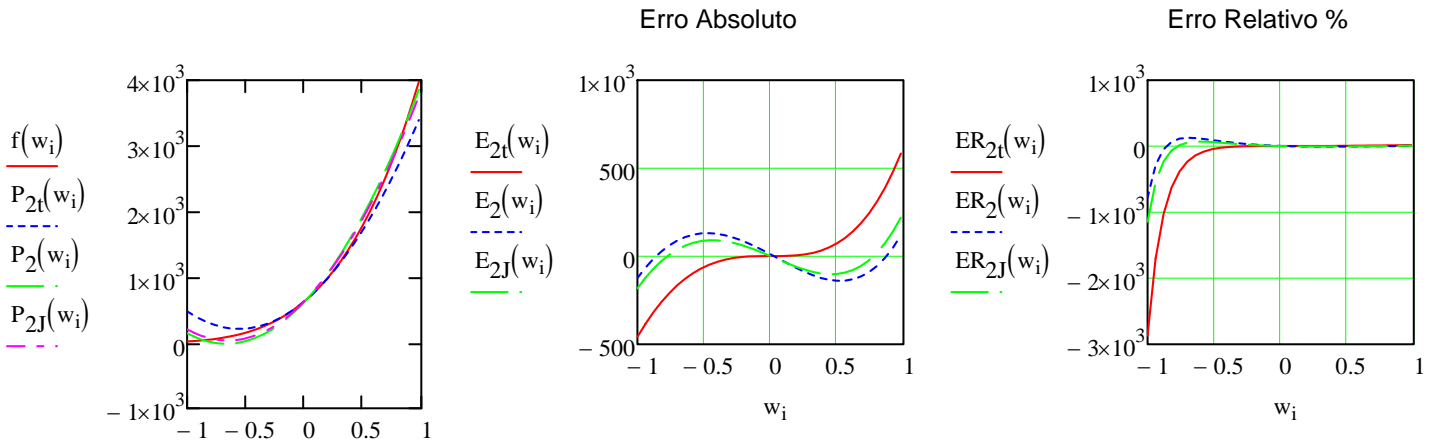
$$MSE_{2J} := \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 E_{2J}(z)^2 dz$$

$$ER_{2J}(z) := \frac{E_{2J}(z)}{f(z)} \cdot 100$$

$$E_{2t}(1) = 621 \quad E_{2t}(-1) = -459 \quad \text{MSE}_{2t} = 42386.143$$

$$E_2(1) = 145.125 \quad E_2(-1) = -124.875 \quad \text{MSE}_2 = 8902.587$$

$$E_{2J}(1) = 248.4 \quad E_{2J}(-1) = -183.6 \quad \text{MSE}_{2J} = 6741.792$$



$$P_{2t}(Z(x)) \text{ collect} \rightarrow 150 \cdot x^2 - 1000 \cdot x + 1875$$

$$P_2(Z(x)) \text{ collect} \rightarrow 159 \cdot x^2 - 955 \cdot x + \frac{11319}{8}$$

$$P_{2J}(Z(x)) \text{ collect} \rightarrow 155.399999999999326039 \cdot x^2 - 946.00000000006739598 \cdot x + 1470.00000000050547$$

## Segundo Exercício da Lista de Interpolação

### Aproximação de Menor Grau da Exponencial - $|E| < 10^{-2}$

1. Aproxime a função  $e^x$  no intervalo:  $0 \leq x \leq +2$  por um polinômio de menor grau em  $x$ , em que se assegura que o módulo do erro seja menor do que  $10^{-2}$ .

**CONSIDERANDO A NORMALIZAÇÃO :  $z = x-1$**

$$f_{\text{MN}}(z) := e \cdot e^z$$

$$\frac{e}{10!} = 7.491 \times 10^{-7}$$

**Por aproximações das potências de  $y$  superior a 3 por polinômios de Chebyshev**

$$\text{Erro}_{\text{parcela}} := \frac{e}{10!} + \frac{1}{9!} \cdot \frac{46}{256} + \frac{1}{8!} \cdot \frac{37}{128} + \frac{1}{7!} \cdot \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{6!} \cdot \frac{7}{32} + \frac{1}{5!} \cdot \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{4!} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \text{ Erro}_{\text{parcela}} = 0.006$$

$$1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} \left[ \frac{4 \cdot (2 \cdot z^2 - 1) + 3}{8} \right] + \frac{1}{5!} \left[ \frac{5 \cdot (4 \cdot z^3 - 3 \cdot z) + 10 \cdot z}{16} \right] + \frac{1}{6!} \cdot \frac{15 \cdot (2 \cdot z^2 - 1) + 10}{32} + \frac{1}{7!} \left[ \frac{21 \cdot (4 \cdot z^3 - 3 \cdot z) + 35 \cdot z}{64} \right] \dots + \frac{1}{8!} \cdot \frac{56 \cdot (2 \cdot z^2 - 1) + 35}{128} + \frac{1}{9!} \left[ \frac{84 \cdot (4 \cdot z^3 - 3 \cdot z) + 126 \cdot z}{256} \right]$$

$c_{\text{MN}} :=$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{733277}{737280} \\ \frac{147059}{147456} \\ \frac{25021}{46080} \\ \frac{49033}{276480} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_3(z) := \sum_{i=0}^3 (c_i \cdot z^i)$$

$$P_3(1) = 2.712$$

$$\text{Erro}_{\text{maximo}} = f(1) - P_3(1)^2 = (P_3(1) + \text{Erro}_{\text{parcela}})^2 - P_3(1)^2$$

$$\text{Erro}_{\text{maximo}} := \text{Erro}_{\text{parcela}} \cdot (\text{Erro}_{\text{parcela}} + 2 \cdot P_3(1)) \text{ Erro}_{\text{maximo}} = 3.29 \times 10^{-2} \quad \text{Módulo do Erro Máximo maior do que o admissível}$$

## Por aproximações das potências de y superior a 4 por polinômios de Chebyshev

$$\text{Erro}_{\text{parcela}} := \frac{e}{10!} + \frac{1}{9!} \cdot \frac{46}{256} + \frac{1}{8!} \cdot \frac{9}{128} + \frac{1}{7!} \cdot \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{6!} \cdot \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{5!} \cdot \frac{1}{16} \text{Erro}_{\text{parcela}} = 5.92 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^4}{4!} + \frac{1}{5!} \left[ \frac{5 \cdot (4 \cdot z^3 - 3 \cdot z) + 10 \cdot z}{16} \right] \dots$$

$$+ \frac{1}{6!} \cdot \frac{6 \cdot (8 \cdot z^4 - 8 \cdot z^2 + 1) + 15 \cdot (2 \cdot z^2 - 1) + 10}{32} + \frac{1}{7!} \left[ \frac{21 \cdot (4 \cdot z^3 - 3 \cdot z) + 35 \cdot z}{64} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{8!} \cdot \frac{28 \cdot (8 \cdot z^4 - 8 \cdot z^2 + 1) + 56 \cdot (2 \cdot z^2 - 1) + 35}{128} + \frac{1}{9!} \left[ \frac{84 \cdot (4 \cdot z^3 - 3 \cdot z) + 126 \cdot z}{256} \right]$$

$$C := \begin{pmatrix} 245771 \\ 245760 \\ 147059 \\ 147456 \\ 23003 \\ 46080 \\ 49033 \\ 276480 \\ 1009 \\ 23040 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_4(z) := \sum_{i=0}^4 (C_i \cdot z^i)$$

$$P_4(1) = 2.71769$$

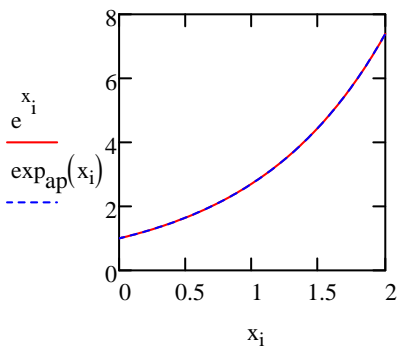
$$\text{Erro}_{\text{maximo}} := \text{Erro}_{\text{parcela}} \cdot (\text{Erro}_{\text{parcela}} + 2 \cdot P_4(1))$$

$$\text{Erro}_{\text{maximo}} = 3.22 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M\u00f3dulo do Erro m\u00e1ximo menor do que o admiss\u00edvel}$$

$$\text{exp}_{\text{ap}}(x) := P_4(1) \cdot P_4(x-1) \text{ collect} \rightarrow \frac{758149483 \cdot x^4}{6370099200} + \frac{451583587 \cdot x^3}{76441190400} + \frac{5307046381 \cdot x^2}{8493465600} + \frac{65699025119 \cdot x}{67947724800} + \frac{306114312413}{305764761600}$$

$$E(x) := e^x - \text{exp}_{\text{ap}}(x) \quad \int_0^2 E(x)^2 dx = 3.202 \times 10^{-6} \quad E(0) = -1.14 \times 10^{-3} \quad E(1) = 4.7 \times 10^{-4}$$

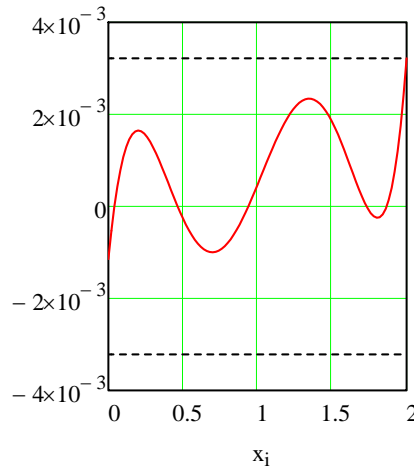
$$i := 0..100 \quad x_i := \frac{i}{50} \quad \text{erro}(x) := e^x - \text{exp}_{\text{ap}}(x)$$



$$\text{erro}(x_i)$$

$$\text{Erro}_{\text{maximo}}$$

$$-\text{Erro}_{\text{maximo}}$$



$$\varepsilon_i := |\text{erro}(x_i)|$$

$$\max(\varepsilon) = 3.22 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\varepsilon_{100} = 3.22 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{Erro}_{\text{maximo}} = 3.22 \times 10^{-3}$$

## Terceiro Exemplo da Lista de Interpola\u00e7\u00e3o Polinomial

Hougen & Watson sugerem a express\u00e3o emp\u00edrica abaixo para o c\u00e1lculo do calor espec\u00edfico

molar do g\u00e1s nitrog\u00eanio :  $C_p = 6.3 + 1.82 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot T - 0.345 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot T^2$ , onde:  $C_p$  :

cal/gmol/K e T: Kelvin. Na faixa de 300 a 2100 K, o erro m\u00e1ximo do calor espec\u00edfico calculado por esta express\u00e3o \u00e9 de 1.2 %.

a) determine a aproxima\u00e7\u00e3o linear de  $C_p$  que minimiza o m\u00e1ximo do erro adicional na faixa de 1000 a 2000 K;

b) Calcule o erro percentual m\u00e1ximo da aproxima\u00e7\u00e3o proposta em a).

$$C_p(T) := 6.3 + 1.82 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot T - 0.345 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot T^2$$

## Aproximação Linear do calor específico do Nitrogênio

Primeiro Método : minimização da integral do quadrado do erro

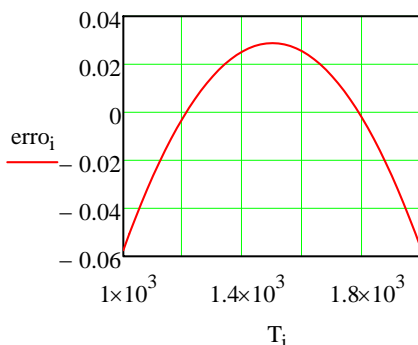
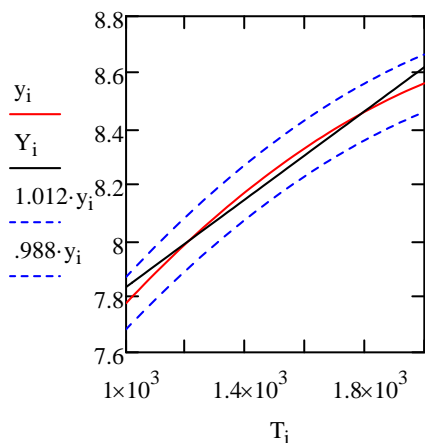
$$J(c) := \int_{1000}^{2000} [C_P(T) - (c_0 + c_1 \cdot T)]^2 dT$$

$$c0 := \begin{pmatrix} 6.3 \\ 1.82 \cdot 10^{-3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c := \text{Minimize}(J, c0) \quad c^T = (7.0475 \quad 7.85 \times 10^{-4}) \quad J(c) = 0.661 \quad c_{pL}(T) := c_0 + c_1 \cdot T \quad \underline{\underline{E}}(T) := C_P(T) - c_{pL}(T)$$

$$i := 0..50$$

$$\underline{\underline{T}}_i := 1000 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{i}{50}\right) \quad y_i := C_P(T_i) \quad Y_i := c_{pL}(T_i) \quad \underline{\underline{\text{erro}}}_i := E(T_i)$$



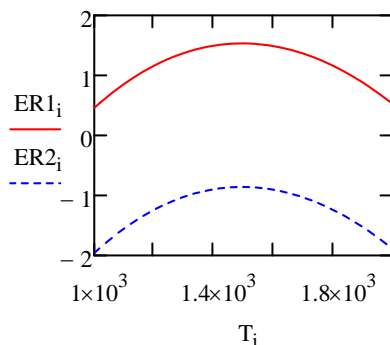
$$\underline{\underline{m}} := |\text{erro}_i|$$

$$\max(m) = 0.058$$

$$ER1_i := \left(1 - \frac{Y_i}{1.012 \cdot y_i}\right) \cdot 100$$

$$ER2_i := \left(1 - \frac{Y_i}{.988 \cdot y_i}\right) \cdot 100$$

Erro relativo (%)



$$P1_i := |ER1_i| \quad \max(P1) = 1.53 \quad \min(P1) = 0.455$$

$$P2_i := |ER2_i| \quad \max(P2) = 1.963 \quad \min(P2) = 0.862$$

Segundo método: aproximação de  $T^2$  pela *melhor* reta

$$T(z) := 500 \cdot (3 + z) \quad T(z)^2 \text{ collect} \rightarrow 250000 \cdot z^2 + 1500000 \cdot z + 2250000$$

Telescopiação:

$$2250000 + 1500000 \cdot z + 250000 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \text{ collect} \rightarrow 1500000 \cdot z + 2375000$$

$$\text{com erro: } \frac{250000}{2} \cdot .345 \cdot 10^{-6} = 0.043$$

$$c_{pT}(T) := 6.3 + 1.82 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot T - .345 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot \left[2375000 + 1500000 \cdot \left(\frac{T}{500} - 3\right)\right] \text{ collect} \rightarrow 0.000785 \cdot T + 7.033125$$

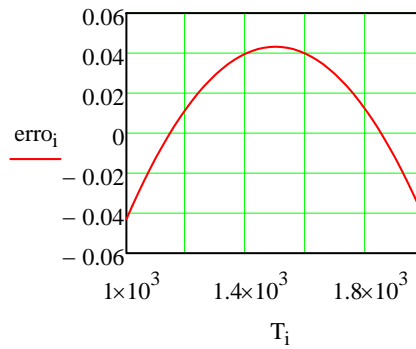
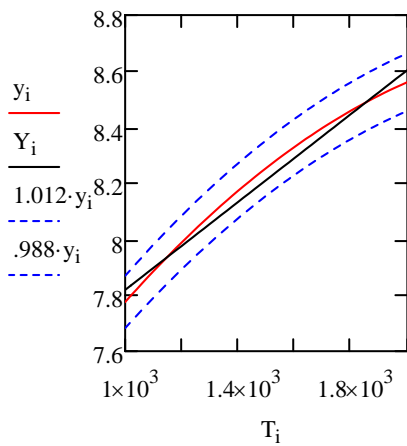
$$\underline{\underline{E}}(T) := C_P(T) - c_{pT}(T) \quad \int_{1000}^{2000} E(T)^2 dT = 0.868$$

$$i := 0..50$$

$$\underline{\underline{T}}_i := 1000 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{i}{50}\right) \quad y_i := C_P(T_i) \quad Y_i := c_{pT}(T_i) \quad \text{erro}_i := E(T_i)$$

$$ER1_i := \left(1 - \frac{Y_i}{1.012 \cdot y_i}\right) \cdot 100$$

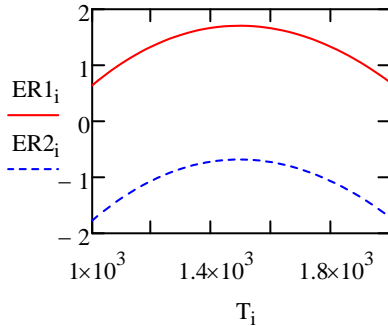
$$ER2_i := \left(1 - \frac{Y_i}{.988 \cdot y_i}\right) \cdot 100$$



$$m_i := |\text{erro}_i|$$

$$\max(m) = 0.043$$

$$\frac{\max(m)}{C_P(1000)} \cdot 100 = 0.55$$



$$P1_i := |ER1_i| \quad \max(P1) = 1.702 \quad \min(P1) = 0.638$$

$$P2_i := |ER2_i| \quad \max(P2) = 1.776 \quad \min(P2) = 0.686$$

#### Quarto Exemplo da Lista de Interpolação Polinomial

A variação do coeficiente de expansão térmica do alumínio na faixa de 0 a 100° C é dada por:

$$k(T) = 0.22 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot T + 0.009 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot T^2 \quad \text{com } T : ^\circ\text{C} .$$

a) aproxime  $k(T)$  por uma constante, na mesma faixa de 0 a 100° C, de modo que o valor do erro máximo seja mínimo;

b) Calcule o valor médio de  $k(T)$   $\left[ \bar{k} = \frac{\int_0^{100} k(T) \cdot dT}{100} \right]$  e sua média aritmética (na mesma

faixa de temperatura) e compare e discuta todos estes valores sugerindo que valor é o mais adequado!.

$$\text{Raizes\_Chebishev}(n, a, b) := \left| \begin{array}{l} \theta \leftarrow \frac{\pi}{2 \cdot n} \\ \text{for } j \in 0..n-1 \\ \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} r \leftarrow \cos[(2 \cdot j + 1) \cdot \theta] \\ x_{n-1-j} \leftarrow \frac{1-r}{2} \cdot a + \frac{1+r}{2} \cdot b \end{array} \right. \\ x \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Lagrange}(n, x, y, X) := \left| \begin{array}{l} Y \leftarrow 0 \\ \text{for } i \in 0..n-1 \\ \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} p \leftarrow 1 \\ \text{for } j \in 0..n-1 \\ \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} X - x_j \\ p \leftarrow p \cdot \frac{x_i - x_j}{x_i - x_i} \text{ if } j \neq i \end{array} \right. \\ Y \leftarrow Y + p \cdot y_i \end{array} \right. \\ Y \end{array} \right.$$

$$a := 0 \quad b := 100$$

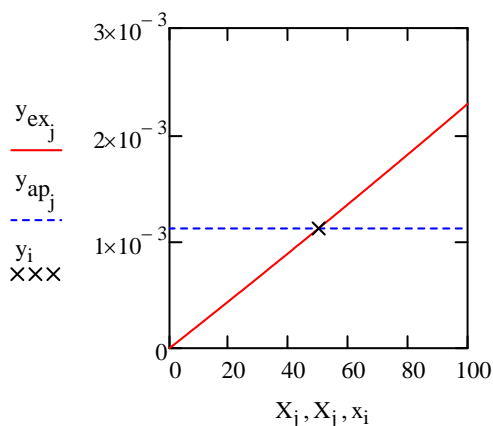
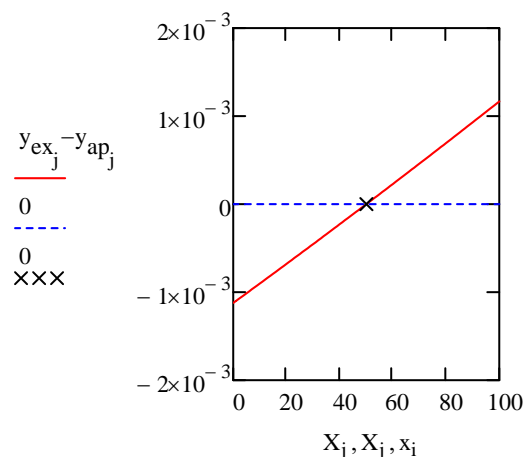
$$n := 1 \quad x := \text{Raizes\_Chebishev}(n, a, b) \quad x = (50)$$

$$k(T) := (.22 \cdot 10^{-4} + .009 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot T) \cdot T$$

$$i := 0..n - 1 \quad y_i := k(x_i) \quad Y(X) := \text{Lagrange}(n, x, y, X)$$

$$j := 0..100 \quad X_j := a + (b - a) \cdot \frac{j}{100}$$

$$y_{ap_j} := Y(X_j) \quad y_{ex_j} := k(X_j)$$



$$k_{\text{medio}} := \frac{\int_0^{100} k(T) dT}{100} \quad k_{\text{medio}} = 1.13 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$e_{\text{m}} := |y_{ex_j} - k_{\text{medio}}| \quad \max(e) = 1.16 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$k_{\text{arit}} := \frac{k(0) + k(100)}{2} \quad k_{\text{arit}} = 1.145 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$e_{\text{m}} := |y_{ex_j} - k_{\text{arit}}| \quad \max(e) = 1.145 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$k_{\text{min}} := y_0 \quad k_{\text{min}} = 1.1225 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$e_{\text{m}} := |y_{ex_j} - k_{\text{min}}| \quad \max(e) = 1.168 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\frac{\int_0^{100} (k(T) - k_{\text{medio}})^2 dT}{100} = 4.371 \times 10^{-7} \quad \frac{\int_0^{100} (k(T) - k_{\text{arit}})^2 dT}{100} = 4.373 \times 10^{-7} \quad \frac{\int_0^{100} (k(T) - k_{\text{min}})^2 dT}{100} = 4.371 \times 10^{-7}$$

### Quinto exercício da Lista de Interpolação Polinomial

Nas Tabelas abaixo apresentam-se os valores da condutividade térmica do CO<sub>2</sub> e da viscosidade do etileno glicol líquido a várias temperaturas:

T (° F)	k (BTU/hr/ft/° F)
32	0.0085
212	0.0133
392	0.0181
572	0.0228

T (° F)	μ (lb/ft/hr)
0	242.00
50	82.10
100	30.50
150	12.60
200	5.57

Determine, em cada caso, o polinômio interpolador de menor grau possível que assegure um erro relativo inferior a 1.00 % na faixa tabelada de T.

Observação: a dependência polinomial de μ com T é mais adequadamente expressa por ln(μ).

(a) Condutividade Térmica do CO<sub>2</sub>

$$T := \begin{pmatrix} 32 \\ 212 \\ 392 \\ 572 \end{pmatrix} \quad k := \begin{pmatrix} .0085 \\ .0133 \\ .0181 \\ .0228 \end{pmatrix} \quad n := 2 \quad m := 0 \quad x_0 := T_m \quad y_0 := k_m \quad m := 2 \quad x_1 := T_m \quad y_1 := k_m \quad i := 0..3$$

$$K := \text{Lagrange}(n, x, y, T_i) \quad E := \left(1 - \frac{K_i}{k_i}\right) \cdot 100 \quad \epsilon := |E_i|$$

$$k^T = (0.009 \quad 0.013 \quad 0.018 \quad 0.023)$$

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$$E^T = (0 \quad -0 \quad 0 \quad -0.439) \quad \max(\epsilon) = 0.439 \quad \text{ERRO \% MÁXIMO}$$

(b) Viscosidade do Etileno glicol a várias temperaturas

$$i := 0..4 \quad T_i := i \cdot 50 \quad \mu := \begin{pmatrix} 242 \\ 82.1 \\ 30.5 \\ 12.6 \\ 5.57 \end{pmatrix} \quad T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 50 \\ 100 \\ 150 \\ 200 \end{pmatrix} \quad z_i := \ln(\mu_i) \quad z = \begin{pmatrix} 5.489 \\ 4.408 \\ 3.418 \\ 2.534 \\ 1.717 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$n := 2 \quad x := \begin{pmatrix} T_1 \\ T_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad y := \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$i := 0..4 \quad Y_i := \exp(\text{Lagrange}(n, x, y, T_i)) \quad E_i := 100 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{Y_i}{\mu_i}\right) \quad \epsilon_i := |E_i| \quad \max(\epsilon) = 13.4 \quad \text{ERRO \% MÁXIMO}$$

$$Y^T = (209.57 \quad 82.1 \quad 32.163 \quad 12.6 \quad 4.936)$$

$$n := 3 \quad x := \begin{pmatrix} T_0 \\ T_1 \\ T_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad y := \begin{pmatrix} z_0 \\ z_1 \\ z_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad Y_i := \exp(\text{Lagrange}(n, x, y, T_i)) \quad E_i := 100 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{Y_i}{\mu_i}\right) \quad \epsilon_i := |E_i|$$

$$\max(\epsilon) = 1.146 \quad \text{ERRO \% MÁXIMO}$$

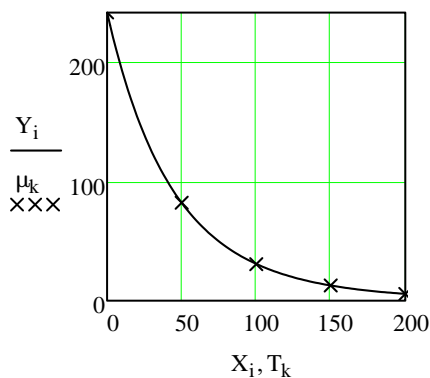
$$Y^T = (242 \quad 82.1 \quad 30.539 \quad 12.456 \quad 5.57)$$

$$n := 4 \quad x := \begin{pmatrix} T_0 \\ T_1 \\ T_3 \\ T_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad y := \begin{pmatrix} z_0 \\ z_1 \\ z_3 \\ z_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad Y_i := \exp(\text{Lagrange}(n, x, y, T_i)) \quad E_i := 100 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{Y_i}{\mu_i}\right) \quad \epsilon_i := |E_i|$$

$$\max(\epsilon) = 0.901 \quad \text{ERRO \% MÁXIMO}$$

$$Y^T = (242 \quad 82.1 \quad 30.775 \quad 12.6 \quad 5.57)$$

$$i := 0..100 \quad X_i := 200 \cdot \frac{i}{100} \quad Y_i := \exp(\text{Lagrange}(n, x, y, X_i)) \quad k := 0..4$$





### Sexto exercício da Lista de Interpolação Polinomial

A tabela abaixo mostra a dependência da pressão parcial do vapor de amônia com a temperatura a diferentes concentrações:

Concentração percentual molal da amônia

Temperatura (° F)	0	10	20	25	30	35
60	0.26	1.42	3.51	5.55	8.65	13.22
80	0.51	2.43	5.85	9.06	13.86	20.61
100	0.95	4.05	9.34	14.22	21.32	31.16
140	2.89	9.98	21.49	31.54	45.73	64.78
180	7.51	21.65	44.02	62.68	88.17	121.68
220	17.19	42.47	81.91	113.81	156.41	211.24
250	29.83	66.67	124.08	169.48	229.62	305.60

por interpolação linear nas duas variáveis independentes [temperatura e concentração] calcule as pressões parciais da amônia nos seguintes casos:

T [° C]	126.5	126.5	126.5	60.0	237.5	237.5
Concentração Molal [%]	28.8	6.7	25.0	0.00	17.6	35.0

$$\begin{matrix} T := \\ \begin{pmatrix} 60 \\ 80 \\ 100 \\ 140 \\ 180 \\ 220 \\ 250 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} X := \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 10 \\ 20 \\ 25 \\ 30 \\ 35 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} P := \\ \begin{pmatrix} .26 & 1.42 & 3.51 & 5.55 & 8.65 & 13.22 \\ .51 & 2.43 & 5.85 & 9.06 & 13.86 & 20.61 \\ .95 & 4.05 & 9.34 & 14.22 & 21.32 & 31.16 \\ 2.89 & 9.98 & 21.49 & 31.54 & 45.73 & 64.78 \\ 7.51 & 21.65 & 44.02 & 62.68 & 88.17 & 121.68 \\ 17.19 & 42.47 & 81.91 & 113.81 & 156.41 & 211.24 \\ 29.83 & 66.67 & 124.08 & 169.48 & 229.62 & 305.60 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \theta := \\ \begin{pmatrix} 126.5 \\ 126.5 \\ 126.5 \\ 60 \\ 237.5 \\ 237.5 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} C := \\ \begin{pmatrix} 28.8 \\ 6.7 \\ 25 \\ 0 \\ 17.6 \\ 35.0 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

```

P_interpolado( $\theta, C$ ) :=
  i  $\leftarrow$  6
  j  $\leftarrow$  5
  for n  $\in$  0..6
    if  $\theta < T_n$ 
      | i  $\leftarrow$  n
      | break
  for n  $\in$  0..5
    if  $C < X_n$ 
      | j  $\leftarrow$  n
      | break
   $y_0 \leftarrow T_{i-1}$ 
   $y_1 \leftarrow T_i$ 
   $\Delta T \leftarrow y_1 - y_0$ 
   $x_0 \leftarrow X_{j-1}$ 
   $x_1 \leftarrow X_j$ 
   $\Delta X \leftarrow x_1 - x_0$ 
  for n  $\in$  0..1
    for m  $\in$  0..1
       $A_{n,m} \leftarrow P_{i-1+n, j-1+m}$ 
   $\alpha_0 \leftarrow \frac{y_1 - \theta}{\Delta T}$ 
   $\alpha_1 \leftarrow \frac{\theta - y_0}{\Delta T}$ 
   $\beta_0 \leftarrow \frac{x_1 - C}{\Delta X}$ 
   $\beta_1 \leftarrow \frac{C - x_0}{\Delta X}$ 
   $Y \leftarrow \sum_{i=0}^1 \sum_{j=0}^1 (\alpha_i \cdot \beta_j \cdot A_{i,j})$ 
  Y

```

$i := 0..5$        $YY_i := P_{\text{interpolado}}(\theta_i, C_i)$

$YY^T = (34.66 \ 6.083 \ 25.694 \ 0.26 \ 94.528 \ 266.283)$