

(Q1) Consider the function $f(x) = \frac{3}{x} - x$ with the nodes 1 and 3 respectively.

- Find the natural cubic spline based on these nodes, then use it to estimate $f(2)$.
- Find the clamped cubic spline based on these nodes, then use it to estimate $f(\frac{7}{3})$.

(Q2) A clamped cubic spline $S(x)$ for a function $f(x)$ is defined by

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} S_0(x) = 1 + Bx + 2x^2 - 2x^3; & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ S_1(x) = 1 + b(x-1) - 4(x-1)^2 + 7(x-1)^3; & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

Find $f'(0)$ and $f'(2)$. Then estimate $f(0.4)$ and $f(1.5)$

(Q3) A natural cubic spline $S(x)$ is defined by

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} S_0(x) = 1 + B(x-1) - D(x-1)^3; & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ S_1(x) = 1 + b(x-2) - \frac{3}{4}(x-2)^2 + d(x-2)^3; & 2 \leq x \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

If $S(x)$ interpolates the data $(1, 1)$, $(2, 1)$, and $(3, 0)$, Find B, D, b , and d

(Q4) Given the data

x	1	2	4	5
y	2	8	4	6

- Find the least-squares line fits the data. Then find the root-mean-square error.
- Find the least-squares fit of the form $f(x) = Ax^2 + Bx$. Then estimate $f(2.6)$.
- Find the normal equations of the fitting curve of the form $y = \sin(Ax) + B \ln(x)$.
- Use linearization to find the curve fitting of the form $y = axe^{bx}$.
- Use linearization to find the fit of the form $g(x) = \frac{Cx}{D+x}$. Then estimate y when $x = 3$

(Q5) Given the data:

x	-1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
y	-1	0	1	2	1

If we want to fit the data with least-square curve $f(x) = A \sin(\pi x) + \frac{1}{3} \cos(\pi x)$, find A

(Q6) Consider the points: $(1.1, 1.6622)$, $(1.2, 2.4562)$, $(1.3, 3.3943)$ with the fitting curve $f(x) = Ax^3 + B \cos x$

- Find the normal equations of the fitting curve.
- Use the normal equations to find A and B
- Use linearization to find A and B