

L6.4 PIOTR GUNIA

c)

I Sprawdzić $|T_n(x)| \leq 1$, $-1 \leq x \leq 1$; $n \geq 0$

$$|\cos \alpha| \leq 1$$

Mamy $T_n(x) = \cos(n \arccos x)$ więc $\alpha = n \arccos x$ czyli

$$|T_n(x)| \leq 1$$

II $|T_n(x)| = 1$ $|\cos \alpha| = 1$ wtedy $\alpha = k\pi$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$n \arccos x = k\pi$$

$$\arccos x = \frac{k\pi}{n}$$

$$\frac{k\pi}{n} \in (0, \pi)$$

musimy ograniczyć

$$0 \leq \frac{k\pi}{n} \leq \pi$$

k bo $\arccos x \in (0, \pi)$

$$0 \leq k \leq n$$

$$x = \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{n}\right) \text{ gdzie } k \in (0, n), k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

III

$$T_{n+1}(x) = \cos((n+1) \arccos x) = 0; \cos \alpha = 0 \text{ wtedy } \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(n+1) \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

$$\arccos x = \frac{2k+1}{2n+1} \pi$$

$$0 \leq \frac{2k+1}{2n+1} \pi \leq \pi$$

bo $\arccos \in (0, \pi)$

$$0 \leq k \leq n$$

$$x = \cos\left(\frac{2k+1}{2n+1} \pi\right)$$

$$k \in (0, n)$$

Wzatem T_{n+1} ma $n+1$ miejsc zerowych rzeczywistych