

Problema general d'aproximació

A-1

Donat un conjunt I d'abreus i una funció

línies $\varphi_0(x), \dots, \varphi_n(x)$, llinetut independent

sobre I , si donada una funció $f(x)$ definida a I ,
volem trobar

$$f_n(x) = \varphi_0(x) + \dots + \varphi_n(x)$$

tal que l'error $e(x) = f(x) - f_n(x)$ sigui mín.

Per mesurar l'error podem prendre diferents normes.

Nosaltres prendrem la $\| \cdot \|_2$. Si diem proximitat
per mínims quadrats.

- Si $I = \{x_0, \dots, x_m\}$ és un conjunt discret, pararem
d'aproximació discreta

Prendrem

$$\| e(x) \|_2 = \| f(x) - f_n(x) \|_2 = \left[\sum_{k=0}^m |e_k|^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$e_k = e(x_k)$$

Quan no donarem importància a les errors e_k ,
si introduïrem un pes o portiu w_k ($k=0 \dots m$) i
definim la norma enclipsada ponderada

$$\| e \|_{2,w} = \left[\sum_{k=0}^m w_k |e_k|^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Recoorden que al ser discretos, donde los x sea $\{x_i\}_{i=0}^m$.

$$\varphi_0(x), \dots, \varphi_n(x) \text{ LI} \Leftrightarrow \text{rang} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_0(x_0) & \dots & \varphi_n(x_0) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \varphi_0(x_m) & \dots & \varphi_n(x_m) \end{pmatrix}, \text{ maximum.}$$

Lema

$$\text{Si } \{q_j \varphi_j\}_{j=0}^m \text{ en LI } \Leftrightarrow \left\| \sum_{j=0}^n q_j \varphi_j \right\|_2 = 0 \Rightarrow q_j = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Paso} \\ 0 = \left\| \sum_{j=0}^n q_j \varphi_j \right\|_2^2 &= \sum_{i=0}^m \left(\sum_{j=0}^n q_j \varphi_j(x_i) \right)^2 = \\ &= \left(\sum_{j=0}^n q_j \varphi_j(x_0) \right)^2 + \dots + \left(\sum_{j=0}^n q_j \varphi_j(x_m) \right)^2 \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sum_{j=0}^n q_j \varphi_j(x_0) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=0}^n q_j \varphi_j(x_m) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{u} \quad \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \varphi_0(x_0) & \dots & \varphi_n(x_0) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \varphi_0(x_m) & \dots & \varphi_n(x_m) \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{rang } A = \text{maximum} = n+1} \begin{pmatrix} q_0 \\ \vdots \\ q_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A: \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m+1}$$

$$n+1 = \underbrace{\text{rang } A}_{n+1} + \text{Nuc } A \Rightarrow \text{Nuc } A = 0 \Rightarrow q_j = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

- En el cas d'proximitat continua, $I = [a, b]$

i definim

$$\|e\|_2 = \left[\int_a^b |e(x)|^2 dx \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

o bé direm que finit per $w \in \mathcal{L}([a, b])$, $w(x) > 0$

a I , definim

$$\|e\|_{2,w} = \left[\int_a^b w(x) |e(x)|^2 dx \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Es pot comprovar que aquests definits compleixen les propietats de norma sobre $\mathcal{L}([a, b])$

Nota: Recordem que ja varem introduir el cas discòlit (\mathbb{C} o àlgebra lineal numèrica). Agora considerarem a més el cas continu.

2. Recordem la definició i propietats del producte escalar:

$$(u, v) = \int_a^b w(x) u(x) v(x) dx$$

Més $\|u\|_{2,w} = (u, u)$

Se sol·licita: (i) $(v, v) \geq 0$ i $(v, v) = 0 \Rightarrow v = 0$

(ii) $(u, v) = (v, u)$

(iii) $(a_1 u_1 + a_2 u_2, v) = a_1 (u_1, v) + a_2 (u_2, v)$, $\forall a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$\forall u_1, u_2, u, v \text{ func } \in I$

Definir del problema aproximación / ^{discreta} _{continua}

Sistema de medas $\varphi_0(x), \dots, \varphi_n(x)$ linealmente independientes

$$F_n = \left\{ f_n = a_0 \varphi_0(x) + \dots + a_n \varphi_n(x), a_0, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

Queremos $f^*(x)$ sobre I , tal que $f_n^* \in F_n$ tal que

$$\|f - f_n^*\|_2 = \min_{f_n \in F_n} \|f - f_n\|_2$$

en denotar $\|f\|_2 = \|f\|_{2, \infty}$ o decir en la norma a_0^*, \dots, a_n^*

$$\text{también } f_n^* = a_0^* \varphi_0(x) + \dots + a_n^* \varphi_n(x)$$

Veíremos que existe f^* único

Tercera

Queremos $f^* \in \{f_i(x)\}_{i=0, \dots, n}$ linealmente independientes,

existe una única $f_n^* = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k^* \varphi_k(x)$ que minimiza

$$\|f - f_n^*\|_2 \leq \|f - f_n\|_2 \text{ e } \|f - f_n^*\|_2 = \min_{f_n \in F_n} \|f - f_n\|_2$$

Prueba

Definimos $\phi: \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$(a_0, \dots, a_n) = a \mapsto \phi(a) = \|f - \sum_{j=0}^n a_j \varphi_j\|_2^2$$

Veíremos el mínimo de ϕ para $a = a^*$ dado

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi(\alpha) &= \left(f - \sum_j \alpha_j \varphi_j, f - \sum_j \alpha_j \varphi_j \right) = \\
 &= \|f\|_2^2 - 2 \sum_{j=0}^n \alpha_j (f, \varphi_j) + \sum_{i,j=0}^n \alpha_i \alpha_j (\varphi_i, \varphi_j) = \\
 &= \|f\|_2^2 - 2 b^\top \alpha + \alpha^\top A \alpha
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{on } b = \left((f, \varphi_j) \right)_{j=0 \dots n}$$

$$\alpha = (\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n)$$

$$A = ((\varphi_i, \varphi_j))_{i,j=0 \dots n} = A^\top$$

→

$$D\phi(\alpha^*) = -2b + 2\alpha^* A = 0 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{A\alpha^* = b} \quad \begin{array}{l} \exists \alpha^* \\ \text{soluz.} \\ (\det A \neq 0) \\ \text{univ.} \end{array}$$

A è definita positiva: $\alpha^\top A \alpha = \left\| \sum_{j=0}^n \alpha_j \varphi_j \right\|_2^2 \geq 0$

$$\alpha^\top A \alpha = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left\| \sum_{j=0}^n \alpha_j \varphi_j \right\|_2^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{j=0}^n \alpha_j \varphi_j = 0 \quad \forall x \in E \Rightarrow$$

proiettato su
 (con costante) φ_j $\rightarrow \alpha_j = 0 \quad \forall j$

(φ_i disc. vist. a E)

$\{\varphi_j\}_{j=0}^n$ L.I.

α^* è un minimo: $\nabla \phi(\alpha^*) = 0$ (definita positiva)

$$\nabla \phi(\alpha) = 2A$$

NOTA: Ricordare d'ANL che f^* è caratterizzata per $(f-f^*, \varphi_i) = 0 \quad \forall i=1 \dots n$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\Leftrightarrow (f(x) - \sum_{j=0}^n \alpha_j^* \varphi_j(x), \varphi_i(x)) = 0 \quad \forall i \Leftrightarrow \sum_{j=0}^n \alpha_j^* (\varphi_j, \varphi_i) = (f, \varphi_i) \quad \text{Hic.} \quad \boxed{A\alpha^* = b}
 \end{aligned}$$

Així doncs tindrem $\varphi_0^*, \dots, \varphi_n^*$ resolent el sistema d'eqs normals

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$$\boxed{A\varphi^* = b}$$

Podrem fer-ho amb el mètode de Txobotski, calculant primer tots els coeficients d'A, i.e tots els possibles productes escals. Caldrà posar que A formal condicions pel hL de que les φ_j^* 's siguin "pc independents".

Observem, i si el que forem, que si podem fer servir una base de formes $\{\varphi_j\}_{j=0}^n$ normals (i.e $(\varphi_i, \varphi_j) = 0$ si $i \neq j$), llavors el sistema d'eqs normals s'devrà diagonal immediatament per resoldre, i

$$\text{i} \quad f_n^*(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n c_j^* \varphi_j^{(x)}$$

$$\text{llavors} \quad \left[c_j^* = \frac{b_j}{a_{jj}} = \frac{(\varphi_j, f)}{(\varphi_j, \varphi_j)} \quad , \quad j = 0 \dots n. \right]$$

Veiem que com a petir de la $\{\psi_j\}_{j=0}^n$ obténim les $\{\varphi_j\}_{j=0}^n$ ortogonals: (mètode de Gram-Schmidt)

Plantejem el sistema

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi_0(x) = r_{00} \psi_0(x) \\ \varphi_1(x) = r_{01} \psi_0(x) + r_{11} \psi_1(x) \\ \varphi_2(x) = r_{02} \psi_0(x) + r_{12} \psi_1(x) + r_{22} \psi_2(x) \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_n(x) = r_{0n} \psi_0(x) + r_{1n} \psi_1(x) + \dots + r_{nn} \psi_n(x) \end{array} \right.$$

o equivalentment: $(\varphi_0(x), \dots, \varphi_n(x)) = (\psi_0(x), \dots, \psi_n(x))$

$$\begin{pmatrix} r_{00} & \cdots & r_{0n} \\ r_{10} & \cdots & r_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ r_{n0} & \cdots & r_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

i el resultat per substituir cap endavant:

$$\psi_0(x) = \varphi_0(x), \quad \text{preuem } r_{00} = 1 \quad \text{i definim } d_0 = (\psi_0, \psi_0)$$

$$\psi_1(x) = \varphi_1(x) - r_{01} \psi_0(x), \quad \text{preuem } r_{11} = 1, \quad \text{i } r_{01} \text{ s'adapta } \tilde{d}_0 = (\psi_0, \psi_1) = 0:$$

$$(T_0, \varphi_1) - r_{01} \underbrace{(T_0, \psi_0)}_{d_0} = 0 \Rightarrow r_{01} = \frac{(\varphi_1, \psi_0)}{d_0}$$

i definim $d_1 = (\psi_1, \psi_1)$.

$$\psi_2(x) = \varphi_2(x) - (r_{02} \psi_0(x) + r_{12} \psi_1(x)) \quad \text{on preuem } r_{22} = 1$$

i r_{02}, r_{12} s'adapten $\tilde{d}_1 = (\psi_1, \psi_2) = 0, (\psi_2, \psi_2) = 0$:

$$\text{preuem } r_{02} = \frac{(\varphi_2, \psi_0)}{d_0}, \quad r_{12} = \frac{(\varphi_2, \psi_1)}{d_1}$$

Verien für

$$(\varphi_0, \varphi_2) = (\varphi_0, \varphi_1) - \underbrace{\frac{(\varphi_2, \varphi_0)}{(\varphi_1, \varphi_0)} (\varphi_0, \varphi_1)}_{r_{02}} - \underbrace{\frac{(\varphi_2, \varphi_1)}{(\varphi_1, \varphi_1)} (\varphi_0, \varphi_1)}_{r_{12}} = 0$$

$$(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) = (\varphi_1, \varphi_0) - \underbrace{\frac{(\varphi_2, \varphi_0)}{(\varphi_1, \varphi_0)} (\varphi_1, \varphi_0)}_{r_{02}} - \underbrace{\frac{(\varphi_2, \varphi_1)}{(\varphi_1, \varphi_1)} (\varphi_1, \varphi_1)}_{r_{12}} = 0$$

i definitum $d_2 = (\varphi_2, \varphi_2)$

En general

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi_0(x) = \varphi_0(x) \\ j=0 \dots n \quad \varphi_j(x) = \varphi_j(x) - \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} r_{ij} \varphi_i(x) \end{array} \right. , \quad d_0 = (\varphi_0, \varphi_0), \quad r_{00} = 1, \quad r_{11} = \frac{(\varphi_1, \varphi_1)}{d_1}, \\ i=0 \dots j-1, \quad r_{ii} = 1 \quad \text{if } i=j \end{matrix}$$

oder

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi_0(x) = \varphi_0(x) \\ \varphi_j(x) = \varphi_j(x) - \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \frac{(\varphi_j, \varphi_i)}{(\varphi_i, \varphi_i)} \varphi_i(x) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi_0(x) = \varphi_0(x) \\ \varphi_1(x) = \varphi_1(x) - \frac{(\varphi_1, \varphi_0)}{(\varphi_0, \varphi_0)} \varphi_0(x) \\ \varphi_2(x) = \varphi_2(x) - \frac{(\varphi_2, \varphi_0)}{(\varphi_0, \varphi_0)} \varphi_0(x) - \frac{(\varphi_2, \varphi_1)}{(\varphi_1, \varphi_1)} \varphi_1(x) \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_n(x) = \varphi_n(x) - \frac{(\varphi_n, \varphi_0)}{(\varphi_0, \varphi_0)} \varphi_0(x) - \dots - \frac{(\varphi_n, \varphi_{n-1})}{(\varphi_{n-1}, \varphi_{n-1})} \varphi_{n-1}(x) \end{array} \right.$$

NOTE. Si $\{\psi_j\}$ este o bază orthonormală, pentru că

$$\tilde{\psi}_j = \frac{\psi_j}{\sqrt{(\psi_j, \psi_j)}} = \frac{\psi_j}{\sqrt{d_j}} \quad j=0 \dots n.$$

Așadar compozitul $(\tilde{\psi}_i, \tilde{\psi}_j) = \delta_{ij}$, $i, j = 0 \dots n$.

Aratărăm procedem arăt:

(i) Ideea că $\{\psi_j\}$ este o bază orthonormală

(ii) Calculul (ψ_i, ψ_i)

(iii) Rezolvarea altor items din problema diagonală

$$c_i^* = \frac{(\psi_i, f)}{(\psi_i, \psi_i)} \quad i=0, \dots, n.$$

$$(iv) f_n^*(x) = c_0^* \psi_0(x) + \dots + c_n^* \psi_n(x)$$

Comentariu.

Se arată că $f_n^*(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n c_j^* \psi_j(x)$

Proprietasătatea minimă a lui f_n^* .

$$\|f - f_n^*\|^2 = \|f\|^2 - \|f_n^*\|^2$$

Evidentă, $f - f_n^*$ este perpendicular pe ψ_j pentru $j = 0, \dots, n$.
 $\Rightarrow (f - f_n^*, \psi_j) = 0 \quad \forall j$
 $\Rightarrow (f - f_n^*, f_n^*) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow (f - f_n^*, \sum_j c_j \psi_j) = \sum_j c_j (f - f_n^*, \psi_j) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \|f - f_n^*\|^2 = \|f - f_n^* + f_n^*\|^2 = \|f - f_n^*\|^2 + \|f_n^*\|^2$

Lemma. Dacă $f(x), g(x)$ sunt următoarele funcții
 $\|f_g\|^2 = \langle f_g, f_g \rangle = \|f\|^2 + \|g\|^2 + 2 \langle f, g \rangle$

(an) d'proximació polinomial: polinomis ortogonals

Sím són $\varphi_0(x), \dots, \varphi_n(x)$ LI en \mathcal{L}^2 i un polinomi de grau j (per exemple $\varphi_j(x) = x^j$) i $P_n \subseteq \mathbb{P}_n$ el conjunt de polinomis de grau $\leq n$.

- Donada $f(x)$ volem trobar l'aproximació més fina

$$\text{ie volem } P_n^*(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n a_j^* \varphi_j(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \|f - P_n^*\|_2^2 = \min_{P_n \in \mathbb{P}_n} \|f - P_n\|_2^2$$

- Sabem que el sistema dels normals anotats és

$$\sum_{j=0}^n (\varphi_i, \varphi_j) a_j^* = (\varphi_i, f) \quad i = 0 \dots n.$$

Per això volem solucionar a_0^*, \dots, a_n^*

com que els normals poden ser molt condicionats,
veiem que foren gairebé senzills a partir de la φ_j

una família de polinomis ortogonals

- Considerem l'ortogonalitat tant en el cas discret com

continuabilitat 3 propietats:

$$(1) \quad (\chi_u, v) = (u, \chi_v) \quad \forall u, v \in P_n \quad \{\varphi_j\}_j \text{ ortonormal (o LI)}$$

(2) Donat $\varphi_0, \dots, \varphi_i$ amb grau $\varphi_j(x) = j$, $\forall i \neq j$ polinomi $p_i(x)$
de grau i s'ha de moure únicament

$$p_i(x) = c_0 \varphi_0(x) + \dots + c_i \varphi_i(x)$$

T. Pitagors

(Zwei)

A 9'

$$\text{Span } \{\varphi_j\}_{j=0}^n \text{ orthogonal} \Rightarrow \left\| \{c_j\} \right\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{j=0}^n c_j^2} = \sqrt{\sum_{j=0}^n c_j^2 \| \varphi_j \|^2}$$

(nur)

er müsse sich auf n

$$n=1 \quad \|c_0 \varphi_0 + c_1 \varphi_1\|_2^2 = (c_0 \varphi_0 + c_1 \varphi_1, c_0 \varphi_0 + c_1 \varphi_1) = \\ = c_0^2 \| \varphi_0 \|^2 + c_1^2 \| \varphi_1 \|^2$$

symmetrisch für $n=1$, vereinfacht es:

$$\left\| \sum_{j=0}^n c_j \varphi_j \right\|_2^2 = \left\| \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} c_j \varphi_j + c_n \varphi_n \right\|_2^2 = \left(\sum_j c_j \varphi_j + c_n \varphi_n, \sum_j c_j \varphi_j + c_n \varphi_n \right) =$$

$$= \left(\sum_j c_j \varphi_j, \sum_j c_j \varphi_j \right) + 2 c_n \sum_j c_j \underbrace{(\varphi_j, \varphi_n)}_{=0} + c_n^2 (\varphi_n, \varphi_n)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{induziert}}{=} \sum_j c_j^2 \| \varphi_j \|^2 + c_n^2 \| \varphi_n \|^2 = \sum_j c_j^2 \| \varphi_j \|^2.$$

Gegaben $\{\varphi_j\}_{j=0}^n$ in orthogonal \Rightarrow WFT

Prove $\sum c_j \varphi_j(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \left\| \sum c_j \varphi_j \right\|_2^2 = 0$

$\sum c_j^2 \ \varphi_j \ ^2$ $\underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{\forall i \neq 0}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if } c_j^2 = 0 \\ \text{if } c_j \neq 0 \end{array} \right.$
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(3) Es compleix $(\varphi_j, \varphi_i) = 0$ $\forall i < j$ de formació:

$$(\varphi_j, \varphi_i) = (\varphi_j, c_0 \varphi_0 + \dots + c_i \varphi_i) = \sum_{k=0}^i c_k (\varphi_j, \varphi_k) = 0$$

Arahem de construir una funció de polinomis ortogonals (anomenada com producte scalar i funció φ_0). Comencem:

$\varphi_0(x) = A_0 \neq 0$. Suposem que els polinomis $\varphi_0(x), \dots, \varphi_j(x)$ són ortogonals

$$\text{amb } \varphi_j(x) = A_j x^j + \dots$$

Aplicarem el mètode de Gram-Schmidt al conjunt $\varphi_0, \dots, \varphi_j, \varphi_{j+1}$

en prenem (A) $\varphi_{j+1} = \alpha_j \times \varphi_j(x)$ amb $\alpha_j \neq 0$ (i $j \neq j+1$)

Com ja s'ha dit, els polinomis només col·liden

$$\varphi_{j+1}(x) = A_{j+1} x^{j+1} + \dots \quad \text{amb } A_{j+1} \neq 0$$

Per a G-S s'obtenen les

$$(B) \varphi_{j+1} = \varphi_{j+1}(x) - \sum_{i=0}^j r_{i,j+1} \varphi_i(x) \stackrel{(A)}{=} \\ = \alpha_j \times \varphi_j(x) - \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} r_{i,j+1} \varphi_i(x) - r_{j-1,j+1} \varphi_{j-1}(x) - r_{j,j+1} \varphi_j(x)$$

$$\text{on } r_{i,j+1} = \frac{(\varphi_{j+1}, \varphi_i)}{(\varphi_i, \varphi_i)} \stackrel{(A)}{=} \alpha_j \frac{(\varphi_j, \varphi_i)}{d_i} \stackrel{(A)}{=} \alpha_j \frac{(\varphi_j, \varphi_i)}{d_i}$$

$$\text{d'On } r_{i,j+1} = \alpha_j \frac{(\varphi_j, \varphi_i)}{d_i}$$

Ana unren quant val: $r_{i,j+1} \begin{cases} i=0 \dots j-2 \\ i=j-1 \\ i=j \end{cases}$

$\therefore i=0 \dots j-2$: per def $\times \varphi_i$ & $i+1$ per $i+1 \leq j-1 < j \Rightarrow$

$$(3) \quad (\varphi_j \times \varphi_i) = 0 \quad \text{(r)} \quad r_{i,j+1} = 0$$

$$\therefore i=j-1 \quad r_{j-1,j+1} = \alpha_j \quad \frac{(\varphi_j \times \varphi_{j-1})}{d_{j-1}} := \underset{\text{def}}{r_j}$$

$$\therefore i=j \quad r_{j,j+1} = \alpha_j \frac{(\varphi_j \times \varphi_j)}{d_j} := \underset{\text{def}}{\alpha_j \beta_j}$$

Per tant de (B) levin

$$(c) \quad \boxed{\begin{aligned} \varphi_{j+1}(x) &= \alpha_j x \varphi_j(x) - r_j \varphi_{j-1}(x) - \alpha_j \beta_j \varphi_j(x) = \\ &= \alpha_j (x - \beta_j) \varphi_j(x) - r_j \varphi_{j-1}(x), \quad j \geq 0 \end{aligned}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{per constructio} \\ \varphi_1(x) = 0 \\ \varphi_0 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{en} \quad \boxed{\alpha_j = \frac{A_{j+1}}{A_j}, \quad j \geq 0} \quad \varphi_{j+1} = \alpha_j x \varphi_j(x)$$

$$\text{En efecte: de (B)} \quad \varphi_{j+1}(x) = \varphi_{j+1}(x) - \sum_{i=0}^j \underbrace{\dots}_{\text{per def}} = \alpha_j x \varphi_j(x) - \sum_{i=0}^j \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \cancel{\alpha_j A_j x^{j+1}} + \dots \quad \because j \geq 0 \\ &\varphi_j(x) = \cancel{A_j x^{j+1}} - \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\beta_j = \frac{(\varphi_{j+1} \times \varphi_j)}{d_j} = \frac{(\varphi_{j+1} \times \varphi_j)}{(\varphi_j + \varphi_j)}, j \geq 0}$$

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$$\boxed{\gamma_j = \alpha_j \frac{(\varphi_j \times \varphi_{j-1})}{(\varphi_{j-1}, \varphi_{j-1})} = \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_{j-1}} \frac{(\varphi_j + \varphi_j)}{(\varphi_{j-1}, \varphi_{j-1})} = \frac{\alpha_j d_j}{\alpha_{j-1} d_{j-1}}}$$

S2A ✓

Verein
(X)

(X) En efecto de (C)

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_j(x) &= \alpha_{j-1} (\varphi_{j-1}(x) - \beta_{j-1} \varphi_{j-2}(x)) \\ &= \alpha_{j-1} \varphi_{j-1}(x) - \alpha_{j-1} \beta_{j-1} \varphi_{j-1}(x) - \varphi_{j-1} \varphi_{j-2}(x)\end{aligned}$$

isra few

$$(\varphi_j, \varphi_j) = (\varphi_j \varphi_{j-1} \times \varphi_{j-1}) - \alpha_{j-1} \beta_{j-1} (\varphi_j, \varphi_{j-1}) - \varphi_{j-1} (\varphi_j, \varphi_{j-2})$$

~~only~~

$$\begin{aligned}&= \alpha_{j-1} (\varphi_j \times \varphi_{j-1}) \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \quad (\varphi_j \times \varphi_{j-1}) &= \frac{1}{\alpha_{j-1}} (\varphi_j, \varphi_j) \quad \text{ok.}\end{aligned}$$

Reunir termés la reunió

$$\psi_0(x) = A_0 \quad (\psi_{-1}(x) = 0)$$

$$\psi_{j+1}(x) = \alpha_j(x - \beta_j) \psi_j(x) + \gamma_j \psi_{j-1}(x), \quad j \geq 0$$

(RAP0) $\alpha_j = \frac{A_j \gamma_j}{A_j} \quad j \geq 0$

$$\beta_j = \frac{(\psi_j, x \psi_j)}{(\psi_j, \psi_j)} = \frac{(\psi_j, x \psi_j)}{d_j}, \quad j \geq 0$$

$$\gamma_j = \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_{j-1}} \frac{(\psi_j, \psi_j)}{(\psi_{j-1}, \psi_{j-1})} = \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_{j-1}} \frac{d_j}{d_{j-1}}, \quad j \geq 1$$

Convertir

1. Obtenir de manera única $\psi_{j+1}(x)$ a partir de $\psi_j(x), \psi_{j-1}(x)$ i triar el coeficient principal $A_j^+ = d_j \alpha_j \neq 0$

2. Si voluem polinomi monic i.e. $\alpha_j = 1, j \geq 0$, prendem

$$\alpha_j = 1, \quad j \geq 0$$

3. Usar la (RAP0) (reunió proximitat amb polinomi), llançar a solucion del problema d'proximitat (norma), llançar a solucion del problema d'proximitat per norma) fent servir el que s'ha fet per

$$P_n^*(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n g_j^* \psi_j(x)$$

on c_j^* si la solució del sistema d'equacions normals
era diagonal:

$$\boxed{c_j^* = \frac{(t_j, b)}{(t_j, t_j)} \quad j=0 \dots n}$$

Procedur:

• (daten $\varphi_0(x)$)

$$\varphi_0(x) = A_0 \quad (\Delta_0 \text{ direkt})$$

• (daten $\varphi_1(x)$):

$$\varphi_1(x) = \alpha_0 (x - \beta_0) \varphi_0(x) = A_0 \alpha_0 (x - \beta_0) \quad \text{und}$$

" weiter

$$A_1 x + \dots$$

$$\text{für } \frac{A_1}{A_0} \text{ weiter } \alpha_0 \text{ (o } A_1)$$

$$\beta_0 = \frac{(\varphi_0, x \varphi_0)}{(\varphi_0, \varphi_0)} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\cdot \text{ (daten } \varphi_2(x) = \alpha_1 (x - \beta_1) \varphi_1(x) - \gamma_1 \varphi_0(x) \text{ und}$$

" " $A_2 x^2 + \dots$ dann A_2 $\text{für } \frac{A_2}{A_1} = \alpha_1 \checkmark$

$$\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x) \checkmark$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{(\varphi_1, x \varphi_1)}{(\varphi_1, \varphi_1)}$$

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_0} \frac{(\varphi_1, \varphi_1)}{(\varphi_0, \varphi_0)}$$

etc.

Example

$$x_i = 10 + \frac{i-1}{5} \quad i=1, \dots, 6$$

$$f(x) = 10 - 2x + \frac{x^2}{10}$$

Volum spina la lantă per unitate produs cu

$$\hat{f}(x) = c_0^* + c_1^* x + c_2^* x^2$$

a) Căutăm $\varphi_0(x) = 1$, $\varphi_1(x) = x$, $\varphi_2(x) = x^2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (\varphi_0, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_0, \varphi_1) & (\varphi_0, \varphi_2) \\ (\varphi_1, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) & (\varphi_1, \varphi_2) \\ (\varphi_2, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_2, \varphi_1) & (\varphi_2, \varphi_2) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_0^* \\ c_1^* \\ c_2^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (f, \varphi_0) \\ (f, \varphi_1) \\ (f, \varphi_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

Se urmărește să se calculeze

b) Dată polinomul $f(x) = 10 - 2x + \frac{x^2}{10}$, să se calculeze primul

ortogonal monic.

$$P_0(x) = 1, \quad P_1(x) = x - 10,5, \quad P_2(x) = (x-10,5)^2 - \frac{3}{60}$$

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En efecte:

En aquest cas si calculen la matrís A de les fases normals $A = (\varphi_{ij})_{ij}$ s'obté

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 63 & 662,2 \\ 63 & 662,2 & 6967,7 \\ 662,2 & 6967,7 & 73393,564 \end{bmatrix}$$

Si calculen $\|A\|_\infty \approx 8 \cdot 10^4$

i el nombre de condició $\mu(A) = \|A\|_\infty \|A^{-1}\|_\infty \geq 10^5$.

- Si treballen amb 14 dígitos obtindrem

$$c_0^* = 9,9999997437\dots$$

$$c_1^* = -1,999999511\dots$$

$$c_2^* = 0,09999999976\dots$$

$$\max(|c_0 - c_0^*|, |c_1 - c_1^*|, |c_2 - c_2^*|) = 9,0000002\dots$$

- Si ordenem el coeficient c_{33} per 73393,6 s'obté

$$c_0^* = 6,035\dots, c_1^* = -1,243\dots, c_2^* = 0,0639\dots$$

El que evidencia que hem en sistema mal condicionat.

- O bé si treballarem amb 7 dígitos obtindrem

$$c_0^* = 8,492\dots \quad c_1^* = -1,712\dots \quad c_2^* = 90863\dots$$

(aproximació oberta)

$$\text{Tenor: } \{x_0 \rightarrow x_5\} = \{10, 10 + \underbrace{\frac{1}{5}}, \dots, 10 + \underbrace{\frac{5}{5}}\}$$

$\left[\gamma_0(x) = 1 \right]$ el premio matemático

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\gamma_1(x) = \alpha_0 (x - \beta_0) \gamma_0(x) - \gamma_0 \gamma_{-1}(x) \right] = x - \frac{63}{6} = x - 10,5$$

$$(máximo) \quad \alpha_0 = \frac{A_1}{A_0} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$\beta_0 = \frac{(\gamma_1 \times \gamma_0)}{(\gamma_0 \times \gamma_0)} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^5 x_k}{(\gamma_0, \gamma_0)} = \frac{63}{6} = 10,5$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^5 x_k = \sum \left(10 + \frac{k}{5} \right) = 60 + \frac{1}{5} \sum_{k=0}^5 k = 60 + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{5 \cdot 6}{2} = 63$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\gamma_2(x) = \alpha_1 (x - \beta_1) \gamma_1(x) - \gamma_1 \gamma_0(x) \right] = (x - 10,5)^2 - \frac{7}{60}$$

(treballant amb 7 dígitos: 0,116667)

(máximo)

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{A_2}{A_1} = 1$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{(\gamma_2 \times \gamma_1)}{(\gamma_1 \times \gamma_1)} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^5 x_k (x_k - 10,5)^2}{\sum_{k=0}^5 (x_k - 10,5)^2} = \frac{147}{710} = \frac{147}{710} = 10,5$$

$$\gamma_2 = \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_0} \frac{(\gamma_1 \times \gamma_1)}{(\gamma_0 \times \gamma_0)} = \frac{710}{6} = \frac{7}{60}$$

$$\text{Ara intentem } \hat{P}^*(x) = \hat{f}(x) = d_0^* \underbrace{p_0(x)}_{\Psi_0(x)} + d_1^* \underbrace{p_1(x)}_{\Psi_1(x)} + d_2^* \underbrace{p_2(x)}_{\Psi_2(x)}$$

I el sistema d'equacions que hem obtingut són:

s'han dividit:

(treballant amb 7 dígits)

$$d_0^* = \frac{(\Psi_0, f)}{(\Psi_0, \Psi_0)} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^5 b_i \Psi_0(x_i)}{\sum_{i=0}^5 (\Psi_0(x_i))^2} = 0,0366667$$

$$d_1^* = \frac{(\Psi_1, f)}{(\Psi_1, \Psi_1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^5 b_i \Psi_1(x_i)}{\sum_{i=0}^5 (\Psi_1(x_i))^2} = 0,1$$

$$d_2^* = \frac{(\Psi_2, f)}{(\Psi_2, \Psi_2)} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^5 b_i \Psi_2(x_i)}{\sum_{i=0}^5 (\Psi_2(x_i))^2} = 0,09999999$$

(llorem substituint aquests valors, obtenim:

$$P^*(x) = \hat{f}(x) = c_0^* + c_1^* x + c_2^* x^2 \quad i \rightarrow 10^{-5}$$

$$c_0^* = 9,99999 \dots \quad c_1^* = -1,9999997 \dots, \quad c_2^* = 0,09999999 \\ \approx 10 \qquad \qquad \qquad \approx -2 \qquad \qquad \qquad \approx \frac{1}{10}$$

Final resultat: