Analiza numenyerna, Lista 12, 21/01/2020

Zadame 1. Mogge dliegé Sf (x) dx cheen dling Sg(x)dx,

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \begin{cases} y = -1 + 2 \frac{x-a}{b-a} \\ dy = \frac{2}{b-a} dx \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x = \frac{y+1}{2} (b-a) + a \\ dx = \frac{1}{2} (b-a) dy \end{cases} =$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} f(\frac{y+1}{2} (b-a) + a) \cdot \frac{1}{2} (b-a) dy = \frac{1}{2} (b-a) \int_{-1}^{1} f(\frac{y+1}{2} (b-a) + a) dy$$

Zadame 3. Rzgd Qu (f) :=  $\sum_{k=0}^{h} A_k f(x_k)$  mit prehvacra 2n + 2.  $I(f) \neq Qu(f)$ 

Zbudujny welomian  $\Pi_{2n+2}$  dla litsugo  $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n} A_k f(x_k)$  nie zachodni. Weziny funkcje  $f(x) = \prod_{k=0}^{n} (x - x_k)^2 \in \Pi_{2n+2}$  dla litsuj zachodni  $f(x) \ge 0$ . Many wtody  $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx > 0$  (wimosi tylko dla miejsu zerowych). Z dingiej

strong many  $Q_n(f) = \sum A_k f(x_k) = 0$ , gdy i  $X_k$  sy unejsami zeronymi ivelonniam, wige ta haudratma une jest dolladua.

Zadane 4. Uposserene urom interpolaryjnego Lagrange o dla connocdlegigel vpriso.

$$L_{n}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} y_{i} \int_{j\neq i}^{n} \frac{x-x_{j}}{x_{i}-x_{j}} \frac{x_{k}=a+\frac{b-a}{n}k}{[podstaurtune]} \sum_{i=0}^{n} y_{i} \int_{j\neq i}^{n} \frac{x-(a+\frac{b-a}{n}j)}{(a+\frac{b-a}{n}j)-(a+\frac{b-a}{n}j)} =$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n} y_{i} \int_{j\neq i}^{n} \frac{x-a-\frac{b-a}{n}j}{\frac{b-a}{n}(i-j)} \frac{h=\frac{b-a}{n}}{(podshukenie)} \sum_{i=0}^{n} y_{i} \int_{j\neq i}^{n} \frac{x-a-hj}{h(i-j)} \frac{x=a+th}{(podshukenie)}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n} y_i \prod_{j\neq i} \frac{a+th-a-hj}{h(i-j)} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} y_i \prod_{j\neq i} \frac{t-j}{i-j}$$

Zadanie 6. Nied Au bydy irspoterynnthumi bradraky Neutona - Cotesa, udonodní, ře <u>Au</u> sy liabam aymenymi.

$$A_{k} = h \int_{0}^{n} \int_{j\neq k}^{n} \frac{t-j}{k-j} dt, \quad t = \frac{x-a}{h}, \quad h = \frac{b-a}{h}$$

$$\frac{A_k}{b-a} = \frac{h}{b-a} \int_{j\neq k}^{n} \frac{t-j}{k-j} dt = \frac{1}{h} \int_{0}^{n} \frac{t-j}{k-j} dt$$

Show neN, k = 0,1,...,n ovar  $j = 0,...,k-1,k+1,...,n_1$  to  $\{\frac{1}{k-j},\frac{1}{n}\} \in \mathbb{Q}$ .

Weiny wie cathy ber tych myranou:

A vigo show nEN, a; EZ, to cuthe jest nymierna, a vigo Au e Q.

Zadame 2.

=> zalutadany, że 
$$Q_n$$
 jest interpolacyjna:  $Q_n(f) = \int_a^b L_n(x) dx$ .  
Niech  $W \in \Pi_n$ ,  $W(x) \equiv L_n^w(x) \Rightarrow rzg.l. (Q_n) > n+1$ 

$$L_{n}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \lambda_{i} f(x)$$

$$\lambda_{i}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{x - x_{k}}{x_{i} - x_{k}} \Rightarrow \lambda_{i} (x_{k}) = 0$$

$$\lambda_{i}(x) = \lambda_{i} (x_{k}) \in \Pi_{n}, \text{ while } i = 0$$

$$\lambda_{i}(x) = \lambda_{i} (x_{k}) = 1$$

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Zavianie 5.

$$A_{k} = \int_{0}^{n} \int_{i=0}^{n} (t-i) dt \cdot \frac{h}{k! (-1)^{n-k} (n-k)!} = \begin{cases} t=n-u \\ dt=-du \end{cases} = \int_{i=0}^{n} (n-u-i) dt \cdot A = (*)$$

$$A_{n-k} = \int_{0}^{n} \int_{i=0}^{n} (t-i) dt \cdot \frac{h}{k! (-1)^{k} (n-k)!}$$

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$$(*) = (-1)^n \int_{0}^{n} \prod_{i=0}^{n} (u - (n-i)) du \frac{h(-1)^{n-k}}{k! (n-k)!}$$