Zadanie 1. Uzasadnimie numenjernéj poprahnosti schematu Homera.

ALGORYTH:
$$W_0 = \times (\times (... \times (x-a_n+a_{n-1})+a_{n-2})+a_{n-3})+...+a_1)+a_0$$

$$W_1 := a_n$$

$$W_{k-1} := W_{k+1} \cdot X - a_k \qquad (k=n-1, n-2, ..., 0)$$

$$V_0 = \sum_{i=0}^{n} x^i a_i = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + ... + a_n x^n$$
, cryli bijsty algorytum są postuci:

10
$$a_{n}(1+\beta_{n})$$
 $b_{1}gd dla \times m\alpha indehs mulejsty o 1, powerai phy a_{0} rule pojalia sig \times (tur. ma statig vartes i $x^{0}=1$)

20 $\left[\times a_{n}(1+\beta_{n})(1+\alpha_{n-1}) + a_{n-1} \right] \left(1+\beta_{n-1} \right) =$

$$= \times a_{n}(1+\beta_{n})(1+\alpha_{n-1})(1+\beta_{n-1}) + a_{n-1}(1+\beta_{n-1})$$$

$$3^{\circ} \left[x^{2} \alpha_{n} \left(1 + \beta_{n} \right) \left(1 + \beta_{n-1} \right) \left(1 + \alpha_{n-1} \right) \left(1 + \alpha_{n-2} \right) + \times \alpha_{n-1} \left(1 + \beta_{n-1} \right) \left(1 + \alpha_{n-2} \right) + \alpha_{n-2} \right] \left(1 + \beta_{n-2} \right) = \\ = x^{2} \alpha_{n} \left(1 + \beta_{n} \right) \left(1 + \beta_{n-1} \right) \left(1 + \beta_{n-2} \right) \left(1 + \alpha_{n-2} \right) + \\ + \times \alpha_{n-1} \left(1 + \beta_{n-1} \right) \left(1 + \beta_{n-2} \right) \left(1 + \alpha_{n-2} \right)$$

ital. U lulejnych prypadkach, vige alla donalnego NEN:

$$\mu_{0} = \sum_{i=0}^{N} \left(x^{i} a_{i} \cdot \prod_{j=0}^{i} \left(1 + \beta_{j} \right) \cdot \prod_{j=1}^{i} \left(1 + \alpha_{j} \right) \right),$$

pnyjmijny tem, ie (1+β) to nagryksy błąd (1+β) dla j=0,1,..., a (1+x) to analogicznie nagrijkny błąd z (1+xj), uzyskamy wtedy:

$$W_0 = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \left[x^i a_i \prod_{j=0}^{i} (1+\beta) \prod_{j=1}^{i} (1+\alpha) \right] \leq \sum_{i=0}^{n} x^i a_i (1+\beta)^i (1+\alpha)^i$$

Prejocijny teaz, ie
$$(1+\epsilon) = (1+\alpha)(1+\beta)$$
, dielić ceum vaceny:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i x^i \left(1+\beta\right)^i (1+\alpha)^i = \sum_{i=0}^{n} x^i a_i \left((1+\alpha)(1+\beta)\right)^i = \\
= \sum_{i=0}^{n} x^i a_i \left(1+\epsilon\right)^i = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \left[x(1+\epsilon)\right]^i a_i = \sum_{i=0}^{n} x^i a_i, \\
\text{otherwise yequely jest mails reducenym enjection debitedayon dla notals required populary.}

Zadanic 2. Ostoydny algorytim zamiany postari Nectiona wiehensam via jego postari pofigory. Onaccej jego ziororość.

(4) Postar kieloniam Nertom ia, $\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i \prod_{j=0}^{i-1} (x-x_j) \stackrel{+}{=} a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) + a_2(x-x_0)(x-x_1) + ... + \\
(2) Postar pofigoria: $\sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k x^k = a_0 + a_1 x + ... + a_n x^n$

Najpostsze porijak $\sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k x^k = a_0 + a_1 x + ... + a_n x^n$

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Najpostsze porijak $\sum_{k=0}^{n}$$$$

 $W(x) = W_0$.

$$W_{n}(x) = 1 \cdot b_{0} + b_{1} \underbrace{(x-x_{0}) + b_{2}}_{p_{1}(x)} \underbrace{(x-x_{0})(x-x_{1}) + ... + b_{n}}_{p_{2}(x)} \underbrace{\int_{j=0}^{n-1} (x-x_{j})}_{p_{n}(x)}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n} b_{i} p_{i}(x), \quad p_{i}(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (x-x_{j})$$

For
$$i = 0, ..., n$$
:
$$\alpha[i] = b_i$$

$$t[i] = 1$$

FOR
$$j=i-1,...,0$$

 $t[j] = t[j-1] + (-x_i)^* t[j]$
 $a[j] = a[j] + b_i t[j]$
END

END

RETURN a

OBLICIANIE USPÓŁCZYNNIKÓW

Zadame 3. Algorytm Clenshava

$$s_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C_k T_k(x)$$

$$s_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (B_k - 2x B_{k+1} + B_{k+2}) T_k(x) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} B_0 T_0 + B_1 T_1 - \times B_1 T_0 (x) + \sum_{k=2}^{N} B_k T_k - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} 2x B_{k+1} T_k + \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} B_{k+2} T_k =$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}B_{0}T_{0}+B_{1}T_{1}-xB_{1}T_{0}(x)+\sum_{k=2}^{n}B_{k}T_{k}-\sum_{k=2}^{n}2xB_{k}T_{k-1}+\sum_{k=2}^{n}B_{k}T_{k-2}=$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} B_0 T_0 + B_1 T_1 - X B_1 T_0 (x) + \sum_{k=2}^{n} B_k (T_k - 2x T_{k-1} + T_{k-2}) =$$

=
$$\frac{1}{2}B_0T_0+xB_1-xB_1-\frac{1}{2}B_2T_0=$$

$$=\frac{1}{7}B_{0}T_{0}-B_{2}T_{0}=$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(B_0 - B_2 \right).$$

Zadame 4. Niech Tn (n=0,1,...) oznacra n-ty wielomian Erebysuwa:

Tk = 2xTk-1 (x)-Tk-2 (x) (k>2)

To(x)=1

 $T_1(x) \in X$

$$T_2(x) = 2x \cdot x - 1 = 2x^2 - 1$$

 $T_2(x) = 2x \cdot (2x^2 - 1) - x = 4x^3 - 2x - x = 4x^3 - 1$

$$T_3(x) = 2 \times (2x^2 - 1) - x = 4x^3 - 2x - x = 4x^3 - 3x$$

 $T_4(x) = 2x(4x^3 - 3x) - (2x^2 - 1) =$

$$= 8x^{4} - 6x^{2} - 2x^{2} + 1 = 8x^{4} - 8x^{2} + 1$$

$$T_5(x) = 2x (8x^4 - 8x^2 + 1) - (4x^3 - 3x) =$$

$$= 16x^5 - 16x^3 + 2x - 4x^3 + 3x = 16x^5 - 20x^3 + 5x$$

$$T_6(x) = 2x(16x^5 - 20x^3 + 5x) - (8x^4 - 8x^2 + 1) =$$

$$=32x^{6}-40x^{4}+10x^{2}-8x^{4}+8x^{2}-1=32x^{6}-48x^{4}+28x^{2}-1$$

(b) Jaluini urorami ugvaraje sie urspetczynniki wielomiam Th prz xh i xh-12

(1) dla
$$n = 1$$
 many $T_1(x) = x = 2^{1-1}x = 2^{\circ} \cdot x = x$

(2) zarsimy, ie dla no En zadodni, pohuis dla N+1:

$$T_{n+1}(x) = 2 \times T_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x) =$$

$$= 2 \times \cdot (2^{n-1} \times 1^{n-2} - (2^{n-2} \times 1^{n-3}) =$$

$$= 2^n \times 1^{n-1} + \dots, \text{ porostate trying nie majg Macrenia,}$$

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$$= 2^n \times 1^n + \dots,$$

· pry xⁿ⁻¹ analogicure, myniha to z porginego donodu.

- (c) Konystajge 2 fality, že YXE[-1,1] Tn(x) = cos (nºarccos x):
 - (I) sprawli, is $|T_n(x)| \le 1$: Nieth N'arccos $x = \beta$, where $T_n(x) = \cos(\beta)$, a zurige which units is cosinus a many, ie $-1 \le T_n(x) \le 1$.
 - (II) uyman usuystire punkty elistrematne T_n , t_{n} . Lorrigrania $|T_n(x)| = 1$

 $|\cos(\alpha)|=1$ dla $\alpha=k\cdot T$

Kongstajge z fahtu (c) vieny, ie $T_n(x) = \cos(n \operatorname{arccos} x)$, czyli many warame:

 $\cos(\alpha) = \cos(n \arccos x)$

 $\alpha = n \text{ arccos } X$

kT = n arccos x

COS(avccos X) = X

 $\frac{kT}{n} = avccos X$

 $(\omega)\left(\frac{\mu\pi}{\eta}\right) = \omega \cos \cos \left(\alpha v \cos x\right)$

 $x = \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{n}\right)$ dla k = 0, ..., n-1

(III) udomodnij, ie Tn+1 (h>0) ma n+1 rzeczynistych, pojedynczych miejsc zeronych leigzych u prudziele (-1,1).

 $\cos((n+1) \arccos x) = 0$, $\cos \alpha = 0$ dla $\alpha = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$, wisc:

(int/) avecos $x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$

 $arccos X = \frac{kT + \frac{T}{2}}{n+1}$

 $x = \cos \frac{k \cdot 1 + \frac{11}{2}}{n+1} \quad dla \quad k = 0,...,n$

Show welomian jest stopnia n+1, to ma tyle maksymalise wiejsc zeronych. Jednak x ma wringranse dla h=0,..., n, wije ma Igernie n+1 miejsc zeronych, a hije Tn+1 ma n+1 miejsc zeronych.

Zadanie 5. Udomodnij istnera i jednomacinost winigrania interpolaryings Lagrange'a.

Ln(x)=
$$y_i \int_{i=0}^{n} \frac{x-x_j}{x_i-x_j}$$
, $x_0,x_1,...,x_n$ to usuly interpolagi funkcji f , take is many vartoni $f(x_0)=y_0$, $f(x_1)=y_1$,..., $f(x_n)=y_n$.

ISTNIENIE WIELOMIANU INTERPOLUJĄCEGO

Weiny
$$\lambda_i(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x - x_i \\ y = 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Weiny $\lambda_i(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x - x_i \\ y = 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Jest ona welowierem stopnia n dla

X & (Xo, X1, --, X1), pourevoi liente j'est ilocuyens a your postui (x-xj), a mianomile jest lierby. Rospatny tour prypadli:

(1) XE (X01X1,..., Xn), k=i;

$$\lambda_{i}(x_{k}) = \lambda_{i}(x_{i}) = \prod_{j=0, i, j \neq i} \frac{x_{i} - x_{j}}{x_{i} - x_{j}} = \prod_{j=0, i, j \neq i} 1 = 1$$

(2)
$$x_{k} \in \{x_{0}, x_{1}, ..., x_{n}\}, k \neq i$$
:
$$\lambda_{i}(x_{k}) = \prod_{j=0, j\neq i} \frac{x_{k} - x_{j}}{x_{i} - x_{j}} = \frac{(x_{k} - x_{0})(x_{k} - x_{1})...(x_{i} - x_{i-1})(x_{i} - x_{i+1})...(x_{i} - x_{n})}{(x_{i} - x_{n})...(x_{i} - x_{i+1})...(x_{i} - x_{n})} = 0$$

Niech $L_n(x) = y_0 \lambda_0(x) + y_1 \lambda_1(x) + \dots + y_n \lambda_n(x), L_n \in \Pi_n.$ Da $X_i \in \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ many.

$$L_{n}(x_{i}) = y_{0} \cdot \lambda_{0}(x_{i}) + y_{1} \cdot \lambda_{1}(x_{i}) + ... + y_{i} \lambda_{i}(x_{i}) + ... + y_{n} \lambda_{n}(x_{i}),$$

jednah z (2) menny, ie stradnih sum o indehsach törnych od i sg where O (be all $j \neq i$ $\lambda_i(x_i) = 0$) over z (1), ie straduit o intelesse i jest wany $\lambda_i(x_i) \cdot y_i = 1 \cdot y_i = y_i$, a wje $L_n(x_i) = y_i$, cryli $L_n(x)$ jest welomianen interpolijan funký f(x) w punktach X0, X1,..., X1.

JEDNOZNACZNOŚĆ WIELOMIANU LAGRANGE'A

Zatoriny nie uprost, re istnieje dwa wine wielouniany P(X) ovar Q(X) stopnia u interpolajere te same vertoni u uguad Xo, XI,..., XII, tru.

$$P(x_i) = Q(x_i) = f(x_i)$$

Rorvainny welomian R(x) talo, ie R(x) = P(x) - Q(x). Vieny o nin, ie:

· jest stopnia co najkyrej n, jako ie P(x) ovan Q(x) sg n-tego stopnia, a le myany od siebre odejunjemy,

· dla daugih $x_i \in \{x_0, x_1, ..., x_n\}$ zaulodni $R(x_i) = P(x_i) - Q(x_i) = y_i - y_i = 0$, czyli ma on n+1 miejsc zeronych.

Z dungij luopli many spnecimość, powiebai hielomien n-tego stopnia ma malesymalnie n miejsc zeronych, co ornacia że wielomicen R(X) musi kyć toisumościolio wny zem, styd many:

$$R(x) = 0$$

$$P(x) - Q(x) = 0$$

$$P(x) = Q(x),$$

cryli interpolação melomianha Lagrange'a jest jednormacrum.

Zadaure 6. Podaj postat Lagrange'a viclomium interpolacyjnego dla clarych:

		1	10	3
×k	-3	-2	0	4
yk	0	2	6	-10

$$L_{3}(x) = y_{0} \lambda_{0}(x) + y_{1} \lambda_{1}(x) + y_{2} \lambda_{2}(x) + y_{3} \lambda_{3}(x)$$

$$\lambda_{0} = \frac{x - x_{1}}{x_{0} - x_{1}} \cdot \frac{x - x_{2}}{x_{0} - x_{2}} \cdot \frac{x - x_{3}}{x_{0} - x_{3}} = -\frac{1}{24} \left(x + 2 | (x - 0)(x - 4) \right)$$

$$\lambda_{1} = \frac{x - x_{0}}{x_{1} - x_{0}} \cdot \frac{x - x_{2}}{x_{1} - x_{2}} \cdot \frac{x - x_{3}}{x_{1} - x_{3}} = \frac{1}{12} \left(x + 3 \right) (x - 0)(x - 4)$$

$$\lambda_{2} = \frac{x - x_{0}}{x_{2} - x_{0}} \cdot \frac{x - x_{1}}{x_{2} - x_{1}} \cdot \frac{x - x_{3}}{x_{2} - x_{3}} = -\frac{1}{24} \left(x + 3 \right) (x + 2)(x - 4)$$

$$\lambda_{3} = \frac{x - x_{0}}{x_{3} - x_{0}} \cdot \frac{x - x_{1}}{x_{3} - x_{1}} \cdot \frac{x - x_{2}}{x_{3} - x_{2}} = \frac{1}{168} \left(x + 3 \right) (x + 2)(x - 0)$$

$$L_3(x) = 0 + \frac{1}{6} (x+3)(x-0)(x-4) - \frac{1}{4} (x+3)(x+2)(x-4) - \frac{5}{84} (x+3)(x+2)(x-0) =$$

$$= -\frac{x^3}{7} - \frac{5x^2}{7} + \frac{8x}{7} + 6$$

Zadame 7. Niech f(x) = 2019x5-1977x4+1410x3-1939x+1791

(a) hyman wichamier stopnia ≤5 interpolajgy funkcje.

Ln(x) = f(x), many to z jednomamości interpolacji

(b) wyman welomin diagrego stopnin, interpolający f is puntituch -1,0,1 $x_0 = -1, x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1, y_0 = -1676, y_1 = 1791, y_2 = 1304$

$$L_2(x) = -1676 \frac{x(x-1)}{-1\cdot(-2)} + 1791 \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{1\cdot(-1)} + 1304 \frac{x(x+1)}{2\cdot 1} =$$

$$=-838x^{2}+838x+1791x^{2}+1791+652x^{2}+652x=$$

Zadane 6. Postai Nentona (tablica ilovarów winicohych)

$$W_3(x) = 0 + 2(x+3) + 0(x+3)(x+2) - \frac{1}{7}(x+3)(x+2)(x-0) = ...$$

Zadame 8. Wyhai, ie dla crelomiansu $\lambda_k(x) = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ x_k - x_j \end{bmatrix} (k = 0,1,...,n)$:

(a)
$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \lambda_{k}(x) = 1$$

$$f(x) = 1$$

$$1 = f(x) = L_n(f) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} f(x_i) \lambda_k(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \lambda_k(x)$$

(b)
$$\sum_{k=0}^{N} \lambda_{k}(0) \times \dot{k} = \begin{cases} 1 : \dot{j}=0 \\ 0 : \dot{j}=1,2,...,n \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = x^{j}$$

$$L_{h}(f) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \chi_{k}^{j} \lambda_{k}(x) \in X^{j}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} x_{k}^{j} \lambda_{k}(0) = 0^{j} = \begin{cases} 1 & j=0 \\ 0 & j=1,2,...,n \end{cases}$$