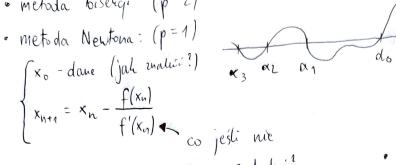
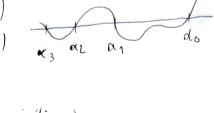
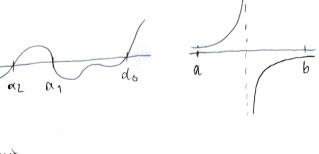
## Powtóvlia:

- metoda bisetigi (p=2)







- · p ngd vbreinosti (ughtadnik butad) znamy podradny?
- . metada siecinjar (p≈1.6) Xo, X1 - dane

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{\underbrace{f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})}_{x_n - x_{n-1}}}$$

lim xn = x : lim \frac{[xn+n-\alpha]}{[xn-\alpha]^p} = C>0 im nylne p, tym 52yburg Xn dgiy do &

Interpolaçãa vielomianova

Postaci melomianóu;

(a) postać natuvalna potzgowa:

WE 
$$\prod_{n}: W(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_{k} x^{k}$$
 ( $a_{k}$  - uspsteryande posteré potgonej wielomian  $u$ )

stopna < n, nell Mn 1 1 n-1 - 26isr willomianow stopma doliadure ninell,  $\prod_{-1} := \emptyset$ 

Mn - zbiór Wielomianow

Oznaczenia

Jah dla darego XEIR Oblicy = U(X)?

Schemat Horner

$$u(x) = a_{N}x^{N} + a_{N-1}x^{N-1} + ... + a_{1}x + a_{0} =$$

= 
$$X(a_{n}x^{n-1} + a_{n-1}x^{n-2} + ... + a_{1}) + a_{0} = ... =$$

$$= X \left( X \left( ... \times (a_{1} X + a_{N-1}) + a_{N-2} \right) + a_{N+3} \right) + ... + a_{1} \right) + a_{0} =$$

$$= \times \left( \times \left( \ldots \times \left( \times \cdot \underbrace{\left( a_{n} \right) + a_{n-1} \right) + a_{n-2}} \right) + a_{n+3} \right) + \ldots + a_{1} \right) + a_{0}$$

Turadranie: Algorytin Hornara jest algorytimen numerycenie popularyu.

Dla danych lieb 
$$X_0, X_1, X_2, ...$$
 ohuslany wielomiany

 $p_{o}(x) \equiv 1$ ,  $p_{u}(x) \equiv (x - x_{u-1}) p_{u-1}(x)$   $(u = 1, 2, ...)$ 

Obserwaya:  $p_{u}(x) \equiv (x - x_{o})(x - x_{1}) ... (x - x_{u-1})$ ,  $u \geqslant 1$ 
 $p_{u} = \prod_{j=0}^{u-1} (x - x_{j}^{*})$ ,  $p_{u} \in \prod_{k=1}^{u-1} \prod_{k=1}^{u-1} p_{u-1}^{*}$ 
 $w \in \prod_{j=0}^{u} b_{u} p_{u}(x)$   $(b_{u} - uspsTerynnih postan Newton urelowian w)$ 

Jah dla darego XER obliggé w(x)?
Ulepszony (nogsturony) Schemat Horrem:

$$= \left( \frac{\left( b_{N} \left( x - x_{N-1} \right) + b_{N-1} \right) \left( x - x_{N-2} \right) + b_{N-2} \right) \left( x - x_{N-3} \right) + \dots + b_{1} \right) \left( x - x_{0} \right) + b_{0} \cdot 1}{u_{N-1}}$$

W. 2

Mogéliniony algorytim House

Dane: X1X01X11..., X1-1, bo, b11..., bn (cryli nzyram wzcej pamja)

Thierdrenie: Mogolinony schemat Hornera lo algoryton nurrey cruc
popratny.

(c) postać Czebyszeva

Uprowadrany nastspujgey eigg vielonianse To 171, Tz , ...

Zdefinionary rehabencyjnie:

.  $T_0(x) = 1$ ,  $T_1(x) = X$ 

 $T_{k}(x) = 2x T_{k-1}(x) - T_{k-2}(x) \quad (k = 2, 3, ...)$ 

Podstuhone masmosai n'elomiano Creby sreva:

1°  $T_{k} \in \prod_{k} \prod_{k-1} T_{k}(x) = 2^{k-1} \times k + 0 \cdot x^{k-1} + \dots \quad (k \ge 1)$ 

2° Ten - funkýa panystu, Ten +1 - funkýa urepanystu

3° lim {To, Tn, Tn} = [] = leady welowien moine rapiset jako welowien horne rapiset jako welowien with rapiset jako welowien horne rapiset jako welowien moine rapiset jako welowien welow

4° Ti ma dobřadne <u>le mějse zerobych</u> naleigcych do predicta (-1,1) ISTNIEJE JALNY UZOR

5° Dla  $x \in [-1,1]$  many  $T_{le}(x) = \cos(k \cdot avccos x)$ Styd nywha, ize zbiev warbori wielomium Ereby suva to [-1,1]

to Lynika z szeregu Founera  $W \in \Pi_{n} : W(x) = \frac{1}{2} c_{o} T_{o}(x) + c_{1} T_{1}(x) + ... + c_{n} T_{n}(x) = : \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_{i} T_{k}(x)$ (Ch - Wapoterynnili poshui Crebysrewa wielowiem W) pring olera cra who ieux pierches July dla dango XER oblicy & W(x) (dla webminum studenter pre 2, / w podanego w postai Cribysreha)? 2 1 a 2 a 6 + a 1 + a 2 + ... Algorytm Clenshava: ze uzgledou nuvenczych wartość wielowiam podavego u postaci Crebysneva raleca sig oblicaci puy pouray nastipulguego alponytum: cras: O(u) Dane: But2 := 0 , But := 0 x, co, c1, ..., ch Bu := 2x Bu+1 - Bu+2 + ch (in= 1, 10-1, ...,0) Wtesly  $W(x) = \frac{B_0 - B_2}{2}$ . Jak ramieniai jedag 2 postaci hicloriano na Lagrangela Interpolacja wielomianowa lung? Jaha jest zloionosi? 1 f(x.)  $f(x_1)$  $X_{o,j}f(x_{o})$ tru. jak nodtronjé "frankje f na podstanie  $x_1$ :  $f(x_1) \rightarrow f(x)$ =? Slow croney lindy informagi  $X_n \in (X_n)$ 

Zadanie (interpolaja Lagrange'a)

Dla dangel pavami wingel Xo, X, ..., Xn CR i odpskiadajgegeh in vartesion yo, y,, my maleit tell welomian Lh, ie:

$$\begin{cases} L_n \in \Pi_n \\ L_n(x_k) = y_k \quad (h = 0,1,...,n) \end{cases}$$

Turadrane: Zadame interpolacy ne Lagrange a ma ranore jedroraame lorly rame.

Twendrine

$$L_{n}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} y_{k} k(x), gdne \lambda_{k}(x) = \begin{bmatrix} x - x_{i} \\ i = 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{x - x_{i}}{x_{k} - x_{i}}.$$
hazykany ugztani
interpolagi

(0, X1, --, Xn

Dowsd: Ocrypische Ln ∈ Mn. Zamming, re

$$\lambda_{k}(x_{j}) = \begin{cases} 1 : k = j \\ 0 : k \neq j \end{cases}, \quad j = 0,1,...,n$$

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

$$\lambda_{0}(x) = \frac{x - x_{1}}{x_{0} - x_{1}} \cdot \frac{x - x_{2}}{x_{0} - x_{2}} \cdot \frac{x - x_{3}}{x_{0} - x_{3}} = -\frac{1}{0.096} (x - 0.2)(x - 0.6)(x - 0.8)$$

$$\lambda_{1}(x) = \frac{x - x_{0}}{x_{1} - x_{0}} \cdot \frac{x - x_{2}}{x_{1} - x_{2}} \cdot \frac{x - x_{3}}{x_{1} - x_{3}} = \frac{1}{0.048} (x - 0.2)(x - 0.6)(x - 0.8)$$

$$\lambda_{2}(x) = \frac{x - x_{0}}{x_{2} - x_{0}} \cdot \frac{x - x_{1}}{x_{2} - x_{1}} \cdot \frac{x - x_{3}}{x_{2} - x_{3}} = -\frac{1}{0.048} (x - 0.2)(x - 0.6)(x - 0.8)$$

$$\lambda_{3}(x) = \frac{x - x_{0}}{x_{3} - x_{0}} \cdot \frac{x - x_{1}}{x_{3} - x_{1}} \cdot \frac{x - x_{2}}{x_{3} - x_{2}} = \frac{1}{0.096} (x - 0.2)(x - 0.6)(x - 0.8)$$

$$+ (0.4) = e^{0.4} = 1.491/82$$

$$L_3(0.4) = 1.49142...$$
  $f(0.4) = e^{0.4} = 1.49182$ 

$$\max_{0 \le x \le 0.8} |L_3(x) - f(x)| \approx 0.4 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

Pryhlady:

(a) 
$$f(x) = \sin(x)$$
, we  $\left[0,2\pi\right]$ ,  $x_k := \frac{2k\pi}{n}$   $\left(k = 0,1,...,n; n = 1,2,...\right)$ 

(a)  $f(x) = \sin(x)$ , we  $\left[0,2\pi\right]$ ,  $x_k := \frac{2k\pi}{n}$   $\left(k = 0,1,...,n; n = 1,2,...\right)$ 

1° 
$$L_1(x) = 0$$

$$2^{\circ} L_{2}(x) = 0$$

funkýa

Rungiego

(b) 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{25x^2+1}$$
,  $[-1,1]$ ,  $x_k = -1 + \frac{2k}{n}$  ( $k = 0,1,...,n$ ;  $n = 1,2,...$ )

Meetismy gladly funly a disticach x@[0,0.6], jedual psini, vartori oslogaty bijd ~ 58.6. - efelit Rungiego

(c)  $f(x) = x^6$ , [-1,1],  $x_k = -1 + \frac{2l_k}{n}$  (l = 0,1,...,n) n = 1,2,...]

Lo (x),  $L_1(x)$ ,...,  $L_5(x)$  unsietiby sty oblicaci, a dla  $n \geqslant 6$  many  $L_n(x) = x^6$ , a rise  $L_{2013}(x) = x^6$ , numery cure

jednah navet Maple na problemy z oblication holejny de  $L_k(x)$ .