Analiza numerycura, Lista 9, 10/12/2019

Zadanie 1. Spardí, ie niclomiciny Bernsteina Bi mają nastpające własnosti: $B_i^n := \binom{n}{i} \pm i \left(1 - t\right)^{n-i} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}, \, k \in \{0,1,\dots,n\}$

(a) Bi jest nivijenny u [0,1] i osigga u nim dohtadure jedno malsimm.

Nguilla to 2 fahr, ie vielomian Bernsteina ma migisca trevare dla x=0 own x=1, ovar berpostednis ze wrom $\binom{n}{i}t^{i}(1-t)^{n-i}$, hory igodine a warmhami istnienia nigoly nie osigquie wartoni muigsyde od 0, gdyi te[0,1].

Tevar malisium (phylumjemy te (0,1) 2 pohyioyd worevaich);

$$\frac{dB_{i}^{n}(t)}{dt} = \binom{n}{i} \binom{it^{i-1}}{1-t} \binom{n-i}{1-t} \binom{n-i}{1-t} \binom{n-i-1}{1-t} = 0$$

$$it^{i-1}(1-t)^{n-i} - t^{i}(n-i)(1-t)^{n-i-1} = 0$$

$$i(1-t)^{n-i} - t(n-i)(1-t)^{n-i-1} = 0$$

$$i(1-t)^{n-i} - t(n-i) = 0$$

$$i_{-iL} - int + it = 0$$

$$i-it-nt+it=0$$

$$i = nt$$

$$t = \frac{i}{N}$$

$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} y^k$$

$$y := t$$

(b)
$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} B_i^{n}(t) = 1$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_{i}^{n}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} {n \choose i} t^{i} (1-t)^{n-i} = ((1-t)+t)^{n} = 1^{n} = 1$$

(c)
$$B_{i}^{n}(u) = (1-u)B_{i}^{n-1}(u) + uB_{i-1}^{n-1}(u), \quad 0 \le i \le n$$

$$(1-u)\binom{n-1}{i}u^{i}(1-u)^{n-1-i} + u\binom{n-1}{i-1}u^{i-1}(1-u)^{n-1-(i-1)} = (n-1)u^{i}(1-u)^{n-i} + (n-1)u^{i}(1-u)^{n-i} = (n-1)u^{i}(1-u)^{n-i} = B_{i}^{n}(u)$$

$$= \binom{n}{i}u^{i}(1-u)^{n-i} = B_{i}^{n}(u)$$

(d)
$$B_{i}^{n}(u) = \frac{n+1-i}{n+1} B_{i}^{n+1}(u) + \frac{i+1}{n+1} B_{i+1}^{n+1}(u), \quad 0 \leq i \leq n$$

Hylmyshipemy falt z (c), cryli mortirosic relinencyjnego zapisu $B_i^n(u)$:

(1) $(1-u)B_i^n(u) = \binom{n}{i}u^i(1-u)^{n+i-1} = \frac{\binom{n}{i}}{\binom{n+1}{i}}\binom{n+1}{i}u^i(1-u)^{n+i-1} = \frac{\binom{n}{i}}{\binom{n+1}{i}}$

$$= \frac{n - i + 1}{n + 1} B_{i}^{n + 1}(u)$$

$$= \frac{n - i + 1}{n + 1} B_{i}^{n + 1}(u)$$

$$= \frac{(n)}{(i)} u^{i + 1} (1 - u)^{n - i} = \frac{(n)}{(i)} u^{i + 1} (1 - u)^{n + 1 - (i + 1)} = \frac{i + 1}{n + 1} B_{i + 1}^{n + 1}(u)$$

$$= \frac{(n)}{(i + 1)} (n + 1) u^{i + 1} (1 - u)^{n + 1 - (i + 1)} = \frac{i + 1}{n + 1} B_{i + 1}^{n + 1}(u)$$

$$Sigd B_{i}^{n}(u) = (1-u)B_{i}^{n}(u) + uB_{i}^{n}(u) = \frac{n+1-i}{n+1}B_{i}^{n+1}(u) + \frac{i+1}{n+1}B_{i+1}^{n+1}(u).$$

Zadanie 2. Bara prestreni Mr.

$$\beta_{3}^{3}(t) = \binom{3}{3} t^{3}$$

$$\beta_{2}^{3}(t) = \binom{3}{2} t^{2} (1-t)$$

$$\beta_{1}^{3}(t) = \binom{3}{1} t (1-t)^{2}$$

$$\beta_{0}^{3}(t) = \binom{3}{0} (1-t)^{3}$$

$$\beta_{0}^{3}(t) = \binom{3}{0} (1-t)^{3}$$

$$\alpha_3: t^3$$

$$\alpha_1: t^3+t^2$$

$$\alpha_1: t^3+t^2+t$$

$$\alpha_0: t^3+t^2+t+1$$

$$\alpha_0: 0$$

$$\alpha_0 = 0$$
 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_0 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0$ itd.

 $\alpha_i = 0$ da $i = 0,1,...,n$,

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Zadanie 3. Dones algorytus de Casteljan (2 nylviada)

$$P(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} W_i B_i^n(t)$$

dance 3. Downsd algorithm the
$$W_{k}^{(0)} = W_{k}$$

$$P(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} W_{i} B_{i}^{n}(t) \qquad \begin{bmatrix} W_{k}^{(0)} = W_{k} \\ W_{k}^{(i-1)} + t W_{k+1}^{(i-1)} \end{bmatrix} \qquad i = 1, 2, ..., n = 0, ..., n = i$$

$$i = 1, 2, ..., n = 0, ..., n = i$$

Induliga po n:

Induliga po n:

$$n = 0 \implies P_0(t) = W_0 \cdot B_0(t) = W_0 = W_0^{(0)}$$

· zaíciny, ie Pn(t) zadodni, polinieny dla Pn+1(t) (czyli dla n+1):

$$P_{n+1}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} W_{i}^{(0)} \beta_{i}^{n+1}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} W_{i}^{(0)} \left[(1-t) \beta_{i}^{n}(t) + t \beta_{i-1}^{n}(t) \right] =$$

$$= (1-t) \sum_{i=0}^{n} W_{i}^{(0)} \beta_{i}^{n}(t) + t \sum_{i=1}^{n} W_{i+1}^{(0)} \beta_{i}^{n}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_{i}^{n}(t) \left[W_{i}^{(0)}(1-t) + t W_{i+1}^{(0)} \right]$$

$$= W_{i}^{(0)} \beta_{i}^{n}(t) + t \sum_{i=1}^{n} W_{i+1}^{(0)} \beta_{i}^{n}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_{i}^{n}(t) \left[W_{i}^{(0)}(1-t) + t W_{i+1}^{(0)} \right]$$

Interpretaja na extetadire + stajdach.

Zadanie 4. Schmat Homen dla oblicamia puntits na linguej Bériera.

Zadanic 4. Schmat Homen dia outerand
$$f$$

$$P_{n}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} B_{i}^{n}(t) W_{i} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} {n \choose i} t^{i} (1-t)^{n-i} W_{i} =$$

$$= {n \choose 0} t^{0} (1-t)^{n} W_{0} + {n \choose 1} t^{1} (1-t)^{n-1} W_{1} + ... + {n \choose n-1} t^{n-1} (1-t)^{1} W_{n-1} + {n \choose n} t^{n} (1-t)^{0} W_{n} =$$

$$= {n \choose 0} t^{0} (1-t)^{n} W_{0} + {n \choose 1} t^{1} (1-t)^{n-1} W_{1} + ... + W_{n-1} {n \choose n-1} t^{n-1} (1-t)^{1} W_{n} {n \choose n} t^{n}$$

$$= {n \choose 0} t^{0} (1-t)^{n} W_{0} + {n \choose 1} t^{1} (1-t)^{n-1} W_{1} + ... + W_{n-1} {n \choose n-1} t^{n-1} (1-t)^{1} W_{n} {n \choose n} t^{n}$$

Algorytm:

$$u = 1 - t$$
 $b = n$ (diminian Newtonal)

 $p = po$ (wynih)

 $d = 1$ (dgiy do t^n)

 $d = 1$ To n :

 $p = p \cdot u + b \cdot p_i \cdot d$
 $d = d \cdot t$
 $d = d \cdot t$
 $d = d \cdot t$

RETURN P

Dla pryspierenia oblicum houghing re crous: $\binom{n}{i} = \binom{n}{i-1} \cdot \frac{n+1-i}{i}$ wige do b proprisyjemy n.

Zadamie 5. Berner Coeffs - PWD++

$$B_{i}^{n}(t) \cdot B_{j}^{m}(t) = k \cdot B_{i+j}^{n+m}(t)$$

$$p(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_{i} B_{i}^{n}(t), \quad q(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{2} b_{j} B_{j}^{2}(t)$$

$$p(t) \cdot q(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_{i} B_{i}^{n}(t) \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{2} b_{j} B_{j}^{2}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \sum_{j=0}^{2} l_{ij} a_{i} b_{j} B_{i+j}^{n+2}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n+2} B_{i}^{n+2}(t) \sum_{j=0}^{n+2} a_{i-j} b_{j} \frac{\binom{n}{i} \binom{2}{j}}{\binom{n+2}{i+j}}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n+2} B_{i}^{n+2}(t) \sum_{j=0}^{2} a_{i-j} b_{j} \frac{\binom{n}{i} \binom{2}{j}}{\binom{n+2}{i+j}}$$

$$k_{ij}^{n+2}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n+2} B_{i}^{n+2}(t) \sum_{j=0}^{n+2} a_{i-j} b_{j} \frac{\binom{n}{i} \binom{2}{j}}{\binom{n+2}{i+j}}$$

$$t \cdot \beta_i^n \rightarrow \beta_{i+1}^{n+1}$$

$$t^2 \cdot \beta_i^n \rightarrow \beta_{i+2}^{n+2}$$

Zamiana algorytus na universalny polega na zmianie indeksu 2 w
$$q(t)$$
 na m , $t \ge n$.
$$q(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{m} b_j \cdot B_j^m(t).$$

Zatanie 3. Sprimthj i udorodnij algoritm de Casteljan...

z myhtadu

PH dla W11..., Wn

= Wo B; (4)

P(t) dla Wor Wn

 \times $W_0^{(n-1)} = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} W_i B_i^{n-1} (t)$

 $W_{1}^{(n-1)} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} W_{i} B_{i-1}^{n-1} (t)$

Niech
$$P_n(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} B_k^n(t) \cdot W_{k,l}$$
 $P(t)$ - luyer Bérvera, W_k - purhty hoursolne,

wtedy many:

$$(k = 0,1,...,n)$$

 $(i = 1,2,...,n,k = 0,1,...,n-i)$

i ofnymijerny
$$P_{n}(t) = W_{0}^{(n)}$$
 dla $t \in [0,1]$.

Udouating to indularynic:

$$n = 0$$
 => $P_0(t) = B_0(t) \cdot W_0 = 1 \cdot W_0 = W_0^{(0)}$

Do kulm indukcyjnego pnydadzy sig Własnosti (tzn dla n>0):

$$(1-t) B_0^{n-1}(t) = (1-t) \cdot {\binom{n-1}{0}} \cdot t^0 \cdot {(1-t)}^{n-1} = {(1-t)}^n = B_0^n(t)$$

$$tB_{n-1}^{n-1}(t) = t \cdot \binom{n-1}{n-1} \cdot t^{n-1} \cdot (1-t)^{n-1-(n-1)} = t^n = B_n^n(t)$$

•
$$(1-t)B_{i}^{n-1}(t) + tB_{i-1}^{n-1}(t) = B_{i}^{n}(t)$$
 (z zadania 1c lut nylitada)

(*| Zatbiny, ie punkty $W_0^{(n-1)}$ i $W_1^{(n-1)}$ sg Odpowiadajgcymi danej wartosk parameter t punktami hugingde Bériera Stopnia n-1, reperentorangel odpouredirio prin Wo, W11..., Wn-1 ovan W1, W21..., Wn. Ze Thigzly rehntencyjnego welomiants stopni n-1 ovan n many:

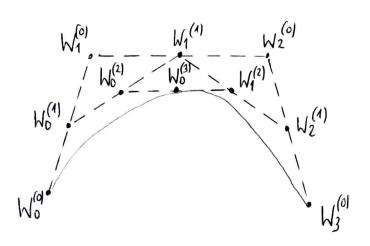
$$(2) = W_0^{(n)} = (1-t) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} W_i B_i^{n-1}(t) + t \sum_{i=1}^{n} W_i B_{i-1}^{n-1}(t) =$$

$$= W_0(1-t)B_0^{n-1}(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} W_i \left[(1-t)B_i^{n-1}(t) + tB_{i-1}^{n-1}(t) \right] + W_n t B_{n-1}^{n-1}(t) =$$

$$= W_{0}(1-t)B_{0}^{n-1}(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} W_{i}[(1-t)B_{i}^{n-1}(t) + tB_{i-1}^{n-1}(t)] + W_{n} + B_{n-1}^{n-1}(t) =$$

$$= W_{0}(1-t)B_{0}^{n-1}(t) + W_{n} + B_{n-1}^{n-1}(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} W_{i}B_{i}^{n} = W_{0}B_{0}^{n}(t) + W_{n}B_{n}^{n}(t) + W_{n}B_{$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} WiB_{i}^{n} = P_{n}(t)$$



Interpretacja geometyana alpoytum de Caskljan dla $t = \frac{1}{2}$, f_3 .

Zavlanve 6. Wyluni, i e dla knidego $t \in [0,1]$ $R_n(t)$ jest punktur na płaszczyźnie będącym kombinają barycentryczną punktur hontrobych $W_0,W_1,...,W_n \in \mathbb{R}^2$.

$$R_{n}(t) := \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} w_{i} W_{i} B_{i}^{n}(t)}{\sum_{i=0}^{n} w_{i} B_{i}^{n}(t)} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{w_{i} W_{i} B_{i}^{n}(t)}{\sum_{j=0}^{n} w_{j} B_{j}^{n}(t)} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{w_{i} B_{i}^{n}(t)}{\sum_{j=0}^{n} w_{j} B_{j}^{n}(t)} \cdot W_{i}$$

Kombinacja baycentycma punkt wysaia się prez $x_0 W_0 + \alpha_1 W_1 + ... + \alpha_n W_n$, gdnie $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{R}$ ovaz $\sum_{i=0}^n \alpha_i = 1$, W_i to punkty. Styd mamy, że

$$\alpha_{i} = \frac{w_{i} B_{i}^{n}(t)}{\sum_{i=0}^{n} w_{i} B_{i}^{n}(t)}, \quad \text{czyli} \quad \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{w_{i} B_{i}^{n}(t)}{\sum_{j=0}^{n} w_{j} B_{j}^{n}(t)} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} w_{i} B_{i}^{n}(t)}{\sum_{i=0}^{n} w_{i} B_{i}^{n}(t)} = 1,$$

czyli ln(t) jest kombinają barycentryczną punlik, a rige jest on punktur na płaszczónie.