Zadamie 1. Uzasadnij proces ortogonalizacji Grama-Schmidta.

Dla liniono nieralingth funkcji $\{f_0, f_1, f_2, ..., f_n\}$ moienny strongi ulutad liniono nieraliny $\{g_0, g_1, ..., g_n\}$ talni, ie iloczyn stalny $\{g_i, g_j\}_N = 0$ dla $i \neq j$. Ten iloczyn stralny rdefinionany jest jako $\{f_i, g_j\}_N = \sum_{k=0}^N f(x_k)g(x_k)$. Proces propiege pru algoryta:

$$\begin{cases}
g_0 := f_0 \\
g_k := f_k - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{\langle f_k, g_j \rangle_N}{\langle g_j, g_j \rangle_N} \cdot g_j
\end{cases}$$

Ulitad tahi jest ovtogonalny, co udonodný indukcyjnie względem k:

TEZA: Yi,j = k i + j => (gi,gj) = 0 [outogonalusii]

BAZA: go = fo, jedwelementory ulitar jest octogonaly

$$g_1 = f_1 - \frac{\langle f_1, g_0 \rangle_N}{\langle g_0, g_0 \rangle_N}, g_0$$

Spraiding my (90191) N = 0:

$$\langle g_{0}, g_{1} \rangle_{N} = \langle g_{0}, f_{1} - \frac{\langle f_{1}, g_{0} \rangle_{N}}{\langle g_{0}, g_{0} \rangle_{N}} g_{0} \rangle_{N} =$$

$$= \langle g_{0}, f_{1} \rangle_{N} - \langle g_{0}, \frac{\langle f_{1}, g_{0} \rangle_{N}}{\langle g_{0}, g_{0} \rangle_{N}} g_{0} \rangle_{N} =$$

=
$$(g_0, f_1)_N - \frac{\langle f_1, g_0 \rangle_N}{\langle g_0, g_0 \rangle_N} \cdot \langle g_0, g_0 \rangle_N =$$

$$= \langle g_0 | f_1 \rangle_N - \langle f_1, g_0 \rangle_N = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \langle f + g, h \rangle_{N} = \langle f, h \rangle_{N} + \langle g, h \rangle_{N} \\ \langle k + f, g \rangle_{N} = |k + \langle f, g \rangle_{N} \\ \langle f, g \rangle_{N} = \langle g, f \rangle_{N} \end{cases}$$

Krok: Zatoring, ie tene drivía dla ko, k, cuyli go, ..., gu-1 sg ortogenalne. Policieg ortogenalisse gle z donolym ge dla ich.

$$g_{k} = f_{k} - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{\langle f_{k_{j}}g_{j}\rangle_{N}}{\langle g_{j},g_{j}\rangle_{N}}, g_{j}$$

Kongstuffe 2 wTamosa ilverjun skalanego manny:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\langle g_i, g_k \rangle_N = \langle g_i, f_k - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{\langle f_k, g_j \rangle_N}{\langle g_j, g_j \rangle_N} g_j \rangle_N = \\
&= \langle g_i, f_k \rangle_N - \sum_{j=0}^{l-1} \frac{\langle f_k, g_j \rangle_N}{\langle g_j, g_j \rangle_N} \langle g_j, g_i \rangle_N = \\
&= \langle g_i, f_k \rangle_N - \sum_{j=0}^{l-1} \frac{\langle f_k, g_j \rangle_N}{\langle g_j, g_j \rangle_N} \langle g_j, g_i \rangle_N = \\
\end{aligned}$$

 $| zal. ind. \langle g_i, g_j \rangle = 0 dla i \neq j = \langle g_i, f_k \rangle_N - \frac{\langle f_k, g_i \rangle_N}{\langle g_i, g_i \rangle_N} \langle g_i, g_i \rangle_N =$ = < gi, fu>n - < fu, gi>n = 0

Wige gu jest ortogonaly z doeolyn gi dla i < h.

Zavlavie 2. Niech Ph (1<4 < N) bydne h-tyn welomianem ortogonalyn uzgløden (1,1)N. Poliai, ze dla dollelnego uzlowan 11 € Mk-1 jest (u,PL)N=0.

Wielomian W Zapining jako kontinagis hining Po,..., Ph-1:

ielomian W zapining Jaho womay)
$$= x + x = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \dots + x = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \dots + x = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Wholy dla doudness " many: ∠WIPk> = (αορο +αηρ + ... + ωμ-η Pk-η, Ph>N = (αοροι Pk)N+ (αηρη Pk)+... + (ακ-η Ph-η Pk = x0 < Po, Phy, + x1 < P1, Phy, + ... + x1-1 < P4-1, Phy = 0, pourcui

dla i ch ilongu shalay (Pi,Ph) =0 (z ortogonalusii)

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Zadanie 4. Nich Pr bedrie ciggiem melomianon dustonych a następujący spoist:
                 Ph (x) = (x - ck) Ph-1 (x) - dkPh-2 ( = 2,3,...)
                gdzie Cu, du sg danym statymi. Udorodnij, że następyty algorytu (lenshava:
                 Bm+2 := Bm+1 := 0
                 Bk == ak + (x-Ch+1) Bk+1 - dk+2 Bk+2 (k= m, m-1,...,0)
                 Obline waitosi sum Ear Pk (x).
                                                                                        P2B2
\beta_0 = \alpha_0 + (x - c_1) \beta_1 - d_2 \beta_2 = \alpha_0 \beta_0 + \beta_1 \beta_1 - d_2 \beta_2 =
   = a o Po + P1 (a1 + (x-c2)B2-d3B3)-d2B2 = a o Po + a1P1 + P1(x-c2)B2-P1d3B3-d2B2P6=
   = a o Po + a 1 P1 + P2 B2 - P1 d3 B3 = a o Po + a 1 P1 + P2 (a2+ (x-c3) B3-d4 B4) - P1 d3 B3 =
   = a p P o + a 1 P 1 + a 2 P 2 + P 3 B 3 - P 2 d 4 B 4 = ... =
   = SiakPk + Pita Bita - Piditz Bitz =
  = \sum_{k=0} a_k P_k + Pi+1 (ai+1 + (x-ci+2) Bi+2 - di+3 Bi+3) - Pi di+2 Bi+2 =
   = \sum_{k=0}^{2+1} a_k P_k + P_{i+1} (x - c_{i+2}) B_{i+2} - P_{i+1} d_{i+3} B_{i+3} - P_{i} d_{i+2} B_{i+2} =
   = \sum_{k=0}^{1+1} a_k P_k + B_{i+2} (P_{i+1} (x-c_{i+2}) - P_i d_{i+2}) - P_{i+1} d_{i+3} B_{i+3} =
  = \sum_{k=0}^{L+1} a_k P_k + B_{it2} P_{it2} - P_{it4} d_{it3} B_{it3} = ... = \sum_{k=0}^{m} a_k P_k(x)
bo b_{m+2} = b_{m+4} = 0
     Aby obliggé Pm (x1 polinnilmy za am podshuić 1, a za vestj
     uspstayuni lusu
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Zadamie 5. Zbudy welomiany
$$P_0$$
, P_1 , P_2 ortogonalne na rbione $D_4 = \{x_{01}x_{11}x_{21}x_{31}, x_{43}, gdne x_j := -8+4j \ (j=0,1,2,3,4).$

$$\begin{array}{l} X_{0} = -8 & x_{1} = -4 & x_{2} = 0 \\ X_{3} = 4 & x_{4} = 8 \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} X_{4} = 8 \\ \sum_{k=0}^{N} x_{k} R_{k-1}(x_{k}) \cdot R_{k-1}(x_{k}) \\ = x_{k} R_{k-1}(x_{k}) \cdot R_{k-1}(x_{k}) \\ R_{k} (x) = 4 \\ R_{k} (x) = (x - c_{k}) R_{k-1}(x_{k}) - d_{k} R_{k-2}(x_{k}) \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} C_{k} := \frac{(x R_{k-1}, R_{k-1})_{N}}{(R_{k-1}, R_{k-1})_{N}} dla & (1 \le k \le m) \\ R_{k} (x) = (x - c_{k}) R_{k-1}(x_{k}) - d_{k} R_{k-2}(x_{k}) & (k = 2,3,...,m) \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} C_{k} := \frac{(R_{k-1}, R_{k-1})_{N}}{(R_{k-2}, R_{k-2})_{N}} dla & (2 \le k \le m) \\ \end{array}$$

$$c_{1} = \frac{(x P_{0}, P_{0})_{4}}{(P_{0}, P_{0})_{4}} = \frac{(-8.1) + (-4.1) + (0.1) + (4.1) + (8.1)}{1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1} = \frac{0}{5} = 0 \implies P_{1}(x) = x$$

$$c_{2} = \frac{(x P_{1}, P_{1})_{4}}{(P_{1}, P_{1})_{4}} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{4} x_{k} \cdot x_{k} \cdot x_{k}}{\sum_{k=0}^{4} x_{k} \cdot x_{k}} = \frac{-512 - 64 + 64 + 512}{64 + 16 + 64} = 0 \implies P_{1}(x) = x$$

$$d_{2} = \frac{(P_{1}, P_{1})_{4}}{(P_{0}, P_{0})_{4}} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{4} x_{k} \cdot x_{k}}{\sum_{k=0}^{4} x_{k} \cdot x_{k}} = \frac{64 + 16 + 16 + 64}{1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1} = \frac{160}{5} = 32$$

$$P_0(x) = 1$$

 $P_1(x) = (x - c_1) = x - 0 = x$
 $P_2(x) = (x - c_2)P_1(x) - d_2P_0(x) = x^2 - 32$

II sposs6: Ortogonalização Grama - Schmidta

Wering liniono menterine funkçe fo
$$(x) = 1$$
, $f_1(x) = x$, $f_2(x) = x^2$,

Wielomany f_0, f_1, f_2 oblimany a nastspilgry sposs6:

$$\begin{cases} P_0(x) = f_0(x) \\ P_k(x) = f_k(x) - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{(f_k, f_j)_N}{(f_j, f_j)_N} \cdot f_j \end{cases}$$

Oblian uze te funtige:

•
$$P_{\delta}(x) = f_{\delta}(x) = 1$$

$$P_{1}(x) = f_{1}(x) - \frac{\langle f_{1} P_{0} \rangle_{4}}{\langle P_{0} P_{0} \rangle_{4}} \cdot P_{0} = x - \frac{\langle x_{1} 1 \rangle_{4}}{\langle 1_{1} 1 \rangle_{4}} \cdot 1 = x - \frac{-8 - 4 + 4 + 8}{1 + 1 + 1 + 1} \cdot 1 = x - 0 = x$$

•
$$P_2(x) = f_2(x) - \frac{\langle f_2, P_0 \rangle_4}{\langle P_0, P_0 \rangle_4} P_0 - \frac{\langle f_1, P_1 \rangle_4}{\langle P_1, P_1 \rangle_4} P_1 = x^2 - \frac{64 + 16 + 16 + 64}{5} - \frac{-512 - 64 + 64 + 512}{64 + 16 + 64} x = x^2 - 32$$

Zadanie 3.
$$\begin{cases} P_{0}(x) = 1 \\ P_{1}(x) = x - c_{1} = x - \frac{\langle x P_{0}, P_{0} \rangle}{\langle P_{0}, P_{0} \rangle} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} C_{k} = \frac{(x P_{k-1}, P_{k-1})}{(P_{k-1}, P_{k-1})} \langle P_{k-1}, P_{k-1} \rangle = \sum_{i=0}^{N} P_{k-1}^{2}(x_{i}) \\ P_{k}(x) = (x - c_{k})P_{k-1}(x) - d_{k}P_{k-2}(x) \end{cases}$$

$$d_{k} = \frac{(P_{k-1}, P_{k-1})}{(P_{k-2}, P_{k-2})} \langle x P_{k-1}, P_{k-1} \rangle = \sum_{i=0}^{N} x_{i} P_{k-1}^{2}(x_{i})$$

Dla Ch many N+1 mnoier i N dodavari, vige ~ 2N działari.

Dla dh tah samo, gdyż moiery zapisycar wrotości Ph-1(Xi), wije 2N działari.

Gdy many oblinone PopPap..., Ph-1, to do dblivenia Ph bylonany:

Ch -> 2N+2N } haidy hoh bymage 4N działari

dh -> oblivone

Lgczy Loset: 4N+ (N-1)4N = 4N2

Zadame 6.

$$x_j = \{-8, -4, 0, 4, 8\}$$
 $h_j = \{2, -3, 1, -3, 2\}$

$$P_0 = 1$$
 $\langle P_0, P_0 \rangle = 5$
 $P_1 = X$ $\langle P_1, P_1 \rangle = 160$
 $P_2 = X^2 - 32$ $\langle P_2, P_2 \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i^2 - 32)^2 = 3584$

$$W_{h}^{*} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_{k} P_{k}(x), \quad a_{k} = \frac{\langle h, P_{k} \rangle}{\langle f_{k}, P_{k} \rangle}$$

$$\langle h, P_0 \rangle = -1$$
 $\langle h, P_1 \rangle = 0$
 $\langle h, P_2 \rangle = 102$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 = -\frac{1}{5} \\ a_1 = 0 \\ a_2 = \frac{102}{3584} = \frac{3}{56} \end{cases}$

Styd
$$W_2^* = \frac{1}{5} P_0(x) + \frac{3}{56} P_1(x)$$
.