Interpolare.

Fie o funcție reală $\mathbf{f}: [\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}] \to \mathbf{R}$, cunoscută numai într-un număr limitat de puncte numite *noduri*, (ansamblul acestora constituind *suportul interpolării*): $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n$ prin valorile $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_1), \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_2), \dots, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_n)$.

Vom aproxima comportarea funcției în afara acestor puncte printr-un *polinom generalizat de interpolare*, de forma:

$$P_n(x) = a_1u_1(x) + a_2u_2(x) + ... + a_nu_n(x)$$

în care funcțiile liniar independente

$$u_1(x), u_2(x), ..., u_n(x)$$

sunt cunoscute și constituie baza interpolării.

Aceasta poate fi formată din funcții simple: polinoame, funcții trigonometrice, exponențiale, etc.

Determinarea polinomului generalizat de interpolare (i.e. a coeficienților) se face, impunând ca pe suportul interpolării polinomul de interpolare să coincidă cu funcția f.

$$P_n(x_i) = f(x_i)$$
, $i=1:n$ condiții de interpolare

Condițiile de interpolare conduc la sistemul de ecuații liniare

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_{k} \cdot u_{k}(x_{i}) = f(x_{i}), \quad i = 0 : n$$

U.a=f

$$\mathbf{U} \; = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{00} & \mathbf{u}_{01} & \cdots & \mathbf{u}_{0\mathbf{n}} \\ \mathbf{u}_{10} & \mathbf{u}_{11} & \cdots & \mathbf{u}_{1\mathbf{n}} \\ \cdots & & \ddots & \\ \mathbf{u}_{\mathbf{n}0} & \mathbf{u}_{\mathbf{n}1} & \cdots & \mathbf{u}_{\mathbf{n}\mathbf{n}} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \quad \underline{\mathbf{a}} \; = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_0 \\ \mathbf{a}_1 \\ \cdots \\ \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{n}} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \quad \underline{\mathbf{f}} \; = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{f}_0 \\ \mathbf{f}_1 \\ \cdots \\ \mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{n}} \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\operatorname{cu} \mathbf{u}_{i,i} = \mathbf{u}_{i} (\mathbf{x}_{i}), \quad \mathbf{f}_{i} = \mathbf{f} (\mathbf{x}_{i})$

$$P(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ n}}^{n} a_k u_k(\mathbf{x}) = u^{T} a = u^{T} U^{-1} f = 1^{T} f$$

$$P(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} l_k(x) \cdot f(x_k)$$

$$\mathbf{1}^{\mathtt{T}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{u}^{\mathtt{T}}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{U}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{1}(\mathbf{x}) & \mathbf{u}_{2}(\mathbf{x}) & \dots & \mathbf{u}_{n}(\mathbf{x}) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathbf{U}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1}_{1}(\mathbf{x}) & \mathbf{1}_{2}(\mathbf{x}) & \dots & \mathbf{1}_{n}(\mathbf{x}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{l_k(x_i)} = 0,$$
 $\mathbf{i} \neq \mathbf{k},$ $\mathbf{l_k(x_k)} = 1.$

Pentru baza polinomială $u_1(x)=1$, $u_2(x)=x$,..., $u_n(x)=x^{n-1}$ Funcțiile $l_k(x)$ sunt polinoame de grad n-1, cu rădăcinile x_i , i=1:n, $i\neq k$:

$$\mathbf{1}_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{1}) \dots (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{k}-1}) \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{k}+1}) \dots (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{n}})$$

$$\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{k}} = \frac{1}{(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{k}} - \mathbf{x}_{0}) \cdots (\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{k}} - \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{k}-1})(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{k}} - \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{k}+1}) \cdots (\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{k}} - \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{n}})}$$

$$\mathbf{1}_{k}(\mathbf{x}) = \prod_{i=0, i \neq k}^{n} \frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{i}}{\mathbf{x}_{k} - \mathbf{x}_{i}}$$

Polinomul de interpolare poartă în acest caz numele de *polinom de interpolare Lagrange* și are forma

$$\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{n}}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\mathbf{k}=0}^{\mathbf{n}} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{k}}) \cdot \prod_{\mathbf{i}=0, \mathbf{i} \neq \mathbf{k}}^{\mathbf{n}} \frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{i}}}{\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{k}} - \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{i}}}$$

Sistemul determinat de condițiile de interpolare este

$$\sum_{\mathbf{k}=0}^{n} \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{i}}^{\mathbf{k}} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{i}})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & \mathbf{x}_{1} & \mathbf{x}_{1}^{2} & \cdots & \mathbf{x}_{1}^{\mathbf{n}-1} \\
1 & \mathbf{x}_{2} & \mathbf{x}_{2}^{2} & \cdots & \mathbf{x}_{2}^{\mathbf{n}-1} \\
\cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
1 & \mathbf{x}_{n} & \mathbf{x}_{n}^{2} & \cdots & \mathbf{x}_{n}^{\mathbf{n}-1}
\end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix}
\mathbf{a}_{1} \\
\mathbf{a}_{2} \\
\cdots \\
\mathbf{a}_{n}\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
\mathbf{y}_{1} \\
\mathbf{y}_{2} \\
\cdots \\
\mathbf{y}_{n}\end{bmatrix}$$

Acesta are determinant *Vandermonde*, care este nenul dacă punctele sunt distincte, caz în care sistemul este compatibil determinat, cu soluție unică, ceeace implică un polinom de interpolare unic.

Alte forme ale polinomului de interpolare Lagrange

$$\pi(\mathbf{x}) = \prod_{i=0}^{n} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{i})$$

$$\pi'(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \prod_{i=0, i \neq k}^{n} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{i}) \pi'(\mathbf{x}_{k}) = \prod_{i=0, i \neq k}^{n} (\mathbf{x}_{k} - \mathbf{x}_{i})$$

$$\mathbf{1}_{k}(\mathbf{x}) = \prod_{i=0, i \neq k}^{n} \frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{i}}{\mathbf{x}_{k} - \mathbf{x}_{i}} = \frac{1}{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{k}} \cdot \frac{\prod_{i=0}^{n} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{i})}{\prod_{i=0, i \neq k}^{n} (\mathbf{x}_{k} - \mathbf{x}_{i})}$$

$$\mathbf{1}_{k}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{k}} \cdot \frac{\pi(\mathbf{x})}{\pi'(\mathbf{x}_{k})}$$

Complexitatea metodei este O (n²).

b = b + produs;

end;
end;

end

$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{x}_1 & \cdots & \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{x}_2 & 1 & \cdots & \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{x}_2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{x}_n & \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{x}_n & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{x}_2 - \mathbf{x}_1 & \cdots & \mathbf{x}_n - \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2 & 1 & \cdots & \mathbf{x}_n - \mathbf{x}_2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_n & \mathbf{x}_2 - \mathbf{x}_n & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Se observă că multiplicatorii Lagrange reprezintă raportul produselor pe coloane ale celor două matrice:

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{l}_1 & \mathbf{l}_2 & \cdots & \mathbf{l}_n \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{prod}(\mathbf{V}) \cdot / \mathbf{prod}(\mathbf{U})$$

Valoarea polinomului Lagrange într-un punct de abscisă a

$$\mathbf{b} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{l}_{i} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{i} = \mathbf{prod}(\mathbf{V}) \cdot / \mathbf{prod}(\mathbf{U}) * \mathbf{y}$$

$$\mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{1} & \mathbf{x}_{1} & \cdots & \mathbf{x}_{1} \\ \mathbf{x}_{2} & \mathbf{x}_{2} & \cdots & \mathbf{x}_{2} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \mathbf{x}_{n} & \mathbf{x}_{n} & \cdots & \mathbf{x}_{n} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{1} & \mathbf{x}_{2} & \cdots & \mathbf{x}_{n} \\ \mathbf{x}_{1} & \mathbf{x}_{2} & \cdots & \mathbf{x}_{n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \mathbf{x}_{1} & \mathbf{x}_{2} & \cdots & \mathbf{x}_{n} \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{I}_{n}$$

$$\mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{x}_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \mathbf{x}_n \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{x}_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \mathbf{x}_n \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{I}_n$$

U=diag(x) * ones(n) - ones(n) * diag(x) + eye(n)

$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{a} & \cdots & \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} & 0 & \cdots & \mathbf{a} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \mathbf{a} & \mathbf{a} & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{x}_1 & \cdots & \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \mathbf{x}_2 & 0 & \cdots & \mathbf{x}_2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \mathbf{x}_n & \mathbf{x}_n & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{I}_n$$

$$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{a} * \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{x}_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \mathbf{x}_n \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{I}_n$$

 $V=(a-diag(x))*\sim eye(n)+eye(n)$

```
function b = Lagrange(a, x, y)
% valoare polinom Lagrange in a
n = length(x);
V=(a-diag(x))*\sim eye(n)+eye(n);
U=diag(x) * ones(n) - ones(n) * diag(x) + eye(n);
b=prod(V)./prod(U)*y;
function a = coefLagr(x, y)
% Intrări:
% x = tabloul absciselor celor n puncte
% y = tabloul ordonatelor celor n puncte
% Ieşiri:
% a = coeficienti polinom Lagrange
a=zeros(n,1);
 z=zeros(n,1);
 % calcul coeficienţi c din (x-x(1))...(x-x(n))
 c=poly(x);
 for i = 1 : n
 % calcul coeficienți b ai împărțirii
 % polinomului prin x-x(i)
   [b,r]=deconv(c,[1-x(i)]);
   % calcul p=(x(i)-x(1))...(x(i)-x(i-1))(x(i)-x(i+1))(x(i)-x(n))
   z=x(i)-x;
   z(i)=1;
   p=prod(z);
```

$$a(1:n)=a(1:n)+y(i)*b(1:n)/p;$$
end

Polinomul de interpolare de grad poate fi calculat prin recurență, folosind polinoame de interpolare de grad mai mic.

Dacă se notează $\sigma = \{i_1, i_2, ..., i_p\}$ şi, P_{σ} - polinomul de interpolare ce trece prin punctele $(\mathbf{x}_{i1}, \mathbf{y}_{i1})$, $(\mathbf{x}_{i2}, \mathbf{y}_{i2})$, ..., $(\mathbf{x}_{ip}, \mathbf{y}_{ip})$

atunci polinomul de interpolare definit pe ansamblul extins de puncte $\sigma+j+k=\sigma\cup\{j,k\}$

$$\mathbf{P}_{\sigma+j+k}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\left(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{j}\right)\mathbf{P}_{\sigma+k}(\mathbf{x}) - \left(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{k}\right)\mathbf{P}_{\sigma+j}(\mathbf{x})}{\mathbf{x}_{k} - \mathbf{x}_{j}}$$

Metoda Neville are forma:

$$Q_{ij}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\left(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{i-j}\right) \cdot Q_{i,j-1}(\mathbf{x}) - \left(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{i}\right) \cdot Q_{i-1,j-1}(\mathbf{x})}{\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{x}_{i-j}}$$

în care s-a notat $Q_{ij} = P_{i-j,...,i}$ polinomul de interpolare prin punctele (x_{i-j}, y_{i-j}) , ..., (x_i, y_i)

Se pornește cu polinoamele de interpolare de grad 0, reprezentate prin $y_1, y_2, ..., y_n$, formându-se polinoamele de interpolare de grad 1, 2, ..., ş.a.m.d. conform tabloului

```
\mathbf{x}_1 \ \mathbf{y}_1 = \mathbf{Q}_{11}
\mathbf{x}_2 \ \mathbf{y}_2 = \mathbf{Q}_{21} \ \mathbf{Q}_{22}
x_3 y_3 = Q_{31} Q_{32} Q_{33}
x_n y_n = Q_{n1} Q_{n2} Q_{n3}...Q_{nn}
function b = Neville(x, y, a)
% Intrări:
% a = abscisa în care se calculează polinomul
% x = tabloul absciselor celor n+1 puncte
% y = tabloul ordonatelor celor n+1 puncte
% Ieşiri:
% b = valoare polinom de interpolare
   n = length(x);
   q = y
    for i = 1 : n
     for j = 1 : n
       q(j)=((a-x(j-i))*q(j)-(a-x(j))*q(j-i))/(x(j)-x(j-i));
     end
   end
   b = q(n);
```

Diferențe divizate

$$\begin{split} F_{0}[\mathbf{x}_{0}] &= f(\mathbf{x}_{0}) \\ F_{1}[\mathbf{x}_{0},\mathbf{x}_{1}] &= \frac{F_{0}[\mathbf{x}_{0}] - F_{0}[\mathbf{x}_{1}]}{\mathbf{x}_{0} - \mathbf{x}_{1}} \\ F_{p}[\mathbf{x}_{0}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{p}] &= \frac{F_{p-1}[\mathbf{x}_{0}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{p-1}] - F_{p-1}[\mathbf{x}_{1}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{p}]}{\mathbf{x}_{0} - \mathbf{x}_{p}} \\ F_{p}[\mathbf{x}_{0}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{p}] &= \sum_{k=0}^{p} \frac{f(\mathbf{x}_{k})}{\pi'(\mathbf{x}_{k})} = \sum_{k=0}^{p} \frac{f(\mathbf{x}_{k})}{\prod_{i=0}^{p} (\mathbf{x}_{k} - \mathbf{x}_{i})} \\ F_{1}[\mathbf{x}_{1}, \mathbf{x}_{1}] &= \lim_{\substack{x_{i} \to \mathbf{x}_{i} \\ \mathbf{x}_{i} \to \mathbf{x}_{i}}} F_{1}[\mathbf{x}_{0}, \mathbf{x}_{1}] = \lim_{\substack{x_{i} \to \mathbf{x}_{i} \\ \mathbf{x}_{i} \to \mathbf{x}_{i}}} \frac{f(\mathbf{x}_{0}) - f(\mathbf{x}_{1})}{\mathbf{x}_{0} - \mathbf{x}_{1}} = f'(\mathbf{x}_{1}), \\ F_{p-1}[\underbrace{\mathbf{x}_{i}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{i}}_{\mathbf{x}_{i} \to \mathbf{x}_{i}}] = f^{(p-1)}(\mathbf{x}_{i}) \\ \text{function a = DifDiv}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \\ \text{function a = length}(\mathbf{x}); \\ \text{for } \mathbf{x} = 1 : \mathbf{n-1} \\ \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{k}+1:\mathbf{n}) = (\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{k}+1:\mathbf{n}) - \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{k})) \cdot / (\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{k}+1:\mathbf{n}) - \mathbf{x}(\mathbf{k})); \\ \text{end} \\ \text{a = y}(:); \\ \text{($\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}_{0}) \cdot \mathbf{F}_{1}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_{0}] = f(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{x}_{0}) \\ \text{($\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{0}) \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{1}) \cdot \mathbf{F}_{2}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_{0}, \mathbf{x}_{1}] = F_{1}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_{0}] - F_{1}[\mathbf{x}_{0}, \mathbf{x}_{1}] \\ \text{end} \\ \text{a = y}(:); \\ (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{0}) \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{1}) \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{2}) \cdot \mathbf{F}_{3}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_{0}, \mathbf{x}_{1}, \mathbf{x}_{2}] = F_{2}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_{0}, \mathbf{x}_{1}] - F_{2}[\mathbf{x}_{0}, \mathbf{x}_{1}, \mathbf{x}_{2}] \\ (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{0}) \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{1}) \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{2}) \cdot \mathbf{F}_{3}[\mathbf{x}_{0}, \mathbf{x}_{1}, \mathbf{x}_{2}] = F_{2}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_{0}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{n-1}] - F_{n}[\mathbf{x}_{0}, \mathbf{x}_{1}, \mathbf{x}_{n}] \\ f(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x}_{0}) + (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{0}) \cdot \mathbf{F}_{1}[\mathbf{x}_{0}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{n}] + (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{0}) \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{1}) \cdot \mathbf{F}_{n}[\mathbf{x}_{0}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{n}] \\ f(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x}_{0}) \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{n}) \cdot \mathbf{F}_{n}[\mathbf{x}_{0}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{n}] + (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{0}) \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{n}) \cdot \mathbf{F}_{n+1}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_{0}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{n}] \\ f(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x}_{0}) \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{n}) \cdot \mathbf{F}_{n}[\mathbf{x}_{0}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{n}] \\ f(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x}_{0})$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{n}}(\mathbf{x}) &= \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{n}}(\mathbf{x}) \text{ are } \mathbf{n+1} \text{ rădăcini} \\ \mathbf{f}'(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{P}'_{\mathbf{n}}(\mathbf{x}) & \text{ are } \mathbf{n} \text{ rădăcini} \\ \mathbf{f}^{(n)}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{n}}^{(n)}(\mathbf{x}) & \text{ are } \mathbf{n} \text{ rădăcină} \\ \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{n}}^{(n)}(\mathbf{x}) &= \mathbf{n} ! \cdot \mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{n}}[\mathbf{x}_{0}, \mathbf{x}_{1}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{n}}] \\ \mathbf{f}^{(n)}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{n} ! \cdot \mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{n}}[\mathbf{x}_{0}, \mathbf{x}_{1}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{n}}] &= 0 \\ \mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{n}}[\mathbf{x}_{0}, \mathbf{x}_{1}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{n}}] &= \frac{\mathbf{f}^{(n)}(\xi)}{\mathbf{n}!} \quad \xi \in [\mathbf{x}_{0}, \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{n}}] \\ \left| \mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{n}}[\mathbf{x}_{0}, \mathbf{x}_{1}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{n}}] \right| &\leq \frac{\left| \mathbf{f}^{(n)}(\xi) \right|}{\mathbf{n}!} \\ \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{n}}(\mathbf{x}) &= (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{0}) \dots (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{n}}) \cdot \mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{n}+1}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_{0}, \mathbf{x}_{1}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{n}}] \\ \left| \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{n}}(\mathbf{x}) \right| &\leq \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{0}) \dots (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{n}}) \right| \cdot \frac{\mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{n}+1}(\mathbf{f})}{(\mathbf{n}+1)!} \\ \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{n}+1}(\mathbf{f}) &= \left| \mathbf{f}^{(\mathbf{n}+1)}(\xi) \right| \end{aligned}$$

Dacă funcția \mathbf{f} este nedefinit derivabilă $\mathbf{f} \in \mathbb{C}^{\infty}$ atunci \mathbf{M}_{n+1} (\mathbf{f}) crește foarte repede, deci majorarea este grosieră.

```
function b = Newton(a, x, y)
% Intrări:
% a = abscisa în care se calculează polinomul
% x = tabloul absciselor celor n puncte
% y = tabloul ordonatelor celor n puncte
% Ieşire:
% valoarea polinomului de interpolare în a
    n = length(x);
    a = DifDiv(x, y);
    b = a(n);
    for i = n-1:-1:1
        b = (a - x(i-1)).*b + a(i);
    end
```

Diferențe finite

Diferențele finite sunt notații folosite în formulele de interpolare. Ele se aplică unor funcții definite în puncte echidistante $\mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x}_0 + \mathbf{i}\mathbf{h}$,

• diferențe progresive (sau diferențe înainte)

$$\Delta \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{i}) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{i} + \mathbf{h}) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{i}) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{i+1}) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{i})$$
$$\Delta^{k} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{i}) = \Delta^{k-1} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{i+1}) - \Delta^{k-1} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{i})$$

• diferențe regresive (sau diferențe înapoi)

$$\nabla \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x_i}) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x_i}) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x_i} - \mathbf{h}) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x_i}) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x_{i-1}})$$

$$\nabla^{\mathbf{k}} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{i}) = \nabla^{\mathbf{k}-1} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{i}) - \nabla^{\mathbf{k}-1} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{i-1})$$

• diferențe centrate

$$\begin{split} \delta \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{i}) &= \mathbf{f}\left(\mathbf{x}_{i} + \frac{\mathbf{h}}{2}\right) - \mathbf{f}\left(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \frac{\mathbf{h}}{2}\right) = \mathbf{f}\left(\mathbf{x}_{i+\frac{1}{2}}\right) - \mathbf{f}\left(\mathbf{x}_{i-\frac{1}{2}}\right) \\ \delta^{k} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{i}) &= \delta^{k-1} \mathbf{f}\left(\mathbf{x}_{i+\frac{1}{2}}\right) - \delta^{k-1} \mathbf{f}\left(\mathbf{x}_{i-\frac{1}{2}}\right) \end{split}$$

Diferențele finite pot fi exprimate prin intermediul operatorului de deplasare $\mathbf{Ef}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{h})$ și a operatorului identic $\mathbf{If}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$.

$$\Delta f(x_i) = f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_i) = Ef(x_i) - If(x_i) = (E - I)f(x_i)$$

$$\nabla \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x_i}) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x_i}) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x_{i-1}}) = \mathbf{I}\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x_i}) - \mathbf{E}^{-1}\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x_i}) = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{E}^{-1})\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x_i})$$

$$\delta \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x_i}) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x_{i+1/2}}) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x_{i-1/2}})$$
$$= \mathbf{E}^{1/2} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x_i}) - \mathbf{E}^{-1/2} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x_i}) = (\mathbf{E}^{1/2} - \mathbf{E}^{-1/2}) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x_i})$$

Pentru a trece de la diferențele finite la diferențe divizate se folosește relația

$$\Delta^{\mathbf{n}} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{i}) = \nabla^{\mathbf{n}} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{i+n}) = \delta^{\mathbf{n}} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{i+n/2}) = \mathbf{n}! \mathbf{h}^{\mathbf{n}} \mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{n}}[\mathbf{x}_{i} \dots \mathbf{x}_{i+n}]$$

Formulele Newton - Gregory

Fie funcția cunoscută prin tabelul

$$\mathbf{x}_0$$
, \mathbf{x}_1 ,..., \mathbf{x}_n
 \mathbf{y}_0 , \mathbf{y}_1 ,..., \mathbf{y}_n

în care abscisele $\mathbf{x_i}$ sunt echidistante şi suntem interesați în evaluarea funcției într-un punct intermediar $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{x_i}$.

Vom considera, în mod simplificator că acest punct poate fi situat

- la începutul tabloului $x_0 < x < x_1$
- la sfârșitul tabloului $\mathbf{x}_{n-1} < \mathbf{x} < \mathbf{x}_n$

Prima formulă Newton-Gregory realizează interpolare la început de tablou, adică consideră **x=x₀+uh**, cu **0<u<1** .

$$\mathbf{F_k} \Big[\mathbf{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k} \Big] = \frac{\Delta^k \mathbf{f} \big(\mathbf{x_0} \big)}{\mathbf{k_b k^k}}$$

$$P_{1}(x) = P_{1}(x_{0} + u \cdot h) = p_{1}(u) = f(x_{0}) + \frac{x - x_{0}}{1!h} \cdot \Delta f(x_{0}) + \frac{(x - x_{0}) \cdot (x - x_{1})}{2!h^{2}} \cdot \Delta^{2} f(x_{0}) + \dots + \frac{(x - x_{0}) \cdot (x - x_{1}) \dots (x - x_{n-1})}{n!h^{n}} \cdot \Delta^{n} f(x_{0})$$

$$\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{k} = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{0} - (\mathbf{x}_{k} - \mathbf{x}_{0}) = \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{h} - \mathbf{k}\mathbf{h} = (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{k})\mathbf{h}$$

$$\mathbf{p}_1 \Big(\mathbf{u} \Big) = \mathbf{f}_0 + \frac{\mathbf{u}}{1!} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{f}_0 + \frac{\mathbf{u} \cdot (\mathbf{u} - 1)}{2!} \cdot \Delta^2 \mathbf{f}_0 + \dots + \frac{\mathbf{u} \cdot (\mathbf{u} - 1) \dots (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{n} + 1)}{\mathbf{n}!} \cdot \Delta^{\mathbf{n}} \mathbf{f}_0$$

$$\mathbf{p}_1 \Big(\mathbf{u} \Big) \ = \ \mathbf{f}_0 \ + \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \ \Delta \mathbf{f}_0 \ + \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u} \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \ \Delta^2 \mathbf{f}_0 \ + \ \dots \ + \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{n} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \ \Delta^{\mathbf{n}} \mathbf{f}_0$$

unde $\binom{\mathbf{u}}{\mathbf{u}}$ extinde notația combinărilor în cazul unui număr fracționar \mathbf{u} . Formul**e**le de interpolare Newton-Gregory 2 și 3 se referă la interpolare la sfârșit de tablou și se obțin exprimînd diferențele divizate prin diferențe regresive

$$x=x_n-uh$$
, 0

$$\mathbf{p}_{2}(\mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{f}_{0} - \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \nabla \mathbf{f}_{n} + \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u} \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \nabla^{2} \mathbf{f}_{n} + \dots + (-1)^{n} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{n} \end{pmatrix} \nabla^{n} \mathbf{f}_{n}$$

 $x=x_n+uh$, -1<u<0

$$\mathbf{p}_{3}(\mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{n}} + \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{n}} + \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u} + 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \nabla^{2} \mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{n}} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{n} - 1 \\ \mathbf{n} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \nabla^{\mathbf{n}} \mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{n}}$$

Algoritmii de calcul ai polinomului de interpolare Lagrange prezintă proprietatea de instabilitate pentru un număr mai mare de puncte, datorită faptului că matricea Vandermonde este, în general, rău condiționată.

Interpolare cu functii spline în clasă C^1

Vom alege polinoame de interpolare de grad mic, valabile pe subintervale

$$x_0 < x_1 < ... < x_n$$

 $f(x_0), f(x_1), ..., f(x_n)$

Vom considera funcții de interpolare liniare, locale pe subintervalele

$$[x_0, x_1], [x_1, x_2], ..., [x_{n-1}, x_n]$$

$$p_i(x) = a_i x + b_i, i = 0: n-1$$

în care cei **2n** parametri se determină din *condițiile de interpolare*:

$$p_i(x_i) = f(x_i), i=0:n-1$$

 $p_{n-1}(x_n) = f(x_n)$

și a condițiilor de racordare (continuitate în punctele interioare):

$$p_i(x_{i+1}) = p_{i+1}(x_{i+1}), i=0:n-2$$

Interpolarea liniară prezintă dezavantajul discontinuității derivatelor în punctele interioare.

$$\mathbf{a_{i}} = \frac{\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x_{i+1}}) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x_{i}})}{\mathbf{x_{i+1}} - \mathbf{x_{i}}}, \quad \mathbf{i} = 0 : \mathbf{n} - 1$$

$$\mathbf{b_{i}} = \frac{\mathbf{x_{i+1}} \cdot \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x_{i}}) - \mathbf{x_{i}} \cdot \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x_{i+1}})}{\mathbf{x_{i+1}} - \mathbf{x_{i}}}$$

Prin alegerea unor funcții de interpolare de gradul 3 se poate realiza o interpolare Hermite, care presupune și fixarea valorii derivatelor pe suportul interpolării

$$f'(x_0), f'(x_1), ..., f'(x_n)$$

O functie spline cubică se exprimă sub forma:

$$S_i(x) = a_i + b_i(x - x_i) + c_i(x - x_i)^2 + d_i(x - x_i)^3$$

sau *parametric*

$$S_i(t) = a_i + b_i h_i t + c_i h_i^2 t^2 + d_i h_i^3 t^3, t \in [0,1]$$

în care s-a notat **h**_i=**x**_{i+1}-**x**_i și s-a efectuat schimbarea de variabilă:

$$t = \frac{x - x_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i} = \frac{x - x_i}{h_i}$$

Baza Bernstein este: $(1-t)^3$, $3t(1-t)^2$, $3t^2(1-t)$, t^3 cu $t \in [0,1]$ reduce volumul de calcule necesar determinării coeficienților.

$$\mathbf{s_i}(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{a_i'}(1-\mathbf{t})^3 + 3\mathbf{b_i't}(1-\mathbf{t})^2 + 3\mathbf{c_i't}^2(1-\mathbf{t}) + \mathbf{d_i't}^3$$

Avem 2n+2 condiții de interpolare de tip Hermite:

$$s_i(x_i) = f(x_i)$$

 $s'_i(x_i) = f'(x_i), i=0:n$

și 2n-2 condiții de racordare (continuitate și derivabilitate în punctele interioare):

$$s_{i}(x_{i+1}) = s_{i+1}(x_{i+1})$$

 $s'_{i}(x_{i+1}) = s'_{i+1}(x_{i+1})$, $i=0:n-2$

$$\mathbf{a}_{i}' = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{i}) \qquad \mathbf{b}_{i}' = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{i}) + \frac{\mathbf{h}_{i}}{3} \mathbf{f}'(\mathbf{x}_{i})$$

$$\mathbf{d}_{i}' = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{i+1}) \qquad \mathbf{c}_{i}' = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{i+1}) - \frac{\mathbf{h}_{i}}{3} \mathbf{f}'(\mathbf{x}_{i+1})$$

$$\mathbf{s_{i}(t)} \ = \ \mathbf{y_{i}(l-t)^{3}} \ + \ (3\mathbf{y_{i}} \ + \ \mathbf{h_{i}y_{i}'})\mathbf{t}(1-\mathbf{t})^{2} \ + \ (3\mathbf{y_{i+1}} \ - \ \mathbf{hy_{i+1}'})\mathbf{t}^{2}(1-\mathbf{t}) \ + \ \mathbf{y_{i+1}t^{3}}$$

Eroarea interpolării pentru funcțiile spline în clasă C¹ este:

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0)^2 \dots (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_n)^2}{(2\mathbf{n} + 2)!} \cdot \mathbf{f}^{(2\mathbf{n} + 2)}(\xi)$$

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0)^2 (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_1)^2}{4!} \mathbf{f}^{(4)}(\xi) = \frac{\mathbf{t}^2 (1 - \mathbf{t})^2 \mathbf{h}^4 \mathbf{f}^{(4)}(\xi)}{24}$$

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}) \le \frac{(1/2)^2 (1/2)^2 \mathbf{h}^4 \mathbf{f}^{(4)}(\xi)}{24} = \frac{\mathbf{M}_4 \mathbf{h}^4}{384}$$

Funcții spline în clasă C^2

Considerăm numai **n+1** condiții de interpolare de tip Lagrange:

$$s_i(x_i) = f(x_i)$$
, $i=0:n-1$
 $s_{n-1}(x_n) = f(x_n)$

rezultă:

$$\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{i}} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{i}}), \quad \mathbf{i} = 0 : \mathbf{n}$$

$$a_i = f(x_i), i=0:n-1$$

$${\bf a_n} \ \equiv \ {\bf a_{n-l}} \ + \ {\bf b_{n-l}} {\bf h_{n-l}} \ + \ {\bf c_{n-l}} {\bf h_{n-l}}^2 \ + \ {\bf d_{n-l}} {\bf h_{n-l}}^3$$

$$a_{n-1} + b_{n-1}h_{n-1} + c_{n-1}h_{n-1}^2 + d_{n-1}h_{n-1}^3 = f(x_n) \equiv a_n$$

Dispunem de mai multe grade de libertate pentru condițiile de racordare: continuitatea valorilor și a derivatelor de ordinul 1 și 2 în punctele interioare

$$\mathbf{s}_{\mathtt{i}}(\mathbf{x}_{\mathtt{i}+1}) = \mathbf{s}_{\mathtt{i}+1}(\mathbf{x}_{\mathtt{i}+1})$$

$$\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{i}+1} = \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{i}} + \mathbf{b}_{\mathbf{i}}\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{i}} + \mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{i}}\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{i}}^2 + \mathbf{d}_{\mathbf{i}}\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{i}}^3$$
 i=0 : n-1

$$\mathbf{s}_{i}'(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{b}_{i} + 2\mathbf{c}_{i}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{i}) + 3\mathbf{d}_{i}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{i})^{2}$$

$$s'_{i}(x_{i+1}) = s'_{i+1}(x_{i+1})$$
, i= 0 : n-2

$$\mathbf{b}_{i+1} = \mathbf{b}_i + 2\mathbf{c}_i\mathbf{h}_i + 3\mathbf{d}_i\mathbf{h}_i^2$$

pe care o prelungim cu i=0:n-1, introducând notația

$$\mathbf{b_n} \equiv \mathbf{b_{n-1}} + 2\mathbf{c_{n-1}}\mathbf{h_{n-1}} + 3\mathbf{d_{n-1}}\mathbf{h_{n-1}^2}$$

$$\mathbf{s}_{i}''(\mathbf{x}) = 2\mathbf{c}_{i} + 6\mathbf{d}_{i}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{i}\mathbf{c})\mathbf{n} = 0:n-2$$

$$\mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{i}+1} = \mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{i}} + 3\mathbf{d}_{\mathbf{i}}\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{i}}$$

$$\mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{n}} \equiv \mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{n}-1} + 3\mathbf{d}_{\mathbf{n}-1}\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{n}-1}$$

s-au obținut astfel 4n-2 relații, mai putem impune 2 condiții suplimentare

$$\mathbf{S}_0''(\mathbf{x}_0) = 0, \qquad \mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{n}-1}''(\mathbf{x}_\mathbf{n}) = 0$$

care definesc funcțiile spline naturale și

$$\mathbf{S}_0'\big(\mathbf{x}_0\big) = \mathbf{f}'\big(\mathbf{x}_0\big), \qquad \mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{n}-\mathbf{l}}'\big(\mathbf{x}_\mathbf{n}\big) = \mathbf{f}'\big(\mathbf{x}_\mathbf{n}\big)$$

pentru funcții spline tensionate

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{a}_{1} &= \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{1}), \qquad \mathbf{i} = 0: \mathbf{n} - 1 \\ \mathbf{d}_{1} &= \frac{\mathbf{c}_{1+1} - \mathbf{c}_{1}}{3\mathbf{h}_{1}}, \qquad \mathbf{i} = 0: \mathbf{n} - 1 \\ \mathbf{b}_{1} &= \frac{\mathbf{a}_{1} - \mathbf{a}_{1-1}}{\mathbf{h}_{1-1}} + \frac{\mathbf{c}_{1-1} + 2\mathbf{c}_{1}}{3} \quad \mathbf{h}_{1-1}, \quad \mathbf{i} = 1: \mathbf{n} - 1 \\ \mathbf{h}_{1-1}\mathbf{c}_{1-1} + 2 \cdot \left(\mathbf{h}_{1-1} + \mathbf{h}_{1}\right) \cdot \mathbf{c}_{1} + \mathbf{h}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{c}_{1+1} &= \frac{3 \cdot \left(\mathbf{a}_{1+1} - \mathbf{a}_{1}\right)}{\mathbf{h}_{1}} - \frac{3 \cdot \left(\mathbf{a}_{1} - \mathbf{a}_{1-1}\right)}{\mathbf{h}_{1-1}} \\ \mathbf{h}_{1-1} \cdot \mathbf{c}_{1-1} + 2 \cdot \left(\mathbf{h}_{1-1} + \mathbf{h}_{1}\right) \cdot \mathbf{c}_{1} + \mathbf{h}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{c}_{1+1} &= \frac{3 \cdot \left(\mathbf{a}_{1+1} - \mathbf{a}_{1}\right)}{\mathbf{h}_{1}} - \frac{3 \cdot \left(\mathbf{a}_{1} - \mathbf{a}_{1-1}\right)}{\mathbf{h}_{1-1}} \\ \mathbf{s}_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) = 2 \cdot \mathbf{c}_{0} + 6\mathbf{d}_{0} \cdot \left(\mathbf{x}_{0} - \mathbf{x}_{0}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{c}_{0} = 0 \\ \mathbf{s}_{n-1}^{*}(\mathbf{x}_{n}) = 2 \cdot \mathbf{c}_{n-1} + 6 \cdot \mathbf{d}_{n-1} \cdot \mathbf{h}_{n-1} &= 2 \cdot \mathbf{c}_{n} = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{c}_{n} = 0 \\ \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_{0} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \mathbf{h}_{0} & 2(\mathbf{h}_{0} + \mathbf{h}_{1}) & \mathbf{h}_{1} & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{h}_{n-2} & 2(\mathbf{h}_{n-2} + \mathbf{h}_{n-1}) & \mathbf{h}_{n-1} \\ \mathbf{0} & 0 & \mathbf{h}_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{c}_{0} \\ \mathbf{c}_{1} \\ \dots \\ \mathbf{c}_{n-1} \\ \mathbf{c}_{n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3(\mathbf{a}_{2} - \mathbf{a}_{1})}{\mathbf{h}_{1}} & \frac{3(\mathbf{a}_{1} - \mathbf{a}_{0})}{\mathbf{h}_{0}} \\ \frac{3(\mathbf{a}_{n} - \mathbf{a}_{n-1})}{\mathbf{h}_{n-1}} & \frac{3(\mathbf{a}_{n-1} - \mathbf{a}_{n-2})}{\mathbf{h}_{n-2}} \\ 0 & \mathbf{h}_{n-2} \end{bmatrix} \\ \mathbf{s}_{0}^{*}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) = \mathbf{b}_{0} + 2\mathbf{c}_{0}(\mathbf{x}_{0} - \mathbf{x}_{0}) + 3\mathbf{d}_{0}(\mathbf{x}_{0} - \mathbf{x}_{0})^{2} = \mathbf{b}_{0} = \mathbf{f}^{*}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) \\ \mathbf{b}_{0} = \frac{\mathbf{a}_{1} - \mathbf{a}_{0}}{\mathbf{h}_{0}} & \frac{3}{3}\left(2\mathbf{c}_{0} + \mathbf{c}_{1}\right) = \mathbf{f}^{*}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) \\ \mathbf{b}_{n} = \mathbf{f}^{*}(\mathbf{x}_{n}) = \mathbf{b}_{n-1} + 2\mathbf{c}_{n-1}\mathbf{h}_{n-1} + 3\mathbf{d}_{n-1}\mathbf{h}_{n-1}^{2} = \mathbf{b}_{n} = \mathbf{f}^{*}(\mathbf{x}_{n}) \\ \mathbf{b}_{n} = \mathbf{f}^{*}(\mathbf{x}_{n}) = \mathbf{b}_{n-1} + 2\mathbf{c}_{n-1}\mathbf{h}_{n-1} + (\mathbf{c}_{n} - \mathbf{c}_{n-1})\mathbf{h}_{n-1} = \mathbf{a}_{n} - \mathbf{a}_{n-1} \\ \mathbf{a}_{n} - \mathbf{a}_{n-1} - \frac{1}{3}\left(2\mathbf{c}_{n-1} + \mathbf{c}_{n}\right) + \mathbf{h}_{n-1}\mathbf{c}_{n-1} + \mathbf{h}_{n-1}\mathbf{c}_{n}, \end{split}$$

$$\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{n}-1}\mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{n}-1} + 2\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{n}-1}\mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{n}} = 3\mathbf{f}'(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{n}}) - \frac{3}{\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{n}-1}}(\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{n}} - \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{n}-1})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2\mathbf{h}_0 & \mathbf{h}_0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{c}_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2\mathbf{h}_0 & \mathbf{h}_0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \mathbf{h}_0 & 2(\mathbf{h}_0 + \mathbf{h}_1) & \mathbf{h}_1 & \dots & 0 \\ & \dots & & \ddots & & \\ & & \mathbf{h}_{n-2} & 2(\mathbf{h}_{n-2} + \mathbf{h}_{n-1}) & \mathbf{h}_{n-1} \\ & & 0 & \mathbf{h}_{n-1} & 2\mathbf{h}_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{c}_0 \\ \mathbf{c}_1 \\ \dots \\ \mathbf{c}_{n-1} \\ \mathbf{c}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{g}_0 \\ \mathbf{g}_1 \\ \dots \\ \mathbf{g}_{n-1} \\ \mathbf{g}_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{g}_0 \\ \mathbf{g}_1 \\ \dots \\ \mathbf{g}_{n-1} \\ \mathbf{g}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3(\mathbf{a}_1 - \mathbf{a}_0)}{\mathbf{h}_0} - 3\mathbf{f}'(\mathbf{x}_0) \\ \frac{3(\mathbf{a}_2 - \mathbf{a}_1)}{\mathbf{h}_1} - \frac{3(\mathbf{a}_1 - \mathbf{a}_0)}{\mathbf{h}_0} \\ \dots \\ \frac{3(\mathbf{a}_n - \mathbf{a}_{n-1})}{\mathbf{h}_{n-1}} - \frac{3(\mathbf{a}_{n-1} - \mathbf{a}_{n-2})}{\mathbf{h}_{n-2}} \\ 3\mathbf{f}'(\mathbf{x}_n) - \frac{3(\mathbf{a}_n - \mathbf{a}_{n-1})}{\mathbf{h}_{n-1}} \end{bmatrix}$$