III) Interpolarea polinomiala · Problema (Internalare Logrange)

Date m+1 puncte de coardonate (xi, /i/i= 0, m væm så determinam polinomul

de interpolare Lagrange  $P_m(x) = C_0 + C_1 x + \dots + C_m x^m$ 

care trace exact prin puncte regrative.

 $P_m(x_i) = Y_i \quad \forall i = 0, m \leftarrow 1$  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \times_{0} & \times_{0}^{m} & C_{0} & Y_{0} \\ 1 & \times_{1} & \times_{1}^{m} & C_{1} & Y_{1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \times_{m} & \times_{m}^{m} & C_{m} & Y_{m} \end{bmatrix}$ AEUm+1(R) XERMA GERMAN

· Oleseneatii: i) Sistemul are solutie renica (=) matricea A este inversalila (=) det (A) = TC (X; -Xj) +0 (Vondomonde) (=) Coordonatele pe Ox sent disorito dana câte daux (X; + Xj VOsicjen) ii) Complexitatea rezalvarii acestui sistem este de 0 (m3). iii) Polinomul Logrango esto regresentat, în această metodă, în laza canonică a lui Pm ( pratiel vactorial a polinoander do grad m): { 1, \$, \$2... \$ n} · Idee: Es an la sã folosim alta lasa, mai potrinità problemei noastre de interpolare?

· Lema (Palinoamele de lasa Logrange)  $\forall m+1 \mod (x_i)_{i=\overline{0,m}}, \exists ! L_{m,B} \in \mathbb{P}_m, h=\overline{0,m} a.l.$  $L_{m,R}$   $(X_i) = S_{iR} = \begin{cases} 1, & X_i = X_R \\ 0, & X_i \neq X_R \end{cases}$ Gradul modul Demonstrație: -> n=0: Un singur nod Xo, un singur polinom  $L_{0,0}(x) = 1$ . -> n = 1: Douā nodwi, Xo si X1:  $L_{1,0}(x) = x_1 - x$   $L_{1,0}(x)$   $L_{1,1}(x)$   $L_{1,1}(x)$   $X_{1} - X_{0}$   $X_{1} - X_{0}$   $X_{1} - X_{0}$   $X_{1} - X_{0}$ -> mEN carecare: Lm, 2 (x) are m rada $cini: \times_0, \times_1 \dots \times_{g_{2-1}}, \times_{g_{1+1}} \dots \times_{g_{n}}$ ia valaarea 1 in XR

$$L_{m,k}(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)...(x-x_{k-1})[x-x_{k+1})...(x-x_m)}{(x_0-x_0)...(x-x_{k-1})[x_0-x_{k+1})...(x_0-x_m)}$$

$$=) Aream (L_{m,k})_{k=\overline{0,m}} & losa in P_m.$$
• Consecinta:

Polinomul de interpolare Lagrange

poate  $l$ : scrip in mod unic expel:

$$P_{m}(x) = \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{k=0} C_{k} L_{m,k}(x)$$

• Problema de interpolaro devine determinarea  $Co...C_m \in \mathbb{R}$  0.1.  $P_m(x_i) = Y_i \quad \forall i = 0, m \iff i = 0$ 

$$=) P_{m}(x) = \mathop{\mathcal{E}}_{k=0}^{m} Y_{k} L_{m,k} 1x)$$

(Mu mai overn nici un sistem de rezolat)

· Teorema (Estimarea erorii) Fie nEN si PE 8 mm ([0, a]) o Punctie pe care wern sã o grossimam stind valorile li în m+1 moderi: (xi, p(xi)/i=0, m Daca Pm (x) este polinomul de interpolare Lagrange osociat acestor nodevi, otunci:  $\forall x \in [0, 2], \exists \xi = \xi(x) \in [0, 2] \ a.i.$  $p(x) - p_m(x) = \frac{p^{(m+n)}/\sqrt{2}}{(m+n)!} \frac{m}{|L|} (x - x_i)$   $\frac{1}{|L|} (x) = \frac{1}{|L|} (x)$  $=) \left| \rho(x) - \rho_m(x) \right| \leq \frac{\| \rho^{(m+1)} \|_{\infty}}{(m+1)!} \left| \overline{\mu_{m+1}}(x) \right|, \forall x \in [0, \ell]$ Demonstrație: Pentru XEEO, QZ, 20 + X: 4i=0, m defines Y: [a, a] -> R  $f(t) = f(t) - P_m(t) - f(x) - P_m(x) = \overline{U_{m+1}(x)}. \overline{U_{m+1}(x)}$  $f(x_i) = 0 \quad \forall i = \overline{0, m} \quad \text{si} \quad f(x_i) = 0$ =) y are m+2 zerowi distincte în [a, le]

Din Thm. Rolle, y ore m+1 zerrowei distincte \_\_\_\_, p" are n zerawi distincto Y (m+1) / E)=0 =) ] { = {(x) eso, e] o.7.  $=) \int_{\mathbb{R}} (m+1) \left(\frac{3}{3}\right) - \frac{D(\infty) - P_m(\infty)}{\overline{U}_{m+1}(\infty)} \left(m+1\right) = 0$  $= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x) - f(x)| = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12}$ · Definitie Tie  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  si  $(x_i, f(x_i))_{i=0,m}$  un set de moduri. Pentru O S m; sm Vi=0, h motam cu Pmo, m, m, (se) unicul polinom Lagrange asociat functie f si nodurilar Xmo, Xm, ... Xmg, i.l.  $P_{m_0, m_1 \dots m_k}(x_i) = \beta(x_i) \quad \forall i = 0, k$ 

· Propositie (Formula de recurenta) Fie P: [0, 2] -> IR, (xi, P(xi)) i=0, m set de moduri. Pontru orice 0 = i < j = m:  $P_{0,1}...m(\mathcal{Z}) = \frac{1}{x_i - x_j} \left[ (\mathcal{Z} - x_j) P_{0,1}...j_{-1,j+1}...m(\mathcal{Z}) \right]$ - (x-Xi) Pon...i-1,i+1... m/x) Demonstratie: (Tema Conus) Carul I: X=XA, B+i si B+j Arratati P(X) = f(X) Cozul II: X= Xi, avatati P (XI= P(Xi) Carul III: x = xj, aratati P(xj) · Algoritmul Nereillo: ? Polinomul Lagrange  $X_{k} \mid P_{mq}(x) \mid P_{m_{i}, m_{d}}(x) \mid ... \mid P_{m_{o}, m_{d}}(x)$  $\times_{o} | P_{o}(x) = \rho(x_{o}) |$ ×1 P1 (x1=P(x1) P0,1 (x)  $\times_m \mid P_m(x) = P(x_m) \Rightarrow P_{m-1,m}(x) \rightarrow P_{0,1...m}(x)$