

22

Newton: $w(x) = a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) + a_2(x-x_0)(x-x_1) + \dots + a_n \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} (x-x_j) =$
 $= \sum_{i=0}^n a_i \cdot r_i(x)$, gdzie $r_i(x) = \prod_{j=0}^{i-1} (x-x_j)$

~~Newton's method for finding roots of a polynomial~~

$$w(x) = a_0 + (x-x_0)(a_1 + a_2(x-x_1) + \dots + a_n(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_{n-1})) =$$

$$= (((\dots((a_n)(x-x_{n-1}) + a_{n-1})(x-x_{n-2}) + \dots + a_2)(x-x_1) + a_1)(x-x_0) + a_0$$

Gdyż niech $\vec{w}_n \rightarrow$ wektor współczynników w postaci potęgowej

$$w_n = b_n \quad u_k = u_{k+1} \cdot (x-x_k) + b_k$$

$$w_n(x) = b_n$$

$$w_{n-k}(x) = b_0 + b_1 x + \dots + b_k x^k \quad \text{wektor: } [b_0, b_1, \dots, b_k]$$

$$w_{n-k-1}(x) = w_{n-k}(x)(x-x_{n-k-1}) + b_{n-k-1}$$

$$\text{Wektor dla } n-k-1: [0, b_0, b_1, \dots, b_k] = x_{n-k-1} [b_0, b_1, \dots, b_k] + [0, 0, \dots, 0]$$

Gdy w ten sposób \vec{w}_n dla $n=0$ uzyskamy
 pomyślny wektor.