

Metodo di Vandermonde

$$(x_i, y_i) \quad i = 0, \dots, m \quad (y_i = f(x_i))$$

$$p_n(x) = a_0 x^m + a_1 x^{m-1} + a_2 x^{m-2} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n$$

Condizioni di interpolazione

$$p_n(x_i) = y_i \quad , \quad i = 0, \dots, m$$

$$\begin{cases} a_0 x_0^m + a_1 x_0^{m-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x_0 + a_n = y_0 \\ a_0 x_1^m + a_1 x_1^{m-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x_1 + a_n = y_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_0 x_n^m + a_1 x_n^{m-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x_n + a_n = y_n \end{cases}$$

In forma matriciale:

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_0^m & x_0^{m-1} & \dots & x_0 & 1 \\ x_1^m & x_1^{m-1} & \dots & x_1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_n^m & x_n^{m-1} & \dots & x_n & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\underline{y}}$$

$$V_{ij} = x_i^j \\ i, j = 0, \dots, m$$

$$V \underline{a} = \underline{y}$$

V: matrice di Vandermonde ($\gg \text{vander}(x)$)