

Clase 3/abril/2020. análisis numérico pag 1.

Polinomio
Newton $p(x) = b_0 + b_1(x-x_0) + b_2(x-x_0)(x-x_1) + \dots$
 $+ b_n(x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_{n-1}).$

Los coeficientes:

$$b_0 = F[x_0]$$

$$b_1 = F[\overset{\nearrow}{x_1}, \overset{\nwarrow}{x_0}] = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}.$$

$$b_2 = F[\overset{\nearrow}{x_2}, \overset{\nwarrow}{x_1}, \overset{\nwarrow}{x_0}] = \frac{F[x_2, x_1] - F[x_1, x_0]}{x_2 - x_0}$$

$$b_2 = \frac{\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} - b_1}{x_2 - x_0}$$

$$b_3 = F[\overset{\nearrow}{x_3}, \overset{\nwarrow}{x_2}, \overset{\nwarrow}{x_1}, \overset{\nwarrow}{x_0}] = \frac{F[x_3, x_2, x_1] - \overbrace{F[x_2, x_1, x_0]}^{b_2}}{x_3 - x_0}$$

$$b_4 = F[\overset{\nearrow}{x_4}, \overset{\nwarrow}{x_3}, \overset{\nwarrow}{x_2}, \overset{\nwarrow}{x_1}, \overset{\nwarrow}{x_0}] = \frac{F[x_4, x_3, x_2, x_1] - \overbrace{F[x_3, x_2, x_1, x_0]}^{b_3}}{x_4 - x_0}$$

$$b_5 = F[X_5, X_4, X_3, X_2, X_1, X_0] = \frac{F[X_5, X_4, X_3, X_2, X_1] - F[X_4, X_3, X_2, X_1, X_0]}{X_5 - X_0}$$

o
o
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o
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o

$$b_n = F[X_n, X_{n-1}, \dots, X_2, X_1, X_0] = \frac{F[X_n, X_{n-1}, \dots, X_2, X_1] - F[X_{n-1}, \dots, X_1, X_0]}{X_n - X_0}$$

Ejemplo 1

Sea $f(x) = x^2$ y sea $P(x)$ el polinomio interpolador que coincide con la función en las coordenadas de $x=2$, $x=5$, $x=7$. - Determine el polinomio de Newton de grado uno y dos.

X	2	5	7
Y	4	25	49

~~Sea~~ Polinomio de grado uno.

$$b_0 = f[X_0] = 4$$

$$b_1 = F[X_1, X_0] = \frac{f(X_1) - f(X_0)}{X_1 - X_0}$$

$$= \frac{25 - 4}{5 - 2}$$

$$= \frac{21}{3}$$

$$= 7$$

$$P(x) = b_0 + b_1(x - X_0)$$

$$P_1(x) = 4 + 7(x - 2)$$

$$= 4 + 7x - 14$$

$$P_1(x) = 7x - 10$$

Polinomio de grado dos.

$$P(x) = b_0 + b_1(x-x_0) + b_2(x-x_0)(x-x_1)$$

$$b_0 = 4$$

$$b_1 = 7$$

$$b_2 = F[\overset{\curvearrowright}{\underset{\curvearrowright}{\overset{\curvearrowright}{X_2, X_1, X_0}}}] = \frac{F[X_2, X_1] - \overset{b_1}{F[X_1, X_0]}}{X_2 - X_0} = \frac{\frac{25}{2} - 7}{7 - 2} = \frac{11}{10}$$

Determinar

$$F[\overset{\downarrow}{\underset{\downarrow}{\curvearrowright}{X_2, X_1}}] = \frac{F(X_2) - F(X_1)}{X_2 - X_1} = \frac{49 - 24}{7 - 5} = \frac{25}{2}$$

$$P_2(x) = 4 + 7(x-2) + \frac{11}{10}(x-2)(x-5)$$

$$= 4 + 7x - 14 + \frac{11}{10}(x^2 - 7x + 10)$$

$$= 7x - 10 + \frac{11}{10}x^2 - \frac{77}{10}x + 11$$

$$= \frac{11}{10}x^2 - \frac{7}{10}x + 1$$

¿Si interpola $X=4$?

$$P_2(4) = \frac{11}{10}(4)^2 - \frac{7}{10}(4) + 1 = \frac{79}{5} \rightarrow (4, \frac{79}{5})$$

Ejemplo. 2

Obtener el polinomio de interpolación de Newton por recurrencia, con los datos de la tabla e interpolar en el punto $X=5$.

	x_0	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4
X	4	-4	7	6	2
Y	278	-242	1430	908	40

⇒ Polinomio buscado es de grado 4, cuyo polinomio quedaría:

$$P(X) = b_0 + b_1(X-x_0) + b_2(X-x_0)(X-x_1) + b_3(X-x_0)(X-x_1)(X-x_2) + b_4(X-x_0)(X-x_1)(X-x_2)(X-x_3)$$

Por lo tanto iniciare por los factores y luego los coeficientes.

$$\checkmark \text{Factor } (X-x_0)(X-x_1) = (X-4)(X+4) = X^2 - 4^2 = \boxed{X^2 - 16}$$

$$\checkmark (X-x_0)(X-x_1)(X-x_2) = \underline{(X-4)(X+4)(X-7)}$$

$$= (X^2 - 16)(X - 7)$$

$$= \boxed{X^3 - 7X^2 - 16X + 112}$$

$$\checkmark (X-x_0)(X-x_1)(X-x_2)(X-x_3) = \underline{(X-4)(X+4)(X-7)(X-6)}$$

$$= (X^3 - 7X^2 - 16X + 112)(X - 6)$$

$$= X^4 - 6X^3 - 7X^3 + 42X^2 - 16X^2 + 96X$$

$$+ 112X - 672$$

$$= \boxed{X^4 - 13X^3 + 26X^2 + 208X - 672}$$

Inicia determinando los valores de las constantes b_0, \dots, b_4

✓ Para b_0

$$b_0 = F[X_0] = f(4) = \boxed{278}$$

X	4	-4	7	6	2
Y	278	-242	1430	908	40
	↓ X_0	↓ X_1	↓ X_2	↓ X_3	↓ X_4

✓ Para b_1

$$b_1 = F[\overset{\curvearrowright}{X_1, X_0}] = \frac{f(X_1) - f(X_0)}{X_1 - X_0} = \frac{-242 - 278}{-4 - 4} = \boxed{65}$$

✓ Para b_2

$$b_2 = F[\overset{\curvearrowright}{\overset{\curvearrowright}{X_2, X_1, X_0}}] = \frac{\overset{b_1}{F[X_2, X_1] - F[X_1, X_0]}}{X_2 - X_0} = \frac{152 - 65}{7 - 4} = \boxed{29}$$

$$F[\overset{\curvearrowright}{X_2, X_1}] = \frac{f(X_2) - f(X_1)}{X_2 - X_1}$$

$$= \frac{1430 + 242}{7 + 4}$$

$$= 152$$

✓ Para b_3

$$b_3 = F[\overset{\curvearrowright}{\overset{\curvearrowright}{\overset{\curvearrowright}{X_3, X_2, X_1, X_0}}}] = \frac{\overset{b_2}{F[X_3, X_2, X_1] - F[X_2, X_1, X_0]}}{X_3 - X_0}$$

$$= \frac{\overset{37}{\cancel{908} - 29}}{6 - 4}$$

$$\boxed{= 4}$$

$$F[X_3, X_2, X_1] = \frac{F[X_3, X_2] - \overbrace{F[X_2, X_1]}^{152}}{X_3 - X_1} = \frac{522 - 152}{6 - 4} = \cancel{37} 37$$

$$F[X_3, X_2] = \frac{f(X_3) - f(X_2)}{X_3 - X_2}$$

$$= \frac{908 - 1430}{6 - 7}$$

$$= 522$$

X	4	-4	7	6	2
Y	-278	-242	1430	908	40
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
	X ₀	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄

Para b₄

$$b_4 = F[X_4, X_3, X_2, X_1, X_0] = \frac{F[X_4, X_3, X_2, X_1] - \overbrace{F[X_3, X_2, X_1, X_0]}^{b_3}}{X_4 - X_0}$$

$$= \frac{4 - 4}{2 - 4} = \boxed{0}$$

$$F[X_4, X_3, X_2, X_1] = \frac{F[X_4, X_3, X_2] - \overbrace{F[X_3, X_2, X_1]}^{37}}{X_4 - X_1}$$

$$= \frac{61 - 37}{2 - 4} = 4$$

$$F[X_4, X_3, X_2] = \frac{F[X_4, X_3] - \overbrace{F[X_3, X_2]}^{522}}{X_4 - X_2} = \frac{217 - 522}{2 - 7}$$

$$= 61$$

$$F[X_4, X_3] = \frac{f(X_4) - f(X_3)}{X_4 - X_3}$$

$$= \frac{40 - 908}{2 - 6}$$

$$= 217$$

X	4	-4	7	6	2
Y	278	-242	1430	908	40
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
	X ₀	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄

Cuadro resumen

b ₀	b ₁	b ₂	b ₃	b ₄
278	65	29	4	0

⇒ El polinomio nos quedara.

$$\begin{aligned} P(X) &= 278 + 65(X-4) + 29(X^2-16) + 4(X^3-7X^2-16X+112) \\ &\quad + 0(X^4-13X^3+26X^2+208X-672) \\ &= 278 + 65X - 260 + 29X^2 - 464 + 4X^3 - 28X^2 - 16X \\ &\quad + 448 + 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(X) = 4X^3 + X^2 + 49X + 2 \quad R//$$

El polinomio resultante fue de tercer grado dado que el coeficiente del término cuadrático es de cero

• Interpolación $X=5$.

$$P(5) = 4(5)^3 + (5)^2 + 49(5) + 2 = \underline{\underline{282}} \quad R//$$