

### Тема 3 N1

Побудувати інтерполяційний многочлен

Лагранжа для  $\varphi: y=3^x, x \in [-1, 1]$ .

Використати 3 рівновіддалених вузла.

Знайти подихжене значення в точці 0,5.

$x_i$	-1	0	1
$f_i$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	3

$$L_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n P_i(x) y_i$$

$$P_i(x_j) = \begin{cases} 1, & i=j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$P_i(x) = C_i (x-x_0)(x-x_1) \dots (x-x_{i-1})(x-x_{i+1}) \dots (x-x_n)$$

$$P_0(x) = C_0 (x-x_1)(x-x_2)$$

$$P_1(x) = C_1 (x-x_0)(x-x_2)$$

$$P_2(x) = C_2 (x-x_0)(x-x_1)$$

Знаходимо  $C_i$ :

$$C_0 \cdot (-1-0)(-1-1) = 1 \Rightarrow C_0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$C_1 \cdot (0-(-1))(0-1) = 1 \Rightarrow C_1 = -1$$

$$C_2 \cdot (1-(-1))(1-0) = 1 \Rightarrow C_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$L_2(x) = \frac{1}{6}x(x-1) - 1(x+1)(x-1) + \frac{3}{2}(x+1)(x-0) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}x(x-1) + (1-x^2) + \frac{3}{2}x(x+1)$$

$$L(0,5) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{24} = \frac{44}{24} = \frac{11}{6}$$

N3

$$S(n) = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + (2n-1) \sim y(x) = 1 + 3 + \dots + (2x-1)$$

$x_i$	1	2	3	4	5	...
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$y_i$	1	4	9	16	25	...
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$$f_{10} = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{3}{1} = 3 \quad f_{20} = \frac{f_{11} - f_{10}}{x_2 - x_0} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$f_{11} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{5}{1} = 5 \quad f_{21} = \frac{f_{12} - f_{11}}{x_3 - x_1} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$f_{12} = \frac{y_3 - y_2}{x_3 - x_2} = \frac{7}{1} = 7$$

...

$$f_{30} = 0 \quad f_{40} = 0$$

$$P_2(x) = y_0 + f_{10}(x-x_0) + f_{20}(x-x_0)(x-x_1) =$$

$$= 1 + 3(n-1) + 1(n-1)(n-2) = 1 + 3n - 3 + n^2 - 3n + 2 = n^2$$



N2

$$f(x) = 3^x, x \in [-1; 1]$$

3 узла - нуги полиному Чебышева

$$x_k = \cos \frac{2k+1}{2n} \pi, x_k \in [-1; 1], k = \overline{0, 2} \quad // n=3$$

$$x_0 = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \cos \frac{3\pi}{6} = 0$$

$$x_2 = \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} = \cos \frac{6\pi - \pi}{6} = \cos(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}) = -\cos \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

} узлы

Таблица полученных результатов:

$x_i$	$f_i$	
$x_0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\sqrt{3}^{\sqrt{3}}$	
$x_1 = 0$	1	$f(x_0, x_1)$
$x_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$(\sqrt{3})^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	$f(x_0, x_1, x_2)$

$$f(x_0, x_1, x_2) = \sum_{i=0}^2 \frac{f(x_i)}{\prod_{j \neq i} (x_i - x_j)} = \frac{f(x_0)}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2)} +$$

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



$$= \frac{\sqrt{3^{\sqrt{3}}}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3^{\sqrt{3}}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3^{\sqrt{3}}}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3^{\sqrt{3}}}}$$

$$f(x_0, x_1) = \sum_{i=0}^1 \frac{f(x_i)}{\prod_{j \neq i} (x_i - x_j)} = \frac{f(x_0)}{x_0 - x_1} +$$

$$+ \frac{f(x_1)}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{\sqrt{3^{\sqrt{3}}}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} + \frac{1}{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3^{\sqrt{3}}} - 1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{2(\sqrt{3^{\sqrt{3}}} - 1)}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{f(x_i)}{\prod_{j \neq i} (x_i - x_j)} =$$

$$= \frac{f(x_1)}{x_1 - x_2} + \frac{f(x_2)}{x_2 - x_1} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3^{\sqrt{3}}}} =$$



$$= \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3^{\sqrt{3}}}}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{(\sqrt{3^{\sqrt{3}}} - 1) \cdot 2}{\sqrt{3^{\sqrt{3}} + 1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_2(x) &= f(x_0) + (x - x_0)f'(x_0, x_1) + (x - x_0)(x - x_1)f''(x_0, x_1, x_2) \\ &= \sqrt{3^{\sqrt{3}}} + (x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})f'(x_0, x_1) + x(x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})f''(x_0, x_1, x_2) = \\ &= 2,589 + (x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \cdot 1,835 + x(x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \cdot 1,574 \end{aligned}$$

N4

	$x_i$	$f(x_i)$
0	-1	-4
1	1	-2
2	2	5
3	3	16
4	4	31
5	5	50

Розділені різницею першого порядку

$$[x_i, x_{i+1}] = \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i}$$

$$[x_0, x_1] = \frac{-2 - (-4)}{2} = 1$$



$$[x_1, x_2] = \frac{7}{1} = 7$$

$$[x_2, x_3] = 11$$

$$[x_3, x_4] = 15$$

$$[x_4, x_5] = 19$$

Розділи різниці другого порядку

$$[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{7-1}{3} = 2$$

$$[x_1, x_2, x_3] = \frac{11-7}{2} = 2$$

$$[x_2, x_3, x_4] = \frac{15-11}{2} = 2$$

$$[x_3, x_4, x_5] = \frac{19-15}{4} = 2$$

Розділи різниці третього порядку:

$$[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3] = \frac{2-2}{4} = 0$$

$$[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4] = \frac{2-2}{3} = 0$$

$$[x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5] = \frac{2-2}{3} = 0$$

Лема

Нехай  $P_n(x)$  — многочлен  $n$ -го степеня,  
тоді будь-які розділи різниці  
( $n+1$ )-го порядку дорівнюють нулю.  $\Rightarrow n=2$