

Тема 3

N1

Побудувати дотермінний многочлен

якого яке $g(x) = 3^x$, $x \in [-1, 1]$.

Використовути 3 рівноважних вузла.

Знайди найменше значення в торці 0,5.

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

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

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

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

$$P_0(x) = c_0 (x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

$$P_1(x) = c_1 (x - x_0)(x - x_2)$$

$$P_2(x) = c_2 (x - x_0)(x - x_1)$$

Знайдемо 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	\dots
y_i	1	4	9	16	25	\dots

$$f_{10} = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{3}{1} = 3 \quad f_{20} = \frac{f_{11} - f_{10}}{x_2 - x_0} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

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

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

\dots

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

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

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

N2

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

3 выпуск - выпуск польскому Чебышеву

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

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

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

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

} by 3 m

Таблиця розглянутих результатів:

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

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

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

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

$$+ \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3^{\sqrt{3}}}}{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3^{\sqrt{3}}}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3^{\sqrt{3}}}}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

N4

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

Розглянемо позитивні першого порядку

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

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

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

$$[x_2, x_3] = 11$$

$$[x_3, x_4] = 15$$

$$[x_4, x_5] = 19$$

Pozdernių p̄igminys 1 p̄erozro nopegky

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

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

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

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

Pozdernių p̄igminys 2 p̄erozro nopegky.

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

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

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

Lemma

Hexan $P_n(x)$ - nuklomas $n=20$ stengesne,

togž δ ygybės bei pozdernių p̄igminys
 $(n+1)-20$ nopegky gopibiuolos myno. $\Rightarrow \boxed{n=2}$