

Тема 4

N 1

$$f(x) = \ln(x+1), \quad x \in [0, 1] \quad \text{ст. мн.} = 4 \quad (n=4)$$

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$$|r_n(x)| \leq \frac{M_{n+1}}{(n+1)!} |\omega_n(x)|, \quad M_{n+1} = \sup_{x \in [a,b]} |f^{(n+1)}(x)|$$

$$\omega_n(x) = \prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i)$$

$$|r_n(x)| = |f(x) - L_n(x)| \leq \frac{M_{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{(b-a)^{n+1}}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$x_k = \frac{a+b}{2} - \frac{b-a}{2} t_k, \quad t_k = \cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2(n+1)}, \quad k = \overline{0, n}$$

$$f' = \frac{1}{x+1} = (x+1)^{-1}$$

$$f'' = -\frac{1}{(x+1)^2} = -1 \cdot (x+1)^{-2}$$

$$f''' = \frac{2}{(x+1)^3} = -2 \cdot (-1) (x+1)^{-3}$$

$$f^{(4)} = \frac{-6}{(x+1)^4} = -3 \cdot (-2) \cdot (-1) (x+1)^{-4}$$

$$f^{(5)} = \frac{24}{(x+1)^5}$$

$$\sup_{x \in [0,1]} |f^{(5)}(x)| = \sup_{x \in [0,1]} \left| \frac{24}{(x+1)^5} \right| = 24$$

$$|\tau_4(x)| \leq \frac{24}{5!} \cdot \frac{1^5}{2^5} = \frac{1}{5 \cdot 5 \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{2560}$$

$$= 0,000390625 = 3,90625 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

N2

$$x_0 = 100, h = 1$$

$$x_\varepsilon = x_0 + \varepsilon h_\varepsilon, \quad \varepsilon = \overline{1, 4}$$

x_ε	100	101	102	103	104
$f(x_\varepsilon)$	$\ln(100)$	$\ln(101)$	$\ln(102)$	$\ln(103)$	$\ln(104)$

$100,5 = x^* \in [100; 101]$ x^* gibt es $[100; 101]$ haben

$$r_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x) = f(x; x_0; \dots; x_n) \omega_n(x)$$

$$r_4 = f(x; x_0; x_1; x_2; x_3; x_4) \omega_4(x)$$

$$f(x; x_0; \dots; x_n) = \frac{f(x)}{(x-x_0) \cdot \dots \cdot (x-x_n)} + \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f(x_k)}{\prod_{i \neq k} (x-x_i)} =$$

$$= \frac{f(x)}{\underbrace{(x-x_0) \cdot \dots \cdot (x-x_n)}_{\omega_n(x)}} + \frac{f(x_0)}{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)(x-x_4)} + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \frac{f(x_1)}{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)(x-x_4)} + \frac{f(x_2)}{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_3)(x-x_4)} + \\
 & + \frac{f(x_3)}{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_4)} + \frac{f(x_4)}{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)} = \\
 & = \frac{f(x)}{\omega_n(x)} + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi_4(x) = f(x) & + f(x_0)(x-x_0) + f(x_1)(x-x_1) + \\
 & + f(x_2)(x-x_2) + f(x_3)(x-x_3) + f(x_4)(x-x_4)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi_4(100,5) = \ln 100,5 & + 0,5 \cdot \ln 100 - 0,5 \ln 101 - \\
 & - 1,5 \ln 102 - 2,5 \ln 103 - 3,5 \ln 104 = -30,1745
 \end{aligned}$$

N3

$$f(x) = \ln(1+x), \quad x \in [0,1], \quad \varepsilon = 0,0001$$

К-Тб Вызвб-?

ст. инт. нон. +1

$$|\pi_n(x)| = |f(x) - L_n^{(x)}| \leq \frac{M_{n+1}}{(n+1)!} |\omega_n(x)| \leq \varepsilon$$

$$|\pi_n(x)| \leq \frac{M_{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{(b-a)^{n+1}}{2^{2n+1}} \leq \varepsilon$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cdot (n-1)!}{(x+1)^n} \leq (n-1)! = g^{(n)}(x)$$

$$M_{n+1} = \sup_{x \in [0,1]} |f^{(n+1)}(x)| \leq \sup_{x \in [0,1]} g^{(n+1)}(x) = g^{(n+1)}(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow |r_n(x)| \leq \frac{(n-1)!}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{(b-a)^{n+1}}{2^{2n+1}} \leq \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{1^{n+1}}{n(n+1) \cdot 2^{2n+1}} \leq \varepsilon$$

$$n(n+1) 2^{2n+1} \geq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = 10^4 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow n \geq 4$$

Отже, к-ть вузлів інтерполяції має бути більшою або дор. 5.

N4

$x \in [0, 1]$ 3 ст. коеф. при старшому степені дор. 1

$$T_n^{[a,b]}(t) = \overline{T}_n \left(\frac{2}{b-a} x - \frac{b+a}{b-a} \right) =$$

$$= 2^{1-n} \cos \left(n \arccos \left(\frac{2}{b-a} x - \frac{b+a}{b-a} \right) \right)$$

$$T_3^{[0,1]}(t) = 2^{1-3} \cdot \cos(3 \cdot \arccos(2x-1))$$

N4

$x \in [0, 1]$ 3 ст. коеф. при ст. степені дор. 1

$$T_{n+1}(x) = 2xT_n - T_{n-1}(x), T_0(x) = 1, T_1(x) = x$$

$$T_2(x) = 2x^2 - 1$$

$$T_3(x) = 4x^3 - 2x - x = 4x^3 - 3x$$

$$\overline{T}_3(x) = x^3 - \frac{3x}{4}, \quad x \in [-1; 1]$$

Знайдемо вираз n -го Чеб. на проміжку $[0; 1]$:

$$T_3(\xi) = 4\xi^3 - 3\xi$$

$$\xi = \frac{2}{b-a} \left(x - \frac{b+a}{2} \right) = 2x - 1, \quad a=0, b=1$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_3^{[0,1]}(x) &= 4(2x-1)^3 - 3(2x-1) = 4(8x^3 - 3 \cdot 4x^2 + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot x - 1) - \\ &\quad - 6x + 3 = 32x^3 - 48x^2 + 24x - 4 - 6x + 3 = \\ &= 32x^3 - 48x^2 - 18x - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{T}_3^{[0,1]} = x^3 - \frac{3 \cdot x^2}{2} - \frac{9x}{16} - \frac{1}{32}$$

Відхилення від 0:

$$\|\overline{T}_3^{[0,1]}\| = \frac{1}{32}$$