

ANL - 6

1/4

$$(1) w(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i$$

np. dla 3:  $\alpha_i$  - składowe,  $\beta$  - przesunięcie  
 $a_3 = 0$

$$w_n := a_n$$

$$w_k := w_{k+1} x + a_k$$

$$(k = n-1, n-2, \dots, 0)$$

$$w(x) = w_0$$

$$f_l(w) = (((a_3(1+\alpha_3) \times (1+\beta_3) + a_2)(1+\alpha_2) \times (1+\beta_2) + a_1)(1+\alpha_1) \times (1+\beta_1) + a_0)(1+\alpha_0)$$

$$a_3 x^3 \prod_{i=0}^3 (1+\alpha_i) \prod_{i=1}^3 (1+\beta_i) + a_2 x^2 \prod_{i=0}^2 (1+\alpha_i) \prod_{i=1}^2 (1+\beta_i) + a_1 x \prod_{i=0}^1 (1+\alpha_i) \prod_{i=1}^1 (1+\beta_i) + a_0 (1+\alpha_0)$$

$$\lesssim 7 \cdot 2^{-t} \quad \lesssim 5 \cdot 2^{-t} \quad \lesssim 3 \cdot 2^{-t} \quad \lesssim 2^{-t}$$

ogólnie:

$$f_l(w) = \sum_{i=0}^n \left( a_i x^i \prod_{k=0}^i (1+\alpha_k) \prod_{k=1}^i (1+\beta_k) \right) \quad (1)$$

$$f_l(w) = \sum_{i=0}^n \left( a_i x^i (1+\alpha_0) \prod_{k=1}^i [(1+\alpha_k)(1+\beta_k)] \right)$$

$$\lesssim 2^{-t} \quad \lesssim (2^i \cdot 2^{-t})$$

$$1+E = (1+\alpha_0) \prod_{k=1}^i [(1+\alpha_k)(1+\beta_k)]$$

$$|E| \lesssim (2i+1) 2^{-t}$$

$$f_l(w) \approx \sum_{i=0}^n \underbrace{(a_i (1+E) x^i)}_{\hat{a}_i} = \sum_{i=0}^n \hat{a}_i x^i$$

dokładny wynik dla <sup>meto</sup> rekursywnych obliczeń



② Postać potęgowa:  $\sum_{k=0}^n a_k x^k$

Postać Newtona:  $\sum_{k=0}^n b_k p_k(x)$

$$\begin{cases} W_n(x) = b_n \\ W_i(x) = W_{i+1}(x)(x - x_i) + b_i \quad (1) \\ i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 0 \\ \text{Wtedy } W_0 = W(x) \end{cases}$$

Wielomiany  $p_n$

$$W_i(x) = \sum_{k=i}^n a_k x^{k-i}, \quad i = (n, n-1, \dots, 0)$$

$$W_n(x) = a_n x^{n-n} = a_n$$

$$W_{n-1}(x) = a_{n-1} + a_n x$$

$$W_{n-2}(x) = a_{n-2} + a_{n-1}x + a_n x^2$$

⋮

$$W_0(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n$$

Ze wzoru (1):  $a_n = b_n$  i

$$W_i(x) = W_{i+1}(x)(x - x_i) + b_i =$$

$$\sum_{k=i+1}^n a_k x^{k-i} - \sum_{k=i+1}^n a_k x^{k-(i+1)} x_i + b_i =$$

$$a_n x^{n-i} + \sum_{k=i+1}^{n-1} a_k x^{k-i} - \left( \sum_{k=i+1}^n a_k x^{k-(i+1)} x_i + a_{i+1} x_i \right) + b_i =$$

$$a_n x^{n-i} + \sum_{k=i+1}^{n-1} a_k x^{k-i} - \left( \sum_{k=i+1}^{n-1} a_{k+1} x^{k-i} x_i \right) + (b_i - (a_{i+1} x_i)) =$$

$$\underbrace{a_n x^{n-i} + \sum_{k=i+1}^{n-1} (a_k - a_{k+1} x_i) x^{k-i}}_{\text{niejwiększa potęga}} + \underbrace{(b_i - (a_{i+1} x_i))}_{\text{stała (a.o.)}}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_n = b_n \\ a_i = b_i - a_{i+1} x_i \\ a_k = a_k - a_{k+1} x_i, \quad k = i+1, i+2, \dots, n-i \end{cases}$$

(2-2) - b[n] - tablica wsp. post. i Newtona, done  
- x[n] - obrotowa prędkość  
a[n] = b[n]

5/5)

for (i = n-1; i >= 0; i = i-1) {

  a[i] = b[i]

  for (k = i; k < n-1; k = k+1)

    a[k] = a[k] - x[i] \* a[k+1]

}

return a



$$\textcircled{3} \quad w(x) = \frac{1}{2} c_0 T_0(x) + c_1 T_1(x) + c_2 T_2(x) + \dots + c_n T_n(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} B_{n+2} = B_{n+1} = 0 \\ B_k = 2 \times B_{k+1} - B_{k+2} + c_k \quad (k = n, n-1, \dots, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$w(x) = \frac{B_0 - B_2}{2}$$

$$w(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n c_k T_k(x)$$

$$w(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n (\beta_k - 2 \times \beta_{k+1} + \beta_{k+2}) T_k(x) =$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \beta_k T_k(x) - \sum_{k=0}^n 2 \times \beta_{k+1} T_k(x) + \sum_{k=0}^n \beta_{k+2} T_k(x) =$$

$$\beta_{n+1} = 0 \\ \beta_{n+2} = 0$$

phân tích đa thức  
phân tích sang  
phần tử đơn giản  
phần tử đơn giản

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \beta_k T_k(x) - 2 \times \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \beta_{k+1} T_k(x) + \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \beta_{k+2} T_k(x) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \beta_0 T_0(x) + \beta_1 T_1(x) - x \beta_1 T_0(x) - \frac{1}{2} \beta_2 T_0(x) +$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \beta_{k+2} T_{k+2}(x) - 2 \times \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \beta_{k+2} T_{k+1}(x) + \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \beta_{k+2} T_k(x) =$$

$$T_0(x) = 1 \\ T_1(x) = x$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \beta_0 + \beta_1 x - \beta_1 x - \frac{1}{2} \beta_2 + \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \beta_{k+2} (T_{k+2}(x) - 2x T_{k+1}(x) + T_k(x))$$

$$T_{k+2}(x) = 2x T_{k+1}(x) - T_k(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (\beta_0 - \beta_2)$$

4)  $T_n, n \in \mathbb{N}_0, 1, \dots$

$$T_0(x) \equiv 1, T_1(x) \equiv x$$

$$T_k(x) = 2xT_{k-1}(x) - T_{k-2}(x) \quad k = (2, 3, \dots)$$

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

$$T_3(x) = 2x(2x^2 - 1) - x = 4x^3 - 3x$$

$$T_4(x) = 2x(4x^3 - 3x) - (2x^2 - 1) = 8x^4 - 8x^2 + 1$$

$$T_5(x) = 2x(8x^4 - 8x^2 + 1) - (4x^3 - 3x) =$$

$$16x^5 - 16x^3 + 2x - 4x^3 + 3x =$$

$$16x^5 - 20x^3 + 5x$$

$$T_6(x) = 2x(16x^5 - 20x^3 + 5x) - (8x^4 - 8x^2 + 1) =$$

$$32x^6 - 40x^4 + 10x^2 - 8x^4 + 8x^2 - 1 =$$

$$32x^6 - 48x^4 + 18x^2 - 1$$

6)  $W(n) := \dots$  dla  $T_n(x)$  ( $n \geq 1$ ), współczynniki przy  $x^n$  to  $2^{n-1}$ , a przy  $x^{n-1}$  to 0

D-d (indukcja)

$$W(1): T_1(x) = \overset{2^{1-1}}{1} \cdot x^1 + 0 \cdot x^0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$W(2): T_2(x) = \overset{2^{2-1}}{2} x^2 - 1 \cdot 0 x^1 \quad \checkmark$$

Zakładamy prawdziwość  $W(i) \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{N}_+, i \leq n$ . Pokażemy  $W(n+1)$

$$T_{n+1}(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 2xT_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x) = 2x(2^{n-1}x^n + 0x^{n-1} + \dots) - (2^{n-2}x^{n-1} + 0x^{n-2} + \dots)$$

$$= 2^n x^{n+1} + 0 \cdot x^n$$

$2^{n+1-1} = 2^n$  Co należało pokazać, więc nie mamy indykcji:  $W(n)$  jest spełnione  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+$



4-2

2/4

i)  $|T_n(x)| \leq 1$  :

Wiemy że  $|T_n(x)| = |\cos(n \cdot \arccos x)|$

ale  $\arccos x \in (-1, 1)$  więc  $|T_n(x)| \leq 1$

ii)  $|T_n(x)| = 1$

$|\cos(\alpha)| = 1$ , gdzie  $\alpha = k\pi$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

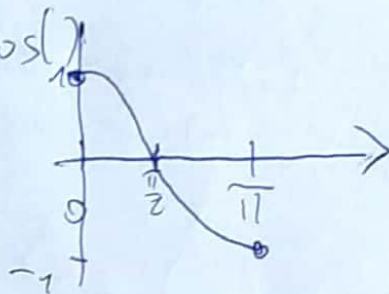
$n \arccos x = k\pi$  ~~Wtedy~~  $T_n(x) = \cos(n \arccos x)$

$\arccos x = \frac{k\pi}{n}$  ~~o cos~~

$x_k = \cos \frac{k\pi}{n}$   
 $\leftarrow$  okrąg

$0 \leq \frac{k\pi}{n} \leq \pi$

$0 \leq k \leq n$



czyli  $n+1$  punktów ekstremalnych  $x_k = \cos \frac{k\pi}{n}$   
 $T_n$  (cos-funkcje należące na  $[0, \pi]$ )

$1 = x_0 > x_1 > x_2 > \dots > x_n = -1$

iii)  $T_{n+1} = \cos((n+1) \arccos x) = 0$

$\cos(x) = 0$ ,  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$(n+1) \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$  ~~//n+1~~

$\arccos x = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi}{n+1}$  ~~// cos~~

$x_k = \cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2(n+1)}$

~~$0 \leq x_k \leq \pi$~~   $0 \leq \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2(n+1)} \leq \pi$

~~$0 \leq$~~   $0 \leq 2k+1 \leq 2n+2$

$-1 \leq 2k \leq 2n+1$

$-\frac{1}{2} \leq k \leq n + \frac{1}{2}$  ale  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$k \in \mathbb{Z}$   $k \in [0, n]$   $0 \leq k \leq n \rightarrow n+1$  miejsc zerowych

⑥ a) Istnienie: chcemy żeby  $\forall i \leq n \quad L_n(x_i) = y_i$

Rozważmy wzór  $\lambda_i(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$

bierzemy  $\lambda(x_k)$ . Mamy dwie przypadki  $\{x_k \in \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}\}$

I)  ~~$x_k \in$~~   $k=i$

$$\lambda_i(x_k) = \lambda_i(x_i) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{x_i - x_j}{x_i - x_j} = 1$$

II)  $k \neq i$

$$\lambda_i(x_k) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{(x_k - x_0)(x_k - x_1)(x_k - x_2) \dots \overbrace{(x_k - x_k)}^0 \dots (x_k - x_n)}{(x_i - x_0)(x_i - x_1) \dots (x_i - x_n)} = 0$$

$$L_n(x_i) = \sum_{k=0}^n y_k \lambda_k(x_i) = \sum_{k=0}^n y_k \lambda_k(x_i) + \overset{=0 \text{ (II)}}{y_i \lambda_i(x_i)} \overset{=1 \text{ (I)}}{=} y_i$$

Zatem dla  $x_i, y_i$ ,  $L_n(x)$  jest wielomianem interpolacyjnym

Jednoznaczność: Weźmy oba wielomiany stopnia  $n$ :

$P(x), Q(x)$ , które  $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \quad P(x_i) = Q(x_i)$

Chcemy pokazać że wtedy muszą to być takie same wielomiany

Weźmy wielomian  $R(x) := P(x) - Q(x)$

$R(x)$  jest stopnia co najwyżej  $n$ , jako różnica wielomianów stopnia  $n$

Wiemy z założenia że dla  $i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \quad R(x_i) = P(x_i) - Q(x_i) = 0$

Czyli  $R(x)$  ma  $n+1$  miejsc zerowych  $x_i$ , ale skoro jest stopnia co najwyżej  $n$  to  $R(x) \equiv 0$

czyli  $P(x) - Q(x) \equiv 0 \Rightarrow P(x) = Q(x)$

Czyli interpolacja Lagrange'a jest jednoznaczna



7

	k	0	1	2	3
$x_k$		-3	-2	0	4
$y_k$		0	2	6	-10

3/4

$$L_3(x) = \lambda_0 y_0 + \lambda_1 y_1 + \lambda_2 y_2 + y_3 \lambda_3$$

$$\lambda_0(x) = - (1/0)$$

$$\lambda_1(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)(x_1-x_3)} = \frac{(x+3)(x)(x-4)}{(-2+3)(-2+0)(-2-4)} = \frac{1}{12}(x+3)(x-4)x$$

$$\lambda_2(x) = \frac{(x+3)(x-4)(x+2)}{(3)(-4)(2)} = -\frac{1}{24}(x+3)(x+2)(x-4)$$

$$\lambda_3(x) = \frac{(x+3)(x+2)x}{(7)(6)(4)} = \frac{1}{168}(x+3)(x+2)x$$

$$L_3(x) = \frac{1}{6}(x+3)(x-4)x - \frac{1}{24}(x+3)(x+2)(x-4) - \frac{10}{168}(x+3)(x+2)x$$

$$-\frac{x^3}{7} - \frac{5x^2}{7} + \frac{8x}{7} + 6 = -\frac{1}{7}(x+4)^3 + (x+4)^2 - \frac{6}{7}$$

8a)  $\Pi_5$ , sześć punktów, z jednoznaczności  $L_n \neq f(x)$

$$b) x_0 = -1 \quad f(x) = 2020x^5 + 1877x^4 - 1410x^3 + 1845x - 1781$$

$$y_0 = f(x_0) = -2368$$

$$x_1 = 0 \quad y_1 = f(x_1) = -1781$$

$$x_2 = 1 \quad y_2 = f(x_2) = 2741$$

$$L_2(f) = \lambda_0 x_0 + \lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} x_i & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline y_i & -2368 & -1781 & 2741 \end{array}$$

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)} = \frac{x(x-1)}{(-1)(-2)} = \frac{1}{2}x(x-1)$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{1 \cdot 2}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{x(x+1)}{1 \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{2}x(x+1)$$

$$L_2(f) = \frac{-2368}{2}x(x-1) + 1781(x-1)(x+1) + \frac{2741}{2}x(x+1)$$

$$= 1877x^2 + 2555x - 1781$$



$$\textcircled{9} \quad \lambda_k(x) := \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq k}}^n \frac{x - x_j}{x_k - x_j} \quad k=0, 1, \dots, n, \quad w(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \lambda_k(x)$$

$$\textcircled{a) \quad \sum_{k=0}^n \lambda_k(x) \equiv 1$$

Wzimy  $f(x) \equiv 1$ , z jednoznaczności  $x_0, \dots, x_n, w(x) \in \Pi_n$

$$f(x) \equiv L_n(f) = \sum_{k=0}^n f(x_k) \lambda_k(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \lambda_k(x) \quad \square$$

interpolacja

$$b) \quad \sum_{k=0}^n \lambda_k(0) x_k^j = \begin{cases} 1 & (j=0), \\ 0 & (j=1, 2, \dots, n) \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^j, & (j=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad \text{(I)} \\ 1, & (j=0) \quad \text{(II)} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{I) } f(x) = x^j, w(x) \equiv x^j, j \neq 0, \quad x_0, \dots, x_n, n \geq j$$

$$x_j^j \equiv x^j = \sum_{k=0}^n \lambda_k(x) x_k^j$$

W szczególności  $x := 0$

$$0^j = 0 = \sum_{k=0}^n \lambda_k(0) x_k^j$$

$$\text{II) } f(x) = 1, w(x), j=0$$

$$\text{z (a) } \rightarrow 1 = \sum_{k=0}^n \lambda_k(x) x_k^j$$

$\downarrow$   $x_k^j = x_k^0 = 1$

W szczególności:

$$1 = \sum_{k=0}^n \lambda_k(0) x_k^j$$