

① Dla układu liniowo niezależnego $\{f_0, f_1, \dots, f_n\}$ utworzymy liniowo niezależny $\{g_0, g_1, \dots, g_n\}$ t. że $(g_i, g_j)_N = 0$ $i \neq j$

$$\begin{cases} g_0 := f_0 \\ g_k := f_k - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{(f_k, g_j)_N}{(g_j, g_j)_N} g_j \quad k > 0 \end{cases}$$

0-d: (independencja po k)

Base: $g_0 := f_0, \{g_0\}$ - układ ortogonalny \checkmark

$$g_1 = f_1 - \frac{(f_1, g_0)_N}{(g_0, g_0)_N} g_0$$

„wst.”

$$(a, b)_N = (b, a)_N$$

$$(a - b, c)_N = (a, c)_N - (b, c)_N$$

$$(g_0, g_1)_N = (g_1, g_0)_N = (g_0, f_1 - \frac{(f_1, g_0)_N}{(g_0, g_0)_N} g_0)_N =$$

$$(g_0, f_1)_N - \frac{(f_1, g_0)_N}{(g_0, g_0)_N} (g_0, g_0)_N = (g_0, f_1)_N - (g_0, f_1)_N = \underline{0}$$


Zobaczymy że $g_0, g_1, g_2, \dots, g_{k-1}$ są ortogonalne. Pokażemy, że g_k jest
czyli $\forall i < k \quad (g_i, g_k)_N = 0$

$$(g_i, g_k)_N = (g_i, f_k - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{(f_k, g_j)_N}{(g_j, g_j)_N} g_j)_N$$

$$= (g_i, f_k)_N - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{(f_k, g_j)_N}{(g_j, g_j)_N} (g_i, g_j)_N \quad (\text{podobnie jak dla } g_1)$$

$$(g_k, g_j) = 0 \text{ dla } j \neq i \quad (j \leq k-1) - \text{z et. indukcyjnej}$$

$$\text{czyli} \quad (g_i, g_k)_N = (g_i, f_k)_N - \frac{(f_k, g_i)_N}{(g_i, g_i)_N} (g_i, g_i)_N = 0$$

co należało pokazać 

② P_k ($1 \leq k \leq N$), P_k -ty widomien ort. wzgl. $(\cdot, \cdot)_N$

$$T: \forall w, w \in \Pi_{k-1}, (w, P_k)_N = 0$$

słowo $w \in \Pi_{k-1}$ to można zapisać w jego kombinacji
liniowej P_0, P_1, \dots, P_{k-1}


$$w = \alpha_0 P_0 + \alpha_1 P_1 + \dots + \alpha_{k-1} P_{k-1}$$

$$\text{Wtedy } (w, P_k)_N = (\alpha_0 P_0 + \dots + \alpha_{k-1} P_{k-1}, P_k)_N =$$

$$(\alpha_0 P_0, P_k)_N + (\alpha_1 P_1, P_k)_N + (\alpha_2 P_2, P_k)_N + \dots + (\alpha_{k-1} P_{k-1}, P_k)_N =$$

$$\alpha_0 (P_0, P_k)_N + \alpha_1 (P_1, P_k)_N + \dots + \alpha_{k-1} (P_{k-1}, P_k)_N = 0$$

z ortogonalności P_k , $(P_i, P_j)_N = 0$ $i \neq j$

czyli pokazaliśmy że $(w, P_k)_N = 0$ 

④ $\{P_k\} \quad (f, g)_N = \sum_{k=0}^N f(x_k)g(x_k)$

$P_0(x) \equiv 1 \quad P_1(x) = x - c \quad P_k(x) = (x - c_k)P_{k-1}(x) - d_k P_{k-2}(x)$

$c_k = \frac{(x, P_{k-1}, P_{k-1})_N}{(P_{k-1}, P_{k-1})_N}$

$d_k = \frac{(P_{k-1}, P_{k-1})_N}{(P_{k-2}, P_{k-2})_N} \rightarrow$ zapamiętane
z c_k i c_{k-1}
tylko obliczenie

① $P_0(x) \equiv 1$ koszt 0

② $P_1(x) = x - c_1$

$(P_0, P_0)_N = N+1 \rightarrow$ koszt 1 obliczenia
 $(xP_0, P_0)_N = \sum_{k=0}^N x_k \rightarrow N$ obliczeń
na c_1

+1 obliczenie
N+3

③ $P_1(x_i) \rightarrow N+1$ obliczenia (tablicowa $x_i - c_1$)

$(P_1, P_1)_N = \sum_{k=0}^N P_1^2(x_k) \rightarrow (N+1)$ mnożeń
 (N) obliczeń

$(xP_1, P_1)_N = \sum_{k=0}^N x_k P_1^2(x_k) \rightarrow (N+1)$ mnożeń
 N obliczeń
zapamiętane

+1 obliczenie
(na c_2)
+1 obliczenie
(na d_2)
+2 odejmowania
+2 mnożenia
(na wzór P_k)

5N+9

④ $P_2(x_i) \rightarrow (i \text{ odejmowania na punkt}) \rightarrow 2N+2$ obliczeń
 $2N+2$ mnożeń

$(P_2, P_2)_N = \sum_{k=0}^N P_2^2(x_k) \rightarrow (N+1)$ mnożeń
 N obliczeń

$(xP_2, P_2)_N = \sum_{k=0}^N x_k P_2^2(x_k) \rightarrow (N+1)$ mnożeń
 N obliczeń

+1 obliczenie (c_3)
+1 obliczenie (d_3)
+2 odej.
+2 mnoż. (wzór P_2)

8N+12

itd.

operacje	P_0	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4	...
+	0	N+1	2N	2N	2N	...
-	0	1	N+3	2N+4	2N+4	...
*	0	0	2N+4	4N+6	4N+6	...
/	0	1	2	2	2	...
razem	0	N+3	5N+9	8N+12	8N+12	...

$$⑤ Q_0(x) = 1$$

$$Q_1(x) = x - c_1$$

$$Q_k(x) = (x - c_k) Q_{k-1}(x) - d_k Q_{k-2}(x) \quad k=2, 3, \dots$$

c_k, d_k -stałe

$$B_{m+2} := B_{m+1} := 0$$

$$B_k := Q_k + (x - c_{k+1}) B_{k+1} - d_{k+2} B_{k+2} \quad (k=m, m-1, \dots, 0)$$

$$\text{wynik} := B_0$$

$$T: B_0 = \sum_{k=0}^m Q_k Q_k(x)$$

D-ol:

$$Q_k = B_k - (x - c_{k+1}) B_{k+1} + d_{k+2} B_{k+2}$$

wieć:

$$\sum_{k=0}^m Q_k Q_k(x) = \sum_{k=0}^m (B_k - (x - c_{k+1}) B_{k+1} + d_{k+2} B_{k+2}) Q_k = \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{dzielę na} \\ 3 \text{ sumy} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^m B_k Q_k - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (x - c_{k+1}) B_{k+1} Q_k + \sum_{k=0}^{m-2} d_{k+2} B_{k+2} Q_k + \underbrace{B_{m+1}(-)}_{=0} + \underbrace{B_{m+2}(-)}_{=0}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^m B_k Q_k - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (x - c_{k+1}) B_{k+1} Q_k + \sum_{k=0}^{m-2} d_{k+2} B_{k+2} Q_k \quad (\text{chcemy po } m-1 \text{ wyznaczyć})$$

$$B_0 Q_0 + B_1 Q_1 + \underbrace{-(x - c_2) B_2 Q_0}_{Q_1} + \sum_{k=2}^m B_k Q_k - \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} (x - c_{k+1}) B_{k+1} Q_k + \sum_{k=0}^{m-2} d_{k+2} B_{k+2} Q_k =$$

$$B_0 + B_1 \underbrace{(Q_1 - (x - c_1) Q_0)}_0 + \sum_{k=2}^m (B_k Q_k - (x - c_k) B_k Q_{k-1} + d_k B_k Q_{k-2})$$

$$= B_0 + 0 + \sum_{k=2}^m \underbrace{[B_k (Q_k - (x - c_k) Q_{k-1} + d_k Q_{k-2})]}_{-Q_k} = B_0$$

$$Q_m(x)$$

$$Q_0 = Q_1 = \dots = Q_{m-1} = 0; \quad Q_m = 1$$

⑥ P_0, P_1, P_2 ort. na $D_4 = \{x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4\}$
 $x_j = -10 + 5j$ $D_4 = \{-10, -5, 0, 5, 10\}$

I sposób (wzór rek.):

$$P_0(x) \equiv 1$$

$$c_1 = \frac{(xP_0, P_0)_4}{(P_0, P_0)_4} = \frac{-10 - 5 + 0 + 5 + 10}{5} = 0$$

$$P_1(x) \equiv x - c_1 = x$$

$$c_2 = \frac{(xP_1, P_1)_4}{(P_1, P_1)_4} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^4 (x_k)^3}{5} = 0$$

$$d_2 = \frac{(P_1, P_1)_4}{(P_0, P_0)_4} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^4 (x_k)^2}{5} = \frac{100 + 25 + 25 + 100}{5} = 50$$

$$P_2(x) = (x - c_2) P_1(x) - d_2 P_0(x) = x^2 - 50$$

II sposób: Ortogonalizacja:

$$P_0(x) \equiv f_0(x) \equiv 1$$

$$P_k(x) \equiv f_k(x) - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{(f_k, P_j)_4}{(P_j, P_j)_4} P_j$$

$$P_1(x) = f_1 - \frac{(f_1, P_0)_4}{(P_0, P_0)_4} P_0 = x - 0 = x$$

$$P_2(x) = f_2 - \frac{(f_2, P_0)_4}{(P_0, P_0)_4} P_0 - \frac{(f_2, P_1)_4}{(P_1, P_1)_4} P_1 =$$

$$x^2 - \frac{100 + 25 + 25 + 100}{5} \cdot 1 - \frac{1000 - 125 + 125 + 1000}{50} x =$$

$$x^2 - 50$$

$$P_0 \equiv 1$$

$$P_1 \equiv x - c_1$$

$$P_k \equiv (x - c_k) P_{k-1}(x) - d_k P_{k-2}(x)$$

$$c_k = \frac{(xP_{k-1}, P_{k-1})_N}{(P_{k-1}, P_{k-1})_N}$$

$$d_k = \frac{(P_{k-1}, P_{k-1})_N}{(P_{k-2}, P_{k-2})_N}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} -10 & -5 & 0 & 5 & 10 \\ \hline 3 & -5 & -1 & -5 & 3 \end{array} \quad w_2^* \in \Pi_2$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^4 [w_2^*(x_j) - h(x_j)]^2 \rightarrow \min.$$

$$w_k^* = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k p_k(x), \quad a_k = \frac{(h, p_k)_N}{(p_k, p_k)_N} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} p_0(x) = 1 \\ p_1(x) = x \\ p_2(x) = x^2 - 50 \end{array} \right\} \approx 6 \text{ zad.}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{3 - 5 - 1 - 5 + 3}{5} = -1$$

$$a_1 = \frac{-30 + 25 + 0 - 25 + 30}{0} = 0$$

$$(h, p_2)_4 = 3(100 - 50) - 5(25 - 50) - 1(0 - 50) - 5(25 - 50) + 3(100 - 50) = 600$$

$$(p_2, p_2)_4 = \sum_{k=0}^4 (x_k^2 - 50)^2 = 2500 + 625 + 2500 + 625 + 2500 = 8750$$

$$a_2 = \frac{600}{8750} = \frac{12}{175} \quad -\frac{24}{175} - \frac{1}{7}$$

$$w_2^* = (-1) \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot x + \frac{12}{175} (x^2 - 50) = \left(\frac{12}{175} x^2 - \frac{31}{7} \right)$$