

## 5. Polinomi

Una funzione  $p$  definita  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  da  $p(x) = a_0 x^0 + a_1 x^1 + \dots + a_n x^n$  dove  $n$  è un numero positivo e  $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$  sono numeri reali fissati è detto polinomio.

Se  $p(x) \equiv t.c.$   $a_n \neq 0$ , allora  $p(x)$  ha grado esattamente  $n$

se tutti i coefficienti  $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$  sono nulli, allora  $p(x) \equiv 0$  è detto polinomio nullo

Esempio

$$n=3 \quad p(x) = 5 + 3,2x + 4x^2 + 1,2x^3$$

$P_3 =$  insieme di tutti i polinomi di grado 3 (ma anche esattamente 2, 1, o il polinomio nullo)  
 ↳ spazio dei polinomi di grado 3

$P_m$ , basta  $m+1$  pol. lin ind per rappresentare tutti i polinomi dello spazio usando tutte le loro comb. lineari  
 $1, x, x^2, \dots, x^m \in P_m$

Quale sono le basi migliori per trovare una base di polinomi?

Teorema fondamentale dell'algebra

metti

Sia  $p(x)$  un polinomio fondamentale di grado  $n$ , ogni equazione algebrica di grado  $n$  ( $p(x) = 0$ ) ha esattamente  $n$  radici complesse, ciascuna contate con la sua

semplificabilità, cioè

$$p(x) = a_0 (x - \alpha_1)^{m_1} \cdots (x - \alpha_k)^{m_k} - (x - \alpha_n)^n$$

dove  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  sono radici distinte ed  $m_i$  con  $i = 1, \dots, n$  sono le loro

multimedie t.c.  $m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_n = n$

Teorema

Siano  $q(x)$  e  $b(x)$  polinomi con  $b(x) \neq 0$ , allora esistono e sono unici i polinomi  $q(x)$  ed  $r(x)$  per cui

$$a(x) = q(x) b(x) + r(x) \quad \text{con } r(x) = 0 \quad \text{o } r(x) \text{ con grado minore di } b(x)$$

quoziente      resto

Come si divide un polinomio

$$p(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n$$

input:  $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}, \bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}$

output:  $p(\bar{x})$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad a_0, \dots, a_n, \bar{x} \rightarrow f(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n) = p(x)$$

Algoritmo 1

$S = 1 \rightarrow$  tiene la potenza delle  $x$

$$p = a_0$$

per  $k = 1 \dots n$

$S = S \cdot \bar{x} \rightarrow$  aumenta la potenza di  $x$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} p = p + a_k \cdot S \\ p(x) \leftarrow S \end{array} \right\}$  2 moltiplicazioni e 1 addiz.

$$p = p + a_k \cdot S$$

Custo computazionale:  $2n$  mult/div +  $n$  add/sottr

Algoritmo 2 (di Horner)

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) &= a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n \\ &= a_0 + x(a_1 + \dots + a_n x^{n-1}) \\ &= a_0 + x(a_1 + x(a_2 + \dots + a_n x^{n-2})) = \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

$$= Q_0 + \underbrace{x(Q_1 + \underbrace{x(Q_2 + \dots + \underbrace{x(Q_{n-1} + \underbrace{xQ_n)}_{\text{ci sono solo } m \text{ moltiplicazioni e } m \text{ addizioni}})}_{\dots}))}$$

$$p = a(n)$$

per  $n = n-1, \dots, 0$

$$p = a_n + x \cdot p$$

$$p(\bar{x}) \leftarrow p$$

Custo =  $n(molt + somme)$

### Algoritmo 3

$$Q(x) = q(x) b(x) + r(x)$$

$$b(x) = x - \bar{x}$$

$$p(x) = q(x)(x - \bar{x}) + r(x)$$

$$p(\bar{x}) = \cancel{q(\bar{x})(\bar{x} - \bar{x})} + r(\bar{x}) = r(\bar{x})$$

Regola di Ruffini:

$\bar{x}$	$a_m$	$a_{m-1}$	$a_{m-2}$	$a_0$
	$\bar{x}b_n$	$\bar{x}b_{n-1}$	$\bar{x}b_{n-2}$	$\bar{x}b_1$
	$b_n$	$b_{n-1}$	$b_{n-2}$	$r$

$$b_n = a_m$$

$$b_{n-1} = a_{m-1} + \bar{x} \cdot b_n$$

$$b_{n-2} = a_{m-2} + \bar{x} \cdot b_{n-1} + b_n$$

$$b_1 = a_1 + \bar{x} \cdot b_2$$

$$r = a_0 + \bar{x} \cdot b_1$$

$$p = b_n = Q_m$$

per  $n = n-1, \dots, 0$ :

$$p = a_n + \bar{x} \cdot b_{n+1}$$

$$p(\bar{x}) = r = b_0$$

$$p = a_m$$

per  $n = n-1, \dots, 0$

$$p = a_{n-1} + \bar{x} \cdot p \rightarrow n \text{ molt/div + n somme/sottr}$$

$$p(\bar{x}) = p$$

Ruffini e Horner vengono implementati nello stesso modo (2 algoritmi diversi portano allo stesso risultato)

$$\text{Esempio } p(x) = 1 + x - 2x^2 + 3x^4$$

$$p(2) = ?$$

$$3x^4 + 0x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 1$$

### Derivata

$$p(x) = q(x)(x - \bar{x}) + r$$

$$p'(x) = q'(x)(x - \bar{x}) + q(x)$$

$$p'(\bar{x}) = \cancel{q'(\bar{x})(\bar{x} - \bar{x})} + q(\bar{x})$$

2	$3 \ 0 \ -2 \ 1 \ 1$	$1$	$p(2) = 43$
	$\cancel{6} \ 0 \ 12 \ 20$	$42$	$p'(2) = ?$
	$\cancel{3} \ 6 \ 10 \ 21$	$43$	
	$\cancel{6} \ 24 \ 68$		$= p'(2)$

$$p_1 = 0$$

$$p = a_m$$

per  $n = n-1, \dots, 0$

$$p_1 = p + \bar{x} \cdot p_2$$

$$p = a_n + \bar{x} \cdot p$$

$$p(\bar{x}) = p$$

$$p'(\bar{x}) = p_1$$

### Analisi errore algoritmo Ruffini-Horner

$$p(x) = Q_0 + a_1 x \quad \text{analisi in avanti dell'errore}$$

$$\epsilon_1 \quad \epsilon_2 \quad E_{ALG} = \left| \frac{f(\bar{x}) - f(x)}{f(x)} \right|$$

$$E_{ALG} = \left| \frac{(\tilde{a}_0 + \tilde{a}_1 \bar{x})(1 + \epsilon_1)(1 + \epsilon_2) - (\tilde{a}_0 + \tilde{a}_1 \bar{x})}{\tilde{a}_0 + \tilde{a}_1 \bar{x}} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{\tilde{a}_0 + \tilde{a}_1 \bar{x} + \tilde{a}_1 \bar{x} \epsilon_1 + \tilde{a}_0 \epsilon_2 + \tilde{a}_0 \bar{x} \epsilon_2 + \tilde{a}_1 \bar{x} \epsilon_1 \epsilon_2 - \tilde{a}_0 \bar{x} \epsilon_1 \epsilon_2 - \tilde{a}_0 - \tilde{a}_1 \bar{x}}{\tilde{a}_0 + \tilde{a}_1 \bar{x}} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left| \frac{\tilde{a}_0 + \tilde{a}_1 \tilde{x} + \tilde{a}_1 \tilde{x} \varepsilon_1 + \tilde{a}_0 \varepsilon_2 + \tilde{a}_0 \tilde{x} \varepsilon_2 + \tilde{a}_1 \tilde{x} \varepsilon_1 - \tilde{a}_0 \tilde{x} \varepsilon_2 - \tilde{a}_0 - \tilde{a}_1 \tilde{x}}{\tilde{a}_0 + \tilde{a}_1 \tilde{x}} \right| \\
&= \left| \frac{\tilde{a}_1 \tilde{x}}{\tilde{a}_0 + \tilde{a}_1 \tilde{x}} \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 \right| \quad \varepsilon_2 \leftarrow \tilde{a}_0 \varepsilon_2 (1 + \tilde{x}) \\
&= \left| \frac{\tilde{a}_0}{\tilde{a}_0 + \tilde{a}_1 \tilde{x}} \varepsilon_1 + \frac{\tilde{a}_1 \tilde{x}}{\tilde{a}_0 + \tilde{a}_1 \tilde{x}} (\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2) \right|
\end{aligned}$$

Generalizzazione per polinomi di grado  $n$

$$E_{ALG} \leq \frac{\gamma_{2n}}{|p(x)|} \sum_{i=0}^n |\tilde{a}_i \tilde{x}| \quad \text{con } \gamma_{2n} \leq 2,01n$$

Errore inerente nella valutazione polinomiale

$$\text{Stima } \varepsilon_{IN} \approx \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| |\varepsilon_i| + |c_x| |\varepsilon_x| \quad p(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n$$

$\hookrightarrow$  perturbazioni sui dati

$$\varepsilon_i = \left| \frac{\tilde{a}_i - a_i}{a_i} \right| \quad i = 0, \dots, n \quad \varepsilon_x = \left| \frac{\tilde{x} - x}{x} \right|$$

$$c_i = \frac{a_i}{f(a_0, \dots, a_n)} \quad \frac{\partial f(a_0, \dots, a_n)}{\partial a_i} = \frac{a_i}{p(x)} x^i$$

$$c_x = \frac{x}{f(a_0, \dots, a_n)} \quad \frac{\partial f(a_0, \dots, a_n)}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{p(x)} p'(x)$$

$$p(x) = a_0 + a_x x$$

$$c_0 = \frac{a_0}{p(x)} \quad c_1 = \frac{a_1}{p(x)} \quad c_x = \frac{x}{p(x)} a_1$$

$$\varepsilon_{IN} \leq |c_0| |\varepsilon_0| + |c_1| |\varepsilon_1| + |c_x| |\varepsilon_x|$$

Scegliere

$$a_0 = 100, a_1 = -1, x \in [100, 101] \quad p(x) = 100 - x \quad x \in [100, 101]$$

$$x = 101$$

$$c_0 = \frac{100}{100-x} \quad c_1 = \frac{-1}{100-x} \quad c_x = \frac{101}{100-x} - 1$$

$$\varepsilon_{IN} \leq \left| \frac{100}{100-101} \right| |\varepsilon_0| + \left| \frac{-1}{100-101} \right| |\varepsilon_1| + \left| \frac{101}{100-101} - 1 \right| |\varepsilon_x|$$

$$= 100 |\varepsilon_0| + 101 |\varepsilon_1| + 101 |\varepsilon_x|$$

Come migliorare l'errore inerente

Scegliere una base polinomiale diversa da quella richiesta

$1, x, x^2, \dots, x^n$  base canonica  $[a, b]$

$1, (x-c), (x-c)^2, \dots$  base con centro  $c \in [a, b]$   $c \in \mathbb{F}$

$$p(x) = b_0 + b_1(x-c) + b_2(x-c)^2 + \dots + b_n(x-c)^n$$

$$p(x) = 100 - x \rightarrow b_0 + b_1(x-100) \quad c = 100 \quad b_0 = 0 \quad b_1 = 1$$

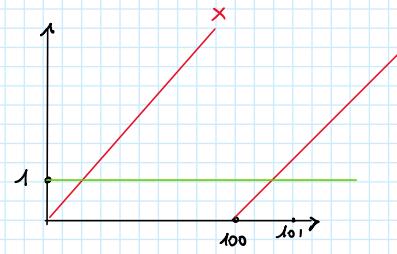
$$x = 101 \quad 0 - 1(x-100) = 100 - x$$

$$\varepsilon_{IN} \leq \left| \frac{b_0}{p(x)} \right| |\varepsilon_0| + \left| \frac{b_1}{p(x)} (x-100) \right| |\varepsilon_1| + \left| \frac{x}{p(x)} p'(x) \right|$$

$$= \frac{0}{p(x)} |\varepsilon_0| + \left| \frac{-1}{p(x)} (101-100) \right| |\varepsilon_1| + \left| \frac{101}{p(x)} \right| |\varepsilon_x| =$$

$$0 |\varepsilon_0| + \left| \frac{-1}{-1} \right| |\varepsilon_1| + \left| \frac{101}{-1} \right| |\varepsilon_x| = \varepsilon_1 + 101 \varepsilon_x$$

Si possono scegliere basi migliori di quelle concentriche



$$p(x) = -(x-100) \quad x = 101 \quad p(101) = -1 \quad b_0 = 0 \quad b_1 = -1$$

$$\frac{\tilde{b}_1 - b_1}{b_1} = \frac{1}{100} \quad \tilde{b}_1 = -(1 - \frac{1}{100})$$

$$q(x) = -(1 - \frac{1}{100})(x - 100) = -\frac{99}{100}(x - 100)$$

$$\frac{q(101) - p(101)}{p(101)} = \left| \frac{-0,99 + 1}{1} \right| = \frac{1}{100}$$

Errore sui dati = errore sul risultato

$$p(x) = 100 - x \quad \text{base canonica } x \in [100, 101]$$

$$= a_0 + a_1 x \quad a_0 = 100 \quad a_1 = -1 \quad \left| \frac{\tilde{a}_1 - a_1}{a_1} \right| = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$q(x) = 100 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{100}\right)x = 100 - \frac{99}{100}x \quad \tilde{a}_1 = 1 \pm \frac{1}{100}$$

$$x = 101 \quad q(101) = -1 \quad q(100) = 0,01$$

$$\left| \frac{q(101) - p(101)}{p(101)} \right| = \left| \frac{0,01 + 1}{1} \right| = 1,01 \quad c_x = \frac{x}{p(x)} p'(x) \quad \text{rimane lo stesso anche cambiando base}$$

Base Generica

$$p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^m b_i \varphi_i(x) \quad x \in [a, b] \quad \left\{ \varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_m(x) \right\}$$

$$E_{IN} \leq \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| |\varepsilon_i| + |c_x| |\varepsilon_x| \quad \varepsilon_i = \left| \frac{\tilde{b}_i - b_i}{b_i} \right| \quad \varepsilon_x = \left| \frac{x - \bar{x}}{x} \right|$$

$$c_i = \frac{b_i}{f(b_0, \dots, b_m, x)} \quad \frac{df(b_0 - b_m x)}{db_i} = \frac{b_i}{p(x)} \varphi_i(x)$$

trovare una base t.c.  $c_i \leq 1$

$$c_x = \frac{x}{p(x)} p'(x) \rightarrow \text{non dipende dalla base}$$

Base ben condizionata (Base polinomiale d' Bernstein)

$$p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^m b_i B_{i,m}(x) \quad x \in [a, b] \quad i = 0, \dots, m$$

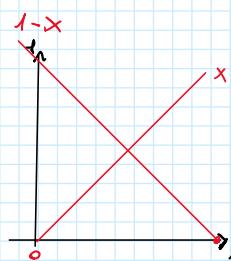
$$B_{i,m}(x) = \binom{m}{i} \frac{(b-x)^{m-i} (x-a)^i}{(b-a)^m} \quad \binom{m}{i} = \frac{m!}{i!(m-i)!}$$

denominatore > numeratore

$$m = 1, [a, b] = [0, 1]$$

$$B_{0,1} = \binom{1}{0} \frac{(1-x)^1 (x-0)^0}{1} = 1-x$$

$$B_{1,1} = \binom{1}{1} \frac{(1-x)^0 (x-0)^1}{1} = x$$

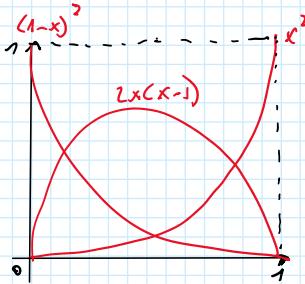


$$m = 2, [a, b] = [0, 1]$$

$$B_{0,2}(x) = \binom{2}{0} (1-x)^2 (x-0)^0 = (1-x)^2$$

$$B_{1,2}(x) = \binom{2}{1} (1-x)^1 (x-0)^1 = 2x(1-x)$$

$$B_{2,2}(x) = \binom{2}{2} (1-x)^0 (x-0)^2 = x^2$$



$$B_{1,2}(x) = \binom{2}{1} (1-x)^1 (x-a)^1 = 2x(1-x)$$

$$B_{2,2}(x) = \binom{2}{2} (1-x)^0 (x-a)^2 = x^2$$

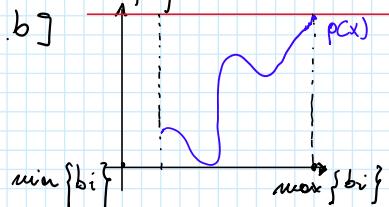


Proprietà

1)  $B_{i,n}(x) > 0 \quad i = 0, \dots, n \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$

2)  $\sum_{i=0}^n B_{i,n}(x) = 1 \quad \forall x \in [a, b] \quad$  partizione dell'unità  $\rightarrow$  combinazione convessa degli elementi

3)  $p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n b_i B_{i,n}(x) \quad x \in [a, b]$  è una combinazione convessa, cioè  
 $\min\{b_i\} \leq p(x) \leq \max\{b_i\} \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$



Esempio  $p(x) = 100 - x \quad x = [100, 101]$

$$a = 100 \quad b = 101 \quad n = 1 \quad b_0 = 100 \quad b_1 = -1 \quad x = 101 \quad p(101) = -1$$

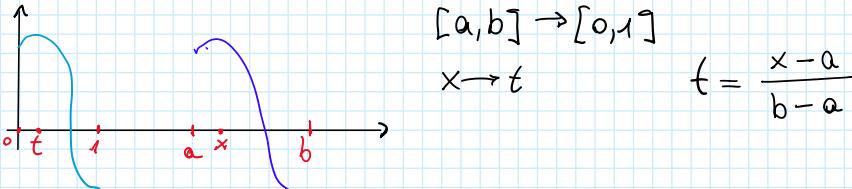
$$B_{0,1}(x) = \binom{1}{0} \frac{(101-x)^1 (x-100)^0}{(101-100)^1} = 101 - x$$

$$B_{1,1}(x) = \binom{1}{1} \frac{(101-x)^0 (x-100)^1}{(101-100)^1} = x - 100$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{IN} &\leq |c_0| |\varepsilon_0| + |c_1| |\varepsilon_1| + |c_x| |\varepsilon_x| = \\ &| \frac{b_0}{p(x)} (101-x) | | \varepsilon_0 | + | \frac{b_1}{p(x)} (x-100) | + | \frac{x}{p(x)} \partial^1 p(x) | | \varepsilon_x | = \\ &| \frac{100}{101} (101-100) | | \varepsilon_0 | + | \frac{-1}{101-100} (101-100) | | \varepsilon_1 | + | \frac{101-100}{101} | | \varepsilon_x | = \\ \varepsilon_{IN} &\leq |\varepsilon_1| + 10^2 |\varepsilon_x| \end{aligned}$$

$$\varepsilon_{IN} \leq \sum_{i=0}^n |c_i| |\varepsilon_i| + |c_x| |\varepsilon_x| \quad \varepsilon_i = \left| \frac{\hat{a}_i - a_i}{a_i} \right|$$

Polinomi invarianti per traslazione e scale dell'intervallo



anziché valutare  $p(x)$ , valuto  $p(t)$

$$t = \frac{x-a}{b-a} \rightarrow x = a + t(b-a)$$

$$p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i B_{i,n}(t) \quad x \in [a, b] \quad B_{i,n} = \binom{n}{i} \frac{(b-x)^{n-i} (x-a)^i}{(b-a)^n}$$

$$= \binom{n}{i} \frac{(b-a-t(b-a))^{n-i} (a+t(b-a)-a)^i}{(b-a)^{n-i} (b-a)^i}$$

$$= \binom{n}{i} \frac{((b-a)(1-t))^{n-i} ((t(b-a))^i)}{(b-a)^{n-i} (b-a)^i} = \binom{n}{i} (1-t)^{n-i} t^i$$

= ormai fatto in 17

$$= \binom{m}{i} \frac{(b-a)(1-t)^{m-i}}{(b-a)^{m-i}} \frac{(t(b-a))^i}{(b-a)^i} = \binom{m}{i} (1-t)^{m-i} t^i$$

$= p(x)$  nell'intervallo  $[0,1]$

$$C_t = \frac{t}{p(t)} p'(t)$$

$$p'(t) = (b-a) p'(x)$$

$$p(x) = 100-x \times 6 [100, 101]$$

$x$

$$= -1(x-100)$$

$$B_{0,1}(t) = 1-t \quad B_{1,0}(t) = t$$

$$p(t) = -1 \cdot t = -t$$

$$C_t = \frac{t}{p(t)} p'(t) = \frac{t}{-1} = -1 = 1$$

$$\left| \frac{\tilde{t} - t}{t} \right| = \frac{1}{100} \quad \tilde{t} = \frac{99}{100}$$

$$\left| \frac{p(1) - p\left(\frac{99}{100}\right)}{p(1)} \right| = \frac{1}{100}$$

le basi di Bernstein sono anche le migliori per progettare forme geometriche

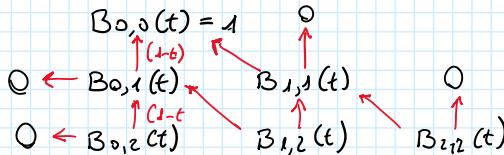
Valutazione di  $p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^m b_i B_{i,m}(x)$

$$B_{i,m}(t) = t B_{i-1,m-1}(t) + (1-t) B_{i,m-1}(t)$$

con  $B_{0,0}(t) = 1 \quad t \in [0,1]$

$\& B_{i,m}(t) = 0 \quad \text{se } i \notin \{0, \dots, m\}$

formula ricorsiva/ricontrante



$$\begin{cases} \frac{m(m+1)}{2} & + \\ m(m+1) & \bullet \end{cases}$$

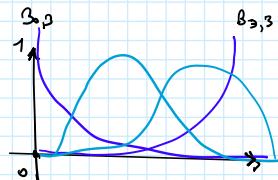
$O(m^2)$   
vs  $O(m)$  di Horner,  
ma più stabile

Non si fanno mai  
operazioni a rischio  
numerico (si lavora  
sempre con elementi  
positivi)

$$p(6) = 2 B_{0,4}(t) + 2 B_{2,3}(t) \quad t \in [0,1]$$

$$p(t) \text{ per } t = [0, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, 1]$$

$$\begin{matrix} B_{0,0} \\ B_{0,1} \\ B_{0,2} \\ B_{0,3} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} B_{1,1} \\ B_{1,2} \\ B_{1,3} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} B_{2,2} \\ B_{2,3} \end{matrix}$$



$$p(0) = 2$$

$$p(1) = 0$$

$$p\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sum_{i=0}^4 \binom{4}{i} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^i \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{4-i}$$

$x_0^1 \quad x_1^1 \quad x_2^1 \quad x_3^1 \quad x_4^1$

$x_0^2 \quad x_1^2 \quad x_2^2 \quad x_3^2 \quad x_4^2$

$x_0^3 \quad x_1^3 \quad x_2^3 \quad x_3^3 \quad x_4^3$

$x_0^4 \quad x_1^4 \quad x_2^4 \quad x_3^4 \quad x_4^4$

$$p\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = (2, 0, 2, 0) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2}{8} + \frac{6}{8} = 1$$

$$B\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left[ \frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{8} \right] \quad P\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = B\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} B_{0,0}(t_0) & B_{1,0}(t_1) & B_{2,0}(t_2) & B_{3,0}(t_3) \\ B_{0,1}(t_0) & \cdots & \cdots & B_{3,1}(t_3) \\ \vdots & & & \\ B_{0,n}(t_0) & \cdots & \cdots & B_{3,n}(t_3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$P = B \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $m \times 4$        $4 \times 1$

ALG 1  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B = [B_{0,0}(t), \dots, B_{3,0}(t)] \\ P(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n b_i B_{i,0}(t) \end{array} \right.$

Algoritmo di casteljau

$B_{i,m}(t) = t B_{i-1,m-1}(t) + (1-t) B_{i,m-1}(t)$   
 con  $B_{0,0}(t) = 1 \quad t \in [0,1]$   
 $\& B_{i,m}(t) = 0 \quad \forall i \notin \{0, \dots, m\}$

$$\begin{aligned} P(x) &= \sum_{i=0}^m b_i B_{i,m}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^m b_i (x B_{i-1,m-1}(x) + (1-x) B_{i,m-1}(x)) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^m b_i x B_{i-1,m-1}(x) + \sum_{i=0}^m b_i (1-x) B_{i,m-1}(x) \\ &\quad \text{se } i=0 \\ &\quad B_{i,m}(x) \text{ non} \\ &\quad \text{esiste, quindi } \bar{0} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m b_i x B_{i-1,m-1}(x) + \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} b_i (1-x) B_{i,m-1}(x) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} b_{i+1} x B_{i,m-1}(x) + \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} b_i (1-x) B_{i,m-1}(x) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (b_{i+1} x + b_i (1-x)) B_{i,m-1}(x) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} b_i^{[m]} B_{i,m-1}(x) \quad \text{dove } B_i^{[m]} = b_{i+1} x + b_i (1-x) \\ &= b_0^{[m]} B_{0,m-1}(x) \quad B_i^{[m]} = b_{i+1}^{[m]}(x) + b_i^{[m]}(1-x) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} b_i^{[m]} B_{0,m-1}(x) = b_0^{[m]} \end{aligned}$$

$b_i^{[j]} = b_i^{[j-1]} (1-x) + b_{i+1}^{[j-1]} x \quad j = 0, \dots, m$

$\text{con } b_i^{[0]} = b_i \quad i = 0, \dots, m$

$$\begin{matrix} b_0^{[0]} & b_1^{[0]} & b_2^{[0]} & \cdots & b_m^{[0]} \\ & \swarrow & \downarrow & \swarrow & \\ b_0^{[1]} & & b_1^{[1]} & & b_{m-1}^{[1]} \\ & \swarrow & \downarrow & \swarrow & \\ b_0^{[2]} & & b_1^{[2]} & & b_{m-2}^{[2]} \\ & \swarrow & \downarrow & \swarrow & \\ & \vdots & & \vdots & \\ b_0^{[m]} & & & & = P(x) \end{matrix}$$

Scheme triangolare  
con  $\frac{m(m+1)}{2}$  valori

da calcolare.

Quindi sono  $\frac{m(m+1)}{2}$  addizioni/sottrazioni

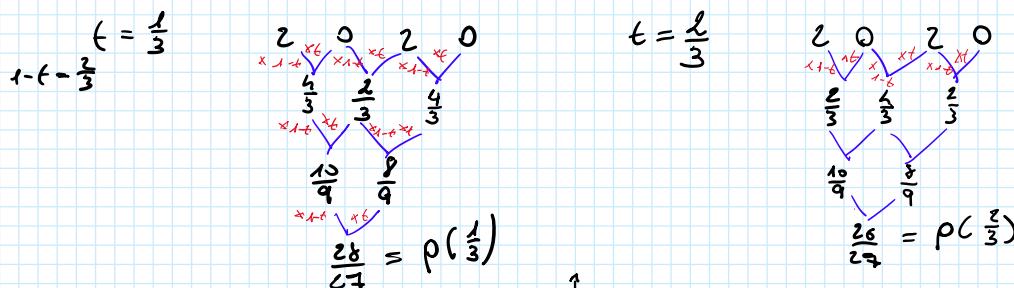
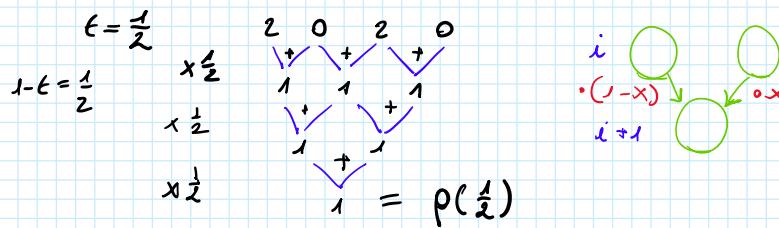
$m(m+1)$  moltiplicazioni/divisioni

Ma stessa complessità computazionale  
dell'algoritmo!

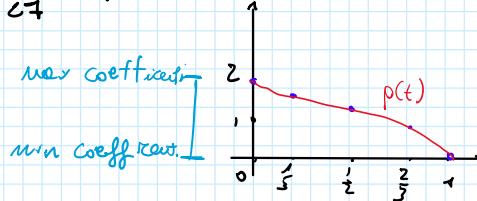
Anche qui mai ci sono situazioni di cancellazione  
numerica

$$p(t) = 2B_{0,3}(t) + 2B_{1,3}(t) \quad t \in [0,1]$$

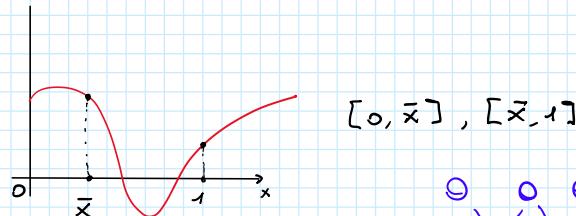
$$t = [0, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 1] \rightarrow p(0) = 2, \quad p(1) = 0$$



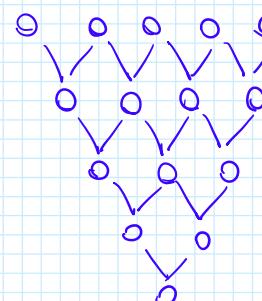
$$t = \frac{2}{3}$$



Suddivisione di un polinomio nelle base di Bernstein



Tramite algoritmo di  
Casteljau



$$p(x) = \begin{cases} p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n b_i^{[0]} B_{i,n}(x) & x \in [0, \bar{x}] \\ p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n b_i^{[\bar{x}-1]} B_{i,n}(x) & x \in [\bar{x}, 1] \end{cases}$$

Algoritmo per determinare  
le derivate prime di un polinomio  
nella base di Bernstein

$$B'_{i,m}(x) = [B_{i-1,m-1}(x) - B_{i,m-1}(x)]$$

$$p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n b_i B_{i,m}(x)$$

$$p'(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n b_i B'_{i,m}(x) \rightarrow \text{veloce di } p(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} p'(x) &= \sum_{i=0}^n b_i m(B_{i-1,m-1}(x) - B_{i,m-1}(x)) = \\ &= m \left( \sum_{i=0}^n b_i B_{i-1,m-1}(x) - \sum_{i=0}^n b_i B_{i,m-1}(x) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= m \left( \sum_{i=1}^n b_i B_{i-1,m-1}(x) - \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} b_i B_{i,m-1}(x) \right)$$

$$= m \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (b_{i+1} - b_i) B_{i,m-1}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} d_i B_{i,m-1}(x) \quad d_i = m(b_{i+1} - b_i) \text{ con } i=0, \dots, m-1$$

$$d'' = d'(p(x))$$

$$p^n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n b_i B_{i,n}(x) = (n-1) (B_{i-1, n-2}(x) - B_{i, n-2}(x))$$

$$p'(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} d_i B_{i, n-1}(x) \times g[0, 1]$$

Come si trova una primitiva di  $p'(x)$

$$p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n b_i B_{i,n}(x), \quad x \in [0, 1] \quad d_i = n(b_{i+1} - b_i) \quad i = 0, \dots, n-1$$

$$b_{i+1} = \frac{d_i}{n} + b_i$$

$$\int_0^1 q(x) dx = [q^{-1}(x)]_0^1$$

primitiva di  $q$

$$\int_0^1 p'(x) dx = [p(x)]_0^1 = p(1) - p(0) = b_n - b_0$$

$$b_n = \frac{d_{n-1}}{n} + b_{n-1} = \frac{d_{n-1}}{n} + \frac{d_{n-2}}{n} + b_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} d_i \quad b_0 = 0$$

$$p'(0) = d_0 = n(b_1 - b_0) \quad p'(1) = d_{n-1}$$