

LISTA 8

ZAD 1 ZNAJDZ NATURALNA INTERPOLACJĘ TRZECIEGO STOPIA DLA DANYCH

Robić tak jak na wykroju.

A)

x_k	0 2 4
y_k	-8 8 -8

$$s(x) = \begin{cases} S_1(x) = Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D & x \in [0; 2] \\ S_2(x) = Ex^3 + Fx^2 + Gx + H & x \in [2; 4] \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore S_1(0) = D = -8$$

$$\therefore S_1(2) = \underbrace{A \cdot 8 + B \cdot 4 + C \cdot 2 + D}_{= 8} = 8$$

$$3^{\circ} \quad S_2(2) = E \cdot 8 + F \cdot 4 + G \cdot 2 + H = 8$$

$$S_2(4) = E \cdot 64 + F \cdot 16 + G \cdot 4 + H = -8$$

$$S'(x) = \begin{cases} S_1'(x) = 3Ax^2 + 2Bx + C \\ S_2'(x) = 3Ex^2 + 2Fx + G \end{cases}$$

$$S_1'(2) = 3A \cdot 4 + 2B \cdot 2 + C = 12A + 4B + C$$

$$S_2'(2) = 3E \cdot 4 + 2F \cdot 2 + G = 12E + 4F + G$$

$$S_1'(2) = S_2'(2)$$

\downarrow wiec

$$4^{\circ} \quad 12A + 4B + C = 12E + 4F + G$$

$$S''(x) = \begin{cases} S_1''(x) = 6Ax + 2B \\ S_2''(x) = 6Ex + 2F \end{cases}$$

$$S_1''(2) = 6A \cdot 2 + 2B = 12A + 2B$$

$$S_2''(2) = 6E \cdot 2 + 2F = 12E + 2F$$

$$S_1''(2) = S_2''(2)$$

$$5^{\circ} \quad 12A + 2B = 12E + 2F$$

6^o Zaktadomy te druge pochodne mo
krajnich przedzialow jest rowne zero

$$S_1''(0) = 0 \rightarrow -2B = 0 \rightarrow B = 0$$

$$S_2''(0) = 0 \rightarrow 12E + 2F = 0 \rightarrow 12E = -2F$$

$$\begin{cases} D = -8 \\ 8A + 4B + 2C + D = 8 \\ 8E + 4F + 2G + H = 8 \\ 64E + 16F + 4G + H = -8 \\ 12A + 4B + C = 12E + 4F + G \\ 12A + 2B = 12E + 2F \\ B = 0 \\ 12E = F \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

~~$$\begin{cases} D = -8 \\ 12E = F \\ B = 0 \\ 8A + 2C = 8 \\ 8E + 4F + 2G + H = 8 \\ 64E + 16F + 4G + H = -8 \\ 12A + C = F + 4F + G \\ 12A = 12E - 2ME \end{cases}$$~~

Potassium $B = 0$; $D = -8$

$$\begin{cases} SA + 2C + (-8) = 8 \\ SE + 4F + 2G + H = 8 \\ GE + 16F + 4G + H = -8 \\ 12A + C = 12E + 4F + G \\ 12A = 12E + 2F \\ 12E = F \end{cases} \Rightarrow 12A = F ; A = -E$$
$$56E + 12F + 2G + 8 = 8$$
$$56E + 12F + 2G = 16$$

$$\begin{cases} C = -4A + 8 \\ 56E + 12F + 2G = 16 \\ 12A + C = 12E + 4F + G \\ 12E = F \\ 12A = F \\ A = -E \end{cases} \Rightarrow 12A - 4A + 8 = F + 4F + G$$
$$8A + 8 = 5F + G$$
$$8A + 8 = 36A + G$$
$$28A = 8 - G$$
$$G = 8 - 28A$$

$$\begin{cases} C = -4A + 8 \\ 56E + 12F + 2G = 16 \\ G = 8 - 28A \\ 12E = F \\ 12A = F \\ A = -E \end{cases} \Rightarrow 56E + 144A + 16 - 56A = -16$$
$$56E + 88A = -32$$
$$\downarrow$$
$$56E - 88E = -32$$
$$-32E = -32$$

$$E = -1$$

$$F = -12E = 12$$

$$E = 1$$

$$C = -4A + 8 = 4 + 8 = 12$$

$$G = 8 - 28A = 8 + 28 = 36$$

$$H = 8 - 2G - 4F - 8E$$

$$H = 8 - 2 \cdot 36 - 4(-12) - 8 \cdot 1 = 8 - 72 + 48 - 8$$

$$H = -24$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= -1 \\ B &= 0 \\ C &= 12 \\ D &= -8 \\ E &= 1 \\ F &= -12 \\ G &= 36 \\ H &= -24 \end{aligned}$$

$$B) \frac{x_k}{y_k} = -1 \quad | \quad -\frac{1}{2} \quad | \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad | \quad 1$$

Wzór z wykładu:

$$S(x) = h_k^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{6} M_{k-1} (x_k - x)^3 + \frac{1}{6} M_k (x - x_{k-1})^3 + \right. \\ \left. + (f(x_{k-1}) - \frac{1}{6} M_{k-1} h_k^2)(x_k - x) + \right. \\ \left. + (f(x_k) - \frac{1}{6} M_k h_k^2)(x - x_{k-1}) \right]$$

y_{k-1}

y_k \Rightarrow odległość między dwoma kolejnymi węzłami

$$h_k = x_k - x_{k-1}$$

$$M_k = S''(x_k)$$

↓ nie mamy, więc musimy obliczyć momenty M_1, M_2 (wiemy, że $M_0 = M_3 = 0$)
 $M_0 = M_4$

wzór:

$$\lambda_k \cdot M_{k-1} + 2M_k + (\lambda - \lambda_k) M_{k+1} = 6 \cdot f[x_{k-1}, x_k, x_{k+1}]$$

Oczywiście

$$\lambda_1 M_0 + 2M_1 + (\lambda - \lambda_1) M_2 = 6 \cdot f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$$

$$\lambda_2 M_1 + 2M_2 + (\lambda - \lambda_2) M_3 = 6 \cdot f[x_1, x_2, x_3]$$

k	x_k	y_k
0	-1	4
1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	2
2	$\frac{1}{2}$	-6
3	1	-24

$$f[x_0, x_1]$$

$$\frac{2-4}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} = -2 \cdot 2 = -4$$

$$\frac{-6-2}{1} = \frac{-8}{1} = -8$$

$$\frac{-24+6}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{-18}{\frac{1}{2}} = -36$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$$

$$\frac{-8+4}{\frac{1}{2}+1} = \frac{-4}{\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{8}{3}$$

$$\frac{-36+8}{1+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{-28}{\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{56}{3}$$

$$f[x_1, x_2]$$

$$\frac{-\frac{56}{3}}{\frac{3}{2}} = -8$$

$$f[x_1, x_2, x_3]$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{h_1}{h_1 + h_2} \quad \lambda_1 = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} + 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$h_1 = x_1 - x_0 = -\frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$h_2 = x_2 - x_1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$h_3 = x_3 - x_2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{h_2}{h_2 + h_3} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \cdot M_1 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) M_2 = 6 \cdot \left(-\frac{8}{3}\right) \\ \frac{2}{3} \cdot M_1 + 2 M_2 = -6 \cdot \left(-\frac{56}{3}\right) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 M_1 + \frac{2}{3} M_2 = -16 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{2}{3} M_1 + 2 M_2 = -112 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 M_1 + 2 M_2 = -48 \\ 6 M_1 + 18 M_2 = -112 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 2 M_2 = -48 - 6 M_1 \\ 6 M_2 = -112 - 18 M_1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 M_1 + 6 M_2 = -336 \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ 2 M_1 - 112 - 18 M_1 = -336 \end{array} \right.$$

$$-16 M_1 = -192$$

$$M_1 = 12$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot 12 + 2 M_2 = -112$$

$$8 + 2 M_2 = -112$$

$$2 M_2 = -120$$

$$M_2 = -60$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_1(x) &= h_1 \left[\frac{1}{6} M_0 (x_1 - x)^3 + \frac{1}{6} M_1 (x - x_0)^3 + \left(y_{f_0} - \frac{1}{6} M_0 h_1^2 \right) (x_1 - x) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. x \in [-1, \frac{1}{2}] \right] + \left(y_{f_1} - \frac{1}{6} M_1 h_1^2 \right) (x - x_0) \Big] = \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{1}{6} \cdot 12 \cdot (x+1)^3 + 4 \left(-\frac{1}{2} - x \right) + \left(2 - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 12 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \right) (x+1) \right] = 2 [2(x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1) - 2 - 4x + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (2 - \frac{1}{2})(x+1) = 2[2x^3 + 6x^2 + 6x + 2 - 2 - 4x + \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}] = 4x^3 + 12x^2 + 7x + 3 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \underset{x \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]}{S_2(x)} = h_2^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{6} M_1 (x_2 - x)^3 + \frac{1}{6} M_2 (x - x_1)^3 + \right. \\
 & \quad + \left(f(x_1) - \frac{1}{6} M_1 h_2^2 \right) (x_2 - x) + \left(f(x_2) - \frac{1}{6} M_2 h_2^2 \right) (x - x_1) \\
 & = \left[\frac{1}{6} \cdot 12 \left(\frac{1}{2} - x \right)^3 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot (-60) \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \right)^3 + \left(2 - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 12 \cdot 1 \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} - x \right) \right. \\
 & \quad + \left. \left(-6 - \frac{1}{6} \cdot (-60) \cdot 1 \right) \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = -2x^3 + 3x^2 - \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \\
 & + (-10) \left(x^3 + \frac{3x^2}{2} + \frac{3x}{4} + \frac{1}{8} \right) + 4 \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \\
 & = -2x^3 + 3x^2 - \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - 10x^3 - 15x^2 - \frac{15x}{2} - \frac{10}{8} + 4x + 2 = \\
 & = -12x^3 - 12x^2 - 5x + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \underset{x \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]}{S_3(x)} = h_3^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{6} M_2 (x_3 - x)^3 + \frac{1}{6} M_3 (x - x_2)^3 + \right. \\
 & \quad + \left(y_2 - \frac{1}{6} M_2 h_3^2 \right) (x_3 - x) + \left(y_3 - \frac{1}{6} M_3 h_3^2 \right) (x - x_2) \left. \right] = \\
 & = 2 \left[\frac{1}{6} \cdot (-60) (1 - x)^3 + \left(-6 - \frac{1}{6} \cdot (-60) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \right) (1 - x) \right] \\
 & = 2 \left[(-10) (-x^3 + 3x^2 - 3x + 1) + \left(-\frac{31}{2} \right) (1 - x) + \left(-21 \right) \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] \\
 & = 2 \left(10x^3 - 30x^2 + 30 - 10 - \frac{31}{2} + \frac{31}{2}x - 21x + 12 \right) = \\
 & = 20x^3 - 60x^2 + 60x - 20 - 7 + 7x - 48x + 24 = \\
 & = 20x^3 - 60x^2 + 19x - 3 =
 \end{aligned}$$

ZAD 2 O QUADRATIC FUNKCJA

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 + 6x^2 + 18x + 13 & \text{dla } -2 \leq x \leq -1, \\ -5x^3 - 12x^2 + 4 & \text{dla } -1 \leq x \leq 0, \\ 5x^3 - 12x^2 + 4 & \text{dla } 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ -x^3 + 6x^2 - 18x + 13 & \text{dla } 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

JEST NATURALNA, INTERPOLACJĄ JEDNOGO STOPNIA?
SKŁĘGANA TRZECIEGO STOPNIA?

1) $f(x_k) = y_k$

2) wyznaczyć $f(x)$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x^3 + 6x^2 + 18x + 13) = -1 + 6 - 18 + 13 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (-5x^3 - 12x^2 + 7) = 5 - 12 + 7 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} (-5x^3 - 12x^2 + 7) = 7$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-5x^3 - 12x^2 + 7) = 7$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-5x^3 - 12x^2 + 7) = 7$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (5x^3 - 12x^2 + 7) = 5 - 12 + 7 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (5x^3 - 12x^2 + 7) = 5 - 12 + 7 = 0$$

$$x \rightarrow 1^+$$

3) cieguost $f'(x)$:

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 + 12x + 18 & x \in [-2; -1] \\ -15x^2 - 24x & x \in [-1; 0] \\ 15x^2 - 24x & x \in [0; 1] \\ -3x^2 + 12x - 18 & x \in [1; 2] \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} (3x^2 + 12x + 18) = 3 - 12 + 18 = 9$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} (-15x^2 - 24x) = -15 + 24 = 9$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-15x^2 - 24x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (15x^2 - 24x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (15x^2 - 24x) = 15 - 24 = -9$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (-3x^2 + 12x - 18) = -3 + 12 - 18 = -9$$

4) cieguost $f''(x)$:

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} 6x + 12 & x \in [-2; -1] \\ -30x - 24 & x \in [-1; 0] \\ 30x - 24 & x \in [0; 1] \\ -6x + 12 & x \in [1; 2] \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} (6x+12) = -6+12=6$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} (-30x-24) = 30-24=6$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-30x-24) = -24$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (30x-24) = -24$$

$$x \rightarrow 0^+$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (30x-24) = 6$$

$$x \rightarrow 1^+$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (-6x+12) = 6$$

$$x \rightarrow 1^+$$

$$5) f''(x_0) = f''(x_n) = 0$$

$$f''(-2) = -6 \cdot (-2) + 12 = 0$$

$$f''(2) = -6 \cdot 2 + 12 = 0$$

Czyli $f(x)$ jest NIFS³.

ZAD 3 Czy istnieją takie stałe a, b, c, d że funkcja

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2020x & \text{dla } -2 \leq x \leq -1, \\ ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d & \text{dla } -1 \leq x \leq 1, \\ -2020x & \text{dla } 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

jest naturalna interpolacyjną funkcją sklejana trzeciego stopnia?

1) ciągłość $f(x)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} (2020x) = -2020$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} (ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d) = -a + b - c + d$$

$$\underline{-a + b - c + d = -2020}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d) = a + b + c + d$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (-2020x) = -2020$$

$$\underline{a + b + c + d = -2020}$$

2) ciągłość $f'(x)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} 2020 = 2020$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} (3ax^2 + 2bx + c) = 3a - 2b + c$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (3ax^2 + 2bx + c) = 3a + 2b + c$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} -2020$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2020 & x \in [-2; -1] \\ 3ax^2 + 2bx + c & x \in [-1; 1] \\ -2020 & x \in [1; 2] \end{cases}$$

$$2020 = 3a - 2b + c$$

$$3a + 2b + c = -2020$$

3) ciągłość $f''(x)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} 6ax + 2b = -6a + 2b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 6ax + 2b$$

$$-6a + 2b = 0$$

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \in [-2; -1] \\ 6a + 2b & x \in [-1; 1] \\ 0 & x \in [1; 2] \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} 6ax + 2b = 6a + 2b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 0$$

$$6a + 2b = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} -a + b - c + d = -2020 \\ a + b + c + d = -2020 \end{cases} \quad b + d = -4040$$

$$3a - 2b + c = 2020$$

$$3a + 2b + c = -2020$$

$$-6a + 2b = 0$$

$$6a + 2b = 0$$

$$4b = -4040$$

$$b = -1010$$

$$b = 0 \quad \text{Sprzeciwosć}$$

ZAD. 4 NIECH S. BĘDZIE NATURALNA FUNKCJA

SKEJZANA TRZECIEGO STOPNIA INTERPOLUJĄCA

FUNKCJĘ f W WEŁTACH x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n

($a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$). JAK WIENIĘ,

MOMENTY $M_k := S''(x_k)$ ($k = 0, 1, \dots, n$) SPŁATNIĄ JĄ

WŁAD RÓWNAN

$$(1) \lambda_k M_{k-1} + 2M_k + (1 - \lambda_k) M_{k+1} = d_k \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$$

GDZIE $M_0 = M_n = 0$ ORAZ

$$d_k := Gf[x_{k-1}, x_k, x_{k+1}] \quad \lambda_k = \frac{h_k}{n_k + h_k + 1}$$

$$h_k = x_k - x_{k-1}$$

FORMUŁUJĄC UZASADNIĆ OSZCZĘDNOŚĆ ALGORYTM ROZWIĄZIWANIA UKŁADÓW JAKI JEST KOSZT JEGO REALIZACJI.

Rozpisujemy dla obuzych k :

$$k=1$$

$$d_1 = 2M_1 + (1-\lambda_1)M_2$$

$$d_2 = \lambda_2 M_1 + 2M_2 + (1-\lambda_2)M_3$$

$$d_3 = \lambda_3 M_2 + 2 \cdot M_3 + (1-\lambda_3)M_4$$

:

:

$$d_{n-1} = \lambda_{n-1} M_{n-2} + 2M_{n-1}$$

WYCIĄGNIJMY M_1

$$M_1 = \frac{d_1 - (1-\lambda_1)M_2}{2} = \underbrace{\frac{d_1}{2}}_{a_1} + \underbrace{\frac{\lambda_1-1}{2} \cdot M_2}_{b_1 \cdot M_2}$$

ROZPIŚMY d_2 ALE podstawimy

$$d_2 = \lambda_2 (a_1 + b_1 \cdot M_2) + 2M_2 + (1-\lambda_2)M_3$$

$$d_2 = \lambda_2 \cdot a_1 + \lambda_2 b_1 \cdot M_2 + 2M_2 + (1-\lambda_2)M_3$$

WYCIĄGNIJMY M_2

$$(\lambda_2 b_1 + 2)M_2 = d_2 - \lambda_2 a_1 + (\lambda_2 - 1) \cdot M_3$$

$$M_2 = \frac{d_2 - \lambda_2 a_1}{\lambda_2 b_1 + 2} + \underbrace{\frac{\lambda_2 - 1}{\lambda_2 b_1 + 2} \cdot M_3}_{a_2 + b_2 \cdot M_3}$$

$$a_2 + b_2 \cdot M_3$$

ZAŁOŻENIA:

$$b_0 = 0$$

$$a_0 = 0$$

$$a_1 = \frac{d_1}{2} = \frac{d_1 - \lambda_1 \cdot a_0}{\lambda_1 b_0 + 2}$$

$$b_1 = \frac{\lambda_1 - 1}{2} = \frac{\lambda_1 - 1}{\lambda_1 \cdot b_0 + 2}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{d_2 - \lambda_2 \cdot a_1}{\lambda_2 b_1 + 2}$$

$$b_2 = \frac{\lambda_2 - 1}{\lambda_2 b_1 + 2}$$

~~TEN WZÓR
MOŻE MY
ZA OBSERWOWAĆ
NIE OSTATNIM
PRZEWŁĄCZENIE~~

$$d_{n-1} = \lambda_{n-1} \cdot M_{n-2} + 2M_{n-1}$$

WYAGNIJMY M_{n-2}

$$M_{n-2} = \frac{d_{n-1} - 2M_{n-1}}{\lambda_{n-1}} = \frac{d_{n-1}}{\lambda_{n-1}} - \frac{2}{\lambda_{n-1}} M_{n-1}$$

$$M_{n-2} = a_{n-2} + b_{n-2} \cdot M_{n-1}$$

$$d_{n-1} = \lambda_{n-1} (a_{n-2} + b_{n-2} \cdot M_{n-1}) + 2M_{n-1}$$

$$d_{n-1} = \lambda_{n-1} a_{n-2} + \lambda_{n-1} b_{n-2} M_{n-1} + 2M_{n-1}$$

wzór na M_{n-1}

$$(\lambda_{n-1} b_{n-2} + 2) M_{n-1} = d_{n-1} - \lambda_{n-1} a_{n-2}$$

$$M_{n-1} = \frac{d_{n-1} - \lambda_{n-1} a_{n-2}}{\lambda_{n-1} b_{n-2} + 2}$$

ALGORITHM

$$a_0 = 0 \\ b_0 = 0$$

$$p_k = \lambda_k b_{k-1} + 2$$

$$a_k = (d_k - \lambda_k a_{k-1}) / p_k$$

$$b_k = (\lambda_{k-1}) / p_k$$

dla $k = 1, 2, \dots, m$

$$M_{n-1} = a_{n-1}$$

$$\rightarrow M_k = a_k + b_k \cdot M_{k+1} \quad (k = n-2, n-3, \dots)$$

Moment wyliczony w czasie $O(n)$.

POKAZUJĘ, że TO DLAŁA

(dowód indukcyjny):

- dla $k=1$

$$d_1 = \lambda_1 M_0 + 2M_1 + (1-\lambda_1) M_2$$

$$2M_1 = d_1 - (1-\lambda_1) M_2$$

$$M_1 = \frac{d_1}{2} - \frac{(1-\lambda_1)}{2} \cdot M_2$$

Pod 2 podstawmy: $p_1 = 2$

$$M_1 = \frac{d_1}{p_1} - \frac{(1-\lambda_1)}{p_1} M_2 = a_1 + b_1 \cdot M_2$$

- zatem, że dla k zachodzi pokazany
że dla $k+1$ też

(B) $d_{k+1} = \lambda_{k+1} M_k + 2M_{k+1} + (1-\lambda_{k+1}) M_{k+2}$

$\therefore M_k = a_k + b_k \cdot M_{k+1}$ i λ_{k+1}

$$(A) M_k \cdot \lambda_{k+1} = \alpha_k \cdot \lambda_{k+1} + b_k \cdot \lambda_{k+1} \cdot M_{k+1}$$

$$A - B =$$

$$\underline{M_k \cdot \lambda_{k+1} = \alpha_k \cdot \lambda_{k+1} + b_k \cdot \lambda_{k+1} M_{k+1}}$$
$$\underline{\lambda_{k+1} M_k + 2M_{k+1} + (1 - \lambda_{k+1}) M_{k+2} = \alpha_{k+1}}$$

$$M_k \lambda_{k+1} - \lambda_{k+1} M_k - 2M_{k+1} - (1 - \lambda_{k+1}) M_{k+2} =$$

$$= \alpha_k \cdot \lambda_{k+1} + b_k \cdot \lambda_{k+1} M_{k+1} - \alpha_{k+1}$$

$$- 2M_{k+1} - b_k \cdot \lambda_{k+1} \cdot M_{k+1} - (1 - \lambda_{k+1}) M_{k+2} =$$

$$= \alpha_k \cdot \lambda_{k+1} - \alpha_{k+1}$$

$$(\alpha_k + b_k \cdot \lambda_{k+1}) M_{k+1} + (1 - \lambda_{k+1}) M_{k+2} = \alpha_{k+1} -$$
$$- \alpha_k \cdot \lambda_{k+1}$$

wyznaczamy M_{k+1}

$$M_{k+1} = \frac{\alpha_{k+1} - \alpha_k \cdot \lambda_{k+1}}{b_k \cdot \lambda_{k+1} + 2} + \underbrace{\frac{(\lambda_{k+1} - 1)}{b_k \cdot \lambda_{k+1} + 2} \cdot M_{k+2}}$$

Oznaczymy jako p_{k+1}

$$M_{k+1} = \frac{\alpha_{k+1} - \alpha_k \cdot \lambda_{k+1}}{p_{k+1}} + \underbrace{\frac{\lambda_{k+1} - 1}{p_{k+1}} \cdot M_{k+2}}$$

$$M_{k+1} = \alpha_{k+1} + b_{k+1} \cdot M_{k+2}$$

ZAD 5 NIECH BEZDUE $x = [x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$ ($x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n$)

Do każdego przedziału $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ dodajemy dwa punkty z 2. w ten sposób stosując metody Newtona wykonywamy dokładne interpolację Newtona. W wyniku dokonanej interpolacji $S_n(x)$ ma tym przedziały (bo $S_n(x)$ jest wielomianem stopnia ≤ 3). Oznaczmy wartości $S_n(x_i)$ obrazując wektor

przyjmujący procedury NSpline3($x_1, y_1, 2$).

Wiemy, że wielomiany unter postaci
 dobrze przybliżają $f_n(x)$, zatem wyjmując
 iu do obliczenia ekstrema f_n .
 Obliczając pochodne
 wyższego stopnia wielomiany stopnia
 ≤ 2 o 2 takim rozmiarze możemy wyko-
 rzystać mniej więcej ten sposób.

Pochodne możemy wykonać stosując
 algorytm przedstawiający wielomiany
 2 postaci Newtona do postaci potę-
 gowej. Wtedy

$$f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$$

$$f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$$

