

INTERPOLAZIONE POLINOMIALE (RIASSUNTO):

- ↳ TUTTI I PROBLEMI DEVONO ESSERE BEN POSTI: "UNA E UNA SOLA SOLU." "REGOLARITA' TRA DATI"
- ↳ SUCCESSIVAMENTE SI TROVANO I METODI NUMERICI.

1) AMMETTE UNA E UNA SOLA SOL? VALUTO IL POL. IN FORMA CANONICA

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

Th. (DI ESISTENZA E UNICITA') : DATI $n+1$ PUNTI $(x_i, y_i)_{i=0 \dots n}$ CON x_i DISTINTI, ESISTE ED E' UNICO IL POLINOMIO $P(x) \in \mathbb{P}_n$ CHE VERIFICA LE CONDIZIONI DI INTERPOLAZIONE:

$$P(x) = y_i \quad i=0, \dots, n$$

Dim. $P(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P(x_0) = y_0 \\ P(x_1) = y_1 \\ \vdots \\ P(x_n) = y_n \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} a_0 + a_1 x_0 + a_2 x_0^2 + \dots + a_n x_0^n = y_0 \\ a_0 + a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_1^2 + \dots + a_n x_1^n = y_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_0 + a_1 x_n + a_2 x_n^2 + \dots + a_n x_n^n = y_n \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} n+1 \text{ EQ} \\ n+1 \text{ INC.} \\ \text{SIST} \\ \text{LIN} \end{array} \right\}$$

COEFF. INCONNTE

IN GENERALE:

$\begin{matrix} \nearrow (n+1) \cdot x_i \\ \nwarrow (n+1) \cdot x_j \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow (n+1) \cdot x_i \\ \nwarrow (n+1) \cdot x_j \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow (n+1) \cdot x_i \\ \nwarrow (n+1) \cdot x_j \end{matrix}$

$V a = y$ } SISTEMA IN FORMA MATRICE

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_0 & x_0^2 & \dots & x_0^n \\ 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_1^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \dots & x_n^n \end{pmatrix} \quad a = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

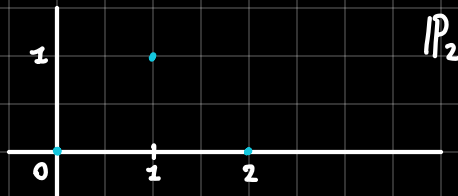
MATRICE DI VANDERMONDE

ESISTE UNA E UNA SOLA SOLUZIONE SE LA MATRICE E' NON SINGOLARE, CIOE' DETERMINANTE DIVERSO DA ZERO:

$$\det(V) = \prod_{\substack{i,j=0 \\ i < j}}^n (x_j - x_i) \neq 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{VERO} \rightarrow \text{UNA E UNA SOLA SOLUZIONE} \end{array} \right\}$$

ESEMPIO:

	x_0	x_1	x_2
x	0	1	2
y	0	1	0
	γ_0	γ_1	γ_2



$$P(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$$

↑ ↑ ↑

INCONITTE → TROVATE NO RISOLTO 2° INTERPOLAZIONE

$$P(0) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} a_0 + a_1 \cdot 0 + a_2 \cdot 0^2 = 0 \\ a_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 = 0$$

$$P(1) = 1 \quad \begin{cases} a_0 + a_1 \cdot 1 + a_2 \cdot 1^2 = 1 \\ a_0 + a_1 + a_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 + a_1 + a_2 = 1$$

$$P(2) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} a_0 + a_1 \cdot 2 + a_2 \cdot 2^2 = 0 \\ a_0 + 2a_1 + 4a_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 + 2a_1 + 4a_2 = 0$$

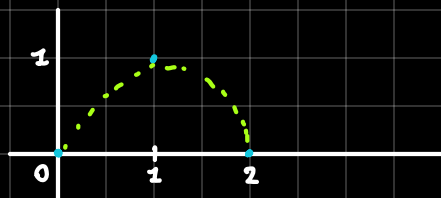
$$\begin{cases} a_0 = 0 \\ a_1 + a_2 = 1 \\ a_1 + 2a_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = 0 \\ a_1 = 1 - a_2 \\ 1 - a_2 + 2a_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = 0 \\ a_1 = 2 \\ a_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$P(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 = 2x - x^2$$

	x_0	x_1	x_2
x	0	1	2
y	0	1	0
	γ_0	γ_1	γ_2



* IL POLINOMIO DI INTERPOLAZIONE
PUO' ESSERE VISTO COME
L'INVERSA ?

Verifica
($2x - x^2$)

:

$$x = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

$$y = 1$$

$$x = 2$$

$$y = 0$$



ES.

$$p(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$$

	x_0	x_1	x_2
x	0	1	2
y	0	1	2
	y_0	y_1	y_2

$$p(0) = 0 \begin{cases} a_0 + a_1 \cdot 0 + a_2 \cdot 0^2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad a_0 = 0$$

$$p(1) = 1 \begin{cases} a_0 + a_1 \cdot 1 + a_2 \cdot 1^2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad a_0 + a_1 + a_2 = 1$$

$$p(2) = 2 \begin{cases} a_0 + a_1 \cdot 2 + a_2 \cdot 2^2 = 2 \end{cases} \quad a_0 + 2a_1 + 4a_2 = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = 0 \\ a_1 + a_2 = 1 \\ a_1 + 2a_2 = 2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a_0 = 0 \\ a_1 = 1 - a_2 \\ 1 - a_2 + 2a_2 = 2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a_0 = 0 \\ a_1 = 1 \\ a_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$p(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 = x$$

$\in P_2$

1. SOL
UNICA SOLA

VERIFICA:

	x_0	x_1	x_2
x	0	1	2
y	0	1	2
	y_0	y_1	y_2

$$x=0$$

$$y=0$$

$$x=1$$

$$y=1$$

$$x_2 = 2$$

$$y_2 = 2$$

$$\leq n$$

METODI PER DETERMINARE BASE INTERPOLANTE BUNI DAL PUNTO
 DI VISTA NUMERICO:

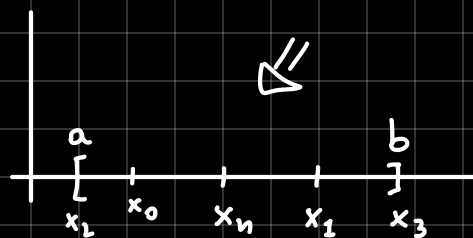
1° METODO DI INTER. POL. NELLA BASE DI BERNSTEIN:

$$p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n c_i B_{i,n}(x) \quad (x_i, y_i) \quad i = 0, \dots, n$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \min \{x_i\} \\ \uparrow \\ x \in [a, b] \\ \downarrow \\ \max \{x_i\} \end{array}$$

$$B \cdot c = y$$

$$c = \begin{pmatrix} c_0 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix} \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$



$$B = \begin{pmatrix} B_{0,n}(x_0) & B_{1,n}(x_0) & \dots & B_{n,n}(x_0) \\ B_{0,n}(x_1) & B_{1,n}(x_1) & \dots & B_{n,n}(x_1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ B_{0,n}(x_n) & B_{1,n}(x_n) & \dots & B_{n,n}(x_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

Condizioni:

$$p(x_0) = y_0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^n c_i B_{i,n}(x_0) = y_0$$

$$= c_0 B_{0,n}(x_0) + c_1 B_{1,n}(x_0) + \dots + c_n B_{n,n}(x_0) = y_0$$

$$= c_0 B_{0,n}(x_1) + c_1 B_{1,n}(x_1) + \dots + c_n B_{n,n}(x_1) = y_1$$

$$= c_0 B_{0,n}(x_n) + c_1 B_{1,n}(x_n) + \dots + c_n B_{n,n}(x_n) = y_n$$

SPOSTIAMO L'INTERVALLO IN $[0, 1]$ COL CAMBIO DI VARIABILE:

$$[a, b] \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$x \rightarrow t$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{x-a}{b-a}$$

$$x = a + (b-a)t$$

CAMBIA MO LE CONDIZIONI: $B \cdot C = Y$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & c_0 B_{0,n}(t_0) + c_1 B_{1,n}(t_0) + \dots + c_n B_{n,n}(t_0) = y_0 \\
 & | \\
 & = c_0 B_{0,n}(t_1) + c_1 B_{1,n}(t_1) + \dots + c_n B_{n,n}(t_1) = y_1 \\
 & | \\
 & = c_0 B_{0,n}(t_n) + c_1 B_{1,n}(t_n) + \dots + c_n B_{n,n}(t_n) = y_n
 \end{aligned}$$

CHE E' LA STESSA MATRICE MA FACILIO I CALCOLI IN $[0,1]$, IN MODO PIU' ACCURATO E PRECISO.

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} B_{0,n}(t_0) & B_{1,n}(t_0) & \dots & B_{n,n}(t_0) \\ B_{0,n}(t_1) & B_{1,n}(t_1) & \dots & B_{n,n}(t_1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ B_{0,n}(t_n) & B_{1,n}(t_n) & \dots & B_{n,n}(t_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

ESEMPIO:

x	0	1	2
y	0	1	0

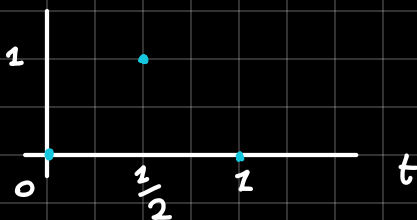
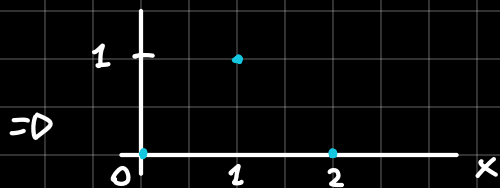
$$p(x) = \underset{\uparrow}{c_0} B_{0,2}(x) + \underset{\uparrow}{c_1} B_{1,2}(x) + \underset{\uparrow}{c_2} B_{2,2}(x)$$

1) ANDIAMO IN $[0,1]$

$$[a, b] \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$x \rightarrow t \quad \Downarrow \quad t = \frac{x-a}{b-a}$$

$$x = a + (b-a)t$$



$$p(x) = c_0 B_{0,2}(x) + c_1 B_{1,2}(x) + c_2 B_{2,2}(x)$$

$$x \in [0, 2]$$

$$p(t) = c_0 B_{0,2}(t) + c_1 B_{1,2}(t) + c_2 B_{2,2}(t)$$

$$t \in [0, 1]$$

$$p(0) = 0$$

$$p(1/2) = 1$$

$$p(2) = 0$$

$$c_0 = 0$$

$$c_2 = 0$$

$$\text{PK } c_0 = 0$$

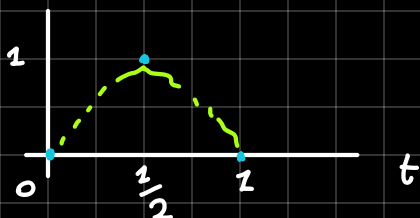
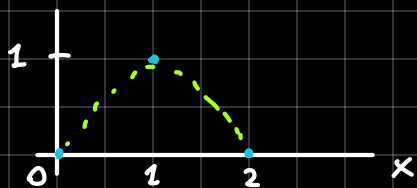
$$\underbrace{c_0 B_{0,2}(1/2)}_{=0} + c_1 B_{1,2}(1/2) + \underbrace{c_2 B_{2,2}(1/2)}_{=0} = 1$$

$$\text{PK } c_2 = 0$$

$$p(\frac{1}{2}) = 1$$

$$c_2 B_{3,2}(\frac{1}{2}) = 1$$

$$c_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1 \quad c_2 = 2$$



2° METODO DI INTERPOLAZIONE POLINOM. (FORMA DI LAGRANGE)

PROB.

$$(x_i, y_i)_{i=0, \dots, n}$$

SOL. : HO I MIEI PUNTI : x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n E RISOLVO L'INTERPOLAZIONE PER PROBLEMI PIU' SEMPLICI

$$x_0 \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad \dots \quad x_n$$

$$L_{0,n}(x) \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \dots \quad 0$$

$$L_{0,n}(x) = 0$$

$$L_{0,n}(x) = w_0 (x - x_1) \cdot (x - x_2) \cdot (\dots) \cdot (x - x_n) \quad L_{0,n}(x_0) = 1$$

$$w_0 (x_0 - x_1) (x_0 - x_2) \cdot (\dots) \cdot (x_0 - x_n) = 1$$

$$w_0 = \frac{1}{(x_0 - x_1) \cdot (\dots) \cdot (x_0 - x_n)}$$

$$L_{0,n}(x) = \frac{(x - x_1)(x_2 - x_2) \cdot (\dots) \cdot (x - x_n)}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2) \cdot (\dots) \cdot (x_0 - x_n)}$$

$$L_{2,n}(x) \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \dots \quad 0$$

$$L_{2,n}(x) = w_2 (x - x_0) (x - x_2) \cdot (\dots) \cdot (x - x_n)$$

$$L_{2,n}(x_2) = 1 \quad w_2 (x_2 - x_0) (x_2 - x_2) \cdot (\dots)$$

$$L_{1,n}(x_1) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2) \dots (x-x_n)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2) \dots (x_1-x_n)}$$

⋮

$$L_{n,n}(x) \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \dots \quad 1$$

$$p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n y_i L_{i,n}(x) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{COEFFICIENTI SONO I DATI} \\ \text{POL. DI LAGRANGE} \end{array}$$

↓
COSTO COMPUT. È ZERO

$$p(x_5) = \sum_{i=0}^n y_i L_{i,n}(x_5) = y_5 L_{5,n}(x_5) = y_5$$

RIS. A CAVALO VELOCE

PROB. INTERPOL

POL. IN BASE BERNSTEIN

BASE LAGRANGE

IL METODO SI PREDE DALL'APPLICAZIONE CHE VOGLIAMO