

INTERPOLAZIONE POLINOMIALE (RIASSUNTO) :

↳ TUTTI I PROBLEMI DEVO NO ESSERE BEN POSTI: • UNA E UNA SOCA SOLUB.
 ↳ SUCCESSIVAMENTE SI TROVANO I METODI NUMERICI.
 • REGOLARING' THE DATI

1) ANNETTE UNA E UM SOA SOL ?

VALUTO IL POL. IN FORMA CANONICA

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

Th. (SISTEMA DI UNICITÀ) : DATI $n+1$ PUNTI $(x_i, y_i)_{i=0 \dots n}$ CON
 x_i DISTINTI, ESISTE ED È UNICO IL POLINOMIO $p(x) \in P_n$ CHE
 VERIFICA LE CONDIZIONI DI INTERPOLAZIONE :

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

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

$$P(x_0) = y_0 \quad a_0 + a_1 x_0 + a_2 x_0^2 + \dots + a_n x_0^n = y_0$$

$$P(x_2) = y_2 \quad a_0 + a_1 x_2 + a_2 x_2^2 + \dots + a_n x_2^n = 3$$

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$$\underbrace{a_0 + a_1 x_n + a_2 x_n^2 + \dots + a_n x_n^n = y}_{\text{EFFEKTIVE WERTE}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{SIST} \\ \text{LIN} \end{array}$$

In GÉNÉRALE :

$$\begin{matrix} \text{IN GENERALE:} \\ \left(\begin{matrix} n+2 & n+2 \\ n+2 & n+2 \end{matrix} \right) \cdot \begin{matrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} y \\ y \end{matrix} \end{matrix} \quad \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{SISTEMA IN FORMA MATRICE} \\ \text{SISTEMA IN FORMA MATRICE} \end{matrix} \right.$$

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

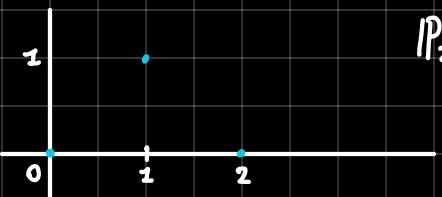
MATRICE DI VADER MONDE

ESISTE UNA E UNA SOLO SOLUZIONE SE LA MATRICE E' non singolare, cioè
DETERMINANTE DIVERSO DA ZERO :

$$\det(V) = \prod_{\substack{i,s=0 \\ s>1}}^n (x_s - x_i) \neq 0 \quad \left. \right\} \text{verrà} \rightarrow \text{una} \quad E \quad \text{una} \quad \text{sola} \quad \text{soluzione}$$

ESEMPIO :

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



P_2

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

↑ ↑ ↑

INCognITE \rightarrow TROVATE NO RISOLV 2° INTERPOLAZIONE

$$\begin{aligned} P(0) = 0 & \left\{ a_0 + a_1 \cdot 0 + a_2 \cdot 0^2 = 0 \quad a_0 = 0 \right. \\ P(1) = 1 & \left\{ a_0 + a_1 \cdot 1 + a_2 \cdot 1^2 = 1 \quad a_0 + a_1 + a_2 = 1 \right. \\ P(2) = 0 & \left\{ a_0 + a_1 \cdot 2 + a_2 \cdot 2^2 = 0 \quad a_0 + 2a_1 + 4a_2 = 0 \right. \end{aligned}$$

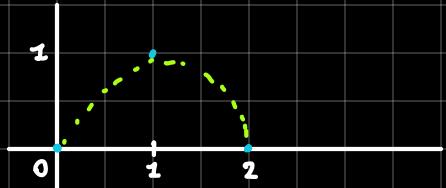
$$\begin{cases} a_0 = 0 \\ a_1 + a_2 = 1 \\ a_1 + 2a_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

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



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

VeMifica : $x = 0$ $x = 1$ $x = 2$
 $(2x - x^2)$ $y = 0$ $y = 1$ $y = 0$



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

$$P(0) = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_0 + a_1 \cdot 0 + a_2 \cdot 0^2 = 0 \\ a_0 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$P(1) = 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_0 + a_1 \cdot 1 + a_2 \cdot 1^2 = 1 \\ a_0 + a_1 + a_2 = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$P(2) = 2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_0 + a_1 \cdot 2 + a_2 \cdot 2^2 = 2 \\ a_0 + 2a_1 + 4a_2 = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_0 = 0 \\ a_1 + a_2 = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_0 = 0 \\ a_1 = 1 - a_2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_0 = 0 \\ a_1 = 1 \\ a_2 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_1 + 2a_2 = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 - a_2 + 2a_2 = 1 \\ a_2 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

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

$\in P_2$
UNICO CHE
INTERPOLA

1. SOL
VR A SOL

Vomma:

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

$$x=0$$

$$y=0$$

$$\text{NON DI MAIOR 2}$$

$$x=1$$

$$y=1$$

$$x_2 = 2$$

$$y_2 = 2$$



$$\leq n$$

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

1º METODO → INTERP. POL. MELA BASE DI BERSTEIN :

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

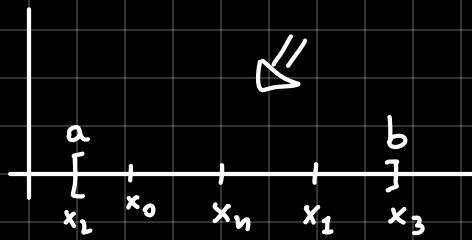
$$\min \{x_i\}$$

$$x \in [a, b]$$

$$\max \{x_i\}$$

$$B_C = Y$$

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



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

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 $[0, 1]$ CON CAMBIO DI VARIABILE:

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

$$x \rightarrow t$$

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

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

CAMBIA NO LE CONDIZIONI: $B \cdot c = Y$

$$c_0 B_{0,n}(t_0) + c_1 B_{1,n}(t_0) + \dots + c_n B_{n,n}(t_0) = y_0$$

$$| \\ = c_0 B_{0,n}(t_1) + c_1 B_{1,n}(t_1) + \dots + c_n B_{n,n}(t_1) = y_1$$

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

CHE E' LA STESSA MATEMATICA MA FACCIO, CALCOLI IN $[0,1]$, IN MODO PIU' ACCURATO E PRECISO.

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

ESEMPIO: $\begin{array}{c|ccc} x & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline y & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$ $p(x) = c_0 B_{0,2}(x) + c_1 B_{1,2}(x) + c_2 B_{2,2}(x)$

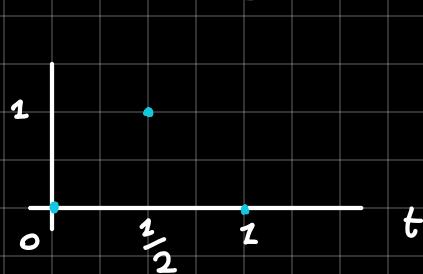
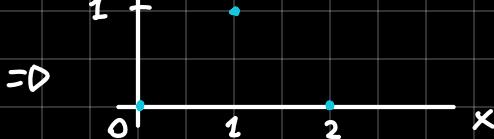
1) ANDIAMO IN $[0,1]$

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

$$x \rightarrow t$$

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

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



$$p(x) = c_0 B_{0,2}(x) + c_1 B_{1,2}(x) + c_2 B_{2,2}(x) \quad x \in [0, 1]$$

$$p(t) = c_0 B_{0,2}(t) + c_1 B_{1,2}(t) + c_2 B_{2,2}(t) \quad t \in [0, 1]$$

$$p(0) = 0$$

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

$$p(1) = 0$$

$$c_0 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad p \text{ e } c_0 = 0$$

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

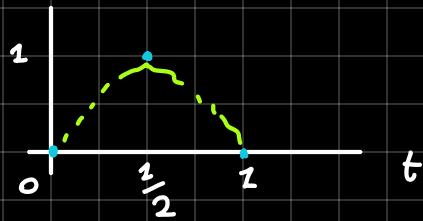
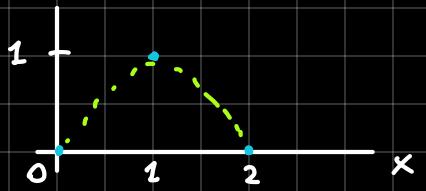
$$c_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow = 0 \quad \text{per } c_2 = 0$$

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

$$P(z_2) = 2 \quad c_2 B_{2,2}(z_2) = 1$$

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



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 più semplici

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$L_{1,n}(x) = w_1(x - x_0)(x - x_2) \dots (x - x_n)$$

$$L_{1,n}(x_1) = 1 \quad w_1(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2) \dots$$

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

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

$$P(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n y_i L_{i,n}(x)$$

I coefficienti sono i dati

↓
costo comput.

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

$$= y_5$$

Riss. a cuolo veloce

Prob. interpol

Pol. in base Bonytein

Bax Lognauer

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metodo
sopre
mo |

dall'applicazione che valgono