

9.3]

$$\tilde{T}_m = \frac{T_m}{2^{n-1}} [-1, 1]$$

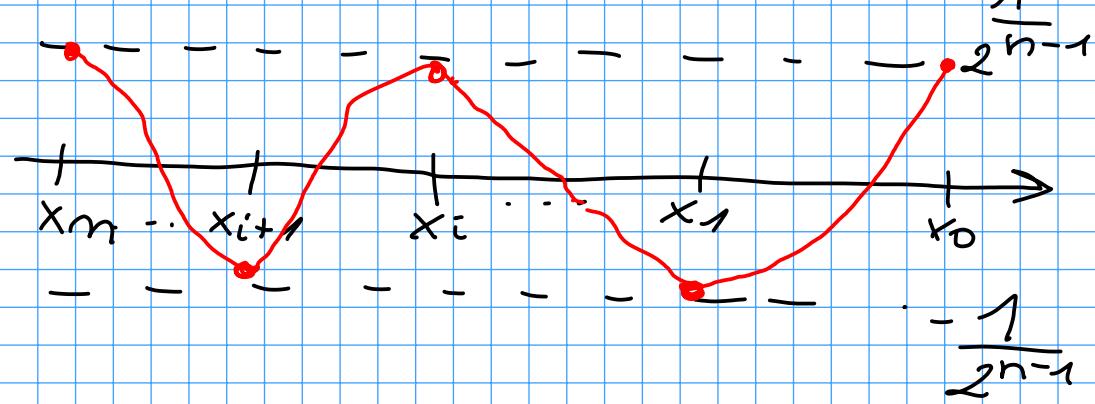
$$A = \{x^n + \dots\}$$

$$\|\tilde{T}_m\| = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} ; \tilde{T}_m \in A$$

Zastójmy nieuprosto, że $\exists w_m \in T_m$ t.ż.

$$\|w_m\| < \|\tilde{T}_m\|$$

\tilde{T}_m



$$\text{Show } \|w_m\| < \|\tilde{T}_m\|$$

$$\text{Użyj } \bigvee_{i \in \{0, \dots, m-1\}} \exists_{t_i} \tilde{T}_m(t_i) = w_m(t_i)$$

$$\text{Zatem różnician } g_n(x) = w_n(x) - \tilde{T}_m(x)$$

ma m zer; ale $w_m, \tilde{T}_m \in A$ to

$\omega_m - \tilde{T}_m \in T_{n-1}$. Zatem $g_m = 0$

Wtedy $\omega_m = \tilde{T}_m$; co daje sprawozdanie
 $\|\omega_m\| \leq \|\tilde{T}_m\|.$

Jeżeli $w \in T_i$ gdzie $i < n$ to

$$\|\omega_i\| \geq \|T_i\| = \frac{1}{2^{i-1}} \geq \|T_m\| = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$$

Zatem \tilde{T}_m ma największą normę
spośród wielomianów stopnia $\leq n$.