

INTERPOLACJA

I. Lagrange'a

x	$f(x)$
x_1	$f(x_1)$
x_2	$f(x_2)$
\vdots	\vdots
x_n	$f(x_n)$

$$P(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n L_{j,n}(x) f(x_j)$$

$P(x)$ wielomian stopnia $n-1$

$$L_{j,n}(x) = \frac{(x-x_1) \dots (x-x_{j-2})(x-x_{j+1}) \dots (x-x_n)}{(x_j-x_1) (x_j-x_{j-1})(x_j-x_{j+1}) \dots (x_j-x_n)}$$

Zawsze w interpolacji zachodzi

$$P(x_j) = f(x_j)!$$

I. Hermite'a

x	$f(x)$	$f'(x)$
x_1	$f(x_1)$	$f'(x_1)$
x_2	$f(x_2)$	$f'(x_2)$
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
x_n	$f(x_n)$	$f'(x_n)$

$$p(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n h_{j,n}(x) f(x_j) + \sum_{j=1}^n \overline{h}_{j,n}(x) f'(x_j)$$

$p(x)$ - wielomian stopnia $2n-1$

$$h_{j,n} = [1 - 2(x - x_j) l'_{j,n}(x_j)] l_{j,n}^2(x)$$

$$\overline{h}_{j,n} = (x - x_j) l_{j,n}^2(x)$$

I. funkcjami gęstymi (splinami)

Mamy	x	$f(x)$	Potrzebujemy
	x_1	$f(x_1)$	$f'(x), x \in \langle x_1, x_n \rangle$
	x_2	$f(x_2)$	
	\vdots	\vdots	
	x_n	$f(x_n)$	

Bierzemy po dwie punkty!
 $x_i \leq x \leq x_{j+1}$

$$P_j(x) = a_j(x-x_j)^3 + b_j(x-x_j)^2 + c_j(x-x_j) + d_j$$

Wyznaczamy współczynniki przy
zastąpieniu ciągłości pochodnej w
punktach x_j .

$$p(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d \quad (3.13)$$

and determine a , b , c , and d by requiring that

$$p(x_1) = f(x_1), \quad p(x_2) = f(x_2),$$

$$p'(x_1) = f'(x_1), \quad \text{and} \quad p'(x_2) = f'(x_2). \quad (3.14)$$

This interpolating polynomial will be continuous, as was the Lagrange interpolating polynomial, and its first derivative will also be continuous! With some effort, we can determine the appropriate coefficients and find

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) = & \frac{(1 - 2(x - x_1))(x - x_2)^2}{(x_1 - x_2)^2} f(x_1) + \frac{(1 - 2(x - x_2))(x - x_1)^2}{(x_1 - x_2)^2} f(x_2) \\ & + \frac{(x - x_1)(x - x_2)^2}{(x_1 - x_2)^2} f'(x_1) + \frac{(x - x_2)(x - x_1)^2}{(x_1 - x_2)^2} f'(x_2). \end{aligned} \quad (3.15)$$

or. $p'(x_1) = f'(x_1)$
 $\gamma_{1,2}$

$$f(x) = f(a) + (x-a)f'(a) + \frac{(x-a)^2}{2!}f''(a) + \dots$$

$$f(x_1) \approx f(x) + (x_1 - x)f'(x)$$

$$f(x_2) \approx f(x) + (x_2 - x)f'(x)$$

Wstawiamy wielomian $p(x)$, taki, że

$$f(x_1) = p(x) + (x_1 - x)p'(x)$$

$$f(x_2) = p(x) + (x_2 - x)p'(x)$$

skąd

$$p(x) = \frac{x - x_2}{x_1 - x_2} f(x_1) + \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} f(x_2)$$