APROXIMACIÓN POR MÍNIMOS CUADRADOS

Motivación. Ajuste discreto lineal. Ajuste polinómico. Ajustes potencial y exponencial. Ejemplos con Python. Ajuste continuo polinómico, Funciones ortogonales. Polinomios de Legendre. Polinomios de Cherishey

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Teoría de aproximación

Dos clases generales de problemas:

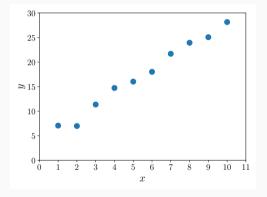
- lacktriangle Ajuste de funciones a un conjunto de datos \mapsto **aproximación discreta**.
- ▶ Representación de una función conocida por funciones más simples → **aproximación continua**.

Ajuste discreto

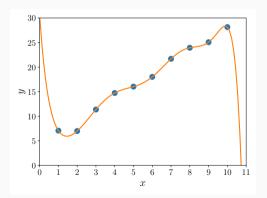
Datos:

x_i	y_i	x_i	y_i
1	7.07	6	18.02
2	6.99	7	21.69
3	11.37	8	23.94
4	14.73	9	25.07
5	16.03	10	28.15

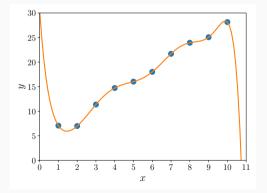
Figura:



$$P_9(x) = 30.63 - 55.47x + 53.23x^2$$
$$-30.82x^312.24x^4 - 3.21x^5$$
$$+0.53x^6 - 0.053x^7 + 0.0029x^8$$
$$-6.4 \times 10^{-5}x^9$$



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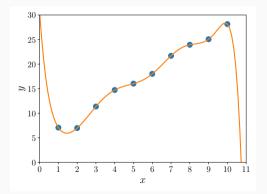
Aproximación lineal:

$$y = a_1 x + a_0$$

▶ Problema minimax:

$$E_{\infty}(a_0, a_1) = \max_{1 \le i \le 10} \{ |y_i - (a_1 x_i + a_0)| \}$$

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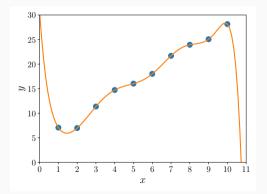
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▶ Mínimos cuadrados:

$$E_2(a_0, a_1) = \sum_{i=1}^{10} [y_i - (a_1 x_i + a_0)]^2$$

Para el conjunto $\{(x_i,y_i)\}_{i=1}^m$, **minimizar** respecto de a_0,a_1 :

$$E \equiv E_2(a_0, a_1) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} [y_i - (a_1 x_i + a_0)]^2$$

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$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial a_0} = 0 \quad \text{y} \quad \frac{\partial E}{\partial a_1} = 0$$

Esto es:

$$0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial a_0} \sum_{i=1}^{m} [y_i - (a_1 x_i + a_0)]^2 = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_i - a_1 x_i - a_0)(-1)$$

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Ecuaciones normales:

$$a_0 \cdot m + a_1 \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i = \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i$$
$$a_0 \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i + a_1 \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i y_i$$

Para el conjunto $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^m$, minimizar respecto de a_0, a_1 :

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Solución:

$$a_{0} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i}^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i} y_{i} \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i}}{m \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i}^{2}\right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i}\right)^{2}}$$

$$a_{1} = \frac{m \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i} y_{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i} \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_{i}}{m \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i}^{2}\right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i}\right)^{2}}$$

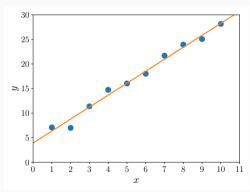
Ejemplo: Encontrar la recta de mínimos cuadrados:

x_i	y_i	x_i^2	x_iy_i	$P(x_i) = 2.437x_i + 3.903$
1	7.07	1	7.07	6.34
2	6.99	4	13.97	8.78
3	11.37	9	34.10	11.21
4	14.73	16	58.92	13.65
5	16.03	25	80.14	16.09
6	18.02	36	108.10	18.52
7	21.69	49	151.85	20.96
8	23.94	64	191.52	23.40
9	25.07	81	225.62	25.83
10	28.15	100	281.49	28.27
55	173.04	385	1152.77	$E \approx 6.62$

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55	173.04	385	1152.77	$E \approx 6.62$

$$a_0 = \frac{385(173.04) - 55(1152.77)}{10(385) - 55^2} = 3.903$$
$$a_1 = \frac{10(1152.77) - 55(173.04)}{10(385) - 55^2} = 2.437$$



Mínimos cuadrados polinomiales:

$$\begin{split} &P_n(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 \\ &\{(x_i, y_i)\}, i = 1, \dots m, \ n < m-1. \ \text{Minimizar:} \\ &E = \sum_{i=1}^m [y_i - P_n(x_i)]^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m y_i^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^m P_n(x_i) y_i + \sum_{i=1}^m [P_n(x_i)]^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m y_i^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\sum_{j=0}^n a_j x_i^j\right) y_i + \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\sum_{j=0}^n a_j x_i^j\right)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m y_i^2 - 2 \sum_{j=0}^n a_j \left(\sum_{i=1}^m y_i x_i^j\right) + \sum_{j=0}^n \sum_{k=0}^n a_j a_k \left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^{j+k}\right) \end{split}$$

Mínimos cuadrados polinomiales:

$$P_n(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$
 $\{(x_i, y_i)\}, i = 1, \dots m, n < m - 1.$ Minimizar:

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^{m} [y_i - P_n(x_i)]^2$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{m} P_n(x_i) y_i + \sum_{i=1}^{m} [P_n(x_i)]^2$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{n} a_j x_i^j \right) y_i + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{n} a_j x_i^j \right)^2$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i^2 - 2 \sum_{j=0}^{n} a_j \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i x_i^j \right) + \sum_{j=0}^{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_j a_k \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i^{j+k} \right)$$

Minimización: $\partial E/\partial a_j = 0, j = 0, 1, \dots n$.

$$0 = \frac{\partial E}{\partial a_j} = -2\sum_{i=1}^m y_i x_i^j + 2\sum_{k=0}^n a_k \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^{j+k}$$

(n+1) ecuaciones normales:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i^{j+k} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i x_i^j, \ j = 0, 1, \dots n$$

$$a_0 \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^0 + a_1 \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^1 + a_2 \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 + \dots + a_n \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^n = \sum_{i=1}^m y_i x_i^0$$

$$a_0 \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^1 + a_1 \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 + a_2 \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^3 + \dots + a_n \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^{n+1} = \sum_{i=1}^m y_i x_i^1$$

$$\vdots$$

Solución única: $x_i \neq x_j \quad \forall i \neq j$.

 $a_0 \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i^n + a_1 \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i^{n+1} + a_2 \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i^{n+2} + \dots + a_n \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i^{2n} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i x_i^n$

i	x_i	y_i
1	0	1.0000
2	0.25	1.2840
3	0.50	1.6487
4	0.75	2.1170
5	1.00	2.7183

Ejemplo:

i	x_i	y_i
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$$n = 2, m = 5$$

$$5a_0 + 2.5a_1 + 1.875a_2 = 8.7680$$
$$2.5a_0 + 1.875a_1 + 1.5625a_2 = 5.4514$$
$$1.875a_0 + 1.5625a_1 + 1.3828a_2 = 4.4015$$

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4 0.75 2.1170	2	0.25	1.2840
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Solución:

$$a_0 = 1.005, \ a_1 = 0.8642, \ a_2 = 0.8437$$

$$P_2(x) = 1.005 + 0.8642x + 0.8437x^2$$

Error total:

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^{5} [y_i - P_2(x_i)]^2 = 2.74 \times 10^{-4}$$

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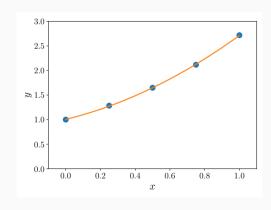
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Relación exponencial:

$$y = b e^{ax}$$

Minimizar:

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_i - be^{ax_i})^2$$

Ecuaciones normales:

$$0 = \frac{\partial E}{\partial b} = 2\sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_i - be^{ax_i})(-e^{ax_i})$$
$$0 = \frac{\partial E}{\partial a} = 2\sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_i - be^{ax_i})(-bx_ie^{ax_i})$$

Alternativa:

$$\ln y = \ln b + ax$$

Relación potencial:

$$y = b x^a$$

Minimizar:

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_i - bx_i^a)^2$$

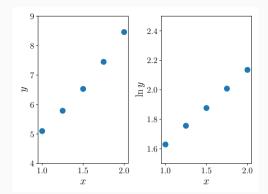
Ecuaciones normales:

$$0 = \frac{\partial E}{\partial b} = 2\sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_i - bx_i^a)(-x_i^a)$$
$$0 = \frac{\partial E}{\partial a} = 2\sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_i - bx_i^a)[-b\ln(x_i)x_i^a]$$

Alternativa:

$$\ln y = \ln b + a \ln x$$

i	x_i	y_i	$\ln y_i$	x_i^2	$x_i \ln y_i$
1	1.00	5.10	1.63	1.00	1.63
2	1.25	5.79	1.76	1.56	2.20
3	1.50	6.53	1.88	2.25	2.81
4	1.75	7.45	2.01	3.06	3.51
5	2.00	8.46	2.14	4.00	4.27
	7.50		9.41	11.88	14.42

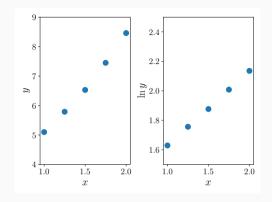


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$$y = be^{ax} \Rightarrow \ln y = \ln b + ax$$

$$a = \frac{5(14.42) - (7.5)(9.41)}{5(11.88) - (7.5)^2} = 0.5057$$

$$\ln b = \frac{(11.88)(9.41) - (14.42)(7.5)}{5(11.88) - (7.5)^2} = 1.122$$



$$\ln b = 1.122 \rightarrow b = e^{1.122} = 3.071$$

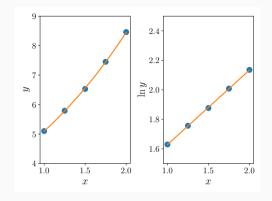
$$y = 3.071 e^{0.5056x}$$

i	x_i	y_i	$\ln y_i$	x_i^2	$x_i \ln y_i$
1	1.00	5.10	1.63	1.00	1.63
2	1.25	5.79	1.76	1.56	2.20
3	1.50	6.53	1.88	2.25	2.81
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$$y = be^{ax} \Rightarrow \ln y = \ln b + ax$$

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$$\ln b = 1.122 \rightarrow b = e^{1.122} = 3.071$$

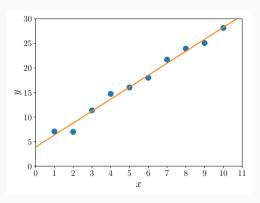
$$y = 3.071 e^{0.5056x}$$

```
5 import numpy as np
6
7 rng = np.random.default_rng(14)
8
9 delta = 5.5
10 x = np.linspace(1, 10, 10)
11 y = 2.5 * x + delta * rng.random(x.size)
12 z = np.polyfit(x, y, 1)
13 p = np.polyfit(x)
14 print(p)
```

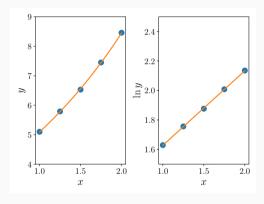
```
^\i^\i^\i^\i\ ./ejemplo-01.py

^\i^\i^\i^\i\ 2.437 x + 3.903

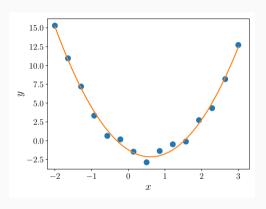
^\i^\i^\i^\i\ a_0 = 3.90314, a_1 = 2.43661
```



```
5 from math import exp
 6 import numpy as np
 8 \times = \text{np.array}([1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00])
 9 y = np.array([5.10, 5.79, 6.53, 7.45, 8.46])
10 ly = np.log(y)
11
12 z = np.polyfit(x, ly, 1)
13 p = np.poly1d(z)
14 print(p)
15 print(f"ln(b) = {p[0]:.5f}, a = {p[1]:.5f}")
    ^^I^^I^^I$ ./ejemplo-02.py
    ^^I^^I^^I0.5057 x + 1.122
    ^1^i^1^i(b) = 1.12249, a = 0.50572
```

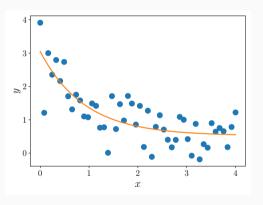


```
5 import numpy as np
 7 rng = np.random.default rng(13)
9 delta = 1.5
10 \times 0, \times 1, n = -2, 3, 15
11 x = np.linspace(x 0, x 1, n)
12 \ v = 2.5 \ * \ x**2 - 3 \ * \ x - 2 + delta \ * rng.random(x.size)
13 z = np.polvfit(x, y, 2)
14 p = np.polv1d(z)
15 print(p)
16 print(f"a_0 = {p[0]:.5f}, a_1 = {p[1]:.5f}, a_2 = {p[2]:.5f}")
    ^^I^^I^^I$ ./ejemplo-03.py
    ^^T^^T^^T2
    ^1^1^1^1^12.55 \times -3.099 \times -1.205
    ^1^1^1^1a_0 = -1.20479, a_1 = -3.09868, a_2 = -1.20479
```



```
5 import numpy as np
6 from scipy.optimize import curve_fit
7
8 def modelo(x, a, b, c):
9    return a * np.exp(-b * x) + c
10
11 rng = np.random.default_rng(13)
12 x_datos = np.linspace(0, 4, 50)
13 y = modelo(x_datos, 2.5, 1.3, 0.5)
14 y_ruido = 0.5 * rng.normal(size=x_datos.size)
15 y_datos = y + y_ruido
16
17 popt, pcov = curve_fit(modelo, x_datos, y_datos)
18 print(popt)
```

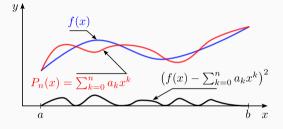
```
^^I^^I^. ./ejemplo-04.py
^^I^^I^.1[2.50685815 1.21831291 0.51137751]
```



Ajuste continuo

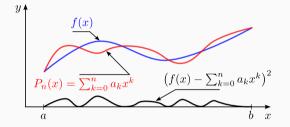
 $f(x) \in \mathbf{C}[a,b]$, hallar $P_n(x)$ que minimize:

$$\int_a^b [f(x) - P_n(x)]^2 dx$$



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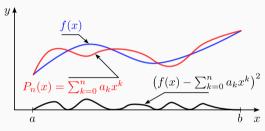


$$P_n(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 = \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k x^k$$

$$E \equiv E_2(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n) = \int_a^b \left(f(x) - \sum_{k=0}^n a_k x^k \right)^2 dx$$

$$f(x) \in \mathbf{C}[a,b]$$
, hallar $P_n(x)$ que minimize:

$$\int_a^b [f(x) - P_n(x)]^2 dx$$



$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial a_i} = 0$$
 para cada $j = 0, 1, \cdots, n$

$$E = \int_{a}^{b} [f(x)]^{2} dx - 2 \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_{k} \int_{a}^{b} x^{k} f(x) dx + \int_{a}^{b} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n} a_{k} x^{k} \right)^{2} dx$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial a_j} = -2 \int_a^b x^j f(x) dx + 2 \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \int_a^b x^{j+k} dx$$

Ecuaciones normales lineales (n+1):

$$P_n(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k x^k$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n a_k \int_a^b x^{j+k} \, dx = \int_a^b x^j f(x) \, dx$$

$$E \equiv E_2(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n) = \int_a^b \left(f(x) - \sum_{k=0}^n a_k x^k \right)^2 \, dx$$
 para cada $j = 0, 1, \dots, n$.

Ejemplo: aproximar $f(x) = \sin \pi x$ por un polinomio de grado 2 en [0,1]. Ecuaciones normales:

$$a_0 \int_0^1 1 \, dx + a_1 \int_0^1 x \, dx + a_2 \int_0^1 x^2 \, dx = \int_0^1 \sin \pi x \, dx$$

$$a_0 \int_0^1 x \, dx + a_1 \int_0^1 x^2 \, dx + a_2 \int_0^1 x^3 \, dx = \int_0^1 x \sin \pi x \, dx$$

$$a_0 \int_0^1 x^2 \, dx + a_1 \int_0^1 x^3 \, dx + a_2 \int_0^1 x^4 \, dx = \int_0^1 x^2 \sin \pi x \, dx$$

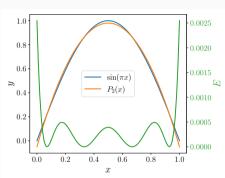
$$a_0 + \frac{1}{2}a_1 + \frac{1}{3}a_2 = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}a_0 + \frac{1}{3}a_1 + \frac{1}{4}a_2 = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}a_0 + \frac{1}{4}a_1 + \frac{1}{5}a_2 = \frac{\pi^2 - 4}{\pi^3}$$

Solución
$$a_0 = \frac{12\pi^2 - 120}{\pi^3} \approx -0.050465$$

$$a_1 = -a_2 = \frac{720 - 60\pi^2}{\pi^3} \approx 4.12251$$



Problemas:

▶ matriz de Hilbert

$$H_{ij} = \int_{a}^{b} x^{j+k} dx = \frac{b^{j+k+1} - a^{j+k+1}}{j+k+1}$$
$$\boldsymbol{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\operatorname{cond}(\boldsymbol{H}) \approx 524.05678$$

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Definición: Funciones linealmente independientes.

Se dice que el conjunto de funciones $\{\phi_0,\cdots,\phi_n\}$ es linealmente independiente (LI) en [a,b] si

$$c_0\phi_0(x) + c_1\phi_1(x) + \dots + c_n\phi_n(x) = 0, \forall x \in [a, b]$$

entonces $c_0 = c_1 = \cdots = c_n = 0$. De lo contrario, se dice que el conjunto de funciones es **linealmente dependiente**.

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Teorema: Polinomios LI.

Si para cada $j=0,1,\cdots,n$, $\phi_j(x)$ es un polinomio de grado j, entonces el conjunto $\{\phi_0,\cdots,\phi_n\}$ es LI en cualquier intervalo [a,b].

Ejemplo. Si $\phi_0(x)=2, \phi_1(x)=x-3, \phi_2(x)=x^2+2x+7$ y $Q(x)=a_0+a_1x+a_2x^2$, mostrar que existen constantes c_0, c_1, c_2 tales que $Q(x)=c_0\phi_0(x)+c_1\phi_1(x)+c_2\phi_2(x)$.

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Por el teorema anterior, $\{\phi_0,\phi_1,\phi_2\}$ es LI en cualquier [a,b]. Además:

$$1 = \frac{1}{2}\phi_0(x)$$

$$x = \phi_1(x) + 3 = \phi_1(x) + \frac{3}{2}\phi_0(x)$$

$$x^2 = \phi_2(x) - 2x - 7$$

$$= \phi_2(x) - 2\left[\phi_1(x) + \frac{3}{2}\phi_0(x)\right] - 7\left[\frac{1}{2}\phi_0(x)\right]$$

$$= \phi_2(x) - 2\phi_1(x) - \frac{13}{2}\phi_0(x)$$

Ejemplo. Si $\phi_0(x) = 2$, $\phi_1(x) = x - 3$, $\phi_2(x) = x^2 + 2x + 7$ y $Q(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2$, mostrar que existen constantes c_0, c_1, c_2 tales que $Q(x) = c_0\phi_0(x) + c_1\phi_1(x) + c_2\phi_2(x)$.

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$$Q(x) = a_0 \left[\frac{1}{2} \phi_0 \right] + a_1 \left[\phi_1(x) + \frac{3}{2} \phi_0(x) \right]$$

$$+ a_2 \left[\phi_2(x) - 2\phi_1(x) - \frac{13}{2} \phi_0(x) \right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} a_0 + \frac{3}{2} a_1 - \frac{13}{2} a_2 \right) \phi_0(x)$$

$$+ \left[a_1 - 2a_2 \right] \phi_1(x) + a_2 \phi_2(x)$$

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Entonces:

$$Q(x) = a_0 \left[\frac{1}{2} \phi_0 \right] + a_1 \left[\phi_1(x) + \frac{3}{2} \phi_0(x) \right]$$
$$+ a_2 \left[\phi_2(x) - 2\phi_1(x) - \frac{13}{2} \phi_0(x) \right]$$
$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} a_0 + \frac{3}{2} a_1 - \frac{13}{2} a_2 \right) \phi_0(x)$$
$$+ \left[a_1 - 2a_2 \right] \phi_1(x) + a_2 \phi_2(x)$$

Teorema:.

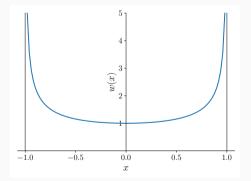
Si Π_n denota el conjunto de todos los polinomios de grado a lo sumo n, y $\{\phi_0(x), \phi_1(x), \cdots, \phi_n(x)\}$ es un conjunto de polinomios LI en Π_n , entonces **cualquier** polinomio en Π_n se puede escribir como combinación lineal de $\phi_0(x), \phi_1(x), \cdots, \phi_n(x)$.

Una función integrable w se denomina **función de peso** en el intervalo I si $w(x) \geq 0, \forall x \in I$, pero $w(x) \not\equiv 0$ en cualquier subintervalo de I

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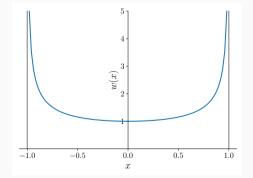
$$w(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$



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Definición: Funciones ortogonales.

Se dice que $\{\phi_0,\phi_1,\cdots,\phi_n\}$ es un **conjunto ortogonal de funciones** en el intervalo [a,b] respecto de la función de peso w(x) si

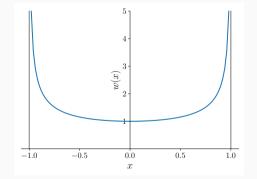
$$\langle \phi_k, \phi_j \rangle_w = \int_a^b w(x)\phi_k(x)\phi_j(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & j \neq k, \\ \alpha_j > 0, & j = k \end{cases}$$

Si además $\alpha_j=1$ para cada $j=0,1,2,\cdots,n$, se dice que el conjunto es **ortonormal**.

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Si además $\alpha_j=1$ para cada $j=0,1,2,\cdots,n$, se dice que el conjunto es **ortonormal**.

Ejemplo: $\{\cos nx, \sin mx\}, n, m=0,1,\cdots$ es ortogonal en $[-\pi,\pi]$ con w(x)=1:

$$\langle \cos nx, \cos mx \rangle_w = 0$$

 $\langle \sin nx, \sin mx \rangle_w = 0$
 $\langle \cos nx, \sin mx \rangle_w = 0$

$$\langle \cos nx, \cos nx \rangle_w = \pi$$

 $\langle \sin nx, \sin nx \rangle_w = \pi$
 $n \neq m$

Teorema:.

Si $\{\phi_0, \dots, \phi_n\}$ es un conjunto ortogonal de funciones en un intervalo [a,b] respecto de la función de peso w(x), entonces la aproximación por mínimos cuadrados para f en [a,b] respecto de w es:

$$P(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} a_j \phi_j(x)$$

donde para cada $j=0,1,\cdots,n$:

$$a_j = \frac{1}{\alpha_j} \langle f, \phi_j \rangle_w$$

Teorema:.

Si $\{\phi_0, \dots, \phi_n\}$ es un conjunto ortogonal de funciones en un intervalo [a,b] respecto de la función de peso w(x), entonces la aproximación por mínimos cuadrados para f en [a,b] respecto de w es:

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Teorema:.

El conjunto de polinomios $\{\phi_0, \phi_1, \cdots, \phi_n\}$ definido de la siguiente forma es ortogonal en [a, b] respecto de la función de peso w(x):

$$\phi_0(x) \equiv 1, \ \phi_1(x) = x - B_1, \forall x \in [a, b]$$

donde

$$B_1 = \frac{\langle x\phi_0, \phi_0 \rangle_w}{\langle \phi_0, \phi_0 \rangle_w}$$

y cuando $k \geq 2$:

$$\phi_k(x) = (x - B_k)\phi_{k-1}(x) - C_k\phi_{k-2}(x), \forall x \in [a, b]$$

donde

$$B_k = \frac{\langle x\phi_{k-1}, \phi_{k-1}\rangle_w}{\langle \phi_{k-1}, \phi_{k-1}\rangle_w} \qquad C_k = \frac{\langle x\phi_{k-1}, \phi_{k-2}\rangle_w}{\langle \phi_{k-2}, \phi_{k-2}\rangle_w}$$

 $\{P_n(x)\}$ es ortogonal en [-1,1] con $w(x)\equiv 1$. Usando Gram-Schmidt con $P_0(x)\equiv 1$:

$$B_1 = \frac{\int_{-1}^1 x \, dx}{\int_{-1}^1 dx} = 0, \ P_1(x) = (x - B_1)P_0(x) = x$$

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Luego:

$$B_2 = \frac{\int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx}{\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx} = 0, \ C_2(x) = \frac{\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx}{\int_{-1}^1 1 dx} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P_2(x) = (x - B_2)P_1(x) - C_2P_0(x)$$
$$= (x - 0)x - \frac{1}{3}1$$
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$$P_3(x) = xP_2(x) - \frac{4}{15}P_1(x) = x^3 - \frac{3}{5}x$$

$$P_4(x) = x^4 - \frac{6}{7}x^2 + \frac{3}{35}, P_5(x) = x^5 - \frac{10}{9}x^3 + \frac{5}{21}x$$

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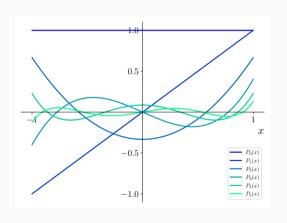
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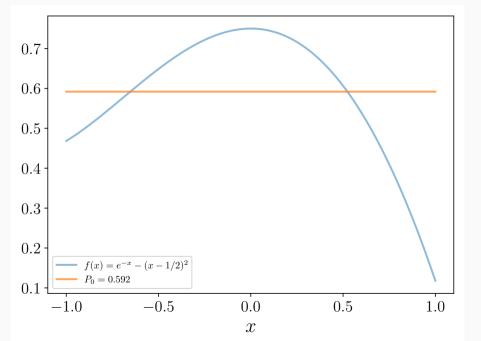
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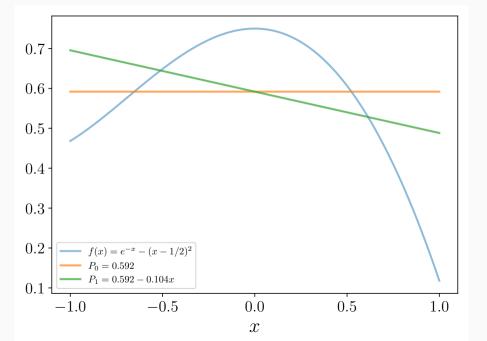


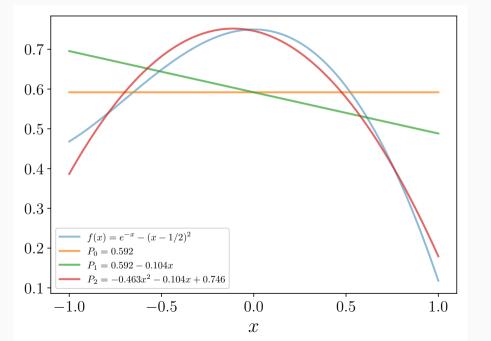
Ejemplo: Python

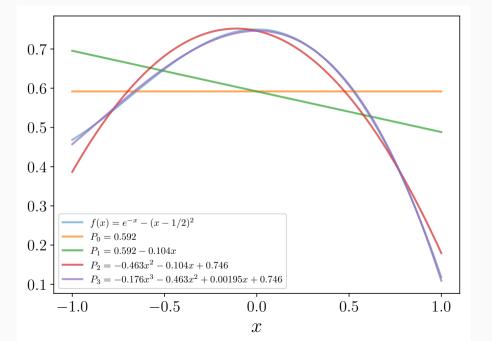
```
1 #!/usr/bin/env python3
 3 import matplotlib.pvplot as plt
 4 plt.style.use('../../utils/clases.mplstyle')
 5 import numpy as np
 6 import sympy as sym
 7 from sympy.abc import x, n
 8 import sympy.printing as prt
 9
10 def min_Legendre(f, L):
1.1
       c = \Gamma 1
       for 1 in L:
12
           fl = sym.integrate(l * f, (x, -1, 1))
13
           alfa = sym.integrate(l * l, (x, -1, 1))
14
           c.append(fl / alfa)
15
16
       return c
17
18 f = sym.exp(-x) - (x-1/2)**2
19 f num = svm.lambdifv([x], f, modules='numpy')
20 \times points = np.linspace(-1, 1, 100)
21 plt.plot(x points, f num(x points).
       label=r'f(x)=e^{-x} - (x-1/2)^2', alpha=0.5)
22
```

```
24 # for n in range(1, 5):
25 for n in range(1, 5):
       print(f"n = {n}")
26
       L = [sym.legendre(n, x) for n in range(n)]
27
       c = \min_{x \in \mathcal{L}} Legendre(f, L)
28
29
       P = sum(c[i] * L[i] for i in range(len(L)))
       lbl = f"$P {n-1} = {prt.latex(sym.N(sym.collect(P, x), 3))}$"
30
       print(lbl)
31
       if n == 1:
32
           v approx = P * np.ones(x points.size)
33
34
       else:
           Pn = sym.lambdify([x], P, modules='numpy')
35
           v = Pn(x points)
36
37
       plt.plot(x points, v approx, label=lbl, alpha=0.7)
38
39 plt.legend(fontsize=10)
40 plt.xlabel('$x$')
41 plt.tight lavout()
42 plt.savefig("fig-10-4.pdf")
```









$$\{T_n(x)\}$$
 es ortogonal en $(-1,1)$ con función de peso $w(x)=(1-x^2)^{-1/2}$. Para $x\in[-1,1]$:

$$-x$$
) . Fall $x \in [-1,1]$

$$T_n(x) = \cos[n \arccos x], \ n \ge 0$$

 $\{T_n(x)\}\$ es ortogonal en (-1,1) con función de peso

$$w(x) = (1-x^2)^{-1/2}$$
. Para $x \in [-1,1]$:

$$T_n(x) = \cos[n \arccos x], \ n \ge 0$$

$$T_0(x) = \cos 0 = 1$$
 y $T_1(x) = \cos(\arccos x) = x$

 $\{T_n(x)\}$ es ortogonal en (-1,1) con función de peso $w(x)=(1-x^2)^{-1/2}$. Para $x\in[-1,1]$:

$$T_n(x) = \cos[n \arccos x], \ n \ge 0$$

$$T_0(x) = \cos 0 = 1$$
 y $T_1(x) = \cos(\arccos x) = x$

Para $n \ge 1$, $\theta = \arccos x$:

$$T_n(\theta(x)) \equiv T_n(\theta) = \cos(n\theta), \ \theta \in [0, \pi]$$

Relación de recurrencia:

$$T_{n+1}(\theta) = \cos(n+1)\theta = \cos\theta\cos(n\theta) - \sin\theta\sin(n\theta)$$

$$T_{n-1}(\theta) = \cos(n-1)\theta = \cos\theta\cos(n\theta) + \sin\theta\sin(n\theta)$$

Sumando:

$$T_{n+1}(\theta) = 2\cos\theta\cos(n\theta) - T_{n-1}(\theta)$$

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Sumando:

$$T_{n+1}(\theta) = 2\cos\theta\cos(n\theta) - T_{n-1}(\theta)$$

Regresando a $x = \cos \theta$, para $n \ge 1$:

$$T_{n+1}(x) = 2x \cos(n \arccos x) - T_{n-1}(x)$$

 $T_{n+1}(x) = 2xT_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x)$

 $\{T_n(x)\}\$ es ortogonal en (-1,1) con función de peso $w(x) = (1 - x^2)^{-1/2}$. Para $x \in [-1, 1]$:

$$T_n(x) = \cos[n \arccos x], \ n \ge 0$$

 $T_0(x) = \cos 0 = 1$ u $T_1(x) = \cos(\arccos x) = x$

Para
$$n \ge 1$$
, $\theta = \arccos x$:

$$T_n(\theta(x)) \equiv T_n(\theta) = \cos(n\theta), \ \theta \in [0, \pi]$$

Relación de recurrencia:

 $T_{n+1}(\theta) = \cos(n+1)\theta = \cos\theta\cos(n\theta) - \sin\theta\sin(n\theta)$ $T_{n-1}(\theta) = \cos(n-1)\theta = \cos\theta\cos(n\theta) + \sin\theta\sin(n\theta)$

$$T_{n+1}(\theta) = 2\cos\theta\cos(n\theta) - T_{n-1}(\theta)$$

Regresando a $x = \cos \theta$, para n > 1: $T_{n+1}(x) = 2x\cos(n\arccos x) - T_{n-1}(x)$

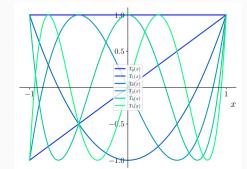
$$T_{n+1}(x) = 2xT_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x)$$

Dado que $T_0(x) = 1$ y $T_1(x) = x$:

$$T_2(x) = 2xT_1(x) - T_0(x) = 2x^2 - 1$$

$$T_3(x) = 2xT_2(x) - T_1(x) = 4x^3 - 3x$$

$$T_4(x) = 2xT_3(x) - T_2(x) = 8x^4 - 8x^2 + 1$$



Ortogonalidad de polinomios de Chebyshev

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{T_n(x)T_m(x)}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\cos(n \arccos x) \cos(m \arccos x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

Reintroducimos $\theta = \arccos x$:

$$d\theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{T_n(x)T_m(x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx = -\int_{\pi}^{0} \cos(n\theta)\cos(m\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos(n\theta)\cos(m\theta) d\theta$$

Para $n \neq m$:

$$cos(n\theta)cos(m\theta) = \frac{1}{2}[cos(n+m)\theta + cos(n-m)\theta]$$

Entonces:

$$\langle T_n, T_m \rangle_w = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \cos[(n+m)\theta] d\theta$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \cos[(n-m)\theta] d\theta$$

$$= \left[\frac{\sin[(n+m)\theta]}{2(n+m)} + \frac{\sin[(n-m)\theta]}{2(n-m)} \right]_0^\pi$$

$$= 0$$

y

$$\langle T_n, T_n \rangle_w = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \ge 1\\ \pi, & n = 0 \end{cases}$$

Reducción de grado de polinomio:

$$q(x) = x^5 - 4x^4 + x^3 - x - 3$$

Aproximación por:

$$P_4(x) = c_0 + c_1 T_1(x) + c_2 T_2(x) + c_3 T_3(x) + c_4 T_4(x)$$

donde

$$c_j = \frac{\langle q, T_j \rangle_w}{\langle T_j, T_j \rangle_w}$$

Reducción de grado de polinomio:

$$q(x) = x^5 - 4x^4 + x^3 - x - 3$$

Aproximación por:

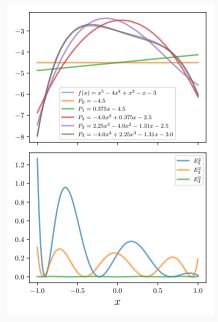
$$P_4(x) = c_0 + c_1 T_1(x) + c_2 T_2(x) + c_3 T_3(x) + c_4 T_4(x)$$

donde

$$c_j = \frac{\langle q, T_j \rangle_w}{\langle T_j, T_j \rangle_w}$$

Resultado: ver figs/plot-12.py.

$$P(x) = -4.0x^4 + 2.25x^3 - 1.31x - 3.0$$



LECTURAS RECOMENDADAS

- ▶ R.L. Burden, D.J. Faires y A.M. Burden. *Análisis numérico*. 10.ª ed. Mexico: Cengage Learning, 2017. Capítulo 8.
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- A. Quarteroni, R. Sacco y F. Saleri. *Numerical Mathematics*. New York, United States: Springer-Verlag, 2000. Capítulo 10.
- ▶ E. Kreyszig, H. Kreyszig y E.J. Norminton. *Advanced Engineering Mathematics*. Hoboken, USA: John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 2011. Capítulo 25.9.