

LUPASCU  
MARIAN  
331

# TEMA #10 - CN -

$$1) f(x) = \sin(x)$$
$$\Delta = (-\pi/2, 0, \pi/2) = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$\underline{S_2(x) = ?}$$

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} S_1(x), & x \in [x_1, x_2] \\ S_2(x), & x \in [x_2, x_3] \end{cases}$$

$$\text{unde } S_i(x) = a_i + b_i(x - x_i) + c_i(x - x_i)^2 \quad i = \overline{1, 2}$$

$$S_i(x) = \begin{cases} a_1 + b_1(x + \frac{\pi}{2}) + c_1(x + \frac{\pi}{2})^2, & x \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) \\ a_2 + b_2x + c_2x^2, & x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \end{cases}$$

Desura S interpola f in cele 3 noduri  $\Rightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} S_1(x_1) = S_1(x_1) = f(x_1) = \sin(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = -1 \\ S(x_2) = S_2(x_2) = 0 \\ S(x_3) = S_2(x_3) = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} S_1(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = -1 \\ S_2(0) = 0 \\ S_2(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = -1 \\ a_2 = 0 \\ a_2 + \frac{\pi}{2}b_2 + \frac{\pi^2}{4}c_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = -1 \\ a_2 = 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{2}b_2 + \frac{\pi^2}{4}c_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

Pe de alta parte S este continua in  $x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$S_1(x_2 = 0) = S_2(x_2 = 0)$$

$$a_1 + \frac{\pi}{2}b_1 + \frac{\pi^2}{4}c_1 = a_2 \Leftrightarrow -1 + \frac{\pi}{2}b_1 + \frac{\pi^2}{4}c_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}b_1 + \frac{\pi^2}{4}c_1 = 1$$



Derivatele functiele  $S_1$  in  $S_2$  sunt.

$$S_1'(x) = b_1 + 2C_1(x - x_1)$$

$$S_2'(x) = b_2 + 2C_2(x - x_2)$$

$$S'(x) = \begin{cases} b_1 + 2C_1(x - x_1) & x \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) \\ b_2 + 2C_2(x - x_2) & x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \end{cases}$$

$S'$  continua in  $x_2$  deci  $S_1'(x_2 = 0) = S_2'(x_2 = 0)$

$$b_1 + 2C_1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = b_2$$

Fazo. cum avem.

$$\begin{cases} a_1 > -1 \\ a_2 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2}b_1 + \frac{\pi^2}{4}C_1 = 1$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2}b_2 + \frac{\pi^2}{4}C_2 = 1$$

$$b_1 + \pi C_1 = b_2$$

Consideram in plus satisfacuta  
conditia  $S'(x_1) = f'(x_1)$  sau.

$$S'_1(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = f'(-\frac{\pi}{2}) \text{ de unde.}$$

$$b_1 + 2C_1 \cdot 0 = 0 \Rightarrow b_1 = 0$$

De unde se obtine ca,  $C_1 = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi^2}{4}} = \frac{4}{\pi^2}$

$$b_2 = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{1 - \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{\pi}}{\frac{\pi^2}{4}} = -\frac{1}{\frac{\pi^2}{4}} = -\frac{4}{\pi^2}$$

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} -1 + \frac{4}{\pi^2}(x + \frac{\pi}{2})^2, & x \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) \\ \frac{4}{\pi}(x - 0) - \frac{4}{\pi^2}(x)^2, & x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \end{cases}$$