

principles

Walter Gautschi

maths prof in 1952 - 1970

... member of the ICM, 1970

$f(x) \Rightarrow f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

integrals, numerical methods -
books, etc., about numerical methods
including numerical analysis, 1970

numerical methods: numerical integration -
numerical differentiation, numerical solution of differential equations
(numerical methods)

الله يحيى

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

23) If γ is a curve in \mathbb{R}^n - $\gamma'(t) \neq 0$ $\quad \mathbb{R}^n \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

$0 \in \mathbb{R}^*$, $x^* \in \mathbb{R}^*$ \mapsto $|x| - 15$ e, $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\therefore 0^\alpha = 0$$

$$\frac{|x - x^*|}{|x|}$$

$f(x)$ \approx $2e^{1.5} \approx 3.17$ $e^{1.5}$

うれしいこと
× と どうして そこ が

? なぜかしらべる

$$f(x^*) = f(x'), \quad f(x), \quad x, x^*$$

$$\frac{|x' - x|}{|x'|} |x^* - x| \sim y,$$

$$\left| \frac{f(x^*) - f(x)}{f(x)} \right| = \left| \frac{f(x') - f(x)}{f(x)} \right| =$$

$$\left| \frac{(f(x') - f(x))(x^* - x)}{(x' - x) \cdot f(x)} \right| \leq \frac{|x^* - x|}{|x|}.$$

$$\left| \frac{(f(x') - f(x)) \cdot x}{(x' - x) \cdot f(x)} \right| \approx \left| \frac{x f'(x)}{f(x)} \right| \cdot \frac{|x^* - x|}{|x|}$$

$f \in$ 23rd condition interval

κ (condition number) $x \rightarrow$

$$\text{cond}(f)(x) = \left| \frac{x \cdot f'(x)}{f(x)} \right|$$

$(X, f(x) \neq 0 \text{ and } f'(x) \neq 0)$

$$, f(x) = ax + b \quad \text{for } \text{cond}(f)(x) = \left| \frac{x \cdot a}{ax + b} \right| = \left| 1 - \frac{b}{ax + b} \right|$$

" for 21st problem solution

$$I_n = \int_0^1 \frac{t^6}{t+5} dt \quad \text{from } u/v \text{ rule}$$

$$I_0 = \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{t+5} = \left. \ln(t+5) \right|_0^1 = \ln\left(\frac{6}{5}\right)$$

$$I_{n+1} = \int_0^1 \frac{t^{n+1}}{t+s} dt = \int_0^1 t^n \cdot \frac{t+s-s}{t+s} dt =$$

$$-5 \int_0^1 \frac{t^n}{t+s} dt + \left. \frac{t^{n+1}}{n+1} \right|_0^1 = -5 I_n + \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}$

$$I_n = f_n(I_0) \quad \underline{f_n(x) = (-5)^n x + b_n}$$

$b_n \in \mathbb{R}$ ($\rightarrow \mathbb{C}^1$, vgl.)

$$(\text{and } f_n)(I_0) = \left| \frac{\int_0^1 f_n(t) dt}{I_0} \right| =$$

$$s^n \cdot \left| \frac{I_0}{I_n} \right| \geq s^n$$

$$I_n = \underbrace{I_{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+1}}_{= 5}$$

$$k \gg n$$

$$I_n \approx g_n(I_k) \quad n-k < 0$$

$$g_n^{(k)} = (-5)^{\overbrace{k}^{n-k}} x + c_n$$

$$\text{cond}(g_n)(I_k) = \left| \frac{I_k \cdot (-5)^{n-k}}{\sum_n} \right| =$$

$$5^{n-k} \left(\frac{I_k}{\sum_n} \right) \leq 5^{n-k}$$

a_1

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$$(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*) \hookrightarrow (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

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\sim $\| \cdot \| : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ $= \{ x \in \mathbb{R} / x \geq 0 \}$

$V = 0 \quad \|V\| = 0 \quad \text{1.1}$
 $\|av\| = |a| \cdot \|v\| \quad \forall v \in V, a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{1.2}$
 $\forall v \in V \quad \text{1.3}$

$$\|u+v\| \leq \|u\| + \|v\|$$

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$\mathbb{R} \ni p \geq 1$, $V = \mathbb{R}^d$ if $p \geq 1$

$$\| \langle x_1, \dots, x_d \rangle \|_p = \sqrt[p]{\sum |x_i|^p}$$

/ euclidean norm)

$$\| \langle x_1, \dots, x_d \rangle \|_1 = \sum |x_i|$$

$$\| \langle x_1, \dots, x_d \rangle \|_2 = \sqrt{\sum x_i^2}$$

" $p = \infty$ "

$$\| \langle x_1, \dots, x_d \rangle \|_\infty = \sup \{|x_i|\}$$

, for $\| \cdot \|$ euclidean norm \Rightarrow distance

$$d(u, v) = \| u - v \|$$

now (v_i) , $i \sim 30$ $v_i \in V$ is

$$\cdot \| v_i - v \| \rightarrow 0 \quad \forall \epsilon \quad \forall \delta$$

设 γ/Γ_β 为 γ 的 单位向量

$\|\cdot\|_2$, $\|\cdot\|_1$, $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ 为

该类型的 γ/Γ_β 的范数

$v \in V - \{v_i\}$ 时有 $\|v\|_i$.

$\|v_i - v\|_2 \rightarrow 0$ 则 $\|v_i - v\|_i \rightarrow 0$

由 γ/Γ_β 为 $\|\cdot\|_2$ 的单位向量

$\frac{1}{c} \|v\|_1 \leq \|v\|_2 \leq c \|v\|_1$, $\forall v$

\mathbb{R}^d 为 $\|\cdot\|_2$ 的 单位球

由 γ/Γ_β 为 $\|\cdot\|_1$ 的单位向量

\mathbb{R}^d 为 $\|\cdot\|_1$ 的 单位球

$$\frac{\|x^* - x\|}{\|x\|}$$

רעיון $T: V \rightarrow V$ ו- x'

$$\| \cdot \|_V \text{ גודלה } \cup \text{ אוסף } \sim, \omega'$$

$$V \text{ סט } \| \cdot \|_V \text{ -י } V \text{ סט}$$

השאלה היא אם $\|x^*\|_V \leq \|x\|_V$

: הינה גורם T כפוי

$$\frac{\|Tx^* - Tx\|_V}{\|Tx\|_V} = \frac{\|T(x^* - x)\|_V}{\|T(x)\|_V} =$$

$$\frac{\|T(x^* - x)\|_V}{\|T(x)\|_V} \cdot \frac{\|x^* - x\|_V}{\|x\|_V} \leq \frac{\|T\| \cdot \|x\|_V}{\|T(x)\|_V} \cdot \frac{\|x^* - x\|_V}{\|x\|_V}$$

Recursive algorithm $T: U \rightarrow V$

רְבָבָה, וְנֵנוּן 'מִקְרָב' כְּבָבָה)בָּבָבָה(

$$\|T\| = \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|T(x)\|_V}{\|x\|_V} = \sup_{\{x | \|x\|_V=1\}} \|T(x)\|_V$$

$N' \rightarrow N$ is surjective $\Rightarrow \text{Hom}(N, V) \cong \text{Hom}(N', V)$

$\gamma \circ \gamma^{-1}(\tau) \mapsto ||\tau||$. $\gamma \circ \gamma^{-1}(\tau)$

גָּדוֹלָה מְאֻמָּרָה

ת סע רՅנַן דונַן יְהוּי

لـ (نـ) X الـ (جـ)

$$\text{cond}(\tau)(x) = \frac{\|\tau\| \cdot \|x\|}{\|\tau(x)\|}$$

$x = T^{-1}(y)$ เมื่อ y เป็นค่าของ T และ

$\text{cond}(\tau) :=$

$$\sup_x \text{cond}(\tau)(x) = \|\tau\| \cdot \|\tau^{-1}\| \quad \text{sic!}$$

zu $\|\tau\|$ kann man nur $\|\tau x\|$

und $\|\tau^{-1}x\|$ für $\tau x = b$

b ist die ursprüngliche Vektoren

? b^* ?

: $(\tau \circ \delta, \tau \circ \gamma)$

$$\tau_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \dots & \frac{1}{n} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

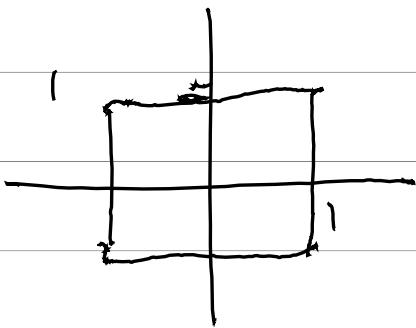
$$\text{Cond}_2 \tau_n = \frac{(V_2 + 1)^{n+4}}{\sum_{k=1}^{n+4} k \cdot \sqrt{\tau_n}}$$

Linear transformation $T: U \rightarrow V$

$$U = \mathbb{R}^n, \quad V = \mathbb{R}^m \quad \| \cdot \| = \| \cdot \|_\infty$$

'?' for and \mathbb{R}^n to \mathbb{R}^m

$$\left(a_{ij} \right)_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq n \\ 1 \leq j \leq m}} \rightarrow \text{3x3}$$



$$\| T \| = \max_j \sum_{i=1}^n |a_{ij}|$$



$$X = 17$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{cond}(f)(x) = \frac{|x| / |f'(x)|}{|f(x)|}$$

$$y = -17 + 8$$

$$2 \cdot 17 = 34$$

$$T: U \rightarrow V \quad . \quad V, W, V$$

$$\|T\| = \sup_{\|u\|=1} \|Tu\|$$

$$\text{cond}(T)(u) = \frac{\|u\| \cdot \|T\|}{\|Tu\|} \leq \|T^{-1}\| \cdot \|T\|$$

$\text{cond}(T)$

$$[1 \cdot 1]$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Übung 3

$$f(x, y) = x + y$$

$$\text{cond}(f)(x, y) = \frac{\|\langle x, y \rangle\| \cdot \|f\|}{|x+y|} = \frac{\max(|x|, |y|) \cdot 2}{|x+y|} \quad \|f\| = \|f\|_\infty$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m . 2$$

$$x^* \in \mathbb{R}^{n^*}, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\frac{\|f(x^*) - f(x)\|}{\|f(x)\|} =$$

$$\frac{\|f(x^*) - f(x)\| \cdot \|x\| \cdot \|x^* - x\|}{\|f(x)\| \cdot \|x\| \|x^* - x\|} \approx \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{\|\underline{df(x)}(x^* - x)\| \cdot \|x\| \cdot \varepsilon}{\|f(x)\| \cdot \|x^* - x\|} \leq \frac{\|\underline{df(x)}\| \cdot \|x\| \cdot \varepsilon}{\|f(x)\|}$$

$$\text{cond}(f)(x) = \frac{\|\underline{df(x)}\| \cdot \|x\|}{\|f(x)\|}$$

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$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ \hookrightarrow $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m$

$f_i: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^m

For $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $\exists i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ such that

$x_j = 0 \forall j \neq i$ $\Rightarrow f_i(x) = f_i(x_i)$

$(\text{cond}_{x_j}(f_i))_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$

$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ Ex 3

$$f(x, y) = \left(\underbrace{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}}, \underbrace{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}} \right)$$

$$df = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{x^2} & -\frac{1}{y^2} \\ -\frac{1}{x^2} & \frac{1}{y^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{cond}(f)(x, y) = \max(|x|, |y|) \cdot \max\left(\frac{1}{x^2}, \frac{1}{y^2}\right)$$

$\max\left(\left|\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right|, \left|\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}\right|\right)$

$$f_1(x, y) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \quad f_2(x, y) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}$$

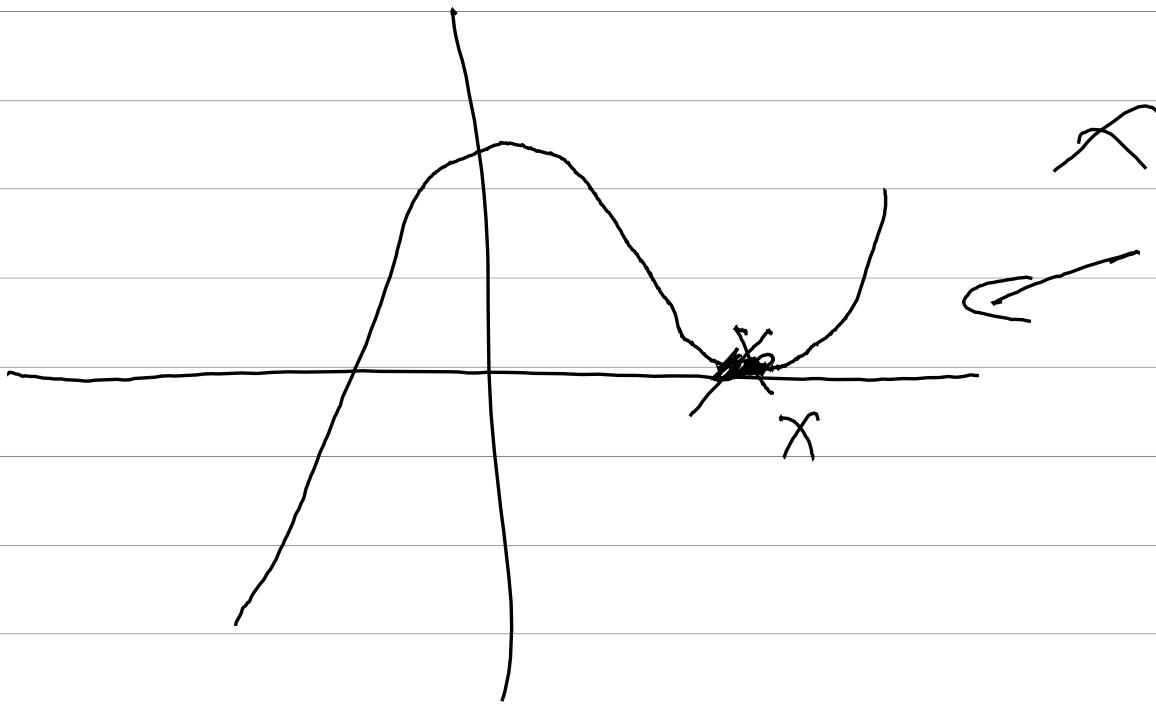
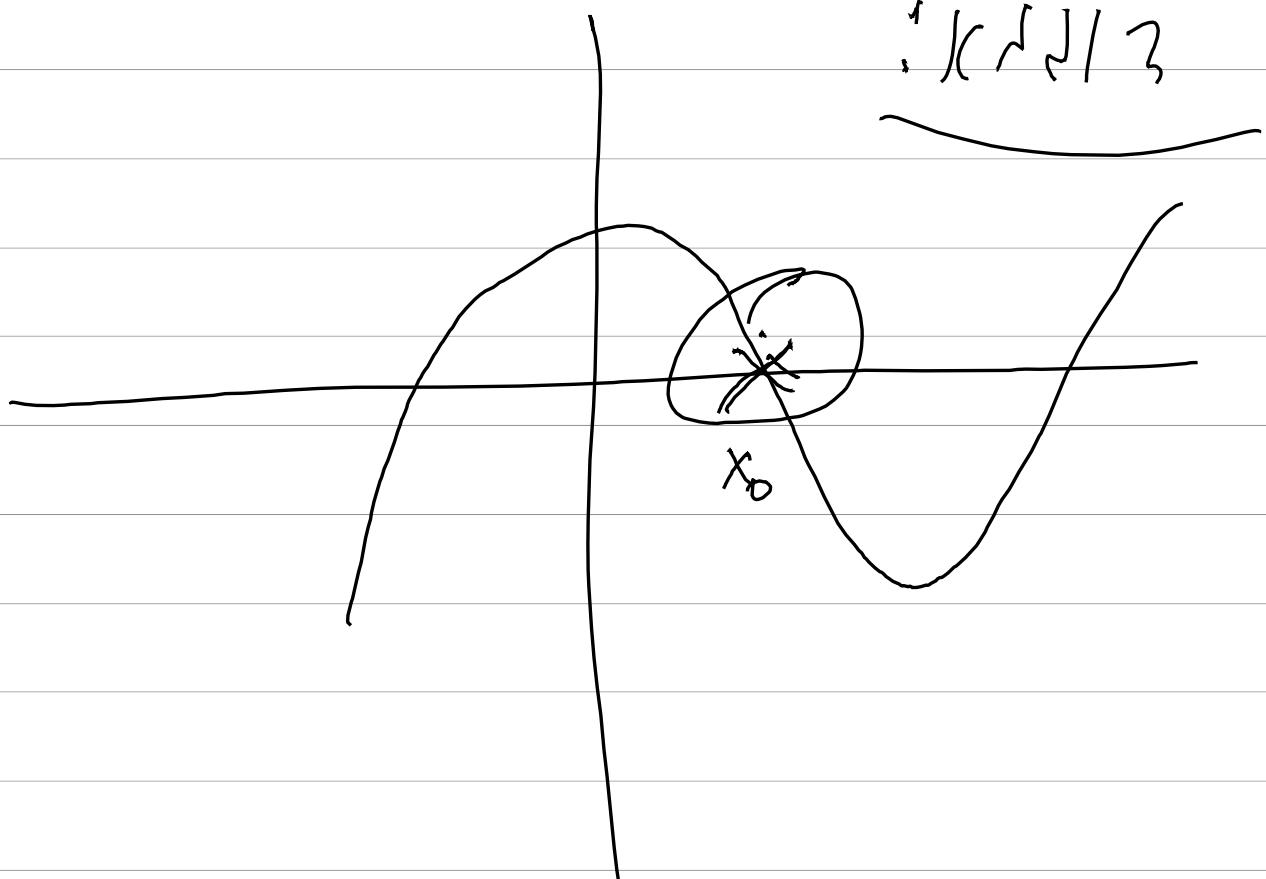
$$\text{cond}_x(f) = \frac{|x| \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}}{\left|\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right|} \quad \frac{|y| \cdot \frac{1}{y^2}}{\left|\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right|}$$

||

$$\frac{|y|}{|x+y|} \quad \frac{|x|}{|x+y|}$$

$$\text{cond}_x(f_2) = \frac{|x| \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}}{\left|\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}\right|} = \frac{|y|}{|x-y|} \quad \left|\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}\right| = \frac{|xy|}{|x-y|}$$

$\therefore K \cap J / 3$

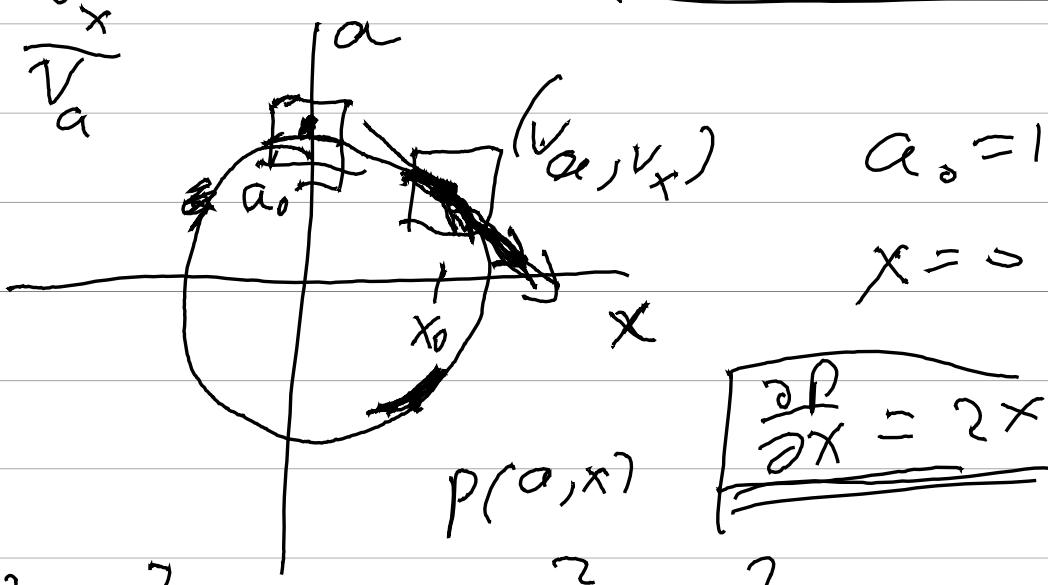


$h \rightarrow \infty ?$ $n' r > 1/p$

$$P_n(\bar{a}, X) = X^n + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i \cdot X^i$$

$$P_n(\bar{a}_0, \underline{x}_0) = 0 \quad x_0, \bar{a}^0$$

$$\approx F(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$



$$a^2 + x^2 = 1$$

$$\underbrace{a^2 + x^2 - 1 = 0}$$

$$x = x(a)$$

$$x_0 = x(a_0)$$

$$P(a, x(a)) = 0$$

$$x = \sqrt{1 - a^2}$$

$$F(a, x) = 0$$



$$\underline{F(a_0, x_0) = 0}$$



$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(a_0, x_0) \neq 0 \Rightarrow x = X(a)$$



$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial a} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial a} / \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$$



$$df \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_a \\ v_x \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial a} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_a \\ v_x \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$v_a \frac{\partial f}{\partial a} + v_x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$X = X(\vec{a})$$

$$\text{cond}_{a_i}(x) = \frac{|a_i| \cdot \left| \frac{\partial X}{\partial a_i} \right|}{|x|} = \frac{|a_i| \cdot |f'(x)|}{|x| \cdot |P(x)|}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial a_i} = - \frac{\partial P / \partial a_i}{\partial P / \partial x} =$$

$$\frac{x^i}{\sum j a_j x^{j-1}} = \frac{x^i}{P'(x)}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \pi(a_i)$$

$$P(x) = (x-a_1) \dots (x-a_n)$$

인수분해법

$$f^*: \mathbb{R}^x \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^x \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f^*(x^*)$$

$$f(x)$$

$$x' \text{ 가 } x^* \text{ 인데 } f^*(x^*) = f(x') \text{ 인데}$$

$$\frac{|f^*(x^*) - f(x)|}{|f(x)|} = \frac{|f(x') - f(x^*) + f(x^*) - f(x)|}{|f(x)|} \leq$$

$$\frac{|f(x') - f(x^*)|}{|f(x)|} + \frac{|f(x^*) - f(x)|}{|f(x)|}$$
$$\frac{|f(x') - f(x^*)|}{|f(x)|} \approx \frac{|f(x') - f(x^*)|}{|f(x^*)|}$$

$$\underbrace{\text{cond}(f)(x^*)}_{\text{cond}(f)(x)} \cdot \boxed{\frac{|x' - x^*|}{|x^*|}}$$

f^* per i primi 3 m per

$$\text{cond}(f^*)(x^*) := \inf_{f(x') \neq f(x^*)} \frac{|x' - x^*|}{|x^*|}$$

$$\underbrace{\text{cond}(f)(x)}_{\text{cond}(f)(x^*)} \left(\frac{|x - x^*|}{|x|} + \text{cond}(f^*)(x^*) \right)$$

Definition \Rightarrow Definition \Rightarrow $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

\Rightarrow $\exists \gamma$ $\exists \rho$ $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $=$ \mathbb{C}

$\exists \delta$ $\forall r > 0$ $\exists \rho$ $\forall z$
 $, |z - z_0| < \rho$

for $\forall \exists \gamma$ $\forall r > 0$ $\exists \rho$ $\forall z \in A$

$\text{defn. } X \text{ "neighborhood" } \rho$

$\forall \exists \gamma \forall r > 0 \exists \rho > 0 \forall z \in X$
 $\rho < r$

$\exists \rho > 0 \forall z \in X$

$X - \rho < \exists \gamma \forall r > 0 \exists \rho > 0 \forall z \in X$
 $\rho < r$

ר'ב גראן ב' נרנ'ן סט $P \subseteq A$

ר'ב גראן מושג

ר'ב גראן סט $P = \{x \mid f$

ר'ב גראן קבוצת סט $\underline{\underline{P}}$

$P = \{x \mid f(x) \in \text{הצורה}$

ר'ב גראן סט $f(A)$ ר'ב גראן סט

ר'ב גראן סט

$\{0,1\}$ ר'ב גראן סט $x = s'$

ר'ב גראן סט $\{0,1\}$ ר'ב גראן סט

$$f(x) = e^{2\pi i x} = \cos 2\pi x + i \sin 2\pi x$$

'3' for each C for $\lambda \lambda \lambda \lambda \lambda \lambda \lambda$.

$$\text{Ansatz: } f(x) = \sin(2\pi n x) - 1 + \cos(2\pi n x)$$

$$\underbrace{\dots}_{(\Delta x \approx r_0)} \quad \text{hence}$$

$$\underbrace{\{e^{2\pi i n x}\}}$$

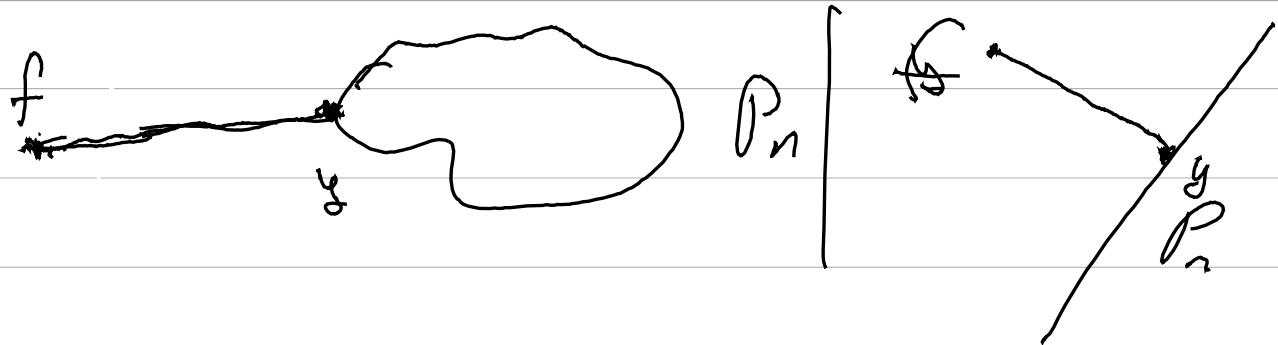
$$P = \bigcup P_i \quad P_0 \subseteq P_1 \subseteq P_2 \dots$$

3.2) 0 in N \approx \approx \approx \approx

n ϵ $\epsilon > 0$ $\exists f \in F$ $\|f - g\| < \epsilon$

$$\underbrace{d(f, P_n) < \epsilon}_{\text{--}} \quad \text{--}$$

$$d(f, P_n) = \inf_{y \in P_n} d(f, y) = \inf_{y \in P_n} \|f - y\|$$



$\exists \delta > 0 \forall \epsilon' \exists C(x) \text{ for}$

$\|f\|_{C(X)} < \infty$

$$\|f\| = \sup_{x \in X} |f(x)| < \infty$$

$\|f\|_{C(X)} = \inf \left\{ M : \|f - g\|_1 \leq M \right\}$

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x, y \in X \quad |f(x) - f(y)| < \epsilon$

($\forall x, y \in X \exists \delta > 0 \forall z \in X \quad |f(z) - f(x)| < \epsilon$)

$f \in P \quad \forall x, y \in X \quad x \neq y \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| < \epsilon$

$\exists \delta > 0 \forall x, y \in X \quad |x - y| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| < \epsilon$

$\underline{\text{Definition of } P}$

$\rho, \rho_1, \rho_2 \in P \quad \exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall x, y \in X \quad |x - y| < \delta \Rightarrow |\rho(x) - \rho(y)| < \epsilon$

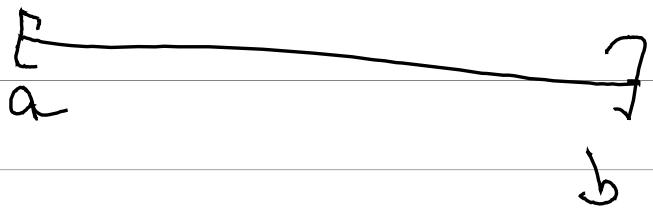
$\rho \in P \subseteq C(X) \quad \text{Since } \rho \text{ is continuous}$

$C(X), f \in \mathcal{F} : C(X) - \sup_{x \in X} |f(x)| < \rho$

$\exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists P \in \mathcal{P}$

$$\|f - p\| < \epsilon$$

$|f(x) - p(x)| < \epsilon \quad \forall x \in X \quad \exists p \in P$



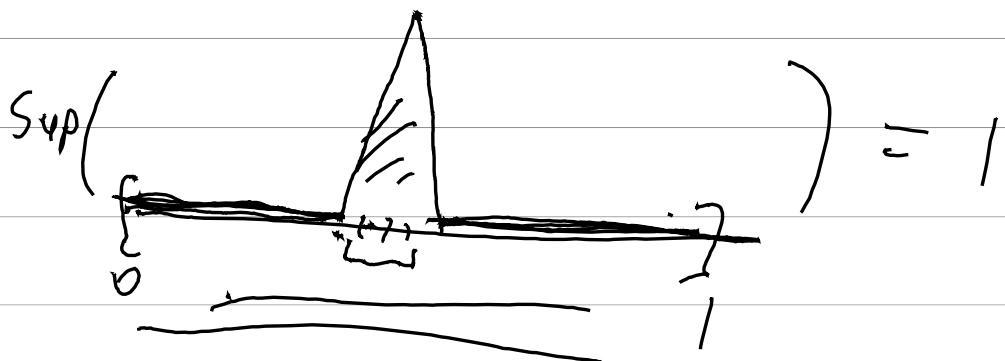
ההסבובים נסובבם, מוגדרים כפונקציית

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הנורמליזציה

הו



$$\|\cdot\|_p \rightarrow \text{ну } 1' \quad 1 \leq p \leq \infty \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^n}$$

$$\|\bar{x}\|_\infty = \max(|x_i|)$$

$$\|\bar{x}\|_p = \sqrt[p]{\sum |x_i|^p} \quad 1 \leq p < \infty$$

הנורמליזציה
 $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ הינה נורמליזציה

הנורמליזציה $X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \text{הנורמליזציה}$ \rightarrow סטטיסטיקה
(μ, σ) \rightarrow נורמליזציה \rightarrow $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$\| \cdot \|_2 : C(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$??

$(L_2, \|\cdot\|_2)$?

$$\|f\|_2^2 = \int_X |f|^2$$

$\therefore \rho(F) \approx \underbrace{X = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}}$ AC

类似地 L_2 与 \mathbb{C}^n

类似地 L_2 与 \mathbb{C}^n

类似地 $\omega : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $\lambda_{\omega} / \lambda_{\omega}$ $\lambda_{\omega} / \lambda_{\omega}$

$$\|f\|_{\omega, 2} = \sqrt{\int_X |f|^2 \cdot \omega}$$

$$\|f\|_2^2 = \int_X |f|^2 \leq \sup_X |f|^2 \cdot \left[\int_X 1 \right] =$$

$$\|f\|_{\omega}^2$$



$\hookrightarrow \text{Naturale } \text{ und } \text{ reelle } \text{ Zahlen}$

$\sim \text{Wfz } \cap \{ \text{Gr} \}_{\text{rc}}$

$X \quad f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$A \subseteq X \quad 1_A(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in A \\ 0 & x \notin A \end{cases}$$



نیز پس از اینجا $\sum_{x \in X} f(x)$ را

(\rightarrow زیرا $\sum_{x \in X}$)

$$f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int_X f = \sum_{x \in X} f(x)$$

$$X = \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \text{دایا}$$

$$\|f\|_p = \sqrt[p]{\sum_{i=1}^n |f_i|^p}$$

لذا $\|\int f\|_p$ را نمایند V را

V را $\lambda[V]$ دانند ، $k = \mathbb{R}$ را

$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle: V \times V \rightarrow k$ را $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ دانند

$v \mapsto \langle v, u \rangle$ 'ər , $u \in V$ ֆ . 1

$\underline{\langle u, v \rangle := \overbrace{\langle v, u \rangle}}$, $u, v \in V$ ֆ . 2

$\langle u, u \rangle \in \mathbb{R}$, $u \in V$ ֆ $S(c)$

$\langle u, u \rangle > 0$ ՏՇ $u \neq 0$ ա՛ւ . 3

V հայելա բազու ՀՇ $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ ա՛ւ

$v \mapsto \|v\| := \sqrt{\langle v, v \rangle}$ ՀՇ պահանջ ս՛կ

. V հայելա բազու ՀՇ

$u, v \in V$ բազու , հարաց ՀՇ համապատասխան

$\|u+v\|^2 = \langle u+v, u+v \rangle = \langle u, u \rangle + 2\langle u, v \rangle + \langle v, v \rangle$

$\|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2 + \underline{2\langle u, v \rangle}$

הנ'יה יסוד נורמליזציה

מכפלה סקלרית

$$\frac{\|u+v\|^2 - \|u\|^2 - \|v\|^2}{2} \leftarrow (u, v)$$

הנ'יה יסוד נורמליזציה

הנ'יה יסוד נורמליזציה, $\rho = 2$ מילר

הנ'יה $C(x)$ גורם

$$(u, v) \mapsto \int_X u \cdot v$$

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הנ'יה יסוד נורמליזציה
 $\langle u, v \rangle = 0$ מילר u, v

$\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n$ $\sqrt{\lambda}$

$\sqrt{\lambda}$

$$\left\| \sum a_i v_i \right\|^2 = \sum a_i^2 \|v_i\|^2$$

(Eigenvalues of $A^T A$)

$\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n$ $\sqrt{\lambda}$

$P = U P' \quad -1, X \text{ for } \sqrt{\lambda} \beta \rightarrow$

Matrix diagonalization, λ β

Orthogonal matrix U , λ β

$$[\sqrt{\lambda_1} | \sqrt{\lambda_2}] \underbrace{P_n}_{P_n - \delta} \{ \pi_i \}$$

$f \in A$

$$T(c_1, \dots, c_m) = \|f - \sum c_i \pi_i\|^2 = \langle f - \sum c_i \pi_i, f - \sum c_i \pi_i \rangle =$$

$$\|f\|^2 - 2 \underbrace{\sum c_i \langle f, \pi_i \rangle}_{\text{underlined}} + \sum c_i c_j \langle \pi_i, \pi_j \rangle$$

Suppose T is a linear operator

such that $\sum c_i \pi_i$ is in the range of T

$$\cdot 0 \quad \int \pi_i c_i \rightarrow \int \pi_i$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial T}{\partial c_k} = -2 \langle f, \pi_k \rangle + 2 \sum c_j \langle \pi_k, \pi_j \rangle$$

$$\sum c_j \langle \pi_k, \pi_j \rangle = \langle f, \pi_k \rangle$$

$\|f\|$ is the norm of f

$$A \tilde{c} = b$$

$$b_i = \langle f, \pi_i \rangle \quad \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$A = (\langle \pi_i, \pi_j \rangle)_{i,j}$$

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n \in C_n^{\perp} \quad \text{and} \quad A$$

$$(x, y) \mapsto \underline{\langle x, Ay \rangle} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \\ \text{from } \mathbb{R}^m \end{matrix}$$

$$S \subset \tilde{X} \neq \emptyset \quad \text{and}, \quad \text{w.l.o.g}$$

$$\underline{\tilde{x} \cdot A \tilde{x}} \geq 0$$

$$\tilde{x} \cdot A \tilde{x} = \sum_{i,j} x_i x_j \langle \pi_i, \pi_j \rangle = \underline{\|\sum x_i \pi_i\|^2}$$

$$\tilde{x} \neq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \{x_i \pi_i \neq 0\} \subset \{\pi_i\}$$

i) $\mu\sigma$ $\Rightarrow \sigma \text{ is } A$, $\exists \omega$
 $\sigma \text{ is not } f(\omega)$

$$(\pi_i)_{i \geq 0}$$

$$A = \left(\begin{matrix} \langle \pi_i, \pi_j \rangle \end{matrix} \right)_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$$

$$A \bar{c} = b \quad \bar{c} = \langle f, \pi_i \rangle$$

$$[0, 1] \quad \text{for} \quad \pi_i = t^{\frac{i}{n}} \underbrace{[t^n, 1]}$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^1 f \cdot g \, dt$$

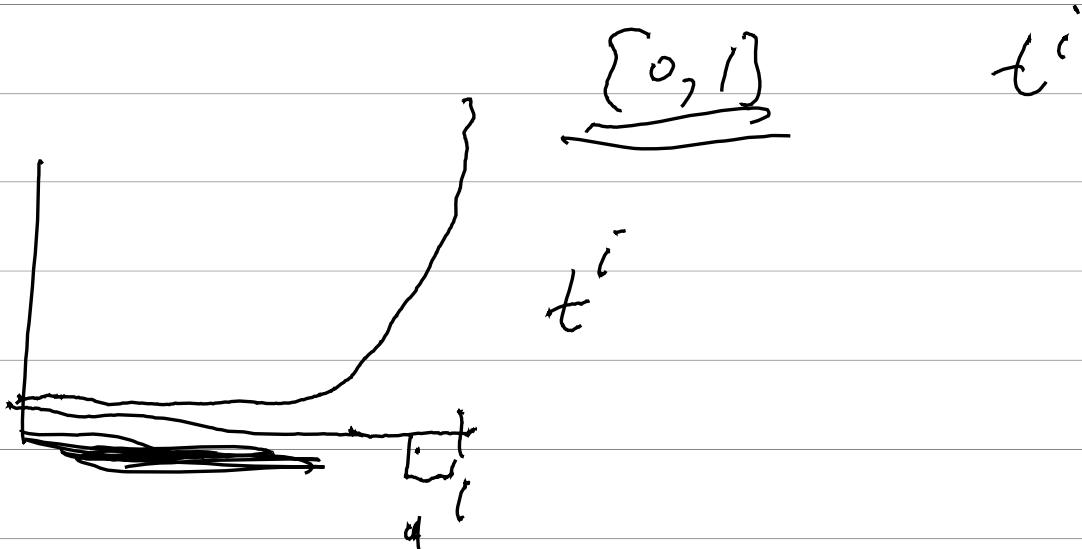
$$\langle \pi_i, \pi_j \rangle = \int_0^{t^{\frac{j}{n}}} t^{\frac{i}{n}} \, dt = \frac{t^{\frac{i+j+1}{n}}}{\frac{i+j+1}{n}} \Big|_0^1 =$$

$$H_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$H_n C = I$ \Rightarrow $C^{-1} = H_n$

\Rightarrow $C = H_n^{-1}$ \Rightarrow $C = H_n$

$C = H_n$ \Rightarrow $C^{-1} = H_n^{-1}$



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: ($\sum_{i=1}^n \pi_i / n - 1/n$) $\leq \mu_1 \cup \dots \cup \mu_n$

$$\langle \pi_i, \pi_j \rangle = 0 \quad i \neq j \quad (\langle \pi_i, \pi_i \rangle = 1)$$

$$f = \sum a_i \pi_i$$

$$\underbrace{\langle f, \pi_i \rangle = a_i \langle \pi_i, \pi_i \rangle}$$

π_1, π_2, \dots

$\sum \pi_i \geq \mu_1 \cup \dots \cup \mu_n$

$$\hat{\pi}_i = \pi_i$$

$$\hat{\pi}_{k+1} = \pi_{k+1} - \sum \left(\frac{\hat{\pi}_{k+1}}{\hat{\pi}_i} \right) \hat{\pi}_i \geq \pi_{k+1}$$
$$\langle \hat{\pi}_{k+1}, \hat{\pi}_i \rangle = \langle \pi_{k+1}, \pi_i \rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi_i}} \langle \pi_{k+1}, \pi_i \rangle = 0$$

$$P = \bigcup P_i \quad P_0 \subseteq P_1 \subseteq \dots$$

$$P_i = \left\{ i \geq \frac{\epsilon \sqrt{N} \sum S_j}{\delta} \right\}$$

$$\dim(P_i) = i$$

$$\text{Span}(\langle \pi_i \rangle_{i \leq v}) = \text{Span}(\langle \hat{\pi}_i \rangle_{i \leq v})$$

$$\hat{\pi}_i \in P_i \quad | \quad \text{plan } p(j|s)$$

$$\hat{\pi}_{i+1} = t \hat{\pi}_i - \alpha_i \hat{\pi}_i + \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} b_j \hat{\pi}_j =$$

$$(t - \alpha_i) \hat{\pi}_i + \beta_i \cdot \hat{\pi}_{i-1} + \sum_{j=0}^{i-2} b_j \hat{\pi}_j$$

$$\langle \hat{\pi}_{i+1}, \hat{\pi}_i \rangle = \langle (t - \alpha_i) \hat{\pi}_i, \hat{\pi}_i \rangle \Rightarrow$$

$$\alpha_i \cdot \| \hat{\pi}_i \|^2 = \langle t \hat{\pi}_i, \hat{\pi}_i \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_i = \frac{\langle t\hat{\pi}_i, \hat{\pi}_i \rangle}{\|\hat{\pi}_i\|^2}$$

$$0 = \underbrace{\langle (t - \gamma_i) \hat{\pi}_i, \hat{\pi}_{i-1} \rangle}_{\beta_i \cdot \|\hat{\pi}_{i-1}\|^2} +$$

$$\beta_i = - \frac{\langle t\hat{\pi}_i, \hat{\pi}_{i-1} \rangle}{\|\hat{\pi}_{i-1}\|^2} =$$

$$- \frac{\langle \hat{\pi}_i, t\hat{\pi}_{i-1} \rangle}{\|\hat{\pi}_{i-1}\|^2} = - \frac{\|\hat{\pi}_i\|^2}{\|\hat{\pi}_{i-1}\|^2}$$

$$\hat{\pi}_{i+1} = (t - \gamma_i) \hat{\pi}_i + \underbrace{\beta_i \hat{\pi}_{i-1}}$$

For a more rigourous view see

$[-a, a]$ $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ \rightarrow L^2

$w(t) = w(t, t)$ \wedge C^0 $f(t)$ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n , t

$$\left[\langle f, g \rangle = \int_a^b f(t) \overline{g(t)} w(t) dt \right]$$

we say π_k is the π_k src

This is a $u-f$ \rightarrow L^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}

$\phi_i = 0$ \Rightarrow $\int \phi_i^2 dt$

Real $\{-1, 1\}$ $\rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ \rightarrow kernel

$(f)(t) = \int_{-1}^1 f(t') dt'$

$$T_n(t) = \underbrace{\frac{k!}{(2k)!}}_{\text{constant}} \frac{d^k}{dt^k} (t^2 - 1)^k$$

$$(\ln/(t - \pi_k) - e^{-\sqrt{t}}) \int \dots$$

从 π_k 到 t^k , 令 t^k 为 π_i 的

$$0 = \langle \pi_k, t^i \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^k}{dt^k} (t^2 - 1)^k \cdot t^i dt =$$

$$\dots = 0$$

$$\pi_0 = 1, \quad \pi_1 = \frac{1}{2}(t^2 - 1)' = t$$

$$\pi_2 = ((t^2 - 1)^2)' \cdot \frac{2}{4!} = \frac{1}{12} \cdot ((t^2 - 1)^2)''$$

$$\pi_k = \underbrace{t^k + \mu_k t^{k-2} + \dots}$$

$$\pi_{k+1} = t \cdot \pi_k + \beta_k \cdot \pi_{k-1} \Rightarrow \boxed{\beta_k = \frac{\pi_{k+1} - t \pi_k}{\pi_{k-1}}}$$

$$\beta_k = \mu_k - \mu_{k+1}$$

$$\mu_k = \frac{k(k-1)}{2(2k-1)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\beta_k = \frac{1}{4-k^2}$$

Wichtigste Ergebnisse

if $\alpha \sim \pi$ then β

$$\underline{f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}} \quad f(f+f) = f(\cancel{f})$$

↓ . t ↗

$$f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(0) = f(1)$$

$$(\sin(2\pi t) + \cos(2\pi t)) = \underline{\underline{e^{2\pi i t}}}$$

(=)

$$g: \mathbb{S}' \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$\mathbb{S}' = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| = 1 \}$$

$$E: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{S}'$$

$$E(t) = e^{2\pi i t}$$

$$g: \mathbb{S}' \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \rightsquigarrow g \circ E \text{ - } \text{rotation}$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{S}'} g := \int_0^1 g \circ E dt$$

$$z, w \in \mathbb{S}' \quad \text{if} \quad z, w \in \mathbb{S}' \quad \text{no!}$$

for formal $a \in \mathbb{S}'$ $\forall \alpha$

$$g_a(z) = g(a \cdot z)$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{S}'} g_a = \int_{\mathbb{S}'} g \quad \text{sic}$$

$g : S' \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$ $\rightsquigarrow r'/\mathbb{H}$ \mathbb{H}/\mathbb{C}

$g(z \cdot w) = g(z) \cdot g(w)$ $\rightsquigarrow \mathbb{H}' \supset \mathbb{N}$

z für $g(z) = 1$ \mathbb{H}/\mathbb{C} S/\mathbb{C}

$\int_S g = 1$ S/\mathbb{C}

$\int_S g = 0$ $\mathbb{H}/\mathbb{C} \rightarrow$

→ \mathbb{H}/\mathbb{C}'

$g(a) \neq 1 \quad \text{e. } \quad a \in S' \quad e' \cdot \omega$

$g_a(x) = g(ax) = g(a) g(x)$

$\int_S g = \int_S g_a = \int_S g(a) \cdot g = \underbrace{g(a)}_{\neq 1} \int_S g$ S/\mathbb{C}

$\int_S g = 0$ S/\mathbb{C}

$$g_n(x) \approx x^n \quad \text{for } n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{def}$$

or \approx in $\mathcal{O}(x)$ we have x^n

$$\overline{g_n(x)} = g_{-n}(x) - 1 \quad g_n \cdot g_m = g_{n+m} - 1$$

$\mathcal{O}(x)$ is a set of functions $f(x)$ such that

$$f \in \mathcal{O}(S')$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{S'} f \cdot \bar{g}$$

where $g_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a function

$$\int_S g_i \cdot f_i$$

is the real number $\int_C g_i$

$$(g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n) \rightarrow \int_C g_i$$

$\rho' \cap \cup_{j=1}^m \sigma_j$ is a disjoint set

$\rho' \cap C \cap \cup_{j=1}^m \sigma_j$

$$c = \int_0^1 x^n = \int e^{2\pi i n t} dt = \int_{\gamma} e^{2\pi i n t + i \frac{2\pi}{n} t^2}$$

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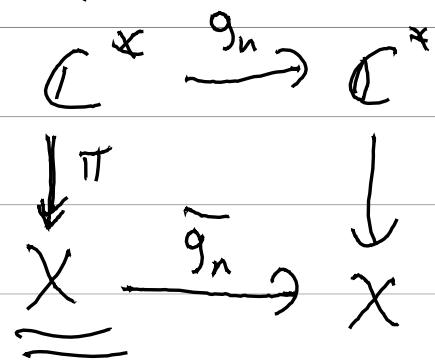
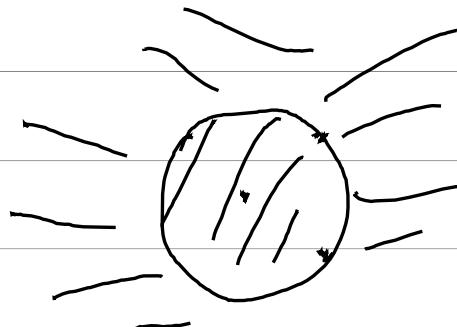
$\therefore \exists f(z) \neq$

$$\mathbb{C}^* = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid z \neq 0\}$$

If $x=y$ $\Rightarrow f(x) \approx y$

$$x = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$g_n\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{x^n} \approx x^n \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{g_n(x)}$$



$$\pi(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\pi(x) = \pi\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{if } z \in \mathbb{S}' \text{ in } \mathbb{H}_C \\ \pi(z') &= \operatorname{Re}(z) \\ \pi(S') &= [-1, 1] = X_C \end{aligned}$$

$$g_n\left(\frac{x + \frac{1}{x}}{2}\right) = \frac{x^n + \frac{1}{x^n}}{2} = \pi(g_n(x))$$

thus X is in \mathbb{H}_C

$$\star \int_{X_0}^X h = \int_{S'} h \circ \pi = \int_{S'} h\left(\frac{x + \frac{1}{x}}{2}\right)$$

$$\int_0^1 h(\operatorname{Re}(e^{2\pi i t})) dt = \int_0^1 h(\cos(2\pi t)) dt$$

$$y = \cos(2\pi t) \quad dy = 2\pi \sin(2\pi t) dt =$$

$$dy = -2\pi \sqrt{1-y^2} dt$$

$$x = \int_{-1}^1 h(y) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy$$

~~\int_0^1~~

Integrals \rightarrow $\widehat{g}_n \rightarrow x$

now we have $\int_{-1}^1 f g \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy$

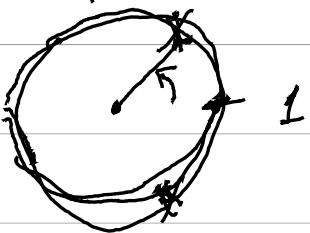
$\int_{-1}^1 f g \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy$ $\sim \int_{-1}^1 f g dy$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 f \cdot g \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy$$

~~\int_{-1}^1~~

$$\widehat{g}_n (\cos 2\pi n t) = \underbrace{\cos 2\pi n t}$$

$$S^1 = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| = 1 \}$$



$\downarrow P$

$$\sin 2\pi t = \sqrt{1 - y^2}$$

$$0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[\leftarrow]_x = [-1, 1] \subset \mathbb{R}$$

X

$$P(z) = \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2} (= \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2} = \operatorname{Re}(z)) \quad S'$$

$$f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$y = \cos 2\pi t$$

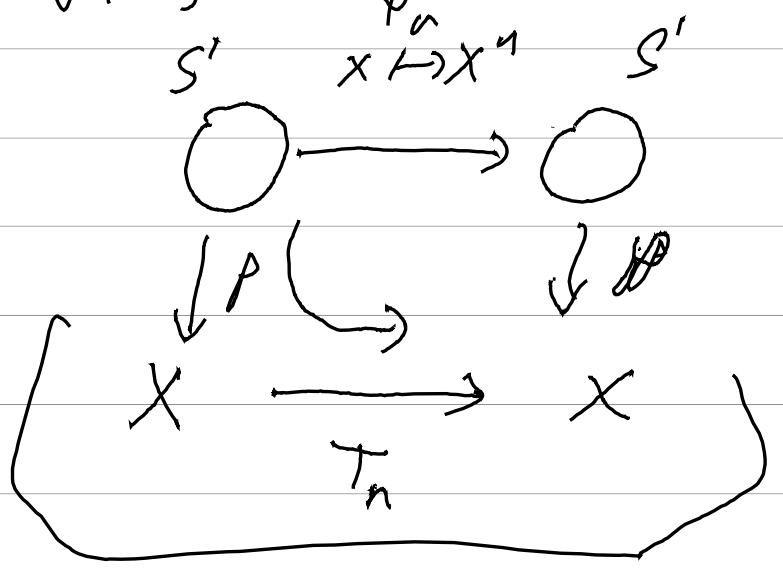
$$dy = -2\pi \sin 2\pi t dt$$

$$\int_X f := \int_{S^1} f \circ P = \int_0^1 f \circ P \circ e^{2\pi i t} dt =$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$$\int_0^1 f(\cos 2\pi t) dt = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f(\cos 2\pi t) dt =$$

$$2 \int_{-1}^1 f(y) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2\pi}\right) \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} =$$



$$\varphi_n(x) = x^n$$

$$T_n\left(\frac{x+\frac{1}{x}}{2}\right) = \underbrace{x^n + \frac{1}{x^n}}_2$$

$$\int_X T_n = \int_{S'} T_n \circ \rho = \int_{S'} \underbrace{x^n + \frac{1}{x^n}}_2 =$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1 & h=0 \\ 0 & h \neq 0 \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int_{S'} \varphi_n \bar{\varphi}_m = \\ \int \varphi_n \varphi_{n+m} = \int \varphi_{n-m} \end{array} \right.$$

$$(T_n \cdot T_m) \left(\frac{z + \frac{1}{z}}{2} \right) = \underbrace{\left(z^n + \frac{1}{z^n} \right)}_{2} \left(\frac{z^m + \frac{1}{z^m}}{2} \right).$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\left(z^{m+n} + \frac{1}{z^{m+n}} + z^{n-m} + z^{m-n} \right)}_{2} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(T_{n+m} \left(\frac{z + \frac{1}{z}}{2} \right) + T_{n-m} \left(\frac{z + \frac{1}{z}}{2} \right) \right)$$

$$\int T_n \cdot T_m = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int T_{n+m} + \int T_{n-m} \right) =$$

$$\int \begin{cases} \frac{1}{z} & n = m \neq 0 \\ 1 & n = m = 0 \\ 0 & (n \neq m) \end{cases} \begin{cases} T_n = T_{-n} \\ T_n = -T_{-n} \end{cases}$$

$$T_0 = 1 \quad T_0\left(\frac{z + \frac{1}{z}}{2}\right) = 1$$

$$T_1\left(\frac{z + \frac{1}{z}}{2}\right) = z + \frac{1}{z} \quad T_1(z) = z$$

$$T_n \cdot T_1 = \frac{1}{2} (T_{n+1} + T_{n-1}) \Rightarrow$$

$$T_{n+1}(z) = 2z T_n(z) - T_{n-1}(z)$$

$$T_2(z) = 2z^2 - 1$$

$$\cos(2t) = 2(\cos^2 t - 1)$$

$$\cos(\alpha t) = T_n(\cos t)$$

$$\text{For } \rho \geq 1, \text{ in } \mathbb{C}^{2^n} \text{ with } T_n \in \mathbb{Z}^n$$

3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$

f 3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = 0$ $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$c_0, \dots, c_n \in [a, b] \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

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$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = 0$ $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

c_0, \dots, c_n für $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i$

0, 1, ..., n+1 \Rightarrow a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n

$$f_i(c_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & j=i \\ 0 & j \neq i \end{cases}$$

$$P_i(x) = \frac{\prod_{j \neq i} (x - c_j)}{\prod_{j \neq i} (c_i - c_j)} \in P_n = \text{Span } \{1, x, x^2, \dots, x^n\}$$

$$f(c_i) = f_i \Rightarrow$$

$$f \sim \underbrace{\sum f_i l_i}_{=} = \pi_{\tilde{C}}(f)$$

$$\pi_{\tilde{C}} : C[a,b] \rightarrow C[a,b]$$

$$\sup_{\|f\|=1} \|\pi_{\tilde{C}}(f)\| = \sup_{\|f\|=1} \left\| \sum f_i l_i \right\| =$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^n \|l_i\|$$

$$\lambda_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n |l_i(x)|$$

$$f - \underbrace{f - \pi_C(f)}_{\text{orthogonal projection}} \rightarrow f - \hat{P}_n$$

$$\|P_n - \cdot\|$$

$$\|\underbrace{f - \pi_C(f)}_{\text{orthogonal projection}}\| = \|f - \hat{P}_n - \pi_C(f - \hat{P}_n)\|$$

$$\leq \|f - \hat{P}_n\| + \|\pi_C\| \|f - \hat{P}_n\| =$$

$$\underbrace{\left(1 + \|\pi_C\|\right)}_{\text{constant}} \|f - \hat{P}_n\|$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & C^{n+1}[a, b] \ni f \\ & (f - \pi_C(f))(x) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{(n+1)!} \sum_{i=0}^n f^{(i)}(c_i)}_{\text{polynomial}} (x - c_i)^{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

$(x \rightarrow i\beta_n)$
 $\cup / \gamma/\approx \cup \{ e' : \approx \subseteq$

$(f \in C^{n+1}[a, b]) \quad | \cup$

$c_i \neq x \quad x \geq c_i \quad \underline{i > n/2}$

$G(t) = \underbrace{f(t) - \pi_{\mathcal{E}}(f)(t)}_{= 0} -$

$$\frac{f(x) - \pi_{\mathcal{E}}(f)(x)}{\prod_{i=0}^n (x - c_i)} = \frac{n}{\prod_{i=0}^n (t - c_i)}$$

マトリクス $\Rightarrow G$ の $n+1$ 次

$x - 1 \quad i=0, \dots, n \quad c_i$

$G^{(n+1)} \quad -f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$\cdot \{ \quad \text{odd } e'$

ו'נ'ג = $n+1$ (∞) $\cap \mathcal{S}_{\rho}$

$$G^{(n+1)}(t) = f^{(n+1)}(t) - (n+1)! \cdot \frac{f(x) - f(t)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (x - c_i)}$$

$t = \zeta$ $\omega_{\lambda} \varphi$

$\zeta \in [a, b]$

$[a, b] \rightarrow \cup_{\lambda} \mathcal{S}_{\rho}$

(x, c_i) \square $\cap \mathcal{S}_{\rho}$

$$\int_{C(3)} \int_{\gamma_0} f \underbrace{d\gamma}_{{}^{\text{def}} \gamma'}$$

$$= \int_{\gamma_0} f \circ \tilde{\gamma} \in \mathbb{C}^{(n)}_{\gamma_0}$$

$$= \int_{\gamma_0} f \circ \tilde{\gamma} = \int_{\gamma_0} f \circ \tilde{\gamma} \circ \tilde{\gamma}'$$

$$\pi_{C^{(n)}}(f) \rightarrow f$$

$$\int_{\gamma_0} f \circ \tilde{\gamma} = \int_{\gamma_0} f$$

$$\pi_{C^{(n)}}(f)$$

$$\|f - \pi_{C^{(n)}}(f)\| \leq \left\| \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \right\|_{C^{(n)}} \|x - c_i^{(n)}\|$$

$$\leq \frac{m_{n+1}(f)}{(n+1)!} \cdot (b-a)^{n+1}$$

$$\boxed{[a,b] \ni f \text{ has } m_{n+1}(f) \text{ small}}$$

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$$\frac{m_n(f) \cdot (b-a)^n}{n!} \rightarrow 0$$

$c_i \in [a, b]$ γ' 3 מינימום של m_{n+1} ב-

$$\|f - \pi_{\bar{c}}(f)\| \leq \left\| \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n (x-c_i) \right\|$$
$$\leq \underbrace{\frac{m_{n+1} \cdot (b-a)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}}$$

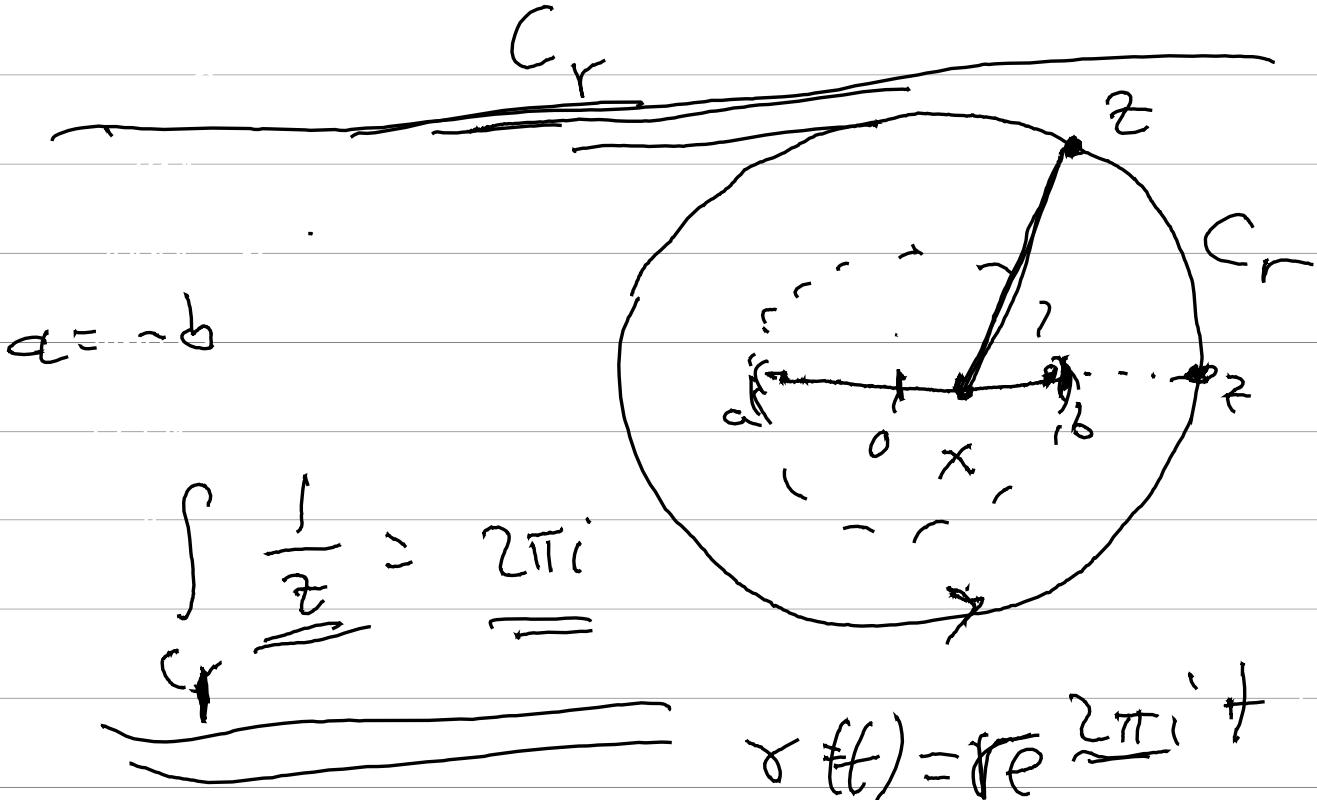
$$m_n = \|f^{(n)}\|_{\infty}$$

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$\text{Rückgrat f. der : } \ell \rightarrow \text{nach}$

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$$f^{(k)}(x) = \frac{k!}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{f(z)}{(z-x)^{k+1}} dz$$



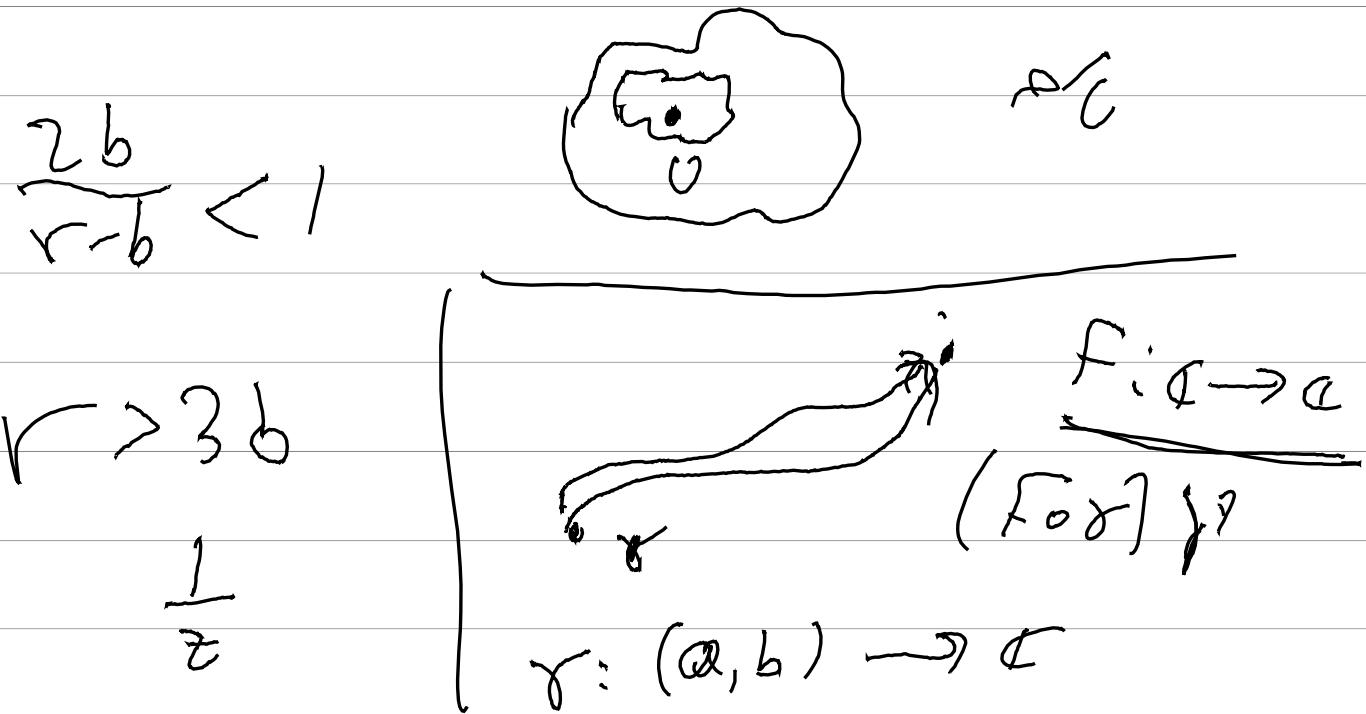
$$\underbrace{\|z-x\|}_{\geq r-b}$$

$$\|f^{(k)}(x)\| \leq \frac{k!}{2\pi} \frac{M_N}{(r-b)^{k+1}} \cdot 2\pi r \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{M_n \cdot (2b)^n}{n!} \leq \frac{n! \cdot M_0}{(r-b)^{n+1}} \cdot r \cdot (2b)^n =$$

$n!$

$$\frac{M_0 \cdot r}{r-b} \cdot \left(\frac{2b}{r-b}\right)^n \rightarrow 0$$



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$([-1, 1] \setminus \{0\})$ || • 160 גְּוֹדָרֶת נ

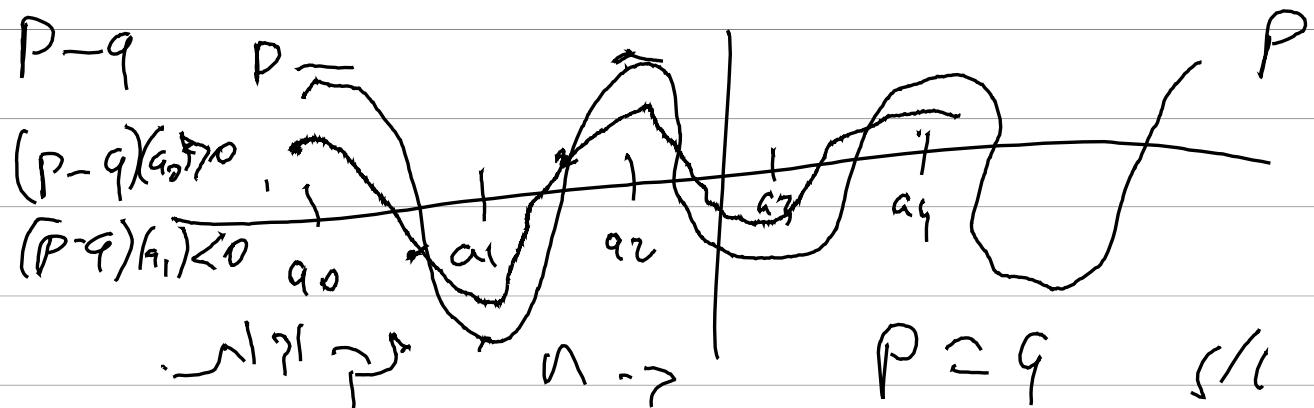
? גְּדֻלָּה;

רְאֵבָנָה | פְּלִימָה אֶלְגַּיְלָה P אֶלְ

ולא $\|P\|_\infty = |P(a_i)|$ -& > n
 $P(a_i) = -P(a_{i+1})$
 P ס/י a_i מ/פ/ P n+1

רְאֵבָנָה $\|P\|_\infty$ וְאֶלְגַּיְלָה ח/א

$\|q\| < \|p\|$ וְאֶלְגַּיְלָה



Complex numbers in polar form

input x \mapsto \sim^n

$$T_n(\operatorname{Re} z) = \underbrace{\operatorname{Re}(z^n)}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_n(x) = 0$$

$$\text{nc } z^n$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$x = \cos\left(\pi \frac{2k+1}{2n}\right)$$

$$z^n = \pm i$$

$$y = \cos\left(\pi \frac{k}{n}\right)$$

$$z^n = i \Leftrightarrow$$

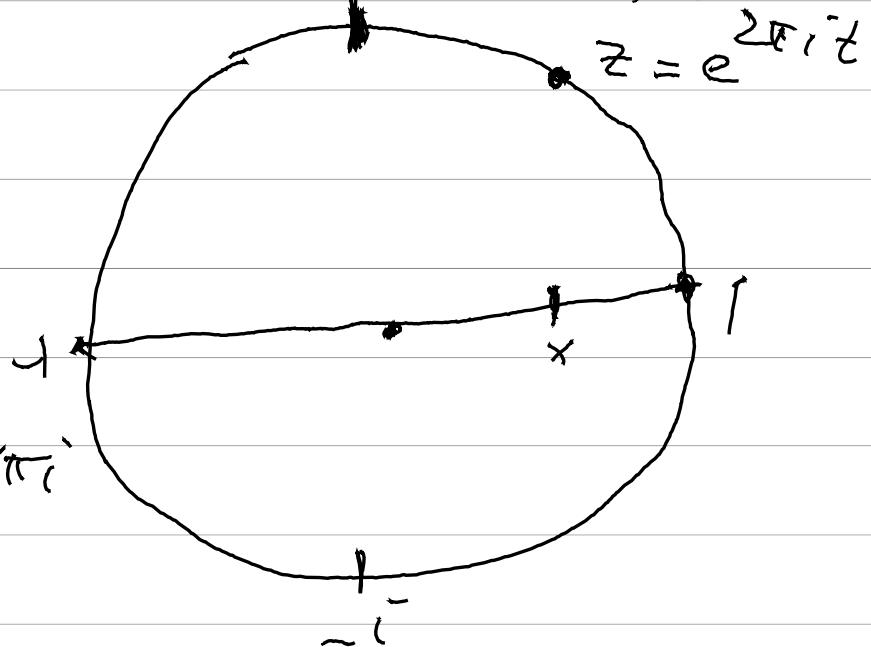
$$k=0, \dots, n$$

$$z = e^{2\pi i \frac{k}{n}}$$

$$e^{2\pi i \operatorname{int}} = i$$

$$2\pi i \operatorname{int} = \frac{\pi i}{2} + k\pi i$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{int} = \frac{2k+1}{4n}$$



Ex $\left| \frac{1}{2} T_n \right| \rightarrow 0$ for $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$2^{n-1} \cdot k \cdot T_n$$

Now $\left| \frac{1}{2} T_n \right| = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \cdot T_n$ s/c

Since $\left\| \frac{1}{2} T_n \right\| = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$, $n \rightarrow \infty$

$a_i = \cos\left(\frac{\pi i}{n}\right)$ $\rightarrow 1/2$

Given $x'_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot e_i$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ & $\frac{1}{2} T_n$

and $\left\| \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot e_i \right\| \leq \frac{1}{2} T_n$

\rightarrow $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \leq \frac{1}{4} T_n^2$

$$||f - \Pi_{\tilde{C}^{(n)}}(f)|| \leq \frac{|f^{(n+1)}(\xi)|}{(n+1)!} \cdot \|T_n\|_\infty =$$

$$\frac{|f^{(n+1)}(\xi)|}{(n+1)!} \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

—

$$(c_0, c_1, \dots) \rightarrow \text{S'0'0'IC 2230}$$

$$P_0, P_1, \dots \quad \deg(P_i) < i$$

δ_i

P_i

$$P_{i+1}(x) = P_i(x) + a_{i+1,0}(x-c_0) \dots (x-c_c)$$

$$a_{i+1} (c_{i+1} - c_0) \dots (c_{i+1} - c_i) = f_{i+1} - p_i f_{i+1}$$

$$\underline{a_{i+1}} = \underline{(c_{i+1} - c_0) \dots (c_{i+1} - c_i)} = \frac{f_{i+1} - p_i(f_{i+1})}{f_{i+1} - p_i(f_{i+1})}$$

$$\underline{[c_0, \dots, c_{i+1}]} f$$

$$\underline{[c_0, \dots, c_{i+1}]} f \subseteq \underline{[c_0, \dots, c_i]} f \sim \underline{[c_1, \dots, c_{i+1}]} f$$

$c_{i+1} - c_0$

$$\tilde{C} = (c_0, \dots, \overset{\text{:=} c_i}{c_{i+1}}, \dots, c_{i+1})$$

$$\underline{P_{\tilde{C}}(x)} = P_{\tilde{C}_{i+1}} - \frac{(x - c_0)}{(c_{i+1} - c_0)} (P_{\tilde{C}_{i+1}} - P_{\tilde{C}_0}) =: q(x)$$

$\text{if } 0 < j < i+1 \text{ do } :[n' 33$

$$q(c_j) = f_j = P_{\tilde{C}}(c_j)$$

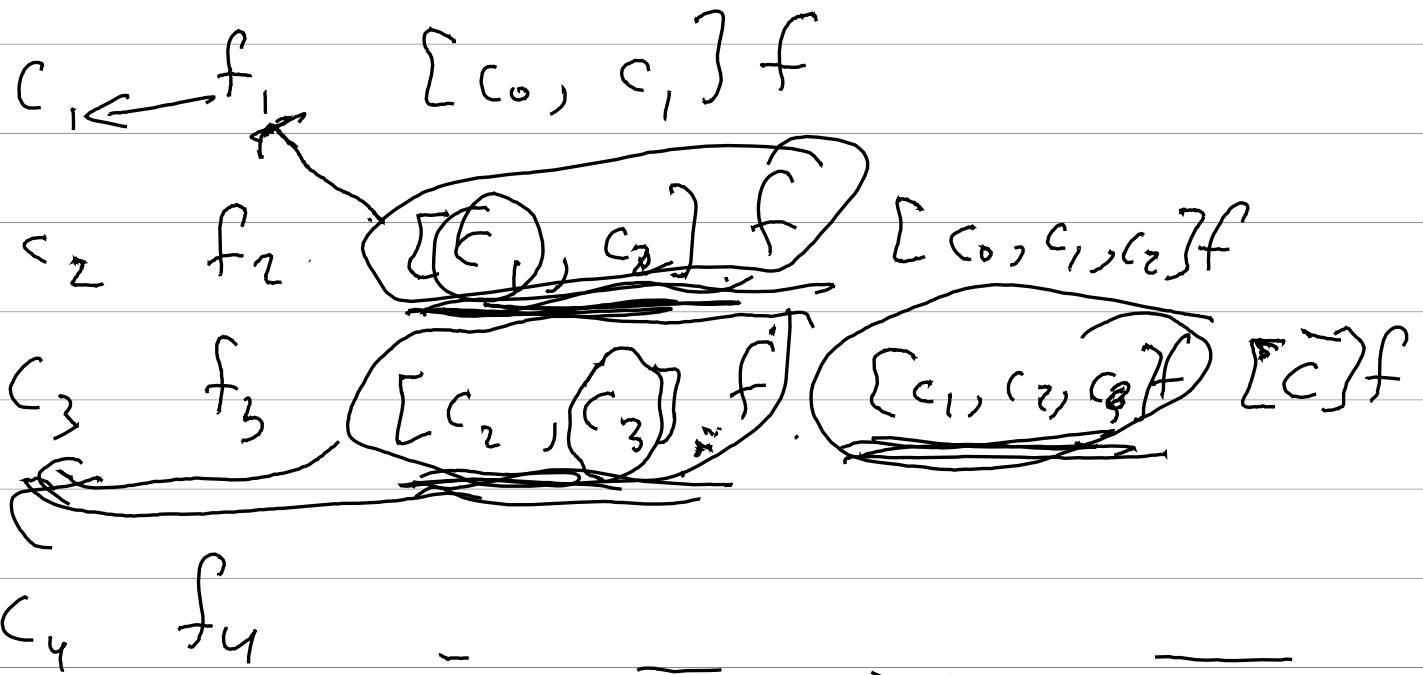
$$q(c_0) = P_{\tilde{C}_{i+1}}(c_0) = f_0 = P_{\tilde{C}}(c_0)$$

$$q(c_{i+1}) = P_{\tilde{C}_{i+1}}(c_{i+1}) - (P_{\tilde{C}_{i+1}}(c_{i+1})) -$$

$$P_{\tilde{C}_0}(c_{i+1}) = P_{\tilde{C}_0}(c_{i+1}) = f_{i+1} = P_C(f_{i+1})$$

c f

c_0 f_0



$$[c_1, c_2, c_3]f = \frac{[c_2, c_3]f - [c_1, c_2]f}{c_3 - c_1}$$

$$\bar{c} = c_0, \dots, c_i$$

$$P_{\bar{c}}(x) = P_{\bar{c}_{\leq i}}(x) + [\bar{c}] f \cdot \prod_{j < i} \pi(x - c_j)$$

$$\|P_{\bar{c}}(x) - P_{\bar{c}_{\leq i}}(x)\| = \|[\bar{c}] f \cdot \prod_{j < i} \pi(x - c_j)\|$$

$$\hookrightarrow \underbrace{\left[P_{\bar{c}}^{(i+1)}(\xi) \cdot \prod_{j < i} \pi(x - c_j) \right]}_{(i+1)}$$

$$\underline{\underline{f}} \left[\begin{array}{c} c_0, c_1, \dots, c_n \\ f_0, f_1, \dots, f_n \end{array} \right]$$

$$P_{\bar{C}}(x) = [\bar{c}] f(x^n) + \dots =$$

$$[\bar{c}] f(x - c_0) \dots (x - c_n) + P_{\bar{c}_{n+1}}$$

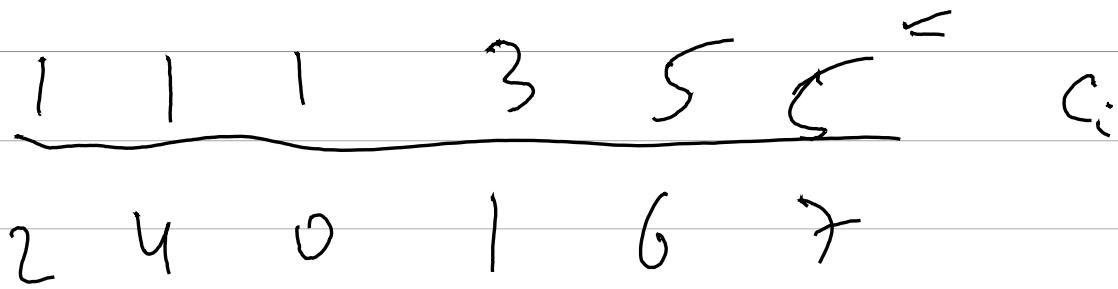
$$\bar{c}_i = \{c_0, \dots, c_n\} \setminus \{c_i\}$$

$$[\bar{c}] f = \frac{[\bar{c}_0] f - [\bar{c}_n] f}{c_n - c_0}$$

c_0, \dots, c_h

f_0, \dots, f_n

$$\bar{C} = 3 \cdot \{ \} + \{ \} + 2 \cdot \{ \}$$



$$P(1)=2, \quad P'(1)=4, \quad P''(1)=0$$

$$P(3)=1, \quad P(5)=6, \quad P'(5)=7$$

$$P_{\bar{C}}(x) = (\bar{C} \bar{f}) \cdot x^4 + \dots$$

$$\hat{c}_i = \bar{c} - \{c_i\}$$

$$\bar{C} = \sum n_i \{c_i\} \quad \deg(\bar{C}) = \sum n_i = n$$

$$\int_C c_i \neq c_j \text{ and } \underline{\text{is simple}}$$

$$\{\tilde{c}\} f = \frac{\sum \tilde{c}_i f - \sum \tilde{c}_j f}{c_j - c_i}$$

$$\tilde{c} = \sum_{k=1}^m a_k [c_k] \quad \underline{\text{closed}}$$

$$n = \deg(\tilde{c}) = \sum a_k$$

$$N(\tilde{c}) = n = \infty \quad \leftarrow \text{not possible}$$

$$n_k > 1 \quad \epsilon' \leq \epsilon \quad n-k > 0 \quad \text{and}$$

$$\tilde{d} = d_\varepsilon = \tilde{c} - \{c_n\} + \{c_n + \varepsilon\}$$

$$\int_C \tilde{d} = \int_C c_n + \varepsilon \quad \varepsilon > 0 \quad \text{and}$$

$$N(\tilde{d}) < N(\tilde{c})$$

$$[\tilde{d}]f = \frac{[\tilde{d}_i]f - [\tilde{d}_j]f}{\tilde{d}_j - \tilde{d}_i}$$

$$\text{Definim } \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{d}_i f_i = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i f_i$$

$$\text{at } \tilde{c}_i = \frac{\tilde{d}_i f_i}{\sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{d}_j f_j}$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\tilde{d}_i - \varepsilon}^{\tilde{d}_i + \varepsilon} f(x) dx$$

$$[(n-1)[\tilde{c}_0] + [c_0 + \varepsilon]]f \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{[n[c_0]]f}_{= n \int_{\tilde{d}_i}^{\tilde{d}_i + \varepsilon} f(x) dx}$$

$$[c_0, c_0 + \varepsilon]f = \frac{f(c_0 + \varepsilon) - f(c_0)}{\varepsilon} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} f'(c_0)$$

$$P_n(c_0) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(c_0)}{k!} (x - c_0)^k$$

$$c_0 = c_1 = c_2$$

$$c_5 = c_6$$

$$c_0 \quad f_0$$

$$c_1 \quad f_0 = [f]_{c_0, c_1} f = f_1$$

$$c_2 \quad f_0 \cdot f_1 \quad f_2$$

$$c_3 \quad f_3 \quad [c_2, c_3] f = \frac{f_3 - f_0}{c_3 - c_0} \cdot [c_1, c_2, c_3] f = \frac{[c_2, c_3] f - f_1}{c_3 - c_0}$$

$$c_4 \quad f_4$$

$$c_5 \quad f_5$$

$$c_6 \quad f_5 \quad f_6$$

$$c_7 \quad f_0 \quad [c_6, c_7] f = \frac{f_0 - f_5}{c_7 - c_6}$$

c_6^{11}

$$[c_5, c_3] f$$

$$\underbrace{p'j's \circ}_{a < b \in R}$$

$$1g/\delta n \quad \sim \gamma / p$$

$$a = d_0 < d_1 < \dots < d_n = b$$

↓

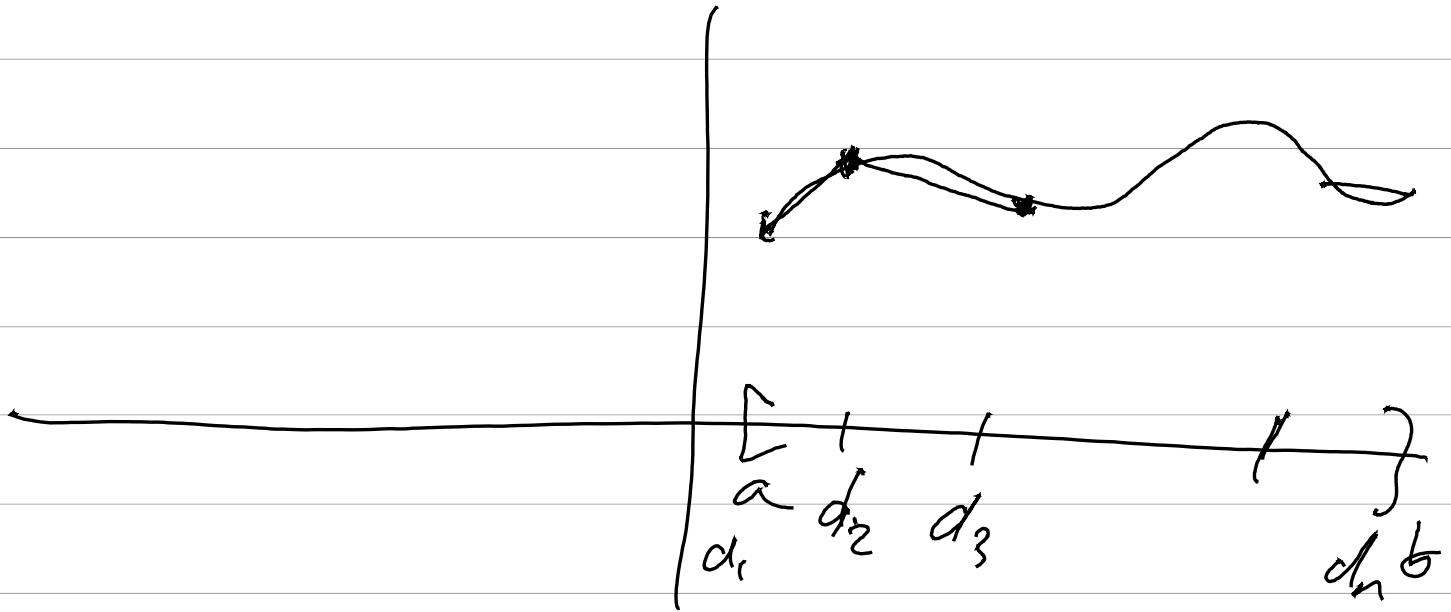
$$d_0 \quad d_1 \quad d_2 \quad \dots \quad d_n$$

$$S_m^k(D) = \left\{ s \in C^k[a, b] \mid s|_{[d_i, d_i]} \right\}$$

$m \geq 1, 2, \dots, k$

$$k < m$$

$$S_1^{\circ}(\delta) = \int_{\sqrt{d}}^{\sqrt{d+\delta}} \sin^{-1} f(x) dx$$



数值积分
f

$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} h [f(d_i) + f(d_{i+1})]$

$$|f(x) - S(x)| \leq \frac{M}{2} \cdot |(x-d_i)(x-d_{i+1})| \leq$$

$$\frac{M}{8} \cdot [(d_{i+1} - d_i)^2]$$

$$M = \max_{x \in [d_i, d_{i+1}]} f''(x)$$

(a) \rightarrow λ) \wedge $\forall \lambda$ $\exists K$ $\exists c$ $\forall x$

$$\frac{M}{8} \cdot |\Delta|^2$$

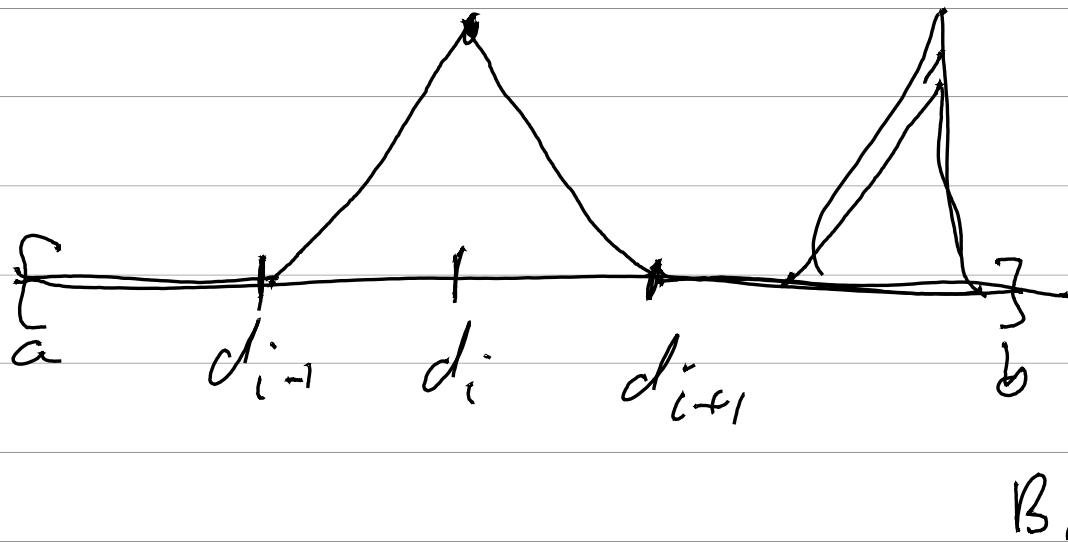
$|\Delta| = \text{max } \sqrt{\tau} \text{ for } \tau \in C$

$$\|f - \varsigma_1\| \leq \underbrace{\|f - \varsigma_1^0\|}_{\text{error}}$$

$V \rightarrow \text{def } \mathcal{W}, \wedge \text{ error} - \varsigma_1^0(\delta)$

126) 0.025 \rightarrow error

R^{Ed_1, \dots, d_n} \approx



$$\langle B_i, B_j \rangle \neq 0$$

~~|i - j| \leq 1 \text{ 且 } i > j~~

~~且有~~

$$\hat{s} = \sum c_i B_i$$

~~且~~ $\sqrt{\sum c_i^2} \leq \sqrt{\int f^2 dx}$

~~所以~~ $\sum c_i^2 \leq \int f^2 dx$

$$T \bar{c} = \bar{d}$$

$$T = \left(\langle B_i, B_j \rangle \right)_{i,j} \in \mathbb{R}^{C \times C}$$

$$d_i := \langle f, B_i \rangle$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$

• $\sum_i d_i^2 / C$ "average"

$$\|f - \hat{g}\|_\infty \leq 4 \cdot \overbrace{d(f, S_1^\circ(\delta))}^{> 3\gamma/\delta}$$

$\therefore 3 \rightarrow \text{approx} \approx 1520$

دلتا '3' for f the 2121

نحوه . $S_3'(d)$ π

- $c \geq d \leq e^3$ for f

$s(d_i) = f(d_i)$ i لـ f

$s|_{[d_{i-1}, d_i]}$ \geq approx 1812

$s'(d_i) = m_i$

$m_i = \underline{\underline{f'(d_i)}} \cdot l_c$

- c m_i if 1812

$s \in S_3^2(D)$

1) f \rightarrow \mathbb{R}

(def) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

2) f is \mathcal{C}^1

(f is \mathcal{C}^1) $[a, b]$

3) $f'(x_0) = 0$

$f'(x_0) = 0$

4) $f(x) = c$

($f(x) = c$) \Rightarrow

$F(t, x, x', x'') = 0$?

$x(1) = x_1$, $x(0) = t_0$

$f(a) \cdot f(b) \leq 0$ \checkmark C is so,

Now we can see a' is a candidate

we know $a' \in I$ is a candidate

$f(a) \cdot f(b) \leq 0$ \checkmark " $c = \frac{a+b}{2}$

Now we have $f(a) \cdot f(c) \leq 0$ \checkmark

$\{a, c\} \cap \{c, b\}$ \checkmark c is a fix

\checkmark c is a fix

$f(c) \geq 0$
 \checkmark ≤ 0

Now we can see c is a fix
 $X_n - a \mid \epsilon_n$ \checkmark c is a fix
 c is a fix $\frac{\epsilon_{n+1}}{\epsilon_n} \rightarrow C$ \checkmark c is a fix

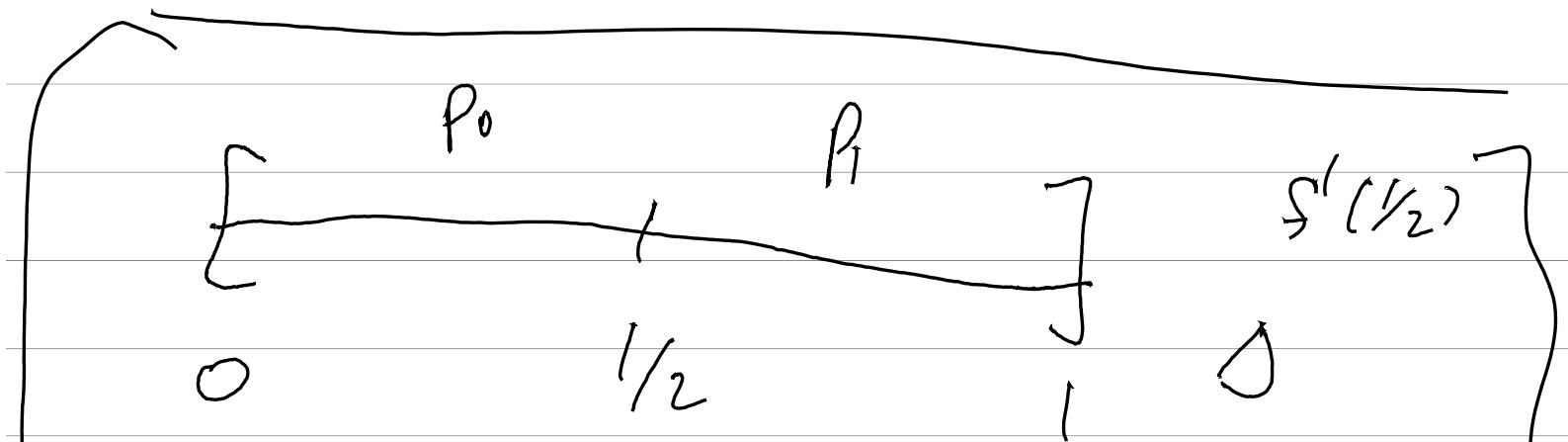
$$|x_n - a| \leq \frac{(b-a)}{2^n} = \varepsilon_n$$

→ $\rho \approx 2$

$$\frac{\varepsilon_{n+1}}{\varepsilon_n} \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} \frac{1}{2}$$

\sqrt{c} $P > 30\%$ value

$$\cdot (P > 1 \text{ value}) \quad \overbrace{\varepsilon_{n+1} / \varepsilon_n}^{\rightarrow c > 0} \rightarrow c > 0$$



$$f \quad S \subset S_3'(\Delta) \quad P_0'(1/2) = P_1'(1/2)$$

$$P_0(0) = f(0), \quad P_0(1/2) = f(1/2), \quad P_1(1/2) = f(1/2), \quad P_1(1) = f(1)$$

$$\cdot f(x) = 0 \quad [a, b]$$

$$x_i \rightarrow 0 \quad f(c) = 0$$

$$\left| \frac{x_{i+1}}{x_i} \right| < \varepsilon_i \quad \frac{\varepsilon_{i+1}}{\varepsilon_i} \rightarrow c < 1$$

$$r^l, c, \delta \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$$

$$p>k$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon_{i+1}}{\varepsilon_i} \rightarrow c > 0$$

p چون کوچک

1' 3' 1' 2' 3' 0' : 1' 1'
 f_0, \dots, f_n 1' 3'

For $n \in \mathbb{N}$ define $\varphi_{\{a,b\}}$ by
 $\{a,b\} \subset \text{range } \varphi_{\{a,b\}}^n$

$f_{n+1} = -f_n$, $f_{-1} = 0$ /not

(1') f_n a ND range ref)

$r \in \{a,b\}$ So $0 \leq i \leq n$ /n

$f_{i+1}(r), f_{i-1}(r) \in S \cap f_i(r) = 0$ /c

or $\exists c \in \Gamma(x)$ ($\forall x \exists y \forall z (y \neq z \rightarrow \neg \varphi_{\{x,y\}}(z))$)

$f_0(x), \dots, f_n(x)$ 1' 3' 0' e range

$\Gamma(a) \rightarrow \exists b \forall x f_x \in \text{range } \varphi_{\{a,b\}}$ /no /en

ר \in $\{a, b\}$ \Rightarrow $f(r) \in \underbrace{\{a, b\}}$

ר \in $[c, d]$ \Rightarrow $f(r) \in [a, b]$

$[a, b] \rightarrow$ ר \in $[c, d]$

ר \in $[c, d]$ \Rightarrow $f(r) \in [a, b]$

ר \in $[c, d]$ \Rightarrow $f(r) \in [a, b]$

$\left[\begin{array}{c} f \\ x \end{array} \right] \in \left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ x \end{array} \right] \in \left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ x \end{array} \right] \in \left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ x \end{array} \right]$

ר \in $[a, b]$ \Rightarrow $f(r) \in [a, b]$

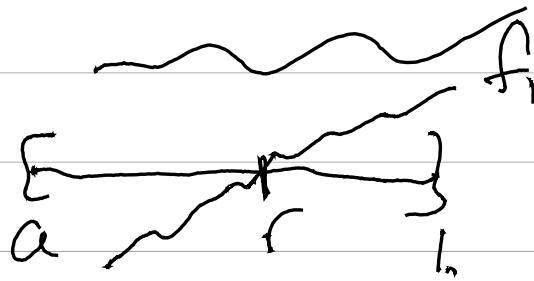
$r \in [a, b] \Rightarrow f(r) \in [f(a), f(b)]$

$n \in \mathbb{N}$ $\exists r \in \mathbb{R}^+$: $f_{n+1}(r) > f_n(r)$

$\checkmark n=0$

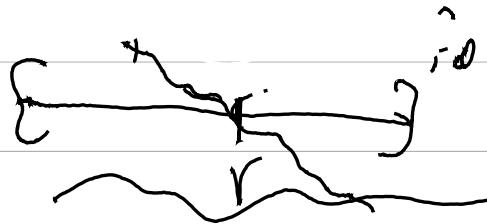
$\exists r \in \mathbb{R}^+$ $\forall i \in \mathbb{N} : f_i(r) > f_0(r) \quad \underline{n=1}$

$\rightarrow \text{RHV}$



$f(a)=0$

$f(b)=1$



$$f_1(r) = 0 \Rightarrow f_0(r) \cdot f_1'(r) < 0$$

$$f_0' = -f_1'(r)$$

$$f_0(r) < 0, \quad f_1'(r) < 0$$

$\epsilon' \rightarrow n - 5$ ו L_0 מינימום f'

: מינימום f'

לפ x_1 x'_0 ל x_1 . $f_1(r) \neq 0$. A

רנ"ל יק"ר $f_1, \dots, \underline{f_{n+1}}$ ניגו,)

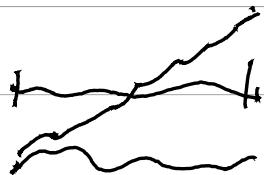
ר'ג'ג'ג' \cup , ר'ג'ג'ג' מ'ג

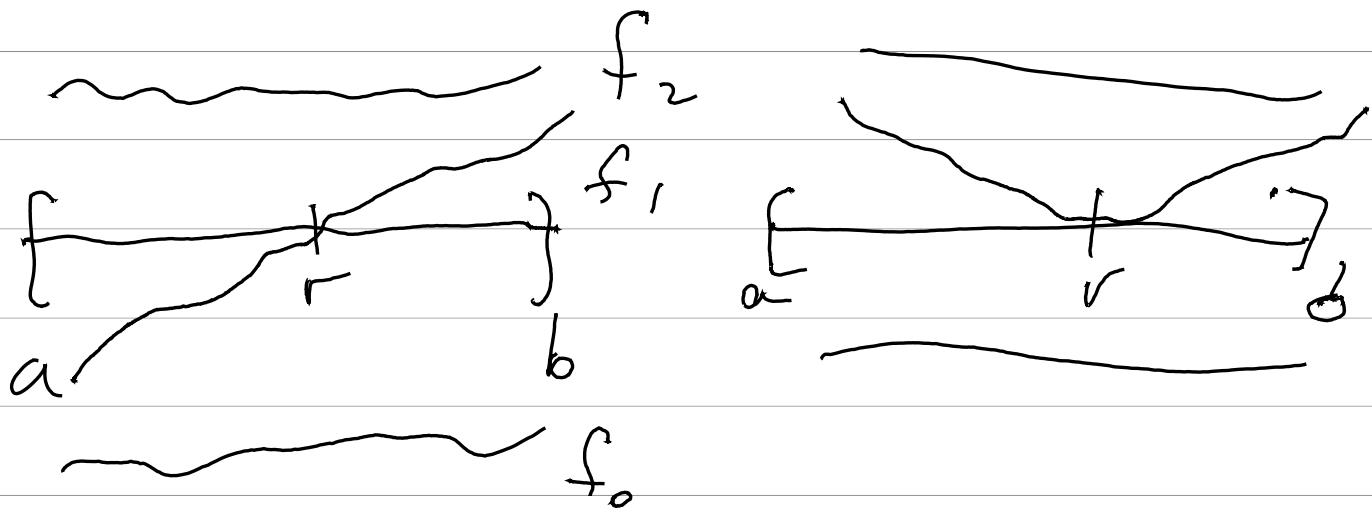
ר'ג'ג'ג' |I| 1-p f(1)

$f_0, f_1 \rightarrow$ C ר'ג'ג'ג' . $f_1(r) = 0$. 2

$f_0(r) \cdot f_1(r) < 0$ ר'ג'ג'ג' ס'

$f_2(r) \neq 0$ ס'ג





$\text{def } f_1 = P \quad \text{et} \quad \wedge' \cup J \cdot (\underline{\text{f}_1 / \text{c}_1 \text{ and } J})$

$\text{def } G/\text{e}_2 \quad \text{and } \text{e}_1/\text{e}_2 \quad \text{as}$

$$f_{n-1} = P^1, f_n = P \quad \gamma' \text{?} \text{J}$$

~~$$f_{k+1} = q_k \cdot f_k - f_{k-1}$$~~

$$n \leq k-1 \quad \gamma' \text{?} \text{J} \quad \deg(f_{kn}) < \deg(f_k) \quad \text{et} \quad \text{e}_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{def } f_1 = P^1, f_2 = P^2, \dots, f_n = P^n \\ & \text{def } f_{k+1} = q_k \cdot f_k - f_{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

רנינ גודל פולינום ב/c

בנין גודל פולינום ב/c
 $f_{n+1} \cdot f_{n-1} = -\underbrace{(f')^2}_{\geq 0} \leq 0$

המונומיאים $\{f_i\}$ נקראים מונומיאים של f .
 $\deg(f_i) = i$

המונומיאים $\{f_i\}$ נקראים מונומיאים של f .

$$f_{i+1} = (t-a_i) \cdot f_i - b_i f_{i-1}$$

$$\cdot b_i > 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\text{לפיכך } f_i(b) > 0, b > 0 \text{ ו } c \\ \sigma(b) \leq 0 \text{ ס'ו}$$

$\tau(a) \cap g(a) \subset \omega_1$

numeral i is f_i

ρ' / JC

τ_2' / c $\infty \delta \delta$ and $/ c$ $\rho \delta$

$\rightarrow f_{k+1} \in \omega_1$ $(3n)$

$\tau(a) \subseteq \omega_1$

$$x_{k+1} = \underbrace{x_k + x_{k+1}}_{\infty}, \in \omega_1$$

$\tau(x_{k+1}) \in \omega_1$

$\tau(x_{k+1}) \in \omega_1$

$\tau(x_{k+1}) \in \omega_1$

For $f(x) = 0$ if $\exists \gamma \in \text{sm}$

$\Rightarrow \exists \beta > \gamma$, f , $[a, b]$ $\forall f \geq 0$

$$f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0$$

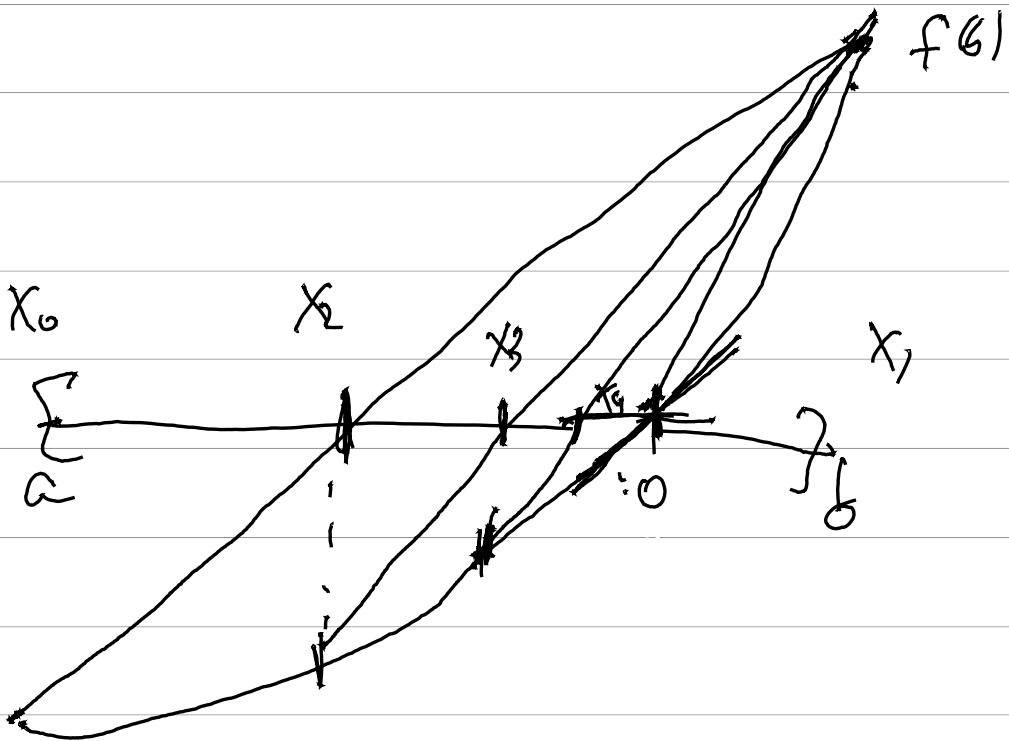


$$\frac{f(b)}{b-a}(x-a) + \frac{f(a)}{a-b}(x-b) = 0$$

\Downarrow

$$f(b)(x-a) - f(a)(x-b) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{f(b)a - f(a)b}{f(b) - f(a)}$$



$$x_{n+1} = \frac{f(x_n) \cdot x_{n-1} - f(x_{n-1}) \cdot x_n}{f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})}$$

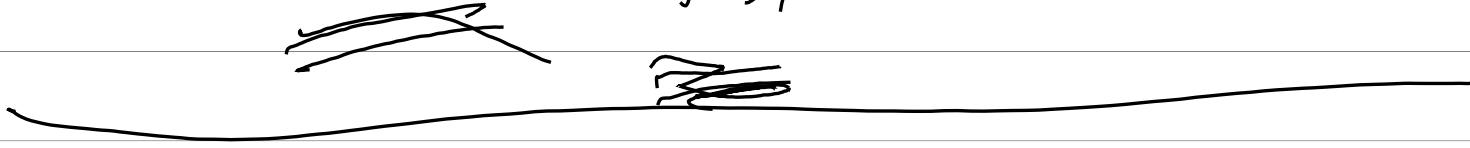
$$\frac{(f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})) \cdot x_{n-1} + f(x_n) \cdot (x_n - x_{n-1})}{f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})}$$

$$x_n' = f(x_n) \cdot \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})}$$

$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = 1 - \frac{f(x_n)}{x_n} \cdot \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})} =$$

$$1 - \frac{f(x_n)}{x_n} \cdot \frac{x_n - b}{f(x_n) - f(b)} \rightarrow :$$

$$1 - f'(0) \cdot \frac{b}{f(b)} =: c$$



? $\subset \mathbb{N}$, $n+1 - ? \supset \mathbb{N}$

$$d = \frac{f(x_n) \cdot x_{n-1} - f(x_{n-1}) \cdot x_n}{f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})}$$

$$x_{n+1} = d \quad \text{if } f(d) \cdot f(x_n) < 0 \text{ or } \\ x_{n+1} = x_n, \quad x_n = d \quad \text{if } f(d) \cdot f(x_n) \geq 0 \text{ or }$$

