- sea Pm & Pm, pm(x) = \frac{2}{k=0} \text{ex} N_k(x)

 el poliuomio interpoledor pon \{(xi, \int (x:1)\)\}_{i=0}^{in}

 y, pare l<m, oligentos p(x) : \frac{2}{k=0} \text{an N_k(x)}

 => \text{pe} \text{ & Pe ex el pol. \text{int. pon } \{(xi, \int (x:1)\)\}_{i=0}^{e}

 [porque: sea d(x) = \text{pm(x) pe(x)} = \frac{2}{k=0} \text{an N_k(x)}

 si i \text{e} \{0,...,e\} => d(xi) = 0, \text{porque N_k(x:)} = 0 \text{ \text{k} \text{ \text{k}}}

 => \text{Pe} \((xi) = \text{pm(xi)} = \text{f(xi)} : \text{Pe} \text{ \text{Pe} \text{ \text{porque}}}

 por \{(xi) = \text{pm(xi)} = \text{f(xi)} : \text{Pe} \text{ \text{Pe} \text{ \text{polarization}}}
- . => ae, que es el coeficiente del monomio de gredo móximo de pe, depende solo de f y de {x:}:

La bleménies la al = f[xo, ..., xe] NOTACIÓN

. pare terminer le pruebe, tenemos que ver que los ex eston deficios por le recursivo

L. seem
$$F(x) = \oint_{m-1} (x; \{(x;, f(x;))\}_{i=1}^{m})$$

 $8(x) = \oint_{m-1} (x; \{(x;, f(x;))\}_{i=0}^{m-1})$
 $q(x) = F(x) + \frac{x-x_m}{x_0-x_m} (8(x)-F(x))$

afirmación: $q = P_n$ pero ver que esto es cierto procedemos por uniciolod
observando que $q \in P_n$, porque $r, s \in P_{n-1}$

9 pasa

9 pasa

9 (x₀) =
$$f(x_0) + S(x_0) - f(x_0) = S(x_0) = f(x_0)$$

por toolos

los $\{G_i, f(x_0)\}_{i=0}^{n}$ (si $i \in \{1...m-1\}$ $g(x_0) = f(x_0) + \frac{x_0 - x_0}{x_0 - x_0}$ (3(x₀) - $f(x_0)$)

f(x₀)

e ignalar los coeficientes del monomio de gnado máximo xª:

$$q(x) = r(x) + \frac{x - x_m}{x_0 - x_m} (S(x) - F(x)) = f[x_0 - x_m] \times^m + \dots \\ x_0 - x_m$$

$$= x \frac{S(x) - F(x)}{x_0 - x_m} + \dots$$

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$$= x \frac{S(x) - F(x)}{x_0 - x_m} + \dots$$

$$S(x) = \int [x_0, ..., x_{m-1}] \times^{m-1} + ... \int_{n-2}^{n-2} F_{n-2}$$

$$F(x) = \int [x_1, ..., x_m] \times^{m-1} + ... \int_{n-2}^{n-2} F_{n-2}$$

$$= > q(x) = \frac{\int [x_0, ..., x_{m-1}] - \int [x_1, ..., x_m]}{x_0 - x_m} \times^{m} + ... \int_{n-1}^{n-2} F_{n-1}$$

demostración:

. Seau
$$\{N_{K}\}_{N=0}^{n} P \in N \text{ pon } \{x_{i}\}_{i=0}^{n}, y N_{K}^{\pi}(x) = \prod_{j=0}^{K-1} (x_{i}-x_{\pi i j}) \}$$

$$P_{M}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{m} f[x_{0}...x_{n}] N_{K}(x) = f[x_{0}...x_{m}] x^{m} + \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} f[x_{1}-x_{1}] N_{K}(x) = f[x_{\pi i 0},...x_{\pi i m}] x^{m} + \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} f[x_{1}-x_{1}] N_{K}(x) = f[x_{1}-x_{1}] x^{m} + \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} f[$$

como coleuler les diferencies diviolides

$$\begin{cases}
(x_0) & f(x_0, x_1) \\
f(x_1) & f(x_1, x_2)
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
f(x_0) & f(x_0, x_1, x_2) \\
f(x_0) & f(x_0, x_1, x_0)
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
f(x_0) & f(x_0, x_1, x_0) \\
f(x_0, x_1, x_0) & f(x_0, x_1, x_0)
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
f(x_0) & f(x_0, x_1, x_0) \\
f(x_0, x_1, x_0) & f(x_0, x_1, x_0)
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
f(x_0) & f(x_0, x_1, x_0) \\
f(x_0, x_1, x_0) & f(x_0, x_1, x_0)
\end{cases}$$

M+1

3 m

3(M-1)

3 (

=> flop pour celcular les diferencies obvidides

=
$$3\sum_{j=1}^{n} j = 3_2 n(n-1) O(n^2)$$

+ coste de celcular for, ..., form

si en edines 1 modo/pt. interpolación (xn+1, f(xn+1))

O(n). 3 n flep edicion pere celeular les dif. div.

$$N_{m+1}(x) = N_m(x)(x-x_m) + 2 \text{ open ciones}$$

$$= \int_{j=0}^{m-1} (x-x_j) \cdot (x-x_m)$$