## Cours 9

Interplane en functio pline

Fil f: [a, b] > R ji (xi)=1, n+1 o divirziume a intuvalului [a,b], i.l. a=x1<x2<...<\*n<\*xn1=b. Tie  $T_{j} = [X_{j}, X_{j+1}] + j = \overline{1, n-1}$  (over  $T_{j} = [X_{j}, X_{j+1}] + \overline{1, n-1}$  $4 = \overline{\Lambda_1 M - \Lambda}$  \( \text{if } \I\_M = \left[ \mathbb{I}\_M, \mathbb{X}\_{M+1} \right] = \In \).

1. Interpolare en function spline liniare

Def: Function S: [a,b] -> R s.n. functie spline liviarà pentre f: [a,b] -> R relativ la divizienea (ti) i=Intr daca:

a) S'este liviarà pe postiuni:

S(X) = S; (X) +xeI; +j=In, unde S; Ij > IR,

 $S_{j}(x) = a_{j} + b_{j}(x - x_{j}) + j = \overline{1}_{j} m$ .

b) S interpoleaza f ûn nodurile f f f = 1, m+1:  $S(\chi) = f(\chi) + j = 1, m+1.$ 

t 1+ jx estratai elimbon ni aunitros etes 2 (s- $S_{j}(x_{j+1}) = S_{j+1}(x_{j+1}) + j = \overline{1, n-1}.$ Obs: from  $S(x) = \begin{cases} S_1(x) ; & x \in [x_1, x_2) = I_1 \\ S_2(x) ; & x \in [x_2, x_3) = I_2 \end{cases}$   $S_n(x) ; & x \in [x_n, x_{n+1}] = I_n$ In sontinuare determinam aj, bj tj=Im. bonform b) over  $S(x_j) = f(x_j) + j = \overline{1_{M+1}}$ . Desarte tije Ij tj=Im avem  $S(x_j) = S_j(x_j) =$ = aj+bj(tj -tj)= aj +j=Im. Dece a = f(x) + j= 1,m. Descrete  $\pm_{n+1} \in I_n$  aven  $S(\pm_{n+1}) = S_n(\pm_{n+1}) =$ = ant pn (xn+1- xn). S(xn+1)= f(xn+1) => an+bn(xn+1-xn)=f(xn+1)=>

$$\Rightarrow b_{n} = \frac{f(x_{n+1}) - a_{n}}{x_{n+1} - x_{n}} = \frac{f(x_{n+1}) - f(x_{n})}{x_{n+1} - x_{n}}.$$

$$a_{n} = f(x_{n})$$

$$b_{n} = \frac{f(x_{n+1}) - a_{n}}{x_{n+1} - x_{n}} = \frac{f(x_{n+1}) + f(x_{n+1})}{x_{n+1} - x_{n}}.$$

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

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

L: Aven S:[-1,1] -> R,

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} S_1(x); & \text{if } [x_1, x_2) = [-1, 0) \\ S_2(x); & \text{if } [x_2, x_3] = [0, 1], \end{cases} \text{ mode}$$

$$S_1: [-1,0] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
,  $S_1(x) = A_1 + b_1(x - x_1) = A_1 + b_1(x + 1)$ ,  $S_2: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $S_2(x) = A_2 + b_2(x - x_2) = A_2 + b_2(x - 0) = A_2 + b_3x$ .

Hvem 
$$S(x) = \begin{cases} a_1 + b_1(x+1); & x \in [-1,0) \\ a_2 + b_2 x ; & x \in [0,1]. \end{cases}$$

Determinam a, b1, a2, b2.

$$\begin{cases} S(x_1) = f(x_1) \\ S(x_2) = f(x_2) \end{cases} \stackrel{(x_1)}{=} \begin{cases} S(-1) = f(-1) \\ S(0) = f(0) \end{cases} \stackrel{(x_1)}{=} \begin{cases} a_2 = 1 \\ a_2 + b_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$S(x_2) = f(x_2) \stackrel{(x_2)}{=} f(x_2) \stackrel{($$

S este sortinua în modul interior  $x_2=0$ .

them 
$$\rho_1 + b_1 = \rho_2$$
, i.e.  $b_1 = \rho_2 - \rho_1 = 1 - l^2$ .  
the solution  $S(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-2} + (1 - l^{-2})(x+1), & x \in [-1,0) \\ 1 + (l^2 - 1)x, & x \in [0,1] \end{cases}$ 

$$= \begin{cases} (2^{2} + 1 - 2^{2}) + (1 - 2^{-2}) + (1 - 2^{$$

2. Interpolare en functio yline patratice

Def: Function S: [a,b] > R s.n. function expline potration fentru f: [a, b] > R relative la diviziurea (£i) i= 1, m+1 dacă:

a) S este patrotica pe partium:  $S(x) = S_{j}(x) + x \in I_{j}, \forall j = 1, n, unde <math>S_{j}: I_{j} \rightarrow \mathbb{R},$ 

Si(x)=ai+bi(x-xi)+ci(x-xi)2+j=1m.

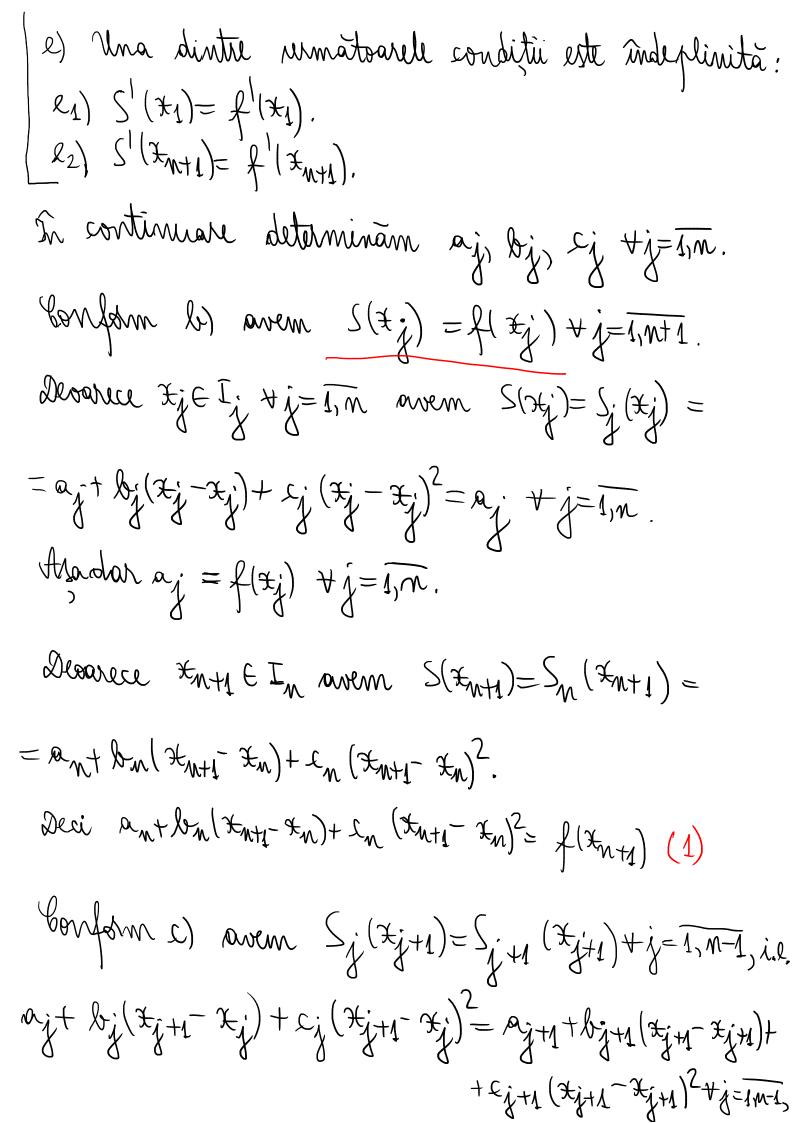
b) S interpoleurea f ûn x; + j=1, n+1;

 $S(x_i) = f(x_i) + i = 1, n+1.$ 

c) S'este continuà în noduille intrioure xj+1 +  $\forall j=1, M-1$ :

 $\sum_{j} (x_{j+1}) = \sum_{j+1} (x_{j+1}) + j = 1, m-1.$ 

d) S' este sontinuà în nodurile intérioare 15/1 7  $S_{\dot{\lambda}}(x_{\dot{\lambda}+1}) = S_{\dot{\lambda}+1}(x_{\dot{\lambda}+1}) \quad \forall \dot{\lambda} = \overline{1, n-1}.$ 



i.e. 
$$a_{j} + b_{j} (*_{j} + 1 - *_{j}) + c_{j} (*_{j} + 1 - *_{j})^{2} = a_{j+1} + b_{j} = 1, m-1}$$

Belatüle (1)  $a_{i}$  (2) pot fi cuplate  $a_{i}$  rescrise inter-orange in relative pentru  $a_{j} = 1, m$ :

 $a_{j} + b_{j} (*_{j+1} - *_{j}) + c_{j} (*_{j+1} - *_{j})^{2} = f(*_{j+1}) + j = 1, m$ .

Shift  $a_{j} + c_{j} (*_{j+1} - *_{j}) + c_{j} (*_{j+1} - *_{j})^{2} = f(*_{j+1}) + j = 1, m$ .

Shift  $a_{j} + c_{j} (*_{j+1} - *_{j}) + c_{j} (*_{j+1} - *_{j})^{2} = f(*_{j+1}) + j = 1, m$ .

Shift  $a_{j} + c_{j} (*_{j+1} - *_{j}) = b_{j+1} + b_{j} = 1, m$ .

Shift  $a_{j} + c_{j} (*_{j+1} - *_{j}) = b_{j+1} + b_{j} = 1, m$ .

Shift  $a_{j} + c_{j} (*_{j+1} - *_{j}) = b_{j+1} + b_{j} = 1, m$ .

Shift  $a_{j} + c_{j} (*_{j+1} - *_{j}) = b_{j+1} + b_{j} = 1, m$ .

Shift  $a_{j} + c_{j} (*_{j+1} - *_{j}) = b_{j+1} + b_{j} = 1, m$ .

Shift  $a_{j} + c_{j} (*_{j+1} - *_{j}) = b_{j+1} + b_{j} = 1, m$ .

Shift  $a_{j} + c_{j} (*_{j+1} - *_{j}) = b_{j+1} + b_{j} = 1, m$ .

Shift  $a_{j} + c_{j} = 1, m$ .

Doca definim bruts = f'(\*nts), relatible (3) si (4)

pt fi suplate je reserve într-o singură relație pentru bit 25/ xit +i) = bit +j=Im. Motam xjt1-tj=hj + j=11m. Obtinem unatoorele sisteme de ecuații:  $\begin{cases} a_{j} + b_{j} h_{j} + c_{j} h_{j}^{2} = f(x_{j+1}) & \forall j = \overline{1}, m-1 \\ b_{j} + 2c_{j} h_{j} = b_{j+1} & \forall j = \overline{1}, m-1 \end{cases}$   $cu l_{1}$ ( & = f(x1)  $\begin{cases} a_{j}t & b_{j}h_{j}+c_{j}h_{j}=f(s_{j}+1) \\ b_{j}+2c_{j}h_{j}=b_{j}+1 \\ b_{n+1}=f'(s_{n}+1) \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a_{j}t & b_{j}h_{j}+c_{j}h_{j}=1, \\ b_{n}t & b_{j}=1, \\ b_{n}t & b_{n}t \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a_{j}t & b_{j}h_{j}+c_{j}h_{j}=1, \\ b_{n}t & b_{n}t \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a_{j}t & b_{j}h_{j}+c_{j}h_{j}=1, \\ b_{n}t & b_{n}t \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a_{j}t & b_{j}h_{j}+c_{j}h_{j}=1, \\ b_{n}t & b_{n}t \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a_{j}t & b_{j}h_{j}+c_{j}h_{j}=1, \\ b_{n}t & b_{n}t \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a_{j}t & b_{j}h_{j}+c_{j}h_{j}=1, \\ b_{n}t & b_{n}t \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a_{j}t & b_{j}h_{j}+c_{j}h_{j}=1, \\ b_{n}t & b_{n}t \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a_{j}t & b_{j}h_{j}+c_{j}h_{j}=1, \\ b_{n}t & b_{n}t \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a_{j}t & b_{j}h_{j}+c_{j}h_{j}=1, \\ b_{n}t & b_{n}t \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a_{j}t & b_{j}h_{j}+c_{j}h_{j}=1, \\ b_{n}t & b_{n}t \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a_{j}t & b_{j}h_{j}+c_{j}h_{j}=1, \\ b_{n}t & b_{n}t \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a_{j}t & b_{j}h_{j}+c_{j}h_{j}=1, \\ b_{n}t & b_{n}t \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a_{j}t & b_{j}h_{j}+c_{j}h_{j}=1, \\ b_{n}t & b_{n}t \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a_{j}t & b_{j}h_{j}+c_{j}h_{j}=1, \\ b_{n}t & b_{n}t \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a_{j}t & b_{j}h_{j}+c_{j}h_{j}=1, \\ b_{n}t & b_{n}t \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a_{j}t & b_{j}h_{j}+c_{j}h_{j}+c_{j}h_{j}=1, \\ b_{n}t & b_{n}t \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a_{j}t & b_{j}h_{j}+c_{j}h_{$ lucrand en 2) Vom rezolva sixtemul (I).

Din  $(T_1)$  arem  $C_i = \frac{1}{h_i^2} (f(x_{j+1}) - a_i - b_i h_j) =$ 

$$= \frac{1}{h_{ij}^{2}} \left( f(x_{j+1}) - f(x_{i}) - h_{ij} h_{ij} \right) + j = \overline{h_{in}}.$$
This during  $c_{ij}$  for  $(\overline{l}_{2})$  is obtinen;
$$h_{ij} + \frac{2}{h_{ij}} \left( f(x_{j+1}) - f(x_{i}) - h_{ij} h_{ij} \right) = h_{ij} + 1 \iff 0$$

$$(3) + \frac{2}{h_{j}} (f(x_{j+1}) - f(x_{j})) - 2 + \frac{2}{h_{j}} = \frac{1}{h_{j}} + \frac{2}{h_{j}} = \frac{1}{h_{j}} + \frac{2}{h_{j}} + \frac{1}{h_{j}} + \frac{1}{h_{$$

Sixtemul (I) olevine:

$$\int_{0}^{b_{1}} f = \int_{0}^{1} (x_{1})$$

$$\int_{0}^{b_{1}} f = \int_{0}^{2} (f(x_{1}+1) - f(x_{1})) - b_{1} + j = 1, n-1 \quad (1)$$

$$\int_{0}^{c_{1}} f = \int_{0}^{1} (f(x_{1}+1) - f(x_{1})) - b_{2} h_{1} + j = 1, n-1 \quad (1)$$

Analog se procedează pentru sistemul (II) și Afinem:

$$b_{n+1} = f'(\pm_{n+1})$$

$$b_{j} = \frac{2}{h_{j}^{2}} \left( f(\pm_{j+1}) - f(\pm_{j}) - b_{j}h_{j} \right) \quad \forall j = 1, m(\forall_{j} = m_{j})$$

$$-c_{j} = \frac{1}{h_{j}^{2}} \left( f(\pm_{j+1}) - f(\pm_{j}) - b_{j}h_{j} \right) \quad \forall j = 1, m(\forall_{j} = m_{j}).$$

The ambelic consumi ((I) si (II)) a  $j = f(\pm_{j}) + b_{j} = m_{j}$ .

Exercition. Obtainable function upline patriction pentre function  $f(\pm) = e^{2x}$  relative la divirience a  $e^{-1}; 0; 1$ .

 $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{2x}$  relative la divirience a  $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{-1}; 0; 1$ .

 $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{2x}$  relative la divirience a  $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{-1}; 0; 1$ .

 $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{2x}$  relative la divirience a  $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{-1}; 0; 1$ .

 $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{2x}$  relative la divirience a  $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{-1}; 0; 1$ .

 $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{2x}$  relative la divirience a  $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{-1}; 0; 1$ .

 $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{2x}$  relative la divirience a  $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{-1}; 0; 1$ .

 $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{2x}$  relative la divirience a  $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{-1}; 0; 1$ .

 $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{2x}$  relative  $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{-1}; 0; 1$ .

 $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{2x}$  relative  $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{-1}; 0; 1$ .

 $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{2x}$  relative  $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{-1}; 0; 1$ .

 $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{2x}$  relative  $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{-1}; 0; 1$ .

 $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{2x}$  relative  $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{-1}; 0; 1$ .

 $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{2x}$  relative  $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{-1}; 0; 1$ .

 $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{2x}$  relative  $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{-1}; 0; 1$ .

 $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{2x}$  relative  $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{-1}; 0; 1$ .

 $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{2x}$  relative  $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{-1}; 0; 1$ .

 $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{2x}$  relative  $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{-1}; 0; 1$ .

 $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{2x}$  relative  $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{-1}; 0; 1$ .

 $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{2x}$  relative  $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{-1}; 0; 1$ .

 $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{2x}$  relative  $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{-1}; 0; 1$ .

 $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{2x}$  relative  $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{-1}; 0; 1$ .

 $f(\pm_{j}) = e^{2x}; 1$ .

In final phinum;  $S(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-2} + 2e^{-2}(x+1) + (1-3e^{-2})(x+1)^2; & \text{for } [-1,0) \\ 1 + (2-4e^2)x + (e^2+4e^2-3)x^2; & \text{for } [0,1]. \end{cases}$