## Gurs 8

Interplace Lagrange

Fie f: [a,b] -> R si (xi) = 1,n+1 & diviziume a inter-

valului [a, b], i.l. a= x1 < x2 < ... < xn+1 = b.

Fig  $T_n = \{ P_n(x) = a_1 + a_2 x + \dots + a_{n+1} x^n \mid a_i \in \mathbb{R} + i = 1, n+1 \}.$ 

(multimen polinoamelor de grad eel mult n)

Det: Interpolarea Lagrange consta în determinarea unui plinom Pn & Pn numit polinom de interpolare

Det: Volorile  $\pm i$ ,  $i \in \overline{1, m+1}$  s.n. moduri som puncte de linterpolare.

1. Mitoda soireità de determinare a polinonnellei de inter-

phase dagange Pn

Ustam f(xi)= yi + i= 1,n+1.

Fie  $P_n(x) = a_1 + a_2 x + \dots + a_{n+1} x^n$  un polinour de interplace Lagrange assciet functiei f relativ la diviZilmea (xi) i= Im+1. then Pn(ti)=f(ti)=4i +i=1, m+1. Obținem umaterul sistem de ecuații limiare:  $\begin{cases} a_1 + a_2 x_1 + \dots + a_{n+1} x_1^n = y_1 \\ a_1 + a_2 x_2 + \dots + a_{n+1} x_2 = y_2 \end{cases}$ a1+a2 xn+1+...+ an+1 xn+1 = yn+1 (m+1 ecuatio, m+1 necunstate -> a1, a2,..., an+1). Sub forma matricealà sistemul (1) devine:  $\begin{pmatrix}
1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_1 \\
1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \dots & x_2 \\
1 & x_{n+1} & x_{n+1} & \dots & x_{n+1}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_{n+1} \\ y_{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$ 

det(A) =  $T(x_i - x_j) \pm 0$ , devarce  $x_i \pm x_j + 1 \le i < j \le n+1$ . 1 $\le i < j \le n+1$  Desarce det (4) \$0 resultà cà sistemul (1) are solve tie unicà, i.e. plinomul de introduce Lagrange este unic determinat.

le retolvà sistemul (1) si se scrie posinomul de interpolare dagrange  $P_n(x) = a_1 + a_2 + t_{-} + a_{n+1} x^n$  ( $a_{1},...,a_{n+1}$  determinati mai sus).

Exercitive. So se determine, prin metoda duecta, polinormal de interpolare d'agrange  $P_2$  associat functiei  $f(x) = e^{2x} \quad \text{volative la divizioner} \quad \begin{array}{c} -1; \ 0; \ 1 \end{array},$   $\text{Sol} \quad \begin{array}{c} y_1 = f(x_1) = e^{-2}, \\ y_2 = f(x_2) = e^{-2}, \end{array}$   $y_3 = f(x_3) = e^{2},$ 

Fig  $P_{2}(x) = A_{1} + A_{2}x + A_{3}x^{2}, A_{1}, A_{2}, A_{3} \in \mathbb{R}$ .  $\begin{cases}
P_{2}(x_{1}) = y_{1} \\
P_{2}(x_{2}) = y_{2} \\
P_{2}(x_{3}) = y_{3}
\end{cases} = \begin{cases}
A_{1} + A_{2} \cdot (-1) + A_{3} \cdot (-1)^{2} = \ell^{-2} \\
A_{1} + A_{2} \cdot 0 + A_{3} \cdot 0^{2} = 1
\end{cases} = \begin{cases}
A_{1} + A_{2} \cdot 1 + A_{3} \cdot \ell^{2} = \ell^{2}
\end{cases}$ 

$$\begin{array}{c} \{a_{1}-a_{2}+a_{3}=\ell^{2}\} \\ \{a_{1}-a_{2}+a_{3}=\ell^{2}-1\} \\ \{a_{1}-a_{2}+a_{3}=\ell^{2}-1\} \\ \{a_{1}-a_{2}+a_{3}=\ell^{2}-1\} \\ \{a_{1}-a_{2}+a_{3}=\ell^{2}-1\} \\ \{a_{1}-a_{2}+a_{3}=\ell^{2}-1\} \\ \{a_{1}-a_{2}+a_{3}=\ell^{2}-1\} \\ \{a_{1}-a_{2}+a_{3}=\ell^{2}+\ell^{2}-2\} \\ \{a_{1}-a_{2}+a_{3}=\ell^{2}+\ell^{2}-2\} \\ \{a_{1}-a_{2}+a_{3}=\ell^{2}+\ell^{2}-2\} \\ \{a_{2}-e^{2}+\ell^{2}-2\} \\ \{a_{3}-e^{2}+\ell^{2}-2\} \\ \{a_{3}-e^{2}+\ell^{2}-$$

 $f(x_{k}) = y_{k} + k = \overline{y_{k+1}} \cdot ... \cdot (x_{k} - x_{k+1}) \cdot ... \cdot$ 

HXER, som, compact,  $L_{m,k}(x) = \frac{m+1}{2} \xrightarrow{x-x_j} + xER$ .

Def: Functive  $L_{m,k}$ ,  $k = \sqrt{m+1} \xrightarrow{j+1} x$ . n. functive de baza fentre interpolarea dagrange. Exercitiu. Determinati, folosind metoda dagrange, polinomul de interpolare dagrange P2 asocial function fix =2x relativ la diviriumen {-1,0,1}.  $\frac{3}{2k!} \cdot P_{2}(x) = \frac{3}{2} L_{2,k}(x) f(x) = \frac{3}{2} L_{2,k}(x) f(x).$ f(xx)=4 + k=1,3  $y_1 = \sqrt{2}$  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = 1$ .  $\frac{1}{2} = \ell^2$  $L_{2,1}(x) = \frac{(x-x_2)(x-x_3)}{(x_1-x_2)(x_1-x_3)} = \frac{(x-o)(x-1)}{(-1-o)(-1-1)} =$ 

$$= \frac{1}{2} \chi(\chi - 1) = \frac{1}{2} (\chi^2 - \chi),$$

$$L_{2/2}(\chi) = \frac{(\chi - \chi_1)(\chi - \chi_3)}{(\chi_2 - \chi_1)(\chi_2 - \chi_3)} = \frac{(\chi + 1)(\chi - 1)}{(0 + 1)(0 - 1)} =$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{1}\right) \cdot (2+1)(2+1) = (-1)(2+1) = 1-2$$

$$L_{2,3}(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_3-x_1)(x_3-x_2)} = \frac{(x+1)(x-0)}{(1+1)(1-0)} =$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}(x+1)x=\frac{1}{2}(x^2+x).$$

$$+(-x^2)\cdot 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x^2+x)\cdot \ell^2 = 1 + \frac{\ell^2-\ell^{-2}}{2}x + \frac{\ell^2+\ell^{-2}-2}{2}x^2$$

3. Métoda Monton de determinare a polinomelui de in-

terpolare dagrange Pn

Consideram umatoarea representare:

$$P_{n}(x) = L_{1} + L_{2}(x - x_{1}) + L_{3}(x - x_{2})(x - x_{2}) + ... + L_{n+1}(x - x_{1}) \cdot ... (x - x_{n}) = L_{1} + L_{2}(x - x_{1}) + L_{3}(x - x_{1})(x - x_{2}) + ... + L_{n+1}(x - x_{1}) \cdot ... + L_{n+$$

$$= c_1 + \sum_{i=2}^{n+1} c_i T(x-x_i).$$

$$= c_1 + \sum_{i=2}^{n+1} c_i T(x-x_i).$$
bonditile  $P_n(x_i) = f(x_i) = y_i + i = j_{n+1}$  we furnized to alterminate continuous perturbable.

Fin  $(x_i) = y_1$ 

$$P_n(x_i) = y_2$$

$$P_n(x_{n+1}) = y_{n+1}$$

$$= c_1 + c_2(x_2-x_1)$$

$$= c_1 + c_2(x_2-x_1) + ... + c_{n+1}(x_{n+1}-x_1)... (x_{n+1}-x_n) = y_{n+1}$$
Useumstatt:  $c_1, ..., c_{n+1}$ .

Sixtemal (2) est sixtem inferior triunghillar is a sendente.

Elementele matricei assciate sintenului(2) sunt:  $a_{i,j} = 1 + i = \overline{1}_{m+1}$ ,  $a_{i,j} = \overline{1}_{m+1} + i = \overline{1}_{m+1} + i = \overline{1}_{m+1}$ .

Exercition. Determinati, prin metoda Meneton, polenonul de interpolare Lagrange ? asociat function  $f(x)=e^{2x}$  relative la divizionea  $\{-1;0;1\}$ . Il: 4= e?  $y_2 = 1$ ,  $y_2 = \ell^2$ . Hornidam  $P_2(x) = \mathcal{L}_1 + \mathcal{L}_2(x - x_1) + \mathcal{L}_3(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$ .

 $\begin{cases} P_{2}(x_{1}) = y_{1} \\ P_{2}(x_{2}) = y_{2} \\ P_{2}(x_{3}) = y_{3} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} c_{1} = c^{-2} \\ c_{1} + c_{2}(0+1) = 1 \\ c_{1} + c_{2}(1+1) + c_{3}(1+1) \quad (1-0) = e^{2} \end{cases}$ 

 $\begin{cases} \xi_1 = \ell^{-2} \\ \xi_2 = 1 - \ell^{-2} \\ \ell^{-2} + 2(1 - \ell^{-2}) + 2\xi_3 = \ell^2 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \xi_1 = \ell^{-2} \\ \xi_2 = 1 - \ell^{-2} \\ \xi_3 = \frac{\ell^2 + \ell^{-2} - 2}{2} \end{cases} .$ 

P2(x)= -1+-2(x-21)+-23(x-21)(x-22) =  $= \ell^{-2} + \left(1 - \ell^{-2}\right) (\chi + 1) + \frac{\ell^{2} + \ell^{-2} - 2}{2} (\chi + 1) (\chi - 0) =$  $= (2^{2} + 1 - 1)^{2} + (1 -$ 

$$=1+\frac{\ell^{2}-\ell^{2}}{2}+\frac{\ell^{2}+\ell^{-2}-2}{2}+\frac{\ell^{2}+\ell^{-2}-2}{2}$$

4. Métoda Moroton en diferente divizate de déterminare a prinonnelle de interprare Lagrange Pn

Det: 1. In diferență divitată (DD) de ordinul o a funției f în rapat cu nodul  $\mathfrak{T}_i$ :  $f[\mathfrak{T}_i] = f(\mathfrak{T}_i)$ .

2, J.n. DD de stolivel 1 a functie i fin rapst or nodevile  $x_1$  is  $x_2$ :  $f[x_1, x_2] = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1}$ .

4. Y.M. DD de ordinal n a functiei f ûn rapoit ou modurile £1, £2,..., £n+1:

 $= f[x_1,...,x_{n+1}] = f[x_2,...,x_{n+1}] - f[x_1,...,x_n]$   $= x_{n+1} - x_n$ 

Thoma. Polinomul de interpolare Lagrange  $P_n$  assist functie f relative la diviziurea  $(x_i)_{i=1,m+1}$  est :  $P_n(x) = f[x_1] + f[x_1,x_2](x-x_1) +$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
+ & \int \left[ x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3} \right] \left( x - x_{1} \right) \left( x - x_{2} \right) + \dots + \\
+ & \int \left[ x_{1}, \dots, x_{m+1} \right] \left( x - x_{1} \right) \dots \cdot \left( x - x_{m} \right) &= \\
&= & \int \left[ x_{1} \right] + \sum_{i=2}^{m+1} \int \left[ x_{i}, \dots, x_{i} \right] \cdot \prod \left( x - x_{j} \right) & \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.
\end{aligned}$$

Construin urmatoul tabel en DD.

<del>X</del> i	DD de 81 din 0	DD de ordin 1	DD de ordin 2	
XI	(f[7])			
£2	f[72] 3	&[ 7/172] )		
*3	f[#3] 3	[ F2, 7/3] 3	\$[x1,x2,x3]	
•				

Fie 2 matricea sore are umafraille elemente:

Qij = 
$$f[x_{i-j+1},...,x_{i}] + j = \overline{2_1 m+1}, \forall i=j,m+1$$

Observam sa elementele matricei a sunt chiar elementele din tabelul su DD.

toem 
$$Q_{ij} = \frac{Q_{ij-1} - Q_{i-1}j_{-1}}{x_{i} - x_{i-j+1}} + \hat{y} = \overline{z_{1}m+1}, \forall i = j_{1}m+1.$$

Exercition. Determinati, fobrind metoda Monton ou DD, polinamul de interpolare dagrange P2 asociat functiei  $f(x) = \ell^{2x}$  relativ la divirzionea  $\{-1,0,1\}$ .  $f(x) = \ell^{2x}$  relativ la divirzionea  $\{-1,0,1\}$ .

$$P_{2}(x) = f[x_{1}] + f[x_{1},x_{2}](x-x_{1}) + f[x_{1},x_{2},x_{3}](x-x_{1})(x-x_{2})$$
  
 $f[x_{1}] = f(x_{1}) = f(-1) = e^{-2}$ 

$$f[x_1,x_2] = f(x_2) - f(x_1) = \frac{1 - \ell^{-2}}{0 + 1} = (1 - \ell^{-2})$$

$$f[x_3] = f(x_3) = f(1) = \ell^2$$
.

$$f[x_2,x_3] = \frac{f(x_3) - f(x_2)}{x_3 - x_2} = \frac{\ell^2 - 1}{1 - 0} = \ell^2 - 1.$$

$$f[x_1, x_2, x_3] = \frac{f[x_2, x_3] - f[x_1, x_2]}{x_3 - x_1} = \frac{\ell^2 - 1 - 1 + \ell^{-2}}{1 + 1} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2^2 + 2^{-2} \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{split} & P_{2}(x) = f[x_{1}] + f[x_{1}, x_{2}](x - x_{1}) + f[x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}](x - x_{1})(x - x_{2}) = \\ & = l^{-2} + (1 - l^{-2})(x + 1) + \frac{l^{2} + l^{-2} - 2}{2}(x + 1)(x - 0) = \\ & = (l^{-2} + 1 - l^{-2}) + (1 - l^{-2} + \frac{l^{2} + l^{-2} - 2}{2})x + \frac{l^{2} + l^{-2} - 2}{2}x^{2} = \\ & = 1 + \frac{l^{2} - l^{-2}}{2}x + \frac{l^{2} + l^{-2} - 2}{2}x^{2}. \ \, \Box \end{split}$$