

## Zad. 2

a)  $B_i^n(x)$  <sup>①</sup>  $\geq 0$  i osiąga dokładnie 1 maksimum dla  $x \in [0,1]$  <sup>②</sup>

$$B_i^n(x) = \binom{n}{i} x^i (1-x)^{n-i}$$

↑ zawsze  $\geq 0$ 
↑  $\geq 0$  w przedziale  $[0,1]$ 
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Zatem ① spełniona.

Sprawdźmy ekstremum: ( $x \in (0,1)$ )

$$B_i^n(x)' = 0$$

$$\binom{n}{i} i \cdot x^{i-1} \cdot (1-x)^{n-i} - \binom{n}{i} \cdot x^i \cdot (n-i) \cdot (1-x)^{n-i-1} = 0 \quad | : \binom{n}{i}$$

$$i \cdot x^{i-1} \cdot (1-x)^{n-i} - x^i \cdot (n-i) \cdot (1-x)^{n-i-1} = 0 \quad | : x^{i-1} \cdot (1-x)^{n-i-1}$$

$$i \cdot (1-x) - x(n-i) = 0$$

$$i - ix - xn + ix = 0$$

$$i = xn$$

$$x = \frac{i}{n} \quad \text{— czyli jest to jedyne ekstremum w przedziale } [0,1] \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$b) \sum_{i=0}^n B_i^n(t) \equiv 1$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^n B_i^n(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} \cdot t^i \cdot (1-t)^{n-i} \stackrel{\uparrow}{=} (t + 1-t)^n = 1^n = 1$$

z dwumianu  
Newtona

$$\left( \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} x^i (1-y)^{n-i} = (x+y)^n \right)$$

$$c) B_i^n(u) = (1-u) B_i^{n-1}(u) + u B_{i-1}^{n-1}(u) \quad (0 \leq i \leq n)$$

$$(1-u) B_i^{n-1}(u) + u B_{i-1}^{n-1}(u) =$$

$$= (1-u) \binom{n-1}{i} u^i (1-u)^{n-1-i} + u \binom{n-1}{i-1} u^{i-1} (1-u)^{n-1-i} =$$

$$= \binom{n-1}{i} u^i (1-u)^{n-i} + \binom{n-1}{i-1} u^i (1-u)^{n-i} =$$

$$= \left[ \binom{n-1}{i} + \binom{n-1}{i-1} \right] u^i (1-u)^{n-i} =$$

$$= \left[ \frac{(n-1)!}{i!(n-1-i)!} + \frac{(n-1)!}{(i-1)!(n-i)!} \right] u^i (1-u)^{n-i} = \frac{(n-1)!(n-i) + (n-1)!i}{i!(n-i)!} u^i (1-u)^{n-i} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left[ \frac{(n-1)!}{i!(n-1-i)!} + \frac{(n-1)!}{(i-1)!(n-i)!} \right] u^i (1-u)^{n-i} = \frac{(n-1)!(n-i) + (n-1)!i}{i!(n-i)!} u^i (1-u)^{n-i} = \\
&= \frac{(n-1)!(n-i+i)}{i!(n-i)!} u^i (1-u)^{n-i} = \binom{n}{i} u^i (1-u)^{n-i} = B_i^n(u)
\end{aligned}$$

$$d) B_i^n(u) = \frac{n+1-i}{n+1} B_i^{n+1}(u) + \frac{i+1}{n+1} B_{i+1}^{n+1}(u) \quad (0 \leq i \leq n)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{n+1-i}{n+1} B_i^{n+1}(u) + \frac{i+1}{n+1} B_{i+1}^{n+1}(u) = \\
&= \frac{n+1-i}{n+1} \cdot \frac{(n+1)!}{i!(n+1-i)!} u^i \cdot (1-u)^{n+1-i} + \frac{i+1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{(n+1)!}{(i+1)!(n-i)!} u^{i+1} \cdot (1-u)^{n-i} = \\
&= \frac{n!}{i!(n-i)!} u^i (1-u)^{n+1-i} + \frac{n!}{i!(n-i)!} u^{i+1} \cdot (1-u)^{n-i} = \\
&= \binom{n}{i} \left( u^i (1-u)^{n+1-i} + u^{i+1} \cdot (1-u)^{n-i} \right) = \\
&= \binom{n}{i} \left( u^i (1-u)^{n-i} (1-u + u) \right) = \binom{n}{i} u^i (1-u)^{n-i} = B_i^n(u)
\end{aligned}$$

Zad. 5

$$p(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n B_i^n(t) W_i = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} t^i \cdot (1-t)^{n-i} \cdot W_i$$

$$p(t) = \binom{n}{0} t^0 \cdot (1-t)^n \cdot W_0 + \binom{n}{1} t^1 \cdot (1-t)^{n-1} \cdot W_1 + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1} t^{n-1} \cdot (1-t) \cdot W_{n-1} + \binom{n}{n} t^n \cdot W_n$$

Mozemy wykorzystac schemat Hornera i wyciągać  $(1-t)$  przed nawias

$$p(t) = \left( \dots \left( W_0 \binom{n}{0} (1-t) + W_1 \binom{n}{1} t \right) (1-t) + \dots + W_{n-1} \binom{n}{n-1} t^{n-1} \right) (1-t) + W_n \binom{n}{n} t^n$$

Skorzystamy również z faktu, że  $\binom{n}{i} = \binom{n}{i-1} \cdot \frac{n+1-i}{i}$

ALGORYTM:

$b = n$  (symbol Newtona)

$w = W_0$

$d = t$  ( $t$  do kolejnych potęg)

$s = 1-t$

FOR  $i = 1$  to  $n$ :

$$w = w \cdot s + w_i \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$d = d \cdot t$$

$$b = (b \cdot (n-i)) / (i+1)$$

RETURN  $w$

Zad. 7

$$R_n(t) = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^n w_i w_i B_i^n(t)}{\sum_{i=0}^n w_i B_i^n(t)} = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{w_i B_i^n(t)}{\sum_{j=0}^n w_j B_j^n(t)} \cdot w_i$$

Kombinacja barycentryczna punktu wyraża się przez

$$\alpha_0 w_0 + \alpha_1 w_1 + \alpha_2 w_2 + \dots + \alpha_n w_n,$$

gdzie  $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{R}$  oraz  $\sum_{i=0}^n \alpha_i = 1$ , a  $w_i$  to punkty

$$\text{Czyli } \alpha_i = \frac{w_i B_i^n(t)}{\sum_{j=0}^n w_j B_j^n(t)},$$

$$\text{Więc } \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{w_i B_i^n(t)}{\sum_{j=0}^n w_j B_j^n(t)} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^n w_i B_i^n(t)}{\sum_{i=0}^n w_i B_i^n(t)} = 1,$$

czyli  $R_n(t)$  jest kombinacją barycentryczną punktów,

a więc jest on punktem na płaszczyźnie