Să se calculere diferența divizată  $\left[\begin{array}{c} X_{0}, X_{1}, \dots, X_{m}; \frac{1}{(x+\alpha)^{2}} \end{array}\right]$  $X_i \neq X_j$ ;  $i \neq j$ Rezolvare: Ne vom folosi de faptul că  $[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m; f] = \underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^m f(x_i)}_{p'(x_i)}$ unde  $\ell(x) = (x - x_0) \dots (x - x_m)$  este polinomul modal Deducem ca  $\left[ x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m ; \frac{(x-x_0) \dots (x-x_m)}{(x+a)^2} \right] = 0$ pe posifia lui f(x) anterior (in acest cas f(xi)=0) Avem  $(x-x_0)$ ... $(x-x_m) = (x+a)^2 P(x) + \alpha(x+a) + \beta$ gradul = m+1 deg (P)=m-1Pentru a determina 3 consideram  $x = -a = (-a - x_0) ... (-a - x_m) = \beta = \beta = (-1)^{m+1} (x_0 + a) ... (x_m + a)$ =>  $\beta = (-1)^{m+1} \prod_{i=0}^{m} (x_i + a)$ Pentru a determina « derivam relația anterioară și obtinem  $(X-X_0)\dots(X-X_m)\left(\frac{1}{X-X_0}+\frac{1}{X-X_1}+\dots+\frac{1}{X-X_m}\right)=2(X+\alpha)P(X)+$  $+(x+a)^{2}$ , P'(x) + x $X = -\alpha = (-\alpha - x_0) \cdot (-\alpha - x_m) \left( \frac{1}{-\alpha - x_0} + \cdots + \frac{1}{-\alpha - x_m} \right) = \alpha$  $=) \propto = (-1)^{m+1} (a+x_0) \dots (a+x_m) \cdot (-1) \left( \frac{1}{a+x_0} + \dots + \frac{1}{a+x_m} \right)$ =)  $\alpha = (-1)^{m+2} \prod_{i=0}^{m} (x_i + a) \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{m} \frac{1}{x_i + a}$ 

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Luând în calcul cele de mai sus, ajungem la 0 = \{x_0, x_1, ..., x_m; \frac{(x-x_0)...(x-x_m)}{(x+a)^2}\} =
                 = \left[ X_{0}, X_{1}, ..., X_{m}; \frac{(x+a)^{2}P(x) + \alpha(x+a) + \beta}{(x+a)^{2}} \right] =
                  = \left[x_{0}, x_{1}, \dots, x_{m}; P(x)\right] + \left[x_{0}, x_{1}, \dots, x_{m}; \frac{x}{x+\alpha}\right] + \left[x_{0}, x_{1}, \dots, x_{m}; \frac{\beta}{(x+\alpha)^{2}}\right]
                                         egalà u o desaruce deg (P) = m-1
  =) \quad 0 = \alpha \left( X_{0}, X_{1}, \dots, X_{m}; \frac{1}{x+\alpha} \right) + \beta \left( X_{0}, X_{1}, \dots, X_{m}; \frac{1}{(x+\alpha)^{2}} \right)
= \sum_{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m; \frac{1}{(x+a)^2}} = -\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \left[ x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m; \frac{1}{x+a} \right]
              Vom folosi
                              [X_0, ..., X_m; \frac{1}{C_1X+C_2}] = (-1)^m \frac{C_1^m}{\prod_{i=0}^m (C_1X_i + C_2)}
           Pentru a calcula \left[X_0, \dots, X_m; \frac{1}{x+a}\right] avem c_{\lambda} = 1, c_{\lambda} = a
                    =) \left[ X_{0}, X_{1}, \dots, X_{m} ; \frac{1}{\lambda + \alpha} \right] = \frac{(-1)^{m}}{\frac{m}{1!} \left( X_{i} + \alpha \right)}
             \left[\begin{array}{c} X_{o}, X_{1}, \dots, X_{m} \end{array}; \frac{1}{(x+\alpha)^{2}} \right] = (1) \cdot \left((-1)^{m+2} \cdot \frac{m}{1!} (x_{i} + \alpha) \cdot \frac{m}{i=0} \cdot \frac{1}{X_{i} + \alpha}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{(x+\alpha)^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{(
                                                                                                                                                                                  \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{m} \frac{1}{x_i + a}}{\prod_{i=0}^{m} (x_i + a)} = (-1)^{m+2} \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{m} \frac{1}{x_i + a}}{\prod_{i=0}^{m} (x_i + a)} = (-1)^{m} \frac{\ell'(-a)}{\ell(-a)}
  =) \left[X_{0}, X_{1}, ..., X_{m}; \frac{1}{(x+a)^{2}}\right] = (-1)^{m} \frac{\ell'(-a)}{\ell(-a)},
                     unde \ell(x) = (x-x_0) ... (x-x_m) este polimonul modal
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