I sposob i ciap wielomianów ortogonalnych Pa

$$\beta_k^{(k)} = X - C_{\phi}$$

$$\beta_k(x) = (x - C_k) \beta_{k-\phi} - O(k) (\beta_{k-z})$$

$$P_{l}^{0} = X - C_{l}$$

$$P_{k}^{0} = X - C_{k}$$

$$P_{k}^{0} = X - C_{k}$$

$$P_{k}^{0} = X - C_{k}$$

$$P_{k-1}^{0} = X - C_{k}$$

$$P_{k-2}^{0} = X - C_{k}$$

$$C_{4} = \frac{(x + 6, + 6)}{(x + 6, + 6)} = \frac{(-9 \cdot 1) + (-6 \cdot 1) + (0 \cdot 1) + (6 \cdot 1) + (9 \cdot 1)}{1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1} = \frac{0}{5} = 0 = 1 = X$$

$$(x + 6, + 6) + (-6 \cdot 1) + (-6$$

$$C_2 = \frac{(x l_1 l_1) l_1}{(l_1 l_1) l_1} = \frac{\xi_1}{\xi_2} \times l_2 \cdot \times l_2 = \frac{\xi_2}{(l_1 l_1) l_1} = \frac{\xi_3}{(l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2)} = \frac{\xi_4}{(l_1 l_1) l_1} = \frac{\xi_5}{(l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2)} = \frac{\xi_5}{(l_1 l_1) l_1} = \frac{\xi_5}{(l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2)} = \frac{\xi_5}{(l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2)} = \frac{\xi_5}{(l_1 l_1) (l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2)} = \frac{\xi_5}{(l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2)} = \frac{\xi_5}{(l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2)} = \frac{\xi_5}{(l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2)} = \frac{\xi_5}{(l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2)} = \frac{\xi_5}{(l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2)} = \frac{\xi_5}{(l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2)} = \frac{\xi_5}{(l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2)} = \frac{\xi_5}{(l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2)} = \frac{\xi_5}{(l_2 l_2) (l_2 l_2) (l_2$$

$$\int_{2}^{4} \frac{(l_{1} l_{2})_{4}}{(l_{0} l_{0})_{4}} = \frac{\frac{4}{2} x_{0} x_{0} x_{0}}{\frac{2}{5} l_{0} l_{0}} = \frac{8 l_{0} 2 + 6 l_{0} 2}{5} = \frac{290}{5} = 58$$

$$P_2 = (x - C_2)P_4 - d_2P_0 = x^2 - 58$$

Il sposobio ortogonolização Grano-Schnidha

Weany linious niezobène funkçie  $f_0(x)=1$   $f_1(x)=x$   $f_2(x)=x^2$ , wielomiony Po, P1, P2 obliczymy w nostępujący sposób

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) = f_{0}(x)$$

$$P_{R}(x) = f_{L}(x) - \sum_{j=0}^{k_{1}} \frac{(f_{L_{j}}, f_{j})_{N}}{(f_{j}, f_{j})_{N}} \cdot f_{0}$$

$$\begin{cases}
P_{k}(x) = f_{k}(x) - 2j & f_{i}(x) = f_{i}(x) \\
P_{i}(y) = f_{i}(x) - 2j & f_{i}(y) = f_{i}(y) = f_{i}(y) = f_{i}(y) = f_{i}(x) = f_{i}(x) = f_{i}(x) - f_{i}(y) = f_{i}(y) = f_{i}(y) f_{i}(y$$