

mogą być obliczeniówki ale dobra metoda i wzory (szczególnie że wynik dziki)

L6.6. 1 punkt Podaj postać Lagrange'a wielomianu interpolacyjnego dla danych

	0	1	2	3
$x_k$	-10	-5	7	11
$y_k$	8	-3	5	0

$$L_3(x) = y_0 \lambda_0(x) + y_1 \lambda_1(x) + y_2 \lambda_2(x) + y_3 \lambda_3(x)$$

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_1} \cdot \frac{x-x_2}{x_0-x_2} \cdot \frac{x-x_3}{x_0-x_3} = (x+5)(x-7)(x-11) \cdot \frac{1}{264} \cdot 40 = \frac{1}{33}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{x-x_0}{x_1-x_0} \cdot \frac{x-x_2}{x_1-x_2} \cdot \frac{x-x_3}{x_1-x_3} = (x+10)(x-7)(x-11) \cdot \frac{1}{-264} \cdot 40 = -\frac{1}{33}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{x-x_0}{x_2-x_0} \cdot \frac{x-x_1}{x_2-x_1} \cdot \frac{x-x_3}{x_2-x_3} = (x+10)(x+5)(x-11) \cdot \frac{1}{-264} \cdot 42 = -\frac{5}{88}$$

$$\lambda_3 = \frac{x-x_0}{x_3-x_0} \cdot \frac{x-x_1}{x_3-x_1} \cdot \frac{x-x_2}{x_3-x_2} = (x+10)(x+5)(x-7) \cdot \frac{1}{1344} \cdot 93 = 0$$

0:  $(8+3)(8-5)8 = 11 \cdot 3 \cdot 8 = 264$   
 1:  $-11(-8)(-3) = -264$   
 2:  $17 \cdot 12(-4) = -816$   
 3:  $21 \cdot 16 \cdot 4 = 1344$

0:  $(-10+5)(-10-7)(-10-11) = -1785$   
 1:  $(-5+10)(-5-7)(-5-11) = 960$   
 2:  $(7+10)(7+5)(7-11) = -816$   
 3:  $(11+10)(11+5)(11-7) = 1344$

$$L_3 = \frac{1}{33}(x+5)(x-7)(x-11) - \frac{1}{33}(x+10)(x-7)(x-11) - \frac{5}{88}(x+10)(x+5)(x-11) + 0 \cdot (x+10)(x+5)(x-7) =$$

$$\frac{1}{33}x^3 - \frac{13}{33}x^2 + \frac{13}{33}x + \frac{35}{33} - \frac{1}{33}x^3 + \frac{17}{33}x^2 - \frac{103}{33}x + \frac{770}{33} - \frac{5}{88}x^3 + \frac{10}{88}x^2 - \frac{675}{88}x + \frac{675}{88} =$$

$$\frac{29}{88}x^3 - \frac{38}{88}x^2 - \frac{77}{88}x + \frac{3235}{88}$$

$$= -\frac{8}{1785}x^3 + \frac{104}{1785}x^2 + \frac{104}{1785}x - \frac{88}{51} + \frac{1}{320}x^3 + \frac{1}{40}x^2 + \frac{103}{320}x - \frac{57}{32} - \frac{5}{88}x^3 - \frac{20}{88}x^2 + \frac{5}{88}x + \frac{450}{88}$$

$$= -\frac{523}{38080}x^3 + \frac{839}{14240}x^2 + \frac{41309}{38080}x - \frac{1243}{1632}$$