3ab (2p) (done)

8 November, 2023 15:

L6.3. 2 punkty Niech T_n $(n=0,1,\ldots)$ oznacza n-ty wielomian Czebyszewa.

- (a) Podaj postać potęgową wielomianu T_5 .
- (b) Jakimi wzorami wyrażają się współczynniki wielomianu T_n przy x^n i x^{n-1} ?
- (a) Podaj postać potęgową wielomianu T_5 .

$$T_{2}(x) = 2x \cdot x - 1 = 2x^{2} - 1$$

$$T_{3}(x) = 2x(2x^{2} - 1) - x = 4x^{3} - 2x - x = 4x^{3} - 3x$$

$$T_{4}(x) = 2x(4x^{3} - 3x) - (2x^{2} - 1) = 8x^{4} - 8x^{2} + 1$$

$$T_{5}(x) = 2x(8x^{4} - 8x^{4} + 1) - (4x^{3} - 3x) = 1$$

$$T_{5}(x) = 2x(8x^{4} - 8x^{4} + 1) - (4x^{3} - 3x) = 1$$

$$T_{5}(x) = 2x(8x^{4} - 8x^{4} + 1) - (4x^{3} - 3x) = 1$$

$$T_{5}(x) = 2x(8x^{4} - 8x^{4} + 1) - (4x^{3} - 3x) = 1$$

$$T_{5}(x) = 2x(6x^{3} + 2x - 6x^{3} + 1) + (6x^{5} - 20x^{3} + 5x^{3} + 1)$$

$$T_{5}(x) = 2x(6x^{3} - 2x^{2} + 1) = 1$$

$$T_{5}(x) = 2x(6x^{3} - 2x^{2} + 1) = 1$$

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$$T_{5}(x) = 2x(6x^{3} - 2x^{2} + 1) = 1$$

$$T_{k} = 2x T_{k-1}(x) - T_{k-2}(x), k7,2$$
 $T_{0}(x) = f$
 $T_{1}(x) = X$

(b) Jakimi wzorami wyrażają się współczynniki wielomianu T_n przy x^n i x^{n-1} ?

Możeny zobsawować że jest to 0,1/2,4,8,16,32,64..., 0 więc 2^{n-1} . Volowodnijmy to indukcyjnie.

1)
$$dl_{\alpha} = 1 \text{ mong } T_{4}(x) = x = 2^{4-1}x = x$$

2) Zatóżmy że zachodzi olo n, udowodnymy dla n+4:

$$T_{n+1}(x) = 2 \times T_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x) = 2 \times T_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x) = 2 \times (2^n \times m^4 + \dots) - (2^n \times m^2 + \dots) = 2^n \times m^2 + \dots = 2^n$$

· Dla x1-1 dziaho to analogicznie