

How to get  $(a-b)/c - 1$  ?

i)  $\frac{a-b}{c} - 1$  ✓

ii)  $\frac{a-b}{c-1}$

## Polynom interpolasjon. Kap 9 i komp.

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Taylorpolynom til  $f$  av grad  $n$   
konstrueres ved å kreve at  $f$  og  $P_n$   
har samme deriverte  $P_n^{(k)}(a) = f^{(k)}(a)$   
 $k=0, 1, \dots, n$ .

Alternativ: Finn en polynomtilnærming  
som har samme funksjonsverdi som  
 $f$  i isolerte punkter.

Gitt  $x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n$ ,  $x_i \in [a, b]$

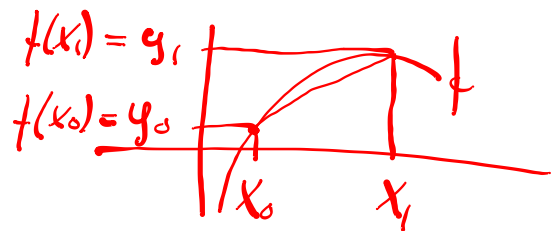
Finn  $P_n$  slik at

$$P_n(x_i) = f(x_i), \quad i=0, 1, \dots, n.$$

Ofta er  $f(x_i) = y_i$  gitt tall (måleverdi)

Ek 1, Sekant

$$P_1(x) = \frac{x_1 - x}{x_1 - x_0} f(x_0) + \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} f(x_1)$$



Ek 2. Finn P slik at

$$P(0) = 1, P(1) = 3, P(2) = 2$$

Vi prøver med

$$P(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2$$

Vi har

$$1 = P(0) = c_0$$

$$3 = P(1) = c_0 + c_1 + c_2$$

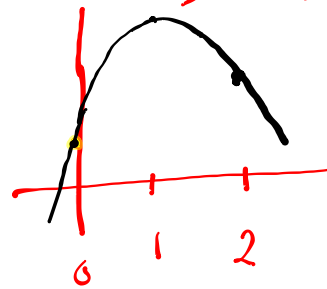
$$c_1 + c_2 = 3 - c_0 = 2$$

$$2 = P(2) = c_0 + 2c_1 + 4c_2$$

$$2c_1 + 4c_2 = 2 - c_0 = 1$$

Løsning  $c_1 = 7/2, c_2 = -3/2, c_0 = 1$

Derfor  $P(x) = 1 + \frac{7}{2}x - \frac{3}{2}x^2$



Udfordring: Å bestemme interpolationspolynom  
 $p_n$  er systematisk måde for store  $n$ .

Generelt er det lurt at skrive  $p_n$  på  
 formen

$$p_n(x) = c_0 + c_1(x-x_0) + c_2(x-x_0)(x-x_1) + \dots + c_n(x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_{n-1})$$

(Punkterne  $(x_i, f(x_i))_{i=0}^n$  er givet.

Eksempel  $n=2$  på  
 nyt.

$$p(0)=1, p(1)=3, p(2)=2$$

$$x_0=0, x_1=1, x_2=2$$

$$f(x_0)=y_0=1,$$

$$f(x_1)=y_1=3$$

$$f(x_2)=y_2=2$$

$$p(x) = c_0 + c_1(x-x_0) + c_2(x-x_0)(x-x_1)$$

$$= c_0 + c_1x + c_2x(x-1)$$

Betingelser

$$1 = p(0) = c_0$$

$$3 = p(1) = c_0 + c_1$$

$$2 = p(2) = c_0 + 2c_1 + 2c_2$$

$$c_0 = 1$$

$$c_1 = 3 - c_0 = 2$$

$$2c_2 = 2 - 1 - 4 = -3$$

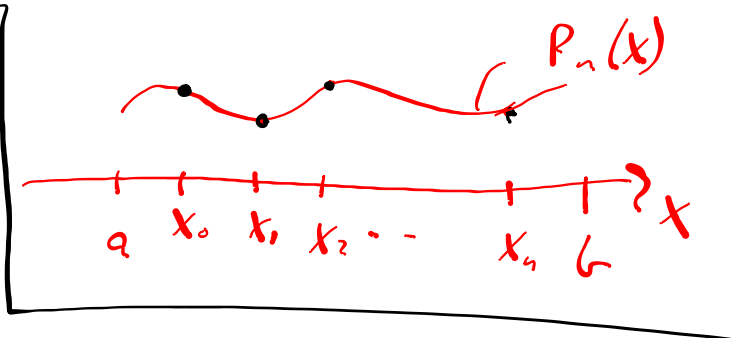
$$c_2 = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$p(x) = 1 + 2x - \frac{3}{2}x(x-1) = 1 + 2x - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x$$

I stedet fik vi

$$= 1 + \underbrace{\left(2 + \frac{3}{2}\right)}_{\frac{7}{2}}x - \frac{3}{2}x^2$$

$$p(x) = 1 + \frac{7}{2}x - \frac{3}{2}x^2$$



Newton form as interpolating polynomial

gilt  $x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n$ ,  $x_i \in [a, b]$

so the Newton formen gilt und

$$P_n(x) = C_0 + C_1(x-x_0) + C_2(x-x_0)(x-x_1)$$

$$+ C_3(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2) + \dots$$

$$+ C_n(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)\dots(x-x_{n-1})$$

Ex.  $n=0$ ,  $P_0(x) = C_0$ ,  $C_0 = P_0(x_0) = f(x_0)$

$$P_0(x) = f(x_0)$$

$$n=1, \quad P_1(x) = C_0 + C_1(x-x_0), \quad P_1(x_0) = f(x_0)$$

$$P_1(x_1) = f(x_1)$$

$$f(x_0) = P(x_0) = C_0$$

$$f(x_1) = P(x_1) = C_0 + C_1(x_1 - x_0)$$

$$C_0 = f(x_0), \quad C_1 = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$n=2 \quad P_2(x) = C_0 + C_1(x-x_0) + C_2(x-x_0)(x-x_1)$$

$$P_2(x_0) = f(x_0), \quad P_2(x_1) = f(x_1), \quad P_2(x_2) = f(x_2)$$

$$f(x_0) = P_2(x_0) = C_0$$

$$f(x_1) = P_2(x_1) = C_0 + C_1(x_1 - x_0)$$

$$f(x_2) = P_2(x_2) = C_0 + C_1(x_2 - x_0) + C_2(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)$$

Lösung  $C_0 = f(x_0)$ ,  $C_1 = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}$

$$C_2 = \frac{\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} - \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}}{x_2 - x_0}$$

Generelt:

$C_k = f[x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k]$  - dividert differans av orden  $k$ .  
-  $C_k$  avhenger kun av  $x_0, \dots, x_k$ .

Derfor

$$f[x_0, \dots, x_k] = \frac{f[x_1, \dots, x_k] - f[x_0, \dots, x_{k-1}]}{x_k - x_0}$$

$$f[x_0] = f(x_0)$$

## Divident differenztafel

$x_0$	$f(x_0)$			
$x_1$	$f(x_1)$	$f[x_0, x_1]$		
$x_2$	$f(x_2)$	$f[x_1, x_2]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$	
$x_3$	$f(x_3)$	$f[x_2, x_3]$	$f[x_1, x_2, x_3]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$

$$f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$f[x_0, \dots, x_k] = \frac{f[x_1, \dots, x_k] - f[x_0, \dots, x_{k-1}]}{x_k - x_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_3(x) = & f[x_0] + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) \\
 & + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1) \\
 & + f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3](x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

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