

Príklad 1. Najdite LP po dachu

$(1, 2), (3, 4)$
 $\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x_0 & y_0 & x_1 & y_1 \end{matrix}$

DOSAZENÍM

Řešení: 1) $ax + b = f(x)$ ✓

$$\begin{cases} a \cdot 1 + b = 2 & \leftarrow x=1 \\ a \cdot 3 + b = 4 & \leftarrow x=3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 3b - b = 2 \\ b = 1, a = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{f(x) = x + 1}}$$

2) Formulí: $f_0(x) = \frac{(x-3)}{(1-3)}$ $f_1(x) = \frac{(x-1)}{(3-1)}$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 2 \cdot f_0(x) + 4 \cdot f_1(x) = \overbrace{- (x-3) + 2(x-1)}^{x+1}$$

Příklad 2 LP interpolující $(2, 4), (3, 1), (5, 7)$.

Řešení: pos A_4 v 2:

$$f(x) = 4 \cdot \frac{(x-3)(x-5)}{(2-3)(2-5)} + 1 \cdot \frac{(x-2)(x-5)}{(3-2)(3-5)}$$

$$+ 7 \cdot \frac{(x-2)(x-3)}{(5-2)(5-3)} \quad -64 + 21 - 35$$

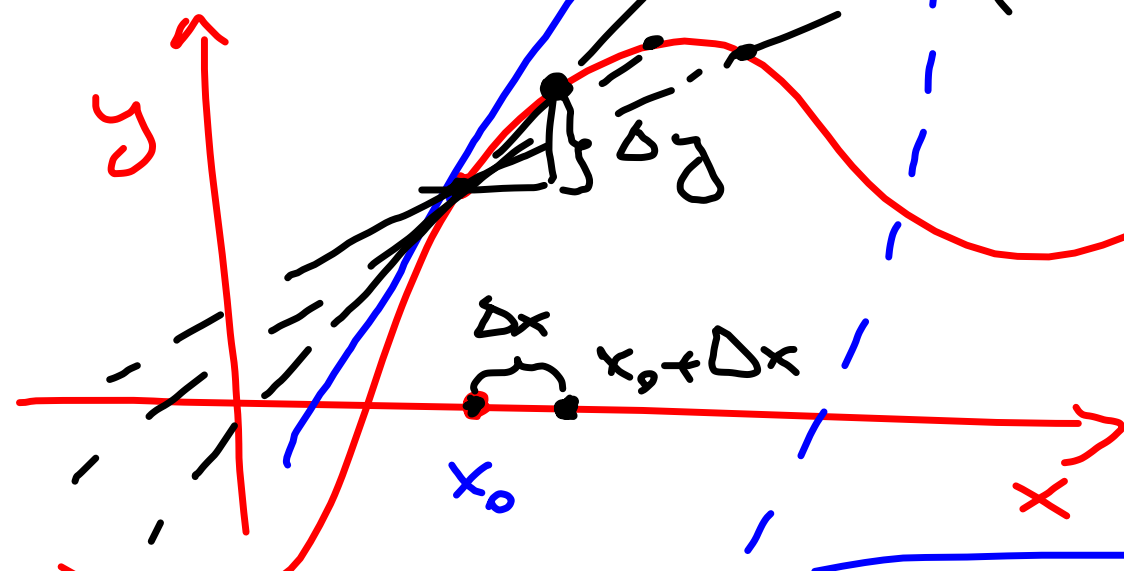
$$= \frac{4}{3} (x-3)(x-5) - \frac{1}{2} (x-2)(x-5)$$

$$+ \frac{7}{6} (x-2)(x-3) = 2x^2 - 13x + 22$$

Příklad 2a) Je li vyřka roste LP v bodě $x=4$?

$$f'(x) = 4x - 13 \quad |_{x=4} \Rightarrow f'(4) = 3.$$

vyhledat misto:



$$f = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_0$$

$$(a+b)^x = a^x + x a^{x-1} b + \dots + \binom{x}{k} a^{x-k} b^k + \dots + b^x$$

$$f(x_0) = y$$

$$\frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = n a_n x^{n-1} + (n-1) a_{n-1} x^{n-2} + \dots$$

$$+ 1 \cdot a_1 + \Delta x \cdot (\dots)$$

$f'(x)$
derivace funkce

derivace
 $\Delta x \sim 0$

Pr. Uved 3: $f(x) = x^3 + x + 1$ $q \cdot g \equiv f$

$g(x) = x^2 + 1$ $q = ?$

$(x^3 + x + 1) : (x^2 + 1) = x$
 $x^3 + x$

$\boxed{0 \quad 0 \quad 1}$

q_1

$f(x) - \tilde{q}(x_0) \cdot g(x_0) =$

$f(x) = x \cdot g(x) + 1$

$f(x_0) = r \in \mathbb{C}$

$f(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$f(x) = q(x) \cdot (x - x_0) + r$

$\text{step } n-1$

$\text{step } = 1$

$\text{step } 0$

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$$(x^6 + x + 1) : (x^2 + 1) = x^4 - x^2 + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^6 + x^4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$-x^4 + x + 1$$

$$-x^4 - x^2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \hline x^2 + x + 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 \quad \quad + 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

x - zbyte

$$f(x) = \tilde{q}(x) \cdot g(x)$$

↑
vyjde del

Hornerovo schéma

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$$

$$b_n := a_n$$

$$b_{n-1} := a_{n-1} + b_n x_0$$

⋮

$$b_0 := a_0 + b_1 x_0$$

$$b_0 = f(x_0)$$

$$f(x) = a_0 + x(a_1 + x(a_2 + \dots x(a_{n-1} + a_n x) \dots))$$

\uparrow
 b_n

$\overbrace{\hspace{10em}}^{b_{n-1}}$

①

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 6x^2 + 2x - 1$$

$$x_0 = 3$$

x_0	x^3	x^2	x^1	x^0
3	2	-6	2	-1
	6	0	6	
	2	0	2	5

$= f(x_0)$
 heh heh

coefficient v polinomu $f(x) : (x - x_0)$
 (se zbytkem)

$$f(x) = (2x^2 + 2)(x - 3) + 5$$

6

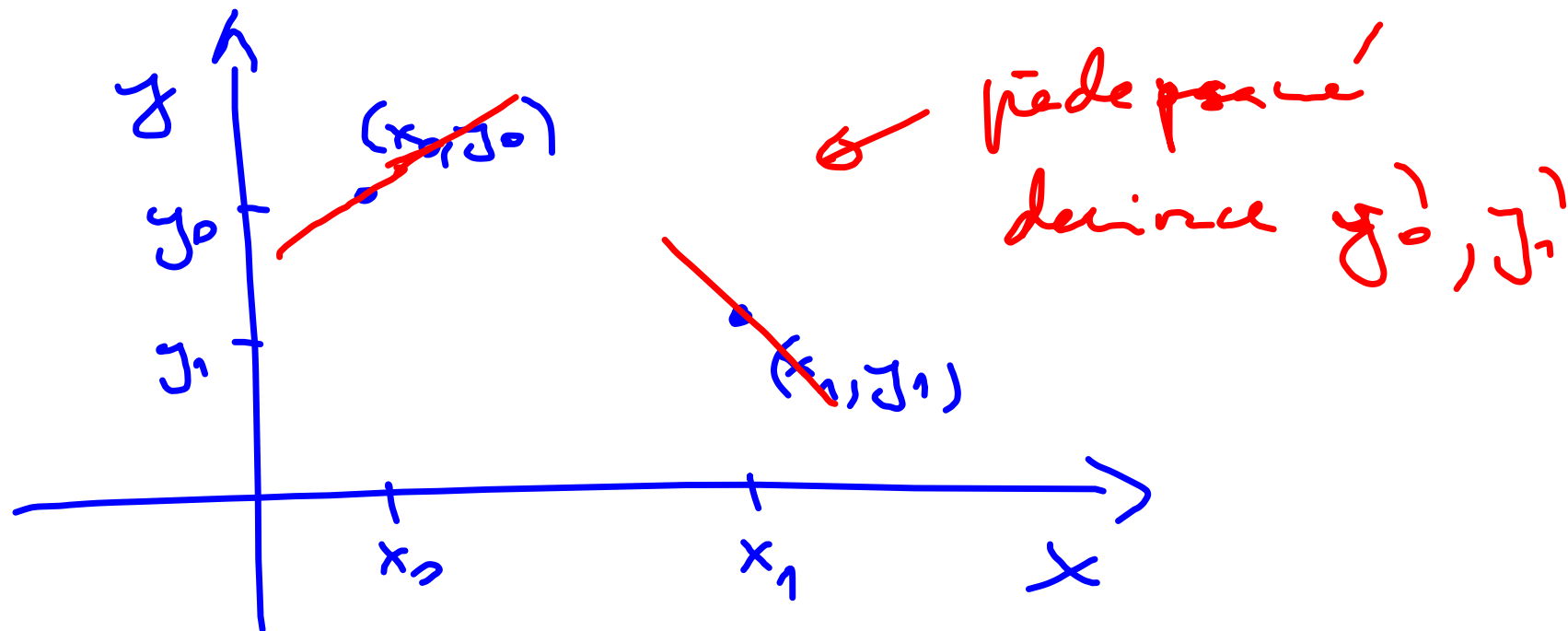
$$f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6 \quad x = 2$$

x_0	x^3	x^2	x^1	x^0
2	1	-6	11	-6
		+2	-8	6
	1	-4	3	0

$x=2$ je Σ500

$$f(x) = (x^2 - 4x + 3)(x - 2)$$

Interpolace s derivacemi:



\Rightarrow Hermitovy interpolační polynomy

Obecné : $(x_0, y_0^0, y_0^1, \dots, y_0^{k_0})$
 $(x_1, y_1^0, y_1^1, \dots, y_1^{k_1})$
 \vdots
 (x_n, \dots)

Obzvláště : (x_0, y_0, y_0') , \dots , (x_n, y_n, y_n')

Průběh 7. $f(x)$, $f(1) = 1$, $f(2) = 0$
 $f(1) = 4$, $f'(2) = 1$

Předpokl: $f(x) = a_3 x^3 + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$
 $f'(x) = 3a_3 x^2 + 2a_2 x + a_1$

dosazení:

$$\begin{aligned} a_3 + a_2 + a_1 + a_0 &= 1 \\ 8a_3 + 4a_2 + 2a_1 + a_0 &= 0 \\ 3a_3 + 2a_2 + a_1 &= 4 \\ 12a_3 + 4a_2 + a_1 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = 7x^3 - 33x^2 + 49x - 22$$

Lagrange : $x_0, \dots, x_n, f_0, \dots, f_n$

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n f_i \prod_{j \neq i} \frac{(x-x_j)}{(x_i-x_j)}$$

Hermit :

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \nearrow & x_i & f_i & 1 \\ & x_j & f_j & 0 \\ & & & \prod_{j \neq i} \end{array}$$

Interpolace může sloužit pro

aproximaci :

(?)

Průklad 8 : Aproximujte polynomem
2 stupně funkci \sqrt{x} na intervalu
[0, 4].

Řešíme pomocí interpolace: $x_0 = 0, x_1 = 1,$
 $x_2 = 4$, tj. Lagr. interp. pro $(0, \sqrt{0}), (1, \sqrt{1}),$
 $(4, 2) \Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \cdot \frac{x(x-4)}{3} + 1 \cdot \frac{x(x-4)}{3} + 2 \cdot \frac{x(x-1)}{12}$
 $= \frac{1}{3} x(x-4) + \frac{1}{6} x(x-1)$