

EM yup 11.01.14

$S_1(x_i - x_{i-1})$  - му-во от сума на  $n$  др-ци  
 от  $T$ -ва сума е везна  $0 = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = 1$   
 $T_1(f, x) \in S_1(x_i - x_{i-1})$ ,  $T_1(f, x_i) = f(x_i)$  за  $i = 0, \dots, n$

$\int (x - x_k) \sum_{k=0}^n c_k$  са ЛНЗ и броят им е равен на  
 дим  $S_1(x_i - x_{i-1}) \Rightarrow \int (x - x_k) \sum_{k=0}^n c_k$  - бржа в  $S_1(x_i - x_{i-1})$

Зад Нама  $T_1(f, x) \in S_1(x_i - x_{i-1})$ :  $T_1(f, x_i) = f(x_i)$  за  
 $i = 0, \dots, n$ . Търсят се коефициентите  $c_k$  в  
 в изразяването  $T_1(f, x) = \sum_{k=0}^n c_k |x - x_k|$

Реш

$$T_1(f, x_i) = f(x_i)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n c_k |x_i - x_k|$$

$$\overbrace{1 \quad \dots \quad 1}^n \rightarrow$$

$$x_0=0 \quad x_i \quad x_{i+1} \quad x_n=1$$

$$|x_i - x_k| = x_i - x_k, \quad k = 0, \dots, i-1$$

$$|x_i - x_k| = x_k - x_i, \quad \text{за } k = i+1, \dots, n \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{i-1} c_k (x_i - x_k) - \sum_{k=i+1}^n c_k (x_i - x_k) = f(x_i)$$

$$T_1(f, x_{i+1}) = \sum_{k=0}^i c_k (x_{i+1} - x_k) - \sum_{k=i+1}^n c_k (x_{i+1} - x_k) = f(x_{i+1})$$

$$T_1(f, x_{i+1}) - T_1(f, x_i) = f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_i)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^i c_k (x_{i+1} - x_k - x_i + x_k) + c_i (x_{i+1} - x_i) + \sum_{k=i+1}^n c_k (x_i - x_{i+1}) -$$

$$- \sum_{k=i+1}^n c_k (x_{i+1} - x_k - x_i + x_k) \leftarrow$$

$$f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_i)$$

$$(x_{i+1} - x_i) \sum_{k=0}^i c_k - (x_{i+1} - x_i) \sum_{k=i+1}^n c_k =$$

$$f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_i) \quad / \quad (x_{i+1} - x_i) \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^i c_k - \sum_{k=i+1}^n c_k = \frac{f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_i)}{x_{i+1} - x_i} = f[x_i, x_{i+1}], \quad i=0, \dots, n-1$$

$$\text{z.B. } \sum_{k=0}^1 c_k - \sum_{k=1+1}^n c_k = f[x_0, x_{1+1}] \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^1 c_k - \sum_{k=2}^n c_k = f[x_{1+1}, x_{1+2}]$$

$$2c_{i+1} = f[x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}] - f[x_i, x_{i+1}] \quad \text{z.B.}$$

$$c_{i+1} = \frac{f[x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}] - f[x_i, x_{i+1}]}{2} \quad \text{für } i=0, \dots, n-2, \quad q = c_{n-1}$$

Coa. Trapezium:  $c_0$  zu  $c_n$

$$\frac{1}{n} (f, x_0) = \frac{1}{n} f(x_0) = \frac{1}{n} f(0)$$

$$\frac{1}{n} (f, 0) = \sum_{k=0}^n c_k (x_k - 0) = f(0)$$

$$\frac{1}{n} (f, x_n) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} c_k (1 - x_k) = f(1)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n c_k (x_{k+1} - x_k) = f(0) + f(1) \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^n c_k = f(0) + f(1)$$

$$c_0 - \sum_{k=1}^n c_k = f[x_0, x_1]$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n c_k = f(0) + f(1) \Rightarrow 2c_0 = f[x_0, x_1] + f(0) + f(1)$$

$$\text{z.B. } c_0 = \frac{f[x_0, x_1] + f(0) + f(1)}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^n c_k &= f(0) + f(1) \\ \sum_{k=0}^n c_k - c_n &= f[x_{n-1}, x_n] \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} c_k = f[x_{n-1}, x_n]$$

$$2c_u = f(0) + f(1) + f(x_{u-1}, x_u)$$

$$c_u = \frac{f(0) + f(1) + f(x_{u-1}, x_u)}{2}$$

3a) (WM) Da es nicht passt

1)  $x_u = \frac{k}{u}$   $k=0 \div u$

2)  $x_u = \left(\frac{k}{u}\right)^2$   $k=0 \div u, u=10$

Peru

$u=10;$

Do  $[x_k] = k/u, [k, 0, u];$

$[t-] = \text{Set } [t];$

$$c[0] = (f[x[0]] + f[x[u]] + (f[x[1]] - f[x[0]]) / (x[1] - x[0])) / 2$$

$$c[u] = (f[x[0]] + f[x[u]] - (f[x[u]] - f[x[u-1]]) / (x[u] - x[u-1])) / 2;$$

$$\text{Do } [c[i]] = ((f[x[i+1]] - f[x[i]]) / (x[i+1] - x[i]) -$$

$$- (f[x[i]] - f[x[i-1]]) / (x[i] - x[i-1])) / 2,$$

$$[i], u-1];$$

$$\text{Plot } [f[t] - \sum [c[u] * \text{Abs}[t - x[u]], \{u, 0, u\}],$$

$$\text{Plot } [f[t] - \sum [c[u] * \text{Abs}[t - x[u]], \{t, 0, 1\}]]$$

EM 1.04

Бисимайнова функция  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$x^+ = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

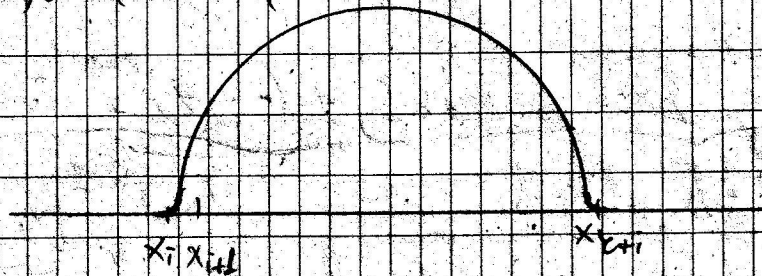
$$f[x_0 - x_k] = \begin{cases} \frac{f[x_0 - x_k] - b[x_0 - x_k]}{x_k - x_0}, & x_k \neq x_0 \\ \frac{f'(x_0)}{1}, & x_k = x_0 \end{cases}$$

Коэффициента пред  $x_k$  в  $Lu(f, x)$   
 $f \in T_{k_0} \Rightarrow f = Lu(b, x)$

$$f[x_0 - x_k] = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{w(x_k)} f(x_k)$$

$x_k \leq x_{k+1} < \dots < x_n < \dots$  базис по ст. точки (Бездел)

def  $B_{i, \varepsilon-1}(t) = (-t)^{\varepsilon-1} [x_i - x_{i+1}]$

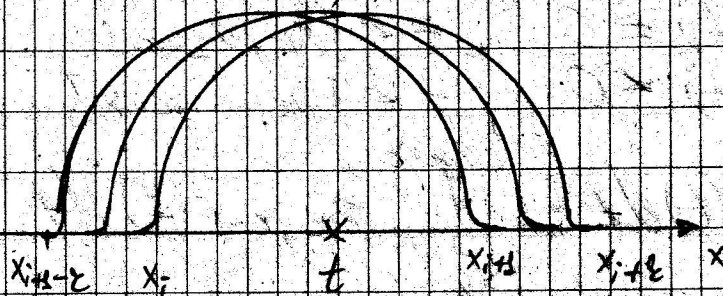


$$B_{i, \varepsilon-1}(t) \geq 0, \quad t \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$$

$$B_{i, \varepsilon-1}(t) = 0, \quad t \notin [x_i, x_{i+1}]$$

Заг. вид. Тейлоровото  $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} (x_{k+1} - x_k) B_{k, \varepsilon-1}(t) = 1$

при  $t \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$



Самият краен брой бусинайки са разположени  
от 0 в ширината и това са бусинайките  
 $B_{k, \varepsilon-1}(t)$  ,  $k \rightarrow i+1-\varepsilon + \varepsilon \Rightarrow$

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} (x_{k+\varepsilon} - x_k) B_{k, \varepsilon-1}(t) = \sum_{k=i+1-\varepsilon}^i (x_{k+\varepsilon} - x_k) B_{k, \varepsilon-1}(t) =$$

$$\sum_{k=i+1-\varepsilon}^i (x_{k+\varepsilon} - x_k) (1-t)^{\varepsilon-1} [x_k - x_{k+\varepsilon}] \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum_{k=i+1-\varepsilon}^i (x_{k+\varepsilon} - x_k) \frac{(1-t)^{\varepsilon-1} [x_{k-1} - x_{k-\varepsilon}] - (1-t)^{\varepsilon-1} [x_k]}{x_{k+\varepsilon} - x_k} =$$

$$= \sum_{k=i+1-\varepsilon}^i (B_{k+\varepsilon, \varepsilon-1}(t) - B_{k, \varepsilon-1}(t)) = \text{последното}$$

и първото

Остава първото и последното т.е.

$$- (1-t)^{\varepsilon-1} [x_{i+1} - x_{i+\varepsilon}] + (1-t)^{\varepsilon-1} [x_{i+1-\varepsilon} - x_i]$$

$$= 0 \text{ т.к. } t \notin [x_{i+1}, x_i]$$

защото  $[x_0 - x_\varepsilon] = \text{коэф. пред } x_\varepsilon \Rightarrow$

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} (x_{k+\varepsilon} - x_k) B_{k, \varepsilon-1}(t) = 1 \quad \square$$

За да се докаже точността  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} B_{k, \varepsilon-1}(t) dt = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$

този

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} B_{k, \varepsilon-1}(t) \geq 0, \quad t \in [x_k, x_{k+\varepsilon}] \\ B_{k, \varepsilon-1}(t) \leq 0, \quad t \notin [x_k, x_{k+\varepsilon}] \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} B_{k, \varepsilon-1}(t) dt = \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+\varepsilon}} B_{k, \varepsilon-1}(t) dt =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+\varepsilon}} (x-t)^{\varepsilon-1} [x_k - x_{k+\varepsilon}] dt = \\
&= \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+\varepsilon}} \sum_{i=k}^{k+\varepsilon} c_i (x_i - t)^{\varepsilon-1} dt = \sum_{i=k}^{k+\varepsilon} c_i \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+\varepsilon}} (x_i - t)^{\varepsilon-1} dt = \\
&= \sum_{i=k}^{k+\varepsilon} c_i \int_{x_k}^{x_i} (x_i - t)^{\varepsilon-1} dt = \sum_{i=k}^{k+\varepsilon} c_i \left( -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} (x_i - t)^{\varepsilon} \right) \Big|_{x_k}^{x_i} = \\
&= \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sum_{i=k}^{k+\varepsilon} c_i (x_i - x_k)^{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \underbrace{(t - x_k)^{\varepsilon}}_1 \Big|_{x_k}^{x_{k+\varepsilon}} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \varepsilon
\end{aligned}$$

### ЛНБПТ

Поиск на най-добра равномерна приближение

$x \in [a, b]$ ,  $f \in C[a, b]$ . Търси се  $P(x) \in \mathcal{P}_n$  т.е.  
 $\max_{x \in [a, b]} |P(x) - f(x)| \rightarrow \min$  (равномерна норма)

$\|f - P\|_{C[a, b]}$  - равномерна норма

$E_n := \inf_{P \in \mathcal{P}_n} \|f - P\|$  - грешка

Тн на Чебышев

ЛНБ за  $P(x) \in \mathcal{P}_n$  да е ЛНБПТ е да  
 $\exists$   $n+2$  различни т. на алтернатива т.е.

$$f(x_i) - P(x_i) = \varepsilon (-1)^i \|f - P\|_{C[a, b]}$$

$\varepsilon = \{1, -1\}$ ,  $i = 0 \div n+1$ ;  $(x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_{n+1})$   
 ЛНБ - необход и достатъчно условие е

Заг 1 Док-за ако  $f(x)$  е четна (нечетна)  
то ПНБПТ е също четна (нечетна) за  
 $x \in [a, a]$

Док. От дефиницията на ПНБПТ -  $P(x)$

$$f(-x) = f(x) \text{ за } \forall x \in [-a, a]$$

$$E_n(f) = \max_{x \in [-a, a]} |f(x) - P(x)| = \max_{x \in [-a, a]} |f(-x) - P(-x)| =$$

$$= \max_{x \in [-a, a]} |f(x) - P(-x)| \Rightarrow P(-x) \text{ - също ПНБПТ}$$

то той е  $\Rightarrow P(x) = P(-x) \Rightarrow$   
P - четна др - ч

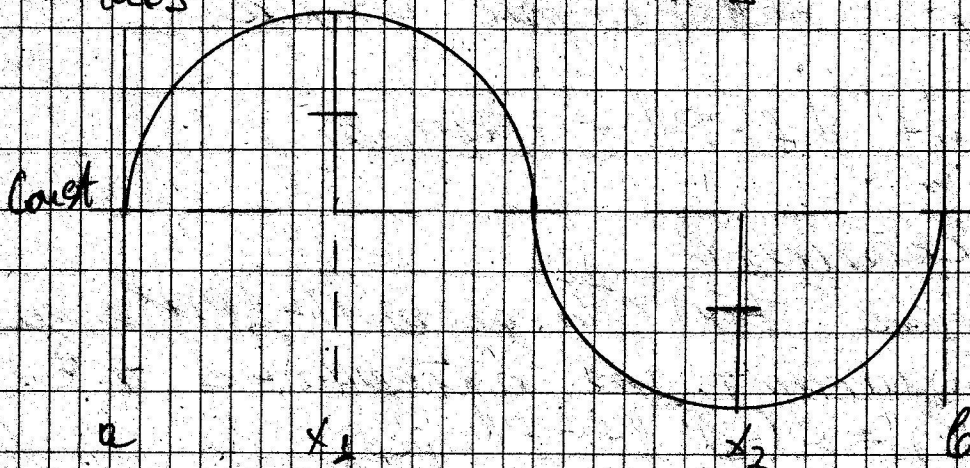
Заг 2 Да се намери

Ненак.  $f(x) \in C[a, b]$  ? ПНБПТ от нулева  
степен за  $f(x), x \in [a, b]$

Реш.

$$P(x) \equiv c \text{ с } c \in \mathbb{R} : \exists \text{ } x_1, x_2$$

$$\max_{x \in [a, b]} |f(x) - c| = - \min_{x \in [a, b]} (f(x) - c)$$



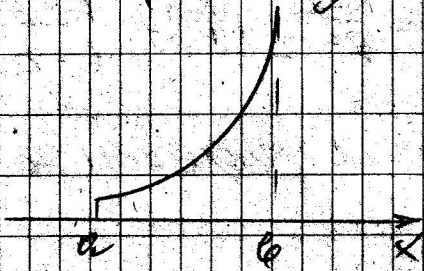
$$f \in C[a, b] \Rightarrow \exists x_1 = f(x_1) = f \max, \exists x_2 = f(x_2) = f \min \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{2} (f(x_1) + f(x_2)) \Rightarrow$$

$$P(x) = c = \frac{1}{2} (f(x_1) + f(x_2)) \in \mathbb{R} \text{ - ПНБПТ}$$

(4)

Зад Нека  $f(x) \in C^1[a, b]$  е монотонна (вълнобата)  
 за  $\forall x \in [a, b]$ . Да се намери ПНБПН  
 $P(x) \in \Pi_1$  за  $f(x)$ ,  $x \in [a, b]$   
 $C^1[a, b]$  - има първа производна  
 извектно (вълнобата) - има втора производна

Решение  
 Нека  $f(x)$  - извектно в  $[a, b]$



$P(x) \in \Pi_1 \Rightarrow$  трябва ни  
 3 т на интервал

Вземаме  $x_0, x_1, x_2$   
 $x_0 < x_1 < x_2$

Поне  $x_0 \in (a, b)$  - да допуснем че  $x_1 \in (a, b) \Rightarrow$

$$P(x) = Ax + B$$

$$f(x_2) - P(x_2) = P(x_1) - f(x_1) = f(x_0) - P(x_0) = \|f - P\| \Rightarrow$$

$x_0$  и  $x_1$  - те не локален екстремум за  $f(x) - P(x)$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x_0) - P'(x_0) = P'(x_1) - f'(x_1) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(x_0) = A = f'(x_1)$$

$$f'(x) = A \text{ or } f(x) = Ax + B$$

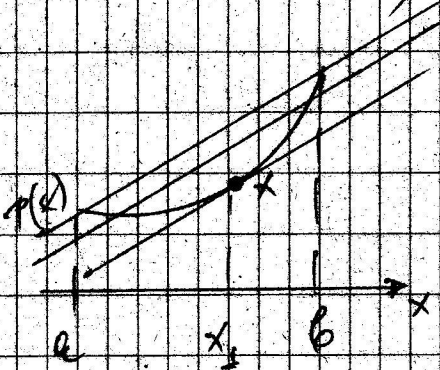
$P'(x) = A$  но  $x_0 \neq x_1$  и  $f'(x)$  е строго монотонна

$$\Rightarrow \text{or } x_0 < x_1 \Rightarrow f'(x_0) \neq f'(x_1) \Rightarrow \downarrow$$

$\Rightarrow$  само 1 възвр точка

$$\Rightarrow x_0 = a, x_2 = b, x_1 \in (a, b)$$

Съ за построяване  
 на ПНБПН



$\exists P(x) \in \Pi_1$  да минава през  
 точките  $(a, f(a))$  и  $(b, f(b))$

$$1) \exists \tau: x_1 \in (a, b) : f'(x_1) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$



$$3) P(x) = p(x) - \frac{1}{2}(p(x_1) - f(x_1)) \quad \text{--- ПНБПД}$$

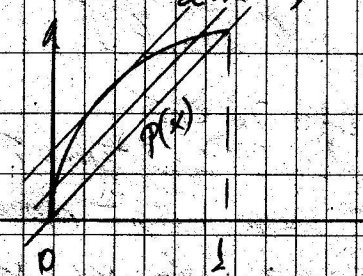
$$E_1 = \frac{1}{2} |f(x_1) - p(x_1)| \quad \text{--- средняя}$$

Задача ПНБПД  $\in \mathbb{N}_1 = ?$  для  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}, x \in [0, 1]$

Реш

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, \quad f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4x\sqrt{x}} < 0 \quad \text{для } \forall x \in [0, 1]$$

Граф



$$P(x) = \frac{x-a}{b-a} f(b) + \frac{b-x}{b-a} f(a)$$

Интерпол. полином на отрезке

$$\Rightarrow P(x) = x \cdot 1 + (1-x) \cdot 0 = x$$

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a} = 1$$

$$x_1 = 1, \quad f'(x_1) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = 1 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow$$

$$P(x) = p(x) - \frac{1}{2}(p(x_1) - f(x_1)) = x - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\right) = x + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$E_1 = \frac{1}{8} \quad \text{--- средняя}$$

ПНБПД