

$$T_n = \left\{ a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx : a_k, b_k \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

Ако са дадени  $m$  точки  $x_0 < \dots < x_{2m}$  в  $[0, 2\pi]$  и  $f$  е дадена в/у тях,  
то  $f \in T_n$ !  $T_n(f; x) \in T_n$ :

(1)  $T_n(f, x_k) = f(x_k), k = \overline{0, 2m}$

Първото решение на (1) във вида  $T_n(f, x) = \sum_{k=0}^{2n} f(x_k) \lambda_k(x)$ ,  
 $\lambda_k \in T_n$  и удовлетворява (2)  $\lambda_k(x_j) = \delta_{kj}, k, j = \overline{0, 2n}$

Съгласно лема 1 (g-bo):  $\lambda_k(x) = e^{-2nx} P_{2n,k}(e^{ix}), P_{2n,k}(z) \in \pi_{2n}$   
 $x = x_j: \delta_{kj} = \lambda_k(x_j) = e^{-inx_j} P_{2n,k}(e^{ix_j})$

$z_j = e^{ix_j}, j = \overline{0, 2n}$

$P_{2n,k}(z_j) = e^{inx_j} \delta_{kj} = z_j^n \delta_{kj} = \begin{cases} z_k^n, & j=k \\ 0, & j \neq k \end{cases} \Rightarrow P_{2n,k}(z) = z_k^n \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq k}}^{2n} \frac{z - z_j}{z_k - z_j}$

$\Rightarrow \lambda_k(x) = e^{-inx} e^{2nx_k} \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq k}}^{2n} \frac{e^{ix} - e^{ix_j}}{e^{ix_k} - e^{ix_j}}$

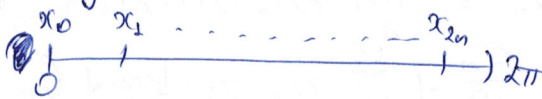
$e^{i\alpha} - e^{i\beta} = e^{i \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}} \left[ e^{i \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}} - e^{-i \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}} \right]$

$\prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq k}}^{2n} \dots = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq k}}^{2n} \frac{e^{i \frac{x+x_j}{2}} \cdot 2i \sin \frac{x-x_j}{2}}{e^{i \frac{x_k+x_j}{2}} \cdot 2i \sin \frac{x_k-x_j}{2}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{e^{ix_j/2}}}{e^{2inx_k}} \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq k}}^{2n} \frac{\sin \frac{x-x_j}{2}}{\sin \frac{x_k-x_j}{2}}$

Заместяваме по-горе  $\Rightarrow$  (3)  $\lambda_k(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq k}}^{2n} \frac{\sin \frac{x-x_j}{2}}{\sin \frac{x_k-x_j}{2}}$

Теорема 2: Решението на задачата (1) се дава с  $T_n(f, x) = \sum_{k=0}^{2n} f(x_k) \lambda_k(x)$   
където  $(\lambda_k)_0^{2n}$  са дадени с (3).

Нека разгледаме случая на равноотдалечените възли, т.е.

(4)  $x_j = \frac{2\pi j}{2n+1}, j = \overline{0, 2n}$  

Цел: Да се намерят явни изрази за коеф.  $\{a_k\}, \{b_k\}$  на  $T_n(f, x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx$ , т.е. интерполацията  $f \in T_n$  (4)

Пъвържение 1: Дзн. са (при бозуре (4))  
 $S_1 = \sum_{j=0}^{2n} \cos kx_j = \begin{cases} 2n+1, & k=(2n+1)s, s \in \mathbb{Z} \\ 0, & \text{иначе} \end{cases}$

$$S_2 = \sum_{j=0}^{2n} \sin kx_j = 0, \forall k$$

Доказателство:  $S = S_1 + iS_2 = \sum_{j=0}^{2n} e^{ikx_j} = \sum_{j=0}^{2n} e^{ik \cdot \frac{2\pi j}{2n+1}} = \sum_{j=0}^{2n} \underbrace{\left( e^{i \frac{2\pi k}{2n+1}} \right)^j$

1cn.)  $q \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2\pi k}{2n+1} \neq 2\pi s \Leftrightarrow k \neq (2n+1)s$

$$S = 2n+1 \Rightarrow S_1 = 2n+1, S_2 = 0$$

2cn.)  $q \neq 1 \Rightarrow S = \frac{q^{2n+1} - 1}{q - 1} = \frac{e^{i2\pi k} - 1}{e^{i2\pi k} - 1} = 0 \Rightarrow S_1 = S_2 = 0$

$f, g$  - функции, год. б/у  $x_j = \frac{2\pi j}{2n+1}, j = \overline{0, 2n}$ , то

$$(f, g) = \sum_{j=0}^{2n} f(x_j) \cdot g(x_j) - \text{к. произв.}$$

Пъвържение 2: При  $(x_j)$  от (4) функциите  $\{1, \cos x, \sin x, \dots, \cos nx, \sin nx\}$  образно ортогонална система б/у  $(x_j)_{j=0}^{2n}$ .

По-точно:  $(\cos kx, \cos lx) = (\sin kx, \sin lx) = 0, k \neq l$

$$(\cos kx, \sin lx) = 0, \forall k, l \in \{0, \dots, n\}$$

$$(\cos kx, \cos kx) = \begin{cases} 2n+1, & k=0 \\ \frac{2n+1}{2}, & k=1, n \end{cases}$$

$$(\sin kx, \sin kx) = \frac{2n+1}{2}, k=1, n$$

Доказателство:  $k \neq l$

$$(\cos kx, \cos lx) = \sum_{j=0}^{2n} \cos kx_j \cos lx_j = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{2n} \cos(k-l)x_j + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{2n} \cos(k+l)x_j$$

1 случай:  $0 < |k-l| \leq n \xrightarrow{\text{Тб 1}} 1 \text{ сума} = 0$

2 случай:  $0 < k+l < 2n \xrightarrow{\text{Тб 2}} 2 \text{ сума} = 0$

Аналогично и за остатъците

$$\tau_n(f, x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx$$

Първи  $a_k = ? (k \geq 1)$

$$\tau_n(x_j) = f(x_j), j = \overline{0, 2n} \Rightarrow \tau_n(x_j) \cos kx_j = f(x_j) \cos kx_j, j = \overline{0, 2n}$$

②  $(\tau_n(x), \cos kx) = (f(x), \cos kx) \xrightarrow{\text{опред.}} a_k (\cos kx, \cos kx) \xrightarrow{\text{Тб 2}} a_k \frac{2n+1}{2}$



$$\Rightarrow a_k = \frac{2}{2n+1} \left( \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos kx \right) = \frac{2}{2n+1} \sum_{j=0}^{2n} f(x_j) \cos kx_j$$

Същото е вярно и за  $k \geq 0$   $a_0 = \frac{2}{2n+1} \sum_{j=0}^{2n} f(x_j)$

Теорема 3: Ако  $T_n(f, x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx$

интерполираме  $f$  в  $x_j = \frac{2\pi j}{2n+1}$ ,  $j = \overline{0, 2n}$ , то

$$\left. \begin{matrix} a_k \\ b_k \end{matrix} \right\} = \frac{2}{2n+1} \sum_{j=0}^{2n} f(x_j) \left\{ \begin{matrix} \cos kx_j \\ \sin kx_j \end{matrix} \right.$$

Теорема 4: Нека  $x_j = \frac{2\pi j}{2n} = \frac{\pi j}{n}$ ,  $j = \overline{0, 2n-1}$

Показа  $\exists!$  тригонометричен полином от вида  $\varphi_n(f, x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx + \frac{a_n}{2} \cos nx$ , т.е.  $\varphi_n(f, x_j) = f(x_j)$ ,  $j = \overline{0, 2n-1}$ .

При това  $\left. \begin{matrix} a_k \\ b_k \end{matrix} \right\} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=0}^{2n-1} f(x_j) \left\{ \begin{matrix} \cos kx_j \\ \sin kx_j \end{matrix} \right.$

(Без доказателство)

Беленска: Общи функции за двата случая:  $N = 2n+1$  ( $2n$ )

$$\left. \begin{matrix} a_k \\ b_k \end{matrix} \right\} = \frac{2}{N} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} f(x_j) \left\{ \begin{matrix} \cos kx_j \\ \sin kx_j \end{matrix} \right.$$

## 8. Бързо преобразуване на Фурье.

Рег на Фурье

(1)  $f(x) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \cos kx + B_k \sin kx$ ,

(2)  $\left. \begin{matrix} A_k \\ B_k \end{matrix} \right\} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \left\{ \begin{matrix} \cos kx \\ \sin kx \end{matrix} \right. dx$

Комплексна форма

(1')  $f(x) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} C_k e^{ikx}$

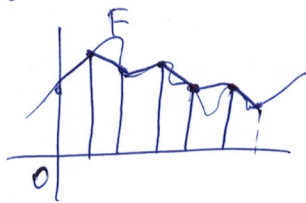
(2')  $C_k = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx, \forall k$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} F(x) dx = \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \int_{x_j}^{x_{j+1}} F(x) dx \approx \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \left( \frac{x_{j+1} - x_j}{2} \right) [F(x_j) + F(x_{j+1})] = \frac{\pi}{N} [F(x_0) + 2 \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} F(x_j) + F(x_N)]$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{N} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} F(x_j)$$

$F = 2\pi$  - трапецовидна

$x_j = \frac{2\pi j}{N}$ ,  $j = \overline{0, N}$  функции



Оттук:

$$C_k = \frac{1}{2\pi} - \frac{2\pi}{N} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} f(x_j) e^{-ikx_j} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} f(x_j) e^{-\frac{2\pi i j k}{N}} =: C_k$$

Определение: Нека  $f = (f_0, \dots, f_{N-1})$ . Дискретно преобразуване на Фурие (ДПФ) на  $f$  е  $c = (c_0, \dots, c_{N-1})$ :

$$\begin{cases} C_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} f_j e^{-\frac{2\pi i j k}{N}} \\ k=0, \dots, N-1 \end{cases} \quad \text{Въвеждаме } q_N = e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{N}}$$

$$C_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} f_j q_N^{jk} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} f_j (q_N^k)^j \quad \text{— полином от } N-1 \text{ степен на } q_N.$$

Предварително знаем  $\{q_N^k\}_0^{N-1}$

Хорнер:  $N-1$  умножения за едно  $C_k \Rightarrow$  общо  $c: \textcircled{N^2}$  ~~умножения~~ ~~умножения~~

Кули, ПЗКИ:  $N=2^n$  ДПФ:  $N \log_2 N$

$n=10: N \approx 10^3 \quad N^2 \approx 10^6$   
 $N \log_2 N \approx 10^4 \quad \Rightarrow 100$  пзти по-бързо!