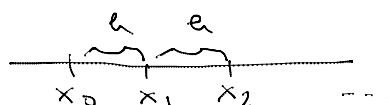


KONACNE RAZUKE

Tuesday, March 16, 2021

5:50 PM

ekvidistantna tablica



$$x_i = x_0 + i \cdot h, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$f(x_i) = f_i$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Delta f_i &= f_{i+1} - f_i && - \text{KR uapred} \\ \nabla f_{i+1} &= -11- && - \text{KR uazad} \\ \delta f_{i+1/2} &= -11- && - \text{centralna KR} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Reda 1}$$

$$\Delta^k f_i = \Delta(\Delta^{k-1} f_i) = \Delta^{k-1} f_{i+1} - \Delta^{k-1} f_i$$

$$\textcircled{+} \quad \Delta^k f_i = \sum_{j=0}^k (-1)^j \cdot C_k^j f_{i+k-j}, \quad C_k^j = \binom{k}{j} = \frac{k!}{j!(k-j)!}$$

$$\textcircled{D} : \underline{k=1} : \Delta f_i = f_{i+1} - f_i \quad (\text{def.})$$

$$\Delta f_i = 1 \cdot C_1^0 \cdot f_{i+1} - C_1^1 f_i$$

$$= f_{i+1} - f_i \quad \checkmark$$

$$C_1^0 = \frac{1!}{0! \cdot 1!} = 1$$

$$C_1^1 = \frac{1!}{1! \cdot 0!} = 1$$

$$k \leq n \Rightarrow k = n+1 : \Delta^{n+1} f_i \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \Delta^n f_{i+1} - \Delta^n f_i \stackrel{?}{=} \sum_{j=0}^{n+1} (-1)^j C_{n+1}^j f_{i+n+1-j}$$

$$\Delta^{n+1} f_i = \sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^j C_n^j f_{i+1+n-j} - \sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^j C_n^j f_{i+n-j}$$

$$= \underbrace{(-1)^0 \cdot C_n^0 \cdot f_{i+1+n}}_{j=0} + \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^j C_n^j f_{i+1+n-j} - \underbrace{(-1)^n C_n^n f_i}_{j=n} - \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (-1)^j C_n^j f_{i+n-j}$$

$$C_n^0 = \frac{n!}{0!(n-0)!} = 1 = C_{n+1}^0$$

$$C_n^n = \frac{n!}{n!(n-n)!} = 1 = C_{n+1}^{n+1}$$

$$= C_{n+1}^0 f_{i+1+n} + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (-1)^{j+1} C_n^{j+1} f_{i+n-j} - (-1)^n C_{n+1}^{n+1} f_i - \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (-1)^j C_n^j f_{i+n-j}$$

$$= C_{n+1}^0 f_{i+1+n} - (-1)^n C_{n+1}^{n+1} f_i + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} f_{i+n-j} \underbrace{((-1)^{j+1} C_n^{j+1} - (-1)^j C_n^j)}_{(-1)^{j+1} (C_n^{j+1} + C_n^j)}$$

$$C_n^{j+1} + C_n^j = \frac{n!}{(j+1)!(n-j-1)!} + \frac{n!}{j!(n-j)!} = \frac{n!(n-j) + n!(j+1)}{(j+1)!(n-j)!}$$

$$= \frac{n!(n-j+j+1)}{(j+1)!(n-j)!} = \frac{(n+1)!}{(j+1)!(n-j)!} = C_{n+1}^{j+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= C_{n+1}^0 f_{i+n+1} - (-1)^n C_{n+1}^{n+1} f_i + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} f_{i+n-j} (-1)^{j+1} C_{n+1}^{j+1} \\
 &= C_{n+1}^0 f_{i+n+1} + (-1)^{n+1} C_{n+1}^{n+1} f_i + \sum_{j=1}^n f_{i+n-(j-1)} (-1)^j C_{n+1}^j \\
 &= \sum_{j=0}^{n+1} (-1)^j C_{n+1}^j f_{i+n+1-j}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ⓛ) $x_i = x_0 + i \cdot h$ $f[x_i, \dots, x_{i+k}] = \frac{\Delta^k f_i}{h^k \cdot k!}$ (veza PR i KR)

Ⓟ: $\underline{k=1}$: $f[x_i, x_{i+1}] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{f_{i+1} - f_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i} = \frac{\Delta f_i}{h} = \frac{\Delta f_i}{h^1 \cdot 1!}$ ✓

$k \leq n \Rightarrow n+1$:

$$f[x_i, \dots, x_{i+n+1}] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{f[x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+n+1}] - f[x_i, \dots, x_{i+n}]}{\underbrace{x_{i+n+1} - x_i}_{(n+1) \cdot h}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{h(n+1)} \left(\frac{\Delta^n f_{i+1}}{h^n \cdot n!} - \frac{\Delta^n f_i}{h^n \cdot n!} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\Delta^{n+1} f_i}{h^{n+1} (n+1)!} \quad \boxed{\text{X}}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 f[x_i, \dots, x_{i+k}] &= \frac{f^{(k)}(\xi)}{k!} \quad (\text{veza PR i izrada}) \\
 f[x_i, \dots, x_{i+k}] &= \frac{\Delta^k f_i}{h^k \cdot k!}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned}
 \frac{\Delta^k f_i}{h^k \cdot k!} &= \frac{f^{(k)}(\xi)}{k!} \\
 \Rightarrow \Delta^k f_i &= f^{(k)}(\xi) \cdot h^k
 \end{aligned}$$

$x_i \leq \xi \leq x_{i+k}$
veza KR i izrada

$|x_0 - x| < h$ $L_n(x) = ?$

$$x_i = x_0 + i \cdot h, \quad i = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$x = x_0 + g \cdot h, \quad g \in (-1, 1)$$

$$g = \frac{x - x_0}{h}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ | \quad | \\ x_0 \quad x \end{array} \quad g > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ | \quad | \\ x \quad x_0 \end{array} \quad g < 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{ekst. } g \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ | \quad | \\ x_0 \quad x_1 \end{array}$$

Ako se x nalazi na početku tablice

Npr sa PR:

$$L_n(x) = f_0 + f[x_0, x_1](x-x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x-x_0)(x-x_1) + \dots + f[x_0, \dots, x_n](x-x_0) \dots (x-x_{n-1})$$

$$f[x_0, \dots, x_k] = \frac{\Delta^k f_0}{h^k \cdot k!}$$

$$g = \frac{x-x_0}{h}$$

$$\Rightarrow L_n(x) = f_0 + \frac{\Delta f_0}{h} \cdot (x-x_0) + \frac{\Delta^2 f_0}{h^2 \cdot 2!} \cdot (x-x_0)(x-x_1) + \dots + \frac{\Delta^n f_0}{h^n \cdot n!} \cdot (x-x_0) \dots (x-x_{n-1})$$

$\frac{x-x_1}{h} = \frac{x-(x_0+h)}{h} = g-1$

$$L_n(x) = f_0 + g \cdot \Delta f_0 + \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \Delta^2 f_0 \cdot g(g-1) + \dots + \frac{g(g-1) \dots (g-n+1)}{n!} \cdot \Delta^n f_0$$

Npr kao mt. polinom sa konacnim razlikama
za interpolaciju unapred

(I Npr kao)

Greška: (Lagrange): $f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \cdot \omega_{n+1}(x)$

$$\omega_{n+1}(x) = \underbrace{(x-x_0)}_{g \cdot h} \underbrace{(x-x_1)}_{(g-1) \cdot h} \dots \underbrace{(x-x_n)}_{(g-n) \cdot h}$$

$$g = \frac{x-x_0}{h}$$

$$= h^{n+1} \cdot \prod_{j=0}^n (g-j)$$

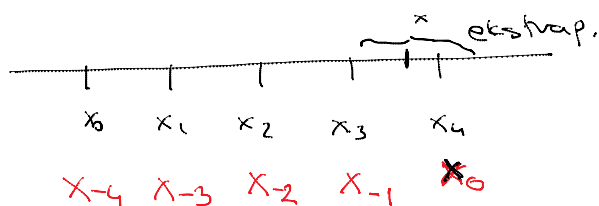
$$\Rightarrow f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \cdot h^{n+1} \cdot \prod_{j=0}^n (g-j) \quad x \in \xi \leq x_n$$

$$\Delta^k f_i = h^k \cdot f^{(k)}(\xi)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{\prod_{j=0}^n (g-j)}{(n+1)!} \cdot \Delta^{n+1} f$$

* max po modulu iz kolone
* srednja vrednost

Ako se x nalazi na kraju tablice?



$$L_n(x) = f_0 + g \cdot \Delta f_{-1} + \frac{g(g+1)}{2!} \cdot \Delta^2 f_{-2} + \dots + \frac{g(g+1) \dots (g+n-1)}{n!} \Delta^n f_0$$

$$f_n + g \cdot \Delta f_{n-1} + \frac{g(g+1)}{2!} \cdot \Delta^2 f_{n-2} + \dots - 1 - \Delta^n f_0$$

$$f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{g(g+1) \dots (g+n)}{(n+1)!} \cdot \Delta^{n+1} f$$

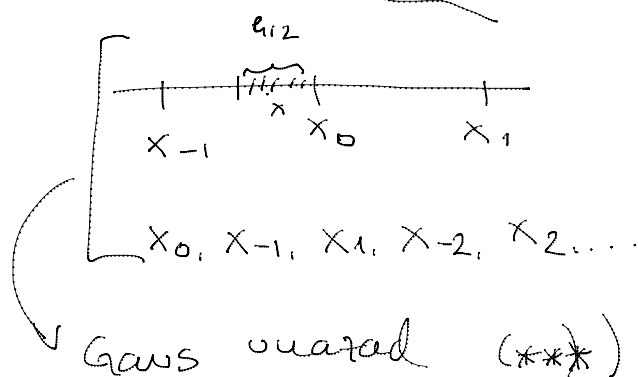
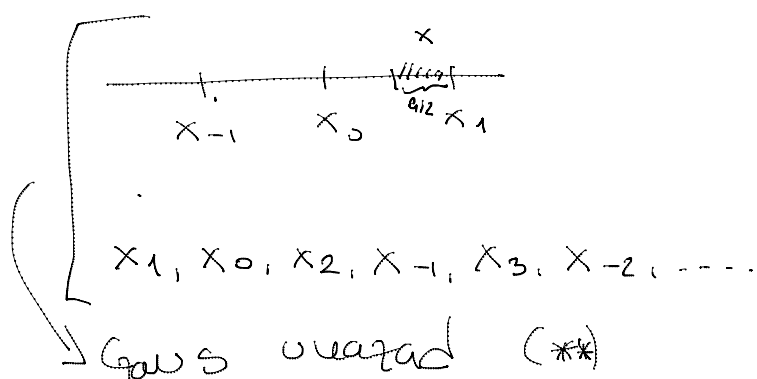
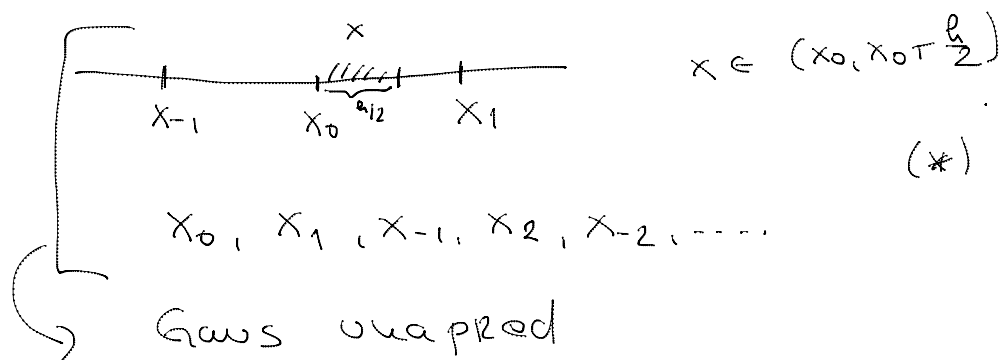
Njegov int. poly. sa KR za interpolaciju uvažad
(II NNTu)

Kako se shi greška kroz tablicu?

x	f	Δf	$\Delta^2 f$	$\Delta^3 f$
x_{i-2}	f_{i-2}			ε
x_{i-1}	f_{i-1}	ε	ε	-3ε
x_i	$f_i + \varepsilon$	$-\varepsilon$	-2ε	3ε
x_{i+1}	f_{i+1}		$+\varepsilon$	$-\varepsilon$
x_{i+2}	f_{i+2}			

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-k} \text{ tačnost } f_i$$

$$|\Delta^m f_i| < \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-k} \cdot 2^m$$



(*) i (***) aritmetična sredina $\Rightarrow$ Stirling

(*) i (**) —||— $\Rightarrow$ Besel

$$0.75 \geq |q| \geq 0.25$$