

• Να βρεθεί το πολυώνιο παρεμβολής $p \in \mathbb{P}_3$ όπου παρεμβάλλεται στις τιμές της συνάρτησης:

x_i	-1	0	1	2
$f(x_i)$	2	0	0	8

Λύση
 α' ερώτη (Lagrange)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x) &= f(x_0) \cancel{L_0(x)} + f(x_1) \cancel{L_1(x)} + f(x_2) \cancel{L_2(x)} + f(x_3) L_3(x) \\
 &= f(x_0) \cdot L_0(x) + f(x_3) L_3(x) = \\
 &= 2 \cdot \frac{(x-0)(x-1)(x-2)}{(-1-0)(-1-1)(-1-2)} + 8 \cdot \frac{(x-(-1))(x-0)(x-1)}{(2-(-1))(2-0)(2-1)} = \\
 &= 2 \cdot \frac{x \cdot (x-1)(x-2)}{-1 \cdot (-2) \cdot (-3)} + 8 \cdot \frac{(x+1) \cdot x \cdot (x-1)}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = \\
 &= x^3 + x^2 - 2x.
 \end{aligned}$$

Άρα, από τη μέθοδο Lagrange μας μένουν οι εξής τρεις

$$P(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i) \cdot L_i(x)$$

$$L_i(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{x-x_j}{x_i-x_j}$$

β' ερώτη (Διαμεταβλητές Διαφορές Newton)

	$i=0$	$i=1$	$i=2$	$i=3$
$x_0 = -1$	2	-	-	-
$x_1 = 0$	0	-2	-	-
$x_2 = 1$	0	0	1	-
$x_3 = 2$	8	8	4	1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta^0(x_0)(f) &= f(x_0) = 2 \\
 \Delta^0(x_1)(f) &= f(x_1) = 0 \\
 \Delta^0(x_2)(f) &= f(x_2) = 0 \\
 \Delta^0(x_3)(f) &= f(x_3) = 8.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta^1(x_0, x_1)(f) &= \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_1)}{x_0 - x_1} = \frac{2 - 0}{-1 - 0} = -2 \\
 \Delta^1(x_1, x_2)(f) &= \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{0 - 0}{1 - 0} = 0 \\
 \Delta^1(x_2, x_3)(f) &= \frac{f(x_3) - f(x_2)}{x_3 - x_2} = \frac{8 - 0}{2 - 1} = 8 \dots \text{κλπ.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x) &= \Delta^0(x_0)(f) + \Delta^1(x_0, x_1)(f)(x-x_0) + \Delta^2(x_0, x_1, x_2)(f)(x-x_0)(x-x_1) = \\
 &= 2 - 2(x+1) + 1 \cdot (x+1) + 1 \cdot (x+1) \cdot x(x-1) = x^3 + x^2 - 2x.
 \end{aligned}$$

Από τη μέθοδο Newton μας μένουν οι:

$$\Delta^i(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_i)(f) = \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq j}}^i \frac{f(x_k)}{\prod_{s=0}^i (x_k - x_s)}$$