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Άσκηση: Να βρεθεί η π.ε.τ. της  $f(x) = x^3$  ορισμένης στο  $[0,1]$  στον  $P_2$ .

Λύση:

$$x(t) = \frac{b-a}{2} \cdot t + \frac{b+a}{2}$$

$$t(x) = \frac{2}{b-a} \cdot x + \frac{b+a}{b-a}$$

Αρα έστω  $x(t) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (t+1)$

$$f(x) = x^3$$

$$Q(t) = f(x(t)) = \left(\frac{1}{2}(t+1)\right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$a_{00} = \int_{-1}^1 1 dt = 2$$

$$a_{02} = a_{20} = (t, 1) = \int_{-1}^1 t dt = 0$$

$$a_{02} = a_{11} = a_{20} = \int_{-1}^1 t^2 dt = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$a_{22} = a_{21} = \int_{-1}^1 t^3 dt = 0$$

$$a_{22} = \int_{-1}^1 t^4 dt = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$b_0 = (1, g) = \int_{-1}^1 g(t) dt = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b_1 = (t, g) = \int_{-1}^1 t g(t) dt = \dots = 3/10$$

$$b_2 = (t^2, g) = \int_{-1}^1 t^2 g(t) dt = \dots = 7/30$$

Άρα έχουμε:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2/3 \\ 0 & 2/3 & 0 \\ 2/3 & 0 & 2/3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \xi_0 \\ \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 3/10 \\ 7/30 \end{pmatrix} (=)$$

$$\xi_1 = 9/20$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2/3 \\ 2/3 & 2/3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \xi_0 \\ \xi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 7/30 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Άρα } p^*(t) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{2}{20}t + \frac{3}{8}t^2, \quad t(x) = 2x-1$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q^*(x) &= p^*(t(x)) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{2}{20}(2x-1) + \frac{3}{8}(2x-1)^2 = \\ &= \dots = \frac{1}{20} - \frac{3}{5}x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 \end{aligned}$$

Μέθοδος Ορθογωνιοποίησης:

Ανεί ει βάση των μονωνόμων θεωρούμε μια βάση ορθογώνιων πολυωνόμων  $\{p_0, p_1, \dots, p_n\}$   $p_i \in P_i$ .

$$(p_i, p_j) = 0, \quad i \neq j \Rightarrow \int_{-1}^1 p_i(x) p_j(x) dx = 0$$

$$(p_i, p_i) = \int_{-1}^1 [p_i(x)]^2 dx > 0$$

Έστω ότι  $\{p_0, p_1, \dots, p_n\}$  είναι ορθογώνια βάση.

Η π.ε.τ. γράφεται ως:

$$Q^*(x) = \lambda_0 p_0(x) + \lambda_1 p_1(x) + \dots + \lambda_n p_n(x)$$

Από ει χαρακτηριστική ιδιότητα:

$$(f - q^*, p) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (p, q^*) = (p, f) \quad \forall p \in P_n.$$

Παίρνω ως  $P$  τα πολυώνυμα εις δύναμη  $p_i, i=1, \dots, n$ .

$$(p, q^*) = (p, f) \Leftrightarrow$$



$$\Rightarrow (P_i, (\lambda_0 \cdot P_0 + \lambda_1 \cdot P_1 + \dots + \lambda_n \cdot P_n)) = (P_i, f)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{j=0}^n \lambda_j (P_i, P_j) = (P_i, f)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_i (P_i, P_i) = (P_i, f) \Rightarrow \lambda_i = \frac{(P_i, f)}{(P_i, P_i)} \quad i=0, 1, \dots, n$$

Gram-Schmidt Ορθογωνιοποίηση:

Ξεκινάμε από ει βάσι μονωνόμου  $\{1, x, x^2, \dots, x^n\}$

Θεωρούμε  $P_0(x) = 1$

Αν έχουμε τα βρώχεια εις βάσης  $\{P_0, P_1, \dots, P_i\}$  τότε το μονώνυμο  $x^i$  γραφεται ως:

$$x^i = C_0 \cdot P_0(x) + C_1 \cdot P_1(x) + \dots + C_i \cdot P_i(x) \quad (1)$$

$$(x^i, P_j) = C_0 (P_0, P_j) + C_1 (P_1, P_j) + \dots + C_i (P_i, P_j) = C_j (P_j, P_j)$$

$$C_j = \frac{(x^i, P_j)}{(P_j, P_j)}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow C_i P_i(x) = x^i - \frac{(x^i, P_0)}{(P_0, P_0)} P_0(x) - \frac{(x^i, P_1)}{(P_1, P_1)} P_1(x) - \dots$$

↑  
Θεωρώ αυτό ως  $P_i(x)$

$$- \frac{(x^i, P_{i-1})}{(P_{i-1}, P_{i-1})} P_{i-1}(x)$$

Ασκηση: Να βρεθεί η βάση ορθογωνίου πολυωνόμου στο  $[-1, 1]$  στον  $P_3$ .

Λύση:  $P_0(x) = 1$

$$P_1(x) = x - \frac{(x, P_0)}{(P_0, P_0)} P_0 = x - \frac{\int_{-1}^1 x dx}{\int_{-1}^1 1 dx} \cdot 1 = x$$



$$P_2(x) = x^2 - \frac{(x^2, P_0)}{(P_0, P_0)} P_0(x) - \frac{(x^2, P_1)}{(P_1, P_1)} P_1(x) =$$

$$= x^2 - \frac{\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx}{\int_{-1}^1 1 dx} \cdot 1 - \frac{\int_{-1}^1 x^2 \cdot x dx}{\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx} x = x^2 - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P_3(x) = x^3 - \frac{(x^3, P_0)}{(P_0, P_0)} P_0(x) - \frac{(x^3, P_1)}{(P_1, P_1)} P_1(x) - \frac{(x^3, P_2)}{(P_2, P_2)} P_2(x) =$$

$$= x^3 - \frac{\int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx}{\int_{-1}^1 1 dx} \cdot 1 - \frac{\int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx}{\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx} x - \frac{\int_{-1}^1 (x^5 - \frac{1}{3} x^3) dx}{\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - \frac{1}{3})^2 dx} (x^2 - \frac{1}{3}) =$$

$$= x^3 - \frac{3}{5} x$$

Ορθογωνιοποίηση με αναδρομική σχέση τριών ορίων:

Θεωρούμε ως  $P_0(x) = 1$  και βρίσκουμε το  $P_1$  με Gram-Schmidt. Θεωρούμε επί αναδρομική σχέση  $P_{k+1}(x) = (x - a_k) P_k(x) - b_k P_{k-1}(x)$ , θα αποδείξουμε ότι παραεί βασι ορθογ. πολ.

Θεωρούμε τα πολώνυμα  $P_j$  επί βάσης,  $j = 0, 1, \dots, k$

Επί  $j < k-1$ :  $(P_{k+j}, P_j) = ((x - a_k) P_k - b_k P_{k-1}, P_j) =$

$$= (x P_k, P_j) - a_k (P_k, P_j) - b_k (P_{k-1}, P_j) =$$

$$= (P_k, x \cdot P_j) = (P_k, c_0 P_0 + c_1 P_1 + \dots + c_{j+1} P_{j+1}) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{j+1} c_i (P_k, P_i) = 0$$

$$j = k: 0 = (P_{k+1}, P_k) = ((x - a_k) P_k - b_k P_{k-1}, P_k) =$$

$$= (x P_k, P_k) - a_k (P_k, P_k) - b_k (P_{k-1}, P_k) \Leftrightarrow a_k = \frac{(x \cdot P_k, P_k)}{(P_k, P_k)}$$



$$j = k-1: 0 = (P_{k+1}, P_{k-1}) = ((x - a_k) P_k - P_k P_{k-1}, P_{k-1}) =$$

$$= (x P_k, P_{k-1}) - a_k (P_k, P_{k-1}) - \theta_k (P_{k-1}, P_{k-1}) =$$

$$(-\theta_k = \frac{(x P_k, P_{k-1})}{(P_{k-1}, P_{k-1})})$$

$$(x P_k, P_{k-1}) = (P_k, x P_{k-1}) = (P_k, \sum_{i=0}^k (c_i P_i)) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^k c_i (P_k, P_i) = \sum_{i=0}^k c_i \delta_{ki} (P_k, P_k) = (P_k, P_k)$$

Άρα  $P_k = \frac{(P_k, P_k)}{(P_{k-1}, P_{k-1})}$

θα χρησιμοποιήσουμε αυτό τον εσωπ.

Εφαρμογή:  $P_0(x) = 1, P_1(x) = x$

$$a_1 = \frac{(x P_1, P_1)}{(P_1, P_1)} = \frac{\int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx}{\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx} = 0$$

$$\theta_1 = \frac{(P_1, P_1)}{(P_0, P_0)} = \frac{\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx}{\int_{-1}^1 1 dx} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Άρα  $P_2(x) = x P_1(x) - \frac{1}{3} P_0(x) = x^2 - \frac{1}{3}$

$$a_2 = \frac{(x P_2, P_2)}{(P_2, P_2)} = \frac{\int_{-1}^1 (x^3 - \frac{1}{3} x) \cdot (x^2 - \frac{1}{3}) dx}{\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - \frac{1}{3})^2 dx} =$$

$$= \frac{\int_{-1}^1 (x^5 - \frac{5}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{3} x) dx}{\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - \frac{1}{3})^2 dx} = 0$$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{(P_2, P_2)}{(P_1, P_1)} = \frac{\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - \frac{1}{3})^2 dx}{\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx} = \frac{4}{15}$$

$$P_3(x) = x \cdot (x^2 - \frac{1}{3}) - \frac{4}{15} x = x^3 - \frac{3}{5} x$$

### Πολυώνυμα Legendre:

$$P_0(x) = 1, P_1(x) = x$$

$$P_{k+1}(x) = \frac{2k+1}{k+1} \cdot x \cdot P_k(x) - \frac{k}{k+1} \cdot P_{k-1}(x)$$

$$P_2(x) = \frac{3}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sigma_{\text{αυρῶ}}}{\psi \in 3/2} \rightarrow x^2 - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P_3(x) = \frac{5}{3} x \left( \frac{3}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{2}{3} x = \frac{5x^3}{2} - \left( \frac{5}{6} + \frac{5}{3} \right) x =$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} x^3 - \frac{3}{2} x \frac{\sigma_{\text{αυρῶ}}}{\psi \in 5/2} \rightarrow x^3 - \frac{3}{5} x$$

Υπενθύμιση:  $q^*(x) = \lambda_0 P_0 + \lambda_1 P_1 + \dots + \lambda_n P_n$   
 $\lambda_i = \frac{(P_i, f)}{(P_i, P_i)}$

Άσκηση 8:  $f(x) = x + |x|, x \in [-1, 1]$  στο  $P_2$   
 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \in [-1, 0] \\ 2x, & x \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$

$$q^*(x) = \lambda_0 P_0(x) + \lambda_1 P_1(x) + \lambda_2 P_2(x)$$

$$(P_0, P_0) = \int_{-1}^1 1 dx = 2$$

$$(P_1, P_1) = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(P_2, P_2) = \int_{-1}^1 \left( \frac{3}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 dx = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$(P_0, f) = \int_0^1 2x dx = 1$$

$$(P_1, f) = \int_0^1 2x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(P_2, f) = \int_0^1 (3x^3 - x) dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{Αρα } \lambda_0 = \frac{(P_0, f)}{(P_0, P_0)} = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\lambda_1 = \frac{(P_1, f)}{(P_1, P_1)} = 1, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{(P_2, f)}{(P_2, P_2)} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{8}{5}} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\text{Αρα } q_2^*(x) = \frac{1}{2} + x + \frac{5}{8} \left( \frac{3}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{16} + x + \frac{15}{16} x^2$$

Ορθογώνια Βασή στο  $[0, 1]$ :

$$P_0(x) = 1$$

$$P_1(x) = x - \frac{(x, P_0)}{(P_0, P_0)} \cdot P_0(x) = x - \frac{\int_0^1 x dx}{\int_0^1 1 dx} \cdot 1 = x - \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 \cdot 1 = x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Αρα } P_1(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_2(x) = (x - a_1) P_1(x) - b_1 \cdot P_0(x)$$

$$a_1 = \frac{(x P_1, P_1)}{(P_1, P_1)} = \frac{\int_0^1 x (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 dx}{\int_0^1 (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 dx} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b_1 = \frac{(P_1, P_1)}{(P_0, P_0)} = \frac{\frac{1}{12}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P_2(x) = \left( x - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( x - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{6}$$