

Lösungsvorschläge für 11. Übungsblatt

7.

11.1. Gegeben: $P_0 = (-1, 2)$, $P_1 = (1, 10)$, $P_2 = (3, 12)$

Gesucht: $p(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$ mit $p(-1) = 2$,
 $p(1) = 10$,
 $p(3) = 12$.

$$\begin{cases} a_0 + a_1 \cdot (-1) + a_2 \cdot (-1)^2 = 2 \\ a_0 + a_1 \cdot 1 + a_2 \cdot 1^2 = 10 \\ a_0 + a_1 \cdot 3 + a_2 \cdot 3^2 = 12 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 - a_1 + a_2 = 2 & (-1) \\ a_0 + a_1 + a_2 = 10 & \leftarrow \\ a_0 + 3a_1 + 9a_2 = 12 & \leftarrow \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} a_0 - a_1 + a_2 = 2 \\ 2a_1 = 8 & (-2) \\ 4a_1 + 8a_2 = 10 & (-2) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 - a_1 + a_2 = 2 \\ a_1 = 4 \\ 8a_2 = -6 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 = 2 + a_1 - a_2 = 2 + 4 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{27}{4} \\ a_1 = 4 \\ a_2 = -\frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$p(x) = \frac{27}{4} + 4x - \frac{3}{4}x^2$$

• Interpolationspolynom von Lagrange (Satz 11.1)

$$p_0(x) = y_0 = 2$$

$$p_1(x) = p_0(x) + (y_1 - p_0(x_1)) \cdot \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} = 2 + (10 - 2) \cdot \frac{x - (-1)}{1 - (-1)} = 2 + 8 \cdot \frac{x+1}{2} = 4x + 6$$

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) = p_2(x) &= p_1(x) + (y_2 - p_1(x_2)) \cdot \frac{x - x_0}{x_2 - x_0} \cdot \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} = 4x + 6 + (12 - (4 \cdot 3 + 6)) \cdot \frac{x - (-1)}{3 - (-1)} \cdot \frac{x - 1}{3 - 1} \\ &= 4x + 6 - 6 \cdot \frac{x+1}{4} \cdot \frac{x-1}{2} = 4x + 6 - \frac{3}{4}(x^2 - 1) = -\frac{3}{4}x^2 + 4x + 6 + \frac{3}{4} \\ &= \frac{27}{4} + 4x - \frac{3}{4}x^2 \end{aligned}$$

• Interpolationspolynom von Newton (äquidistante Stützstellen)

$$h = \frac{3 - (-1)}{2} = 2$$

$$p(x) = y_0 + \frac{\Delta y_0}{h}(x - x_0) + \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2! h^2}(x - x_0)(x - x_1)$$

$$= y_0 + \frac{\Delta y_0}{h}(x - x_0) + \frac{\Delta y_1 - \Delta y_0}{2! h^2}(x - x_0)(x - x_1)$$

$$= 2 + \frac{10 - 2}{2}(x - (-1)) + \frac{(12 - 10) - (10 - 2)}{2 \cdot 2^2}(x - (-1))(x - 1)$$

$$= 2 + 4(x+1) + \frac{2 - 8}{8} \cdot (x+1)(x-1)$$

$$= 2 + 4x + 4 - \frac{6}{8}(x^2 - 1) = 6 + 4x - \frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{27}{4} + 4x - \frac{3}{4}x^2$$