

MATH 609-602
Homework #5
Polynomial interpolation of functions of one variable

- (1) Let $f(x) = x^n$ and $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$ be the divided difference of order n using the points $x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n$. Prove that:
- (a) (10 pts) $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = 1$;
 - (b) (10 pts) $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}] = x_0 + x_1 + \dots + x_{n-1}$.
- (2) (10 pts) If $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$ denotes the divided difference of order n prove the **Leibnitz formula**

$$(fg)[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \sum_{k=0}^n f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k]g[x_k, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n].$$

- (3) (10 pts) Find the Lagrange and backward Newton divided difference interpolating polynomials for the data $(0, 1)$, $(0.5, 2)$, $(1, 3)$, $(1.5, 4)$.
- (4) (20 pts) Let

$$L_{n,k}(x) = \frac{(x - x_0)\dots(x - x_{k-1})(x - x_{k+1})\dots(x - x_n)}{(x_k - x_0)\dots(x_k - x_{k-1})(x_k - x_{k+1})\dots(x_k - x_n)}.$$

Show that for any x the following relations are valid:

- (a) $\sum_{k=0}^n L_{n,k}(x) = 1$;
 - (b) $\sum_{k=0}^n x_k^m L_{n,k}(x) = x^m$ for $m = 1, \dots, n$.
- (5) (20 pts) Estimate the interpolation error of $\cos x$ in the interval $(0, 0.4)$ by a polynomial of degree 2 using the interpolation nodes $x_0 = 0$, $x_1 = 0.2$, $x_2 = 0.4$.
- (6) (20 pts) $\sum_{k=0}^n (x - x_k)^m L_{n,k}(x) = 0$ for $m = 1, \dots, n$.

In your free time and for your amusement:

Show that if $\omega(x) = (x - x_0)(x - x_1)\dots(x - x_n)$ then:

- (1) $\sum_{k=0}^n (x - x_k)^{n+1} L_{n,k}(x) = (-1)^n \omega(x)$
- (2) $\sum_{k=0}^n (x - x_k)^{n+2} L_{n,k}(x) = (-1)^n \omega(x) \sum_{k=0}^n (x - x_k)$
- (3) $\sum_{k=0}^n L_{n,k}(0) x_k^{n+1} = (-1)^n x_0 \cdot x_1 \dots x_n$.