第4章 插值方法(2)

插值问题

在实际计算中常遇到这样的情况:函数的解析表达式f(x)未知,而仅仅知道它在若干个不同点处的函数值;或者函数的解析表达式非常复杂,仅仅给出若干个点处的函数值。

设

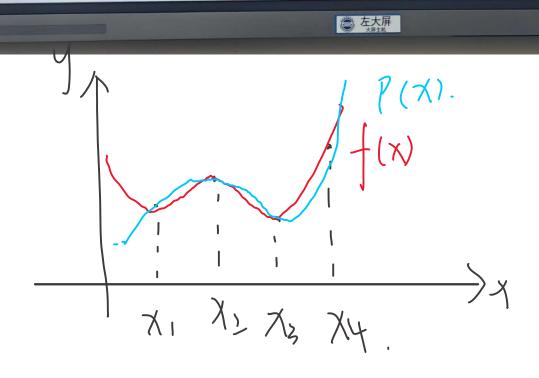
$$f(x_i) = y_i \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

对任意点处 $x \neq x_i$,如何计算f(x)的近似值?

从一个简单函数类中求p(x), 使得

$$p(x_i) = y_i, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

而在其他 $x \neq x_i$ 的点, $p(x) \approx f(x)$ 。这类问题称为插值问题。 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n 称为插值节点,所在区间[a,b]称为插值区间,p(x)称为插值函数。

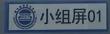


• 多项式插值

插值函数类是多种多样的,一般根据问题的特征与研究的要求来选择。最常用到的是代多项式函数插值,多项式函数形式简单,便于计算。

插值函数是 n 次多项式

$$p_n(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n$$



$$a_0, a_1, \cdots, a_n \longrightarrow$$
 待定系数

由插值条件得

$$\begin{cases} a_0 + a_1 x_0 + a_2 x_0^2 + \dots + a_n x_0^n = y_0 \\ a_0 + a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_1^2 + \dots + a_n x_1^n = y_1 \\ \dots \\ a_0 + a_1 x_n + a_2 x_n^2 + \dots + a_n x_n^n = y_n \end{cases}$$

系数矩阵

(Vandermonde--- 范德蒙德 行列式)

$$|D| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_0 & x_0^2 & \cdots & x_0^n \\ 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \cdots & x_1^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{0 \le i < j \le n} (x_j - x_i)$$

$$\frac{X_{0}}{Y_{0}}$$
 $\frac{X_{1}}{Y_{2}}$ $\frac{X_{2}}{Y_{n}}$ $\frac{X_{1}}{Y_{n}}$ $\frac{X_{2}}{Y_{n}}$ $\frac{X_{1}}{Y_{n}}$ $\frac{X_{2}}{Y_{n}}$ $\frac{X_{n}}{Y_{n}}$ $\frac{X_{n}}{$

$$\begin{array}{c} \chi_{i} + \chi_{j} (i t j) \Rightarrow [D + D]. \\ D \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{0} \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_{n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_{0} \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_{n} \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{array}{c} \chi_{0} \\ \chi_{0} \\ \vdots \\ \chi_{n} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \chi_{0} \\ \chi_{0} \\ \chi_{1} \\ \vdots \\ \chi_{n} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \chi_{0} \\ \chi_{1} \\ \chi_{0} \\ \chi_{1} \\ \vdots \\ \chi_{n} \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{c} \chi_{0} \\ \chi_{1} \\ \chi_{1} \\ \chi_{2} \\ \chi_{2} \\ \chi_{2} \\ \chi_{3} \\ \chi_{1} \\ \chi_{2} \\ \chi_{3} \\ \chi_{3} \\ \chi_{1} \\ \chi_{2} \\ \chi_{3} \\ \chi_{3} \\ \chi_{4} \\ \chi_{4} \\ \chi_{5} \\ \chi$$

P2(X)= a0+ a1x+a2x2 0=a0+4a+ 6a2

$$\frac{\chi}{f(x)} = \frac{\chi_0 \cdot \chi_1}{\chi_0 \cdot \chi_1} \cdot \dots \cdot \chi_n$$

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$$\lim_{n \to \infty} P_n(x) = y_0 |_{\sigma(x)} + y_1 |_{\sigma(x)} + \dots + y_n |_{\sigma(x)}.$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} P_n(x_j) = y_j \qquad \text{for } x = x_0 |_{\sigma(x)}.$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} P_n(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n = (a_0, \dots a_n) |_{\sigma(x)}.$$

$$P_{n}(x) = a_{s}(a(x) + a_{s}(a(x) + ... + a_{n}(n(x)))$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{1}{1} \frac{3}{2} \frac{4}{0}$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} (x) = \frac{(x-3)(x-4)}{(-2)x(-3)} = \frac{(x-3)(x-4)}{6}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{(x-3)(x-4)}{6} - \frac{(x-1)(x-4)}{6}$$

$$= -2 + \frac{23}{6}x - \frac{5}{1}x^{2}$$

$$f(X) = \sqrt{X}.$$

$$x_{1}$$

$$1.96 2.345$$

$$1.4 7.5$$

$$1.4 7.5$$

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$$1.4 7.5$$

$$1.4 7.6$$

$$1.4 7.79$$

$$1.4 7.79$$

$$1.4 7.79$$

$$1.5 7.9$$

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$$1.75 7.9$$

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$$L_{2}(X) = \frac{(x-1)(x-2.25)}{3 \times 1.75} = \frac{(x-1)(x-2.25)}{5.25}$$

$$L_{2}(X) = \frac{(X-2.25)(x-4)}{3.75} -1.5 \frac{(x-1)(x-4)}{2.1875}$$

$$+ 2 \frac{(x-1)(x-2.25)}{5.25}$$

$$= 1479523$$

误差估计

定理 设函数 $f(x) \in C^n[a,b]$, $f^{(n+1)}(x)$ 在开区间

(a,b) 内存在,则 Lagrange 插值多项式 $L_n(x)$ 的余式有如下估

计式 注

$$R_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega(x)$$
 (1)

其中, $\xi \in (a,b)$ 。

1. Lagrange插值方法回顾

$$L_n(x) = f(x_0)l_0(x) + f(x_1)l_1(x) + \dots + f(x_n)l_n(x)$$

$$x$$
 $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{j-1}, x_j, x_{j+1}, \dots, x_n$
 y $0, 0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0$

$$l_{j}(x) = \prod_{\substack{i=0\\j\neq i}}^{n} \frac{x - x_{i}}{x_{j} - x_{i}}$$

误差估计

$$R_{n}(x) = f(x) - L_{n}(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega(x)$$

$$\omega(x) = \frac{f(x) - L_{n}(x)}{(x-1)!} \omega(x)$$

$$\omega'_{n+1}(x) = (x - x_{1}) \cdots (x - x_{n}) + (x - x_{0})^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{x-x_{0}} \right]$$

$$\omega'_{n+1}(x) = (x - x_{1}) \cdots (x - x_{n}) + \frac{1}{x-x_{0}} \omega(x)$$

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Xo Xn.

の xj 为 x.~ xn 中的一个值果 財成立 ② xi x 为 x~ xn 中的一个值。 Rn(xj)= f(xj)-Ln(xj)=0 j=0-1....n.

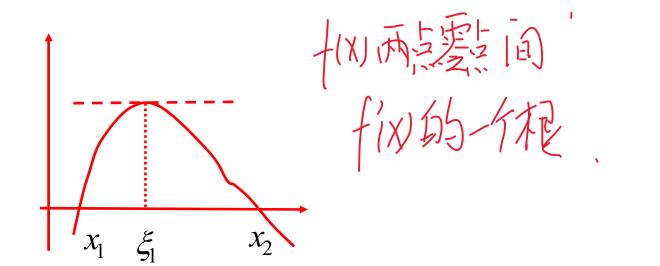
兹Rn(X)可表示为。

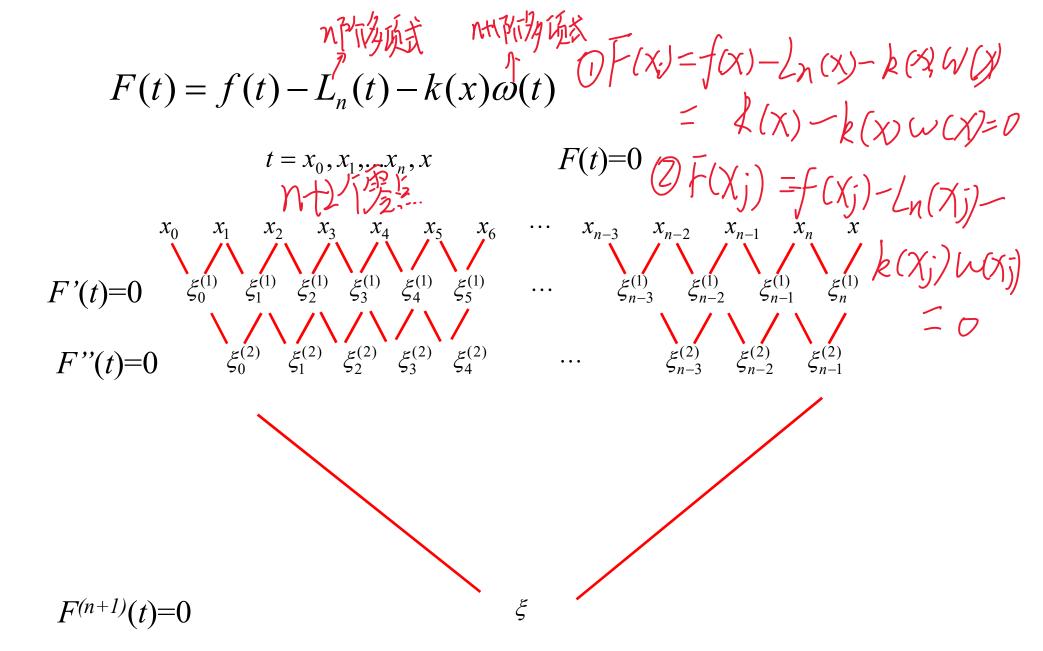
 $Rn(x)=\lambda(x)w(x)$

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罗尔定理

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$$
 $(x_1 < x_2)$ $f'(\xi_1) = 0$ $(x_1 < \xi_1 < x_2)$





$$f'(t) = f'(t) - L_n'(t) - k(x)w'(t)$$
.

$$F^{n+1}(+) = f^{n+1}(+) - 0 - k(x) w^{n+1}(+).$$

$$W(t) = (t - x.) \cdots (t - xn)$$

$$= t^{n+1} P_n (t)$$

$$F^{n+1}(t) = f^{n+1}(t) - (n+1)! k(x)$$

$$f^{n+1}(t) = (n+1)! | 2(x) = 0$$

$$k(x) = \frac{f^{n+1}(t)}{(n+1)!}$$

$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}\omega(x) \qquad \xi \in (a,b)$$

$$\left|R_n(x)\right| \leq \frac{M}{(n+1)!}\omega(x), \not \pm + M = \max_{a \leq x \leq b} \left|f^{(n+1)}(x)\right|_{\circ}$$

特别当n=1时有

$$|R_1(x)| \le \frac{M_2}{8} (b-a)^2, \sharp + M_2 = \max_{a \le x \le b} |f''(x)|_{\circ}$$

例 已知 $f(x) = \sin x$ 的值如表所示。

 $f(x) = \sin x$ 的值

X	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$\sin x$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1

试用四次 Lagrange 多项式计算 $\sin \frac{\pi}{12}$ 的估计值。

f(x)-2x2+x+/ は其な X=-1, X=0 /2=1 作对在值点的站值多场流 Lo = X'-X L, - - x+1 L2 = X2X $L(x) = \frac{1}{2 \cdot x^{-x}} + (-x^{3}+1) + 2(x^{2}+x)$ = x2-X-X+1+2X2+2X - 2x2+ (+x. $R(X) = f(X) - L_2(X) = \frac{f''(2)}{21} \omega(X) = 0$ $L_2(x) = f(x)$.

+(X)=X4 t 其 1, 0, 1, 2 t - 1, 0, 1, L $f(x) - L_{x}(x) = \frac{4!}{4!} w(x)$ $= \omega(x) = (x+1)(x-0)(x-1)(x-1)$ $L_{y}(x) = x^{4}(x+1)x(x-1)(x-2)$ $=\chi(\chi^{2}-(\chi^{2}-1)(\chi^{2}-2))$ $- \chi [-\chi^{3} - [\chi^{3} - 2\chi^{2} + 2 - \chi^{2}])$ $= x[x^3-x^5+2x^2+x-2]$ $= x(2x^2+x-2)$ $= 2 \times 3 + \times^2 - 2 \times$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{2}{0} = \frac{2}{14}$$

$$\frac{y}{y} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\frac{y}{y} = \frac{y}{5}$$

$$\frac{y}{y} = \frac{y}{5}$$

$$\frac{y}{y} = \frac{y}{5}$$

$$\frac{y}{5} = \frac{y$$

$$R_{3}(x) = f(x) - P_{3}(x).$$

$$R_{3}(0) = R_{3}(1) = R_{3}(2) = 0.$$

$$R_{3}'(1) = f'(1) - P'_{3}(1)$$

$$R_{3}(0) = 0.$$

$$R_{3}(x) = k(x) \times (x-2) (x-1)^{2}.$$

$$R_{3}(x) = \frac{f'(x)}{f'(x)} + (x-1)^{2}(x-2).$$

余项的一些有趣的应用

$$f^{(n+1)}(\xi) = 0$$

$$R_n(x) = 0$$
 $L_n(x) \equiv f(x)$

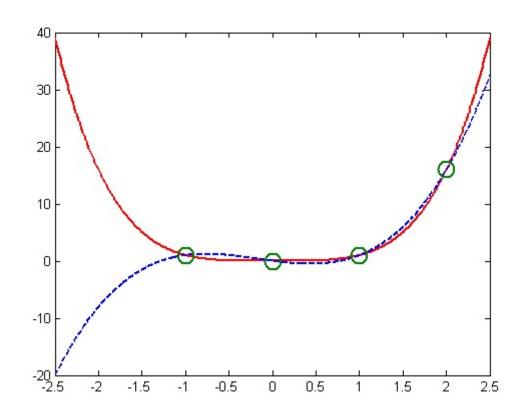
特别当 $f(x) = x^k$ 有

$$\sum_{j=0}^{n} l_{j}(x) = 1, \quad \sum_{j=0}^{n} x_{j}^{k} l_{j}(x) \equiv x^{k} \quad (k=0,1,2\dots,n)$$

问题: 高于 n 阶的多项式情况如何?

$$f(x) = x^4$$

求插值节点为-1,0,1,2的三次多项式



• Langrange插值也有其不足: 为了提高精度有时 需增加结点,原来的数据不能利用,浪费资源

流小戏流后得重新第

Newton插值法

由于Lagrange插值法的缺点,使我们想到 Tarlor展式计算近似值:

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!} (x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!} (x - x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n + R_n(x)$$

要想提高精度只要增加项数即可,以前的数据仍然有用,而上式就是求f(x)得导数:

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \approx \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

由此引入插商的概念。

差商及其性质

由导数的概念引入:

$$\frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} = f[x_1, x_0]$$

$$\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} = f[x_2, x_1]$$

一般地,一阶差商:

$$\frac{f(x_i) - f(x_j)}{x_i - x_j} = f[x_i, x_j]$$

$$= \int [\chi_i, \chi_j]$$

二阶差商是一阶差商的差商

$$\frac{f[x_0, x_1] - f[x_1, x_2]}{x_0 - x_2} = f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$$
一般地,二阶差商:
$$\frac{f[x_i, x_j] - f[x_j, x_k]}{x_i - x_k} = f[x_i, x_j, x_k]$$

n阶差商为:

$$\frac{f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_{n-1}] - f[x_1, x_2, ..., x_n]}{x_0 - x_n} = f[x_0, x_1, x_2, ..., x_{n-1}, x_n]$$

性质1 n阶差商 $f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_n]$ 可以表示为

函数值 $f(x_i)$ (j = 0,1,2,...,n)的线性组合,即

$$f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_n] = \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{f(x_j)}{\omega'_n(x_j)}$$

其中 $\omega_n(x) = (x - x_0)(x - x_1)...(x - x_n)$

$$\omega'_n(x_j) = (x_j - x_0)(x_j - x_1)...(x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1})...(x - x_n)$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x_0, x_1] - f[x_1, x_2]}{x_0 - x_2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x_0 - x_2} \left[\frac{f(x_0) - f(x_1)}{x_0 - x_1} - \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{x_0 - x_2} \left[\frac{f(x_0)}{x_0 - x_1} - f(x_1) \left(\frac{1}{x_0 - x_1} - \frac{1}{x_1 - x_2} \right) + \frac{f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{f(x_0)}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2)} + \frac{f(x_1)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)} + \frac{f(x_2)}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)}$$

差商的性质

性质 2 差商与节点排列顺序无关,即

$$f[x_{i_0}, x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_n}] = f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

其中, i_0,i_1,\dots,i_n 是 0,1,…,n 的任意一种排列

性质 3 若 f(x) 是 x 的 m 次多项式,则 $f[x,x_0]$ 是 x 的 m-1 次多项式; $f[x,x_0,x_1]$ 是 x 的 m-2 次多项式

由差商定义

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = f[x, x_0]$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = f(x_0) + (x - x_0) f[x, x_0] \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{f[x, x_0] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x - x_1} = f[x, x_0, x_1]$$

$$\Rightarrow f[x,x_0] = f[x_0,x_1] + (x-x_1)f[x,x_0,x_1]$$
(2)
$$+(X) = +(X_0) + (X_0-X_0) \left[+(X_0,X_1) + (X_0,X_1) + (X_0,X$$

(2)式代入(1)式得:

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + (x - x_0) f[x_0, x_1]$$

$$+(x-x_0)(x-x_1)f[x,x_0,x_1]$$
 (3)

为了提高精度,增加节点x2,则

$$\frac{f[x, x_0, x_1] - f[x_0, x_1, x_2]}{x - x_2} = f[x, x_0, x_1, x_2]$$

得
$$f[x, x_0, x_1] = f[x_0, x_1, x_2] + (x - x_2) f[x, x_0, x_1, x_2]$$
 (4)

(4)式代入(3)式得:

$$f(x)=f(x_0)+(x-x_0)f[x_0,x_1]+(x-x_0)(x-x_1)f[x_0,x_1,x_2] \ +(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)f[x,x_0,x_1,x_2]$$
一般的,在节点 $x_0,x_1,x_2,...,x_n$ 上有

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + (x - x_0)f[x_0, x_1] + (x - x_0)(x - x_1)f[x_0, x_1, x_2] \\ + \dots + (x - x_0)(x - x_1)\dots(x - x_{n-1})f[x_0, x_1, \dots x_n] \\ + (x - x_0)(x - x_1)\dots(x - x_{n-1})(x - x_n)f[x, x_0, x_1, \dots x_n] \\ = N_n(x) + R_n(x)$$
其中 $N_n(x)$ 、 $R_n(x)$ 分别为 $f(x)$ 在节点 $\{x_i\}_0^n$ 上的Newton

插值公式和余项。

可以验证:

$$\begin{split} N_n(x_0) &= f(x_0) \\ N_n(x_1) &= f(x_0) + (x_1 - x_0) f[x_0, x_1] \\ &= f(x_0) + (x_1 - x_0) \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} = f(x_1) \\ N_n(x_2) &= f(x_0) + (x_2 - x_0) \{ f[x_0, x_1] + (x_2 - x_1) f[x_0, x_1, x_2] \} \\ &= f(x_0) + (x_2 - x_0) \{ f[x_0, x_1] + (x_2 - x_1) \frac{f[x_2, x_0] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x_2 - x_1} \} \\ &= f(x_0) + (x_2 - x_0) f[x_2, x_0] \\ &= f(x_0) + (x_2 - x_0) \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_0)}{x_2 - x_0} = f(x_2) \end{split}$$

类似地可以证明 $N_n(x_i) = f(x_i)$ (i = 0,1,2,...n)

由插值的唯一性知: $N(x) \equiv L_n(x)$,因此他们的余式也相等

$$\mathbb{E}[x, x_0, x_1, ..., x_n] = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{n+1} \omega(x)$$

故有差商与导数的关系

$$f[x, x_0, x_1, ...x_n] = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{n+1)!}$$

其中, ξ 介于x, x_0 , x_1 ,... x_n 的最大值与最小值之间。

Newton插值计算

差商表-1

x_k	$f(x_k)$	一阶差商	二阶差商	三阶差商	n阶差商
x_0	$f(x_0)$				
x_1	$f(x_1)$	$f[x_0,x_1]$		(2)-(1)	
<i>x</i> ₂	$f(x_2)$	$f[x_1,x_2]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$	X3-X0.	
x_3	$f(x_3)$	$f[x_2,x_3] -$	$f[x_1, x_2, x_3]$	f[X0,X1,X2,X3)	
:	:		:	:	:
X_n	$f(x_n)$	$f[x_{n-1},x_n] -$	$f[x_{n-2},x_{n-1},x_n]$	$f[x_{n-3}, x_{n-2}, x_{n-1}, x_n]$	$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$

$$f[x_1, x_2, x_3] = \frac{f[x_2, x_3] - f[x_1, x_2]}{x_3 - x_1} \qquad f[x_{n-2}, x_{n-1}, x_n] = \frac{f[x_{n-1}, x_n] - f[x_{n-2}, x_{n-1}]}{x_n - x_{n-2}}$$

差商表-2



X_k	$f(x_k)$	一阶插商	二阶插商	三阶插商
x_0	$f(x_0)$			
x_1	$f(x_1)$	$f[x_0, x_1]$		<i>9</i> -
x_2	$f(x_2)$	$f[x_0, x_2]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$	
x_3	$f(x_3)$	$f[x_0,x_3]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_3]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$
x_n	$f(x_n)$	$f[x_0,x_n]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_n]$	$J[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_n]$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_n] = \frac{f[x_0, x_n] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x_n - x_1} \qquad f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_n] = \frac{f[x_0, x_1, x_n] - f[x_0, x_1, x_2]}{x_n - x_2}$$

$$N_{4}(x) = f(x_{0}) + (x - x_{0})f[x_{0}, x_{1}] + (x - x_{0})(x - x_{1})f[x_{0}, x_{1}, x_{2}]$$

$$+ (x - x_{0})(x - x_{1})(x - x_{2})f[x_{0}, x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}]$$

$$+ (x - x_{0})(x - x_{1})(x - x_{2})(x - x_{3})f[x_{0}, x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, x_{4}]$$

$$= f(x_{0}) + (x - x_{0})(f[x_{0}, x_{1}] + (x - x_{1})(f[x_{0}, x_{1}, x_{2}])$$

$$+ (x - x_{2})f[x_{0}, x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}])$$

$$(4.2.3)$$

$$=\chi^{3}-7\chi^{2}+18\chi-11.$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(0)$$
 $\frac{1}{2}(0)$
 $\frac{1$

等距节点Newton插值公式

• 在实际应用中 , 常是等距节点情况, 即 $x_i = a + ih$ (i = 0,1,2,...,n)

这里h>0为常数,称为步长,这时Newton插值公式就可以简化,为此我们引入差分概念。

定义: 设函数 f(x)在等距节点 $x_i = a + ih$ $(i=0,1,2,\cdots,n)$ 上值为 $f_i = f(x_i)$,则

Xi Xitl

(1)称 $\Delta f_i = f_{i+1} - f_i(i=0,1,2,\cdots,n)$ 为函数 f(x) 在点 $\{x_i\}_0^n$ 上的一阶向前差分(简称差分);又称 $\Delta^k f_i = \Delta^{k-1} f_{i+1} - \Delta^{k-1} f_i$ $(k=1,2,\cdots,n;i=0,1,\cdots,n-k)$ 为函数 f(x) 在点 $\{x_i\}_0^n$ 上的 k 阶向前差分,这里约定 $\{x_i\}_0^n$;

(2) 称 $\nabla f_i = f_i - f_{i-1}$ ($i=n,n-1,\cdots,1$)为函数 f(x)在点 $\nabla f_i = f_i - f_{i-1}$ 上的后差分; 又称 $\nabla^k f_i = \nabla^{k-1} f_i - \nabla^{k-1} f_{i-1}$ ($k=1,2,\cdots,n$; $i=n-k+1,\cdots,2,1$)为 函数 f(x)在点 $\{x_i\}_0^n$ 上的 k 阶向后差分,同样约定 $\nabla^0 f_i = f_i$ 。

等距节点Newton插值公式

• 插商与差分的关系 (1)用前插表示N(x) 在等距节点条件下有:

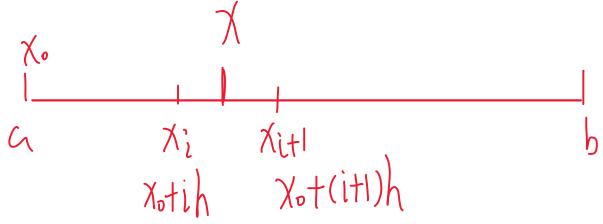
$$f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{1}{h} \Delta f_0$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2]) - f[x_0, x_1]}{x_2 - x_0}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{h} \Delta f_1 - \frac{1}{h} \Delta f_0}{2h} = \frac{1}{2!h^2} \Delta^2 f_0$$

一般有

$$f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_n] = \frac{1}{n!h^n} \Delta^n f_0$$



若令 $x = x_0 + th$,则Newton插值公式和余式具有形式 $N_n(x) = N_n(x_0 + th)$

$$= f_0 + \frac{t}{1!} \Delta f_0 + \frac{t(t-1)}{2!} \Delta^2 f_0 + \dots + \frac{t(t-1)\dots(t-n+1)}{n!} \Delta^n f_0$$

$$R_{n}(x) = \frac{h^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} t(t-1)...(t-n) f^{(n+1)}(\xi), \quad \xi \in (x_{0}, x_{0} + h)$$

$$+ (\chi) = - (\chi_{0}) + (\chi - \chi_{0}) + (\chi -$$

(2) 用后插表示N(x)

如果将节点 $x_0, x_1, ..., x_n$ 倒排序为: $x_n, x_{n-1}, ...x_0$, 则Newton插值公式为:

$$N_{n}(x) = f(x_{n}) + (x - x_{n}) f[x_{n}, x_{n-1}]$$

$$+ (x - x_{n})(x - x_{n-1}) f[x_{n}, x_{n-1}, x_{n-2}] + \dots$$

$$+ (x - x_{n})(x - x_{n-1}) \dots (x - x_{1}) f[x_{n}, x_{n-1}, \dots x_{1}, x_{0}]$$

同样有:

若令
$$x = x_n + sh($$
一般取 $s < 0$)则

$$N_n(x) = N_n(x_n + sh) = f_n + \frac{s}{1!} \nabla f_n + \frac{s(s+1)}{2!} \nabla^2 f_n$$
$$+ \dots + \frac{s(s+1)\dots(s+n-1)}{n!} \nabla^n f_n$$

$$R_n(x) = \frac{h^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} s(s+1)...(s+n) f^{(n+1)}(\xi), \quad \xi \in (x_n - nh, x_n)$$

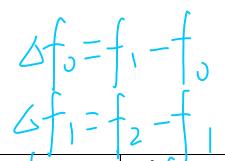
例题

例:设函数 *y=f(x)*在各节点的取值如下 表所示,试计算各阶差分值。

h=0.2

x	0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
f(x)	1	0.818 731	0.670 320	0.548 812	0.449329	0.367 879

解: 列差分表如下



X	f(x)	Δ	Δ^2	Δ^3	Δ^4	Δ^5
0	1		J			
0.2	0.818 731	-0.181 269	.21			
0.4	0.670 320	-0.148 411	0.032 585	3 / 1		
0.6	0.548 812	-0.121 508	0.026 903	-0.005 955	250	. (
0.8	0.449 329	-0.099 483	0.022 025	-0.004 878	0.001 077	120
1.0	0.367 879	-0.018 033	0.018 033	-0.003 992	0.000886	-0.000 191

Hermite插值法

- 节点处的函数值相等--连续性
- 导数值也相等--光滑性

Hermite 插值: 2n+1 次多项式 $H_{2n+1}(x)$ 满足

$$H_{2n+1}(x_i) = f(x_i), H'_{2n+1} = f'(x_i)$$

则称 $H_{2n+1}(x)$ 为f(x)关于节点 $\{x_i\}_0^n$ 的 Hermite 插值多项式。

Hermite插值多项式

• 构造*H*(x)

已知
$$x_i$$
, $y_i = f(x_i)$, $f'_i = f'(x_i)$ $(i = 0,1,2,...,n)$

希望H(x)满足

$$H(x_i) = f(x_i), H'(x_i) = f'(x_i) = f'(x_i) = f'(x_i)$$

\$

$$H(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} \alpha_{j}(x)y_{j} + \sum_{j=0}^{n} \beta_{j}(x)f_{j}'$$

$$(1) \quad \alpha_j(x_i) = \begin{cases} 1 & j = i \\ 0 & j \neq i \end{cases}$$

(2)
$$\alpha'_{j}(x_{i}) = 0$$
 $i = 0,1,2,...n$

(3)
$$\beta_i(x_i) = 0$$
 $i = 0, 1, 2, ...n$

$$(4) \quad \beta'_{j}(x_{i}) = \begin{cases} 1 & j=i \\ 0 & j\neq i \end{cases}$$

如何求
$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{j}(x) = ? \\ \beta_{j}(x) = ? \end{cases}$$
 $\alpha_{j}(x)$: $0 = \alpha_{j}(x_{0}) = \alpha_{j}(x_{1}) = ... = \alpha_{j}(x_{j-1})$
 $= \alpha_{j}(x_{j+1}) = ... = \alpha_{j}(x_{n})$
 $\alpha'_{j}(x)$: $0 = \alpha'_{j}(x_{0}) = \alpha'_{j}(x_{1}) = ... = \alpha'_{j}(x_{j-1})$
 $= \alpha'_{j}(x_{j+1}) = ... = \alpha'_{j}(x_{n})$
 $\overrightarrow{\square} \alpha_{j}(x_{j}) = 1, \alpha'_{j}(x_{j}) = 0$

则 $x_0, x_1, ..., x_{j-1}, x_{j+1}, ..., x_n$ 是 $\alpha_j(x)$ 的二重零点。 所以令

$$\alpha_{j}(x) = C(x) \frac{(x - x_{0})^{2} (x - x_{1})^{2} ... (x - x_{j-1})^{2} (x - x_{j+1})^{2} ... (x - x_{n})^{2}}{(x_{j} - x_{0})^{2} (x_{j} - x_{1})^{2} ... (x_{j} - x_{j-1})^{2} (x_{j} - x_{j+1})^{2} ... (x_{j} - x_{n})^{2}}$$

$$= C(x) l_{j}^{2}(x)$$

由于H(x)是2n+1次多项式,故C(x)为一次多是项式。

$$\Leftrightarrow C(x) = Ax + B \quad \exists I \quad \alpha_j(x) = (Ax + B)l_j^2(x)$$

曲
$$\alpha_{j}(x_{j}) = 1, \alpha_{j}^{'}(x_{j}) = 0$$
得:
$$1 = (Ax_{j} + B)l_{j}^{2}(x_{j}) = Ax_{j} + B$$

$$0 = \alpha_{j}^{'}(x_{j}) = Al_{j}^{2}(x_{j}) + (Ax_{j} + B)(2l_{j}(x_{j})l_{j}^{'}(x_{j}))$$
即 $A + 2(Ax_{j} + B)l_{j}^{'}(x_{j}) = 0$
由
$$\begin{cases} Ax_{j} + B = 1 \\ A + 2(Ax_{j} + B)l_{j}^{'}(x_{j}) = 0 \end{cases}$$
得
$$\begin{cases} A = -2l_{j}^{'}(x_{j}) \\ B = 1 + 2x_{j}l_{j}^{'}(x_{j}) \end{cases}$$

故得:

$$\alpha_{j}(x) = (-2l'_{j}(x_{j})x + 1 + 2x_{j}l'_{j}(x_{j}))l_{j}^{2}(x)$$

$$= (1 + 2(x_{j} - x)l'_{j}(x_{j}))l_{j}^{2}(x)$$

同理可得 $\beta_j(x) = (x - x_j)l_j^2(x)$

由

$$\beta_{j}(x_{0}) = \beta_{j}(x_{1}) = \dots = \beta_{j}(x_{j-1}) = \beta_{j}(x_{j+1}) = \dots = \beta_{j}(x_{j+1}) = 0$$

$$\beta'_{j}(x_{0}) = \beta'_{j}(x_{1}) = \dots = \beta'_{j}(x_{j-1}) = \beta'_{j}(x_{j+1}) = \dots = \beta'_{j}(x_{j+1}) = 0$$

$$\beta_{j}(x_{j}) = 0, \beta'_{j}(x_{j}) = 1$$

知道 $x_0, x_1, ...x_{j-1}, x_{j+1}, ...x_n$ 是 $\beta_j(x)$ 的二重零点,所以设

$$\beta_j(x) = (Cx + D)l_j^2(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_{j}(x_{j}) = Cx_{j} + D = 0 \\ \beta'_{j}(x_{j}) = Cl_{j}^{2}(x_{j}) + 2(Cx_{j} + D)l_{j}(x_{j})l'_{j}(x_{j}) = 1 \end{cases}$$
解得:

$$\begin{cases}
C = 1 \\
D = -x_j
\end{cases}$$

所以
$$\beta_j(x) = (x + x_j)l_j^2(x)$$

Hermite插值余项

$$R(x) = f(x) - H_{2n+1}(x) = \frac{1}{(2n+2)!} f^{(2n+2)}(\xi) \omega^{2}(x)$$

其中,
$$\xi \in (a,b)$$
, $\omega(x) = (x-x_0)(x-x_1)\cdots(x-x_n)$

特例 (n=1)

对于区间 $[x_{j-1}, x_j]$ 上求二点三次 Hermite 插值多项式 $H_3(x)$ 满足条件:

$$H_{3}(x_{j-1}) = f(x_{j-1}) = y_{j-1}, \quad H_{3}(x_{j}) = f(x_{j}) = y_{j}$$

$$H'_{3}(x_{j-1}) = f'_{j-1}, \quad H'_{3}(x_{j}) = f'_{j}$$

$$\iiint : H_{3}(x) = \alpha_{j-1}(x)y_{j-1} + \alpha_{j}(x)y_{j} + \beta_{j-1}(x)f'_{j-1} + \beta_{j}(x)f'_{j}$$

$$= ((1 + 2\frac{x - x_{j-1}}{h_{j}})y_{j-1} + (x - x_{j-1})f'_{j-1})(\frac{x - x_{j}}{h_{j}})^{2}$$

$$+ ((1 - 2\frac{x - x_{j}}{h_{j}})y_{j-1} + (x - x_{j})f'_{j})(\frac{x - x_{j-1}}{h_{j}})^{2}$$

$$R_3(x) = f(x) - H_3(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4!} f^{(4)}(\xi) (x - x_{j-1})^2 (x - x_j)^2$$

$$\sharp \, \psi, \quad h_j = (x_j - x_{j-1}), \xi \in (x_{j-1} - x_j)$$

例题

设 $f(x) = \sin x$, 试用f(0) = 0,

$$f(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{1}{2}, f'(0) = 1, f'(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
 确定二点三次

Hermite 插值多项式 $H_3(x)$ 并计算 $H_3(\frac{\pi}{12})$ 的值。

解:方法一 由二点三次 Hermite 插值公式得:

$$H_{3}(x) = \left[\left[1 + 2 \frac{x - 0}{\frac{\pi}{6}} \right] \times 0 + (x - 0) \times 1 \right] \left[\frac{x - \frac{\pi}{6}}{\frac{\pi}{6}} \right]^{2}$$

$$+ \left[\left[1 - 2 \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{6}}{\frac{\pi}{6}} \right] \times \frac{1}{2} + (x - \frac{\pi}{6}) \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right] \left[\frac{x - 0}{\frac{\pi}{6}} \right]^{2}$$

$$= x(\frac{6}{\pi}x - 1)^{2} + [(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{6}{\pi}x) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{6})]\frac{36}{\pi^{2}}x^{2}$$
所以有

$$H_3(\frac{\pi}{12}) = \frac{\pi}{48} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{96}\pi = 0.258768616$$

与真值 $\sin \frac{\pi}{12} = 0.258819045$ 相比已有三位有小数字。

方法二:直接用待定系数法求 $H_3(x)$ 。

曲
$$f(0) = 0$$
, $f(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{1}{2}$, 可有 $y = L_1(x) = \frac{3}{\pi}x$, 于是可设
$$H_3(x) = \frac{3}{\pi}x + x(x - \frac{\pi}{6})(Ax + B)$$
曲 $H'_3(0) = f'(0) = 1$ 和 $H'_3(\frac{\pi}{6}) = f'(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 得
$$\left\{\frac{\frac{3}{\pi} + (-\frac{\pi}{6})B}{(\frac{3}{\pi} + \frac{\pi}{6})(A\frac{\pi}{6} + B)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right\}$$

由此可解得

$$\begin{cases}
A = \frac{36}{\pi^2} (1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{6}{\pi}) = -0.15988694 \\
B = \frac{6}{\pi} (\frac{3}{\pi} - 1) = -0.08607801 \\
\pi \pi \pi
\end{cases}$$

$${}^{\circ}_{\circ}H_{3}(x) = \frac{3}{\pi}x - x(x - \frac{\pi}{6})(0.15988694x + 0.08607801)_{\circ}^{\circ}$$

由此可解得

$$\begin{cases}
A = \frac{36}{\pi^2} (1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{6}{\pi}) = -0.15988694 \\
B = \frac{6}{\pi} (\frac{3}{\pi} - 1) = -0.08607801 \\
\pi \pi \pi$$

将 A、B 代入式 $H_3(x)$ 得

$$\mathring{H}_{3}(x) = \frac{3}{\pi}x - x(x - \frac{\pi}{6})(0.15988694x + 0.08607801)_{\circ}$$

分段低次插值法

• 高次插值中的问题

一般地说,适当提高插值多项式的次数,有可能提高计算结果的准确程度,但决不可由此得出结论,认为插值多项式的次数越高越好。例如,对于函数

 $f(x) = 1/(1 + 25x^2) (-1 \le x \le 1)$, 作Lagrange插值 多项式

多项式 $L_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n f(x_k) \left(\prod_{\substack{i=0\\i\neq k}}^n \frac{x - x_i}{x_k = x_i} \right)$

- 当 n = 10 时 , f(x) 与 $L_{10}(x)$ 偏差很大。 出现这种现象得原因
- (1) 据Lagrange插值余项估计式(4.11), 当插值节点加密, n 增大时,有时 $f^{(n+1)}(x)$ 迅猛,
 - $M_{n+1} = \max_{a \le x \le b} \left| f^{(n+1)}(x) \right|$ 可能非常大;特别当插值节点比较分散、插值区间较大时, $|\omega_{n+1}(x)|$ 也较大。
- (2) 当 n 增 大 时, Lagrange 插 值 多 项 式 次 数 增 大, 计 算 量 的 增 幅 也 是 巨 大 的 , 这 就 加 大 了 计 算 过 程 中 的 舍 入 误 差 。

分段线性插值

• 已知f(x)在节点 $a = x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n$ **上的**函数 f(x) ($i = 0,1,2,\cdots,n$) 在每个子区间 f(x) ($i = 1,2,\cdots,n$) 上作线性插值函数

$$L_{1i}(x) = \frac{x - x_i}{x_{i-1} - x_i} y_{i-1} + \frac{x - x_{i-1}}{x_i - x_{i-1}} y_i \quad (x_{i-1} \le x \le x_i; i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

从几何上讲,分段线性插值就是用一条过n+1个点 $(x_0,y_0),(x_1,y_1),\cdots,(x_n,y_n)$ 的折线来近似表示f(x)。

显然,分段线性插值函数随区间长 / 的 无限缩小而无限接近于f(x)。其插值余项为

分段二次插值

• 对于插值节点 x_{i-1}, x_i, x_{i+1} 在小区间 $[x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}]$ 内作二次插值

$$L_{2i}(x) = \frac{(x - x_i)(x - x_{i+1})}{(x_{i-1} - x_i)(x_{i-1} - x_{i+1})} y_{i-1} + \frac{(x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i+1})}{(x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1})} y_i + \frac{(x - x_i)(x - x_{i+1})}{(x_{i+1} - x_i)(x_{i-1} - x_{i-1})} y_{i+1}$$

其插值余项为 $(x_{i-1} \le x \le x_{i+1}; i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$ $|R_2(x)| \le \frac{M_3}{3!} |(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_i)(x-x_{i+1})| \le \frac{M_3}{6} \Delta$