Student name: Abao Zhang (张宝)

Student number: 12332459

Homework 4

Question 1

(a)

可以使用数学归纳法证明:

- ・ 当k=1时, $f^{(1)}=rac{1}{1+x}=(-1)^{1-1}rac{(1-1)!}{(1+x)^1}$ 成立,
- 假设k = i时成立,则有:

$$f^{(i)}(x) = (-1)^{i-1} \frac{(i-1)!}{(1+x)^i}$$

而k = i + 1 时

$$\begin{split} f^{(i+1)}(x) &= \frac{d\left(f^{(i)}(x)\right)}{dx} = (-1)^{i-1} \frac{(i-1)!}{(1+x)^{i+1}} (-i) \\ &= (-1)^i \frac{i!}{(1+x)^{i+1}} \end{split}$$

故k=i+1时也成立。故 $f(k)=(-1)^{k-1}\frac{(k-1)!}{(1+x)^k}$ 成立,命题得证。

(b)

根据泰勒展开式可知:

$$P_{N(x)} = \sum_{k=0}^{N} \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x - x_0)^k$$

当 $x_0 = 0$, 代入 $f^{(k)}(0) = (-1)^{k-1}((k-1)!)$ 和f(0) = 0:

$$P_{N(x)} = \sum_{k=0}^{N} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} x^k = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \ldots + \frac{(-1)^{N-1} x^N}{N}$$

(a)

$$P(4) = -0.02 \cdot 4^3 + 0.1 \cdot 4^2 - 0.2 \cdot 4 + 1.66 = 1.18$$

(b)

$$P'(x) = -0.06x^2 + 0.2x - 0.2$$

代入x = 4, 求得P'(4) = -0.36

(c)

$$\begin{split} \int_{1}^{4} P(x)dx &= \int_{1}^{4} (-0.02x^{3} + 0.1x^{2} - 0.2x + 1.66)dx \\ &= \left(-0.005x^{4} + \frac{0.1x^{3}}{3} - 0.1x^{2} + 1.66x \right)|_{1}^{4} \\ &= 6.855 \end{split}$$

(d)

$$P(5.5) = -0.02 \cdot 5.5^3 + 0.1 \cdot 5.5^2 - 0.2 \cdot 5.5 + 1.66 = 0.66$$

(e)

不妨假设 $P(x)=a_0+a_1x+a_2x^2+a_3x^3$,代入四个点,即可组成关于 $a_i,i\in\{0,1,2,3\}$ 的方程组,简写为AX=B,A为范德蒙行列式,必有唯一解。可以直接通过解方程组的方式解出对应系数。

(a)

首先计算三个插值点的值

$$y_0 = f(x_0) = f(1) = 1$$

$$y_1 = f(x_1) = f(1.25) \approx 1.32$$

$$y_2 = f(x_2) = f(1.5) \approx 1.84$$

由拉格朗日插值法:

$$P_{n(x)} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} y_i \prod_{i=0, j \neq i} \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$$

代入三个插值点

$$\begin{split} P_2(x) &= y_0 \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)} + y_1 \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)} + y_2 \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)} \\ &= \frac{(x-1.25)(x-1.5)}{(-0.25)\cdot(-0.5)} + y_1 \frac{(x-1)(x-1.5)}{0.25\cdot(-0.25)} + y_2 \frac{(x-1)(x-1.25)}{0.5\cdot0.25} \\ &= 1.55x^2 - 2.20x + 1.65 \end{split}$$

上面相关系数相关系数已经四舍五入保留了两位小数,这部分手动计算(分配律)比较复杂,可以使用我编写的脚本 question-3.py 进行验证。

(b)

使用 $P_2(x)$ 作为f(x)估计计算[1,1.5]上的均值为:

$$\frac{\int_{1}^{1.5} P_2(x) dx}{1.5 - 1} \approx 1.35$$

这里使用代码进行计算了, 具体如下

def IP(x):

return (1.54951318788779 * x**3 / 3 - 2.1995483555447 * x**2 / 2 + 1.65003516765691 * x)
print("均值:", (IP(1.5) - IP(1)) / (1.5 - 1))

(c)

有题意可知,此时h=0.25,下面计算 M_3

$$|f^{(N+1)}(x)| \le M_{N+1}$$

$$M_3 = \max |f^{(3)}(x)| = \max \frac{d(x^x)}{dx} = \max x^x \bigg((\ln(x) + 1)^3 + 3 \frac{\ln(x) + 1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \bigg)$$

根据 f^x 性质可以知道,其在x=1.5上取得极值,故 $M_3\approx 9.45$ 最后计算误差

$$|E_2(x)| \le \frac{h^3 M_3}{9\sqrt{3}} \approx 0.01$$

使用 question-3.py 计算,可以得到 $E_2(x) = 0.009469975837730113$ 这一较精确的值

对于本题,简单代入三个点的值组成方程组即可,本质是一个解关于A,B,C方程组,这里使用 question-4.py 进行计算

(a)

代入几个值

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \\ C \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

解得
$$\begin{cases} A=3\\ B=-2\\ C=4 \end{cases}$$

(b)

(b) 代入几个值

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \\ C \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.5 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

解得
$$\begin{cases} A=3.5\\ B=-2.5\\ C=1.5 \end{cases}$$

(c)

代入几个值

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \\ C \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.5 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

解得 $\left\{egin{aligned} A &\approx 7.33 \\ B &\approx -1.33, \\ C &\approx 0.33 \end{aligned}
ight.$ 结果保留了两位小数

不能,因为线性方程组无解,也就是 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 的行列式值为 0。故无法找到对应的A,B,C

根据牛顿插值多向式编写脚本,使用 question-5.py 进行计算,下面给出代码:

```
import numpy as np
from functools import reduce
import sympy as sp
def f(x):
    return np.exp(-x)
def newton(f, x):
    N = len(x)
    fx = f(x)
    print(fx)
    next_fx = fx
    f_f = []
    for i in range(2, N + 1):
        next_fx = np.array(
                (next_fx[j + 1] - next_fx[j]) / (x[j + i - 1] - x[j])
                for j in range(N - i + 1)
            ]
        f_f.append(next_fx)
        print(next_fx)
    X = sp.Symbol("x")
    Pi = fx[0]
    for i in range(N - 1):
        Pi = Pi + f_f[i][0] * reduce(
            lambda a, b: a * b, [(X - xi) for xi in x[: i + 1]]
        print(f"P_{i+1}=", Pi.expand())
newton(f, np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4]))
print("增加 x=0.5, 1.5 之后")
newton(f, np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 0.5, 1.5]))
```

(a)

k	x_k	$f[x_k]$	First divided difference	Second divided difference	Third divided difference	Fourth divided difference
0	0	1.				
1	1	0.36787944	-0.63212056			
2	2	0.13533528	-0.23254416	0.1997882		
3	3	0.04978707	-0.08554821	0.07349797	-0.04209674	
4	4	0.01831564	-0.03147143	0.02703839	-0.01548653	0.00665255

$$\begin{split} P_1(x) &= f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) = 1 - 0.63212056x \\ P_2(x) &= P_1(x) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1) \\ &= 0.199788200446864x^2 - 0.831908759275422x + 1.0 \\ P_3(x) &= -0.0420967429712745x^3 + 0.326078429360688x^2 - \\ &\quad 0.916102245217971x + 1.0 \\ P_4(x) &= 0.00665255417296605x^4 - 0.0820120680090708x^3 + \\ &\quad 0.399256525263314x^2 - 0.956017570255767x + 1.0 \end{split}$$

(c)

增加x=0.5,1.5两个采样点后,可以额外计算 P_5,P_6

$$\begin{split} P_5(x) &= -0.00165758860494877x^5 + 0.0232284402224537x^4 - \\ &\quad 0.140027669182278x^3 + 0.482135955510753x^2 - \\ &\quad 0.995799696774538x + 1.0 \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} P_6(x) &= 0.000276960893235427x^6 - 0.00456567798392075x^5 + \\ & 0.0343068759518708x^4 - 0.158722529475669x^3 + \\ & 0.495707039279288x^2 - 0.999123227493363x + 1.0 \end{split}$$

(d)

根据泰展展开公式 $f(x) = P_{n(x)} + R_n(x)$ 可以知道:

$$f(x) - P_6(x) = R_6(x) = \frac{f^{(7)}(c)}{7!}x^7 = -\frac{e^{-c}}{7!}x^7$$

其中
$$R_6(x)$$
为拉格朗日余项, $c\in(-\infty,\infty)$, 也就是说
$$\begin{cases}f(x)>P_6(x) \text{ if } x<0\\f(x)=P_6(x) \text{ if } x=0\\f(x)0\end{cases}$$

本文编写了 question-6.py 与前一问采用相同的 newton(f, x)函数、容易得到:

$$P_2(x) = -0.0696792757761424x^2 - 0.386739660114694x + 1.0$$

其多项式误差 $E_2(x)$ 表示为如下,其中 $c,x \in [0,\pi]$

$$\begin{split} |E_2(x)| &= |\frac{f^{(3)}(c)}{3!} \prod_{i=0}^2 (x-x_i) \ | \\ &= |x^3 \frac{\sin(c)}{6} - 0.785398163397448 x^2 \sin(c) + 0.822467033424113 x \sin(c)| \end{split}$$

提取 $\sin(c)$ 可以发现

$$\begin{split} |E_2(x)| &\leq |\frac{x^3}{6} - 0.785398163397448x^2 + 0.822467033424113x| \\ &< 0.248631697054710 \end{split}$$

在计算中, 我使用了如下代码

```
def f(x):
    if isinstance(x, sp.Symbol):
        return sp.cos(x)
    return np.cos(math.pi * x)
def E(f, X):
    N = len(X)
    x = sp.Symbol("x")
    c = sp.Symbol("c")
    Y = f(X)
    Enx = (
        reduce(lambda a, b: a * b, [x - xi for xi in X])
        * sp.diff(f(c), c, N)
        / math.factorial(N)
    print(f"E_{N-1}(x)=", Enx.expand())
    print(f^*E_{N-1}(x) \le x, sp.maximum(Enx.subs(c, np.pi / 2), x, sp.Interval(0, np.pi / 2), x)
np.pi)))
newton(f, np.array([0, np.pi / 2, np.pi]))
E(f, np.array([0, np.pi / 2, np.pi]))
可以得到如下输出:
$ python homework4/question-6.py
              0.22058404 -0.90268536]
[-0.49619161 -0.71509551]
[-0.06967928]
P_1= 1.0 - 0.496191610557587*x
P_2 = -0.0696792757761424*x**2 - 0.386739660114694*x + 1.0
E_2(x) = x**3*sin(c)/6 - 0.785398163397448*x**2*sin(c) + 0.822467033424113*x*sin(c)
E 2(x)<= 0.248631697054710
```

根据拉格朗日插值多项式公式

$$P_{N(x)} = \sum_{i=0}^{N} y_i L_{N,i}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{N} y_i \prod_{j=0, j \neq i}^{N} \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$$

我们可以得到

$$\begin{split} L_{2,0}(x) &= \prod_{j=0, j\neq 0}^2 \frac{x - x_j}{x_0 - x_j} \\ &= \frac{(x - 0) \left(x - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right)}{\left(\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) - 0\right) \left(\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right)} \\ &= -\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{2x^2}{3} \\ L_{2,1}(x) &= \prod_{j=0, j\neq 1}^2 \frac{x - x_j}{x_1 - x_j} \\ &= \frac{\left(x - \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)\right) \left(x - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right)}{\left(0 - \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)\right) \left(0 - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right)} \\ &= 1 - \frac{4x^2}{3} \\ L_{2,2}(x) &= \prod_{j=0, j\neq 2}^2 \frac{x - x_j}{x_2 - x_j} \\ &= \frac{\left(x - \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)\right) \left(x - 0\right)}{\left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)\right) \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - 0\right)} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{3} + \frac{2x^2}{3} \\ &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{2x^2}{3} \end{split}$$

已知帕德近似如下:

$$R_{N,M}(x) = \frac{P_{N(x)}}{Q_{M(x)}} = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^{N} p_j x^j}{\left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{M} q_k x^k\right)}$$

代入m=2, n=2, 于是有

$$R_{2,2}(x) = \frac{P_2(x)}{Q_2(x)} = \frac{p_0 + p_1 x + p_2 x^2}{1 + q_1 x + q_2 x^2}$$

为了计算 $R_{2,2}$,是可以使用 $f(x)Q_{M(x)}-P_{N(x)}=Z(x)$,右侧Z(x) 是 x^5 的同阶无穷小

$$\left(1-\frac{x}{2}+\frac{x^2}{3}-\frac{x^3}{4}+\frac{x^4}{5}-\ldots\right)\left(1+q_1x+q_2x^2\right)-\left(p_0+p_1x+p_2x^2\right)=0x+0x^2+0x^3+0x^4+c_1x^5+c_2x^6+\ldots\right)$$

根据对应系数相等可以列出方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} 1-p_0 &= 0 \\ -p_1+q_1-\frac{1}{2} &= 0 \\ -p_2-\frac{q_1}{2}+q_2+\frac{1}{3} &= 0 \\ \frac{q_1}{3}-\frac{q_2}{2}-\frac{1}{4} &= 0 \\ -\frac{q_1}{4}+\frac{q_2}{3}+\frac{1}{5} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} p_0 = 1 \\ p_1 = \frac{7}{10} \\ p_2 = \frac{1}{30} \\ q_1 = \frac{6}{5} \\ q_2 = \frac{3}{10} \end{cases}$$

故

$$R_{2,2}(x) = \frac{1 + \frac{7}{10}x + \frac{1}{30}x^2}{1 + \frac{6}{5}x + \frac{3}{10}x^2}$$

解方程部分可以参考 question-8.py

(b)

联立两个方程组

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \\ f(x) \approx R_{2,2}(x) = \frac{1 + \frac{7}{10}x + \frac{1}{30}x^2}{1 + \frac{6}{5}x + \frac{3}{10}x^2} \end{cases}$$

即可得到

$$\begin{split} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} &\approx \frac{1 + \frac{7}{10}x + \frac{1}{30}x^2}{1 + \frac{6}{5}x + \frac{3}{10}x^2} \\ \ln(1+x) &\approx \frac{x\left(1 + \frac{7}{10}x + \frac{1}{30}x^2\right)}{1 + \frac{6}{5}x + \frac{3}{10}x^2} = \frac{30x + 21x^2 + x^3}{30 + 36x + 9x^3} \end{split}$$

即命题成立

这题我使用 python 重写了算法,采用了与题目三类似的方法计算,核心代码如下

```
from functools import reduce
import numpy as np
import sympy as sp
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def fit(f, X):
   N = len(X)
   Y = f(X)
   x = sp.Symbol("x")
   Pn = reduce(
       lambda a, b: a + b,
       [
          Y[i]
          * reduce(
              lambda a, b: a * b,
              [(x - X[j]) / (X[i] - X[j]) for j in range(N) if j != i],
           for i in range(N)
       ],
   def inference(val):
       return Pn.subs(x, val)
   return np.vectorize(inference)
# input 为采样点,也就是 X_i
input = np.array([0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1])
# plot x 会绘制曲线的间隔点
plot_x = np.linspace(-1, 2, 10, endpoint=True)
这里使用了 sympy 库进行多项式表达,并定义了采样点,绘图仅仅绘制x \in [-1,2]中的曲线,
并将采样点使用蓝色小点进行标识。
总体而言,拟合效果在x \in [-1,2]中都比较不错。
```

(a)

```
绘制代码如下:
```

```
f = np.exp
plt.plot(plot_x, fit(f, input)(plot_x), label="P(x)")
plt.plot(plot_x, f(plot_x), label="f(x)")
plt.scatter(input, f(input))
plt.legend()
plt.savefig("figure-exp.png")
plt.show()
```

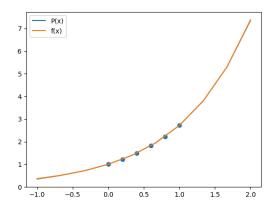


Figure 1: $f(x) = e^x$ 及其拉格朗日近似P(x)

(b)

绘制代码如下:

```
f = np.sin
plt.plot(plot_x, fit(f, input)(plot_x), label="P(x)")
plt.plot(plot_x, f(plot_x), label="f(x)")
plt.scatter(input, f(input))
plt.legend()
plt.savefig("figure-sin")
plt.show()
```

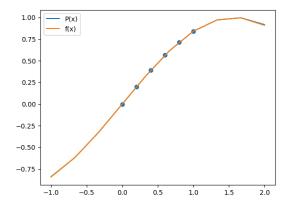


Figure 2: $f(x) = \sin(x)$ 及其拉格朗日近似P(x)

(c)

绘制代码如下:

```
f = np.vectorize(lambda x: (x + 1) ** (x + 1))
plt.plot(plot_x, fit(f, input)(plot_x), label="P(x)")
plt.plot(plot_x, f(plot_x), label="f(x)")
plt.scatter(input, f(input))
plt.legend()
plt.savefig("figure-x+1")
plt.show()
```

这里略有不同, 预先定义了函数 $f(x) = (1+x)^{1+x}$ 。

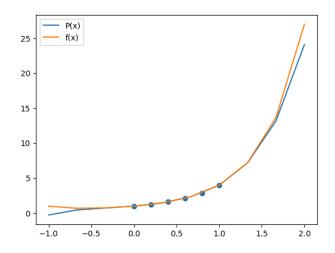


Figure 3: $f(x) = (x+1)^{x+1}$ 及其拉格朗日近似P(x)