第四章插值与拟合

计算机科学系



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本章要求

- 1. 熟悉插值法的含义及其几何意义;
- · 2. 熟悉 Lagrange 插值公式及其余项的使用。
- 4. 熟悉差分的定义, 会造差分表;
- 4. 会造差商表, 并熟悉 Newton 插值公式的使用;
- 5. 熟悉差商与导数的关系式;
- 6. 熟悉简单的带导数条件的插值;
- 7. 熟悉分段插值法的含义。



- •一.问题提出:
- •表示两个变量x, y内在关系一般由函数式 y = f(x)表达。
- 但在工程实际中, 经常遇到两种情况:
 - 1. 由实验观测一组离散数据(函数表),这种函数关系式 y = f(x) 是存在的,但 $+ \frac{1}{2}$ 。
 - 2. 函数解析表达式已知,但计算复杂,不便使用如: y = sin(x) , y = lg(x) , 通常也造函数表。

• 要求:

- 求一个不在表上的函数值, 怎么办?
- 求这个函数的导数值或者积分值,怎么办?



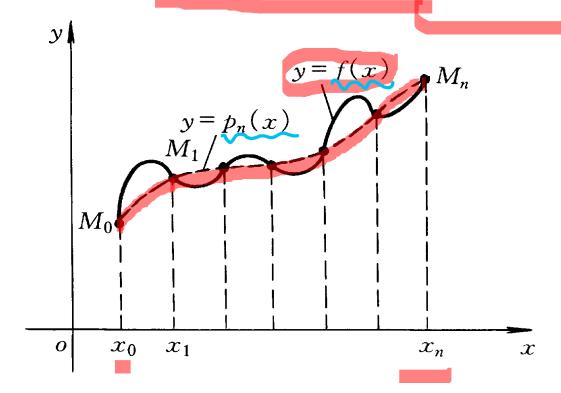
- •解决思路:
- 寻找一个:
- 计算方便且表达简单的函数来近似代替原函数
- 这就是函数数值逼近(插值和拟合)问题。



- •定义:函数y=f(x)在区间[a,b]上连续存在,但未知,只知道离散数据 (x_i,y_i) $(i=0,1,2,\cdots,n)$,其中, $a\leq x_0< x_1<\cdots< x_n\leq b$,若存在 简单函数P(x),满足 $P(x_i)=f(x_i)=y_i$, $(i=0,1,2,\cdots,n)$,则称P(x)是 是 f(x)的插值函数,f(x)是被插值函数,[a,b]为插值区间, x_i 是插值节点,R(x)=f(x)-P(x)叫截断误差或者插值余项,该过程称为函数插值。
- 通常取P(x)为多项式函数,即 $P_n(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \cdots + a_n x^n$,则该插值称为代数插值(多项式插值)



- •二.几何意义:
- 从几何上看, 插值是已知平面上 n+1 个不同的点 (x_i, y_i) (i = 0, 1, 2, ..., n), 要寻找一条过这些点的多项式曲线。(不超过 n 次)





- 问题:
- · (1) 满足插值条件的插值多项式 P(x) 是否存在? 应该是几次多项式? (n次)
- · (2) 如果满足插值条件的多项式 P(x) 存在, 应如何构造?
- (3) 用插值多项式P(x)近似代替f(x), 误差如何?



- 三. 插值多项式的存在唯一性
- 定理1.1: en + 1个互异节点 x_i 处满足插值条件 $P(x_i) = f(x_i)$ (i = 1
- $0,1,2,\cdots,n$)的次数不超过n的多项式 $P_n(x)$ 存在且唯一。
- 证明: 设 $P_n(x) = a_0 x^0 + a_1 x^1 + \dots + a_n x^n$
- 代入插入条件得:
- $a_0 + a_1 x_0 + \dots + a_n x_0^n = f(x_0)$
- $a_0 + a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_1^n = f(x_1)$
- •
- $a_0 + a_1 x_n + \dots + a_n x_n^n = f(x_n)$



· 该方程的系数行列式为范德蒙 (Vandermonde) 行列式

·故由Cramer法则知,该方程组解存在且唯一,即多项式(系数)存在唯一。



- 十八世纪法国数学家Lagrange对以往的插值算法进行研究与整理, 提出了易于掌握和计算的统一公式, 称为Lagrange插值公式。特例 是线性插值公式和抛物线插值公式。
- 线性插值 🜙
- 抛物线插值 ■
- Lagrange插值
- 插值多项式的余项——误差估计



- •一.线性插值
- 已知两个插值点及其函数值:

x	x_0	x_1	插值节点
f(x)	f_0	f_1	对应的函数值

・求一次多项式,使得
$$P_1(x) = a + bx$$
,
$$\begin{cases} P_1(x_0) = a + bx_0 = f_0 \\ P_1(x_1) = a + bx_1 = f_1 \end{cases}$$



• 由于方程组的系数行列式
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_0 \\ 1 & x_1 \end{vmatrix} = x_1 - x_0 \neq 0$$
• 所以,按 Cramer 法则,有唯一解 $a = \begin{vmatrix} f_0 & x_0 \\ f_1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_0 \\ 1 & x_1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{x_1 f_0 - x_0 f_1}{x_1 - x_0}$ $b = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & f_0 \\ 1 & f_1 \\ 1 & x_0 \\ 1 & x_1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{f_1 - f_0}{x_1 - x_0}$
• 于是 $a(x) = x_1 f_0 - x_0 f_1 + f_1 - f_0$

$$b = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & f_0 \\ 1 & f_1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_0 \\ 1 & x_1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{f_1 - f_0}{x_1 - x_0}$$

•于是

$$P_1(x) = \frac{x_1 f_0 - x_0 f_1}{x_1 - x_0} + \frac{f_1 - f_0}{x_1 - x_0} x,$$

或

$$P_1(x) = \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} f_0 + \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} f_1$$

(公式1)



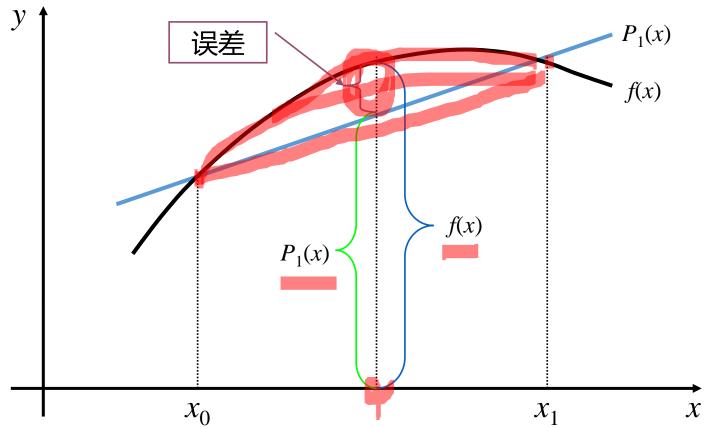
§ 4.2 Lagrange 插值多项式 $P_1(x) = \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} f_0 + \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} f_1$

$$P_1(x) = \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} f_0 + \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} f_1$$

- 插值基函数
- $\diamond l_0(x) = \frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_1}$, $l_1(x) = \frac{x-x_0}{x_1-x_0}$, % 为插值基函数
- 性质:
 - $l_0(x_0) = 1$ $l_0(x_1) = 0$; $l_1(x_0) = 0$ $l_1(x_1) = 1$;
 - 即与下标对应的插值点上取1,在另外插值点取0
 - 故可统一表示成: $l_i(x_k) = \begin{cases} 1 & i = k \\ 0 & i \neq k \end{cases}$ (i, k = 0, 1)
- $L_1(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{1} l_i(x) y_i$
- 插值余项: $R_1(x) = f(x) L_1(x)$



• 容易验证,过点 (x_0,y_0) 与 (x_1,y_1) 直线方程就是上式(公式1),如下图所示。





•例2.1:已知

x	3.1	3.2
$\ln x$	1.1314	1.1632



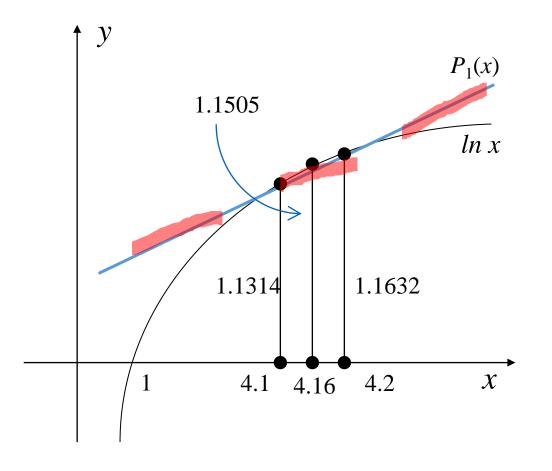
- · 求ln(3.16)的近似值,精确到小数点后4位。
- 解:用线性插值公式(公式1),计算得到

$$P_1(3.16) = \frac{3.16 - 3.2}{3.1 - 3.2} \times 1.1314 + \frac{3.16 - 3.1}{3.2 - 3.1} \times 1.1632$$
$$= 1.15048 \approx 1.1505$$

• 所以 $ln(3.16) \approx 1.1505$



- •[应用条件]:
- •如图表明,对于象 $y = \ln x$ 这样连续光滑的曲线;
- ·当两个插值节点很近并且所求的函数值也很近时,用线性插值方法是可以保证精度的。





- •二. 抛物线插值
- 已知三个插值节点及其函数值:

x	x_0	x_1	x_2	
f(x)	$ f_0 $	$ f_1 $	$ f_2 $	

插值节点

对应的函数值

• 求二次多项式

$$P_2(x) = a + bx + cx^2$$

使得

$$\begin{cases} P_2(x_0) = a + bx_0 + cx_0^2 = f_0 \\ P_2(x_1) = a + bx_1 + cx_1^2 = f_1 \\ P_2(x_2) = a + bx_2 + cx_2^2 = f_2 \end{cases}$$



- •二. 抛物线插值
- •利用插值基函数来构造二次插值

$$\bullet L_2(x) = l_0(x)y_0 + l_1(x)y_1 + l_2(x)y_2$$

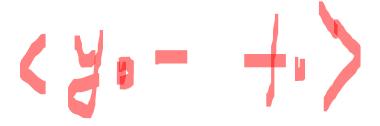
$$\cdot l_i(x)$$
, $(i=0,1,2)$ 是二次多项式,且满足条件

$$l_0(x_0) = 1$$
, $l_0(x_1) = 0$, $l_0(x_2) = 0$

$$l_1(x_0) = 0$$
, $l_1(x_1) = 1$, $l_1(x_2) = 0$

$$l_2(x_0) = 0, l_2(x_1) = 0, l_2(x_2) = 1$$

$$\bullet \mathbb{P} l_i(x_k) = \begin{cases} 1 & i = k \\ 0 & i \neq k \end{cases} (i, k = 0, 1, 2)$$





- 求插值基函数
- $l_0(x)$ 是二次多项式,且满足条件 $l_0(x_0)=1$, $l_0(x_1)=0$, $l_0(x_2)=0$
- •则可写成
- $l_0(x) = A(x x_1)(x x_2)$
- · 其中, A是待定参数
- :: $l_0(x_0) = 1$
- : $l_0(x_0) = A(x_0 x_1)(x_0 x_2) = 1$
- : $A = \frac{1}{(x_0 x_1)(x_0 x_2)}$
- 代入得 $l_0(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)}$



•插值基函数

•
$$l_0(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)}$$

•同理可得

•
$$l_1(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)}$$

•
$$l_2(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)}$$



• 抛物线插值多项式

•
$$L_2(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)} \times y_0 + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)} \times y_1 + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)} \times y_2$$

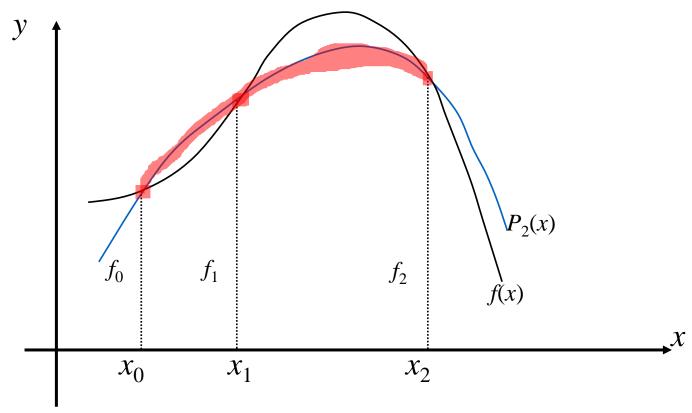
- $=\sum_{i=0}^2 l_i(x) y_i$
- •插值余项

$$R_2(x) = f(x) - L_2(x)$$

•问题: $L_2(x)$ 和前面提到的 $P_2(x)$ 的关系如何?



•容易验证, $P_2(x)$ 是过点 (x_0, f_0) 、 (x_1, f_1) 与 (x_2, f_2) 三点的抛物线,如下图所示。





•例2.2: 已知

x	-1	1	2
f(x)	-3	0	4

- •用抛物线插值公式求f(1.2)的近似值。
- 解:用(公式2),计算得到

•
$$l_0(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)} = \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(-1-1)(-1-2)}$$

•
$$l_1(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)} = \frac{(x-(-1))(x-2)}{(1-(-1))(1-2)}$$

•
$$l_2(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)} = \frac{(x-(-1))(x-1)}{(2-(-1))(2-1)}$$



•解:用(公式2),计算得到

•
$$L_2(x) = -3 \times \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(-1-1)(-1-2)} + 0 \times \frac{(x-(-1))(x-2)}{(1-(-1))(1-2)} + 4 \times \frac{(x-(-1))(x-1)}{(2-(-1))(2-1)}$$

•
$$f(1.2)$$
 $L_2(1.2) = -3 \times \frac{(1.2-1)(1.2-2)}{(-1-1)(-1-2)} + 0 \times \frac{(1.2-(-1))(1.2-2)}{(1-(-1))(1-2)} + 4 \times$

$$\frac{(1.2-(-1))(1.2-1)}{(2-(-1))(2-1)} = 0.6667$$



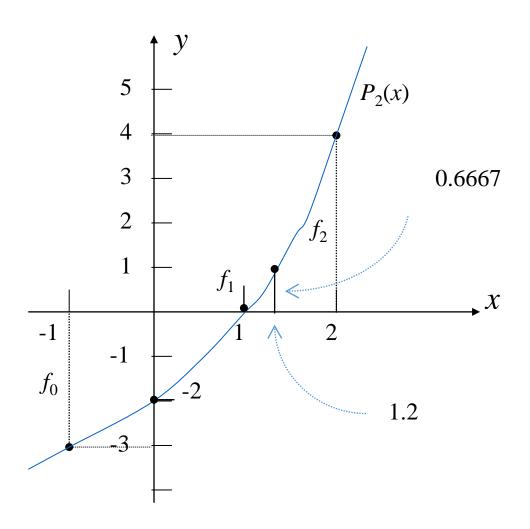
•例2.3: 已知

\boldsymbol{x}	11	12	13
у	2.3979	2.4849	2.5649

- •用抛物线插值公式求f(11.75)的近似值。
- 解: (解法略)
- • $f(11.75) \approx L_2(11.75) = 2.4638$



- •[应用条件]:
- •如图表明,对于象y = f(x)为连续光 滑的曲线
- ·当三个插值节点相差较大,所求的 函数值相差也较大时,用她物线插值 方法是可以保证精度的。





- · 三. Lagrange插值
- 已知 n+1 个插值节点及其函数值:

$f(x)$ f_0 f_1 f_2 \cdots f_n 对应的函数值	x	x_0	x_1	$\boldsymbol{x_2}$	• • •	x_n	
	f(x)	f_0	f_1	f_2	• • •	f_n^-	对应的函数值

• 求次数不超过n的多项式 $P_n(x)$ $P_n(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n$,

$$P_n(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n$$

插值节点

使得

$$\begin{cases} P_n(x_0) = a_0 + a_1 x_0 + a_2 x_0^2 + \dots + a_n x_0^n = f_0 \\ P_n(x_1) = a_0 + a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_1^2 + \dots + a_n x_1^n = f_1 \\ P_n(x_2) = a_0 + a_1 x_2 + a_2 x_2^2 + \dots + a_n x_2^n = f_2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ P_n(x_n) = a_0 + a_1 x_n + a_2 x_n^2 + \dots + a_n x_n^n = f_n \end{cases}$$



- •求插值基函数
- $\cdot l_0(x)$ 是n次多项式,且满足条件 $l_0(x_0) = 1$, $l_0(x_1) = 0$,…, $l_0(x_n) = 0$
- •则可写成
- $l_0(x) = A(x x_1)(x x_2) \cdots (x x_n)$
- •其中, A是待定参数
- •: $l_0(x_0) = 1$
- •: $l_0(x_0) = A(x_0 x_1)(x_0 x_2) \cdots (x_0 x_n) = 1$
- •: $A = \frac{1}{(x_0 x_1)(x_0 x_2) \cdots (x_0 x_n)}$
- •代入得 $l_0(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)\cdots(x-x_n)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)\cdots(x_0-x_n)} = \prod_{j=0, j\neq 0}^n \frac{(x-x_j)}{(x_0-x_j)}$



•同理可得

•
$$l_i(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)\cdots(x-x_n)}{(x_i-x_0)(x_i-x_1)(x_i-x_2)\cdots(x_i-x_n)} = \prod_{i=0, j\neq i}^n \frac{(x-x_j)}{(x_i-x_j)}$$

•插值基函数



•插值多项式

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

•�:
$$\omega_{n+1}(x) = (x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2) \cdots (x - x_n) = \prod_{i=0}^{n} (x - x_i)$$

•则:

$$\bullet L_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{\omega_{n+1}(x)}{(x-x_i)\omega'_{n+1}(x_i)} y_i$$

•插值余项

$$\cdot R_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x)$$



- •五. 截断误差:
- •定理3 Lagrange插值多项式截断误差有如下表示形式

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

•其中,
$$\omega_{n+1}(x) = \prod_{i=0}^{n} (x - x_i)$$

$$\bullet \underline{\xi} \in (a,b)$$

Lagrange插值多项式的余项



§ 4.2 Lagrange 插值多项式程以上 - (1) 1)

•证明:
$$R_n(x_i) = 0$$
 $(i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$: 有形式 $R_n(x) = k(x)(x - 1)$



•引入
$$\varphi(t)=f(t)-L_n(t)-k(x)(t-x_0)(t-x_1)\cdots(t-x_n)$$

•显然 $\varphi(t)$ 在 x_0,x_1,\cdots,x_n,x 为零

·显然
$$\varphi(t)$$
在 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, x 为零







· 反复应用Rolle定理:

	<u></u>	
$\varphi(t)$ 的零点	$x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n$	14%
$\varphi'(t)$ 的零点	$\xi_0^{(1)}, \xi_1^{(1)}, \xi_2^{(1)}, \dots, \xi_n^{(1)}$	∧ ≠1
$\varphi''(t)$ 的零点	$\xi_0^{(2)}, \xi_1^{(2)}, \dots, \xi_{n-1}^{(2)}$	
• • • • • •	• • • • • •	
$\varphi^{(n)}(t)$ 的零点	$\xi_0^{(n)}, \xi_1^{(n)}$	2
$\varphi^{(n+1)}(t)$ 的零点	5	•



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- •显然 $\varphi(t)$ 在 x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_n, x 为零 •故,由罗尔(Rolle)定理 •有 $\xi \in (x_0, x_n)$,使得 $\varphi^{(n+1)}(\xi) = 0$

- $\mathbb{P} f^{(n+1)}(\xi) k(x)(n+1)! = 0$
- •故 $k(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}$,代入(式1)即得 $R_n(x) = k(x)(x-x_0)\cdots(x-x_n) = k(x)(x-x_0)\cdots(x-x_n)$

$$\frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x-x_0)\cdots(x-x_n)=\frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}\omega_{n+1}(x)$$

- •设 $M_{n+1} = \max_{x_0 \le x \le x_n} |f^{(n+1)}(x)|$, 则截断误差限为
- $|R(x)| \le \frac{M_{n+1}}{(n+1)!} |\omega_{n+1}(x)|$



• 插值多项式

•
$$L_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{\omega_{n+1}(x)}{(x-x_i)\omega'_{n+1}(x_i)} y_i$$

• 插值余项

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



• 说明

(1)插值多项式本身只与插值节点及f(x)在这些基点上的函数值有关,而与函数f(x)无关,但余项 $R_n(x)$ 却与f(x)联系很紧。

Lnint = E vi

(2)若f(x)为次数不超过n的多项式,那么以n+1个点为节点的插值多项式就一定是其本身,即 $L_n(x) \equiv f(x)$ 。

这是因为此时 $R_n(x) = 0$ 。



(3)特别地, 取 $f(x) = x^k$, k = 0, 1, 2, ..., n, 则

$$L_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x) f(x_i) = \sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x) x_i^k = f(x) = x^k, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

当k=0时,可得: $\sum_{i=0}^{n} l_i(x) = 1$.



• 例2.7: 设f(x) = ln(x)且给出函数表

\boldsymbol{x}	0.40	0.50	0.70	0.80
ln(x)	-0.916291	-0.693147	-0.356675	-0.223144

• 试计算f(0.6) = ln(0.6)的近似值,并估计误差。





•解(1)选取插值节点为 $x_1 = 0.50$, $x_2 = 0.70$ 作为线性插值

•
$$f(0.6) = ln(0.6) \approx L_1(0.6) = y_1 \frac{(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_2)} + y_2 \frac{(x-x_1)}{(x_2-x_1)} = -0.524911$$

•误差
$$R_1(0.6) = f(0.6) - L_1(0.6) = \frac{f^{(2)}(\xi)}{2!}(x - x_1)(x - x_2) = \frac{-\frac{1}{\xi^2}}{2}(0.6 - x_1)$$

$$(0.5)(0.6-0.7) = \frac{0.01}{2} \frac{1}{\xi^2}, \quad 0.50 < \xi < 0.70$$

•由于
$$\frac{10^2}{49} < \frac{1}{\xi^2} < \frac{10^2}{25}$$
,所以有 $0.01 < R_1(x) < 0.02$



•解: (2)选取插值节点 $x_1 = 0.50$, $x_2 = 0.70$, $x_3 = 0.80$ 作抛物线插值

•
$$f(0.6) = ln(0.6) \approx L_2(0.6) = y_1l_1(x) + y_2l_2(x) + y_3l_3(x) = -0.513343$$

•误差

•
$$R_2(0.6) = f(0.6) - L_2(0.6) = \frac{f^{(3)}(\xi)}{3!}(x - x_1)(x - x_2)(x - x_3)$$

•=
$$\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{\xi^3}(0.6-0.5)(0.6-0.7)(0.6-0.8) = \frac{0.002}{3}\frac{1}{\xi^3}$$
, $0.50 < \xi < 0.80$

•1.3 × 10⁻³ <
$$R_2(0.6)$$
 < 5.34 × 10⁻³

•f(0.6) = ln(0.6) 真值为: ln(0.6) = -0.510826

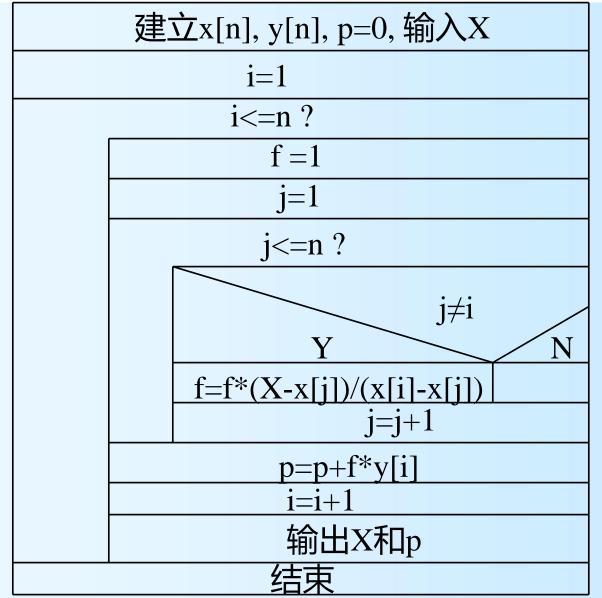


- · Lagrange插值多项式的优点是:
 - 直观;
 - 对称;
 - 容易编程上机等。
- 缺点是:
 - 插值基函数计算复杂;
 - 每增加一个节点, 插值多项式的所有系数都得重算;
 - 计算上浪费。
- ·Newton插值就是克服了以上缺点。





- •六.算法
- · 拉格朗插值法N-S图:





§ 4.3 Newton插值多项式(Newton's Interpolation)

·Newton插值

•将 $L_n(x)$ 改写成 $a_0 + a_1(x - x_0) + a_2(x - x_0)(x - x_1) + \cdots + a_n(x - x_0)(\cdots x - x_n)$ 的形式,每加一个节点时,只附加一项,这样的插值称为Newton插值

•Newton插值

- •不等距节点(差商)的牛顿插值
- •等距节点(差分)的牛顿插值



- •一.差商(也称均差, divided difference)
- •差商是数值方法中的一个重要概念,
- •它可以描述表格函数的性质-两相邻节点之间平均变化
- ·并能对 Lagrange 插值公式给出新的表达形式,就是 Newton 插值。



•
$$f[x_1, x_2] = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2}$$
 称为 f 在 x_1, x_2 的一阶差商

•
$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x_0, x_1] - f[x_1, x_2]}{x_0 - x_2}$$
 称为 f 在 x_0, x_1, x_2 的二阶差商(一阶差商的差商)

•
$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = \frac{f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}] - f[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k]}{x_0 - x_k}$$
 称为 f 在 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k 的 k 阶差商(一般地n-1阶 差商的差商叫 $f(x)$ 的n 阶差商)



- •二.差商的性质
- \bullet (1)差商是函数值 $f(x_j)$ 的线性组合
- $\cdot n = 1$ 时

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

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



- •二.差商的性质
- \bullet (1)差商是函数值 $f(x_i)$ 的线性组合
- $\cdot n = 2$ 时

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

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



- •二.差商的性质
- \bullet (1)差商是函数值 $f(x_i)$ 的线性组合
- •一般地, n阶差商

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet f[x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_n] &= \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{f(x_i)}{(x_i - x_0)(x_i - x_1) \cdots (x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x_i - x_n)} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{f(x_i)}{\prod_{i=0, i \neq i}^n (x_i - x_i)} = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{f(x_i)}{\omega_{n+1}^n(x_i)} \end{aligned}$$



- •二.差商的性质
- •(2) 对称性
- •在n阶差商中,任意调换 x_i , x_i 的顺序,其值不变,称为差商的对称性。
- •由性质(1)知

$$\bullet f [x_0, x_1, \cdots x_i, \cdots x_j, \cdots, x_n] = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f(x_k)}{\omega'_{n+1}(x_k)}$$

$$\bullet f[x_0, x_1, \cdots x_j, \cdots x_i, \cdots, x_n] = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f(x_k)}{\omega'_{n+1}(x_k)}$$

•:
$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots x_i, \dots x_j, \dots, x_n] = f[x_0, x_1, \dots x_j, \dots x_i, \dots, x_n]$$



• 二.差商的性质



(3)如果 f(x) 的 k阶差商 $f[x, x_0, \dots, x_{k-1}]$ 是关于x 的 m次多项式,则 f(x)的 k+1阶差商 $f[x, x_0, \dots, x_{k-1}, x_k]$ 是x 的 m-1 次多项式



- •二.差商的性质
- •(4)差商与导数
- •若f(x)在[a,b] 存在n+1阶导数, $x_i \in [a,b]$, $i=0,1,\cdots,n, x \in [a,b]$,则n+1 阶差商与导数存在如下关系:

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

$$\xi \in (a,b)$$



- •二.差商的性质
- •(5)差商与微商
- •差商是微商的离散形式

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





- 例3.2: 设 $f(x) = (x x_0)(x x_1) \cdots (x x_n)$, 证明: 对任意x有 $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, x] = 1$
- •证明(1):利用差商函数表示

•
$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{f(x_i)}{(x_i - x_0)(x_i - x_1) \cdots (x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x_i - x_n)}$$

•
$$\therefore f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, x] = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{f(x_i)}{(x_i - x)\omega'_{n+1}(x_i)} + \frac{f(x)}{(x - x_0)(x - x_1)\cdots(x - x_n)}$$

•
$$\cdot \cdot \cdot f(x) = (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdot \cdot \cdot (x - x_n)$$

• :
$$f(x_0) = f(x_1) = \cdots = f(x_n) = 0$$

• :
$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, x] = 0 + \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} = 1$$



- 例3.1: 设 $f(x) = (x x_0)(x x_1) \cdots (x x_n)$,证明: 对任意x有 $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, x] = 1$
- •证明(2): 利用差商与导数关系
- $f[x, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}$, $\xi \in (a, b)$
- $: f(x) = (x x_0)(x x_1) \cdots (x x_n)$
- : $f^{(n+1)}(x) = (n+1)!$
- : $f[x, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} = \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)!} = 1$



•而
$$f^{(7)}(x) = 7!$$
, $f^{(8)}(x) = 0$, 由性质4得

•
$$f\left[x, 2^{0}, 2^{1}, \dots, 2^{6}\right] = \frac{f^{(6+1)}(\xi)}{(6+1)!} = 1$$

•
$$f[x, 2^0, 2^1, \cdots, 2^7] = \frac{f^{(7+1)}(\xi)}{(7+1)!} = 0$$



- ·四. Newton 基本插值公式
- •设给定n+1个插值结点 $(x_0,x_1,...,x_n)$,再给另一点 $x \neq x_i$,据差商定义

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

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

•增加一个节点:

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

•:
$$f[x, x_0] = f[x_0, x_1] + f[x, x_0, x_1](x - x_1)$$
 $\sharp (2)$



式(1)

- · 四. Newton 基本插值公式
- 增加一个节点:
- $f[x, x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x, x_0, x_1] f[x_0, x_1, x_2]}{x x_2}$
- : $f[x, x_0, x_1] = f[x_0, x_1, x_2] + f[x, x_0, x_1, x_2](x x_2)$ $\stackrel{\sharp}{\Rightarrow} (3)$
- $f[x, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-2}] = f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}] + f[x, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}](x x_{n-1})$
- $f[x, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}] = f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] + f[x, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n](x x_n)$ $\stackrel{\sharp}{\lesssim} (n+1)$



• 依次把后式代入前式得:

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1) + \cdots$$

$$+ f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_n](x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_{n-1}) + f[x_n, x_0, x_1, ..., x_n](x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_{n-1})(x - x_n)$$

•
$$i \mathcal{L} P_n(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1) + \cdots + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n](x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_{n-1})$$

$$R_n(x) = f[x, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n](x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_n)$$

• 则有 $f(x) = P_n(x) + R_n(x)$

n次Newton 插值公式



 $P_n(x)$ 为关于x的n次多项式且 $P_n(x_i) = f(x_i)$

有: $f(x_i) = P_n(x_i) + R_n(x_i)$

由
$$R_n(x)$$
表达式,知 $R_n(x_i) = 0$ $(i = 0, 1, \dots, n)$

所以 $P_n(x_i) = f(x_i)$

所以 $P_n(x)$ 为插值多项式

称 $P_n(x)$ 为牛顿插值多项式,记为 $N_n(x)$





•
$$\mathbb{P} N_n(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1) + \cdots + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n](x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_{n-1})$$

- 插值余项
- $R_n(x) = f[x, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] \omega_{n+1}(x)$
- 牛顿插值多项式的计算极为方便,且当增加一个插值节点时,只要在后面 多计算一项, $N_n(x)$ 的各项系数恰好是各阶差商值。
- 各阶差商值可按差商表



• 差商表的构造

x_i	$f(x_i)$	一阶差商	二阶差商	三阶差商	四阶差商	•••
x_0	$f(x_0)$					
x_1	$f(x_1)$	$f[x_0,x_1]$				
x_2	$f(x_2)$	$f[x_1, x_2]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$			
x_3	$f(x_3)$	$f[x_2, x_3]$	$f[x_1, x_2, x_3]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$		
x_4	$f(x_4)$	$f[x_3, x_4]$	$f[x_2, x_3, x_4]$	$f[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]$	
• • •	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	•••

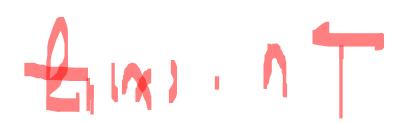


- · Newton插值的说明
- 牛顿插值多项式不要求函数的高阶导数存在, 所以更具有一般性。
- •对f(x)是由离散点给出的函数情形或f(x)的导数不存在的情形均适用。



JEX-X)

- •引入记号
- $\bullet f[x_0] = f(x_0)$
- $t_0(x) = 1$,
- $\bullet \ t_1(x) = x x_0,$
- $t_2(x) = (x x_0)(x x_1), \dots,$
- $t_n(x) = (x x_0)(x x_1) \cdots (x x_{n-1}),$
- ·则n次Newton插值公式可表为
- $N_n(x) = t_0(x)f[x_0] + t_1(x)f[x_0, x_1] + \dots + t_n(x)f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \sum_{i=0}^n t_i(x)f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_i]$





- · 则n次Newton插值公式可表为
- $N_n(x) = t_0(x)f[x_0] + t_1(x)f[x_0, x_1] + \dots + t_n(x)f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \sum_{i=0}^n t_i(x)f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_i]$
- 称 $t_0(x), t_1(x), t_2(x), \dots, t_n(x)$ 为Newton插值的基函数,而且满足关系: $t_i(x) = t_{i-1}(x)(x x_{i-1})$ $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\begin{cases} t_{i}(x_{j}) = 0, j < i \\ t_{i}(x_{j}) \neq 0, j \geq i \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{x}_{i}(x_{j}) \neq 0, j \geq i \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{x}_{i}(x_{j}) \neq \hat{x}_{i}(x_{j}) \neq \hat{x}_{i}(x_{j})$$



- · Newton插值公式具有承袭性
- $N_{n-1}(x) = t_0(x)f[x_0] + t_1(x)f[x_0, x_1] + \dots + t_{n-1}(x)f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}]$
- $N_n(x) = t_0(x)f[x_0] + t_1(x)f[x_0, x_1] + \dots + t_{n-1}(x)f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}] + t_n(x)f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$
- $N_n(x) = N_{n-1}(x) + t_n(x)f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$



- •例 3.4. 给定四个插值点(-2,17), (0,1), (1,2), (2,19), 计算 $N_2(0.9)$, $N_3(0.9)$ 。
- •**M**: $x_0 = -2, x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1, x_3 = 2,$
- $f(x_0) = 17$, $f(x_1) = 1$, $f(x_2) = 2$, $f(x_3) = 19$
- $f[x_0, x_1] = -8, f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = 3, f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3] = 5/4,$



$$\bullet N_2(x) = t_0(x)f[x_0] + t_1(x)f[x_0, x_1] + t_2(x)f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = 17 - 8(x+2) + 3(x+2)x$$

•
$$N_2(x) = t_0(x)f[x_0] + t_1(x)f[x_0, x_1] + t_2(x)f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = 17 - 8(x+2) + 3(x+2)x = 10$$

$$3x^2 - 2x + 1$$

•
$$N_2(x) = t_0(x)f[x_0] + t_1(x)f[x_0, x_1] + t_2(x)f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = 17 - 8(x+2) + 3(x+2)x = 12$$

$$3x^2 - 2x + 1 = (3x - 2)x + 1$$

$$N_2(0.9) = (3 \times 0.9 - 2) \times 0.9 + 1 = 1.63$$



•例 3.4. 给定四个插值点(-2,17),(0,1),(1,2),(2,19), 计算 $N_2(0.9),N_3(0.9)$ 。

•**AP**:
$$N_3(x) = N_2(x) + t_3(x)f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3] = 17 - 8(x+2) + 3(x+2)x + (5/4)(x+2)x(x-1) = (3x-2)x + 1 + (5/4)[(x+1)x-2]x = N_2(x) + (5/4)[(x+1)x-2]x$$

$$N_3(0.9) = N_2(0.9) + (5/4) \times [(0.9+1) \times 0.9 - 2] \times 0.9 = 1.30375$$



§ 4.3 Newton插值多项式——(水)—(水) •插值多项式的余项 -W)- NhW)

根据 $p_n(x)$ 的唯一性知: $L_n(x) = N_n(x)$ 则两个插值多项式的余项也相等。

$$\text{MIR}_n(x) = f[x, x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_n] \omega_{(n+1)}(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega_{(n+1)}(x)$$

$$Rncn = fcx - Lncx$$

= $fcx - Nncx$



•例3.5: 用Newton插值多项式 $N_1(x)$,求ln(11.75),估计误差。

\boldsymbol{x}	11	12	13
У	2.3979	2.4849	2.5649

$$\bullet N_1(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) = 2.3979 + \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_1)}{x_0 - x_1} (x - x_0)$$

$$(x_0) = 2.3979 + \frac{2.3979 - 2.4849}{11 - 12} (x - x_0) = 2.3979 + 0.087(x - x_0)$$

 (x_0)

 $ln(11.75) \approx N_1(11.75) = 2.4632$



•误差估计

•
$$|R_1(x)| \le \frac{M}{2!} |(x - x_0)(x - x_1)|$$
, $\sharp + |f''(x)| \le M$

• :
$$f(x) = ln(x)$$
, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $f''(x) = \frac{-1}{x^2}$, $x_0 \le x \le x_1$

• ::
$$|f''(x)| = \left|\frac{-1}{x^2}\right| \le \frac{1}{11^2}$$
, $11 \le x \le 12$

• ::
$$|R_1(x)| \le \frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{11^2} |(x - x_0)(x - x_1)|$$

• 代入11.75得

•
$$|R_1(11.75)| \le \frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{11^2} |(11.75 - 11)(11.75 - 12)| = 0.0007748$$



•例3.6. 构造f(x)的三次Newton插值多项式。

x	1	2	3	4
y	0	-5	-6	3

- ·解:给定4个节点,写出三次Newton插值多项式
- $N_3(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x x_0)(x x_1) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3](x x_0)(x x_1)(x x_2)$



•解:构造差商表(均差表)

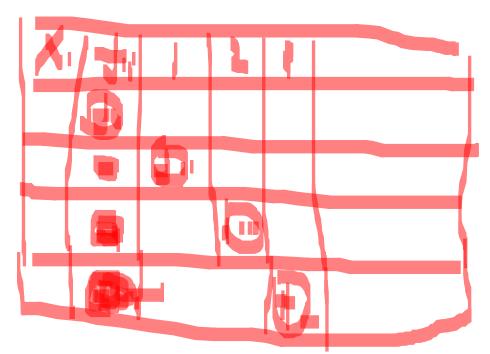
x_i	$f(x_i)$	一阶差商	二阶差商	三阶差商
1	0			
2	-5	-5		
3	-6	-1	2	72 4 5 6 6 6
4	3	9	5	1

•所以,

•
$$N_3(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3](x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2) = 0 + (-5)(x - 1) + 2(x - 1)(x - 2) + 1(x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 3 = x^2(x - 4) + 3$$



- · 五. Newton插值计算步骤
- •1. 计算差商
- (1) $\diamondsuit f_i = f(x_i) \ i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$
- (2)对于 $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ $j = n, n 1, \dots, i$
- 令 $f_i = (f_j f_{j-1})/(x_i x_{j-i})$ (此时 $f_j = f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_j]$)
- 2. 计算插值
- (1)设 $p = f_n$
- (2)对 $i = n 1, \dots, 1, 0$ 设 $p = f_1 + (x x_i)p$
- (3)输出 $f(x) \approx p$





·六. Newton插值N-S图

输入
$$x_i, y_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$s = y_0, p = 1, 输入 x$$

$$i = 1, n$$

$$j = 1, n - i + 1$$

$$y_{i-1}$$

$$= (y_i - y_{i-1})/(x_{j+i-1} - x_{i-1})$$

$$p = p \times (x - x_{i-1})$$

$$s = s + y_0 \times p$$
打印 s
返回



- •七.差分
- 1、定义:设f(x)在等距节点 $x_k = x_0 + kh$ 处的函数值为 $f(x_k) = y_k$, $(k = 0, 1, \cdots, n)$, $h = \frac{x_k x_0}{k}$ 称为步长,则函数在区间 $[x_k, x_{k+1}]$ 上增量 $y_{k+1} y_k$ 称为f(x)在 x_k 处的一阶向前差分,记为 Δy_k ,即 $\Delta y_k = y_{k+1} y_k$
- ullet পুত $\Delta y_0=y_1-y_0$, $\Delta y_1=y_2-y_1$



- •七.差分
- 一阶差分的差分叫二阶差分

•
$$\Delta^2 y_0 = \Delta y_1 - \Delta y_0 = (y_2 - y_1) - (y_1 - y_0) = y_2 - 2y_1 + y_0$$
;

•
$$\Delta^2 y_1 = \Delta y_2 - \Delta y_1 = (y_3 - y_2) - (y_2 - y_1) = y_3 - 2y_2 + y_1$$

- ...
- $\Delta^2 y_k = \Delta y_{k+1} \Delta y_k = (y_{k+2} y_{k+1}) (y_{k+1} y_k) = y_{k+2} 2y_{k+1} + y_k$
- 一般地,定义f(x)在 x_k 处的n阶差分为
- $\bullet \ \Delta^n y_k = \Delta^{n-1} y_{k+1} \Delta^{n-1} y_k$



- 向后差分
- ▼表示向后差分算子
- 一阶向后差分 $\nabla y_k = y_k y_{k-1}$
- 二阶向后差分 $\nabla^2 y_k = \nabla y_k \nabla y_{k-1}$
- 一般地
- m阶向后差分 $\nabla^m y_k = \nabla^{m-1} y_k \nabla^{m-1} y_{k-1}$







• 八.差分的性质

• 性质1: 差分可以用函数表示
$$\Delta^n y_k = \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i C_n^i y_{k+n-i}$$

• 性质2: 差分与差商

•
$$f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{\Delta y_0}{h}$$

•
$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2!h^2}$$

•
$$f[x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_n] = \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n!h^n}$$



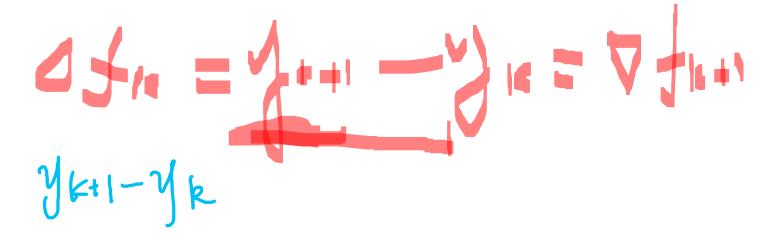


- 八.差分的性质
- 性质3: 差分与导数的关系
- $\Delta^n y_i = h^n f^{(n)}(\xi), \quad \xi \in (x_i, x_n)$
- 证明:

•
$$\Delta^n y_i = n! h^n f[x_i, \dots, x_{i+n}] = n! h^n \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} = h^n f^{(n)}(\xi)$$



- 八.差分的性质
- 性质4: 向前和向后差分的关系
- $\Delta^m f_k = \nabla^m f_{k+m}$
- 如
- $\Delta f_k = \nabla f_{k+1}$
- $\bullet \ \Delta^2 f_k = \nabla^2 f_{k+2}$
- $\bullet \ \Delta^3 f_k = \nabla^3 f_{k+3}$





- 例3.9: 已知 $f(x) = x^5 + 1$, $x_i = 0.5i$, 其中 $i = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$
- 计算 $\Delta^5 f_0$, $\Delta^2 f_2$
- •解:使用差分与导数关
- $\Delta^5 f_0 = h^5 f^{(5)}(\xi) = \frac{15}{4}$
- $\Delta^2 f_2 = f_4 2f_3 + f_2 = f(x_4) 2f(x_3) + f(x_2) = 17.8125$



· 九.Newton向前插值公式

设节点
$$x_k$$
 由小到大排列,即 $x_k = x_0 + kh(k = 0, 1...n)$,

$$x = x_0 + th$$
, $(x - x_k) = (t - k) \cdot h$

•
$$f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{\Delta y_0}{h}$$
, $f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2!h^2}$, $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n!h^n}$

将差商与差分关系式代入牛顿插值多项式:

•
$$N_n(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1) + \cdots + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n](x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_{n-1})$$

•
$$N_n(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{\Delta y_0}{h} th + \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2!h^2} th(t-1)h + \dots + \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n!h^n} th(t-1)h \cdots (t-n+1)h$$



•
$$N_n(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{\Delta y_0}{h} th + \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2!h^2} th(t-1)h + \dots + \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n!h^n} th(t-1)h \dots (t-n+1)h = y_0 + t\Delta y_0 + \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2} t(t-1) + \dots + \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n!} t(t-1) \dots (t-n+1) = y_0 + t\Delta y_0 + \frac{t(t-1)}{2} \Delta^2 y_0 + \dots + \frac{t(t-1)\dots(t-n+1)}{n!} \Delta^n y_0$$

• 其中,
$$x = x_0 + th$$
, $t = \frac{(x - x_0)}{h}$

•误差

•
$$R_n(x) = \frac{t(t-1)\cdots(t-n)}{(n+1)!}h^{n+1}f^{n+1}$$



• 牛顿向前插值公式

•
$$N(x_0 + th) = y_0 + t\Delta y_0 + \frac{t(t-1)}{2}\Delta^2 y_0 + \dots + \frac{t(t-1)\cdots(t-n+1)}{n!}\Delta^n y_0$$

•x在 x_0 附近(0 < t < 1)时,误差较小

•适合求待插点位于表头附近的函数近似值





• 差分表

x_i	$f(x_i)$	$\Delta f(x_i)$	$\Delta^2 f(x_i)$	$\Delta^3 f(x_i)$	$\Delta^4 f(x_i)$
x_0 x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4	$f(x_0)^0$ $f(x_1)$ $f(x_2)$ $f(x_3)$ $f(x_4)$ \vdots	$\Delta f(x_0)^0$ $\Delta f(x_1)$ $\Delta f(x_2)$ $\Delta f(x_3)$ \vdots	$\frac{\Delta^2 f(x_0)}{\Delta^2 f(x_1)}$ $\Delta^2 f(x_2)$ \vdots	$\frac{\Delta^3 f(x_0)}{\Delta^3 f(x_1)}$ \vdots	$\frac{\triangle^4 y_0}{\triangle^4 f(x_0)}$



• 例3.10: 设 $y = f(x) = e^x$, 插值节点为x = 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 相应的函数

值如下表,求f(2.2)。

x_i	3	V _i	Δ	λy_i		$\Delta^2 y_i$		$\Delta^3 y_i$	4	$\Delta^4 y_i$
1	2.718	28								
1.5	4.481	69	1.763	41						
2	7.389	05	2.907	37	1.1	4396				
1.5	12.18	247	4.793	43	1.8	8606	0.7	210		
3	20.08	554	7.903	05	3.1	0962	1.22	2356	0.48	146



•
$$h = 0.5$$

•
$$x = x_0 + th$$
 $2.2 = 1 + 0.5t$ $t = 2.4$



• 例3.10: 设 $y = f(x) = e^x$, 插值节点为x = 1, 1, 5, 2, 2, 5, 3, 相应的函数值如

下表, 求f(2.2)。

x_i	y_i	Δy_i	$\Delta^2 y_i$	$\Delta^3 y_i$	$\Delta^4 y_i$
1	2.71828				
1.5	4.48169	1.76341			
2	7.38905	2.90737	1.14396		
1.5	12.18247	4.79343	1.88606	0.74210	
3	20.08554	7.90305	3.10962	1.22356	0.48146

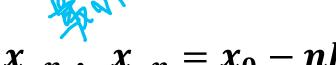
•
$$N(x_0 + th) = y_0 + t\Delta y_0 + \frac{t(t-1)}{2}\Delta^2 y_0 + \dots + \frac{t(t-1)\cdots(t-n+1)}{n!}\Delta^n y_0$$

•
$$N_2(2.2) = y_0 + t\Delta y_0 + \frac{t(t-1)}{2}\Delta^2 y_0 = 2.71828 + 2.4 \times 1.76341 + \frac{2.4(2.4-1)}{2} \times 1.14396 = 8.87232$$



- 例3.10: 设 $y = f(x) = e^x$, 插值节点为x = 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 相应的函数值如下表, 求f(2.2)。
- $N(x_0 + th) = y_0 + t\Delta y_0 + \frac{t(t-1)}{2}\Delta^2 y_0 + \dots + \frac{t(t-1)\cdots(t-n+1)}{n!}\Delta^n y_0$
- $N_2(2.2) = y_0 + t\Delta y_0 + \frac{t(t-1)}{2}\Delta^2 y_0 = 2.71828 + 2.4 \times 1.76341 + \frac{2.4(2.4-1)}{2} \times 1.14396 = 8.87232$
- $N_3(2.2) = N_2(2.2) + \frac{t(t-1)(t-2)}{3!} \Delta^3 y_0 = 8.87232 + \frac{2.4(2.4-1)(2.4-2)}{3!} \times 1.14396 = 9.12855$
- $N_4(2.2) = N_3(2.2) + \frac{t(t-1)(t-2)(t-3)}{4!} \Delta^4 y_0 = 9.12855 + \frac{2.4(2.4-1)(2.4-2)(2.4-3)}{4!} \times 0.7421 = 9.10362$
- 误差 $R_2 = 0.15269$, $R_3 = -0.01354$, $R_4 = 0.00264$





- ・十.Newton向后插值公式 ・插值节点由大到小顺序排列 $x_0, x_{-1}, x_{-2}, \cdots, x_{-n}, x_{-n} = x_0 nh$
- •对应的函数值分别为 $y_0, y_{-1}, y_{-2}, ..., y_{-n}$
- · 则. Newton插值多项式为

•
$$N_n(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_{-1}](x - x_0) + f[x_0, x_{-1}, x_{-2}](x - x_0)(x - x_{-1}) + \cdots + f[x_0, x_{-1}, \dots, x_{-n}](x - x_0)(x - x_{-1}) \cdots (x - x_{-n+1})$$



• 向后差商与差分

•
$$N_n(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_{-1}](x - x_0) + f[x_0, x_{-1}, x_{-2}](x - x_0)(x - x_{-1}) + \cdots + f[x_0, x_{-1}, \dots, x_{-n}](x - x_0)(x - x_{-1}) \cdots (x - x_{-n+1})$$

•
$$f[x_0, x_{-1}] = \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_{-1})}{x_0 - x_{-1}} = \frac{\Delta y_{-1}}{h}$$

•
$$f[x_0, x_{-1}, x_{-2}] = \frac{\Delta^2 y_{-2}}{2!h^2}$$

•
$$f[x_0, x_{-1}, ..., x_{-n}] = \frac{\Delta^n y_{-n}}{n!h^n}$$



· Newton向后插值公式

$$\Rightarrow x = x_0 + th$$
, $\mathbb{N} x - x_0 = th$, $x - x_{-1} = x_0 + th - (x_0 - h) = (t+1)h$, $x - x_{-k} = x_0 + th - (x_0 - kh) = (t+k)h$

•
$$N_n(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_{-1}](x - x_0) + f[x_0, x_{-1}, x_{-2}](x - x_0)_{(x - x_{-1})} + \cdots + f[x_0, x_{-1}, \dots, x_{-n}](x - x_0)_{(x - x_{-1})} \cdots (x - x_{-n+1}) = y_0 + t\Delta y_{-1} + \frac{t(t+1)}{2!}\Delta^2 y_{-2} + \cdots + \frac{t(t+1)\cdots(t+n-1)}{n!}\Delta^n y_{-n}$$
• 牛顿向后插值公式,适合求待插点位于表尾附近的函数近似值

• 插值余项
$$R_n(x) = \frac{t(t+1)\cdots(t+n)}{(n+1)!}h^{n+1}f^{n+1}(\xi)$$



例3.11: 已知: \sqrt{x} 的函数表x=1.00到x=1.30, h=0.05。求 $\sqrt{1.01}$ 及 $\sqrt{1.28}$ 的

值。

x_i	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30
$f(x_i) = \sqrt{x_i}$	1.0000	1.0247	1.0488	1.0724	1.0955	1.1180	1.1402

• 差分表

Xi	f(x _i)	$\triangle y_i$	$\triangle^2 \mathbf{y_i}$	\triangle ³ y_i
1.0	1.0000			
1.05	1.02470	0.02470		
1.10	1.04881	0.02411	0.00059	0.00005
1.15	1.07238			0.00004
1.20	1.09545		-0.00043	0.0006
1.25	1.11803	0.02215		
1.30	1.14015			



例3.11: 已知: \sqrt{x} 的函数表x=1.00到x=1.30, h=0.05。求 $\sqrt{1.01}$ 及 $\sqrt{1.28}$ 的值。

x_i	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30
$f(x_i) = \sqrt{x_i}$	1.0000	1.0247	1.0488	1.0724	1.0955	1.1180	1.1402

- 差分表
- 因为x = 1.01在表头,利用向前插值多项式,因为三阶差分已经接近0,所以使用二阶插值多项式
- n = 2, $x_0 = 1.00$, x = 1.01, h = 0.05, $t = (x x_0)/h = \frac{1}{5}$

$$0.00059 = 1.0494$$



例3.11: 已知: \sqrt{x} 的函数表x=1.00到x=1.30, h=0.05。求 $\sqrt{1.01}$ 及 $\sqrt{1.28}$ 的值。

x_i	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30
$f(x_i) = \sqrt{x_i}$	1.0000	1.0247	1.0488	1.0724	1.0955	1.1180	1.1402

- 差分表
- 因为x = 1.28接近1.30,利用向后插值多项式,同理使用二阶插值多项式

•
$$n = 2$$
, $x_0 = 1.30$, $x = 1.28$, $h = 0.05$, $t = (x - x_0)/h = -\frac{2}{5}$

•
$$\sqrt{1.28} = f(x_0) + t\Delta y_{-1} + \frac{t(t+1)}{2!}\Delta^2 y_{-2} = 1.14015 + (-0.4) \times 0.02215 + \frac{-0.4 \times (-0.4+1)}{2!} \times (-0.00043) = 1.1313416$$



作业与实验

•作业(书面作业):

• P109: 2,

4,6,9



§ 4.2 Lagrange 插值多项式

- 补充:
- ·罗尔(Rolle)定理:
 - 如果f(x)满足
 - (1)在[a,b]连续;
 - (2)在(a,b)可导;
 - (3)f(a) = f(b)
 - 则至少存在一个点 $\xi \in (a,b)$
 - 使得 $f'(\xi) = \mathbf{0}$

