二、三次Hermite插值的余项

定理: 设f(x)在区间[a,b]上有定义, f(x)在(a,b)内有4阶 导数, $H_3(x)$ 是满足插值条件

$$H(x_j) = y_j, H'(x_j) = m_j$$
 (j=0,1)

的三次Hermite插值函数,则对任意的 $x \in [a,b]$,H(x)的插值余项为

$$R_3(x) = f(x) - H_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} (x - x_0)^2 (x - x_1)^2 \quad (x_0 \le \xi \le x_1)$$

证明: 由
$$R_3(x) = f(x) - H_3(x)$$

$$R_3(x_i) = f(x_i) - H_3(x_i) = 0$$
 $(i=0,1)$ $R_3'(x_i) = f'(x_i) - H_3'(x_i) = 0$

可知, x_0 , x_1 均为 $R_3(x)$ 的二重零点,因此可设

$$R_3(x) = K(x)(x - x_0)^2 (x - x_1)^2$$

其中K(x)待定

构造辅助函数

$$\varphi(t) = f(t) - H_3(t) - K(x)(t - x_0)^2 (t - x_1)^2$$

$$\varphi(x_i) = f(x_i) - H_3(x_i) - K(x)(x_i - x_0)^2 (x_i - x_1)^2 = 0$$
 (i=0,1)

$$\varphi(x) = f(x) - H_3(x) - K(x)(x - x_0)^2 (x - x_1)^2 = 0$$

因此 $\varphi(t)$ 至少有5个零点.

连续4次使用Rolle定理可得,至少存在一点 $\xi \in [x_0,x_1]$,使得

$$\varphi^{(4)}(\xi) = \mathbf{0}$$

即

$$\varphi^{(4)}(\xi) = f^{(4)}(\xi) - 4!K(x) = 0$$

$$K(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!}$$

所以,两点三次Hermite插值的余项为

$$R_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} (x - x_0)^2 (x - x_1)^2 \quad (x_0 \le \xi \le x_1)$$

例1. 已知f(x)在节点1,2处的函数值为f(1)=2, f(2)=3 f(x)在节点1,2处的导数值为f'(1)=0, f'(2)=-1

求f(x)的两点三次插值多项式,及f(x)在x=1.5,1.7处的函数值.

解:
$$x_0 = 1, x_1 = 2$$
 $y_0 = 2, y_1 = 3$ $y_0' = 0, y_1' = -1$

$$H_3(x) = y_0 \alpha_0(x) + y_1 \alpha_1(x) + y_0' \beta_0(x) + y_1' \beta_1(x)$$

$$= y_0 \left(1 + 2 \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} \right) \left(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} \right)^2 + y_1 \left(1 + 2 \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} \right) \left(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} \right)^2$$

$$+y_0'(x-x_0)\left(\frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_1}\right)^2+y_1'(x-x_1)\left(\frac{x-x_0}{x_1-x_0}\right)^2$$

$$H_3(x) = 2(1+2(x-1))(x-2)^2 + 3(1-2(x-2)) (x-1)^2$$

$$-(x-2)(x-1)^2$$

$$= -3x^3 + 13x^2 - 17x + 9$$

$$f(1.5) \approx H_3(1.5) = 2.625$$

$$f(1.7) \approx H_3(1.7) = 2.931$$

作为多项式插值,三次已是较高的次数,次数再高就有可能发生Runge现象,因此,对有n+1个节点的插值问题,我们可以使用分段两点三次Hermite插值.

三、分段三次Hermite插值

设节点 $x_0 < x_1 < ... < x_n$,分段插值函数 $H_n(x)$ 在两个相邻节点构成的小区间 $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ (j=0,1,...n-1)上满足条件:

$$H(x_j) = y_j, H(x_{j+1}) = y_{j+1},$$

 $H'(x_j) = m_j, H'(x_{j+1}) = m_{j+1}$

用三次Hermite插值,当 $x \in [x_j, x_{j+1}]$ 时,有

$$H_n(x) = y_j \alpha_j(x) + y_{j+1} \alpha_{j+1}(x) + m_j \beta_j(x) + m_{j+1} \beta_{j+1}(x)$$

其中

$$\alpha_j(x) = (1 + 2\frac{x - x_j}{x_{j+1} - x_j})(\frac{x - x_{j+1}}{x_j - x_{j+1}})^2$$

$$\alpha_{j+1}(x) = (1 + 2\frac{x - x_{j+1}}{x_j - x_{j+1}})(\frac{x - x_j}{x_{j+1} - x_j})^2$$

$$\beta_j(x) = (x - x_j)(\frac{x - x_{j+1}}{x_j - x_{j+1}})^2$$

$$\beta_{j+1}(x) = (x - x_{j+1})(\frac{x - x_j}{x_{j+1} - x_j})^2$$

5.6 三次样条插值

因分段线性插值导数不连续,埃尔米特插值导数连续但需要已知,故引入样条插值概念.

样条: 是指飞机或轮船等的制造过程中为描绘出光滑的外形曲线(放样)所用的工具.

样条本质上是一段一段的三次多项式拼合而成的曲线, 在拼接处,不仅函数是连续的,且一阶和二阶导数也 是连续的.

1946年, Schoenberg将样条引入数学,即所谓的样条函数.

(一) 三次样条插值函数的定义:

定义: 给定区间[a,b]上的一个划分:

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < ... < x_n = b$$

已知函数f(x)在点 x_i 上的函数值为

$$f(x_j) = y_j, (j=0,1,2,\dots,n)$$

如果存在分段函数

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} S_1(x) & x \in [x_0, x_1] \\ S_2(x) & x \in [x_1, x_2] \\ \dots \\ S_n(x) & x \in [x_{n-1}, x_n] \end{cases}$$

满足下述条件:

- (1)S(x)在每一个子区间 $[x_{j-1}, x_j]$ ($j=0,1,2,\cdots,n$)上是一个三次多项式;
- (2) S(x)在每一个内接点 x_j ($j=1,2,\cdots,n-1$)上具有直到二阶的连续导数;

则称S(x)为节点 $x_0,x_1,...,x_n$ 上的三次样条函数.

(3)
$$S(x_i) = y_i$$
 $(j = 0,1,2,\dots,n)$

则称S(x)为三次样条插值函数. (即全部通过样点的二阶连续可微的分段三次多项式函数)

(二) 三次样条插值函数的确定:

由(1)知,S(x)在每一个小区间 $[x_{j-1},x_j]$ 上是一三次多项式,若记为 $S_i(x)$,则可设

$$S_j(x) = a_j x^3 + b_j x^2 + c_j x + d_j$$

要确定函数S(x)的表达式,须确定4n个未知系数 $\{a_j, b_i, c_i, d_i\}$ (j=1,2,...,n).

由(2)知,S(x),S`(x),S``(x)在内节点 $x_1,x_2,...,x_{n-1}$ 上连续.则

$$S(x_j - 0) = S(x_j + 0)$$

 $S'(x_j - 0) = S'(x_j + 0)$
 $S''(x_j - 0) = S''(x_j + 0)$ $j=1,2,...,n-1$

可得3n-3个方程,又由条件(3)

$$S(x_j) = y_j$$
 $j=0,1,...,n$

得n+1个方程, 共可得4n-2个方程.

要确定4n个未知数,还差两个方程.

通常在端点 $x_0 = a, x_n = b$ 处各附加一个条件,称边界条件,常见有三类:

第一类: 转角边界条件, 即给定端点处的一阶导数值;

$$S'(x_0 + 0) = f'(x_0), S'(x_n - 0) = f'(x_n)$$

第二类: 弯矩边界条件, 即给定端点处的二阶导数值;

$$S''(x_0 + 0) = f''(x_0), S''(x_n - 0) = f''(x_n)$$

特例: $S''(x_0) = S''(x_n) = 0$ 一自然样条(最光滑)

第三类:周期边界条件,即当f(x)是以b—a为周期的周期函数时,则要求S(x)也是周期函数,这时边界条件应满足当f(b)=f(a)时,(即 $f(x_0)$ = $f(x_n)$)

$$S'(x_0) = S'(x_n), S''(x_0) = S''(x_n)$$

加上边界条件,即可得4n个方程,可唯一地确定4n个未知数.

例 已知f(x): f(-1)=1, f(0)=0, f(1)=1, 求f(x)在[-1,1]上的三次自然样条插值函数.

解 设

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} a_1 x^3 + b_1 x^2 + c_1 x + d_1 & x \in [-1, 0] \\ a_2 x^3 + b_2 x^2 + c_2 x + d_2 & x \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$$

由插值条件和函数连续条件得:

$$-a_1 + b_1 - c_1 + d_1 = 1$$

$$d_1 = 0 \qquad d_2 = 0$$

$$a_2 + b_2 + c_2 + d_2 = 1$$

由一阶及二阶导数连续得:

$$\boldsymbol{c}_1 = \boldsymbol{c}_2 \qquad \boldsymbol{b}_1 = \boldsymbol{b}_2$$

由自然边界条件得:

$$-6a_1 + 2b_1 = 0$$

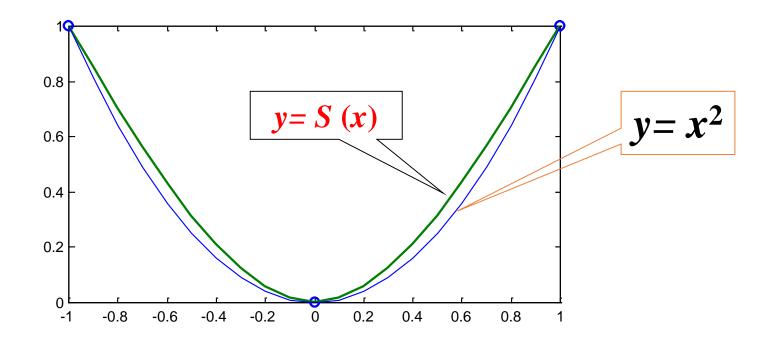
$$6a_2 + 2b_2 = 0$$

联立上面8个方程, 求解得

$$a_1 = -a_2 = \frac{1}{2}, b_1 = b_2 = \frac{3}{2}$$
 $c_1 = c_2 = d_1 = d_2 = 0$

数
$$S(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 & x \in [-1, 0] \\ -\frac{1}{2}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 & x \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$$

插值效果如图所示:



(三) 三次样条插值函数的构造:

(1)用一阶导数值构造三次样条插值函数 (m表达式,又称三转角算法)
 设S`(x_i)=m_i, (j=0,1,2,...,n)

计算未知的 m_j ,即可通过分段三次Hermite插值得到分段三次样条插值多项式。

假设插值节点为等距节点, $h=x_{j+1}-x_j$, (j=0,1,2,...,n-1)

当x∈[x_j , x_{j+1}]时,利用分段三次Hermite插值函数表示 S(x)可得

$$S_{j+1}(x) = y_j \alpha_j(x) + y_{j+1} \alpha_{j+1}(x) + m_j \beta_j(x) + m_{j+1} \beta_{j+1}(x)$$

$$\alpha_j(x) = (1 + 2\frac{x - x_j}{x_{j+1} - x_j})(\frac{x - x_{j+1}}{x_j - x_{j+1}})^2$$

$$\alpha_{j+1}(x) = (1 + 2\frac{x - x_{j+1}}{x_j - x_{j+1}})(\frac{x - x_j}{x_{j+1} - x_j})^2$$

$$\beta_j(x) = (x - x_j)(\frac{x - x_{j+1}}{x_j - x_{j+1}})^2$$

$$\beta_{j+1}(x) = (x - x_{j+1})(\frac{x - x_j}{x_{j+1} - x_j})^2$$

如何确 $定m_i$?

利用样条插值函数二阶导数连续性

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{j}^{"}(x_{j}) = \left[\frac{-8}{h^{3}}(x_{j+1} - x) + (1 + 2\frac{x - x_{j}}{h})\frac{2}{h^{2}}\right]_{x = x_{j}} = -\frac{6}{h^{2}} \\ \alpha_{j+1}^{"}(x_{j}) = \left[\frac{-8}{h^{3}}(x - x_{j}) + (1 + 2\frac{x_{j+1} - x}{h})\frac{2}{h^{2}}\right]_{x = x_{j}} = \frac{6}{h^{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_{j}^{"}(x_{j}) = \left[\frac{4}{h^{2}}(x - x_{j+1}) + (x - x_{j})\frac{2}{h^{2}}\right]_{x = x_{j}} = -\frac{4}{h^{2}} \\ \beta_{j+1}^{"}(x_{j}) = \left[\frac{4}{h^{2}}(x - x_{j}) + (x - x_{j+1})\frac{2}{h^{2}}\right]_{x = x_{j}} = \frac{2}{h^{2}} \end{cases}$$

所以有
$$S''_{j+1}(x_j) = -\frac{6}{h^2}y_j + \frac{6}{h^2}y_{j+1} - \frac{4}{h}m_j - \frac{2}{h}m_{j+1}$$

同理得
$$S''_j(x_j) = \frac{6}{h^2} y_{j-1} - \frac{6}{h^2} y_j + \frac{2}{h} m_{j-1} + \frac{4}{h} m_j$$

上面两式右端相等, 整理得

$$m_{j-1} + 4m_j + m_{j+1} = \frac{3}{h}(y_{j+1} - y_{j-1})$$
 (j=1,2,...,n-1)

共n-1个方程,n+1个未知量.

补充自然样条的边界条件: $S''(x_n) = S''(x_n) = 0$

$$S''(x_0) = S''(x_n) = 0$$

得
$$\begin{cases} 2m_0 + m_1 = \frac{3}{h}(y_1 - y_0) \\ m_{n-1} + 2m_n = \frac{3}{h}(y_n - y_{n-1}) \end{cases}$$

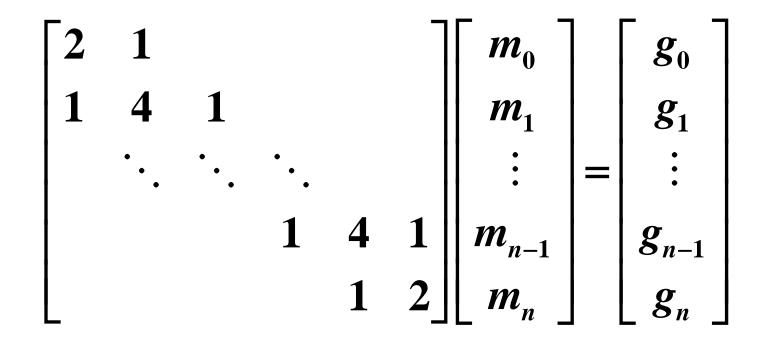
$$g_0 = \frac{3(y_1 - y_0)}{h} \qquad g_n = \frac{3(y_n - y_{n-1})}{h}$$

$$g_j = \frac{3(y_{j+1} - y_{j-1})}{h}$$
 (j=1,2,...,n-1)

可得具有n+1个方程,n+1个未知数的方程组:

$$\begin{cases}
2m_0 + m_1 = g_0 \\
m_0 + 4m_1 + m_2 = g_1 \\
\dots \\
m_{n-2} + 4m_{n-1} + m_n = g_{n-1} \\
m_{n-1} + 2m_n = g_n
\end{cases}$$

其矩阵形式为



用追赶法求解该方程组即可得 m_j ,由此得三次样条插值函数的表达式.

(2) 用二阶导数值构造三次样条插值函数 (M表达式,又称三弯矩算法)

读S``
$$(x_j)=M_j$$
, $(j=0,1,2,...,n)$

记
$$h_j = x_j - x_{j-1}$$
, $(j=1,2,...,n)$

因为S(x)是三次多项式,故S``(x)是线性函数。 按线性插值公式可得

$$S''(x) = \frac{x_j - x}{h_j} M_{j-1} + \frac{x - x_{j-1}}{h_j} M_j$$

积分两次得

$$S'(x) = -\frac{(x_j - x)^2}{2h_j} M_{j-1} + \frac{(x - x_{j-1})^2}{2h_j} M_j + c_1$$

$$S(x) = \frac{1}{6h_i} \left[(x_j - x)^3 M_{j-1} + (x - x_{j-1})^3 M_j \right] + c_1 x + c_2$$

其中 c_1 , c_2 为积分常数.

将 $S(x_{j-1})=y_{j-1}$, $S(x_j)=y_j$ 代入上式, 可确定 c_1 , c_2 .

故

$$S(x) = \frac{1}{6h_{j}} \left[(x_{j} - x)^{3} M_{j-1} + (x - x_{j-1})^{3} M_{j} \right]$$

$$+ (y_{j-1} - \frac{h_{j}^{2}}{6} M_{j-1}) \frac{x_{j} - x}{h_{j}} + (y_{j} - \frac{h_{j}^{2}}{6} M_{j}) \frac{x - x_{j-1}}{h_{j}}$$

上式称M表达式,只需确定 M_j ,即可确定三次样条插值函数。

下面介绍如何确定 M_i .

将M表达式两端对x求导,得

$$S'(x) = \frac{1}{2h_{j}} \left[-(x_{j} - x)^{2} M_{j-1} + (x - x_{j-1})^{2} M_{j} \right]$$
$$+ \frac{1}{h_{i}} (y_{j} - y_{j-1}) + \frac{h_{j}}{6} (M_{j-1} - M_{j})$$

 $令 x=x_i$,得左导数

$$S'(x_j - 0) = \frac{h_j}{6} M_{j-1} + \frac{h_j}{3} M_j + \frac{y_j - y_{j-1}}{h_j}$$

 $令x=x_{j-1}$,得右导数

$$S'(x_{j-1}+0) = -\frac{h_j}{3}M_{j-1} - \frac{h_j}{6}M_j + \frac{y_j - y_{j-1}}{h_i}$$

故

$$S'(x_j + 0) = -\frac{h_{j+1}}{3}M_j - \frac{h_{j+1}}{6}M_{j+1} + \frac{y_{j+1} - y_j}{h_{j+1}}$$

因S(x)一阶导数连续,即

$$S'(x_j - 0) = S'(x_j + 0)$$

$$\frac{h_{j}}{6}M_{j-1} - \frac{h_{j}}{3}M_{j} + \frac{y_{j} - y_{j-1}}{h_{j}} = -\frac{h_{j+1}}{3}M_{j} - \frac{h_{j+1}}{6}M_{j+1} + \frac{y_{j+1} - y_{j}}{h_{j+1}}$$

整理得
$$\frac{h_j}{h_j + h_{j+1}} M_{j-1} + 2M_j + \frac{h_{j+1}}{h_j + h_{j+1}} M_{j+1}$$
$$= \frac{6}{h_j + h_{j+1}} \left(\frac{y_{j+1} - y_j}{h_{j+1}} - \frac{y_j - y_{j-1}}{h_j} \right)$$

记
$$\mu_j = \frac{h_j}{h_j + h_{j+1}}$$
 $\lambda_j = \frac{h_{j+1}}{h_j + h_{j+1}} = 1 - \mu_j$

$$d_{j} = \frac{6}{h_{j} + h_{j+1}} \left(\frac{y_{j+1} - y_{j}}{h_{j+1}} - \frac{y_{j} - y_{j-1}}{h_{j}} \right) = 6f(x_{j-1}, x_{j}, x_{j+1})$$

则得关于 M_i 的n-1个方程:

$$\mu_j M_{j-1} + 2M_j + \lambda_j M_{j+1} = d_j$$
 (j=1,2,...,n-1)

对自然边界条件: $M_0=0$, $M_n=0$

对固定边界条件:

$$S'(x_0) = f'(x_0) = y'_0,$$

 $S'(x_n) = f'(x_n) = y'_n$

得
$$S'(x_0 + 0) = -\frac{h_1}{3}M_0 - \frac{h_1}{6}M_1 + \frac{y_1 - y_0}{h_1} = y_0'$$

$$S'(x_n - 0) = \frac{h_n}{6} M_{n-1} + \frac{h_n}{3} M_n + \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{h_n} = y_n'$$

其中
$$d_0 = \frac{6}{h_0} \left(\frac{y_1 - y_0}{h_1} - y_0' \right) \qquad d_n = \frac{6}{h_n} \left(y_n' - \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{h_n} \right)$$

则求Mi的方程的矩阵形式为

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & \lambda_0 & & & & \\ \mu_1 & 2 & \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \mu_{n-1} & 2 & \lambda_{n-1} \\ & & & \mu_n & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_0 \\ M_1 \\ \vdots \\ M_{n-1} \\ M_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_0 \\ d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_{n-1} \\ d_n \end{bmatrix}$$

对于周期边界条件: $y_0=y_n$, $M_0=M_n$ 只需确定n个未知量 $M_i(i=1,2,....,n)$ 即可.

由

$$\mu_{j}M_{j-1} + 2M_{j} + \lambda_{j}M_{j+1} = d_{j}$$

$$\mu_n M_{n-1} + 2M_n + \lambda_n M_1 = d_n$$

$$(M_{n+1} = M_1, y_{n+1} = y_1, h_{n+1} = h_1)$$

方程组为

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & \lambda_1 \\ \mu_2 & 2 & \lambda_2 \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \mu_{n-1} & 2 & \lambda_{n-1} \\ \lambda_n & & & \mu_n & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_1 \\ M_2 \\ \vdots \\ M_{n-1} \\ M_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ \vdots \\ d_{n-1} \\ d_n \end{bmatrix}$$

上述方程组是关于 $M_j(j=0,1,...,n)$ 的三对角方程组.

 M_j 在力学上解释为细梁在 x_j 截面处的弯矩,称为S(x)的矩,故称三弯矩方程组。

该方程组是严格对角占优的三对角方程组,有唯一解,可用追赶法求解。

THE END