定义: 设 $\varphi_n(x)$ 是[a,b]上首项系数 $a_n \neq 0$ 的n次多项式, $\rho(x)$ 为[a,b]上的权函数,如果多项式序列 $\{\varphi_k(x)\}$ (k=0,1,2,.....)满足关系式

$$\left(\varphi_{j}(x),\varphi_{k}(x)\right) = \int_{a}^{b} \rho(x)\varphi_{j}(x)\varphi_{k}(x)dx = \begin{cases} 0 & j \neq k \\ A_{k} > 0 & j = k \end{cases}$$

则称多项式序列 $\{\varphi_k(x)\}(k=0,1,2,....)$ 在[a,b]上带权正交;

 $\varphi_n(x)$ 为区间[a,b]上带权 $\rho(x)$ 的n次正交多项式.

幂函数系的正交化方法:

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_0(x) \equiv 1, \\ \varphi_{k+1}(x) = x^{k+1} - \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{(x^{k+1}, \varphi_j)}{(\varphi_j, \varphi_j)} \varphi_j(x) & (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots) \end{cases}$$

特点:

- (1) $\varphi_k(x)$ 为最高项系数为1的k次多项式;
- (2) 当 $k\neq j$ 时, $(\varphi_k, \varphi_j)=0$,且 φ_k 与任意次数小于k的多项式正交。

例4 取权函数 $\rho(x)=x^2$,构造[-1,1]上的正交多项式系{ $\varphi_k(x)$ }(k=0,1,2,3).

解: 取 $\varphi_0=1$,

$$\varphi_{1}(x) = x - \frac{(x, \varphi_{0})}{(\varphi_{0}, \varphi_{0})} \varphi_{0}(x) = x$$

$$\varphi_{2}(x) = x^{2} - \frac{(x^{2}, \varphi_{0})}{(\varphi_{0}, \varphi_{0})} \varphi_{0}(x) - \frac{(x^{2}, \varphi_{1})}{(\varphi_{1}, \varphi_{1})} \varphi_{1}(x)$$

$$= x^2 - \frac{3}{5} - 0 = x^2 - \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\varphi_{3}(x) = x^{3} - \frac{(x^{3}, \varphi_{0})}{(\varphi_{0}, \varphi_{0})} \varphi_{0}(x) - \frac{(x^{3}, \varphi_{1})}{(\varphi_{1}, \varphi_{1})} \varphi_{1}(x)$$

$$- \frac{(x^{3}, \varphi_{2})}{(\varphi_{2}, \varphi_{2})} \varphi_{2}(x)$$

$$= x^{3} - 0 - \frac{5}{7}x - 0 = x^{3} - \frac{5}{7}x$$

故在区间[-1,1], 权函数 $\rho(x) = x^2$ 的正交多项式系为

$$\varphi_0(x) = 1,$$
 $\varphi_1(x) = x,$ $\varphi_2(x) = x^2 - \frac{3}{5},$ $\varphi_3(x) = x^3 - \frac{5}{7}x.$

一、勒让德(Legendre)多项式:

区间为[-1,1], 权函数 $\rho(x) \equiv 1$ 时, 由 $\{1,x,...,x^n,...\}$ 正交化得到的多项式称为勒让德多项式, 并用 $P_0(x),P_1(x),...,P_n(x),...$ 表示.

1.表达式
$$P_0(x) = 1, P_1(x) = x$$

$$P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} [(x^2 - 1)^n] \qquad (n \ge 1)$$

2. 正交性

$$\int_{-1}^{1} P_{m}(x) P_{n}(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ \frac{2}{2n+1}, m = n \end{cases}$$

3. 递推式
$$\begin{cases} P_0(x) = 1, \ P_1(x) = x, \\ P_{n+1}(x) = \frac{2n+1}{n+1} x P_n(x) - \frac{n}{n+1} P_{n-1}(x) \end{cases}$$

$$P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1)$$

$$P_3(x) = \frac{1}{2}(5x^3 - 3x)$$

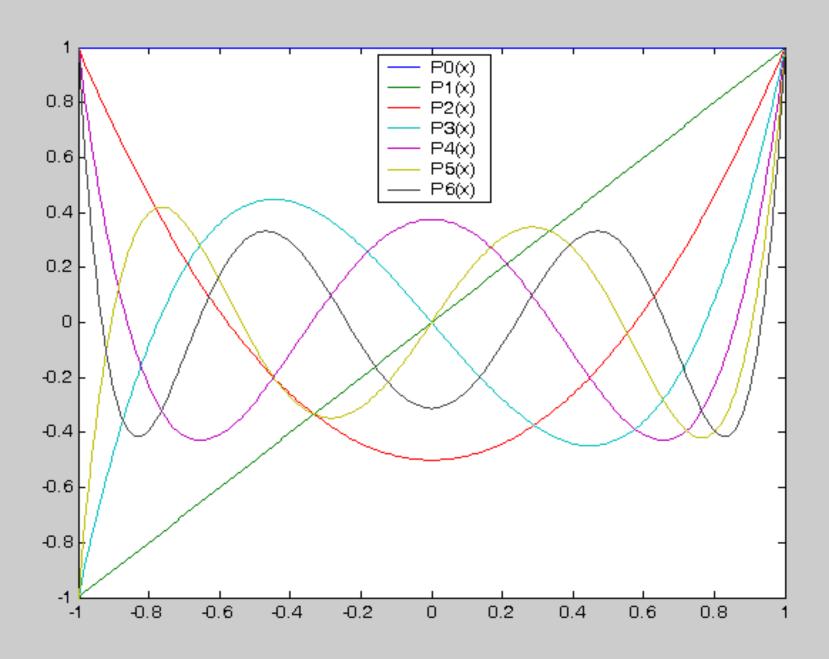
$$P_4(x) = (35x^4 - 30x^2 + 3)/8$$
 $P_5(x) = (63x^5 - 70x^3 + 15x)/8$

$$P_6(x) = (231x^6 - 351x^4 + 105x^2 - 5) / 16$$

$$P_n(x)$$
在区间[-1,1]内有 n 个不同的实零点.

$$P_2(x)$$
的两个零点: $x_1 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ $x_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$P_3(x)$$
的三个零点: $x_1 = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$ $x_2 = 0$ $x_3 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$



二、切比雪夫(Chebyshev)多项式:

当权函数
$$\rho(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

区间为[-1,1] 时,由{1,x,...,xⁿ,...}正交化得到的多项式就是切比雪夫多项式,它可表示为:

$$T_n(x) = \cos(n \arccos x), \quad |x| \le 1$$

若令
$$x = \cos \theta$$

则
$$T_n(x) = \cos n\theta$$
, $0 \le \theta \le \pi$

$$T_0(x)=1, T_1(x)=\cos\theta=x, T_2(x)=\cos2\theta\cdots$$

$$T_n(x) = \cos(n\theta), \cdots$$

切比雪夫多项式有如下重要性质:

1.递推公式:

由 $\cos(n+1)\theta=2\cos\theta\cos(n\theta)-\cos(n-1)\theta$ 得

$$T_{n+1}(x) = 2 x T_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x)$$
 $(n \ge 1)$

所以,
$$T_0(x) = 1, T_1(x) = x$$
,

$$T_2(x) = 2x^2 - 1$$

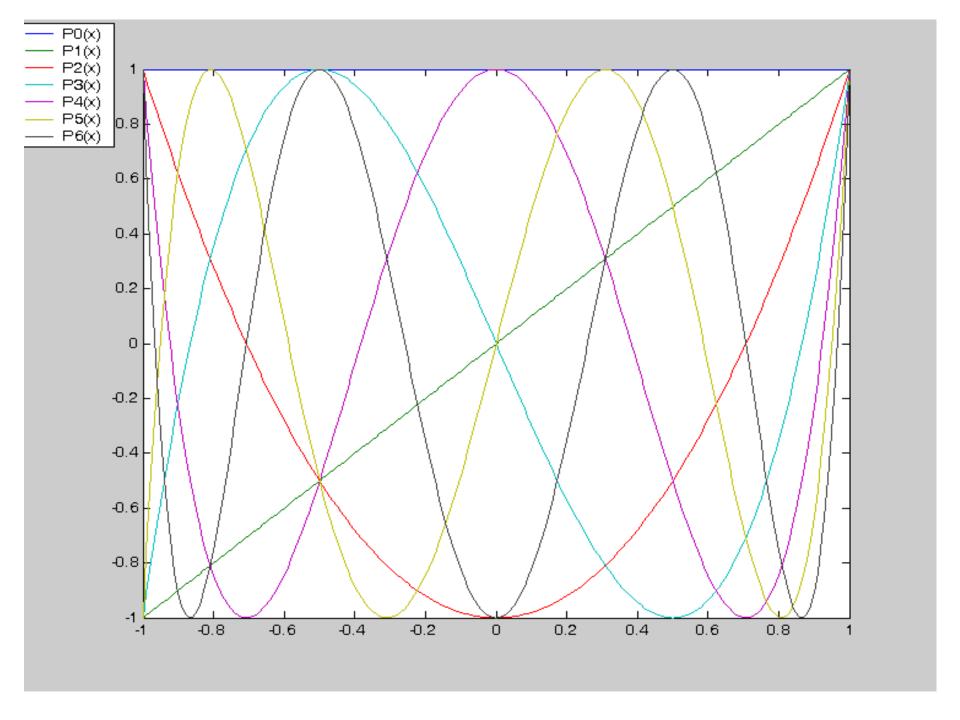
$$T_3(x) = 4x^3 - 3x$$

$$T_4(x) = 8x^4 - 8x^2 + 1$$

$$T_5(x) = 16x^5 - 20x^3 + 5x$$

$$T_6(x) = 32x^6 - 48x^4 + 18x^2 - 1$$

由递推关系可得 $T_n(x)$ 的最高次项系数是 2^{n-1} , $(n\geq 1)$.



2.切比雪夫多项式的正交性

切比雪夫多项式在[-1,1]上带权 $\rho(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ 正交,且

 $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{T_n(x)T_m(x)dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq m; \\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & n = m \neq 0; \\ \pi, & n = m = 0; \end{cases}$

事实上, 令 $x = \cos \theta$ 则 $dx = -\sin \theta d\theta$

于是

 $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{T_n(x)T_m(x)dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos n\theta \cos m\theta d\theta = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq m; \\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & n = m \neq 0; \\ \pi, & n = m = 0; \end{cases}$

3.切比雪夫多项式零点

$$T_n(x)$$
在区间[-1,1]内有 n 个零点.

 $T_1 = \cos\theta = x$

n阶Chebyshev多项式: $T_n = \cos(n\theta)$,

或 $T_n(x) = \cos(n \arccos x)$

$$x_k = \cos(\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2n})$$
 $(k=0,1,\dots,n-1)$

三、其它常用的正交多项式:

正交多项式是与区间和权函数相关的,不同的区间,不同的权函数就给出了不同的正交多项式,但一般都具有正交性质和三项递推性质.

1、第二类切比雪夫(Chebyshev)多项式:

区间: [-1,1] 权函数:
$$\rho(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

表达式:
$$U_n(x) = \frac{\sin[(n+1)\arccos x]}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \cos \theta$$

可得

$$\int_{-1}^{1} U_{n}(x)U_{m}(x)\sqrt{1-x^{2}}dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(n+1)\theta \sin(m+1)\theta d\theta = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & m = n \end{cases}$$

递推公式:

$$U_0(x) = 1, U_1(x) = 2x,$$

$$U_{n+1}(x) = 2xU_n(x) - U_{n-1}(x), \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

2、拉盖尔多项式:

区间:
$$[0,+\infty)$$
 权函数: $\rho(x)=e^{-x}$

表达式:
$$L_n(x) = e^x \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n e^{-x})$$

正交性:
$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x} L_n(x) L_m(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ (n!)^2, & m = n \end{cases}$$

递推公式:

$$L_0(x) = 1, L_1(x) = 1 - x,$$

 $L_{n+1}(x) = (1 + 2n - x)L_n(x) - n^2L_{n-1}(x), \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$

3、埃尔米特多项式:

区间:
$$(-\infty, +\infty)$$
 权函数: $\rho(x) = e^{-x^2}$

表达式:
$$H_n(x) = (-1)^n e^{x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (e^{-x^2})$$

正交性:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} H_n(x) H_m(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ 2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}, & m = n \end{cases}$$

递推公式:

$$H_0(x) = 1, H_1(x) = 2x,$$

$$H_{n+1}(x) = 2xH_n(x) - 2nH_{n-1}(x), \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

6.3 最佳平方逼近

函数逼近: 已知给定区间[a,b]上的连续函数f(x), 用一个简单的、易于计算的函数P(x)来近似代替f(x).

定义: 设 $\varphi_0(x)$, $\varphi_1(x)$,..., $\varphi_n(x)$ 是[a,b]上线性无关的连续函数, $a_0,a_1,...,a_n$ 是任意实数,则

$$S(x) = a_0 \varphi_0(x) + a_1 \varphi_1(x) + \dots + a_n \varphi_n(x)$$

的全体是C[a,b]的一个子集,记为

$$\Phi = span\{\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_n(x)\}$$

并称 $\varphi_0(x)$, $\varphi_1(x)$,..., $\varphi_n(x)$ 是该集合的一个基底.

例如,
$$P_n = span\{1, x, \dots, x^n\}$$

表示由基底1,x,...,xn生成的普通多项式的集合.

定义:对于给定区间[a,b]上的连续函数f(x),如果存在函数 $S^*(x) \in \Phi = span\{\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), ..., \varphi_n(x)\}$ 使

$$\int_{a}^{b} \rho(x) [f(x) - S^{*}(x)]^{2} dx$$

$$= \min_{S(x) \in \Phi} \int_{a}^{b} \rho(x) [f(x) - S(x)]^{2} dx$$

则称 $S^*(x)$ 是f(x)在集合 Φ 中的最佳平方逼近函数.

当 $\Phi=P_n=span\{1,x,x^2,...,x^n\}$ 时,满足上述条件的 $S^*(x)$ 是 f(x)的n次最佳平方逼近多项式,简称n次最佳平方逼近.

设

$$S(x) = a_0 \varphi_0(x) + a_1 \varphi_1(x) + \dots + a_n \varphi_n(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n a_j \varphi_j(x)$$

显然求最佳平方逼近函数

$$S^*(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n a_j^* \varphi_j(x)$$

的问题可归结为求其系数 $a_0^*, a_1^*, \ldots, a_n^*$,使多元函数

$$I(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n) = \int_a^b \rho(x) [f(x) - \sum_{j=0}^n a_j \varphi_j(x)]^2 dx$$

取得最小值. 点 $a_0^*, a_1^*, ..., a_n^*$ 是 $a_0, a_1, ..., a_n$ 的极值点.

利用多元函数求极值的必要条件,可得关于系数 a_0 , a_1 ,..., a_n 的n+1阶线性方程组,即正规方程组,其矩阵形式为

$$\begin{pmatrix} (\varphi_0, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_0, \varphi_1) & \cdots & (\varphi_0, \varphi_n) \\ (\varphi_1, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) & \cdots & (\varphi_1, \varphi_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ (\varphi_n, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_n, \varphi_1) & \cdots & (\varphi_n, \varphi_n) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (\varphi_0, f) \\ (\varphi_1, f) \\ \vdots \\ (\varphi_n, f) \end{pmatrix}$$

由于 $\varphi_0(x)$, $\varphi_1(x)$,..., $\varphi_n(x)$ 线性无关, 该方程组系数矩阵行列式不为零, 故存在唯一解 $a_k = a_k^*$ ($k = 0, 1, \ldots, n$).

例: 已知 $f(x) \in \mathbb{C}[0,1]$, 求多项式

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

使得
$$L = \int_0^1 [P(x) - f(x)]^2 dx = \min$$

解: 令

$$L(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n) = \int_0^1 \left[\sum_{j=0}^n a_j x^j - f(x) \right]^2 dx$$

$$L = \int_0^1 \left[\sum_{j=0}^n a_j x^j \right]^2 dx - 2 \sum_{j=0}^n a_j \int_0^1 x^j f(x) dx + \int_0^1 [f(x)]^2 dx$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial a_k} = 2\sum_{i=0}^n a_i \int_0^1 x^{j+k} dx - 2\int_0^1 x^k f(x) dx$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial a_k} = 2\sum_{j=0}^n a_j \int_0^1 x^{j+k} dx - 2\int_0^1 x^k f(x) dx$$

系数矩阵是严重病态矩阵 (Hilbert矩阵).

例:在区间[1/4,1]上给定函数 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$,求其在集合 $span\{1,x\}$ 上 $\rho(x)=1$ 的最佳平方逼近函数.

解: 因正规方程组的矩阵形式为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} (\varphi_0, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_0, \varphi_1) & \cdots & (\varphi_0, \varphi_n) \\ (\varphi_1, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) & \cdots & (\varphi_1, \varphi_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ (\varphi_n, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_n, \varphi_1) & \cdots & (\varphi_n, \varphi_n) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (\varphi_0, f) \\ (\varphi_1, f) \\ \vdots \\ (\varphi_n, f) \end{pmatrix}$$

由 $\varphi_0(x) = 1$, $\varphi_1(x) = x$, $x \in [1/4, 1]$, 故所求的最佳平方 逼近函数可设为

$$P_1(x) = a_0^* + a_1^* x$$

先计算六个内积:

$$(\varphi_0, \varphi_0) = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^1 1^2 dx = \frac{3}{4}, \qquad (\varphi_0, \varphi_1) = (\varphi_1, \varphi_0) = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^1 x dx = \frac{15}{32}$$

$$(\varphi_1, \varphi_1) = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^1 x^2 dx = \frac{21}{64}$$
 $(\varphi_0, f) = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^1 \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{7}{12},$

$$(\varphi_1, f) = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{1} x \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{31}{80}$$

故正规方程组为
$$\begin{cases} \frac{3}{4}a_0^* + \frac{15}{32}a_1^* = \frac{7}{12} \\ \frac{15}{32}a_0^* + \frac{21}{64}a_1^* = \frac{31}{80} \end{cases}$$

解得
$$a_0^* = \frac{10}{27}, a_1^* = \frac{88}{135}$$

故所求多项式函数为 $P_1(x) = \frac{10}{27} + \frac{88}{135}x$

上面方法中,需要计算六个积分值,同时还需要求解线性方程组,故计算量较大.

实际应用中,对于一般的基底 $\varphi_0(x)$, $\varphi_1(x)$,....., $\varphi_n(x)$, 当n稍大时,求解正规方程组的工作量是很大的,若采用 $1,x,...,x^n$ 作基底,当 $\rho(x)$ =1时,虽然计算简单,但其正规方程组的系数矩阵往往是病态的,一般来说,当n>4时,其计算结果就不能令人满意.

可采用正交多项式作基底的方法使问题简化.

用正交多项式作最佳平方逼近:

设 $P_0(x)$, $P_1(x)$, …, $P_n(x)$ 为区间[a,b]上的正交多项式,即

$$(P_k, P_j) = \int_a^b \rho(x) P_k(x) P_j(x) dx = 0$$

$$(k \neq j, k, j = 0, 1, \dots, n)$$

$$R P(x) = a_0 P_0(x) + a_1 P_1(x) + \dots + a_n P_n(x)$$

使
$$L = \int_a^b [P(x) - f(x)]^2 dx = \min$$

由正交多项式的性质, 正规方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} (\varphi_0, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_0, \varphi_1) & \cdots & (\varphi_0, \varphi_n) \\ (\varphi_1, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) & \cdots & (\varphi_1, \varphi_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ (\varphi_n, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_n, \varphi_1) & \cdots & (\varphi_n, \varphi_n) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (\varphi_0, f) \\ (\varphi_1, f) \\ \vdots \\ (\varphi_n, f) \end{pmatrix}$$

可化为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_0, P_0 \end{pmatrix} & & & \\ & \begin{pmatrix} P_1, P_1 \end{pmatrix} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & (P_n, P_n) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_0, f \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} P_1, f \end{pmatrix} \\ \vdots \\ \begin{pmatrix} P_n, f \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{P} \qquad (P_k, P_k) a_k = (P_k, f)$$

得
$$a_k = \frac{(P_k, f)}{(P_k, P_k)}$$
 $(k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$

则

$$P(x) = \frac{(P_0, f)}{(P_0, P_0)} P_0(x) + \frac{(P_1, f)}{(P_1, P_1)} P_1(x) + \dots + \frac{(P_n, f)}{(P_n, P_n)} P_n(x)$$

例:在区间[1/4,1]上求函数 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ 的最佳平方 逼近函数.

解: 令 $P_0(x) = 1$, $P_1(x) = x - 5/8$, 则 $P_0(x)$ 与 $P_1(x)$ 正交, 故取最佳平方逼近函数形式为

$$P(x) = a_0 + a_1(x - \frac{5}{8})$$

计算积分如下:

$$(P_0, P_0) = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{1} 1^2 dx = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$(P_1, P_1) = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{1} (x - \frac{5}{8})^2 dx = \frac{9}{256}$$

$$(P_0, f) = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{1} \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{7}{12},$$

$$(P_1, f) = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{1} (x - \frac{5}{8}) \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{11}{480}$$

所以

$$a_0 = \frac{(P_0, f)}{(P_0, P_0)} = \frac{7}{9}$$
 $a_1 = \frac{(P_1, f)}{(P_1, P_1)} = \frac{88}{135}$

所求最佳平方逼近函数为:

$$P(x) = \frac{7}{9} + \frac{88}{135}(x - \frac{5}{8})$$

$$P(x) = \frac{7}{9} + \frac{88}{135}(x - \frac{5}{8})$$

THE END