

多项式插值逼近法

基本思想: 利用已有的函数信息(比如函数值、梯度值),构造近似 $\varphi(\alpha)$ 的 低次多项式函数(通常不超过三次),求出其极小点并检验其是否满足非精确线性搜索准则。

插值法: 构造 $\varphi(\alpha)$ 的近似多项式函数的提法如下:

• 已知在m+1个不同点 $\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_m(\alpha_i > 0, i = 0, \ldots, m)$ 处的函数值为: $\varphi(\alpha_i), i = 0, \ldots, m$. 欲求 $\varphi(\alpha)$ 的近似多项式需满足:

$$p(\alpha_i) = \varphi(\alpha_i), i = 0, ..., m$$

• $\alpha_0, ..., \alpha_m$ 称为插值节点, $p(\alpha)$ 为插值多项式, $\varphi(\alpha)$ 为被插函数,上式为插值条件。

适用特点: 当函数具有比较好的解析性质时,比如导数信息可用,插值方法比直接方法(如0.618法或Fibonacci法)效果更好。

搜索区间 $[a_0,b_0]$ 包含 $\varphi(\alpha)$ 的极小点 α^* ,给定三点 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 满足

$$\alpha_1 < \alpha_2 < \alpha_3, \tag{3.3.1}$$

$$\varphi(\alpha_1) > \varphi(\alpha_2) < \varphi(\alpha_3).$$
(3.3.2)

三点满足"高-低-高"分布。

利用三点处的函数值 $\varphi(\alpha_1), \varphi(\alpha_2), \varphi(\alpha_3)$ 构造二次函数,满足插值条件

$$p(\alpha_{1}) = a\alpha_{1}^{2} + b\alpha_{1} + c = \varphi(\alpha_{1}),$$

$$p(\alpha_{2}) = a\alpha_{2}^{2} + b\alpha_{2} + c = \varphi(\alpha_{2}),$$

$$p(\alpha_{3}) = a\alpha_{3}^{2} + b\alpha_{3} + c = \varphi(\alpha_{3}).$$
(3.3.3)

令 $\varphi_i = \varphi(\alpha_i), i = 1, 2, 3.$ 解上述方程组得

$$a = -\frac{(\alpha_2 - \alpha_3)\varphi_1 + (\alpha_3 - \alpha_1)\varphi_2 + (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)\varphi_3}{(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)(\alpha_2 - \alpha_3)(\alpha_3 - \alpha_1)}.$$

$$b = \frac{(\alpha_2^2 - \alpha_3^2)\varphi_1 + (\alpha_3^2 - \alpha_1^2)\varphi_2 + (\alpha_1^2 - \alpha_2^2)\varphi_3}{(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)(\alpha_2 - \alpha_3)(\alpha_3 - \alpha_1)}.$$

二次函数 $p(\alpha)$ 的极小点为

$$\bar{\alpha} = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\alpha_2^2 - \alpha_3^2)\varphi_1 + (\alpha_3^2 - \alpha_1^2)\varphi_2 + (\alpha_1^2 - \alpha_2^2)\varphi_3}{(\alpha_2 - \alpha_3)\varphi_1 + (\alpha_3 - \alpha_1)\varphi_2 + (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)\varphi_3}.$$
 (3.3.4)

上式称为三点二次插值公式。

这个公式也可以直接利用二次拉格朗日插值公式

$$L(\alpha) = \frac{(\alpha - \alpha_2)(\alpha - \alpha_3)}{(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)(\alpha_1 - \alpha_3)} \varphi_1 + \frac{(\alpha - \alpha_1)(\alpha - \alpha_3)}{(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1)(\alpha_2 - \alpha_3)} \varphi_2 + \frac{(\alpha - \alpha_1)(\alpha - \alpha_2)}{(\alpha_3 - \alpha_1)(\alpha_3 - \alpha_2)} \varphi_3,$$

并令 $L'(\alpha) = 0$ 得到。

算法3.3.1 - 三点二次插值法

- 步0 初始化:给出满足'高-低-高'分布的 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$;
- 步1 由公式(3.3.4)计算 $\bar{\alpha}$;
- 步2 比较 $\bar{\alpha}$ 和 α_2 的大小,若 $\bar{\alpha} > \alpha_2$, 则转步3; 否则,转步4。
- 步3 若 $\bar{\varphi} \leq \varphi_2$, 则 $\alpha_1 \leftarrow \alpha_2$, $\alpha_2 \leftarrow \bar{\alpha}$, $\varphi_1 \leftarrow \varphi_2$, $\varphi_2 \leftarrow \bar{\varphi}$, 转步5; 否则, $\alpha_3 \leftarrow \bar{\alpha}$, $\varphi_3 \leftarrow \bar{\varphi}$, 转步5.
- 步4 若 $\bar{\varphi} \leq \varphi_2$, 则 $\alpha_3 \Leftarrow \alpha_2$, $\alpha_2 \Leftarrow \bar{\alpha}$, $\varphi_3 \Leftarrow \varphi_2$, $\varphi_2 \Leftarrow \bar{\varphi}$, 转步5; 否则, $\alpha_1 \Leftarrow \bar{\alpha}$, $\varphi_1 \Leftarrow \bar{\varphi}$, 转步5.
- 步5 若收敛准则满足,停止迭代; 否则, 转步1, 在新搜索区间 $[\alpha_1,\alpha_3]$ 上按公式(3.3.4) 计算 $\bar{\alpha}$.

终止准则: $\diamondsuit \bar{\varphi} = \varphi(\bar{\alpha})$

• 情形1: 端点函数值绝对值较大时

$$|\varphi_2 - \bar{\varphi}| \le \varepsilon_1 |\varphi_2|, \quad \text{$|\varphi_2| > \varepsilon_2$ pt,}$$

• 情形2: 端点函数值绝对值较小时

$$|\varphi_2 - \overline{\varphi}| \le \varepsilon_1, \quad \exists |\varphi_2| < \varepsilon_2$$
 时,

以上两种情形之一成立被认为收敛准则满足。如果 $\bar{\varphi} < \varphi_2$,则极小点估计为 $\bar{\alpha}$,否则为 α_2 。这里通常取 $\varepsilon_1 = 10^{-3}$, $\varepsilon_2 = 10^{-5}$ 。

若终止准则不满足,则从 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 和 $\bar{\alpha}$ 中选出相邻的三个点,将原来的搜索区间例如[α_1, α_3]缩小。

可以证明: 如果 $\varphi(\alpha)$ 四阶连续可微, α *满足 $\varphi'(\alpha^*) = 0$, $\varphi''(\alpha^*) \neq 0$, 则三点二次插值法(3.3.4)产生的序列 $\{\alpha_k\}$ 的收敛阶约为1.32.

三点二次插值法-算例

例3.3.1 用三点二次插值法求:

$$\min_{t>0} \varphi(t) = t^3 - 3t + 2$$

的近似最优解(精确解为 $t^* = 1$). 设初始搜索区间为[0,3], 初始插值点为 $t_0 = 2$, 终止误差为 $\varepsilon = 0.05$ 。

解: 取初始三点为: $\alpha_1^{(0)} = a = 0, \alpha_2^{(0)} = t_0 = 2, \alpha_3^{(0)} = b = 3$

第一次迭代: 计算三点函数值分别为:

$$\varphi(\alpha_1^{(0)}) = 2, \varphi(\alpha_2^{(0)}) = 4, \varphi(\alpha_3^{(0)}) = 20,$$

利用公式(3.3.4)计算得到:

$$\bar{\alpha}^{(0)} = 0.9$$

由于
$$|\bar{\alpha}^{(0)} - \alpha_2^{(0)}| = 1.1 > \varepsilon$$
,继续迭代。由于 $\bar{\alpha}^{(0)} = 0.9 \le \alpha_2^{(0)} = 2$,

且
$$\varphi(\bar{\alpha}^{(0)}) = 0.029 \le \varphi(\alpha_2^{(0)}) = 4$$
,故令:
 $\alpha_1^{(1)} := \alpha_1^{(0)} = 0, \alpha_2^{(1)} := \bar{\alpha}^{(0)} = 0.9, \alpha_3^{(1)} := \alpha_2^{(0)} = 2$

三点二次插值法-算例

第二次迭代: 重新计算三点函数值分别为:

$$\varphi(\alpha_1^{(1)}) = 2, \varphi(\alpha_2^{(1)}) = 0.029, \varphi(\alpha_3^{(1)}) = 4,$$

利用公式(3.3.4)计算得到: $\bar{\alpha}^{(1)} = 0.82759$. 由于 $|\bar{\alpha}^{(1)} - \alpha_2^{(1)}| = 0.07241 > \varepsilon$, 继续迭代。由于 $\bar{\alpha}^{(1)} = 0.82759 \le \alpha_2^{(1)} = 2$,且 $\varphi(\bar{\alpha}^{(1)}) = 0.08405 \ge \varphi(\alpha_2^{(1)}) = 0.029$, 故令:

$$\alpha_1^{(2)} := \bar{\alpha}^{(1)} = 0.82759, \alpha_2^{(2)} := \alpha_2^{(1)} = 0.9, \alpha_3^{(2)} := \alpha_3^{(1)} = 2$$

第三次迭代: 继续计算三点函数值分别为:

$$\varphi(\alpha_1^{(2)}) = 0.08405, \varphi(\alpha_2^{(2)}) = 0.029, \varphi(\alpha_3^{(2)}) = 4,$$

利用公式(3.3.4)计算得到: $\bar{\alpha}^{(2)} = 0.96577$. 由于 $|\bar{\alpha}^{(2)} - \alpha_2^{(2)}| = 0.06577 > \varepsilon$, 继续迭代。由于 $\bar{\alpha}^{(2)} = 0.96577 \geq \alpha_2^{(2)} = 0.9$,且 $\varphi(\bar{\alpha}^{(2)}) = 0.00347 \leq$

$$\varphi(\alpha_2^{(2)}) = 0.029$$
, 故令:

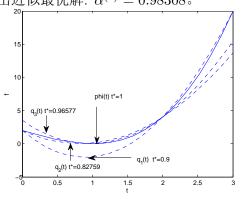
$$\alpha_1^{(3)} := \alpha_2^{(2)} = 0.9, \alpha_2^{(3)} := \bar{\alpha}^{(2)} = 0.96557, \alpha_3^{(3)} := \alpha_3^{(2)} = 2$$

三点二次插值法-算例

第四次迭代: 再次计算三点函数值分别为:

$$\varphi(\alpha_1^{(3)}) = 0.029, \varphi(\alpha_2^{(3)}) = 0.00347, \varphi(\alpha_3^{(3)}) = 4,$$

利用公式(3.3.4)计算得到: $\bar{\alpha}^{(3)} = 0.98308$. 由于 $|\bar{\alpha}^{(3)} - \alpha_2^{(3)}| = 0.01731 < \varepsilon$. 停止迭代,输出近似最优解: $\bar{\alpha}^{(3)} = 0.98308$ 。



方法2: 两点二次插值法(I)

给出不同的两点 α_1,α_2 ,函数值 $\varphi(\alpha_1),\varphi(\alpha_2)$,及导数值 $\varphi'(\alpha_1)$ 或($\varphi'(\alpha_2)$),构造二次插值多项式

$$p(\alpha) = a\alpha^2 + b\alpha + c, (3.3.5)$$

取 $p(\alpha)$ 的极小点为 $\varphi(\alpha)$ 的极小点的近似值。显然,令 $p'(\alpha) = 2a\alpha + b = 0$, 得 $p(\alpha)$ 的极小点为:

$$\bar{\alpha} = -\frac{b}{2a}.\tag{3.3.6}$$

考虑插值条件

$$p(\alpha_1) = a\alpha_1^2 + b\alpha_1 + c = \varphi(\alpha_1),$$

$$p(\alpha_2) = a\alpha_2^2 + b\alpha_2 + c = \varphi(\alpha_2),$$

$$p'(\alpha_1) = 2a\alpha_1 + b = \varphi'(\alpha_1).$$
(3.3.7)

方法2:两点二次插值法(I)

记 $\varphi_i = \varphi(\alpha_i), \, \varphi_i' = \varphi'(\alpha_i), \, i = 1, 2.$ 解上述方程组,得:

$$a = \frac{\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 - \varphi_1'(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)}{-(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)^2},$$
(3.3.8)

$$b = \varphi_1' + 2\alpha_1 \frac{\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 - \varphi_1'(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)}{(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)^2}.$$
 (3.3.9)

$$\bar{\alpha} = -\frac{b}{2a} = \alpha_1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\varphi_1'(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)^2}{\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 - \varphi_1'(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)}$$

$$= \alpha_1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2}{\frac{\varphi_1 - \varphi_2}{\varphi_1'(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)} - 1}$$

$$= \alpha_1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)\varphi_1'}{\varphi_1' - \frac{\varphi_1 - \varphi_2}{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2}}.$$
(3.3.10)

方法2: 两点二次插值法(I)

于是得到如下迭代格式

$$\alpha_{k+1} = \alpha_k - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\alpha_k - \alpha_{k-1})\varphi_k'}{\varphi_k' - \frac{\varphi_k - \varphi_{k-1}}{\alpha_k - \alpha_{k-1}}}.$$
(3.3.11)

特别取 $\alpha_1 = 0, \alpha_2 = \alpha_0,$ 则有

$$\overline{\alpha} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\varphi'(0)\alpha_0^2}{\varphi(\alpha_0) - \varphi(0) - \varphi'(0)\alpha_0}.$$
(3.3.12)

方法2: 两点二次插值法(Ⅱ)

给出不同的两点 α_1,α_2 ,函数值 $\varphi(\alpha_1)$,及导数值 $\varphi'(\alpha_1), \varphi'(\alpha_2)$,构造二次插值多项式。要求插值多项式满足插值条件

$$p(\alpha_1) = a\alpha_1^2 + b\alpha_1 + c = \varphi(\alpha_1),$$

$$p'(\alpha_1) = 2a\alpha_1 + b = \varphi'(\alpha_1),$$

$$p'(\alpha_2) = 2a\alpha_2 + b = \varphi'(\alpha_2).$$
(3.3.13)

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_i = \varphi(\alpha_i), \ \varphi_i' = \varphi'(\alpha_i), \ i = 1, 2.$$

类似于前面的讨论可以得到

$$\bar{\alpha} = -\frac{b}{2a} = \alpha_1 - \frac{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2}{\varphi_1' - \varphi_2'} \varphi_1'. \tag{3.3.14}$$

方法2: 两点二次插值法(Ⅱ)

上式可写成迭代格式

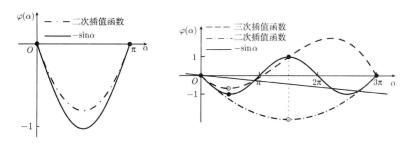
$$\alpha_{k+1} = \alpha_k - \frac{\alpha_k - \alpha_{k-1}}{\varphi_k' - \varphi_{k-1}'} \varphi_k'. \tag{3.3.15}$$

上式也称为割线公式。

可以证明: 两点二次插值法(3.3.11)与(3.3.15)的收敛阶约为1.618,即具有超线性收敛速度。

二次插值与三次插值对比

左图: 对 $\varphi(\alpha) = -\sin \alpha$, 在 $0, \pi$ 两点进行二次插值,**右图**: 在 $0, 3\pi$ 进行二次插值,在 $0, \frac{3}{2}\pi, 3\pi$ 三点进行三次插值



图中直线表示: $f_k + \rho_k g_k^T d_k \alpha$, 在二次插值函数极小点处, 不满足非精确搜索的下降条件, 但三次插值极小点处满足。

方法3: 三点三次插值法

已知三个点 $0, \alpha_1 > 0, \alpha_2 > 0$ 三点可知四个插值数据:

$$\varphi(0), \varphi'(0), \varphi(\alpha_0), \varphi(\alpha_1)$$

设插值函数为:

$$p(\alpha) = a\alpha^3 + b\alpha^2 + c\alpha + d$$

由插值条件: $d = \varphi(0), c = \varphi'(0)$ 及:

$$a\alpha_0^3 + b\alpha_0^2 + \varphi'(0)\alpha_0 = \varphi(\alpha_0)$$

$$a\alpha_1^3 + b\alpha_1^2 + \varphi'(0)\alpha_1 = \varphi(\alpha_1)$$

解如下方程组得到a,b:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\alpha_0^2 \alpha_1^2 (\alpha_1 - \alpha_0)} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0^2 & -\alpha_1^2 \\ -\alpha_0^3 & \alpha_1^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varphi(\alpha_1) - \varphi(0) - \varphi'(0)\alpha_1 \\ \varphi(\alpha_0) - \varphi(0) - \varphi'(0)\alpha_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

方法3: 三点三次插值法

由 $p'(\alpha) = 0$ 可求得极小点 α_2 .

下一步迭代的插值数据可选为:

- $\varphi(0), \varphi'(0), \varphi(\alpha_1), \varphi(\alpha_2)$
- 或者从 $0, \alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2$ 中选 $\varphi(\alpha_i)$ 具有"高-低-高"特性的三个点.

下图为对函数 $-\sin \alpha = 0, \frac{1}{2}\pi, \pi =$ 点进行三次插值情形:

