

2010期中考试试卷参考答案

1. 已知下列数值表，求符合表值的插值多项式，并给出插值余项的表达式。

$$x_i: \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 2$$

$$y_i: \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 2$$

$$y_i': \quad -2 \quad -1$$

$$y_i'': \quad -10$$

解一：利用Newton法：

$$\begin{aligned} P_2(x) &= 2 + f[0,1](x-0) + f[0,1,2](x-0)(x-1) \\ &= x^2 - 2x + 2 \end{aligned}$$

在此基础上构造五次插值多项式

$$P_5(x) = P_2(x) + x(x-1)(x-2)(ax^2 + bx + c)$$

$$P_5'(0) = P_2'(0) + 2c = -2 + 2c = -2$$

得到 $c=0$

$$P_5'(1) = 2 - 2 - (ax^2 + bx + c) = -1$$

得到 **a+b=1**

$$\begin{aligned} P_5''(0) &= P_2''(0) + (6x - 6)(ax^2 + bx + c) + (3x^2 - 6x + 2)(2ax + b) \\ &+ (3x^2 - 6x + 2)(2ax + b) + (x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x)(2a) = -10 \end{aligned}$$

得到, **b=-3, a=4;**

$$P_5(x) = 4x^5 - 15x^4 + 17x^3 - 5x^2 - 2x + 2$$

$$R(f) = \frac{f^{(6)}(\xi)}{6!} x^3(x-1)^2(x-2)$$

2. 若 $f(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1}x + a_n$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{x_j^k}{f'(x_j)} = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq k < n-1 \\ a_0^{-1} & k = n-1 \end{cases}$$

有互不相同的 n 个实根 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n . 试证明:

解: 由题意得, $f(x) = a_0(x - x_1)(x - x_2) \cdots (x - x_n)$

对 $g(x) = x^k$

进行插值, 其 $n-1$ 阶差商为,

$$g[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n] = \sum_j \frac{g(x_j)}{\prod_{j \neq i} (x_j - x_i)} = \frac{1}{a_0} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{x_j^k}{f'(x_j)} = \frac{(x^k)^{(n-1)}}{a_0(n-1)!} = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq k \leq n-1 \\ \frac{1}{a_0} & k = n-1 \end{cases}$$

3.用

x_i	1	2	3	4
y_i	4	10	18	26

$$y = c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2$$

拟合上述数据，采用正交多项式方法求解。

例：用 $y = c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2$ 来拟合 $\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} x & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline y & 4 & 10 & 18 & 26 \end{array}$, $w \equiv 1$

解：通过正交多项式 $\varphi_0(x)$, $\varphi_1(x)$, $\varphi_2(x)$ 求解

设 $y = a_0\varphi_0(x) + a_1\varphi_1(x) + a_2\varphi_2(x)$

$$a_k = \frac{(\varphi_k, y)}{(\varphi_k, \varphi_k)}$$

$$\varphi_0(x) = 1 \quad a_0 = \frac{(\varphi_0, y)}{(\varphi_0, \varphi_0)} = \frac{29}{2}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{(x\varphi_0, \varphi_0)}{(\varphi_0, \varphi_0)} = \frac{5}{2} \quad \varphi_1(x) = (x - \alpha_1)\varphi_0(x) = x - \frac{5}{2} \quad a_1 = \frac{(\varphi_1, y)}{(\varphi_1, \varphi_1)} = \frac{37}{5}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{(x\varphi_1, \varphi_1)}{(\varphi_1, \varphi_1)} = \frac{5}{2} \quad \beta_1 = \frac{(\varphi_1, \varphi_1)}{(\varphi_0, \varphi_0)} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\varphi_2(x) = (x - \frac{5}{2})\varphi_1(x) - \frac{5}{4}\varphi_0(x) = x^2 - 5x + 5 \quad a_2 = \frac{(\varphi_2, y)}{(\varphi_2, \varphi_2)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow y &= \frac{29}{2} \times 1 + \frac{37}{5} \left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - 5x + 5) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{49}{10}x - \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

与前例结果一致。

注：手算时也可用待定系数法确定函数族。

4. 求 $f(x) = x^4 + 3x^3 - 1$

在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上的三次最佳一致逼近多项式。

解： 令 $x = \frac{t+1}{2}$

则 $f(t) = \left(\frac{1+t}{2}\right)^4 + 3\left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right)^3 - 1$

设 $P_3(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上的三次最佳一致逼近多项式，由于

$f\left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right)$ 的首项系数为 $\frac{1}{2^4}$ ，则 $f\left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right) - P_3\left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{16} \times 2^{1-4} T_4(t)$

所以， $P_3\left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right) = f(t) - \frac{1}{16} \times 2^{1-4} T_4(t)$

$$P_3(x) = 5x^3 - \frac{5}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{129}{128}, x \in [0, 1]$$

5. 确定求积公式 $\int_{x_0}^{x_1} (x-x_0)f(x)dx = h^2[Af(x_0) + Bf(x_1)] + h^3[Cf'(x_0) + Df'(x_1)] + R(f)$

中的系数 A, B, C, D , 使其代数精度尽量高, 并给出 $R(f)$ 的表达式。

解:

$$R(1) = 0 \quad A + B = 0.5$$

$$R((x-x_0)) = 0 \quad B + C + D = 1/3$$

$$R((x-x_0)^2) = 0 \quad B + 2D = 1/4$$

$$R((x-x_0)^3) = 0 \quad B + 3D = 1/5$$

解得, $A=3/20, B=7/20, C=1/30, D=-1/30$

因为,

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_1} (x-x_0)(x-x_0)^4 dx \neq h^2(0 + Bh^4) + h^3(0 + 4h^3D)$$

所以，该数值积分有三次代数精度构造在三次Hermit插值多项式，即

$$f(x) = H_3(x) + \frac{1}{4!} f^{(4)}(\zeta)(x-x_0)^2(x-x_1)^2, x \in [x_0, x_1], \zeta \in (x_0, x_1)$$

所以，

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_1} (x-x_0) f(x) dx = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} (x-x_0) H_3(x) dx + \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \frac{f^{(4)}(\zeta)}{4!} (x-x_0)^3 (x-x_1)^2 dx$$

$$R[f] = \frac{f^{(4)}(\eta)}{4!} \int_{x_0}^{x_1} (x-x_0)^3 (x-x_1)^2 dx = \frac{h^4}{1440} f^{(4)}(\eta), \eta \in (x_0, x_1)$$

$\{\varphi_n(x)\}$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上带权 $\rho(x)$ 的正交多项式序列, x_i ($i=0, 1, \dots, n$) 是 $\varphi_{n+1}(x)$ 的零点, $l_i(x)$ ($i=0, 1, \dots, n$) 是以 $\{x_i\}$ 为节点的拉格朗日插值基函数。

$\int_a^b \rho(x) f(x) dx \approx \sum_{k=0}^n A_k f(x_k)$ 为高斯求积公式。证明:

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \int_a^b \rho(x) l_k^2(x) dx = \int_a^b \rho(x) dx.$$

证明: 考虑被插值函数为 $l_i^2(x) \in H_{2n}$ 因为 $l_i(x_j) = \delta_{ij}$ $\sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x) = 1$

$$\int_a^b \rho(x) l_k^2(x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^n A_i l_k^2(x_i) = A_k$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n A_k = \sum_{k=0}^n \int_a^b \rho(x) l_k^2(x) dx = \int_a^b \rho(x) dx$$

7. 用龙贝格方法计算 $\int_{0.3}^{0.8} \frac{x^3 + \sin x}{x} dx$,

使其误差不超过 0.1×10^{-4} .

解:

0.65294	0	0
0.63968	0.63526	0
0.63636	0.63526	0.63526
I= 0.6353		