

习题 5.1 求下列给定区间上关于权函数的正交多项式

- (1) $[0,1], \omega(x) = \sqrt{x}$ (2) $[-1,1], \omega(x) = 1+x^2$
 (3) $[0,1], \omega(x) = \sqrt{x(1-x)}$ (4) $[-1,1], \omega(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$

解:

(1) 取 $\varphi_0(x) \equiv 1$, 令 $\varphi_1(x) = x - \frac{(x, \varphi_0)}{(\varphi_0, \varphi_0)} \varphi_0(x) = x - \frac{3}{5}$

令 $\varphi_2(x) = x^2 - \frac{(x^2, \varphi_0)}{(\varphi_0, \varphi_0)} \varphi_0(x) - \frac{(x^2, \varphi_1)}{(\varphi_1, \varphi_1)} \varphi_1(x) = x^2 - \frac{10}{9}x + \frac{5}{21}$

令

$\varphi_3(x) = x^3 - \frac{(x^3, \varphi_0)}{(\varphi_0, \varphi_0)} \varphi_0(x) - \frac{(x^3, \varphi_1)}{(\varphi_1, \varphi_1)} \varphi_1(x) - \frac{(x^3, \varphi_2)}{(\varphi_2, \varphi_2)} \varphi_2(x) \approx x^3 - 20.5078x^2 - 21.7259x - 47.8615$

(2) 取 $\varphi_0(x) \equiv 1$, 令 $\varphi_1(x) = x - \frac{(x, \varphi_0)}{(\varphi_0, \varphi_0)} \varphi_0(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}$

令 $\varphi_2(x) = x^2 - \frac{(x^2, \varphi_0)}{(\varphi_0, \varphi_0)} \varphi_0(x) - \frac{(x^2, \varphi_1)}{(\varphi_1, \varphi_1)} \varphi_1(x) = x^2 - x - \frac{7}{16}$

令

$\varphi_3(x) = x^3 - \frac{(x^3, \varphi_0)}{(\varphi_0, \varphi_0)} \varphi_0(x) - \frac{(x^3, \varphi_1)}{(\varphi_1, \varphi_1)} \varphi_1(x) - \frac{(x^3, \varphi_2)}{(\varphi_2, \varphi_2)} \varphi_2(x) = x^3 + \frac{67}{202}x^2 - \frac{439}{808}x + \frac{9533}{48480}$

(3) 取 $\varphi_0(x) \equiv 1$, 令 $\varphi_1(x) = x - \frac{(x, \varphi_0)}{(\varphi_0, \varphi_0)} \varphi_0(x) = x - \frac{3}{5}$

(4) 取 $\varphi_0(x) \equiv 1$, 令 $\varphi_1(x) = x - \frac{(x, \varphi_0)}{(\varphi_0, \varphi_0)} \varphi_0(x) = x$

令 $\varphi_2(x) = x^2 - \frac{(x^2, \varphi_0)}{(\varphi_0, \varphi_0)} \varphi_0(x) - \frac{(x^2, \varphi_1)}{(\varphi_1, \varphi_1)} \varphi_1(x) = x^2 - \frac{1}{4}$

令 $\varphi_3(x) = x^3 - \frac{(x^3, \varphi_0)}{(\varphi_0, \varphi_0)} \varphi_0(x) - \frac{(x^3, \varphi_1)}{(\varphi_1, \varphi_1)} \varphi_1(x) - \frac{(x^3, \varphi_2)}{(\varphi_2, \varphi_2)} \varphi_2(x) = x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{8}$

习题 5.4 用正交多项式求下列函数的最优平方逼近二次多项式

(1) $p(x) = c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2$

x_i	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
y_i	2	7	8	10	11	11	10	9	8

(2) $y = \arcsin x, [0,1]$

解:

(1) 利用三项递推关系构造正交多项式. 取

$g_0(x) = 1, g_1(x) = x - \frac{\beta_0}{\gamma_0}, g_2(x) = (x - b_1)g_1(x) - c_1g_0(x)$

而

$$\gamma_0 = (g_0, g_0) = (1, 1) = \sum_{i=1}^9 1 = 9$$

$$\beta_0 = (xg_0, g_0) = (x, 1) = \sum_{i=1}^9 x_i = 53, \frac{\beta_0}{\gamma_0} = \frac{53}{9}$$

故 $g_1(x) = x - \frac{53}{9}$. 又

$$\gamma_1 = (g_1, g_1) = \sum_{i=1}^9 (x_i - \frac{53}{9})^2 = \frac{620}{9}$$

$$\beta_1 = (xg_1, g_1) = \sum_{i=1}^9 x_i (x_i - \frac{53}{9})^2 = \frac{29780}{81},$$

$$b_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{\gamma_1} = \frac{1489}{279}, c_1 = \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_0} = \frac{620}{81},$$

所以

$$g_2(x) = (x - \frac{53}{9})^2 - \frac{620}{81}$$

而

$$(g_2, g_2) = \sum_{i=1}^9 ((x_i - \frac{53}{9})^2 - \frac{620}{81})^2 \approx 39398.86$$

$$(g_0, f) = \sum_{i=1}^9 y_i = 76$$

$$(g_1, f) = \sum_{i=1}^9 (x_i - \frac{53}{9}) y_i = \frac{373}{9}$$

$$(g_2, f) = \sum_{i=1}^9 ((x_i - \frac{53}{9})^2 - \frac{620}{81}) y_i \approx -158.46$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) &= c_0 g_0(x) + c_1 g_1(x) + c_2 g_2(x) \\ &= \frac{(g_0, f)}{(g_0, g_0)} g_0(x) + \frac{(g_1, f)}{(g_1, g_1)} g_1(x) + \frac{(g_2, f)}{(g_2, g_2)} g_2(x) \\ &\approx 8.4445 + 0.6016(x - 5.8889) - 0.004((x - 5.8889)^2 - 7.6543) \\ &= 4.7936 + 0.6487x - 0.004x^2 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 解法一: 设 $p_2(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2$, 则 $\phi_0(x) = 1, \phi_1(x) = x, \phi_2(x) = x^2$.

$$(\phi_k, \phi_j) = \int_0^1 x^{k+j} dx = \frac{1}{k+j+1},$$

$$\phi_0(x) = 1, \phi_1(x) = x, \phi_2(x) = x^2$$

$$(\phi_k, \phi_j) = \int_0^1 x^{k+j} dx = \frac{1}{k+j+1}, \quad (\phi_0, f) = \int_0^1 \arcsin x dx = 0.5708,$$

$$(\phi_1, f) = \int_0^1 x \arcsin x dx = 0.3927, \quad (\phi_2, f) = \int_0^1 x^2 \arcsin x dx = 0.3014$$

由正规方程组有

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 1/3 \\ 1/2 & 1/3 & 1/4 \\ 1/3 & 1/4 & 1/5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5708 \\ 0.3927 \\ 0.3014 \end{bmatrix}$$

解得 $c_0 = 0.042, c_1 = 0.5976, c_2 = 0.69$

从而 $p_2(x) = 0.042 + 0.5976x + 0.69x^2$

解法二：利用三项递推关系构造正交多项式。取

$$g_0(x) = 1, g_1(x) = x - \frac{\beta_0}{\gamma_0}, g_2(x) = (x - b_1)g_1(x) - c_1g_0(x)$$

而

$$\gamma_0 = (g_0, g_0) = \int_0^1 x dx = 1$$

$$\beta_0 = (xg_0, g_0) = (x, 1) = \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\beta_0}{\gamma_0} = \frac{2}{1}$$

故 $g_1(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}$. 又

$$\gamma_1 = (g_1, g_1) = \int_0^1 (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 dx = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\beta_1 = (xg_1, g_1) = \int_0^1 x(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 dx = \frac{1}{24},$$

$$b_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{\gamma_1} = \frac{1}{2}, c_1 = \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_0} = \frac{1}{12},$$

所以 $g_2(x) = (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{12}$. 而

$$(g_2, g_2) = \int_0^1 ((x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{12})^2 dx = \frac{1}{180}$$

$$(g_0, f) = \int_0^1 \arcsin x dx \approx 0.5708$$

$$(g_1, f) = \int_0^1 (x - \frac{1}{2}) \arcsin x dx \approx 0.1073$$

$$(g_2, f) = \int_0^1 ((x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{12}) \arcsin x dx \approx 0.0038$$

从而得

$$\begin{aligned} p_2(x) &= c_0g_0(x) + c_1g_1(x) + c_2g_2(x) \\ &= \frac{(g_0, f)}{(g_0, g_0)} g_0(x) + \frac{(g_1, f)}{(g_1, g_1)} g_1(x) + \frac{(g_2, f)}{(g_2, g_2)} g_2(x) \\ &\approx 0.5708 + 1.2876(x - \frac{1}{2}) + 0.684((x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{12}) \\ &= 0.0415 + 0.6036x + 0.684x^2 \end{aligned}$$

解法三：取勒让德正交多项式作为基函数，先作变换 $x = \frac{t+1}{2} (-1 \leq t \leq 1)$,

则 $f(t) = e^{\frac{t+1}{2}}$. 前三个勒让德正交多项式为

$$p_0(t)=1, p_1(t)=t, p_2(t)=\frac{1}{2}(3t^2-1),$$

则 $f(t)$ 的最优平方逼近函数为

$$p(x)=c_0p_0(t)+c_1p_1(t)+c_2p_2(t)$$

对于勒让德正交多项式 $(p_k, p_k) = \frac{2}{2k+1}, (k=0,1,2)$, 而

$$(p_0, f) = \int_{-1}^1 \arcsin\left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right) dt \approx 1.1416, (p_1, f) = \int_{-1}^1 t \arcsin\left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right) dt \approx 0.4292,$$

$$(p_2, f) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 (3t^2-1) \arcsin\left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right) dt \approx 0.0457,$$

从而得

$$c_0 = \frac{(p_0, f)}{(p_0, p_0)} \approx 0.5708, c_1 = \frac{(p_1, f)}{(p_1, p_1)} \approx 0.6438, c_2 = \frac{(p_2, f)}{(p_2, p_2)} \approx 0.1142$$

故

$$p(t) = 0.5708 + 0.6438t + 0.0571(3t^2-1)$$

再将 $t=2x-1$ 代入上式, 则得到 $f(x)$ 的最优平方逼近函数

$$p(x) = 0.0411 + 0.6024x + 0.6852x^2$$

习题 5.6 求下列函数在指定区间上的最优一致逼近一次多项式

$$(1) y = \sqrt{x}, [\frac{1}{4}, 1]; (2) y = \ln x, [1, 2];$$

$$(3) y = e^x, [0, 1]; (4) y = \sqrt{1+x^2}, [0, 1].$$

解:

$$(1) \text{ 设 } p_1(x) = c_0 + c_1x, \text{ 由于 } y'' = -\frac{1}{4}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} < 0 \quad (\frac{1}{4} \leq x \leq 1), \text{ 故取偏差点 } \tilde{x}_0 = \frac{1}{4}, \tilde{x}_2 = 1,$$

则可得方程组:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} - c_0 - c_1 \frac{1}{2} = \mu, & \sqrt{\tilde{x}_1} - c_0 - c_1 \tilde{x}_1 = -\mu, \\ 1 - c_0 - c_1 = \mu, & \frac{1}{2} \tilde{x}_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} - c_1 = 0, \end{cases}$$

解得

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{8}, c_1 = 1, \tilde{x}_1 = \frac{1}{4}, \mu = -\frac{1}{8}$$

于是得到函数 $y = \sqrt{x}$ 在区间 $[\frac{1}{4}, 1]$ 上的最优一致一次多项式

$$\sqrt{x} \approx \frac{1}{8} + x$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } p_1(x) = c_0 + c_1x, \text{ 由于 } y'' = -x^{-2} < 0 \quad (1 \leq x \leq 2), \text{ 故取偏差点 } \tilde{x}_0 = 1, \tilde{x}_2 = 2,$$

则可得方程组:

$$\begin{cases} -c_0 - c_1 = \mu, & \ln \tilde{x}_1 - c_0 - c_1 \tilde{x}_1 = -\mu, \\ \ln 2 - c_0 - 2c_1 = \mu, & \tilde{x}_1^{-1} - c_1 = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } c_0 = -0.6633, c_1 = 0.6931, \tilde{x}_1 = 1.4427, \mu = -0.0298$$

于是得到函数 $y = \ln x$ 在区间 $[1, 2]$ 上的最优一致一次多项式

$$\ln x \approx -0.6633 + 0.6931x$$

- (3) 设 $p_1(x) = c_0 + c_1x$, 由于 $y'' = e^x > 0$ ($0 \leq x \leq 1$), 故取偏差点 $\tilde{x}_0 = 0$, $\tilde{x}_2 = 1$, 则可得方程组:

$$\begin{cases} 1 - c_0 = \mu, & e^{\tilde{x}_1} - c_0 - c_1\tilde{x}_1 = -\mu, \\ e - c_0 - c_1 = \mu, & e^{\tilde{x}_1} - c_1 = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } c_0 = 0.8941, c_1 = 1.7183, \tilde{x}_1 = 0.5413, \mu = 0.1059$$

于是得到函数 $y = e^x$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上的最优一致一次多项式

$$e^x \approx 0.8941 + 1.7183x$$

- (4) 设 $p_1(x) = c_0 + c_1x$, 由于 $y'' = (1+x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} > 0$ ($0 \leq x \leq 1$), 故取偏差点 $\tilde{x}_0 = 0$, $\tilde{x}_2 = 1$,

则可得方程组:

$$\begin{cases} 1 - c_0 = \mu, & \sqrt{1 + \tilde{x}_1^2} - c_0 - c_1\tilde{x}_1 = -\mu, \\ \sqrt{2} - c_0 - c_1 = \mu, & \frac{\tilde{x}_1}{\sqrt{1 + \tilde{x}_1^2}} - c_1 = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } c_0 = 0.6099, c_1 = 0.4142, \tilde{x}_1 = 0.8409, \mu = 0.3901$$

于是得到函数 $y = \sqrt{1+x^2}$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上的最优一致一次多项式

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} \approx 0.6099 + 0.4142x$$

习题 5.10 用两种方法求下列函数在指定区间上的近似最优一致逼近一次式, 并求其误差:

- (1) $y = e^{-x}, [-1, 1]$; (2) $y = \sin x, [0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$.

解:

- (1) 解法一: 利用切比雪夫插值多项式, 我们取插值点为

$$x_i = \cos \left[\frac{2i+1}{4} \pi \right], i = 0, 1$$

$$\text{即 } x_0 = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, x_1 = \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

利用牛顿插值多项式 $N_1(x) = y_0 + \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0}(x - x_0)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} y = e^{-x} &\approx e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} + \frac{e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} - e^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \left(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \\ &\approx 1.2606 - 1.0854x \end{aligned}$$

$M_2 = \max_{-1 \leq x \leq 1} |y''| = e$, 故误差估计为

$$\max_{-1 \leq x \leq 1} |R_1(x)| \leq \frac{M_2}{2!} \frac{1}{2^3} \approx 0.0849$$

解法二: 利用截断切比雪夫级数法, 按照切比雪夫系数计算公式

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi e^{-\cos\theta} d\theta \approx 1.2661$$

$$c_1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi e^{-\cos\theta} \cos\theta d\theta \approx -1.1303$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-x} &\approx c_0 T_0(x) + c_1 T_1(x) = c_0 + c_1 x \\ &\approx 1.2661 - 1.1303x \end{aligned}$$

(2) 解法一：作变量替换，令 $x = (t\pi + \pi)/8$ ，将 $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$ 变为 $t \in [-1, 1]$ ，先关于 t 作

插值多项式，然后将 t 换为 x 即得近似最优一致逼近一次多项式。

$T_2(t)$ 的零点

$$t_i = \cos \left[\frac{2i+1}{4} \pi \right], i = 0, 1$$

$$\text{即 } t_0 = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, t_1 = \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

利用牛顿插值多项式 $N_1(x) = y_0 + \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0} (x - x_0)$ ，则

$$y = \sin x = \sin \frac{t\pi + \pi}{8} \approx N_1(t) = \sin t_0 + \frac{\sin t_1 - \sin t_0}{t_1 - t_0} (t - t_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sin \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi + \pi}{8} + \frac{\sin \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi + \pi}{8} - \sin \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi + \pi}{8}}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} (t - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \\ &= \sin \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi + \pi}{8} + \frac{\sin \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi + \pi}{8} - \sin \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi + \pi}{8}}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} (t - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

将 $t = \frac{8x - \pi}{\pi}$ 带入上式得

$$\begin{aligned} y = \sin x &\approx \sin \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi + \pi}{8} + \frac{\sin \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi + \pi}{8} - \sin \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi + \pi}{8}}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} (\frac{8x - \pi}{\pi} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \\ &\approx 0.0099 + 0.9121x \end{aligned}$$

解法二：由解法一知， $t_0 = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, t_1 = \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 。

此时， $x_0 = \frac{t_0 \pi + \pi}{8} = \frac{(2 + \sqrt{2})\pi}{16}, x_1 = \frac{t_1 \pi + \pi}{8} = \frac{(2 - \sqrt{2})\pi}{16}$ 。

则

$$\begin{aligned}
 y = \sin x &\approx N_1(x) = \sin x_0 + \frac{\sin x_1 - \sin x_0}{x_1 - x_0} (x - x_0) \\
 &= \sin \frac{(2 + \sqrt{2})\pi}{16} + \frac{\sin \frac{(2 - \sqrt{2})\pi}{16} - \sin \frac{(2 + \sqrt{2})\pi}{16}}{\frac{(2 - \sqrt{2})\pi}{16} - \frac{(2 + \sqrt{2})\pi}{16}} (x - \frac{(2 + \sqrt{2})\pi}{16})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\approx 0.0099 + 0.9121x$$

解法三：利用截断切比雪夫级数，令 $x = (t\pi + \pi)/8$ ，则

$$y = \sin \frac{t\pi + \pi}{8}, -1 \leq t \leq 1$$

按切比雪夫级数系数计算公式

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin \frac{\cos \theta \pi + \pi}{8} d\theta \approx 0.36807$$

$$c_1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin \frac{\cos \theta \pi + \pi}{8} \cos \theta d\theta \approx 0.3559$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 y = \sin x &= c_0 T_0(t) + c_1 T_1(t) = c_0 + c_1 t = c_0 + c_1 \frac{8x - \pi}{\pi} \\
 &\approx 0.01227 + 0.9062x
 \end{aligned}$$