

第四章课后习题

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习题 4.3 在 $x = -1, 1, 2$ 处, $f(x) = -3, 0, 4$, 求 $f(x)$ 的二次插值多项式.

(1) $p_2(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2$;

(2) 拉格朗日插值多项式;

(3) 牛顿插值多项式,

证明上述三种方法求得的插值多项式是相同的.

解: 由 $f(x)$ 的二次插值多项式存在且唯一, 得

$$\begin{cases} a_0 + a_1 + a_2 = 0 \\ a_0 - a_1 + a_2 = -3 \\ a_0 + 2a_1 + 4a_2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

解得 $a_0 = -\frac{7}{3}$, $a_1 = \frac{3}{2}$, $a_2 = \frac{5}{6}$, 因此 $p_2(x) = -\frac{7}{3} + \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{5}{6}x^2$.

拉格朗日插值多项式: 由

$$l_0(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)} = -\frac{(x+1)(x+2)}{2}$$
$$l_1 = \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{6}, \quad l_2 = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{3}$$

故

$$L_2(x) = \sum_{k=0}^2 y_k l_k(x) = -\frac{7}{3} + \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{5}{6}x^2$$

牛顿插值多项式: 设

$$N_2(x) = c_0 + c_1(x-x_0) + c_2(x-x_0)(x-x_1),$$

其中

$$c_0 = f[x_0] = -3, \quad c_1 = f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{3}{2}, \quad c_2 = f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x_2 - x_0} = \frac{5}{6}$$

因此

$$N_2(x) = -\frac{7}{3} + \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{5}{6}x^2.$$

故上述三种方法求得的插值多项式是相同的.

习题 4.7 $f(x) = x^7 + x^4 + 3x + 1$, 求 $f[2^0, 2^1, \dots, 2^7]$ 和 $f[2^0, 2^1, \dots, 2^8]$.

解: 由

$$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+k}] = \frac{f^{(k)}(\xi)}{k!},$$

因此, 当 $k = 7$ 时

$$f[2^0, 2^1, \dots, 2^7] = \frac{f^{(7)}(\xi)}{7!} = 1,$$

同理, 当 $k = 8$ 时, $f[2^0, 2^1, \dots, 2^8] = 0$.

习题 4.7 已知函数 $y = f(x)$ 在若干点处的函数值、导数值如下表所示, 求埃尔米特插值多项式和截断误差表达式:

x_i	-1	0	1
y_i	-1	0	1
y'_i	0	0	0

x_i	0	1	2
y_i	1	-1	0
y'_i	0	0	
y''_i	2		

解: (1) 设拉格朗日型埃尔米特插值多项式的形式为

$$H_5(x) = \sum_{i=0}^2 h_i(x)f(x_i) + \sum_{i=0}^2 \bar{h}_i(x)f'(x_i) = \sum_{i=0}^2 h_i(x)f(x_i), \quad (1)$$

其中

$$h_i(x) = \left[1 - 2(x - x_i) \sum_{j=0, j \neq i}^2 \frac{1}{x_i - x_j} \right] l_i^2(x),$$

由于

$$l_0(x) = \frac{x(x-1)}{2}, \quad l_1(x) = (x+1)(x-1), \quad l_2(x) = \frac{x(x+1)}{2},$$

故

$$h_0(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2(x-1)^2 + \frac{3}{4}x^2(x+1)(x-1)^2, \quad h_1(x) = (x+1)^2(x-1)^2, \quad h_2(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2(x+1)^2 - \frac{3}{4}x^2(x-1)(x+1)^2,$$

将上式代入 (1) 得埃尔米特插值多项式为

$$H_5(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x^2(x-1)^2 - \frac{3}{4}x^2(x+1)^2(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{4}x^2(x+1)^2 - \frac{3}{4}x^2(x-1)(x+1)^2.$$

进一步, 其截断误差估计式为

$$R_5(x) = f(x) - H_5(x) = \frac{f^{(6)}(\xi)}{6!}(x+1)^2x^2(x-1)^2.$$

(2) 由 k 阶差商的性质可知

$$f[0, 0] = f'(0) = 0, \quad f[0, 0, 0] = \frac{f''(0)}{2!} = 1, \quad f[1, 1] = f'(1) = 0,$$

作差商表

x_i	$f(x_i)$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}, x_{i+3}]$	\cdots	\cdots
0	<u>1</u>					
0	1	<u>0</u>				
0	1	0	<u>0</u>			
1	-1	-2	-2	<u>-2</u>		
1	-1	0	2	4	<u>6</u>	
2	0	1	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{9}{4}$	<u>$-\frac{33}{8}$</u>

所以

$$H_5(x) = 1 - 2x^3 + 6x^3(x-1) - \frac{33}{8}x^3(x-1)^2,$$

$$R_5(x) = f[0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, x]x^3(x-1)^2(x-2).$$

习题 4.10 设 $x_i (i = 0, 1, \dots, n)$ 是互不相同的插值节点, $l_i(x) (i = 0, 1, \dots, n)$ 是拉格朗日插值基函数. 证明:

- (1) $\sum_{i=1}^n l_i(x) = 1$;
- (2) $\sum_{i=1}^n l_i(x) x_i^k = x^k (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$;
- (3) $\sum_{i=1}^n l_i(x) (x_i - x)^k = 0 (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$;
- (4) $\sum_{i=1}^n l_i(0) x_i^k = \begin{cases} 1, & k = 0, \\ 0, & k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ (-1)^n x_0 x_1 \dots x_n, & k = n + 1. \end{cases}$

Proof. (1) 记 $\varphi(x) = 1$, 则 $\varphi(x)$ 以 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n 为插值节点的拉格朗日插值多项式为 $\sum_{i=1}^n \varphi(x_i) l_i(x)$, 且

$$\varphi(x) - \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi(x_i) l_i(x) = \frac{\varphi^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i) = 0,$$

即

$$\sum_{i=1}^n l_i(x) = 1.$$

(2) 记 $\varphi_k(x) = x^k, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 则 $\varphi_k(x)$ 以 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n 为插值节点的拉格朗日插值多项式为 $\sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_k(x_i) l_i(x)$, 且有

$$\varphi_k(x) - \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_k(x_i) l_i(x) = \frac{\varphi^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i) = 0,$$

即

$$x^k - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^k l_i(x) = 0$$

因此

$$\sum_{i=1}^n l_i(x) x_i^k = x^k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

(3) 将 $(x_i - x)^k$ 按二次项展开得 $(x_i - x)^k = \sum_{j=0}^k (-1)^{k-j} C_k^j x_i^j x^{k-j}$, 所以

$$\sum_{i=1}^n l_i(x) (x_i - x)^k = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=0}^k (-1)^{k-j} C_k^j x_i^j x^{k-j} \right) l_i(x) = \sum_{j=0}^k (-1)^{k-j} C_k^j x^{k-j} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^j l_i(x),$$

由 (2) 得

$$\sum_{i=1}^n l_i(x) (x_i - x)^k = \sum_{j=0}^k (-1)^{k-j} C_k^j x^{k-j} x^j = x^k \sum_{j=0}^k (-1)^{k-j} C_k^j = 0.$$

(4) 当 $k = 0, f(x) = x^0 = 1$ 时, 有 $\sum_{i=1}^n l_i(x) x_i^0 = 1$, 故 $\sum_{i=1}^n l_i(0) = 1$.

当 $k = 1, 2, \dots, n, f(x) = x^k$, 由 (2) 得 $\sum_{i=1}^n l_i(x) x_i^k = x^k (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, 令 $x = 0$, 有 $\sum_{i=1}^n l_i(0) x_i^k = 0$.

当 $k = n + 1, f(x) = x^{n+1}$ 时,

$$x^{n+1} - \sum_{i=1}^n l_i(x) x_i^{n+1} = \prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i),$$

令 $x = 0$, 有

$$\sum_{i=1}^n l_i(0) x_i^{n+1} = - \prod_{i=0}^n (0 - x_i) = (-1)^n x_0 x_1 \dots x_n.$$

□

习题 4.13 已知函数 $y = f(x)$ 在若干点处的函数值如下表所示, 求满足以下端点条件的三次样条插值函数:

$$(1) S'(0) = 0, \quad S'(4) = 48;$$

$$(2) S''(0) = 0, \quad S''(4) = 24;$$

x_i	0	1	2	3	4
y_i	-8	-7	0	19	56

解: 由 $h_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$ 得

$$h_1 = h_2 = h_3 = h_4 = 1.$$

由 $\mu_i = \frac{h_i}{h_i + h_{i+1}}, \lambda_i = 1 - \mu_i$ ($i = 1, 2, 3$) 得

$$\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \frac{1}{2},$$

由 $d_i = 6f[x_{i-1}, x_i, x_{i+1}]$ ($i = 1, 2, 3$) 得

$$d_1 = 18, \quad d_2 = 36, \quad d_3 = 54,$$

(1) 由第二类边界条件得

$$d_0 = 6f[x_0, x_0, x_1] = 6, \quad d_4 = 6f[x_3, x_4, x_4] = 66$$

进一步可以得到关于第二类边界条件的三弯矩方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2M_0 + M_1 = 6 \\ \frac{1}{2}M_0 + 2M_1 + \frac{1}{2}M_2 = 18 \\ \frac{1}{2}M_1 + 2M_2 + \frac{1}{2}M_3 = 36 \\ \frac{1}{2}M_2 + 2M_3 + \frac{1}{2}M_4 = 56 \\ M_3 + 2M_4 = 66 \end{cases}$$

解得 $M_0 = -\frac{1}{21}, M_1 = \frac{128}{21}, M_2 = \frac{35}{3}, M_3 = \frac{404}{21}, M_4 = -\frac{491}{21}$, 进一步可得三次样条插值函数 $S(x)$ 为

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{(1-x)^3}{126} + \frac{64}{63}x^3 - \frac{1}{42}x - \frac{1007}{126}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ \frac{64}{63}(2-x)^3 + \frac{35}{18}(x-1)^3 + \frac{41}{6}x - \frac{281}{18}, & 1 \leq x \leq 2, \\ \frac{35}{18}(3-x)^3 + \frac{202}{63}(x-2)^3 - \frac{35}{18}(3-x) + \frac{995}{63}(x-2), & 2 \leq x \leq 3, \\ \frac{202}{63}(4-x)^3 + \frac{491}{126}(x-3)^3 + \frac{995}{63}(4-x) + \frac{6565}{126}(x-3), & 3 \leq x \leq 4. \end{cases}$$

(2) 由第一类边界条件得 $M_0 = 0, M_4 = 24$, 进一步可得其三弯矩方程组为:

$$\begin{cases} 2M_1 - \frac{1}{2}M_2 = 18 \\ \frac{1}{2}M_1 + 2M_2 + \frac{1}{2}M_3 = 36 \\ \frac{1}{2}M_2 + 2M_3 = 42 \end{cases}$$

解得 $M_1 = \frac{93}{8}$, $M_2 = \frac{21}{2}$, $M_3 = \frac{147}{8}$, 进而三次样条插值函数 $S(x)$ 为

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{31}{16}x^3 - \frac{15}{16}x - 8, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ \frac{31}{16}(2-x)^3 + \frac{7}{4}(x-1)^3 + \frac{115}{16}x - \frac{128}{8}, & 1 \leq x \leq 2, \\ \frac{7}{4}(3-x)^3 + \frac{49}{16}(x-2)^3 + \frac{7}{4}(x-3) + \frac{255}{16}(x-2), & 2 \leq x \leq 3, \\ \frac{49}{16}(4-x)^3 + 4(x-3)^3 + \frac{255}{16}(4-x) + 52(x-3), & 3 \leq x \leq 4. \end{cases}$$