第三章 函数逼近 1. 基本概念

问题: 给定f(x), 找一个简单、 线性空间:以 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 和 $\mathbb{C}[a,b]$ 作为脑中的样板 (2)有限维空间、 无穷维空间: (3)赋范线性空间(S, ||•||):(L) ||从||> || 从→ (金) 火→ (4)线性空间与内积:(S,(•,•)) (2) (M,v) = (以) (以) (U,v) = (以) (以) (U,v) = (以) (以) (U,v) = (U,v) (U) (= (u, w) + (v, w)两个向量正交: (4, 2) 二0 年 いちひ正交  $R^n$ :  $(X,Y) = X_1Y_1 + \cdots + X_nY_n$  $C[a,b]: (f,g) = \int_{a}^{b} f \log g \log dx$ Le to the Cf, Dw = Jafus N N do da 定理(柯西希瓦兹不等式):(ら(・」、))内を空间とりっ(いり)を(いいん)の) (ルナセリ、いナセリ)=(い、い)+シセ(い、い)ナセではりメナ 红河土,"万田司 1 50 龙义 || U|| = J(u,u) m || || 第一个花数 的教-

1. 基本概念 线性空间: 以 $R^n$ 和C[a,b]作为脑中的样板 X是内积空间, $u_1, \dots u_n \in X$ ,这组向量的Gram矩阵定义为:

定理:  $u_1, \dots, u_n$ 线性无关的充要条件是,它们的Gram矩阵非奇异

1. 基本概念 线性空间: 以 $R^n$ 和C[a,b]作为脑中的样板

(5)最佳逼近:

线性空间: 以 $R^n$ 和C[a,b]作为脑中的样板 1. 基本概念 最小二乘拟合:  $a < x_0 < \cdots < x_n < b$ 定理 (Weierstrass):  $f \in C[a,b]$ ,则 $\forall \varepsilon$ 使得: $||f-p||_{\infty} < \varepsilon$ 

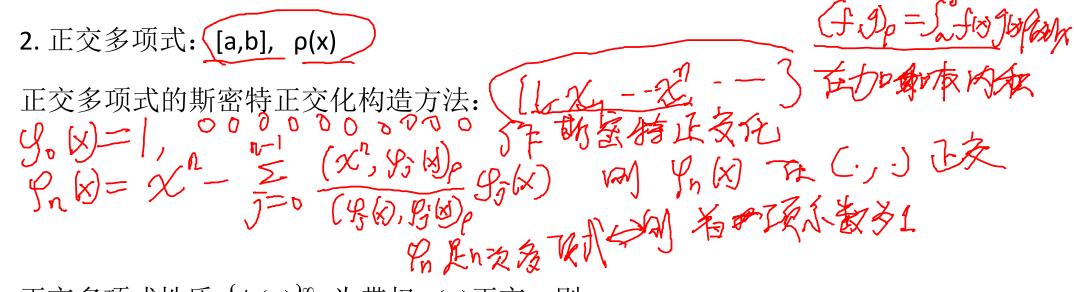
2. 正交多项式 1. 火, 个

↑定义(带权正交族): ρ∞>0 极强的 握 f, g ← Claid] 若(f, g 左(f) 分加力 2000 在 go, — Qω, - 3数6 

 $\rho(x)$ 是[a,b]上首项系数 $a_n \neq 0$ 的n次多项式, $\rho(x)$ 为权函数,  $\{\ddot{\pi}\{\phi_n(x)\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ 中的函数两两加权正交,称 $\{\phi_n(x)\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ 为带权 $\rho(x)$ 正交,  $\phi_n(x)$ 称为[a,b]上带权 $\rho(x)$ 的正交多项式)

注意:正交多项式与区间[a,b]和权重 $\rho(x)$ 相关

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正交多项式性质: $\{\phi_n(x)\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ 为带权 $\rho(x)$ 正交,则

 $(1)\phi_0(x),\cdots,\phi_n(x)$ 线性无关; 正女 一 地位无关

(2)任何一个次数小于等于n的多项式,可以由 $\phi_0(x), \dots, \phi_n(x)$ 线性表示;

 $(3)\phi_n(x)$ 与任何一个次数小于n的多项式加权正交.

定理: $\{\phi_n(x)\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ 为[a,b]上首1的带权 $\rho(x)$ 正交多项式,则对n成立递推关系:

 $\phi_{n+1}(x) = (x - \alpha_n)\phi_n(x) - \beta_n\phi_{n-1}(x), n = 0,1,\dots, \ddagger +$ 

 $\phi_0(x) = 1$ ,  $\phi_{-1}(x) = 0$ ,  $\alpha_n = (x\varphi_n(x), \phi_n(x))/(\varphi_n(x), \phi_n(x))$ 

 $\alpha_n = (\varphi_n(x), \phi_n(x)) / (\varphi_{n-1}(x), \phi_{n-1}(x)), n = 1, 2, \dots$ 

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① 内织 发, j=0, -n-2  $\Rightarrow$  G=0. j=0, -n-2

 $C_n = \frac{-(\chi g_n, |g_n)}{(g_n, g_n)}$ 

 $(x y_n, y_{n-1}) = (y_n, x y_{n-1})$ =  $(y_n, (x y_{n-1} - y_n) + (y_n, y_n)$ =  $0 + (y_n, y_n)$  2. 正交多项式: [a,b], ρ(x)

2. 正交多项式: [a,b], ρ(x)

(二)勒让德多项式:[-1,1], 
$$\rho(x) = 1$$
,  $h(1,x,\dots,x^n)$ 正交化得到

而算太:  $\rho_n(x) = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ ,  $\rho_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n)^n n = 1$ 

(二)勒让德多项式: $[-1,1], \rho(x) = 1, 由\{1, x, \dots, x^n\}$ 正交化得到 性质: 新几丁多环式:  $P_0(x) = 1$ ,  $P_1(x) = 1$   $P_2(x) = \frac{(3x^2-1)}{2}$   $P_3(x) = \frac{(5x^3-3x)}{2}$   $P_4(x) = \frac{(31x^4-30x^2+3)}{8}$   $P_5(x) = \frac{(63x^5-70x^3+14)}{8}$ MRC4. Ph的在CIU有几个不同意点

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