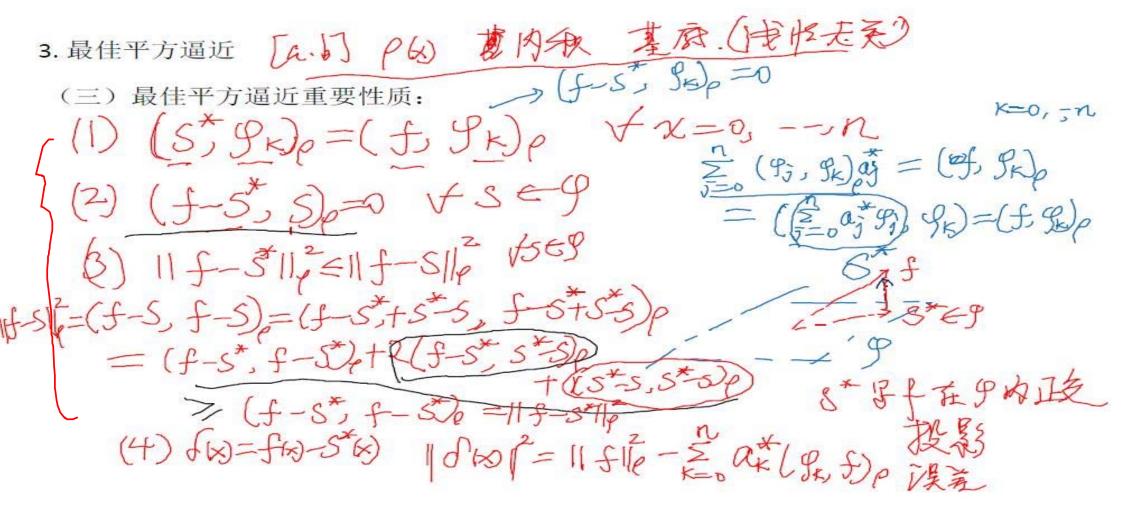
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(flx)- En as give). Sk (x) p(x) dx E So Go WYK WPBOX Gram



## (四)正交函数族最佳平方逼近

 $\phi \varphi = span\{\varphi_0, \dots, \varphi_n\}$ 为加权 $\rho$ 正交的函数族,则最佳平方逼近简化为:

$$a_{k}^{*} = \frac{(f g_{k})}{(g_{k}, g_{k})} \qquad S^{*}(x) = \frac{1}{k} \frac{(f g_{k})}{(g_{k}, g_{k})} g_{k}$$

$$||S^{*} - f||_{p}^{2} = ||f||_{p}^{2} = ||f||_{p}^{2} - \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{f g_{k}}{(g_{k}, g_{k})}\right) \geq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{k} \underbrace{||g_{k}||_{p}^{2}} \leq ||f||_{p}^{2} + \underbrace{||f||_{p}^{2}} + \underbrace{||f||_{p}$$

(四)正交函数族最佳平方逼近:相关结果

定理: 
$$f \in C[a,b], \{\varphi_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$$
正交多项式族,则 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left\| f - S_n^* \right\|_2 = 0$$

定理:  $f \in C^2[a,b], \{\varphi_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ 勒让德正交多项式族,则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,

$$n$$
充分大时 $\|f - S_n^*\|_{\infty} \le \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{n}}$ .
$$S_N^* \text{ ***} \text{ ****}$$

定理: 所有最高项系数为1的n次多项式中, 勒让德多项式在[-1,1]与0的平方误差最小

$$||\hat{A}||_{2}$$
 =  $(\hat{Q}_{n}, \hat{Q}_{n}) = (\hat{Q}_{n} - \hat{P}_{n} + \hat{P}_{n}, \hat{Q}_{n} - \hat{P}_{n} + \hat{P}_{n})$  =  $||\hat{Q}_{n} - \hat{P}_{n}||_{2}^{2} + ||\hat{P}_{n}||_{2}^{2} + ||\hat{Q}_{n} - \hat{P}_{n}||_{2}^{2}$ 

例:求多项式 $f(x) = 2x^3 + x^2 + 2x - 1$ 在[-1,1]上的最佳二次平方逼近多项式

$$\|f(x)-\chi_2(x)\|_2 + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_$$

(四)正交函数族最佳平方逼近:

例:求多项式 $f(x) = e^x$ 在[-1,1]上的最佳三次平方逼近多项式

S3 = Z (ex, PKN) PK PK KZLRD

(PK, PK) PK

(四)正交函数族最佳平方逼近:一般区间

一般区间[a,b]上的勒让德多项式(或其他正交多项式)

$$[-1, 1] \qquad \chi = \frac{b-a}{2} + \frac{a+b}{2} \qquad t \in [-1, 1]$$

$$+ = \frac{2x-b-b}{b-a} \qquad [-1, 1] \longrightarrow [a, b]$$

$$[a, b] \qquad \qquad P_n \in [-1, 1] \perp LRD$$

$$[a, b] \qquad \qquad P_n \in [-1, 1] \perp LRD$$

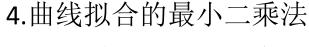
(五) 切比雪夫级数 
$$P(N) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R}}$$
 [H, I]  $\int_{R}$  to the  $\int_{R}$   $\int_{R}$ 

4.曲线拟合的最小二乘法

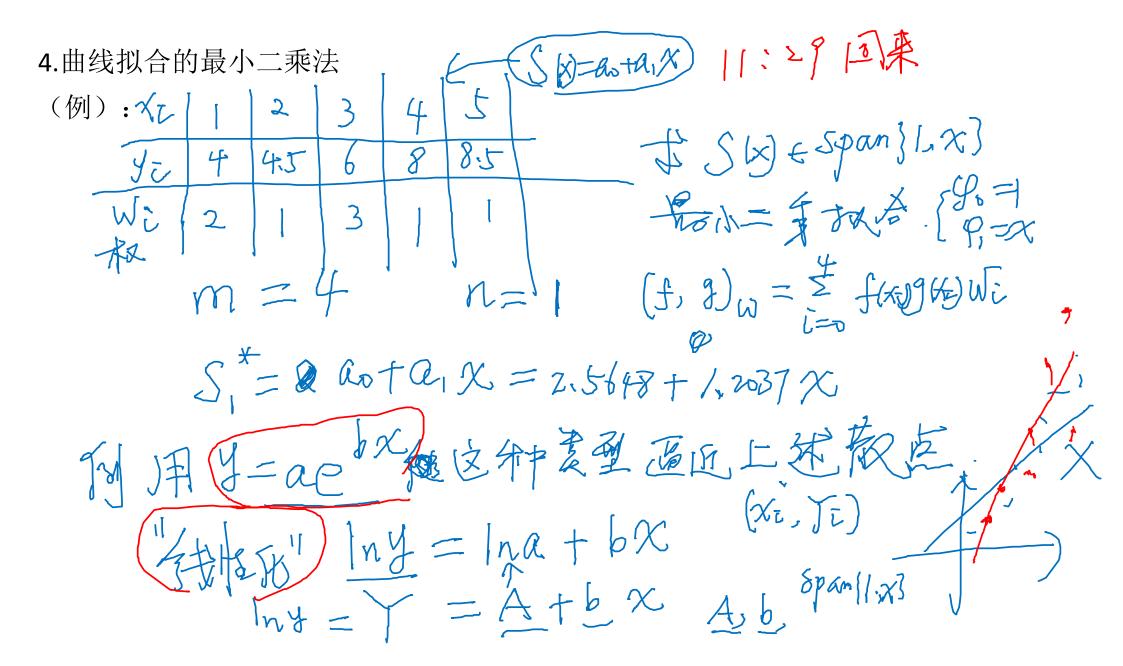
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(一)最小二乘问题描述:

4.曲线拟合的最小二乘法 M (二)构造: 至1 二 2 至 W ( ) 是 ( ) 4.曲线拟合的最小二乘法 E (gr g)w az = (£ g)w  $G = \left[ \left( f_{x}, f_{j} \right) \right]_{j, k=\infty}^{n}$ 



M>n (三) 法方程与Haar条件: 安义: 9。一只的任意特性独然在点案上了的,证一则上至多有不不同零点的称为。一个开西的潜 Lo---- Ph 在 (Xo, -5 Xm) 满足Haar采序



(四) 正交多项式最小二乘拟合  $(x_i, y_i)$   $W_i$   $(f, g)_w = \xi_i + \kappa_i y_i$   $(y_i, x_i) - \chi_i$  在  $(y_i, y_i)$   $w_i$   $(f, g)_w = \xi_i + \kappa_i y_i$   $(y_i, x_i) - \chi_i$  在  $(y_i, y_i)$   $w_i$   $(y_i, y_i)$   $(y_i, y_i)$   $w_i$   $(y_i, y_i)$   $(y_i, y_i)$ 

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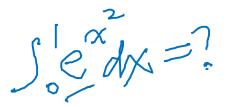
$$S = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{(f_i p_i)_{ii}}{(p_i p_i)_{ii}} p_i = f_i + f_$$

(四)正交多项式最小二乘拟合(续)(3.5节和3.6节不讲)

第四章.数值积分与数值微分



第1、第2节:数值积分概念与牛顿-科特斯公式



(一): 概念与机械求积公式

f(x)是[a,b]上的连续函数,计算定积分 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx$ :



回顾黎曼积分: 
$$a \le x_0 < \dots < x_n \le b, \Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1},$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i) \Delta x_i, \text{则可用} \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i) \Delta x_i \approx \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

特例: (1)n = 0: 中点公式 (矩形公式

$$f(x)dx \approx f(\frac{a+b}{2})(b-a),$$

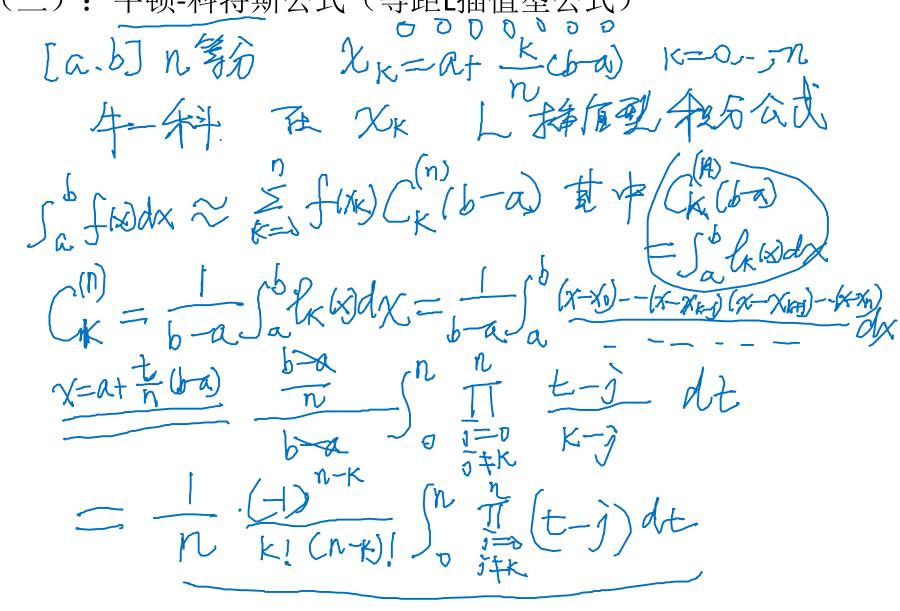
(定义) 机械求积公式,形如 $\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k f(x_k)$ 的数值积分公式,

 $x_k$  称为积分点, $A_k$  称为求积系数,或积分权, $x_k$  与 $A_k$  与f(x) 无关

第1、第2节:数值积分概念与牛顿-科特斯公式

(二):插值型积分公式 n≤ Xo - 、 - Xn ≤ b  第1、第2节:数值积分概念与牛顿-科特斯公式

(三): 牛顿-科特斯公式(等距L插值型公式)



(三): 牛顿-科特斯公式(等距L插值型公式) 科特斯积分公式系数表:

$$\frac{1}{2}$$
  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{3}$   $\frac{1}{3}$   $\frac{1}{3}$   $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{$ 

逼近或拟合型公式

今日的公子(X) M Safe) 公子(X) M Safe) M Sa

(五) 机械求积公式: 形如 $\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \sum A_k f(x_k)$ 的数值积分公式,  $x_k$ 称为积分点, $A_k$ 称为求积系数,或积分权, $x_k$ 与 $A_k$ 与f(x)无关

(六): 代数精度, 若某个求积公式对于次数不超过m的多 该积分公式具有m次代数精度 Softwar ZfranAK

(六): 代数精度

上述各种求积公式的代数精度: