

### 3. 均差与牛顿插值:

(一) 问题描述与构造:

$$\{l_0, \dots, l_n\}$$

$$y_i = f(x_i) \quad i=0, 1, \dots, n \quad \{1, x-x_0, (x-x_0)(x-x_1), \dots, (x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{n-1})\}$$

$$P_0 = a_0 \text{ 插值 } P_0(x_0) = f(x_0) \Rightarrow a_0 = f(x_0)$$

$$P_1 = a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) \text{ 在 } x_0, x_1 \text{ 插值}$$

已知  $a_0 = f(x_0)$ . 代入  $x_1$ , 得  $a_1 = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}$

$$P_2 = a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) + a_2(x-x_0)(x-x_1) \text{ 插值 } x_0, x_1, x_2$$

$$a_2 = \frac{P_2(x_2) - P_1(x_2)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)} = \frac{\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_0)}{x_2-x_0} - \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1-x_0}}{x_2-x_1}$$

$$P_n(x) = P_{n-1}(x) + (a_n(x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{n-1})) \text{ 插值 } x_0, \dots, x_n$$

$$a_n = \frac{P_n(x_n) - P_{n-1}(x_n)}{(x_n-x_0)(x_n-x_1)\dots(x_n-x_{n-1})}$$

$$P_n(x) = a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) + \dots + a_n(x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{n-1})$$

### 3. 均差与牛顿插值:

(二) (定义: 牛顿插值多项式):

$$P_n(x) = a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) + \dots + a_n(x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{n-1})$$

称为  $n$  阶 ~~牛顿插值多项式~~

$a_k \quad k=0, \dots, n$  牛-----系数  
 "  $a_k$  " 有无更好  
 算法 "

$$L_n(x) = P_n(x)$$

注意1: 牛顿插值与拉格朗日插值区别:

基底不同

$$L: \{l_0(x), \dots, l_n(x)\}$$

$$N: \{1, (x-x_0), \dots, (x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{n-1})\}$$

注意2: 牛顿插值的思想: 后进来插值点. 不影响前面插点

"在线"

牛顿插值的余项:

$$f(x) - P_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega_{n+1}$$

3. 均差与牛顿插值: (牛顿插值系数  $a_k$  如何求?)

(三) (定义: 均差):

$$f[x_0, x_k] = \frac{f(x_k) - f(x_0)}{x_k - x_0} \quad \text{均差}$$

$f$  在  $x_0, x_k$  一阶均差

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_k] = \frac{f[x_0, x_k] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x_k - x_1} \quad \text{二阶均差}$$

一般地  $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = \frac{f[x_0, \dots, x_{k-2}, x_k] - f[x_0, \dots, x_{k-2}, x_{k-1}]}{x_k - x_{k-1}}$

$f$   $k$  阶均差

由均差定义:  $a_1 = f[x_0, x_1]$

$$a_2 = f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$$

可证  $a_n = f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$

证

### 3. 均差与牛顿插值:

(四) 牛顿插值的系数与插值余项的均差形式:

(a) 插值系数的获得:

$\forall x \in [a, b]$  插值  $x, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$  之和  
 $x$  与  $x_0$   $f(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_0](x - x_0)$   $n+2$  作均差

$x$  与  $x_0, x_1$   $f[x_0, x_0] = f[x_0, x_1] + f[x_0, x_0, x_1](x - x_1)$

$x, x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}, f[x, x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}] = f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] + f[x, x_0, \dots, x_n](x - x_n)$

以下依次代入:

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_0](x - x_0) + \dots + f[x_0, \dots, x_n](x - x_0) \dots (x - x_{n-1})$$

$$+ f[x, x_0, \dots, x_n] \omega_{n+1}(x) = P_n(x) + R_n(x)$$

(b) 余项的均差形式: ①  $n$  次多项式 ② 插值  $x \in [a, b]$   $R_n(x) = 0$

$P_n(x)$  就是  $n$  次插值 ③ 基函数  $\{1, (x - x_0), \dots, (x - x_0) \dots (x - x_{n-1})\}$   
 $\omega_{n+1}(x)$

$a_k = f[x_0, \dots, x_k]$

均差形式  $R_n = f[x, x_0, \dots, x_n] \omega_{n+1}(x)$   
 $= \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega_{n+1}(x)$

归纳法

3. 均差与牛顿插值:

(五) 均差性质:

$$(1) f[x_0, \dots, x_k] = \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{f(x_j)}{(x_j - x_0) \dots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \dots (x_j - x_k)}$$

对称性:  $f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = f[x_1, x_0, x_2] = f[x_2, x_1, x_0]$

$$(2) f[x_0, \dots, x_k] = \frac{f[x_1, \dots, x_k] - f[x_0, \dots, x_{k-1}]}{x_k - x_0}$$

$$(3) f[x, x_0, \dots, x_n] = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(x)}{(n+1)!}, \quad n+1 \text{ 阶}$$

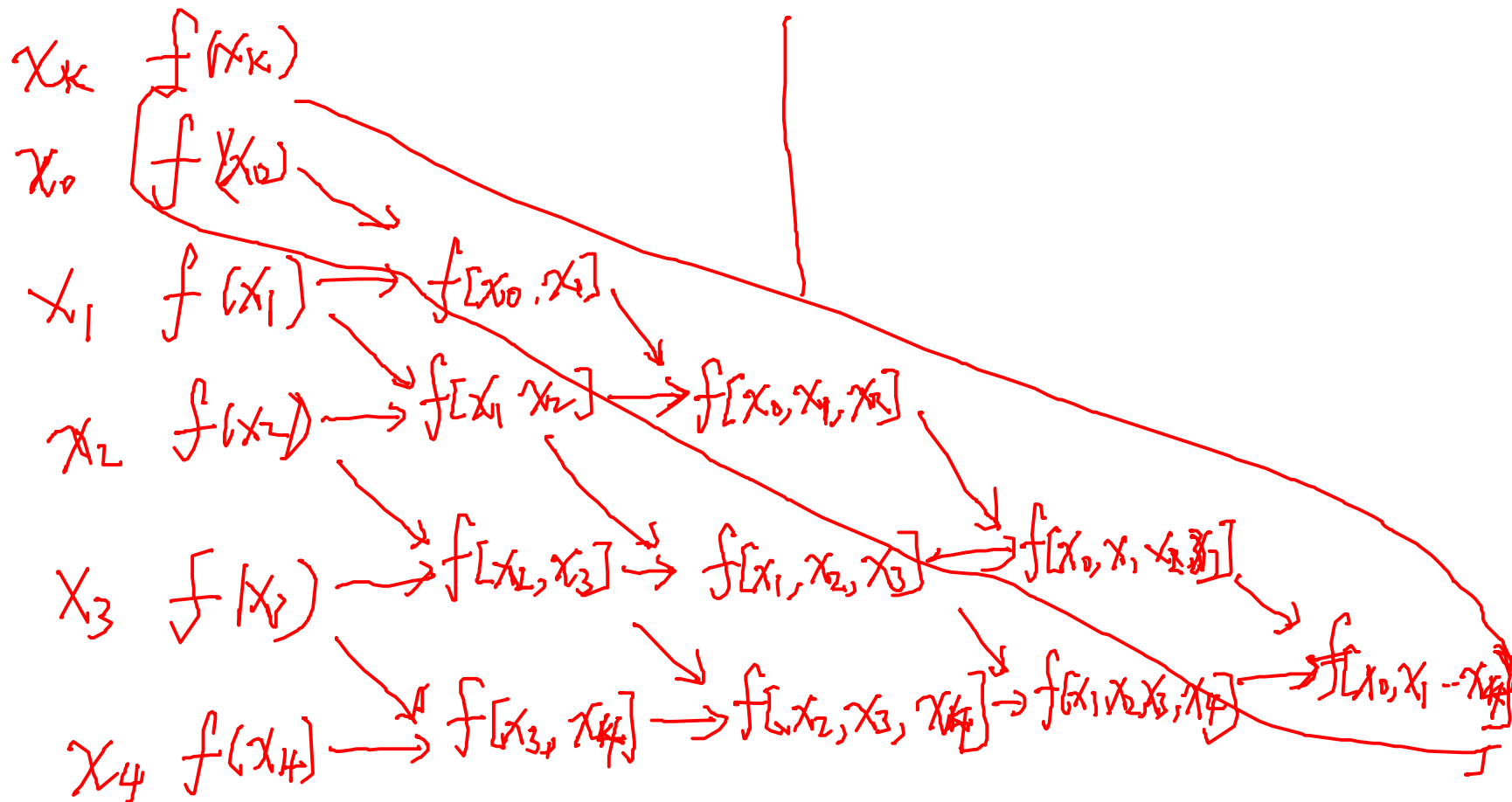
$$\overset{A_n}{f[x_0, \dots, x_n]} = \frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{n!}, \quad n \text{ 阶}$$

11:27 回来

### 3. 均差与牛顿插值:

(六) 均差表:

一阶      二阶      三阶      四阶



3. 均差与牛顿插值:  
(例):

四阶插值. 并估计余项

0.4	0.41075				
0.55	0.57815	1.1160			
0.65	0.69575		0.2800		
0.8	0.88811			0.19733	
0.9	1.01652				0.03134
1.05	1.25382				-0.00012

$$P_4(x) = \dots$$

$$P_4(0.596) \approx 0.63192$$

$$|R_4(x)| \leq \underbrace{f[x_0, \dots, x_5]}_{\approx -0.00012} W_5(0.596) \leq 3.63 \times 10^{-9}$$

#### 4. 埃尔米特 (Hermite) 插值:

(一) 重节点插值、泰勒插值:

$$\lim_{\substack{x_1 \rightarrow x_0 \\ x_2 \rightarrow x_0}} f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!} = f[x_0, x_0, x_0]$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x_1 \rightarrow x_0 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \rightarrow x_0}} f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} = f[x_0, \dots, x_0]_{n+1}$$

重节点插值

在牛顿插值中令  $x_1, \dots, x_n \rightarrow x_0$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n + R_n(x)$$

$$\frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x-x_0)^{n+1} \quad \text{泰勒公式}$$

(定义: 埃尔米特插值): 插值导数的插值公式 称为 Hermite 插值



#### 4. 埃尔米特 (Hermite) 插值:

(二) 典型H插值一:

(a) 问题描述:

找  $P \in P_3$  使  $P(x_i) = f(x_i), i=0,1,2$   $P'(x_1) = f'(x_1)$   
 $f(x_0), f(x_1), f(x_2), f'(x_1)$   
 Hermite

(b) 构造:

1) 插  $f(x_i), i=0,1,2$

2) 插  $f'(x_1)$

$$P_n = f[x_0] + f[x_0, x_1](x-x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x-x_0)(x-x_1) + A(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)$$

$$A \cdot P_n'(x_1) = f'(x_1) \text{ 求出}$$

$$A = \frac{f'(x_1) - f[x_0, x_1] - (x_1 - x_0)f[x_0, x_1, x_2]}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)}$$

#### 4. 埃尔米特 (Hermite) 插值:

(二) 典型H插值一:

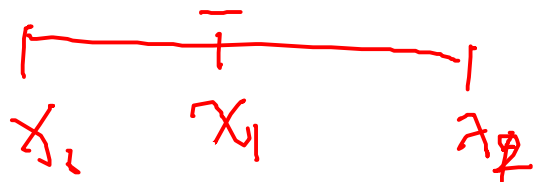
(c) 构造 (重节点牛顿插值):  $f$  在  $x_0, x_1, x_2, x_1$  处插值  
○○○

$$P(x) = f[x_1] + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1) \\ + f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_1](x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

$$(f[x_1, x_1] = f'(x_1)) \quad R(x) = f[x_0, x_0, x_1, x_2, x_1](x - x_0)(x - x_1)^2(x - x_2)$$

可证  $P$  满足要求

$$R(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} (x - x_0)(x - x_1)^2(x - x_2)$$



4. 埃尔米特 (Hermite) 插值:

(二) 典型H插值一:

(d) 误差:

已求

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#### 4. 埃尔米特 (Hermite) 插值:

(三) 典型H插值二:

(a) 问题描述:

$x_k, x_{k+1}$ , 求  $H_3(x) \in \mathcal{P}_3$  使  
 $H_3(x_k) = f(x_k) = y_k$   $H_3(x_{k+1}) = f(x_{k+1}) = y_{k+1}$   
 $H_3'(x_k) = f'(x_k) = m_k$   $H_3'(x_{k+1}) = f'(x_{k+1}) = m_{k+1}$

(b) 构造 (基函数法):

$$H_3(x) = \alpha_k(x) y_k + \alpha_{k+1}(x) y_{k+1} + \beta_k(x) m_k + \beta_{k+1}(x) m_{k+1}$$

其中  $\alpha_k, \alpha_{k+1}, \beta_k, \beta_{k+1}$  二次多项式 满足

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_k(x_k) = 1, \alpha_k(x_{k+1}) = 0, \alpha_k'(x_k) = \alpha_k'(x_{k+1}) = 0 \\ \alpha_{k+1}(x_k) = 0, \alpha_{k+1}(x_{k+1}) = 1, \alpha_{k+1}'(x_k) = \alpha_{k+1}'(x_{k+1}) = 0 \\ \beta_k(x_k) = \beta_k(x_{k+1}) = 0, \beta_k'(x_k) = 1, \beta_k'(x_{k+1}) = 0 \\ \beta_{k+1}(x_k) = \beta_{k+1}(x_{k+1}) = 0, \beta_{k+1}'(x_k) = 0, \beta_{k+1}'(x_{k+1}) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_k(x) = (ax+b) \left( \frac{x-x_{k+1}}{x_k-x_{k+1}} \right)^2 \quad a, b \text{ 待定} \quad a = -\frac{2}{x_k-x_{k+1}}, \quad b = 1 + \frac{2x_k}{x_k-x_{k+1}}$$

$$\alpha_k(x) = \left( 1 + 2 \frac{x-x_k}{x_{k+1}-x_k} \right) \left( \frac{x-x_{k+1}}{x_k-x_{k+1}} \right)^2$$

#### 4. 埃尔米特 (Hermite) 插值:

(三) 典型H插值二:

同理:  $\alpha_{k+1}(x) = \left(1 + 2 \frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k}\right)^2$

$$\beta_k = (x - x_k) \left(\frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 \quad \beta_{k+1} = (x - x_{k+1}) \left(\frac{x - x_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k}\right)^2$$

可知  $H_3(x)$  满足插值条件

作业 13 15

(c) 误差估计:

#### 4. 埃尔米特 (Hermite) 插值: (四) 推广: