

数值分析：多项式插值

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多项式插值

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1. 差商与 Newton 插值

逐次线性插值

- 回顾：Lagrange 插值法

□ 基函数 $l_i(x) = \prod_{k=0, k \neq i}^n \frac{x-x_k}{x_i-x_k}$ ($i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$)

□ 每增加一个新的插值节点，所有插值基函数 $l_i(x)$ 都需重新计算

- 解决办法——更换基函数

□ 设计一个可以逐次生成插值多项式的算法，即

$$p_{n+1}(x) = p_n(x) + u_{n+1}(x)$$

其中 $p_{n+1}(x)$ 和 $p_n(x)$ 分别是 $n+1$ 次和 n 次插值多项式



1. 差商与 Newton 插值

新的插值基函数

- 直线方程

□ 两点式: $y = y_0 \frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_1} + y_1 \frac{x-x_0}{x_1-x_0}$ \Rightarrow Lagrange 插值

□ 点斜式: $y = y_0 + \frac{y_1-y_0}{x_1-x_0}(x - x_0)$ \Rightarrow ?

- 设插值节点为 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n , 插值基函数 $\omega_n(x)$ 为

$$\omega_0 = 1$$

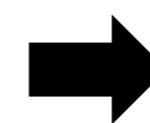
$$\omega_1 = x - x_0$$

$$\omega_2 = (x - x_0)(x - x_1)$$

:

$$\omega_n = (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_{n-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{n+1} = \omega_n \cdot (x - x_n)$$



$$p_1(x) = y_0 \omega_0 + \frac{y_1-y_0}{x_1-x_0} \omega_1$$
$$p_2(x) = p_1(x) + \frac{\frac{y_2-y_0}{x_2-x_0} - \frac{y_1-y_0}{x_1-x_0}}{x_2-x_1} \omega_2$$

:

$$p_n(x) = p_{n-1}(x) + a_n \omega_n$$



1. 差商与 Newton 插值

差商 (Difference Quotient)

- 已知函数 $f(x)$ 和节点 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k , 则

□ $f(x)$ 关于点 x_0, x_k 的一阶差商:

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

□ $f(x)$ 关于点 x_0, x_1, x_k 的二阶差商:

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_k] = \frac{f[x_0, x_k] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x_k - x_1}$$

□ $f(x)$ 关于点 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k 的 k 阶差商:

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



1. 差商与 Newton 插值

差商 (Difference Quotient)

- 用差商重新表示插值多项式

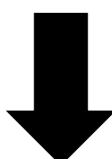
$$\omega_0 = 1$$

$$\omega_1 = x - x_0$$

$$\omega_2 = (x - x_0)(x - x_1)$$

⋮

$$\omega_n = (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_{n-1})$$



$$p_1(x) = y_0 \omega_0 + f[x_0, x_1] \omega_1$$

$$p_2(x) = y_0 \omega_0 + f[x_0, x_1] \omega_1 + f[x_0, x_1, x_2] \omega_2$$

$$p_n(x) = ?$$



1. 差商与 Newton 插值

差商 (Difference Quotient)

- 用差商重新表示插值多项式

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

$$\Leftrightarrow f[x_0, x] = \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

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

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

$$\Updownarrow f[x_0, x_1, x] = \frac{f[x_0, x] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x - x_1}$$

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

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

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

$$\Updownarrow f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x] = \frac{f[x_0, x_1, x] - f[x_0, x_1, x_2]}{x - x_2}$$





1. 差商与 Newton 插值

差商 (Difference Quotient)

- 用差商重新表示插值多项式

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

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

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

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

$$+ f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, x](x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_n)$$

□ Newton 差商插值多项式

$$N_n(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1]\omega_1(x) + \cdots + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]\omega_n(x)$$

□ 插值余项

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



1. 差商与 Newton 插值

差商 (Difference Quotient)

- 差商的性质

1. 差商可以表示为函数值 $f(x_0), f(x_1), \dots, f(x_k)$ 的线性组合

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{f(x_j)}{(x_j - x_0) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_k)}$$



Lagrange 插值多项式

$$L_k(x) = \sum_{j=0}^k f(x_j) l_j(x) = \sum_{j=0}^k f(x_j) \frac{(x - x_0) \cdots (x - x_{j-1})(x - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x - x_k)}{(x_j - x_0) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_k)}$$



1. 差商与 Newton 插值

差商 (Difference Quotient)

证明 (归纳法)

- 对于一阶差商 ($k = 1$) , 有 $f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{f(x_0)}{x_0 - x_1} + \frac{f(x_1)}{x_1 - x_0}$ 成立
- 假设上述结论对 $k - 1$ 阶差商成立, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 f[x_0, \dots, x_{k-2}, x_k] - f[x_0, \dots, x_{k-1}] &= \sum_{j=0, 1, \dots, k-2, \textcolor{blue}{k}} \frac{f(x_j)}{(x_j - x_0) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_{k-2})(\textcolor{blue}{x_j} - \textcolor{blue}{x_k})} \\
 &\quad - \sum_{j=0, 1, \dots, \textcolor{blue}{k-1}} \frac{f(x_j)}{(x_j - x_0) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_{k-2})(\textcolor{blue}{x_j} - \textcolor{blue}{x_{k-1}})} \\
 &= \sum_{j=0, 1, \dots, k-2} \frac{f(x_j)}{(x_j - x_0) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_{k-2})} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x_j - x_k} - \frac{1}{x_j - x_{k-1}} \right) \\
 &\quad - \frac{f(x_{k-1})}{(x_{k-1} - x_0) \cdots (x_{k-1} - x_{k-2})} + \frac{f(x_k)}{(x_k - x_0) \cdots (x_k - x_{k-2})} \\
 &= \sum_{j=0, 1, \dots, k-2} \frac{f(x_j) \cdot (\textcolor{blue}{x_k} - \textcolor{blue}{x_{k-1}})}{(x_j - x_0) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_k)} + \sum_{j=k-1, k} \frac{f(x_j) \cdot (\textcolor{blue}{x_k} - \textcolor{blue}{x_{k-1}})}{(x_j - x_0) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_k)}
 \end{aligned}$$

即上述结论对 k 阶差商也成立.



1. 差商与 Newton 插值

差商 (Difference Quotient)

- 差商的性质

2. 差商与节点的排序无关，即差商具有**对称性**

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = f[x_{i_0}, x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_k}]$$

其中 i_0, i_1, \dots, i_k 是对 $0, 1, \dots, k$ 的一个任意排列

- 差商的等价定义

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



1. 差商与 Newton 插值

差商 (Difference Quotient)

- 差商的性质

3. 差商与阶导数之间的关系

- 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上具有 k 阶导数，则至少存在一点 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = \frac{f^{(k)}(\xi)}{k!}$$

思路 1：与 Lagrange 插值余项的定理的证明方法类似 \Leftarrow 罗尔定理

思路 2：根据插值多项式的存在唯一性，有 $N_n(x) \equiv L_n(x)$ 且余项相同。
根据 Lagrange 插值余项的定理，有

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, x] \omega_{n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega_{n+1}(x) \Rightarrow f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, x] = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}$$



1. 差商与 Newton 插值

差商 (Difference Quotient)

- 差商的性质

4. 若 $h(x) = c \cdot f(x)$, 则 $h[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = c \cdot f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k]$;

若 $h(x) = f(x) + g(x)$, 则

$$h[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] + g[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k].$$

5. 若 $f(x)$ 为 n 次多项式, 则它的 n 阶差商为与 x 无关的常数, $n+1$ 阶, $n+2$ 阶, … 等高阶差商的结果均为 0。

□ 假设 $f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n$, 可以证明, 它的 n 阶差商等于 _____。



1. 差商与 Newton 插值

差商 (Difference Quotient)

- ## • 如何计算差商？

差商表

差商的等价定义

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

x_i	$f(x_i)$	一阶差商	二阶差商	...	k 阶差商
x_0	$f(x_0)$				
x_1	$f(x_1)$	$f[x_0, x_1]$			
x_2	$f(x_2)$	$f[x_1, x_2]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$		
x_3	$f(x_3)$	$f[x_2, x_3]$	$f[x_1, x_2, x_3]$		
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\ddots	
x_k	$f(x_k)$	$f[x_{k-1}, x_k]$	$f[x_{k-2}, x_{k-1}, x_k]$	\cdots	$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k]$



1. 差商与 Newton 插值

差商 (Difference Quotient)

- 如何计算差商?

□ 差商表

差商的等价定义

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

例

已知 $y = f(x)$ 的函数表，计算其各阶差商.

x_i	$f(x_i)$	一阶差商	二阶差商	三阶差商
-2	5			
-1	3	$-2 = \frac{3 - 5}{-1 - (-2)}$		
1	17	$7 = \frac{17 - 3}{1 - (-1)}$	$3 = \frac{7 - (-2)}{1 - (-2)}$	
2	21	$4 = \frac{21 - 17}{2 - 1}$	$-1 = \frac{4 - 7}{2 - (-1)}$	$-1 = \frac{-1 - 3}{2 - (-2)}$



1. 差商与 Newton 插值

差商 (Difference Quotient)

- 如何计算差商?

尾递归

```
def difference_quotient(x, y):  
    """Compute the `k`-order difference quotient.  
  
    Args:  
        x: A list of numbers x[0], x[1], ..., x[k]  
        y: A list of numbers, same length as `x`, denoting the function values `f(x)`.  
    """  
  
    assert len(x) == len(y) >= 2  
    k = len(x)  
    if k == 2:  
        return (y[1] - y[0]) / (x[1] - x[0])  
    return (  
        difference_quotient(x[1:], y[1:]) - difference_quotient(x[:-1], y[:-1])  
    ) / (x[-1] - x[0])
```



1. 差商与 Newton 插值

差商 (Difference Quotient)

- 如何计算差商?

迭代

```
def difference_quotient(x, y):  
    """Compute the `k`-order difference quotient.  
  
    Args:  
        x: A list of numbers x[0], x[1], ..., x[k]  
        y: A list of numbers, same length as `x`, denoting the function values `f(x)`.  
    """  
  
    assert len(x) == len(y) >= 2  
    k = len(x)  
  
    table = [[yi] + [0] * order for order, yi in enumerate(y)]  
    for j in range(1, k + 1): # j-order difference quotient  
        for i in range(j, k):  
            table[i][j] = (table[i][j - 1] - table[i - 1][j - 1]) / (x[i] - x[i - j])  
    return table[-1][-1]
```



1. 差商与 Newton 插值

Newton 插值

- Newton 插值多项式 $N_n(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的 n 次插值多项式

$$N_n(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1]\omega_1(x) + \cdots + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]\omega_n(x)$$

- 当增加一个节点时, Newton 插值公式只需在原来的基础上增加一项, 之前的计算结果可以直接复用!

□ 注: 增加的插值节点, 需排在已有插值节点的后面

x_i	$f(x_i)$	一阶差商	二阶差商	三阶差商
x_0	$f(x_0)$			
x_1	$f(x_1)$	$f[x_0, x_1]$		
x_2	$f(x_2)$	$f[x_1, x_2]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$	
x_3	$f(x_3)$	$f[x_2, x_3]$	$f[x_1, x_2, x_3]$	
x_4	$f(x_4)$	$f[x_3, x_4]$	$f[x_2, x_3, x_4]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$



1. 差商与 Newton 插值

Newton 插值余项

- 相比于 Lagrange 插值余项, Newton 插值余项更加实用
 - $R_n(x) = f(x) - N_n(x) = f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, x] \omega_{n+1}(x)$
 - 仅涉及插值点与插值节点的差商, 在导数不存在时仍然可计算
 - 注:** 在计算差商 $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, x]$ 时, 由于 $f(x)$ 未知, 只能使用插值得到的**近似值**
⇒ 得到的差商可能存在一定的偏差



1. 差商与 Newton 插值

Newton 插值

$$N_n(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1]\omega_1(x) + \cdots + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]\omega_n(x)$$

$$\omega_n = (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_{n-1})$$

例

已知 $y = \ln x$ 的函数值如下

x	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
$\ln x$	-0.9163	-0.6931	-0.5108	-0.3567	-0.2231

分别用 Newton 线性和抛物线插值计算 $\ln 0.54 (\approx -0.616186)$ 的近似值.

取节点 0.4, 0.5, 0.6 作差商表

- $N_1(x) = -0.9163 + 2.232 \cdot (x - 0.4)$

$$\Rightarrow N_1(0.54) \approx -0.6038$$

- $N_2(x) = N_1(x) - 2.0450 \cdot (x - 0.4)(x - 0.5)$

$$\Rightarrow N_2(0.54) \approx -0.6153$$

x_i	$\ln x_i$	一阶差商	二阶差商
0.4	-0.9163		
0.5	-0.6931	2.232	
0.6	-0.5108	1.823	-2.045



1. 差商与 Newton 插值

Newton 插值

$$N_n(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1]\omega_1(x) + \cdots + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]\omega_n(x)$$

$$\omega_n = (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_{n-1})$$

例

已知 $y = \ln x$ 的函数值如下

x	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
$\ln x$	-0.9163	-0.6931	-0.5108	-0.3567	-0.2231

分别用 Newton 线性和抛物线插值计算 $\ln 0.54 (\approx -0.616186)$ 的近似值.

取节点 0.5, 0.6, 0.4 作差商表

- $N_1(x) = -0.6931 + 1.8230 \cdot (x - 0.5)$

$$\Rightarrow N_1(0.54) \approx -0.6202$$

- $N_2(x) = N_1(x) - 2.0450 \cdot (x - 0.5)(x - 0.6)$

$$\Rightarrow N_2(0.54) \approx -0.6153$$

x_i	$\ln x_i$	一阶差商	二阶差商
0.5	-0.6931		
0.6	-0.5108	1.8230	
0.4	-0.9163	2.0275	-2.0450



1. 差商与 Newton 插值

Newton 插值

- 注意事项

- 选取插值节点时，应遵循就近原则
 - 优先选取离插值位置 x 更近的节点
 - 插值节点无需按大小顺序排列
 - 最终计算插值多项式时，只需要使用差商表中对角线部分的值
 - 增加插值节点时，新增的插值点必须排在已有插值节点的后面



1. 差商与 Newton 插值

Newton 插值 vs. Lagrange 插值

对比项

Newton 插值

Lagrange 插值

插值多项式

$$N_n(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1]\omega_1(x) + \cdots + f[x_0, \dots, x_n]\omega_n(x)$$

$$L_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i) \prod_{k=0, k \neq i}^n \frac{x - x_k}{x_i - x_k}$$

插值余项

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

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

节点扩展性

仅需针对新增节点计算一项新增的基函数及其系数

需重新计算整个插值多项式

计算复杂度

$\mathcal{O}(n^2) \Leftrightarrow$ 差商表

通过分治计算可
降至 $\mathcal{O}(n \log^2 n)$



$\mathcal{O}(n^2) \Leftrightarrow$ 基函数

数值稳定性

适用于解决次数较低的插值多项式问题。随着插值点增多的情况，容易受到高次项影响，出现龙格现象，即在插值区间的边缘处，插值多项式的值会产生较大误差

误差估计

直接通过差商余项计算， $f(x)$ 取值需估计

计算余项时要求 $f(x)$ 存在 $n+1$ 阶导数



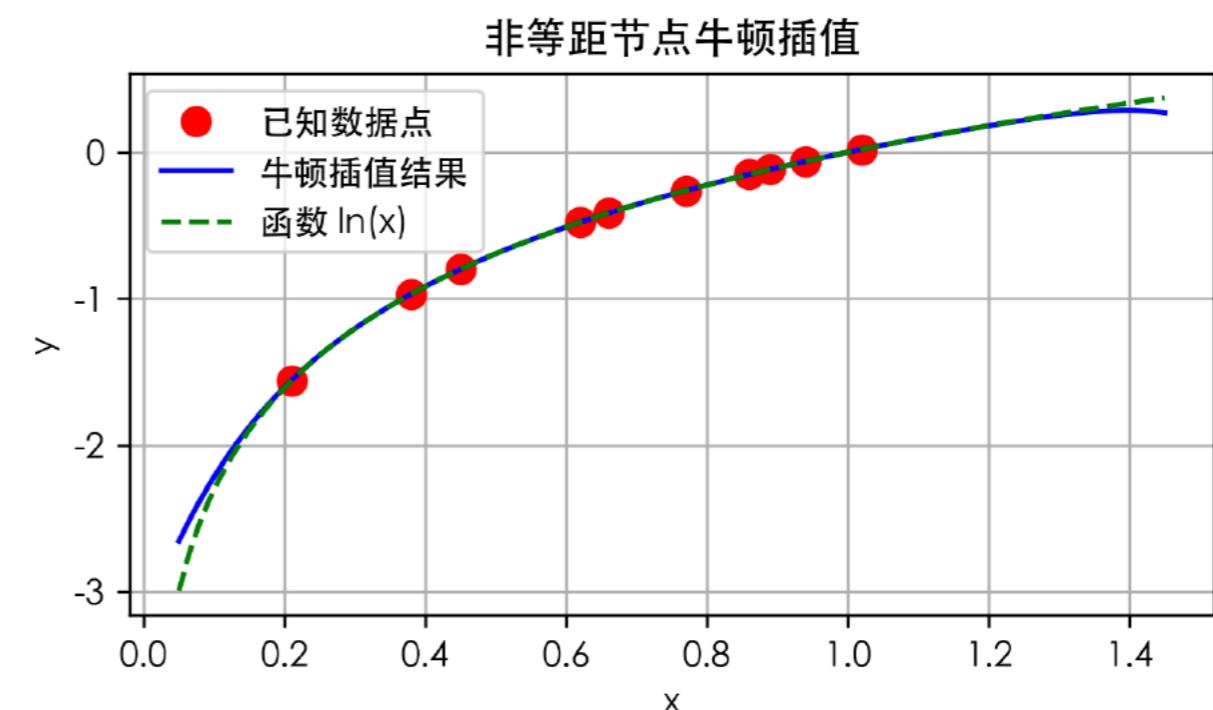
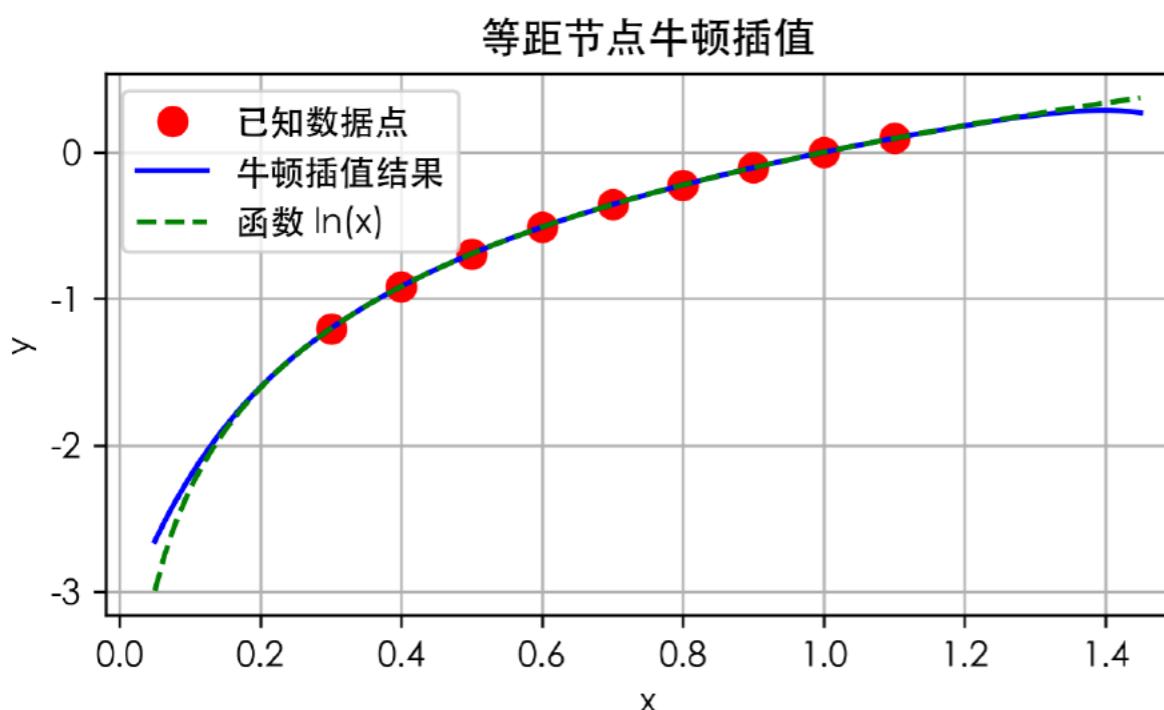
1. 差商与 Newton 插值

等距节点插值公式

- 前面的方法支持任意插值节点，而实际应用经常采用**等距节点**

$$x_k = x_0 + kh, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

其中常数 $h > 0$ 称为**步长**



- 如何对前面的插值公式进行简化，得到等距节点的插值公式？



1. 差商与 Newton 插值

等距节点插值公式

- 如何对前面的插值公式进行简化，得到等距节点的插值公式？

$$N_n(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1]\omega_1(x) + \cdots + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]\omega_n(x)$$

□ $\omega_{k+1} = \prod_{j=0}^k (x - x_j) = \prod_{j=0}^k (t - j) h^{k+1}$ ⇔ 设 $x = x_0 + th$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$

□ $f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{h} \triangleq \frac{\Delta f_0}{h}$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x_2 - x_0} = \frac{(f(x_2) - f(x_1)) - (f(x_1) - f(x_0))}{1 \cdot 2 h^2} = \frac{\Delta f_1 - \Delta f_0}{1 \cdot 2 h^2} \triangleq \frac{\Delta^2 f_0}{1 \cdot 2 h^2}$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2, x_3] - f[x_0, x_1, x_2]}{x_3 - x_0} = \frac{\Delta^2 f_1 - \Delta^2 f_0}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 h^3} \triangleq \frac{\Delta^3 f_0}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 h^3}$$

□ ⇒ $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = ?$



1. 差商与 Newton 插值

等距节点插值公式 \Rightarrow 差分

- 向前差分 (Forward Difference) , 简称差分

- 一阶: $\Delta f_k \triangleq f_{k+1} - f_k = f(x_{k+1}) - f(x_k)$
- 二阶: $\Delta^2 f_k \triangleq \Delta f_{k+1} - \Delta f_k = f_{k+2} - 2f_{k+1} + f_k$
- m 阶: $\Delta^m f_k \triangleq \Delta^{m-1} f_{k+1} - \Delta^{m-1} f_k$

- 向后差分 (Backward Difference)

- 一阶: $\nabla f_k \triangleq f_k - f_{k-1} = f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})$
- 二阶: $\nabla^2 f_k \triangleq \nabla f_k - \nabla f_{k-1} = f_k - 2f_{k-1} + f_{k-2}$
- m 阶: $\nabla^m f_k \triangleq \nabla^{m-1} f_k - \nabla^{m-1} f_{k-1}$



1. 差商与 Newton 插值

等距节点插值公式 \Rightarrow 差分

- 如何计算高阶差分?

□ 向前差分表

$f(x_i)$	Δ	Δ^2	Δ^3	\dots	Δ^m
$f(x_0)$	Δf_0	$\Delta^2 f_0$	$\Delta^3 f_0$	\dots	$\Delta^m f_0$
$f(x_1)$	Δf_1	$\Delta^2 f_1$	\vdots	\ddots	
$f(x_2)$	Δf_2	\vdots	$\Delta^3 f_{m-3}$		
$f(x_3)$	\vdots	$\Delta^2 f_{m-2}$			
\vdots	Δf_{m-1}				
$f(x_m)$					



1. 差商与 Newton 插值

等距节点插值公式 \Rightarrow 差分

- 如何计算高阶差分?

□ 向后差分表

$f(x_i)$	∇	∇^2	∇^3	...	∇^m
$f(x_0)$					
$f(x_1)$	∇f_1				
$f(x_2)$		$\nabla^2 f_2$			
$f(x_3)$	∇f_3	$\nabla^2 f_3$	$\nabla^3 f_3$		
:	:	:	:		
$f(x_m)$	∇f_m	$\nabla^2 f_m$	$\nabla^3 f_m$...	$\nabla^m f_m$



1. 差商与 Newton 插值 (选学)

等距节点插值公式 \Rightarrow 差分

- 为表示方便，引入不变算子 I 和移位算子 E ，即

$$If_k = f_k, \quad Ef_k = f_{k+1}, \quad E^i f_i = f_{k+i}$$

- $\Rightarrow \Delta f_k = f_{k+1} - f_k = Ef_k - If_k = (E - I)f_k$
- \Rightarrow 可以发现，向前差分算子 $\Delta = E - I$

同理可得，向后差分算子 $\nabla = I - E^{-1}$



1. 差商与 Newton 插值 (选学)

等距节点插值公式 \Rightarrow 差分

- 向前差分算子 $\Delta = \text{E} - \text{I}$

二项式定理

$$(x + y)^m = \sum_{i=0}^m \binom{m}{i} x^{m-i} y^i = \sum_{i=0}^m \binom{m}{i} x^i y^{m-i}$$

组合数公式

$$C_m^i = \binom{m}{i} \triangleq \frac{m!}{i! (m-i)!}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta^m f_k = \Delta^{m-1} f_{k+1} - \Delta^{m-1} f_k = (\text{E} - \text{I})^m f_k$$

$$= \left[\sum_{i=0}^m (-1)^i \binom{m}{i} \text{E}^{m-i} \right] f_k$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^m (-1)^i \binom{m}{i} f_{k+m-i}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{k+m} = \text{E}^m f_k = (\text{I} + \Delta)^m f_k = \sum_{i=0}^m \binom{m}{i} \Delta^i f_k$$



1. 差商与 Newton 插值 (选学)

等距节点插值公式 \Rightarrow 差分

- 向后差分算子 $\nabla = I - E^{-1}$

二项式定理

$$(x + y)^m = \sum_{i=0}^m \binom{m}{i} x^{m-i} y^i = \sum_{i=0}^m \binom{m}{i} x^i y^{m-i}$$

组合数公式

$$C_m^i = \binom{m}{i} \triangleq \frac{m!}{i! (m-i)!}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^m f_k = \nabla^{m-1} f_k - \nabla^{m-1} f_{k-1} = (I - E^{-1})^m f_k$$

$$= \left[\sum_{i=0}^m (-1)^i \binom{m}{i} E^{-i} \right] f_k$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^m (-1)^i \binom{m}{i} f_{k-i}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{k-m} = E^{-m} f_k = (I - \nabla)^m f_k = \sum_{i=0}^m (-1)^i \binom{m}{i} \nabla^i f_k$$



1. 差商与 Newton 插值 (选学)

等距节点插值公式 \Rightarrow 差分

- 差分的性质

1. 各阶差分均可用函数值表示

- m 阶向前差分: $\Delta^m f_k = \sum_{i=0}^m (-1)^i \binom{m}{i} f_{k+m-i}$
- m 阶向后差分: $\nabla^m f_k = \sum_{i=0}^m (-1)^i \binom{m}{i} f_{k-i}$

2. 可用各阶差分表示函数值

- $f_{k+m} = \sum_{i=0}^m \binom{m}{i} \Delta^i f_k$
- $f_{k-m} = \sum_{i=0}^m (-1)^i \binom{m}{i} \nabla^i f_k$



1. 差商与 Newton 插值 (选学)

等距节点插值公式 \Rightarrow 差分

$$x_k = x_0 + kh, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

- 差分的性质

3. 差商与差分的关系

- $f[x_k, x_{k+1}] = \frac{f_{k+1} - f_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k} = \frac{1}{h} \Delta f_k$
- $f[x_k, x_{k+1}, x_{k+2}] = \frac{f[x_{k+1}, x_{k+2}] - f[x_k, x_{k+1}]}{x_{k+2} - x_k} = \frac{1}{2h^2} \Delta^2 f_k$
- $f[x_k, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_{k+m}] = \frac{1}{m!} \frac{1}{h^m} \Delta^m f_k \quad (m = 1, 2, \dots, n)$
- 同理，对于向后差分，有
- $f[x_k, x_{k-1}, \dots, x_{k-m}] = \frac{1}{m!} \frac{1}{h^m} \nabla^m f_k \quad (m = 1, 2, \dots, n)$



1. 差商与 Newton 插值 (选学)

等距节点插值公式 \Rightarrow 差分

$$x_k = x_0 + kh, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

- 差分的性质

3. 差商与差分的关系

证明

根据差商的性质 1: $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m] = \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{f_j}{(x_j - x_0) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_m)}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m] &= \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{f_j}{jh \times (j-1)h \times \cdots \times 1h \times (-1)h \times \cdots (j-m)h} = \frac{1}{h^m} \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{(-1)^{m-j}}{j! (m-j)!} f_j \\ &= \frac{1}{m! h^m} \sum_{j=0}^m (-1)^{m-j} \frac{m!}{j! (m-j)!} f_j = \frac{1}{m! h^m} \sum_{j=0}^m (-1)^{m-j} \binom{m}{j} f_j \end{aligned}$$

根据差分的性质 1: $\Delta^m f_0 = \sum_{j=0}^m (-1)^{m-j} \binom{m}{j} f_j$

$$\Rightarrow f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m] = \frac{1}{m! h^m} \Delta^m f_j$$



1. 差商与 Newton 插值 (选学)

等距节点插值公式

- 设 $x = x_0 + th$, 其中 $t \in \mathbb{R}^+$

$$x_k = x_0 + kh, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = \frac{1}{k!} \frac{1}{h^k} \Delta^k f_0$$

- 将 Newton 差商插值多项式中各阶差商用相应阶的差分代替:

$$N_n(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1] \omega_1(x) + \dots + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] \omega_n(x)$$

- $\omega_k = \prod_{j=0}^{k-1} (x - x_j) = \prod_{j=0}^{k-1} (t - j) h^k$

- 向前差分 \Rightarrow Newton 前插公式

$$N_n(x) = N_n(x_0 + th)$$

$$= f(x_0) + t \Delta f_0 + \frac{t(t-1)}{2!} \Delta^2 f_0 + \dots + \frac{t(t-1)\cdots(t-n+1)}{n!} \Delta^n f_0$$

❖ 余项 $R_n(x) = \frac{t(t-1)\cdots(t-n)}{(n+1)!} h^{n+1} f^{(n+1)}(\xi), \quad \xi \in (x_0, x_n)$





1. 差商与 Newton 插值 (选学)

等距节点插值公式

例

给定 $f(x) = \cos(x)$ 在等距节点 $0.0, 0.1, \dots, 0.5$ 处的函数值, 试用 4 次 Newton 向前插值公式计算 $f(0.048)$ 的近似值 (≈ 0.9988482211670) , 并估计误差。

取节点 $0.0, 0.1, \dots, 0.4$ 作差分表

- 插值点 $x = 0.048 = x_0 + th$, 故 $h = \frac{0.048 - 0.0}{0.1} = 0.48$
- $N_4(x) = f(x_0) + t \Delta f_0 + \frac{t(t-1)}{2!} \Delta^2 f_0 + \frac{t(t-1)(t-2)}{3!} \Delta^3 f_0 + \frac{t(t-1)(t-2)(t-3)}{4!} \Delta^4 f_0$

$$\bullet N_4(0.048) = 1.00000 + 0.48 \times (-0.00500)$$

$$+ \frac{0.48 \times (-0.52)}{2} \times (-0.00993)$$

$$+ \frac{0.48 \times (-0.52) \times (-1.52)}{6} \times (-0.00013)$$

$$+ \frac{0.48 \times (-0.52) \times (-1.52) \times (-2.52)}{24} \times (-0.00012)$$

$$\approx 0.99884$$

- 误差限 $|R_4(0.048)| = \left| \frac{t(t-1)\cdots(t-4)}{5!} h^5 f^{(5)}(\xi) \right| \leq \frac{h^5}{5!} |t(t-1)\cdots(t-4)| \max_{0 \leq x \leq 0.4} |\sin(x)| \approx 2.78274 \times 10^{-4}$

x_i	$f(x_i)$	Δ	Δ^2	Δ^3	Δ^4
0.0	1.00000	-0.00500	-0.00993	-0.00013	-0.00012
0.1	0.99500	-0.01493	-0.00980	-0.00025	
0.2	0.98007	-0.02473	-0.00955		
0.3	0.95534	-0.03428			
0.4	0.92106				



1. 差商与 Newton 插值 (选学)

等距节点插值公式

- 设 $x = x_n + th$, 其中 $t \in \mathbb{R}^-$

$$x_k = x_n - kh, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

$$f[x_{k+n}, x_{k+n-1}, \dots, x_n] = \frac{1}{k!} \frac{1}{h^k} \nabla^k f_n$$

- 将 Newton 差商插值多项式中各阶差商用相应阶的差分代替:

$$N_n(x) = f(x_n) + f[x_n, x_{n-1}] \omega_1(x) + \dots + f[x_n, \dots, x_1, x_0] \omega_n(x)$$

- $\omega_k = \prod_{j=0}^{k-1} (x - x_{n-j}) = \prod_{j=0}^{k-1} (t + j) h^k$

- 向后差分 \Rightarrow Newton 后插公式

$$N_n(x) = N_n(x_n + th)$$

$$= f(x_n) + t \nabla f_n + \frac{t(t+1)}{2!} \nabla^2 f_n + \dots + \frac{t(t+1)\cdots(t+n-1)}{n!} \nabla^n f_n$$

❖ 余项 $R_n(x) = \frac{t(t+1)\cdots(t+n)}{(n+1)!} h^{n+1} f^{(n+1)}(\xi), \quad \xi \in (x_0, x_n)$





1. 差商与 Newton 插值

多项式插值的在线计算工具

- <https://tools.timodenk.com/polynomial-interpolation>

Polynomial interpolation

Performs and visualizes a polynomial interpolation for a given set of points.

Syntax for entering a set of points: **Spaces** separate x- and y-values of a point and a **Newline** distinguishes the next point. Hit the button *Show example* to see a demo.

```
-1.5 -1.2  
-0.2 0  
1 0.5
```

Interpolate

Show example

Points

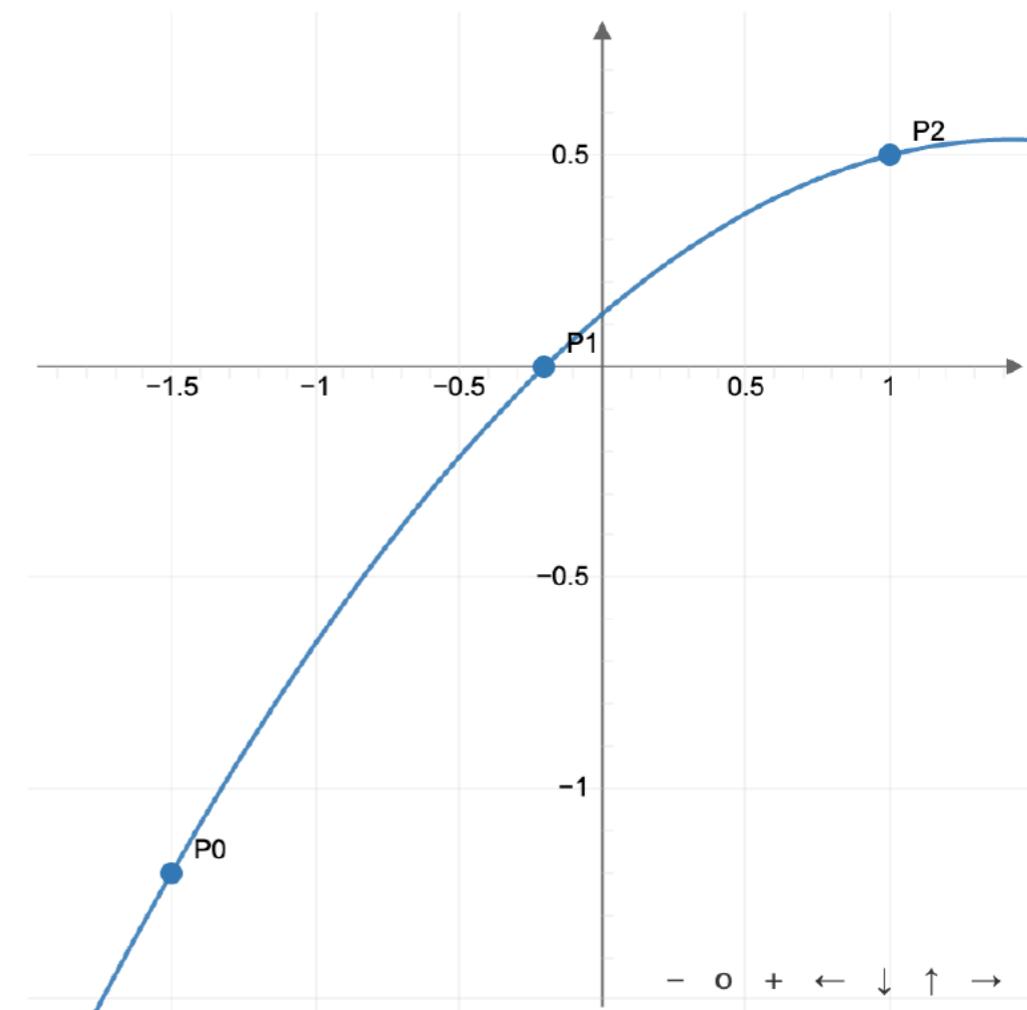
$$P_0(-1.5| -1.2); P_1(-0.2|0); P_2(1|0.5)$$

Equation

$$f(x) = -2.0256 \cdot 10^{-1} \cdot x^2 + 5.7872 \cdot 10^{-1} \cdot x + 1.2385 \cdot 10^{-1}$$

x-value

Graph





多项式插值

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多项式插值: ③ Hermite 插值



2. Hermite 插值

新的插值多项式

- 不少实际问题（如）不仅要求在节点上的函数值相等，而且还要求若干阶导数值也相等

$$\square f(x) \approx p(x) \Leftrightarrow p(x_i) = f(x_i) \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$p'(x_i) = f'(x_i)$$

$$p''(x_i) = f''(x_i)$$

$$p^{(3)}(x_i) = f^{(3)}(x_i)$$

⋮

$$p^{(m)}(x_i) = f^{(m)}(x_i)$$

- 满足上述要求的插值多项式称为 **Hermite 插值多项式**



2. Hermite 插值

Hermite 插值多项式

- 以下仅讨论对一阶导数值有要求，且函数值与导数值个数相等的情况

设在节点 $a \leq x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n \leq b$ 上, $y_i = f(x_i)$, $m_i = f'(x_i)$,
求满足以下条件的插值多项式 $H(x)$:

证明唯一性

$$H(x_i) = y_i, \quad H'(x_i) = m_i, \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

- 共 $2n + 2$ 个条件，可唯一确定一个次数不超过 $2n + 1$ 的多项式

$$H(x) = H_{2n+1}(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$

- 直接求解每个系数非常复杂 \Rightarrow 确定合适的基函数



2. Hermite 插值

Hermite 插值多项式的基函数

- 仿照 Lagrange 插值基函数的构造方式

$$H_{2n+1}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n y_i \alpha_i(x) + m_i \beta_i(x)$$

□ 其中 $\alpha_i(x_k) = \begin{cases} 1, & k = i, \\ 0, & k \neq i, \end{cases} \quad \alpha'_i(x_k) = 0 \quad (i, k = 0, 1, \dots, n)$

$$\beta'_i(x_k) = \begin{cases} 1, & k = i, \\ 0, & k \neq i, \end{cases} \quad \beta_i(x_k) = 0$$

□ 上述 $2n + 2$ 个多项式 $\alpha_0(x), \alpha_1(x), \dots, \alpha_n(x), \beta_0(x), \beta_1(x), \dots, \beta_n(x)$ 称为节点 x_0, \dots, x_n 上的 $2n + 1$ 次 Hermite 插值基函数



2. Hermite 插值

Hermite 插值多项式的基函数

- 如何求解基函数 $\alpha_i(x)$?

$$\alpha_i(x_k) = \begin{cases} 1, & k = i, \\ 0, & k \neq i, \end{cases} \quad \alpha'_i(x_k) = 0 \quad (i, k = 0, 1, \dots, n)$$

- 尝试用 n 次 Lagrange 基函数 $l_i(x)$ 表示 $\alpha_i(x)$

$$\alpha_i(x) = (a_i x + b_i) l_i^2(x)$$

$$\square \Rightarrow \alpha_i(x_k) = \begin{cases} a_i x_i + b_i = 1, & k = i, \\ 0, & k \neq i, \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha'_i(x_k) = a_i \cdot l_i^2(x_k) + (a_i x_k + b_i) \cdot 2l_i(x_k) \cdot l'_i(x_k) = 0$$

$$\square \text{化简可得 } \begin{cases} a_i x_i + b_i = 1 \\ a_i + 2(a_i x_i + b_i) l'_i(x_i) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_i x_i + b_i = 1 \\ a_i + 2l'_i(x_i) = 0 \end{cases}$$



2. Hermite 插值

Hermite 插值多项式的基函数

- 如何求解基函数 $\alpha_i(x)$?

$$\alpha_i(x_k) = \begin{cases} 1, & k = i, \\ 0, & k \neq i, \end{cases} \quad \alpha'_i(x_k) = 0 \quad (i, k = 0, 1, \dots, n)$$

- 尝试用 n 次 Lagrange 基函数 $l_i(x)$ 表示 $\alpha_i(x)$

$$\alpha_i(x) = (a_i x + b_i) l_i^2(x)$$

□ $\Rightarrow a_i = -2l'_i(x_i), \quad b_i = 1 + 2x_i l'_i(x_i)$

□ 已知 $l_i(x) = \prod_{k=0, k \neq i}^n \frac{x - x_k}{x_i - x_k}$, 可求得 $l'_i(x_i) = \sum_{k=0, k \neq i}^n \frac{1}{x_i - x_k}$

□ $\Rightarrow \alpha_i(x) = \left[1 - 2(x - x_i) \sum_{k=0, k \neq i}^n \frac{1}{x_i - x_k} \right] l_i^2(x)$



2. Hermite 插值

Hermite 插值多项式的基函数

- 如何求解基函数 $\beta_i(x)$?

$$\beta'_i(x_k) = \begin{cases} 1, & k = i, \\ 0, & k \neq i, \end{cases} \quad \beta_i(x_k) = 0 \quad (i, k = 0, 1, \dots, n)$$

- 尝试用 n 次 Lagrange 基函数 $l_i(x)$ 表示 $\beta_i(x)$

$$\beta_i(x) = (c_i x + d_i) l_i^2(x)$$

□ $\Rightarrow \beta'_i(x_k) = c_i \cdot l_i^2(x) + (c_i x_k + d_i) \cdot 2l_i(x_k) \cdot l'_i(x_k) = l_i(x_k)$

$$\beta_i(x_k) = (c_i x_k + d_i) l_i^2(x_k) = 0$$

□ 化简可得 $\begin{cases} c_i + 2(c_i x_i + d_i) l'_i(x_i) = 1 \\ c_i x_i + d_i = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_i = 1 \\ d_i = -x_i \end{cases}$

□ $\Rightarrow \beta_i(x) = (x - x_i) l_i^2(x)$



2. Hermite 插值

Hermite 插值多项式

- $2n + 1$ 次 Hermite 插值多项式

$$H_{2n+1}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n y_i \alpha_i(x) + m_i \beta_i(x)$$

$$\alpha_i(x) = \left[1 - 2(x - x_i) \sum_{k=0, k \neq i}^n \frac{1}{x_i - x_k} \right] l_i^2(x)$$

$$\beta_i(x) = (x - x_i) l_i^2(x)$$

- 类似 Lagrange 插值余项的证明，可得到 Hermite 插值余项

$$R(x) = f(x) - H_{2n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(\xi)}{(2n+2)!} \omega_{2n+1}^2(x)$$



2. Hermite 插值

Hermite 插值多项式

- 两点三次 Hermite 插值 ($n = 1$)

例

求满足以下插值条件的 Hermite 插值多项式：

$$p(x_0) = f(x_0) = y_0, \quad p'(x_0) = f'(x_0) = m_0$$

$$p(x_1) = f(x_1) = y_1, \quad p'(x_1) = f'(x_1) = m_1$$

类似前面的计算过程，可得到

$$\begin{aligned} H_3(x) &= y_0 \left(1 + 2 \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} \right) \left(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} \right)^2 + y_1 \left(1 + 2 \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} \right) \left(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} \right)^2 \\ &\quad + m_0 (x - x_0) \left(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} \right)^2 + m_1 (x - x_1) \left(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

- 插值余项 $R_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} (x - x_0)^2 (x - x_1)^2$



2. Hermite 插值

Hermite 插值多项式

- 三点三次 Hermite 插值

例

基于 Lagrange 插值基函数的解法

求满足以下插值条件的插值多项式：

$$p(x_0) = f(x_0) = y_0, \quad p(x_1) = f(x_1) = y_1, \quad p(x_2) = f(x_2) = y_2$$

$$p'(x_1) = f'(x_1) = m_1$$

由给定的 4 个条件，可唯一确定一个次数不超过 3 的插值多项式，设

$$p(x) = y_0 \alpha_0(x) + y_1 \alpha_1(x) + y_2 \alpha_2(x) + m_1 \beta_1(x), \quad \alpha_i(x) = (a_i x + b_i) l_i(x), \quad \beta_1(x) = (cx + d) l_1(x)$$

则 $\alpha_i(x_k) = \begin{cases} a_i x_i + b_i = 1, & k = i, \\ 0, & k \neq i, \end{cases}$ $\alpha'_i(x_1) = a_i \cdot l_i(x_1) + (a_i x_1 + b_i) \cdot l'_i(x_1) = 0$

$$\beta_1(x_k) = (cx_k + d)l_1(x_k) = 0, \quad \beta'_1(x_1) = c + (cx_1 + d)l'_1(x_1) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1(x) = (x - x_1)l_1(x), \quad \alpha_i(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-x_1}{x_i-x_1} l_i(x) & i \neq 1, \\ 1 - (x - x_1)l'_1(x_1)l_1(x) & i = 1. \end{cases}$$



2. Hermite 插值

Hermite 插值多项式

- 三点三次 Hermite 插值

例

基于 Lagrange 插值基函数的解法

求满足以下插值条件的插值多项式：

$$p(x_0) = f(x_0) = y_0, \quad p(x_1) = f(x_1) = y_1, \quad p(x_2) = f(x_2) = y_2$$

$$p'(x_1) = f'(x_1) = m_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow p(x) &= y_0 \frac{(x-x_1)^2(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)^2(x_0-x_2)} \\ &\quad + y_1 \left(1 - (x-x_1) \left(\frac{1}{x_1-x_0} + \frac{1}{x_1-x_2} \right) \right) \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)} \\ &\quad + y_2 \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)^2}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)^2} + m_1 \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)} \end{aligned}$$



2. Hermite 插值

Hermite 插值多项式

- 三点三次 Hermite 插值

例

基于 Newton 插值基函数的解法

求满足以下插值条件的插值多项式：

$$p(x_0) = f(x_0) = y_0, \quad p(x_1) = f(x_1) = y_1, \quad p(x_2) = f(x_2) = y_2$$
$$p'(x_1) = f'(x_1) = m_1$$

由给定的 4 个条件，可唯一确定一个次数不超过 3 的插值多项式，设

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

$$\text{则 } p'(x_1) = f[x_0, x_1] + (x_1 - x_0)f[x_0, x_1, x_2] + A(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2) = m_1$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{m_1 - f[x_0, x_1] - (x_1 - x_0)f[x_0, x_1, x_2]}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)}$$

- 插值余项 $R(x) = f^{(4)}(\xi)(x - x_0)(x - x_1)^2(x - x_2)/4!$



2. Hermite 插值

Hermite 插值多项式

- 三点三次 Hermite 插值

例

基于 Newton 插值基函数的解法

求满足以下插值条件的插值多项式：

$$p(x_0) = f(x_0) = y_0, \quad p(x_1) = f(x_1) = y_1, \quad p(x_2) = f(x_2) = y_2$$

$$p'(x_1) = f'(x_1) = m_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow p(x) &= y_0 + \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0}(x - x_0) + \frac{\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} - \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0}}{x_2 - x_0}(x - x_0)(x - x_1) \\ &\quad + \frac{m_1 - \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0} - (x_1 - x_0)\frac{\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} - \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0}}{x_2 - x_0}}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)} \cdot (x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= y_0 \frac{(x - x_1)^2(x - x_2)}{(x_0 - x_1)^2(x_0 - x_2)} + y_1 \left(1 - (x - x_1) \left(\frac{1}{x_1 - x_0} + \frac{1}{x_1 - x_2} \right) \right) \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_2)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)} \\ &\quad + y_2 \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_1)^2}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)^2} + m_1 \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)} \end{aligned}$$

请自行证明两种求解方法的结果是等价的



2. Hermite 插值

例

基于 Newton 插值基函数的解法

最后求插值余项 $R(x) = f(x) - p(x)$ 的表达式。

由给定条件知, $R(x_0) = 0$, $R(x_1) = 0$, $R(x_2) = 0$, 且 $R'(x_1) = 0$, 于是可设

$$R(x) = K(x)(x - x_0)(x - x_1)^2(x - x_2)$$

为确定 $K(x)$, 现将 x 看作区间 $\left[\min_{i=0,1,2} x_i, \max_{i=0,1,2} x_i\right]$ 上的固定点, 并构造函数

$$\varphi(t) = f(t) - p(t) - K(x)(t - x_0)(t - x_1)^2(t - x_2)$$

显然 $\varphi(x_i) = 0$ ($i = 0, 1, 2$), 且 $\varphi'(x_1) = 0$, $\varphi(x) = 0$, 故 $\varphi(t)$ 在区间 $\left[\min_{i=0,1,2} x_i, \max_{i=0,1,2} x_i\right]$ 上有 5 个零点 (重根算 2 个)。

反复应用 Rolle 定理得, $\varphi'(t)$ 在区间 $\left[\min_{i=0,1,2} x_i, \max_{i=0,1,2} x_i\right]$ 上至少有 4 个零点,

$\varphi''(t)$ 在区间 $\left[\min_{i=0,1,2} x_i, \max_{i=0,1,2} x_i\right]$ 上至少有 3 个零点,

$\varphi^{(4)}(t)$ 在区间 $\left[\min_{i=0,1,2} x_i, \max_{i=0,1,2} x_i\right]$ 上至少有 1 个零点 ξ

$$\Rightarrow \varphi^{(4)}(\xi) = f^{(4)}(\xi) - 4! K(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow K(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!}$$

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



课后习题





课后习题 (10.29 课间将作业交给助教)

1. (教材第 43 页) 习题 7

7. 设 $f(x) \in C^2[a, b]$ 且 $f(a) = f(b) = 0$, 求证 $\max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x)| \leq \frac{1}{8}(b-a)^2 \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f''(x)|$.

注: $f(x) \in C^2[a, b]$ 表示函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上 2 阶可导, 且其 2 阶导函数连续。

2. (教材第 44 页) 习题 16、19

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

19. 求一个次数不高于四次的多项式 $P(x)$, 使它满足 $P(0) = P'(0) = 0$, $P(1) = P'(1) = 1$, $P(2) = 1$.