

EEE5062计算方法 作业二

习题P48: 2、4、8、14、18、19(选做)

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Q2

2. 给出 $f(x) = \ln x$ 的数值表:

x	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
$\ln x$	-0.916 291	-0.693 147	-0.510 826	-0.356 675	-0.223 144

用线性插值及二次插值计算 $\ln 0.54$ 的近似值.

解: 根据线性插值方法, 选择区间内包含 $x = 0.54$ 的区域进行线性插值, 故选择 $[0.5, 0.6]$, 此时

$x_1 = 0.5$ $y_1 = -0.693147$ $x_2 = 0.6$ $y_2 = -0.510826$ 代入线性插值公式后可得

$p(x) = 1.82321 * x - 1.604752$, 故 $\ln 0.54 \approx p(0.54) = -0.620219$

同理, 根据二次插值, 选择 $[0.5, 0.7]$, 此时

$x_1 = 0.5$ $y_1 = -0.693147$ $x_2 = 0.6$ $y_2 = -0.510826$ $x_3 = 0.7$ $y_3 = -0.356675$ 代入二次插值公式后可得

$p(x) = -1.408500 * x^2 + 3.372560 * x - 2.027302$, 故 $\ln 0.54 \approx p(0.54) = -0.616838$

Q4

4. 设 x_j 为互异节点 ($j=0, 1, \dots, n$), 求证:

$$(1) \sum_{j=0}^n x_j^k l_j(x) \equiv x^k (k=0, 1, \dots, n);$$

$$(2) \sum_{j=0}^n (x_j - x)^k l_j(x) \equiv 0 (k=1, 2, \dots, n).$$

证: (1) 根据余项定理, $R_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} w_{n+1}(x)$, 当 $f(x) = x^k (k \leq n)$ 时, $f^{(n+1)}(x) = 0$

故 $R_n(x) = x^k - \sum_{i=0}^n x_i^k l_i(x) = 0 \rightarrow \sum_{j=0}^n x_j^k l_j(x) \equiv x^k (k=0, 1, \dots, n)$

(2) 根据 (1) $\sum_{j=0}^n x_j^k l_j(x) \equiv x^k$ 与二项式定理可得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=0}^n (x_j - x)^k l_j(x) &= \sum_{j=0}^n \sum_{r=0}^k \binom{k}{r} x_j^r (-x)^{k-r} l_j(x) = (-x)^0 \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{k}{0} x_j^k l_j(x) + (-x)^1 \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{k}{1} x_j^{k-1} l_j(x) + \dots + (-x)^k \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{k}{k} x_j^0 l_j(x) \\ &= (-x)^0 \binom{k}{0} x^k + (-x)^1 \binom{k}{1} x^{k-1} + \dots + (-x)^k \binom{k}{k} x^0 \quad (\text{使用 (1) 中结论}) \\ &= [(-1)^0 \binom{k}{0} + (-1)^1 \binom{k}{1} + \dots + (-1)^k \binom{k}{k}] x^k \end{aligned}$$

根据二项式系数的性质, $= [(-1)^0 \binom{k}{0} + (-1)^1 \binom{k}{1} + \dots + (-1)^k \binom{k}{k}] \equiv 0$

故 $\sum_{j=0}^n (x_j - x)^k l_j(x) = [(-1)^0 \binom{k}{0} + (-1)^1 \binom{k}{1} + \dots + (-1)^k \binom{k}{k}] x^k \equiv 0$.

Q8

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

解: 根据差商的性质5可知, 其7阶差商与其7阶导数有如下关系:

$$f[2^0, 2^1, \dots, 2^7] = f^{(7)}(\xi)/7! = 7!/7! = 1, \xi \in (\min_{0 \leq i \leq n} x_i, \max_{0 \leq i \leq n} x_i)$$

又 $f(x)$ 为7次多项式, 根据差商的性质, $f[2^0, 2^1, \dots, 2^8]$ 与其8阶导数相关, 故 $f[2^0, 2^1, \dots, 2^8]$ 恒为0.

所以, $f[2^0, 2^1, \dots, 2^7] = 1, f[2^0, 2^1, \dots, 2^8] = 0$

Q14

14. 求次数小于等于 3 的多项式 $P(x)$, 使其满足条件

$$P(0) = 0, \quad P'(0) = 1, \quad P(1) = 1, \quad P'(1) = 2.$$

解: 由题意, 设多项式 $P(x) = a_1x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_3x + a_4$, $P'(x) = 3a_1x^2 + 2a_2x + a_3$, 代入题中给定的4个条件可得:

$$P(0) = a_4 = 0 \quad P'(0) = a_3 = 1 \quad P(1) = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = 1 \quad P'(1) = 3a_1 + 2a_2 + a_3 = 2$$

故 $a_1 = 1, a_2 = -1, a_3 = 1, a_4 = 0$, 则多项式 $P(x) = x^3 - x^2 + x$.

Q18

18. 求 $f(x) = x^2$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上的分段线性插值函数 $I_h(x)$, 并估计误差.

解: 设已知节点 $a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$ 上的函数值 f_0, f_1, \dots, f_n , 由定义可知, $I_h(x)$ 在每个小区间 $[x_k, x_{k+1}]$ 上可表示为

$$\begin{aligned} I_h(x) &= f_k(x - x_{k+1})/(x_k - x_{k+1}) + f_{k+1}(x - x_k)/(x_{k+1} - x_k) = [x_k^2(x - x_{k+1}) - x_{k+1}^2(x - x_k)]/(x_k - x_{k+1}) \\ &= [(x_k^2 - x_{k+1}^2)x - x_kx_{k+1}(x_k - x_{k+1})]/(x_k - x_{k+1}) = (x_k + x_{k+1})x - x_kx_{k+1} \end{aligned}$$

其中, $x_k \leq x \leq x_{k+1}, k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$

对于分段线性插值误差, 可利用插值余项得

$$\max_{x_k \leq x \leq x_{k+1}} |f(x) - I_h(x)| \leq \frac{M_2}{2} \max_{x_k \leq x \leq x_{k+1}} |(x - x_k)(x - x_{k+1})| = \frac{M_2}{8} h^2, \text{ 其中 } M_2 = \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f''(x)| = 2$$

故 误差上限为 $\frac{h^2}{4}$

Q19

19. 求 $f(x) = x^4$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上的分段埃尔米特插值, 并估计误差.

解: 设已知节点 $a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$ 上的函数值 f_0, f_1, \dots, f_n , 由定义可知, $I_h(x)$ 在每个小区间 $[x_k, x_{k+1}]$ 上可表示为

$$\begin{aligned} I_h(x) &= [(x - x_{k+1})/(x_k - x_{k+1})]^2 [1 + 2(x - x_k)/(x_{k+1} - x_k)] f_k + [(x - x_k)/(x_{k+1} - x_k)]^2 [1 + 2(x - x_{k+1})/(x_k - x_{k+1})] f_{k+1} + \\ &\quad [(x - x_{k+1})/(x_k - x_{k+1})]^2 (x - x_k) f'_k + [(x - x_k)/(x_{k+1} - x_k)]^2 (x - x_{k+1}) f'_{k+1} \end{aligned}$$

其中 $x_k \leq x \leq x_{k+1}, k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$, 将 $f_k = x_k^4, f_{k+1} = x_{k+1}^4, f'_k = 4x_k^3, f'_{k+1} = 4x_{k+1}^3$ 代入可得分段插值.

根据插值余项, $\max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x) - I_h(x)| \leq \frac{h^4}{384} \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f^{(4)}(x)|$, 故误差上限为 $h^4 * 4!/384 = \frac{h^4}{16}$