Proj: report

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数学与应用数学 (强基计划)

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A.

N = 6, 11, 21, 41, 81, 对于每一个 N 对应的三阶 PP 曲线拟合, 区间中点误差最大值依次如图中所示:

0.0112402 0.00493075 0.00223354 0.00105424 0.00051124

图 1: the max-norm of the interpolation error at mid-points of subintervals for each N 对于每一个 N, 插值函数图像如下:

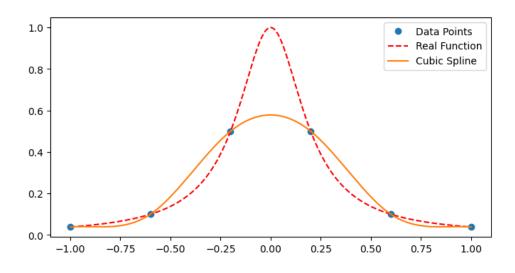


图 2: interpolation spline with N=6

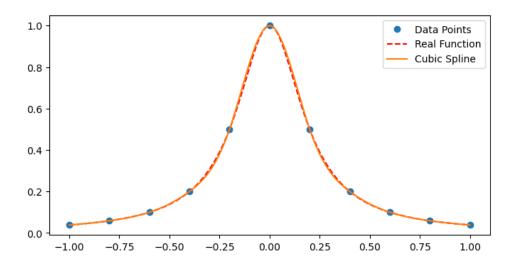


图 3: interpolation spline with N=11

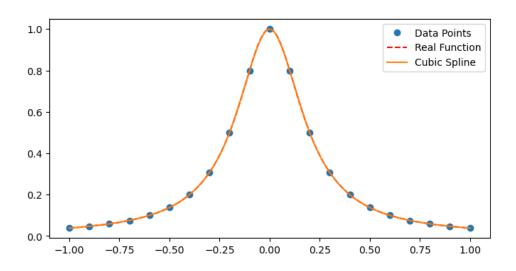


图 4: interpolation spline with N=11

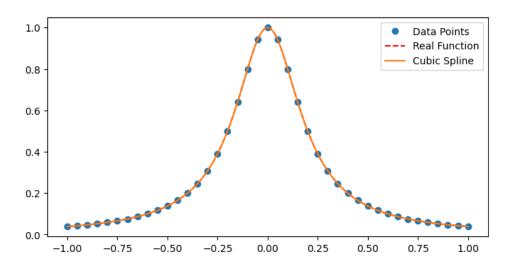


图 5: interpolation spline with N=41

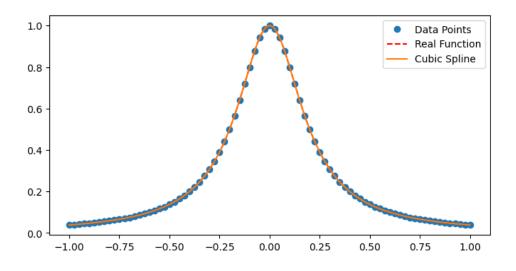


图 6: interpolation spline with N=81

综上可看出龙格现象被极大避免了.

$\mathbf{C}.$

用二阶 B 样条在 $i-\frac{11}{2}, i=1,...,10$ 插值的函数图像为:

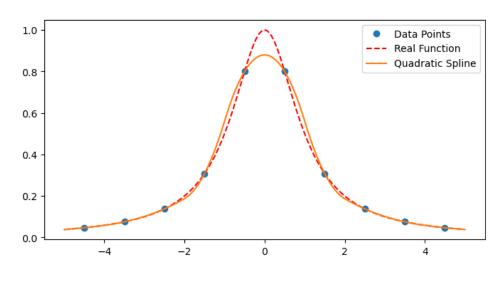


图 7: Quadratic Spline

用三阶 B 样条在 i-6, i=1,...,11 插值的函数图像为:

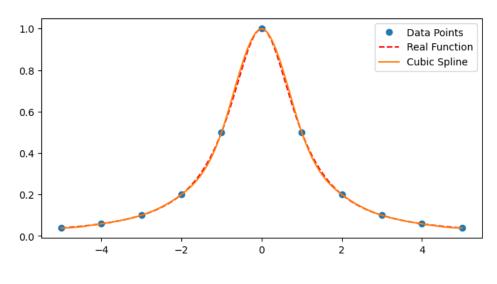


图 8: Cubic Spline

D.

用三阶 B 样条拟合后的曲线在给定点处的误差值:

0.000669605 5.74936e-08 0.0205289 4.47035e-08 0.0205289 2.01166e-08 0.000669561

图 9: the interpolation error of Cubic Spline at given sites

用二阶 B 样条拟合后的曲线在给定点处的误差值:

2.5339e-08 0.00141839 1.25542e-07 0.120238 9.23872e-08 0.00141838 6.24689e-09

图 10: the interpolation error of Quadratic Spline at given sites

可以看到,用三阶 B 样条拟合后的曲线在 -3,0,3 处的误差较小,用二阶 B 样条拟合后的曲线在 -3.5,-0.5,0.5,3.5 处的误差较小. 这是因为用三阶 B 样条曲线拟合时,插值点选在 -3,0,3,用二阶 B 样条曲线拟合时插值点选在 -3.5,-0.5,0.5,3.5. 总体来看用三阶 B 样条拟合后的曲线误差更小.

$\mathbf{E}.$

对心形曲线, 等距节点拟合和使用累计曲线长度进行拟合的效果如下:

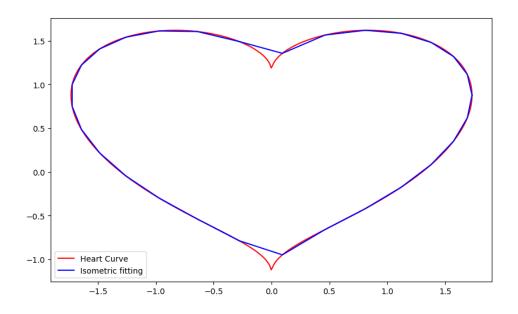


图 11: heart curve Isometric Fitting

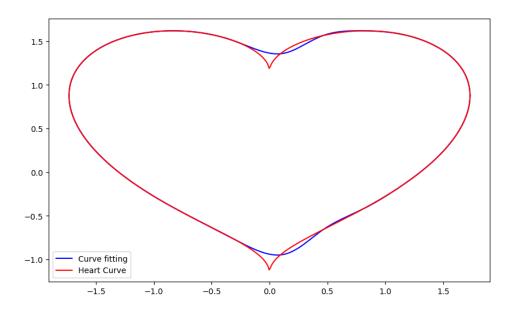


图 12: heart curve Curve Fitting

对第二种曲线,等距节点拟合和使用累计曲线长度进行拟合的效果如下:

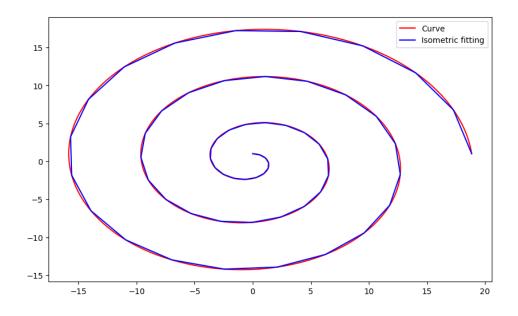


图 13: second curve Isometric Fitting

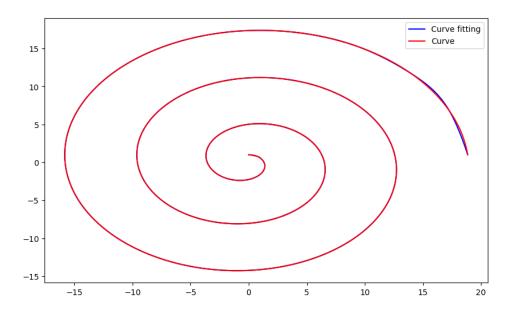


图 14: second curve Curve Fitting

对第三种曲线,等距节点拟合和使用累计曲线长度进行拟合的效果如下:

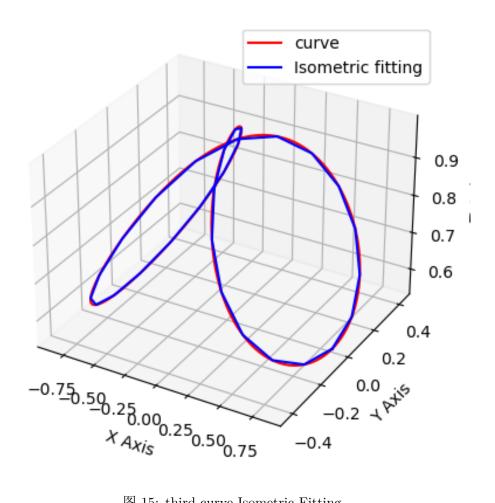


图 15: third curve Isometric Fitting

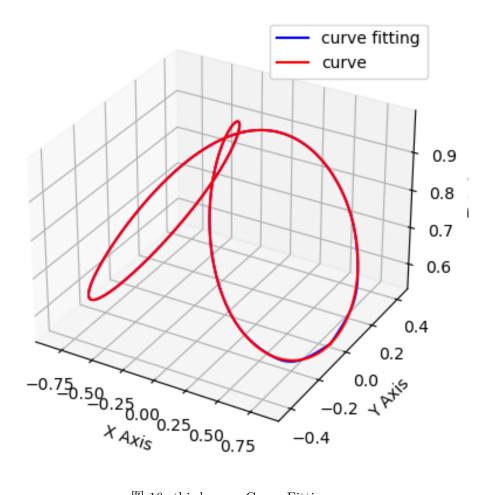


图 16: third curve Curve Fitting

 ${\bf F.}$ n=1 时,table of divided difference of truncated power functions 如下图所示:

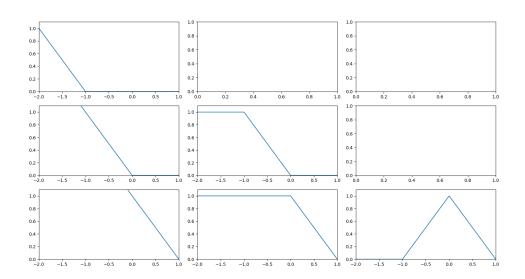


图 17: table of divided difference when n=1

n=2 时, table of divided difference of truncated power functions 如下图所示:

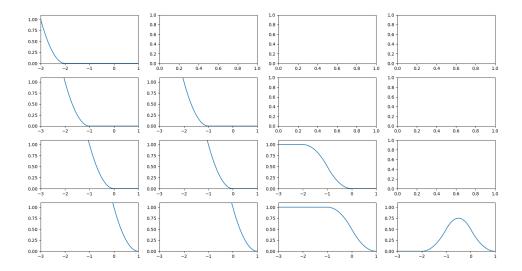


图 18: table of divided difference when n=2