

## § 3 牛顿插值 /\* Newton's Interpolation \*/



Lagrange 插值虽然易算，但若增加一个节点时，全部基函数  $l_i(x)$  都需重新算过。



将  $L_n(x)$  改写成  $c_0 + c_1(x - x_0) + c_2(x - x_0)(x - x_1) + \dots + c_n(x - x_0)\dots(x - x_{n-1})$  的形式，希望每加一个节点时，只附加一项上去即可。

➤ 差商(亦称均差) /\* divided difference \*/

$$f[x_i, x_j] = \frac{f(x_i) - f(x_j)}{x_i - x_j} \quad (i \neq j, x_i \neq x_j)$$

1阶差商 /\* the 1st divided difference of  $f$  w.r.t.  $x_i$  and  $x_j$  \*/

$$f[x_i, x_j, x_k] = \frac{f[x_i, x_j] - f[x_j, x_k]}{x_i - x_k} \quad (i \neq k)$$

2阶差商

**$(k+1)$ 阶差商:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 f[x_0, \dots, x_{k+1}] &= \frac{f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] - f[x_1, \dots, x_k, x_{k+1}]}{x_0 - x_{k+1}} \\
 &= \frac{f[x_0, \dots, x_{k-1}, x_k] - f[x_0, \dots, x_{k-1}, x_{k+1}]}{x_k - x_{k+1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

**注:**  $k$ 阶差商必须由  $k+1$  个节点构成,  $k$ 个节点是构造不出 $k$ 阶差商的。

为统一 起见,补充定义函数 $f(x_0)$ 为零阶差商。

**差商的值与  $x_i$  的顺序无关!**



## 📖 差商性质:

1).  $k$  阶差商可表为函数值  $f(x_0), f(x_1), \dots, f(x_k)$  的线性组合, 即

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

2). 差商具有对称性, 即

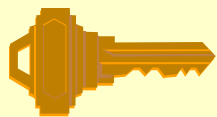
$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = f[x_1, x_0, x_2, \dots, x_k] = \cdots = f[x_1, \dots, x_k, x_0]$$

3). 若  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上有  $n$  阶导数, 且节点  $x_i \in [a, b] (i = 0, 1, \dots, n)$ , 则  $n$  阶差商与  $n$  阶导数有如下关系式:

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} \quad \xi \in [a, b]$$

4). 若  $f(x)$  是  $n$  次多项式, 则其  $k$  阶差商  $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}, x]$

当  $k \leq n$  时是一个  $n - k$  次多项式, 而当  $k > n$  时恒为零.



## 差商计算可列差商表如下

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

$$\frac{f(x_3) - f(x_2)}{x_3 - x_2}$$

$$\frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1}$$

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

$$\frac{f[x_2, x_3] - f[x_1, x_2]}{x_3 - x_1}$$

$$\frac{f(x_1, x_2, x_3) - f(x_0, x_1, x_2)}{x_3 - x_0}$$

## ► 牛顿插值 /\* Newton's Interpolation \*/

Newton插值是通过选取特殊的基函数实现的，这时，  
取

$$\varphi_0(x) = 1$$

$$f(x_0) = N_n(x_0) = c_0$$

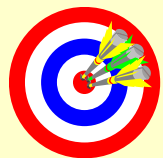
$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1) &= N_n(x_1) = c_0 + c_1(x_1 - x_0) \\ &= f(x_0) + c_1(x_1 - x_0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{得 } c_1 = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} = f[x_0, x_1]$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_n(x) &= c_0 + c_1(x - x_0) + c_2(x - x_0)(x - x_1) \\ &\quad + \cdots + c_n(x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_{n-1}) \end{aligned}$$

其中  $c_0, c_1, \dots, c_n$  是待定系数，由插值条件 决定。(2.1)

通过插值条件运用数学归纳法可以求得



$$c_k = f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k]$$

因此就得到下列的满足插值条件(2.1)的 $n$ 次插值多项式



$$\begin{aligned} N_n(x) = & f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + \\ & f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1) + \dots + \\ & f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n](x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_{n-1}) \end{aligned}$$



$$N_n(x) = c_0 + c_1(x - x_0) + c_2(x - x_0)(x - x_1) + \cdots + c_n(x - x_0) \cdots (x - x_{n-1})$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = f(x_0) + (x - x_0)f[x, x_0] \quad \cdots \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ f[x, x_0] = f[x_0, x_1] + (x - x_1)f[x, x_0, x_1] \quad \cdots \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2} \\ \quad \quad \quad \cdots \quad \cdots \quad \cdots \quad \cdots \\ f[x, x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}] = f[x_0, \dots, x_n] + (x - x_n)f[x, x_0, \dots, x_n] \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{n-1} \end{array} \right.$$


$$\textcircled{1} + (x - x_0) \times \textcircled{2} + \dots \dots + (x - x_0) \dots (x - x_{n-1}) \times \textcircled{n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f(x) = & f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1) + \dots \\ & + f[x_0, \dots, x_n](x - x_0) \dots (x - x_{n-1}) \\ & + f[x, x_0, \dots, x_n](x - x_0) \dots (x - x_{n-1})(x - x_n) \end{aligned}$$

$N_n(x)$

$$c_i = f[x_0, \dots, x_i]$$

$R_n(x)$

**注：**  由唯一性可知  $N_n(x) \equiv L_n(x)$ ，只是算法不同，故其余项也相同，即

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

$$f[x_0, \dots, x_k] = \frac{f^{(k)}(\xi)}{k!}, \quad \xi \in (x_{\min}, x_{\max})$$

**例** 已知函数  $f(x)$  在各节点处的函数值如下,用Newton插值法求  $f(0.596)$  的值.

$x_k$	0.40	0.55	0.65	0.80
$f(x_k)$	<u>0.41075</u>	0.57815	0.69675	0.88811



**解:**

$x_k$	$f(x_k)$	一阶	二阶	三阶
<b>0.40</b>	<b><u>0.41075</u></b>			
<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.57815</b>	<b><u>1.11600</u></b>		
<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.69675</b>	<b>1.18600</b>	<b><u>0.28000</u></b>	
<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.88811</b>	<b>1.27573</b>	<b>0.35893</b>	<b><u>0.19733</u></b>

$$N_3(x) = 0.41075 + 1.11600(x - 0.4) + 0.28000(x - 0.4)(x - 0.55) + 0.19733(x - 0.4)(x - 0.55)(x - 0.65)$$



$$f(0.596) \approx 0.62836$$

## § 4 埃尔米特插值 /\* Hermite Interpolation \*/




不仅要求函数值重合，而且要求若干阶**导数**也重合。  
即：要求插值函数  $\varphi(x)$  满足  $\varphi(x_i) = f(x_i)$ ,  $\varphi'(x_i) = f'(x_i)$ ,  
...,  $\varphi^{(m_i)}(x_i) = f^{(m_i)}(x_i)$ .

**注：**   $N$  个条件可以确定  $N-1$  阶多项式。

 要求在**1**个节点  $x_0$  处直到  $m_0$  阶导数都重合的插值多项式即为**Taylor多项式**

$$\varphi(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \dots + \frac{f^{(m_0)}(x_0)}{m_0!} (x - x_0)^{m_0}$$

其余项为  $R(x) = f(x) - \varphi(x) = \frac{f^{(m_0+1)}(\xi)}{(m_0+1)!} (x - x_0)^{(m_0+1)}$

 一般只考虑  $f$  与  $f'$  的值。

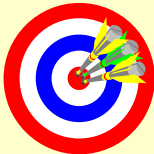
## ✂ 低次埃尔米特插值多项式

### ➤ 1. 二点三次埃尔米特插值多项式

设给定区间  $[x_0, x_1]$  两端点处的函数值与导数值如下：

$x$	$x_0$	$x_1$
$f(x)$	$y_0$	$y_1$
$f'(x)$	$m_0$	$m_1$

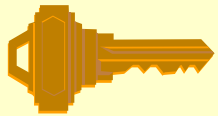
求插值多项式  $H_3(x)$  使满足



$$\begin{cases} H_3(x_0) = y_0, H_3(x_1) = y_1 \\ H_3'(x_0) = m_0, H_3'(x_1) = m_1 \end{cases}$$

由于给出了四个条件，故可唯一确定出一个三次多项式，不妨设

$$H_3(x) = \alpha_0(x)y_0 + \alpha_1(x)y_1 + \beta_0(x)m_0 + \beta_1(x)m_1$$



因此问题归结为构造

$\alpha_0(x)$ 与 $\beta_0(x)$ ,  $\alpha_1(x)$ 与 $\beta_1(x)$

首先,  $\alpha_0(x)$ 与 $\beta_0(x)$ ,  $\alpha_1(x)$ 与 $\beta_1(x)$ 应该为三次式。

再者, 由插值条件易知  $\alpha_i(x_j), \beta_i(x_j)$  应该满足条件

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_i(x_j) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases} \quad \alpha'_i(x_j) = 0 \quad (i, j = 0, 1) \\ \beta_i(x_j) = 0 \quad \beta'_i(x_j) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases} \end{array} \right.$$

取

$$l^2_i(x) = \left( \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j} \right)^2, (i, j = 0, 1; i \neq j)$$

令

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

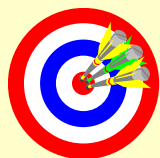
$$\beta_i(x) = c_i (x - x_i) l_i^2(x), i = 0, 1;$$

其中  $a_i, b_i, c_i$  为待定系数, 由  $\alpha_0(x_0) = 1$  知  $\alpha_0(x_0) = 0$   $a_0, b_0$

满足

$$\begin{cases} a_0 x_0 + b_0 = 1 \\ a_0 + 2(a_0 x_0 + b_0) l_0'(x_0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解之得



$$a_0 = -2l_0'(x_0) = -2 \frac{1}{x_0 - x_1}$$

$$b_0 = 1 + 2x_0 l_0'(x_0) = 1 + 2x_0 \frac{1}{x_0 - x_1}$$

故

$$\alpha_0(x) = \left(1 - 2 \frac{x - x_0}{x_0 - x_1}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1}\right)^2$$

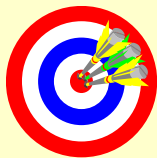
类似可以求得

$$\alpha_1(x) = \left(1 - 2 \frac{x - x_1}{x_1 - x_0}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}\right)^2,$$

$$\beta_0(x) = (x - x_0) \left(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1}\right)^2, \quad \beta_1(x) = (x - x_1) \left(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}\right)^2$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} H_3(x) = & y_0 \left(1 - 2 \frac{x - x_0}{x_0 - x_1}\right) l_0^2(x) + y_1 \left(1 - 2 \frac{x - x_1}{x_1 - x_0}\right) l_1^2(x) \\ & + m_0 (x - x_0) l_0^2(x) + m_1 (x - x_1) l_1^2(x) \end{aligned}$$



## ➤ 2. 三点三次带一个导数值的插值多项式

假设给定的函数表如下：

$x$	$x_0$	$x_1$	$x_2$
$f(x)$	$y_0$	$y_1$	$y_2$
$f'(x)$		$m_1$	

要求三次多项式  $H_3(x)$  使

$$\begin{cases} H_3(x_i) = y_i \\ H'_3(x_1) = m_1 \end{cases} \quad (i = 0, 1, 2)$$

利用满足三个条件的Newton插值多项式，我们设



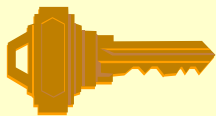
$$H_3(x) = y_0 + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1) + k(x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

其中  $k$  为待定系数, 显然  $H_3(x)$  满足前三个插值条件,  
利用第四个条件确定常数  $k$  于是

$$H_3'(x_1) = f[x_0, x_1] + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x_1 - x_0) + k(x_1 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1) = m_1$$



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



将其代入, 即可得到  $H_3(x)$  的表达式:

$$H_3(x) = y_0 + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1) + \frac{m_1 - f[x_0, x_1] - f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x_1 - x_0)}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_1 - x_2)}(x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$



**例：** 插值条件中有导数值，此时插值余项？

设有函数表 

$x$	0	1	2
$y$	0	2	14
$y'$		5	

，求插值多项式，并写出余项表达式。

**解：** 设  $P_3(x) = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3$  则  $P'_3(x) = b + 2cx + 3dx^2$

由插值条件得：

$$\begin{cases} P_3(0) = a = 0 \\ P_3(1) = a + b + c + d \\ P'_3(1) = b + 2c + 3d = 5 \\ P_3(2) = a + 2b + 4c + 8d = 14 \end{cases} \quad \text{得} \quad \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = 1 \\ c = -1 \\ d = 2 \end{cases}$$

则  $P_3(x) = x - x^2 + 2x^3$

余项：类似Lagrange插值余项(只是把导数点也用上)

$$R_3(x) = f(x) - P_3(x)$$

则  $R_3(0) = R_3(1) = R_3(2) = 0$ ,  $R'_3(1) = f'(1) - P'(1) = 0$

故可设  $R_3(x) = k(x)x(x-1)^2(x-2)$

设  $\varphi(t) = f(t) - P_3(t) - k(x)t(t-1)^2(t-2) = R_3(t) - k(x)t(t-1)^2(t-2)$

则当  $t = 0, 1, 2, x$  时  $\varphi(t) = 0$

当  $t = \xi_0, \xi_1, \xi_2, 1$  时  $\varphi'(t) = 0$

当  $t = \xi$  时  $\varphi^{(4)}(t) = 0, \xi \in [0, 2]$

即  $\varphi^{(4)}(\xi) = 0$

得  $f^{(4)}(\xi) - k(x)4! = 0$

有  $k(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!}$

代入有:  $R_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} x(x-1)^2(x-2)$

HW: p.50  
#9, #11, #16

一般地, 已知  $x_0, \dots, x_n$  处有  $y_0, \dots, y_n$  和  $y_0', \dots, y_n'$ , 求  $H_{2n+1}(x)$  满足  $H_{2n+1}(x_i) = y_i$ ,  $H'_{2n+1}(x_i) = y_i'$ .

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

$$l_i(x) = \prod_{j \neq i} \frac{(x - x_j)}{(x_i - x_j)}$$

其中  $\alpha_i(x_j) = \delta_{ij}$ ,  $\alpha_i'(x_j) = 0$ ,  $\beta_i(x_j) = 0$ ,  $\beta_i'(x_j) = \delta_{ij}$

$\alpha_i(x)$  有零点  $x_0, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n$  且都是 2 重零点  $\Rightarrow \alpha_i(x) = (A_i x + B_i) l_i^2(x)$

由余下条件  $\alpha_i(x_i) = 1$  和  $\alpha_i'(x_i) = 0$  可解  $A_i$  和  $B_i \Rightarrow$

$$\alpha_i(x) = [1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x - x_i)^2}{l_i^2(x)}] l_i^2(x)$$

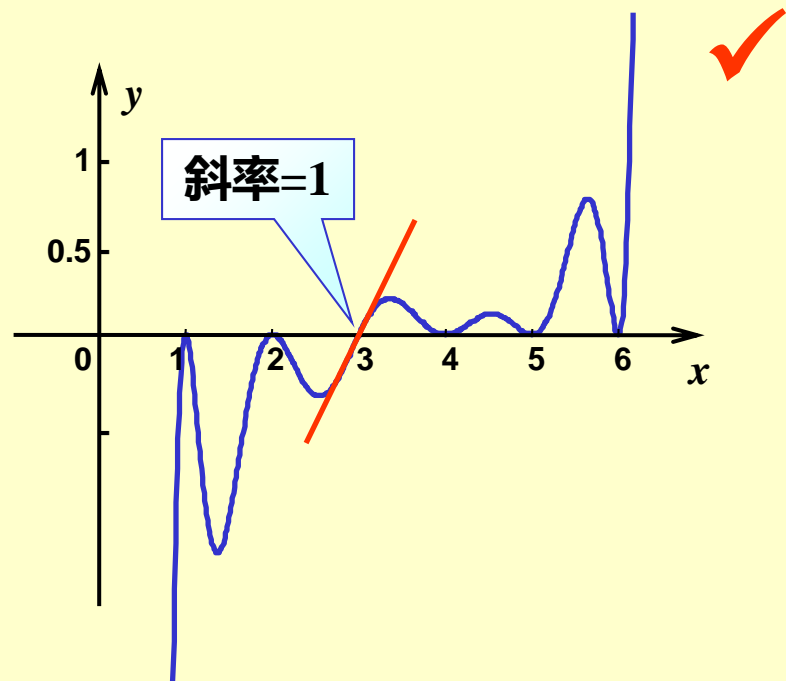
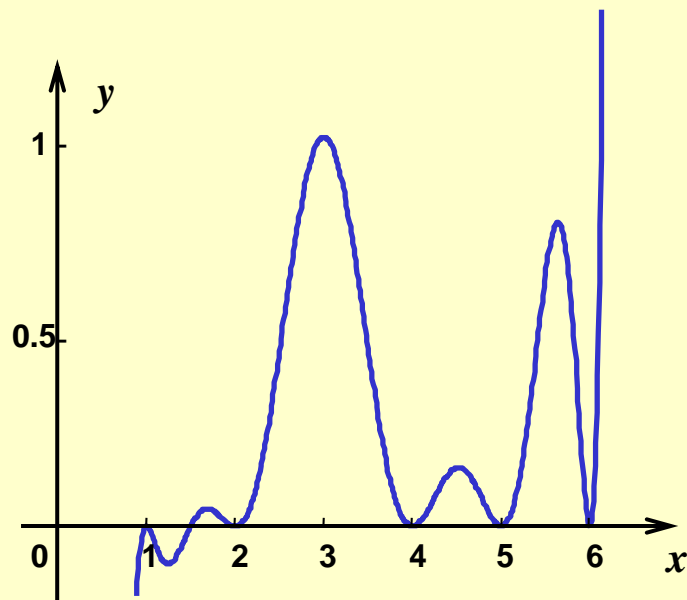
$\beta_i(x)$  有零点  $x_0, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n$  且都是 2 重零点  $\Rightarrow \beta_i(x) = C_i (x - x_i) l_i^2(x)$

这样的 Hermite 插值唯一

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

设  $a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$ ,  $f \in C^{2n}[a, b]$  则  $R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(\xi_x)}{(2n+2)!} \left[ \prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i) \right]^2$

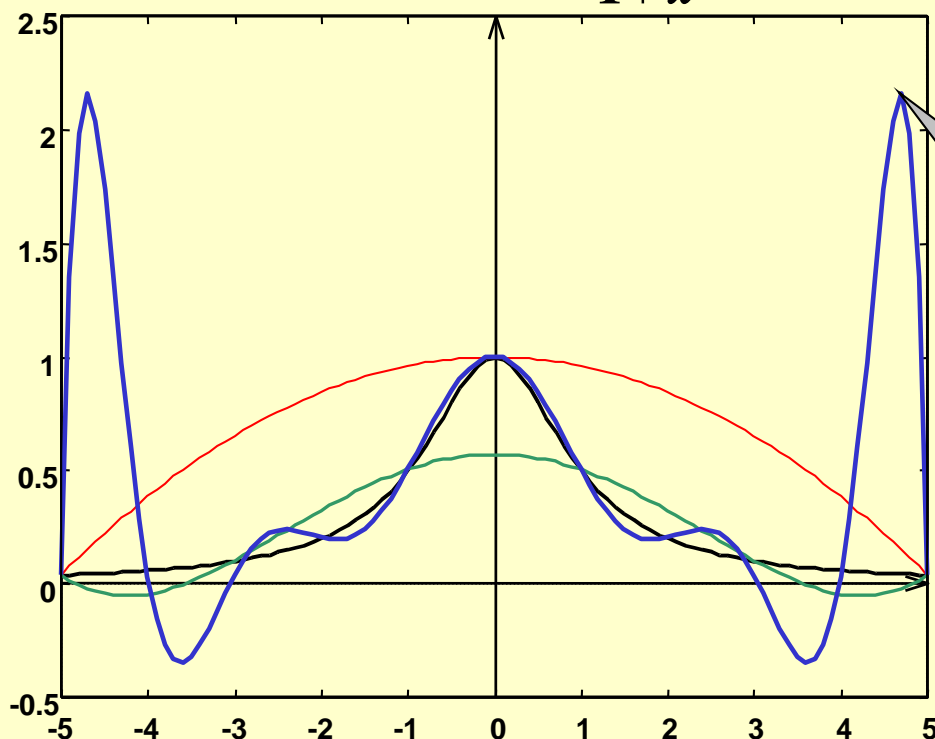
**Quiz:** 给定  $x_i = i + 1, i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ . 下面哪个是  $\beta_2(x)$  的图像?



## § 5 分段低次插值 /\* piecewise polynomial approximation \*/

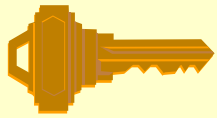
在区间  $[a, b]$  上用插值多项式  $P_n(x)$  近似函数  $f(x)$ ，是否  $P_n(x)$  的次数越高，逼近效果越好呢，回答是否定的。由于次数越高计算工作量也越大，积累误差也越大；在整个区间上作个高次多项式，当局部插值节点的值有微小误差时，就可能引起整个区间上函数值的较大变化，使计算不稳定。

**例：**在  $[-5, 5]$  上考察  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$  的  $L_n(x)$ 。取  $x_i = -5 + \frac{10}{n}i$  ( $i = 0, \dots, n$ )



$L_n(x) \not\rightarrow f(x)$

$n$  越大，  
端点附近抖动  
越大，称为  
Runge 现象



## 分段低次插值

### ➤ 分段线性插值 /\* piecewise linear interpolation \*/

所谓的分段线性插值就是通过插值点用折线段连接起来

逼近  $f(x)$  设已知节点  $a < x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n = b$  上函数值  $f_0, f_1, \cdots, f_n$   
记

$$h_k = x_{k+1} - x_k, h = \max_k h_k$$

求一折线函数  $I_h(x)$  满足

$$(1) I_h(x) \in C[a, b],$$

$$(2) I_h(x_k) = f_k (k = 0, 1, \cdots, n)$$

$$(3) I_h(x) \text{ 在每个小区间 } [x_k, x_{k+1}] \text{ 上都是线性函数。}$$

则称  $I_h(x)$  为分段线性插值函数。

设

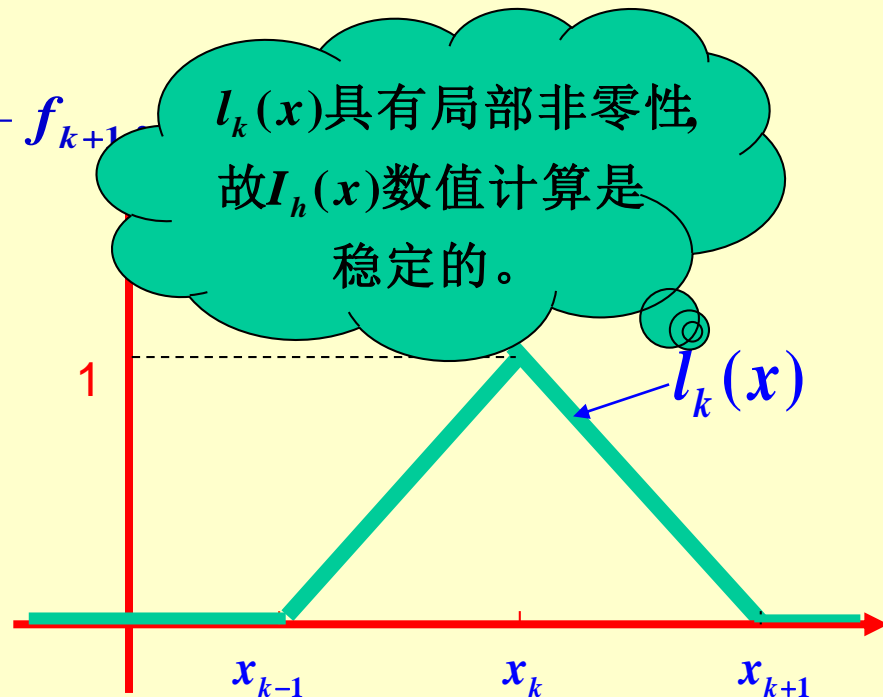
$$I_h(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f_k l_k(x)$$

由定义可知  $I_h(x)$  在每个小区间上可表示为

$$I_h(x) = \frac{x - x_{k-1}}{x_k - x_{k-1}} f_k + \frac{x - x_k}{x_{k-1} - x_k} f_{k-1}, x \in [x_{k-1}, x_k]$$

$$I_h(x) = \frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}} f_k + \frac{x - x_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k} f_{k+1}, x \in [x_k, x_{k+1}]$$

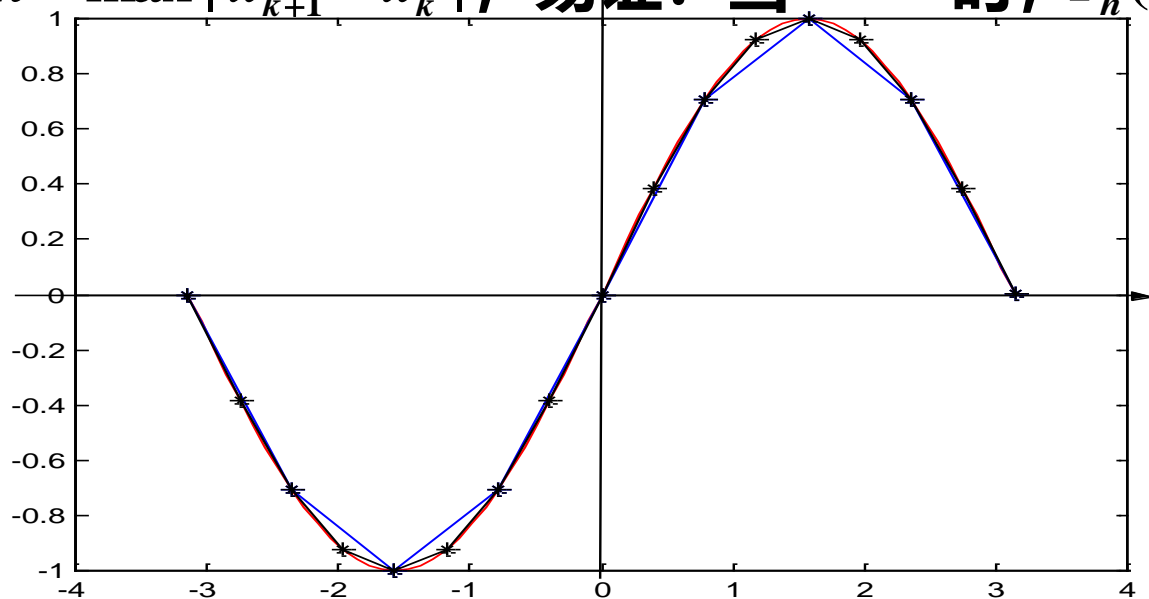
$$l_k(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x - x_{k-1}}{x_k - x_{k-1}}, & x_{k-1} \leq x \leq x_k (k \neq 0) \\ \frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}}, & x_k \leq x \leq x_{k+1} (k \neq n) \\ 0, & x \in [a, b], \text{但 } x \notin [x_{k-1}, x_{k+1}]. \end{cases}$$



**注意** 表达式  $I_h(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} l_k(x) f_k$  在区间  $[x_k, x_{k+1}]$  上, 只有  $l_k(x), l_{k+1}(x)$  是非零的, 其它基函数均为零。即

$$I_h(x) = f_k l_k(x) + f_{k+1} l_{k+1}(x) \quad x \in [x_k, x_{k+1}]$$

记  $h = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |x_{k+1} - x_k|$ , 易证: 当  $h \rightarrow 0$  时,  $I_h(x) \rightarrow f(x)$



**在节点处有尖点，失去了原函数的光滑性。**



➤ 分段三次Hermite插值 /\* Hermite piecewise polynomials \*/

分段线性插值函数  $I_h(x)$  的导数是间断的, 若在节点  $x_k (k = 0, 1, \dots, n)$  上除已知函数值  $f_k$  外还给出导数值  $f'_k = m_k$  这样就可以构造一个导数连续的分段插值多项式函数  $I_h(x)$  它满足

$$(1) I_h \in C^1[a, b],$$

$$(2) I_h(x_k) = f_k, I'_h(x_k) = f'_k (k = 0, 1, \dots, n)$$

(3)  $I_h(x)$  在每个小区间  $[x_k, x_{k+1}]$  是三次多项式

设

$$I_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n [f(x_k)\alpha_k(x) + f'(x_k)\beta_k(x)]$$

根据两点三次插值多项式。可知，在区间  $[x_k, x_{k+1}]$  上的  $I_h(x)$  表达式为

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_h(x) = & \left( \frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}} \right)^2 \left( 1 + 2 \frac{x - x_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k} \right) f_k \\
 & + \left( \frac{x - x_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k} \right)^2 \left( 1 + 2 \frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}} \right) f_{k+1} \\
 & + \left( \frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}} \right)^2 (x - x_k) f'_k \\
 & + \left( \frac{x - x_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k} \right)^2 (x - x_{k+1}) f'_{k+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

于是:

$$\alpha_k(x) = \begin{cases} \left( \frac{x - x_{k-1}}{x_k - x_{k-1}} \right)^2 \left( 1 + 2 \frac{x - x_k}{x_{k-1} - x_k} \right) & x \in [x_{k-1}, x_k] \\ \left( \frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}} \right)^2 \left( 1 + 2 \frac{x - x_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k} \right) & x \in [x_k, x_{k+1}] \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\beta_k(x) = \begin{cases} \left( \frac{x - x_{k-1}}{x_k - x_{k-1}} \right)^2 (x - x_k) & x \in [x_{k-1}, x_k] \\ \left( \frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}} \right)^2 (x - x_k) & x \in [x_k, x_{k+1}] \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

How can we make a  
smooth interpolation  
without asking too  
much from  $f$ ?  
Headache ...



导数一般不易得到。

