数值分析第 5 次上机作业

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§1 问题

求 $f(x) = e^x$ 在区间 [0,1] 上的 n 次最佳平方逼近多项式(分以下四种情况)

$$\varphi(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k \varphi_k(x),$$

- $n = 5, \varphi_k(x) = x^k;$
- $n = 5, \varphi_k(x)$ 为 k 次 Legendre 多项式;
- $n = 10, \varphi_k(x) = x^k;$
- $n = 10, \varphi_k(x)$ 为 k 次 Legendre 多项式;

§2 算法思路

取权函数 W(x)=1,要求 $f(x)=e^x$ 的 n 次最佳平方逼近多项式,即要求 $\varphi^*\in\Phi_n=\mathrm{span}\{\varphi_0,\varphi_1,\cdots,\varphi_n\}$,使得

$$||f - \varphi^*||_2^2 = \int_a^b [f(x) - \varphi^*(x)]^2 dx$$
$$= \inf_{\varphi \in \Phi_n} \int_a^b [f(x) - \varphi(x)]^2 dx$$

令

$$\varphi(x) = a_0 \varphi_0(x) + a_1 \varphi_1(x) + \dots + a_n \varphi_n(x)$$
$$F(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n) = \int_a^b [f(x) - \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \varphi_k(x)]^2 dx$$

则问题转化为求 F 的极小值

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial a_j} = 2 \int_a^b [f(x) - \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \varphi_k(x)] [-\varphi_j(x)] dx = 0, \ j = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

由此可得

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} (\varphi_j, \varphi_k) a_k = (f, \varphi_j), \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

由此,只需储存矩阵 $G = ((\varphi_j, \varphi_k))_{n+1}$ 与列向量 $f_{ph} = ((f, \varphi_0), \dots, (f, \varphi_n))^T$,令 $a = (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n)^T$,再解线性方程组 $G \cdot a = f_{ph}$ 即可求出 $a_j, j = 0, 1, \dots, n$.

当 $\varphi_k(x)$ 为 Legendre 多项式时,由于 $\{\varphi_j(x)\}_{j=0}^n$ 为直交函数系, $G=((\varphi_j,\varphi_k))_{n+1}$ 为对角阵,故可直接用向量储存对角线元素.

Algorithm 1 返回 a 以及逼近函数图像

```
Require: 逼近次数 n
Ensure: 系数向量 a
 1: function CoefficientAcquisition(n)
         初始化 G 矩阵或向量以及 f_{ph} 向量
         for i from 0 to n do
 3:
             for j from 0 to n do
 4:
                 G_{i,j} \leftarrow (\varphi_i, \varphi_j)
 5:
             end for
 6:
             f_{ph}^i \leftarrow (f, \varphi_i)
 7:
         end for
 8:
         a \leftarrow G^{-1} \cdot f_{ph}
 9:
         \varphi \leftarrow \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i \varphi_i(x)
作出 \varphi 与 f 的函数图像
10:
11:
12:
         return a
13: end function
```

§3 结果分析

以下为程序测试结果,返回了图像以及对应的系数 a。

1. 当 n = 5 时

i	a_i
0	0.9999975939481748
1	1.000099801486657
2	0.49901917513980787
3	0.1704895392633275
4	0.03480111544339166
5	0.013872004898576736

表 1:
$$n = 5$$
, $\varphi_i(x) = x^i$ 系数

i	a_i
0	1.1732975422355196
1	1.1083386696360753
2	0.3525658021585433
3	0.07436115096015425
4	0.007954540780936126
5	0.001761524408117519

表 2: n = 5,Legendre 多项式系数

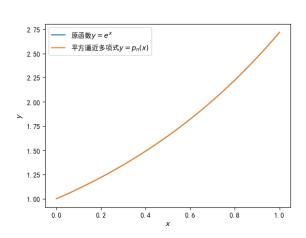


图 1: n=5 时 x^k 逼近

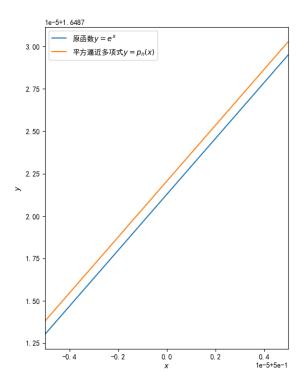


图 2: n=5 时 x^k 逼近 (局部)

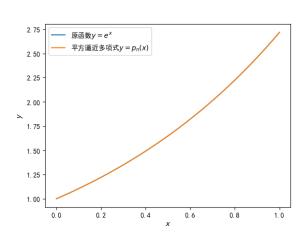


图 3: n=5 时 Legendre 多项式逼近

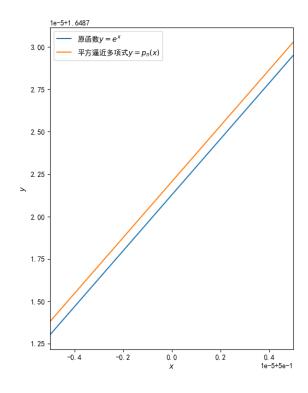


图 4: n=5 时 Legendre 多项式逼近 (局部)

2. 当 n=10 时

i	a_i
0	1.0000000012113701
1	0.9999998681210073
2	0.5000035268463334
3	0.16662625984232918
4	0.04191227935312167
5	0.007455096067967402
6	0.0033287923143171866
7	-0.002479244981759852
8	0.0022732391669669206
9	-0.0010475780120787397
10	0.00020958957362995516

表 3: n=10, $\varphi_i(x)=x^i$ 系数

2. 75 -	
2. 50 -	—— 平方逼近多项式 <i>y</i> = <i>p_n</i> (<i>x</i>)
2. 25 -	
2.00 -	
1. 75 -	
1. 50 -	
1. 25 -	
1. 00 -	0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0

图 5: n=10 时 x^k 逼近

i	a_i
0	1.17610487769128
1	1.1012448045699013
2	0.3609156609890722
3	0.06749975436161927
4	0.01221017595693133
5	-0.0002873295948090008
6	0.0007933224883379857
7	-0.0002668997568865246
8	8.219614376558308e-05
9	-1.6453268506992322e-05
10	1.7202942628052338e-06

表 4: n = 10, Legendre 多项式系数

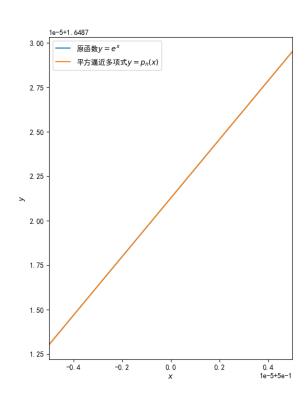


图 6: n=10 时 x^k 逼近 (局部)

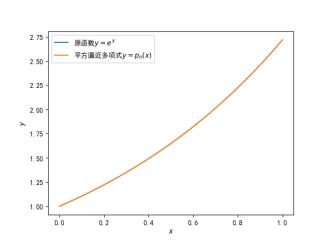


图 7: n = 10 时 Legendre 多项式逼近

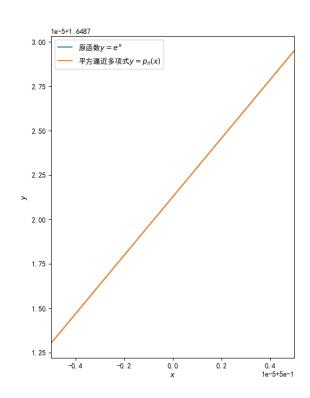


图 8: n = 10 时 Legendre 多项式逼近 (局部)

§4 **结论**

可以看出,最佳平方逼近可以很好地逼近原函数,且在函数系选取相同的情况下,次数越高,逼近效果越好。

§5 附录:程序代码

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3 from scipy.special import legendre
4 from scipy.integrate import quad
5 # display Chinese in gragh
  plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif']=['SimHei']
7 # display "-" in gragh
  plt.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus']=False
8
9
10
  # 定义原函数
   def f(x):
11
12
       return np.exp(x)
13
   # 定义正交多项式
14
   def phi(n, k, x, flag):
15
       if k == 0:
16
           return np.ones_like(x)
17
18
       elif k == 1:
19
           return x
20
       elif k > 1:
21
           if flag = 0:
22
               return x**k
           elif flag == 1:
23
24
               # 使用Legendre多项式
               p = legendre(k)
25
               return p(x)
26
27
   # 计算最佳平方逼近多项式系数
28
   def compute coefficients (n, flag):
29
30
       A = np.zeros((n+1, n+1))
       b = np.zeros(n+1)
31
       for i in range (n+1):
32
33
           for j in range (n+1):
               integrand = lambda x: phi(n, i, x, flag) * phi(n, j, x, flag)
34
               A[i, j], = quad(integrand, 0, 1)
35
           integrand_f = lambda x: f(x) * phi(n, i, x, flag)
36
           b[i], _ = quad(integrand_f, 0, 1)
37
38
       return np. linalg.solve(A, b)
39
   # 生成逼近多项式函数
40
   def approximation_function(n, x, flag):
41
42
       coefficients = compute_coefficients(n, flag)
43
       result = np.zeros\_like(x)
```

```
44
       for i in range (n+1):
45
           result += coefficients[i] * phi(n, i, x, flag)
46
           print(coefficients[i])
47
       return result
48
49
   #绘制图像
   def plot_comparison(n, flag):
50
       x = np.linspace(0, 1, 1000)
51
       plt.plot(x, f(x), label='原函数$y=e^x$')
52
       plt.plot(x, approximation_function(n, x, flag), label='平方逼近多项式$y=p_{n}(n)
53
       plt.xlabel('$x$')
54
       plt.ylabel('$y$')
55
       # plt.title('Comparison between original and approximation function (n={})'.for
56
       plt.legend()
57
58
       plt.show()
59
   # 绘制局部放大图像
60
   def plot_local_enlargement(n, flag):
61
       x = np.linspace(0.499995, 0.500005, 1000)
62
63
       plt. figure (figsize = (6, 8))
       plt.plot(x, f(x), label='原函数$y=e^x$')
64
       plt.plot(x, approximation_function(n, x, flag), label='平方逼近多项式$y=p_{n}(n)
65
       plt.xlabel('$x$')
66
67
       plt.ylabel('$y$')
68
       # plt.title('Comparison between original and approximation function (n={})'.for
       plt.xlim(0.499995, 0.500005)
69
70
       plt.legend()
       plt.show()
71
72
73
  # plot the gragh and print the coefficients
   plot comparison (5,0) # n=5, x^k
74
   plot_comparison(5,1) # n=5, Legendre polynomial
75
   plot_comparison (10,0) \# n=10, x^k
76
   plot_comparison(10,1) # n=10, Legendre polynomial
77
   plot_local_enlargement(10, 0)
78
   plot_local_enlargement(5, 0)
79
```