

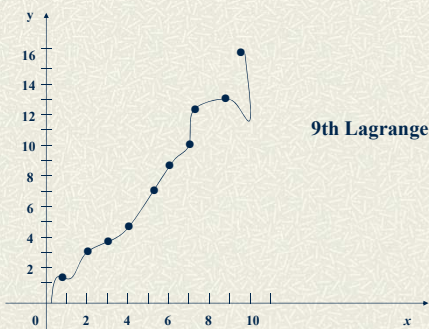
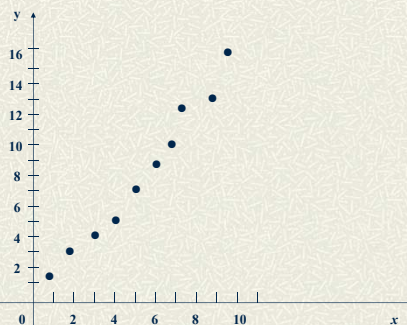
§ 8.4 曲线拟合的最小二乘法

一、实例

■ 某种合成纤维的强度与其拉伸倍数有直接关系，下表是实际测定的10个纤维样品的强度与相应拉伸倍数的记录。

编号	拉伸倍数	强度 kg/mm ²	编号	拉伸倍数	强度 kg/mm ²
1	1	1.3	6	6	8.8
2	2	3.5	7	7	10.1
3	3	4.2	8	8	12.5
4	4	5.0	9	9	13.0
5	5	7.0	10	10	15.6

■ 将拉伸倍数作为x, 强度作为y, 在坐标纸上标出各点。



9th Lagrange插值多项式

■ 从上图中可以看出强度与拉伸倍数大致成线性关系，可用一条直线来表示两者之间的关系。

■ 解：设 $\varphi(x)=a+bx$ ，求 a 、 b ，使误差 $y_i - \varphi(x_i)$ 的平方和达到最小。即：求 a 、 b ，使

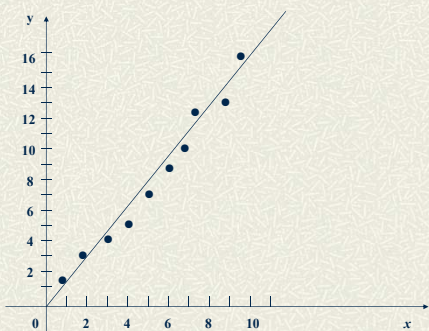
$$s(a, b) = \sum_{i=1}^{10} (y_i - a - bx_i)^2 = \min$$

计算出它的正规方程得

$$\frac{\partial s}{\partial a} = 0, \frac{\partial s}{\partial b} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 10a + 55b = 81 \\ 55a + 385b = 572.4 \end{cases}$$

解得： $a = -0.36$ ， $b = 1.538$

直线方程为： $\varphi(x) = -0.36 + 1.538x$



二、线性最小二乘问题的法方程

1 问题的描述 给定 $m+1$ 对数据 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m

y_0, y_1, \dots, y_m

及一组权系数： $\omega_0, \omega_1, \dots, \omega_m$

设 $\Phi = \left\{ \varphi(x) \mid \varphi(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n c_i \varphi_i(x), c_i \in R, i = 0, 1, \dots, n \right\}$

其中 $\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_n(x)$ 线性无关，称为基函数；

$S(c_0, c_1, \dots, c_n) = \sum_{i=0}^m \omega_i (y_i - \varphi(x_i))^2$ 称为误差平方和。

求 $\varphi^*(x) \in \Phi$ ， $\varphi^*(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n c_i^* \varphi_i(x)$ ，使

$$s(c_0^*, c_1^*, \dots, c_n^*) = \min_{c_i \in R} s(c_0, c_1, \dots, c_n)$$

$\varphi^*(x)$ 称为数据 $(x_i, y_i) (i=0, 1, \dots, m)$ 的最小二乘拟合函数，其解法称为线性最小二乘法。

$f(x), g(x)$ 关于离散数据的带权内积

定义 $(f(x), g(x)) = \sum_{i=0}^m \omega_i f(x_i) g(x_i)$ (1)

式 (1) 称为 $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 关于数据 (x_i, y_i) 的带权 ω_i 内积。

关于连续函数的内积

定义 设 $f(x), g(x) \in C[a, b]$, $\rho(x)$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上的权函数,

称 $(f, g) = \int_a^b \rho(x) f(x) g(x) dx$

为 $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上以 $\rho(x)$ 为权函数的内积。

定义 $(f(x), g(x)) = \sum_{i=0}^m \omega_i f(x_i) g(x_i)$ (1)

式 (1) 称为 $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 关于数据 (x_i, y_i) 的带权 ω_i 内积。

误差平方和 S 的极小点 $c_0^*, c_1^*, \dots, c_n^*$ 应满足方程组

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial c_k} = 0, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$$

即 $\frac{\partial S}{\partial c_k} = 2 \sum_{i=0}^m \omega_i [y_i - \sum_{j=0}^n c_j \varphi_j(x_i)] \varphi_k(x_i) = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{j=0}^n c_j (\sum_{i=0}^m \omega_i \varphi_j(x_i) \varphi_k(x_i)) = \sum_{i=0}^m \omega_i y_i \varphi_k(x_i)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{j=0}^n c_j (\varphi_j, \varphi_k) = (y, \varphi_k), \quad (k = 0, 1, \dots, n) \quad (2)$$

(2) 称为正规方程或法方程。

求 $\varphi^*(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n c_j^* \varphi_j(x)$

使 $s(c_0^*, c_1^*, \dots, c_n^*) = \sum_{i=0}^m \omega_i (y_i - \varphi^*(x_i))^2 = \min$

步骤 1、确定 $M = \text{span}\{\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n\} = \{\varphi = \sum_{j=0}^n c_j \varphi_j | c_j \in R\}$

2 求解正规方程 $\sum_{j=0}^n c_j (\varphi_k, \varphi_j) = (\varphi_k, y), \quad (k = 0, 1, \dots, n)$

3 计算 $\varphi^*(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n c_j^* \varphi_j(x)$, 其中 $c_0^*, c_1^*, \dots, c_n^*$ 是正规方程的解。

$\varphi^*(x)$ 称为关于数据 $(x_i, y_i) (i=0, 1, \dots, m)$ 的最小二乘拟合函数。

其误差平方和为

$$s(c_0^*, c_1^*, \dots, c_n^*) = \sum_{i=0}^m \omega_i (y_i^2 - \varphi^*(x_i) y_i)$$

正规方程 $\sum_{j=0}^n c_j (\varphi_k, \varphi_j) = (\varphi_k, y), \quad (k = 0, 1, \dots, n)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (\varphi_0, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_0, \varphi_1) & \dots & (\varphi_0, \varphi_n) \\ (\varphi_1, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) & \dots & (\varphi_1, \varphi_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (\varphi_n, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_n, \varphi_1) & \dots & (\varphi_n, \varphi_n) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (\varphi_0, y) \\ (\varphi_1, y) \\ \vdots \\ (\varphi_n, y) \end{bmatrix}$$

定义 $(f(x), g(x)) = \sum_{i=0}^m \omega_i f(x_i) g(x_i)$ (1)

式 (1) 称为 $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 关于数据 (x_i, y_i) 的带权 ω_i 内积。

$$\varphi(x) = c_0 \varphi_0(x) + c_1 \varphi_1(x) + \dots + c_n \varphi_n(x)$$

正规方程 $\sum_{j=0}^n c_j (\varphi_k, \varphi_j) = (\varphi_k, y), \quad (k = 0, 1, \dots, n)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (\varphi_0, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_0, \varphi_1) & \dots & (\varphi_0, \varphi_n) \\ (\varphi_1, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) & \dots & (\varphi_1, \varphi_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (\varphi_n, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_n, \varphi_1) & \dots & (\varphi_n, \varphi_n) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (\varphi_0, y) \\ (\varphi_1, y) \\ \vdots \\ (\varphi_n, y) \end{bmatrix}$$

定义 $(f(x), g(x)) = \sum_{i=0}^m \omega_i f(x_i) g(x_i)$ (1)

式 (1) 称为 $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 关于数据 (x_i, y_i) 的带权 ω_i 内积。

$$\varphi(x) = c_0 \varphi_0(x) + c_1 \varphi_1(x) + \dots + c_n \varphi_n(x)$$

2 最小二乘多项式

给定数据 $(x_i, y_i) (i=0, 1, \dots, m)$,

取 $\varphi_j = x^j, j = 0, 1, \dots, n$, 则 $M = \left\{ \varphi(x) \mid \varphi(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n c_i x^i, c_i \in R \right\}$

此时最小二乘拟合函数为多项式称为最小二乘多项式:

$$\varphi^*(x) = c_0^* + c_1^* x + \dots + c_n^* x^n$$

正规方程为

$$\begin{bmatrix} (\varphi_0, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_0, \varphi_1) & \dots & (\varphi_0, \varphi_n) \\ (\varphi_1, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) & \dots & (\varphi_1, \varphi_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (\varphi_n, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_n, \varphi_1) & \dots & (\varphi_n, \varphi_n) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (\varphi_0, y) \\ (\varphi_1, y) \\ \vdots \\ (\varphi_n, y) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} m+1 & \sum_{i=0}^m x_i & \dots & \sum_{i=0}^m x_i^n \\ \sum_{i=0}^m x_i & \sum_{i=0}^m x_i^2 & \dots & \sum_{i=0}^m x_i^{n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=0}^m x_i^n & \sum_{i=0}^m x_i^{n+1} & \dots & \sum_{i=0}^m x_i^{2n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=0}^m y_i \\ \sum_{i=0}^m x_i y_i \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=0}^m x_i^n y_i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\varphi_k, \varphi_j) = \sum_{i=0}^m x_i^{k+j}, \quad (k, j = 0, 1, \dots, n), \omega_i = 1$$

■ 例题 给定离散数据 (x_i, y_i) , $(0 \leq i \leq 4)$
试用二次多项式进行拟合.

i	0	1	2	3	4
x_i	0	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.00
y_i	1.0000	1.2840	1.6487	2.1170	2.7183

解: 取 $M = \text{span}\{1, x, x^2\}$, 即取 $\varphi_j = x^j, j = 0, 1, 2$

拟和函数 $\varphi(x)$ 为 $\varphi(x) = c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2$

正规方程为

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & \sum_{i=0}^4 x_i & \sum_{i=0}^4 x_i^2 \\ \sum_{i=0}^4 x_i & \sum_{i=0}^4 x_i^2 & \sum_{i=0}^4 x_i^3 \\ \sum_{i=0}^4 x_i^2 & \sum_{i=0}^4 x_i^3 & \sum_{i=0}^4 x_i^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=0}^4 y_i \\ \sum_{i=0}^4 x_i y_i \\ \sum_{i=0}^4 x_i^2 y_i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2.5 & 1.875 \\ 2.5 & 1.875 & 1.5625 \\ 1.875 & 1.5625 & 1.3828 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8.7680 \\ 5.4514 \\ 4.415 \end{bmatrix}$$

解得 $C_0=1.0052, C_1=0.8641, C_2=0.8427$

所求二次多项式为 $\varphi^*(x) = 1.0052 + 0.8641x + 0.8437x^2$

最小平方误差为 $s = \sum_{i=0}^4 (y_i^2 - \varphi^*(x_i)y_i) = 2.76 \times 10^{-4}$

若 $\varphi(x) = c_0 + c_1x + \dots + c_nx^n$ 则对应大型方程组求解.

当 n 较大时, 方程组病态严重.

解决办法: 关于给定数据, 构造正交基.

3 正交多项式作基函数

$$(f(x), g(x)) = \sum_{i=0}^m \omega_i f(x_i) g(x_i)$$

定义 若 $(\varphi_k, \varphi_j) = \begin{cases} 0 & j \neq k \\ \neq 0 & j = k \end{cases}$

称函数组 $\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_n(x)$ 是关于点集 $\{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ 的带权 w_0, w_1, \dots, w_m 的正交函数组.

(1) 原理

若 $\{\phi_j(x)\}_{j=0}^n$ 是关于点集 $\{x_i\}_{i=0}^m$ 和权 $\{w_i\}_{i=0}^m$ 的正交函数组,

正规方程为

$$\begin{bmatrix} (\varphi_0, \varphi_0) & & & \\ & (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) & & \\ & & \dots & \\ & & & (\varphi_n, \varphi_n) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ \dots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (\varphi_0, y) \\ (\varphi_1, y) \\ \vdots \\ (\varphi_n, y) \end{bmatrix}$$

正规方程为

$$\begin{bmatrix} (\varphi_0, \varphi_0) & & & \\ & (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) & & \\ & & \dots & \\ & & & (\varphi_n, \varphi_n) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ \dots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (\varphi_0, y) \\ (\varphi_1, y) \\ \vdots \\ (\varphi_n, y) \end{bmatrix}$$

其中, $(\varphi_j, \varphi_j) = \sum_{k=0}^m \omega_k \varphi_j^2(x_k) \quad (j = 0, 1, \dots, n)$

解得

$$c_j = \frac{(\varphi_j, y)}{(\varphi_j, \varphi_j)} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^m \omega_k y_j \varphi_j(x_k)}{\sum_{k=0}^m \omega_k \varphi_j^2(x_k)} \quad (j = 0, 1, \dots, n)$$

最佳平方逼近多项式为 $\varphi(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n c_j \phi_j(x)$

2. 构造关于点集的正交函数组

由 $1, x, x^2, \dots, x^n$ 构造关于点集 $\{x_i\}_{i=0}^m$ 的首 1 正交多项式

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_0(x) = 1 \\ \varphi_{k+1}(x) = (x - \alpha_{k+1})\varphi_k(x) - \beta_k\varphi_{k-1}(x) \end{cases}$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{k+1} = \frac{(x\varphi_k(x), \varphi_k(x))}{(\varphi_k(x), \varphi_k(x))} & (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots) \\ \beta_0 = 0, \beta_k = \frac{(\varphi_k(x), \varphi_k(x))}{(\varphi_{k-1}(x), \varphi_{k-1}(x))} & (k = 1, 2, \dots) \end{cases}$$

式中内积定义为

$$(\varphi_k(x), \varphi_j(x)) = \sum_{i=0}^m w_i \varphi_k(x_i) \varphi_j(x_i)$$

$$(x\varphi_k(x), \varphi_k(x)) = \sum_{i=0}^m w_i x_i \varphi_k^2(x_i)$$

例题 给出数据点

$$i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$x_i = 0.0 \quad 0.25 \quad 0.5 \quad 0.75 \quad 1.0$$

$$y_i = 1.0 \quad 1.2840 \quad 1.6487 \quad 2.1170 \quad 2.7183$$

$$w_i = 1.0 \quad 1.0 \quad 1.0 \quad 1.0 \quad 1.0$$

用关于点集的正交函数组构造二次最佳平方逼近元。

解:(1) 先构造关于点集 $\{0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0\}$ 和权 $w_i = 1$, 的正交函数组 $\{\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), \varphi_2(x)\}$.

$$\varphi_0(x) = 1, \quad \varphi_1(x) = (x - \alpha_1)\varphi_0(x)$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{(x\varphi_0(x), \varphi_0(x))}{(\varphi_0(x), \varphi_0(x))} = \frac{2.5}{5} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\varphi_0(x) = 1$$

$$\varphi_1(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\varphi_2(x) = (x - \alpha_2)\varphi_1(x) - \beta_1\varphi_0(x)$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{(x\varphi_1(x), \varphi_1(x))}{(\varphi_1(x), \varphi_1(x))}, \beta_1 = \frac{(\varphi_1(x), \varphi_1(x))}{(\varphi_0(x), \varphi_0(x))}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \beta_1 = \frac{1}{8} \quad \varphi_2(x) = (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{8}$$

拟和函数 $\varphi(x)$ 为 $\varphi(x) = c_0\varphi_0(x) + c_1\varphi_1(x) + c_2\varphi_2(x)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (\varphi_0, \varphi_0) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\varphi_2, \varphi_2) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (\varphi_0, y) \\ (\varphi_1, y) \\ (\varphi_2, y) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c_0 = (y, \varphi_0) / (\varphi_0, \varphi_0) = \sum_{i=0}^4 y_i \times 1 / \sum_{i=0}^4 1 = 8.768 / 5 = 1.7536$$

$$c_1 = (y, \varphi_1) / (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) = \sum_{i=0}^4 y_i (x_i - \frac{1}{2}) / \sum_{i=0}^4 (x_i - \frac{1}{2})^2 = 1.7078$$

$$c_2 = (y, \varphi_2) / (\varphi_2, \varphi_2) = \sum_{i=0}^4 y_i ((x_i - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{8}) / \sum_{i=0}^4 ((x_i - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{8})^2 = 0.8437$$

得到二次最佳平方逼近多项式为

$$\varphi(x) = 1.7536 + 1.7078(x - \frac{1}{2}) + 0.8437((x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{8})$$

三、线性模型引深及推广

■ 上述线性模型实际上是多项式逼近函数的问题。它不仅解决一元问题还可用于多元问题。除此以外还可求解某些非线性问题。求解方法是将其通过一定的代数变换转换为可用线性模型求解的问题。

■ 比如对函数 $y = a e^{bx}$ 取对数, 得 $\ln y = \ln a + bx$,

■ 令 $Y = \ln y$, $A = \ln a$, $B = b$ 则问题转化为解 $Y = A + Bx$ 的线性问题。P260

■ 类似的再如, 对 $y = 1/(a + bx)$ 拟和可对此函数取倒数, 则新变量 $1/y$ 与 x 成线性关系。

■ **例题** 给定离散数据 (x_i, y_i) , $(0 \leq i \leq 4)$ 求形如 $y = ae^{bx}$ 拟合函数。

i	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
x_i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
y_i	15.3	20.5	27.4	36.6	49.1	65.6	87.8	117.6

解: 设拟和函数 φ 为 $\varphi(x) = ae^{bx}$, $\omega_i = 1$

两边取对数, 得 $\ln \varphi(x) = \ln a + bx = c + bx$,

求 c, b , 使 $s(c, b) = \sum_{i=0}^7 (\ln y_i - c - bx_i)^2 = \min$

正规方程为

$$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & \sum_{i=0}^7 x_i \\ \sum_{i=0}^7 x_i & \sum_{i=0}^7 x_i^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=0}^7 \ln y_i \\ \sum_{i=0}^7 x_i \ln y_i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 36 \\ 36 & 204 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 29.979 \\ 147.1359 \end{bmatrix}$$

解得 $c = 2.4370$, $b = 0.2912$, $a = e^c = 11.4383$

所求拟和函数为 $\varphi(x) = 11.4383 e^{0.2912x}$

作业

习题 8

P278:

15,16,19

