

第五章

数据拟合和函数逼近(3-4)

第三节 正交多项式 第四节 最佳平方逼近

第3节 正交多项式

最小二乘法是对给定的数据点进行多项式拟合。

接下来我们要考虑的是对给定的<mark>函数进行逼近</mark>,在高等数学 我们学习过Taylor展开,

$$p_n(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x - x_0) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n$$

利用 $p_n(x) \approx f(x)$. 该方法适合 x_0 点附近的函数逼近,但是偏离 x_0 点时,逼近效果就不好了。

▶ 3.1 正交多项式的概念与性质

ѾѾ収函数

- 定义1. 在区间(a,b)上,若非负函数 $\rho(x)$ 满足
 - (1) 对一切整数 $n \ge 0$, $\int_a^b x^n \rho(x) dx$ 存在;
 - (2) 对(a,b)上的非负连续函数f(x), 若 $\int_a^b \rho(x)f(x)dx = 0$, 则在区间(a,b)上 $f(x) \equiv 0$.

那么, 称 $\rho(x)$ 为(a,b)上的权函数.

常见的权函数: $\rho(x) \equiv 1$, $a \le x \le b$,

$$\rho(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, -1 < x < 1, \quad \rho(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}, -1 \le x \le 1,$$

$$\rho(x) = e^{-x}, \quad 0 \le x < \infty, \qquad \rho(x) = e^{-x^2}, -\infty < x < \infty.$$

定义2. 给定 $f(x), g(x) \in C[a, b], \rho(x) \in C[a, b]$, $\rho(x)$ 是(a, b) 上的权函数,称

$$(f,g) = \int_{a}^{b} \rho(x)f(x)g(x)dx$$

为f,g 在[a,b]上的内积。

内积的性质

- (1). (f,g)=(g,f);
- (2). (kf,g) = (f,kg) = k(f,g), k为常数;
- (3). $(f_1 + f_2, g) = (f_1, g) + (f_2, g)$;
- (4). 若在[a,b]上f(x)不恒等于0,则(f,f) > 0.

正交

定义3. 若内积 $(f,g) = \int_a^b \rho(x) f(x) g(x) dx = 0$,则称f,g 在 [a,b]上带权 $\rho(x)$ 的正交。

■ 正交函数系

定义4. 若函数系 $\{\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_n(x), \dots\}$ 满足

$$(\varphi_i, \varphi_j) = \int_a^b \rho(x) \varphi_i(x) \varphi_j(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq j \\ a_i > 0, & i = j \end{cases}$$

则称 $\{\varphi_n(x)\}$ 是[a,b]上带权 $\rho(x)$ 的正交函数系.

例如: 三角函数族 $\{1, \cos x, \sin x, \cos 2x, \sin 2x, \cdots\}$ 是 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的正交函数系.

■■ 幂函数系的正交化

只要给定区间[a, b]及权函数 $\rho(x)$,幂函数系{ x^k }经下面的正交化方法,总可化为正交多项式系{ $\varphi_k(x)$ },其中 $\varphi_k(x)$ 是最高项系数为1的k次多项式。

正交化法:
$$\begin{cases} \varphi_0(x) \equiv 1 \\ \varphi_{k+1}(x) = x^{k+1} - \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{(x^{k+1}, \varphi_j)}{(\varphi_j, \varphi_j)} \varphi_j(x) \end{cases} \qquad (k = 0, 1, \dots)$$

其中
$$(x^{k+1}, \varphi_j) = \int_a^b \rho(x) x^{k+1} \varphi_j(x) dx$$
, $(\varphi_j, \varphi_j) = \int_a^b \rho(x) \varphi_j^2(x) dx$



例1. $\rho(x) = x^2$, 构造[-1,1]上正交多项式系 $\{\varphi_k(x)\}, k = 0, 1, 2, 3$.

解: 取
$$\varphi_0(x) \equiv 1$$
, 令 $\varphi_1(x) = x - \frac{(x,\varphi_0)}{(\varphi_0,\varphi_0)} \varphi_0(x) = x$

$$(x^2, \varphi_0) = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \cdot x^2 \cdot 1 dx = \frac{2}{5}, \quad (\varphi_0, \varphi_0) = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 dx = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$(x^2, \varphi_1) = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \cdot x^2 \cdot x dx = 0, \quad (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \cdot x \cdot x dx = \frac{2}{5}.$$

- ▶ 3.2 常见的几种正交多项式
- 1、勒让德 (Legendre) 多项式

$$\begin{cases} L_0(x) \equiv 1, \\ L_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} [(x^2 - 1)^n], \ n = 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

- 勒让德多项式性质
 - (1) $\{L_n(x)\}$ 是[-1,1]上的正交多项式, 权函数 $\rho(x) = 1$.
 - (2) 当 $n \ge 1$ 时, $L_n(x)$ 有递推关系式:

$$L_{n+1}(x) = \frac{2n+1}{n+1}xL_n(x) - \frac{n}{n+1}L_{n-1}(x)$$

2、切比雪夫 (Chebyshev) 多项式

$$T_n(x) = \cos(n \arccos x), -1 \le x \le 1.$$

• 切比雪夫多项式性质

(1)
$$\{T_n(x)\}$$
是 $[-1,1]$ 上的正交多项式, 权函数 $\rho(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$.

(2) 当 $n \ge 1$ 时, $T_n(x)$ 有递推关系式:

$$\begin{cases} T_0(x) \equiv 1, & T_1(x) = x \\ T_{n+1}(x) = 2xT_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x) \end{cases}$$

3、拉盖尔 (Laguerre) 多项式

$$U_n(x) = e^x \frac{d^n(x^n e^{-x})}{dx^n}, \quad n = 0, 1, \cdots$$

- 拉盖尔多项式性质
 - (1) $\{U_n(x)\}$ 是 $[0,+\infty)$ 上的正交多项式, 权函数 $\rho(x)=e^{-x}$.
 - (2) 当 $n \ge 1$ 时, $U_n(x)$ 有递推关系式:

$$\begin{cases} U_0(x) \equiv 1; & U_1(x) = 1 - x; \\ U_{n+1}(x) = (2n + 1 - x)U_n(x) - n^2 U_{n-1}(x), & n = 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

4. 埃米特(Hermite) 多项式

$$H_n(x) = (-1)^n e^{x^2} \frac{d^n(e^{-x^2})}{dx^n}, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots$$

- 埃米特多项式性质
- (1) $\{H_n(x)\}$ 是 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的正交多项式, 权函数 $\rho(x) = e^{-x^2}$.
- (2) 当 $n \ge 1$ 时, $H_n(x)$ 有递推关系式:

$$\begin{cases} H_0(x) \equiv 1; & H_1(x) = 2x; \\ H_{n+1}(x) = 2xH_n(x) - 2nH_{n-1}(x), & n = 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

第4节 函数的最佳平方逼近

▶ 4.1 函数的最佳平方逼近的概念

■■ 函数的逼近

设 $\{\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), ..., \varphi_n(x)\} \in C[a, b]$,它们线性无关. 给定 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$,求 $p^*(x) \in H_n = Span \{\varphi_0(x), ..., \varphi_n(x)\}$,

使得 $f(x) - p^*(x)$ 在某种意义下最小.

■■■ 函数的最佳平方逼近

定义1. 若内积 $(f-p^*, f-p^*) = \min_{p \in H_n} \{(f-p, f-p)\}, 称 p^* 为 f(x)$ 的最佳平方逼近。

▶ 4.2 函数的最佳平方逼近的性质

定理 设
$$f(x) \in C[a,b]$$
, $p^*(x) \in H_n = Span\{\varphi_0(x), ..., \varphi_n(x)\}$, 则
$$p^* \not= f(x)$$
 最佳平方逼近的函数 $\Leftrightarrow (f-p^*, \varphi_i) = 0, j = 0, ..., n$.

▶ 4.3 函数的最佳平方逼近的求解

设
$$p^*(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n c_k^* \varphi_k(x)$$
, 由于 $(f-p^*, \varphi_j) = 0$, 故对 $\forall j \in N$

$$\mathbf{0} = \left(f - p^*, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_j\right) = \left(f, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_j\right) - \sum_{k=0}^n c_k^* \left(\boldsymbol{\varphi}_k, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_j\right) \Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=0}^n c_k^* \left(\boldsymbol{\varphi}_k, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_j\right) = \left(f, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_j\right)$$

这是一个以 $c_0^*, c_1^*, \cdots, c_n^*$ 为未知数的线性方程组.

称以上方程为法方程或正规方程.

法方程的矩阵形式是

$$\begin{bmatrix} (\boldsymbol{\varphi}_0, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_0) & (\boldsymbol{\varphi}_0, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_1) & \cdots & (\boldsymbol{\varphi}_0, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_n) \\ (\boldsymbol{\varphi}_1, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_0) & (\boldsymbol{\varphi}_1, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_1) & \cdots & (\boldsymbol{\varphi}_1, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ (\boldsymbol{\varphi}_n, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_0) & (\boldsymbol{\varphi}_n, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_1) & \cdots & (\boldsymbol{\varphi}_n, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_n) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_0^* \\ c_1^* \\ \vdots \\ c_n^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (f, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_0) \\ (f, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_1) \\ \vdots \\ (f, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_n) \end{bmatrix}$$

由于 $\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), \dots \varphi_n(x)$ 线性无关,可以推得上系数阵是非

奇异的. 故方程组有唯一解 $\{c_j^*\}$. (证明略)



例1 定义内积 $(f,g) = \int_0^1 f(x)g(x)dx$,试在 $H_1 = Span\{1,x\}$ 中寻求对于 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ 的最佳平方逼近函数p(x).

解: 法方程为
$$\begin{pmatrix} (1,1) & (1,x) \\ (x,1) & (x,x) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1^* \\ c_2^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (1,\sqrt{x}) \\ (x,\sqrt{x}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \int_0^1 \mathbf{1} \cdot \mathbf{1} dx & \int_0^1 \mathbf{1} \cdot x dx \\ \int_0^1 x \cdot \mathbf{1} dx & \int_0^1 x \cdot x dx \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1^* \\ c_2^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \int_0^1 \mathbf{1} \cdot \sqrt{x} dx \\ \int_0^1 x \cdot \sqrt{x} dx \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1^* \\ c_2^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 \\ 2/5 \end{pmatrix}$$
解得 $c_0 = \frac{4}{15}$, $c_1 = \frac{4}{5}$

所求的最佳平方逼近函数为 $p(x) = \frac{4}{15} + \frac{4}{5}x$. $0 \le x \le 1$

如果 $\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), \dots \varphi_n(x)$ 为正交多项式,则法方程为

$$\begin{bmatrix} (\boldsymbol{\varphi}_0, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_0) & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & (\boldsymbol{\varphi}_1, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_1) & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & (\boldsymbol{\varphi}_n, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_n) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_0^* \\ c_1^* \\ \vdots \\ c_n^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (f, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_0) \\ (f, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_1) \\ \vdots \\ (f, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_n) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_k = \frac{(f, \varphi_k)}{(\varphi_k, \varphi_k)}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$$

则
$$p^*(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(f,\varphi_k)}{(\varphi_k,\varphi_k)} \varphi_k(x).$$

例2 求 $f(x) = e^x$ 在[-1,1]上的勒让德三次最佳平方逼近多项式.

解: 前4个Legendre多项式为

$$\varphi_0(x) \equiv 1, \quad \varphi_1(x) = x, \quad \varphi_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1), \quad \varphi_3(x) = \frac{1}{2}(5x^3 - 3x).$$

$$(f, \varphi_0) = \int_{-1}^1 1 \cdot e^x \cdot 1 \, dx = 2.3054, \quad (f, \varphi_2) = \int_{-1}^1 e^x \cdot \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1) \, dx = 0.1431,$$

$$(f, \varphi_1) = \int_{-1}^1 1 \cdot e^x \cdot x \, dx = 0.7358, \quad (f, \varphi_3) = \int_{-1}^1 e^x \cdot \frac{1}{2}(5x^3 - 3x) dx = 0.02013,$$

$$(\varphi_i, \varphi_i) = \int_{-1}^1 1 \cdot \varphi_i(x) \cdot \varphi_i(x) \, dx = \frac{2i+1}{2}, i = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$\mathbf{D} p^*(x) = \frac{(f,\varphi_0)}{(\varphi_0,\varphi_0)} \varphi_0(x) + \frac{(f,\varphi_1)}{(\varphi_1,\varphi_1)} \varphi_1(x) + \frac{(f,\varphi_2)}{(\varphi_2,\varphi_2)} \varphi_2(x) + \frac{(f,\varphi_3)}{(\varphi_3,\varphi_3)} \varphi_3(x)$$

 $= 0.9963 + 0.9979x + 0.5367x^2 + 0.1761x^3.$



▶ 4.4 内积下的最小二乘法

$$\begin{pmatrix} n & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{m} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{3} & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{m} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{3} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{4} & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{m+1} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{3} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{4} & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{m+2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{m} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{m+1} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{m+2} & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2m} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{0} \\ a_{1} \\ a_{2} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} y_{i} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} y_{i} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} y_{i} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\diamondsuit \varphi_{i}(x) = x^{i}, i = 0, 1, \cdots, m, \quad (\varphi_{i}, f) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2m} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{0} \\ x_{i} \\ x_{i} \\ x_{i} \end{pmatrix} = 0, 1, \cdots, m$$

$$(\varphi_{i}, \varphi_{j}) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} 1 \cdot x_{k}^{i} \cdot x_{k}^{j} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} x_{k}^{i+k}, \qquad i, j = 0, 1, \cdots, m$$

$$(\varphi_{i}, \varphi_{j}) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} 1 \cdot x_{k}^{i} \cdot x_{k}^{j} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} x_{k}^{i+k}, \qquad i, j = 0, 1, \cdots, m$$

$$(\varphi_{0}, \varphi_{0}) \quad (\varphi_{0}, \varphi_{0}) \quad (\varphi_{0}, \varphi_{0}) \quad (\varphi_{0}, \varphi_{0}) \quad (\varphi_{0}, \varphi_{m}) \\ \vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots \\ (\varphi_{m}, \varphi_{0}) \quad (\varphi_{m}, \varphi_{1}) \quad \cdots \quad (\varphi_{m}, \varphi_{m}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{0} \\ a_{1} \\ a_{2} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (f, \varphi_{0}) \\ (f, \varphi_{1}) \\ \vdots \\ (f, \varphi_{m}) \end{bmatrix}$$



例3 用
$$y = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$$
拟合 $\frac{x}{y}$ 4 10 18 26

解 取
$$\varphi_0(x) = 1, \varphi_1(x) = x, \varphi_2(x) = x^2$$

$$(\varphi_{0}, \varphi_{0}) = \sum_{i=1}^{4} 1 \cdot 1 = 4 \qquad (\varphi_{1}, \varphi_{2}) = \sum_{i=1}^{4} x_{i} \cdot x_{i}^{2} = 100$$

$$(\varphi_{0}, \varphi_{1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{4} 1 \cdot x_{i} = 10 \qquad (\varphi_{1}, \varphi_{1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{4} x_{i}^{2} = 30$$

$$(\varphi_{0}, \varphi_{2}) = \sum_{i=1}^{4} 1 \cdot x_{i}^{2} = 30 \qquad (\varphi_{2}, \varphi_{2}) = \sum_{i=1}^{4} x_{i}^{4} = 354$$

$$(\varphi_{0}, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{4} 1 \cdot y_{i} = 58 \qquad (\varphi_{1}, y) = 182 \qquad (\varphi_{2}, y) = 622$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 10 & 30 \\ 10 & 30 & 100 \\ 30 & 100 & 354 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 58 \\ 182 \\ 622 \end{pmatrix} \quad a_0 = -\frac{3}{2}, \ a_1 = \frac{49}{10}, \ a_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = P(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{49}{10}x - \frac{3}{2}$$