

2 多项式插值

2.1 范德蒙行列式

Def 2.1 对于给定的 n 个参数 t_1, \dots, t_n , 范德蒙矩阵 $V = (v_{ij})_{n \times n}$, $v_{ij} = t_j^{i-1}$

$$\text{即 } V(t_1, \dots, t_n) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t_1 & \dots & t_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & t_2 & \dots & t_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & t_n & \dots & t_n^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Lem 2.2 $(n+1) \times (n+1)$ 的范德蒙矩阵 $\det V(x_0, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i < j} (x_j - x_i)$

PF: 令 $U(x) = \det V(x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}, x)$ 则 $U(x_i) = 0 \quad i=0, \dots, n-1$ $\therefore U(x) = A \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (x - x_i)$

观察可知 x^n 系数为 $\det V(x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}) \therefore U(x) = \det V(x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}) \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (x - x_i)$

由归纳法 $U(x_0, x_1) = x_1 - x_0$ 得 $\det V(x_0, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i < j} (x_j - x_i)$

Thm 2.3 (多项式插值的唯一性) 给定两两不同的 $x_0, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{C}$, 对应函数值 $f_0, \dots, f_n \in \mathbb{C}$, $\exists! p_n(x) \in \mathbb{P}_n$ s.t. $p_n(x_i) = f_i$

PF: $a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n = f_i \quad i=0, \dots, n$. 方程组行列式为 $\prod_{i < j} (x_i - x_j) \neq 0$, 所以有唯一解

2.2 Cauchy 余项

Thm 2.4 (一般的 Rolle 定理) $n \geq 2, f \in C^{(n)}[a, b], f^{(n)}(x)$ 存在 $\exists \xi \in (a, b), f(x_0) = f(x_1) = \dots = f(x_n) = 0, a \leq x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n \leq b$

则 $\exists \xi \in (x_0, x_n) f^{(n)}(\xi) = 0$

Thm 2.5 $f \in C^{(n)}[a, b]$, 假设 $\forall x \in (a, b), f^{(n)}(x)$ 存在, 令 $p_n(f; x)$ 表示 f 关于 x_0, \dots, x_n 在 \mathbb{P}_n 的唯一插值结果.

定义 $R_n(f; x) = f(x) - p_n(f; x)$ 为 Cauchy 余项, 若 $a \leq x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n \leq b$, 则 $\exists \xi \in (a, b) R_n(f; x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i)$

其中 ξ 取决于 f, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n .

PF: $R_n(f; x_k) = 0$, 固定 $x \neq x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$, 令 $K(x) = \frac{f(x) - p_n(f; x)}{\prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i)}$, $W(t) = f(t) - p_n(f; t) - K(x) \prod_{i=0}^n (t - x_i)$

显然 $t = x_0, \dots, x_n$ 时 $W(t) = 0$, $W(x) = 0$, 由 2.4, $\exists \xi \in (a, b), W^{(n+1)}(\xi) = 0$

则 $0 = W^{(n+1)}(\xi) = f^{(n+1)}(\xi) - (n+1)! K(x) \therefore K(x) = f^{(n+1)}(\xi) / (n+1)!$

Cor 2.6 假设 $f(x) \in C^{(n+1)}[a, b]$. 则 $|R_n(f; x)| \leq \frac{M_{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^n |x - x_i| \leq \frac{M_{n+1}}{(n+1)!} (b-a)^{n+1}$, 其中 $M_{n+1} = \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f^{(n+1)}(x)|$

2.3 Lagrange 插值

Def 2.7 由给定 f_0, \dots, f_n 值和两两不同的点 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n , 则 Lagrange 插值公式为 $p_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n f_k l_k(x)$, 其中逐点插值的基本多项式 $l_k(x) = \prod_{i \neq k} \frac{x - x_i}{x_k - x_i}$, 特别地, 当 $n=0$ 时 $l_0=1$

Lem Ex 2.8 $x_i = 1, 2, 4; f(x_i) = 8, 1, 5$

$$p_2(x) = 8 \cdot \left(\frac{x-2}{1-2} \cdot \frac{x-4}{1-4} \right) + 1 \cdot \left(\frac{x-1}{2-1} \cdot \frac{x-4}{2-4} \right) + 5 \cdot \left(\frac{x-1}{4-1} \cdot \frac{x-2}{4-2} \right) = 3x^2 - 16x + 21$$

Lem 2.9 定义对称多项式

$$\pi_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & n=0 \\ \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (x - x_i), & n>0 \end{cases}$$

则对于 $n>0$, 逐点插值的基本多项式为 $l_k(x) = \frac{\pi_{n+1}(x)}{(x - x_k) \pi'_{n+1}(x_k)}$ $\forall x \neq x_k$

$$\text{PF: } \pi'_{n+1}(x_k) = \prod_{i \neq k} (x_k - x_i)$$

Lem 2.10 (Cauchy relations) 基本多项式 $l_k(x)$ 满足: $\sum_{k=0}^n l_k(x) \equiv 1$

$$\textcircled{2} \forall j=1, \dots, n \quad \sum_{k=0}^n (x_k - x)^j l_k(x) \equiv 0$$

PF: 由(2.3)插值的唯一性和(2.5) Cauchy余项, $\forall q(x) \in \Pi_n$, 有 $p_n(q; x) \equiv q(x)$, (因为 $q^{(n+1)} \equiv 0$)

$\textcircled{1}$ 对于常数函数插值可得 $\sum_{k=0}^n l_k(x) \equiv 1$

$\textcircled{2}$ 定义 $q_j(u) = (u-x)^j$, x 为自由参数, $\forall j=1, \dots, n \quad p_n(q_j; u) \equiv q_j(u) \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^n (x_k - x)^j l_k(u) \equiv (u-x)^j \forall u=x$

2.4 Newton公式

Def 2.11 给定 f 在 x_0, \dots, x_n 的点值 f_0, \dots, f_n , Newton公式为 $p_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \pi_k(x)$

π_k 是 π_k 中的对称多项式, a_k 是 $p_k(f; x)$ (在 x_0, \dots, x_k 的插值公式) 的最高次系数,

记作 $a_k = f[x_0, \dots, x_k]$, 称作 f 在 x_0, \dots, x_k 的 k 阶差商, 特别地 $f[x_0] = f(x_0)$ (此时插值函数为常函数)

Cor 2.12 $f[x_0, \dots, x_k] = f[x_{i_0}, x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_k}]$, 其中 i_r 为 0 到 k 一排列. (根据插值的唯一性)

$$\text{Cor 2.13} \quad f[x_0, \dots, x_k] = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^k \frac{f_i}{\prod_{j \neq i} (x_i - x_j)}}{\sum_{i=0}^k \frac{1}{\prod_{j \neq i} (x_i - x_j)}}$$

PF: 牛顿插值多项式也可用 Lagrange 插值表示.

$$\text{则有: } \sum_{i=0}^k f_i l_i^k(x) = \sum_{i=0}^k a_i \pi_i(x)$$

$$a_k \pi_k(x) = [x^k] \sum_{i=0}^k a_i \pi_i(x) = a_k = [x^k] \sum_{i=0}^k f_i l_i^k(x) = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^k f_i}{\sum_{j \neq i} (x_i - x_j)}$$

$$\text{或: } a_k \pi_k(x) = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^k f_i l_i^k(x)}{\sum_{i=0}^k l_i^k(x)} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^k f_i l_i^k(x)}{\sum_{i=0}^k l_i^k(x)} = \dots$$

Thm 2.14 差商满足如下递推:

$$f[x_0, \dots, x_k] = \frac{f[x_1, \dots, x_k] - f[x_0, \dots, x_{k-1}]}{x_k - x_0}$$

PF: 令 $p(x) = p_1(x) + \frac{x-x_0}{x_k-x_0}(p_2(x)-p_1(x)) \Rightarrow p(x_0) = p_1(x_0)$, 其中 $p_1(x)$ 为 x_0, \dots, x_{k-1} 的插值多项式.

$\forall i=1, \dots, k-1 \quad p(x_i) = p_1(x_i) + \frac{x_i-x_0}{x_k-x_0}(p_2(x_i)-p_1(x_i)) = p_2(x_i)$ $p_2(x)$ 为 x_1, \dots, x_k 的插值多项式.

$p(x_k) = p_2(x_k)$ $\therefore p(x)$ 是 x_0, \dots, x_k 的插值多项式, 由 $p(x)$ 表达式可得上式.

Def 2.15 差商表

$$\begin{array}{l|l} x_0 & f[x_0] \\ x_1 & f[x_1] \\ x_2 & f[x_2] \\ x_3 & f[x_3] \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow f[x_0, x_1] \\ \rightarrow f[x_0, x_2] \\ \rightarrow f[x_0, x_3] \\ \rightarrow f[x_1, x_2] \\ \rightarrow f[x_1, x_3] \\ \rightarrow f[x_2, x_3] \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow f[x_0, x_1, x_2] \\ \rightarrow f[x_0, x_1, x_3] \\ \rightarrow f[x_0, x_2, x_3] \\ \rightarrow f[x_1, x_2, x_3] \end{array}$$

其中 $f[x_i] = f_i$

Thm 2.16 x_0, \dots, x_n 互不相同, 可得 $f(x) = f[x_0] + f[x_0, x_1](x-x_0) + \dots + f[x_0, \dots, x_n] \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (x-x_i) + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] \prod_{i=0}^n (x-x_i)$

PF: 任取 $z \neq x_i$, 得 f 在 x_0, \dots, x_n, z 的插值多项式, 用 x 替换 z 即可.

Cor 2.17 设 $f \in C^n[a, b]$, $f^{(n+1)}$ 在 (a, b) 上存在, 若 $a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$, $x \in [a, b]$, 则

$$\exists \xi(x) \in (a, b) \text{ s.t. } f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, x] = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\xi(x))$$

$$\text{PF: 由 Thm 2.16, } f[x_0, \dots, x_n, x] = \frac{f(x) - p_n(f; x)}{\prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i)} = \frac{R_n(f; x)}{\prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i)} = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi(x))}{(n+1)!}$$

Cor 2.18 设 $x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n$, $f \in C^n[x_0, x_n]$, 则 $\lim_{x_n \rightarrow x_0} f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0)$

Def 2.19 bisequence 为一个函数 $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

Def 2.20 定义前移 (E) $f(i) = f(i+1)$, 后移 (B) $f(i) = f(i-1)$

证前向差分算子 $\Delta = E - I$, 后向差分算子 $\nabla = I - B$, $\Delta f_i = f_{i+1} - f_i$, $\Delta^n f_i = \Delta(\Delta^{n-1} f_i)$

$$\nabla f_i = f_i - f_{i-1}, \quad \nabla^n f_i = \nabla(\nabla^{n-1} f_i)$$

Thm 2.21 ① $\Delta^n f_i = \nabla^n f_{i+n}$ (可用归纳法证明)

$$\textcircled{2} \Delta^n f_i = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} f_{i+k}, \quad \nabla^n f_i = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} f_{i-k}$$

PF: ① $\Delta^n f_i = \Delta(\Delta^{n-1} f_i) = \Delta(\nabla^{n-1} f_{i+n-1}) = \nabla^{n-1} f_{i+n} - \nabla^{n-1} f_{i+n-1} = \nabla^{n-1}(f_{i+n} - f_{i+n-1}) = \nabla^{n-1}(\nabla f_{i+n}) = \nabla^n f_{i+n}$

② 归纳法 ⁱⁱ⁾ $\Delta f_i = f_{i+1} - f_i = \binom{1}{1} f_{i+1} - \binom{1}{0} f_i$

$$\text{iii) 若 } \Delta^n f_i = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} f_{i+k}, \text{ 则 } \Delta^{n+1} f_i = \Delta \left(\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} f_{i+k} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (*) &= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} (f_{i+k+1} - f_{i+k}) \\ (**) &= \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \left[(-1)^{n-k+1} \binom{n}{k-1} f_{i+k} + (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} f_{i+k} \right] + (-1)^{n-0} \binom{n}{0} f_{i+0} - (-1)^{n-n} \binom{n}{n} f_{i+n+1} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{n+1-k} \binom{n+1}{k} f_{i+k} + (-1)^{n+1-0} \binom{n+1}{0} f_{i+0} - (-1)^{n+1-(n+1)} \binom{n+1}{n+1} f_{i+n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} (-1)^{n+1-k} \binom{n+1}{k} f_{i+k} \end{aligned}$$

Thm 2.22 设 $x_0, h \in \mathbb{R}$, $x_i = x_0 + ih$, $f_i = f(x_i)$, 则 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+$, $f[x_0, \dots, x_n] = \frac{\Delta^n f_0}{n! h^n}$

$$\text{PF: } \pi_{h,n}(x_k) = \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq k}}^n (x_k - x_i) = \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq k}}^n (k-i)h = h^n k! (n-k)! (-1)^{n-k}$$

$$f[x_0, \dots, x_n] = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f_k}{\pi_{h,n}(x_k)} = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^{n-k} f_k}{h^n k! (n-k)!} = \frac{1}{h^n n!} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} f_k = \frac{\Delta^n f_0}{n! h^n}$$

Thm 2.23 (牛顿向前差分定理) 设 $p_n(f; x) \in P_n$ 是 $f(x)$ 在均匀网格 x_0, \dots, x_n ($x_i = x_0 + ih$) 上的 (n) 次插值多项式

则 $\forall s \in \mathbb{R}$ $p_n(f; x_0 + sh) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{s}{k} \Delta^k f_0$, 其中 $\Delta^0 f_0 = f_0$

$$\text{PF: } p_n(f; x) = \sum_{k=0}^n f[x_0, \dots, x_k] \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} (x - x_i) = f_0 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\Delta^k f_0}{k! h^k} \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} (x - x_i)$$

$$p_n(f; x_0 + sh) = f_0 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\Delta^k f_0}{k! h^k} \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} (sh - ih) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\Delta^k f_0}{k!} s^k = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{s}{k} \Delta^k f_0$$

2.5 Neville-Aitken 算法

Thm 2.24 令 $p_0^{[i]} = f(x_i)$, $\forall i=0, 1, \dots, n$, $\forall k=0, \dots, n$, $i=0, \dots, n-k-1$ 定义 $p_{k+1}^{[i]}(x) = \frac{(x - x_i) p_k^{[i+1]}(x) - (x - x_{i+k+1}) p_k^{[i]}(x)}{x_{i+k+1} - x_i}$

则 $p_k^{[i]}$ 是在 x_i, \dots, x_{i+k} 的 k 次插值多项式.

PF: 归纳法 ⁱⁱ⁾ $k=0$ 时, 结论显然成立.

iii) 若结论对 k 成立, $\forall j=i+1, \dots, i+k$, $p_k^{[j]}(x_j) = p_k^{[j-1]}(x_j) = f(x_j)$

$$\text{因此 } p_{k+1}^{[i]}(x_j) = \frac{(x_j - x_i) f(x_j) - (x_j - x_{i+k+1}) f(x_j)}{x_{i+k+1} - x_i} = f(x_j) \quad \forall j=i+1, \dots, i+k$$

$$x_i: p_{k+1}^{[i]}(x_i) = p_k^{[i]}(x_i) = f(x_i), \quad p_{k+1}^{[i]}(x_{i+k+1}) = p_k^{[i+1]}(x_{i+k+1}) = f(x_{i+k+1})$$

因此结论对 $k+1$ 成立.

Ex 2.25 估计 $f(\frac{1}{2})$

x_i	$x - x_i$	$f(x_i)$	$p_1^{[i]}(x)$	$p_2^{[i]}(x)$	$p_3^{[i]}(x)$
0	1.5	6	$-\frac{15}{2}$	$-\frac{27}{4}$	-6
1	0.5	-3	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{27}{4}$	
2	-0.5	-6	$-\frac{27}{2}$		
3	-1.5	9			

2.6 Hermite 插值问题.

Def 2.26 $x_0, \dots, x_k \in [a, b]$ 两两不同, m_0, \dots, m_k 为非负整数, $M = \max_{i=0}^k m_i$, $f \in C^M[a, b]$

给出 f 在 x_i 处的 $1+m_i$ 阶导数值, Hermite 插值问题是在求一个次数最低的 $P \in \mathcal{P}$

使得 $\forall i=0, \dots, k \ \forall m=0, \dots, m_i: P^{(m)}(x_i) = f^{(m)}(x_i) (= f^{(m)}(x_i)) \ f_i^{(0)} = f(x_i)$

Thm 2.27 Hermite 插值问题的解唯一.

PF: 取 $N = k + \sum_{i=0}^k m_i$, 则 Hermite 插值问题等价于关于 a_0, \dots, a_N 的 $N+1$ 阶线性方程组.

其中 a_0, \dots, a_N 是多项式 $P_N(x) \in \mathcal{P}_N$ 的各项系数. 设方程组的系数矩阵 $M \in \mathbb{R}^{(N+1) \times (N+1)}$

若 $\exists a \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1}$ s.t. $Ma = 0$, 则 $P_0(x) = \sum_{i=0}^N a_i x^i$. 可知 $P(x) = \prod_{i=0}^k (x-x_i)^{m_i+1}$ 是 $P_0(x)$ 的因子

而 $P(x)$ 次数为 $N+1$, 大于 $P_0(x)$, 所以 $P_0 \equiv 0$, 所以 $\det(M) = N+1$

Def 2.28 (广义差商) 设 x_0, \dots, x_k 为 $k+1$ 个两两不同的点, 且 $x_i (i=0, \dots, k)$ 出现了 m_i+1 次.

令 $N = k + \sum_{i=0}^k m_i$, 则称 f 在 $\underbrace{x_0, \dots, x_0}_{m_0+1}, \underbrace{x_1, \dots, x_1}_{m_1+1}, \dots, \underbrace{x_k, \dots, x_k}_{m_k+1}$ 处的广义差商为:

Hermite 插值结果 N 次项系数, 记为 $f[x_0, \dots, x_0, \dots, x_k, \dots, x_k]$

Cor 2.29 f 在 $\underbrace{x_0, \dots, x_0}_{n+1}$ 处的差商为 $f[x_0, \dots, x_0] = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0)$

PF: 在 Hermite 问题中, 令 $k=0, m_0=n$ 唯解为 $P(x) \in \mathcal{P}_n$, $f^{(n)}(x_0) = P^{(n)}(x_0) = n! f[x_0, \dots, x_0]$

Thm 2.30 设 $P_N(f; x)$ 是 Hermite 问题的解, 则 $f(x) - P_N(f; x) = \frac{f^{(N+1)}(\xi)}{(N+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^k (x-x_i)^{m_i+1}$

PF: 固定 $x \neq x_0, \dots, x_k$, 定义 $k(x) = \frac{f(x) - P_N(f; x)}{\prod_{i=0}^k (x-x_i)^{m_i+1}}$, $W(t) = f(t) - P_N(f; t) - k(x) \prod_{i=0}^k (t-x_i)^{m_i+1}$

当 $t = x_0, \dots, x_k$, $W(t) = 0$, $m=0, \dots, m_i$, 类似可知 $\exists \xi, W^{(N+1)}(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow k(x) = \frac{f^{(N+1)}(\xi)}{(N+1)!}$

当 $k=0$ 时, Hermite 问题退化为经典 Taylor 展开.

广义差商表:

x_0	f_0			
x_1	f_1	$f[x_0, x_1]$		
x_1	f_1	f'_1	$f[x_0, x_1, x_1]$	
x_2	f_2	$f[x_0, x_2]$	$f[x_1, x_1, x_2]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_1, x_2]$

2.7 切比雪夫多项式

传统的多项式插值在某些情况下效果并不好. 如 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \ x \in [-5, 5]$

Def 2.31 称 $T_n(x) = \cos(n \arccos x)$ 为第一类切比雪夫多项式.

Thm 2.32 (No. 1 切比雪夫多项式的递推关系) $T_{n+1}(x) = 2xT_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x)$

PF: 令 $x = \cos \theta$ $T_n(x) = \cos n\theta$ $T_{n+1}(x) = \cos(n+1)\theta = \cos n\theta \cos \theta - \sin n\theta \sin \theta$, $T_{n-1}(x) = \cos(n-1)\theta = \cos n\theta \cos \theta + \sin n\theta \sin \theta$

Cor 2.33 T_n 的 n 次项系数为 2^{n-1} (由 $T_1 = x$, $T_{n+1}(x) = 2xT_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x)$)

Thm 2.34 $T_n(x)$ 有 n 个单重 0 点, $x_k = \cos \frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi$ ($k=1, 2, \dots, n$) 和 n 个极值点 $x'_k = \cos \frac{k}{n}\pi$ ($k=0, \dots, n$)

PF: $T_n(x_k) = \cos(n \arccos(\cos \frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi)) = \cos(\frac{2k-1}{2}\pi) = 0$, $T'_n(x) = \frac{n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sin(n \arccos x)$

$T'_n(x_k) = \frac{n}{\sqrt{1-\cos^2 \frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi}} \sin(\frac{2k-1}{2}\pi) \neq 0$ $T'_n(x'_k) = \frac{n}{\sqrt{1-\cos^2 \frac{k}{n}\pi}} \sin(k\pi) = 0$, $T''_n(x'_k) = \frac{n^2 \cos \frac{k}{n}\pi}{\cos^3 \frac{k}{n}\pi - 1} + \frac{n \cos \frac{k}{n}\pi \sin(k\pi)}{(1-\cos^2 \frac{k}{n}\pi)^{3/2}} \neq 0$

在 x'_k 处展开: $T_n(x'_k + \delta) = T_n(x'_k) + \frac{1}{2} T''_n(x'_k) \delta^2 + O(\delta^3)$

Thm 2.35 (切比雪夫定理) 记 \tilde{P}_n 为所有 n -次首一多项式, 则

$$\forall p \in \tilde{P}_n, \max_{x \in [-1,1]} \left| \frac{T_n(x)}{2^{n-1}} \right| \leq \max_{x \in [-1,1]} |p(x)|$$

PF: 反证, 设结论不成立, 则

由 Thm 2.33 $T_n(x)$ 的最值为 ± 1 , 故 $\exists p \in \tilde{P}_n$ s.t. $\max_{x \in [-1,1]} |p(x)| < \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$

$$\text{令 } Q(x) = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} T_n(x) - p(x), \quad Q(x_k) = \frac{(-1)^k}{2^{n-1}} - p(x_k), \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

$\therefore |p(x)| < \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \quad \forall x \in [-1,1] \quad \therefore \forall k \text{ 为奇数}, Q(x_k) < 0, \forall k \text{ 为偶数 } Q(x_k) > 0$

$\therefore Q$ 在 $(x_0, x_1), (x_1, x_2), \dots, (x_{n-1}, x_n)$ 上各有至少一个零点.

$\therefore Q$ 有 n 个零点, 但 Q 的次数至多 $n-1$, 所以 $Q \equiv 0, p(x) = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} T_n(x)$, 矛盾.

Cor 2.36 $\max_{x \in [-1,1]} |x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n| \geq \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \quad \forall n, \forall a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}$

Cor 2.37 $T_{n+1}(x)$ 在其 $n+1$ 个零点上的插值多项式的 Cauchy 余项满足 $|R_n(f; x)| \leq \frac{1}{2^n (n+1)!} \max_{x \in [-1,1]} |f^{(n+1)}(x)|$

PF: $|R_n(f; x)| = \frac{|f^{(n+1)}(\xi)|}{(n+1)!} \left| \prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i) \right| = \frac{|f^{(n+1)}(\xi)|}{2^n (n+1)!} |T_{n+1}| \leq \frac{1}{2^n (n+1)!} \max_{x \in [-1,1]} |f^{(n+1)}(x)|$

2.8 Bernstein 多项式

Def 2.38 $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ 次基本 Bernstein 为 $b_{n,k}(t) = \binom{n}{k} t^k (1-t)^{n-k}, k = 0, \dots, n$

Lem 2.39 Bernstein 多项式, 满足:

① $\forall k = 0, 1, \dots, n, \forall t \in (0, 1) \quad b_{n,k}(t) > 0$ ② $\sum_{k=0}^n b_{n,k}(t) = 1$ ③ $\sum_{k=0}^n k b_{n,k}(t) = nt$

④ $\sum_{k=0}^n (k - nt)^2 b_{n,k}(t) = nt(1-t)$

Lem 2.40 n -次 Bernstein 基本多项式构成 P_n 的一组基.

Def 2.41 $f \in C[0,1]$ 的 n -次 Bernstein 多项式为 $(B_n f)(t) := \sum_{k=0}^n f(\frac{k}{n}) b_{n,k}(t)$

Thm 2.42 (Weierstrass 估计) 所有连续函数 $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 在 P_n 中稠密. (可被一致估计)

$\forall f \in C[a,b], \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^+ \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, \exists p_n \in P_n \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in [a,b], |p_n(x) - f(x)| < \epsilon$

PF: 不失一般性, 令 $[a,b] = [0,1]$, 令 $p_n = B_n f$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, n \in \mathbb{N}^+ \quad |(B_n f)(t) - f(t)| &= |(B_n f)(t) - f(t) \sum_{k=0}^n b_{n,k}(t)| \leq \sum_{k=0}^n |f(\frac{k}{n}) - f(t)| b_{n,k}(t) \\ &= \left(\sum_{|k/n - t| < \delta} + \sum_{|k/n - t| \geq \delta} \right) |f(\frac{k}{n}) - f(t)| b_{n,k}(t) \quad \left(\sum_{k=0}^n b_{n,k}(t) = 1 \right) \\ &\leq \sup_{|t-s| \leq \delta} |f(t) - f(s)| + \frac{\|f\|_\infty}{2n\delta^2} \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\sum_{|k/n - t| \geq \delta} b_{n,k}(t) \leq \sum_{|k/n - t| \geq \delta} b_{n,k}(t) \frac{(k - nt)^2}{\delta^2 n^2}$

$$\leq \sum_{k=0}^n b_{n,k}(t) (k - nt)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\delta^2 n^2} = \frac{nt(1-t)}{\delta^2 n^2} \leq \frac{1}{4n\delta^2}, \text{ 取 } n = \left\lceil \frac{\|f\|_\infty}{\epsilon \delta^2} + 1 \right\rceil$$