

# Computing Method - Chapter2

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Problems: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5, 2.6, 2.8, Exercise-1

## 1 Week1 Problems

### 2.1

设  $y = \sqrt{x}$ , 在  $x = 100, 121, 144$  三处的值是容易求得的, 试以这三点建立  $y = \sqrt{x}$  的插值多项式, 并用此多项式计算  $\sqrt{115}$  的近似值且给出误差估计. 用其中的任意两点构造线性插值函数, 用得到的三个线性插值函数计算  $\sqrt{115}$  的近似值, 并分析其结果不同的原因.

解:

$y(100) = 10, y(121) = 11, y(144) = 12$ . 差商表计算如下:

100	10		
121	11	$\frac{1}{21}$	
144	12	$\frac{1}{23}$	$-\frac{1}{10626}$

所以, 二次插值多项式为  $y^*(x) = -\frac{1}{10626}(x-100)(x-121) + \frac{1}{21}(x-100) + 10 = -\frac{1}{10626}x^2 + \frac{727}{10626}x + \frac{660}{161}$ . 代入  $x = 115$  计算得到  $y^*(115) = 10.72276$ , 而  $\sqrt{115} = 10.72381$ , 绝对误差为  $|y^*(115) - \sqrt{115}| = 1.05 \times 10^{-3}$ .

选  $(100, 10), (121, 11)$  两个点, 得到线性插值函数  $y_1(x) = \frac{1}{21}(x-100) + 10 \Rightarrow y_1(115) = 10.71429$ ;

选  $(100, 10), (144, 12)$  两个点, 得到线性插值函数  $y_2(x) = \frac{1}{22}(x-100) + 10 \Rightarrow y_2(115) = 10.68182$ ;

选  $(121, 11), (144, 12)$  两个点, 得到线性插值函数  $y_3(x) = \frac{1}{23}(x-121) + 11 \Rightarrow y_3(115) = 10.73913$ ;

可以发现使用  $y_1$  进行估计得到的误差最小, 而使用  $y_2$  会使结果偏小, 而使用  $y_3$  会使结果偏大. 这是因为该函数是一个凹函数, 其斜率随着  $x$  的增大而不断减小, 因此有如下不等式.

$$\frac{y(115) - y(100)}{115 - 100} > \frac{y(121) - y(100)}{121 - 100} > \frac{y(144) - y(100)}{144 - 100}$$

$$\frac{y(100) - y(121)}{100 - 121} < \frac{y(115) - y(121)}{115 - 121} < \frac{y(144) - y(121)}{144 - 121}$$

因此会导致使用  $100, 121$  处点值线性插值得到的结果偏小, 而使用  $100, 144$  处点值插值的结果则会更小, 但使用  $121, 144$  处点值插值得到的结果会偏大.

□

### 2.2

利用 (2.9) 证明:

$$|R(x)| \leq \max_{x_0 \leq x \leq x_1} |f''(x)| \frac{(x_1 - x_0)^2}{8}, x_0 \leq x \leq x_1$$

证明:

根据 (2.9),  $R(x) = \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x-x_0)(x-x_1), x_0 < \xi < x_1$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
|R(x)| &= \frac{|f''(\xi)|}{2}(x-x_0)(x_1-x)(x_0 < \xi < x_1) \\
&\leq \max_{x_0 \leq x \leq x_1} \frac{|f''(x)|}{2} \cdot [(-x^2 + (x_1 - x_0)x - x_0x_1)] \\
&\leq \max_{x_0 \leq x \leq x_1} \frac{|f''(x)|}{2} \cdot \left[ -\frac{(x_1 - x_0)^2}{4} + (x_1 - x_0)\frac{x_1 - x_0}{2} - x_0x_1 \right] \\
&\leq \max_{x_0 \leq x \leq x_1} \frac{|f''(x)|}{2} \cdot \left[ \frac{(x_1 + x_0)^2 - 4x_0x_1}{4} \right] \\
&= \max_{x_0 \leq x \leq x_1} |f''(x)| \cdot \frac{(x_1 - x_0)^2}{8}
\end{aligned}$$

□

**2.3**

若  $x_j (j = 0, 1, \dots, n)$  为互异节点, 且有

$$l_j(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)\cdots(x-x_{j-1})(x-x_{j+1})\cdots(x-x_n)}{(x_j-x_0)\cdots(x_j-x_{j-1})(x_j-x_{j+1})\cdots(x_j-x_n)}$$

证明:

$$\sum_{j=0}^n x_j^k l_j(x) \equiv x^k, k = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

**证明:** 定义函数  $y(x) = x^k$ , 在  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$  处插值得到多项式  $p_n(x) \in \mathbb{P}_n$ , 根据  $n+1$  个点的  $n$  次多项式存在而且唯一, 而  $y(x) \in \mathbb{P}_n$ , 所以  $y(x) \equiv p_n(x)$ .

根据 Lagrange 插值公式

$$y(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n y(x_j) l_j(x) \Rightarrow x^k \equiv \sum_{j=0}^n x_j^k l_j(x), k = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

□

**2 Week2 Problems****2.5**

用 Lagrange 插值和 Newton 插值找经过点  $(-3, -1), (0, 2), (3, -2), (6, 10)$  的三次插值公式.

**解:**

1. 用 Lagrange 插值:

$$\begin{aligned}
p_n^{(1)}(x) &= \sum_{k=1}^n L_k(x) y_k \\
&= \frac{x(x-3)(x-6)}{-3 \times (-6) \times (-9)} \times (-1) + \frac{(x+3)(x-3)(x-6)}{3 \times (-3) \times (-6)} \times 2 + \frac{(x+3)x(x-6)}{6 \times 3 \times (-3)} \times (-2) + \frac{(x+3)x(x-3)}{9 \times 6 \times 3} \times 10 \\
&= \frac{23x^3}{162} - \frac{7x^2}{18} - \frac{13x}{9} + 2
\end{aligned}$$

2. 用 Newton 插值:

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} -3 & -1 & & & \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & & \\ 3 & -2 & -\frac{4}{3} & -\frac{7}{18} & \\ 6 & 10 & 4 & \frac{8}{9} & \frac{23}{162} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_n^{(2)}(x) &= \frac{23}{162}(x+3)x(x-3) - \frac{7}{18}x(x+3) + (x+3) - 1 \\ &= \frac{23x^3}{162} - \frac{7x^2}{18} - \frac{13x}{9} + 2 \end{aligned}$$

□

**2.6**

确定一个次数不高于 4 的多项式  $\varphi(x)$ , 使  $\varphi(0) = 0, \varphi'(0) = 0, \varphi(1) = \varphi'(1) = 1, \varphi(2) = 1$ .

解: 建立差商表如下:

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} 0 & 0 & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \end{array}$$

$$p_n(x) = \frac{1}{4}(x-1)^2x^2 - (x-1)x^2 + x^2 = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{3x^3}{2} + \frac{9x^2}{4}$$

□

**2.8**

过 0, 1 两点构造一个三次 Hermite 插值多项式, 满足条件:

$$f(0) = 1, f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}, f(1) = 2, f'(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

解: 建立差商表如下:

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} 0 & 1 & & \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 2 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 \end{array}$$

$$p_n(x) = -x^2(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + 1 = -x^3 + \frac{3x^2}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + 1$$

□

**Exercise-1**

给定三个实数  $x_0 < x_1 < x_2$ , 设  $f(x)$  是三阶连续可微函数,

(1) 找出二次多项式  $p(x)$  满足插值条件,

$$p(x_0) = f(x_0), p'(x_k) = f'(x_k), k = 1, 2$$

(2) 当  $x < x_0$  时, 导出并证明误差估计式  $e(x) = f(x) - p(x)$ .

证明:

(1) 使用线性插值得到  $p'(x)$  的估计式

$$p'(x) = f'(x_1) + \frac{f'(x_2) - f'(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1}(x - x_1),$$

两侧积分得到

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) &= f(x_0) + \int_{x_0}^x p'(y)dy = f(x_0) + f'(x_1)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{f'(x_2) - f'(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} [(x - x_1)^2 - (x_0 - x_1)^2] \\ &= f(x_0) + f'(x_1)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{f'(x_2) - f'(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} (x - x_0)(x + x_0 - 2x_1) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 记

$$E(x) = \int_{x_0}^x (s - x_1)(s - x_2)ds, E(x_0) = 0, E'(x_1) = E'(x_2) = 0$$

构造

$$\phi(t) = f(t) - p(t) - \frac{f(x) - p(x)}{E(x)}E(t)$$

可以验证

$$\phi(x) = \phi(x_0) = \phi'(x_1) = \phi'(x_2) = 0$$

所以  $\exists x_3 \in [x, x_0], \phi'(x_3) = 0$ ,

根据 广义 Rolle's theorem,  $\exists \xi \in [x_3, x_2], \phi'''(\xi) = 0$ . 所以,

$$\begin{aligned} \phi'''(\xi) &= f'''(\xi) - p'''(\xi) + \frac{f(x) - p(x)}{E(x)}E'''(\xi) \\ &= f'''(\xi) - 0 + 2 \frac{f(x) - p(x)}{E(x)} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

得到  $\forall x > x_0, \exists \xi \in [x, x_2], f'''(\xi)E(x) = p(x) - f(x)$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} e(x) &= f(x) - p(x) = -\frac{1}{2}f'''(\xi) \int_{x_0}^x (s - x_1)(s - x_2)ds \\ &= \frac{1}{2}f'''(\xi) \int_x^{x_0} (s - x_1)(s - x_2)ds \\ &= \frac{1}{2}f'''(\xi) \int_x^{x_0} (s^2 - (x_1 + x_2)s + x_1x_2)ds \\ &= \frac{1}{2}f'''(\xi) \left[ \frac{1}{3}s^3 - \frac{1}{2}(x_1 + x_2)s^2 + x_1x_2s \right]_x^{x_0} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}f'''(\xi) \left[ \frac{1}{3}(x_0^3 - x^3) - \frac{1}{2}(x_1 + x_2)(x_0^2 - x^2) + x_1x_2(x_0 - x) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}f'''(\xi)(x_0 - x) \left[ \frac{1}{3}(x_0^2 + x_0x + x^2) - \frac{1}{2}(x_1 + x_2)(x_0 + x) + x_1x_2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

□