

作业 9

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9.1. 设 $[a, b] = [-1, 1]$, $\rho(x) \equiv 1$, $P_0(x) \equiv 1$, 试用 Gram-Schmidt 方法计算 P_1 , P_2 , P_3

解.

$$P_1(x) = x - \frac{(x, P_0)}{(P_0, P_0)} P_0 = x - \frac{\int_{-1}^1 x \cdot 1 dx}{\int_{-1}^1 1^2 dx} \cdot 1 = x - 0 = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_2(x) &= x^2 - \frac{(x^2, P_0)}{(P_0, P_0)} P_0 - \frac{(x^2, P_1)}{(P_1, P_1)} P_1 = x^2 - \frac{\int_{-1}^1 x^2 \cdot 1 dx}{\int_{-1}^1 1^2 dx} \cdot 1 - \frac{\int_{-1}^1 x^2 \cdot x dx}{\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx} \cdot x \\ &= x^2 - \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{2} - 0 = x^2 - \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_3(x) &= x^3 - \frac{(x^3, P_0)}{(P_0, P_0)} P_0 - \frac{(x^3, P_1)}{(P_1, P_1)} P_1 - \frac{(x^3, P_2)}{(P_2, P_2)} P_2 \\ &= x^3 - \frac{\int_{-1}^1 x^3 \cdot 1 dx}{\int_{-1}^1 1^2 dx} \cdot 1 - \frac{\int_{-1}^1 x^3 \cdot x dx}{\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx} \cdot x - \frac{\int_{-1}^1 x^3 (x^2 - \frac{1}{3}) dx}{\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - \frac{1}{3})^2 dx} (x^2 - \frac{1}{3}) \\ &= x^3 - 0 - \frac{\frac{5}{2}}{3} x - 0 = x^3 - \frac{3}{5} x \end{aligned}$$

9.2. 设区间 $[0, +\infty)$ 上权函数 $\rho(x) = e^{-x}$, 其正交多项式为 Laguerre 多项式, 已知 $L_0(x) \equiv 1$, 试用 Gram-Schmidt 方法计算 L_1 , 并用递推关系式计算出 L_2 及 L_3 .

解.

$$L_1(x) = x - \frac{(x, L_0)}{(L_0, L_0)} L_0 = x - \frac{\int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-x} dx}{\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx} \cdot 1 = x - 1$$

递推关系式为

$$L_{n+1}(x) = (1 + 2n - x)L_n(x) - n^2 L_{n-1}(x)$$

则

$$L_2(x) = (1 + 2 - x)L_1(x) - 1^2 L_0(x) = (3 - x)(x - 1) - 1 = -x^2 + 4x - 4$$

$$L_3(x) = (1 + 4 - x)L_2(x) - 2^2 L_1(x) = (5 - x)(-x^2 + 4x - 4) - 4(x - 1) = x^3 - 9x^2 + 20x - 16$$

9.3. 用 Chebyshev 多项式 T_3 的零点在 $[-1, 1]$ 上对函数 $f(x) = \ln(2 + x)$ 构造二次 Lagrange 插值多项式并估计其误差界.

解. T_3 的零点为

$$x_k = \cos \frac{2k-1}{6}\pi, \quad k = 1, 2, 3$$

即

$$x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad x_2 = 0, \quad x_3 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

则 $f(x_1) = \ln(2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = 1.05293$, $f(x_2) = \ln 2 = 0.69315$, $f(x_3) = \ln(2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = 0.12573$, 插值多项式为

$$\begin{aligned} L_2(x) &= f(x_1) \frac{(x-x_2)(x-x_3)}{(x_1-x_2)(x_1-x_3)} + f(x_2) \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_3)}{(x_2-x_1)(x_2-x_3)} + f(x_3) \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_3-x_1)(x_3-x_2)} \\ &= 1.05293 \frac{(x-0)(x+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})}{(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}-0)(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})} + 0.69315 \frac{(x-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})(x+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})}{(0-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})(0+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})} + 0.12573 \frac{(x-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})(x-0)}{(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}-0)} \\ &\approx 0.69315 + 0.53532x - 0.13843x^2 \end{aligned}$$

误差界为

$$\|f - L_n\|_\infty \leq \frac{h^{n+1}}{4(n+1)} \|f^{(n+1)}\|_\infty = \frac{h^3}{12} \|f^{(3)}\|_\infty \approx 0.1083$$

9.4. 设 T_n 是 n 次 Chebyshev 多项式, 令 $T_n^*(x) = T_n(2x-1)$, $x \in [0, 1]$, 试证明 $\{T_n^*\}$ 是 $[0, 1]$ 上关于权函数 $\rho(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}}$ 的正交多项式.

解.

$$T_n^*(x) = T_n(2x-1) = \cos(n \arccos(2x-1))$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 T_n^*(x) T_m^*(x) \rho(x) dx &= \int_0^1 \cos(n \arccos(2x-1)) \cos(m \arccos(2x-1)) \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} dx \\ &\stackrel{t=2x-1}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \cos(n \arccos t) \cos(m \arccos t) \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{t+1}{2} - (\frac{t+1}{2})^2}} dt \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \cos(n \arccos t) \cos(m \arccos t) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt \end{aligned}$$

由于 Chebyshev 多项式 T_n 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上关于权函数 $\rho(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$ 正交, 因此 $\{T_n^*\}$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上关于权函数 $\rho(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}}$ 正交。

9.5. 设 $f(x) = x \ln x$, $x \in [1, 3]$, 试求出 f 在 \mathcal{P}_1 和 \mathcal{P}_2 中的最佳平方逼近多项式 P_1^* 和 P_2^* 。

解. 在 \mathcal{P}_1 中, 设 $P_1^*(x) = a_0 + a_1 x$, 则

$$\begin{cases} (f - P_1^*, 1) = 0 \\ (f - P_1^*, x) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \int_1^3 (x \ln x - a_0 - a_1 x) dx = 0 \\ \int_1^3 (x \ln x - a_0 - a_1 x)x dx = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $a_0 = \frac{9}{4} \ln 3 - \frac{13}{3}$, $a_1 = \frac{5}{3}$, 则

$$P_1^*(x) = \left(\frac{9}{4} \ln 3 - \frac{13}{3} \right) + \frac{5}{3} x$$

在 \mathcal{P}_2 中, 设 $P_2^*(x) = b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2$, 则

$$\begin{cases} (f - P_2^*, 1) = 0 \\ (f - P_2^*, x) = 0 \\ (f - P_2^*, x^2) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \int_1^3 (x \ln x - b_0 - b_1 x - b_2 x^2) dx = 0 \\ \int_1^3 (x \ln x - b_0 - b_1 x - b_2 x^2) x dx = 0 \\ \int_1^3 (x \ln x - b_0 - b_1 x - b_2 x^2) x^2 dx = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \begin{cases} b_0 = \frac{567}{32} \ln 3 - \frac{163}{8}, \\ b_1 = \frac{115}{6} - \frac{135}{8} \ln 3, \\ b_2 = \frac{135}{32} \ln 3 - \frac{35}{8}. \end{cases}$$

$$P_2^*(x) = \left(\frac{567}{32} \ln 3 - \frac{163}{8} \right) + \left(\frac{115}{6} - \frac{135}{8} \ln 3 \right) x + \left(\frac{135}{32} \ln 3 - \frac{35}{8} \right) x^2$$