





# 工科数学分析进阶课程

任课老师: 苑 佳

数学科学学院

## 函数插值问题

- 一、插值多项式
- 二、Lagrange插值多项式
- 三、插值多项式的余项
- 四、分段线性插值

#### 数学问题

已知函数y = f(x)在[a,b]上若干点处的函数(导数)值 或函数y = f(x)的表达式已知(但某点函数值很难求) 求y = f(x)在[a,b]上任一点处函数值的近似值

### 解决思路

根据f(x)在已知点的值,求一个足够光滑又比较简单的函数 $\varphi(x)$ 作为f(x)的近似表达式,然后计算 $\varphi(x)$ 在[a,b] 上点x处的函数值作为原来函数f(x)在此点函数值的近似值

定义1 设函数f(x)在[a,b]上有定义,且已知在 $a \le x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_n \le b$ 点上的值 $y_0, y_1, \cdots, y_n$ . 若存在一简单函数p(x), 使得

$$p(x_i) = y_i, i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$$
 (1.1)

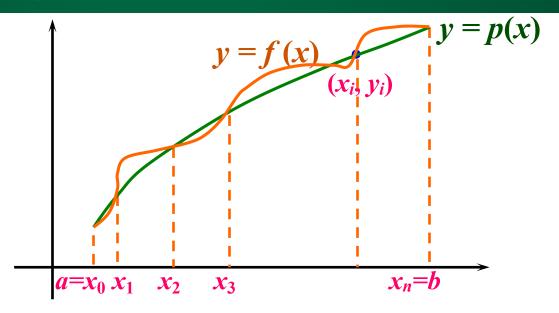
成立,则称p(x)为f(x)的插值函数.

点 $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$ 称为插值节点,(1.1)式称为插值条件,f(x)称为被插值函数,[a,b]称为插值区间,求p(x)的方法称为插值法.

若p(x)是次数不超过n的实系数代数多项式, $\mathbb{P}(x) = a_0 + a_X + \cdots + a_X$ ", 则称p(x)为n次插值多项式,相应的插值法称为多项式插值法.

简单函数:代数多项式、三角多项式、分式有理函数





#### 研究问题

- 1.满足插值条件的p(x)是否存在唯一?
- 2.若满足插值条件的p(x)存在,如何构造p(x)?
- 3.如何估计用p(x)近似替代f(x)产生的误差?

#### 插值多项式的存在唯一性

设 $p_n(x)$ 是f(x)的插值多项式,称插值多项式存在且唯一,即指在 $I_n$ 中有且仅有一个 $p_n(x)$ 满足(1.1)式.

曲(1.1)可得 
$$\begin{cases} a_0 + a_1 x_0 + \dots + a_n x_0^n = y_0 \\ a_0 + a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_1^n = y_1 \\ \dots \\ a_0 + a_1 x_n + \dots + a_n x_n^n = y_n \end{cases}$$
 (1.2)

插值多项式的存在唯一性⇔方程组(1.2)有唯一解

系数行列式 = 
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_0 & x_0^2 & \cdots & x_0^n \\ 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \cdots & x_1^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix}$$

范德蒙行列式

$$= \prod_{0 \le j < i \le n} (x_i - x_j)$$

$$\neq 0 \ (x_i \neq x_j)$$

求通过n+1个节点的n次插值多项式 $L_n(x)$ ,满足插值条件 $L_n(x_j)=y_j$  $j=0,1,\cdots,n$ 

定义2 若n次多项式 $l_k(x)$ , $k = 0,1,\dots,n$ 在各节点 $x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n$  上满足条件:

$$l_{k}(x_{j}) = \begin{cases} 1, & k = j, \\ 0, & k \neq j, \end{cases} j, k = 0, 1, \dots, n,$$

则称这n+1个n次多项式为这n+1个节点上的n次插值基函数.

猜测 
$$L_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n f(x_k) l_k(x)$$

#### 线性插值(n=1)

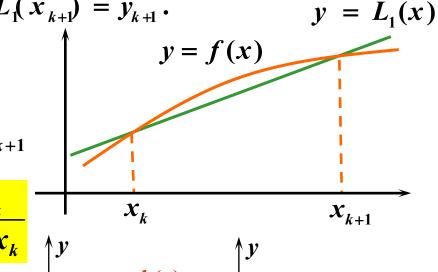
设已知区间 $[x_k, x_{k+1}]$ 端点处的函数值 $y_k = f(x_k), y_{k+1} = f(x_{k+1}),$ 

求多项式
$$L_1(x)$$
,使其满足 $L_1(x_k) = y_k, L_1(x_{k+1}) = y_{k+1}$ .

$$L_{1}(x) = y_{k} + \frac{y_{k+1} - y_{k}}{x_{k+1} - x_{k}} (x - x_{k})$$

$$= \frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_{k} - x_{k+1}} y_{k} + \frac{x - x_{k}}{x_{k+1} - x_{k}} y_{k+1}$$

$$l_k(x) = \frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}}, l_{k+1}(x) = \frac{x - x_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k}$$
$$= y_k l_k(x) + y_{k+1} l_{k+1}(x)$$



#### 抛物线插值(n=2)

设插值节点为:  $x_{k-1}, x_k, x_{k+1}, \bar{\chi}L_2(x)$ , 使得 $L_2(x_j) = y_j, j = k -1, k, k +1$ 

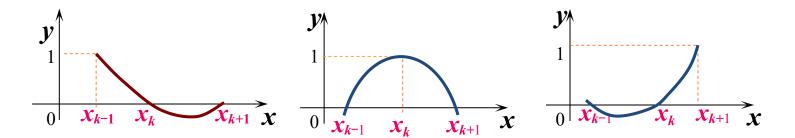
即求过三点 $(x_{k-1}, y_{k-1}), (x_k, y_k)$ 与 $(x_{k+1}, y_{k+1})$ 的抛物线

先求插值基函数 $l_{k-1}(x), l_k(x), l_{k+1}(x)$ 

即在节点满足 
$$\begin{cases} l_{k-1}(x_{k-1}) = 1, \ l_{k-1}(x_k) = l_{k-1}(x_{k-1}) = 0, \\ l_k(x_k) = 1, \quad l_k(x_{k-1}) = l_k(x_{k+1}) = 0, \\ l_{k+1}(x_{k+1}) = 1, \ l_{k+1}(x_{k-1}) = l_{k+1}(x_k) = 0, \end{cases}$$
 的二次函数

$$\therefore l_{k-1}(x) = \frac{(x-x_k)(x-x_{k+1})}{(x_{k-1}-x_k)(x_{k-1}-x_{k+1})}$$

同理可得
$$l_k(x) = \frac{(x-x_{k-1})(x-x_{k+1})}{(x_k-x_{k-1})(x_k-x_{k+1})}, l_{k+1}(x) = \frac{(x-x_{k-1})(x-x_k)}{(x_{k+1}-x_{k-1})(x_{k+1}-x_k)}$$



$$L_{2}(x) = y_{k-1}l_{k-1}(x) + y_{k}l_{k}(x) + y_{k+1}l_{k+1}(x)$$

$$= y_{k-1} \frac{(x-x_{k})(x-x_{k+1})}{(x_{k-1}-x_{k})(x_{k-1}-x_{k+1})} + y_{k} \frac{(x-x_{k-1})(x-x_{k+1})}{(x_{k}-x_{k-1})(x_{k}-x_{k+1})}$$

$$+ y_{k+1} \frac{(x-x_{k-1})(x-x_{k})}{(x_{k+1}-x_{k+1})(x_{k+1}-x_{k})}$$

#### n次Lagrange插值

定理1 设y = f(x)函数表 $(x_i, f(x_i)), i = 0,1,...,n$   $(x_i \neq x_i, \preceq i \neq j)$ 时,则满足

插值条件 $L_n(x_i) = f(x_i)$ , (i = 0,1...n)的插值多项式为

$$L_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n f(x_k) l_k(x),$$

其中
$$l_k(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \ j \neq k}}^n \frac{x - x_j}{x_k - x_j}, k = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

$$\omega'_{n+1}(x_k) = \prod_{i=1, i\neq k}^n (x_k - x_i), L_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n f(x_k) \frac{\omega_{n+1}(x)}{(x - x_k)\omega'_{n+1}(x_k)}$$

$$R_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x)$$
称为截断误差

#### 定理2(插值多项式余项)

已知y = f(x)函数表 $(x_i, f(x_i)), i = 0,1,...,n(x_i \neq x_j, i \neq j), x_i \in [a,b],$ 设 $L_n(x)$ 为满足插值条件的 n次插值多项式. 若  $f^{(n)}(x)$ 在 [a,b]上连续, $f^{(n+1)}(x)$ 在[a,b]内存在,则对任何  $x \in [a,b]$ ,插值多项式余项为

$$R_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega_{n+1}(x),$$

其中 $\xi \in (a,b)$ 且 $\xi$ 依赖于x.

线性插值:

余项
$$R_1(x) = f(x) - L_1(x) = \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}(x - x_k)(x - x_{k+1}), \xi ∈ (a,b)$$

抛物线插值:

余项
$$R_2(x) = f(x) - L_2(x) = \frac{f'''(\xi)}{3!} (x - x_{k-1})(x - x_k)(x - x_{k+1}), \xi ∈ (a,b)$$

例1 设  $y = \ln x$ , 且有函数表

试计算 $f(0.6) = \ln 0.6$ 的近似值, 并估计误差.

解 (1)线性插值 选取插值节点:  $x_1 = 0.50$ ,  $x_2 = 0.70$ 

$$f(0.6) \approx L_1(0.6) = \left[ y_1 \frac{x - x_2}{x_1 - x_2} + y_2 \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} \right]_{x = 0.6} = -0.524911$$
误差 $R_1(0.6) = \frac{f^{(2)}(\xi)}{2!} (0.6 - 0.5)(0.6 - 0.7) = \frac{0.01}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\xi^2}, 0.5 < \xi < 0.7$ 
故  $0.01 < R_1(x) < 0.02$ 

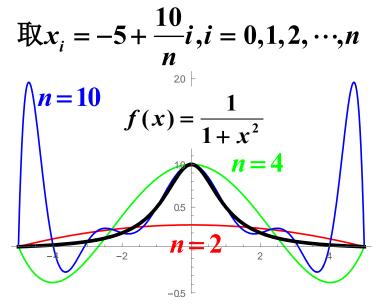
### (2)抛物线插值

选取插值节点: 
$$x_1 = 0.50$$
,  $x_2 = 0.70$ ,  $x_3 = 0.80$  
$$\ln 0.6 \approx L_2(0.6) = [y_1 l_1(x) + y_2 l_2(x) + y_3 l_3(x)]_{x=0.6} = -0.513343$$
 误差 $R_2(0.6) = \frac{f^{(3)}(\xi)}{3!} (0.6 - 0.5)(0.6 - 0.7)(0.6 - 0.8) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{10^{-3}}{\xi^3}$ ,  $x_1 \ll x$ 

$$\therefore 1.3 \times 10^{-3} < R_2(0.6) < 5.34 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$f(0.6) = \ln 0.6$$
 的真值为:  $-0.510826$  —— 抛物插值更精确

在区间[-5,5]上考察
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$
的Lagrange插值多项式



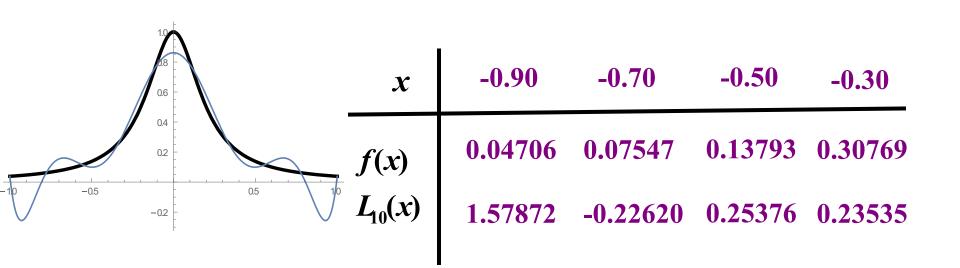
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) = 0, \quad x \in [-3.63, 3.63]$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x) \neq 0, \quad x \in [-5, -3.63) \cup (3.63, 5]$$

$$L_n(x) \times f(x)$$

端点处严重振荡,误差急剧加大

Runge现象(1901年,Carl Runge) 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + 25x^2}, x \in [-1,1], 利用等距节点构造10次 Lagrange插值多项式 $L_{10}(x)$ .$$



#### 分段线性插值

已知 $(x_i, f(x_i))$ 函数表 $\frac{x}{f(x)} \frac{x_0}{f(x_0)} \frac{x_1}{f(x_1)} \frac{x_n}{\dots f(x_n)}$ ,其中

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b h_k = x_{k+1} - x_k > 0 h = \max_k h_k$$

### 定义2(分段线性插值)如果 $I_{h}(x)$ 满足

- $(1)I_h(x) \in C[a,b];$
- $(2)I_h(x)$ 在每个区间 $\Delta_k = [x_k, x_{k+1}]$ 上为线性多项式 $_k(x)$ ;
- $(3)I_h(x)$ 满足插值条件: $I_h(x_k) = f(x_k), k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$ , 即当  $\in \Delta_k$  时

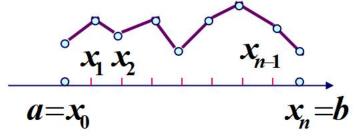
$$I_h(x) = I_k(x) = \frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}} f(x_k) + \frac{x - x_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k} f(x_{k+1}), k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1,$$

则称 $I_h(x)$ 为数据 $(x_i, f(x_i)), i = 0, 1, \dots, n$ 的分段线性插值函数

#### 几何意义

相邻两节点间的函数为一次线性函数,图象为直线,在整个区间[a, b]上

函数图像为折线



#### 结论

设 $f(x) \in C[a,b]$ , Taylor展开得:  $f(x) - I_h(x) = O(h^2)$ ,  $x \in [a,b]$   $\Rightarrow \exists h \to 0 \forall I_h(x) \xrightarrow{uni} f(x), \quad x \in [a,b]$ 

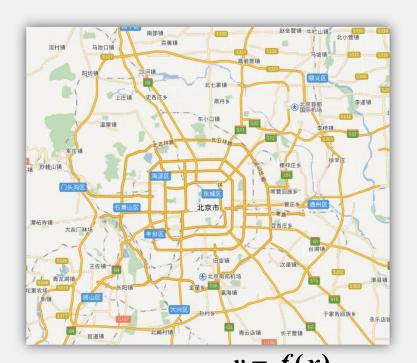
## 五、插值应用---北京的二十环问题

问题 北京的二十环在哪里?









环数	长度(km)
2	32.7
3	48.3
4	65.3
5	98.6
6	187.6

分析环线数 x y = f(x) 环线长度 y 二十环的长度为 f(20)

环数较大时,环线形状≈以市中心为圆心的圆 半径 =  $\frac{$  环线长度}{2π}

#### 最小二乘逼近

寻求
$$P_n^*(x) \in H_n$$
,使得 $\min_{P_n(x) \in H_n} \sum_{i=1}^m \omega_i (f(x_i) - P_n(x_i))^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \omega_i (f(x_i) - P_n^*(x_i))^2$ 

若  $P_n^*(x)$  存在,则称  $P_n^*(x)$  为 $\{(x_i, f(x_i))\}_{i=1}^m$  的最小二乘逼近(拟合)多项式

取 $\omega_i = 1$ ,寻求 $(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n)$ 和 $P_n(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$ ,使得

$$F(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} (f(x_i) - P_n(x_i))^2$$
达到最小 多元函数求最值问题

设拟合多项式为
$$P_2(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$F(a,b,c) = \sum_{i=1}^{5} (f(x_i) - ax_i^2 - bx_i - c)^2$$

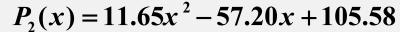
 $\int \frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = -2\sum_{i=1}^{5} (f(x_i) - ax_i^2 - bx_i - c)x_i^2 = 0,$ 求驻点:  $\left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial b} = -2\sum_{i=1}^{5} (f(x_i) - ax_i^2 - bx_i - c)x_i = 0, \right\}$  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial c} = -2\sum_{i=1}^{5} (f(x_i) - ax_i^2 - bx_i - c) = 0.$ 

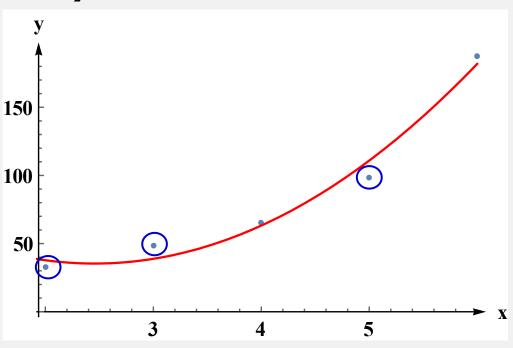
$$\begin{cases}
(\sum_{i=1}^{5} x_{i}^{4})a + (\sum_{i=1}^{5} x_{i}^{3})b + (\sum_{i=1}^{5} x_{i}^{2})c = \sum_{i=1}^{5} x_{i}^{2}y_{i}, \\
(\sum_{i=1}^{5} x_{i}^{3})a + (\sum_{i=1}^{5} x_{i}^{2})b + (\sum_{i=1}^{5} x_{i})c = \sum_{i=1}^{5} x_{i}y_{i}, \\
(\sum_{i=1}^{5} x_{i}^{2})a + (\sum_{i=1}^{5} x_{i})b + 5c = \sum_{i=1}^{5} y_{i}.
\end{cases}$$

$$a^* = 11.65,$$
解得唯一驻点 $b^* = -57.20,$  $c^* = 105.58.$ 

#### 实际问题中最值问题的 简化步骤

若区域内部只有一个驻点,且实际问题中的最值存在,则驻点即最值点





拟合结果与实际数据结果误差 > 5km

设拟合多项式为三次多项式 $P_3(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ 

设拟合多项式为三次多项式
$$P_3(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$$

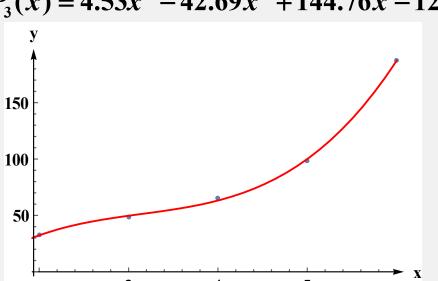
$$F(a,b,c,d) = \sum_{i=1}^{5} (f(x_i) - ax_i^3 - bx_i^2 - cx_i - d)^2.$$

$$\left[ \frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = 0, \right]$$

$$F(a,b,c,d) = \sum_{i=1}^{5} (f(x_i) - ax_i^3 - bx_i^2 - cx_i - d)^2.$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = 0,\right]$$

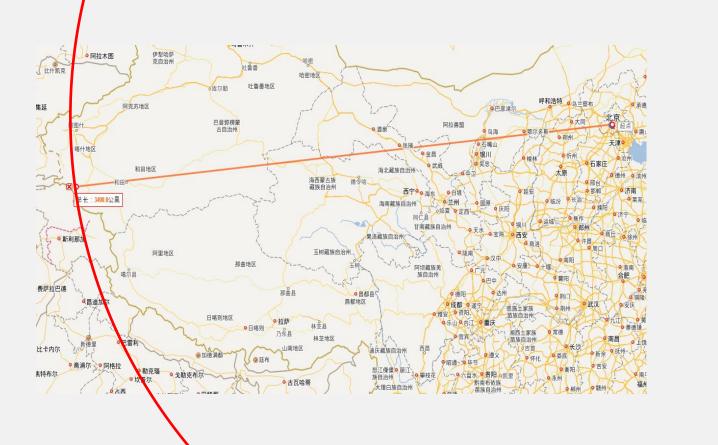
$$P_3(x) = 4.53x^3 - 42.69x^2 + 144.76x - 122.64$$

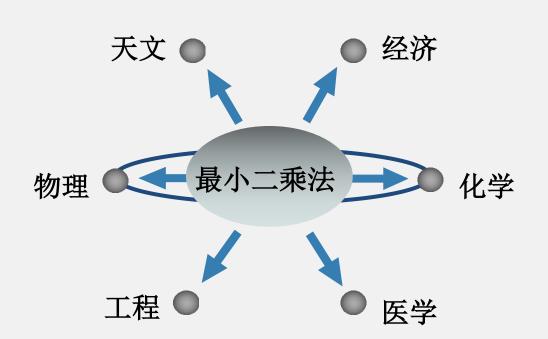


北京的二十环长度近似为 $P_3(20) = 21923.8km$ 

二十环的半径 = 
$$\frac{21923.8}{2\pi} \approx 3490(km)$$
.









# 本讲课程结束

北京航空航天大学数学科学学院