

Chapter 2 插值方法

# Newton与Lagrange及分段线性插值: y=f(x),

其Newton,Lagrange及分段线性插值多项式 $P_n(x)$ , $N_n(x)$ , $S_1(x)$ 满足插值条件:  $P_n(x_i) = N_n(x_i) = S_1(x_i) = f(x_i)$ ,i = 0,1,2,...n

$$P_{n}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} y_{k} I_{k}(x) \qquad I_{k}(x) = \frac{(x - x_{0}) \cdots (x - x_{k-1})(x - x_{k+1}) \cdots (x - x_{n})}{(x_{k} - x_{0}) \cdots (x_{k} - x_{k-1})(x_{k} - x_{k+1}) \cdots (x_{k} - x_{n})} = \prod_{j=0, j \neq k}^{n} \frac{x - x_{j}}{x_{k} - x_{j}}$$

$$R_{n}(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega_{n}(x)$$

$$N_{n}(x) = c_{0} + c_{1}(x - x_{0}) + c_{2}(x - x_{0})(x - x_{1}) + \dots + c_{n}(x - x_{0})\dots(x - x_{n-1}) \quad c_{i} = f[x_{0}, \dots, x_{i}]$$

$$R_{n}(x) = f[x, x_{0}, \dots, x_{n}]\omega_{n}(x)$$

$$S_{1}(x) = y_{i} \frac{x - x_{i+1}}{x_{i} - x_{i+1}} + y_{i+1} \frac{x - x_{i}}{x_{i+1} - x_{i}}, x \in [x_{i}, x_{i+1}]$$

$$|f(x) - S_{1}(x)| \le \frac{1}{8}Mh^{2}, x \in [a, b], M = \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f'(x)|$$

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# 2.4 Hermite插值

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#### Newton与Lagrange及分段线性插值的不足:

Lagrange,Newton及分段线性插值多项式 $P_n(x)$  , $N_n(x)$  , $S_1(x)$  满足插值条件:  $P_n(x_i) = N_n(x_i) = S_1(x_i) = f(x_i)$  ,i=0,1,2,...n

Lagrange, Newton与分段线性插值多项式与y=f(x)在插值节点具有相同的函数值----"过点"。

但在插值节点上y=f(x)与 $y=P_n(x)$ 等一般不"相切",  $f'(x_i)\neq P_n'(x_i)$ .

#### Hermite插值:

求与y=f(x)在插值节点 X0, X1, ..., Xn 上有相同函数值及导数值(甚至高阶导数值)的插值多项式。

Hermite插值

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Problem2.5: 已知函数y=f(x)在插值节点 $a \le x_0 < x_1 < ... < x_n \le b$ 上的函数值 $f(x_i)$ 与导数值 $f'(x_i)$ ,i=0,1,2,...n. 求多项式H(x),使:

$$H(x_i)=f(x_i), H'(x_i)=f'(x_i) i=0,1,2,...n$$

对于以上问题,可用两种方法求H(x)。

方法一:待定系数法。

由2n+2个插值条件,可唯一确定一个次数不超过2n+1次的多项式。

- (1) H(x)是2n+1次多项式;
- (2)  $\Rightarrow$ H(x)= $a_0+a_1x+...+a_{2n+1}x^{2n+1}$ ;
- (3) 由2n+2个插值条件建立关于ao,a1,...a2n+1的线性方程组。解得H(x)。

方法二:基函数法。

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# Hermite插值

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Problem: 已知 $f(x_i)$ ,  $f'(x_i)$ , i=0,1,...n. 求 $H_{2n+1}(x)$ :  $H_{2n+1}(x_i)=f(x_i)$ ,  $H'_{2n+1}(x_i)=f'(x_i)$ , i=0,1,2,...n.

#### 基函数法:

- (1) 2n+2个已知量f(x<sub>i</sub>), f'(x<sub>i</sub>), i=0,1,2,...n.
- (2) 构造2n+2个 基函数a<sub>i</sub>(x), β<sub>i</sub>(x), i=0,1,2,...n.
- (3) 使 $H_{2n+1}(x)$ 为2n+2个基函数的线性组合:  $H_{2n+1}=a_0(x)f(x_0)+a_1(x)f(x_1)+...+a_n(x)f(x_n) +\beta_0(x)f'(x_0)+\beta_1(x)f'(x_1)+...+\beta_n(x)f'(x_n).$

这些基函数有什么限制?如何求呢?

Hermite括値基函数

中果: 
$$\alpha_{i}(x_{j}) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} \mathbf{0} & i \neq j \\ \mathbf{1} & i = j \end{cases}$$
 $\alpha'_{i}(x_{j}) = \mathbf{0}$ 

$$\beta'_{i}(x_{j}) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} \mathbf{0} & i \neq j \\ \mathbf{1} & i = j \end{cases}$$

$$\beta'_{i}(x_{j}) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} \mathbf{0} & i \neq j \\ \mathbf{1} & i = j \end{cases}$$

$$H_{2n+1}(x_{j}) = f(x_{0})\alpha_{0}(x_{j}) + ... + f(x_{j})\alpha_{j}(x_{j}) + ... + f(x_{n})\alpha_{n}(x_{j})$$

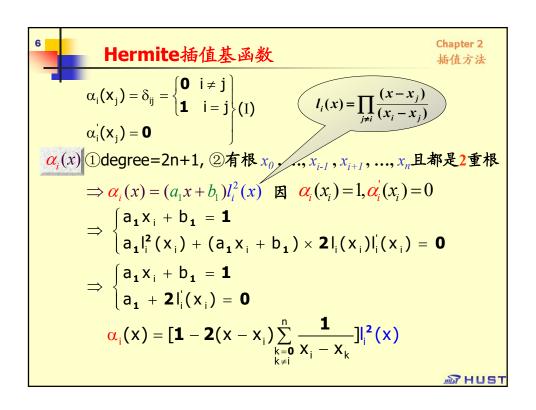
$$+ f'(x_{0})\beta_{0}(x_{j}) + ... + f'(x_{j})\beta_{j}(x_{j}) + ... + f'(x_{n})\beta_{n}(x_{j})$$

$$= f(x_{j})$$

$$H'_{2n+1}(x_{j}) = f(x_{0})\alpha'_{0}(x_{j}) + ... + f'(x_{j})\alpha'_{j}(x_{j}) + ... + f'(x_{n})\alpha'_{n}(x_{j})$$

$$+ f'(x_{0})\beta'_{0}(x_{j}) + ... + f'(x_{j})\beta'_{j}(x_{j}) + ... + f'(x_{n})\beta'_{n}(x_{j})$$

$$= f'(x_{j})$$



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# Hermite插值基函数

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$$\beta_{i}(x_{j}) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\beta_{i}(x_{j}) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} \mathbf{0} & i \neq j \\ \mathbf{1} & i = j \end{cases}$$
(III) ① degree=2n+1,
②有根  $x_{0}, ..., x_{i}, ..., x_{n}$ 
且除了 $x_{i}$ 都是2重根

 $\bigcirc$  degree=2n+1,

$$\Rightarrow \beta_i(x) = c(x - x_i)l_i^2(x) \quad \boxtimes \beta_i(x_i) = 1 \quad \Longrightarrow c = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_i(x) = (x - x_i)l_i^2(x)$$

所求的Hermite插值多项式为

$$H_{\mathbf{2}_{n+1}}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \{f(x_i)[\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{2}(x - x_i) \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^{n} \frac{\mathbf{1}}{x_i - x_k}] |_i^{2}(x) + f'(x_i)(x - x_i)|_i^{2}(x) \}$$

# Hermite插值多项式的唯一性

$$H_{\mathbf{2}_{n+1}}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \{f(x_i)[\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{2}(x - x_i) \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^{n} \frac{\mathbf{1}}{x_i - x_k}] |_i^{2}(x) + f'(x_i)(x - x_i)|_i^{2}(x)\}$$

注: Hermite插值多项式是唯一的 (证: 若H2n+1(X)与 G2n+1(X) 都是所求的Hermite插值多项式,则F(x)= H2n+1(x)-G2n+1(x)有 n+1个二重根 $x_0, x_1, ..., x_n$ , 又 $deg(F(x)) \leq 2n+1$ , 故F(x)=0.)



## 回顾: lagrange插值余项

$$R_n(x)=f(x)-P_n(x)=\frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}w(x)$$

其中
$$W(x)=(x-x_0)(x-x_1)..(x-x_n)$$

x<sub>0</sub>, x<sub>1</sub>, ..., x<sub>n</sub>为R<sub>n</sub>(x)的根, R<sub>n</sub>(x)有**n+1**阶零点.

显然,它们是Hermite插值余项R2n+1(x)的二重根,

即R2n+1(x)有2n+2阶零点.

类似得 
$$R_{2n+1}(x) = K(x)w^2(x) = \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(\xi)}{(2n+2)!}w^2(x)$$

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# Hermite插值余项R<sub>2n+1</sub>(x)=f(x)-H<sub>2n+1</sub>(x)

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定理**2.4** 设区间[a,b]含有互异节点 $x_{0,}$   $x_{1,}$  ... $x_{n,}$  而f(x)在[a,b]内存在直到2n+2阶导数,则满足插值条件:

$$H_{2n+1}(x_i)=f(x_i), H'_{2n+1}(x_i)=f'(x_i), i=0,1,...n$$

的Hermite插值多项式H2n+1(X)的余项

$$R_{2n+1}(x) = f(x) - H_{2n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(\xi)}{(2n+2)!} w^2(x)$$

其中,  $\xi \in [a, b]$  且与x的位置有关, $W(x)=(x-x_0)(x-x_1)..(x-x_n)$  证明:

由插值条件:  $H_{2n+1}(x_i)=f(x_i), H'_{2n+1}(x_i)=f'(x_i), i=0,1,...n$ ,则

 $R_{2n+1}(x_i) = H_{2n+1}(x_i) - f(x_i) = 0; \quad R'_{2n+1}(x_i) = H'_{2n+1}(x_i) - f'(x_i) = 0,$ 

则可令 $R_{2n+1}(x)=K(x)W^2(x)$ ,构造辅助函数并应用Rolle定理证明。

# 定理2.4的证明:

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- (1) 在插值节点X<sub>0</sub>~X<sub>n</sub>处,R<sub>2n+1</sub>(xi)=0,余项公式显然成立。
- (2) 对于[a,b]中异于插值节点x<sub>0</sub>~x<sub>0</sub>的x,考虑辅助函数  $F(t) = f(t) - H_{2n+1}(t) - K(x)w^{2}(t) = R_{2n+1}(t) - K(x)w^{2}(t)$

$$F(x_0) = F(x_1) = F(x_2) = ... = F(x_n) = F(x) = 0$$

由Rolle定理, 存在ξ<sub>0</sub> $\in$ (x<sub>0</sub>, x<sub>1</sub>), 使F'(ξ<sub>0</sub>)=0

类似,共有n+1个互异点 $\xi_0$ , $\xi_1$ ,..., $\xi_n$ 使F'(t)=0

$$\frac{dw^{2}(t)}{dt} = 2w(t)w'(t) \quad \therefore F'(x_{0}) = F'(x_{1}) = F'(x_{2}) = ... = F'(x_{n}) = 0$$

F'(t)有2n+2个互异根  $\xi_0$ ,  $\xi_1$ ,...,  $\xi_n$ ,  $x_0$ ,  $x_1$ ,..., $x_n$ , 由Rolle定理, 则存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$ . 使:  $F^{(2n+2)}(\xi) = f^{(2n+2)}(\xi) - K(x)(2n+2)! = 0$ .

$$K(x) = f^{(2n+2)}(\xi)/(2n+2)!$$

Chapter 2

Newton, Lagrange及分段线性插值与Hermite插值:

对于y=f(x),其插值多项式 $P_n(x)$ ,  $N_n(x)$ ,  $S_1(x)$ 满足插值条件:

$$P_n(x_i)=N_n(x_i)=S_1(x_i)=f(x_i), i=0,1,2,...,n$$

$$P_{n}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} y_{k} I_{k}(x) \qquad I_{k}(x) = \frac{(x - x_{0}) \cdots (x - x_{k-1})(x - x_{k+1}) \cdots (x - x_{n})}{(x_{k} - x_{0}) \cdots (x_{k} - x_{k-1})(x_{k} - x_{k+1}) \cdots (x_{k} - x_{n})} = \prod_{j=0, j \neq k}^{n} \frac{x - x_{j}}{x_{k} - x_{j}}$$

$$R_{n}(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega_{n}(x)$$

$$N_{n}(x) = c_{0} + c_{1}(x - x_{0}) + c_{2}(x - x_{0})(x - x_{1}) + \dots + c_{n}(x - x_{0}) \dots (x - x_{n-1}) \quad c_{i} = f[x_{0}, \dots, x_{i}]$$

$$R_{n}(x) = f[x, x_{0}, \dots, x_{n}] \omega_{n}(x)$$

$$S_{1}(x) = y_{i} \frac{x - x_{i+1}}{x_{i} - x_{i+1}} + y_{i+1} \frac{x - x_{i}}{x_{i+1} - x_{i}}, x \in [x_{i}, x_{i+1}]$$

$$S_1(x) = y_i \frac{x - x_{i+1}}{x_i - x_{i+1}} + y_{i+1} \frac{x - x_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i}, x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$$

$$|f(x) - S_1(x)| \le \frac{1}{8}Mh^2, \ x \in [a,b], M = \max_{x \in [a,b]} |f'(x)|$$
  $S_1(x) \in \mathbb{C}[a, b]$ 

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 $H_{2n+1}(x_i)=f(x_i), H'_{2n+1}(x_i)=f'(x_i), i=0,1,2,...n.$ 

$$H_{2n+1}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \{f(x_i)[\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{2}(x - x_i) \sum_{\substack{k=0 \ k \neq i}}^{n} \frac{\mathbf{1}}{x_i - x_k}] |_i^2(x) + f'(x_i)(x - x_i)|_i^2(x) \}$$

$$R_{2n+1}(x) = f(x) - H_{2n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(\xi)}{(2n+2)!} (x - x_0)^2 (x - x_1)^2 \cdots (x - x_n)^2$$

$$R_{2n+1}(x) = f(x) - H_{2n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(\xi)}{(2n+2)!} (x - x_0)^2 (x - x_1)^2 \cdots (x - x_n)^2$$

特点: H<sub>2n+1</sub>(x)在插值节点与f(x)相切,但不保证收敛性。

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Chapter 2 插值方法

:当n=1时,满足插值条件

$$H_3(x_i)=f(x_i), \quad H'_3(x_i)=f'(x_i), \quad i=0,1$$

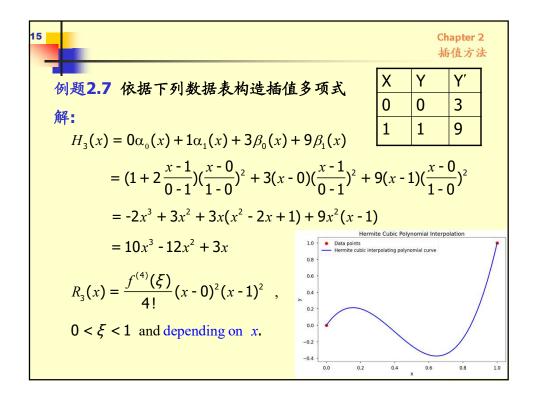
的插值公式:

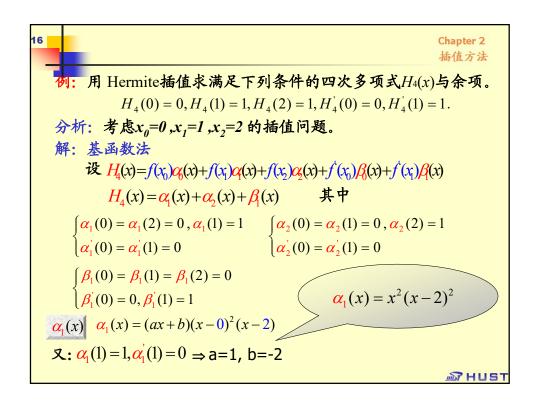
$$a_0(x) = (1 + 2\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0})(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1})^2, \quad a_1(x) = (1 + 2\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1})(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0})^2,$$

$$\beta_0(x) = (x - x_0)(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1})^2, \qquad \beta_1(x) = (x - x_1)(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0})^2,$$

$$H_3(x) = f(x_0)a_0(x) + f(x_1)a_1(x) + f'(x_0)\beta_0(x) + f'(x_1)\beta_1(x).$$

$$R_3(x) = f(x) - H_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} (x - x_0)^2 (x - x_1)^2, \ x_0 < \xi < x_1.$$





Chapter 2  
据值方法  

$$H_4(0) = 0, H_4(1) = 1, H_4(2) = 1, H_4'(0) = 0, H_4'(1) = 1.$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_2(0) = \alpha_2(1) = 0, \alpha_2(2) = 1 \\ \alpha_2'(0) = \alpha_2'(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1(0) = \beta_1(1) = \beta_1(2) = 0 \\ \beta_1'(0) = 0, \beta_1'(1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\alpha_2(x)}{\alpha_2(x)} \alpha_2(x) = c(x-0)^2(x-1)^2, \alpha_2(2) = 1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \alpha_2(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2(x-1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1(x) \Rightarrow \beta_1(x) = -x^2(x-1)(x-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1(x) = -x^2(x-1)(x-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1(x) = -x^2(x-1)(x-2)$$

$$\therefore H_4(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{3}{2}x^3 + \frac{9}{4}x^2$$

$$R_4(x) = f(x) - H_4(x) = K(x)(x-x_0)^2(x-x_1)^2(x-x_2),$$

$$K(x) = \frac{f^{(5)}(\xi_x)}{5!}, 0 < \xi_x < 2$$

Chapter 2 插值方法  $H_4(0) = 0, H_4(1) = 1, H_4(2) = 1, H_4^{'}(0) = 0, H_4^{'}(1) = 1.$  方法二(基于承袭性): 考虑 $x_0 = 0$ , $x_1 = 1$  的标准Hermite插值问题  $H_3(0) = 0, H_3(1) = 1, H_3^{'}(0) = 0, H_3^{'}(1) = 1 \Rightarrow H_3(x) = -x^3 + 2x^2$  if:  $H_4(x) = H_3(x) + A(x - 0)^2(x - 1)^2$  and  $H_4(2) = 1$   $\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{4}$ 

Chapter 2 插值方法

- 🖎 求Hermite多项式的基本步骤:
- ① 写出相应于条件的 $\alpha(x)$ , $\beta(x)$ 的组合式;
- ②对每一个 $\alpha(x)$ ,  $\beta(x)$  找出尽可能多的条件给出的根;
- ③根据多项式的总次数和根的个数写出表达式;
- ④ 根据尚未利用的条件解出表达式中的待定系数;
- ⑤ 最后完整写出H(x)。

HW: 作**业**二 #5,6

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# 分段三次(Hermite)插值

Chapter 2 插值方法

分段线性插值:具有一致收敛性,折线不光滑。

$$f(x) \approx S_1(x) = y_i \frac{x - x_{i+1}}{x_i - x_{i+1}} + y_{i+1} \frac{x - x_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i}, \quad x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}];$$
  
 $i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1.$ 

 $|f(x)-S_I(x)| \le Mh^2/8; x \in [a,b]$ 

三次Hermite插值:两条曲线在插值节点相切,光滑但不收敛

$$H_3(x) = f(x_0)a_0(x) + f(x_1)a_1(x) + f'(x_0)\beta_0(x) + f'(x_1)\beta_1(x).$$

$$a_0(x) = (1 + 2\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0})(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1})^2, \quad a_1(x) = (1 + 2\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1})(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0})^2,$$

$$\beta_0(x) = (x - x_0)(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1})^2, \qquad \beta_1(x) = (x - x_1)(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0})^2,$$

$$R_3(x) = f(x) - H_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} (x - x_0)^2 (x - x_1)^2 \cdot x_0 < \xi < x_1.$$

# - 分段三次(Hermite)插值

Chapter 2 插值方法

◆ 已知划分 △ 的每个节点 x; 处对应的 y; 和y', 求作 具有划分 $\Delta$ 的分段三次多项式 $S_3(x)$ ,满足:

$$S_3(x_i) = y_i, \quad S_3'(x_i) = y_i' \qquad i = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

 $S_3(x)$  在每个小区间  $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$  上是一个三次 Hermite 插值多项式,且:

$$\begin{cases} S_3^{[i]}(x_i) = y_i \\ S_3'^{[i]}(x_i) = y_i' \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} S_3^{[i]}(x_{i+1}) = y_{i+1} \\ S_3'^{[i]}(x_{i+1}) = y_{i+1}' \end{cases}$$

分段三次(Hermite)插值(续)

H<sub>3</sub>(x) = 
$$f(x_0)a_0(x) + f(x_1)a_1(x) + f'(x_0)\beta_0(x) + f'(x_1)\beta_1(x)$$
.

 $a_0(x) = (1 + 2\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0})(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1})^2$ ,  $a_1(x) = (1 + 2\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1})(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0})^2$ ,  $\beta_0(x) = (x - x_0)(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1})^2$ ,  $\beta_1(x) = (x - x_1)(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0})^2$ ,

应用上述公式到区间  $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$  上,得:

$$S_3^{[i]}(x) = y_i (1 + 2 \frac{x - x_i}{h_i}) (\frac{x - x_{i+1}}{h_i})^2 + y_{i+1} (1 - 2 \frac{x - x_{i+1}}{h_i}) (\frac{x - x_i}{h_i})^2$$

$$+ y_i' (x - x_i) (\frac{x - x_{i+1}}{h_i})^2 + y_{i+1}' (x - x_{i+1}) (\frac{x - x_i}{h_i})^2$$

$$x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}], h_i = x_{i+1} - x_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1.$$

# 分段三次(Hermite)插值(续)

Chapter 2 插值方法

分段三次 Hermite 插值的插值余项:

 $|f(x) - S_3(x)| \le \frac{1}{384} h^4 \max_{a \le x \le b} |f^{(4)}(x)| \quad h = \max h_i$ 

- h 足够小(例如小于 1)时,分段三次 Hermite 插值的插值余项远小于分段线性插值的插值余项,故前者的插值精度更高。
- 分段三次 Hermite 插值的插值曲线比分段线性插值的曲线更光滑,但光滑度仍不够:  $S_3(x) \in \mathbb{C}^1[a,b]$ .
- 三次样条插值: 在插值节点处连续, 一阶与二阶导数 也连续, 属于C<sup>2</sup>[a, b]函数类。

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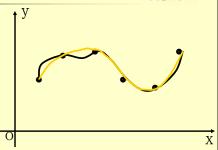
## 2.6 三次样条插值

Chapter 2 插值方法

给定节点: a=x<sub>0</sub><x<sub>1</sub><...<x<sub>n</sub>=b,

及函数值 $y_k = f(x_k)$ , k=0, 1, ..., n.

即n+1个点(x<sub>i</sub>, y<sub>i</sub>), i=0, 1, ..., n.



定义: 给定节点 $a=x_0 < x_1 < ... < x_n=b$ ,及其上的函数值  $y_k=f(x_k)$ ,k=0, 1, ..., n. 如果函数S(x)满足:

- (1) S(x)是一个分段的三次多项式且 $S(x_k)=y_k$ ;
- (2)  $S(x) \in C^2[a, b]$ .

则称S(x)是区间[a, b]上的三次样条插值函数.



# S(x)在区间 $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 上是三次多项式,

Chapter 2 插值方法

 $S(x) = a_i x^3 + b_i x^2 + c_i x + d_i$ 

有4个待定系数, 要确定S(x)共需4n个待定系数.

$$S(x_i)=y_i$$
,

i=0,1,...,n, 有2n个条件.

共有

$$S'(x_i-0)=S'(x_i+0)$$

S'(x<sub>i</sub>-0)=S'(x<sub>i</sub>+0), i=1, 2..., n-1, 有n-1个条件

4n-2个 条件.

为了得到唯一的三次样条函数,可在区间[a,b]的端点 $x_0=a,x_n=b$ 上各加一个条件, 称为边界条件. 常用的边界条件有

- (1)  $S'(x_0) = y'_0$ ,  $S'(x_n) = y'_n$ ;
- (2)  $S''(x_0)=y''_0$ ,  $S''(x_n)=y''_n$ ; (自然边界条件:  $S''(x_0)=S''(x_n)=0$ )
- (3) 假设f(x)是以b-a为周期的周期函数,这时要求



# ド三次样条插值函数的三**转**角方程

Chapter 2 插值方法

 $S(x_0+0)=S(x_n-0)$ 

$$S'(x_0+0)=S'(x_n-0)$$

S(x)为周期样条函数.

$$S''(x_0+0)=S''(x_n-0)$$

若假设 $S'(x_i)=m_i$ , i=0,1,...,n, 利用分段三次Hermite插值多项式,

当x∈[x<sub>i-1</sub>, x<sub>i</sub>]时,有

$$S(x) = \frac{1}{h_i^3} \left[ (x_i + 2x - 3x_{i-1})(x - x_i)^2 y_{i-1} + (3x_i - 2x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i-1})^2 y_i \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{h_i^2} \left[ (x - x_{i-1})(x - x_i)^2 m_{i-1} + (x - x_{i-1})^2 (x - x_i) m_i \right]$$

其中h<sub>i</sub>=x<sub>i</sub>-x<sub>i-1</sub>.为了确定S(x),只需确定m<sub>i</sub>, i=0, 1, ..., n.

可利用S"(x<sub>i</sub>-0)=S"(x<sub>i</sub>+0)来求出m<sub>i</sub>.

当x ∈ [x<sub>i-1</sub>,x<sub>i</sub>]时,由于
$$S(x) = \frac{1}{h_i^3} \Big[ (x_i + 2x - 3x_{i-1})(x - x_i)^2 \ y_{i-1} + (3x_i - 2x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i-1})^2 \ y_i \Big]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{h_i^2} \Big[ (x - x_{i-1})(x - x_i)^2 m_{i-1} + (x - x_{i-1})^2 (x - x_i) m_i \Big]$$
所以  $S'(x) = \frac{2}{h_i^3} \Big\{ \Big[ (x - x_i)^2 + (x_i + 2x - 3x_{i-1})(x - x_i) \Big] y_{i-1}$ 

$$+ \Big[ (3x_i - 2x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i-1}) - (x - x_{i-1})^2 \Big] y_i \Big\}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{h_i^2} \Big\{ \Big[ (x - x_i)^2 + 2(x - x_{i-1})(x - x_i) \Big] m_{i-1}$$

$$+ \Big[ (x - x_{i-1})^2 + 2(x - x_{i-1})(x - x_i) \Big] m_i \Big\}$$

$$S''(x) = \frac{6}{h_i^3} (2x - x_{i-1} - x_i)(y_{i-1} - y_i)$$

$$+ \frac{2}{h_i^2} \Big[ (3x - x_{i-1} - 2x_i) m_{i-1} + (3x - 2x_{i-1} - x_i) m_i \Big]$$

于是有 
$$S''(x_i - 0) = \frac{6}{h_i^2}(y_{i-1} - y_i) + \frac{2}{h_i}(m_{i-1} + 2m_i)$$
 
$$S''(x_i + 0) = \frac{6}{h_{i+1}^2}(y_{i+1} - y_i) - \frac{2}{h_{i+1}}(2m_i + m_{i+1})$$
 由连续性条件S''(x<sub>i</sub>-0)=S''(x<sub>i</sub>+0) 可得 
$$\frac{1}{h_i}m_{i-1} + 2\left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}}\right)m_i + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}}m_{i+1} = 3\left(\frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{h_{i+1}^2} + \frac{y_i - y_{i-1}}{h_i^2}\right)$$
 两侧同除以  $\left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}}\right)$ , 并记  $\frac{h_{i+1}}{h_i + h_{i+1}} = \lambda_i$  ,  $\frac{h_i}{h_i + h_{i+1}} = 1 - \lambda_i = \mu_i$ ,  $3(\lambda_i f[x_{i-1}, x_i] + \mu_i f[x_i, x_{i+1}]) = g_i$ , 则有  $\lambda_i m_{i-1} + 2m_i + \mu_i m_{i+1} = g_i$  ,  $i=1, 2, ..., n-1$ . (\*)

# 再结合不同的边界条件,可得关于mi的方程组.

Chapter 2 插值方法

若边界条件为:m<sub>0</sub>=y'<sub>0</sub>,m<sub>n</sub>=y'<sub>n</sub>,代入(\*)式可得

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & \mu_{1} & & & & \\ \lambda_{2} & 2 & \mu_{2} & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & \lambda_{n-2} & 2 & \mu_{n-2} \\ & & & \lambda_{n-1} & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} m_{1} \\ m_{2} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ m_{n-2} \\ m_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} g_{1} - \lambda_{1} y_{0}' \\ g_{2} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ g_{n-2} \\ g_{n-1} - \mu_{n-1} y_{n}' \end{pmatrix}$$

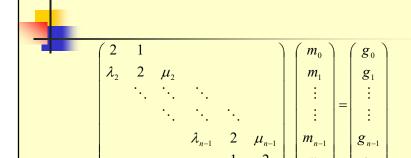
若边界条件为:S"(x<sub>0</sub>)=y"<sub>0</sub>,S"(x<sub>n</sub>)=y"<sub>n</sub>,则有

$$2m_0 + m_1 = 3f[x_0, x_1] - \frac{1}{2}h_1y_0'' = g_0$$
  
$$m_{n-1} + 2m_n = 3f[x_{n-1}, x_n] + \frac{1}{2}h_ny_n'' = g_n$$

连同(\*)式一起,可得

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Chapter 2 插值方法



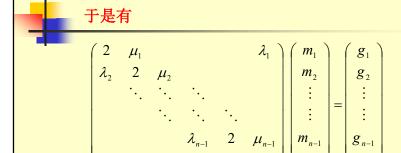
若边界条件为周期性边界条件,

由 $S'(x_0+0)=S'(x_n-0)$ ,和  $S''(x_0+0)=S''(x_n-0)$ ,有  $m_0=m_n$ 

$$\lambda_n \textbf{m}_{n-1} + 2\textbf{m}_n + \mu_n \textbf{m}_1 = \textbf{g}_n$$

其中:

$$\lambda_n = \frac{h_1}{h_1 + h_n}, \quad \mu_n = 1 - \lambda_n = \frac{h_n}{h_1 + h_n}, \quad g_n = 3(\lambda_n f[x_0, x_1] + \mu_n f[x_{n-1}, x_n])$$



对应不同的边界条件,只要求出相应的线性方程组的解,便得 到三次样条函数在各区间[x;-1,x;]上的表达式.

由于三个方程组的系数矩阵都是严格对角占优矩阵,所以都有 唯一解,前两个方程组均可用追赶法求解,第三个方程组可用LU分解 法或Gauss消元法求解.

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Chapter 2

插值方法

设f(0)=1, f(1)=0, f(2)=-1, f(3)=0, f'(0)=1, f'(3) = 0 in f'(3) = 0

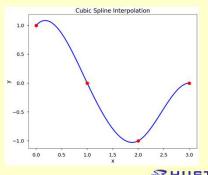
试求f(x)在区间[0,3]的三次样条插值函数S(x).

解: 这里h<sub>1</sub>=h<sub>2</sub>=h<sub>3</sub>=1, y'<sub>0</sub>=1, y'<sub>3</sub>=0, 计算参数有

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \mu_1 = \mu_2 = 1/2$$
,  $g_1 = -3$ ,  $g_2 = 0$ 

于是有 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,解得  $m_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$ 

于是有 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 解得  $m_1 = -\frac{28}{15}$ ,  $m_2 = \frac{7}{15}$  故有  $x \in [0,1]$   $x \in [0,1]$   $x \in [0,1]$   $x \in [1,2]$   $x \in [1,2]$   $x \in [2,3]$ 



# 2.7 曲线拟合的最小二乘法

Chapter 2 插值方法

在生产与科研中,常给出一组离散数据

 $(x_1,y_1),(x_2,y_2),....(x_N,y_N)$ 

要确定变量 X与 Y的函数关系Y=f(X), 从数据中学习模型。

近似方法一:构造插值多项式 $P_n(x)$ ,使 $P_n(x_i)=y_i$   $i=1\sim N$ 

(过点)

近似方法二: 曲线拟合

**Problem**: 已知 N个观测数据(x<sub>1</sub>,y<sub>1</sub>),(x<sub>2</sub>,y<sub>2</sub>),.....(x<sub>N</sub>,y<sub>N</sub>)

求一个多项式 P(x)能最好地反映这些点的总趋势。

(不过点)

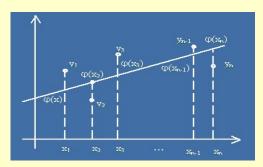
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#### 直线拟合

Chapter 2 插值方法

假设数据点 $(x_i,y_i)$   $i=1\sim N$ 大致成一条直线, 此时拟合曲线为一直线,它从这些点附近通过。 设此拟合直线为 $\hat{y}=\Phi(x)=a+bx$ , 显然 $\hat{y}(x_i)=a+bx_i\neq y_i$ 



记  $e_i = y_i - \hat{y}(x_i)$ ,从而有 $e_1, e_2, \dots e_N$  称之为残差。

 $e_1,e_2,.....e_N$ 总体最小⇔ $e=(e_1,e_2,.....e_N)^T$ 的长度最小

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直线拟台

Chapter 2 插值方法

向量的长度 ||x|| (x∈ R<sup>n</sup>)介绍如下

$$||x||_2 = (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{0.5}$$

$$||\mathbf{x}||_{\mathbf{1}} = \sum |\mathbf{x}_{i}|$$

 $||x||_{\infty} = \max |x_i|$ 

**Problem 2.9** 已知N组数据(x<sub>1</sub>,y<sub>1</sub>), (x<sub>2</sub>,y<sub>2</sub>),.....,(x<sub>N</sub>,y<sub>N</sub>),

求一条直线 y=a+bx (即求a, b), 使

$$Q(a,b) = ||e||_2^2 = e_1^2 + e_2^2 + \dots + e_N^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N [y_i - (a+bx_i)]^2 = \min$$

注:这是一个优化问题,使Q(a,b)=min的a,b构成的直线y=a+bx称为Problem 2.9的最小二乘拟合直线。

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Chapter 2 插值方法

$$Q(a,b) = ||e||_2^2 = e_1^2 + e_2^2 + \dots + e_N^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N [y_i - (a+bx_i)]^2$$

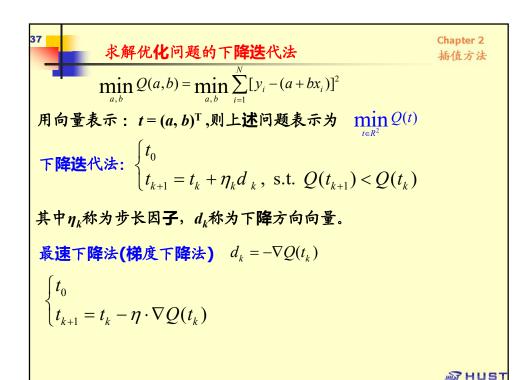
求拟合直线关键是求 a,b,使Q(a,b)最小,即优**化**问题的解, 这可称之为最小二乘拟合。

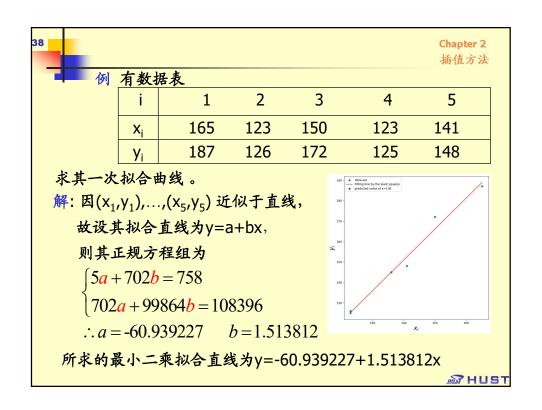
由微积分学知, 求Q(a,b)的极小值点,可解

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial a} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial b} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Na + b \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i = \sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i + b \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i y_i \end{cases}$$

称\*为正规方程组。解\*可得a,b,则ŷ=a+bx为所求。

说明: 正规方程组的解存在且唯一,且是最小二乘拟合问题的解。





Review

Chapter 2 插值方法

Hermite插值: 已知函数y=f(x)在插值节点 $a \le x_0 < x_1 < ... < x_n \le b$ 上的函数值 $f(x_i)$ 与导数值 $f'(x_i)$ ,i=0,1,2,...n. 求多项式H(x),使:

$$H(x_i)=f(x_i), H'(x_i)=f'(x_i) i=0,1,2,...n$$

基函数法:  $H_{2n+1} = a_0(x)f(x_0) + a_1(x)f(x_1) + ... + a_n(x)f(x_n) + \beta_0(x)f'(x_0) + \beta_1(x)f'(x_1) + ... + \beta_n(x)f'(x_n)$ .

$$H_{\mathbf{2}_{n+1}}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \{f(x_i)[\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{2}(x - x_i) \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^{n} \mathbf{1}_{x_i - x_k}]\}_i^2(x) + f'(x_i)(x - x_i)I_i^2(x)\}$$

$$R_{2n+1}(x) = f(x) - H_{2n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(\xi)}{(2n+2)!} w^{2}(x)$$

特点: H<sub>2n+1</sub>(x)在插值节点与f(x)相切,但不保证收敛性。

不规则Hermite插值:基函数法与基于承袭性法,余项估计与证明。

分段三次Hermite插值:  $S_3(x) \in \mathbb{C}^1[a,b]$  了解

三次样条插值: 分段三次式  $S(x) \in \mathbb{C}^2[a,b]$  了解

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Chapter 2 插值方法

#### 直线拟合的最小二乘法:

已知N组数据 $(x_1,y_1)$ ,  $(x_2,y_2)$ ,..., $(x_N,y_N)$ ,求一条直线 y=a+bx(即求a,b),使

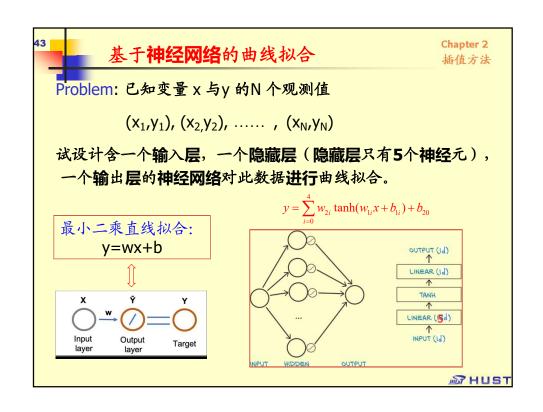
$$Q(a,b) = \|e\|_{2}^{2} = e_{1}^{2} + e_{2}^{2} + \dots + e_{N}^{2}$$

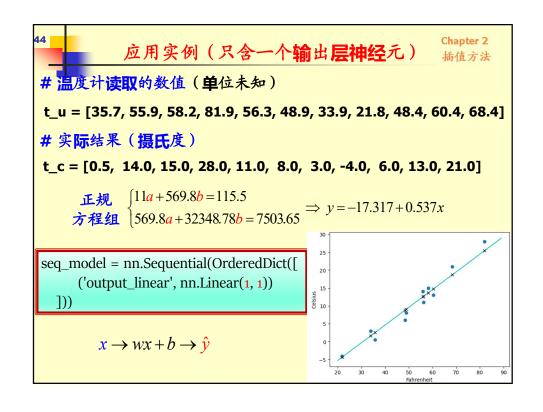
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} [y_{i} - (a + bx_{i})]^{2} = \min$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} [x_{i} + b\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i}] = \sum_{i=1}^{N} y_{i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} [x_{i} + b\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i}]^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i}y_{i}$$

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Chapter 2
                  应用实例(隐藏层含5个神经元)
                                                                           插值方法
          #温度计读取的数值(单位未知)
t_u = [35.7, 55.9, 58.2, 81.9, 56.3, 48.9, 33.9, 21.8, 48.4, 60.4, 68.4]
          #实际结果(摄氏度)
t_c = [0.5, 14.0, 15.0, 28.0, 11.0, 8.0, 3.0, -4.0, 6.0, 13.0, 21.0]
seq_model = nn.Sequential(OrderedDict([
     ('hidden linear', nn.Linear(1, 5)),
     ('hidden_activation', nn.Tanh()),
                                                    15
                                                   Solution 10
     ('output_linear', nn.Linear(5, 1))
  1))
   w_{11}x + b_{11}
             \tanh(w_{11}x + b_{11})
             \tanh(w_{12}x + b_{12})
x \to w_{13}x + b_{13} \to \tanh(w_{13}x + b_{13}) \to \sum w_{2i} \tanh(w_{1i}x + b_{1i}) + b_{20} = \hat{y}
   w_{14}x + b_{14} = \tanh(w_{14}x + b_{14})
            \tanh(w_{15}x + b_{15})
   w_{15}x + b_{15}
                                                                             MHUST
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# 多项式拟合的最小二乘法 N个点(x<sub>i</sub>,y<sub>i</sub>),从草图上直观判断它们近似于一条m 次曲线。 Problem: 已知(x<sub>1</sub>,y<sub>1</sub>),.....(x<sub>N</sub>,y<sub>N</sub>),求作m 次多项式(m<<N),使其最好地反映这N个点的总趋势。 解: 令y=a<sub>0</sub>+a<sub>1</sub>x+a<sub>2</sub>x<sup>2</sup>+.....+a<sub>m</sub>x<sup>m</sup>,(a<sub>m</sub>≠0) 记e<sub>i</sub>=y<sub>i</sub>-y(x<sub>i</sub>) 要实现最好反映... ⇔ ||e||<sub>2</sub> = ||(e<sub>1</sub> e<sub>2</sub> || e<sub>2</sub> || e<sub>N</sub> || e<sub>N</sub>

∴ 求拟合多项式⇔求Q的极小值点(an,a1,.....am)

Chapter 2

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Chapter 2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial a_i} = 0 \\ \end{array} \quad \text{i} = 0 \sim m \\ \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{从而正规方程组为} \\ \\ \left\{a_0N + a_1\sum_{i=1}^N x_i + \ldots + a_m\sum_{i=1}^N x_i^m = \sum_{i=1}^N y_i \\ a_0\sum_{i=1}^N x_i + a_1\sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2 + \ldots + a_m\sum_{i=1}^N x_i^{m+1} = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i y_i \\ \vdots \\ a_0\sum_{i=1}^N x_i^m + a_1\sum_{i=1}^N x_i^{m+1} + \ldots + a_m\sum_{i=1}^N x_i^{2m} = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^m y_i \\ \\ \Leftrightarrow S_l = \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{x}_i^l \left( \mathbf{l} = \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{1}, \ldots, \mathbf{2m} \right), \ \mathbf{f}_l = \mathbf{\Sigma} \ \mathbf{x}_i^l \mathbf{y}_i \left( \mathbf{l} = \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{1}, \ldots, \mathbf{m} \right), \ \mathbf{M} \mathbf{f} : \\ \\ \left\{ S_0 a_0 + S_1 a_1 + \ldots + S_m a_m = \mathbf{f}_0 \\ S_1 a_0 + S_2 a_1 + \ldots + S_{m+1} a_m = \mathbf{f}_1 \\ \vdots \\ S_m a_0 + S_{m+1} a_1 + \ldots + S_{2m} a_m = \mathbf{f}_m \\ \end{array} \right.$$

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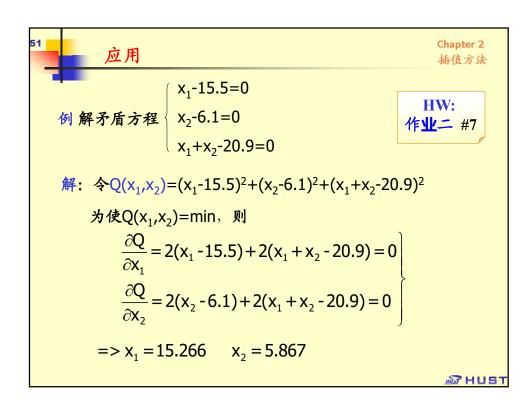
#### 两个问题:

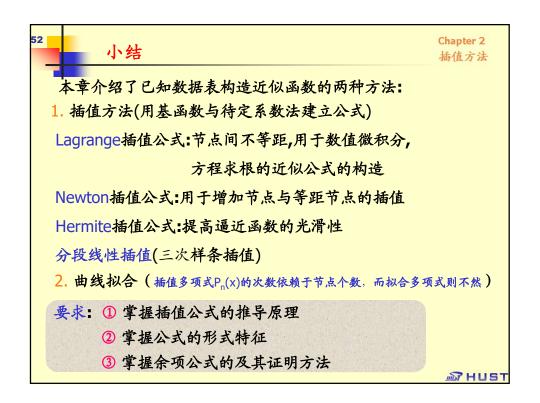
- 1. 正规方程组是否有解?
- 2. 若有解  $(a_0,a_1,...a_m)^{\mathsf{T}}$  ,该解是否使 $Q(a_0,a_1,...a_m)$ 最小?

定理: ①正规方程组的解存在且唯一,

②而且其解就是使  $Q(a_0,a_1,...a_m)$  达到最小的点

大令 
$$y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_N \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\Phi_k = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_k(x_1) \\ \Phi_k(x_2) \\ \vdots \\ \Phi_k(x_N) \end{pmatrix}$  由向量的内积得正规方程组为  $\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} (\Phi_0, \Phi_0) & (\Phi_0, \Phi_1) & \dots & (\Phi_0, \Phi_n) \\ (\Phi_1, \Phi_0) & (\Phi_1, \Phi_1) & \dots & (\Phi_1, \Phi_n) \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ (\Phi_n, \Phi_0) & (\Phi_n, \Phi_1) & \dots & (\Phi_n, \Phi_n) \end{pmatrix}$  其中 
$$a = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} (\Phi_0, y) \\ (\Phi_1, y) \\ \vdots \\ (\Phi_n, y) \end{pmatrix}$$

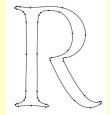






# An Example from Prof. Olson at UIUC 新值方法

# Fonts == interpolation



- how to we "contain" our interpolation?
- > splines
- Postscript (Adobe): rasterization on-the-fly. Fonts, etc are defined as cubic Bezier curves (linear interpolation between lower order Bezier curves)
- TrueType (Apple): similar, quadratic Bezier curves, thus cannot convert from TrueType to PS (Type1) losslessly

Interpolation Methods in Computer Graphics and Image processing