

P48 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 16

1. 当 $x=1, -1, 2$ 时, $f(x)=0, -3, 4$, 求 $f(x)$ 的二次插值多项式.

(1) 用单项式基底

解: 设 $f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2$

$$\text{则有 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 解得: } \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{7}{3} \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{5}{6} \end{bmatrix}$$

 \therefore 用单项式基底求得的 $f(x) = -\frac{7}{3} + \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{5}{6}x^2$

(2) 用拉格朗日插值基底

解: $P_2(x) = \sum_{k=0}^2 y_k l_k(x) = 0l_0(x) - 3l_1(x) + 4l_2(x) = -3l_1(x) + 4l_2(x)$

$$l_0(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(-1-1)(-1-2)} = \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{6} = \frac{1}{6}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$l_1(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(2-1)(2+1)} = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{3} = \frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore P_2(x) = -3l_1(x) + 4l_2(x) = \frac{5}{6}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{7}{3}$$

(3) 用牛顿基底

解: $N_2(x) = f[x_0] + f[x_0, x_1](x-x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x-x_0)(x-x_1)$

$$f[x_0] = 0, \quad f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f[x_1] - f[x_0]}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{-3 - 0}{-1 - 1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$f[x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x_2] - f[x_1]}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{4 - (-3)}{2 - (-1)} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x_2 - x_0} = \frac{\frac{7}{3} - \frac{3}{2}}{2 - (-1)} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\therefore N_2(x) = 0 + \frac{3}{2}(x-1) + \frac{5}{6}(x-1)(x+1) = \frac{5}{6}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{7}{3}$$

综上, 从3种方法得到的结果来看, 这3种方法得到的多项式是相同的.



4. 设 x_j 为互异节点 ($j=0, 1, \dots, n$) 求证:

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

证: 令 $f(x) = x^k$, 若插值节点为 x_j ($j=0, 1, \dots, n$).

则 $f(x)$ 的 n 次插值多项式可以表示为 $L_n(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n x_j^k l_j(x)$

$$\therefore \text{插值余项 } R_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_n)$$

$$\because k=0, 1, \dots, n \quad \therefore k < n+1 \quad \therefore f^{(n+1)}(\xi) = 0$$

$$\therefore R_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x) = 0, \text{ 即 } f(x) = L_n(x)$$

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

$$(2) \sum_{j=0}^n (x_j - x)^k l_j(x) \equiv 0, \quad (k=0, 1, \dots, n)$$

$$\text{证: } \because (x_j - x)^k = \sum_{i=0}^k C_k^i x_j^i (-x)^{k-i} \quad \therefore (x_j - x)^k = \sum_{i=0}^k C_k^i x_j^i (-x)^{k-i}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{j=0}^n (x_j - x)^k l_j(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n \sum_{i=0}^k C_k^i x_j^i (-x)^{k-i} l_j(x)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^k C_k^i (-x)^{k-i} \left(\sum_{j=0}^n x_j^i l_j(x) \right)$$

$$\text{由 (1) 知, } \sum_{j=0}^n x_j^i l_j(x) \equiv x^i, \quad i=0, 1, \dots, n$$

$$\therefore \sum_{j=0}^n (x_j - x)^k l_j(x) = \sum_{i=0}^k C_k^i (-x)^{k-i} \cdot x^i = (x-x)^k = 0$$

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



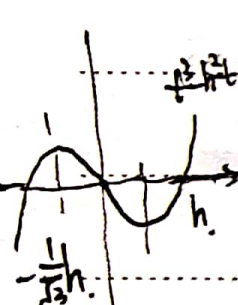
6. 在 $-4 \leq x \leq 4$ 上给出 $f(x) = e^x$ 的等距节点函数表, 若用二次插值求 e^x 的近似值, 要使截断误差 不超过 10^{-6} , 问使用函数表的步长 h 应取多少?

解: 采用分段二次插值, 设其中一段的插值节点为 x_{i-1}, x_i, x_{i+1} .

$$\text{则在该段上的插值余项为 } R_2(x) = \frac{f'''(\xi)}{3!} (x-x_{i-1})(x-x_i)(x-x_{i+1})$$

$$\because \text{是等距节点}, \therefore x_{i-1} + h = x_i = x_{i+1} - h$$

$$\therefore R_2(x) = \frac{f'''(\xi)}{6} (x-x_i+h)(x-x_i)(x-x_i-h)$$



$$\because f'''(\xi) \leq e^4, \quad (x-x_i+h)(x-x_i)(x-x_i-h) = (x-x_i)^3 - h^2(x-x_i)$$

$$\text{令 } t = x-x_i \text{ 则 } t^3 - h^2 t \leq \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} h^3 \quad \text{当 } t = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} h \text{ 时取得. } (|t| < h)$$

$$\therefore |R_2(x)| \leq \frac{1}{6} e^4 \cdot \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} h^3 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{27} e^4 h^3$$

$$\therefore \text{截断误差不超过 } 10^{-6}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{3}}{27} e^4 h^3 \leq 10^{-6} \quad \therefore h \leq 0.0065$$

7. 证明 n 阶均差有列性质

$$(1) \text{ 若 } F(x) = (f(x)) \text{, 则 } F[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = (f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n])$$

$$\text{证: } f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n] - f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}]}{x_n - x_0}$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{f(x_j)}{(x_j - x_0) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_n)}$$

$$\text{同理: } F[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{F(x_j)}{(x_j - x_0) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_n)}$$



$$\because F(x) = cf(x) \quad \therefore F[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{cf(x_j)}{(x_j - x_0) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_n)}$$

$$= c \left[\sum_{j=0}^n \frac{f(x_j)}{(x_j - x_0) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_n)} \right] = cf[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

$$\therefore F[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = cf[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] \text{ 得证}$$

$$(2) \text{ 若 } F(x) = f(x) + g(x) \quad \text{则} \quad F[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] + g[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

$$\text{证: } F[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{F(x_j)}{(x_j - x_0) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_n)}$$

$$\because F(x) = f(x) + g(x)$$

$$\therefore F[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{f(x_j) + g(x_j)}{(x_j - x_0) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_n)}$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{f(x_j)}{(x_j - x_0) \cdots (x_j - x_n)} + \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{g(x_j)}{(x_j - x_0) \cdots (x_j - x_n)}$$

$$= f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] + g[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

$$\therefore F[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] + g[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] \text{ 得证}$$

$$8. f(x) = x^7 + x^4 + 3x + 1, \text{ 求 } f[2^0, 2^1, \dots, 2^7] \text{ 及 } f[x^0, x^1, \dots, x^8]$$

$$\text{解: 构造一个函数 } \varphi(t) = \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{f(x_j)(t-x_0) \cdots (t-x_{j-1})(t-x_{j+1}) \cdots (t-x_n)}{(x_j-x_0) \cdots (x_j-x_{j-1})(x_j-x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j-x_n)} - f(t)$$

$$\therefore \varphi^{(n)}(t) = \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{n! f(x_j)}{(x_j-x_0) \cdots (x_j-x_{j-1})(x_j-x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j-x_n)} - f^{(n)}(t)$$

$$\therefore \varphi(t) \text{ 有 } x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n \text{ 这 } n+1 \text{ 个根, } \therefore \varphi^{(n)}(t) \text{ 必有根}$$

$$\text{假设 } \varphi^{(n)}(t) \text{ 的根为 } \xi$$



$$\text{则有 } \phi^{(n)}(\xi) = \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{n! f(x_j)}{(x_j - x_0) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_n)} - f^{(n)}(\xi) = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} = \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{f(x_j)}{(x_j - x_0) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_n)} = f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

$$\therefore f(x) = x^7 + x^4 + 3x + 1$$

$$\therefore f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_7] = \frac{f^{(7)}(\xi)}{7!} = \frac{7!}{7!} = 1, \quad \text{其中 } x_i = 2^i, \quad i=0, \dots, 7$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_8] = \frac{f^{(8)}(\xi)}{8!} = \frac{0}{8!} = 0, \quad \text{其中 } x_i = 2^i, \quad i=0, \dots, 8$$

13. 求次数小于等于3的多项式 $P(x)$, 使满足条件

$$P(x_0) = f(x_0), \quad P'(x_0) = f'(x_0), \quad P''(x_1) = f''(x_0), \quad P(x_1) = f(x_1)$$

解: 设 $P(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2}(x-x_0)^2 + a(x-x_0)^3$

满足 $P(x_0) = f(x_0), \quad P'(x_0) = f'(x_0), \quad P''(x_1) = f''(x_0)$

根据 $P(x_1) = f(x_1)$ 求待定系数 a

$$P(x_1) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x_1-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2}(x_1-x_0)^2 + a(x_1-x_0)^3 = f(x_1)$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x_1-x_0) - \frac{f''(x_0)}{2}(x_1-x_0)^2}{(x_1-x_0)^3}$$

\therefore 满足条件的 $P(x)$ 可以写成 $P(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2}(x-x_0)^2 + a(x-x_0)^3$

其中 $a = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x_1-x_0) - \frac{f''(x_0)}{2}(x_1-x_0)^2}{(x_1-x_0)^3}$



14 求次数小于等于3的多项式 $P(x)$ 使其满足条件

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

解: 设 $P(x)=a+bx+cx^2+dx^3$. 则 $P'(x)=b+2cx+3dx^2$.

将条件代入, 有 $a=0, b=1, a+b+c+d=1, b+2c+3d=2$

$$\therefore a=0, b=1, c=-1, d=1$$

即 $P(x)=x-x^2+x^3$ 满足条件

16 求一个次数不高于4次的多项式 $P(x)$, 使它满足 $P(0)=P'(0)=0$

$$P(1)=P'(1)=1, P(2)=1$$

解: $x_0=0, y_0=0, x_1=1, y_1=1, m_0=0, m_1=1$

$$H_3(x) = \sum_{j=0}^1 y_j \alpha_j(x) + \sum_{j=0}^1 m_j \beta_j(x) = \alpha_1(x) + \beta_1(x)$$

$$\text{其中 } \alpha_1(x) = (1-2(x-x_1))l_1'(x_1)l_1^2(x), \beta_1(x) = (x-x_1)l_1^2(x)$$

~~$$l_0(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)}, l_1(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)}$$~~

$$l_0(x) = \frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_1} = -x+1, l_1(x) = \frac{x-x_0}{x_1-x_0} = x$$

$$\therefore \alpha_1(x) = (1-2(x-1) \cdot 1) \cdot x^2 = 3x^2-2x^3$$

$$\beta_1(x) = (x-1) \cdot x^2 = x^3-x^2$$

$$\therefore H_3(x) = \alpha_1(x) + \beta_1(x) = -x^3+2x^2$$

$$\text{设 } P(x) = H_3(x) + A(x-x_0)^2(x-x_1)^2 = A x^2(x-1)^2 - x^3 + 2x^2$$

$$\text{令 } P(2)=1, \text{ 则 } A \cdot 4 \cdot 1^2 - 8 + 8 = 1 \therefore A = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore P(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2(x-1)^2 - x^3 + 2x^2 = \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{3}{2}x^3 + \frac{9}{4}x^2 = \frac{1}{4}x^2(x-3)^2 \text{ 满足条件}$$

