

计算方法作业 #2

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1 题目

注意: 须给出解题过程或步骤, 不可直接写答案; 必要时, 可使用计算器帮助。

1. (6pts) 利用下面的函数值表, 作差商表, 写出相应的牛顿插值多项式以及插值误差表达式, 并计算 $f(1.5)$ 和 $f(4)$ 的近似值:

x	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.5
$f(x)$	2.5	4.0	3.5	2.0

2. (6pts) 利用数据 $f(0) = 2.0, f(1) = 1.5, f(3) = 0.25, f'(3) = 1$ 构造出三次插值多项式, 写出其插值余项, 并计算 $f(2)$ 的近似值。
3. (6pts) 设 $f(x) = 20x^3 - x + 2024$, 求 $f[1, 2, 4]$ 和 $f[1, 2, 3, 4]$;
4. (6pts) 设 $\{l_i(x)\}_{i=0}^6$ 是以 $\{x_i = 2i\}_{i=0}^6$ 为节点的 6 次 Lagrange 插值基函数, 求 $\sum_{i=0}^6 (x_i^3 + x_i^2 + 1)l_i(x)$ 和 $\sum_{i=0}^6 (x_i^3 + x_i^2 + 1)l_i'(x)$, 结果需要化简。
5. (6pts) 设 $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n (n > 2)$ 为互异的节点, $l_k(x) (k = 0, 1, \dots, n)$ 为与其对应的 n 次 Lagrange 插值基函数, 证明 $\sum_{k=0}^n (x_k - x)^n l_k(x) = 0$ 。

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提交方式: 通过 bb 系统提交

2 解答

1. 先计算各阶差商: $f[x_0] = 2.5, f[x_1] = 4, f[x_2] = 3.5, f[x_3] = 2$;

$$f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f[x_1] - f[x_0]}{x_1 - x_0} = 1.5, f[x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x_2] - f[x_1]}{x_2 - x_1} = -0.5, f[x_2, x_3] = \frac{f[x_3] - f[x_2]}{x_3 - x_2} = -1;$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x_2 - x_0} = -1, f[x_1, x_2, x_3] = \frac{f[x_2, x_3] - f[x_1, x_2]}{x_3 - x_1} = -0.2;$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3] = \frac{f[x_0, x_1, x_2] - f[x_1, x_2, x_3]}{x_3 - x_0} = \frac{8}{35}.$$

因此, 插值多项式 $P_3(x) = 2.5 + 1.5(x-1) - (x-1)(x-2) + \frac{8}{35}(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)$,

完全展开可以得到 $P_3(x) = \frac{8}{35}x^3 - \frac{83}{35}x^2 + \frac{491}{70}x - \frac{83}{35}$.

误差项 $R_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{24}(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)(x-4.5), \xi \in [1, 4.5]$.

$$P_3(1.5) = \frac{251}{70}, P_3(4) = \frac{83}{35}.$$

2. 设插值多项式 $P_3(x) = a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$, 对应 $P'_3(x) = 3a_3x^2 + 2a_2x + a_1$;

则有 $P_3(0) = a_0 = 2, P_3(1) = a_3 + a_2 + a_1 + a_0 = 1.5, P'_3(3) = 27a_3 + 6a_2 + a_1 = 1$

$$P_3(3) = 27a_3 + 9a_2 + 3a_1 + a_0 = 0.25 \Rightarrow a_3 = \frac{41}{144}, a_2 = -\frac{85}{72}, a_1 = \frac{19}{48}, a_0 = 2$$

所以插值函数为 $P_3(x) = \frac{41}{144}x^3 - \frac{85}{72}x^2 + \frac{19}{48}x + 2$,

余项为 $R_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{24}x(x-1)(x-3)^2, \xi \in [0, 3]; P_3(2) = \frac{25}{72}$

3. $f[1] = 2043, f[2] = 2182, f[3] = 2561, f[4] = 3300$;

$$f[1, 2] = 139, f[2, 3] = 379, f[3, 4] = 739, f[2, 4] = 559;$$

$$f[1, 2, 3] = 120, f[2, 3, 4] = 180, f[1, 2, 4] = 140;$$

$$f[1, 2, 3, 4] = 20.$$

4. 记 $f(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 1$, 则 $l_i(x)$ 可以看作对 $f(x)$ 插值时的基函数。由于节点数量为 7,

$$\deg f(x) = 3, \text{ 所以 } \sum_{i=0}^6 (x_i^3 + x_i^2 + 1)l_i(x) = f(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 1,$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^6 (x_i^3 + x_i^2 + 1)l'_i(x) = f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2x.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \sum_{k=0}^n (x_k - x)^n l_k(x) &= \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{m=0}^n \left(\binom{n}{m} x_k^{n-m} (-x)^m \right) l_k(x) \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^n \binom{n}{m} (-x)^m \sum_{k=0}^n x_k^{n-m} l_k(x) = \sum_{m=0}^n \binom{n}{m} (-x)^m x^{n-m} \\ &= (x - x)^n \equiv 0 \end{aligned}$$