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二插值计算

1010

主要内容

- ◆ 插值方法的基本概念
- ◆ 插值多项式的存在性与唯一性
- ◆ 拉格朗日 (Lagrange) 插值
- ◆ 牛顿(Newton)插值
- ◆ 赫密特 (Hermite) 插值
- ◆ 分段插值



插值方法的基本概念

在实际生产和科学实验中,插值法是函数逼近的重要方法之一,有着广泛的应用。

- ◈ 函数 y = f(x) 的显式表达式未知,x 与 y 的取值是通过实验或观测得到的一组离散数据。
- 函数 y = f(x) 的表达式非常复杂,不便于进行计算和研究。



插值方法的基本概念 (续)

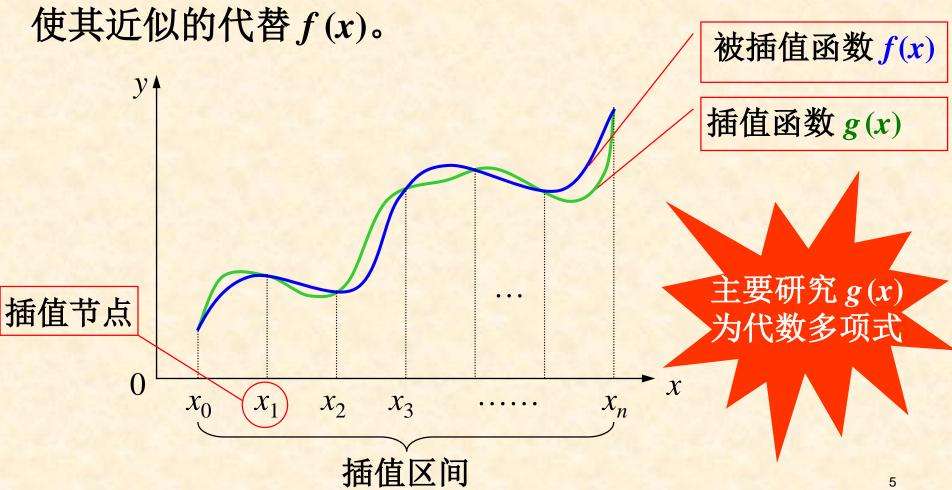
i	0	1	2	3	•••	10
x_i	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.49	•••	0.56
$y_i = f(x_i)$	0.48465	0.49374	0.50298	0.52012	•••	0.61478

求 x = 0.4773 时 y = f(x) 的函数值?

求
$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{\ln(x + \tan x) + e^{x^2 \sin x}}}{3 \arctan^2 x} \int_2^{5x} e^{-t^2} dt 在某 x_0 (>0) 处 的值。$$

插值方法的基本概念 (续)

于是人们希望建立一个简单的而便于计算的函数 g(x)





插值方法的基本概念(续)

插值方法是一类古老的数学方法。

- ◆ 早在一千多年前的隋唐时期,智慧的中华先贤在制定历法的过程中就已经广泛地应用了插值技术。
- ◆ 公元 6 世纪,隋朝刘焯已将等距节点的二次插值应用于天文计算,而直到 17 世纪 Newton 才建立起等距节点上一般的插值公式。

中华先贤关于插值方法的研究远比西方早得多。

插值多项式的存在唯一性

已知某函数 f(x) 在 n+1 个互异的插值节点 x_i 上的函数值 $y_i = f(x_i)$, i = 0, 1, 2, ..., n, 确定一个次数不高于 n 的代数多项式: $-\Re a \le x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n \le b$

$$p_n(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$

满足:

$$p_n(x_i) = a_n x_i^n + a_{n-1} x_i^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x_i + a_0 = y_i$$

即共有 n+1 个限定条件:

$$\begin{cases} p_n(x_0) = y_0 \\ p_n(x_1) = y_1 \\ \vdots \\ p_n(x_n) = y_n \end{cases}$$

由
$$p_n(x_0) = y_0$$
得:

由
$$p_n(x_1) = y_1$$
得:

由
$$p_n(x_n) = y_n$$
得:

姆法则进行求解。

由
$$p_n(x_0) = y_0$$
得: $a_n x_0^n + \dots + a_2 x_0^2 + a_1 x_0 + a_0 = y_0$

由
$$p_n(x_1) = y_1$$
得: $a_n x_1^n + \dots + a_2 x_1^2 + a_1 x_1 + a_0 = y_1$

由
$$p_n(x_n) = y_n$$
得: $a_n x_n^n + \dots + a_2 x_n^2 + a_1 x_n + a_0 = y_n$

这是关于 a_0 , a_1 , …, a_n 的线性方程组, 可以由克莱

Olon

插值多项式的存在唯一性(续)

$$a_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & y_{0} & x_{0}^{2} & \cdots & x_{0}^{n} \\ 1 & y_{1} & x_{1}^{2} & \cdots & x_{1}^{n} \\ 1 & y_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & \cdots & x_{2}^{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & y_{n} & x_{n}^{2} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n} \\ \hline 1 & x_{0} & x_{0}^{2} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n} \\ 1 & x_{1} & x_{1}^{2} & \cdots & x_{1}^{n} \\ 1 & x_{2} & x_{2}^{2} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{n} & x_{n}^{2} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_0 & x_0^2 & \cdots & x_0^n \\ 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \cdots & x_1^n \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_2^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \cdots & x_n^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

范德蒙行列式

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



插值多项式的存在唯一性(续)

由于 x_0 , x_1 , ..., x_n 是n+1个互异的节点,即: $a_i \neq a_j$, $i \neq j$

因此范德蒙行列式 V≠0, 上述方程组有唯一解。

结论:插值多项式存在且唯一。

注:尽管采用直接求解线性方程组的方法可以确定插值多项式 $p_n(x)$,但是当 n 较大时,这种方法的计算量非常大,不便于实际应用。

下面主要介绍拉格朗日(Lagrange)插值和牛顿 (Newton)插值。

插值基函数方法

n次代数插值多项式 $p_n(x)$ 是线性空间 $P_n(x)$ (次数小于等于n的代数多项式的全体)中的一个点。

- \bullet dim $(P_n(x))=n+1$.
- ◈ $P_n(x)$ 的基底是不唯一的。

因此,n次代数插值多项式 $p_n(x)$ 可以写成多种形式。

由线性空间的不同基底出发,构造满足插值条件的多项式的方法称为插值基函数法。

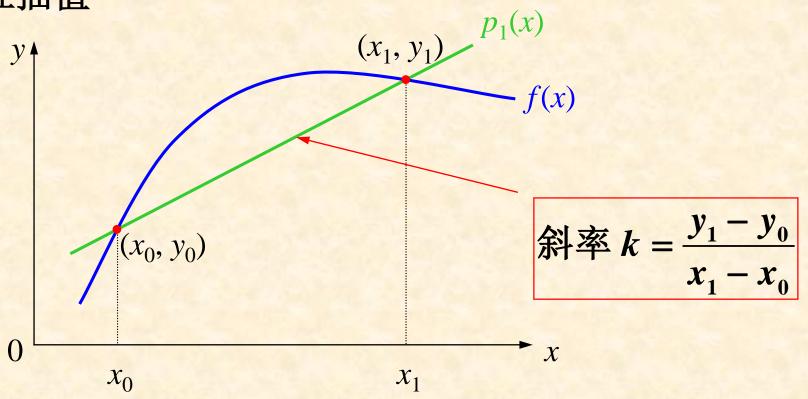


插值基函数方法(续)

- ◆ 插值基函数法求插值多项式分两个步骤。
 - 首先,定义n+1个线性无关的特殊代数多项式, 它们在插值理论中称为插值基函数。
 - 其次,利用插值条件,确定插值基函数的线性组 合表示的n次插值多项式的系数。

线性插值

◆ 线性插值



$$y = y_0 + k(x - x_0)$$

$$p_1(x)$$

$$y = y_0 + k(x - x_0)$$

$$k = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$\begin{split} p_1(x) &= y_0 + \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0}(x - x_0) \\ &= \frac{x_1 - x_0 - (x - x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} y_0 + \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} y_1 \\ &= \frac{x_1 - x}{x_1 - x_0} y_0 + \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} y_1 \\ &= \frac{x_0 - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} y_0 + \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} y_1 \\ &= \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} y_0 + \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} y_1 \\ &= \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} y_0 + \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} y_1 \\ &= \frac{l_1(x)}{l_1(x)} \begin{cases} l_1(x_0) = 0 \\ l_1(x_1) = 1 \end{cases} \end{split}$$

 $p_1(x) = y_0 l_0(x) + y_1 l_1(x)$

 $p_1(x)$ 可表示为插值基函数的线性组合

 $l_0(x)$ 和 $l_1(x)$ 均为 一次代数多项式

线性插值 (续)

【例】已知 $\ln 2.00 = 0.6931$, $\ln 3.00 = 1.0986$,试用线性插值法求 $\ln 2.718$ 。

解:

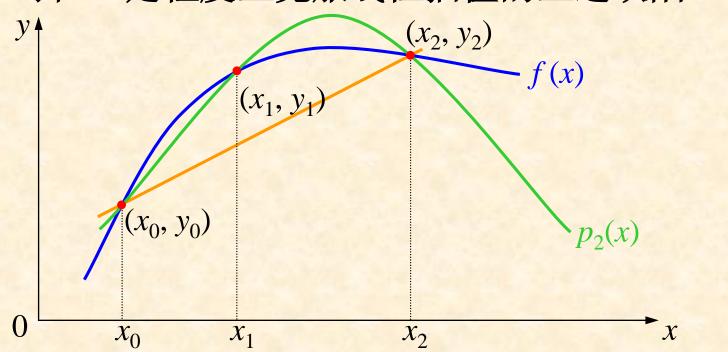
$$\begin{cases} x_0 = 2.00 \\ y_0 = 0.6931 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_1 = 3.00 \\ y_1 = 1.0986 \end{cases} x = 2.718$$

$$p_1(x) = \frac{x - 3.00}{2.00 - 3.00} \times 0.6931 + \frac{x - 2.00}{3.00 - 2.00} \times 1.0986$$
$$= 0.4055x - 0.1179$$

$$\ln 2.718 \approx p_1(2.718) = 0.4055 \times 2.718 - 0.1179$$
$$\approx 0.9842$$

抛物线插值

- ◆ 线性插值只有在小的插值区间且在该区间上 f(x) 变 化较平稳时才较精确。
- 她物线插值采用简单的二次曲线替代复杂的未知曲线,可在一定程度上克服线性插值的上述缺陷。



抛物线插值 (续)

$$p_{2}(x) = y_{0}l_{0}(x) + y_{1}l_{1}(x) + y_{2}l_{2}(x)$$

$$(x - x_{1})(x - x_{2})$$

$$(x_{0} - x_{1})(x_{0} - x_{2})$$

$$(x - x_{0})(x - x_{2})$$

$$(x_{1} - x_{0})(x_{1} - x_{2})$$

$$(x - x_{0})(x - x_{1})$$

$$(x_{2} - x_{0})(x_{2} - x_{1})$$
抛物线插值基函数

 $l_2(x_1) = 0$

 $l_2(x_0) = 0$

 $l_0(x_0) = 1$

 $l_2(x_2) = 1$

$$l_1(x_0) = 0$$
 $l_1(x_1) = 1$ $l_1(x_2) = 0$

因为 $l_1(x)$ 为二次代数多项式,且 x_0 , x_2 为它的两个零点,故可设:

$$l_1(x) = k(x - x_0)(x - x_2)$$

其中k为待定系数。

又因为 $l_1(x_1) = 1$ 所以:

$$k(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2) = 1$$
 $k = \frac{1}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)}$

从而:
$$l_1(x) = \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_2)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)}$$

抛物线插值 (续)

【例】已知 ln2.00 = 0.6931, ln2.50 = 0.9163, ln3.00 = 1.0986, 用抛物线插值法求 ln2.718。

解:
$$\begin{cases} x_0 = 2.00 \\ y_0 = 0.6931 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_1 = 2.50 \\ y_1 = 0.9136 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_2 = 3.00 \\ y_2 = 1.0986 \end{cases} x = 2.718$$

$$p_2(x) = \frac{(x - 2.50)(x - 3.00)}{(2.00 - 2.50)(2.00 - 3.00)} \times 0.6931$$

$$+ \frac{(x - 2.00)(x - 3.00)}{(2.50 - 2.00)(2.50 - 3.00)} \times 0.9136$$

$$+ \frac{(x - 2.00)(x - 2.50)}{(3.00 - 2.00)(3.00 - 2.50)} \times 1.0986$$

$$= -0.071x^2 + 0.7605x - 0.5439$$

抛物线插值 (续)

$$\ln 2.718 \approx p_2(2.718)$$

$$\approx -0.071 \times 2.718^2 + 0.7605 \times 2.718 - 0.5439$$

$$\approx 0.9986$$

比较:

ln2.718 = 0.999896 ·····

线性插值: $\ln 2.718 \approx 0.9842 \longrightarrow |\varepsilon_r| \approx 1.57\%$

抛物线插值: $\ln 2.718 \approx 0.9986$ → $|\varepsilon_r| \approx 0.13\%$

拉格朗日(Lagrange)插值

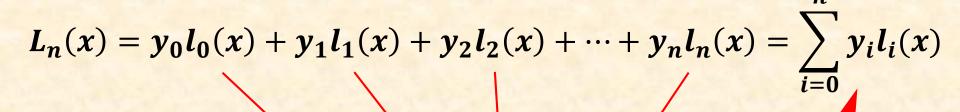
已知某函数 f(x) 在 n+1 个互异的插值节点 x_i 上的函数值 $y_i = f(x_i)$, i = 0, 1, 2, ..., n, 确定一个次数不高于 n 的代数多项式:

$$L_n(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$

$$L_n(x_i) = a_n x_i^n + a_{n-1} x_i^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x_i + a_0 = y_i$$

$$i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$$

Lagrange 插值(续)



$$l_i(x_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & j = i \\ 0 & j \neq i \end{cases}$$

Lagrange 插值基函数

- ♦ $l_i(x)$ 的最高次数与 $L_n(x)$ 相同
- ♦ $x_0, x_1, ..., x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}, ..., x_n$ 是 $l_i(x)$ 的零点(共有 n 个)
- ⋄ l_i(x) 在 x_i 处取值为 1

$$l_i(x_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & j = i \\ 0 & j \neq i \end{cases}$$

因为 $l_i(x)$ 为n次代数多项式,且 $x_0, x_1, ..., x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}, ..., x_n$ 为 $l_i(x)$ 的n个零点,故可设:

$$l_i(x) = k(x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x - x_n)$$

$$=k\sum_{j=0,j\neq i}^{n}(x-x_{j})$$

其中k为待定系数。又因为 $l_i(x_i) = 1$,所以:

$$1 = k \prod_{j=0, j \neq i}^{n} (x_i - x_j) \qquad k = 1 / \prod_{j=0, j \neq i}^{n} (x_i - x_j)$$

$$l_i(x) = \prod_{j=0, j \neq i}^{n} (x - x_j) / \prod_{j=0, j \neq i}^{n} (x_i - x_j) = \prod_{j=0, j \neq i}^{n} \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$$
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Lagrange 插值(续)

$$\begin{split} L_n(x) &= y_0 l_0(x) + y_1 l_1(x) + y_2 l_2(x) + \dots + y_n l_n(x) \\ &= y_0 \prod_{j=0, j \neq 0} \frac{x - x_j}{x_0 - x_j} + y_1 \prod_{j=0, j \neq 1} \frac{x - x_j}{x_1 - x_j} + y_2 \prod_{j=0, j \neq 2} \frac{x - x_j}{x_2 - x_j} + \dots \\ &+ y_n \prod_{j=0, j \neq n} \frac{x - x_j}{x_n - x_j} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n y_i \left(\prod_{j=0, j \neq i} \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j} \right) \end{split}$$

$$\frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_3)\cdots(x-x_n)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)(x_2-x_3)\cdots(x_2-x_n)}$$

Lagrange 插值(续)

◈ 在插值节点处:

$$L_n(x) = f(x), x = x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$$

◈ 在非插值节点处,一般有:

$$L_n(x) \neq f(x), \quad x \neq x_0, \quad x_1, \quad \cdots, \quad x_n$$

◈ 插值余项(截断误差):

$$R_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i)$$

 $\omega(x)$

 $\xi \in (a,b)$

f(x) 在插值区间 [a,b] 内有 n+1 阶导数

$$R_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i) \frac{1}{\omega(x)}$$

证:设 x 为插值区间 [a, b] 中的任意一点,

若x 为插值节点 x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_n , 显然: 左边 = 右边 = 0;

若x为非插值节点,则构造如下辅助函数(自变量为t):

$$F(t) = f(t) - L_n(t) - \frac{\omega(t)}{\omega(x)} [f(x) - L_n(x)]$$

 $t=x_0,x_1,\ldots,x_n$ 时

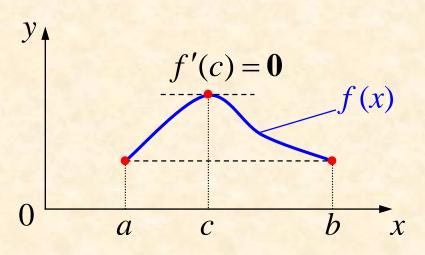
$$f(t) = L_n(t), \omega(t) = 0 \longrightarrow F(t) = 0$$

$$t = x$$
 时

$$F(x) = \left[1 - \frac{\omega(x)}{\omega(x)}\right] [f(x) - L_n(x)] = 0$$

所以F(t)至少有n+2个零点: x, x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_n 。

$$R_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i) \frac{1}{\omega(x)}$$



罗尔定理

f(x) 设 f(x) 在区间 [a,b] 上连续,且 f(a) = f(b),则至少存在一点 $c \in (a,b)$ 满足: f'(c) = 0。

F'(t) 在 F(t) 的任意两个相邻零点之间至少存在一点 $\overline{\xi}$ 满足: $F'(\overline{\xi}) = 0$ 。因此 F'(t) 至少有 n+1 个零点。

反复运用罗尔定理

F''(t) 至少有n个零点。……

$$F^{(n+1)}(t)$$
 至少有 1 个零点: $F^{(n+1)}(\xi) = 0$

$$F(t) = f(t) - L_n(t) - \frac{\omega(t)}{\omega(x)} [f(x) - L_n(x)]$$

$$L_n(t)$$
 为 n 次代数多项式 ——— $L_n^{(n+1)} = 0$

$$\omega(t) = \prod_{i=0}^{n} (t - x_i) = (t - x_0)(t - x_1) \cdots (t - x_n)$$

$$= t^{n+1} + k_n t^n + \cdots + k_1 t + k_0$$

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}^{(n+1)}(t) = (n+1)!$$

$$F^{(n+1)}(\xi) = f^{(n+1)}(\xi) - \frac{(n+1)!}{\omega(x)} [f(x) - L_n(x)] = 0$$

$$R_{n}(x) = f(x) - L_{n}(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^{n} (x - x_{i})$$

$$\omega(x)$$

Lagrange 插值(续)

- ◆ 应当指出,余项表达式只有在 f(x) 的高阶导数存在 时才能应用。
- ◆ ξ在 (a, b) 内的具体位置通常不可能给出。
- ◈ 如果我们可以估算出:

$$\max_{a < x < b} \left| f^{(n+1)}(x) \right| = M_{n+1}$$

则用 $L_n(x)$ 逼近 f(x) 的截断误差的绝对值:

$$|R_n(x)| \le \frac{M_{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \left| \prod_{i=0}^n (x-x_i) \right|$$

Lagrange 插值截断误差举例

【例】已知 ln2.00 = 0.6931, ln2.50 = 0.9163, ln3.00 = 1.0986, 用抛物线插值法求得 ln2.718 ≈ 0.9986, 试估算其相对误差。

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x} \qquad (\ln x)'' = -\frac{1}{x^2} \qquad (\ln x)''' = \frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$\max_{2.00 < x < 3.00} |(\ln x)'''| = \frac{2}{(2.00)^3} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$$

$$|R_2(2.718)| \le \frac{0.25}{3!} \times$$

$$|(2.718 - 2.00)(2.718 - 2.50)(2.718 - 3.00)| \approx 0.001839$$

$$|\varepsilon_r(\ln 2.718)| \approx 0.001839/0.9986 \approx 0.00184 = 0.184\%$$

对比前例:
$$|\varepsilon_r| \approx 0.13\%$$

Lagrange 插值(续)

由于 f(x) 的高阶导数一般无法确定,实用的截断误差估计可以采用以下方法。

n+1 个插值节点:

$$f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^{n} (x - x_i)$$

增加一个节点 x_{n+1} , 用 x_1 , ..., x_{n+1} 这 n+1个插值节点进行插值, 其截断误差为:

$$f(x) - \overline{L}_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\overline{\xi})}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=1}^{n+1} (x - x_i)$$

若f(x) 在插值区间变化不剧烈,则 $f^{(n+1)}(\xi) \approx f^{(n+1)}(\overline{\xi})$ 。

$$f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^{n} (x - x_i)$$

$$\frac{f(x) - L_n(x)}{f(x) - \overline{L}_n(x)} \approx \frac{x - x_0}{x - x_{n+1}}
(x - x_{n+1})[f(x) - L_n(x)] \approx (x - x_0)[f(x) - \overline{L}_n(x)]
(x_0 - x_{n+1})f(x) \approx (x - x_{n+1})L_n(x) - (x - x_0)\overline{L}_n(x)
(x_0 - x_{n+1})[f(x) - L_n(x)]
\approx [x - x_{n+1} - (x_0 - x_{n+1})]L_n(x) - (x - x_0)\overline{L}_n(x)
= (x - x_0)L_n(x) - (x - x_0)\overline{L}_n(x)
= (x - x_0)[L_n(x) - \overline{L}_n(x)]
R_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x) \approx \frac{x - x_0}{x_0 - x_{n+1}}[L_n(x) - \overline{L}_n(x)]$$

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牛顿(Newton)插值

Lagrange 插值:

- ◈ 优点:公式直观,规律性强,便于记忆和编程
- ◆ 缺点:每增加一个节点,原有的插值基函数 l_i(x)必须重新计算,从而不具有承袭性

Newton 插值:

- ◈ 优点: 具有承袭性, 能够利用以前计算的结果
- ◈ 不足: 公式结构不对称, 不便于记忆

Newton插值 (续)

◈ 求作 n 次代数多项式:

$$N_{n}(x) = c_{0} \times 1 \qquad \qquad \varphi_{0}(x)$$

$$+c_{1}(x-x_{0}) \qquad \qquad \varphi_{1}(x)$$

$$+c_{2}(x-x_{0})(x-x_{1}) \qquad \qquad \varphi_{2}(x)$$

$$+c_{3}(x-x_{0})(x-x_{1})(x-x_{2}) \qquad \qquad \varphi_{3}(x)$$

$$+\cdots$$

$$+c_{n}(x-x_{0})(x-x_{1})\cdots(x-x_{n-1}) \qquad \varphi_{n}(x)$$

满足: $N_n(x_i) = f(x_i)$ $i = 0,1,2,\dots,n$

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_0(x) = 1 \\ \varphi_i(x) = (x - x_{i-1})\varphi_{i-1}(x) & i = 1, 2, \dots, n \end{cases}$$





Newton插值(续)

$$N_n(x) = c_0 \varphi_0(x) + c_1 \varphi_1(x) + \dots + c_n \varphi_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n c_i \varphi_i(x)$$

将 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n 分别代入 $N_n(x)$

利用 $N_n(x_i) = f(x_i)$ 即可确定系数 c_0, c_1, \dots, c_n

$$x = x_0$$
 $N_n(x_0) = c_0 = f(x_0)$

$$x = x_1$$
 $N_n(x_1) = c_0 + c_1(x_1 - x_0) = f(x_1)$

$$c_1 = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}$$

更编程

$$x = x_{2} N_{n}(x_{2}) = c_{0} + c_{1}(x_{2} - x_{0}) + c_{2}(x_{2} - x_{0})(x_{2} - x_{1})$$

$$= f(x_{2})$$
35

差商

 \bullet 给定区间 [a,b] 中两两互不相同的点 $x_0, x_1, x_2, ...$ 以及在这些点处相应的函数值 $f(x_0), f(x_1), f(x_2), \cdots$

记:
$$f[x_i] = f(x_i)$$
, $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ $f(x)$ 在 x_i 处的零阶差商

$$f[x_{i}, x_{i+1}] = \frac{f[x_{i+1}] - f[x_{i}]}{x_{i+1} - x_{i}}$$

一阶差商

$$f[x_{i}, x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}] = \frac{f[x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}] - f[x_{i}, x_{i+1}]}{x_{i+2} - x_{i}}$$

二阶差商

差商(续)

◈ 例:

x_i	5	7	11	13	21
$f(x_i)$	150	392	1452	2366	9702

◈ 差商表为:

x_i	零阶差商	一阶差商	二阶差商	三阶差商	四阶差商
5	$f[x_0]=150$				
7	$f[x_1]=392$	$f[x_0,x_1]=121$			
11	$f[x_2]=1452$	$f[x_1, x_2] = 265$	$f[x_0,x_1,x_2]=24$		
13	$f[x_3]=2366$	$f[x_2,x_3]=457$	$f[x_1, x_2, x_3] = 32$	$f[x_0,x_1,x_2,x_3]=1$	
21	$f[x_4]=9702$	$f[x_3,x_4]=917$	$f[x_2,x_3,x_4]=46$	$f[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4] = 1$	$f[x_0,x_1,x_2,x_3,x_4]=0$

差商的性质

◆ 差商与函数值的关系为 $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k]$

k 阶差商是其各节点 处函数值的线性组合

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{k} \frac{f(x_j)}{(x_j - x_0)(x_j - x_1) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_k)}$$

证明: k=1 时

$$f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f[x_1] - f[x_0]}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$= \frac{-f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} + \frac{f(x_1)}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{f(x_0)}{x_0 - x_1} + \frac{f(x_1)}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{f(x_j)}{(x_j - x_0)(x_j - x_1) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_k)}$$

假设 k=n-1 时成立,即:

$$f[x_0,x_1,\cdots,x_{n-1}]$$

$$=\sum_{j=0}^{n-1}\frac{f(x_j)}{(x_j-x_0)(x_j-x_1)\cdots(x_j-x_{j-1})(x_j-x_{j+1})\cdots(x_j-x_{n-1})}$$

考查 k=n 时:

$$f[x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_n] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n] - f[x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1}]}{x_n - x_0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x_n - x_0} \left| \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{f(x_j)}{(x_j - x_1)(x_j - x_2) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_n)} \right|$$

$$\frac{1}{x_n - x_0} \left[\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{f(x_j)}{(x_j - x_1)(x_j - x_2) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_n)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{x_{n} - x_{0}} \left[\frac{f(x_{n})}{(x_{n} - x_{1})(x_{n} - x_{2}) \cdots (x_{n} - x_{n-1})} + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{f(x_{j})}{(x_{j} - x_{1})(x_{j} - x_{2}) \cdots (x_{j} - x_{j-1})(x_{j} - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_{j} - x_{n-1})(x_{j} - x_{n})} - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{f(x_{j})}{(x_{j} - x_{0})(x_{j} - x_{1})(x_{j} - x_{2}) \cdots (x_{j} - x_{j-1})(x_{j} - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_{j} - x_{n-1})} \right]$$

$$\frac{f(x_n)}{(x_n - x_0)(x_n - x_1) \cdots (x_n - x_{n-1})} + \frac{f(x_0)}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2) \cdots (x_0 - x_n)} + \frac{1}{x_n - x_0} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{f(x_j)[(x_j - x_0) - (x_j - x_n)]}{(x_j - x_0)(x_j - x_1) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_n)}$$

$$= \frac{f(x_n)}{(x_n - x_0)(x_n - x_1) \cdots (x_n - x_{n-1})} + \frac{f(x_0)}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2) \cdots (x_0 - x_n)} + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ j=0}}^{n-1} \frac{f(x_j)}{(x_j - x_0)(x_j - x_1) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_n)}$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{n} \frac{f(x_j)}{(x_j - x_0)(x_j - x_1) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_n)}$$

可见 k=n 时也成立。由数学归纳法可知:

$$f[x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_k]$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{k} \frac{f(x_j)}{(x_j - x_0)(x_j - x_1) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_k)}$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{f(x_j)}{(x_j - x_0)(x_j - x_1) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_k)}$$

若记

$$\omega_{k+1}(x) = \prod_{i=0}^k (x - x_i)$$

则

$$\omega'_{k+1}(x_j) = \prod_{i=0, i\neq j}^k (x_j - x_i)$$

因此

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = \sum_{j=0}^{k} \frac{f(x_j)}{\omega'_{k+1}(x_j)}$$

差商的性质 (续)

- 参 差商的值与节点的排列顺序无关——差商的对称性 $f[x_0,\dots,x_i,\dots,x_j,\dots,x_n] = f[x_0,\dots,x_j,\dots,x_i,\dots,x_n]$
- * 若 $f[x,x_0,x_1,\dots,x_k]$ 是x的n次多项式,则 $f[x,x_0,x_1,\dots,x_{k+1}]$ 是x的n-1次多项式

$$f[x, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k+1}] = \underbrace{f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k+1}] - f[x, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k]}_{x_{k+1} - x}$$

$$x = x_{k+1}$$
 If $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k+1}] - f[x_{k+1}, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = 0$

n 次代数多项式含有因子 $x-x_{k+1}$

所以: $f[x,x_0,x_1,\dots,x_{k+1}]$ 是 x 的 n-1 次多项式

差商的性质 (续)

◆ 若 f(x) 是 x 的 m 次代数多项式,且 $m \le n$,则: $f[x,x_0,x_1,\dots,x_n] = 0$

f[x] = f(x)是 x 的 m 次代数多项式 $f[x,x_0]$ 是 x 的 m-1 次代数多项式 $f[x,x_0,x_1]$ 是 x 的 m-2 次代数多项式 \vdots $f[x,x_0,\cdots,x_{m-1}]$ 是 x 的 0 次代数多项式

从 $f[x,x_0,\dots,x_m]$ 起所有的高阶差 商均为 0,故: $f[x,x_0,x_1,\dots,x_n]$ = 0

 $f[x, x_0, \dots, x_{m-1}] = c \qquad f[x_m, x_0, \dots, x_{m-1}] = f[x_0, \dots, x_{m-1}, x_m] = c$ $f[x, x_0, \dots, x_m] = \frac{f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m] - f[x, x_0, \dots, x_{m-1}]}{f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m] - f[x_0, \dots, x_{m-1}]} = 0$

$$f[x,x_0] = \frac{f(x_0) - f(x)}{x_0 - x}$$

$$f[x,x_0,x_1] = \frac{f[x_0,x_1] - f[x,x_0]}{x_1 - x}$$

$$f[x,x_0,x_1,x_2] = \frac{f[x_0,x_1,x_2] - f[x,x_0,x_1]}{x_2 - x}$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f[x, x_0](x - x_0)$$

$$f[x, x_0] = f[x_0, x_1] + f[x, x_0, x_1](x - x_1)$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0)$$

$$+ f[x, x_0, x_1](x - x_0)(x - x_1)$$

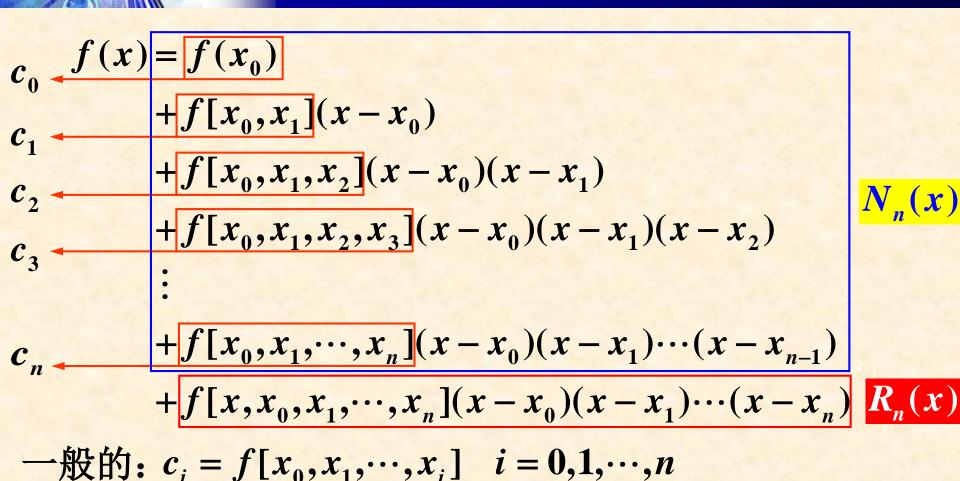
$$f[x, x_0, x_1] = f[x_0, x_1, x_2] + f[x, x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_2)$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0)$$

$$+ f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1)$$

$$+ f[x, x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

牛顿(Newton)插值公式



余项对f(x) 在插值区间上没有任何限制因含f(x),故余项不能提供更多有用信息

牛顿插值公式(续)

◆ 由插值多项式的唯一性可知: $N_n(x) = L_n(x)$,因此二者的余项也应相等。

$$f[x,x_{0},x_{1},\cdots,x_{n}](x-x_{0})(x-x_{1})\cdots(x-x_{n})$$

$$=\frac{f^{(n+1)}(\bar{\xi})}{(n+1)!}\prod_{i=0}^{n}(x-x_{i})$$

$$f[x,x_{0},x_{1},\cdots,x_{n}]=\frac{f^{(n+1)}(\bar{\xi})}{(n+1)!}$$

$$f[x,x_{0},x_{1},\cdots,x_{n-1}]=\frac{f^{(n)}(\tilde{\xi})}{n!}$$

$$f[x_{n},x_{0},x_{1},\cdots,x_{n-1}]=f[x_{0},x_{1},\cdots,x_{n-1},x_{n}]=\frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!}$$



牛顿插值公式(续)

例1: 给定数据表 $f(x) = \ln x$

x_i	2.20	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00
$f(x_i)$	0.7884574	0.8754687	0.9555114	1.0296194	1.0986123

- ◈ 构造差商表
- \bullet 用二次 Newton 插值多项式,近似计算 f(2.718) 的值
- ◆ 写出四次 Newton 插值多项式 N₄(x)

x_i	2.20	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00
$f(x_i)$	0.7884574	0.8754687	0.9555114	1.0296194	1.0986123

解: 由已知可构造如下差商表

2.71

	x_i	$f[x_i]$	一阶 差商	二阶 差商	三阶 差商	四阶 差商
Ĭ	2.20	0.7884574				
h	2.40	0.8754687	0.4350565			
10	2.60	0.9555114	0.4002135	-0.0871075		
18-	2.80	1.0296194	0.3705400	-0.0741838	0.0215395	
	3.00	1.0986123	0.3449645	-0.0639388	0.0170750	-0.0055806

构造 $N_2(x)$ 时,选择三个节点,使插值区间内含 2.718,如 2.40,2.60,2.80;2.60,3.00。

2.20, 2.60, 2.80 可否?



x_i	$f[x_i]$	一阶差商	二阶差商	三阶差商	四阶差商
2.20	0.7884574				
2.40	0.8754687	0.4350565			
2.60	0.9555114	0.4002135	-0.0871075		
2.80	1.0296194	0.3705400	-0.0741838	0.0215395	The Park
3.00	1.0986123	0.3449645	-0.0639388	0.0170750	-0.0055806

$$N_2(x) = 0.8754687 + 0.4002135(x - 2.40)$$
$$-0.0741838(x - 2.40)(x - 2.60)$$

$$f(2.718) \approx N_2(2.718) \approx 0.9999529$$

$$\ln 2.718 = 0.9998963 \cdots$$
 $\varepsilon_{r} \approx 0.037\%$

$$N_4(x) = 0.7884574$$

$$+0.4350565(x-2.20)$$

$$-0.0871075(x-2.20)(x-2.40)$$

$$+0.0215395(x-2.20)(x-2.40)(x-2.60)$$

$$-0.0055806(x-2.20)(x-2.40)(x-2.60)(x-2.80)$$

◆ 己知 f(x) 在区间 [a, b] 上 n+1 个互异节点 $a \le x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \le b$ 上的函数值及一阶导数值:

$$f(x_i) = y_i$$
 $f'(x_i) = y'_i$ $i = 0,1,2,\dots,n$

求作一个次数不高于 2n+1 次的插值多项式 H(x),满足以下 2n+2 条件:

$$H(x_i) = y_i$$
 $H'(x_i) = y_i'$ $i = 0,1,2,\dots,n$

- ◆ 称 H(x) 为函数 f(x) 的 Hermite 插值多项式,因其最高次数不超过 2n+1,常记为 $H_{2n+1}(x)$
- 几何上: $H_{2n+1}(x)$ 不仅在 n+1 个节点处与 f(x) 相交,且在这些节点处与 f(x) 相切

$$H_{2n+1}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \left[y_i \alpha_i(x) + y_i' \beta_i(x) \right]$$

$$\alpha'_{i}(x_{j}) = 0$$

$$\alpha_{i}(x_{j}) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & j \neq i \\ 1 & j = i \end{cases}$$

$$\beta_i(x_j) = 0$$

$$\beta_i'(x_j) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & j \neq i \\ 1 & j = i \end{cases}$$

 $\alpha_i(x)$, $\beta_i(x)$ 均为 2n+1 次代数多项式

 $\alpha_i(x)$, $\beta_i(x)$ 均含因子 $(x-x_j)^2$

$$j=0,1,\cdots,i-1,i+1,\cdots,n$$

值基函数

$$\begin{split} l_{i}(x) &= \prod_{j=0, j\neq i}^{n} \frac{x - x_{j}}{x_{i} - x_{j}} \\ &= \frac{(x - x_{0}) \cdots (x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x - x_{n})}{(x_{i} - x_{0}) \cdots (x_{i} - x_{i-1})(x_{i} - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x_{i} - x_{n})} \\ &\stackrel{\square}{\bowtie} \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\alpha_{i}(x) &= (a_{1}x + b_{1})l_{i}^{2}(x) \\ &\beta_{i}(x) &= (a_{2}x + b_{2})l_{i}^{2}(x) \end{aligned} \right. & i = 0, 1, \cdots, n \end{aligned} \right. \\ &\left\{ \begin{aligned} &\alpha_{i}(x_{i}) &= (a_{1}x_{i} + b_{1})l_{i}^{2}(x_{i}) \\ &\beta_{i}(x_{i}) &= a_{1}l_{i}^{2}(x_{i}) + (a_{1}x_{i} + b_{1}) \cdot 2l_{i}(x_{i}) \cdot l_{i}'(x_{i}) = 0 \end{aligned} \right. \\ &\left\{ \begin{aligned} &a_{1}x_{i} + b_{1} &= 1 \\ &a_{1} + 2l_{i}'(x_{i}) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right. \end{aligned} \right. \end{cases}$$

$$l_{i}(x) = \frac{(x - x_{0})\cdots(x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i+1})\cdots(x - x_{n})}{(x_{i} - x_{0})\cdots(x_{i} - x_{i-1})(x_{i} - x_{i+1})\cdots(x_{i} - x_{n})}$$

$$\begin{split} &\ln l_i(x) = \\ &\ln (x - x_0) + \dots + \ln (x - x_{i-1}) + \ln (x - x_{i+1}) + \dots + \ln (x - x_n) \\ &- \ln (x_i - x_0) \dots (x_i - x_{i-1}) (x_i - x_{i+1}) \dots (x_i - x_n) \end{split}$$

$$\frac{l'_i(x)}{l_i(x)} = \frac{1}{x - x_0} + \dots + \frac{1}{x - x_{i-1}} + \frac{1}{x - x_{i+1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{x - x_n}$$

$$l'_{i}(x) = l_{i}(x) \sum_{j=0, j \neq i}^{n} \frac{1}{x - x_{j}}$$

$$l'_{i}(x_{i}) = l_{i}(x_{i}) \sum_{j=0, j \neq i}^{n} \frac{1}{x_{i} - x_{j}} = \sum_{j=0, j \neq i}^{n} \frac{1}{x_{i} - x_{j}}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 x_i + b_1 = 1 \\ a_1 + 2l'_i(x_i) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad l'_i(x_i) = \sum_{j=0, j \neq i}^n \frac{1}{x_i - x_j}$$

$$a_1 = -2\sum_{j=0, j\neq i}^{n} \frac{1}{x_i - x_j}$$

$$a_1 x_i + b_1 + a_1 x = 1 + a_1 x$$

$$a_1 x + b_1 = 1 + a_1 (x - x_i)$$

$$= 1 - 2(x - x_i) \sum_{j=0, j \neq i}^{n} \frac{1}{x_i - x_j}$$

$$\alpha_i(x) = (a_1 x + b_1) l_i^2(x)$$

$$= \left[1 - 2(x - x_i) \sum_{j=0, j \neq i}^{n} \frac{1}{x_i - x_j}\right] l_i^2(x)$$

$$\beta_i(x_j) = 0$$
, $\beta'_i(x_j) = 0$, $\beta'_i(x_i) = 1$

$$\beta_i(x) = (a_2x + b_2)l_i^2(x)$$
 $i = 0,1,\dots,n$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_i(x_i) = (a_2 x_i + b_2) l_i^2(x_i) = 0 \\ \beta_i'(x_i) = a_2 l_i^2(x_i) + (a_2 x_i + b_2) \cdot 2 l_i(x_i) \cdot l_i'(x_i) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_2 x_i + b_2 = 0 \\ a_2 + 0 \times 2l'_i(x_i) = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} a_2 = 1 \\ b_2 = -x_i \end{cases}$$

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

$$\boldsymbol{H}_{2n+1}(\boldsymbol{x}) =$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} \left\{ y_{i} \left[1 - 2(x - x_{i}) \sum_{j=0, j \neq i}^{n} \frac{1}{x_{i} - x_{j}} \right] l_{i}^{2}(x) + y_{i}' \left[(x - x_{i}) l_{i}^{2}(x) \right] \right\}$$

$$\frac{\alpha_{i}(x)}{\alpha_{i}(x)}$$

$$\beta_{i}(x)$$

- ◆ 插值多项式 H_{2n+1}(x) 唯一
- ◆ 仿照 Lagrange 插值余项的推导,可得其插值余项

$$R_{2n+1}(x) = f(x) - H_{2n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(\xi)}{(2n+2)!} \left[\prod_{i=0}^{n} (x - x_i) \right]^2$$
$$= \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(\xi)}{(2n+2)!} \omega_{n+1}^2(x) \qquad \xi \in (a,b)$$



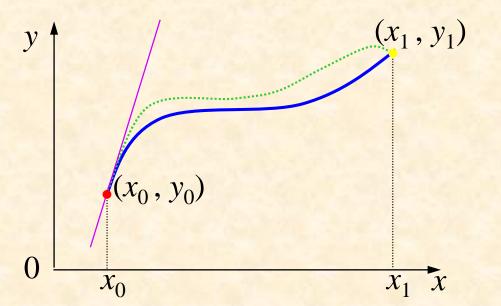
求作 Hermite 插值多项式 $H_2(x)$ 满足:

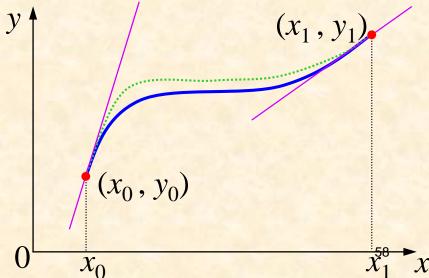
缺 导数 信息

$$\begin{cases} H_2(x_0) = y_0 \\ H_2(x_1) = y_1 \\ H'_2(x_0) = y'_0 \end{cases}$$

求作 Hermite 插值多项式 $H_3(x)$ 满足:

$$\begin{cases} H_3(x_0) = y_0 & \begin{cases} H'_3(x_0) = y'_0 \\ H_3(x_1) = y_1 \end{cases} & H'_3(x_1) = y'_1 \end{cases}$$





1. 首先讨论 $x_0 = 0$, $x_1 = 1$ 这种特殊情况。

设:
$$H_2(x) = y_0 \alpha_0(x) + y_1 \alpha_1(x) + y_0' \beta_0(x)$$

 $\alpha_0(x)$, $\alpha_1(x)$, $\beta_0(x)$ 为基函数,它们均为二次代数多项式,满足:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_0(0) = 1 \\ \alpha_0(1) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \alpha_1(0) = 0 \\ \alpha_1(1) = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \beta_0(0) = 0 \\ \beta_0(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\alpha_1'(0) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \alpha_1(0) = 0 \\ \beta_0'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

显然它们满足:

$$H_2(0) = y_0, \quad H_2(1) = y_1, \quad H_2'(0) = y_0'$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_0(0) = 1 \\ \alpha_0(1) = 0 \\ \alpha_1(1) = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \alpha_1(0) = 0 \\ \beta_0(1) = 0 \\ \beta_0(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_0(0) = 0 \\ \beta_0(1) = 0 \\ \beta_0(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_0(x) = (x-1)(ax+b) \\ \alpha_0(0) = -b = 1 \\ \alpha_0'(x) = (ax+b) + a(x-1) \\ \alpha_0'(0) = b - a = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = b = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_0(x) = (x-1)(-x-1) \\ \alpha_0(x) = (x-1)(x+1) \\ = -(x-1)(x+1) \\ = -(x^2-1) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1(x) = x(ax+b) \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1(x) = x(x+0) \\ = x^2 \end{cases}$$

设
$$\beta_0(x) = ax(x-1)$$

 $\beta_0'(x) = a[(x-1)+x] = a(2x-1)$
 $\beta_0(x) = -x(x-1)$
 $\beta_0(x) = -x(x-1)$
 $\beta_0(x) = -x(x-1)$
 $\beta_0(x) = -x(x-1)$

$$\alpha_0(x) = 1 - x^2$$
, $\alpha_1(x) = x^2$, $\beta_0(x) = x(1 - x)$

$$H_2(x) = y_0(1-x^2) + y_1x^2 + y_0'x(1-x)$$
 $0 \le x \le 1$

◈ 若 x_0 , x_1 为任意两个插值节点

$$x_0 \le x \le x_1 \longrightarrow 0 \le x - x_0 \le x_1 - x_0 \longrightarrow 0 \le \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} \le 1$$

记:
$$h = x_1 - x_0$$
, $X = \frac{x - x_0}{h}$ 则: $x = x_0 + hX$, $dx = hdX$

显然:
$$x = x_0$$
 时, $X = 0$, $x = x_1$ 时, $X = 1$ 记为 $F(X)$

$$f(x) = f(x_0 + hX)$$

$$F'(X) = \frac{\mathrm{d}F(X)}{\mathrm{d}X} = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}X} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}F(X)}{\mathrm{d}x} = h\frac{\mathrm{d}f(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = hf'(x)$$

$$x = x_0$$
: $F(0) = f(x_0) = y_0$ $F'(0) = hf'(x_0) = hy_0'$

$$x = x_1$$
: $F(1) = f(x_1) = y_1$

$$\alpha_0(x) = 1 - x^2$$

$$\alpha_1(x) = x^2$$

$$\beta_0(x) = x(1 - x)$$

$$X = \frac{x - x_0}{h}$$

$$p_2(X) = y_0(1-X^2) + y_1X^2 + hy_0'X(1-X), \quad 0 \le X \le 1$$

$$p_{2}\left(\frac{x-x_{0}}{h}\right) = y_{0}\left[1-\left(\frac{x-x_{0}}{h}\right)^{2}\right] + y_{1}\left(\frac{x-x_{0}}{h}\right)^{2}$$

$$+ hy_{0}'\left(\frac{x-x_{0}}{h}\right)\left[1-\left(\frac{x-x_{0}}{h}\right)\right]$$

$$H_2(x) = y_0 \alpha_0 \left(\frac{x - x_0}{h} \right) + y_1 \alpha_1 \left(\frac{x - x_0}{h} \right) + h y_0' \beta_0 \left(\frac{x - x_0}{h} \right)$$

$$x_0 \le x \le x_1$$

2. 先讨论 $x_0 = 0, x_1 = 1$ 这种特殊情况。设:

$$H_3(x) = y_0 \alpha_0(x) + y_1 \alpha_1(x) + y_0' \beta_0(x) + y_1' \beta_1(x)$$

 $\alpha_0(x)$, $\alpha_1(x)$, $\beta_0(x)$, $\beta_1(x)$ 为基函数,它们均为三次代数多项式,满足:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_0(0) = 1 & \begin{cases} \alpha_1(0) = 0 & \beta_0(0) = 0 \\ \alpha_0(1) = 0 & \alpha_1(1) = 1 \end{cases} & \beta_0(1) = 0 \\ \alpha_0'(0) = 0 & \alpha_1'(0) = 0 \\ \alpha_0'(1) = 0 & \alpha_1'(1) = 0 \end{cases} & \beta_0'(0) = 1 \\ \beta_0'(0) = 1 & \beta_1'(0) = 0 \\ \beta_1'(1) = 0 & \beta_1'(1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

显然它们满足:

$$H_3(0) = y_0, H_3(1) = y_1, H_3'(0) = y_0', H_3'(1) = y_1'$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_0(0) = 1 & \alpha_1(0) = 0 & \beta_0(0) = 0 \\ \alpha_0(1) = 0 & \alpha_1(1) = 1 & \beta_0(1) = 0 \\ \alpha'_0(0) = 0 & \alpha'_1(0) = 0 & \beta'_0(0) = 1 \\ \alpha'_0(1) = 0 & \alpha'_1(1) = 0 & \beta'_0(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_0(x) = (x - 1)(ax^2 + bx + c)$$

$$\alpha_0(0) = -c = 1 \Rightarrow c = -1$$

$$\alpha_{0}(0) = -c = 1 \qquad c = -1$$

$$\alpha'_{0}(x) = (ax^{2} + bx + c) + (x - 1)(2ax + b)$$

$$\alpha'_{0}(0) = c - b = 0 \qquad b = c = -1$$

$$\alpha'_{0}(1) = a + b + c = 0 \qquad a = -(b + c) = 2$$

$$\alpha_{0}(x) = (x - 1)(2x^{2} - x - 1) = (x - 1)^{2}(2x + 1)$$

$$\alpha'_{1}(x) = x(ax^{2} + bx + c)$$

$$\alpha'_{1}(1) = a + b + c = 1 \qquad a' + b = 1 \qquad b = 3$$

$$\alpha'_{1}(x) = (ax^{2} + bx + c) + x(2ax + b)$$

没
$$\alpha_{1}(x) = x(ax^{2} + bx + c)$$

$$\alpha_{1}(1) = a + b + c = 1 \longrightarrow a + b = 1 \longrightarrow b = 3$$

$$\alpha'_{1}(x) = (ax^{2} + bx + c) + x(2ax + b)$$

$$\alpha'_{1}(0) = c = 0 \longrightarrow c = 0$$

$$\alpha'_{1}(1) = (a + b + c) + (2a + b) = 0 \longrightarrow a = -(a + b) - 1 = -2$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_0(0) = 1 & \begin{cases} \alpha_1(0) = 0 & \begin{cases} \beta_0(0) = 0 & \beta_1(0) = 0 \\ \alpha_0(1) = 0 & \alpha_1(1) = 1 \end{cases} \\ \alpha'_0(0) = 0 & \alpha'_1(0) = 0 \\ \alpha'_0(1) = 0 & \alpha'_1(1) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \beta_0(0) = 0 & \beta_1(0) = 0 \\ \beta_0(1) = 0 & \beta_1(1) = 0 \end{cases} \\ \beta'_1(0) = 0 & \beta'_1(0) = 0 \\ \beta'_1(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(\alpha x + b)$$

-b = -1

a=1

-a = -b = 1

设
$$\beta_0(x) = x(x-1)(ax+b)$$

$$\beta_0'(x) = (2x-1)(ax+b) + (x^2 - x)a$$
$$\beta_0'(0) = -b = 1$$

$$\beta_0'(1) = a + b = 0$$

$$\beta_0(x) = x(x-1)(x-1) = x(x-1)^2$$

设
$$\beta_1(x) = x(x-1)(ax+b)$$

$$\beta_1'(x) = (2x-1)(ax+b) + (x^2-x)a$$

$$\beta_1'(x) = (2x - 1)(ax + b) + (x^2 - x)a$$
$$\beta_1'(0) = -b = 0$$

$$0 \qquad b = 0$$

$$\beta_1'(1) = a + b = 1$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_0(x) = (x-1)^2(2x+1) & \beta_0(x) = x(x-1)^2 \\ \alpha_1(x) = x^2(-2x+3) & \beta_1(x) = x^2(x-1) \end{cases}$$

$$H_3(x) = y_0(x-1)^2(2x+1) + y_1x^2(-2x+3)$$

$$+y_0'x(x-1)^2 + y_1'x^2(x-1)$$

$$0 \le x \le 1$$

◈ 若 x_0 , x_1 为任意两个插值节点

记:
$$h = x_1 - x_0$$

$$H_3(x) = y_0 \alpha_0 \left(\frac{x - x_0}{h}\right) + y_1 \alpha_1 \left(\frac{x - x_0}{h}\right)$$
$$+ h y_0' \beta_0 \left(\frac{x - x_0}{h}\right) + h y_1' \beta_1 \left(\frac{x - x_0}{h}\right)$$

$$x_0 \le x \le x_1$$

$$f(x) - H_{2n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(\xi)}{(2n+2)!} \left[\prod_{i=0}^{n} (x - x_i) \right]^2$$

$$f(x) - H_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} \left[(x - x_0)(x - x_1) \right]^2 \qquad \xi \in (x_0, x_1)$$
$$g(x) = \left[(x - x_0)(x - x_1) \right]^2$$

$$g'(x) = 2(x - x_0)(x - x_1) \Big[(x - x_1) + (x - x_0) \Big]$$
$$= 4(x - x_0)(x - x_1) \left(x - \frac{x_0 + x_1}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$x = x_0, x_1$$
 时, $g(x) = 0$

$$x = x_0, x_1$$
 时, $g(x) = 0$

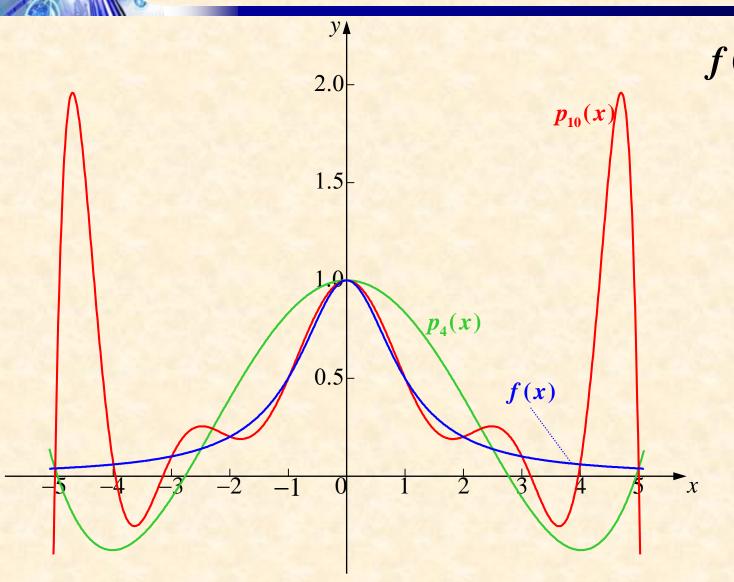
$$x = \frac{x_0 + x_1}{2}$$
 时, $g(x) = \left[\left(\frac{x_0 + x_1}{2} - x_0 \right) \left(\frac{x_0 + x_1}{2} - x_1 \right) \right]^2$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{x_1 - x_0}{2} \right) \left(-\frac{x_1 - x_0}{2} \right) \right]^2 = \frac{h^4}{16}$$
 最大值

$$f(x) - H_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} \left[(x - x_0)(x - x_1) \right]^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| R_3(x) \right| &= \left| f(x) - H_3(x) \right| \\ &\leq \left| \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} \right| \cdot \frac{h^4}{16} \\ &\leq \frac{h^4}{384} \max_{x_0 \leq x \leq x_1} \left| f^{(4)}(x) \right| \\ &\qquad h = x_1 - x_0 \end{aligned}$$

高次插值的 Runge 现象



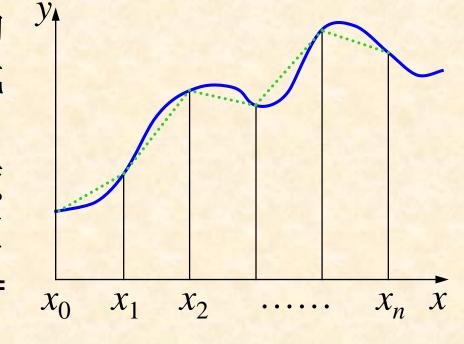
 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ $-5 \le x \le 5$

当点一后节的逼越插数定,点增近来 随处程随个加精越节到度着数,度差

分段插值



- * 将插值区间 [a, b] 作一划分 Δ: $a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_n = b$
- \bullet 在每个小区间 $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ 上构造次数较低的插值多项式 $p_i(x)$
- * 将每个小区间上的插值多项 式拼接在一起作为f(x)在区间 [a,b]上的插值函数 $g(x) = p_i(x), x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$



称这种插值方法为分段插值

分段线性插值

◆ 已知划分 Δ 的每个节点 x_i 处对应的 y_i ,求作具有划 分 Δ 的分段一次代数多项式 $S_1(x)$,满足:

$$S_1(x_i) = y_i$$
 $i = 0,1,\dots,n$

 $S_1(x)$ 在每个小区间 $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ 上是一个一次插值多项式,则插值基函数 $\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x)$ 均为一次式,且:

$$\varphi_0(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x = x_i \\ 0 & x = x_{i+1} \end{cases} \qquad \varphi_1(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x = x_i \\ 1 & x = x_{i+1} \end{cases}$$

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

$$i = 0, 1, \dots, n^{\frac{71}{1}} 1$$

分段线性插值 (续)

$$R_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i)$$

$$f(x) - S_1^{[i]}(x) = \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}(x - x_i)(x - x_{i+1}) \quad \xi \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$$

$$[(x-x_i)(x-x_{i+1})]' = (x-x_i) + (x-x_{i+1}) = 0 \longrightarrow x = \frac{x_i + x_{i+1}}{2}$$

$$\left|f(x)-S_1^{[i]}(x)\right|$$

$$\leq \frac{\max_{x_{i} \leq x \leq x_{i+1}} |f''(x)|}{2!} \cdot \left| \left(\frac{x_{i} + x_{i+1}}{2} - x_{i} \right) \left(\frac{x_{i} + x_{i+1}}{2} - x_{i+1} \right) \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} h_i^2 \max_{x_i \le x \le x_{i+1}} |f''(x)| \qquad \qquad h_i = |x_{i+1} - x_i|_{72}$$

分段线性插值 (续)

分段线性插值的插值余项:

$$|f(x) - S_1(x)| \le \frac{1}{8} h^2 \max_{a \le x \le b} |f''(x)|$$

$$h = \max h_i$$

- ◆ 上式表明插值余项与 h 相关
- h越小,则分段线性插值的插值余项越小,因此用分段线性插值法是一个较好的提高逼近精度的方法

分段三次(Hermite)插值

◆ 已知划分 Δ 的每个节点 x_i 处对应的 y_i 和 y_i' ,求作具有划分 Δ 的分段三次代数多项式 $S_3(x)$,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:

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

分段三次(Hermite)插值(续)

$$H_{3}(x) = y_{0}\alpha_{0}\left(\frac{x - x_{0}}{h}\right) + y_{1}\alpha_{1}\left(\frac{x - x_{0}}{h}\right)$$

$$+hy_{0}'\beta_{0}\left(\frac{x - x_{0}}{h}\right) + hy_{1}'\beta_{1}\left(\frac{x - x_{0}}{h}\right) \qquad h = x_{1} - x_{0}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{0}(x) = (x - 1)^{2}(2x + 1) & \beta_{0}(x) = x(x - 1)^{2}(2x + 1) \\ \alpha_{1}(x) = x^{2}(-2x + 3) & \beta_{1}(x) = x^{2}(x - 1) \end{cases}$$

$$S_{3}^{[i]}(x) = y_{i}\alpha_{0}\left(\frac{x - x_{i}}{h_{i}}\right) + y_{i+1}\alpha_{1}\left(\frac{x - x_{i}}{h_{i}}\right) \qquad x \in [x_{i}, x_{i+1}] \\ + h_{i}y_{i}'\beta_{0}\left(\frac{x - x_{i}}{h_{i}}\right) + h_{i}y_{i+1}'\beta_{1}\left(\frac{x - x_{i}}{h_{i}}\right) \qquad i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$$



分段三次(Hermite)插值(续)

分段三次 Hermite 插值的插值余项:

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

 $h = \max h_i$

- ♦ 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,因此 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 的插值曲线更光滑

分

分段(低次)插值的优缺点

优点

- ◆ 算法简单,收敛性好。只要节点间距足够小,总能得到所要求的插值精度,而不会发生龙格现象。
- 局部性质。如果修改某个数据,那么插值曲线仅仅 在某个局部范围内收到影响,而代数插值则会影响 到这个插值区间。

缺点

◆ 在分段函数的分段点处函数不光滑。如果需要近似函数在分段点处有比较好的光滑性,则需要进行样条插值。

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本章小结

- ◆ Lagrange插值
- Newton插值
- ◆ Hermite插值
- ◈ 分段插值

- ◆ 插值基函数
- ◆ 差商
- ◈ 插值余项-误差估计
- ◆ 不同插值方法的异同

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课外作业

课本 P135:

2, 3, 8(1), 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20