插值法

实验内容

在插值区间 [a, b] 上,对标准函数 $f(x) = c * \sin(d * x) + e * \cos(f * x)$,采集 n个采样点,分别使用范德蒙德多项式插值、拉格朗日插值、牛顿插值、分段线性插值、分段三次 Hermite 插值方法进行插值,并完成各方法之间的对比。

编程实现

范德蒙德矩阵插值

```
def interp(self):
       # 生成矩阵
       samples = self.samples
       n = len(samples)
       matrix = []
       y = np.transpose(np.array([samples[i].y for i in range(n)]))
       for i, sample in enumerate(samples):
           if i == 0:
               matrix = np.array([[pow(sample.x, i) for i in range(n)]])
               matrix = np.append(matrix, [[pow(sample.x, i) for i in
range(n)]], axis=0)
       # 计算范德蒙矩阵矩阵的结果
       res = list(reversed(np.linalg.solve(matrix, y)))
       # 获取对应的多项式函数
       fn = np.poly1d(res)
       self.fn = fn
       return fn
```

拉格朗日插值

```
def interp(self):
   # 求拉格朗日每项的基函数
   n = len(self.samples)
   fn = np.poly1d([0])
   for i in range(0, n):
       item_fn = np.poly1d([1])
        div_num = 1
        for j in range(0, n):
           if i != j:
                item_fn = item_fn * np.poly1d([1, -self.samples[j].x])
        for k in range(0, n):
           if i != k:
               div_num = div_num * (self.samples[i].x - self.samples[k].x)
        item_fn = (item_fn / div_num) * self.samples[i].y
        fn = fn + item_fn
   self.fn = fn
    return fn
```

牛顿插值法

```
# 计算均差
def _div_diff(self, x1: float, x2: float, f1: float, f2: float):
    return (f2 - f1) / (x2 - x1)
# 计算均差表
def _div_table(self):
    n = len(self.samples)
    # 获得0阶均差,即所有采样点的函数值
    self.table.append([self.samples[i].y for i in range(n)])
    # 迭代 n - 1 次,获得所有均差值
    for i in range(1, n):
        # k 阶差商表
       k_{table} = [0 \text{ for } \_in \text{ range}(0, i)]
       for j in range(i, n):
           # 获得上一级的均差
           y1 = self.table[i - 1][j - 1]
           y2 = self.table[i - 1][j]
           # 获得对应的 x
           x1 = self.samples[j - i].x;
           x2 = self.samples[j].x;
           # 计算均差
           f = self._div_diff(x1, x2, y1, y2)
           k_table.append(f)
        self.table.append(k_table)
    # print(self.table)
# 牛顿插值法计算
def interp(self):
    # 获取均差表
    self._div_table()
    # 构造多项式参数
    n = len(self.samples)
    fn = np.poly1d([0])
    for i in range(0, n):
        # 对每一项都构造多项式最后迭代相加
       item = np.poly1d([self.table[i][i]])
        for j in range(0, i + 1):
           if j == 0:
               item = item * [1]
           elif j > 0:
               item = item * [1, -self.samples[j - 1].x]
        fn = fn + item
    self.fn = fn
    return fn
```

线性分段插值法

```
def interp(self):
    n = len(self.samples)
    for i in range(0, n-1):
        # 一阶拉格朗日插值算表达式
        x1 = self.samples[i].x
        x2 = self.samples[i + 1].x
        f1 = self.samples[i].y
```

```
f2 = self.samples[i + 1].y
            fn = (f1 / (x1 - x2)) * np.poly1d([1, -x2]) + (f2 / (x2 - x1)) *
np.poly1d([1, -x1])
            self.poly.append(PolyFn(fn, x1, x2))
   def cal(self, x: float):
        for item in self.poly:
            if x \ge item.a and x \le item.b:
               y = item.fn(x)
                return y
        print("[Debug] 要计算的值不在给定区间中")
        return 0
   def vector_cal(self, x):
        y = []
        for item_x in x:
            item_y = self.cal(item_x)
            y.append(item_y)
        return y
```

分段三次埃米尔特插值法

```
def interp(self):
        # 根据公式计算区间内的三次插值多项式
        n = len(self.samples)
        for i in range(0, n-1):
           item = np.poly1d([0])
           x0 = self.samples[i].x
           x1 = self.samples[i + 1].x
           y0 = self.samples[i].y
           y1 = self.samples[i + 1].y
            d0 = self.samples[i].d
           d1 = self.samples[i + 1].d
            item += y0 * (1 + (2 / (x1 - x0)) * np.poly1d([1, -x0])) *
(np.poly1d([1, -x1]) / (x0 - x1)) * (np.poly1d([1, -x1]) / (x0 - x1))
            item += y1 * (1 + (2 / (x0 - x1)) * np.poly1d([1, -x1])) *
(np.poly1d([1, -x0]) / (x1 - x0)) * (np.poly1d([1, -x0]) / (x1 - x0))
            item += d0 * (np.poly1d([1, -x0])) * (np.poly1d([1, -x1]) / (x0 -
x1)) * (np.poly1d([1, -x1]) / (x0 - x1))
            item += d1 * (np.poly1d([1, -x1])) * (np.poly1d([1, -x0]) / (x1 -
x0)) * (np.poly1d([1, -x0]) / (x1 - x0))
            self.poly.append(PolyFn(item, x0, x1))
```

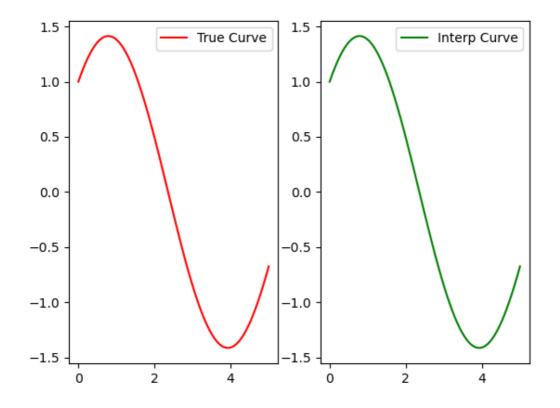
实验结果

我们在插值之后在区间内随机生成5个点进行演算,结果如下:

可以看到我们的插值函数与标准函数的误差较小,能够较好地模拟出标准函数的特性。 除此之外我们还 生成了插值函数与标准函数的对比图像如下:

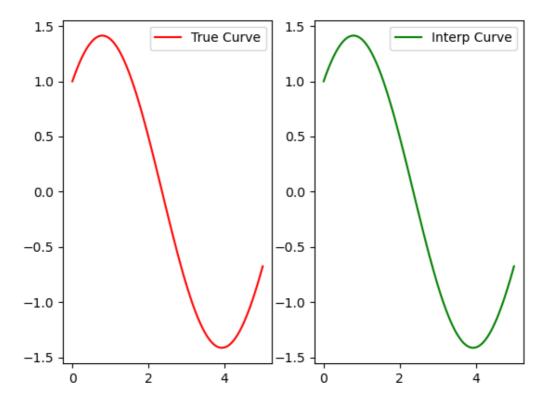
• 范德蒙德插值法

Vandermonde Method



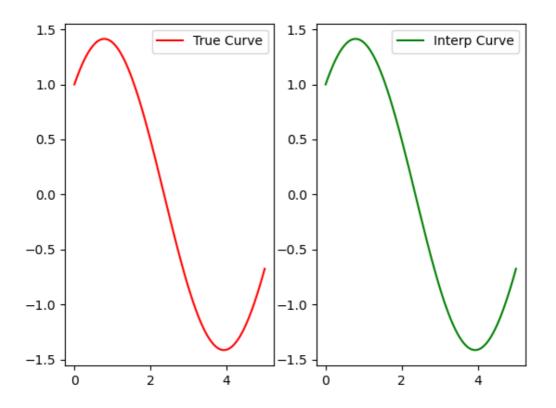
• 拉格朗日插值法

Lagrange Method



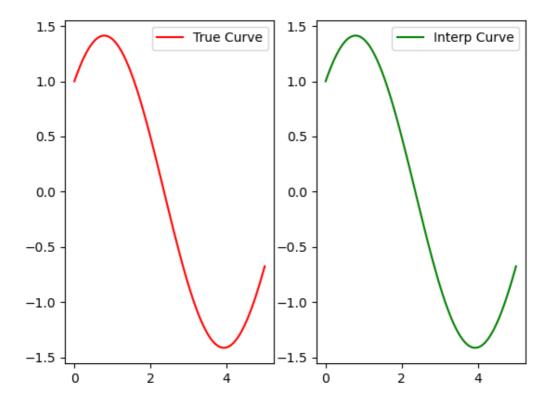
• 牛顿插值法

Newton Method



• 分段线性插值法

Piecewise Linear Method



• 分段三次 Hermite 插值法

Cubic Hermite Method

