## 内容简介

一、对函数

$$f(x) = e^x x \in [-5, 5] (1)$$

对以下两种类型的样条函数:

- 1. 三次自然样条
- 2. 满足 S'(0) = 1, S'(1) = e 的样条

构造等距节点的三次样条插值函数,并计算如下误差

$$\max_{i} \left\{ \left| f(x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}) - S(x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}) \right|, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, N \right\}$$
 (2)

这里  $x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}$  为每个小区间的中点。对 N=10,20,40,80 比较以上两组结点的结果。讨论结果。利用公式计算算法的收敛阶。

二、证明公式

$$\int_{t_i}^{t_i+1} S_i(x)dx = \frac{h_i}{2}(y_i + y_{i+1}) - \frac{h_i^3}{24}(z_i + z_{i+1})$$
(3)

然后编写测试一个程序用于计算

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_n} S(x)dx \tag{4}$$

### 工作环境

程序所用语言: python

软件: JupyterLab

使用的包: numpy, matplotlib, bisect

## 输出结果

N = 10

Method (1) Error = 0.001241988377

Integrate[S1(x),  $\{t_n, t_0\}$ ] = 1.718370963763

Method (2) Error = 0.000005743028

Integrate  $[S2(x), \{t_n, t_0\}] = 1.718281589866$ 

N = 20

Method (1) Error = 0.000310817170 Order = 1.998513566872 Integrate[S1(x), {t\_n, t\_0}] = 1.718292992222

Method (2) Error = 0.000000378048 Order = 3.925168949767 Integrate[S2(x), {t\_n, t\_0}] = 1.718281813544

#### N = 40

Method (1) Error = 0.000077724487 Order = 1.999625103723 Integrate[S1(x), {t\_n, t\_0}] = 1.718283225079

Method (2) Error = 0.000000024249 Order = 3.962568282435 Integrate[S2(x), {t\_n, t\_0}] = 1.718281827527

### N = 80

Method (1) Error = 0.000019432392 Order = 1.999905714701 Integrate[S1(x), {t\_n, t\_0}] = 1.718282003102

Method (2) Error = 0.00000001535 Order = 3.981281459724 Integrate[S2(x),  $\{t_n, t_0\}$ ] = 1.718281828401

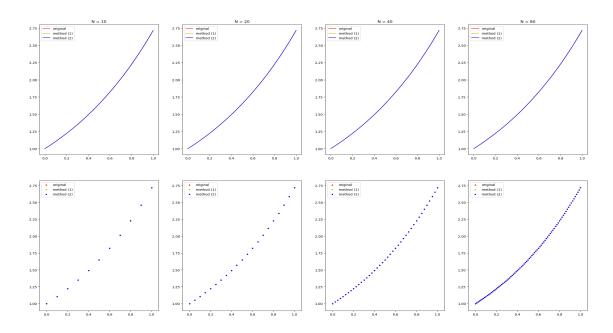


图 1: 两种不同的三次样条插值结果比较

n	Method (1) Error	order	Method (2) Error	order
10	1.242E-03	-	5.743E-06	-
20	3.108E-04	1.9985	3.780E-07	3.9252
40	7.772E-05	1.9996	2.425E-08	3.9626
80	1.943E-05	1.9999	1.535E-09	3.9813

表 1:  $L_{\infty}$  范数意义下的精度检验

### 现象描述

一、由图像可见三次样条函数在指定区间上拟合得非常好。而随着插值点数目的增加,样条与原函数的偏差也愈来愈小。计算出方法 1 自然样条的收敛阶约为 2 阶,而方法 2 的收敛阶约为 4 阶。二、积分准确值应为 1.718281828459,由题中公式确实给出了较精确的计算结果。

### 公式证明

$$\begin{split} & \int_{t_{i}}^{t_{i}+1} S_{i}(x) dx \\ & = \int_{t_{i}}^{t_{i}+1} \left[ \frac{z_{i}}{6h_{i}} (t_{i+1} - x)^{3} + \frac{z_{i+1}}{6h_{i}} (x - t_{i})^{3} + (\frac{y_{i+1}}{h_{i}} - \frac{z_{i+1}h_{i}}{6})(x - t_{i}) + (\frac{y_{i}}{h_{i}} - \frac{z_{i}h_{i}}{6})(t_{i+1} - x) \right] dx \\ & = \frac{z_{i}}{24h_{i}} (t_{i+1} - t_{i})^{4} + \frac{z_{i+1}}{24h_{i}} (t_{i+1} - t_{i})^{4} + (\frac{y_{i+1}}{2h_{i}} - \frac{z_{i+1}h_{i}}{12})(t_{i+1} - t_{i})^{2} + (\frac{y_{i}}{2h_{i}} - \frac{z_{i}h_{i}}{12})(t_{i+1} - t_{i})^{2} \\ & = \frac{h_{i}^{3}}{24} (z_{i} + z_{i+1}) + \frac{h_{i}}{2} (y_{i} + y_{i+1}) - \frac{h_{i}^{3}}{12} (z_{i} + z_{i+1}) \\ & = \frac{h_{i}}{2} (y_{i} + y_{i+1}) - \frac{h_{i}^{3}}{24} (z_{i} + z_{i+1}) \end{split}$$

于是 (二) 中公式得证。

# 参考资料

[1] David R. Kincaid & E. Ward Cheney. Numerical Analysis: Mathematics of Scientific of Computing Third Edition, Brooks/Cole, 2002.