

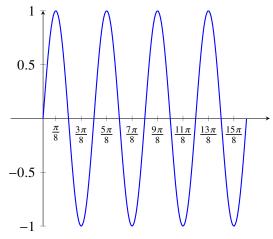
作业6

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3. **解** 对于 $f(x) = \sin 4x$ 于 $[0, 2\pi]$ 而言,对于 P(x) = 0,有 Chebyshev 交错点组 $\frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{3\pi}{8}, \frac{5\pi}{8}, \frac{7\pi}{8}, \frac{9\pi}{8}, \frac{11\pi}{8}, \frac{15\pi}{8}$ 共 8 个点,则 P(x) = 0 是 $f(x) = \sin 4x$ 在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 上的最佳一致逼近多项式,由于 $f(x) \in C[0, 2\pi]$,所以它是唯一的。



9. **解** 令 t = 2x - 1,则变量代换后,

$$g(t) = \left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right)^4 + 3\left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right)^3 - 1 = \frac{t^4}{16} + \frac{5t^3}{8} + \frac{3t^2}{2} + \frac{11t}{8} - \frac{9}{16}$$

根据 Chebyshev 多项式定理, 当

$$g(t) - Q_3^*(t) = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{2^3} T_4(t) = \frac{1}{2^7} (8t^4 - 8t^2 + 1)$$

时,与零偏差最小,故

$$Q_3^*(t) = \frac{5t^3}{8} + \frac{25t^2}{16} + \frac{11t}{8} - \frac{73}{128}$$

将 t = 2x - 1 代回,有

$$P_3^*(x) = 5x^3 - \frac{5x^2}{4} + \frac{x}{4} - \frac{129}{128}$$

为 $f(x) = x^4 + 3x^3 - 1$ 的最佳三次逼近多项式。

14. **解** (1) $(f,g) = \int_a^b f'(x)g'(x)dx$ 不是内积,因为对于 $(f,f) \ge 0$,当 f'(x) = c,c 是常数时,等号依然满足。



(2) $(f,g) = \int_a^b f'(x)g'(x)dx + f(a)g(a)$ 是内积,验证如下:

a.
$$(f,g) = (g,f)$$
:

$$(f,g) = \int_{a}^{b} f'(x)g'(x)dx + f(a)g(a) = \int_{a}^{b} g'(x)f'(x)dx + g(a)f(a) = (g,f)$$

b. (cf,g) = c(f,g), c 是常数:

$$(cf,g) = \int_{a}^{b} (cf)'(x)g'(x)dx + cf(a)g(a)$$
$$= \int_{a}^{b} cf'(x)g'(x)dx + cf(a)g(a)$$
$$= c\left(\int_{a}^{b} f'(x)g'(x)dx + f(a)g(a)\right)$$
$$= c(f,g)$$

c. $(f_1 + f_2, g) = (f_1, g) + (f_2, g)$:

$$(f_1 + f_2, g) = \int_a^b (f_1(x) + f_2(x))'g'(x)dx + (f_1(a) + f_2(a))g(a)$$

$$= \int_a^b (f_1'(x) + f_2'(x))g'(x)dx + (f_1(a) + f_2(a))g(a)$$

$$= \int_a^b f_1'(x)g'(x)dx + f_1(a)g(a) + \int_a^b f_2'(x)g'(x)dx + f_2(a)g(a)$$

$$= (f_1, g) + (f_2, g)$$

d. $(f, f) \ge 0$, 当且仅当 f = 0 时 (f, f) = 0:

$$(f,f) = \int_{a}^{b} f'(x)f'(x)dx + f(a)f(a) = \int_{a}^{b} (f'(x))^{2}dx + (f(a))^{2} \ge 0$$

16. 解 (1)

$$\int_{-1}^{1} (x - ax^2)^2 dx = \int_{-1}^{1} (a^2 x^4 - 2ax^3 + x^2) dx = \frac{2}{5}a^2 + \frac{2}{3}$$

a=0 时取得最小值 $\frac{2}{3}$ 。

$$\int_{-1}^{1} |x - ax^{2}| dx = \int_{-1}^{1} |x| dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} x dx = 1$$



当 $0 < a \le 1$ 时,

$$\int_{-1}^{1} |x(1-ax)| dx = \int_{-1}^{0} (ax^2 - x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} (x - ax^2) dx = \frac{1}{3}a + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}a = 1$$

当 a > 1 时,

$$\int_{-1}^{1} |x(1-ax)| dx = \int_{-1}^{0} (ax^{2} - x) dx + \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{a}} (x - ax^{2}) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^{1} (ax^{2} - x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}a + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2a^{2}} - \frac{1}{3a^{2}} + \frac{1}{3}a - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3a^{2}} + \frac{1}{2a^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2a}{3} + \frac{1}{3a^{2}} = \frac{a}{3} + \frac{a}{3} + \frac{1}{3a^{2}} > 1$$

等号成立当且仅当 $\frac{a}{3} = \frac{1}{3a^2}$,即 a=1,不在范围,所以等号取不到。 根据对称性可以知道,当 $-1 \le a < 0$ 时, $\int_{-1}^1 |x-ax^2| dx = 1$;当 a < -1 时, $\int_{-1}^1 |x-ax^2| dx > 1$ 。 所以最小值是 1,最小值取在 $|a| \ge 1$ 。

17. **解** (1) 对于 $\phi_1 = \text{span}\{1, x\}$,考虑法方程

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

解得

$$a_0 = -\frac{1}{6}, \quad a_1 = 1$$

得到最佳平方逼近函数 $g_1(x) = -\frac{1}{6} + x$ 。误差为

$$||g_1(x) - f(x)||_2 = \sqrt{\int_0^1 (g_1(x) - f(x))^2 dx} = \sqrt{\int_0^1 \left(-\frac{1}{6} + x - x^2\right)^2 dx} = 0.0745$$

(2) 对于 $\phi_2 = \text{span}\{x^{100}, x^{101}\}$, 考虑法方程

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{201} & \frac{1}{202} \\ \frac{1}{202} & \frac{1}{203} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{103} \\ \frac{1}{104} \end{pmatrix}$$

解得

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2009799}{5336} \\ -\frac{1004647}{2678} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 375.2425 \\ -375.1482 \end{pmatrix}$$

得到最佳平方逼近函数 $g_2(x)=375.2425x^{100}-375.1482x^{101}$ 。误差为

$$||g_2(x) - f(x)||_2 = \sqrt{\int_0^1 (g_2(x) - f(x))^2 dx} = \sqrt{\int_0^1 (375.2425x^{100} - 375.1482x^{101} - x^2)^2 dx} = 0.4050$$

可见前者的误差更小。



22. **解** 令 $\phi_0 = 1, \phi_1 = x^2$,根据数据,

x_i	19	25	31	38	44
y_i	19.0	32.3	49.0	73.3	97.8
$\phi_0(x_i)$	1	1	1	1	1
$\phi_1(x_i)$	361	625	961	1444	1936

对于 $g(x) = a + bx^2$, 有法方程

$$\begin{pmatrix} (\phi_0, \phi_0) & (\phi_0, \phi_1) \\ (\phi_1, \phi_0) & (\phi_1, \phi_1) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (y, \phi_0) \\ (y, \phi_1) \end{pmatrix}$$

即

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5327 \\ 5327 & 7277699 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 271.4 \\ 369321.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

解得

$$a = 0.9726, \quad b = 0.05004$$

故最小二乘法函数为 $g(x) = 0.9726 + 0.05004x^2$, 误差为

$$||g(x) - y||_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{5} (g(x_i) - y_i)^2} = 0.1226$$