

注: 22题的代码和结果附后

数值计算 homework 2 20195633 李燕琴

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14. 证明: (1) 对于常值函数  $f(x)=1$ , 有  $(x_0, 1), (x_1, 1), \dots, (x_n, 1)$  进行 Lagrange 插值

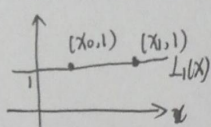
$$L_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x) \cdot y_i = \sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x) \cdot 1 = 1$$

结论即证。

$$R_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x) = 1 - 1 = 0$$

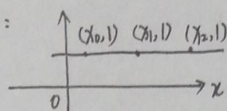
其中  $f^{(n+1)}(x) = 0$ , 故  $L_n(x) = f(x) = 1$

$$\text{① 当 } n=1 \text{ 时, } L_1(x) = l_0(x) + l_1(x) = \frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_1} + \frac{x-x_0}{x_1-x_0}$$

即对  $(x_0, 1), (x_1, 1)$  进行 Lagrange 线性插值, 可以得到常值函数。

$$\text{② 当 } n=2 \text{ 时, } L_2(x) = \sum_{i=0}^2 l_i(x) \cdot y_i = \sum_{i=0}^2 l_i(x) \cdot 1 = 1$$

几何上表示如下:

(2) 对  $f(x)=x^j$  进行 Lagrange 插值, 插值点  $(x_1, x_1^j), (x_2, x_2^j), \dots, (x_n, x_n^j)$ . 得

$$L_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n l_k(x) \cdot y_k = \sum_{k=0}^n l_k(x) \cdot x_k^j$$

$$\text{(a) } (x_k - x)^j = \sum_{i=0}^j C_j^i (-x)^{j-i} \cdot x_k^i$$

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

$$\sum_{k=0}^n (x_k - x)^j l_k(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \left[ \sum_{i=0}^j C_j^i x_k^i (-x)^{j-i} \right] l_k(x) = \sum_{i=0}^j C_j^i (-x)^{j-i} \cdot \left[ \sum_{k=0}^n x_k^i \cdot l_k(x) \right]$$

$$\text{由 (a) 知 } \sum_{k=0}^n x_k^i l_k(x) = x^i$$

$$\text{原式} = \sum_{i=0}^j C_j^i (-x)^{j-i} \cdot x^i = x^j \sum_{i=0}^j C_j^i (-1)^{j-i} \cdot 1^i = x^j \cdot (1-1)^j \equiv 0, \text{ 结论即证.}$$

$$\text{(b) } L_n(x) = \prod_{i=0}^n (x-x_i)$$

$$L'_n(x) = \frac{L_n(x)}{x-x_k} = \frac{\prod_{i=0}^n (x-x_i)}{x-x_k} = \prod_{i \neq k} (x-x_i)$$

$$L'_n(x_k) = \prod_{i \neq k} (x_k - x_i) = \prod_{i \neq k} (x_k - x_i)$$

$$\therefore \frac{L_n(x)}{(x-x_k) L'_n(x_k)} = \frac{\prod_{i=0}^n (x-x_i)}{(x-x_k) \prod_{i \neq k} (x_k - x_i)} = \prod_{i \neq k} \frac{x-x_i}{x_k - x_i} = l_k(x), \text{ 结论即证.}$$

22. 实验发现, 与高次插值 Runge 现象相反, 随着插值函数  $P_n(x)$  的阶数增加,  $P_n(x)$  对  $f(x)=\sin x$  越来越好。29. 证明: 令  $R(x) = f(x) - H(x)$ , 则  $R(x) = f(x) - H(x)$ 由题设  $R(a)=0, R(b)=0, R(c)=0, R'(c)=0$ 故设  $R(x) = k(x-a)(x-c)^2(x-b)$ , 其中  $k$  为与  $x$  相关的待定系数。

$$\text{令 } g(x) = f(x) - H(x) - R(x) = f(x) - H(x) - k(x-a)(x-c)^2(x-b)$$

则可找到 4 个零点  $x_0, a, b, c$ 。

根据罗尔定理,  $\exists m_1, m_2, m_3$ , 且  $a < m_1 < x_0 < m_2 < c < m_3 < b$ , 使得

$$g'(m_1) = g'(m_2) = g'(m_3) = 0, \text{ 且 } g(c) = 0$$

同理,  $\exists n_1, n_2, n_3$  且  $m_1 < n_1 < m_2 < n_2 < m_3$ , 使得

$$g''(n_1) = g''(n_2) = g''(n_3) = 0 \quad c < n_3$$

同理,  $\exists l_1, l_2$ , 且  $m_1 < l_1 < n_2 < l_2 < l_3$ , 使得

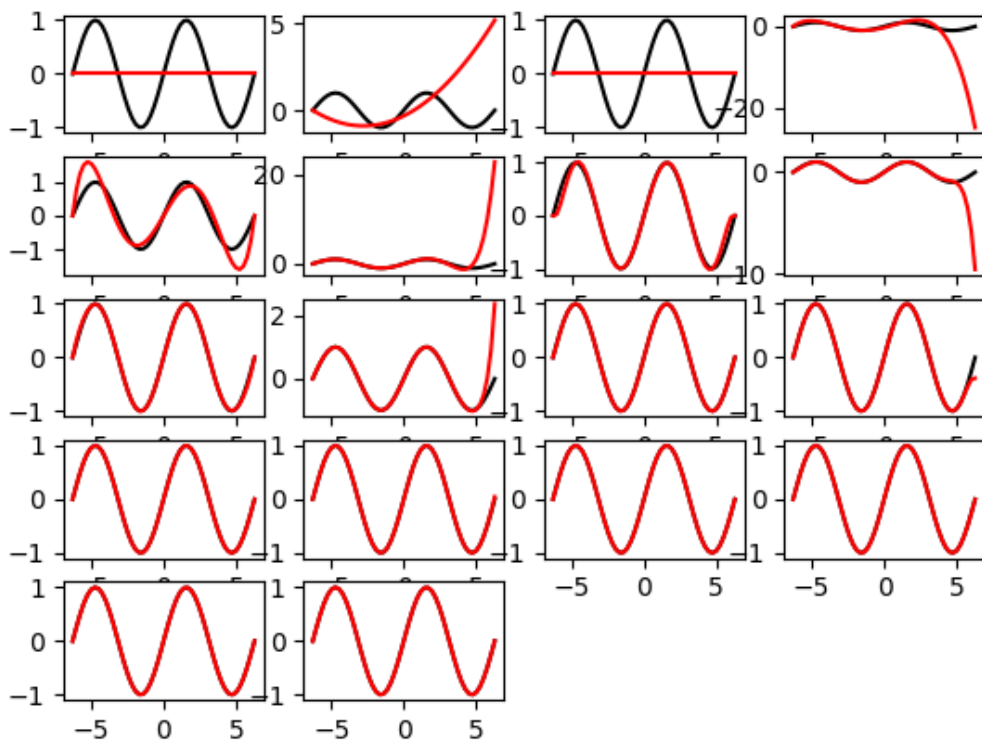
$$g^{(4)}(l_1) = g^{(4)}(l_2) = 0$$

亦  $\exists \xi \in (l_1, l_2)$ , 使得  $g^{(4)}(\xi) = f^{(4)}(\xi) - 0 - k \cdot 4! = 0$

$$\text{得 } k = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} \quad \text{且 } a < \xi < b.$$

$$\text{即证 } f(x) - H(x) = \frac{(x-a)(x-c)^2(x-b)}{4!} f^{(4)}(\xi).$$

结果:



代码:

```
1 # -*- coding = utf-8 -*-
```

```

2 import numpy as np
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4
5 def Lagrange(x, n):
6     '''
7     :param x: x原始序列
8     :param n: 一共有n个插值互异点
9     :return: y插值结果序列
10    '''
11    x0 = np.linspace(-2 * np.pi, 2 * np.pi, n, endpoint=False)
12    y0 = np.sin(x0) # 构成插值点(x0,y0)
13    y = np.zeros(np.size(x))
14    l = np.ones(np.size(x0)) # 拉格朗日基函数
15    for k in range(np.size(x)): # 求(x,y)中的y
16        for i in range(np.size(x0)): # 求l_i[x_j]
17            for j in range(np.size(x0)):
18                if i != j:
19                    l[i] = l[i] * (x[k] - x0[j]) / (x0[i] - x0[j])
20    y[k] = np.dot(l, y0)
21    l = np.ones(np.size(x0))
22    return y
23
24 x = np.linspace(-2 * np.pi, 2 * np.pi, 50, endpoint=True)
25 y1 = np.sin(x)
26 for i in range(2, 20):
27     plt.subplot(5, 4, i - 1)
28     plt.plot(x, y1, "k", x, Lagrange(x, i), "r")
29 plt.show()

```