# 曲线拟合的最小二乘法

仍然是已知 $x_1 \dots x_m$ ;  $y_1 \dots y_m$ , 求一个简单易算的近似函数  $S^*(x) \approx f(x)$ 。

但是 <sup>①</sup> m 很大;

② $y_i$ 本身是测量值,不准确,即 $y_i \neq f(x_i)$ 

这时没必要取 $P(x_i) = y_i$ , 而要使 $P(x_i) - y_i$ 总体上尽可能小。

\* 常见做法:

ightharpoonup 使  $\sum_{i=1}^{m} |P(x_i) - y_i|^2$  最小 /\* Least-Squares method \*/

已知 $x_1 ... x_m; y_1 ... y_m$ ,求一个简单易算的近似函数 $P(x) \approx f(x)$  使得  $\sum_{i=1}^{m} |P(x_i) - y_i|^2$  最小。

首先确定P(x)的形式:

$$P(x) = a_0 \varphi_0(x) + a_1 \varphi_1(x) + \dots + a_n \varphi_n(x)$$

考虑数据误差的加权平方和

$$\|\delta\|_{2}^{2} = \sum_{i=0}^{m} w(x_{i}) [P(x_{i}) - f(x_{i})]^{2}$$

转化为多元函数  $I(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n) = \sum_{i=0}^{m} w(x_i) [\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i \varphi_i(x_i) - f(x_i)]^2$ 

根据多元函数求极值的必要条件 法方程

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial a_k} = 0 \qquad \sum_{j=0}^n (\varphi_k, \varphi_j) a_j = d_k$$

$$(\varphi_j, \varphi_k) = \sum_{i=0}^m w(x_i) \varphi_j(x_i) \varphi_k(x_i)$$
  $(f, \varphi_k) = \sum_{i=0}^m w(x_i) f(x_i) \varphi(x_i) = d_k$ 

**■定义10** 设  $\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_n(x) \in C[a,b]$  的任意线性组合的在点集 $\{\mathbf{x_i}, \mathbf{i=0,1}, \dots, \mathbf{m}\}$ 上至多只有n个不同的零点,则称  $\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_n(x)$  在点集 $\{\mathbf{x_i}\}$ 上满足Haar条件 **何 1,x,x²,...,x**n在任意m个点上满足Haar条件 注 若  $\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_n(x) \in C[a,b]$  在 $\{\mathbf{x_i}\}$ 上满足Haar条件,则法方程存在唯一解。

例: 用 
$$y = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$$
 来拟合  $\frac{x}{y}$  4 10 18 26,  $w \equiv 1$ 

解: 
$$\varphi_0(x) = 1$$
,  $\varphi_1(x) = x$ ,  $\varphi_2(x) = x^2$ 

$$(\varphi_0, \varphi_0) = \sum_{i=1}^4 1 \cdot 1 = 4$$
  $(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) = \sum_{i=1}^4 x_i \cdot x_i^2 = 100$ 

$$(\varphi_0, \varphi_1) = \sum_{i=1}^4 1 \cdot x_i = 10 \quad (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) = \sum_{i=1}^4 x_i^2 = 30$$

$$(\varphi_0, \varphi_2) = \sum_{i=1}^4 1 \cdot x_i^2 = 30 \quad (\varphi_2, \varphi_2) = \sum_{i=1}^4 x_i^4 = 354$$

$$(\varphi_0, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{4} 1 \cdot y_i = 58 \quad (\varphi_1, y) = 182 \quad (\varphi_2, y) = 622$$

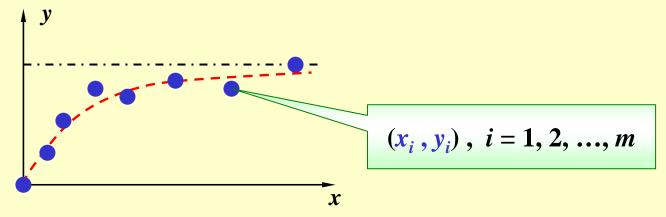
$$\begin{pmatrix}
4 & 10 & 30 \\
10 & 30 & 100 \\
30 & 100 & 354
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
a_0 \\
a_1 \\
a_2
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
58 \\
182 \\
622
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_0 = -\frac{3}{2}, a_1 = \frac{49}{10}, a_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = P(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{49}{10}x - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$||B||_{\infty} = 484, \quad ||B^{-1}||_{\infty} = \frac{63}{4} \implies cond(B) = 7623$$







方案一: 设 
$$y \approx P(x) = \frac{x}{ax + b}$$

方案一: 设 
$$y \approx P(x) = \frac{x}{ax+b}$$
  
求  $a \rightarrow b$  使得  $\varphi(a,b) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(\frac{x_i}{ax_i+b} - y_i\right)^2$  最小。

 $Y \approx a + bX$  就是个线性问题

将 $(x_i, y_i)$  化为 $(X_i, Y_i)$  后易解 a 和b。



方案二: 设 
$$y \approx P(x) = a e^{-b/x}$$
 ( $a > 0, b > 0$ )

线性化: 由  $\ln y \approx \ln a - \frac{b}{x}$  可做变换

$$Y = \ln y , X = \frac{1}{x} , A = \ln a , B = -b$$

$$Y \approx A + BX$$
 就是个线性问题

将 $(x_i, y_i)$ 化为 $(X_i, Y_i)$ 后易解A和B

$$\rightarrow a = e^A, b = -B, P(x) = a e^{-b/x}$$

例8设数据(x<sub>i</sub>,y<sub>i</sub>),用数学模型y=aebx拟合,确定a,b.

i	0	1	2	3	4
X <sub>i</sub>	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00
y <sub>i</sub>	5.10	5.79	6.53	7.45	8.46
lny <sub>i</sub>	1.629	1.756	1.876	2.008	2.135

解  $y=ae^{bx} \longrightarrow lny=lna+bx=A+bx \longrightarrow Z=A+bx$ 

$$\begin{cases} 5A + 7.50b = 9.404 \\ 7.50A + 11.875b = 14.422 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1.122 \\ b = 0.505 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = 3.071$$

## 用正交多项式做最小二乘拟合

 $\rightarrow$ 若  $\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_n(x) \in C[a,b]$  是关于点集 $\{x_i\}$ 带权 $\mathbf{w}(x_i)$ 正交的函数族,即

$$(\varphi_j, \varphi_k) = \sum_{i=0}^m w(x_i) \varphi_j(x_i) \varphi_k(x_i) = \begin{cases} 0 & j \neq k \\ A_k > 0 & j = k \end{cases}$$

则法方程的解为
$$a_k^* = \frac{(f, \varphi_k)}{(\varphi_k, \varphi_k)} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^m w(x_i) f(x_i) \varphi_k(x_i)}{\sum_{i=0}^m w(x_i) \varphi_k^2(x_i)}$$

平方误差

$$\|\delta\|_{2}^{2} = \|f\|_{2}^{2} - \sum_{k=0}^{n} A_{k} (a_{k}^{*})^{2}$$

$$\alpha_{k+1} = \frac{(xP_k, P_k)}{(P_k, P_k)} \qquad \beta_k = \frac{(P_k, P_k)}{(P_{k-1}, P_{k-1})}$$

》正交多项式递推公式 
$$P_0(x) = 1$$
 
$$P_1(x) = (x - a_1) P_0(x)$$
 
$$\alpha_{k+1} = \frac{(x P_k, P_k)}{(P_k, P_k)}$$
 
$$\beta_k = \frac{(P_k, P_k)}{(P_{k-1}, P_{k-1})}$$
 
$$P_{k+1}(x) = (x - a_{k+1}) P_k(x) - \beta_k P_{k-1}(x)$$

例: 用 
$$y = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2$$
 来拟合  $\frac{x}{y}$  4 10 18 26,  $w \equiv 1$ 

解: 通过正交多项式 
$$\varphi_0(x)$$
,  $\varphi_1(x)$ ,  $\varphi_2(x)$  求解 设  $y = a_0 \varphi_0(x) + a_1 \varphi_1(x) + a_2 \varphi_2(x)$  
$$\varphi_0(x) = 1 \qquad a_0 = \frac{(\varphi_0, y)}{(\varphi_0, \varphi_0)} = \frac{29}{2}$$

$$a_k = \frac{(\varphi_k, y)}{(\varphi_k, \varphi_k)}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{(x\,\varphi_0,\varphi_0)}{(\varphi_0,\varphi_0)} = \frac{5}{2} \quad \varphi_1(x) = (x-\alpha_1)\varphi_0(x) = x - \frac{5}{2} \quad a_1 = \frac{(\varphi_1,y)}{(\varphi_1,\varphi_1)} = \frac{37}{5}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{(x\varphi_1, \varphi_1)}{(\varphi_1, \varphi_1)} = \frac{5}{2}$$
  $\beta_1 = \frac{(\varphi_1, \varphi_1)}{(\varphi_0, \varphi_0)} = \frac{5}{4}$ 

$$\varphi_2(x) = (x - \frac{5}{2})\varphi_1(x) - \frac{5}{4}\varphi_0(x) = x^2 - 5x + 5$$
  $a_2 = \frac{(\varphi_2, y)}{(\varphi_2, \varphi_2)} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

注: 手算时也可 用待定系数法确 定函数族。

# 有理逼近

ightharpoonup对于 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$ ,用有理函数

$$R_{nm}(x) = \frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i x^i}{\sum_{k=0}^{m} b_k x^k}$$
 有理逼近

逼近f(x)的问题.

- 最小就得到最佳一致逼近 >如果 $||f(x)-R_{nm}(x)||_{\infty}$
- $\rightarrow$ 如果 $||f(x)-R_{nm}(x)||$ ,最小则得到最佳有理平方逼近函数.

# 例1 ln(1+x)的有理逼近与多项式逼近的比较

ln(1+x)的泰勒展式的n次部分和:

$$S_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{(k-1)} \frac{x^k}{k} \qquad \mathbf{x} \in [-1, 1]$$

它的有理逼近函数

$$S_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{(k-1)} \frac{x^k}{k} \qquad \mathbf{x} \in [-1, 1]$$
逼近函数
$$\ln(1+x) = \frac{x}{1+\frac{1 \cdot x}{2+\frac{1 \cdot x}{3+\frac{2^2 \cdot x}{5+\dots}}}}$$

$$= \frac{x}{1} + \frac{1 \cdot x}{2} + \frac{1 \cdot x}{3} + \frac{2^2 \cdot x}{4} + \frac{2^2 \cdot x}{5} + \dots$$

# 取有理逼近的2,4,6,8项,分别得到有理逼近

$$R_{11}(x) = \frac{2x}{2+x} \qquad R_{22}(x) = \frac{6x+3x^2}{6+6x+x^2}$$

$$R_{33}(x) = \frac{60x+60x^2+11x^3}{60+90x+36x^2+3x^3}$$

$$R_{44}(x) = \frac{420x+630x^2+260x^3+25x^4}{420+840x+540x^2+120x^3+6x^4}$$

n	$S_{2n}(1)$	ες	$R_{mn}(1)$	ε <sub>R</sub>
1	0.5	0.19	0.667	0.026
2	0.58	0.11	0.69231	0.00084
3	0.617	0.076	0.693122	0.000025
4	0.634	0.058	0.69314642	0.00000076

## 辗转相除法

$$\frac{2 x^4 + 45 x^3 + 381 x^2 + 1353 x + 1511}{x^3 + 21 x^2 + 157 x + 409}$$

$$= 2x + 3 + \frac{4x^{2} + 64x + 284}{x^{3} + 21x^{2} + 157x + 409}$$

$$= 2x + 3 + \frac{4}{x^{3} + 21x^{2} + 157x + 409}$$

$$= 2x + 3 + \frac{4}{x^{2} + 16x + 71}$$

$$= 2x + 3 + \frac{6x + 54}{x^{2} + 16x + 71}$$

$$= 2x + 3 + \frac{6}{x^{2} + 16x + 71}$$

$$= 2x + 3 + \frac{6}{x^{2} + 16x + 71}$$

6次乘法, 1 次除法, 7 次加法

$$= 2x + 3 + \frac{4}{x + 5 + \frac{6}{x + 7 + \frac{8}{x + 9}}}$$

$$= 2x + 3 + \frac{4}{x+5} + \frac{6}{x+7} + \frac{8}{x+9}$$

3次除法, 1次 乘法, 7次加 法

# ■帕德逼近

设函数f(x)在的Taylor展式为

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{N} \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(0) x^{k} + \frac{f^{(N+1)}(\xi)}{(N+1)!} x^{N+1}$$

它的部分和为

$$P(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{N} \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(0) x^{k} = \sum_{k=0}^{N} c_{k} x^{k}$$

定义11 设  $f \in C^{N+1}(-a,a), N=n+m$  如果  $P_n(\mathbf{x}), Q_n(\mathbf{x})$ 

$$R_{nm}(x) = \frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)} = \frac{a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n}{1 + b_1 x + \dots + b_m x^m}$$

P<sub>n</sub>(x),Q<sub>n</sub>(x) 无公因子

满足条件

$$R_{nm}^{(k)}(0) = f^{(k)}(0), \quad (k = 0, 1, ..., N)$$

则 $R_{nm}(x)$ 称为函数f(x)在x=0处的(n, m)阶帕德逼近,记作R(n, m)

定理10 设 $f(x) \in C^{N+1}(-a, a)$ , N=n+m, 则有理函数  $R_{nm}(x)$ 是f(x)的(n, m)阶帕德逼近

$$R_{nm}(x) = \frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i}{\sum_{k=0}^m b_k x^k}$$



多项式 $P_n(x)$ 及 $Q_m(x)$ 的系数 $a_0, a_1, ..., a_n; b_1, ..., b_m满足$ 

$$a_k = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} c_j b_{k-j} + c_k, \quad (k = 0, 1, ..., n)$$

$$-\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} c_j b_{k-j} = c_k, \quad (k = n+1, ..., n+m)$$

# 例10 求 $f(x)=\ln(1+x)$ 的帕德逼近R(2,2)

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \cdots$$

$$c_0 = 0, c_1 = 1, c_2 = -\frac{1}{2}, c_3 = \frac{1}{3}, c_4 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$-\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} c_j b_{k-j} = c_k \qquad \begin{cases} -b_2 + \frac{1}{2}b_1 = \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2}b_2 - \frac{1}{3}b_1 = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} b_1 = 1 \\ b_2 = \frac{1}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 = c_0 = 0 \qquad a_1 = c_0 b_1 + c_1 = 1 \qquad a_2 = c_0 b_2 + c_1 b_1 + c_2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$R_{22}(x) = \frac{x + \frac{1}{2}x^2}{1 + x + \frac{1}{6}x^2} = \frac{6x + 3x^2}{6 + 6x + x^2}$$

#### 误差估计

$$f(x)Q_m(x) - P_n(x) = x^{n+m+1} \left(\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{m} b_k c_{n+m+1+l-k}\right) x^l$$

$$f(x) - R_{mn}(x) = \frac{x^{n+m+1} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} r_l x^l}{Q_m(x)}$$

$$l=0 \ k=0$$

$$r_l = \sum_{k=0}^{m} b_k c_{n+m+l+1-k}$$

$$r_{l} = \sum_{k=0}^{m} b_{k} c_{n+m+l+1-k}$$

1时
$$r_0 = \sum_{k=0}^{m} b_k c_{n+m+1-k}$$

$$f(x) - R_{mn}(x) \approx r_0 x^{n+m+1}$$

$$f(x) - R_{mn}(x) \approx r_0 x^{n+m+1}$$

# 最佳平方三角逼近与快速Fourier变换

■最佳平方三角逼近与三角插值

以 $2\pi$ 为周期的平方可积函数f(x),用三角多项式 S(x)做最佳平方逼近函数

$$S_n(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1 \cos x + b_1 \sin x + \dots + a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos kx dx$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin kx dx$$
Fourier 条数

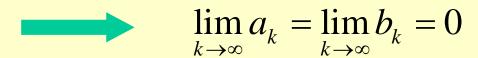
**Fourier**级数  $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx)$ 

#### 逼近误差为:

$$||f(x) - S(x)||_2^2 = ||f(x)||_2^2 - ||S(x)||_2^2$$

Bessel不等式

$$\frac{1}{2}a_0^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k^2 + b_k^2) \le \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} [f(x)]^2 dx$$



在给定的离散点集  $\{x_j = \frac{2\pi}{N} j, j = 0,1,\dots,N-1\}$  的情况 当N=2m+1时

$$\sum_{j=0}^{2m} \sin lx_{j} \sin kx_{j} = \begin{cases} 0 & l \neq k, l = k = 0 \\ \frac{2m+1}{2} & l = k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{2m} \cos lx_{j} \cos kx_{j} = \begin{cases} 0 & l \neq k \\ \frac{2m+1}{2} & l = k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{2m} \sin lx_{j} \cos kx_{j} = 0, 0 \leq k, j \leq m$$

函数族  $\{1,\cos x,\sin x,...,\cos mx,\sin mx\}$ 在点集 $\{x_j = \frac{2\pi j}{2m+1}\}$  正交。

f(x)的最小二乘三角逼近为: (取N=2m+1)

$$S_n(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx)$$
 **n**

$$a_k = \frac{2}{2m+1} \sum_{j=0}^{2m} f_j \cos \frac{2\pi jk}{2m+1}$$

$$b_k = \frac{2}{2m+1} \sum_{j=0}^{2m} f_j \sin \frac{2\pi jk}{2m+1}$$

n=m时,为三角插 值多项式

若n=m,有  $S_m(x_j) = f_j$  (j=0,1,...,2m)

# 假设f(x)是以 $2\pi$ 为周期的复函数,给定N个等分点

$$x_j = \frac{2\pi}{N} j(j = 0, 1, ..., N - 1)$$

及其函数值 
$$f_j = f(\frac{2\pi}{N}j)$$

[0.2  $\pi$ ]上的正交函数族  $\{1,e^{ix},...,e^{i(N-1)x}\}$ 

正交函数族各函数的采样值  $\phi_j = (1, e^{i(j\frac{2\pi}{N})}, \dots, e^{i(j\frac{2\pi}{N}(N-1))})^T$ 

 $(\phi_l, \phi_s) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} e^{i(l\frac{2\pi}{N}k)} e^{-i(s\frac{2\pi}{N}k)} = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} e^{i((l-s)\frac{2\pi}{N}k)} = \begin{cases} 0 & l \neq s \\ N & l = s \end{cases}$ 

f(x)在N个点 $x_j=2\pi j/N,(j=0,1,...,N-1)$ 上的最小二乘 Fourier逼近为  $S(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} c_k e^{ikx}$   $\mathbf{n} \leq \mathbf{N}$ 

当 n=N 时, S(x) 为 f(x) 的 插值函数,有

 $f_j = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} c_k e^{-i(kj\frac{2\pi}{N})}$  **反Fourier**变换

## § 8 快速傅立叶变换 /\* Fast Fourier Transform \*/

▶ 问题的背景 /\* background \*/

傅立叶变换 —— 函数展开为三角级数

设 f(x) 周期为 $2\pi$ ,在  $[0\ 2^{m-1}]$  上 屈 开  $\mathcal{L}$  二 角级数  $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} C_j e^{i(jx)}$ ,其中 $C_j$  为复 总之要进行形如  $C_j = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x_k W^{kj}$  管时要取级数的前 I 的计算,其中 $\{x_k\}$  已知, $W = e^{\pm i \left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)}$  宣合。

数值  $f_k = f(x_k)$ ,

数值 
$$f_k = f(x_k)$$
,
$$C_j = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} f_k e^{-i\left(j\frac{2\pi}{N}k\right)}$$

$$f_k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$
Fourier Transform

$$f_k = \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} C_j e^{i\left(j\frac{2\pi}{N}k\right)}$$
  $(k = 0, 1, ..., N-1)$  Inverse of DFT

#### Fast Fourier Transform

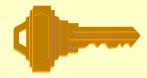


快速计算 
$$C_j = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x_k W^{kj} (j = 0, 1, ..., N-1)$$
,其中  $W = e^{\pm i \left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)}$ 

直接计算需复数乘法 N<sup>2</sup> 次 P 降到 N·logN



由于W的周期性 $W^{qN+s} = W^s$ ,  $W^{kj}$ 实际上只有 $W^0 = W^{N-1}$ 这 N个不同的值。若 N 为偶数,则 $W^{kj}$ 只有 N/2 个 不同值。



先合并同类项,再做乘法。

$$c_{j} = \sum_{k=0}^{N/2-1} x_{k} w_{N}^{jk} + \sum_{k=0}^{N/2-1} x_{N/2+k} w_{N}^{j(N/2+k)} = \sum_{k=0}^{N/2-1} [x_{k} + (-1)^{j} x_{N/2+k}] w_{N}^{jk}$$

#### 将N点的DFT归结为两个N/2点的DFT

$$c_{2j} = \sum_{k=0}^{N/2-1} [x_k + x_{N/2+k}] w_{N/2}^{jk}$$

$$c_{2j+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{N/2-1} [x_k - x_{N/2+k}] w_N^k w_{N/2}^{jk}$$

如此反复施行二分操作,就得到FFT算法

二进制表示A<sub>1</sub> 
$$A_1(k_1k_00) = A_0(0k_1k_0) + A_0(1k_1k_0)$$
  
 $A_1(k_1k_01) = [A_0(0k_1k_0) - A_0(1k_1k_0)]w^{(0k_1k_0)}$ 

十进制表示A<sub>1</sub> 
$$A_1(2k) = A_0(k) + A_0(k+2^2)$$
 **k**=(0k<sub>1</sub>k<sub>0</sub>)  
 $A_1(2k+1) = [A_0(k) - A_0(k+2^2)]w^k$ 

 $A_{2}(k2^{2}+j+2)=[A_{1}(2k+j)-A_{1}(2k+j+2^{2})]w^{2k}$ 

# 二进制表示A<sub>3</sub> $A_3(0j_1j_0) = A_2(0j_1j_0) + A_2(1j_1j_0)$

$$A_1(1j_1j_0) = A_2(0j_1j_0) - A_2(1j_1j_0)$$
 **j=0,1,2,3**

十进制表示
$$A_3$$
  $A_3(j) = A_2(j) + A_2(j+2^2)$ 

$$A_3(j+2^2) = A_2(j) - A_2(j+2^2)$$

设 $a_0(k)=x(k)=x_k$ , 逐次计算到 $A_3(j)=c_i$ ,见表3-2

一般情况下的FFT计算公式:

$$\begin{cases} A_{q}(k2^{q} + j) = A_{q-1}(k2^{q-1} + j) + A_{q-1}(k2^{q-1} + j + 2^{p-1}) \\ A_{q}(k2^{q} + j + 2^{q-1}) = [A_{q-1}(k2^{q-1} + j) - A_{q-1}(k2^{q-1} + j + 2^{p-1})]w^{k2^{q-1}} \\ q = 1, \dots, p \qquad k = 0, 1, \dots, 2^{p-q} - 1 \qquad j = 0, 1, \dots, 2^{q-1} - 1 \end{cases}$$

# 改进的FFT算法:

Step1 给出数组A<sub>1</sub>(N),A<sub>2</sub>(N)及w(N/2)

Step2 将已知的记录复数数组{x<sub>k</sub>}输入到单元A<sub>1</sub>(k)

中k=0...N-1

Step3 计算w<sup>m</sup>=exp(-i(2  $\pi$  m/N))存放在单元w(m)中,m=0....(N/2)-1

Step4 q循环从1到p,若q为奇数,做step5, 否则做step6.

Step5 k=0...2<sup>(p-q)</sup>-1,j=0...2<sup>q-1</sup>-1,计算

$$\begin{cases} A_2(k2^q + j) = A_1(k2^{q-1} + j) + A_1(k2^{q-1} + j + 2^{p-1}) \\ A_2(k2^q + j + 2^{q-1}) = [A_1(k2^{q-1} + j) - A_1(k2^{q-1} + j + 2^{p-1})]w(k2^{q-1}) \end{cases}$$

# 转step7

Step6 k=0...2<sup>(p-q)</sup>-1,j=0...2<sup>q-1</sup>-1,计算

$$\begin{cases} A_1(k2^q + j) = A_2(k2^{q-1} + j) + A_2(k2^{q-1} + j + 2^{p-1}) \\ A_1(k2^q + j + 2^{q-1}) = [A_2(k2^{q-1} + j) - A_2(k2^{q-1} + j + 2^{p-1})]w(k2^{q-1}) \end{cases}$$

Step7 若q=p转step8,otherwise,q=q+1转step4

Step8 q循环结束,若p=偶数, $A_1(j) \rightarrow A_2(j)$ ,则  $c_i = A_2(j)(j = 0,1,...N-1)$ 即为所求。

**例13** 设  $f(x) = x^4 - 3x^3 + 2x^2 - \tan x(x-2)$ 

给定数据  $\{x_j, f(x_j)\}_{j=0}^7, x_j = j/4$ 

确定三角插值多项式