2.4 Hermite插值

Chapter 2 插值方法

Newton与Lagrange及分段线性插值: y=f(x),

其Newton,Lagrange及分段线性插值多项式 $P_n(x)$ , $N_n(x)$ , $S_1(x)$ 满足插值条件:  $P_n(x_i) = N_n(x_i) = S_1(x_i) = f(x_i)$ ,i = 0,1,2,...n

$$P_{n}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} y_{k} I_{k}(x) \qquad I_{k}(x) = \frac{(x - x_{0}) \mathbf{L} (x - x_{k-1})(x - x_{k+1}) \mathbf{L} (x - x_{n})}{(x_{k} - x_{0}) \mathbf{L} (x_{k} - x_{k-1})(x_{k} - x_{k+1}) \mathbf{L} (x_{k} - x_{n})} = \prod_{j=0, j \neq k}^{n} \frac{x - x_{j}}{x_{k} - x_{j}}$$

$$R_{n}(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(x)}{(n+1)!} W_{n}(x)$$

$$N_n(x) = c_0 + c_1(x - x_0) + c_2(x - x_0)(x - x_1) + \dots + c_n(x - x_0) \dots (x - x_{n-1}) \quad c_i = f[x_0, \dots, x_i]$$

$$R_n(x) = f[x, x_0, \dots, x_n] \mathbf{W}_n(x)$$

$$S_1(x) = y_i \frac{x - x_{i+1}}{x_i - x_{i+1}} + y_{i+1} \frac{x - x_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i} , x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$$

$$|f(x) - S_1(x)| \le \frac{1}{8}Mh^2, \ x \in [a,b], M = \max_{x \in [a,b]} |f''(x)|$$

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### 2.4 Hermite插值

Chapter 2 插值方法

Newton与Lagrange及分段线性插值的不足:

Lagrange,Newton及分段线性插值多项式 $P_n(x)$ , $N_n(x)$ , $S_1(x)$ 满足插值条件:  $P_n(x_i) = N_n(x_i) = S_1(x_i) = f(x_i)$ ,i = 0,1,2,...n

Lagrange, Newton与分段线性插值多项式与y= f(x)在插值节点具有相同的函数值----"过点".

但在插值节点上y=f(x)与 $y=P_n(x)$ 等一般不"相切",  $f'(x_i) \neq P_n'(x_i)$ . ——光滑性较差

### Hermite插值:

求与y=f(x)在插值节点 X<sub>0</sub>, X<sub>1</sub>, ..., X<sub>n</sub> 上有相同函数值及导数值 (甚至高阶导数值)的插值多项式.

Hermite插值

Chapter 2 插值方法

Problem2.5: 已知函数y=f(x)在插值节点 $a \le x_0 < x_1 < ... < x_n \le b$ 上的函数值 $f(x_i)$ 与导数值 $f'(x_i)$ ,i = 0,1,2,...n. 求多项式H(x),使:

$$H(x_i)=f(x_i), H'(x_i)=f'(x_i) i=0,1,2,...n.$$

对于以上问题,可用两种方法求H(x).

方法一:待定系数法.

由2n+2个插值条件,可唯一确定一个次数不超过2n+1次的多项式.

- (1) H(x)是2n+1次多项式;
- (2)  $\Rightarrow$ H(x)= $a_0+a_1x+...+a_{2n+1}x^{2n+1}$ ;
- (3)由2n+2个插值条件建立关于a0,a1,...a2n+1的线性方程组.解得H(x).

方法二:基函数法.

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### Hermite插值

Chapter 2 插值方法

Problem: 己年 $f(x_i)$ ,  $f'(x_i)$ , i=0,1,...n. 求 $H_{2n+1}(x)$ :  $H_{2n+1}(x_i)=f(x_i)$ ,  $H'_{2n+1}(x_i)=f'(x_i)$ , i=0,1,2,...n.

### 基函数法:

- (1) 2n+2个已知量 $f(x_i)$ ,  $f'(x_i)$ , i=0,1,2,...n.
- (2) 构造2n+2个 基函数a<sub>i</sub>(x), β<sub>i</sub>(x), i=0,1,2,...n.
- (3)使 $H_{2n+1}(x)$ 为2n+2个基函数的线性组合:  $H_{2n+1}=a_0(x)f(x_0)+a_1(x)f(x_1)+...+a_n(x)f(x_n) +\beta_0(x)f'(x_0)+\beta_1(x)f'(x_1)+...+\beta_n(x)f'(x_n).$

这些基函数有什么限制?如何求呢?

Chapter 2 插值方法

如果: 
$$\alpha_{i}(x_{j}) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} \mathbf{0} & i \neq j \\ \mathbf{1} & i = j \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_{i}(x_{j}) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\beta_{i}(x_{j}) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} \mathbf{0} & i \neq j \\ \mathbf{1} & i = j \end{cases}$$

$$H_{2n+1}(x_{j}) = f(x_{0})a_{0}(x_{j}) + \dots + f(x_{j})a_{j}(x_{j}) + \dots + f(x_{n})a_{n}(x_{j})$$

$$+ f'(x_{0})b_{0}(x_{j}) + \dots + f'(x_{j})b_{j}(x_{j}) + \dots + f'(x_{n})b_{n}(x_{j})$$

$$= f(x_{j})$$

$$H_{2n+1}(x_{j}) = f(x_{0})a_{0}(x_{j}) + ... + f(x_{j})a_{j}(x_{j}) + ... + f(x_{n})a_{n}(x_{j})$$

$$+ f'(x_{0})b_{0}(x_{j}) + ... + f'(x_{j})b_{j}(x_{j}) + ... + f'(x_{n})b_{n}(x_{j})$$

$$= f'(x_{j})$$

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# Hermite插值基函数

Chapter 2 插值方法

$$\alpha_{i}(x_{j}) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ 1 & i = j \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha'_{i}(x_{j}) = 0$$

$$l_{i}(x) = \widetilde{O}_{j} \frac{(x - x_{j})}{(x_{i} - x_{j})}$$

$$l_i(x) = \widetilde{O}_{j i} \frac{(x - x_j)}{(x_i - x_j)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a}_{i}(x) & \text{①degree=2n+1, } ② 有根 \ x_{0}, & x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}, ..., x_{n} 且都是2重根 \\ & \Rightarrow \mathbf{a}_{i}(x) = (a_{1}x + b_{1})l_{i}^{2}(x) \quad \mathbf{B} \quad \mathbf{a}_{i}(x_{i}) = \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{a}_{i}^{i}(x_{i}) = 0 \\ & \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_{1}x_{i} + b_{1} &= 1 \\ a_{1}l_{i}^{2}(x_{i}) + (a_{1}x_{i} + b_{1}) \times 2l_{i}(x_{i})l_{i}^{i}(x_{i}) &= 0 \end{cases} \\ & \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_{1}x_{i} + b_{1} &= 1 \\ a_{1} + 2l_{i}^{i}(x_{i}) &= 0 \end{cases} \\ & \alpha_{i}(x) = [1 - 2(x - x_{i}) \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1}{x_{i} - x_{k}}]l_{i}^{2}(x) \end{aligned}$$

Hermite插值基函数

Chapter 2 插值方法

$$\beta_{i}(x_{j}) = 0$$

$$\beta'_{i}(x_{j}) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ 1 & i = j \end{cases}$$
(III) 
$$b_{i}(x)$$
(②有根  $x_{0}, ..., x_{i}, ..., x_{n}$ 

①degree=2n+1,

且除了水都是2重根

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{b}_{i}(x) = c(x - x_{i})l_{i}^{2}(x) \quad \boxtimes \mathbf{b}_{i}(x_{i}) = 1 \quad \Rightarrow c = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{b}_{i}(x) = (x - x_{i})l_{i}^{2}(x)$$

所求的Hermite插值多项式为

$$H_{2n+1}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \{f(x_i)[1 - 2(x - x_i)\sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^{n} \frac{1}{x_i - x_k}]I_i^2(x) + f'(x_i)(x - x_i)I_i^2(x)\}$$

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## Hermite插值多项式的唯一性

Chapter 2 插值方法

 $H_{2n+1}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \{f(x_i)[1-2(x-x_i)\sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1}{x_i - x_k}]I_i^2(x) + f'(x_i)(x-x_i)I_i^2(x)\}$ 

注: Hermite插值多项式是唯一的 (证: 若H2n+1(X)与 G2n+1(X) 都是所求的Hermite插值多项式,则F(x)= H2n+1(x)-G2n+1(x)有 n+1个二重根 $x_0$ ,  $x_1$ , ...,  $x_n$ , 又 $deg(F(x)) \leq 2n+1$ , 故F(x)=0.)

# 

回顾: lagrange插值余项

$$R_n(x)=f(x)-P_n(x)=\frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}w(x)$$

其中
$$W(x)=(x-x_0)(x-x_1)..(x-x_n)$$

 $X_0$ ,  $X_1$ , ...,  $X_n$ 为 $R_n(x)$ 的根, $R_n(x)$ 有n+1阶零点.

显然,它们是Hermite插值余项R2n+1(x)的二重根,

即R2n+1(x)有2n+2阶零点.

类似得 
$$R_{2n+1}(x) = K(x)w^2(x) = \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(\xi)}{(2n+2)!}w^2(x)$$

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## Hermite插值余项 $R_{2n+1}(x)=f(x)-H_{2n+1}(x)$

Chapter 2 插值方法

定理2.4 设区间[a,b]含有互异节点 $x_{0,}$   $x_{1,}$  ... $x_{n,}$  而f(x)在[a,b]内存在直到2n+2阶导数,则满足插值条件:

$$H_{2n+1}(x_i)=f(x_i), H'_{2n+1}(x_i)=f'(x_i), i=0,1,...n$$

的Hermite插值多项式H2n+1(x)的余项

$$R_{2n+1}(x) = f(x) - H_{2n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(\xi)}{(2n+2)!} w^{2}(x)$$

其中,  $\xi \in [a, b]$  且与x的位置有关, $W(x)=(x-x_0)(x-x_1)..(x-x_n)$  证明:

由插值条件:  $H_{2n+1}(x_i)=f(x_i)$ ,  $H'_{2n+1}(x_i)=f'(x_i)$ , i=0,1,...n, 则

 $R_{2n+1}(x_i) = H_{2n+1}(x_i) - f(x_i) = 0; \quad R'_{2n+1}(x_i) = H'_{2n+1}(x_i) - f'(x_i) = 0,$ 

则可令 $R_{2n+1}(x)=K(x)W^2(x)$ ,构造辅助函数并应用Rolle定理证明。

定理2.4的证明

Chapter 2 插值方法

- (1) 在插值节点X<sub>0</sub>~X<sub>n</sub>处,R<sub>2n+1</sub>(X<sub>i</sub>)=0,余项公式显然成立.
- (2) 对于[a,b]中异于插值节点 $x_0 \sim x_n$ 的x,考虑辅助函数

$$F(t) = f(t) - H_{2n+1}(t) - K(x)w^{2}(t) = R_{2n+1}(t) - K(x)w^{2}(t)$$

$$F(x_0) = F(x_1) = F(x_2) = ... = F(x_n) = F(x) = 0$$

由Rolle定理,存在 $\xi_0$   $\in$  ( $\mathbf{X}_0$ ,  $\mathbf{X}_1$ ),使 $\mathbf{F}'(\xi_0)=0$ 

类似, 共有n+1个互异点  $\xi_0$ ,  $\xi_1$ , ...,  $\xi_n$ 使F'(t)=0

$$\frac{dw^{2}(t)}{dt} = 2w(t)w'(t) \quad \therefore \quad F'(x_{0}) = F'(x_{1}) = F'(x_{2}) = ... = F'(x_{n}) = 0$$

F'(t)有2n+2个互异根ξ<sub>0</sub>,ξ<sub>1</sub>,...,ξ<sub>n</sub>, X<sub>0</sub>,X<sub>1</sub>,...,X<sub>n</sub>, 由Rolle定理,则存在ξ $\in$ (a,b). 使:  $F^{(2n+2)}(\xi) = f^{(2n+2)}(\xi) - K(x)(2n+2)! = 0$ .

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Chapter 2 插值方法

注:当n=1时,满足插值条件

$$H_3(x_i)=f(x_i), \quad H'_3(x_i)=f'(x_i), \quad i=0,1$$

的插值公式:

$$a_0(x) = (1 + 2\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0})(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1})^2, \quad a_1(x) = (1 + 2\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1})(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0})^2,$$

$$\beta_0(x) = (x - x_0)(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1})^2,$$
  $\beta_1(x) = (x - x_1)(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0})^2,$ 

$$H_3(x) = f(x_0)a_0(x) + f(x_1)a_1(x) + f'(x_0)\beta_0(x) + f'(x_1)\beta_1(x).$$

$$R_3(x) = f(x) - H_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} (x - x_0)^2 (x - x_1)^2, \ x_0 < \xi < x_1.$$

Chapter 2 插值方法

# 例题2.7 依据下列数据表构造插值多项式

解:

Х	Υ	Y
0	0	3
1	1	9

$$H_3(x) = 0\alpha_0(x) + 1\alpha_1(x) + 3b_0(x) + 9b_1(x)$$

$$= (1 + 2\frac{x-1}{0-1})(\frac{x-0}{1-0})^2 + 3(x-0)(\frac{x-1}{0-1})^2 + 9(x-1)(\frac{x-0}{1-0})^2$$

$$= -2x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 9x^2(x-1)$$

$$= 10x^3 - 12x^2 + 3x$$

$$R_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!}(x-0)^2(x-1)^2 ,$$

 $0 < \xi < 1$  and depending on x.

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Chapter 2 括值方法

例:用 Hermite插值求满足下列条件的四次多项式 $H_4(x)$ 与余项。

 $H_4(0) = 0, H_4(1) = 1, H_4(2) = 1, H_4(0) = 0, H_4(1) = 1.$ 

分析: 考虑 $x_0=0$ , $x_1=1$ , $x_2=2$  的插值问题。

解:基函数法

设  $H_4(x) = f(x_0)\mathbf{a}_0(x) + f(x_1)\mathbf{a}_1(x) + f(x_2)\mathbf{a}_2(x) + f(x_0)\mathbf{b}_0(x) + f(x_1)\mathbf{b}_1(x)$ 

 $H_1(x) = a_1(x) + a_2(x) + b_1(x)$  其中

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{a}_{1}(0) = \mathbf{a}_{1}(2) = 0, \mathbf{a}_{1}(1) = 1 \\ \mathbf{a}_{1}(0) = \mathbf{a}_{1}(1) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \mathbf{a}_{2}(0) = \mathbf{a}_{2}(1) = 0, \mathbf{a}_{2}(2) = 1 \\ \mathbf{a}_{2}(0) = \mathbf{a}_{2}(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int \mathbf{b}_1(0) = \mathbf{b}_1(1) = \mathbf{b}_1(2) = 0$$

$$b_1(0) = 0, b_1(1) = 1$$

$$a_1(x) = x^2(x-2)^2$$

 $a_1(x)$   $a_1(x) = (ax+b)(x-0)^2(x-2)$ 

又:  $\mathbf{a}_{1}(1)=1$ ,  $\mathbf{a}_{1}(1)=0$  p a=1, b=-2

Chapter 2  
持位方法  

$$H_4(0) = 0, H_4(1) = 1, H_4(2) = 1, H_4(0) = 0, H_4(1) = 1.$$

$$\begin{cases} a_2(0) = a_2(1) = 0, a_2(2) = 1 \\ a_2(0) = a_2(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b_1(0) = b_1(1) = b_1(2) = 0 \\ b_1(0) = 0, b_1(1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a_2(x) | a_2(x) = c(x-0)^2(x-1)^2, a_2(2) = 1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow a_2(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2(x-1)^2$$

$$b_1(x) | b_1(x) = d(x-0)^2(x-1)(x-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow b_1(x) = -x^2(x-1)(x-2)$$

$$b_1(1) = 1 \Rightarrow d = -1$$

$$\therefore H_4(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{3}{2}x^3 + \frac{9}{4}x^2$$

$$R_4(x) = f(x) - H_4(x) = K(x)(x-x_0)^2(x-x_1)^2(x-x_2),$$

$$K(x) = \frac{f^{(5)}(x_x)}{5!}, 0 < x_x < 2$$

Chapter 2 插值方法  $H_4(0) = 0, H_4(1) = 1, H_4(2) = 1, H_4(0) = 0, H_4(1) = 1.$ 方法二(基于承袭性):

考虑 $x_0 = 0$ ,  $x_1 = 1$  的标准Hermite插值问题  $H_3(0) = 0, H_3(1) = 1, H_3(0) = 0, H_3(1) = 1 \Rightarrow H_3(x) = -x^3 + 2x^2$ if:  $H_4(x) = H_3(x) + A(x - 0)^2(x - 1)^2$  and  $H_4(2) = 1$   $\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{4}$ 

Chapter 2 插值方法

### @ 求Hermite多项式的基本步骤:

- 写出相应于条件的a(x), b(x) 的组合式;
- , 对每一个 $\mathbf{a}(x)$ ,  $\mathbf{b}(x)$  找出尽可能多的条件给出的根;
- f 根据多项式的总次数和根的个数写出表达式;
- "根据尚未利用的条件解出表达式中的待定系数;
- ... 最后完整写出H(x)。

HW: 作<u>业</u>二 #5, 6

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# 分段三次(Hermite)插值

Chapter 2 插值方法

分段线性插值: 具有一致收敛性, 折线不光滑。

$$f(x) \approx S_1(x) = y_i \frac{x - x_{i+1}}{x_i - x_{i+1}} + y_{i+1} \frac{x - x_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i}, \quad x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}];$$
  
 $i = 0, 1, \mathbf{L}, n - 1.$ 

 $|f(x)-S_I(x)| \le Mh^2/8; x \in [a,b]$ 

三次Hermite插值: 两条曲线在插值节点相切,光滑但不收敛

$$H_3(x) = f(x_0)a_0(x) + f(x_1)a_1(x) + f'(x_0)\beta_0(x) + f'(x_1)\beta_1(x).$$

$$a_0(x) = (1 + 2\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0})(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1})^2, \quad a_1(x) = (1 + 2\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1})(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0})^2,$$

$$\beta_0(x) = (x - x_0)(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1})^2,$$
  $\beta_1(x) = (x - x_1)(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0})^2,$ 

$$R_3(x) = f(x) - H_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} (x - x_0)^2 (x - x_1)^2 \cdot x_0 < \xi < x_1.$$

三次(Hermite)插值

$$a_0(x) = (1+2\frac{x-x_0}{x_1-x_0})(\frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_1})^2$$
,  $a_1(x) = (1+2\frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_1})(\frac{x-x_0}{x_1-x_0})^2$ , 
$$\beta_0(x) = (x-x_0)(\frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_1})^2$$
, 
$$\beta_1(x) = (x-x_1)(\frac{x-x_0}{x_1-x_0})^2$$
, 
$$H_3(x) = f(x_0)a_0(x) + f(x_1)a_1(x) + f'(x_0)\beta_0(x) + f'(x_1)\beta_1(x)$$
. 
$$y(x) = y(x_0+th) \text{ D} \quad y'(t) = y'(x) \times x'(t) = hy'$$

$$x=x_0+th, \quad h=x_1-x_0; \ t\in[0,1]$$

$$x=x_0 \quad x_1 \quad t=0 \quad 1$$

$$y=y_0 \quad y_1 \quad y_0 \quad y_1$$

$$y=y_0 \quad y_1 \quad y_0 \quad y_1$$

$$y'=y_0' \quad y_1' \quad hy_0' \quad hy_1'$$

$$H_3(x) = y_0a_0\frac{x}{6}\frac{x-x_0}{h}\frac{\ddot{o}}{\dot{\theta}} + y_1a_1\frac{x}{6}\frac{x-x_0}{h}\frac{\ddot{o}}{\dot{\theta}} + hy_0^cb_0\frac{x-x_0}{6}\frac{\dot{o}}{h}\frac{\dot{o}}{\dot{\theta}} + hy_1^cb_1\frac{x-x_0}{6}\frac{\dot{o}}{h}\frac{\dot{o}}{\dot{\theta}}$$
两条曲线f(x)与H<sub>3</sub>(x)在插值节点相切,光滑但不收敛。

# 分段三次(Hermite)插值 插值方法

◆ 已知划分 D 的每个节点 x, 处对应的 y, 和y (, 求作 具有划分 D 的分段三次多项式  $S_3(x)$ , 满足:

$$S_3(x_i) = y_i, \quad S_3(x_i) = y_i^{c} \qquad i = 0,1,L,n$$

 $S_3(x)$  在每个小区间  $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$  上是一个三次 Hermite 插值多项式,且:

$$\frac{1}{1}S_3^{[i]}(x_i) = y_i 
\frac{1}{1}S_3^{[i]}(x_i) = y_i^{C} 
\frac{1}{1}S_3^{[i]}(x_{i+1}) = y_{i+1}^{C}$$

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Chapter 2

分段三次(Hermite)括値(续)

$$H_3(x) = y_0 a_0 \frac{x - x_0}{\xi} \frac{\ddot{0}}{h} + y_1 a_1 \frac{x - x_0}{\xi} \frac{\ddot{0}}{h} \frac{\ddot{0}}{\dot{\theta}}$$
 $+hy_0^c b_0 \frac{x - x_0}{\xi} \frac{\ddot{0}}{h} + hy_1^c b_1 \frac{x - x_0}{\xi} \frac{\ddot{0}}{h} \frac{\ddot{0}}{\dot{\theta}}$ 
 $\frac{\dot{1}}{1} a_0(t) = (t - 1)^2 (2t + 1)$ 
 $\frac{\dot{1}}{1} a_1(t) = t^2 (-2t + 3)$ 
 $\frac{\dot{1}}{1} b_1(t) = t^2 (t - 1)$ 
 $S_3^{[i]}(x) = y_i a_0 \frac{x - x_i}{\xi} \frac{\ddot{0}}{h_i} + y_{i+1} a_1 \frac{x - x_i}{\xi} \frac{\ddot{0}}{h_i} + y_{i+1} a_1 \frac{x - x_i}{\xi} \frac{\ddot{0}}{h_i} + y_{i+1} a_1 \frac{x - x_i}{\xi} \frac{\ddot{0}}{h_i} + y_i a_1 \frac{\ddot{0}}{\xi} + y_i a_1 \frac{\ddot{0$ 

$$|f(x) - S_3(x)|$$
£  $\frac{1}{384} h^4 \max_{a \in x \in b} |f^{(4)}(x)|$   $h = \max h_i$ 

- n h 足够小 (例如小于 1) 时,分段三次 Hermite 插值 的插值余项远小于分段线性插值的插值余项,故前者 的插值精度更高。
- n 分段三次 Hermite 插值的插值曲线比分段线性插值的曲线更光滑,但光滑度仍不够:  $S_3(x)\hat{I}$   $\mathbb{C}^1[a,b]$ .
- n 三次样条插值: 在插值节点处连续, 一阶与二阶导数 也连续, 属于C<sup>2</sup>[a, b]函数类。

Review

Chapter 2 插值方法

Hermite插值: 已知函数y=f(x)在插值节点 $a \le x_0 < x_1 < ... < x_n \le b$ 上的函数值 $f(x_i)$ 与导数值 $f'(x_i)$ ,i=0,1,2,...n. 求多项式H(x),使:

$$H(x_i)=f(x_i), H'(x_i)=f'(x_i) i=0,1,2,...n.$$

基函数法:  $H_{2n+1} = a_n(x)f(x_n) + a_1(x)f(x_1) + ... + a_n(x)f(x_n) + \beta_n(x)f'(x_n) + \beta_1(x)f'(x_1) + ... + \beta_n(x)f'(x_n)$ .

$$H_{2n+1}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \{f(x_i)[1 - 2(x - x_i) \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^{n} \frac{1}{x_i - x_k}] l_i^2(x) + f'(x_i)(x - x_i) l_i^2(x) \}$$

$$R_{2n+1}(x) = f(x) - H_{2n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(\xi)}{(2n+2)!} w^{2}(x)$$

不规则Hermite插值:基函数法与基于承袭性法,余项估计与证明。

分段三次Hermite插值:  $S_3(x)$ Î  $\mathbb{C}^1[a,b]$  了解

三次样条插值:分段三次式 S(x)Î  $C^2[a,b]$  了解

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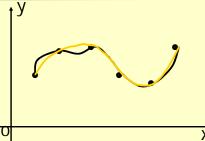
### 2.6 三次样条插值

Chapter 2 插值方法

给定节点: a=x<sub>0</sub><x<sub>1</sub><...<x<sub>n</sub>=b,

及函数值y<sub>k</sub>=¦(x<sub>k</sub>), k=0, 1, ..., n.

即n+1个点(x<sub>i</sub>, y<sub>i</sub>), i = 0, 1, ..., n.



定义: 给定节点a=x<sub>0</sub><x<sub>1</sub><...<x<sub>n</sub>=b, 及其上的函数值

y<sub>k</sub>=¦(x<sub>k</sub>), k=0, 1, ..., n. 如果函数S(x)满足:

- (1) S(x)是一个分段的三次多项式且 $S(x_k)=y_k$ ;
- (2)  $S(x)\hat{I} C^2[a,b]$ .

则称S(x)是区间[a,b]上的三次样条插值函数.



### S(x)在区间 $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 上是三次多项式,

Chapter 2 插值方法

$$S(x)=a_{i}x^{3}+b_{i}x^{2}+c_{i}x+d_{i}$$

有4个待定系数, 要确定S(x)共需4n个待定系数.

S¢(x<sub>i</sub>-0)=S¢(x<sub>i</sub>+0), i=1, 2..., n-1, 有n-1个条件

为了得到唯一的三次样条函数,可在区间[a,b]的端点 $x_0=a$ ,  $x_n=b$ 上各加一个条件,称为边界条件,常用的边界条件有

- (1)  $Sc(x_0) = yc_0$ ,  $Sc(x_0) = yc_0$ ;
- (2)  $S\alpha(x_0) = y\alpha_0$ ,  $S\alpha(x_n) = y\alpha_n$ ;
- (3) 假设:(x)是以b-a为周期的周期函数,这时要求

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### 求三次样条插值函数的三转角方程

Chapter 2

插值方法

$$S(x_0+0)=S(x_n-0)$$

$$Sc(x_0+0)=Sc(x_0-0)$$

S(x)为周期样条函数。

$$SC(x_0+0)=SC(x_0-0)$$

若假设S¢(x<sub>i</sub>)=m<sub>i</sub>, i=0,1,...,n,利用分段Hermi te插值多项式,

当xÎ [x<sub>i-1</sub>, x<sub>i</sub>]时,有

$$S(x) = \frac{1}{h_i^3} \left[ \left( x_i + 2x - 3x_{i-1} \right) \left( x - x_i \right)^2 y_{i-1} + \left( 3x_i - 2x - x_{i-1} \right) \left( x - x_{i-1} \right)^2 y_i \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{h_i^2} \left[ \left( x - x_{i-1} \right) (x - x_i)^2 m_{i-1} + (x - x_{i-1})^2 (x - x_i) m_i \right]$$

其中 $h_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$ . 为了确定S(x), 只需确定 $m_i$ , i = 0, 1, ..., n.

可利用SC(x<sub>i</sub>-0)=SC(x<sub>i</sub>+0)来求出m<sub>i</sub>.

当xî [x<sub>i-1</sub>,x<sub>i</sub>]时,由于
$$S(x) = \frac{1}{h_i^3} \Big[ (x_i + 2x - 3x_{i-1})(x - x_i)^2 \ y_{i-1} + (3x_i - 2x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i-1})^2 \ y_i \Big]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{h_i^2} \Big[ (x - x_{i-1})(x - x_i)^2 m_{i-1} + (x - x_{i-1})^2 (x - x_i) m_i \Big]$$
所以  $S'(x) = \frac{2}{h_i^3} \Big\{ \Big[ (x - x_i)^2 + (x_i + 2x - 3x_{i-1})(x - x_i) \Big] y_{i-1}$ 

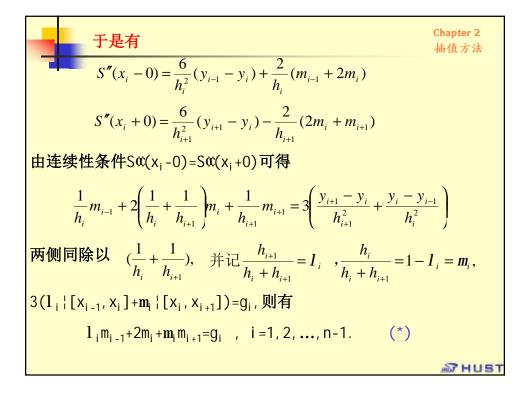
$$+ \Big[ (3x_i - 2x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i-1}) - (x - x_{i-1})^2 \Big] y_i \Big\}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{h_i^2} \Big\{ \Big[ (x - x_i)^2 + 2(x - x_{i-1})(x - x_i) \Big] m_{i-1}$$

$$+ \Big[ (x - x_{i-1})^2 + 2(x - x_{i-1})(x - x_i) \Big] m_i \Big\}$$

$$S''(x) = \frac{6}{h_i^3} (2x - x_{i-1} - x_i)(y_{i-1} - y_i)$$

$$+ \frac{2}{h_i^2} \Big[ (3x - x_{i-1} - 2x_i) m_{i-1} + (3x - 2x_{i-1} - x_i) m_i \Big]$$



### 再结合不同的边界条件, 可得关于m; 的方程组.

插值方法

若边界条件为:  $m_0=y\zeta_0$ ,  $m_n=y\zeta_0$ , 代入(\*)式可得

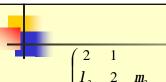
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & m_{1} & & & & \\ I_{2} & 2 & m_{2} & & & \\ & \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{O} & & \\ & & \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{O} & \\ & & I_{n-2} & 2 & m_{n-2} \\ & & & I_{n-1} & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} m_{1} \\ m_{2} \\ \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{M} \\ m_{n-2} \\ m_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} g_{1} - I_{1}y'_{0} \\ g_{2} \\ \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{M} \\ g_{n-2} \\ g_{n-1} - \mathbf{m}_{n-1}y'_{n} \end{pmatrix}$$

若边界条件为: S¢(xゥ)=y¢ゥ, S¢(xゥ)=y¢ゥ, 则有

$$2m_0 + m_1 = 3f[x_0, x_1] - \frac{1}{2}h_1y_0'' = g_0$$
  
$$m_{n-1} + 2m_n = 3f[x_{n-1}, x_n] + \frac{1}{2}h_ny_n'' = g_n$$

连同(\*)式一起,可得

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Chapter 2 插值方法

$$\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & & & & & \\
I_2 & 2 & m_2 & & & & \\
& \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{O} & & & \\
& & \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{O} & & \\
& & & I_{n-1} & 2 & m_{n-1} \\
& & & & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
m_0 \\
m_1 \\
\mathbf{M} \\
\mathbf{M} \\
\mathbf{M} \\
m_{n-1} \\
m_n
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
g_0 \\
g_1 \\
\mathbf{M} \\
\mathbf{M} \\
\mathbf{M} \\
g_{n-1} \\
g_n
\end{pmatrix}$$

若边界条件为周期性边界条件,

由S¢(
$$x_0+0$$
)=S¢( $x_n-0$ ),和 S¢( $x_0+0$ )=S¢( $x_n-0$ ),有  $m_0=m_n$ 

$$1_{n}m_{n-1}+2m_{n}+m_{n}m_{1}=g_{n}$$

其中:

$$I_n = \frac{h_1}{h_1 + h_n}, \quad \mathbf{m}_n = 1 - I_n = \frac{h_n}{h_1 + h_n}, \quad g_n = 3(I_n f[x_0, x_1] + \mathbf{m}_n f[x_{n-1}, x_n])$$

于是有

Chapter 2 插值方法

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & \mathbf{m}_{1} & & & & I_{1} \\ I_{2} & 2 & \mathbf{m}_{2} & & & \\ & \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{O} & & \\ & & \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{O} & \\ & & & I_{n-1} & 2 & \mathbf{m}_{n-1} \\ \mathbf{m}_{n} & & & & I_{n} & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{m}_{1} \\ \mathbf{m}_{2} \\ \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{m}_{m-1} \\ \mathbf{m}_{n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} g_{1} \\ g_{2} \\ \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{g}_{n-1} \\ g_{n} \end{pmatrix}$$

对应不同的边界条件,只要求出相应的线性方程组的解,便得到三次样条函数在各区间[x<sub>i-1</sub>, x<sub>i</sub>]上的表达式。

由于三个方程组的系数矩阵都是严格对角占优矩阵,所以都有唯一解,前两个方程组均可用追赶法求解,第三个方程组可用LU分解法或Gauss消元法求解.

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设 | (0)=1, | (1)=0, | (2)=-1, | (3)=0, | (0)=1, | (3)=0 | (3)=0 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)=1 | (4)

试求¦(x)在区间[0,3]的三次样条插值函数S(x).

<mark>解: 这里h<sub>1</sub>=h<sub>2</sub>=h<sub>3</sub>=1, y¢<sub>0</sub>=1, y¢<sub>3</sub>=0, 计算参数有</mark>

$$l_1 = l_2 = m_1 = m_2 = 1/2$$
,  $g_1 = -3$ ,  $g_2 = 0$ 

于是有 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,解得  $m_1 = -\frac{28}{15}$ , $m_2 = \frac{7}{15}$ 

故有

有  

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)\left(\frac{17}{15}x^2 - 2x - 1\right) & x \in [0,1] \\ (x-1)\left(\frac{3}{5}x^2 - \frac{14}{15}x - \frac{23}{15}\right) & x \in [1,2] \\ (x-3)^2\left(\frac{31}{15} - \frac{23}{15}x\right) & x \in [2,3] \end{cases}$$

### 2.7 曲线拟合的最小二乘法

Chapter 2 插值方法

在生产与科研中,常给出一组离散数据

 $(x_1,y_1),(x_2,y_2),....(x_N,y_N)$ 

要确定变量 X与 Y的函数关系Y=f(X), 从数据中学习模型。

近似方法一:构造插值多项式 $P_n(x)$ , 使 $P_n(x_i)=y_i$   $i=1\sim N$ 

(过点)

近似方法二: 曲线拟合

Problem: 已知 N个观测数据 $(x_1,y_1),(x_2,y_2),.....(x_N,y_N)$ 

求一个多项式 P(x)能最好地反映这些点的总趋势。

(不过点)

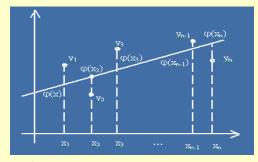
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### 直线拟合

Chapter 2 插值方法

假设数据点 $(x_i,y_i)$   $i=1\sim N$ 大致成一条直线, 此时拟合曲线为一直线,它从这些点附近通过. 设此拟合直线为 $\hat{V}=a+bx$  显然 $\hat{V}(x_i)=a+bx_i\neq y_i$ 



记  $e_i = y_i - \mathring{y}(x_i)$  从而有 $e_1, e_2, \dots e_N$  称之为残差  $e_1, e_2, \dots e_N$ 总体最小 $\mathbf{o} = (e_1, e_2, \dots e_N)^\mathsf{T}$ 的长度最小

直线拟合

Chapter 2 插值方法

向量的长度 ||x|| (x∈ R<sup>n</sup>)介绍如下

$$||x||_2 = (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{0.5}$$

$$||\mathbf{x}||_1 = \sum |\mathbf{x}_i|$$

$$||x||_{\infty} = \max |x_i|$$

Problem 2.9 已知N组数据 $(x_1,y_1), (x_2,y_2), ...., (x_N,y_N),$ 

求一条直线 y=a+bx (即求a, b), 使

$$Q(a,b) = ||e||_2^2 = e_1^2 + e_2^2 + \dots + e_N^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N [y_i - (a+bx_i)]^2 = \min$$

注: 这是一个优化问题,使Q(a,b)=min的a,b构成的直线y=a+bx称为Problem 2.9的最小二乘拟合直线。

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Chapter 2 插值方法

$$Q(a,b) = ||e||_2^2 = e_1^2 + e_2^2 + \dots + e_N^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N [y_i - (a+bx_i)]^2$$

求拟合直线关键是求 a,b,使Q(a,b)最小,即优**化**问题的解, 这可称之为最小二乘拟合。

由微积分学知, 求Q(a,b)的极小值点,可解

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial a} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial b} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Na + b \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i = \sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i + b \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i y_i \end{cases}$$

称\*为正规方程组。解\*可得a,b,则ŷ=a+bx为所求。

说明: 正规方程组的解存在且唯一,且是最小二乘拟合问题的解。

### 求解优化问题的下降迭代法

Chapter 2 插值方法

$$\min_{a,b} Q(a,b) = \min_{a,b} \sum_{i=1}^{N} [y_i - (a+bx_i)]^2$$

用向量表示:  $t = (a, b)^T$ ,则上述问题表示为  $\min Q(t)$ 

下**降迭**代法: 
$$\begin{cases} t_0 \\ t_{k+1} = t_k + h_k d_k, \text{ s.t. } Q(t_{k+1}) < Q(t_k) \end{cases}$$

其中 $\eta_k$ 称为步长因**子**, $d_k$ 称为下降方向向量。

最**速**下降法(梯度下降法)  $d_k = -\nabla Q(t_k)$ 

$$\begin{cases} t_0 \\ t_{k+1} = t_k - \mathbf{h} \cdot \nabla Q(t_k) \end{cases}$$

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Chapter 2 插值方法

### 例 有数据表

11 2001	/B-/C					
i	1	2	3	4	5	
Xi	165	123	150	123	141	
<b>y</b> i	187	126	172	125	148	

求其一次拟合曲线。

解: 因 $(x_1,y_1),...,(x_5,y_5)$  近似于一直线,故设其最小二乘 拟合直线为v=a+bx,则其正规方程组为

$$\begin{cases}
5a + 702b = 758 \\
702a + 99864b = 108396
\end{cases}$$

$$\therefore a = -60.939227$$
  $b = 1.513812$ 

所求的最小二乘拟合直线为y=-60.939227+1.513812x

## 多项式拟合

Chapter 2 插值方法

N个点 $(x_i,y_i)$ ,从草图上直观判断它们近似于一条m 次曲线。

Problem: 已知 $(x_1,y_1)$ ,..... $(x_N,y_N)$ , 求作m 次多项式(m << N), 使其最好地反映这N个点的总趋势。

解: 
$$\diamondsuit$$
y=a<sub>0</sub>+a<sub>1</sub>x+a<sub>2</sub>x<sup>2</sup>+.....+a<sub>m</sub>x<sup>m</sup>, (a<sub>m</sub>≠0)

记
$$e_i = y_i - y(x_i)$$
要实现最好反映...  $\bullet$   $\|e\|_2 = \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ M \\ e_N \end{pmatrix} = m in$ 

即使
$$Q=Q(a_0,a_1,....a_m)=\Sigma[y_i-(a_0+a_1x_i+...a_mx_i^m)]^2$$
最小。

∴ 求拟合多项式 **ó** 求Q的极小值点(a<sub>0</sub>,a<sub>1</sub>,.....a<sub>m</sub>)

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### 两个问题:

- 1. 正规方程组是否有解?
- 2. 若有解 (an,a1,...am)T,该解是否使Q(an,a1,...am)最小?

定理: ①正规方程组的解存在且唯一,

②而且其解就是使  $Q(a_0,a_1,...a_m)$  达到最小的点

一般的最小二乘拟合

Chapter 2 插值方法

Problem: 已知变量 x 与y 的N 个观测值

$$(x_1,y_1), (x_2,y_2), \ldots, (x_N,y_N)$$

由x与y 的物理意义或N 个点的草图判断拟合函数P(x)  $\in \Phi$   $(\Phi)$  为函数类 $(\Phi)$ ,且 $\Phi_0(x)$ , $\Phi_1(x)$ , $\Phi_1(x)$ , $\Phi_1(x)$ , $\Phi_1(x)$ , $\Phi_1(x)$ , $\Phi_1(x)$   $\Phi_1$ 

则拟合函数 $y=p(x)=a_0 \oplus_0(x)+a_1 \oplus_1(x)+...+a_n \oplus_n(x)$ ,其残差  $Q(a_0,a_1,...a_n)=\mathbf{\Sigma}[p(x_i)-y_i]^2$ 

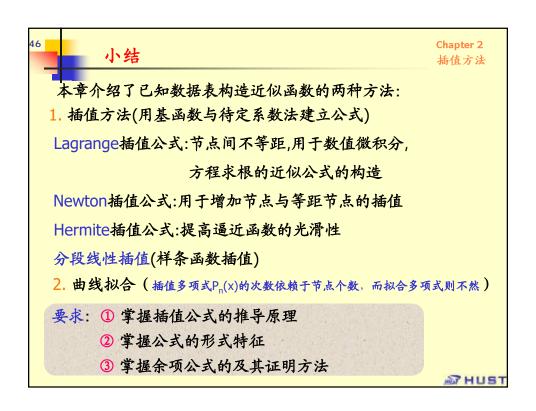
$$= \mathbf{\Sigma}[a_0 \oplus_0 (x_i) + a_1 \oplus_1 (x_i) + ... + a_n \oplus_n (x_i) - y_i]^2$$

 $\therefore$ 求 $a_0,a_1,...a_n$ ,使Q $(a_0,a_1,...a_n)$ = min

$$=>\frac{\partial Q}{\partial a_0}=0, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial a_1}=0, \mathbf{K}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial a_n}=0$$

本令 
$$y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \mathbf{M} \\ y_N \end{pmatrix} \Phi_k = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_k(x_1) \\ \Phi_k(x_2) \\ \mathbf{M} \\ \Phi_k(x_N) \end{pmatrix}$$
 由向量的内积得正规方程组为  $\mathbf{\Phi} = \mathbf{b}$ 

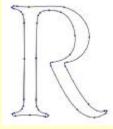
$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} (\Phi_0, \Phi_0) & (\Phi_0, \Phi_1) & \dots & (\Phi_0, \Phi_n) \\ (\Phi_1, \Phi_0) & (\Phi_1, \Phi_1) & \dots & (\Phi_1, \Phi_n) \\ \mathbf{M} \\ (\Phi_n, \Phi_0) & (\Phi_n, \Phi_1) & \dots & (\Phi_n, \Phi_n) \end{pmatrix}$$
 
其中 
$$a = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \mathbf{M} \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} (\Phi_0, \mathbf{y}) \\ (\Phi_1, \mathbf{y}) \\ \mathbf{M} \\ (\Phi_n, \mathbf{y}) \end{pmatrix}$$





# An Example from Prof. Olson at UIUC 插值方法

Fonts == interpolation



- Øhow to we "contain" our interpolation?
- **Ø**splines
- ØPostscript (Adobe): rasterization on-the-fly. Fonts, etc are defined as cubic Bezier curves (linear interpolation between lower order Bezier curves)
- ØTrueType (Apple): similar, quadratic Bezier curves, thus cannot convert from TrueType to PS (Type1) losslessly