

 $\lambda_{1}(k \to \infty)$   $\lambda_{1}(k \to \infty)$   $\lambda_{2}(k \to \infty)$   $\lambda_{3}(k \to \infty)$   $\lambda_{4}(k \to \infty)$   $\lambda_{5}(k \to \infty)$   $\lambda_{5$ 

## 数值计算方法

Numerical Computational Method

$$\frac{1}{m!h^m}\Delta^m f_k$$

课程负责人: 刘春凤教

## 第二章 插值法

1	插值法的一般理论	@
2	Lagrange插值	
3	Newton插值	@
4	分段低次插值	@
<b>5</b>	Hermite <b>插值、样条插值</b>	

### 五、Hernite插值

- Hermite插值的思路
- Mermite插值原理
- Hermite插值多项式
- **)**一般的插值问题



#### 插值法的基本思路

#### 具有节点的导数值约束的插值

插值问题的一般要求:

$$j(x_i) = y_i \quad (i = 0,1,2,...n)$$

插值问题的较高要求:

(1) 
$$j(x_i) = y_i \quad (i = 0,1,2,...n)$$

(2) 
$$j'(x_i) = y_i' \quad (i = 0,1,2,...n)$$

保持插值曲线在节点处有切线(光滑),

使插值函数和被插函数的密和程度更好。

Hermite

插值法

#### 已知 $y = f(x) \hat{I} C^{(2n+2)}[a,b]$

条件:  $(1)y_i = f(x_i)$  (i = 0,1,L,n)

$$(2)y_{i_k}^{\mathcal{C}} = f(x_{i_k}) \quad (k = 0,1,L,m,m \ £ \ n,0 \ £ \ i_k \ £ \ n)$$

结论:

可唯一确定一个次数不超过 n+m+1 的多项式  $H(x)=H_{n+m+1}(x)$  满足:

$$H(x_i) = y_i, H(x_{i_k}) = y_i$$

光滑通过所有节

#### 通过所有节点

H(x) 称为 Hermite 多项式,其余项为:

$$R(x) = f(x) = H(x) = \frac{f^{(n+m+2)}(x)}{(n+m+2)!} W_{n+1}(x) \bigodot_{k=0}^{m} (x - x_{i_k})$$

$$x \hat{l} (a,b)$$



Hermite 插值法

设函数 f(x) 在区间 [a, b] 上有 n+1个互异节点  $a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < ... < x_n = b$ ,定义在[a,b]上函数 f(x) 在节点上满足:

$$f(x_i) = y_i, f'(x_i) = y_i' \quad (i = 0,1,2,...n)$$
 (  $2n+2 \uparrow \text{ } \uparrow \text{ } \uparrow \text{ } \downarrow \text{ } \uparrow$ 

可唯一确定一个次数不超过 2n+1 的多项式  $H_{2n+1}(x)=H(x)$  满足:

$$H(x_j) = y_j, \qquad H(x_j) = m_j \quad (j = 0,1, \times n).$$

其余项为:

$$R(x) = f(x) - H(x) = \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(x)}{(2n+2)!} W_{2n+2}(x)$$



#### 插值法的一般提法

仿照Lagrange插值的做法,首先确定多项式插值空间的维数,

注意到,条件共有2(n+1)个条件,所以最高次数为2n+1

设 
$$H_{2n+1}(x) = \overset{\circ}{a} a_i(x) y_i + \overset{\circ}{a} b_i(x) y_i'$$

问题变为求函数

$$\{a_i(x)\}_{i=0}^n, \{b_i(x)\}_{i=0}^n \hat{I} P^{2n+1}(x)$$

同样:



#### Hermite插值的基本思路

#### 具有节点的导数值约束的插值



存在惟一性

$$H_{2n+1}(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \times \times + a_{2n+1} x^{2n+1},$$

误差可估性

$$R(x) = f(x) - H_{2n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(x)[w^2(x)]}{(2n+2)!} \times \hat{l} (a,b)$$

特别地:三次 Hermite 插值余项为:

$$R(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(x)}{4!}(x - x_0)^2(x - x_1)^2$$



#### Hermite 插值多项式的构造

设有两组函数  $a_i(x)$ ,  $b_i(x)$  分别满足

(1) 
$$a_i(x), b_i(x)$$
 都是至多  $2n + 1$  次多项式

(2) 
$$b'_{i}(x_{j}) = d_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0, j^{1} & i \\ 1, j = i \end{cases}$$
  $b_{i}(x_{j}) \circ 0 \quad (i, j = 0, 1, L, n)$   

$$a_{i}(x_{j}) = d_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0, j^{1} & i \\ 1, j = i \end{cases}$$
  $a'_{i}(x_{j}) \circ 0 \quad (i, j = 0, 1, L, n)$ 

则 Hermite 插值多项式为:

$$H(x) = \mathop{\mathsf{a}}_{i=0}^{n} \mathop{\mathsf{fa}}_{i}(x) y_{i} + \mathsf{b}_{i}(x) y'_{i} \dot{\mathsf{g}}$$

一般公式

 $a_i(x)$  主管函数值,导数值为零;

 $b_i(x)$  主管导数值,函数值为零。



#### Hermite插值多项式的构造

设: 
$$a_i(x) = [a + b(x - x_i)][l_i(x)]^2 = [1 - 2(x - x_i)l_i'(x_i)][l_i(x)]^2$$

特点 1 
$$l_i(x) = \frac{(x - x_0)L(x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i+1})L(x - x_n)}{(x_i - x_0)L(x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1})L(x_i - x_n)}, i = 0.1Ln$$

特点 3 
$$a_i(x) = [a+b(x-x_i)][l_i(x)]^2$$
 次数 =  $2n+1$ 

把 
$$a_i(x_i) = 1$$
,  $a'_i(x_i) = 0$   $(i = 0,1,L,n)$ 代入得

$$a_{i}^{\mathcal{C}}(x_{i}) = b l_{i}^{2}(x_{i}) + 2[a + b(x - x_{i})]l_{i}(x_{i})l_{i}^{\mathcal{C}}(x_{i})$$

$$= b + 2al_{i}^{\mathcal{C}}(x_{i}) = 0$$

$$a_{i}(x_{i}) = a l_{i}^{2}(x_{i}) = a = 1$$

$$|a| = 1;$$
 $|b| |a| = 1;$ 
 $|b| = -2l'_{i}(x_{i})$ 



#### Hermite插值多项式的构造

 $a_i(x) = [1 - 2(x - x_i)l_i'(x_i)][l_i(x)]^2$ 

同理可得

$$b_i(x) = (x - x_i) [l_i(x)]^2$$
 (i = 0,1,L,n)

$$H_{2n+1}(x) = \mathop{\text{a}}_{i=0}^{n} \mathop{\text{fe}}_{i}(x) y_{i} + b_{i}(x) y'_{i} \mathring{\mathbf{p}}$$

$$= \mathop{\text{a}}_{i=0}^{n} \left\{ \mathop{\text{e}}_{i}^{n} - 2(x - x_{i}) l_{i}^{n}(x_{i}) \mathop{\text{c}}_{0}^{n} l_{i}^{2}(x) y_{i} + (x - x_{i}) l_{i}^{2}(x) y_{i}^{n} \right\}$$



#### Hermite插值多项式的构造



特别: n=1时

$$a_{0}(x) = \overset{\text{@}}{\underset{e}{\text{in}}} + 2 \frac{x - x_{0}}{x_{1} - x_{0}} \overset{\text{ö} \text{@}}{\underset{e}{\text{o}}} x - x_{1}} \overset{\text{ö}}{\underset{e}{\text{o}}}^{2}, \qquad b_{0}(x) = (x - x_{0}) \overset{\text{@}}{\underset{e}{\text{o}}} x - x_{1}} \overset{\text{ö}}{\underset{e}{\text{o}}} \frac{x - x_{1}}{x_{0} - x_{1}} \overset{\text{ö}}{\underset{e}{\text{o}}}^{2}, \qquad b_{0}(x) = (x - x_{0}) \overset{\text{@}}{\underset{e}{\text{o}}} x - x_{1}} \overset{\text{ö}}{\underset{e}{\text{o}}} \frac{x - x_{1}}{x_{0} - x_{1}} \overset{\text{ö}}{\underset{e}{\text{o}}} \frac{x - x_{1}}{x_{0} - x_{1}} \overset{\text{ö}}{\underset{e}{\text{o}}} \frac{x - x_{0}}{x_{1} - x_{0}} \overset{\text{ö}}{\underset{e}{\text{o}}}^{2}}, \qquad b_{1}(x) = (x - x_{1}) \overset{\text{@}}{\underset{e}{\text{o}}} x - x_{0}} \overset{\text{ö}}{\underset{e}{\text{o}}} \frac{x - x_{0}}{x_{1} - x_{0}} \overset{\text{ö}}{\underset{e}{\text{o}}}.$$

$$H_{1}(x) = 3 \cdot (x) x + 3 \cdot (x) x + b \cdot (x) x' + b \cdot (x) x' + b \cdot (x) x'$$

$$H_3(x) = a_0(x)y_0 + a_1(x)y_1 + b_0(x)y_0' + b_1(x)y_1'$$

$$R_3(x) = f(x) - H_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(x)}{4!} (x - x_0)^2 (x - x_1)^2 \quad x \hat{l} \quad (a,b)$$



#### 例题分析

求过0.1两点构造一个三次插值多项式,满足条件

$$f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 1/2, f(1) = 2, f'(1) = 1/2$$

$$a_0(x) = \mathop{\mathfrak{S}}_{\overset{\circ}{\mathsf{C}}}^{\mathsf{T}} + 2 \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} \mathop{\mathfrak{S}}_{\overset{\circ}{\mathsf{C}}}^{\overset{\circ}{\mathsf{C}}} \frac{x - x_1}{x_0} \mathop{\mathfrak{S}}_{\overset{\circ}{\mathsf{C}}}^{\overset{\circ}{\mathsf{C}}} \frac{x - x_1}{x_0} \mathop{\mathfrak{S}}_{\overset{\circ}{\mathsf{C}}}^{\overset{\circ}{\mathsf{C}}} = (1 + 2x)(x - 1)^2 \qquad b_0(x) = (x - x_0) \mathop{\mathfrak{S}}_{\overset{\circ}{\mathsf{C}}}^{\overset{\circ}{\mathsf{C}}} \frac{x - x_1}{x_0} \mathop{\mathfrak{S}}_{\overset{\circ}{\mathsf{C}}}^{\overset{\circ}{\mathsf{C}}} = x(x - 1)^2$$

$$a_{1}(x) = \mathop{\mathbb{C}}_{\dot{\mathsf{C}}}^{\mathbf{X}} + 2 \frac{x - x_{1}}{x_{0} - x_{1}} \mathop{\mathbb{C}}_{\dot{\mathsf{C}}}^{\mathbf{X}} \frac{x - x_{0}}{x_{1} - x_{0}} \mathop{\mathbb{C}}_{\dot{\mathsf{C}}}^{\mathbf{Z}} = (3 - 2x)x^{2} \qquad b_{1}(x) = (x - x_{1}) \mathop{\mathbb{C}}_{\dot{\mathsf{C}}}^{\mathbf{X}} \frac{x - x_{0}}{x_{1} - x_{0}} \mathop{\mathbb{C}}_{\dot{\mathsf{C}}}^{\mathbf{Z}} = x^{2}(x - 1)$$

$$H_3(x) = (1+2x)(x-1)^2 + 2(3-2x)x^2 + 0.5(x-1)^2x + 0.5(x-1)x^2$$
$$= -x^3 + 1.5x^2 + 0.5x + 1$$



#### Hermite插值多项式的程序设计

```
Clear[x,y,k,h,H]
                          H_3(x) = (1+2x)(x-1)^2 + 2(3-2x)x^2 + 0.5(x-1)^2x + 0.5(x-1)x^2
x[0]=0;x[1]=1;
                                 = -x^3 + 1.5x^2 + 0.5x + 1
y[0]=1;y[1]=2;
y'[0]=0.5;y'[1]=0.5;
w[x_1]:=Product[(x-x[k]),\{k,0,1\}];
l[x_{k}]:=w[x,1]/((x-x[k])(D[w[x,1],x]/.x->x[k]))
Dl[x_{k}]:=D[l[x,k],x]/.x->x[k]
h[x_{k}]:=(1-2(x-x[k])(Dl[x,k]/.x->x[k]))(l[x,k]^2);
H[x_{k}]:=(x-x[k])(l[x,k]^2);
Table[h[x,k],\{k,0,1\}];
Table[H[x,k],\{k,0,1\}];
HH[x_{n}]:=Sum[y[k]*h[x,k]+y'[k]H[x,k],\{k,0,n\}];
HH[x,1]
Expand[%]
```

-般插值问题

例 2.7

#### 已知数据表:

求过0,1两点构造一个插值多项式 p(x),满足条件

$$p(0) = y_0, p(1) = y_1, p(0) = y_0,$$

提示

它有三个条件,故p(x)可设为二次多项式

$$p(x) = y_0 \mathbf{a}_0(x) + y_1 \mathbf{a}_1(x) + y'_0 \mathbf{b}_0(x),$$

这里  $a_0(x), a_1(x), b_0(x)$  都是二次多项式.

#### 要求条件

$$a_0(0) = 1$$
,

$$a_0(1) = 0$$
,

$$a'_0(0) = 0$$
,

$$a_1(0) = 0$$
,

$$a_1(1) = 1$$
,

$$a'_{1}(0) = 0$$
,

$$b_0(0) = 0$$
,

$$b_0(1) = 0$$
,

$$b'_0(0) = 1$$

#### 提示

$$p(x) = y_0 a_0(x) + y_1 a_1(x) + y'_0 b_0(x)$$

#### 由条件可设

$$a_0(x) = (ax+b)(x-1)$$

$$\hat{a}_0(0) = 1,$$
 $\hat{a}_0(0) = 0,$ 
 $b = a = -1$ 

$$a_0(x) = (-x - 1)(x - 1) = 1 - x^2$$

同理可得 
$$a_1(x) = x^2, b_0(x) = x(1-x)$$

所以 
$$p(x) = y_0(1-x^2) + y_1x^2 + y_0(1-x)x$$

所以余项为: 
$$R(x) = \frac{f^{(3)}(x)}{3!}(1-x)x^2$$

将节点两两分段,在每一小段上作三次Hermite插值,得到**分段三次** Hermite**插值函数** H(x),它满足:

$$(1)H(x_i) = y_i, H(x_i) = y_i^{(i)} = 0,1,L,n$$

(2)在每个小区间 $x_i, x_{i+1}$ ]上,H(x)是三次多项式。

Hermite 插值法

#### 参照n=1时的结构

#### 请课下完成



$$H(x) = \underbrace{\xi 1}_{e} + 2 \frac{x - x_{i}}{x_{i+1} - x_{i}} \underbrace{\frac{\ddot{c}e}{\dot{c}} x - x_{i+1}}_{e} \underbrace{\frac{\ddot{c}^{2}}{\dot{c}}}_{e} y_{i} + \underbrace{\xi 1}_{e} + 2 \frac{x - x_{i+1}}{x_{i} - x_{i+1}} \underbrace{\frac{\ddot{c}e}{\dot{c}} x - x_{i}}_{e} \underbrace{\frac{\ddot{c}^{2}}{\dot{c}}}_{e} y_{i+1}$$



#### Hermite 插值的通用程序设计

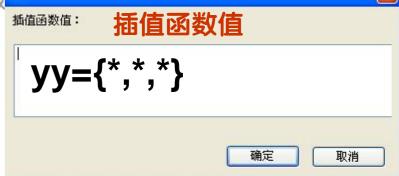


```
Clear[x, y, n, w, xx, yy, 1, q, h, H, w, Her]
xx = Input["插值点坐标列:"](*坐标序列*)
yy = Input["插值点函数值序列:"](*函数值序列*)
dy = Input["插值点导数值序列,如果相应的位置没有导数要求,用
(*导数序列*)
n = Length[xx];
w[x] := Product[(x - xx[[i]]), \{i, 1, n\}];
q[i_, x_] := Simplify[w[x] / (x - xx[[i]])];
l[i_, x_] := Simplify[q[i, x]] /
   (Simplify[q[i, x]] /. x \rightarrow xx[[i]]); (*Lagrange基函数2
h[i_, x_] := (1 - 2(x - xx[[i]))(D[1[i, x], x]/.x \to xx
   (l[i, x]) ^2; (*Hermite 插值函数值的基函数*)
H[i_{-}, x_{-}] := (x - xx[[i]]) (1[i, x])^2;
(*Hermite 插值导数值的基函数*)
Her[x] := Sum[h[i, x] yy[[i]] + H[i, x] dy[[i]], {i, 1, ...,}
(*Hermite插值多项式*)
```

#### 基于Mathematica9.0







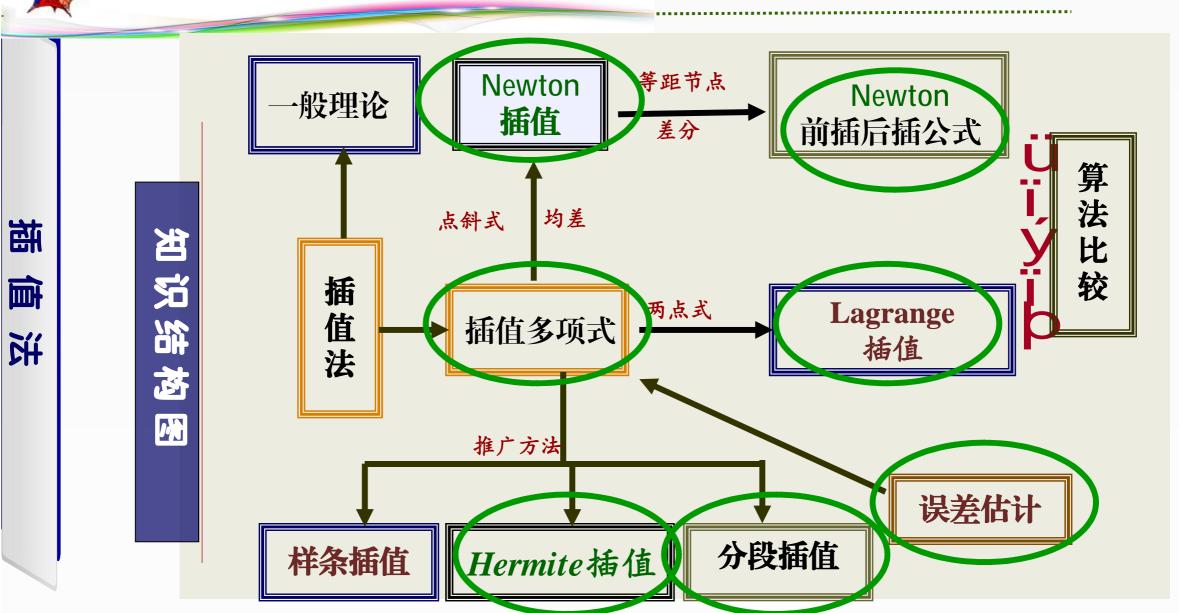


#### Newdon插值的通用程序设计



```
For [i = 1, i \le n,
Print["第", i, "个Lagrange插值基函数 1", i, "(x)=", 1 基于Mathematica9.0
 i++
For [i = 1, i \le n,
Print["第", i, "个Hermite插值基函数 h", i, "(x)=", h[i, x]];
i++
For [i = 1, i \le n,
Print["第", i, "个Hermite插值导数基函数 H", i, "(x)=", H[i, x]];
 i++
Print["Hermite插值多项式为: H(x)=", Her[x]];
Print["Hermite插值多项式化简后为: H(x)=", Expand[Simplify[Her[x]]]];
```

#### 内容小结





#### 学习计算方法的建议

思考1

问题的由来

思考2

问题的实质

思考 3

新概念的诞生

思考4

新概念的初识

问题的引入

提法的抽象

准确理解概念

特性(独有的性质)



#### 学习建议

 思考 5
 新算法研究

 學示: A! B! C!

 思考 6
 算法的警示

 能解决的专业问题

 思考 7
 算法的应用

 思考 8
 算法的进一步研究

# 华祖王大学

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