

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

主讲教师: 刘春凤

http://210.31.198.78/eol/jpk/course/welcome.jsp?courseId=1220



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

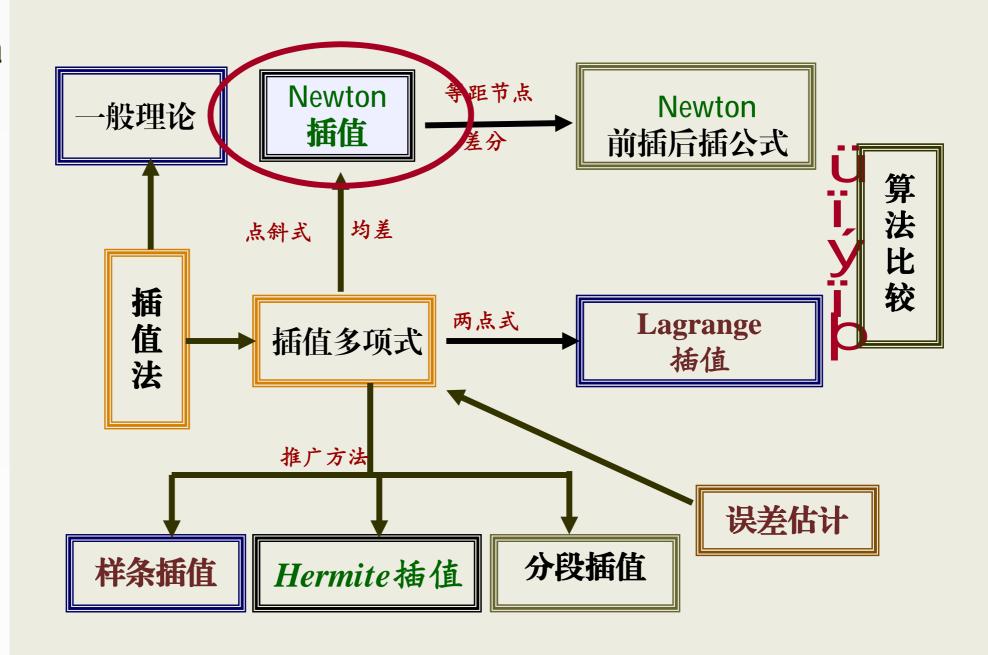
 能解决的专业问题

 思考 7
 算法的应用

 思考 8
 算法的进一步研究

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	@
5	Hermite 插值、样条插值	



三、牛顿插值法

差商及其性质
Newdon插值法的基本思路
Newdon插值多项式的构造
Newdon插值多项式余项
差分及其应用



差商定义

称
$$f[x_0, x_k] = \frac{f(x_k) - f(x_0)}{x_k - x_0}$$
为函数 $f(x)$

关于点 x_0, x_k 的一阶差商(亦称均差).

二阶差商: $f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x_0, x_2] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x_2 - x_1}$

K阶差商:

 $(x_k, x_{k-1}$ 可以不相邻)

$$f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_k] = \frac{f[x_1, ..., x_{k-1}, x_k] - f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_{k-1}]}{x_k - x_0}$$



差商记号

度量
$$f_k(x) = f[x_k] \qquad \frac{f[x_1] - f[x_0]}{x_1 - x_0} = f[x_0, x_1]$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x_0, x_2] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{\frac{f_2 - f_0}{x_2 - x_0} - \frac{f_1 - f_0}{x_1 - x_0}}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_k] = \frac{f[x_1, ..., x_{k-1}, x_k] - f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_{k-1}]}{x_k - x_0}$$

特别地



● 差商具有线性

若
$$f(x) = k_1 g_1(x) + k_2 g_2(x)$$

则

$$f[x_0, x_1,...x_k] = k_1g_1[x_0, x_1,...x_k] + k_2g_2[x_0, x_1,...x_k]$$

● 差商可表示为函数值的线性组合

差商与函数值的关系



$$f[x_0, L, x_k] = \mathring{a}_{\substack{j=0 \ i = i}}^{k} \frac{f(x_j)}{(x_j - x_0)L(x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{x_{j+1}})L(x_j - x_k)} = \mathring{a}_{\substack{i=0 \ i = i}}^{k} \frac{f(x_j)}{W'_{j+1}(x_j)}$$



观察与思考



如: k=2时,

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$$

$$=\frac{f[x_0,x_2]-f[x_0,x_1]}{x_2-x_1}$$

$$= \frac{f[x_2] - f[x_0]}{x_2 - x_0} - \frac{f[x_1] - f[x_0]}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$= \frac{x_2 - x_0}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$= \frac{f[x_0]}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2)} + \frac{f[x_1]}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)} + \frac{f[x_2]}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)}$$

$$= a_0 f(x_0) + a_1 f(x_1) + a_3 f(x_2)$$

$$a_{k} = \frac{1}{W'_{k+1}(x_{k})} \quad (k = 0,1,2,...)$$

$$a_{0} = \frac{1}{(x_{0} - x_{1})(x_{0} - x_{2})} = \frac{1}{W'_{2+1}(x_{0})}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2)} = \frac{1}{W'_{2+1}(x_0)}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)} = \frac{1}{W'_{2+1}(x_1)}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)} = \frac{1}{W'_{2+1}(x_2)}$$

$$W_{2+1}(x) = (x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

$$W'_{2+1}(x) = (x - x_1)(x - x_2) + (x - x_0)(x - x_2) + (x - x_0)(x - x_1)$$



差商与节点的关系





$$PF f[x_0, L, x_k] = f[x_1, x_0, x_2, L, x_k] = L = f[x_1, L, x_k, x_0]$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_k] = \frac{f[x_1, ...x_k] - f[x_0, x_1, ...x_{k-1}]}{x_k - x_0}$$

建议记忆





差商与导数的关系



$$\times \hat{1} (\min\{x_0, x_1, ..., x_n\}, \max\{x_0, x_1, ..., x_n\})$$

证明见后





$$R_n(x) = f[x, x_0, x_1, ..., x_n] W_{n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(x)}{(n+1)!} W_{n+1}(x)$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_n] = \frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{n!}$$

N阶差商和N阶导数密切相关!



差商性质总结

$$f[x_0, \mathbf{L}, x_n] = f[x_{i_0}, \mathbf{L}, x_{i_n}]$$

$$f[x_0, L, x_n] = \overset{\circ}{a} \frac{f(x_i)}{W'_{i+1}(x_i)}$$

$$f[x_0, \mathbf{L}, x_n] = \frac{f^n(\mathbf{x})}{(n)!}$$

推论: 若
$$f(x)$$
Î $P^n(x)$, $f[x_0, \mathbf{L}, x_k] = \hat{\mathbf{I}}_0^n a_n, k = n$



Newdon插值法的基本思路

建立Newdon插值公式的理由





Newdon插值法的基本思路

构造多项式:

$$P_n(x) = a_0 + a_1(x - x_0) + a_2(x - x_0)(x - x_1) + \dots + a_n(x - x_0) \dots (x - x_{n-1})$$

使其满足:



$$P_n(x_k) = y_k \quad (k = 0,1,2,...n)$$



$$a_k = ?$$
 需要引入新的概念

华祖王大学

2018.7