

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

数值计算方法

Numerical Computational Method

9.2.3 Military Market State St

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

Apa

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插值法

第二章 插值法

$\langle 1 \rangle$	插值法的一般理论	
$\langle 2 \rangle$	Lagrange插值	
3	Newton插值	
$\overline{4}$	分段低次插值	
5	Hermite插值、样条插值	

二、拉格朗日插值法

- Lagrange插值法的基函数
- Lagrange插值多项式的构造
- Lagrange插值的误差估计
- Lagrange插值多项式的震荡
- Lagrange插值的程序设计



拉格朗日插值误差估计

若在 [a,b] 上用 $L_n(x)$ 近似 f(x), 则其截断误差 $R_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x),$

关于插值余项估计有以 下定理。

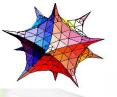
定理 2

设 $f^{(n)}(x)$ 在[a,b]上连续, $f^{(n+1)}(x)$ 在(a,b)内存在, $L_n(x)$ 是满足条件 $L_n(x_j) = y_j$ 的插值多项式,则对任何 $x \in [a,b]$,插值余项为

$$R_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega_{n+1}(x) \qquad \xi \in (a,b),$$

$$\omega_{n+1}(x) = \prod_{i=0}^{n} (x - x_i)$$

拉格朗日插值多项式余项



拉格朗日插值余项

似曾相识?

 $\xi \in (a,b),$

拉格朗日插值多项式余项

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

与泰勒公式的拉格朗日余项比较



$$R_n(x) = f(x) - P_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)^{n+1} \qquad \xi \in (a,b),$$



拉格朗日插值余项

误差估计

因为 $\xi \in (a,b), \xi$ 通常不能给出

读
$$M_{n+1} = \max_{a \le x \le b} |f^{(n+1)}(x)|$$
 $N_{n+1} = |\omega_{n+1}(x)| = |\prod_{i=0}^{n} (x - x_i)|$

$$||\mathcal{R}_n(x)|| = \left| \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega_{n+1}(x) \right| \le \frac{1}{(n+1)!} M_{n+1} N_{n+1}$$

特别地:

$$n = 1$$
 $\exists f$, $R_1(x) = \frac{1}{2} f^{(2)}(\xi) \omega_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} f^{(2)}(\xi)(x - x_0)(x - x_1), \quad \xi \in [x_0, x_1]$

$$n=2$$
 $\exists f$, $R_2(x)=\frac{1}{6}f^{(3)}(\xi)\omega_3(x)=\frac{1}{6}f^{(3)}(\xi)(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2),$

$$\xi \in [x_0, x_2]$$





拉格朗日插值

例2.2 已知 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ 的三个节点为 $x_1 = 144, x_2 = 169, x_3 = 225$ 试估计用Lagrange 线性和二次插值求 f(175) 近似值的截断误差。

设 $R_1(x)$ 为 Lagrange 线性插值的余项

 $R_{2}(x)$ 为二次 Lagrange 插值的余项

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \qquad f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} \qquad f'''(x) = \frac{3}{8}x^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$M_2 = \max_{169 \le x \le 225} |f''(x)| = |f''(169)| \le 1.14 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$M_3 = \max_{144 \le x \le 225} |f'''(x)| = |f'''(144)| \le 1.51 \times 10^{-6}$$



$$N_2 = |\omega_2(x)| = |(175 - 169)(175 - 225)| = 300$$

$$N_3 = |\omega_3(x)| = |(175 - 144)(175 - 169)(175 - 225)| = 9300$$

$$|R_1(x)| \le \frac{1}{2!} M_2 N_2 \le \frac{1}{2} \times 1.14 \times 10^{-4} \times 300 \le 1.71 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$|R_2(x)| \le \frac{1}{3!} M_3 N_3 \le \frac{1}{6} \times 1.51 \times 10^{-6} \times 9300 \le 2.35 \times 10^{-3}$$

说明计算
$$\sqrt{175}$$

$$\left|R_2(x)\right| < \left|R_1(x)\right|$$

例2.3

已给 $\sin 0.32 = 0.314567$, $\sin 0.34 = 0.333487$, $\sin 0.36 = 0.3522787$,用线性插值及 抛物插值 计算 $\sin 0.3367$ 的值,并估计截断误差。

解析

由题意取

$$x_0 = 0.32, y_0 = 0.314567, x_1 = 0.34$$

$$y_1 = 0.333487, x_2 = 0.36, y_2 = 0.352274.$$

用线性插值计算,取 $x_0 = 0.32$ 及 $x_1 = 0.34$,

得
$$\sin 0.3367 \approx L_1(0.3367) = y_0 + \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0}(0.3367 - x_0)$$

$$= 0.314567 + \frac{0.01892}{0.02} \times 0.0167 = 0.330365$$





其截断误差为:
$$|R_1(x)| \le \frac{M_2}{2} |(x-x_0)(x-x_1)|$$
, $f''(x) = -\sin x$

$$M_2 = \max_{x_0 \le x \le x_1} |\sin x| = \sin x_1 \le 0.3335,$$

于是

$$|R_1(0.3367)| = |\sin 0.3367 - L_1(0.3367)| \le \frac{1}{2} * 0.3335 * 0.0167 * 0.0033 \le 0.92 * 10^{-6}$$

用抛物插值计算 sin 0.3367时, 由公式(2.5)得

$$\sin 0.3367 \approx y_0 \frac{(x - x_1)(x - x_2)}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2)} + y_1 \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_2)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)} + y_2 \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_1)}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)}$$

$$= L_2(0.3367) = 0.330374$$

例题分析



$$\sin 0.3367 \approx y_0 \frac{(x - x_1)(x - x_2)}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2)} + y_1 \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_2)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)} + y_2 \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_1)}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)}$$

$$= L_2(0.3367) = 0.330374$$

结果与正弦函数表完全一样。说明二次插值精度已相当高了。

其截断误差为

$$|R_3(x)| \le \frac{M_3}{6} |(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)|$$

其中
$$M_3 = \max_{x_0 \le x \le x_2} |f'''(x)| = \cos x_0 < 0.828$$

$$|R_2(0.3367)| = |\sin 0.3367 - L_2(0.3367)| \le \frac{1}{6}(0.828)(0.0167)(0.033)(0.0233) < 0.178 \times 10^{-6}$$



课后练习

设函数 $f(x) = e^{-x}$, 已知下列数据点:

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = 0.10 \\ y_0 = 0.904837 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_1 = 0.15 \\ y_1 = 0.860708 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_2 = 0.25 \\ y_2 = 0.778801 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_3 = 0.30 \\ y_3 = 0.740801 \end{cases}$$

利用插值公式计算函数在x = 0.20处的近似值。

参考解答

根据拉格朗日插值公式 $L_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i) \prod_{j=0}^n \frac{(x-x_j)}{(x_i-x_j)}$

有
$$L_3(x) = y_0 \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)(x_0-x_3)} + y_1 \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)(x_1-x_3)} + y_2 \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x_0-x_2)(x_0-x_3)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)(x_2-x_3)} + y_3 \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_3-x_0)(x_3-x_1)(x_3-x_2)}$$



课后练习

上3(0.20) =
$$0.904837 \frac{(0.20-0.15)(0.20-0.25)(0.20-0.30)}{(0.10-0.15)(0.10-0.25)(0.10-0.30)}$$

+ $0.860708 \frac{(0.20-0.10)(0.20-0.25)(0.20-0.30)}{(0.15-0.10)(0.15-0.25)(0.15-0.30)}$
+ $0.778801 \frac{(0.20-0.10)(0.20-0.15)(0.20-0.30)}{(0.25-0.10)(0.25-0.15)(0.25-0.30)}$
+ $0.740801 \frac{(0.20-0.10)(0.20-0.15)(0.20-0.25)}{(0.30-0.10)(0.30-0.15)(0.30-0.25)}$
∴ $f(0.20) = L_3(0.20) \approx 0.818730$



课后练习

参考解答

插值多项式余项为 $R_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} \prod_{j=0}^3 (x - x_j), \quad \xi \in [0.10, 0.30]$

$$R_3(0.20) = \frac{e^{-\xi}}{24}(0.20 - 0.10)(0.20 - 0.15)(0.20 - 0.25)(0.20 - 0.30)$$

$$\approx 0.000001 e^{-\xi} < 10^{-6}$$

- : 与上面讨论的余项表明6位的精度是相符的。



课后练习

将[$0,\pi/2$] n等分,用 $g(x)=\cos(x)$ 产生n+1个节点,

作 $L_n(x)$ (取 n=1,2,10), 计算 $cos(\pi/6)$,估计误差。

参考解答

<u>六位有效精确值: cos(π/6)=0.866025</u>

取 n=1, 两点插值, $(x_0,y_0)=(0,1), (x_1,y_1)=(\pi/2,0),$

$$L_1(x) = y_0 l_1(x) + y_1 l_2(x) = 1 - \frac{2x}{\pi}$$
 $L_1(\frac{\pi}{6}) = 0.66667$

取 n=2 三点插值

$$(x_0, y_0) = (0,1), (x_1, y_1) = (\pi/4, 0.7071), (x_2, y_2) = (\pi/2, 0)$$





$$L_2(x) = y_0 l_0(x) + y_1 l_1(x) + y_2 l_2(x)$$

$$= \frac{8(x-\pi/4)(x-\pi/2)}{\pi^2} - 0.7071 \frac{16x(x-\pi/2)}{\pi^2} \qquad L_2(\pi/6) = 0.8508$$

参考解答
$$|R_n(x)|: M_{n+1} = 1, h = \frac{\pi}{2n}, x_j < x < x_{j+1},$$

$$\prod_{j=0}^{n} \left| x - x_j \right| < h^2 / 4 \times 2h3h \cdots nh$$

$$|R_n(x)| < \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \frac{h^2}{4} 2h3h \cdots nh = \frac{\pi^{n+1}}{4(n+1)(2n)^{n+1}}$$

n	1	2	3	4
$ R_n(x) $	0.3	0.04	4.7×10^{-3}	4.7×10^{-4}



插值多项式次数越高误差越小吗?

$$n \uparrow \Rightarrow L_n(x)? \Rightarrow |R_n(x)| \downarrow ?$$



例2.4 设函数
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, x \in [-5,5]$$

将[-5,5]
$$n$$
等份取 $n+1$ 个节点 $x_i = -5 + ih$, $h = \frac{10}{n}$, $i = 0,1,\dots,n$

试就 n = 2,4,6,8,10作 f(x)的 n次 Lagrange 插值多项式

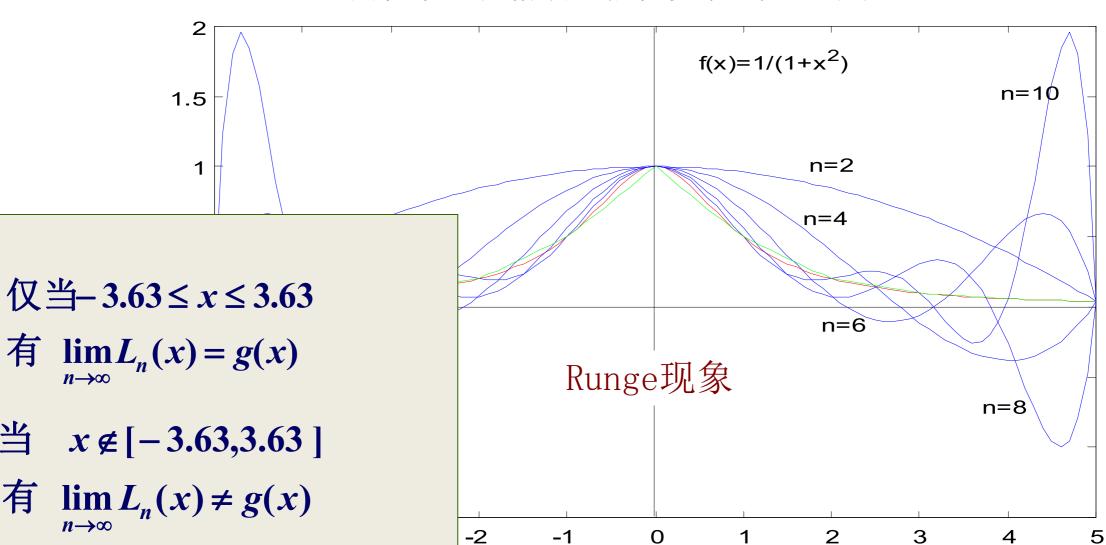
$$y_i = f(x_i) = \frac{1}{1 + x_i^2}$$

插值多项式 作 n 次 Lagrange

$$L_n(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} \left[\frac{1}{1+x_j^2} \cdot \prod_{\substack{i=0\\i\neq j}}^{n} \frac{(x-x_i)}{(x_j-x_i)} \right] \qquad n = 2,4,6,8,10$$



不同次数的拉格朗日插值多项式的比较图





2018.7