

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

果程负责义: 刘春风教授



插值法原理

定理

设有 n+1个互不相同的节点 (x_i, y_i) (i = 0,1,2,...n)

则存在唯一的多项式:

$$L_n(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n$$
 (1)

使得 $L_n(x_j) = y_j$ (j = 0,1,2,...n) (2)

证

构造方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_0 + a_1 x_0 + a_2 x_0^2 + \dots + a_n x_0^n = y_0 \\ a_0 + a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_1^2 + \dots + a_n x_1^n = y_1 \\ \dots \\ a_0 + a_1 x_n + a_2 x_n^2 + \dots + a_n x_n^n = y_n \end{cases}$$
(3)



插值法原理

证

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} \qquad Y = \begin{bmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

方程组的矩阵形式如下: AX = Y

$$AX = Y$$

由于 $|A| = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} (x_i - x_j) \neq 0$ 所以方程组 (4) 有唯一解。

从而
$$L_n(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + ... + a_n x^n$$
 唯一存在.

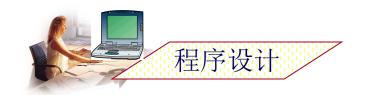
(4)

- 【注1】只要n+1个节点互异,满足上述插值条件的多项式是唯一存在的。
- 【注2】如果不限制多项式的次数,插值多项式并不唯一。



插值法的程序设计

```
X={x0,x1,x2,x3}={10,11,12,13};
y={y0,y1,y2,y3}={2.3026,2.3979,2.4849,2.5649};
A=Transpose[Table[\{x0^{j},x1^{j},x2^{j},x3^{j}\},\{j,0,3\}]];
MatrixForm[%];
AA=LinearSolve[A,y]//N
X1=\{1,x,x^2,x^3\};
X1.AA
N[\%/.x->11.75,10]
```



绘制点图

 $A = \{\{0,-1\},\{1.5,4.25\},\{5.1,35.21\}\}$

g1=ListPlot[Table[A],Prolog->AbsolutePointSize[10]];

Interpolation[A,InterpolationOrder->2]

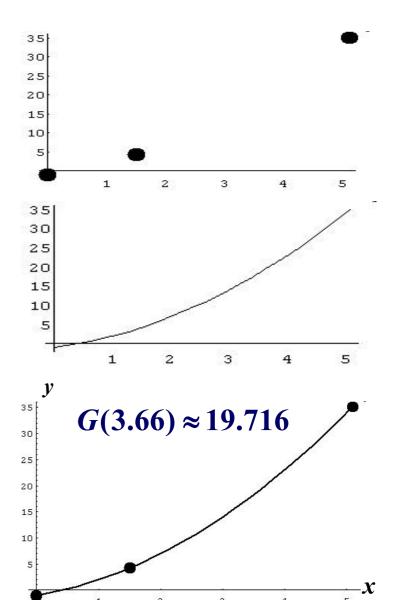
 $g2=Plot[\%[x],\{x,0,5.1\}];$

Show[**g1**,**g2**]

N[%%%[3.66],5]

点的绝对直

插值、插



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



已知 n+1个节点 (x_j, y_j) $(j = 0,1, \dots n,$ 其中 x_j

互不相同,不妨设 $a = x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n = b$),

要求形如
$$P_n(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$
 的插值多项式

例如:多项式族的构成

$$1, x, x^2, x^3, ... x^n$$
 n次多项式的基(函数)

$$a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots a_n$$
 n 个系数

$$a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + ... + a_n x^n$$
 n 次多项式



先讨论 n=1 简单情形, 假定给定区间 $[x_0,x_1]$ 及端点函数值,

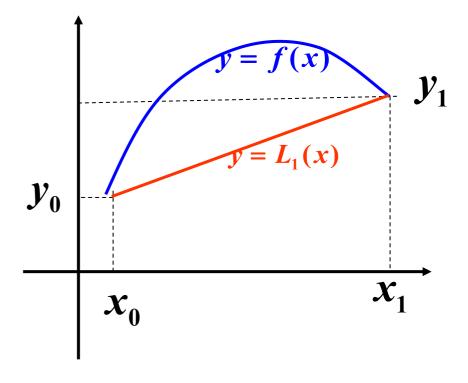
$$y_0 = f(x_0), y_1 = f(x_1),$$

要求线性插值多项式 $L_1(x)$,

使它满足

$$L_1(x_0) = y_0, L_1(x_1) = y_1.$$

如图所示:





插值多项式的构造(n=1)

$$L_1(x) = y_0 + \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0}(x - x_0)$$

点斜式

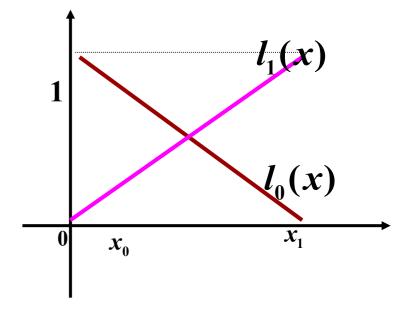
$$L_{1}(x) = \frac{x - x_{1}}{x_{0} - x_{1}} y_{0} + \frac{x - x_{0}}{x_{1} - x_{0}} y_{1}$$
两点式

线性插值基函数

若令
$$l_0(x) = \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1}, \quad l_1(x) = \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}$$

在节点 x_0 和 x_1 上满足:

$$l_0(x_0) = 1,$$
 $l_0(x_1) = 0;$ $l_1(x_0) = 0,$ $l_1(x_1) = 1.$



$$L_1(x) = y_0 l_0(x) + y_1 l_1(x)$$
 线性插值多项式



线性插值多项式的构造

$$L_1(x) = y_k + \frac{y_{k+1} - y_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k} (x - x_k)$$
 (点斜式),

$$L_{1}(x) = \frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_{k} - x_{k+1}} y_{k} + \frac{x - x_{k}}{x_{k+1} - x_{k}} y_{k+1} \qquad (两点式)$$

线性插值

$$l_k(x) = \frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}}, \quad l_{k+1}(x) = \frac{x - x_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k}$$

在节点 x_k 及 x_{k+1} 上满足条件

$$l_k(x_k) = 1,$$
 $l_k(x_{k+1}) = 0;$ $l_{k+1}(x_k) = 0,$ $l_{k+1}(x_{k+1}) = 1.$

基函数 $l_{k+1}(x)$ 1 $l_{k}(x)$

$$L_1(x) = y_k l_k(x) + y_{k+1} l_{k+1}(x)$$
 线性插值多项式



L-插值多项式的基函数

$$l_k(x) = \frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}}, \qquad l_{k+1}(x) = \frac{x - x_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k}$$

观察与思考



$$L_1(x) = y_k l_k(x) + y_{k+1} l_{k+1}(x)$$



● 1 次基函数应当怎样构造?



基函数的定义

若n次多项式 $l_j(x)$ $(j=0,1,\cdots,n)$ 在n+1个节点 $x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n$ 上满足条件

$$l_j(x_k) = \begin{cases} 1, & k = j; \\ 0, & k \neq j. \end{cases}$$
 $(j, k = 0, 1, \dots, n)$

就称这 n+1个n次多项式 $l_0(x), l_1(x), \cdots, l_n(x)$ 为节点 x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_n 的n次插值基函数 .



观察与思考



$$l_k(x) = \frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}}, \quad l_{k+1}(x) = \frac{x - x_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k}$$

假定插值节点为

 x_{k-1}, x_k, x_{k+1} 要求二次插值多项式 $L_2(x)$, 使它满足

通过三点 $(x_{k-1}, y_{k-1}), (x_k, y_k), (x_{k+1}, y_{k+1})$ 猜

猜想:
$$l_k(x) = \frac{(x-x_{k-1})(x-x_{k+1})}{(x_k-x_{k-1})(x_k-x_{k+1})}$$
,

于是
$$l_{k-1}(x) = \frac{(x-x_k)(x-x_{k+1})}{(x_{k-1}-x_k)(x_{k-1}-x_{k+1})}$$

$$l_{k+1}(x) = \frac{(x - x_{k-1})(x - x_k)}{(x_{k+1} - x_{k-1})(x_{k+1} - x_k)}.$$



拉格朗日 插值多项式

推而广之

用基函数法构造:

$$l_i(x) = \frac{(x - x_0) \cdots (x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x - x_n)}{(x_i - x_0) \cdots (x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x_i - x_n)}, i = 0, 1 \cdots n$$

$$:: l_i(x_j) = \begin{cases} 1, & i = j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases} :: L_n(x_j) = y_j$$

则
$$L_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n y_i l_i(x)$$
 即为

拉格朗日(Lagrange) 插值多项式

拉格朗日 插值多项式



$$\omega_{n+1}(x) = (x - x_0)(x - x_1)...(x - x_n)
\omega'_{n+1}(x_k) = (x_k - x_0)...(x_k - x_{k-1})(x_k - x_{k+1})...(x_k - x_n).
l_i(x) = \frac{(x - x_0)...(x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i+1})...(x - x_n)}{(x_i - x_0)...(x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1})...(x_i - x_n)}
= \frac{(x - x_0)...(x - x_{i-1})(x - x_i)(x - x_{i+1})...(x - x_n)}{(x - x_i)(x_i - x_0)...(x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1})...(x_i - x_n)}
L_n(x)$$

$$=\frac{\omega_{n+1}(x)}{(x-x_i)\omega'_{n+1}(x_i)}$$

$$-x_{i+1})\cdots(x_i-x_n)$$

$$L_n(x)=\sum_{i=0}^n y_i l_i(x)$$

$$L_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n y_k \frac{\omega_{n+1}(x)}{(x-x_k)\omega'_{n+1}(x_k)}.$$

拉格朗日插值多项式



拉格朗日 插值多项式

$$L_{n}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} y_{k} \frac{\omega_{n+1}(x)}{(x-x_{k})\omega'_{n+1}(x_{k})}.$$

拉格朗日插值多项式

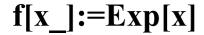
优点

结构紧凑 理论分析方便 缺点

改变一个节点 则全部的插值基函数 都改变,基函数没有 承袭性



插值主程序



 $A=Table[\{x,f[x]\},\{x,0,0.8,0.2\}]//N$

g1=ListPlot[Table[A],

Prolog->AbsolutePointSize[18]];

Interpolation[A,InterpolationOrder->3]

 $g2=Plot[\%[x],\{x,0,0.8\}]$

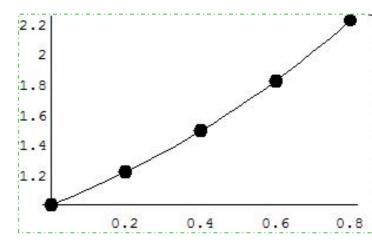
Show[**g1**,**g2**]

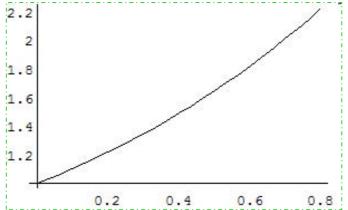
N[%%%[0.12],20]

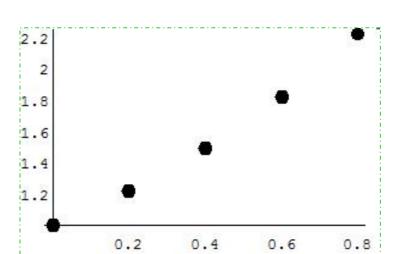
N[%%%%[0.72],20]

N[f[0.12],20]

N[f[0.72],20]









拉格朗日插值法的通用程序

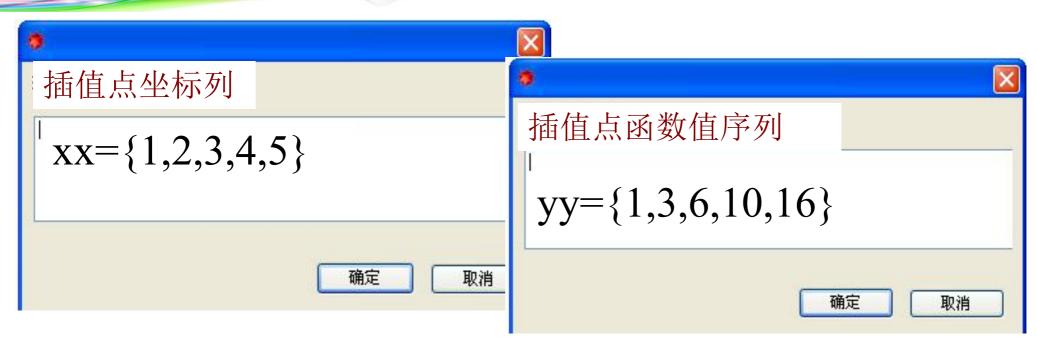


```
Clear[x, y, n, w, xx, yy]
xx = Input ["插值点坐标列:"]
yy = Input ["插值点函数值序列: "]
n = Length[xx];
w[x] := Product[(x-xx[[i]]), {i, 1, n}];
q[i_{,x_{-}}] := Simplify[w[x] / (x - xx[[i]])];
1[i_{x}, x_{1}] :=
 Simplify[q[i, x]] / (Simplify[q[i, x]] / . x \rightarrow xx[[i]]);
(*定义拉格朗日基函数*)
LagPol[x] := Sum[yy[[i]] l[i, x], {i, 1, n}];
(*生成拉格朗日插值多项式*)
Print["Lagranger插值多项式为: ", Simplify[LagPol[x]]];
```



拉格朗日插值法的通用程序





运行结果:

Lagranger插值多项式为:
$$\frac{1}{24}$$
 24 38 x 47 x² 10 x³ x⁴

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2018.7