

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

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第二章 插值法

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差分及其应用

差分

- 差分的概念
- 差分的性质
- 差分的计算
- 差分与差商的关系



差分的概念

h 称为步长

设函数 y = f(x) 在等距节点 $x_k = x_0 + kh(k = 0, 1, \mathbf{L}, n)$ 上的值 $f_k = f(x_k)$ 为已知。

引入记号

,(向前)**F_差分**

(向后) **B_差分**

(中心) **C_差分**



$$\tilde{\mathbb{N}} f_k = f_{k-1} - f_k$$

od $f_k = f(x_k + \frac{h}{2}) - f(x_k - \frac{h}{2})$ = $f_{k+\frac{1}{2}} - f_{k-\frac{1}{2}}$



差分的性质

$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

 $f(x) = aj(x) + by(x) \qquad \square \qquad D^{m} f_{k} = aD^{m} j_{k} + bD^{m} y_{k}$

性质2
$$\mathsf{D}^n f_k = \mathop{\mathsf{a}}\limits_{i=0}^n (-1)^j C_n^j f_{n+k-j}$$

性质
$$3$$
 $f_{n+k} = \stackrel{n}{\overset{n}{\circ}} C_n^j \mathsf{D}^j f_k$

常用结论
$$\begin{cases} \mathsf{D}^2 f_k = \mathsf{D} f_{k+1} - \mathsf{D} f_k = f_{k+2} - 2f_{k+1} + f_k \\ \\ \mathsf{D}^3 f_k = \mathsf{D}^2 f_{k+1} - \mathsf{D}^2 f_k = f_{k+3} - 3f_{k+2} + 3f_{k+1} - f_k \\ \\ \mathsf{\tilde{N}}^2 f_k = \mathsf{\tilde{N}} f_k - \mathsf{D} f_{k-1} = f_k - 2f_{k-1} + f_{k-2} \end{cases}$$

$$f[x_k, \mathbf{K}, x_{k+n}] = \frac{1}{n!} \frac{1}{h^n} D^n f_k$$



差分的性质

差分与导数的关系

性质四的说明

$$f[x_k, x_{k+1}] = \frac{f_{k+1} - f_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k} = \frac{Df_k}{h}$$
,

$$f[x_k, x_{k+1}, x_{k+2}] = \frac{f[x_{k+1}, x_{k+2}] - f[x_k, x_{k+1}]}{x_{k+2} - x_k}$$

$$=\frac{\frac{\mathsf{D}f_{k+1}}{h}-\frac{\mathsf{D}f_{k}}{h}}{2h}=\frac{1}{2!h^{2}}\mathsf{D}^{2}f_{k},$$

$$\mathcal{X} f[x_k, \mathbf{K}, x_{k+n}] = \frac{1}{n!} \frac{1}{h^n} D^n f_k$$

$$f[x_k, \mathbf{K}, x_{k+n}] = \frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{n!}$$

$$D^n f_k = h^n f^{(n)}(x),$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{D^n f_k}{h^n}$$



等距节点的插值公式

F—差分表

将
$$f[x_k, \mathbf{K}, x_{k+n}] = \frac{1}{n!} \frac{1}{h^n} D^n f_k$$

代入牛顿插值公式:

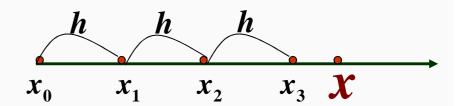
$$N_n(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1] \mathbf{W}_1(x) + \mathbf{L}$$

 $+ f[x_0, x_1, \mathbf{L}, x_n] \mathbf{W}_n(x)$

$$= f_0 + \frac{Df_0}{h} \mathbf{W}_1(x) + \frac{D^2 f_0}{2!h^2} \mathbf{W}_2(x) + \mathbf{L} + \frac{D^n f_0}{n!h^n} \mathbf{W}_n(x)$$



等距节点的插值公式



$$W_{n+1}(x) = W_{n+1}(x_0 + th) = (x - x_0)(x - x_1) + L + (x - x_n)$$

$$= (t - 0)h'(t - 1)h'(t - 2)h'...'(t - n)h$$

$$= (t - 0)(t - 1)(t - 2)...(t - n)'h^{n+1}$$

$$x = x_0 + th$$

$$x_k = x_0 + kh$$

$$x - x_k = (t - k)h$$

$$\begin{split} N_{n}(x) &= f(x_{0}) + f[x_{0}, x_{1}] \mathbf{W}_{1}(x) + \mathbf{L} + f[x_{0}, x_{1}, \mathbf{L} \ x_{n}] \mathbf{W}_{n}(x) \\ &= f_{0} + \frac{\mathsf{D}f_{0}}{h} \mathbf{W}_{1}(x) + \frac{\mathsf{D}^{2}f_{0}}{2!h^{2}} \mathbf{W}_{2}(x) + \mathbf{L} + \frac{\mathsf{D}^{n}f_{0}}{n!h^{n}} \mathbf{W}_{n}(x) \\ &= f_{0} + \frac{\mathsf{D}f_{0}}{h} th + \frac{\mathsf{D}^{2}f_{0}}{2!h^{2}} t(t-1)h^{2} + \mathbf{L} + \frac{\mathsf{D}^{n}f_{0}}{n!h^{n}} t(t-1)(t-2)...(t-n+1) \hat{h}^{n} \\ &= f_{0} + t\mathsf{D}f_{0} + \frac{t(t-1)}{2!} \mathsf{D}^{2}f_{0} + \mathsf{L} + \frac{t(t-1)\mathsf{L}(t-n+1)}{n!} \mathsf{D}^{n}f_{0} \end{split}$$



等距节点的插值公式

对于等距节点 $x = x_0 + th$,

牛顿F-插值公式可写成:

$$\begin{split} N_n(x) &= N_n(x_0 + th) \\ &= f_0 + t \mathsf{D} f_0 + \frac{t(t-1)}{2!} \mathsf{D}^2 f_0 + \mathsf{L} + \frac{t(t-1)\mathsf{L} \ (t-n+1)}{n!} \mathsf{D}^n f_0 \end{split}$$

$$x_0 \qquad x_1 \qquad x_2 \qquad x_3 \qquad x$$

$$x = x_0 + th$$

$$x_k = x_0 + kh$$

 $x - x_k = (t - k)h$

其余项为:

$$R_{n}(x) = \frac{f^{n+1}(x)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_{0})(x - x_{1}) + L + (x - x_{n}) = \frac{t(t-1)L(t-n)}{(n+1)!} h^{n+1}(x)$$

$$|R_{n}(x)| \pounds \left| \frac{t(t-1)L(t-n)}{(n+1)!} h^{n+1} \right| M$$

$$\times \hat{I} (x_{0}, x_{n})$$



B—差分表

类似有牛顿 B-插值公式

$$N_{n}(x_{0} + th) = f_{n} + t\tilde{N}f_{n} + \frac{t(t+1)}{2!}\tilde{N}^{2}f_{n} + L$$
$$+ \frac{t(t+1)L(t+n-1)}{n!}\tilde{N}^{n}f_{n}$$



例2.4 已知 $f(x) = \sin x$ 的函数表如下,分别用F-插值和B-插值公式求 $\sin 0.57891$ 的近似值。

解析

x 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 Sinx 0.38942 0.47943 0.56464 0.64422

x_i	$f_i = \sin x_i$	一阶差分	二阶差分	三阶差分	基函数
0.4	0.38942				1
0.5	0.47943	0.09001			t
0.6	0.56464	0.08521	- 0.00480		$\frac{t}{2}(t-1)$
0.7	0.64422	0.07958	- 0.00563	- 0.00083	$\frac{t}{3!}(t-1)(t-2)$
	1	t	$\frac{t}{2}(t+1)$	$\frac{t}{3!}(t+1)(t+2)$	



F一插值公式为

$$N_3(x_0 + th) = 0.38942 + 0.09001t - \frac{t(t-1)}{2!}, 0.00480 - \frac{t(t-1)(t-2)}{3!}, 0.00083$$

$$t = \frac{x - x_0}{h} = (0.57891 - 0.4) / 0.1 = 1.7891$$

$$\sin 0.57891$$
 » $N_3(0.57891) = 0.38942 + 0.09001′ 1.7891 - $\frac{1.7891° 0.7891}{2}$ ′ 0.00480$

$$+\frac{1.7891'\ 0.7891'\ 0.2109}{6}'\ 0.00083 = 0.54711$$

[一插值公式误差;

误差为

$$\left| R_3(0.57891) \right| = \left| \frac{(0.1)^4}{4!} ' 1.7891' 0.7891' (-0.2109)' (-1.2109) \sin x \right|$$
< 2 ' 10⁻⁶

B一插值公式为

$$N_3(x_4 + th) = 0.64422 + 0.07958t - \frac{t(t+1)}{2!}$$
, 0.00563
- $\frac{t(t+1)(t+2)}{3!}$ 0.00083

 $t = \frac{x - x_4}{h} = \frac{0.57891 - 0.7}{0.1} = -1.2109$

x_i	$f_i = \sin x_i$	一阶差分	二阶差分	三阶差分	
0.4	0.38942				1
0.5	0.47943	0.09001			t
0.6	0.56464	0.08521	- 0.00480		$\frac{t}{2}(t-1)$
0.7	0.64422	0.07958	- 0.00563	- 0.00083	$\frac{t}{3!}(t-1)(t-2)$
	1	t	$\frac{t}{2}(t+1)$	$\frac{t}{3!}(t+1)(t+2)$	

$$\sin 0.57891 \gg 0.64422 - 0.07958 ' 1.2109$$

$$- \frac{(-1.2109)' (-0.2109)}{2} ' 0.00563$$

$$- \frac{(-1.2109)' (-0.2109)' 0.7891}{6} ' 0.00083 = 0.54711$$

【注意】

当插值点x接近数据表头时,一般用向前插值公式,

而当插值点x接近数据表尾时,则采用向后插值公式。

华祖汉大学

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