### 第五章 曲线拟合

- □最小二乘拟合曲线
- □曲线拟合
- □样条函数插值

### 5.1最小二乘拟合曲线

■ 给定数据对(x<sub>1</sub>,y<sub>1</sub>),...,(x<sub>N</sub>,y<sub>N</sub>), 寻找函数 y=f(x);

设y=f(x)=Ax+B;

同时  $f(x_k) = y_k + e_k$ 

 $e_k$ : 测量误差

■目标:寻找"最佳"逼近表达式。

#### ■误差指标

■ 最大误差: 
$$E_{\infty}(f) = \max_{1 \le k \le N} \{ |f(x_k) - y_k| \}$$

■ 平均误差: 
$$E_1(f) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} |f(x_k) - y_k|$$

■ 均方根误差: 
$$E_2(f) = \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} |f(x_k) - y_k|^2\right)^{1/2}$$

re.

■ 定理(最小二乘拟合曲线)设N个点  $\{(x_k,y_k)\}_{k=1}^N$  横坐标  $\{x_k\}_{k=1}^N$  是确定的,最小二乘拟合曲线 y=Ax+B的系数是下列线性方程组的解,方 程称为正规方程:

$$A \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i^2 + B \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i = \sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i x_i$$
$$A \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i + BN = \sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i$$

标准是

$$\min E_2(f) = \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} |Ax_k + B - y_k|^2\right)^{1/2}$$

#### 证明:

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (Ax_i + B - y_i)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial A} = 0, \quad 2\sum_{i=1}^{N} (Ax_i + B - y_i)x_i = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial B} = 0, \quad 2\sum_{i=1}^{N} (Ax_i + B - y_i) = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} (Ax_i + B - y_i)x_i = 0 \Rightarrow A\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i^2 + B\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i = \sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i x_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} (Ax_i + B - y_i) = 0 \Rightarrow A \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i + BN = \sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i$$

### 最小二乘法

```
function [A,B]=Isline(x,y)
%x:1*N; y:1*N
xmean=mean(x);
ymean=mean(y);
sumx2=(x-xmean)*(x-xmean)';
sumxy=(y-ymean)*(x-xmean)';
A=sumxy/sumx2;
B=ymean-A*xmean;
```

■幂函数拟合y=Ax<sup>M</sup>, M为已知常数 系数

$$A = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N} x_k^M y_k\right) / \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N} x_k^{2M}\right)$$

### м.

#### ■ 5.2曲线拟合

■ y=Ce<sup>Ax</sup>的线性化拟合取对数,有ln(y)=Ax+ln(C); 令Y=ln(y),B=ln(C); 则Y=AX+B;由 $\{(x_k,y_k)\}_{k=1}^N$ ,变换为 $(X_k,Y_k)=(x_k,\ln(y_k))$ 由最小二乘求得A,B;则C=e<sup>B</sup>

■ y=Ce<sup>Ax</sup>的非线性最小二乘法

给定点 
$$\{(x_k, y_k)\}_{k=1}^N$$

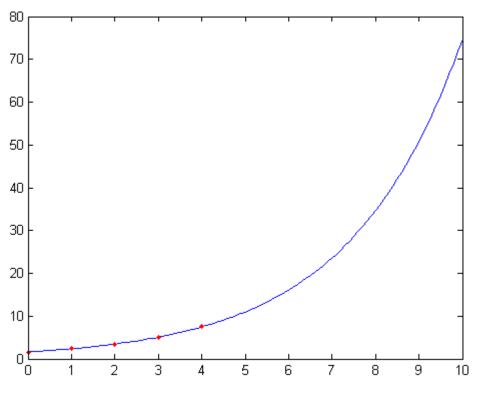
最小化 
$$E(A,C) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left( Ce^{Ax_i} - y_i \right)^2$$

最小化 
$$E(A,C) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (Ce^{Ax_i} - y_i)^2$$
 利用  $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial E}{\partial A} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial E}{\partial C} = 0 \end{cases}$  类似可求得正规方程。

×

■ 例 根据5个数据点(0.1.5)、(1,2.5)、(2,3.5)、(3,5.0)、(4,7.5),利用最小二乘法求指数拟合 v=Ce<sup>Ax</sup>

■ exm5 5.m



### 数据线性化变量替换

函数	线性变换形式	变量与常数的变化
$y = \frac{A}{x} + B$	$y = A\frac{1}{x} + B$	$X = \frac{1}{x}, Y = y$
$Ax = C_0 Ax$	$ \ln y = Ax + \ln C $	$X = x, Y = \ln y$
p187	•••	•••

## 线性最小二乘法

己知某函数的线性组合为:

$$f(x) = c_1 f_1(x) + c_2 f_2(x) + c_3 f_3(x) + \dots + c_M f_M(x)$$
  
其中  $f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_M(x)$  为M个已知线性独立函数  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_M$  为待定系数。

假设已经测出数据  $(x_1,y_1),(x_2,y_2),\cdots,(x_N,y_N),$ 

求解最小误差平方和:

$$E(c_1, c_2, \dots, c_M) = \sum_{k=1}^{N} (f(x) - y_k)^2$$

М

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
:  $\partial E / \partial c_i = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, M$ 

$$\sum_{k=1}^{N} \left( \left( \sum_{j=1}^{M} c_{j} f_{j}(x_{k}) \right) - y_{k} \right) (f_{i}(x_{k})) = 0, i = 1, \dots, M$$

■ 得到  $M \times M$  线性方程组

$$\sum_{j=1}^{M} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{N} f_i(x_k) f_j(x_k) \right) c_j = \sum_{k=1}^{N} f_i(x_k) y_k, i = 1, \dots, M$$

矩阵形式  $\sum_{j=1}^{M} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{N} f_i(x_k) f_j(x_k) \right) c_j = \sum_{k=1}^{N} f_i(x_k) y_k, i = 1, \dots, N$ 

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(x_1) & f_2(x_1) & \cdots & f_M(x_1) \\ f_1(x_2) & f_2(x_2) & \cdots & f_M(x_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f_1(x_N) & f_2(x_N) & f_M(x_N) \end{bmatrix}, y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = [c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_M]^T$$

有 
$$F^T F C = F^T y$$
  $\Leftrightarrow A = F^T F, B = F^T y$ 

当M很小时,由线性方 程组有效求解C AC = B М

例:假设测出一组 $(x_i,y_i)$ ,已知函数原型为

$$y(x) = c_1 + c_2 e^{-3x} + c_3 \cos(-2x)e^{-4x} + c_4 x^2$$

用已知数据求出待定系数ci的值。

Xi	0	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.92	0.99	1.2	1.4	1.48	1.5
y <sub>i</sub>	2.88	2.2576	1.9683	1.9258	2.0862	2.109	2.1979	2.5409	2.9627	3.155	3.2052

X = [0,0.2,0.4,0.7,0.9,0.92,0.99,1.2,1.4,1.48,1.5]';

y=[2.88;2.2576;1.9683;1.9258;2.0862;2.109; 2.1979;2.5409;2.9627;3.155;3.2052];

 $F=[ones(size(x)), exp(-3*x), cos(-2*x).*exp(-4*x), x.^2];$ 

A=F'\*F; B=F'\*y; c=uptrbk(A,B); c1=c'

linear\_ls.m

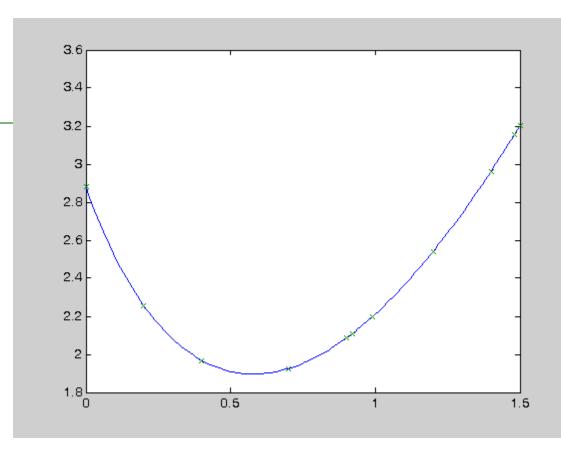
#### 图形显示

x0=[0:0.01:1.5]';

F1=[ones(size(x0)) exp(-3\*x0), cos(-2\*x0).\*exp(-4\*x0) x0.^2];

y1=F1\*c;

plot(x0,y1,x,y,'x')



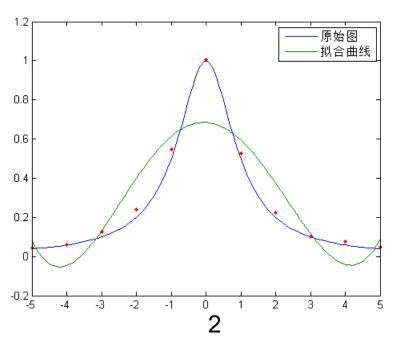
#### ■多项式拟合

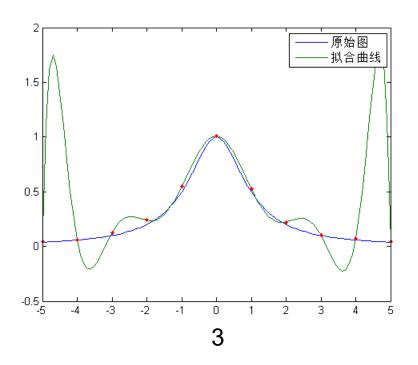
■ 取函数集合  $\{f_j(x) = x^{j-1}\}, j = 1, \dots, M+1$ 函数  $f(x) = c_1 + c_2 x + \dots + c_{M+1} x^M$ 

```
function C = Ispoly(X,Y,M)
  n=length(X);
  B=zeros(1:M+1);
  F=zeros(n,M+1);
  for k=1:M+1
     F(:,k)=X'.^{(k-1)};
  end
  A=F'*F;
  B=F'*Y';
  C=A\setminus B;
  C=flipud(C);
```

■例:对如下函数进行多项式拟合

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





(ls\_poly.m)

### 多项式摆动 (Runge现象)

- ■问题的提出:根据区间[a,b]上给出的节点做插值多项式p(x)的近似值,一般总认为p(x)的次数越高则逼近f(x)的精度就越好,但事实并非如此;若数据不具有多项式特性时,求出的曲线可能产生大的振荡;称为多项式摆动
- ■为解决Rung问题,引入分段插值;

### ■ 5.3样条函数插值

■ 设N+1个点 $\{(x_k, y_k)\}_{k=0}^N$ ,将图形分段,每段为一个低阶多项式 $S_k(x)$ ,分别位于区间  $[X_k, X_{k+1}]$ 、 $[X_{k+1}, X_{k+2}]$ ,在共同结点 $[X_{k+1}, y_{k+1}]$  处连接,函数集合 $\{S_k(x)\}$  形成一个分段多项式曲线: S(x)。

#### ■分段线性插值

$$S_k(x) = y_k + d_k(x - x_k)$$

- 斜率  $d_k = (y_{k+1} y_k)/(x_{k+1} x_k)$
- ■线性样条函数:

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} y_0 + d_0(x - x_0) & x \in [x_0, x_1] \\ \vdots \\ y_k + d_k(x - x_k) & x \in [x_k, x_{k+1}] \\ \vdots \\ y_{N-1} + d_{N-1}(x - x_{N-1}) & x \in [x_{N-1}, x_N] \end{cases}$$

■得到一系列折线段

## ■分段三次样条曲线

- 定义: 设N+1个点  $\{(x_k, y_k)\}_{k=0}^N$ ,  $a = x_0 < \dots < x_N = b$  如果存在N个三次多项式 $S_k(x)$ , 满足:
- 1.  $S(x) = S_k(x) = S_{k,0} + S_{k,1}(x x_k) + S_{k,2}(x x_k)^2 + S_{k,3}(x x_k)^3$  $x \in [x_k, x_{k+1}], k = 0, ..., N-1$
- **2.**  $S_k(x_k) = y_k, k = 0,...,N$  插值
- **3.**  $S_k(x_{k+1}) = S_{k+1}(x_{k+1}), k = 0, ..., N-2$  节点连续
- **4.**  $S'_k(x_{k+1}) = S'_{k+1}(x_{k+1}), k = 0, ..., N-2$  光滑连续
- 5.  $S_k''(x_{k+1}) = S_{k+1}''(x_{k+1}), k = 0, ..., N-2$  二阶导数连续

#### ■存在性

- 4N个系数(自由度),约束条件N+1+3(N-1) =4N-2;剩余两个端点约束。
- *S*(*x*) 为分段三次多项式,二阶导数在区间[**x**<sub>0</sub>,**x**<sub>N</sub>] 是分段线性,可作拉格朗日线性插值

$$S_k''(x) = S''(x_k) \frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}} + S''(x_{k+1}) \frac{x - x_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k}$$

记

$$m_k = S''(x_k), m_{k+1} = S''(x_{k+1}), h_k = x_{k+1} - x_k$$
  
 $x \in [x_k, x_{k+1}], k = 0, ..., N-1$ 

$$S_k''(x) = \frac{m_k}{h_k}(x_{k+1} - x) + \frac{m_{k+1}}{h_k}(x - x_k)$$
 积分两次,并引入两个积分常数

$$S_k(x) = \frac{m_k}{6h_k} (x_{k+1} - x)^3 + \frac{m_{k+1}}{6h_k} (x - x_k)^3 + p_k (x_{k+1} - x) + q_k (x - x_k)$$

■ 由条件2、3  $y_k = S_k(x_k)$ ;  $y_{k+1} = S_k(x_{k+1})$ 得到

$$y_k = \frac{m_k}{6} h_k^2 + p_k h_k$$
;  $y_{k+1} = \frac{m_{k+1}}{6} h_k^2 + q_k h_k$ 

■ 求解 p<sub>k</sub>,q<sub>k</sub> 得到三次多项式

$$S_{k}(x) = \frac{m_{k}}{6h_{k}}(x_{k+1} - x)^{3} + \frac{m_{k+1}}{6h_{k}}(x - x_{k})^{3} + (\frac{y_{k}}{h_{k}} - \frac{m_{k}h_{k}}{6})(x_{k+1} - x) + (\frac{y_{k+1}}{h_{k}} - \frac{m_{k+1}h_{k}}{6})(x - x_{k})$$

r

■ 简化为只包含未知系数 $\{m_k\}, k=0,...,N$ ,计算一阶导数

$$S'_{k}(x) = -\frac{m_{k}}{2h_{k}}(x_{k+1} - x)^{2} + \frac{m_{k+1}}{2h_{k}}(x - x_{k})^{2} - (\frac{y_{k}}{h_{k}} - \frac{m_{k}h_{k}}{6}) + (\frac{y_{k+1}}{h_{k}} - \frac{m_{k+1}h_{k}}{6})$$

$$S'_{k}(x_{k}) = -\frac{m_{k}h_{k}}{3} - \frac{m_{k+1}h_{k}}{6} + d_{k} \quad S'_{k-1}(x_{k}) = \frac{m_{k}h_{k-1}}{3} + \frac{m_{k-1}h_{k-1}}{6} + d_{k-1};$$

$$d_{k} = \frac{y_{k+1} - y_{k}}{h_{k}},$$

■利用条件4,得到

$$h_{k-1}m_{k-1} + 2(h_{k-1} + h_k)m_k + h_k m_{k+1} = u_k$$

$$u_k = 6(d_k - d_{k-1}), k = 1, ..., N-1$$

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#### ■端点约束

- 未知数为 $\{m_k\}, k=0,...,N$ ,方程组有N-1个,通过指定端点 $\mathbf{m_0}$ 、 $\mathbf{m_N}$ ,可求得全部未知值。
- 1.[紧压样条]已知 S'(x₀),S'(xℕ)

曲 
$$S'_{k}(x) = -\frac{m_{k}h_{k}}{3} - \frac{m_{k+1}h_{k}}{6} + d_{k}$$
,可得到
$$m_{0} = \frac{3}{h_{0}}(d_{0} - S'(x_{0})) - \frac{m_{1}}{2}$$
曲  $S'_{k-1}(x) = \frac{m_{k}h_{k-1}}{3} + \frac{m_{k-1}h_{k-1}}{6} + d_{k-1}$ ;可得到
$$m_{N} = \frac{3}{h_{N-1}}(S'(x_{N}) - d_{N-1}) - \frac{m_{N-1}}{2}$$

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■.[紧压样条]的线性方程组

$$\left(\frac{3}{2}h_0 + 2h_1\right)m_1 + h_1m_2 = u_1 - 3(d_0 - S'(x_0))$$

$$h_{k-1}m_{k-1} + 2(h_{k-1} + h_k)m_k + h_k m_{k+1} = u_k$$

$$k = 2, ..., N-2$$

$$h_{N-2}m_{N-2} + (2h_{N-2} + \frac{3}{2}h_{N-1})m_{N-1} = u_{N-1} - 3(S'(x_N) - d_{N-1})$$

### ■ 2.natural三次样条

$$m_0 = 0; m_N = 0$$

■ 3.外推样条

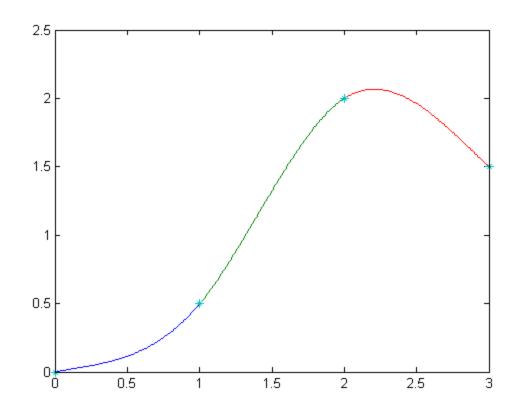
$$m_0 = m_1 - \frac{h_0(m_2 - m_1)}{h_1}$$
  $m_N = m_{N-1} - \frac{h_{N-1}(m_{N-1} - m_{N-2})}{h_{N-2}}$ 

■ 4.抛物线终结样条,在区间[ $\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{x}_1$ ]内  $S'''(x) \equiv 0$ 

$$[x_{N-1},x_N] \not \supset S'''(x) \equiv 0$$
  $m_0 = m_1; m_N = m_{N-1}$ 

■例5.12经过点[0 1 2 3; 0 0.5 2.0 1.5], 且一阶导数S'(0)=0.2,S'(3)=-1的三次紧压样 条曲线

exm5\_12.m



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- ■作业
- P181 #1(a) 5.1.3 第一题 (a)
- P183 #10 5.1.3 第10题
- P192 #1(a) 5.2.8 第一题 (a)

### ■曲线拟合Matlab实现

- Polyfit
- Csapi
- spline

- м
  - ■曲线拟合
  - polyfit命令

Polyfit 多项式数据拟合.

- polyfit(X,Y,N) 寻找阶为N的数据拟合多项式P(X) 系数,用最小二乘法。
- [P,S] = POLYFIT(X,Y,N) returns the polynomial coefficients P and a structure S for use with POLYVAL to obtain error estimates on predictions.

P 为长度N+1 多项式系数,以幂降序排列 P(1)\*X^N + P(2)\*X^(N-1) +...+ P(N)\*X + P(N+1).

其中: 格式: p=polyfit(x, y, n)

x和y为原始的样本点构成的向量

n为选定的多项式阶次

p为多项式系数按降幂排列得出的行向量。

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#### POLYVAL

- POLYVAL 计算多项式值.
- Y = POLYVAL(P,X), when P is a vector of length N+1 whose elements are the coefficients of a polynomial, is the value of the polynomial evaluated at X.
- $Y = P(1)*X^N + P(2)*X^(N-1) + ... + P(N)*X + P(N+1)$
- If X is a matrix or vector, the polynomial is evaluated at all points in X. See also polyvalm for evaluation in a matrix sense.

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# 例:已知的数据点来自 $f(x) = (x^2 - 3x + 5)e^{-5x} \sin x$ 用多项式拟合的方法在不同的阶次下进行拟合。

■ 拟合该数据的3次多项式: polyfit.m

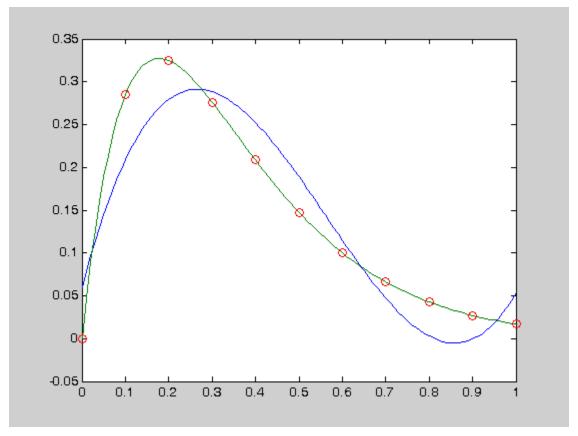
x0=0:.1:1; y0=(x0.^2-3\*x0+5).\*exp(-5\*x0).\*sin(x0); p3=polyfit(x0,y0,3); vpa(poly2sym(p3),10) % 多项式显示如下

ans =

2.839962923\*x^3-4.789842696\*x^2+1.943211631\*x+0.05975248921

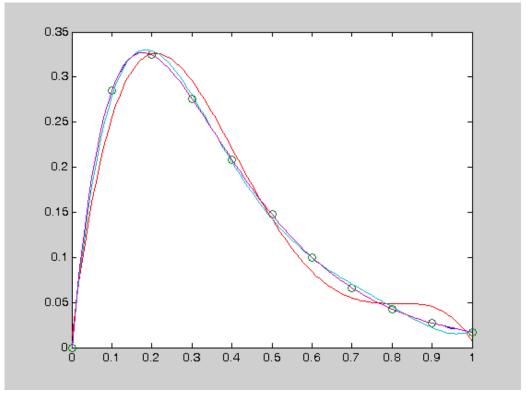
#### ■ 绘制拟合曲线:

x=0:.01:1; ya=(x.^2-3\*x+5).\*exp(-5\*x).\*sin(x); y1=polyval(p3,x); plot(x,y1,x,ya,x0,y0,'o')



#### ■ 不同的次数进行拟合:

```
p4=polyfit(x0,y0,4); y2=polyval(p4,x);
p5=polyfit(x0,y0,5); y3=polyval(p5,x);
p8=polyfit(x0,y0,8); y4=polyval(p8,x);
plot(x,ya,x0,y0,'o',x,y2,x,y3,x,y4)
```



## M

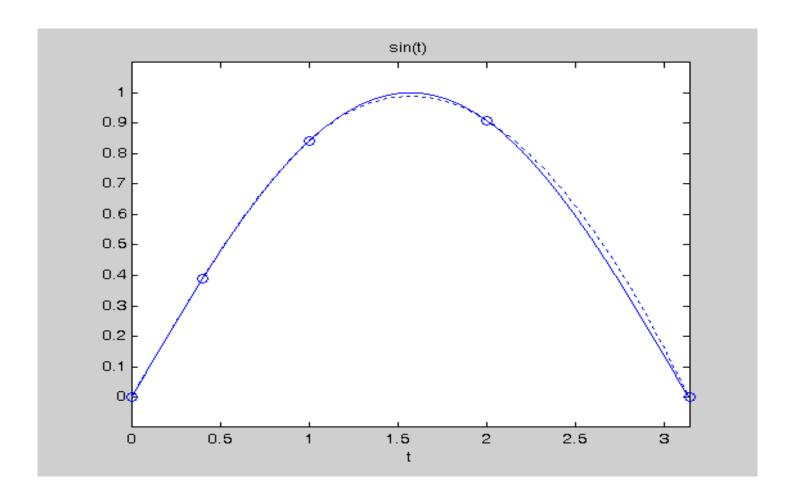
#### ■三次样条插值

- csapi Cubic spline interpolant with not-a-knot end condition (抛物线终结)
- PP = csapi(X, Y) returns the cubic spline interpolant (in ppform) to the given data (X, Y) using the not-a-knot end conditions.

```
csapi.m
■ 例:
       x0=[0,0.4,1,2,pi]; y0=sin(x0);
         sp=csapi(x0,y0), fnplt(sp,':'); hold on,
sp =
   form: 'pp'
    breaks: [0 0.4000 1 2 3.1416]
    coefs: [4x4 double]
    pieces: 4
    order: 4
    dim: 1
  ezplot('sin(t)',[0,pi]); plot(x0,y0,'o')
  sp.coefs
ans =
 -0.1627
          0.0076
                  0.9965
                              0
 -0.1627 -0.1876 0.9245 0.3894
  0.0244 -0.4804 0.5238
                         0.8415
  0.0244 -0.4071 -0.3637 0.9093
```

#### 在(0.4000,1)区间内,插值多项式可以表示为:

$$S_2(x) = -0.1627(x - 0.4)^3 - 0.1876(x - 0.4)^2 + 0.9245(x - 0.4) + 0.3894$$



#### ■ csape 以各种端点条件做三次样条插值.

- 格式: PP = csape(X,Y,CONDS)
- 'complete' : match endslopes (as given, with
- default as under \*default\*)
- 'not-a-knot' : make spline C^3 across first and last interior
- break (ignoring given end condition values if any)
- 'periodic': match first and second derivatives at first data
- point with those at last data point
- (ignoring given end condition values if any)
- 'second': match end second derivatives (as given,
- with default [0 0], i.e., as in variational)
- 'variational' : set end second derivatives equal to zero
- (ignoring given end condition values if any)

#### 函数spline

plot(x,y,'o',xx,yy)

- □功能 三次样条数据插值
- □格式 yy = spline(x,y,xx)
- □ (Ordinarily, the not-a-knot end conditions are used.)
- □**例**:对离散分布在y=exp(x)sin(x)函数曲线上的数据点进行样条插值计算:

```
x = [0 \ 2 \ 4 \ 5 \ 8 \ 12 \ 12.8 \ 17.2 \ 19.9 \ 20];

y = \exp(x).*\sin(x);

xx = 0:.25:20;

yy = \text{spline}(x,y,xx);
```

