几种多项式插值方法的应用与比较

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摘要:本文主要讨论插值法中Lagrange插值、Hermite插值、分段三次Hermite插值及三次样条插值,并在python中自己实现了这些算法。在此基础上,用不同的插值方法来逼近函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+25x^2}, \quad \text{比较了各个方法的误差及其优缺点。}$

关键词: Lagrange插值; Hermite插值; 分段三次Hermite插值; 三次样条插值; 误差

引言:许多实际问题都用函数来表示某种内在规律的数量关系,其中相当一部分函数是通过实验或观测得到的。在海洋和大气的研究中,许多观测数据都是以区间[a,b]上一系列xi与yi函数值给出的。还有的问题中,虽然 f(x)在某个区间 [a,b]上是存在的,有的还是连续的,但却只能给出 [a,b]上一系列点 x_i 的函数值,这只是一张函数表。因此,我们希望根据给定的函数表做一个既能反映函数 f(x)的特性,又便于计算简单函数 p(x),用 p(x)近似 f(x)。通常选一类较简单的函数(如代数多项式或分段代数多项式)作为 f(x),并使 f(x),对i=0,1,2…n成立.这样确定的 f(x)就是我们希望得到的插值函数。

一、几种插值方法的算法

1.1 Lagrange插值

已知定义在区间[a,b]上的函数f(x),满足 $f(x) \in C_{[a,b]}^n$,且 $f^{(n+1)}(x)$ 在[a,b]上存在。另有n+1个包含于[a,b]的插值节点 x_0,x_1,L_0,x_n ,对应函数值为 y_0,y_1,L_0,y_n ,则Lagrange插值的基函数为

$$L_{i}(x) = \frac{(x - x_{0})(x - x_{1}) \dots (x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i+1}) \dots (x - x_{n})}{(x_{i} - x_{0})(x_{i} - x_{1}) \dots (x_{i} - x_{i-1})(x_{i} - x_{i+1}) \dots (x_{i} - x_{n})}$$
(1)

n 次Lagrange插值多项式为

$$P_{n}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} y_{i}L_{i}(x)$$
(2)

1.2 Hermite插值

已知定义在区间[a,b]上的函数f(x),满足 $f(x) \in C^n_{[a,b]}$,目 $f^{(n+1)}(x)$ 在[a,b]上存在。另有n+1个 包含于[a,b]的插值节点 x_0,x_1,L_0,x_n ,对应函数值为 y_0,y_1,L_0,y_n ,对应的微商值为 y_0',y_1',L_0,y_n' , Hermite插值的基函数为

$$h_{i}(x) = [1 - 2(x - x_{i})l_{i}'(x_{i})]l_{i}^{2}(x)$$
(3)

$$H_i(x) = l_i^2(x)(x - x_i), i = 0,1,L, n$$
 (4)

2n+1 次Hermite 多项式为

$$H(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \left(y_i h_i(x) + y_i' H_i(x) \right)$$
(5)

其插值余项为

$$R(x) = f(x) - H(x) = \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(\xi)}{(2n+2)!} \omega_n^2(x)$$
(6)

其中、 $\xi \in (a,b)$

1.3 分段三次 Hermite 插值

分段三次 Hermite插值是函数拟合的基本方法,在基础研究和工程技术中有着非常重要的应用。

若 $f(x) \in C^{(1)}[a,b], a = x_0 < x_1 < ... < x_n = b$, 则 存在唯一的分段插值函数 I(x),满足 条件:

$$(1)I_n(x) \in C^{(1)}[a,b] \tag{7}$$

$$(2)I_n(x) = f(x_k), I_n(x_k) = f(x_k), k = 0, \dots, n;$$
(8)

 $(3)I_n(x)$ 在每个小区间 $[x_k, x_{k+1}]$ 上是关于x的三次代数多项式。

则称 $I_n(x)$ 为f(x)的分段三次 Hermite插值。

$$I_{n}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{i=n} (f(x_{i})\alpha_{i}(x) + f(x_{i})\beta_{i}(x))$$
(9)

$$a_{j}(x) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{x - x_{j}}{x_{j} - x_{j-1}}\right)^{2} \left(1 + 2\frac{(x - x_{j})}{x_{j-1} - x_{j}}\right) & x_{j-1} \leq x \leq x_{j}, j = 1, ..., n \\ \left(\frac{x - x_{j+1}}{x_{j} - x_{j+1}}\right)^{2} \left(1 + 2\frac{(x - x_{j})}{x_{j+1} - x_{j}}\right) & x_{j} \leq x \leq x_{j+1}, j = 0, ..., n-1 \\ 0 & x \notin [x_{j-1}, x_{j+1}] \end{cases}$$

$$\beta_{j}(x) = \begin{cases} (x - x_{j}) \left(\frac{x - x_{j-1}}{x_{j} - x_{j-1}}\right)^{2} & x_{j-1} \leq x \leq x_{j}, j = 1, ..., n \\ (x - x_{j}) \left(\frac{x - x_{j+1}}{x_{j} - x_{j+1}}\right)^{2} & x_{j} \leq x \leq x_{j+1}, j = 0, ..., n-1 \\ 0 & x \notin [x_{j-1}, x_{j+1}] \end{cases}$$

$$(10)$$

$$\beta_{j}(x) = \begin{cases} (x - x_{j}) \left(\frac{x - x_{j-1}}{x_{j} - x_{j-1}}\right)^{2} & x_{j-1} \leq x \leq x_{j}, \ j = 1, ..., n \\ (x - x_{j}) \left(\frac{x - x_{j+1}}{x_{j} - x_{j+1}}\right)^{2} & x_{j} \leq x \leq x_{j+1}, \ j = 0, ..., n-1 \\ o & x \notin [x_{j-1}, x_{j+1}] \end{cases}$$

$$(11)$$

1.4 三次样条插值

已知区间[a,b]上n+1个插值节点 x_0,x_1,L_0,x_n ,则三次样条插值函数为

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} S_1(x) \\ S_2(x) \\ L \\ S_n(x) \end{cases}$$
(12)

$$S_{i}(x) = \left(\frac{x - x_{i}}{h_{i-1}}\right)^{2} \left(1 + 2\frac{x - x_{i-1}}{h_{i-1}}\right) y_{i-1} + \left(\frac{x - x_{i-1}}{h_{i-1}}\right)^{2} \left(1 + 2\frac{x - x_{i}}{h_{i-1}}\right) y_{i}$$

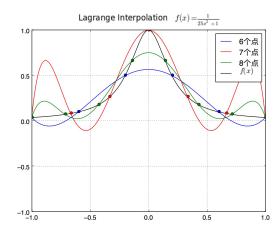
$$+\left(\frac{x-x_{i}}{h_{i-1}}\right)^{2}\left(x-x_{i-1}\right)m_{i-1}+\left(\frac{x-x_{i-1}}{h_{i-1}}\right)^{2}\left(x-x_{i}\right)m_{i}$$
(13)

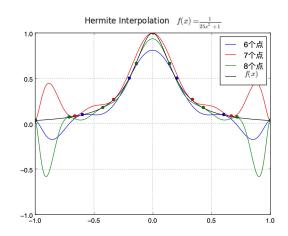
$$h_{i-1} = x_i - x_{i-1}, x_{i-1} \le x \le x_i, i = 1, 2, L, n$$
(14)

其中, m_i 为 S(x)在点 x_i 处的微商值。

二、Lagrange插值与Hermite插值对比

2.1 插值曲线对比





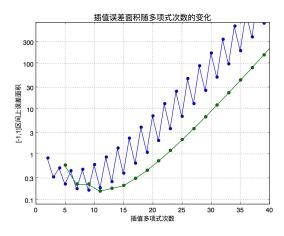
现象及分析:

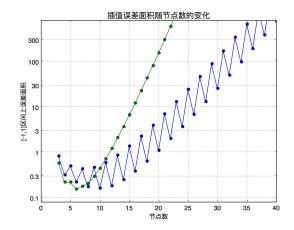
如上图,左侧为Lagrange插值,右侧为Hermite插值。

可以看出在选取节点数较少时(6~8个点):

- (1) 曲线两侧端点附近, 二者表现相当, 都有一定的偏离f(x)的现象。
- (2) 曲线中间,Hermite插值与 f(x) 更加贴近。原因是Hermite插值在节点处还符合一阶导数值相等。

2.2 误差对比





现象及分析:

如上图(误差面积*采用了对数坐标),蓝色为Lagrange插值,绿色为Hermite插值。

可以看出,随着选取节点数以及多项式次数的增加:

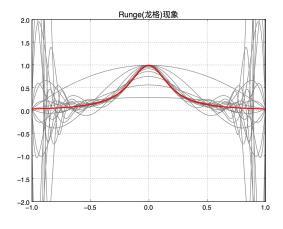
(1) 二者的误差面积都是先减少后增加,最终呈现指数增长的趋势。二者取得最小值时的多项式次数相近。

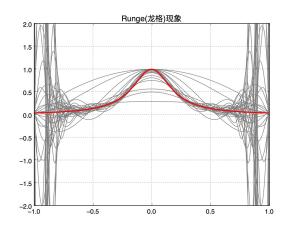
Lagrange插值在节点数10,次数9时为最小值。

Hermite 插值在节点数6,次数11时为最小值。

- (2) Lagrange插值误差面积呈现奇偶不同的现象。多项式次数为奇数(节点数偶数)时,误差较小; Hermite插值无此现象。其多项式次数均为奇数。原因不明。
- (3) 在多项式次数相同时,Hermite插值误差面积更小。原因是Hermite插值在节点处还符合一阶导数值相等,数据信息更完善。
- (4) 在节点数相同时,Lagrange插值误差面积更小。原因是在选取n+1个节点时,Lagrange插值多项式为n次而Hermite插值多项式为2n+1次。更高的多项式次数带来了更严重的数值不稳定现象。
 *误差面积指插值曲线与原函数曲线在区间[-1, 1]上所夹区域的面积。

2.3 Runge (龙格) 现象



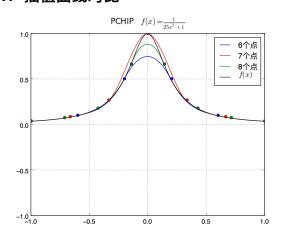


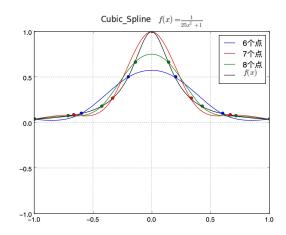
如上图,左侧为Lagrange插值的Runge现象,右侧为Hermite插值的Runge现象。

1901年,Carl David Tolmé Runge意外地发现,用插值多项式逼近函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+25x^2}$ 时出现了一些反常的现象。当次数变高时,插值多项式反而变得更不准确。事实上,当次数n趋于无穷时,该区间上的最大误差值也将趋于无穷大!

三、分段三次Hermite插值与三次样条插值对比

3.1 插值曲线对比

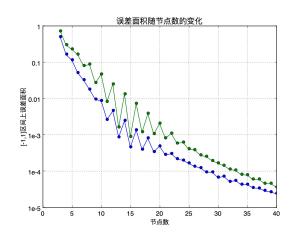




现象及分析:

如上图,左侧为分段三次Hermite插值(下文称PCHIP),右侧为三次样条插值(下文称Spline)。可以看出,PCHIP与 f(x) 更加贴近。原因是PCHIP在节点处的导数值采用了原函数的导数值,数据信息更完善;而Spline的导数值是计算出的,并未参照原函数。

3.2 误差对比



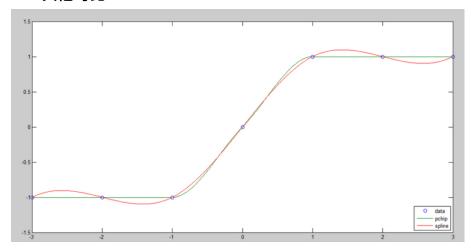
现象及分析:

如上图(误差面积*采用了对数坐标),蓝色为PCHIP,绿色为Spline。可以看出:

- (1) 二者误差面积均持续减少, 最终呈指数减少趋向于零。
- (2) PCHIP误差面积更小。原因同PCHIP曲线与 f(x) 更加贴近的原因。

^{*}误差面积指插值曲线与原函数曲线在区间[-1, 1]上所夹区域的面积。

3.2 其他对比



这里以X = [-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3] Y = [-1, -1, -1, 0, 1, 1, 1]为例。如上图,绿色是 PCHIP , 红色是 Spline。

Spline 构造 S(x) 的方式几乎与PCHIP构造 P(x) 的方式相同,Spline的算法在根据边界条件计算出节点处的导数值向量M后,再调用PCHIP算法所得即为 S(x) 。但是,Spline在xi处选择斜率的方式不同,使得 S"(x) 是连续的。这将产生以下效果:

Spline 产生更平滑的结果,即二阶导数连续。而 PCHIP一阶导数连续。不连续的两阶导数隐含着不连续的曲率。人的眼睛可以检测出图形上曲率的不连续。

如果数据由平滑函数的值组成,则 Spline 可获得更精确的结果。

如果数据不平滑,则PCHIP不会超过目标值,也不太震荡。

计算二者的时间开销相当, PCHIP 建立的难度更小。

PCHIP 是保形*的,而 Spline 不一定保形。

四、结束语

Lagrange插值和Hermite插值的优点是表达式简单明确。缺点是如果要增加插值节点,公式必须整个改变,增加了计算量。而且在插值节点较多、多项式次数较高时具有数值不稳定的缺点。所以当区间较大、节点较多时,常用分段低次插值.由于分段插值是局部化的,从而带来了计算上的方便,可以步进地进行计算,同时也具有内在的高度稳定性和较好的收敛性。分段插值的缺点在于不能保证连接点处的光滑性。

如果插值总体平滑很重要,应该考虑运用三次样条插值或三次Hermite插值。表格数据构成函数的导数不存在时,要使用三次样条插值;要求保形性时,要使用分段三次Hermite插值。三次样条插值也是最常用的插值算法。

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附录(算法实现及绘图Python代码):

1.Lagrange插值

```
# -*- coding:utf-8 -*-
# -----
# Python Lagrange-interpolation 拉格朗日插值
# Author: 陶睿 122345615@qq.com
# Date : 2015-10-18
# version 1.2
# -----
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy import integrate # 求定积分函数
# 函数名: Lagrange_Interpolation(X, Y, Yd, t)
# 功能: 拉格朗日插值算法
# 说明:
      X为自变量取值向量。共n+1个值。X[0]...X[n]。
#
      Y为对应X的函数值向量。共n+1个值。Y[0]...Y[n]。
      t是一个值或向量。计算t处的插值结果。如果t是向量,返回一个插值结果的向量。t应满足 X[0]<=t<=X[n]
      插值多项式Pn(x)的次数为n次。
      !需要import numpy。 X,Y,Yd为numpy.ndarray类型, t为numpy.float64类型或numpy.ndarray类型。
# 算法:
      Li(x) = £x_j = 0..n, j!=i (x - X[j]) / (X[i] - X[j])
      Pn(x) =  = 0..<math>, Li(x) 
# -----
def Lagrange_Interpolation(X, Y, t):
      n = X.size - 1
      Pn = 0 # Pn: 拉格朗日插值多项式 Lagrange polynomial
      for i in range(0, n + 1):
            L = 1 # L: 拉格朗日插值基函数 Lagrange basis polynomials
            for j in range(0, n + 1):
                   if (j != i):
                         L *= (t - X[j]) / (X[i] - X[j])
            Pn += Y[i] * L
      return Pn
if __name__ == '__main__':
      a = -1
      b = 1
      y = lambda x: 1 / (1 + 25 * x**2)
      testX = np.linspace(a, b, 2001)
      testY = y(testX)
      # 图3: Runge(龙格)现象, 并记录误差err
      fig3 = plt.figure(13)
      plt.title(u"Runge(龙格)现象", fontsize = 15)
      ax3_1 = fig3.add_subplot(111)
      ax3_1.set_ylim(-2,2)
```

```
# 计算err随n的变化
nMax = 40
nBest = nMax
errBest = 9999
err = np.zeros(50)
for n in range(nMax, 1, -1): \# n = nMax, nMax-1, ..., 2
       X = np.linspace(a, b, n + 1)
       Y = y(X)
       Pn = lambda x: Lagrange_Interpolation(X, Y, x)
       integrand = lambda x: abs(Pn(x) - y(x))
       err[n] = integrate.quad(integrand, a, b, limit = 2001)[0]
       #图3: Runge
       testF = Pn(testX)
       if (n <= 20):
              ax3_1.plot(testX, testF, color = 'gray', linestyle = "-", linewidth = 1)
#图3: Runge
ax3_1.grid(True)
ax3_1.plot(testX, testY, color = "red", linestyle = "-", linewidth = 2, label = u"原函数")
fig3.savefig(u"/Users/sky/Desktop/计算方法/Lagrange-interpolation_3.jpg")
nList = np.nonzero(err)[0]
errList = np.log10(err[err!=0])
#图4: err随节点数的变化
fig4 = plt.figure(4)
plt.title(u"插值误差面积随节点数的变化", fontsize = 15)
ax4_1 = fig4.add_subplot(111)
ax4_1.set_xlabel(u"节点数")
ax4_1.set_ylabel(u"[-1,1]区间上误差面积")
ax4_1.yaxis.set_ticks((-1, -0.52288, 0, 0.47712, 1, 1.47712, 2, 2.47712))
ax4_1.yaxis.set_ticklabels(('0.1', '0.3', '1', '3', '10', '30', '100', '300'))
ax4_1.set_ylim(-1.1, 2.9)
ax4_1.set_xlim(0,40)
ax4_1.plot(nList + 1, errList, color = 'blue')
ax4_1.plot(nList + 1, errList, 'o', color = 'blue')
ax4_1.grid(True)
fig4.savefig(u"/Users/sky/Desktop/计算方法/误差对比1_2.jpg")
#图2: err随多项式次数的变化
fig2 = plt.figure(2)
plt.title(u"插值误差面积随多项式次数的变化", fontsize = 15)
ax2_1 = fig2.add_subplot(111)
ax2_1.set_xlabel(u"节点数")
ax2_1.set_ylabel(u"[-1,1]区间上误差面积")
ax2_1.yaxis.set_ticks((-1, -0.52288, 0, 0.47712, 1, 1.47712, 2, 2.47712))
ax2_1.yaxis.set_ticklabels(('0.1', '0.3', '1', '3', '10', '30', '100', '300'))
ax2_1.set_ylim(-1.1, 2.9)
ax2_1.set_xlim(0,40)
ax2_1.plot(nList, errList, color = 'blue')
ax2_1.plot(nList, errList, 'o', color = 'blue')
ax2_1.grid(True)
fig2.savefig(u"/Users/sky/Desktop/计算方法/误差对比1_1.jpg")
#图1: Lagrange插值
```

n = 5

```
X1 = np.linspace(a, b, n + 1)
       X2 = np.linspace(a, b, n + 2)
       X3 = np.linspace(a, b, n + 3)
       Y1 = y(X1)
       Y2 = y(X2)
       Y3 = y(X3)
       testF1 = Lagrange_Interpolation(X1, Y1, testX)
       testF2 = Lagrange_Interpolation(X2, Y2, testX)
       testF3 = Lagrange_Interpolation(X3, Y3, testX)
       fig1 = plt.figure(11)
       plt.title("Lagrange Interpolation " + r'f(x) = \frac{1}{25x^2 + 1}, fontsize = 15)
       ax1_1 = fig1.add_subplot(111)
       ax1_1.set_ylim(-1, 1)
       ax1_1.plot(testX, testF1, color = "b", linestyle = "-", linewidth = 1, label = u'%d个点'%(n +
1))
       ax1_1.plot(testX, testF2, color = "r", linestyle = "-", linewidth = 1, label = u'%d个点'%(n +
2))
       ax1_1.plot(testX, testF3, color = "g", linestyle = "-", linewidth = 1, label = u'%d个点'%(n +
3))
       ax1_1.plot(testX, testY, color = "black", linestyle = "-", linewidth = 1, label = r'$f(x)$')
       ax1_1.plot(X1, Y1, 'o', color = 'b')
       ax1_1.plot(X2, Y2, 'o', color = 'r')
       ax1_1.plot(X3, Y3, 'o', color = 'g')
       ax1_1.grid(True)
       ax1_1.legend(loc='upper right')
       fig1.savefig(u"/Users/sky/Desktop/计算方法/Lagrange-interpolation_1.jpg")
```

2.Hermite插值

```
# -*- coding:utf-8 -*-
# -----
# Python Hermite-interpolation 埃尔米特插值
# Author: 陶睿 122345615@qq.com
# Date : 2015-10-18
# version 1.2
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy import integrate
# 函数名: Hermite_Interpolation(X, Y, Yd, t)
# 功能: 埃尔米特插值算法
# 说明:
      X为自变量取值向量。共n+1个值。X[0]...X[n]。
      Y为对应X的函数值向量。共n+1个值。Y[0]...Y[n]。
      Yd为对应X的导数值向量。共n+1个值。Yd[0]...Yd[n]。
      t是一个值或向量。计算t处的插值结果。如果t是向量,返回一个插值结果的向量。t应满足 X[0]<=t<=X[n]
      插值多项式Pn(x)的次数为2n+1次。
      !需要import numpy。 X,Y,Yd为numpy.ndarray类型, t为numpy.float64类型或numpy.ndarray类型。
# 算法:
#
      H2n+1 为 2n+1 次函数
      Lid(x[i]) = X = 0...n, j!=i 1/(X[i] - X[j])
      hi(x) = (1 - 2(x-X[i])*Ld(i,x)) * Li^2(x)
      Hi(x) = (x - X[i])*Li^2(x)
def Hermite_Interpolation(X, Y, Yd, t):
      n = X.size - 1
      P = 0 # P: 2n+1次埃尔米特插值多项式 Hermite polynomial of degree 2n+1
      for i in range(0, n + 1):
            L = 1 # L: 拉格朗日插值基函数 Lagrange basis polynomials
            Ld = 0 # Ld: L在t = X[i]处的导数
            for j in range(0, n + 1):
                   if (j != i):
                         L *= (t - X[j]) / (X[i] - X[j])
                         Ld += 1 / (X[i] - X[j])
            h = L^{**}2 * (1 - 2 * (t - X[i]) * Ld)
            H = L^{**}2 * (t - X[i])
            P += Y[i]*h + Yd[i]*H
      return P
if __name__ == '__main__':
      y = lambda x: 1 / (1 + 25 * x**2)
      yd = lambda x: -50*x / (625 * x**4 + 50 * x**2 + 1)
      a = -1
      b = 1
      testX = np.linspace(a, b, 2001)
      testY = y(testX)
```

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# 图3: Runge(龙格)现象,并记录误差err
fig3 = plt.figure(23)
plt.title(u"Runge(龙格)现象", fontsize = 15)
ax3_1 = fig3.add_subplot(111)
ax3_1.set_ylim(-2,2)
# 计算err随n的变化
nMax = 40
nBest = nMax
errBest = 9999
err = np.zeros(50)
for n in range(nMax, 1, -1): # n = nMax, nMax-1, ..., 2
       X = np.linspace(a, b, n + 1)
       Y = y(X)
       Yd = yd(X)
       H = lambda x: Hermite_Interpolation(X, Y, Yd, x)
       integrand = lambda x: abs(H(x) - y(x))
       err[n] = integrate.quad(integrand, a, b, limit = 2001)[0]
       #图3: Runge
       testF = H(testX)
       if (n <= 20):
              ax3_1.plot(testX, testF, color = 'gray', linestyle = "-", linewidth = 1)
       print "#n = ", n, "err = ", err[n]
       if(err[n] < errBest):</pre>
              nBest = n
              errBest = err[n]
print "nBest = ", nBest
print "errBest = ", errBest
#图3: Runge
ax3_1.grid(True)
ax3_1.plot(testX, testY, color = "red", linestyle = "-", linewidth = 2, label = u"原函数")
fig3.savefig(u"/Users/sky/Desktop/计算方法/Hermite-interpolation_3.jpg")
nList = np.nonzero(err)[0]
errList = np.log10(err[err!=0])
#图4: err随节点数的变化
fig4 = plt.figure(4)
plt.title(u"插值误差面积随节点数的变化", fontsize = 15)
ax4_1 = fig4.add_subplot(111)
ax4_1.set_xlabel(u"节点数")
ax4_1.set_ylabel(u"[-1,1]区间上误差面积")
ax4_1.yaxis.set_ticks((-1, -0.52288, 0, 0.47712, 1, 1.47712, 2, 2.47712))
ax4_1.yaxis.set_ticklabels(('0.1', '0.3', '1', '3', '10', '30', '100', '300'))
ax4_1.set_ylim(-1.1, 2.9)
ax4_1.set_xlim(0,40)
ax4_1.plot(nList + 1, errList, color = 'green')
ax4_1.plot(nList + 1, errList, 'o', color = 'green')
ax4_1.grid(True)
fig4.savefig(u"/Users/sky/Desktop/计算方法/误差对比1_2.jpg")
#图2: err随多项式次数的变化
```

```
fig2 = plt.figure(2)
       plt.title(u"插值误差面积随多项式次数的变化", fontsize = 15)
       ax2_1 = fig2.add_subplot(111)
       ax2_1.set_xlabel(u"节点数")
       ax2_1.set_ylabel(u"[-1,1]区间上误差面积")
       ax2_1.yaxis.set_ticks((-1, -0.52288, 0, 0.47712, 1, 1.47712, 2, 2.47712))
       ax2_1.yaxis.set_ticklabels(('0.1', '0.3', '1', '3', '10', '30', '100', '300'))
       ax2_1.set_ylim(-1.1, 2.9)
       ax2_1.set_xlim(0,40)
       ax2_1.plot(2 * nList + 1, errList, color = 'green')
       ax2_1.plot(2 * nList + 1, errList, 'o', color = 'green')
       ax2_1.grid(True)
       fig2.savefig(u"/Users/sky/Desktop/计算方法/误差对比1_1.jpg")
       #图1: Hermite插值
       n = 5
       X1 = np.linspace(a, b, n + 1)
       X2 = np.linspace(a, b, n + 2)
       X3 = np.linspace(a, b, n + 3)
       Y1 = y(X1)
       Y2 = y(X2)
       Y3 = y(X3)
       Yd1 = yd(X1)
       Yd2 = yd(X2)
       Yd3 = yd(X3)
       testF1 = Hermite_Interpolation(X1, Y1, Yd1, testX)
       testF2 = Hermite_Interpolation(X2, Y2, Yd2, testX)
       testF3 = Hermite_Interpolation(X3, Y3, Yd3, testX)
       fig1 = plt.figure(21)
       plt.title("Hermite Interpolation " + r'f(x) = \frac{1}{25x^2 + 1}, fontsize = 15)
       ax1_1 = fig1.add_subplot(111)
       ax1_1.set_ylim(-1, 1)
       ax1_1.plot(testX, testF1, color = "b", linestyle = "-", linewidth = 1, label = u'%d个点'%(n +
1))
       ax1_1.plot(testX, testF2, color = "r", linestyle = "-", linewidth = 1, label = u'%d个点'%(n +
2))
       ax1_1.plot(testX, testF3, color = "g", linestyle = "-", linewidth = 1, label = u'%d个点'%(n +
3))
       ax1_1.plot(testX, testY, color = "black", linestyle = "-", linewidth = 1, label = r'$f(x)$')
       ax1_1.plot(X1, Y1, 'o', color = 'b')
       ax1_1.plot(X2, Y2, 'o', color = 'r')
       ax1_1.plot(X3, Y3, 'o', color = 'g')
       ax1_1.grid(True)
       ax1_1.legend(loc='upper right')
       fig1.savefig(u"/Users/sky/Desktop/计算方法/Hermite-interpolation_1.jpg")
```

3.分段三次Hermite插值

```
# -*- coding:utf-8 -*-
# -----
# Python PCHIP 分段三次Hermite插值
# Author: 陶睿 122345615@qq.com
# Date : 2015-10-30
# version 1.0
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy import integrate
# 函数名: pchip(X, Y, Yd, t)
# Piecewise Cubic Hermite Interpolating Polynomial
# 功能: 分段三次Hermite插值算法
# 说明:
      X为自变量取值向量。共n+1个值。X[0]...X[n]。
      Y为对应X的函数值向量。共n+1个值。Y[0]...Y[n]。
      Yd为对应X的导数值向量。共n+1个值。Yd[0]...Yd[n]。
      t是一个值或向量。计算t处的插值结果。如果t是向量,返回一个插值结果的向量。t应满足 X[0]<=t<=X[n]。
      插值多项式Pn(x)的次数为3次。
      !需要import numpy。 X,Y,Yd为numpy.ndarray类型, t为numpy.float64类型或numpy.ndarray类型。
# 算法:
      对每一段[Xi, Xi+1]调用Hermite_Interpolation算法。
# -----
def Hermite_Interpolation(X, Y, Yd, t):
      n = X.size - 1
      P = 0 # P: 2n+1次埃尔米特插值多项式 Hermite polynomial of degree 2n+1
      for i in range(0, n + 1):
             L = 1 # L: 拉格朗日插值基函数 Lagrange basis polynomials
             Ld = 0 # Ld: L在t = X[i]处的导数
             for j in range(0, n + 1):
                    if (j != i):
                          L *= (t - X[j]) / (X[i] - X[j])
                          Ld += 1 / (X[i] - X[j])
             h = L^{**}2 * (1 - 2 * (t - X[i]) * Ld)
             H = L^{**}2 * (t - X[i])
             P += Y[i]*h + Yd[i]*H
      return P
def pchip(X, Y, Yd, t):
      import numpy
      n = X.size - 1
      def _pchip(t):
             yi = 0
             pos = 0 # t在区间[X[pos] , x[pos+1]]中
             for i in range(0, n):
                    if ((X[i] \le t) \text{ and } (t \le X[i+1])):
             yi = Hermite_Interpolation(X[pos: pos+2], Y[pos: pos+2], Yd[pos: pos+2], t)
             return yi
      if (type(t) == numpy.float64 or type(t) == float):
             return _pchip(t)
```

```
elif (type(t) == numpy.ndarray):
             P = np.zeros((t.size))
             for i in range(0, t.size):
                    P[i] = _pchip(t[i])
             return P
# -----
# End of pchip(X, Y, Yd, t)
# -----
if __name__ == '__main__':
      y = lambda x: 1 / (1 + 25 * x**2)
      yd = lambda x: -50*x / (625 * x**4 + 50 * x**2 + 1)
      a = -1
      b = 1
      testX = np.linspace(a, b, 2001)
      testY = y(testX)
      # 计算err随n的变化
      nMax = 40
      nBest = nMax
      errBest = 9999
      err = np.zeros(50)
      for n in range(nMax, 1, -1): \# n = nMax, nMax-1, ..., 2
             X = np.linspace(a, b, n + 1)
             Y = y(X)
             Yd = yd(X)
             H = lambda x: pchip(X, Y, Yd, x)
             integrand = lambda x: abs(H(x) - y(x))
             err[n] = integrate.quad(integrand, a, b, limit = 2001)[0]
             print "#n = ", n, "err = ", err[n]
             if(err[n] < errBest):</pre>
                    nBest = n
                    errBest = err[n]
      print "nBest = ", nBest
      print "errBest = ", errBest
      # 图2: err随节点数的变化
      fig2 = plt.figure(32)
      plt.title(u"误差面积随节点数的变化", fontsize = 15)
      ax2_1 = fig2.add_subplot(111)
      ax2_1.set_xlabel(u"节点数")
      ax2_1.set_ylabel(u"[-1,1]区间上误差面积")
      ax2_1.yaxis.set_ticks((-5,-4,-3,-2,-1,0))
      ax2_1.yaxis.set_ticklabels(('1e-5', '1e-4', '1e-3', '0.01', '0.1', '1'))
      ax2_1.set_ylim(-5, 0)
      ax2_1.set_xlim(0,40)
      nList = np.nonzero(err)[0]
      errList = np.log10(err[err!=0])
      ax2_1.plot(nList + 1, errList, color = 'blue')
      ax2_1.plot(nList + 1, errList, 'o', color = 'blue')
      ax2_1.grid(True)
      fig2.savefig(u"/Users/sky/Desktop/计算方法/误差对比2.jpg")
```

```
#图1: PCHIP
       n = 5
       X1 = np.linspace(a, b, n + 1)
       X2 = np.linspace(a, b, n + 2)
       X3 = np.linspace(a, b, n + 3)
       Y1 = y(X1)
       Y2 = y(X2)
       Y3 = y(X3)
       Yd1 = yd(X1)
       Yd2 = yd(X2)
       Yd3 = yd(X3)
       testF1 = pchip(X1, Y1, Yd1, testX)
       testF2 = pchip(X2, Y2, Yd2, testX)
       testF3 = pchip(X3, Y3, Yd3, testX)
       fig1 = plt.figure(31)
       plt.title("PCHIP " + r'f(x) = \frac{1}{25x^2 + 1}, fontsize = 15)
       ax1_1 = fig1.add_subplot(111)
       ax1_1.set_ylim(-1, 1)
       ax1_1.plot(testX, testF1, color = "b", linestyle = "-", linewidth = 1, label = u'%d个点
'%(n+1))
       ax1_1.plot(testX, testF2, color = "r", linestyle = "-", linewidth = 1, label = u'%d个点
'%(n+2))
       ax1_1.plot(testX, testF3, color = "g", linestyle = "-", linewidth = 1, label = u'%d个点
'%(n+3))
       ax1_1.plot(testX, testY, color = "black", linestyle = "-", linewidth = 1, label = r'$f(x)$')
       ax1_1.plot(X1, Y1, 'o', color = 'blue')
       ax1_1.plot(X2, Y2, 'o', color = 'red')
       ax1_1.plot(X3, Y3, 'o', color = 'green')
       ax1_1.grid(True)
       ax1_1.legend(loc='upper right')
       fig1.savefig(u"/Users/sky/Desktop/计算方法/PCHIP_1.jpg")
```

4.三次样条插值

```
# -*- coding:utf-8 -*-
# -----
# Python Cubic Spline 三次样条插值
# Author: 陶睿 122345615@qq.com
# Date : 2015-10-31
# version 1.0
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy import integrate
# -----
# 函数名: Cubic_Spline(X, Y, t)
# Cubic Spline Interpolation
# 功能: 三次样条插值算法(边界条件为端点处二阶微商已知且为0, 即s''(x0) = 0,S''(xn) = 0)
# 说明:
      X为自变量取值向量。共n+1个值。X[0]...X[n]。
#
      Y为对应X的函数值向量。共n+1个值。Y[0]...Y[n]。
      t是一个值或向量。计算t处的插值结果。如果t是向量,返回一个插值结果的向量。t应满足 X[0]<=t<=X[n]。
      插值多项式Pn(x)的次数为3次。
      !需要import numpy。 X,Y,Yd为numpy.ndarray类型, t为numpy.float64类型或numpy.ndarray类型。
# 算法:
      计算出M向量后。再调用分段三次插值的算法(pchip(X, Y, Yd, t))。
def Hermite_Interpolation(X, Y, Yd, t):
      n = X.size - 1
      P = 0 # P: 2n+1次埃尔米特插值多项式 Hermite polynomial of degree 2n+1
      for i in range(0, n + 1):
             L = 1 # L: 拉格朗日插值基函数 Lagrange basis polynomials
             Ld = 0 # Ld: L在t = X[i]处的导数
             for j in range(0, n + 1):
                   if (j != i):
                          L *= (t - X[j]) / (X[i] - X[j])
                          Ld += 1 / (X[i] - X[j])
             h = L^{**}2 * (1 - 2 * (t - X[i]) * Ld)
             H = L^{**}2 * (t - X[i])
             P += Y[i]*h + Yd[i]*H
      return P
def pchip(X, Y, Yd, t):
      import numpy
      n = X.size - 1
      def _pchip(t):
             yi = 0
             pos = 0 # t在区间[X[pos] , x[pos+1]]中
             for i in range(0, n):
                    if ((X[i] \le t) \text{ and } (t \le X[i+1])):
             yi = Hermite_Interpolation(X[pos: pos+2], Y[pos: pos+2], Yd[pos: pos+2], t)
             return yi
      if (type(t) == numpy.float64 or type(t) == float):
             return _pchip(t)
      elif (type(t) == numpy.ndarray):
```

```
P = np.zeros((t.size))
              for i in range(0, t.size):
                     P[i] = _pchip(t[i])
              return P
def Cubic_Spline(X, Y, t):
       import numpy
       def h(i):
              return (X[i + 1] - X[i])
       dds0 = 0
       ddsn = 0
       n = X.size - 1
       A = np.zeros((n + 1, n + 1))
       beta = np.zeros((n + 1))
       alpha = np.zeros((n + 1))
       alpha[0] = 1
       alpha[n] = 0
       beta[0] = 3.0/h(0) * (Y[1] - Y[0]) - h(0)/2 * dds0
       beta[n] = 3.0/h(n-1) * (Y[n] - Y[n-1]) - h(n-1)/2 * ddsn
       for i in range(1, n):
              alpha[i] = h(i-1)/(h(i-1) + h(i))
              beta[i] = 3*( (1-alpha[i])/h(i-1)*(Y[i] - Y[i-1]) \
                                   + (alpha[i]) /h(i) *(Y[i+1] - Y[i]) )
       for i in range(0, n + 1):
              A[i, i] = 2
              if (i < n):
                     A[i, i + 1] = alpha[i]
              if (i > 0):
                     A[i, i - 1] = 1 - alpha[i]
       M = numpy.linalg.solve(A,beta) #numpy.linalg.solve(A,B)是numpy中求解线性方程组的函数
       return pchip(X, Y, M, t)
# ------
# End of Cubic_Spline(X, Y, t)
if __name__ == '__main__':
       y = lambda x: 1 / (1 + 25 * x**2)
       a = -1
       b = 1
       testX = np.linspace(a, b, 2001)
       testY = y(testX)
       # 计算err随n的变化
       nMax = 40
       nBest = nMax
       errBest = 9999
       err = np.zeros(50)
       for n in range(nMax, 1, -1): \# n = nMax, nMax-1, ..., 2
              X = np.linspace(a, b, n + 1)
              Y = V(X)
              H = lambda x: Cubic_Spline(X, Y, x)
              integrand = lambda x: abs(H(x) - y(x))
              err[n] = integrate.quad(integrand, a, b, limit = 2001)[0]
              print "#n = ", n, "err = ", err[n]
              if(err[n] < errBest):</pre>
```

```
errBest = err[n]
       print "nBest = ", nBest
       print "errBest = ", errBest
       # 图2: err随节点数的变化
       fig2 = plt.figure(32)
       plt.title(u"误差面积随节点数的变化", fontsize = 15)
       ax2_1 = fig2.add_subplot(111)
       ax2_1.set_xlabel(u"节点数")
       ax2_1.set_ylabel(u"[-1,1]区间上误差面积")
       ax2_1.yaxis.set_ticks((-5,-4,-3,-2,-1,0))
       ax2_1.yaxis.set_ticklabels(('1e-5', '1e-4', '1e-3', '0.01', '0.1', '1'))
       ax2_1.set_ylim(-5, 0)
       ax2_1.set_xlim(0,40)
       nList = np.nonzero(err)[0]
       errList = np.log10(err[err!=0])
       ax2_1.plot(nList + 1, errList, color = 'green')
       ax2_1.plot(nList + 1, errList, 'o', color = 'green')
       ax2_1.grid(True)
       fig2.savefig(u"/Users/sky/Desktop/计算方法/误差对比2.jpg")
       #图1: Cubic_Spline
       n = 5
       X1 = np.linspace(a, b, n + 1)
       X2 = np.linspace(a, b, n + 2)
       X3 = np.linspace(a, b, n + 3)
       Y1 = y(X1)
       Y2 = y(X2)
       Y3 = y(X3)
       testF1 = Cubic_Spline(X1, Y1, testX)
       testF2 = Cubic_Spline(X2, Y2, testX)
       testF3 = Cubic_Spline(X3, Y3, testX)
       fig1 = plt.figure(41)
       plt.title("Cubic_Spline " + r'f(x) = \frac{1}{25x^2 + 1}, fontsize = 15)
       ax1_1 = fig1.add_subplot(111)
       ax1_1.set_ylim(-1, 1)
       ax1_1.plot(testX, testF1, color = "b", linestyle = "-", linewidth = 1, label = u'%d个点
'%(n+1))
       ax1_1.plot(testX, testF2, color = "r", linestyle = "-", linewidth = 1, label = u'%d个点
'%(n+2))
       ax1_1.plot(testX, testF3, color = "g", linestyle = "-", linewidth = 1, label = u'%d个点
'%(n+3))
       ax1_1.plot(testX, testY, color = "black", linestyle = "-", linewidth = 1, label = r'$f(x)$')
       ax1_1.plot(X1, Y1, 'o', color = 'blue')
       ax1_1.plot(X2, Y2, 'o', color = 'red')
       ax1_1.plot(X3, Y3, 'o', color = 'green')
       ax1_1.grid(True)
       ax1_1.legend(loc='upper right')
       fig1.savefig(u"/Users/sky/Desktop/计算方法/Cubic_Spline_1.jpg")
```

nBest = n