# 第五章 插值法与最小二乘法

王志明

wangzhiming@ies.ustb.edu.cn

## 本章内容

- 5.1 插值法概述
- 5.2 拉格朗日插值法
- 5.3 分段插值法
- 5.4 牛顿插值法
- 5.5 埃尔米特(Hermite)插值
- 5.6 样条函数与样条插值
- 5.7 数据拟合的最小二乘法

§ 5.1 插值法概述 § 5.1.1 插值问题

年份	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
人口(百万)	1.23	1.32	1.51	1.80	2.03	2.27	2.52

- 用简单函数逼近复杂或未知函数。
- •已知函数在一些节点上的函数值:

X	X <sub>o</sub>	X <sub>1</sub>	X <sub>2</sub>	•••	$\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{n}}$
f(x)	$f(x_o)$	$f(x_1)$	$f(x_2)$	•••	$f(x_n)$

寻找一个多项式, 在这些节点上与函数值相等, 在其 他点上近似函数值。

### § 5.1.2 插值多项式存在的唯一性

设 $P_n(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + ... + a_n x^n$ 有n+1个待定系数可求解下列方程组得到:

$$\begin{cases} P_n(x_0) = a_0 + a_1 x_0 + a_2 x_0^2 + \dots + a_n x_0^n = f(x_0) \\ P_n(x_1) = a_0 + a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_1^2 + \dots + a_n x_1^n = f(x_1) \\ \dots \\ P_n(x_n) = a_0 + a_1 x_n + a_2 x_n^2 + \dots + a_n x_n^n = f(x_n) \end{cases}$$

系数(Vandermonde)行列式:

$$V_{n}(x_{0}x_{1}...x_{n}) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_{0} & x_{0}^{2} & \cdots & x_{0}^{n} \\ 1 & x_{1} & x_{2}^{2} & \cdots & x_{2}^{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{n} & x_{n}^{2} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \prod_{j=0}^{i-1} (x_{i} - x_{j}) \neq 0$$

定理5.1 满足 $P_n(x_i) = y_i (i = 0,1,2,...,n)$ 的插值多项式 是唯一存在的。

线性方程:

$$P_{1}(x_{i}) = f(x_{i}), P_{1}(x_{i+1}) = f(x_{i+1})$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{0} + a_{1}x_{i} = y_{i} \\ a_{0} + a_{1}x_{i+1} = y_{i+1} \end{cases}$$

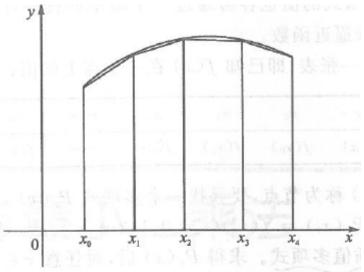


图 5-1 用直线近似代替 y=f(x)

$$a_1 = \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i}, a_0 = \frac{x_i y_{i+1} - x_{i+1} y_i}{x_i - x_{i+1}} = \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{x_i - x_{i+1}} x_i + y_i$$

$$P_1(x) = y_i + \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i}(x - x_i) = \frac{x - x_{i+1}}{x_i - x_{i+1}} y_i + \frac{x - x_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i} y_{i+1}$$

### 二次插值:

$$P_2(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$$
  
 $P_2(x_i) = y_i, (j = i, i + 1, i + 2)$ 

求解下列线性方程组:

$$\begin{cases} a_0 + a_1 x_i + a_2 x_i^2 = y_i \\ a_0 + a_1 x_{i+1} + a_2 x_{i+1}^2 = y_{i+1} \\ a_0 + a_1 x_{i+2} + a_2 x_{i+2}^2 = y_{i+2} \end{cases}$$

可解方程求解,也可采用如下技巧:

$$P_2(x) = P_1(x) + z(x), \quad z(x) = C(x - x_i)(x - x_{i+1})$$

$$P_2(x_{i+2}) = y_i + \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i} (x_{i+2} - x_i) + C(x_{i+2} - x_i) (x_{i+2} - x_{i+1}) = y_{i+2}$$

解得: 
$$C = \left(\frac{y_{i+2} - y_i}{x_{i+2} - x_i} - \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i}\right) / (x_{i+2} - x_{i+1})$$

$$P_{2}(x) = \frac{(x - x_{i+1})(x - x_{i+2})}{(x_{i} - x_{i+1})(x_{i} - x_{i+2})} y_{i} + \frac{(x - x_{i})(x - x_{i+2})}{(x_{i+1} - x_{i})(x_{i+1} - x_{i+2})} y_{i+1}$$

$$+ \frac{(x - x_{i})(x - x_{i+1})}{(x_{i+2} - x_{i})(x_{i+2} - x_{i+1})} y_{i+2}$$

$$P_1(x) = \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} f(x_0) + \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} f(x_1)$$

$$P_{2}(x) = \frac{(x - x_{1})(x - x_{2})}{(x_{0} - x_{1})(x_{0} - x_{2})} f(x_{0}) + \frac{(x - x_{0})(x - x_{2})}{(x_{1} - x_{0})(x_{1} - x_{2})} f(x_{1})$$

$$+ \frac{(x - x_{0})(x - x_{1})}{(x_{2} - x_{0})(x_{2} - x_{1})} f(x_{2})$$