

第五章 作业

1. 已知函数表

x_i	0.2	0.3	0.4
$f(x_i)$	0.04	0.09	0.16

则一阶差商 $f[0.2, 0.4]$ 为多少?

$$f[0.2, 0.4] = \frac{0.16 - 0.04}{0.4 - 0.2} = 0.6$$

2. 设 $f(0) = 0$, $f(1) = 16$, $f(2) = 46$, 则差商 $f[0,1]$ 、 $f[0,1,2]$ 为多
 $f(x)$ 的二次牛顿插值多项式怎样表达?

$$f[0,1] = \frac{16-0}{1-0} = 16 \quad f[0,1,2] = \frac{f[0,2] - f[0,1]}{2-1} = \frac{\frac{46-0}{2-0} - \frac{16-0}{1-0}}{2-1} = 7$$

$$\text{或: } f[0,1,2] = \frac{f[1,2] - f[0,1]}{2-0} = \frac{\frac{46-16}{2-1} - \frac{16-0}{1-0}}{2-0} = 7$$

$$N_2(x) = f(x_0) + \sum_{k=1}^2 f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] \prod_{j=0}^{k-1} (x - x_j)$$

$$= 0 + f[0,1](x-0) + f[0,1,2](x-0)(x-1) = 16x + 7x(x-1)$$

$$= 7x^2 + 9x$$

3. 设函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$, 试写它在插值节点组 $\{-1, 0, 1\}$ 上的插值多项式

用它计算 $x = \pm \frac{1}{3}$ 处之值。

x	-1	0	1
y	1/2	1	1/2

$$L_2(x) = \sum_{j=0}^2 f(x_j) l_j(x) = f(x_0) \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)} \\ + f(x_1) \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)} + f(x_2) \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{x(x-1)}{-1 \cdot -2} + 1 \cdot \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{1 \cdot -1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x+1)x}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (x^2 - x - 4x^2 + 4 + x^2 + x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

$$L_2\left(\pm \frac{1}{3}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{9} = \frac{17}{18}$$

$$\text{对比: } f\left(\pm \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{9}{10}$$

4. 令 $x_0 = 0$, $x_1 = 1$, 写出 $y(x) = e^{-x}$ 的线性插值多项式 $L_1(x)$, 并估计插值误差。

$$\begin{aligned} L_1(x) &= \sum_{j=0}^1 f(x_j) l_j(x) = f(x_0) \frac{(x-x_1)}{(x_0-x_1)} + f(x_1) \frac{(x-x_0)}{(x_1-x_0)} \\ &= 1 \cdot \frac{x-1}{-1} + \frac{1}{e} \cdot \frac{x-0}{1-0} = 1 - x + \frac{x}{e} \end{aligned}$$

$$E(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} p_{n+1}(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (x-0)(x-1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (x^2 - x)$$

$$|E(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$$

8. 如下列表函数：

x_i	0	1	2	3	4
$f(x_i)$	3	6	11	18	27

试计算此列表函数的差分表，并利用牛顿前插插值公式给出它的插值多项式。

f(x)	1	2	3	4
3	3	2	0	0
6	5	2	0	
11	7	2		
18	9			
27				

$$N_4(x + th) = \sum_{k=0}^4 \frac{\Delta^k f_0}{k!} \prod_{j=0}^{k-1} (t - j) = 3 + 3t + \frac{2}{2!} (t-1)t = t^2 + 2t + 3$$

9. 设有实验数据如下：

x	0	1	2	3	4
f	1.1	1.9	3.1	3.9	4.9

要求按最小二乘法拟合上述数据。经验公式为 $S(x) = a_0 + a_1 x$ 。

$$(\varphi_0, \varphi_0) = \sum_{i=0}^4 \omega_i = 5 \quad (\varphi_0, \varphi_1) = (\varphi_1, \varphi_0) = \sum_{i=0}^4 \omega_i x_i = 10$$

$$(\varphi_1, \varphi_1) = \sum_{i=0}^4 \omega_i x_i^2 = 30 \quad (f, \varphi_0) = \sum_{i=0}^4 \omega_i y_i = 14.9$$

$$(f, \varphi_1) = \sum_{i=0}^4 \omega_i x_i y_i = 1.9 + 6.2 + 11.7 = 19.6 = 39.4$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 10 \\ 10 & 30 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14.9 \\ 39.4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} a_0 &= 1.06, a_1 = 0.96 \\ S(x) &= 1.06 + 0.96x \end{aligned}$$

x	0.125	0.250	0.375	0.500	0.625	0.750
$f(x)$	0.79618	0.77334	0.74371	0.70413	0.65632	0.60228

14. 用上题数据计算 $f(0.385)$;

(1) 取 $x_0 = 0.250$, 用二次 Newton 前插公式;

(2) 取 $x_0 = 0.500$, 用二次 Newton 后插公式;

二者计算结果是否相同? 为什么?

$f(x)$	1	2
0.77334	-0.02963	-0.00995
0.74371	-0.03958	
0.70413		



$$h=0.125$$

$$N_2(x+th) = f_0 + \sum_{k=1}^2 \frac{\Delta^k f_0}{k!} \prod_{j=0}^{k-1} (t-j) = f_0 + \frac{\Delta f_0}{1!} t + \frac{\Delta^2 f_0}{2!} t(t-1)$$

$$= 0.77334 - 0.02963t - 0.00995/2 \cdot t(t-1)$$

$$t=0.135/0.125=1.08$$

$$0.77334 - 0.02963 \cdot 1.08 - 0.00995/2 \cdot 1.08 \cdot (1.08-1) = 0.74091$$

$$N_2(x+th) = f_n + \sum_{k=1}^2 \frac{\nabla^k f_n}{k!} \prod_{j=0}^{k-1} (t+j) = f_n + \frac{\nabla f_n}{1!} t + \frac{\nabla^2 f_n}{2!} t(t+1)$$

$$= 0.70413 - 0.03958t - 0.00995/2 \cdot t(t+1)$$

$$t=-0.115/0.125=-0.92$$

$$0.70413 + 0.03958 \cdot 0.92 + 0.00995/2 \cdot 0.92 \cdot (-0.92+1) = 0.74091$$

基本要求

- 拉格朗日插值法计算；
- 一次和二次分段拉格朗日插值法计算；
- 差商的计算，牛顿插值法计算；
- 最小二乘法数据拟合的法方程组方法。