

插值: $f(x)$ 定义在 $[a, b]$ 上, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n 为 $n+1$ 个插值点, 且 $y_i = f(x_i)$, $i=0, 1, \dots, n+1$,

寻求一个多项式近似 $P(x)$, s.t. $P(x_i) = f(x_i)$, $i=0, \dots, n+1$, $R(x) = f(x) - P(x)$ 为插值余项/误差.

令

多项式插值: $n+1$ 个点完全确定一个 n 次插值多项式. $P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$

$$P(x_i) = y_i \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_n x_0^n + a_{n-1} x_0^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x_0 + a_0 = y_0 \\ a_n x_1^n + a_{n-1} x_1^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x_1 + a_0 = y_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n x_n^n + a_{n-1} x_n^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x_n + a_0 = y_n \end{cases} \Rightarrow D = \begin{vmatrix} x_0^n & x_0^{n-1} & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1^n & x_1^{n-1} & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_n^n & x_n^{n-1} & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{i < j} (x_j - x_i) \neq 0$$

$\therefore (a_n, a_{n-1}, \dots, a_1, a_0)$ 存在且唯一 \Rightarrow 多项式插值唯一 \Rightarrow 插值存在?

1. Lagrange 插值: 引进 $l_k(x_k) = \begin{cases} 1, & x=x_k \\ 0, & x \neq x_k \end{cases}$

$$\therefore L_n(x) = l_0(x) \cdot y_0 + l_1(x) \cdot y_1 + \dots + l_n(x) \cdot y_n, \text{ 使得 } L_n(x) = 0 \cdot y_0 + \dots + 1 \cdot y_i + 0 \cdot y_{i+1} + \dots + 0 \cdot y_n = y_i$$

$$L_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n l_k(x) \cdot y_k, l_k(x) \neq 1 \text{ 不通过 } n+1 \text{ 个插值点}. \text{ 且 } l_k(x_0) = l_k(x_1) = \dots = l_k(x_{k-1}) = l_k(x_{k+1}) = \dots = l_k(x_n) = 0$$

$$l_k(x) = A \cdot (x-x_0) \cdot (x-x_1) \cdots (x-x_{k-1}) \cdot (x-x_{k+1}) \cdots (x-x_n), l_k(x_k) = k! \lambda \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{(x_k-x_0)(x_k-x_1) \cdots (x_k-x_{k-1})(x_k-x_{k+1}) \cdots (x_k-x_n)}$$

$$\Rightarrow l_k(x) = \frac{\prod_{j \neq k} (x-x_j)}{\prod_{j \neq k} (x_k-x_j)}, \text{ 若 } W_{n+1}(x) = (x-x_0)(x-x_1) \cdots (x-x_n), \text{ 则 } l_k(x) = \frac{W_{n+1}(x)}{(x-x_k) \cdot W'_{n+1}(x_k)}$$

$$\therefore L_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n y_k \frac{W_{n+1}(x)}{(x-x_k) W'_{n+1}(x_k)}$$

对于余项 $R(x) = f(x) - L(x)$, $R(x_0) = R(x_1) = \dots = R(x_n) = 0$

$$\therefore R(x) = k(x) \cdot (x-x_0) \cdot (x-x_1) \cdots (x-x_n) = k(x) W_{n+1}(x)$$

构造 X , 使得 $\varphi(t) = f(t) - L(t) - k(t) \cdot W_{n+1}(t)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有零点. x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, X ,

利用 Rolle Th: $\varphi^{(n)}(t) = 0$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有 $n+1$ 个零点. $\varphi^{(n+1)}(s) = 0 = f^{(n+1)}(s) - 0 - k(s) \cdot (n+1)!$ $\Rightarrow k(s) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(s)}{(n+1)!}$

$$\therefore R(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(s)}{(n+1)!} W_{n+1}(x)$$

2. Newton 插值: 具有递推性的插值

对于 $n+1$ 个插值点 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1} ; $\{1, (x-x_0), (x-x_0)(x-x_1), \dots, (x-x_0)(x-x_1) \cdots (x-x_{n-1})\}$ 为基,

$$N_n(x) = a_0 + a_1 (x-x_0) + a_2 (x-x_0)(x-x_1) + \dots + a_n (x-x_0)(x-x_1) \cdots (x-x_{n-1})$$

其中 a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n 用差商表示: def. $f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}$, $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = \frac{f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-2}, x_k] - f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-2}, x_{k-1}]}{x_k - x_{k-1}}$

$$\text{差商的性质: } f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{f(x_j)}{(x_j - x_0) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_k)}$$

$$f[x_0, \dots, x_k, \dots, x_k] = f[x_0, \dots, x_k, \dots, x_k], \Rightarrow f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = \frac{f[x_1, \dots, x_k] - f[x_0, \dots, x_{k-1}]}{x_k - x_0}$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!}, \xi \in [a, b]$$

$$\therefore \text{若 } \varphi(x) = f(x) - \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{f(x_j)(x-x_0)(x-x_1) \cdots (x-x_{j-1})(x-x_{j+1}) \cdots (x-x_n)}{(x-x_0) \cdots (x-x_{j-1})(x-x_{j+1}) \cdots (x-x_n)}, \varphi(x_0) = \varphi(x_1) = \dots = \varphi(x_n) = 0$$

$$\therefore \exists \xi, \varphi^{(n)}(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi^{(n)}(\xi) = 0 = f^{(n)}(\xi) - \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{f(x_j)}{(x-x_0) \cdots (x-x_{j-1})(x-x_{j+1}) \cdots (x-x_n)} \cdot n! \Rightarrow f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!}$$

$$\therefore P_0(x) = f(x_0), P_1(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0), \dots$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + (x - x_0)f[x, x_0], f[x_1, x_0] = f[x_0, x_1] + f[x, x_0, x_1](x - x_1), \dots$$

不断向右推移: $f(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1) + \dots + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n](x - x_0)(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_{n-1}) + f[x_1, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]W_{n+1}(x) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} N_n(x) + R_n(x)$

$$\therefore R_n(x) = f[x_1, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]W_{n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}W_{n+1}(x)$$

$$N_{n+1}(x) = N_n(x) + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}](x - x_0)(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_n)$$

3. Newton差分公式: 同样形式的插值, $X_k = x_0 + kh, k=0, 1, \dots, n$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{def: } & \Delta f_k = f_{k+1} - f_k & \therefore \Delta^2 f_k = (f_{k+2} - f_{k+1}) - (f_{k+1} - f_k) = f_{k+2} - 2f_{k+1} + f_k \\ & \nabla f_k = f_k - f_{k-1} & \Delta f_{k+1} \quad \Delta f_k \\ & \delta f_k = f_{k+\frac{1}{2}} - f_{k-\frac{1}{2}} & \text{def: 不等差 } \Delta f_k = f_k, \text{ 等差差 } E f_k = f_{k+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \Delta f_k = E f_k - I f_k = (E - I) f_k \Rightarrow \Delta^n f_k = (E - I)^n = \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} E^{n-j} (-1)^j = \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} E^{n-j} (-1)^j$$

$$\therefore \Delta^n f_k = \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} E^{n-j} (-1)^j f_k = \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} (-1)^j \cdot f_{k+n-j}$$

$$f_{n+k} = E^n f_k = (1+\alpha)^n f_k = \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} \Delta^j f_k.$$

$$f[x_k, x_{k+1}] = \frac{f_{k+1} - f_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k} = \frac{f_{k+1} - f_k}{h} \Rightarrow f[x_k, x_{k+1}, x_{k+2}] = \frac{f[x_{k+1}, x_{k+2}] - f[x_k, x_{k+1}]}{x_{k+2} - x_k} = \frac{\Delta^2 f_k / h}{2h} = \frac{\Delta^2 f_k}{2h^2}$$

$$\therefore f[x_k, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_{k+m}] = \frac{1}{m! h^m} \Delta^m f_k$$

$$\therefore \text{对 } t \text{ 的节点插值时, } X = x_0 + th, N_n(x_0 + th) = f_0 + t \Delta f_0 + \frac{t(t-1)}{2!} \Delta^2 f_0 + \dots + \frac{t(t-1) \dots (t-n+1)}{n!} \Delta^n f_0$$

$$R_n(x) = f^{(n+1)}(\xi) \frac{t(t-1) \dots (t-n+1) h^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} W_{n+1}(x) = \frac{t(t-1) \dots (t-n+1) h^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\xi)$$

4. Hermite插值

$$f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} \rightarrow f'(x_0) (X \rightarrow x_0) \Rightarrow \text{def: } f[x_0, x_0] = f'(x_0)$$

$$\therefore f[x_0, x_0, x_0] = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f[x_0, x_0, x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f[x, x_0] - f[x_0, x_0]}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} - f'(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0)}{(x - x_0)^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!} (x - x_0)^2 = \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!} \Rightarrow \therefore f[x_0, x_0, \dots, x_0] = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0)$$

$$\therefore \text{对 } f \text{ 的 Newton 插值: } f(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1) + \dots + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n](x - x_0)(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_{n-1})$$

$$\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!} (x - x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n$$

$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} W_{n+1}(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)^{n+1}$$

$$\text{① Hermite插值: } P(x_0) = f(x_0), P(x_1) = f(x_1), P(x) = f(x_2), P'(x_1) = f'(x_1)$$

$$P(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1) + A(x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

$$(x \rightarrow x_0) \Rightarrow P'(x_0) = f'(x_0), P'(x) = f[x_0, x_1] + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](2x - x_0 - x_1) + A((x - x_0)(x - x_2) + (x - x_1)(x - x_2) + (x - x_0)(x - x_1))$$

$$\therefore f'(x_1) = P'(x_1) = f[x_0, x_1] + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x_1 - x_0) + A \cdot (x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{f'(x_1) - f[x_0, x_1] - f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x_1 - x_0)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)}$$

② Hermitt 插值2: $H(x_k) = y_k$, $H(x_{k+1}) = y_{k+1}$, $H'(x_k) = m_k$, $H'(x_{k+1}) = m_{k+1}$

$$\text{设: } H(x) = \alpha_k(x) \cdot y_k + \alpha_{k+1}(x) \cdot y_{k+1} + \beta_k(x) m_k + \beta_{k+1}(x) m_{k+1} \quad \deg H \leq 3$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_k(x_k) = 1, \alpha_k'(x_{k+1}) = 0, \alpha_k''(x_k) = 0, \alpha_k'''(x_{k+1}) = 0 \\ \alpha_{k+1}(x_k) = 0, \alpha_{k+1}'(x_{k+1}) = 1, \alpha_{k+1}''(x_k) = 0, \alpha_{k+1}'''(x_{k+1}) = 0 \\ \beta_k(x_k) = 0, \beta_k'(x_{k+1}) = 0, \beta_k''(x_k) = 1, \beta_k'''(x_{k+1}) = 0 \\ \beta_{k+1}(x_k) = 0, \beta_{k+1}'(x_{k+1}) = 0, \beta_{k+1}''(x_k) = 0, \beta_{k+1}'''(x_{k+1}) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{对于 } \alpha_k(x): x_{k+1} \text{ 为重根} \Rightarrow \alpha_k(x) = \frac{ax+b}{(x_k-x_{k+1})^2} \cdot (x-x_{k+1})^2$$

$$\text{若 } \alpha_k(x_k) = 1, \alpha_k'(x_k) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} ax+b=1 \\ \frac{ax_k+b}{x_k-x_{k+1}} + a = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -\frac{2}{x_k-x_{k+1}} \\ b = 1 + \frac{2x_k}{x_k-x_{k+1}} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \alpha_k(x) = \left(1 + 2 \frac{x-x_k}{x_{k+1}-x_k}\right) \left(\frac{x-x_k}{x_{k+1}-x_k}\right)^2, \text{ 同理: } \alpha_{k+1}(x) = \left(1 + 2 \frac{x-x_{k+1}}{x_k-x_{k+1}}\right) \left(\frac{x-x_{k+1}}{x_k-x_{k+1}}\right)^2$$

$$\text{对于 } \beta_k(x): x_k \text{ 为重根, } x_{k+1} \text{ 为重根. } \Rightarrow \beta_k(x) = A \cdot (x-x_k)(x-x_{k+1})^2$$

$$\text{若 } \beta_k'(x_k) = 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{(x_k-x_{k+1})^2} \therefore \beta_k(x) = (x-x_k) \left(\frac{x-x_{k+1}}{x_k-x_{k+1}}\right)^2$$

$$\alpha_k(x), \alpha_{k+1}(x), \beta_k(x), \beta_{k+1}(x) \text{ 为 } H(x)$$

③ Hermitt 公式:

$$1. R(x) = f(x) - P(x) = k(x) \cdot (x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)$$

且 $\varphi(t) = f(t) - P(t) - k(t)(t-x_0)(t-x_1)(t-x_2) \text{ 有根 } x, x_0, x_1, x_2$

$$\therefore \varphi^{(4)}(\xi) = 0 = f^{(4)}(\xi) - k(\xi) \cdot 4! \Rightarrow k(\xi) = \frac{1}{4!} f^{(4)}(\xi)$$

$$2. \text{ 同理 } R(x) = \frac{1}{4!} f^{(4)}(\xi) (x-x_k)^2 (x-x_{k+1})^2$$

5. 分段件次插值: 简插值收敛速度高, 误差反而会变大 —— 龙格现象

使用折线插值道: $a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n = b$, $f_i = f(x_i)$, $h_k = x_{k+1} - x_k$, $h = \max_k h_k$

$J_h(x)$ 满足: $J_h(x) \in C[a, b]$, $J_h(x_k) = f_k$, $J_h(x)$ 在 $[x_k, x_{k+1}]$ 上连续可导

$$\therefore \text{当 } x_k \leq x \leq x_{k+1} \text{ 时: } J_h(x) = \frac{x-x_k}{x_{k+1}-x_k} f_{k+1} + \frac{x-x_{k+1}}{x_k-x_{k+1}} f_k$$

$$\therefore \max_{x_k \leq x \leq x_{k+1}} |f(x) - J_h(x)| \leq \frac{M_2}{2!} \max_{x_k \leq x \leq x_{k+1}} |(x-x_k)(x-x_{k+1})| = \frac{M_2}{2} \cdot \frac{(x_{k+1}-x_k)^2}{4} = \frac{M_2 \cdot h_k^2}{8}$$

$$\therefore |R(x)| \leq \frac{M_2 h^2}{8} \Rightarrow \therefore 0 \leq |f(x) - J_h(x)| \leq \frac{M_2 h^2}{8} \rightarrow 0 (h \rightarrow 0). \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} J_h(x) = f(x)$$

凸进光滑性: 分段三次 Hermitt 插值(略)

函数逼近: 用 $[a, b]$ 上简单的函数 $P(x)$ 近似复杂的函数 $f(x)$. $\rightarrow \psi_0, \psi_1, \dots, \psi_n$ 线性无关

对 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$, 且 $\psi^*(x) \in \Phi = \text{span}\{\psi_0, \psi_1, \dots, \psi_n\}$, s.t. $f(x) - \psi^*(x)$ 在某种度量下最小.

1. 度量方式: 范数 & 内积.

def. S 为线性空间, $x \in S$, 存在唯一常数 $\| \cdot \|$, s.t.

$$\text{① } \|x\| \geq 0 \text{ 且, } \|x\| = 0 \text{ iff. } x = 0 \quad \text{② } \|\alpha x\| = |\alpha| \|x\|, \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{③ } \|x+y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|, x, y \in S,$$

则称 $\| \cdot \|$ 为线性空间 S 上的范数.

eg. 在 $C[a,b]$ 上的 $f(x)$, 有 3 种常用范数:

$$\|f\|_\infty = \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x)|, \|f\|_1 = \int_a^b |f(x)| dx, \|f\|_2 = \left(\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

def. 设 X 是域 K 上的线性空间, $\forall u, v \in X$, 有 k 中一个满足上述 3 个条件的 (u, v) , 则称 (u, v) 为 X 上 u 和 v 的内积, $(u, v) = 0 \Leftrightarrow u, v \perp$

Th 2: X 是一个内积空间, $\forall u, v \in X$, 有 $|(u, v)|^2 \leq (u, u)(v, v)$ (柯西-施瓦茨不等式)

pf. $V = \text{odd}$. $\exists z = 0 \leq 0 = 0$. 证之.

$\forall \lambda, 0 \leq (u + \lambda v), u + \lambda v = (u, u) + 2\lambda(u, v) + \lambda^2(v, v)$.

$$\therefore z = -\frac{(u, v)}{(v, v)} \lambda \Rightarrow 0 \leq (u, u) - \frac{2(u, v)^2}{(v, v)} + \frac{(u, v)^2}{(v, v)} \Rightarrow |(u, v)|^2 \leq (u, u)(v, v)$$

Th 3: X 是一个内积空间, $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n \in X$, 存在 $G = \begin{pmatrix} (u_1, u_1) & (u_2, u_1) & \cdots & (u_n, u_1) \\ (u_1, u_2) & (u_2, u_2) & \cdots & (u_n, u_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (u_1, u_n) & (u_2, u_n) & \cdots & (u_n, u_n) \end{pmatrix}$ 为 Gram 矩阵.

则 G 逆 $\Leftrightarrow u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n$ 线性无关.

pf. G 逆 $\Leftrightarrow |G| \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n$ 线性无关

$$\begin{cases} (u_1, u_1)d_1 + (u_2, u_1)d_2 + \cdots + (u_n, u_1)d_n = 0 \\ (u_1, u_2)d_1 + (u_2, u_2)d_2 + \cdots + (u_n, u_2)d_n = 0 \\ \vdots \\ (u_1, u_n)d_1 + (u_2, u_n)d_2 + \cdots + (u_n, u_n)d_n = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{若有零解}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow (u_j, \sum_{k=1}^n d_k u_k) = 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad \text{即 } (u_j, u_i) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (\sum_{k=1}^n d_k u_k, \sum_{k=1}^n d_k u_k) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n d_k u_k = 0, \text{ 且 } d_k \neq 0. \quad \text{PPV.} \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow 内积定义得, $u \in X$, 则 $\|u\| = \sqrt{(u, u)}$, 由

① $\|u\| = \sqrt{(u, u)} \geq 0$, 且 $\|u\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow (u, u) = 0 \Leftrightarrow u = 0$

② $\|2u\| = \sqrt{(2u, 2u)} = \sqrt{2^2(u, u)} = |2| \cdot \|u\|$

③ $\|u+v\|^2 = \overline{(u+v, u+v)}^2 = (u+v, u+v) = (u, u) + 2(u, v) + (v, v) \leq (u, u) + 2\sqrt{(u, u)(v, v)} + (v, v) = \overline{(u, u) + \sqrt{(v, v)}}^2 = (\|u\|, \|v\|)^2$
 $\Rightarrow \|u+v\| \leq \|u\| + \|v\| \quad \Rightarrow \|u\| \text{ 遵循三角不等式.}$

def. 带权 $p(x)$ 之下的内积: $(f, g) = \int_a^b p(x) f(x) g(x) dx$,

① $\#(f, f) = \int_a^b p(x) f^2(x) dx \geq 0$, $(f, f) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f^2(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = 0$

② $(u+v, w) = \int_a^b p(x) (u(x) + v(x)) w(x) dx = \int_a^b p(x) u(x) w(x) dx + \int_a^b p(x) v(x) w(x) dx = (u, w) + (v, w)$

③ $(\alpha f, g) = \int_a^b p(x) \alpha f(x) g(x) dx = \alpha \int_a^b p(x) f(x) g(x) dx = \alpha (f, g)$

④ $(f, g) = \int_a^b p(x) f(x) g(x) dx = (g, f)$.

\therefore 引出范数 $\|f\|_2 = \sqrt{(f, f)} = \left(\int_a^b p(x) f^2(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

def. 最大-一致逼近多项式: $\|f(x) - p^*(x)\|_\infty = \min_{p \in P_m} \|f(x) - p(x)\|_\infty = \min_{p \in P_m} \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x) - p(x)|$

最小平方逼近多项式: $\left(\|f(x) - p^*(x)\|_2 \right)^2 = \min_{p \in P_m} \left(\|f(x) - p(x)\|_2 \right)^2 = \min_{p \in P_m} \int_a^b p(x) (f(x) - p(x))^2 dx$

最小二乘法: f 在 $a \leq x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_m \leq b$ 上有取值, $\|f - p\|^2 = \min_{p \in P_m} \left(\|f - p\|_2 \right)^2 = \min_{p \in P_m} \sum_{j=0}^m (f(x_j) - p(x_j))^2$

正交函数: $f(x)$ 和 $g(x)$ 带权 $p(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上正交 $\Leftrightarrow (f(x), g(x)) = \int_a^b p(x) f(x) g(x) dx = 0$

正交基底: $\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_n(x)$ 满足: $(\varphi_j, \varphi_k) = \int_a^b p(x) \varphi_j(x) \varphi_k(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0 & j \neq k \\ A_k > 0, & j = k \end{cases}$

$A_k \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ 正交基底是唯一的

正交多项式序列：给定函数 $p(x)$ ，由 $\{1, x, x^2, \dots, x^n\}$ 生成的正交多项式。

$$P_0(x)=1, P_1(x)=x+a_1 \Rightarrow P_1(x)=x+P_0(x) \cdot a_1 \stackrel{D}{\Rightarrow} (P_1, P_0)=(x, P_0)+a_1(P_0, P_0) \Rightarrow a_1 = -\frac{(x, P_0)}{(P_0, P_0)}$$

$$P_2(x)=x^2+H_1(x) \Rightarrow P_2(x)-x^2=a_0P_0(x)+a_1P_1(x) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0=(P_2, P_0)=(x^2, P_0)+a_0(P_0, P_0)+a_1(P_1, P_0) \\ 0=(P_2, P_1)=(x^2, P_1)+a_0(P_0, P_1)+a_1(P_1, P_1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1=-\frac{(x^2, P_0)}{(P_0, P_0)} \\ a_0=-\frac{(x^2, P_1)}{(P_0, P_1)} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore P_n(x)=x^n-\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{(x^n, P_j(x))}{(P_j, P_j)} P_j(x)$$

$\Rightarrow P_n(x)$ 满足：高次项为 1； $\forall Q_n(x) \in H_n$, $Q_n(x)$ 垂直于 $P_0(x), P_1(x), \dots, P_{n-1}(x)$ 的所有组合；

$$\textcircled{3} (P_n(x), Q(x))=0, Q(x) \in H_{n-1}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ 通过 } P_{n+1}(x)=(x-d_n)P_n(x)-\beta_n P_{n-1}(x)$$

$$\text{且 } P_n-P_{n+1} \text{ 是 } H_n \text{ 中的零次项，即 } P_n-P_{n+1}=d_n P_n+d_{n-1} P_{n-1}+\dots+d_0 P_0,$$

$$\therefore \forall j=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-2 \text{ 时 } (x P_n - P_{n+1}, P_j) = \left(\sum_{k=0}^n d_k P_k, P_j\right) = d_k \cdot (P_j, P_j) \quad \text{是 } H_n \text{ 中}$$

$$(x P_n, P_j) - (P_{n+1}, P_j) = (x P_n, P_j) = \int_a^b P(x) \cdot x \cdot P_n(x) P_j(x) dx = (P_n, x P_j) = 0 \Rightarrow d_0 = d_1 = \dots = d_{n-2} = 0$$

$$\text{当 } j=n-1 \text{ 时 } (x P_n - P_{n+1}, P_{n-1}) = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} d_k P_k, P_{n-1}\right) = d_{n-1} \cdot (P_{n-1}, P_{n-1})$$

$$(x P_n, P_{n-1}) - (P_{n+1}, P_{n-1}) = (P_n, x P_{n-1}) = (P_n, P_n) \quad \Rightarrow \therefore d_{n-1} = \frac{(P_n, P_n)}{(P_{n-1}, P_{n-1})}$$

$$\therefore (P_n, P_n - x P_{n-1}) = 0$$

$$\text{当 } j=n \text{ 时 } (x P_n - P_{n+1}, P_n) = \left(\sum_{k=0}^n d_k P_k, P_n\right) = d_n \cdot (P_n, P_n) \quad \Rightarrow \therefore d_n = \frac{(x P_n, P_n)}{(P_n, P_n)}$$

$$(x P_n, P_n) - (P_{n+1}, P_n) = (x P_n, P_n)$$

⑤ $\{P_n(x)\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上带权 $P(x)$ 的正交多项式序列，则 $P_n(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内有 n 个不同零点。

pf. 假设 $P_n(x)=0$ 的根都是偶重的，即 $P_n(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上不零点，不妨 $P_n(x)>0$ ，

$$\therefore 0=(P_n, P_0)=\int_a^b P(x) \cdot P_n(x) \cdot P_0(x) dx = \int_a^b P(x) P_n(x) dx > 0, \text{ 矛盾。}$$

$\therefore P_n(x)$ 有奇重根，不妨所有奇重根为 $a < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_m < b$, $\Rightarrow P_n(x)=(x-x_1)(x-x_2)\dots(x-x_m)$

$$\therefore \text{对 } (q(x) \cdot P_n(x)) = \int_a^b P(x) q(x) P_n(x) dx \neq 0$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{当 } m < n \\ \neq 0 & \text{当 } m \geq n \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \therefore q(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \geq n \Rightarrow q(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] = n$$

$\Rightarrow \therefore P_n \neq 0$.

\Rightarrow 当 $[a, b]=[-1, 1]$ 时， $P(x)=1$ 时，由 $\{1, x, x^2, \dots, x^n\}$ 生成的多项式： $P_n(x)=\frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} [(x^2-1)^n]$ ，称其为拉盖尔多项式。

$$\therefore \text{其首项系数 } A_n = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \cdot (2n)(2n-1) \cdots (n+1) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{n!} = \frac{(2n)!}{2^n (n!)^2}$$

$$\therefore \text{首项系数为 } 1 \text{ 的 Legendre 多项式为 } \widetilde{P}_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \cdot \frac{2^n (n!)^2}{(2n)!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} [(x^2-1)^n] = \frac{n!}{(2n)!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} [(x^2-1)^n]$$

$$\text{计算：} \textcircled{1} (P_m(x), P_n(x)) = \int_{-1}^1 P_m(x) P_n(x) dx = \frac{1}{2^{m+n} m! n!} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^m}{dx^m} [(x^2-1)^m] \cdot \frac{d^n}{dx^n} [(x^2-1)^n] dx \stackrel{\text{分部积分}}{=} A \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^m}{dx^m} (\) \cdot \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (\) dx$$

$$= A \cdot \frac{d^m}{dx^m} (\) \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (\) \Big|_{-1}^1 - A \cdot \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^{m+1}}{dx^{m+1}} (\) \cdot \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} (\) dx = \dots = (-1)^m A \cdot \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^{2m}}{dx^{2m}} (x^2-1)^{2m} \cdot \frac{d^{n-m}}{dx^{n-m}} (x^2-1)^{n-m} dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} (-1)^m A \cdot B \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^{n-m}}{dx^{n-m}} (x^2-1)^n dx = (-1)^m A \cdot B \frac{d^{n-m-1}}{dx^{n-m-1}} (x^2-1)^n \Big|_{-1}^1 = 0, & m \neq n \\ (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2m} (n!)^2} \cdot (2n)! \cdot \int_{-1}^1 (x^2-1)^n dx \stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} \frac{(2n)!}{(2^n n!)^2} \cdot \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n+1} t dt = \frac{(2n)!}{(2^n n!)^2} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 2n \cdot (2n-2) \cdots 2}{(2n+1)(2n-1) \cdots 3 \cdot 5} = \frac{2}{2^n n!} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore (P_m, P_n) = \begin{cases} 0 & , m \neq n \\ \frac{2}{2n+1} & , m = n \end{cases}$$

② $P_n(x) = (-1)^n P_n(x)$, $\therefore P_n(x) = (x-1)^n$ 为偶数， \therefore 奇数保值次仍为保值数，奇数加的奇数

③ $P_n(x)$ 在 $(-1, 1)$ 内有 n 个零点

④ 递推 $P_{n+1} = \frac{2n+1}{n+1} x \cdot P_n - \frac{n}{n+1} P_{n-1}$, $P_0 = 1$, $P_1 = x$

$$\text{全 } x \cdot P_n = d_0 \cdot P_0 + d_1 P_1 + \cdots + d_n P_n + P_{n+1} \Rightarrow x \cdot P_n - P_{n+1} > d_0 P_0 + d_1 P_1 + \cdots + d_n P_n + d_{n+1}$$

$$\forall j=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-2, (x \cdot P_n - P_{n+1}, P_j) = (\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} d_k P_k, P_j) = d_j (P_j, P_j) \Rightarrow d_0 = d_1 = \cdots = d_{n-2} = 0$$

$$(x \cdot P_n, P_j) = (x P_j, P_n) = 0$$

$$j=n \text{ 时}, (x \cdot P_n - P_{n+1}, P_n) = (\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} d_k P_k, P_n) = d_n (P_n, P_n) \Rightarrow d_n = 0$$

$$(x \cdot P_n, P_n) = \int_{-1}^1 x \cdot P_n^2 dx = 0$$

$$j=n-1 \text{ 时}, (x \cdot P_n - P_{n+1}, P_{n-1}) = (\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} d_k P_k, P_{n-1}) = d_{n-1} (P_{n-1}, P_{n-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow d_{n-1} = \frac{n}{2n-1} - \frac{2}{2n+1} \frac{2n-1}{2n+1} = \frac{n}{2n+1}$$

$$\text{且 } d_{n+1} = \frac{n+1}{2n+1} \Rightarrow x \cdot P_n = P_{n+1} + \frac{n+1}{2n+1} P_{n-1} \Rightarrow P_{n+1} = \frac{2n+1}{n+1} x \cdot P_n - \frac{n}{n+1} P_{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow [a, b] = [-1, 1], P(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \{1, x, x^2, \dots, x^n\} \text{ 为 } x \text{ 的 } n+1 \text{ 次多项式}$$

$$T_n(x) = \cos(n \arccos x), \text{ 设 } x = \cos \theta, \text{ 则 } T_n(x) = \cos n \theta$$

$$T_0(x) = \cos 0 = 1, T_1(x) = \cos(\arccos x) = x, T_2(x) = \cos(2 \arccos x) = 2x^2 - 1,$$

性质：① 递推： $\therefore T_n(x) = \cos(n \arccos x) = \cos(n \theta)$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \cos(n+1)\theta &= \cos n\theta \cos \theta - \sin n\theta \sin \theta \\ \cos(n-1)\theta &= \cos n\theta \cos \theta + \sin n\theta \sin \theta \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \cos(n+1)\theta &= 2 \cos n\theta \cos \theta - \cos(n-1)\theta \\ T_{n+1}(x) &= 2x T_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x) \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 从上得 $T_n(x)$ 的高次项系数为 $a_n = 2^{n-1}$, $n=1, 2, \dots$

$$\text{② 证: } \int_{-1}^1 P(x) T_n(x) T_m(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cos(n \arccos x) \cos(m \arccos x) dx$$

$$\stackrel{x=\cos \theta}{=} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \cos n\theta \cos m\theta (-\sin \theta) d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} \cos m\theta \cos n\theta d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} (\cos(m+n)\theta + \cos(m-n)\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & m \neq n \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & m = n \neq 0 \\ \pi & m = n = 0 \end{cases}$$

从递推可看出

③ 对偶性: $T_{2k}(x)$ 中包含有 x 的偶数幂, 从而对偶性: $T_{2km}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdots \frac{1}{2} \cdots \frac{1}{2} \cdots$

④ $T_n(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上有 n 个零点: $\therefore T_n = \cos(n\theta) = 0, n\theta \in [0, n\pi] \Rightarrow n\theta = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, k=1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\therefore \cos x = 0 \quad x = \cos \theta = \cos \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi, k=1, 2, \dots, n$$

*⑤ 记 $\tilde{T}_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} T_n(x)$, \tilde{T}_n 为所有最高次数为 1 的不超过 n 次的奇函数集合.

$$\text{即 } \max_{-1 \leq x \leq 1} |\tilde{T}_n(x)| \leq \max_{-1 \leq x \leq 1} |P(x)| \quad \forall P(x) \in \tilde{T}_n(x) \Rightarrow \|\tilde{T}_n\|_\infty = \min_{P \in \tilde{T}_n} \|P\|_\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{-1 \leq x \leq 1} |\tilde{T}_n(x)| = \min_{P \in \tilde{T}_n} \max_{-1 \leq x \leq 1} |P(x)| = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$$

使用切比雪夫多项式进行插值: t_{2n} 基点: 基点 $x_k = \cos \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi$, $k=1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\text{最大根值点 } x_k = \cos \frac{k\pi}{n}, k=0, 1, 2, \dots, n$$

使用 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n 进行插值

$$R_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x) = \left| \frac{f^{(n+1)}(s)}{(n+1)!} \cdot W_{n+1}(x) \right| \leq \frac{M_{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \max |W_{n+1}(x)|$$

$$\text{且 } \max |W_{n+1}(x)| = \max |(x-x_0)(x-x_1) \cdots (x-x_n)| = \max |\tilde{T}_{n+1}(x)| = \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$\text{此时 } x_k = \cos \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi$$

$$\text{此时 } R_n(x) \leq \frac{1}{2^n(n+1)!} M_{n+1} \text{ 为常数}$$

3. 最佳平方逼近

上面看到, $L_n(x)$ 比各多项式作最佳一致逼近,

而使用勒让德多项式则可以作最佳平方逼近

$$\text{若 } h \text{ 次多项式 } S^*(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n a_j^* \varphi_j \in H_n(x); \text{ 有 } \int_a^b (f(x) - S^*(x))^2 dx = \min_{S \in H_n} \int_a^b (f(x) - S(x))^2 dx,$$

即 $S^*(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上的 n 次最佳平方逼近多项式,

若将 H_n 表示 $\Phi = \text{span}\{\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n\}$, 则 S^* 为 f 在 Φ 上的最佳平方逼近函数.

$$\text{若 } S^*(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n a_j^* \varphi_j \Leftrightarrow \exists a_j^*, \text{ s.t. } \int_a^b P(x) \cdot (f(x) - \sum_{j=0}^n a_j^* \varphi_j)^2 dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{\partial I}{\partial a_k} &= \int_a^b P(x) \cdot (f(x) - \sum_{j=0}^n a_j^* \varphi_j) \cdot 2(-\varphi_j) dx = 0 \Rightarrow \int_a^b P(x) \cdot f(x) \cdot \varphi_j(x) dx = \sum_{j=0}^n a_j^* \int_a^b P(x) \cdot \varphi_j(x) \cdot \varphi_k(x) dx \\ \Rightarrow (f(x), \varphi_j(x)) &= \sum_{j=0}^n a_j^* \cdot (\varphi_j(x), \varphi_k(x)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} (\varphi_0, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_0, \varphi_1) & \cdots & (\varphi_0, \varphi_n) \\ (\varphi_1, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) & \cdots & (\varphi_1, \varphi_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (\varphi_n, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_n, \varphi_1) & \cdots & (\varphi_n, \varphi_n) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (f, \varphi_0) \\ (f, \varphi_1) \\ \vdots \\ (f, \varphi_n) \end{pmatrix} \text{ 即解得 } (a_0^*, a_1^*, \dots, a_n^*)'$$

注意到系数矩阵为 Gram 矩阵, 又 $\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$ 是线性无关的, 故 Gram 矩阵可逆

$$\therefore \text{方程仅有唯一解 } (a_0^*, a_1^*, \dots, a_n^*)' \Rightarrow S^*(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n a_j^* \varphi_j(x)$$

$$\text{而 } \forall S(x) \in \Phi, \int_a^b P(x) (f(x) - S(x))^2 dx = \int_a^b P(x) (f(x) - S^*(x) + S^*(x) - S(x))^2 dx = \int_a^b P(x) (f(x) - S^*(x))^2 dx + 2 \int_a^b P(x) (f(x) - S^*(x)) \cdot (S^*(x) - S(x)) dx$$

$$\text{其中 } 2 \int_a^b P(x) (f(x) - S^*(x)) \cdot (S^*(x) - S(x)) dx = 2(f - S^*, S - S^*) = 2(f - S^*, \sum_{j=0}^n b_j \varphi_j) = 2 \sum_{j=0}^n b_j (f - S^*, \varphi_j)$$

$$= 2 \sum_{j=0}^n b_j \cdot \int_a^b P(x) (f(x) - S^*(x)) \cdot \varphi_j(x) dx = 0$$

$$\therefore \int_a^b P(x) (f(x) - S(x))^2 dx \geq \int_a^b P(x) (f(x) - S^*(x))^2 dx$$

$$\therefore \|S(x)\|_2^2 = (f - S^*, f - S^*) = (f - S^*, f) - (f - S^*, S^*) = (f - S^*, f) = (f, f) - (S^*, f) = \|f\|_2^2 - \sum_{j=0}^n a_j^* (f, \varphi_j)$$

$$\text{且 } \varphi_k(x) = x^k, P(x) = 1, b_j: (\varphi_j, \varphi_k) = \int_0^1 x^{j+k} dx = \frac{1}{1+j+k},$$

$$\therefore \text{Gram 矩阵为 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n+1} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n+2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{n+1} & \frac{1}{n+2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2n+1} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 称之为 Hilbert 矩阵, 可得出相应回代 } a^*$$

但是注意到, 当 $n \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, Hilbert 矩阵是病态的, 所以想到利用正交多项式

$$\Rightarrow \text{diag}((\varphi_0, \varphi_0), (\varphi_1, \varphi_1), \dots, (\varphi_n, \varphi_n)) \cdot (a_0^*, a_1^*, \dots, a_n^*)' = ((f, \varphi_0), (f, \varphi_1), \dots, (f, \varphi_n))'$$

$$\Rightarrow a_i^* = \frac{(f, \varphi_i)}{(\varphi_i, \varphi_i)} \Rightarrow S_n^*(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(f, \varphi_k)}{(\varphi_k, \varphi_k)} \varphi_k(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(f, \varphi_k)}{\|\varphi_k\|_2^2} \varphi_k(x)$$

$$\|S_n(x)\|_2^2 = (f - S_n^*, f - S_n^*) = (f - S_n^*, f) = (f, f) - (S_n^*, f) = \|f\|_2^2 - \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(f, \varphi_k)}{\|\varphi_k\|_2^2} \varphi_k, f \right) = \|f\|_2^2 - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(f, \varphi_k)^2}{\|\varphi_k\|_2^2} \geq 0$$

$$\therefore \text{Bessel 不等式}, \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(f, \varphi_k)^2}{\|\varphi_k\|_2^2} \leq \|f\|_2^2$$

特别地, 使用单边正交基时, $a_k^* = \frac{(f, \varphi_k)}{(\varphi_k, \varphi_k)} = \frac{2k+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \cdot \varphi_k(x) dx = \frac{2k+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \cdot P_k(x) dx$

$$\|S_k(x)\|_2^2 = \|f\|_2^2 - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(f, \varphi_k)^2}{\|\varphi_k\|_2^2} = \int_{-1}^1 f^2(x) dx - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{2}{2k+1} a_k^{*2}$$

Th: ① $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|f(x) - S_n^*(x)\|_2 = 0$, ② f 是滑性较小时, $f \cdot S_n^*(x) \rightarrow f(x)$

③ 在收敛于 1 的 n 次多项式中, 勒让德多项式 $P_n(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上的平均误差最小.

$$\text{pf. } \forall Q(x) \in \tilde{H}_n(x), \text{ 则 } Q_n(x) - \tilde{P}_n(x) \in H_{n-1} \Rightarrow Q_n(x) = \tilde{P}_n(x) + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a_k \tilde{P}_k(x)$$

$$\therefore \|Q(x)\|_2^2 \geq (Q(x), Q(x)) = (\tilde{P}_n(x) + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a_k \tilde{P}_k(x), \tilde{P}_n(x) + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a_k \tilde{P}_k(x))$$

$$= (\tilde{P}_n, \tilde{P}_n) + 2 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a_k \cdot (\tilde{P}_n(x), \tilde{P}_k(x)) + \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a_k \tilde{P}_k(x), \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a_k \tilde{P}_k(x) \right)$$

$$= (\tilde{P}_n, \tilde{P}_n) + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a_k^2 (\tilde{P}_k(x), \tilde{P}_k(x)) \geq (\tilde{P}_n(x), \tilde{P}_n(x)), \text{ 由 } 3 \text{ 式 } \Leftrightarrow a_0 = a_1 = \dots = a_n = 0$$

\therefore 最佳平方逼近 \Leftrightarrow 算出 $\tilde{P}_k(x)$, 再算出 (f, \tilde{P}_k) (待定系数).

4. 由组向量二乘法求解: 已有 $(x_i, y_i), i=0, 1, \dots, m \gg n$

$$\text{给定 } \Psi = \{\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n\}, \text{ 令 } S^*(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n a_j^* \varphi_j, \text{ 且 } S^*(x) \text{ 满足 } \|S^*\|_2^2 = \sum_{i=0}^m \delta_i^2 = \sum_{i=0}^m [S^*(x_i) - f(x_i)]^2 = \min_{S \in \Phi} \sum_{i=0}^m (S - f)^2$$

$$\text{若加入权重: } \|S\|_2^2 = \sum_{i=0}^m W(x_i) \cdot (S(x_i) - f(x_i))^2 = \min_{S \in \Phi} \sum_{i=0}^m W(x_i) \cdot (S(x_i) - f(x_i))^2$$

$$\therefore J(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n) = \sum_{i=0}^m W(x_i) \cdot \left(\sum_{k=0}^n a_k \varphi_k(x_i) - f(x_i) \right)^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial J}{\partial a_i} = \sum_{i=0}^m W(x_i) \cdot \left(\sum_{k=0}^n a_k \varphi_k(x_i) - f(x_i) \right) \cdot \varphi_i(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^m W(x_i) \cdot f(x_i) \cdot \varphi_i(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \cdot \sum_{i=0}^m W(x_i) \cdot \varphi_i(x) \cdot \varphi_k(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{由 } (\varphi_i, \varphi_j) = \sum_{i=0}^m W(x_i) \cdot \varphi_i(x_i) \cdot \varphi_j(x_i), \therefore (a_0^*, a_1^*, \dots, a_n^*)' \text{ 是以下方程组的解:}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (\varphi_0, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_0, \varphi_1) & \cdots & (\varphi_0, \varphi_n) \\ (\varphi_1, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) & \cdots & (\varphi_1, \varphi_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (\varphi_n, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_n, \varphi_1) & \cdots & (\varphi_n, \varphi_n) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (f, \varphi_0) \\ (f, \varphi_1) \\ \vdots \\ (f, \varphi_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

但是该矩阵不一定是可逆的, 因为 (,) 是内积, 有一种退化情况
 $(\varphi_j, \varphi_j) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=0}^m W(x_i) \varphi_j(x_i) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \varphi_j(x_i) = 0, i = 0, 1, \dots, m$
 $\Leftrightarrow \varphi_j(x) = 0$

又: Haar 条件, $\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n \in C[a, b]$ 的线性组合在 $\{x_i, i=0, 1, \dots, m\}$ 上至多只有 n 个不同的零点.

$\Rightarrow 1, x, x^2, \dots, x^n$ 满足 Haar 条件

如果 $\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_n(x)$ 满足 Haar 条件, 则矩阵可逆, 且可证明: $S^*(x)$ 是最小二乘解

$$\forall S \in \Phi, \sum_{i=0}^m W(x_i) \cdot (S(x_i) - f(x_i))^2 = \sum_{i=0}^m W(x_i) \cdot (S(x_i) - S^*(x_i) + S^*(x_i) - f(x_i))^2$$

$$\geq \sum_{i=0}^m W(x_i) \cdot (S^*(x_i) - f(x_i))^2 + 2 \sum_{i=0}^m W(x_i) \cdot (S(x_i) - S^*(x_i)) \cdot (S^*(x_i) - f(x_i))$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^m W(x_i) \cdot (S(x_i) - S^*(x_i)) \cdot (S^*(x_i) - f(x_i)) = \sum_{i=0}^m W(x_i) \cdot \sum_{j=0}^n b_j \varphi_j(x_i) \cdot (S^*(x_i) - f(x_i)) = 0. \quad \#$$

使用上述结论时, $(\varphi_j, \varphi_k) = \sum_{i=0}^m W(x_i) \varphi_j(x_i) \cdot \varphi_k(x_i) = 0, j \neq k, a_k^* = \frac{(f, \varphi_k)}{(\varphi_k, \varphi_k)}$

而多项式为 $P_0(x) = 1, P_1(x) = (x - d_1) P_0(x), P_{k+1}(x) = (x - d_{k+1}) P_k(x) - \beta_k P_{k-1}(x)$,

$$\alpha_{k+1} = \frac{(x P_k, P_k)}{(P_k, P_k)}, \beta_k = \frac{(P_k, P_k)}{(P_{k-1}, P_{k-1})}$$

\therefore 三步骤: 计算 $P_k(x) \Rightarrow$ 计算 $a_k^* \Rightarrow$ 计算 $S_n^*(x)$.

插值型积分公式

若 $I = \int_a^b f(x) dx$, 有 $\int_a^b l_n(x) dx \approx I$, 则 $I = F(b) - F(a)$,

则由插值用一些系数表示公式: $\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \sum_{k=0}^n A_k f(x_k)$, 包括梯形公式: $\int_a^b f(x) dx = [f(a) + f(b)] \frac{b-a}{2}$

代数精度: 若一个方程公式对于所有不超过 m 次的多项式都成立,

中矩形公式: $\int_a^b f(x) dx = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \cdot (b-a)$

而对于某一个 $m+1$ 次多项式不成立, 则称其具有 m 次代数精度.

事实上, 对所有不超过 m 次多项式都成立 $\Leftrightarrow 1, x, x^2, \dots, x^m$ 都成立

对某一个 $m+1$ 次多项式不成立 $\Leftrightarrow 2x^{m+1}$ 不成立

例: $\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} \cdot (b-a)$ 有一阶代数精度.

$$f(x)=1 \text{ 时}, \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b 1 dx = b-a = \frac{1+1}{2} (b-a) = \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} (b-a)$$

$$f(x)=x \text{ 时}, \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b x dx = \frac{b^2-a^2}{2} = \frac{a+b}{2} (b-a) = \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} (b-a)$$

$$f(x)=x^2 \text{ 时}, \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b x^2 dx = \frac{b^3-a^3}{3} \neq \frac{a^2+b^2}{2} (b-a) = \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} (b-a)$$

该方程公式往往有以下两种情况:

①先选取节点 x_k , 再代数精度 $m = \text{节点个数} - 1$.

$$\text{如 } m=1, x_0=a, x_1=b, I = \int_a^b f(x) dx = A_0 f(a) + A_1 f(b).$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_0 + A_1 = b-a \\ aA_0 + bA_1 = \frac{b^2-a^2}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow A_0 = A_1 = \frac{b-a}{2} \Rightarrow I = \int_a^b f(x) dx = (f(a) + f(b)) \frac{b-a}{2}$$

② x_k 及 A_k 都不固定, 这样需要解非线性方程组, 较为困难.

$$\text{如 } m=1, I = \int_a^b f(x) dx = A_0 \cdot f(x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_0 \cdot 1 = b-a \\ A_0 \cdot x_0 = \frac{b^2-a^2}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow A_0 = b-a, x_0 = \frac{a+b}{2} \Rightarrow I = \int_a^b f(x) dx = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \cdot (b-a)$$

1. 插值型积分公式:

在 $n+1$ 个节点: $a \leq x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n \leq b$ 上已知函数值 $f(x_0), f(x_1), \dots, f(x_n)$

$$\therefore L_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n l_k(x) \cdot f(x_k) \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \int_a^b L_n(x) dx = \int_a^b \sum_{k=0}^n l_k(x) f(x_k) dx = \sum_{k=0}^n \left[\int_a^b l_k(x) dx \right] f(x_k) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \sum_{k=0}^n A_k f(x_k)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^n A_k f(x_k), \text{ 且 } A_k = \int_a^b l_k(x) dx$$

$$\therefore \text{余项 } R[f] = \int_a^b f(x) - L_n(x) dx = \int_a^b R_n(x) dx = \int_a^b \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} W_{n+1}(x) dx$$

Th1: $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^n A_k f(x_k)$ 有 n 次代数精度 \Leftrightarrow 它是插值型方程公式

" \Leftarrow " $R[f] = \int_a^b \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} W_{n+1}(x) dx, \because \text{若 } f(x) = 1, x, \dots, x^n, f^{(n+1)}(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow R[f] = 0 \Rightarrow$ 有 n 次代数精度

" \Rightarrow " $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b \sum_{k=0}^n A_k f(x_k) dx \Rightarrow \text{span}\{1, x, \dots, x^n\} \subset \text{span}\{l_0, l_1, \dots, l_n\}$

$$\text{且 } f(x) = l_k(x) \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{j=0}^n l_k(x_j) A_j - l_k(x_i), \quad \forall k=0, 1, 2, \dots, n \text{ 时}.$$

$$\therefore R[f] = \int_a^b \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} W_{n+1}(x) dx = \int_a^b \frac{W_{n+1}(x)}{(n+1)!} dx \cdot f^{(n+1)}(\xi) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} K \cdot f^{(n+1)}(\eta)$$

\therefore 当 $f(x)$ 为次数 $< n+1$ 的多项式时, $R[f] = 0$, 而且 $f(x) = x^{n+1}$ 时 $R[f] \neq 0$ 且 $K \neq 0$

例：对于梯形公式， $R[f] = k \cdot f''(y)$

$$\text{而 } f = x^2 \text{ 且 } k \cdot f''(y) = R[f] = \int_a^b x^2 dx - \sum_{k=0}^n A_k \cdot x_k^2 = \frac{b^3 - a^3}{3} - \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2} (b-a) = \frac{2b^3 - 2a^3}{6} - \frac{3(a^2b + b^3 - a^3 - ab^2)}{6}$$

$$= \frac{2b^3 - 2a^3 - 3a^2b - 3b^3 + 3a^3 + 3ab^2}{6} = \frac{(a-b)^3}{6}$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{(b-a)^3}{12} \Rightarrow R[f] = -\frac{(b-a)^3}{12} f''(y)$$

利用定理： $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n A_k f(x_k) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$, 其中 $h = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} (x_i - x_{i-1})$

证明： $I_n(f) = \sum_{k=0}^n A_k f(x_k)$, 考虑误差 $f(x_k) \rightarrow \tilde{f}_k$, $I_n(\tilde{f}) = \sum_{k=0}^n A_k \tilde{f}_k$

$$\therefore \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta, \text{ 使得 } |f(x_k) - \tilde{f}_k| < \delta, |I_n(f) - I_n(\tilde{f})| < \epsilon$$

Th: 若 $A_k > 0$, 则梯形公式成立。

$$\text{pf: } |I_n(f) - I_n(\tilde{f})| = \left| \sum_{k=0}^n A_k (f(x_k) - \tilde{f}(x_k)) \right| \leq \sum_{k=0}^n A_k |f(x_k) - \tilde{f}(x_k)| \leq \delta \cdot \sum_{k=0}^n A_k = \delta(b-a) < \epsilon.$$

2. Newton-Cotes 公式

将 $[a, b]$ 分成 n 份, 每份 $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$, 选取各步节点 $x_k = a + kh$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\therefore \int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^n A_k \cdot \bar{f}_{k,k+1}(x), \text{ 其中 } A_k = \int_a^b \bar{f}_{k,k+1}(x) dx$$

$$\therefore A_k = \int_a^b \frac{\frac{n}{n} (x-x_j)}{(x_k-x_j)} dx \stackrel{x=\frac{a+th}{h}}{=} \int_0^n \frac{\frac{n}{n} t-j}{t-k} dt = h \cdot \int_0^n \binom{n}{j+k} (t-j) \cdot \frac{1}{k!(k-1) \cdots 1 \cdot (-1)(-2) \cdots (-n+k)} dt$$

$$= h \cdot \int_0^n \binom{n}{j+k} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{n-k}}{k!(n-k)!} dt = h \cdot \int_0^n \frac{h \cdot (-1)^{n-k}}{k!(n-k)!} \cdot \int_0^n \binom{n}{j+k} (t-j) dt$$

$$\therefore \int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{h \cdot (-1)^{n-k}}{k!(n-k)!} \cdot \int_0^n \binom{n}{j+k} (t-j) dt \stackrel{f(x)}{\approx} (b-a) \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{h \cdot (-1)^{n-k}}{(b-a) \cdot k!(n-k)!} \cdot \int_0^n \binom{n}{j+k} (t-j) dt = (b-a) \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{h}{k!(n-k)!} \cdot \int_0^n \binom{n}{j+k} (t-j) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \approx (b-a) \cdot \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^{n-k}}{h \cdot k!(n-k)!} \cdot \int_0^n \binom{n}{j+k} (t-j) dt \stackrel{f(x_k)}{\approx} (b-a) \cdot \sum_{k=0}^n C_k^{(n)} f(x_k) \quad \text{由 Newton-Cotes 公式}$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } n=1 \text{ 时, } C_0^{(1)} = \frac{(-1)^{1-0}}{1 \cdot 0! \cdot 1!} = \int_0^1 t-1 dt = -1 \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \approx (b-a) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} f(a) + \frac{1}{2} f(b) \right) = \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} (b-a)$$

$$C_1^{(1)} = \frac{(-1)^{1-1}}{1 \cdot 1! \cdot 0!} = \int_0^1 t dt = 1 \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{由梯形公式.}$$

$$\text{当 } n=2 \text{ 时, } C_0^{(2)} = \frac{(-1)^{2-0}}{2 \cdot 2! \cdot 0!} = \int_0^2 (t-1)(t-2) dt = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left[\frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{3t^2}{2} + 2t \right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{8}{3} - 6 + 4 \right) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$C_1^{(2)} = \frac{(-1)^{2-1}}{2 \cdot 1! \cdot 1!} = \int_0^2 t(t-2) dt = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{t^3}{3} - t^2 \right]_0^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{8}{3} - 4 \right) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$C_2^{(2)} = \frac{(-1)^{2-2}}{2 \cdot 0! \cdot 2!} = \int_0^2 t(t-1) dt = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left[\frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{8}{3} - 2 \right) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a) \cdot \sum_{k=0}^n C_k^{(n)} f(x_k) = (b-a) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6} f(a) + \frac{2}{3} f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + \frac{1}{6} f(b) \right) = \frac{b-a}{6} (f(a) + 4 \cdot f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f(b))$$

由 Simpson 公式

当 $n=4$ 时, 同样可以得到一个公式, 称为 Simpson 公式。

对于 Cotes 公式, 当 $n \leq 7$ 时, $C_k^{(n)}$ 均 $> 0 \Rightarrow$ 积分公式成立; $n \geq 8$ 时, A_k 出现负值, 不适用此公式。

Newton-Cotes 公式是插值型积分公式, $\therefore n \geq N-C$ 公式至少有 n 次代数精度。

对于 2 阶 N-C 公式 (Simpson 公式) $\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{b-a}{6} (f(a) + 4 \cdot f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f(b))$

$$\because \exists f(x) = x^2 \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{b^3 - a^3}{3}, \quad \frac{b-a}{6} [f(a) + 4 \cdot f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f(b)] = \frac{b-a}{6} \cdot (a^2 + 4 \cdot (\frac{a+b}{2})^2 + b^2) = \frac{b-a}{6} \cdot (2a^2 + 2ab + b^2) \\ = \frac{b-a}{3} (a^2 + ab + b^2) = \frac{b^3 - a^3}{3} \text{ 成立.}$$

不过，我们发现： $\exists f(x) = x^3, \int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{b^4 - a^4}{4}$

$$\text{而 } \frac{b-a}{6} \cdot (f(a) + 4 \cdot f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f(b)) = \frac{b-a}{6} \cdot (a^3 + 4 \cdot (\frac{a+b}{2})^3 + b^3) = \frac{b-a}{6} \cdot (a^3 + \frac{1}{2}(a+b)^3 + b^3) = \frac{b-a}{12} \cdot (2a^3 + 2b^3 + a^3 + b^3 + ab^2 + ba^2) \\ = \frac{b-a}{4} (a^3 + a^2b + ab^2 + b^3) = \frac{b^3 - a^3}{4} \text{ 成立} \Rightarrow \text{仅有3阶代数精度.}$$

Th3. 当n为偶数时，n阶N-C公式，且有n+1阶代数精度.

Pf. $R[f] = K \cdot f^{(n+1)}(\xi), \therefore \exists f(x) = 1, x, x^2, \dots; x^n \text{ 满足. } R[f^{(n+1)}](\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow R[f] = 0 \Rightarrow n \text{ 阶代数精度.}$

$$f(x) = x^{n+1}, R[f] = \int_a^b \frac{f^{(n+1)}(x)}{(n+1)!} W_{n+1}(x) dx = \int_a^b \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)!} \cdot W_{n+1}(x) dx = \int_a^b \sum_{j=0}^n (x-x_j) dx \\ \stackrel{x=a+th}{=} h \int_0^1 \sum_{j=0}^n (t-j) dt + \stackrel{\frac{1}{2} \leq t \leq 1}{\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_{j=-\frac{n}{2}}^{\frac{n}{2}} (u-j) du, \text{ 其中 } j = \frac{n}{2} (u-j) \text{ 为奇数} \Rightarrow R[f] = 0.$$

$\therefore n$ 为偶数时，n阶N-C公式有n+1阶代数精度

余项：对于梯形公式： $R_1[f] = -\frac{(b-a)^3}{12} f''(\eta), \eta \in [a, b]$

对于Simpson公式： $R_2[f] = K f^{(4)}(\eta), n=2, m=3$

$$\therefore K = \frac{1}{(m+1)!} \left[\int_a^b x^{m+1} dx - \sum_{k=0}^m A_k f(x_k) \right] = \frac{1}{4!} \left(\frac{b^5 - a^5}{5} - \frac{b-a}{6} \cdot \left(a^4 + 4 \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right)^4 + b^4 \right) \right) = -\frac{1}{4!} \frac{(b-a)^5}{120} = -\frac{b-a}{180} \cdot \left(\frac{b-a}{2} \right)^4$$

$$\therefore R_2[f] = -\frac{b-a}{180} \cdot \left(\frac{b-a}{2} \right)^4 f^{(4)}(\eta)$$

对于Cotes公式： $n=4, m=5, R_4[f] = \frac{-2(b-a)}{945} \cdot \left(\frac{b-a}{4} \right)^6 - f^{(6)}(\eta)$

3. 复合梯形公式：在子区间上用梯形公式

将区间 $[a, b]$ 分为n等分， $[x_i, x_{i+1}], x_i = a + i \frac{b-a}{n}, i=0, 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\therefore I = \int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} f(x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{2} (f(x_i) + f(x_{i+1})) \cdot \frac{x_{i+1} - x_i}{2} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{2} (f(x_i) + f(x_{i+1})) \\ = \frac{h}{2} \cdot (f(a) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + f(b)) \triangleq T_n.$$

$$\therefore R = I - T_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} -\frac{(x_{i+1} - x_i)^3}{12} f''(\eta_i) = -\frac{h^3}{12} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f''(\eta_i), \eta_i \in (x_i, x_{i+1}) \quad h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

若 $f \in C^2[a, b]$ ，则 $\exists \eta, s.t. f''(\eta) = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f''(\eta_i) \Rightarrow R = -\frac{h^3}{12} f''(\eta) \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} -\frac{b-a}{12} \cdot h^2 \cdot f''(\eta) \Rightarrow R = O(h^2)$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n = I$ 且 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ ， T_n 为有理数，精度是

$$\text{事实上 } f \in C[a, b] \text{ 时 } T_n = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{b-a}{n} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_k) + \frac{b-a}{n} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) \right] \rightarrow I$$

② 梯形公式： $\exists [x_i, x_{i+1}]$ 的中点 $x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}$

$$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx \triangleq \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{h}{6} [f(x_i) + 4f(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}) + f(x_{i+1})]$$

$$S_n = \frac{h}{6} [f(a) + f(b) + 4 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_{k+\frac{1}{2}}) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(x_k)]$$

$$R = -\frac{b-a}{180} \left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^4 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f^{(4)}(\eta_i), \text{ 若 } f \in C^4[a, b], \text{ 则 } R = -\frac{b-a}{2880} h^4 f^{(4)}(\eta) = O(h^4)$$

复合Simpson公式精度比复合梯形公式好.

4. 龙贝格求积公式.

若将 $[a, b]$ 分成 n 个小区间, 则复合梯形公式: $T_n = \frac{h}{2} [f(a) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + f(b)]$

若将 $[a, b]$ 分成 $2n$ 个小区间, $T_{2n} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{h}{2} (f(x_i) + f(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}})) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{h}{2} (f(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}) + f(x_{i+1})) \right]$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{h}{4} (f(x_i) + 2f(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}) + f(x_{i+1})) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{h}{4} (f(x_i) + f(x_{i+1})) + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{h}{2} \cdot f(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} T_n + \frac{h}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}})$$

\Rightarrow 可用上述逐次嵌套, 不断分割, 二分法每次对需要 2^k 个点, 可以提高精度.

$$1. T_h = -\frac{b-a}{12} h^2 f''(y), h = \frac{b-a}{n}, \therefore \text{若 } T(h) = T_n, \text{ 则 } T(\frac{h}{2}) = T_{2n}$$

$$\therefore T(h) = I + \frac{b-a}{12} h^2 f''(y) \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} T(h) = I$$

Th4: 若 $f(x) \in C^\infty[a, b]$, 则有 $T(h) = I + \alpha_1 h^2 + \alpha_2 h^4 + \cdots + \alpha_\ell h^{2\ell} + \cdots$

$$\therefore T_n = T(h) = I + \alpha_1 h^2 + \alpha_2 h^4 + \cdots + \alpha_\ell h^{2\ell} + \cdots = I + O(h^2)$$

$$T_{2n} = T(\frac{h}{2}) = I + \frac{\alpha_1}{4} h^2 + \frac{\alpha_2}{16} h^4 + \cdots$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4T(\frac{h}{2}) - T(h)}{3} \approx I + \beta_1 h^4 + \cdots = I + O(h^4)$$

\therefore 通过加权平均, 可将误差从 $O(h^2)$ 降低到 $O(h^4)$. 记 $T_1(h) = \frac{4T(\frac{h}{2}) - T(h)}{3}$

同样利用 $T_1(h)$ 与 $T_1(\frac{h}{2})$ 可加权出 $T_2(h)$, 可将误差降低到 $O(h^6)$

一般记 $T_0(h) = T(h)$, $T_m(h) = \frac{4^m T_{m-1}(\frac{h}{2}) - T_{m-1}(h)}{4^m - 1}$, 误差为 $O(h^{2m+2})$ —— 谢查秦外推加速

\therefore 可记 $T_0^{(k)}$ 为二分 k 次的梯形近似值, 则 $T_0^{(k)} = T_{2^k} = T(\frac{b-a}{2^k})$

$T_m^{(k)}$ 为 m 次加权的梯形近似值

$$T_0^{(0)} = \frac{b-a}{2} (f(a) + f(b))$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$T_0^{(1)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot T_0^{(0)} + \dots$$

$$T_0^{(2)}$$

$$\longrightarrow T_1^{(0)}$$

$$\longrightarrow T_1^{(1)}$$

$$\longrightarrow T_2^{(0)}$$

直至 $|T_k^{(0)} - T_{k-1}^{(0)}| < \epsilon$ 为止, $I \approx T_k^{(0)}$

有: $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} T_m^{(0)} = I, \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} T_m^{(k)} = I$

事实上: $T_0^{(0)}$ 为梯形公式, $T_1^{(0)}$ 为 Simpson 公式,
 $T_2^{(0)}$ 为 Cotes 公式.

5. 导数微分

根据导数定义: $f'(a) = \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}, f'(a) = \frac{f(a) - f(a-h)}{h}$

\Rightarrow 上两个的误差均为 $O(h)$, \Rightarrow 可使用 $f'(a) = \frac{f(a+h) - f(a-h)}{2h}$

$$\begin{aligned} &\because f(a+h) = f(a) + h f'(a) + \frac{h^2}{2!} f''(a) + \dots \\ &f(a-h) = f(a) - h f'(a) + \frac{h^2}{2!} f''(a) + \dots \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{f(a+h) - f(a-h)}{2h} = f'(a) + \frac{2h^3}{3!} f'''(a) \frac{1}{2h} + \dots \Rightarrow \text{误差为 } O(h^2)$$

\therefore 导数微分可利用中点公式: $G(h) \triangleq \frac{f(a+h) - f(a-h)}{2h} = f'(a) + \frac{h^2}{3!} f'''(a) + \frac{h^4}{5!} f^{(5)}(a) + \dots$

事实上: $G(h) \triangleq \frac{f(a+h) - f(a-h)}{2h} = f'(a) + \frac{h^2}{3!} f'''(a)$

$$\Rightarrow \therefore \text{若 } \max_{|x-a| \leq h} |f'''(a)| \leq M, \text{ 则有 } |G(h) - f'(a)| \leq \frac{h^2}{6} M$$

$$G(h) \triangleq \frac{f(a+h) - f(a-h)}{2h}, h \text{ 不能太小, 太小效果不好, 因为我们需要舍入误差}$$

设 $f(a+h)$ 和 $f(a-h)$ 分别有舍入误差 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2$, 则 $\varepsilon = \max\{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\}$

$$\therefore G(h) 的舍入误差 \leq \frac{|\varepsilon_1| + |\varepsilon_2|}{2h} \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{h} \Rightarrow \therefore f'(a) 的误差上界为 \frac{h^2}{6}M + \frac{\varepsilon}{h} \triangleq g(h)$$

$$\therefore g'(h) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot M - \frac{\varepsilon}{h^2} = 0 \Rightarrow h^3 = \frac{3\varepsilon}{M} \Rightarrow h = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3\varepsilon}{M}}$$

$$\text{例: } f(x) = \sqrt{x}, \text{ 计算 } f'(1) \text{ 时: } \therefore f'''(x) = \frac{3}{8}x^{-\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow M = \max_{1.9 \leq x \leq 2.1} \left| \frac{3}{8}x^{-\frac{5}{2}} \right| \leq 0.07536,$$

$$\text{而舍入误差 } \varepsilon = \pm 10^{-4} \text{ 时, } h = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3 \times 10^{-4}}{0.07536}} = 0.125$$

• 插值型的求导公式: 已知在 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n 处 $y_i = f(x_i)$, 建立 $P_n(x)$, s.t. $f'(x) = P'_n(x)$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) - P'_n(x) = R'_n(x) = \left(\frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} W_{n+1}(x) \right)' = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} W'_{n+1}(x) + \frac{W_{n+1}(x)}{(n+1)!} \frac{d f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{dx}$$

为了能够进行误差分析, 只能假定 x 为 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n ; 使得 $\frac{W_{n+1}(x)}{(n+1)!} \frac{d f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{dx} = 0$

$$\therefore f'(x_k) - P'_n(x_k) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} W'_{n+1}(x_k)$$

$$\text{①当 } n=1 \text{ 时} \Rightarrow \text{两点公式} \quad P_1(x) = \frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_1} \cdot f(x_0) + \frac{x-x_0}{x_1-x_0} \cdot f(x_1)$$

$$\therefore P'_1(x) = \frac{1}{x_0-x_1} f(x_0) + \frac{1}{x_1-x_0} f(x_1) = \frac{f(x_1)-f(x_0)}{x_1-x_0} = \frac{1}{h} (f(x_1)-f(x_0))$$

$$\therefore P'_1(x_0) = P'_1(x_1) = \frac{1}{h} (f(x_1)-f(x_0))$$

$$\text{而 } W'_{n+1}(x) = \frac{d(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{dx} = x-x_0+x-x_1 \Rightarrow W'_{n+1}(x_0) = \frac{-h}{x_0-x_1}, W'_{n+1}(x_1) = \frac{h}{x_1-x_0} = h$$

$$\therefore f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{h} (f(x_1)-f(x_0)) - \frac{h}{2} f''(\xi), f'(x_1) = \frac{1}{h} (f(x_1)-f(x_0)) + \frac{h}{2} f''(\xi)$$

$$\text{②当 } n=2 \text{ 时} \Rightarrow \text{三点公式} \quad P_2(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)} f(x_0) + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)} f(x_1) + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)} f(x_2)$$

$$\text{若 } x=x_0+th \Rightarrow P_2(x_0+th) = \frac{(t-1)(t-2)}{2} f(x_0) + -\frac{t(t-1)}{1} f(x_1) + \frac{t(t-1)}{2} f(x_2)$$

$$\text{四点对称式: } h \cdot P'_2(x_0+th) = \frac{2t-3}{2} f(x_0) - (2t-2) f(x_1) + \frac{2t-1}{2} f(x_2)$$

$$\therefore P'_2(x_0+th) = \frac{1}{2h} [(2t-3)f(x_0) - (4t-4)f(x_1) + (2t-1)f(x_2)]$$

$$t=0, 1, 2, 3 \lambda \Rightarrow P'_2(x_0) = \frac{1}{2h} [-3f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) - f(x_2)]$$

$$P'_2(x_1) = \frac{1}{2h} [-f(x_0) + f(x_2)] \quad , \text{ 其中 } h = x_1-x_0 = x_2-x_1 = \frac{x_2-x_0}{2}$$

$$P'_2(x_2) = \frac{1}{2h} [f(x_0) - 4f(x_1) + 3f(x_2)]$$

$$\text{同样, 可得 } R'(x_0) = \frac{h^2}{3} f'''(\xi_0), R'(x_1) = -\frac{h^2}{6} f'''(\xi_1), R'(x_2) = \frac{h^2}{3} f'''(\xi_2)$$

$$\text{类似地, 还可以求高阶导数. 例如: } P''(x_0+th) = \frac{1}{h^2} [f(x_0) - 2f(x_1) + f(x_2)], R''(x_0+th) = -\frac{h^2}{12} f'''(\xi)$$

高阶导数分母类似, 高阶导数也可以进行外推或高精度:

$$f'(a) \triangleq G(h) = \frac{f(a+h) - f(a-h)}{2h} (= f'(a) + \alpha_1 h^2 + \alpha_2 h^4 + \dots)$$

$$\Rightarrow G\left(\frac{h}{2}\right) = f'(a) + \frac{\alpha_1}{4} h^2 + \frac{\alpha_2}{48} h^4 + \dots$$

$$\therefore G_1(h) = \frac{4G\left(\frac{h}{2}\right) - G(h)}{3} = f'(a) + O(h^4),$$

由 $G_0(h) = G(h)$, $G_m(h) = \frac{4^m G_{m-1}(\frac{h}{2}) - G_{m-1}(h)}{4^m - 1}$, 这样有 $G_m(h) = f'(h) + O(h^{2m+2})$

但因为有舍入误差, m 不宜过大.

线性方程组: 直接法 & 迭代法 \rightarrow 近似解, 需考虑收敛性和收敛速度问题, 适合大型稀疏矩阵

\downarrow
可得到理论精确解, 但是实际上因舍入误差原因, 得到的也是近似解.

适合行阶梯密矩阵

1. 高斯消去法

有线性方程组 $Ax=b$, 其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$, $b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$, 思想: 通过变换, 将 A 变为上三角矩阵.

$$\text{记 } (a_{ij}) = A \stackrel{(1)}{=} A^{(0)} = (a_{ij}^{(0)}) \quad b = b^{(0)}$$

Step 1: 若 $a_{11}^{(0)} \neq 0$, 计算 $M_{11} = \frac{a_{11}^{(0)}}{a_{11}^{(0)}}$, 用 $-M_{11}$ 乘从第 1 行加至第 i 行, $i=2, 3, \dots, n$, 得到

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{(0)} & a_{12}^{(0)} & \cdots & a_{1n}^{(0)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(1)} \\ \vdots & & & \\ 0 & a_{n2}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{nn}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ b_n^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 记为 } A^{(1)}x = b^{(1)}$$

Step k: 若 $a_{kk}^{(k)} \neq 0$, 计算 $M_{kk} = \frac{a_{kk}^{(k)}}{a_{kk}^{(k)}}$, 用 $-M_{kk}$ 乘从第 k 行加至第 i 行, $i=k+1, k+2, \dots, n$, 得到

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{(0)} & a_{12}^{(0)} & \cdots & a_{1n}^{(0)} \\ a_{21}^{(0)} & a_{22}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{k1}^{(0)} & a_{k2}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{kn}^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{k+1, k+1}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{k+1, n}^{(1)} \\ \vdots & & & \\ 0 & a_{nk+1}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{nn}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(1)} \\ b_{k+1}^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ b_n^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 记为 } A^{(k+1)}x = b^{(k+1)}$$

Step n-1: 若 $a_{n,n-1}^{(n-1)} \neq 0$, 计算 $M_{n,n-1} = \frac{a_{n,n-1}^{(n-1)}}{a_{n,n-1}^{(n-1)}}$, 用 $-M_{n,n-1}$ 乘从第 $n-1$ 行加至第 n 行,

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{(0)} & a_{12}^{(0)} & \cdots & a_{1n}^{(0)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(0)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(0)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn}^{(0)} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(0)} \\ b_2^{(0)} \\ \vdots \\ b_n^{(0)} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 记为 } A^{(n)}x = b^{(n)}$$

Step n: 由 t: $x_n = \frac{b_n^{(n)}}{a_{nn}^{(n)}}$, $x_k = \frac{1}{a_{kk}^{(k)}} \left(b_k^{(k)} - \sum_{j=k+1}^n a_{kj}^{(k)} x_j \right)$, $k=n-1, n-2, \dots, 1$

\Rightarrow 定理: 若 $a_{kk}^{(k)} \neq 0$, $k=1, 2, \dots, n$, 则可通过 Gauss 消去法, 经消元和回代求解.

事实上, 只要 A 非奇异, 若可通过行交换, s.t. $a_{kk}^{(k)} \neq 0$.

同时, $a_{ii}^{(i)} \neq 0$, ($i=1, 2, \dots, k$) $\Leftrightarrow A$ 的顺序主子式 $D_i \neq 0$, ($i=1, 2, \dots, k$)

\Rightarrow 若 $D_i \neq 0$, $i=1, 2, \dots, k$, 则 $a_{ii}^{(i)} \neq 0$, $a_{ii}^{(i)} = \frac{D_i}{D_{i-1}} \neq 0$, $i=2, 3, \dots, n$

高斯消去法与矩阵三角分解有着极大的联系：

在第1步消元中： $L_1 A^{(1)} = A^{(2)}$, $L_1 b^{(1)} = b^{(2)}$

其中 $L_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -m_{21} & 1 & & \\ -m_{31} & & 1 & \\ \vdots & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 同理可证 $L_k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & -m_{k+1,k} & 1 \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 有 $L_k A^{(k)} = A^{(k+1)}$, $L_k b^{(k)} = b^{(k+1)}$

$\Rightarrow L_{n-1} L_{n-2} \cdots L_1 A = L_{n-1} L_{n-2} \cdots L_1 A^{(1)} = L_{n-1} L_{n-2} \cdots L_2 A^{(2)} = \cdots = L_{n-1} A^{(n-1)} = A^{(n)} \triangleq U$, $L_{n-1} \cdots L_1 b^{(1)} = b^{(n)}$

$\Rightarrow L_{n-1} L_{n-2} \cdots L_1 A = U \Rightarrow A = L_1^{-1} L_2^{-1} \cdots L_{n-1}^{-1} U \triangleq LU$

$\therefore A$ 可以分解为一个单位下三角阵 L 与一个上三角阵 U 的乘积. 其中 $L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ m_{21} & 1 & & \\ m_{31} & m_{22} & 1 & \\ \vdots & \vdots & & 1 \\ m_{n1} & m_{n2} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

定理：若 A 用 Gauss 消去法，则 A 可以进行 LU 分解，且分解唯一

pf. 假设 $A = L_1 U_1 = L_2 U_2 \Rightarrow L_2^{-1} L_1 U_1 U_1^{-1} = L_2^{-1} L_2 U_2 U_1^{-1} \Rightarrow L_2^{-1} L_1 = U_2 U_1^{-1}$

而一个下三角矩阵 = 一个上三角矩阵 $\Rightarrow L_2^{-1} L_1 = U_2 U_1^{-1} = I \Rightarrow L_1 = L_2, U_1 = U_2$

但有时， $a_{kk}^{(k)}$ 非常小，或近于 0，我们会使用列主元消去法来提高精度. 降低舍入误差

列主元消去法是在每次行交换前选取列中的最大元素作为 $a_{kk}^{(k)}$:

第 k 步中 $|a_{ik}| = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |a_{ik}| \neq 0$, \therefore 对于 $A^{(k)} \rightarrow$ 第 k 行交换, 行交换 $\rightarrow A^{(k+1)}$

用矩阵语言描述： $L_1 L_{1,i} A^{(1)} = A^{(2)}$, $L_1 L_{1,i} b^{(1)} = b^{(2)}$,

$$L_k L_{k,i} A^{(k)} = A^{(k+1)}, L_k L_{k,i} b^{(k)} = b^{(k+1)} \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{n-1} L_{n-1,i} \cdots L_{n-2} L_{n-2,i} \cdots L_1 L_{1,i} A = A^{(n)} = U \Rightarrow \text{记 } \tilde{P}A = U$$

$$\text{例 } (n=4) \quad U = \tilde{P}A = L_3 L_{3,i_3} L_2 L_{2,i_2} L_1 L_{1,i_1} A = L_3 (L_{3,i_3} L_2 L_{2,i_2} L_{1,i_1} A) (L_{3,i_3} L_{2,i_2} L_{1,i_1})^{-1} \triangleq \tilde{L}_3 \tilde{L}_2 \tilde{L}_1 \cdot P \cdot A \quad (\text{记 } L^{-1} = \tilde{L}_3 \tilde{L}_2 \tilde{L}_1 \Rightarrow \tilde{L}_k \text{ 为单位下三角且元素绝对值不递减})$$

$\Rightarrow PA = LU$, P 为列互换矩阵, L 为单位下三角(由证明), A 为上三角矩阵

\therefore 列主元消去法相当于求解 $(PA)x = (Pb)$ 的 Gauss 消去法

2. 矩阵三角分解法

① 不选主元时：求解 $AX = b \Leftrightarrow$ 求解 $LUX = b \Leftrightarrow$ 求解 2 个三角方程 $\begin{cases} Ly = b \\ UX = y \end{cases}$

$$\because A = LU \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ l_{21} & 1 & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ u_{21} & u_{22} & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ u_{n1} & u_{n2} & \cdots & u_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow a_{11} = u_{11}, a_{12} = u_{12}, \cdots, a_{1n} = u_{1n} \rightarrow a_{ij} = u_{ij}, j = 1, 2, \cdots, n \Rightarrow$ 确定 U 的第 1 行

$a_{21} = l_{21} u_{11}, a_{31} = l_{31} u_{11}, \cdots, a_{n1} = l_{n1} u_{11} \rightarrow l_{i1} = \frac{a_{i1}}{u_{11}}, i = 2, 3, \cdots, n \Rightarrow$ 确定 L 的第 1 列

$\therefore a_{2j} = l_{21} u_{1j} + u_{2j} \rightarrow u_{2j} = a_{2j} - l_{21} u_{1j} \Rightarrow$ 确定 U 的第 2 行

$a_{j2} = l_{j1} u_{12} + l_{j2} u_{22} \rightarrow l_{j2} = \frac{1}{u_{22}} (a_{j2} - l_{j1} u_{12}) \Rightarrow$ 确定 L 的第 2 列

∴ 依次每次均可通过 U 的一行和 L 的一列，可得出 L 与 U ，此方法称为 Doolittle 分解：

$$U_{ij} = a_{ij}, j=1, 2, \dots, n; l_{ii} = \frac{a_{i1}}{U_{11}}, i=2, \dots, n$$

$$\text{对 } k=2, 3, \dots, n, U_{kj} = a_{kj} - \sum_{s=1}^{k-1} l_{ks} \cdot U_{sj}, j=k, \dots, n$$

$$l_{ik} = \frac{1}{U_{kk}} (a_{ik} - \sum_{s=1}^{k-1} l_{is} \cdot U_{sk}), i=k+1, \dots, n$$

得到 L, U 后解 $Ly=b$, 则 $Ux=y$ 即得：

② 选主元时： $PA=LU$,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{选主元时} \\ \text{且 } U_{kk} \neq 0}} \begin{array}{l} U_{11} = a_{11}, \text{ 引进变量 } S_1, \\ S_i = a_{ii}, i=1, 2, \dots, n \\ \text{取 } i \text{ 使 } |S_{ir}| = \max_{1 \leq r \leq n} |S_{ir}| \\ \text{交换 } i \text{ 行与 } r \text{ 行, } U \text{ 行 } \\ L \text{ 不变} \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} U_{11} & U_{12} & \cdots & U_{1n} \\ l_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ l_{31} & a_{32} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ l_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} U_{11} & U_{12} & \cdots & U_{1,n-1} & U_{1r} & \cdots & U_{1n} \\ l_{21} & U_{22} & \cdots & U_{2,n-1} & U_{2r} & \cdots & U_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ l_{r1} & l_{r2} & \cdots & l_{r,n-1} & U_{rr} & \cdots & U_{rn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & l_{n,r-1} & a_{nr} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} U \\ L \\ A \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} U \\ L \\ A \end{pmatrix}$$

↑
逐向量过程
↓
逐向量过程
 $\therefore \text{解 } AX=b \Leftrightarrow PAx=Pb$
 $\Leftrightarrow LUx=Pb$
由得 $\begin{cases} Ly=Pb \\ Ux=y \end{cases}$

③ 平方根法：对于对称矩阵 A ，其三角分解法有更为简单的形式

$$A = LUL^T = L \begin{pmatrix} U_{11} & & \\ & U_{22} & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & U_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{U_{12}}{U_{11}} & \cdots & \frac{U_{1n}}{U_{11}} \\ & 1 & \cdots & \frac{U_{2n}}{U_{22}} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \triangleq LDU.$$

$$\therefore A = A^T = (LDU)^T = U^T(DLT) \Rightarrow \text{由 } A = LU \text{ 分解唯一性知 } U^T = L \Rightarrow A = LDL^T$$

∴ 对称阵 A 可分解： $A = LDL^T$ ，其中 L 为单位下三角阵， D 为对角阵

若 A 还为正定矩阵，则还有 A 的特征值 $\lambda_i > 0$ ， $\therefore d_1 = U_{11} = D_1 > 0$ ， $U_{ii} = d_i = \frac{D_i}{D_{i-1}} > 0$ ($i=2, 3, \dots, n$)

$$\therefore D = \text{diag}(U_{11}, U_{22}, \dots, U_{nn}) = \text{diag}(\sqrt{U_{11}}, \sqrt{U_{22}}, \dots, \sqrt{U_{nn}}) = D^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot D^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\therefore A = LDL^T = L \cdot D^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot D^{\frac{1}{2}} L^T = (LD^{\frac{1}{2}}) \cdot (LD^{\frac{1}{2}})^T = L_1 \cdot L_1^T$$

∴ 对于一个对称正定矩阵，可将其分解为一个下三角矩阵 L 与对角阵的积，此分解称为 Cholesky 分解。

当 L 对角线元素为正时，此种分解是唯一的。

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} l_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 0 \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & l_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} l_{11} & l_{12} & \cdots & l_{1n} \\ 0 & l_{22} & \cdots & l_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & l_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow a_{11} = l_{11}^2, a_{21} = l_{21} \cdot l_{11}, \dots, a_{ni} = l_{ni} \cdot l_{11} \\ \Rightarrow l_{11} = a_{11}^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad l_{21} = \frac{a_{21}}{l_{11}}, \dots, l_{ni} = \frac{a_{ni}}{l_{11}}, i=2, 3, \dots, n$$

且此每行单独计算

$$\Rightarrow l_{jj} = (a_{jj} - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} l_{jk}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}, j=1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$l_{ij} = (a_{ij} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{ik} \cdot l_{jk}) / l_{ii}, i=j+1, \dots, n, \quad \text{即移位平方根法}$$

$$\therefore Ax=b \Leftrightarrow LL^T x=b \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Ly=b \\ L^T x=y \end{cases}$$

也有改进平方根法，避免开方运算略去

④追赶法: 对于特殊矩阵线性方程组 $Ax = f$, 若 A 是一个三对角矩阵, 即

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & c_1 & & \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ a_n & b_{n-1} & c_{n-1} & \\ & a_n & b_n & \end{pmatrix}$$

满足 $a_i \neq 0 (i=2, 3, \dots, n)$, $c_i \neq 0 (i=1, 2, \dots, n-1)$

$$|b_i| > |c_1|, |b_n| > |a_n|, |b_i| \geq |a_i| + |c_i|, i=2, 3, \dots, n-1$$

则 A 可以用 LU 分解有以下形式:

$$\begin{pmatrix} b_1 & c_1 & & \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ a_n & b_{n-1} & c_{n-1} & \\ & a_n & b_n & \end{pmatrix} = A = LU = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & & & \\ & \alpha_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \beta_1 & & \\ & 1 & \beta_2 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b_1 = \alpha_1, c_1 = \alpha_1 \beta_1, \\ a_i = \gamma_i, b_i = \gamma_i \beta_{i-1} + \alpha_i (i=2, 3, \dots, n) \\ c_i = \alpha_i \beta_i (i=2, 3, \dots, n-1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{从 } \alpha_1 \text{ 知 } |\beta_1| = \frac{|c_1|}{|\alpha_1|} = \frac{|c_1|}{|b_1|} < 1$$

$$\text{而 } \alpha_i = b_i - \gamma_i \beta_{i-1} \Rightarrow |\alpha_i| \geq |b_i| - |\gamma_i||\beta_{i-1}| \quad \therefore |\beta_i| = \frac{|c_i|}{|\alpha_i|} \leq \frac{|c_i|}{|b_i| + |\gamma_i||\beta_{i-1}|} < \frac{|c_i|}{|b_i| + |\alpha_i|} < \frac{|c_i|}{|c_i|} = 1$$

∴ 使用追赶法时: ①计算 β_i : $\begin{cases} \beta_1 = c_1/b_1 \\ \beta_i = \frac{c_i}{\alpha_i} = c_i / (b_i - \gamma_i \beta_{i-1}) = c_i / (b_i - a_i \beta_{i-1}), i=2, \dots, n-1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow |\beta_i| < 1$

②解 $Ly = f \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = f_1/b_1 \\ y_i = (f_i - a_i y_{i-1}) / (b_i - a_i \beta_{i-1}), i=2, 3, \dots, n \end{cases}$

③解 $Ux = y \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_n = y_n \\ x_i = y_i - \beta_i x_{i+1}, i=n-1, \dots, 2, 1 \end{cases}$

\Rightarrow 追赶法: $\beta_1 \rightarrow \beta_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \beta_n$; $y_1 \rightarrow y_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow y_n$

这样: $x_n \rightarrow x_{n-1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow x_1$

3. 向量与矩阵的范数.

def1(向量范数): 若向量 $x \in R^n$ ($R \setminus C^n$) 的某个非负实值函数 $N(x) = \|x\|$ 满足

(1) 正定性: $\|x\| \geq 0$, 且当且仅当 $x=0$

(2) 单一性: $\forall \lambda \in R$, $\|\lambda x\| = |\lambda| \cdot \|x\|$

(3) 三角不等式: $\|x+y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$, $x, y \in R^n$,

则称 $\|x\|$ 为 x 的范数或模.

又有 $|\|x\| - \|y\|| \leq \|x-y\|$, $\forall x, y \in R^n$, 这是因为 $\|x\| = \|y+(x-y)\| \leq \|y\| + \|x-y\|$

$$\|y\| = \|x+(y-x)\| \leq \|x\| + \|x-y\|$$

def2: (物理) 设 $x^{(k)} \in R^n$ 中一向量序列, $i \in x^{(k)} = (x_1^{(k)}, x_2^{(k)}, \dots, x_n^{(k)})^T$,

$x^* = (N_1^*, N_2^*, \dots, N_n^*)$, 若 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_i^{(k)} = N_i^*$, $i=1, 2, \dots, n$, 则称 $x^{(k)}$ 收敛于 x^* , 且 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x^{(k)} = x^*$

Th1: 若 $N(x) = \|x\|$ 为 R^n 上任一向量范数, 则 $N(x)$ 是 x 的分量 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 的连续函数.

Pf. $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$, $e_i = (0, 0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, 0, \dots, 0)^T$, $y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)^T$

$\Rightarrow \therefore x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot e_i$, $y = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \cdot e_i$, $\because N(x)$ 关于 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 连续 \Leftrightarrow 对 $x \rightarrow y$ 时, $N(x) \rightarrow N(y)$

$$\therefore |N(x) - N(y)| = |\|x\| - \|y\|| \leq \|x-y\| = \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i) e_i \right\| = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i - y_i| \cdot \|e_i\| \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \|e_i\| \right) \cdot \|x-y\|_\infty$$

$$\therefore |N(x) - N(y)| \leq C \cdot \|x-y\|_\infty \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow x \rightarrow y \text{ 时, } N(x) \rightarrow N(y)$$

$\therefore N(x)$ 是 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 的连续函数.

Th2: (向量范数的等价性) 设 $\|x\|_S, \|x\|_t, \|x\|_\infty \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 上向量的两种范数, 则 $\exists C_1, C_2 > 0, s.t. \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 有

$$C_1 \|x\|_S \leq \|x\|_t \leq C_2 \|x\|_S.$$

pf. 若有 $a_1 \|x\|_\infty \leq \|x\|_t \leq a_2 \|x\|_\infty, b_1 \|x\|_\infty \leq \|x\|_S \leq b_2 \|x\|_\infty$,

$$\text{则有 } \frac{a_1}{b_2} \|x\|_S \leq \frac{a_1}{b_2} b_2 \|x\|_\infty \leq a_1 \|x\|_\infty \leq \|x\|_t \leq a_2 \|x\|_\infty = \frac{a_2}{b_1} \cdot b_1 \|x\|_\infty \leq \frac{a_2}{b_1} \|x\|_S$$

\therefore 仅需证任一向量范数与无穷范数等价. 不妨设 $\|x\|_S = \|x\|_\infty$

考虑 $f(x) = \|x\|_t \geq 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 令 $S = \{x | \|x\|_\infty = 1, x \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$. 则 S 为一个有界闭集

$\therefore f$ 在 S 上连续函数, 有最大最小值, 令 $f(x') = \min_{x \in S} f(x) = c_1, f(x'') = \max_{x \in S} f(x) = c_2$

$$\therefore \left\| \frac{x}{\|x\|_\infty} \right\|_t = 1, \therefore \frac{x}{\|x\|_\infty} \in S \Rightarrow c_1 \leq f\left(\frac{x}{\|x\|_\infty}\right) \leq c_2$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 \leq \frac{\|x\|_t}{\|x\|_\infty} \leq c_2 \Rightarrow c_1 \|x\|_\infty \leq \|x\|_t \leq c_2 \|x\|_\infty$$

Th3: $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x^{(k)} = x^* \Leftrightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|x^{(k)} - x^*\| = 0$, 对于一种向量范数.

pf. $\because \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x^{(k)} = x^* \Leftrightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_i^{(k)} = x_i^*, i=1, 2, \dots, n \Leftrightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|x^{(k)} - x^*\|_\infty = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|x^{(k)} - x^*\| = 0$

可以将向量范数推广到矩阵范数上: 将 $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 中的矩阵视作 \mathbb{R}^n 上的向量

则 $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 上的2范数 $\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 上的F范数 $\|A\|_F = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|^2}$

def3: (矩阵范数) $\forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 的非负值函数 $N(A) = \|A\|$ 满足:

(1) 正定性: $\|A\| \geq 0$, 且成立当且仅当 $A = 0$

(2) 齐次性: $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \|\alpha A\| = |\alpha| \cdot \|A\|$

(3) 三角不等式: $\|A+B\| \leq \|A\| + \|B\|, \forall A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

(4) $\|AB\| \leq \|A\| \cdot \|B\|, \forall A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

则称 $\|A\|$ 为矩阵 A 的范数或模.

def4: (矩阵的算子范数, 向量诱导的范数, 满足与向量范数的相容性 $\|Ax\|_v \leq \|A\|_v \cdot \|x\|_v$)

设 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n, A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, 对于一种给定的向量范数 $\|x\|_v$ ($v=1, 2, \infty$), 定义:

$\|A\|_v = \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|_v}{\|x\|_v}$ 为矩阵的算子范数.

Th4: $\|A\|_v$ 是 $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 上的一种矩阵范数, 且满足相容性条件 $\|Ax\|_v \leq \|A\|_v \cdot \|x\|_v, \forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

pf. ① 正定性: $\|A\|_v = \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|_v}{\|x\|_v} \geq 0$, 且 $\|A\|_v = 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall x \neq 0, \|Ax\|_v = 0 \Leftrightarrow Ax = 0 \Leftrightarrow A = 0$

② 齐次性: $\|\alpha A\|_v = \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|\alpha Ax\|_v}{\|x\|_v} = |\alpha| \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|_v}{\|x\|_v} = |\alpha| \cdot \|A\|_v$

③ 三角不等式: $\|A+B\|_v = \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|(A+B)x\|_v}{\|x\|_v} \leq \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|_v + \|Bx\|_v}{\|x\|_v} \leq \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|_v}{\|x\|_v} + \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Bx\|_v}{\|x\|_v} = \|A\|_v + \|B\|_v$

④ $\because \|A\|_v = \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|_v}{\|x\|_v} \Rightarrow \forall x \neq 0, \|A\|_v \geq \frac{\|Ax\|_v}{\|x\|_v} \Rightarrow \|Ax\|_v \leq \|A\|_v \cdot \|x\|_v$, 而 $x=0$ 时 $\|Ax\|_v = 0$ $\Rightarrow \boxed{\|A\|_v = \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|_v}{\|x\|_v}}$

$\therefore \|ABx\|_v \leq \|A\|_v \cdot \|Bx\|_v \leq \|A\|_v \cdot \|B\|_v \|x\|_v \Rightarrow \forall x \neq 0, \frac{\|ABx\|_v}{\|x\|_v} \leq \|A\|_v \cdot \|B\|_v$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{\|AB\|_v \leq \|A\|_v \cdot \|B\|_v}$

∴ 可以推出几种常用矩阵的算子范数：设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$,

$$\|A\|_{\infty} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}| \text{ (行范数)}; \|A\|_1 = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \sum_{i=1}^n |a_{ij}| \text{ (列范数)}$$

$\|A\|_2 = \sqrt{\text{矩阵 } A^T A \text{ 的最大特征值}} \text{ (2范数)}$

Th 5: $\forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, 则 $\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\lambda_i| = p(A) \leq \|A\|$ (λ - 特征值)

pf. 对 A 的特征值入，存在特征向量 $x \neq 0$, s.t. $Ax = \lambda x$

$$\therefore |\lambda| \cdot \|x\| = \|\lambda x\| = \|Ax\| \leq \|A\| \cdot \|x\| \Rightarrow |\lambda| \leq \|A\|, \Rightarrow p(A) \leq \|A\|.$$

特别地, 当 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 为对称矩阵时, $\|A\|_2 = \sqrt{A^T A \text{ 的最大特征值}} = \sqrt{A^2 \text{ 的最大特征值}} = p(A)$

Th 6: 如果 $\|B\| < 1$, 则 $I \pm B$ 可逆, 且 $\|(I \pm B)^{-1}\| \leq \frac{1}{1 - \|B\|}$

pf. 反证: 若 $|I - B| = 0$, 则 $(I - B)x = 0$ 有非零解 x_0 ,

$$\therefore \exists x_0 \neq 0, \text{s.t. } (I - B)x_0 = 0 \Rightarrow Bx_0 = x_0 \Rightarrow \frac{\|Bx_0\|}{\|x_0\|} = 1 \Rightarrow \therefore \|B\| = \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Bx\|}{\|x\|} \geq 1, \text{ 矛盾}$$

$\therefore I - B$ 可逆, $(I - B)(I - B)^{-1} = I \Rightarrow (I - B)^{-1} = I + B(I - B)^{-1}$

$$\Rightarrow \therefore \|(I - B)^{-1}\| \leq \|I\| + \|B\| \|(I - B)^{-1}\| = 1 + \|B\| \cdot \|(I - B)^{-1}\| \Rightarrow \|(I - B)^{-1}\| \leq \frac{1}{1 - \|B\|}, \text{ 对 } I + B \text{ 类似.}$$

4. 混淆分析

考虑 $Ax = b$, 若 A, b 中的任一发生微小的变化, 引起 $Ax = b$ 的巨大变化,
则称 A 为病态矩阵, 反之称为良态矩阵.

$$Ax = b \Rightarrow b \text{ 改变 } Ax^* = b + \delta b, x^* = x + \delta x \Rightarrow \text{相对误差} \frac{\|\delta x\|}{\|x\|} \leq \|A^{-1}\| \cdot \|A\| \cdot \frac{\|\delta b\|}{\|b\|}$$

$$A \text{ 改变 } (A + \delta A)x^* = b, x^* = x + \delta x \Rightarrow \text{相对误差} \frac{\|\delta x\|}{\|x\|} \leq \frac{\|A^{-1}\| \cdot \|A\| \cdot \frac{\|\delta A\|}{\|A\|}}{1 - \|A^{-1}\| \cdot \|A\| \cdot \frac{\|\delta A\|}{\|A\|}}, \text{ 且 } \|A^{-1}\| \cdot \|\delta A\| < 1,$$

∴ 可以发现, 若 $\|A^{-1}\| \cdot \|A\|$ 很大, 则 x 的相对误差可能很大

def: 若 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 为可逆矩阵, 则 A 的条件数 $\text{cond}(A)_v = \|A\|_v \cdot \|A^{-1}\|_v$, ($v = 1, 2, \infty$)

举例: $\text{cond}(A)_2 = \|A\|_2 \cdot \|A^{-1}\|_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_{\max}(A^T A)}{\lambda_{\min}(A^T A)}}$. 若 A 为对称矩阵, $\text{cond}(A)_2 = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_n}$

对于条件数 $\text{cond}(A)_v$: ① $\text{cond}(A)_v = \|A\|_v \cdot \|A^{-1}\|_v \geq \|A \cdot A^{-1}\|_v = \|I\|_v = 1$

$$\text{② } \text{cond}(cA)_v = \|cA\|_v \cdot \|(cA)^{-1}\|_v = \|A\|_v \cdot \|A^{-1}\|_v = \text{cond}(A)_v$$

③ A 为正交矩阵时, $\lambda_A = 1$, ∴ $\text{cond}(A)_2 = 1$,

R 为正交矩阵时, A 非奇异, 则 $\text{cond}(RA)_2 = \text{cond}(AR)_2 = \text{cond}(A)_2$

处理病态矩阵的方法: $Ax = b \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} PAQy = Pb \\ Qy = x \end{cases}, \text{ cond}(PAQ) < \text{cond}(A)$

设 x 是 $Ax = b$ 的准确解, \bar{x} 为方程的近似解, $r = b - A\bar{x}$

$$\therefore \text{相对误差} \frac{\|x - \bar{x}\|}{\|x\|} \leq \text{cond}(A) \cdot \frac{\|r\|}{\|b\|} \Rightarrow \therefore \text{若 cond}(A) 很大, 即使 } \|r\| \text{ 很小, 相对误差也会很大.}$$

解线性方程组的迭代法

对于线性方程组 $Ax = b$, 则有 $\begin{cases} 8x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 20 \\ 4x_1 + 11x_2 - x_3 = 33 \\ 6x_1 + 3x_2 + 12x_3 = 36 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{8}(20 + 3x_2 - 2x_3) \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{11}(33 - 4x_1 + x_3) \\ x_3 = \frac{1}{12}(36 - 6x_1 - 3x_2) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x = Bx + f$

对于一个 $Ax = b$, 可通过变形得到一个形式为 $x = Bx + f$, 且其有唯一解 x^* ,

可通过选取初值 $x^{(0)}$, 构造迭代序列 $x^{(k+1)} = Bx^{(k)} + f$, 得到解 x 的过程即为迭代法.

若 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x^{(k)} = x^*$, 则称迭代法收敛.

$$\Rightarrow \text{误差向量 } \xi^{(k)} = x^{(k)} - x^*, \because x^* = Bx^* + f, x^{(k+1)} = Bx^{(k)} + f, \text{两式相减得 } \xi^{(k+1)} = B\xi^{(k)}$$

$$\therefore \xi^{(k)} = B\xi^{(k-1)} = \dots = B^{k-1}\xi^{(0)}, \therefore \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \xi^{(k)} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} B^k = 0$$

1. 雅可比迭代法

对于 $Ax = b$, 对 A 进行矩阵分裂: $A = M - N \Rightarrow Nx - Nx = b \Rightarrow Nx = Nx + b \Rightarrow x = M^{-1}Nx + M^{-1}b = B_Jx + f_J$

$$Ax = b \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{a_{11}}(b_1 - a_{12}x_2 - \dots - a_{1n}x_n) \\ \vdots \\ x_i = \frac{1}{a_{ii}}(b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij}x_j - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij}x_j) \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{ii} & \cdots & a_{in} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & & \\ & a_{22} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -a_{12} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} = D - L - U \\ \vdots \\ x_n = \frac{1}{a_{nn}}(b_n - a_{1n}x_1 - \dots - a_{(n-1)n}x_{n-1}) \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow M = D, N = L + U, D x^{(k+1)} = (L + U)x^{(k)} + b \Rightarrow x^{(k+1)} = D^{-1}(L + U)x^{(k)} + D^{-1}b = B_Jx + f_J$$

2. 高斯-塞德尔迭代法

$$x^{(0)} = (x_1^{(0)}, x_2^{(0)}, \dots, x_n^{(0)})^T, x_i^{(k+1)} = (b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij}x_j^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij}x_j^{(k)}) / a_{ii}, i=1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\Rightarrow D x^{(k+1)} = L x^{(k+1)} + U x^{(k)} + b \Rightarrow x^{(k+1)} = (D - L)^{-1}U x^{(k)} + (D - L)^{-1}b = B_S x^{(k)} + f_S$$

$$\text{注到 } x_i^{(k+1)} = (b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij}x_j^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij}x_j^{(k)}) / a_{ii} = x_i^{(k)} + (b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij}x_j^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij}x_j^{(k)}) / a_{ii} \hat{=} x_i^{(k)} + \Delta x_i$$

3. 改进松弛迭代法 SOR

$$SOR: x_i^{(k+1)} = x_i^{(k)} + w \cdot \Delta x_i, w \text{ 为松弛因子}$$

当 $w=1$ 时, 即为高斯-塞德尔迭代法, $w>1$ 为超松弛, $w<1$ 为低松弛.

4. 收敛性分析:

$Ax = b$ 有精确解 x^* , A 非奇异 $\Leftrightarrow x = Bx + f$, $\therefore x^* = Bx^* + f, x^{(k+1)} = Bx^{(k)} + f$

$$\therefore x^* - x^{(k+1)} = B(x^* - x^{(k)}) \Rightarrow \xi^{(k+1)} = B\xi^{(k)} = B^2\xi^{(k-1)} = B^k\xi^{(0)} = B^{k+1}\xi^{(0)}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x^{(k)} = x^* \Leftrightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} B^k = 0, \therefore \text{需研究 } B^k \text{ 的收敛性.}$$

def. 1: $A_k = (a_{ij}^{(k)}) \in R^{n \times n}$, $A = (a_{ij}) \in R^{n \times n}$, 若有:

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{ij}^{(k)} = a_{ij}, \forall i=1, 2, \dots, n; j=1, 2, \dots, n, \text{ 则称 } \{A_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty} \text{ 为 } A, \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k = A$$

Th1: $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} A_k = A \Leftrightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \|A_k - A\| = 0$, $\|\cdot\|$ 表示矩阵的范数.

pf. $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} A_k = A \Leftrightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \|A_k - A\|_\infty = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \|A_k - A\| = 0$

Th2: $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} A_k = 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} A_k x = 0$

pf. " \Rightarrow " : $\|A_k x\| \leq \|A_k\| \cdot \|x\|$, $\therefore \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} A_k = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \|A_k\| = 0$.

\therefore 由連續性: $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \|A_k x\| = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} A_k x = 0$

" \Leftarrow " 全 $x = e_j = (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)'$, $\therefore A_k x = (A_k)_j$, $(A_k)_j \neq A_k e_j$ [由]

$\therefore \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} A_k e_j = 0 \Rightarrow \|(A_k)_j\|_\infty \rightarrow 0, k \rightarrow +\infty, \forall j = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \|A_k\|_\infty = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} A_k = 0$

Th3: $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, 则 $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} B^k = 0 \Leftrightarrow B$ 的譜半徑 $\rho(B) < 1$ \Leftrightarrow 存在一种矩阵范数 $\|\cdot\|_S$, s.t. $\|B\|_S < 1$

pf. (1) \Rightarrow (2) 反证. 若 \exists 一个 B 的特征值入. s.t. $|\lambda| \geq 1$, 则 $\exists x \neq 0$, s.t. $Bx = \lambda x$

$$\therefore B^k x = B^{k-1}(Bx) = B^{k-1}(\lambda x) = \dots = \lambda^k x$$

$\therefore \|B^k x\| = \|\lambda^k x\| = |\lambda|^k \|x\| \rightarrow +\infty, k \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow \therefore B^k \neq 0$, 矛盾

(2) \Rightarrow (3) $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \|\cdot\|_S$, s.t. $\|B\|_S \leq \rho(B) + \varepsilon$, 取 $\varepsilon = \frac{1 - \rho(B)}{2}$

$$\therefore \|B\|_S \leq \frac{1 - \rho(B)}{2} + \rho(B) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\rho(B) < 1.$$

(3) \Rightarrow (1) $\because \|B\|_S < 1$. $\therefore \|B^k\|_S \leq \|B\|_S^k \rightarrow 0$, $\therefore \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \|B^k\|_S = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} B^k = 0$

Th4: $X^{(k+1)} = B X^{(k)} + f \Leftrightarrow \forall X^{(0)}$ 有解 $\Leftrightarrow \rho(B) < 1$

pf. " \Leftarrow " : $\rho(B) < 1$. $\therefore \exists \|\cdot\|_S$, s.t. $\|B\|_S < 1 \Rightarrow I - B$ 为非奇异

$\therefore (I - B)x = f$ 有唯一解 x^* $\Rightarrow X = BX + f$ 有唯一解 X^*

而 $\xi^{(k)} = B^k \xi^{(0)}$, $\therefore \rho(B) < 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} B^k = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \xi^{(k)} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} X^{(k)} = X^*$

" \Rightarrow " $B^k \xi^{(0)} = \xi^{(k)} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \forall \xi^{(0)}, \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} B^k \xi^{(0)} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} B^k = 0 \Rightarrow \rho(B) < 1$

\therefore 对于 Jacobi, GS, SOR, 判断收敛性 \Leftrightarrow 判断 $J = D^{-1}(L + U)$, $G = (D - L)^{-1}U$, $L_w = (D - wL)^{-1}(w - wD + wU)$

$$\rho(J), \rho(G), \rho(L_w) < 1$$

Th5: 若 B 的譜半徑 $\|B\| = q < 1$, 则迭代法收敛.

pf. $\rho(B) = \|B\| = q < 1 \Rightarrow$ 迭代法收敛

$$J(x^k) : \|x^{(k)}\| = \underbrace{\|X^* - X^{(k)}\|}_{\|(X^* - X^{(k)}) - (X^* - X^{(k+1)})\|} \leq \|B\|^k \cdot \|X^* - X^{(0)}\| = \underbrace{q^k \|X^* - X^{(0)}\|}_{\|(X^* - X^{(k+1)})\|}$$

$$\|(X^* - X^{(k)})\| = \|(X^* - X^{(k)}) - (X^* - X^{(k+1)})\| \geq \|(X^* - X^{(k)})\| - \|(X^* - X^{(k+1)})\| \geq (1 - q) \|X^* - X^{(k)}\|$$

$$\therefore \|X^* - X^{(k)}\| \leq \frac{1}{1-q} \|X^* - X^{(k+1)}\| = \frac{q^k}{1-q} \|X^* - X^{(0)}\|$$

$$\|X^* - X^{(k)}\| \leq \frac{q}{1-q} \|X^* - X^{(k+1)}\| = \frac{q^k}{1-q} \|X^* - X^{(0)}\|$$

def 2: 積格對角占优: $|a_{ii}| > \sum_{j \neq i} |a_{ij}|$, $i=1, 2, \dots, n$, (按行)

疎對角占优: $|a_{ii}| \geq \sum_{j \neq i} |a_{ij}|$, $i=1, 2, \dots, n$, 至少一个不等于零的对角元 (按行)

def 3: 可约矩阵: $A \in R^{n \times n}$, 若存在置换阵 P , s.t. $P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ 0 & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}$, A_{11} 为方阵, 则 A 为可约矩阵

Th 6: 若 A 按行 (或) 積格对角占优或疎对角占优且不可约, 则 A 非奇异.

Th 7: 若 A 按行 (或) 積格对角占优或疎对角占优且不可约, 则 Jacobi, G-S 迭代法收敛

pf. 对 G-S 迭代法: 反证: 设 $\rho(B_G) \geq 1$, 即 B_G 的一个特征值入, s.t. $|\lambda| \geq 1$

$$\therefore 0 = |\lambda I - B_G| = |\lambda I - (D-L)^{-1}U| = |(\lambda D - L) - U| \Rightarrow \therefore |\lambda(D-L) - U| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda(D-L) - U \text{ 不满}.$$

$$\text{但 } \lambda(D-L) - U = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1,n-1} & a_{1n} \\ \lambda a_{21} & \lambda a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2,n-1} & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \lambda a_{n1} & \lambda a_{n2} & \cdots & \lambda a_{n,n-1} & \lambda a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore |\lambda a_{ii}| = |\lambda| \cdot |a_{ii}| > (\geq) |\lambda| \left(\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} |a_{ij}| + \sum_{j=i+1}^n |a_{ij}| \right) \\ \geq |\lambda| \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} |a_{ij}| + \sum_{j=i+1}^n |a_{ij}|$$

$\therefore \lambda(D-L) - U \leq A$ 有相同的对角占优性, 而 0 不是 A 的特征值 \Rightarrow 由 Th 6, $\lambda(D-L) - U$ 可逆, 矛盾
对 Jacobi 迭代法: 同样地研究 $\lambda(D-L) - U$ 即可.

Th 8: 若 SOR 迭代法收敛, 则 $0 < w < 2$,

pf. 设 SOR 的迭代法的迭代矩阵为 L_w , 其特征值为 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$.

$$\therefore 1 > (\rho(L_w))^n \geq |\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n| = |\det(L_w)| = |\det((D-wL)^{-1}(U-wD+wU))| \\ = |\det((D-wL)^{-1})| / |\det((1-w)D+wU)| = |\det(D^{-1})| / |\det((1-w)D)| = (1-w)^n \\ \Rightarrow 1 - w < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < w < 2$$

Th 9: 对于 $Ax=b$, 若 A 为非零正定矩阵, 则 $0 < w < 2$ 时, SOR 迭代法收敛

Th 10: 对于 $Ax=b$, 若 A 積格对角占优或疎对角占优且不可约, 则 $0 < w \leq 1$ 时, SOR 迭代法收敛

pf. (Th 9) 记 L_w 的特征值为 λ , $\exists y \neq 0$, s.t. $L_w y = \lambda y \Rightarrow (D-wL)^{-1}((1-w)D+wU)y = \lambda y$
 $\Rightarrow ((1-w)D+wU)y = \lambda(D-wL)y$, 又因 y 为内积 $(1-w)(Dy, y) + w(Uy, y) = \lambda(Dy, y) - w\lambda(Ly, y)$

$$\text{设 } (Dy, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} y_i^2 = \sigma (\because SA), -(Ly, y) = \alpha + i\beta, \therefore -(Uy, y) = -(L^T y, y) = -(L^T y)^T y = y^T L y = -(y, Ly)$$

$$\text{设 } \lambda = \frac{(1-w)(Dy, y) + w(Uy, y)}{(Dy, y) - w(Ly, y)} = \frac{(1-w)\sigma - w(\alpha + i\beta)}{\sigma + w(\alpha + i\beta)} = \frac{-(1-w)\sigma - w(\alpha + i\beta)}{\sigma + w(\alpha + i\beta)} = \alpha - i\beta$$

$$\therefore |\lambda|^2 = \frac{(\sigma - w\alpha - w\beta)^2 + w^2\beta^2}{(\sigma + w\alpha)^2 + w^2\beta^2} \Rightarrow \text{分子-分母} = (\sigma - w\alpha - w\beta)^2 - (\sigma + w\alpha)^2 = -w(2\sigma + 2w\alpha) \cdot \sigma \\ = w(w-2)(\sigma + 2w\alpha) \cdot \sigma$$

$$\therefore A \text{ 正定}, \therefore \sigma > 0; \therefore 0 < (D-L-U)y, y = (Dy, y) - (Ly, y) - (Uy, y) = \sigma + 2w\alpha > 0, w(w-2) < 0$$

$$\therefore \sigma + 2w\alpha < 0 \Rightarrow |\lambda|^2 < 1 \Rightarrow |\lambda| < 1 \Rightarrow \rho(A) < 1 \Rightarrow \text{收敛}$$

$\because \rho(B) < 1$, B 对称, 则 $\|\zeta^{(k+1)}\|_2 = \|B^k \zeta^{(0)}\|_2 \leq \|B\|_2^k \|\zeta^{(0)}\|_2 \stackrel{k \rightarrow \infty}{\rightarrow} 0 \Rightarrow \rho(B) < 1 \Rightarrow \rho(A) < 1$

$\therefore \text{欲使 } (\rho(B))^k \leq 10^{-s} \Rightarrow k \geq \frac{s \cdot \ln 10}{-\ln \rho(B)} \Rightarrow \rho(B) \text{ 越小, } k \text{ 越大} \Rightarrow \rho(B) \text{ 越小, } k \text{ 越大} \Rightarrow w \text{ 越大}.$

def: $R = -\ln \rho(B)$ 为迭代法的速率.

解非线性方程的迭代法

非线性方程 $f(x) = 0$ 代数方程 $a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n = 0$

超越方程 $e^{-x/10} \cdot \sin 10x = 0$

m 重根: $f(x) = (x - x^*)^m g(x)$, $|g(x^*)| \in (0, +\infty)$. 则 x^* 为 $f(x)$ 的 m 重根,

有 $f'(x^*) = f''(x^*) = \dots = f^{(m-1)}(x^*) = 0$, $f^{(m)}(x^*) \neq 0$

1. 二分法: $f(x) \in C[a, b]$, $f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0$, 取 $x_0 = (a+b)/2$

若 $f(x_0) = 0$, output x_0 & stop

若 $f(x_0)$ 与 $f(a)$ 同号, $a_1 = x_0, b_1 = b$; else $a_1 = a, b_1 = x_0, \dots$

$\therefore [a, b] \supset [a_1, b_1] \supset \dots \supset [a_k, b_k] \supset \dots \Rightarrow x_k = \frac{a_k+b_k}{2} \rightarrow x^*$, 且 $|x_k - x^*| \leq \frac{b_k - a_k}{2} = \frac{b-a}{2^{k+1}} \rightarrow 0$

二分法算法简单, 收敛性有保证, 但收敛速度较慢

2. 不动点法: 将 $f(x) = 0$ 化为等价形式 $x = \varphi(x)$, $\therefore f(x^*) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^* = \varphi(x^*)$, x^* 为 $\varphi(x)$ 的一个不动点

选取初值 x_0 后可构造序列: $x_1 = \varphi(x_0), x_2 = \varphi(x_1), \dots, x_{k+1} = \varphi(x_k), \dots$

若对于 $\forall x_0 \in [a, b]$, 都有 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = x^*$, 则称迭代公式的收敛, 此方法为不动点法.

例: $x^3 - x - 1 = 0$ 于 1.5 处近似根

$$f(x) = x^3 - x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \varphi_1(x) = \sqrt[3]{x+1} \\ \varphi_2(x) = x^3 - 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{收敛} \\ \text{不收敛} \end{cases} \quad (\text{初值 } 1.5)$$

不动点收敛法对 $\varphi(\cdot)$ 的选择有要求

Th: 若迭代函数 $\varphi(x) \in C[a, b]$, 且满足: (1) $\forall x \in [a, b], \varphi(x) \in [a, b]$,

(2) $\exists 0 \leq L < 1$, s.t. $\forall x, y \in [a, b]$, 有 $|\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)| \leq L|x - y|$,

则 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上唯一不动点 x^*

Pf. 若 $\varphi(a) = a$ 且 $\varphi(b) = b$, 则 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有不动点,

否则 $\varphi(a) > a, \varphi(b) < b$, 构造 $g(x) = \varphi(x) - x$, $g(a) > 0, g(b) < 0$.

\therefore 在 $[a, b]$ 上 $\exists x^*$, s.t. $\varphi(x^*) = x^*$, 即存在不动点.

下证不动点唯一, 若 $\exists x_1^*, x_2^*$, s.t. $x_1^* = \varphi(x_1^*), x_2^* = \varphi(x_2^*)$

$$|x_1^* - x_2^*| = |\varphi(x_1^*) - \varphi(x_2^*)| \leq L|x_1^* - x_2^*| < |x_1^* - x_2^*|, \text{矛盾.}$$

Th: 在上述定理的条件下, 对 $\forall x_0 \in [a, b]$, 迭代序列收敛于 x^* , 且 $|x_k - x^*| \leq \frac{L^k}{1-L} |x_0 - x_1|$

Pf. 若 x^* 为 $[a, b]$ 上唯一不动点, 则 $|x_k - x^*| = |\varphi(x_{k-1}) - \varphi(x^*)| \leq L|x_{k-1} - x^*| \dots \leq L^k |x_0 - x^*| \rightarrow 0$

$\therefore x_k \rightarrow x^*$, 迭代序列收敛. 且对 $\forall p \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, 有:

$$|x_{k+p} - x_k| \leq |x_{k+p} - x_{k+p-1}| + \dots + |x_{k+1} - x_k| \leq (L^{k+p-1} + \dots + L^k) \cdot |x_1 - x_0| \leq \frac{L^k}{1-L} \cdot |x_1 - x_0|$$

事实上, 还有 $|x_{k+p} - x_k| \leq (L^p + L^{p-1} + \dots + 1) \cdot |x_{k+1} - x_k| \leq \frac{1}{1-L} \cdot |x_{k+1} - x_k|$

结论: $\varphi(x) \in C^1[a, b]$, 若对 $\forall x \in [a, b], \varphi'(x) \in [0, b]$; $\exists 0 \leq L < 1$, s.t. $\forall x \in [a, b]$ 有 $|\varphi'(x)| \leq L < 1$

则 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有唯一的根, 且 $\forall x_0 \in [a, b]$. 迭代序列收敛

如果 $\{x_k\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上均有收敛性, 则称为全局收敛性. 往往我们只考虑局部收敛性.

def. 若 $\exists x^*$ 的某个邻域 R : $|x - x^*| \leq \delta$, s.t. $\forall x_0 \in R$ 迭代序列收敛于 $x^* = \varphi(x^*)$, 叫称原列局部收敛

Th: x^* 为 $\varphi(x)$ 的不动点, $\varphi(x)$ 在 x^* 的邻域内有连续导数, 且 $|\varphi'(x^*)| < 1$, 则迭代法局部收敛.

pf. $\varphi'(x)$ 连续, 且 $|\varphi'(x^*)| < 1$, $\Rightarrow \exists x^*$ 的邻域 R : $|x - x^*| \leq \delta$, 对 $\forall x \in R$, 有 $|\varphi'(x)| \leq L < 1$

$$\text{且 } |\varphi(x) - x^*| = |\varphi(x) - \varphi(x^*)| \leq L|x - x^*| < |x - x^*| \leq \delta.$$

$\therefore \forall x \in (x^* - \delta, x^* + \delta)$, 有 $\varphi(x) \in (x^* - \delta, x^* + \delta) \Rightarrow \therefore$ 由以上两点, 局部收敛

def: 设迭代过程 $x_{k+1} = \varphi(x_k)$ 收敛于 x^* , 记误差 $e_k = x_k - x^*$, 则:

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e_{k+1}}{e_k^p} = C \neq 0, \text{ 则迭代过程 p 阶收敛} \quad p=1 \text{ 线性收敛}, p>1 \text{ 超线性收敛}, p=2 \text{ 平方收敛}$$

Th: 若 $\varphi(x)$ 在 x^* 处附近有 p 阶连续导数, 并且 $\varphi'(x^*) = \varphi''(x^*) = \dots = \varphi^{(p-1)}(x^*) = 0$, $\varphi^{(p)}(x^*) \neq 0$.

则迭代过程在 x^* 附近是 p 阶收敛的.

pf. $\because \varphi'(x^*) = 0 < 1 \Rightarrow \therefore$ 迭代法局部收敛.

$$\text{又 } \varphi(x_k) = \varphi(x^*) + \varphi'(x^*)(x_k - x^*) + \dots + \varphi^{(p-1)}(x^*) \frac{(x_k - x^*)^p}{(p-1)!} + \frac{\varphi^{(p)}(\xi)}{p!} \cdot (x_k - x^*)^p = \frac{\varphi^{(p)}(\xi)}{p!} \cdot (x_k - x^*)^p$$

$$\Rightarrow \therefore x_{k+1} - x^* = \varphi(x_k) - x^* = \frac{\varphi^{(p)}(\xi)}{p!} (x_k - x^*)^p$$

$$\Rightarrow \therefore \frac{e_{k+1}}{e_k^p} = \frac{\varphi^{(p)}(\xi)}{p!} \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e_{k+1}}{e_k^p} = \frac{\varphi^{(p)}(x^*)}{p!} \neq 0 \Rightarrow p \text{ 阶收敛}.$$

\therefore 如上可知: $0 < |\varphi'(x^*)| < 1$ 时, 线性收敛; $\varphi'(x^*) = 0, \varphi''(x^*) \neq 0$ 时, 平方收敛

3. 加速法

Aitken 加速: $x_1 = \varphi(x_0)$, $x_2 = \varphi(x_1)$, 若 $\varphi'(x)$ 较大, $\varphi'(x) \approx L$

$$\therefore x_1 - x^* = \varphi(x_0) - \varphi(x^*) \approx L(x_0 - x^*) \Rightarrow \therefore \frac{x_1 - x^*}{x_2 - x^*} = \frac{x_0 - x^*}{x_2 - x^*}$$

$$x_2 - x^* = \varphi(x_1) - \varphi(x^*) \approx L(x_1 - x^*)$$

$$\Rightarrow \therefore x_1^2 - 2x_1x^* + x^*^2 = x_0x_2 - (x_0 + x_2)x^* + x^*^2 \Rightarrow (x_2 - 2x_1 + x_0)x^* = x_0x_2 - x_1^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \therefore x^* = \frac{x_0x_2 - x_1^2}{x_2 - 2x_1 + x_0} = x_0 - \frac{(x_1 - x_0)^2}{x_2 - 2x_1 + x_0}$$

$$\therefore \text{Aitken 加速 } \bar{x}_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{(\Delta x_k)^2}{\zeta^2 x_k}, \text{ 可以证明 } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\bar{x}_{k+1} - x^*}{x_k - x^*} = 0,$$

即 $\{\bar{x}_k\}$ 的收敛速度比 $\{x_k\}$ 快

将 Aitken 加速法应用即可得到 Steffensen 迭代法

Steffensen 迭代法: $y_k = \varphi(x_k)$, $z_k = \varphi(y_k)$, $x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{(y_k - x_k)^2}{z_k - 2y_k + x_k}$

$$\text{即 } x_{k+1} = \varphi(x_k), \quad \varphi(x) = x - \frac{(x - \varphi(x))^2}{\varphi(\varphi(x)) - 2\varphi(x) + x}$$

Th: 若 x^* 是 $\varphi(x)$ 的不动点, 则 x^* 是 $\varphi(\varphi(x))$ 的不动点.

反之, 若 x^* 是 $\varphi(x)$ 的不动点, 且 $\varphi'(x^*) \neq 1$, 则 x^* 是 $\varphi(\varphi(x))$ 的不动点, 且 Steffensen 法 2 阶收敛

\Rightarrow : Steffensen 法可以使用原本不收敛的函数, 但收敛速度较慢.

4. 牛顿法: $f(x)=0$ 有近似根 x_k , 假设 $f'(x_k) \neq 0$,

$$\text{利用 Taylor 展开: } f(x) \approx f(x_k) + f'(x_k)(x - x_k) \Rightarrow x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}$$

牛顿法实际上也是一个迭代法, 迭代函数 $\varphi(x) = x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$

\therefore 其局部收敛性 $\Leftrightarrow |\varphi'(x^*)| \leq L < 1$?

$$\varphi'(x) = 1 - \frac{(f'(x))^2 - f(x)f''(x)}{(f'(x))^2} = \frac{f(x) \cdot f''(x)}{(f'(x))^2}$$

当 x^* 为单根时, $f'(x) \neq 0 \Rightarrow |\varphi'(x^*)| = 0 < 1 \Rightarrow$ 至少平方收敛

$$\text{又 } \varphi''(x) = \frac{(f' - f'' + ff''') \cdot f'^2 - f'f'' \cdot 2f'f''}{(f'(x))^4} \Rightarrow \varphi''(x^*) = \frac{f''(x^*)^3}{(f'(x^*))^4} = \frac{f''(x^*)}{f'(x^*)} + 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x_{k+1} - x^*}{(x_k - x^*)^2} = \frac{f''(x^*)}{2f''(x^*)}$$



但是牛顿法需要求导数且需要找到合适的初值, 对牛顿法进行改进

简化牛顿法: $x_{k+1} = x_k - C f(x_k) \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = x - C f(x) \Rightarrow |\varphi'(x)| = |1 - C f'(x)| \Rightarrow 0 < C f'(x) < 2$ 时, 收敛

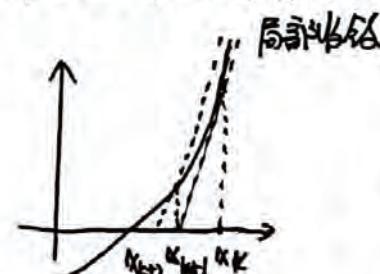
$$\text{取 } C = \frac{1}{f'(x_0)} \Rightarrow \text{简化牛顿法 } x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}, \text{ 保证线性收敛}$$

牛顿下山法: 通过下山因子的折半使部值更不精确

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \lambda \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}, \text{ 通过入的选取使得 } |f(x_{k+1})| < |f(x_k)|$$

$\lambda = 1$, 逐次折半, 直至

$$\begin{cases} \text{若 } \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow x_{k+1} = x_k \\ \text{若 } \lambda = 1 \Rightarrow x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} \end{cases} \text{ 原牛顿法} \Rightarrow |f(x_{k+1})| < |f(x_k)|$$



若有重根, 则 $f(x) = (x - x^*)^m g(x)$, 则 $f(x^*) = f'(x^*) = \dots = f^{(m-1)}(x^*) = 0, f^{(m)}(x^*) \neq 0$.

$$\text{当 } f'(x_k) \neq 0 \text{ 时, } \varphi(x) = x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} \Rightarrow \varphi'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{m} (1 + f''(x_k) + \dots + f^{(m-1)}(x_k))$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi'(x^*) \neq 0 \text{ 且 } |\varphi'(x^*)| < 1 \Rightarrow$ 有重根时线性收敛, 但 $\varphi(x) = x - m \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$ 可平方收敛, 但零处速 m
率全 $\mu(x) = \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$, 若 x^* 是 $f(x)=0$ 的 m 重根. 则 $\mu(x) = \frac{(x - x^*)g(x)}{m g(x) + (x - x^*)g'(x)}$, x^* 是 $\mu(x)=0$ 的单根

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(x) = x - \frac{\mu(x)}{\mu'(x)} = x - \frac{f \cdot f'}{(f')^2 - f f''} = \text{阶收敛}$$

$$\text{即 } x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k) \cdot f'(x_k)}{(f'(x_k))^2 - f(x_k) \cdot f''(x_k)}$$

5. 弦截法：以 x_k 和 x_{k-1} 为插值节点，可得插值公式：

$$P_1(x) = f(x_k) + \frac{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})}{x_k - x_{k-1}} (x - x_k)$$

$$\text{令 } P_1(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})} (x_k - x_{k-1}) \Rightarrow \text{这相当于牛顿法中取 } f'(x_k) = \frac{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})}{x_k - x_{k-1}}$$

两点弦截法按 $p = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} = 1.618$ 延长线性插值

\Rightarrow 可推广到 3 点， \rightarrow 三点弦截法 $P_2(x) = f(x_k) + f[x_k, x_{k-1}](x - x_k) + f[x_k, x_{k-1}, x_{k-2}](x - x_k)(x - x_{k-1})$

令 $P_2(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x_{k+1} = \dots, p = 1.8404656$

6. 非线性方程组迭代法 $\begin{cases} f_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0 \\ f_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ f_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow F(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \phi(x)$

def: $\phi: D \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, \exists L \in (0, 1), \text{s.t. } \| \phi(Y) - \phi(X) \| \leq L \| Y - X \|, \forall X, Y \in D \subset D$,

则 ϕ 在 D 上是压缩映射

定理 1：若 ϕ 在 D 上是压缩的，且 ϕ 把 D 映入自身。即 $\phi(x) \in D, \forall x \in D$ ，

则 ϕ 在 D 中有唯一不动点 $X^* = \phi(X^*)$

定理 2： $\phi: D \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 在 D 内有一不动点 X^* 且 ϕ 在 X^* 可导， $\rho(\phi'(X^*)) = \sigma < 1$

则存在开球 $S = S(X^*, \delta) \subset D$ ， $\forall X^{(0)} \in S$, 迭代序列 $\{X^{(k)}\} \rightarrow X^*$

牛顿迭代公式 $X^{(k+1)} = X^{(k)} - [F'(X^{(k)})]^{-1} F(X^{(k)})$