

## HW1

1. (1)  $f(x) = (a+x)^n - a^n$

当  $n=0$ ,  $f(x)=0$   $n=1$ ,  $f(x)=a$   $n=2$ ,  $f(x)=(2a+x)x$ ,

$n=3$   $f(x) = x[(a+x)^2 + (a+x)a + a^2]$   $\therefore f(x) = x \cdot \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (a+x)^k a^{n-k}$

将两相近数相减并成积的形式以减少相对误差

(2)  $f(x) = \cos(a+x) - \cos a$

$$= -2 \sin \frac{2a+x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}$$

两相近数相减并成乘积

(3)  $f(x) = x - \sqrt{x^2 + a}$

设  $g(x) = x + \sqrt{x^2 + a}$

$$\therefore h(x) = f(x)g(x) = x^2 - x^2 - a = -a$$

$$\therefore f(x) = -\frac{a}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + a}}$$

两相近数相减并化成高

2.  $5 \quad 0.000005$

3.

$$L_0(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)\cdots(x-x_n)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)\cdots(x_0-x_n)}$$

$$L_n(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)\cdots(x-x_{n-1})}{(x_n-x_0)(x_n-x_1)\cdots(x_n-x_{n-1})}$$

若  $x_0, \dots, x_n$  与  $L_0(x), \dots, L_n(x)$  插值性相当

当  $n \rightarrow \infty$

当  $a(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n) + b(l_0(x) + l_1(x) + \dots + l_n(x)) = 0$ ,  
 ~~$a, b$  不都为 0~~  $a, b$  不都为 0 恒成立

设  $\begin{cases} ax_0 + b l_0(x) = 0 \\ ax_1 + b l_1(x) = 0 \\ \dots \\ ax_n + b l_n(x) = 0 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} a \prod_{i=1}^n (x_0 - x_i) + b \prod_{i=1}^n (x - x_i) = 0 \\ a \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (x_1 - x_i) + b \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (x - x_i) = 0 \\ \dots \\ a \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (x_n - x_i) + b \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (x - x_{i+1}) = 0 \end{cases}$

$\therefore$  当且仅当  $a=b=0$  时恒成立  $\therefore$  线性无关

4.  $(x_0, f(x_0)) = (-1, 0) \dots (x_3, f(x_3)) = (5, 4)$   
 $l_0(x) = \frac{(x+1)(x-4)(x-5)}{-2 \cdot (-5) \cdot (-6)} \quad l_1(x) = \frac{(x+1)(x-4)(x-5)}{2x(-3)x(-4)} \quad l_2(x) = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)(x-5)}{5x3x(-1)}$

$l_3(x) = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)(x-4)}{6x4x1}$

$\therefore L_3(x) = \frac{(x+1)(x-4)(x-5)}{24} + 2x \left( -\frac{(x+1)(x-1)(x-5)}{15} \right) + \frac{(x+1)(x-1)(x-4)}{6}$

$\therefore L_3(2, 0) = 1.7$

$L_3(4, 0) = 2$