

第三节 带导数条件的Hermite插值

假设函数y=f(x)是 在[a,b]上有一定光滑性的函数, $\mathbf{a}[a,b]$ 上有n+1个互异点 $x_0...x_n$, f(x)在这些点上取值 $y_0.....y_n$.求一个确定的函数p(x)在上面n+1个点上满足 $p(x_i)=y_i i=0,1,...,n.$ 这是最简单的插值问题。

如果除了知道f(x)在插值节点上的取值外,还知 道f(x)在插值节点 x_i 上的 $1 \le m_i \le n$ 阶导数,如何来构 造插值函数呢?

> Hermite插值就是既满足插值节点 x_i 的函 数值条件又满足微商条件的插值函数。



Hermite插值也叫带指定微商值的插 值,它要构造一个插值函数,不但在给定节 点上取函数值,而且取已知微商值, 使插 值函数和被插函数的密和程度更好。



Hermite插值的一般提法如下:

给出函数f(x)在n+1个互异节点上的函数值及若干导数值,设插值节点为 $x_0, x_1, x_2, ..., x_n$ 。给出

$$f(x_0), f'(x_0), ..., f^{(m_0)}(x_0)$$

$$f(x_1), f'(x_1), \dots, f^{(m_1)}(x_1)$$

$$f(x_n), f'(x_n), ..., f^{(m_n)}(x_n)$$

其中 $m_i(i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 是正整数。

以上总共有 $N = n + 1 + \sum_{i=0}^{n} m_i$ 个插值条件,要求构

造不低于N-1次插值函数H(x)满足以上插值条件。



Hermite插值中,最基本而重要的情形是只要求一阶导数的条件。给出n+1个互异节点 $x_0, x_1 \cdots, x_n$ 上的函数值和导数值

$$y_i = f(x_i) \pi y'_i = f'(x_i)$$
 $(i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$

构造不低于2n+1次插值多项式 $H_{2n+1}(x)$,要求满足插值条件

$$\begin{cases} H_{2n+1}(x_i) = y_i \\ H'_{2n+1}(x_i) = y'_i \end{cases} i = 0,1,2,\cdots n$$



Hermite插值多项式的构造

Lagrange型插值基函数法

设Hermite插值多项式为

$$H_{2n+1}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} h_i(x) y_i + \sum_{i=0}^{n} \overline{h}_i(x) y'_i$$

使其满足插值条件

$$\begin{cases} H_{2n+1}(x_i) = y_i \\ H'_{2n+1}(x_i) = y'_i \end{cases} i = 0,1,2,\cdots n$$

$$H_{2n+1}(x_j) = \sum_{i=0}^n h_i(x_j) y_i + \sum_{i=0}^n \overline{h}_i(x_j) y'_i = y_j$$

$$H'_{2n+1}(x_j) = \sum_{i=0}^n h'_i(x_j)y_i + \sum_{i=0}^n \overline{h}'_i(x_j)y'_i = y'_j$$

$h_i(x)$ 应满足条件:

(1)
$$h_i(x)$$
应是 $2n+1$ 次多项式;

(2)
$$h_i(x_j) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

 $h'_i(x_j) = 0 \quad (i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$

$h_i(x)$ 应满足条件:

$$(1)h_i(x)$$
应是 $2n+1$ 次多项式;

$$(2)\overline{h'}_{i}(x_{j}) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$\overline{h}_{i}(x_{j}) = 0 \quad (i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$$



1.构造 $h_i(x)(i = 0,1,2,\dots,n)$

 $h_i(x)$ 应满足条件:

 $(1)h_i(x)$ 应是2n+1次多项式;

$$(2)h_{i}(x_{j}) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$h'_{i}(x_{j}) = 0 \qquad (i, j = 0,1,2,\dots, n)$$

利用
$$Lagrange$$
插值基函数 $l_i(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \ (j \neq i)}}^n (\frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j})$ 设 $h_i(x) = l_i^2(x)$

由条件(2)可列出方程组

$$\begin{cases} h_i(x_i) = (ax_i + b)l_i^2(x_i) = 1 \\ h'_i(x_i) = al_i^2(x_i) + 2(ax_i + b)l_i(x_i)l'_i(x_i) = 0 \end{cases}$$



由条件(2)可列出方程组

$$\begin{cases} h_i(x_i) = (ax_i + b)l_i^2(x_i) = 1 \\ h_i'(x_i) = al_i^2(x_i) + 2(ax_i + b)l_i(x_i)l_i'(x_i) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$: l_i(x_i) = 1, : ax_i + b = 1, : a + 2l'_i(x_i) = 0$$

解出
$$\begin{cases} a = -2l'_i(x_i) \\ b = 1 + 2x_i l'_i(x_i) \end{cases}$$

所以
$$h_i(x) = (1 - 2(x - x_i)l_i(x_i))l_i^2(x)$$

$$(i = 0, 1, 2, \dots n)$$

其中
$$l_i(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \ (j\neq i)}}^n \left(\frac{x-x_j}{x_i-x_j}\right), \qquad l'_i(x_i) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \ (j\neq i)}}^n \left(\frac{1}{x_i-x_j}\right)$$



2.构造 $h_i(x), (i = 0,1,2,\dots,n)$

 $h_i(x)$ 应满足条件:

$$(1)h_i(x)$$
应是 $2n+1$ 次多项式;

$$(2)\bar{h}'_{i}(x_{j}) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{h}_{i}(x_{j}) = 0 \quad (i, j = 0,1,2,\dots, n)$$

设
$$\overline{h}_i(x) = (cx+d)l_i^2(x)$$

由条件(2)可列出方程组

$$\begin{cases} \bar{h}_{i}(x_{i}) = (cx_{i} + d)l_{i}^{2}(x_{i}) = 0 \\ \bar{h}'_{i}(x_{i}) = cl_{i}^{2}(x_{i}) + 2(cx_{i} + d)l_{i}(x_{i})l_{i}'(x_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$$



由条件(2)可列出方程组

$$\begin{cases} \overline{h}_{i}(x_{i}) = (cx_{i} + d)l_{i}^{2}(x_{i}) = 0 \\ \overline{h}'_{i}(x_{i}) = cl_{i}^{2}(x_{i}) + 2(cx_{i} + d)l_{i}(x_{i})l_{i}'(x_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\because l_{i}(x_{i}) = 1, \qquad \therefore cx_{i} + d = 0, \qquad \therefore c = 1$$
解出
$$\begin{cases} c = 1 \\ d = -x_{i} \end{cases}$$
于是求出
$$\overline{h}_{i}(x) = (x - x_{i})l_{i}^{2}(x)$$

代入 $h_i(x)$ 和 $h_i(x)$ 经整理得到

$$H_{2n+1}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} [(1-2(x-x_i)l'_i(x_i)y_i) + (x-x_i)y'_i]_i^2(x)$$



定理 设 $f(x) \in C[a,b]$, 且在 (a,b) 上存在 2n+2次导数,对于n+1个互异节点上的Hermite插值 函数,有如下误差估计式

$$R_{2n+1}(x) = f(x) - H_{2n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(\xi)}{(2n+2)!} \prod_{i=0}^{n} (x - x_i)^2$$

其中 ξ 是介于 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n 中最小数和最大数之间。



在节点 x_1 和 x_2 上已知 y_1, y_2 和 y_1, y_2 。

试构造两点三次Hermite插值多项式 $H_{3}(x)$ 满足条件

$$\begin{cases} H_3(x_i) = y_i & i = 1, 2 \\ H'_3(x_i) = y'_i & i = 1, 2 \end{cases}$$

解:
$$H_3(x) = h_1(x)y_1 + h_2(x)y_2 + \overline{h}_1(x)y_1' + \overline{h}_2(x)y_2'$$

由Hermite插值基函数的一般形式,得两点三次 $H_3(x)$,

$$h_{1}(x) = (1 - 2(x - x_{1}) \ l'_{1}(x_{1})) \ l^{2}_{1}(x)$$

$$h_{2}(x) = (1 - 2(x - x_{2}) \ l'_{2}(x_{2})) \ l^{2}_{2}(x)$$

$$\bar{h}_{1}(x) = (x - x_{1}) \ l^{2}_{1}(x)$$

$$\bar{h}_{2}(x) = (x - x_{2}) \ l^{2}_{2}(x)$$

其中
$$l_1(x) = \frac{x - x_2}{x_1 - x_2}, \qquad l'_1(x) = \frac{1}{x_1 - x_2}$$
$$l_2(x) = \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1}, \qquad l'_2(x) = \frac{1}{x_2 - x_1}$$



代入后得到

$$h_1(x) = (1 + 2\frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1}) \quad (\frac{x - x_2}{x_1 - x_2})^2, \quad \overline{h}_1(x) = (x - x_1) \quad (\frac{x - x_2}{x_1 - x_2})^2$$

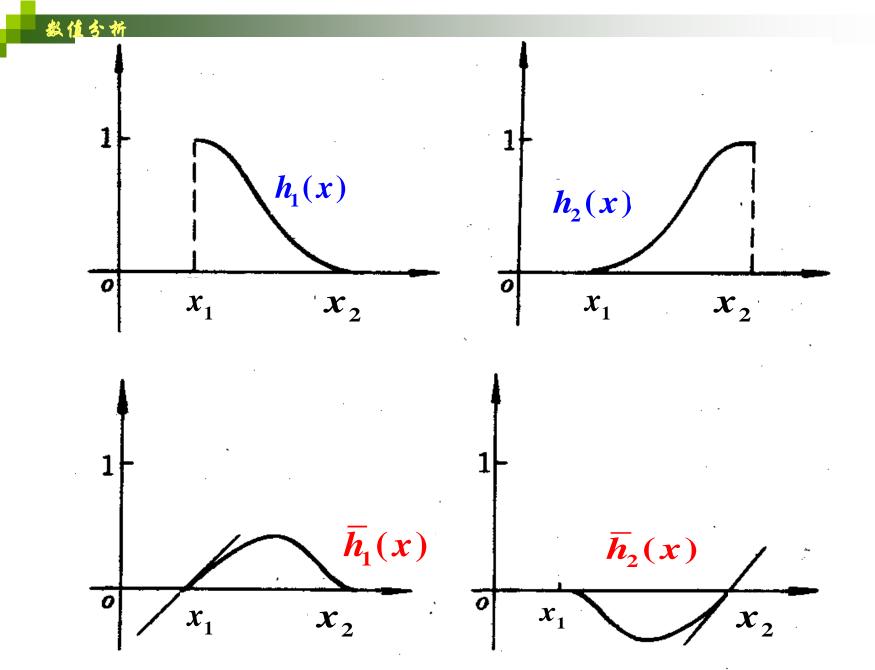
$$h_2(x) = (1 + 2\frac{x - x_2}{x_1 - x_2}) \quad (\frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1})^2, \quad \overline{h}_2(x) = (x - x_2) \quad (\frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1})^2$$

$$R_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} \prod_{i=1}^{2} (x - x_i)^2$$

$$|R_3(x)| \le \frac{1}{4!} \max_{x_1 \le x \le x_2} |f^{(4)}(\xi)| \cdot \max_{x_1 \le x \le x_2} \left| \prod_{i=1}^2 (x - x_i)^2 \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{4!} \left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^4 \max_{x_1 \leq x \leq x_2} \left| f^{(4)}(\xi) \right|$$

其中
$$h = x_2 - x_1$$





不完全导数条件的Hermite插值

例: 试构造一个不高于4次的Hermite插值多项式 $H_{a}(x)$,使其满足条件

$$H_4(0) = 0,$$
 $H_4(1) = 1,$ $H_4(2) = 1,$

$$H_{4}(1) = 1,$$

$$H_{4}(2) = 1$$

$$H_{4}(0) = 0, \qquad H_{4}(1) = 1,$$

$$H_{4}(1)=1,$$

解:用Lagrange插值基函数法构造 $H_{4}(x)$,设

$$H_4(x) = h_0(x)y_0 + h_1(x)y_1 + h_2(x)y_2 + \overline{h}_0(x)y_0 + \overline{h}_1(x)y_1$$

$$y_0 = y_0 = 0$$

$$\therefore H_4(x) = h_1(x)y_1 + h_2(x)y_2 + h_1(x)y_1'$$

$$H_4(x) = h_0(x)y_0 + h_1(x)y_1 + h_2(x)y_2 + \overline{h}_0(x)y_0' + \overline{h}_1(x)y_1'$$

$$h_0(x_0) = 1$$
 $h_1(x_0) = 0, h_2(x_0) = 0, \overline{h}_0(x_0) = 0, \overline{h}_1(x_0) = 0$ $H_4(x_0) = y_0$

$$h_0(x_1) = 0, h_1(x_1) = 0, h_2(x_1) = 0, h_0(x_1) = 0, h_1(x_1) = 0$$
 $H_4(x_1) = y_1$

$$h_0(x_2) = 0, h_1(x_2) = 0, h_2(x_2) = 0, \overline{h}_0(x_2) = 0, \overline{h}_1(x_2) = 0$$
 $H_4(x_2) = y_2$

$$H'_{4}(x) = h'_{0}(x)y_{0} + h'_{1}(x)y_{1} + h'_{2}(x)y_{2} + \overline{h}'_{0}(x)y'_{0} + \overline{h}'_{1}(x)y'_{1}$$

$$h_0'(x_0) = 0, h_1'(x_0) = 0, h_2'(x_0) = 0, \overline{h}_0'(x_0) = 0, \overline{h}_0'(x_0) = 0, \overline{h}_1'(x_0) = 0, \overline$$

$$h_0'(x_1) = 0, h_1'(x_1) = 0, h_2'(x_1) = 0, \overline{h_0'}(x_1) = 0, \overline{h_0'}(x_1) = 0, \overline{h_1'}(x_1) = 0$$



(1)h1(x)为四次多项式,且满足

曲
$$h_1(1) = 1, h'_1(1) = 0$$
 $\{a+b=-1\}$ \Rightarrow $a=1,b=-2$
∴ $h_1(x) = x^2(x-2)^2$

(2)h2(x)为四次多项式,且满足

由
$$h_2(2) = 1$$
得 $\lambda = 1/4$,: $h_2(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2(x-1)^2$



$$\overline{h}_1(0) = 0, \overline{h}_1(1) = 0, \overline{h}_1(2) = 0, \overline{h}_1'(0) = 0, \overline{h}_1'(1) = 1$$

设
$$\overline{h}_1(x) = \lambda(x-0)^2(x-1)(x-2)$$

由
$$\overline{h}_1'(1) = 1$$
 得 $\lambda = -1$, $\therefore \overline{h}_1(x) = -x^2(x-1)(x-2)$

$$\therefore H_4(x) = h_1(x)y_1 + h_2(x)y_2 + \overline{h}_1(x)y_1'$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4}x^2(x-3)^2$$

$$f^{(5)}(\xi)$$

误差余项
$$R_4(x) = \frac{f^{(5)}(\xi)}{5!} x^2 (x-1)^2 (x-2)$$



用重节点差商构造Hermite插值。

对差商 $f[x_0,x_1,\dots,x_n]$ 中,若有某些节点相重,

由
$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!}$$
可定义重节点差商如: 对 $f[x_0, x_0] = \lim_{x \to x_0} f[x_0, x]$

$$= \begin{cases} \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = f'(x_0) \\ \lim_{\xi \to x_0} \frac{f'(\xi)}{1!} = \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!} = f'(x_0) \end{cases}$$

$$f[x,x] = \lim_{x_0,x_1\to x} f[x_0,x_1]$$

$$= \lim_{\xi \to x} \frac{f'(\xi)}{1!} = \frac{f'(x)}{1!}$$



由此可得到一般重节点差商的表达式

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^{n}, f\left[\underbrace{x, x, \dots, x}_{k+1 \uparrow}\right] = \lim_{x_{0}, x_{1}, \dots, x_{k} \to x} f\left[x_{0}, x_{1}, \dots, x_{k}\right]$$
$$= \lim_{\xi \to x} \frac{f^{(k)}(\xi)}{k!} = \frac{f^{(k)}(x)}{k!}$$

重节点差商在后面插值中可以用来简化带导数条件的插值多项式。



用重节点差商构造Hermite插值。

$$f[\underbrace{x, x, \dots, x}_{k+1}] = \lim_{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1} \to x} f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}, x] = \frac{f^{(k)}(x)}{k!}$$

例 求一个四次插值多项式H(x),使

$$x = 0$$
时, $H(0) = -1$, $H'(0) = -2$;

$$x = 1$$
时, $H(1) = 0$, $H'(1) = 10$, $H''(1) = 40$.

并写出插值余项的表达式。

解:由于在x = 0处有一阶导数值的插值条件,所以它是"二重节点";而在x = 1处有直到二阶导数值的插值条件,所以x = 1是"三重节点"。因此,利用重节点差商公式可以作出下列差商表。

$$H(0) = -1$$
, $H'(0) = -2$;
 $H(1) = 0$, $H'(1) = 10$, $H''(1) = 40$

$$f[x, x, \dots, x] = \frac{f^{(k)}(x)}{k!}$$

x_i	y_i	一阶差商	二阶差商	三阶差商	四阶差商
0	-1				
0	-1	-2			
1	0	1	3		
1	0	10	9	6	
1	0	10	40/2! = 20	11	5

根据Newton插值公式,插值多项式为 $H(x) = -1 - 2x + 3x^2 + 6x^2(x-1) + 5x^2(x-1)^2$ 且插值余项为

$$R(x) = \frac{1}{5!} f^{(5)}(\xi) x^{2}(x-1)^{3}, 0 < \xi < 1,$$

其中 $f(x)$ 是被插函数。