

## 复习:

# 连续函数最佳平方逼近问题的一般提法

在内积空间C[a,b]中,设 $f(x) \in C[a,b]$ ,但 $f(x) \notin H \subset C[a,b]$ ,

在
$$H$$
中寻找一个元素 $s(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} c_j \varphi_j(x) \in H$ 

使得

$$\left\|f - s\right\|_{2}^{2} = \min_{\varphi \in H} \left\|f - \varphi\right\|_{2}^{2}$$

若s(x)存在,则称其为f(x)在[a,b]上的最佳平方逼近函数。



# 第三节 离散数据的最小二乘拟合

## 一、最小二乘曲线拟合问题的一般提法

给定m+1个数据点  $x_i = x_0$  ,  $x_1$  ··· ,  $x_m$  $f(x_i) = f(x_0), f(x_1), \dots, f(x_m),$ 

及权系数 $\omega_0, \omega_1, ..., \omega_m$ ,并已知函数模型s(x,c)。

用给定的数据点,按给定的函数模型,构造拟合函数 s(x)逼近未知函数f(x),使

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m} \omega_i (f(x_i) - s(x_i))^2 = \min$$
 (1)

称为最小二乘曲线拟合(离散数据的最佳平方逼近)。

使拟合误差的平方和最小——最小二乘原理



# 两种拟合问题

# 1. 线性最小二乘曲线拟合

如: 取 $s(x,c) = c_n x^n + c_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + c_1 x + c_0$ s(x,c)是关于系数 $c = (c_0, c_1, \dots, c_{n-1}, c_n)^T$ 的线性函数。 这是多项式拟合。

若取 $s(x,c) = c_n e^{-x^n} + \dots + c_2 e^{-x^2} + c_1 e^{-x} + c_0$ ,这也是关于系数的线性拟合。

# 2. 非线性最小二乘曲线拟合

s(x,c)是关于系数 $c = (c_0, c_1, \dots, c_{n-1}, c_n)^T$ 的非线性函数。如:  $s(x,c) = c_0 x + c_1 e^{-c_2 x}$ 



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使得

$$\left\|f - s\right\|_{2}^{2} = \min_{\varphi \in H} \left\|f - \varphi\right\|_{2}^{2}$$

若s(x)存在,则称其为f(x)在[a,b]上的最佳平方逼近函数。



# 离散数据的最佳平方逼近问题的一般提法

在内积空间C[a,b]中,设 $f(x) \in C[a,b]$ ,但 $f(x) \notin H \subset C[a,b]$ ,

在
$$H$$
中寻找一个元素 $s(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} c_j \varphi_j(x) \in H$ 

使得 
$$\|f-s\|_{2}^{2} = \min$$
 即  $\sum_{i=0}^{m} \omega_{i} (f(x_{i}) - s(x_{i}))^{2} = \min$ 

若s(x)存在,则称其为f(x)在[a,b]上的最佳平方逼近 函数(最小二乘拟合曲线)。

# 连续函数内积空间

在C[a,b]中,定义带权 $\rho(x)$ 内积

$$(f,g) = \int_{a}^{b} \rho(x)f(x)g(x)dx$$
及内积范数 
$$||f||_{2}^{a} = \sqrt{(f(x),f(x))} = \left(\int_{a}^{b} \rho(x)(f(x))^{2} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

## 离散内积空间

在C[a,b]中,定义带权 $\omega_i(i=0,1,...,m)$ 的内积

$$(f(x),\varphi(x)) = \sum_{i=0}^{m} \omega_i f(x_i) \varphi(x_i) = Y^T W \Phi = (Y,\Phi)$$

其中 
$$W = diag(\omega_0, \omega_1, ..., \omega_m)$$
  
 $Y = (f(x_0), f(x_1), ..., f(x_m))^T$   
 $\Phi = (\varphi(x_0), \varphi(x_1), ..., \varphi(x_m))^T$ 



# 二、线性最小二乘曲线拟合问题的法方程

求
$$s(x) \in \Phi = \operatorname{span}\left\{\varphi_{0}(x), \varphi_{1}(x), ..., \varphi_{n}(x)\right\}$$
  
其中 $\varphi_{0}(x), \varphi_{1}(x), ..., \varphi_{n}(x)$ 线性无关。 $s(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} c_{i} \varphi_{i}(x)$   
由 $(f - s, \varphi_{k}) = (f - \sum_{i=0}^{n} c_{j} \varphi_{j}, \varphi_{k}) = \mathbf{0}(k = 0, 1, ..., n)$   
得法方程  

$$\begin{cases} (\varphi_{0}, \varphi_{0})c_{0} + (\varphi_{1}, \varphi_{0})c_{1} + \cdots + (\varphi_{n}, \varphi_{0})c_{n} = (f, \varphi_{0}) \\ (\varphi_{0}, \varphi_{1})c_{0} + (\varphi_{1}, \varphi_{1})c_{1} + \cdots + (\varphi_{n}, \varphi_{1})c_{n} = (f, \varphi_{1}) \end{cases}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$(\varphi_{0}, \varphi_{n})c_{0} + (\varphi_{1}, \varphi_{n})c_{1} + \cdots + (\varphi_{n}, \varphi_{n})c_{n} = (f, \varphi_{n})$$



若记向量 $C = (c_0, c_1, ..., c_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$  用矩阵形式表示为 GC = F,称 GC = F 为法方程

由函数 $\varphi_j(x)$ 和点集 $\left\{x_0,x_1,...x_m\right\}$ 定义一个向量

$$\Phi_{j} = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{j}(x_{0}) \\ \varphi_{j}(x_{1}) \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_{j}(x_{m}) \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{m+1}, j = 0,1,...,n \qquad Y = \begin{pmatrix} f(x_{0}) \\ f(x_{1}) \\ \vdots \\ f(x_{m}) \end{pmatrix}$$



# 连续函数拟合的法方程

$$\begin{cases} (\varphi_{0}, \varphi_{0})c_{0} + (\varphi_{1}, \varphi_{0})c_{1} + \dots + (\varphi_{n}, \varphi_{0})c_{n} = (f, \varphi_{0}) \\ (\varphi_{0}, \varphi_{1})c_{0} + (\varphi_{1}, \varphi_{1})c_{1} + \dots + (\varphi_{n}, \varphi_{1})c_{n} = (f, \varphi_{1}) \\ (\varphi_{0}, \varphi_{n})c_{0} + (\varphi_{1}, \varphi_{n})c_{1} + \dots + (\varphi_{n}, \varphi_{n})c_{n} = (f, \varphi_{n}) \end{cases}$$

# 离散数据拟合的法方程可改写为

$$\begin{cases} (\Phi_{0}, \Phi_{0})c_{0} + (\Phi_{1}, \Phi_{0})c_{1} + \dots + (\Phi_{n}, \Phi_{0})c_{n} = (Y, \Phi_{0}) \\ (\Phi_{0}, \Phi_{1})c_{0} + (\Phi_{1}, \Phi_{1})c_{1} + \dots + (\Phi_{n}, \Phi_{1})c_{n} = (Y, \Phi_{1}) \\ (\Phi_{0}, \Phi_{n})c_{0} + (\Phi_{1}, \Phi_{n})c_{1} + \dots + (\Phi_{n}, \Phi_{n})c_{n} = (Y, \Phi_{n}) \end{cases}$$



### 法方程可改写为

$$\begin{cases} (\Phi_{0}, \Phi_{0})c_{0} + (\Phi_{1}, \Phi_{0})c_{1} + \cdots + (\Phi_{n}, \Phi_{0})c_{n} = (Y, \Phi_{0}) \\ (\Phi_{0}, \Phi_{1})c_{0} + (\Phi_{1}, \Phi_{1})c_{1} + \cdots + (\Phi_{n}, \Phi_{1})c_{n} = (Y, \Phi_{1}) \\ \dots \\ (\Phi_{0}, \Phi_{n})c_{0} + (\Phi_{1}, \Phi_{n})c_{1} + \cdots + (\Phi_{n}, \Phi_{n})c_{n} = (Y, \Phi_{n}) \end{cases}$$
法方程
$$GC = F$$

$$\sharp \Phi G = \begin{bmatrix} (\Phi_{0}, \Phi_{0}) & (\Phi_{1}, \Phi_{0}) & (\Phi_{n}, \Phi_{0}) \\ (\Phi_{0}, \Phi_{1}) & (\Phi_{1}, \Phi_{1}) & (\Phi_{n}, \Phi_{1}) \\ (\Phi_{0}, \Phi_{n}) & (\Phi_{1}, \Phi_{n}) & (\Phi_{n}, \Phi_{n}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F = ((Y, \Phi_{0}) & (Y, \Phi_{1}) & \cdots & (Y, \Phi_{n}))^{T}$$

|结论: 若 $\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), ..., \varphi_n(x)$ 在点集 $\{x_i\}_{i=0}^m$ 上线性无关,

且n < m,因此 $\Phi_0, \Phi_1, ..., \Phi_n$ 是 $R^{m+1}$ 中线性无关的向量组。

 $x_0, x_1, \dots x_n$ 为n+1个互异点



记 
$$A = (\Phi_0, \Phi_1, ..., \Phi_n),$$

由矩阵乘法可知  $G = A^T W A$ ,  $F = A^T W Y$ 

法方程就变成  $A^TWAC = A^TWY$ 

当W = I时,法方程为  $A^TAC = A^TY$ 

$$A^{T}A = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{0}^{T} \\ \Phi_{1}^{T} \\ \vdots \\ \Phi_{n}^{T} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{0}, \Phi_{1}, \dots, \Phi_{n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{0}^{T}\Phi_{0} & \cdots & \Phi_{0}^{T}\Phi_{n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \Phi_{n}^{T}\Phi_{0} & \cdots & \Phi_{n}^{T}\Phi_{n} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} (\Phi_{0}, \Phi_{0}) & \cdots & (\Phi_{0}, \Phi_{n}) \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ (\Phi_{n}, \Phi_{0}) & \cdots & (\Phi_{n}, \Phi_{n}) \end{bmatrix} = G$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (\Phi_0, \Phi_0) & \cdots & (\Phi_0, \Phi_n) \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ (\Phi_n, \Phi_0) & \cdots & (\Phi_n, \Phi_n) \end{bmatrix} = G$$



#### 注:

(1) 由于A是列满秩矩阵,所以 $A^TA$ 是 $(n+1)\times(n+1)$ 的对称正定阵,可用Cholesky分解法求解法方程  $A^TAC = A^TY$ 

i.  $\forall x \neq 0, x^T A^T A x = (Ax, Ax) > 0$ 

:: 法方程  $GC = F(\vec{\mathbf{y}}A^TAC = A^TY)$ 存在唯一解.

法方程 $GC = F(A^TAC = A^TY)$  的解

⇔矛盾方程组AC = Y的最小二乘解。

称A为回归矩阵,在Matlab 中可用左除法求解

$$C = A \setminus Y$$



(2) 且有  $cond_2(A^TA) = (cond_2(A))^2$  因此,法方程常常表现出是病态方程组。

(3) 取基函数为 $\varphi_0(x) = 1, \varphi_1(x) = x, ..., \varphi_n(x) = x^n$ ,

则 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_0 & x_0^2 & \cdots & x_0^n \\ 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \cdots & x_1^n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & x_m & x_m^2 & \cdots & x_m^n \end{bmatrix}$$

实际计算中要计算 $x_0^n$ ,  $x_1^n$ , ...,  $x_m^n$ ,  $\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^k$ , (k = 0, 1, ..., 2n)

当数据点数值很大时,可能会在计算中溢出。



# 三、法方程的求解

求解法方程 $A^TAC = A^TY$ 或GC = F(取W = I)

1. 确定n+1个线性无关函数 $\{\varphi_j(x)\}_{j=0}^n$ 的具体形式

常用的代数多项式拟合是取

$$\varphi_{j}(x)=x^{j}$$
  $(j=0,1,\dots,n)$ 

最佳平方逼近函数的形式是

$$s(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + \dots + c_n x^n$$

由法方程求出 $c_i$   $(j=0,1,\cdots,n)$ 

s(x)又称为最小二乘拟合函数



# 2. 构造法方程

用基函数 $1, x, x^2, \dots, x^n$ 

回归矩阵 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_0 & x_0^2 & \cdots & x_0^n \\ 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \cdots & x_1^n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & x_m & x_m^2 & \cdots & x_m^n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y = (y_0, y_1, \dots, y_m)^T$$

得到法方程  $A^TAC = A^TY$ 

# 3. 法方程的求解

 $A^{T}A$ 是对称正定阵,用Cholesky分解:  $A^{T}A = LL^{T}$ 。

#### 数值分析

## 例 给出数据点

$$i = 0$$

$$x_i = 0.0$$
 0.25 0.5 0.75 1.0

$$y_i = 1.0$$
 1.2840 1.6487 2.1170 2.7183

$$w_i = 1.0$$
 1.0 1.0

1.0

试用1, x, x²构造二次最佳平方逼近多项式。

解: 设
$$s(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2$$

$$\varphi_0(x)=1,$$

$$\varphi_1(x) = x$$

$$\varphi_0(x) = 1$$
,  $\varphi_1(x) = x$ ,  $\varphi_2(x) = x^2$ 

$$\Phi_{0} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Phi_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.75 \\ 1.0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Phi_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0^{2} \\ 0.25^{2} \\ 0.5^{2} \\ 0.75^{2} \\ 1.0^{2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 \\ 1.2840 \\ 1.6487 \\ 2.1170 \\ 2.7183 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Phi_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0.25 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.75 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Phi_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 0.25 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.75 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} 0.5^2 \\ 0.75^2 \\ 1.0^2 \end{array}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2840 \\ 1.6487 \\ 2.1170 \\ 2.7183 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} (\Phi_0, \Phi_0) & (\Phi_0, \Phi_1) & (\Phi_0, \Phi_2) \\ (\Phi_1, \Phi_0) & (\Phi_1, \Phi_1) & (\Phi_1, \Phi_2) \\ (\Phi_2, \Phi_0) & (\Phi_2, \Phi_1) & (\Phi_2, \Phi_2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2.5 & 1.875 \\ 2.5 & 1.875 & 1.5625 \\ 1.875 & 1.5625 & 1.3825 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F = ((Y, \Phi_0), (Y, \Phi_1), (Y, \Phi_2))^T$$
$$= (8.7680, 5.4514, 4.4015)^T$$

解法方程 GC = F

解出 
$$c_0 = 1.0052$$
,  $c_1 = 0.8641$ ,  $c_2 = 0.8437$ 

于是得到二次最佳平方逼近多项式

$$s(x) = 1.0052 + 0.8641x + 0.8437x^{2}$$



# 四、由正交函数组构造最佳平方逼近多项式

1 原理: 若函数组 $\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), ..., \varphi_n(x)$ 是关于点集  $\{x_0, x_1, ..., x_m\}$ 和带权 $w_0, w_1, ..., w_m$ 的正交函数组,

即 
$$(\varphi_k(x), \varphi_j(x)) = (\Phi_k, \Phi_j) = \begin{cases} = 0 & j \neq k \\ \neq 0 & j = k \end{cases}$$

则法方程 GC = F

其中 
$$G = \begin{bmatrix} (\Phi_0, \Phi_0) \\ (\Phi_1, \Phi_1) \end{bmatrix}$$
  $\Phi_n, \Phi_n$ 

$$F = ((Y, \Phi_0) \quad (Y, \Phi_1) \quad \cdots \quad (Y, \Phi_n))^T$$



则法方程 GC = F

$$GC = F$$

其中 
$$G = \begin{bmatrix} (\Phi_0, \Phi_0) \\ (\Phi_1, \Phi_1) \\ (\Phi_n, \Phi_n) \end{bmatrix}$$
$$F = \begin{pmatrix} (Y, \Phi_0) & (Y, \Phi_1) & \cdots & (Y, \Phi_n) \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$C_{j} = \frac{(Y, \Phi_{j})}{(\Phi_{j}, \Phi_{j})} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{m} w_{i} f(x_{i}) \varphi_{j}(x_{i})}{\sum_{i=0}^{m} w_{i} \varphi_{j}^{2}(x_{i})} \qquad (j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

最佳平方逼近多项式为 $s(x) = \sum c_j \varphi_j(x)$ 

# 2.构造关于点集的正交函数组(Chap2)

由 $1, x, x^2, \dots, x^n$ 构造关于点集 $\{x_i\}_{i=0}^m$ 的首1正交多项式

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_0(x) = 1 \\ \varphi_{k+1}(x) = (x - a_{k+1})\varphi_k(x) - \beta_k \varphi_{k-1}(x) \end{cases} \qquad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{k} = \frac{(x\varphi_{k}(x), \varphi_{k}(x))}{(\varphi_{k}(x), \varphi_{k}(x))} & (k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots) \\ \beta_{0} = 0, \beta_{k} = \frac{(\varphi_{k}(x), \varphi_{k}(x))}{(\varphi_{k-1}(x), \varphi_{k-1}(x))} & (k = 1, 2, \cdots) \end{cases}$$

式中内积定义为

$$\left(\varphi_k(x), \varphi_j(x)\right) = \left(\Phi_k, \Phi_j\right) = \sum_{i=0}^m w_i \varphi_k(x_i) \varphi_j(x_i)$$

$$(x\varphi_k(x),\varphi_k(x)) = \sum_{i=0}^m w_i x_i \varphi_k^2(x_i)$$

例 给出数据点

$$i = 0$$

$$x_{i} = 0.0$$

0.75

1.0

$$y_i = 1.0$$
 1.2840 1.6487 2.1170

2.7183

$$w_{i} = 1.0$$

1.0

1.0

1.0

1.0

用关于点集的正交函数组构造二次最佳平方逼近多项式。

解:(1) 先构造关于点集 $\{0,0.25,0.5,0.75,1.0\}$ 和权 $w_i = 1$ , 的正交函数组{ $\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), \varphi_2(x)$ }.

$$\varphi_0(x) = 1, \qquad \varphi_1(x) = (x - \alpha_1)\varphi_0(x)$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{(x\varphi_0(x), \varphi_0(x))}{(\varphi_0(x), \varphi_0(x))}$$



$$\Phi_{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \Phi_{00} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{0} \\ x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.75 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{(x\varphi_0(x), \varphi_0(x))}{(\varphi_0(x), \varphi_0(x))} = \frac{(\Phi_{00}, \Phi_0)}{(\Phi_0, \Phi_0)} = \frac{2.5}{5} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\varphi_1(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\varphi_{2}(x) = (x - \alpha_{2})\varphi_{1}(x) - \beta_{1}\varphi_{0}(x)$$

$$\alpha_{2} = \frac{(x\varphi_{1}(x), \varphi_{1}(x))}{(\varphi_{1}(x), \varphi_{1}(x))}, \beta_{1} = \frac{(\varphi_{1}(x), \varphi_{1}(x))}{(\varphi_{0}(x), \varphi_{0}(x))}$$

$$\Phi_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.5, & -0.25, & 0, & 0.25, & 0.5 \end{pmatrix}^{T}$$

$$\Phi_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 0, & -0.0625, & 0, & 0.1875, & 0.5 \end{pmatrix}^{T}$$

$$\alpha_{2} = \frac{1}{2}, \qquad \beta_{1} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\varphi_{2}(x) = (x - \frac{1}{2})^{2} - \frac{1}{8}$$



$$\varphi_0(x) = 1, \varphi_1(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}, \varphi_2(x) = (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{8}$$

 $Y = (1.0, 1.2840, 1.6487, 2.1170, 2.7183)^{T}$ 

$$\Phi_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Phi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 \\ -0.25 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Phi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.125 \\ -0.0625 \\ -0.125 \\ 0.125 \end{bmatrix}, \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 \\ 1.2840 \\ 1.6487 \\ 2.1170 \\ 2.7183 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$c_{0} = (Y, \Phi_{0})/(\Phi_{0}, \Phi_{0}) = \sum_{i=0}^{4} y_{i} \times 1 / \sum_{i=0}^{4} 1 = 8.768/5 = 1.7536$$

$$c_{1} = (Y, \Phi_{1})/(\Phi_{1}, \Phi_{1}) = \sum_{i=0}^{4} y_{i} \times (x_{i} - \frac{1}{2}) / \sum_{i=0}^{4} (x_{i} - \frac{1}{2})^{2} = 1.7078$$

$$c_{2} = (Y, \Phi_{2})/(\Phi_{2}, \Phi_{2}) = \sum_{i=0}^{4} y_{i} \times ((x_{i} - \frac{1}{2})^{2} - \frac{1}{8}) / \sum_{i=0}^{4} ((x_{i} - \frac{1}{2})^{2} - \frac{1}{8})^{2}$$

$$= 0.8437$$

得到二次最佳平方逼近多项式为

$$s(x) = 1.7536 + 1.7078(x - \frac{1}{2}) + 0.8437((x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{8})$$

最佳平方逼近存在唯一。

# 3.误差估计

由最佳平方逼近的误差估计式

$$\|\delta\|^2 = \|f - s\|^2 = (f - s, f - s) = (f, f) - (s, f)$$

$$= (f, f) - (\sum_{j=0}^{n} c_j \varphi_j, f) = (f, f) - \sum_{j=0}^{n} c_j (\varphi_j, f)$$

对离散数据的最佳平方逼近误差

$$\|\delta\|^2 = (Y,Y) - (\sum_{j=0}^n c_j \Phi_j, Y) = \|Y\|^2 - \sum_{j=0}^n c_j (\Phi_j, Y)$$

其中  $Y = (f(x_0), f(x_1), \dots, f(x_m))^T$ 

如果用正交函数组构造最佳平方逼近元,则

$$c_{j} = (Y, \Phi_{j}) / (\Phi_{j}, \Phi_{j}), (Y, \Phi_{j}) = c_{j} \|\Phi_{j}\|^{2}$$

因此有 
$$\|\delta\|^2 = \|Y\|^2 - \sum_{j=0}^n c_j^2 \|\Phi_j\|^2$$

# 误差递推关系

第一步,用 $\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_{n-1}(x)$  作逼近,误差

$$\|\delta_{n-1}\|^2 = \|Y\|^2 - \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} c_j^2 \|\Phi_j\|^2$$

第二步,用 $\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_{n-1}(x)$ , $\varphi_n(x)$  作逼近,误差

$$\|\delta_{n}\|^{2} = \|Y\|^{2} - \sum_{j=0}^{n} c_{j}^{2} \|\Phi_{j}\|^{2}$$

$$= \|Y\|^2 - \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} c_j^2 \|\Phi_j\|^2 - c_n^2 \|\Phi_n\|^2$$

即有 
$$\|\delta_n\|^2 = \|\delta_{n-1}\|^2 - c_n^2 \|\Phi_n\|^2 < \|\delta_{n-1}\|^2$$

最佳平方逼近的误差,随着选择的拟合基函数个数增加而减少



# 第四节 非线性最小二乘曲线拟合

例1: 已知数据表
$$x_i = x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m,$$
  $y_i = y_0, y_1, \dots, y_m,$ 

用公式 $s(x)=a+bx^3$ 拟合所给数据。

**#**: 
$$\varphi_0(x) = 1$$
,  $\varphi_1(x) = x^3$ ,  $s(x) = a\varphi_0(x) + b\varphi_1(x)$ 

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_0^3 \\ 1 & x_1^3 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_m^3 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad Y = \begin{bmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix}, \qquad A^T A \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = A^T Y$$



例2: 已知数据表 $x_i = x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m$ ,

$$y_i = y_0, y_1, \cdots, y_m,$$

用公式 $s(x) = \frac{1}{a + bx^3}$ 拟合所给数据。

解: 令 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{s(x)} = a + bx^3$$

$$\varphi_0(x) = 1$$
,  $\varphi_1(x) = x^3$ ,  $f(x) = a\varphi_0(x) + b\varphi_1(x)$ 

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_0^3 \\ 1 & x_1^3 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_m^3 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_0^3 \\ 1 & x_1^3 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_m^3 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad F = \begin{bmatrix} 1/y_0 \\ 1/y_1 \\ \vdots \\ 1/y_m \end{bmatrix}, \qquad A^T A \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = A^T F$$

$$A^T A \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = A^T F$$



例3: 已知数据表
$$x_i = x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m,$$
  $y_i = y_0, y_1, \dots, y_m,$ 

用公式 $s(x)=ae^{bx}$ 拟合所给数据。

解:令 
$$f(x) = \ln s(x) = \ln a + bx$$

$$\varphi_0(x) = 1$$
,  $\varphi_1(x) = x$ ,  $f(x) = \ln a\varphi_0(x) + b\varphi_1(x)$ 

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_0 \\ 1 & x_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_m \end{bmatrix}, \quad F = \begin{bmatrix} \ln y_0 \\ \ln y_1 \\ \vdots \\ \ln y_m \end{bmatrix}, \quad A^T A \begin{bmatrix} \ln a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = A^T F$$



例4: 已知数据表
$$x_i = x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m$$
, 
$$y_i = y_0, y_1, \dots, y_m$$
, 用公式 $s(x) = a + \frac{b}{x}$ 拟合所给数据。

解: 
$$\varphi_0(x) = 1$$
,  $\varphi_1(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $s(x) = a\varphi_0(x) + b\varphi_1(x)$ 

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/x_0 \\ 1 & 1/x_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1/x_m \end{bmatrix}$$
,  $Y = \begin{bmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $A^T A \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = A^T Y$