

习题五.

1. 解: (1) 取两个节点 $x_0=0$ $x_1=1$ 时插值基函数为:

$$l_0(x) = \frac{x-1}{x_0-1} = -(x-1), \quad l_1(x) = \frac{x-0}{1-0} = x$$

$$\text{则线性插值 } L_1(x) = -(x-1)x + x \cdot 2 = x+1$$

$$\text{将 } x=0.3 \text{ 代入, 即得: } 2^{0.3} \approx 0.3+1=1.3$$

$$|R_1(x)| = \left| \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!} (x-0)(x-1) \right| = \frac{2^{\xi}(\ln 2)^2}{2} |(x-0)(x-1)|$$

介于 0, 1 之间

$$\text{故 } |R_1(0.3)| = \frac{2^{\xi}(\ln 2)^2}{2} \times 0.3 \times 0.7 \leq \frac{2 \times (\ln 2)^2}{2} \times 0.3 \times 0.7 = 0.1009 = 1.009 \times 10^{-1}$$

(2) 取 $x_0=-1$, $x_1=0$ $x_2=1$, 插值多项式为:

$$\begin{aligned} L_2(x) &= \frac{(x-0)(x-1)}{(-1-0)(-1-1)} \times 0.5 + \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(0+1)(0-1)} \times 1 + \frac{(x+1)(x-0)}{(1+1)(1-0)} \times 2 \\ &= \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{3}{4}x + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } 2^{0.3} \approx 1.2475.$$

$$\text{因此 } R_2(x) = \frac{f^{(3)}(\xi)}{3!} (x+1)(x-1)x. \quad \text{介于 } (-1, 1) \text{ 之间}$$

因此用二次插值计算的误差为:

$$|R_2(0.3)| = \frac{2^{\xi}(\ln 2)^3}{3!} \times 1.3 \times 0.7 \times 0.3 \leq 0.0303 = 3.03 \times 10^{-2}$$

2. 解: 取 $x_0=0.527$ $x_1=0.727$ $x_2=0.807$, 插值多项式为:

$$\begin{aligned} L_2(x) &= \frac{(x-0.727)(x-0.807)}{(0.527-0.727)(0.527-0.807)} \times 0.01075 + \frac{(x-0.527)(x-0.807)}{(0.727-0.527)(0.727-0.807)} \times 0.01219 \\ &\quad + \frac{(x-0.527)(x-0.727)}{(0.807-0.527)(0.807-0.727)} \times 0.01188 \end{aligned}$$

所以 $y(0.7)$ 即将 0.7 代入 $L_2(x)$ 中得:

$$y(0.7) \approx \cancel{0.01075} 0.0122$$

3. 解: 取节点 $x_0 = 1, x_1 = 3, x_2 = 4, x_3 = 6$ 插值多项式为:

$$L_3(x) = \frac{5}{8}x(x-4)(x-6) + \frac{4}{3}(x-1)(x-3)(x-6) + \frac{7}{30}(x-3)(x-4)(x-6) + \frac{1}{15}(x-1)(x-3)(x-4)$$

将 2 代入 $L_3(x)$ 中得:

$$f(2) \approx 0.4$$

4. 解: 取节点 $x_0 = 0.40, x_1 = 0.55, x_2 = 0.65, x_3 = 0.80, x_4 = 0.90$, 插值多项式为:

$$L_4(x) = \frac{929}{5}(4x - \frac{8}{5}) \cdot (x - \frac{4}{5}) \cdot (x - \frac{9}{10}) + \frac{102652}{875}x(2x - \frac{4}{5}) \cdot (x - \frac{4}{5}) \cdot (x - \frac{11}{20}) \cdot (x - \frac{13}{20}) \\ - \frac{88811}{375}(\frac{5}{2}x - 1)(x - \frac{9}{10}) \cdot (x - \frac{11}{20}) \cdot (x - \frac{13}{20}) - \frac{11563}{175}(\frac{20}{3}x - \frac{8}{3}) \cdot (x - \frac{4}{5})x \\ (x - \frac{9}{10})(x - \frac{13}{20}) + \frac{1643}{200} \cdot (\frac{20}{3}x - \frac{11}{3})(x - \frac{4}{5})(x - \frac{9}{10}) \cdot (x - \frac{13}{20})$$

将 0.569 代入 $L_4(x)$ 中得:

$$\text{sh } 0.569 \approx 0.6002$$

$$R_4(x) = \frac{f^{(5)}(\xi)}{5!} \cdot (x - 0.40)(x - 0.55)(x - 0.65)(x - 0.80)(x - 0.90), \xi \text{ 介于 } (0.55, 0.6)$$

因此用四次插值计算的误差为:

$$|R_4(0.569)| = \left| \frac{\cosh(\xi)}{5!} \times 0.169 \times 0.019 \times (-0.080) \times (-0.231) \times (-0.331) \right| \\ \leq 3.3248 \times 10^{-8}$$

5. 解: 考虑用四次插值: 取节点 $x_0 = 2.0, x_1 = 2.1, x_2 = 2.2, x_3 = 2.3, x_4 = 2.4$

$$\text{插值多项式为: } L_4(x) = \frac{872118127190622625}{3377699720527872}(\frac{5}{2}x - 5)(x - \frac{11}{5})(x - \frac{21}{10})(x - \frac{23}{10}) \\ + \frac{37081}{50}(5x - 10)(x - \frac{12}{5})(x - \frac{21}{10})(x - \frac{23}{10}) \\ + \frac{407896084800526625}{1688849860263936}(10x - 20)(x - \frac{11}{5})(x - \frac{12}{5})(x - \frac{23}{10}) \\ + \frac{265377235142589125}{4503599627370496}(10x - 21)(x - \frac{11}{5})(x - \frac{12}{5})(x - \frac{23}{10}) \\ - \frac{60663}{80}(\frac{10}{3}x - \frac{20}{3})(x - \frac{11}{5})(x - \frac{12}{5})(x - \frac{21}{10})$$

将 2.15 代入 $L_4(x)$ 中得:

$$\sqrt{2.15} \approx 1.4663$$

用四次插值计算的误差为:

$$R_4(x) = \frac{(\sqrt{x})^{(5)}}{5!} (x-2.0)(x-2.1)(x-2.2)(x-2.3)(x-2.4) \quad \text{且位于 } 2.1 \text{ 与 } 2.2 \text{ 间}$$

$$|R_4(2.15)| \leq 4.5479 \times 10^{-8} < \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\text{则 } \sqrt{2.15} \approx 1.4663.$$

6. 解: (1) 取 $x_0=1$ $x_1=1.1$ $x_2=1.2$ $x_3=1.3$ $x_4=1.4$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{插值多项式为: } L_4(x) &= \frac{874098022176805375}{1125899906842624} (5x-5) \cdot (x-\frac{7}{5}) (x-\frac{11}{10}) (x-\frac{13}{10}) \\ &= \frac{15421}{75} (10x-10) (x-\frac{6}{5}) (x-\frac{7}{5}) (x-\frac{13}{10}) (x-\frac{13}{10}) \\ &+ \frac{125}{3} (10x-11) (x-\frac{6}{5}) (x-\frac{7}{5}) (x-\frac{13}{10}) \\ &+ \frac{26117}{60} (\frac{5}{2}x-\frac{5}{2}) (x-\frac{6}{5}) (x-\frac{11}{10}) (x-\frac{13}{10}) \\ &- \frac{49843}{50} (\frac{10}{3}x-\frac{10}{3}) (x-\frac{6}{5}) (x-\frac{7}{5}) (x-\frac{11}{10}) \end{aligned}$$

将 1.25 代入 $L_4(x)$ 中, 得:

$$f(1.25) = 1.75 \approx 4960937499999$$

用四次插值计算的误差为:

$$R_4(x) = \frac{(x^2-1)^{(5)}}{5!} (x-1)(x-1.1)(x-1.2)(x-1.3)(x-1.4), \quad \text{且位于 } 1.2 \text{ 至 } 1.3 \text{ 间}.$$

$$|R_4(1.25)| \leq 0.0176 = 1.76 \times 10^{-2}$$

(2) 取点 $x_0=1$ $x_1=1.1$ $x_2=1.2$ $x_3=1.3$ $x_4=1.4$ 作四次牛顿插值得:

| x_i | y_i | 一阶差商 | 二阶差商 | 三阶差商 | 四阶差商 | |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 1.00000 | | | | | 1 |
| 1.1 | 1.23368 | 2.33680 | | | | $x-1$ |
| 1.2 | 1.55271 | 3.19030 | 4.26750 | | | $(x-1)(x-1.1)$ |
| 1.3 | 1.99372 | 4.41010 | 6.09899 | 6.10499 | | $(x-1)(x-1.1)(x-1.2)$ |
| 1.4 | 2.61170 | 6.17980 | 8.84850 | 9.16500 | 7.65000 | $(x-1)(x-1.1)(x-1.2)(x-1.3)$ |

$$N_4(x) = 2.33680(x-1) + 4.26750(x-1)(x-1.1) + 6.10499(x-1)(x-1.1)(x-1.2) \\ + 7.65000(x-1)(x-1.1)(x-1.2)(x-1.3) + 1$$

所以 $f(1.25) \approx 1.754960937499996$.

(3) 解: 若加节点, $x_5 = 1.5$, $f(x_5) = 3.49034$. 则用五次 Newton 插值多项式近似.

| x_i | y_i | 一阶差商 | 二阶差商 | 三阶差商 | 四阶差商 | 五阶差商 | | |
|-------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|---------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 1.0000 | | | | | | 1 | |
| 1.1 | 1.23368 | 2.33680 | | | | | $x-1$ | |
| 1.2 | 1.55271 | 3.19030 | 4.26750 | | | | $(x-1)(x-1.1)$ | |
| 1.3 | 1.99372 | 4.40099 | 6.09899 | 6.10499 | | | $(x-1)(x-1.1)(x-1.2)$ | |
| 1.4 | 2.61170 | 6.17980 | 8.84850 | 9.16500 | 7.65000 | | $(x-1)(x-1.1)(x-1.2)(x-1.3)$ | |
| 1.5 | 3.49034 | 8.78640 | 13.03299 | 13.94833 | 11.95833 | 8.61667 | $(x-1)(x-1.1)(x-1.2)(x-1.3)(x-1.4)$ | |

$$N_5(x) = 2.33680(x-1) + 4.26750(x-1)(x-1.1) + 6.10499(x-1)(x-1.1)(x-1.2) \\ + 7.65000(x-1)(x-1.1)(x-1.2)(x-1.3) + 8.61667(x-1) \cdots (x-1.4) + 1$$

所以 $f(1.25) \approx 1.755082109375000$

7. 证明: (1) ~~令 $f(x) = x^k$ ($k=0, 1, \dots, n$), 则插值多项式为~~

(1) 设 x 固定, 令 $\varphi(t) = (x-t)^k$ ($k=0, 1, \dots, n$), 则插值多项式为:

$$P_n(t) = \sum_{j=0}^n \varphi(x_j) l_j(t) = \sum_{j=0}^n (x-x_j)^k l_j(t), \text{ 而插值余项}$$

$$R_n(t) = \varphi(t) - P_n(t) = \frac{\varphi^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega_{n+1}(t), \text{ 对于 } \varphi(t),$$

$$\varphi(t) = (x-t)^k, (k=0, 1, \dots, n), \varphi^{(n+1)}(t) \equiv 0, \text{ 所以有}$$

$$\varphi(t) = (x-t)^k = P_n(t) = \sum_{j=0}^n (x-x_j)^k l_j(t), \text{ 令 } t=x, \text{ 则}$$

$$\varphi(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n (x-x_j)^k l_j(x) \equiv 0, \text{ 则 } \sum_{j=0}^n (x_j-x)^k l_j(x) \equiv 0.$$

证毕

(2) 设 $P(x) = x^{n+1} + g_n(x)$, 则插值多项式为 $L_n(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n P(x_j) l_j(x)$,

而插值余项 $R_n(x) = P(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{P^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega_{n+1}(x)$. 对于 $P(x) = x^{n+1} + g_n(x)$,

$P^{(n+1)}(x) \equiv (n+1)!$. 所以有 $P(x) - L_n(x) = \omega_{n+1}(x) = \prod_{j=0}^n (x - x_j)$.

证毕.

8. 解:

| x_i | $f(x_i)$ | 一阶 | 二阶 | 三阶 | |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| 1.615 | 2.41450 | | | | 1 |
| 1.634 | 2.46259 | 2.531053 | | | $x - 1.615$ |
| 1.702 | 2.65271 | 2.795882 | 3.044012 | | $(x - 1.615)(x - 1.634)$ |
| 1.828 | 3.03035 | 2.997143 | 1.037428 | -9.420582 | $(x - 1.615)(x - 1.634)(x - 1.702)$ |

$$N_3(x) = 2.41450 + 2.531053(x - 1.615) + 3.044012(x - 1.615)(x - 1.634) + (-9.420582)(x - 1.615)(x - 1.634)(x - 1.702)$$

$$\text{所以 } f(1.682) \approx N_3(1.682) = 2.594476$$

9. 用3阶 Lagrange 插值法:

取节点 $x_0 = 0.10$ $x_1 = 0.11$ $x_2 = 0.12$ $x_3 = 0.13$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{插值多项式为: } L_3(x) = & \frac{1530646849603711875}{562949953421312} (100x - 10)(x - \frac{3}{25})(x - \frac{13}{100}) \\ & - \frac{5935471629990625}{6597069766659} (100x - 11)(x - \frac{3}{25})(x - \frac{13}{100}) \\ & + \frac{97059081078670625}{35184372088832} (\frac{100}{3}x - \frac{10}{3})(x - \frac{11}{100})(x - \frac{3}{25}) \\ & - \frac{192725212866344375}{35184372088832} (50x - 5)(x - \frac{11}{100})(x - \frac{13}{100}) \end{aligned}$$

将 0.1236 代入 $L_3(x)$, 得:

$$\varphi(0.1236) \approx 0.5491837008$$

用3阶 Lagrange 插值计算的误差为: $\xi \in (0.12, 0.13)$

$$\begin{aligned} |R_3(0.1236)| &= \left| \frac{\varphi^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} \times (0.1236 - 0.10)(0.1236 - 0.11)(0.1236 - 0.12)(0.1236 - 0.13) \right| \\ &\leq 4.4537384 \times 10^{-12} < \frac{1}{5} \times 10^{-5} \end{aligned}$$

此时, 取6位有效数字. $\varphi(0.1236) \approx 0.549184$

10. 解: 取 $x_0=1$ $x_1=2$ $x_2=3$ $x_3=4$, 计算得:

| x_i | $f_i(x_i)$ | 一阶差分 | 二阶差分 | 三阶差分 | |
|-------|------------|------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 3 | | | | 1 |
| 2 | 5 | 2 | | | t |
| 3 | 9 | 4 | 2 | | $\frac{1}{2}t(t-1)$ |
| 4 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 0 | $\frac{t}{3!}(t-1)(t-2)$ |
| | 1 | t | $\frac{t}{2}(t+1)$ | $\frac{t}{3!}(t+1)(t+2)$ | |

对 $f(1.5)$, Newton 向前插值公式为:

$$N_3(x_0+th) = 3 + 2t + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} t(t-1) + 0$$

将 $t = \frac{x-x_0}{h} = \frac{1.5-1}{1} = 0.5$ 代入上式得:

$$f(1.5) \approx N_3(1.5) = 3.75$$

$$f(1.5) \approx N_3(1.5) = 3.75$$

对 $f(3.7)$, Newton 向后插值公式为

$$N_3(x_4+th) = 15 + 6t + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} t(t+1) + 0$$

将 $t = \frac{x-x_4}{h} = \frac{3.7-4}{1} = -0.3$ 代入上式得:

$$f(3.7) \approx 12.99$$

11. 解: 取对 $\cos 0.048$. 取 $x_0=0.0$ $x_1=0.1$ $x_2=0.2$ $x_3=0.3$ $x_4=0.4$ 计算得:

| x_i | $f_i(x_i)$ | 一阶差分 | 二阶差分 | 三阶差分 | 四阶差分 | |
|-------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 0.0 | 1.00000 | | | | | 1 |
| 0.1 | 0.99500 | -0.004500 | | | | t |
| 0.2 | 0.98007 | -0.015430 | -0.010930 | | | $\frac{1}{2}t(t-1)$ |
| 0.3 | 0.95534 | -0.024730 | -0.009300 | 0.001630 | | $\frac{1}{3!}t(t-1)(t-2)$ |
| 0.4 | 0.92106 | -0.034280 | -0.009550 | -0.000250 | -0.001880 | $\frac{1}{4!}t(t-1)(t-2)(t-3)$ |

$$N_4(x) = 1 - 0.0045t - 0.01093 \times \frac{1}{2} t(t-1) + 0.001630 \times \frac{1}{6} t(t-1)(t-2) - 0.001880 \times \frac{1}{24} t(t-1)(t-2)(t-3)$$

将 $t = \frac{x-x_0}{h} = 0.48$ 代入上式得:

$$\cos 0.048 \approx N_4(0.048) = 0.999382$$

对 0.575, 取 $x_2=0.2$ $x_3=0.3$ $x_4=0.4$ $x_5=0.5$ $x_6=0.6$

用后插值公式为:

$$\begin{aligned} N_4(x_6+th) &= f_6 + \nabla f_6 t + \frac{\nabla^2 f_6}{2!} t(t+1) + \frac{\nabla^3 f_6}{3!} t(t+1)(t+2) + \frac{\nabla^4 f_6}{4!} t(t+1)(t+2)(t+3) \\ &= 0.82534 - 0.052240t - 0.008760t(t+1) + 0.000440 \frac{t(t+1)(t+2)}{2} \\ &\quad + 0.000090 \frac{t(t+1)(t+2)(t+3)}{24} \end{aligned}$$

将 $t = \frac{x-x_6}{h} = -0.25$ 代入上式得:

$$0.50575 \approx N_4(0.575) = 0.8392$$

12. 解: 用分段线性插值法:

由定理 5.2.

$$M = \max_{0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}} |f''(x)| = 1$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{h^2}{8} M \leq 10^{-6}$$

$$\Rightarrow h \leq 2.8284 \times 10^{-3}$$

若改用二次插值法:

用误差估计式, $n=2$ $f(x) = \sin x$, $f^{(3)}(x) = -\cos x$

$$\max_{0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}} |f(x) - R_2(x)| \leq \max_{0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}} \left| \frac{f^{(3)}(x)}{3!} \right| \cdot \max_{x_{i-1} \leq x \leq x_{i+1}} |(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_i)(x-x_{i+1})|$$

令 $x_{i-1} \leq x \leq x_{i+1}$, $h = x_i - x_{i-1}$, $x_{i-1} = x_i - h$, $x_{i+1} = x_i + h$, 因而

$$\max_{x_{i-1} \leq x \leq x_{i+1}} |(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_i)(x-x_{i+1})| = \frac{2(x_i-x_{i+1})^3}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} h^3$$

$$\text{于是 } |R(x)| \leq \max_{0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}} \left| \frac{f^{(3)}(x)}{3!} \right| \cdot \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} h^3 = \max_{0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}} |f^{(3)}(x)| \cdot \frac{1}{9\sqrt{3}} h^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{9\sqrt{3}} h^3 < 10^{-6}$$

$$\Rightarrow h \leq 2.49805 \times 10^{-3}$$

13. 解: 由差商与导数关系 $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(\xi)$

$$f(x) = x^7 + 5x^5 + 1, \quad f^{(7)}(x) = 7! \quad f^{(k)}(x) = 0 \quad (k \geq 8).$$

于是:

$$(1) f[2^0, 2^1, \dots, 2^7] = \frac{1}{7!} \times 7! = 1$$

$$(2) f[2^0, 2^1, \dots, 2^k] = 0 \quad (k \geq 8).$$

14. 解: 证明: 由差商与导数关系 $f[x_0, \dots, x_n] = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(\xi)$

$$\text{则 } f[x_0, \dots, x_m, x] = \frac{1}{(m+1)!} f^{(m+1)}(\xi)$$

$$\text{当 } m \leq n-1 \text{ 时: } f^{(m+1)}(\xi) = n(n-1)\dots(n-m) a_n x^{n-m-1} + (n-1)\dots(n-m) a_{n-1} x^{n-m-2} + \dots + m! a_m$$

$$\text{则 } f[x_0, \dots, x_m, x] = \frac{1}{(m+1)!} f^{(m+1)}(\xi)$$

为 $n-m-1$ 次多项式.

当 $m = n-1$ 时, 由上述 $f^{(m+1)}(\xi)$ 表达式, 有 $f^{(m+1)}(\xi) = n! a_n$

$$\text{则 } f[x_0, \dots, x_m, x] = \frac{1}{n!} \cdot n! a_n = a_n.$$

当 $m > n-1$ 时, $f^{(m+1)}(\xi) = 0$.

$$\text{则 } f[x_0, \dots, x_m, x] = \frac{1}{(m+1)!} \cdot 0 = 0.$$

综上, 得证.

15. 解:

| x_i | 1 | 1.05 |
|--------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| y_i | $3e - e^2$ | $3.15e^{1.05} - e^{2.1}$ |
| y'_i | $3e - 2e^2$ | $3e^{1.05} - 2e^{2.1} + 3.15e^{1.05}$ |

| x_i | 1 | 1.05 |
|--------|----------|-----------|
| y_i | 0.765789 | 0.83543 |
| y'_i | 1.531578 | 1.2422146 |

则由三次 Hermite 插值多项式公式得:

$$H(x) \approx 400x(32.163x - 31.397)(x - \frac{21}{20})^2 - 400x(32.175x - 34.619)(t-1)^2$$

将 1.03 代入 $H(x)$ 中, 得 $f(1.03) \approx H(x) \approx 0.80932$

$$|R(x)| = \left| \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} (x-1)^2 (x-1.05)^2 \right|, \quad \xi \in [1, 1.05]$$

$$|R(1.03)| = \left| \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} (x-1)^2 (x-1.05)^2 \right| \leq 2.61396 \times 10^{-6}$$

16. 解: (降阶法) 设 $H_4(x) = N_2(x) + P_1(x)W_3(x)$

其中 $N_2(x)$ 为 Newton 插值多项式, $W_3(x) = (x-0)(x-1)(x-2)$

$P_1(x)$ 待定 ($P_1(x) = a + bx$)

| x | $f(x)$ | 一阶差商 | 二阶差商 | |
|-----|--------|------|------|--------------|
| 0 | 1 | | | 1 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | | $x-0$ |
| 2 | 1 | -1 | -1 | $(x-0)(x-1)$ |

$$N_2(x) = 1 + 1(x-0) + (-1)(x-0)(x-1)$$

$$= 1 + 2x - x^2$$

$$W_3(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x$$

$$\therefore H_4'(x) = N_2'(x) + P_1'(x)W_3(x) + P_1(x)W_3'(x)$$

$$= 2 - 2x + b(x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x) + (a + bx)(3x^2 - 6x + 2)$$

$$\text{由已知 } H_4'(1) = 0, H_4'(2) = -1 \text{ 得: } b + a = 0, -2 + 2(a + 2b) = -1$$

$$\therefore a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 即 } P_1(x) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$\therefore H_4(x) = 1 + 2x - x^2 + (-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x)(x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x)$$

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

$$\text{余项 } f(x) - H_4(x) = \frac{f^{(1+1+1)}(\xi)}{(1+2+2)!} (x-0)(x-1)^2(x-2)^2$$

$$= \frac{f^{(5)}(\xi)}{5!} x(x-1)^2(x-2)^2, \quad \xi \in [0, 2]$$

17. 解: (1) 用三转角方程求解, 已知 $h=1, i=0, 1, 2, 3$.

| j | α_j | β_j | d_j | |
|-----|---------------|---------------|-------|--|
| 0 | | 1 | 0 | |
| 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | |
| 2 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | |
| 3 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 0 | |

以及由三转角方程: $\beta_j m_{j-1} + 2m_j + \alpha_j m_{j+1} = d_j, j=1, 2$.

$$\text{得: } \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}m_0 + 2m_1 + \frac{1}{2}m_2 = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}m_1 + 2m_2 + \frac{1}{2}m_3 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 由于 } m_0 = 1, m_3 = 0 \text{ 从而 } \begin{cases} 4m_1 + m_2 = -1 \\ m_1 + 4m_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 = -\frac{4}{15}, m_2 = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$\text{故 } S(x) = \begin{cases} x(x-1)(15-11x)/15, & x \in [0, 1] \\ (x-1)(x-2)(7-3x)/15, & x \in [1, 2] \\ (x-2)^2(x-3)/15, & x \in [2, 3] \end{cases}$$

(2) 用三弯矩方程求解, 已知 $h_i=1, i=0,1,2,3$.

| j | α_j | β_j | C_j |
|-----|---------------|---------------|-------|
| 0 | | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 |
| 2 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 |
| 3 | 1 | | 0 |

以及由三弯矩方程: $\alpha_j M_{j-1} + 2M_j + \beta_j M_{j+1} = C_j \quad j=1,2$.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}M_0 + 2M_1 + \frac{1}{2}M_2 = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}M_1 + 2M_2 + \frac{1}{2}M_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

由于 $M_0=1, M_3=0$, 代入方程得 $M_1 = -\frac{4}{15}, M_2 = \frac{1}{15}$

$$\text{故 } S(x) = \begin{cases} x(1-x)(19x-26)/90 & x \in [0,1] \\ (x-1)(x-2)(5x-12)/90 & x \in [1,2] \\ (3-x)(x-2)(x-4)/90 & x \in [2,3] \end{cases}$$

18. 解:

(题中“0.2780”
应改为“0.7280”)

| x_i | y_i | h_i | β_i | α_i | C_i |
|-------|--------|-------|-----------|------------|---------|
| 0.25 | 0.5000 | | | | 0 |
| 0.30 | 0.5477 | 0.05 | 0.3571 | 0 | -4.3143 |
| 0.39 | 0.6245 | 0.09 | 0.6000 | 0.6429 | -3.2667 |
| 0.45 | 0.6708 | 0.06 | 0.4286 | 0.4000 | -2.4268 |
| 0.53 | 0.7280 | 0.08 | 0 | 0.5714 | 0 |

由此得矩阵形式的线性方程组为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.3571 & 2 & 0.6429 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.6000 & 2 & 0.4000 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.4286 & 2 & 0.5714 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_0 \\ M_1 \\ M_2 \\ M_3 \\ M_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -4.3143 \\ -3.2667 \\ -2.4286 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_0=0 \quad M_1=-1.8795 \quad M_2=-0.8636 \quad M_3=-1.0292 \quad M_4=0$$

$$\Rightarrow S(x) = \begin{cases} 0(0.30-x)^3 - 6.2652(x-0.25)^3 + 10(0.3-x) + 10.9679(x-0.25) & x \in [0.25, 0.30] \\ -3.4806(0.39-x)^3 - 1.5993(x-0.30)^3 + 6.1137(0.39-x) + 6.9518(x-0.3) & x \in [0.3, 0.39] \\ -2.3990(0.45-x)^3 - 2.8590(x-0.39)^3 + 10.417(0.45-x) + 11.1903(x-0.39) & x \in [0.39, 0.45] \\ -2.1442(0.53-x)^3 - 0(x-0.45)^3 + 8.3987(0.53-x) + 9.1000(x-0.45) & x \in [0.45, 0.53] \end{cases}$$

19. 解: 这属于第三类 (此题小编用三弯矩方程求解, 读者可用三弯转角).

首先计算有关参数,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & \alpha_0 & & & \\ \beta_1 & 2 & \alpha_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \beta_{n-1} & 2 & \alpha_{n-1} \\ & & & \beta_n & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_0 \\ M_1 \\ \vdots \\ M_{n-1} \\ M_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ \vdots \\ d_{n-1} \\ d_n \end{bmatrix}$$

得: $\alpha_0 = 1$ $d_0 = 3.6822$

$\alpha_1 = 0.5$ $d_1 = 6$

$\beta_1 = 0.5$ $\beta_2 = 1$ ~~$\alpha_2 = 1.2$~~ \Leftrightarrow

$d_2 = 9.2712$

| x_i | y_i | α_i | β_i | d_i |
|-------|-------|------------|-----------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 1 | | 3.6822 |
| 2 | 4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 6 |
| 3 | 8 | | 1 | 9.2712 |

然后解方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 2 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_0 \\ M_1 \\ M_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3.6822 \\ 6 \\ 9.2712 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow M_0 = 0.92055$ $M_1 = 1.8411$ $M_2 = 3.71505$

故 $S(x) = \begin{cases} 0.92055 + 0.926025x + 0.153425x^3 & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ -0.35065 + 2.832825x - 0.9534x^2 + 0.312325x^3 & 2 < x \leq 3 \end{cases}$

20. 解: 由已知可得:

| x_i | 0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
|----------|---|---------|---------|---------|
| $f(x_i)$ | 1 | 0.81873 | 0.54881 | 0.36788 |

(1) 用三弯矩方程求解.

| x_i | y_i | h_i | α_i | β_i | C_i |
|-------|---------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 0 | 1 | | 0 | | 0 |
| 0.2 | 0.81873 | 0.2 | $\frac{2}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 2.3155 |
| 0.6 | 0.54881 | 0.4 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1.6686 |
| 1.0 | 0.36788 | 0.4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

由此得次矩阵形式的线性方程组为：

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 2 & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_0 \\ M_1 \\ M_2 \\ M_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2.3155 \\ 1.6686 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_0 = 0 \quad M_1 = 0.959625 \quad M_2 = 0.594375 \quad M_3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow S(x) = \begin{cases} 0x(0.2-x)^3 + 0.7997(x-0)^3 + 5(0.2-x) + 4.06166(x-0) & x \in [0, 0.2] \\ 0.3998(0.6-x)^3 + 0.2477(x-0.2)^3 + 1.9829(0.6-x) + 1.3324(x-0.2) & x \in [0.2, 0.6] \\ 0.24766(1.0-x)^3 + 0(x-0.6)^3 + 1.3324(1.0-x) + 0.9197(x-0.6) & x \in [0.6, 1.0] \end{cases}$$

(2) 修正题目: $f'(0) = -1$, $f'(3) = -0.3679$

用三角转角方程求解:

| x_i | $f(x_i)$ | h_i | α_i | β_i | d_i |
|-------|----------|-------|---------------|---------------|---------|
| 0 | -1 | | 0 | | 2.8095 |
| 0.2 | 0.8187 | 0.2 | $\frac{2}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 2.3155 |
| 0.6 | 0.5481 | 0.4 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1.6689 |
| 1.0 | 0.3679 | 1.0 | 1 | 0 | 12.3026 |

得线性方程组为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_0 \\ m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.8095 \\ 2.3155 \\ 1.6689 \\ 12.3026 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_0 = 1 \quad m_1 = 0.81078 \quad m_2 = 0.54122 \quad m_3 = 0.36220$$

$\Rightarrow S(x) = \begin{cases} 0.8328(0.2-x)^3 & \text{将 } m_1, m_2 \text{ 代入 (5-71) 公式即可} \end{cases}$

(3): 用 (1) 中的 $S(x)$ 进行近似积分:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 f(x) dx &= \int_0^{0.2} S(x) dx + \int_{0.2}^{0.6} S(x) dx + \int_{0.6}^1 S(x) dx \\ &\approx 0.181553125 + 0.269364 + 0.181753 \\ &\approx 0.63267 \end{aligned}$$

2.1. 解: 用DFT法:

四个节点为 $\{f_l\}_{l=0}^3 = \{4, 1, 0, 1\}$, $N=4$.

$$\text{则 } C_0 = \frac{1}{4}(4e^{j0} + 1e^{j0} + 0e^{j0} + 1e^{j0}) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{4}(4e^{j0} + 1e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{4}} + 0e^{-j\frac{4\pi}{4}} + 1e^{-j\frac{6\pi}{4}}) \\ = \frac{1}{4}(4 - j + 0 + j) = 1$$

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{4}(4e^{-j2 \times 0} + 1e^{-j2 \times \frac{2\pi}{4}} + 0e^{-j2 \times \frac{4\pi}{4}} + 1e^{-j2 \times \frac{6\pi}{4}}) \\ = \frac{1}{4}(4 - 1 + 0 + (-1)) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$C_3 = \frac{1}{4}(4e^0 + 1e^{-j3 \times \frac{2\pi}{4}} + 0e^{-j3 \times \frac{4\pi}{4}} + 1e^{-j3 \times \frac{6\pi}{4}}) \\ = \frac{1}{4}(4 + j + 0 - j) = 1$$

$$\text{则 } \{C_k\}_{k=0}^3 = \{\frac{3}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2}, 1\}$$

用FFT法:

$$L, k: 0 = (0, 0) \quad 1 = (0, 1) \quad 2 = (1, 0) \quad 3 = (1, 1)$$

$$\text{则 } C_k = \sum_{l=0}^3 (\sum_{l_1=0}^1 a(l_1, l_0) w^{2k_0 l_1}) w^{(2k_1 + k_0)l_0}, \text{ 其中 } w = e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}} = e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ a_l = \frac{f_l}{N} = a(l_1, l_0)$$

$$\text{则 } C_0 = a(0, 0) + a(1, 0) + a(0, 1) + a(1, 1) \\ = 1 + 0 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$C_1 = (a(0, 0)w^0 + a(1, 0)w^2)w^0 + (a(0, 1)w^1 + a(1, 1)w^3)w^1 \\ = (1+0) \times 1 + (\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4})(-1) = 1$$

$$\text{同理 } C_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$C_3 = 1$$

$$\text{则 } \{C_k\}_{k=0}^3 = \{\frac{3}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2}, 1\}$$

比较: 用DFT法共用了16次乘法, 12次加法, 4次除法

用FFT法共用了4次复数乘法, 8次加法.

显然, FFT法比DFT法更可观

22. 解: 令 $k = (k_3, k_2, k_1, k_0)$, $l = (l_3, l_2, l_1, l_0)$, $\alpha_l = a(l_3, l_2, l_1, l_0)$.

则:

$$C_k = \sum_{l_0=0}^1 \left\{ \sum_{l_1=0}^1 \left[\sum_{l_2=0}^1 \left(\sum_{l_3=0}^1 \alpha(l_3, l_2, l_1, l_0) W^{2^3 k_0 l_3} \right) W^{(2^3 k_1 + 2^2 k_0) l_2} \right] \right.$$

$$\left. W^{(2^3 k_2 + 2^2 k_1 + 2^1 k_0) l_1} \right\} W^{(2^3 k_3 + 2^2 k_2 + 2^1 k_1 + 2^0 k_0) l_0}$$

($k = 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots 15$).

流程图:

