# 第二章 插值法与最小二乘法

## 2.1 函数逼近问题与插值法

背景 设有y = f(x),其值是通过实验或观测得到的且解析表达式很复杂,不便分析。

**函数逼近问题** 构造一个较为简单的函数P(x)近似地表示f(x)

被逼近函数 f(x) (未知) 逼近函数 P(x)

逼近方式 插值(观测值为真值,插值函数必通过数据点)和拟合(观测值有噪声,函数尽可能贴近数据点)

#### 2.1.1 插值问题

条件 假设y = f(x)在点 $x_0, x_1, x_2$  ...处有函数值分别为 $y_0 = f(x_0), y_1 = f(x_1), \dots$  构造函数p(x),使得

插值问题  $p(x_i) = y_i, (i = 0,1,2,...,n),$  记为 $y = f(x) \approx p(x) \forall x \in [a,b]$ 

**插值条件**  $p(x_i) = y_i, (i = 0,1,2,...,n)$ 

插值函数 p(x)称为f(x)的插值函数

插值节点  $x_i$  (i = 0,1,2,...,n)

插值区间 [a,b]

注意 ① p(x)和f(x)函数图形至少有n+1个交点 (插值点计数从零开始,共n+1个插值节点)

② 插值函数类型包括代数多项式、三角函数、有理函数等

③ p(x)为多项式时, 称为代数插值多项式

#### 2.1.2 插值多项式的存在唯一性

插值问题研究目标 在给定n+1个点时,构造不超过n次的多项式:  $p_n(x)=a_0+a_1x+a_2x^2+\cdots+a_nx^n$ 

则有满足条件:  $p_n(x_i) = a_0 + a_1x_i + a_2x_i^2 + \dots + a_nx_i^n = y_i$ ,  $i = 0,1,2,\dots,n$ 

 $\overline{\mathbf{z}}$  **遗憾 读 读 性** 方程组系数行列式为n+1 阶范德蒙德行列式

 $V = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_0 & x_0^2 & \dots & x_0^n \\ 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_1^n \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \dots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{\substack{0 \le j < i \le n}} (x_i - x_j) \neq 0$ ,由克莱姆法则知方程组有唯一解,故插值多项式唯一

注意 ① n + 1个插值节点可构造n次插值多项式

② 但求解线性方程组计算量太大且舍入误差很大,不便计算,不具有实际意义

#### 2.1.3 插值基函数与拉格朗日插值

#### 一、简单情形

(1) n = 1时. 设 $y_i = f(x_i)$  i = 0.1 ,作直线方程可得 $y = \frac{1}{x_1 - x_0} [y_0(x_1 - x_0) + y_1(x - x_0)]$ 

得到两点式插值/线性插值:  $L_1(x) = \frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_1}y_0 + \frac{x-x_0}{x_1-x_0}y_1$ 

例题: 有 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ , 已知有(144,12),(169,13),(225,15), 求f(175)的近似值。

则有选择13、15两个点,得到 $L_1(x) = \frac{x-225}{169-225} \cdot 13 + \frac{x-169}{225-169} \cdot 15 = 13.214285$ 

(2) n = 2 th,  $y_i = f(x_i)$  i = 0.1.2

同理可得:  $L_2(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)} y_0 + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)} y_1 + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)} y_2$  称其抛物插值。

构造 $L_2(x) = l_0(x)y_0 + l_1(x)y_1 + l_2(x)y_2$ ,不难发现,需要满足条件:

 $l_0(x_0) = 1$ ,  $l_0(x_1) = 0$ ,  $l_0(x_2) = 0$   $l_1(x_0) = 0$ ,  $l_1(x_1) = 1$ ,  $l_1(x_2) = 0$   $l_2(x_0) = 0$ ,  $l_2(x_1) = 0$ ,  $l_2(x_2) = 1$ 

#### 二、推广

由此,发现如果要满足在插值节点上为精确值(仅该节点有值且系数为 1,其他节点处系数为 0),则  $分子不得有(x-x_{\Delta \pi})$ ,分母为分子代入 $x_{\Delta \pi}$ 时的结果。

插值基函数

$$l_{j}(x) = \frac{(x-x_{0})...(x-x_{j-1})(x-x_{j+1})...(x-x_{n})}{(x_{j}-x_{0})...(x_{j}-x_{j-1})(x_{j}-x_{j+1})...(x_{j}-x_{n})} = \prod_{\substack{i=1\\i\neq j}}^{n} \left(\frac{x-x_{i}}{x_{j}-x_{i}}\right) \quad (j=0,1,2,...,n)$$

拉格朗日插值多项式  $L_n(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n l_j(x) \cdot y_j = \sum_{j=0}^n \prod_{i=1 \text{ and } i \neq j}^n \frac{(x-x_i)}{(x_j-x_i)} \cdot y_j$ 

注意

- ① 可以记忆:  $l_j(x_i) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0, i \neq j \\ 1, i = j \end{cases}$  (i, j = 0, 1, 2, ..., n)
- ② 一般地,称<mark>线性无关</mark>的代数多项式 $\varphi_j(x)$ 为插值基函数,若 $p_n(x) = a_0 \varphi_0(x) + a_1 \varphi_1(x) + \cdots + a_n \varphi_n(x)$ 满足插值条件,则称 $p_n(x)$ 为基于基函数 $\{\varphi_j(x)\}$ 的插值多项式。
- ③ 不同基函数可得不同的插值多项式,如 Lagrange, Newton, Hermite 等。但由插值多项式的唯一性知本质上是相同的

## 2.2 插值多项式的误差

定理 1.1 设f在[a,b]上n+1次可导, $p_n(x)$ 为f的n次插值多项式,则有 $R_n(x)=f(x)-p_n(x)=\frac{f^{n+1}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}\omega_{n+1}(x)$ 

其中
$$\omega_{n+1}(x) = \prod_{j=0}^{n} (x - x_j) = (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_n), \xi \in (a, b)$$
 依赖于 $x$ 

**证明 1.1** 我们知道:  $x_0, x_1, ..., x_n$ 均为 $R_n(x)$ 的零点,所以设 $R_n(x) = K(x)(x - x_0) ...(x - x_n) = K(x)\omega_{n+1}(x)$  如此我们做辅助函数:  $F(t) = f(t) - p_n(t) - K(x)\omega_{n+1}(t)$  注意: 自变量为t, x为一个确定的已知数。则F(t)有n + 2个零点(包含 $t = x_0 \sim x_n$ 和t = x本身),在[a,b]上应用罗尔定理n + 1次,

可得
$$F^{n+1}(t)$$
在 $(a,b)$ 上至少有一个零点 $\xi$ 。 $F^{n+1}(\xi)=0 \Rightarrow f^{n+1}(\xi)-K(x)(n+1)! \Rightarrow K(x)=\frac{f^{n+1}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}$ 

则得证
$$R_n(x) = K(x)\omega_n(x) = \frac{f^{n+1}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}\omega_{n+1}(x)$$

注意 ① 由于 $\xi$ 未知,当 $f^{n+1}(x)$ 有界时,可用 $|f^{n+1}(x)| \le M_{n+1}$  最大值,估算 $|R_n(x)| \le \frac{M_{n+1}}{(n+1)!} |\omega_{n+1}(x)|$ 

② 对于指定x,当节点数m大于插值点数时,应选取**靠近x的节点**构造插值多项式,以使 $\omega_{n+1}(x)$ 中诸因子较小,从而  $|R_n|$ 较小。

**例题** 1. 利用节点 $x_0 = 2, x_1 = 2.75, x_2 = 4$ ,求f(x) = 1/x 的二次拉格朗日插值多项式。并利用其求f(3)的值。

计算插值基函数: 
$$l_0(x) = \frac{(x-2.75)(x-4)}{(2-2.75)(2-4)} = \frac{2}{3}(x-2.75)(x-4)$$
  $l_1(x) = \frac{(x-2)(x-4)}{(2.75-2)(2.75-4)} = -\frac{16}{15}(x-2)(x-4)$ 

$$l_2(x) = \frac{(x-2)(x-2.75)}{(4-2)(4-2.75)} = \frac{2}{5}(x-2)(x-2.75)$$
  $\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

可得:  $L_2(x) = \frac{1}{22}x^2 - \frac{35}{88}x + \frac{49}{44}$ , 利用该式可计算 $f(3) \approx L_2(3) \approx 0.32955$ 

2. 在上式基础上确定插值余项并估计该余项在区间[2,4]的最大值。

由于
$$f(x) = 1/x$$
,故有 $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ ,  $f''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}$ ,  $f'''(x) = -\frac{6}{x^4}$ .

因此
$$R_2(x) = \frac{f'''(\xi)}{3!}(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2) = -\frac{1}{\xi^4}(x-2)(x-2.75)(x-4), \xi \in (2,4)$$

考虑 $\frac{1}{\xi^4}$ 在区间上最大值为1/16,而函数 $\omega_3(x)=(x-2)(x-2.75)(x-4)$ 的一阶导数为 $\frac{1}{2}(3x-7)(2x-7)$ 

可见有极值点 $x = \frac{7}{3}$ ,  $x = \frac{7}{2}$  因此,有 $|R_2(x)|$ 最大值为 $x = \frac{7}{2}$ 时,值为 $\frac{9}{256} \approx 0.03515625$ 

## 2.3 差商与牛顿插值

**拉格朗日缺陷** 每增加一个新的节点,需要全部重新计算 $L_k(x)$ ,不具有信息的继承性。 且 $L_{n+1}(x)$ 与 $L_n(x)$ 之间缺乏递推关系

#### 2.3.1 拉格朗日多项式递推形式

改写 L1/L2 
$$f(x) = \frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_1} y_0 + \frac{x-x_0}{x_1-x_0} y_1 = y_0 + \frac{y_1-y_0}{x_1-x_0} (x-x_0) = f(x_0) + \frac{f(x_1)-f(x_0)}{x_1-x_0} (x-x_0)$$
 
$$f(x_0) + \frac{f(x_1)-f(x_2)}{x_1-x_0} (x-x_0) + \frac{\frac{f(x_2)-f(x_0)}{x_2-x_0} \frac{(f(x_1)-f(x_0))}{x_1-x_0}}{x_2-x_1} (x-x_0)(x-x_1)$$
 定义 
$$if(x,y) = \frac{f(y)-f(x)}{y-x}, f(x,y,z) = \frac{f(x,z)-f(x,y)}{z-y} \text{ (此处类似于导数的定义)}$$
 则有两点公式:  $N_1(x) = f(x_0) + f(x_0,x_1](x-x_0)$    
  $= ix$  五式:  $N_2(x) = f(x_0) + f(x_0,x_1](x-x_0) + f(x_0,x_1,x_2)(x-x_0)(x-x_1)$  类似这种形式的基函数:  $1,(x-x_0),(x-x_0)(x-x_1)$  …的系数称为均差(差商)

#### 2.3.2 差商/均差

定义 2.1 设函数y = f(x)在节点 $x_i, x_j$ 处函数值分别为 $f(x_i), f(x_j)$ ,则称  $\frac{f(x_j) - f(x_i)}{x_j - x_i}$  为f(x)关于 $x_i, x_j$ 的一阶差商或均差,记作 $f[x_i, x_j]$ 

称一阶差商 $f[x_j, x_k]$ ,  $f[x_i, x_j]$ 的差商为f(x)关于 $x_i, x_j, x_k$ 的二阶差商,即 $f[x_i, x_j, x_k] = \frac{f[x_i, x_k] - f[x_i, x_j]}{x_k - x_j}$ 

一般地,n-1阶差商的差商为n阶差商, 即 $f[x_0,x_1,...,x_n] = \frac{f[x_0,...,x_{n-2},x_n]-f[x_0,...,x_{n-1}]}{x_n-x_{n-1}}$ 为f(x)关于

 $x_0, x_1, ..., x_n$ 的**n**阶差商

注意 ① 规定:  $f[x_i] = f(x_i)$ , 称为零阶差商。

- ② 差商是导数的近似运算。
- ③ 可以证明: 差商与节点的排列顺序无关。从而,  $f(x_0, x_1, ..., x_n) = \sum_{\substack{j=0 \ i \neq j}}^n f_j(\prod_{\substack{i=0 \ i \neq j}}^n \frac{1}{x_j x_i})$
- ④ 差商即为**拉格朗日插值多项式系数**:  $a_n = f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_n]$

性质 2.1 k 阶差商 $f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_k]$  可以表示为函数值 $f(x_0), f(x_1), ..., f(x_k)$ 的线性组合,即为:

$$f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_k] = \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{f(x_i)}{\prod\limits_{\substack{j=0 \ i \neq i}} (x_i - x_j)}$$

- 性质 2.2 差商具有对称性,交换节点顺序差商值不变。

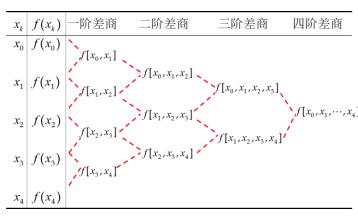
性质 2.4 若函数f(x)是n次多项式,考虑k阶差商 $f[x,x_0,x_1,...,x_{k-1}]$ ,当k < n时它是n - k次多项式,

而当k > 0时其值恒等于零。

差商计算 表格法: 差商表 中任帝两个传可答

由任意两个值可算到下一阶

$$f\left[1,\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2^2},\frac{1}{2^3},\dots,\frac{1}{2^6}\right] = \frac{f^6(\xi)}{6!} = 1$$



#### 例题 1. 给定数据表 $f(x) = \ln(x)$ 的数据表,请构造差商表。有表:

$$x_i$$
 2.2 2.4 2.6 2.8 3  $f(x_i)$  0.78846 0.87547 0.95551 1.02962 1.09861  $x_i$   $f[x_i]$  一阶差商 二阶差商 三阶差商 四阶差 2.2 0.72046 0.43705 0.027375 0.0235

四阶差商 2.2 0.78846 0.43505 -0.0873750.0225 -0.007550.01646

-0.0738752.4 0.87547 0.40010 差商表为: -0.0642.6 0.95551 0.37055

> 2.8 1.02962 0.34495 1.09861

#### 由上图可推得差商表:

可知, i 阶差商最多有n-i+1个。

### 2.3.3 牛顿插值公式

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#### 牛顿插值多项式就是拉格朗日插值多项式的递推式 本质

推导 由 $a_n = f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_n]$ 与拉格朗日多项式递推关系得: $L_0(x) = a_0 = f[x_0]$ , $L_1(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0)$ 可推广到一般:  $L_n(x) = L_{n-1}(x) + a_0(x - x_0)(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_{n-1}) =$  $f[x_0] + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + \dots + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n](x - x_0) \dots (x - x_{n-1})$ 

公式 牛顿插值多项式 
$$N_n(x) = f[x_0] + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + \dots + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n](x - x_0) \dots (x - x_{n-1})$$
 原函数  $f(x) = f[x_0] + \sum_{k=1}^{n} (f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k]) \cdot \prod_{j=0}^{k-1} (x - x_j) + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] \prod_{j=0}^{n} (x - x_j) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} N_n(x) + R_n(x)$ 

插值余项 
$$\widetilde{R_n}(x) = f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_n] \prod_{j=0}^n (x - x_j) = f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_n] \omega_{n+1}(x)$$

增项情况 
$$N_{k+1}(x) = N_k(x) + f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_k]\omega_{k+1}(x)$$

**关系** 由唯一性知: 
$$N_n(x) = L_n(x)$$
, 故余项 $\widetilde{R_n}(x) = f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_n]\omega_{n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{n+1}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}\omega_{n+1}(x)$ 

$$\Rightarrow f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_n] = \frac{f^n(\xi)}{n!}$$
 ,  $\xi \in (a, b)$  差商与导数的关系

#### 例题 1. 有f(x) = sh(x),用三次牛顿插值计算f(0.596),并估计误差。

有 
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_i & 0.4 & 0.55 & 0.65 & 0.8 & 0.9 & 1.05 \\ f(x_i) & 0.41075 & 0.57815 & 0.69675 & 0.88811 & 1.02652 & 1.25382 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $f(x_i)$ 一阶 二阶 三阶 四阶 五阶  $x_i$ 0.40.41075 1.116 0.28 0.19733 0.03123 0.000293 0.21295 0.55 0.57815 1.186 0.3589 0.03142

计算差商表: 0.65 0.69675 1.275733 0.43346 0.22866

8.0 0.88811 1.3841 0.52493

0.9 1.02652 1.51533

1.05 1.25382

- 故 $N_3(0.596) = 0.41075 + 1.116(x 0.4) + 0.28(x 0.4)(x 0.55) + 0.19733(x 0.4)(x 0.55)(x 0.65) \approx 0.631914$  $\exists R_3(0.596) = 0.031238(x - 0.4)(x - 0.55)(x - 0.65)(x - 0.8) \approx 3.10256 \times 10^{-6}$
- $N_3(0.596) = 0.57815 + 1.186(x 0.55) + 0.3589(x 0.55)(x 0.65) + 0.21295(x 0.55)(x 0.65)(x 0.8) \approx 0.631922$  $R_3(0.596) = 0.03142(x - 0.55)(x - 0.65)(x - 0.8)(x - 0.90) \approx 4.8415 \times 10^{-6}$

#### 2. 继续计算sh(0.955)

有多项式:  $N_3(x) = 1.25382 + 1.51533(x - 1.05) + 0.52493(x - 1.05)(x - 0.9) + 0.22866(x - 1.05)(x - 0.9)(x - 0.8)$ 故sh(0.955)  $\approx 1.106935365$ ,  $|R_3| \le 7.76323 \times 10^{-6}$ 

## 2.4 差分与等距节点插值

提出差商表计算涉及除法,且有时待求点在插值区间某一侧,需要对牛顿插值法进行改进。

#### 2.4.1 差分及其性质

定义 2.2 给定等距节点 $x_i = x_0 + ih, i = 1,2,3...,n$ ,其中 $h = \frac{x_n - x_0}{n}$ 为节点步长

函数y = f(x)在这n + 1个互异点处的函数值为 $f_0, f_1, f_2, ..., f_n$  ( $f_k = f(x_k)$ )

定义 向前差分  $f_{k+1} - f_k \to x_k$  处以h 为步长的一阶向前差分,记作 $\Delta f_k = f_{k+1} - f_k$ 

向后差分  $f_k - f_{k-1} \exists x_k$ 处以 $h \exists b \in \mathbb{N}$ 的一阶向后差分,记作 $\nabla f_k = f_k - f_{k-1}$ 

二阶向前差分  $\Delta^2 f_k = \Delta f_{k+1} - \Delta f_k = (f_{k+2} - f_{k+1}) - (f_{k+1} - f_k)$ 

m阶向前差分  $\Delta^m f_k = \Delta^{m-1} f_{k+1} - \Delta^{m-1} f_k \, \exists x_k \, \Delta^m f_k = \Delta^m f_k \, \Delta^m f_k = \Delta^m f_k \, \Delta^m f_k \, \Delta^m f_k = \Delta^m f_k \, \Delta^m f_k \, \Delta^m f_k \, \Delta^m f_k = \Delta^m f_k \, \Delta^m f_k$ 

**m**阶向后差分  $\nabla^m f_k = \nabla^{m-1} f_k - \nabla^{m-1} f_{k-1}$ 为 $x_k$ 处的m阶向后差分

零阶差分  $\Delta^0 f_k = f_k$ 

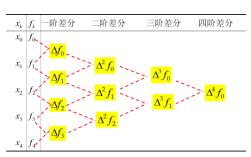
注意 ① 归纳法可证:  $\Delta^m f_k = \nabla^m f_{k+m}$ 

② **差分与差商关系**:  $f[x_0,x_1,...,x_k] = \frac{\Delta^k f_0}{k!h^k} = \frac{\nabla^k f_k}{k!h^k}$  (数学归纳法证明)

③ 差分与导数关系:  $\Delta^k f_0 = h^k f^{(k)}(\xi)$ ,  $\xi \in (x_0, x_k)$ 

证明:  $\Delta^k f_0 = k! h^k f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_k] = k! h^k \frac{f^{(k)}(\xi)}{k!} = h^k f^{(k)}(\xi)$ 

差分表 每两项相减可得后一项



#### 2.4.2 等距节点的牛顿插值节点

将牛顿插值多项式中各阶差商分别用相应差分代替,可得等距节点的插值多项式

一、牛顿向前插值公式

条件 在区间[ $x_0, x_n$ ]上,已知等距节点:  $x_k = x_0 + kh$ , k = 0,1,2,...,n

则插值点 $x = x_0 + th$ ,  $h = \frac{x_n - x_0}{n}$ ,  $t = \frac{x - x_0}{h}$ , 则 $x - x_k = (t - k)h$ 

一般项 根据差商与差分关系可得:

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] \prod_{j=0}^{k-1} (x - x_j) = \frac{\Delta^k f_0}{k!} \prod_{j=0}^{k-1} (t - j)$$

插值公式  $N_n(x) = N_n(x_0 + th) = f_0 + \frac{\Delta f_0}{1}t + \frac{\Delta^2 f_0}{2!}t(t-1) + \dots + \frac{\Delta^n f_0}{k!}t(t-1)\dots(t-k+1)$ 

$$N_n(x) = f_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\Delta^k f_0}{k!} \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} (t-j)$$

余项 
$$R_n(x) = R_n(x_0 + th) = \frac{h^{n+1}f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}t(t-1)\dots(t-n)$$

$$R_n(x_0 + th) = \frac{\Delta^{n+1} f_0}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^n (t-j)$$

#### 二、牛顿向后插值公式

条件

在区间[ $x_0, x_n$ ]上,已知等距节点:  $x_{n-k} = x_n - kh$ , k = 0,1,2,...,n

则插值点 $x = x_n + th$ ,  $h = \frac{x_n - x_0}{n}$ ,  $t = \frac{x - x_n}{h} < 0$ , 则 $x - x_{n-k} = (t + k)h$ 

插值公式

$$N_n(x) = N_n(x_n + th) = f_n + \frac{\nabla f_n}{1}t + \frac{\nabla^2 f_n}{2!}t(t+1) + \dots + \frac{\nabla^n f_n}{k!}t(t+1)\dots(t+k-1)$$

$$N_n(x) = f_n + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\nabla^k f_n}{k!} \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} (t+j)$$

余项

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

$$R_n(x_n + th) = \frac{\nabla^{n+1} f_n}{(n+1)!} \prod_{j=0}^n (t+j)$$

注意

- ① 前插公式, 首先要求出h, t. 然后可确定 $x = x_0 + th$
- ② 后插公式, 首先要求出h, t. 然后可确定 $x = x_n + th$

例题

1. 设 $f(x) = \cos x$ , 求 $\cos 0.048 \cos 0.566$ , 并估计误差。

$f_k$	$\triangle f_k$	$\triangle^2 f_k$	$\triangle^3 f_k$	$\triangle^4 f_k$	$\triangle$ <sup>5</sup> $f_k$
1	-0.005	-0.00993	0.00013	0.00012	-0.00002
0.995	-0.01493	-0.0098	0.00025	0.0001	-0.00001
0.98007	-0.02473	-0.00955	0.00035	0.00009	
0.95534	-0.03428	-0.0092	0.00044		
0.92106	-0.04348	-0.00876			
0.87758	-0.05224				
0.82534					

ı	k	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	$x_k$	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
	$f_k$	1	0.995	0.98007	0.95534	0.92106	0.87758	0.82534

有差分表

且可知
$$h = 0.1$$

① 
$$x = 0.048 \rightarrow t = \frac{x - x_0}{h} = 0.48$$

$$\begin{split} N_4(x_0 + th) &= f_0 + \Delta f_0 t + \frac{\Delta^2 f_0}{2!} t(t-1) + \frac{\Delta^3 f_0}{3!} t(t-1)(t-2) + \frac{\Delta^4 f_0}{4!} t(t-1)(t-2)(t-3) \\ &= f_0 + t \left( \Delta f_0 + (t-1) \left( \frac{\Delta^2 f_0}{2!} + (t-2) \left( \frac{\Delta^3 f_0}{3!} + (t-3) \frac{\Delta^4 f_0}{4!} \right) \right) \right) \\ &= 1 + 0.48 \left( -0.005 - 0.52 \left( -\frac{0.00993}{2} - 1.52 \left( \frac{0.00013}{6} - 2.52 \frac{0.00012}{24} \right) \right) \right) \approx 0.99884 \end{split}$$

 $|R_4(0.048)| \le \left| \frac{M_5}{5!} t(t-1)(t-2)(t-3)(t-4) \right| h^5 = 1.5845 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = \max |(\cos x)'| = |\sin 0.6| = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = \max |(\cos x)'| = |\sin 0.6| = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = \max |(\cos x)'| = |\sin 0.6| = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = \max |(\cos x)'| = |\sin 0.6| = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = \max |(\cos x)'| = |\sin 0.6| = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = \max |(\cos x)'| = |\sin 0.6| = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = \max |(\cos x)'| = |\sin 0.6| = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = \max |(\cos x)'| = |\sin 0.6| = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = \max |(\cos x)'| = |\sin 0.6| = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = \max |(\cos x)'| = |\sin 0.6| = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = \max |(\cos x)'| = |\sin 0.6| = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = \max |(\cos x)'| = |\sin 0.6| = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = \max |(\cos x)'| = |\sin 0.6| = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = \max |(\cos x)'| = |\sin 0.6| = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = \max |(\cos x)'| = |\sin x'| = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = \min |(\cos x)'| = |\sin x'| = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = \min |(\cos x)'| = |\sin x'| = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = \min |(\cos x)'| = |\sin x'| = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = \min |(\cos x)'| = |\sin x'| = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = \min |(\cos x)'| = |\sin x'| = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = \min |(\cos x)'| = |\sin x'| = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$} + m_5 = 0.565 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$$ 

② 
$$x = 0.566 \rightarrow t = \frac{x - x_n}{h} = -0.34$$
 使用后插公式

$$N_4(x_6 + th) = 0.84405$$

$$|R_4(0.566)| \le \left| \frac{M_5}{5!} t(t+1)(t+2)(t+3)(t+4) \right| h^5 = 1.7064 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$ $\pitchfork$ $M_5$ = $\max$ $|(\cos x)'| = |\sin 0.6| = 0.565$ } = 1.7064 \times 10^{-7}, \quad \\ \mbox{$\sharp$ $\th$ $h^2$ is the sum of the sum$$

## 2.5 分段插值

#### 2.5.1 高次插值多项式的龙格现象

**龙格现象** 插值多项式的次数<mark>越高,误差不一定越小。</mark>(在某个阈值内轻微波动,出阈值后有高阶震荡)

例如函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ ,取等距节点 $x_k = -5 + kh$ ,绘图可知多项式次数越高,其与被插函数的偏差反而越大。 截断时已有的方程已经有高阶项了,所以会出现高阶项。

**启发** 当插值节点很多时,通常不采用高次插值,采用分段低次插值(分段线性插值或分段二次插值等)

#### 2.5.2 分段线性拉格朗日插值

条件 有插值点 $x_0 \sim x_n$ ,取相邻节点构成插值子区间[ $x_k, x_{k+1}$ ],  $h_k = x_{k+1} - x_k$  (k = 0,1,...,n-1)

方法 在子区间上应用两点公式:  $L_n^{(k)}(x) = \frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}} y_k + \frac{x - x_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k} y_{k+1}$ 

结果 
$$L_n(x) = \begin{cases} L_n^{(0)}(x) & x \in [x_0, x_1] \\ L_n^{(1)}(x) & x \in [x_1, x_2] \\ \dots \\ L_n^{(n-1)}(x) & x \in [x_{n-1}, x_n] \end{cases}$$

余项 
$$R_1(x) = f(x) - L_n(x) = f(x) - L_n^{(k)}(x) = \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x - x_k)(x - x_{k+1})$$
 其中 $\xi, x \in [x_k, x_{k+1}], \xi$  依赖于 $x$ 

$$\max_{x \in [x_k, x_{k+1}]} |R_1(x)| \leq \frac{M_2}{2!} \max |x - x_k| |x - x_{k+1}| \leq \frac{M_2}{2!} \frac{(x_{k+1} - x_k)^2}{4} = \frac{M_2}{8} h_k^2 \ (0 \leq k \leq n-1) \qquad (\exists \text{ pather} )$$

其中 $M_2 = \max_{a \le v \le h} |f''(x)|$  (找到二阶导的最大值为 $M_2$ )(但这是做不到的)

$$\max_{x \in [x_k, x_{k+1}]} |R_1(x)| \le \frac{M_2}{8} \max_{0 \le k \le n-1} h_k^2 = \frac{M_2}{8} h^2 \quad \sharp \oplus h = \max_{0 \le k \le n-1} (x_{k+1} - x_k)$$

注意 ① 在节点处 $L_n(x_i) = y_i$ 

- ② 图形为一个折线,不光滑,是线性的。
- ③ 可以证明, 如果 $f \in C[a,b]$ , 则 $L_n(x)$ 于[a,b]上一致收敛于f(x)

#### 2.5.3 分段二次插值

特点 ① 子区间上的三次公式

- ② 分段插值
- ③ 不能保证连续性

## 2.6 Hermite 插值

分段低次插值无法保证插值函数在节点处的光滑性,希望得到光滑的插值函数,此即厄米特插值问题 问题

① 已知 $\begin{cases} y_i = f(x_i) \\ y_i' = f'(x_i) \end{cases}$ ,要求插值多项式H(x)满足: $\begin{cases} H(x_i) = y_i \\ H'(x_i) = y_i' \end{cases}$ 要求插值点值相等,且节点处导数相等 条件

② 一般已知
$$\begin{cases} y_i = f(x_i) \\ y_i^{(k)} = f^{(k)}(x_i) \end{cases}$$
,求插值多项式 $H(x)$ 满足: $\begin{cases} H(x_i) = y_i \\ H^{(k)}(x_i) = y_i^{(k)} \end{cases}$  ( $\mathbf{k} = 1, 2, ..., \mathbf{m}; \mathbf{i} = 0, 1, ..., \mathbf{n}$ )

① 该问题称为 hermite 插值, H(x) = f(x) 的图形在n + 1个节点处相均 含义

- ② 最简情形中插值条件有2(n+1)个。故H(x)的次数 $\leq 2n+1$  特别: n=2时,有3个节点,5次多项式
- ③ 由于高次插值的不稳定性, 故采用分段插值

#### 2.6.1 两点三次插值

其中 $\alpha_i(x)$ ,  $\beta_i(x)$ 为三次多项式,满足有 (当 $x=x_0$ ,需要满足 $y=y_0$ ,以此类推)

$$\alpha_i(x_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases} \qquad \beta_i'(x_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases} \qquad \alpha_i'(x_j) = \alpha_j'(x_i) = 0 \qquad \beta_i(x_i) = \beta_i(x_j) = 0$$

即 
$$\begin{cases} \alpha_0(x_0) = 1 \\ \alpha_0(x_1) = 0 \\ \alpha'_0(x_0) = 0 \\ \alpha'_0(x_1) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \alpha_1(x_0) = 0 \\ \alpha_1(x_1) = 1 \\ \alpha'_1(x_0) = 0 \\ \alpha'_1(x_1) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \beta_0(x_0) = 0 \\ \beta_0(x_1) = 0 \\ \beta'_0(x_0) = 1 \\ \beta'_0(x_1) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \beta_1(x_0) = 0 \\ \beta_1(x_1) = 0 \\ \beta'_1(x_0) = 0 \\ \beta'_1(x_1) = 1 \end{cases}$$
 易知 $H(x)$ 满足厄米特插值条件 
$$\beta_1(x_0) = 0$$

基函数

由 $\alpha_i(x_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i\neq j \end{cases}$  考虑 $l_i(x)$ : 因为**二重零点(双重根)**,考虑 $l_i^2(x)$ ,又因为三次多项式,

考虑 $\alpha_i(x) = (ax+b)l_i^2(x) = (ax+b)\left(\frac{x-x_j}{x_i-x_i}\right)^2$ , 其中a, b待定 (对于 $\alpha$ , 只要解a、b就行了)

$$1 = \alpha_{i}(x_{i}) = ax_{i} + b \qquad \alpha'_{i}(x) = a\left(\frac{x-x_{j}}{x_{i}-x_{j}}\right)^{2} + 2(ax+b)\frac{x-x_{j}}{x_{i}-x_{j}}\frac{1}{x_{i}-x_{j}} \Rightarrow 0 = \alpha'_{i}(x_{i}) = a + \frac{2}{x_{i}-x_{j}} \Rightarrow a = \frac{2}{x_{j}-x_{i}}$$

$$b = 1 - ax_{i} = 1 - \frac{2x_{i}}{x_{j}-x_{i}} = 1 + \frac{2x_{i}}{x_{i}-x_{j}} \quad \text{解得} a, b, \quad \text{可得} \alpha_{i}(x) = \left(1 - 2\frac{x-x_{i}}{x_{i}-x_{j}}\right)\left(\frac{x-x_{j}}{x_{i}-x_{j}}\right)^{2} \quad (i = 0,1)$$

同理: 
$$\beta_i(x) = (x - x_i) \left(\frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}\right)^2$$
  $(i = 0,1)$ 

多项式  $H_3(x) = y_0 \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_0}{x_0 - x_1}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1}\right)^2 + y_1 \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_1}{x_1 - x_0}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}\right)^2 + y_0'(x - x_0) \left(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1}\right)^2 + y_1'(x - x_1) \left(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}\right)^2$ 

注意

- (1)  $H_3 = \sum_{i=0}^{1} (y_i \alpha_i(x) + y_i' \beta_i(x))$
- ② 一般地, n+1个节点2n+1次厄米特插值公式:

 $H_{2n+1}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} (y_i \alpha_i(x) + y_i' \beta_i(x)),$  其中:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_i(x) = \left(1 - 2(x - x_i) \sum_{\substack{j=0 \ j \neq i}}^n \frac{1}{x_i - x_j}\right) l_i^2(x) \\ \beta_i(x) = (x - x_i) l_i^2(x) \\ l_i(x) = \prod_{\substack{k=0 \ k=0}}^n \frac{x - x_k}{x_i - x_k} \quad (i = 0, 1, ..., n) \end{cases}$$

余项

讨论 $H_3(x)$ 的余项,记 $R_3(x) = f(x) - H_3(x)$ 

设 $f^{(4)}$ 在 $[x_0,x_1]$ 上连续,则 $\forall x \in [x_0,x_1]$ 有 $R_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!}(x-x_0)^2(x-x_1)^2$   $\xi \in (x_0,x_1)$ 定理 5.1

1. 已知有
$$\begin{bmatrix} x & 1 & 2 \\ f_i & 2 & 3 \\ f'_i & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
,求 $H_3(x)$ 

$$f(x_0) = 1, x_1 = 2, y_0 = 2, y_1 = 3, y_0' = 0, y_1' = -1$$

有
$$\alpha_0(x) = \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_0}{x_0 - x_1}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1}\right)^2 = (2x - 1)(x - 2)^2$$
  $\alpha_1(x) = \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_1}{x_1 - x_0}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}\right)^2 = (5 - 2x)(x - 1)^2$ 

$$\bar{\eta}\beta_0(x) = (x - x_0) \left(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1}\right)^2 = (x - 1)(x - 2)^2$$
 
$$\beta_1(x) = (x - x_1) \left(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}\right)^2 = (x - 2)(x - 1)^2$$

故
$$H(x) = 2\alpha_0(x) + 3\alpha_1(x) - \beta_1(x) = -3x^3 + 13x^2 - 17x + 9$$

#### 2.6.2 分段两点三次厄米特插值

设 $y_k = f(x_k), y'_k = f'(x_k), (k = 0,1,...,n)$ 条件

若分段三次多项式 $H_h(x)$ 满足: 概念

- ①  $H_h(x)$ 在 $[x_k, x_{k+1}]$ 上为三次多项式
- ②  $H_h(x)$ 在[a,b]上连续
- $(3) H_h(x_k) = y_k, H'_h(x_k) = y'_k$

则称 $H_h(x)$ 为f在区间[a,b]上的分段三次厄米特插值多项式

推导

$$\ddot{\mathbb{V}}_{h}^{n}(x) = \begin{cases} H_{h}^{(0)}(x) & x \in [x_{0}, x_{1}] \\ H_{h}^{(1)}(x) & x \in [x_{1}, x_{2}] \\ \dots \\ H_{h}^{(n-1)}(x) & x \in [x_{n-1}, x_{n}] \end{cases}$$

则有 $H_h^{(k)}(x) = \sum_{j=k}^{k+1} \left( y_j \alpha_j(x) + y_j' \beta_j(x) \right) = y_k \alpha_k(x) + y_k' \beta_k(x) + y_{k+1} \alpha_{k+1}(x) + y_{k+1}' \beta_{k+1}(x) \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$ 

注意:  $H_h^{(k-1)}(x)$ 中的 $\alpha_k(x)$ 与 $H_h^{(k)}(x)$ 中的 $\alpha_k(x)$ 不同。

若记
$$\overline{\alpha_k}(x) = \begin{cases} \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_{k-1}}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_{k-1}}{x_k - x_{k-1}}\right)^2 & x \in [x_{k-1}, x_k] \ k = 0 \text{ 时,略去} \\ \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 & x \in [x_k, x_{k+1}] \ k = 0 \text{ 时,略去} \\ 0 & \sharp \mathbb{t} \end{cases}$$

$$\overline{\beta_k}(x) = \begin{cases} (x - x_k) \left(\frac{x - x_{k-1}}{x_k - x_{k-1}}\right)^2 & x \in [x_{k-1}, x_k] \ k = 0 \ \text{时, 略去} \\ (x - x_k) \left(\frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 & x \in [x_k, x_{k+1}] \ k = n \ \text{时, 略去} \\ 0 & \text{其他}x \end{cases}$$

多项式

则
$$H_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \left( y_k \overline{\alpha_k}(x) + y_k' \overline{\beta_k}(x) \right) = \sum_{k=0}^n \left( y_k \alpha_k(x) + y_k' \beta_k(x) \right)$$

例题

则
$$H_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \left( y_k \overline{\alpha_k}(x) + y_k' \overline{\beta_k}(x) \right) = \sum_{k=0}^n \left( y_k \alpha_k(x) + y_k' \beta_k(x) \right)$$
  
1. 设有  $\frac{x_i \mid 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5}{f_i' \mid 1 \quad 0.5 \quad 0.2 \quad 0.1 \quad 0.05882 \quad 0.03846}$  用分段三次厄米特插值多项式求 f(0.5), f(2.5), f(3.5), f(4.8)

以f(1.5)为例,  $x_0 = 1, x_1 = 2, y_0 = 0.5, y_1 = 0.2, y_0' = -0.5, y_1' = -0.16$ 

有
$$\alpha_0(x) = \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_0}{x_0 - x_1}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1}\right)^2 = (2x - 1)(x - 2)^2$$
  $\alpha_1(x) = \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}\right)^2 = (5 - 2x)(x - 1)^2$ 

有
$$\beta_0(x) = (x - x_0) \left(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1}\right)^2 = (x - 1)(x - 2)^2$$
 
$$\beta_1(x) = (x - x_1) \left(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}\right)^2 = (x - 2)(x - 1)^2$$

有 $H_3(x) = 0.5\alpha_0(x) + 0.2\alpha_1(x) - 0.5\beta_0(x) - 0.16\beta_1(x) = 0.5*2*0.25 + 0.2*2*0.25 - 0.5*0.5*0.25 + 0.16*0.5*0.25 = 0.3075$ 2. 求 $f(x) = \sin x$ 在[a,b]上的分段厄米特插值多项式并估计误差

当
$$x \in [x_k, x_{k+1}]$$
时,  $H_h^{(k)}(x) = y_k \alpha_k(x) + y_k' \beta_k(x) + y_{k+1} \alpha_{k+1}(x) + y_{k+1}' \beta_{k+1}(x) = \sin x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 + \sin x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_k}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_k}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_k}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_k}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_k}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_k}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_k}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_k}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_k}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_k}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_k}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_k}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_k}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k - x_k}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_k -$ 

$$\sin x_{k+1} \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_{k+1} - x_k}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k}\right)^2 + \cos x_k \left(x - x_k\right) \left(\frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 + \cos x_{k+1} \left(x - x_{k+1}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k}\right)^2$$

有误差
$$|R_3(x)| \le \frac{1}{4!}(x-x_k)^2(x-x_{k+1})^2 \le \frac{1}{24}\frac{(x_{k+1}-x_k)^4}{16} = \frac{h_k^4}{384} \le \frac{h^4}{384}$$
 (考虑有 $(x-a)(x-b) \le \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}$ )

## 2.7 三次样条插值

概念 样条是指弹性均匀的细木条或钢条,工程师或描图员在制图或下料时强制样条通过一组离散的点,然

后沿样条画出所需的模线 (光滑连续)

由此发展起来的数学方法就是样条插值。它既保留了分段低次插值的各种优点,又提高了光滑度。

区别 与厄米特插值的区别: 仅知 在节点上的值, 不知 f'导数的信息

#### 2.7.1 三次样条函数

光滑度 定义: 若 $p^{(m)}(x)$ 在[a,b]上连续,则称p具有m阶光滑度

例子: 厄米特插值多项式(简单情形) 具一阶光滑度

三次样条函数 增加二阶光滑度

定义 6.1 若S(x)在[a,b]上满足有: ① S(x),S'(x),S''(x)在[a,b]上连续 ② S(x)在 $[x_k,x_{k+1}]$ 上为三次多项式 其中有 $a \le x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n \le b$ ,则称S(x)为三次样条函数

若再满足③  $S(x_i) = f(x_i) = y_i, i = 0,1,2,...,n$ ,则称S(x)为f在[a,b]上的**三次样条插值函数** 

### 2.7.2 三次样条插值多项式

定义 若S为f的三次样条插值函数 $S(x) = \begin{cases} S_0(x) & x \in [x_0, x_1] \\ S_1(x) & x \in [x_1, x_2] \\ \dots \\ S_{n-1}(x) & x \in [x_{n-1}, x_n] \end{cases}$  其中 $S_k(x)$ 在 $[x_k, x_{k+1}]$ 上的三次多项式:

 $S_k(x) = a_k + b_k x + c_k x^2 + d_k x^3$   $x \in [x_k, x_{k+1}]$  (待定系数有 4n 个,需要 4n 个条件,才能确定S) 对于每个区间,有三次多项式。

条件 ①  $S_k(x_j) = y_j$ , j = 1,2; k = 0,1,...,n-1 S连续,插值条件2n个 对于每个区间,有端点 2 个方程

②  $S'_{k-1}(x_k-0)=S'_k(x_k+0)$ , k=1,2,...,n-1 一阶导连续,n-1个 去掉最左边的

③  $S_{k-1}''(x_k-0)=S_k''(x_k+0)$ , k=1,2,...,n-1 二阶导连续,n-1个 去掉最左边的共有4n-2个,还缺少2个

**边界条件** ① 第一类边界条件  $\begin{cases} S'(x_0) = f_0' \\ S'(x_n) = f_n' \end{cases}$  给定区间端点的一阶导数值。 特别的, $f_0' = f_n' = 0$ 时,S在端点处呈现水平状态

② 第二类边界条件  $\begin{cases} S''(x_0) = f_0'' \\ S''(x_n) = f_n'' \end{cases}$  给定区间端点的二阶导数值 特别当, $f_0'' = f_n'' = 0$ 时,两端不受力,称之为自然样条,自然边界

③ 第三类边界条件 
$$\begin{cases} S(x_0+0)=S(x_n-0)\\ S'(x_0+0)=S'(x_n-0)\\ S''(x_0+0)=S''(x_n-0) \end{cases}$$
 头尾一致,给定 $f$ 周期性

至此、理论上可通过4n个方程求得4n个待定系数、但这样计算量太大

**转换** 因为S在 $[x_k, x_{k+1}]$ 上为三次多项式;所以可设为两点三次厄米特插值多项式记为 $h_k = x_{k+1} - x_k$ , $m_k = S_k'(x)$ ,k = 0,1,...,n (假设已知导数值,m是未知的)原有的解系数问题转换为求解赫尔米特插值中求导数值的问题。(4n个未知量 $\rightarrow n + 1$ 个未知量)

整理得
$$S_k(x) = \frac{h_k + 2(x - x_k)}{h_k^3} (x - x_{k+1})^2 y_k + \frac{h_k - 2(x - x_{k+1})}{h_k^3} (x - x_k)^2 y_{k+1} + \frac{(x - x_k)(x - x_{k+1})^2}{h_k^2} \boldsymbol{m_k} + \frac{(x - x_k)^2 (x - x_{k+1})}{h_k^2} \boldsymbol{m_{k+1}}$$

如果能求出 $m_k$ , 就能求出 $S_k$ , 从而求出S(x)

为了简化该式,考虑S",即对上式两次求导,再利用条件 ③ $S_{k-1}^{"}(x_k-0)=S_k^{"}(x_k+0)$ 

可得
$$S_k''(x) = \frac{6x - 2x_k - 4x_{k+1}}{h_k^2} m_k + \frac{6x - 4x_k - 2x_{k+1}}{h_k^2} m_{k+1} + \frac{6(x_k + x_{k+1} - 2x)}{h_k^3} (y_{k+1} - y_k)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_k''(x_k+0)_{ au \delta k \otimes k} = -rac{4}{h_k} m_k - rac{2}{h_k} m_{k+1} + rac{6}{h_k^2} (y_{k+1} - y_k)$$
,在上式中取 $k-1$ ,得

$$S_{k-1}^{"}(x_k-0)_{\pm$$
极限  $=\frac{2}{h_{k-1}}m_{k-1}+\frac{4}{h_{k-1}}m_k-\frac{6}{h_k^2}(y_k-y_{k-1})$  两极限值应当相等

因为
$$S_k''(x_k+0) = S_{k-1}''(x_k-0)$$
,所以 $\frac{2}{h_{k-1}}m_{k-1} + \frac{4}{h_{k-1}}m_k - \frac{6}{h_{k-1}^2}(y_k-y_{k-1}) = -\frac{4}{h_k}m_k - \frac{2}{h_k}m_{k+1} + \frac{6}{h_k^2}(y_{k+1}-y_k)$ 

即
$$\frac{1}{h_{k-1}}m_{k-1} + 2\left(\frac{1}{h_{k-1}} + \frac{1}{h_k}\right)m_k + \frac{1}{h_k}m_{k+1} = 3\left(\frac{y_{k+1} - y_k}{h_k^2} + \frac{y_k - y_{k-1}}{h_{k-1}^2}\right)$$
,两端同时乘 $\frac{h_{k-1}h_k}{h_{k-1} + h_k}$  (化简方便)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{h_k}{h_{k-1} + h_k} m_{k-1} + 2m_k + \frac{h_{k-1}}{h_{k-1} + h_k} m_{k-1} = 3 \left( \frac{h_{k-1}}{h_{k-1} + h_k} \frac{y_{k+1} - y_k}{h_k} + \frac{h_k}{h_{k-1} + h_k} \frac{y_k - y_{k-1}}{h_{k-1}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_k m_{k-1} + 2m_k + \mu_k m_{k+1} = 3\left(\mu_k \frac{y_{k+1} - y_k}{h_k} + \lambda_k \frac{y_k - y_{k-1}}{h_{k-1}}\right), \quad \sharp \div \lambda_k = \frac{h_k}{h_{k-1} + h_k}, \mu_k = \frac{h_{k-1}}{h_{k-1} + h_k}$$

再令
$$g_k = 3\left(\mu_k \frac{y_{k+1} - y_k}{h_k} + \lambda_k \frac{y_k - y_{k-1}}{h_{k-1}}\right), \quad k = 1, 2, ..., n$$

即 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 2 & \mu_1 & & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & 2 & \mu_2 & & & & \\ & & \dots & \dots & \dots & & \\ & & & \lambda_{n-1} & 2 & \mu_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_0 \\ m_1 \\ \dots \\ m_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_1 \\ g_2 \\ \dots \\ g_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$
 基本方程组  $n-1$ 行 (方程个数),  $n+1$ 列 (未知量)

注意 ① 求S的问题转化为n+1个未知量,n-1个方程的方程组上式称为基本方程组

- ② 每个方程中都有三个节点的一阶导数值。称为三转角方程组
- ③ 还缺2个条件

增加条件 1. 假设  $S'(x_0) = f_0' = m_0$ ,  $S'(x_n) = f_n' = m_n$  减少了两个未知量,基本方程组可变为

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & \mu_1 & & & & & \\ \lambda_2 & 2 & \mu_2 & & & & \\ & & \dots & \dots & \dots & & \\ & & & \lambda_{n-3} & 2 & \mu_{n-2} \\ & & & & \lambda_{n-2} & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ \dots \\ m_{n-2} \\ m_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_1 - \lambda_1 f_0' \\ g_2 \\ \dots \\ g_{n-2} \\ g_{n-1} - \mu_{n-1} f_n' \end{bmatrix}$$
对角占优阵必有唯一解

2. 假设  $S''(x_0) = f_0''$ ,  $S''(x_n) = f_n''$  增加了两个已知量,在本页上式中

取 k=0,可得 
$$S''(x_0) = -\frac{4}{h_0} m_0 - \frac{2}{h_0} m_1 + \frac{6}{h_0^2} (y_1 - y_0) = f_0'' \Rightarrow 2m_0 + m_1 = 3\frac{y_1 - y_0}{h_0} - \frac{h_0}{2} f_0''$$

取 k=n 可得:  $m_{n-1}+2m_n=3\frac{y_n-y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}}+\frac{h_{n-1}}{2}f_n^{\prime\prime}$ , 可变换基本方程组:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & & & & \\ \lambda_1 & 2 & \mu_1 & & & & \\ & & \dots & \dots & \dots & & \\ & & & \lambda_{n-1} & 2 & \mu_{n-1} \\ & & & & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} m_0 \\ m_1 \\ \dots \\ m_{n-1} \\ m_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3\frac{y_1 - y_0}{h_0} - \frac{h_0}{2}f_0'' \\ g_1 \\ \dots \\ g_{n-1} \\ 3\frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} + \frac{h_{n-1}}{2}f_n'' \end{pmatrix}$$

3.  $S''(x_0+0) = S''(x_n-0)$ ,  $S'(x_0+0) = S'(x_n-0)$   $m_0 = m_n$  可得

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & \mu_1 & 0 & \dots & \dots & \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 & 2 & & & & \\ & & \dots & \dots & & \\ & & & 2 & \mu_{n-1} \\ \mu_0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda_n & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ \dots \\ m_{n-1} \\ m_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} g_1 \\ g_2 \\ \dots \\ g_{n-1} \\ g_n \end{pmatrix}$$

其中原有 $\lambda_1 m_0 + 2m_1 + \mu_1 m_2 = g_1$ 改为 $2m_1 + \mu_1 m_2 + \lambda_1 m_n = g_1$ 

**注意** 上述这三种情况,**系数矩阵严格对角占优**,故可逆,即方程组由唯一解

$$\frac{x_k}{f_k} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

**例题** 1. 设有 $\frac{x_k}{f_k}\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$ 求满足自然边界条件 $S''(x_0) = S''(x_n) = 0$ 的三次样条插值S(x),计算f(3)的近似值

② 求
$$m_0, m_1, m_2, m_3$$
第二类边界条件。
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & & \\ 2/3 & 2 & 1/3 & \\ & 1/3 & 2 & 2/3 \\ & & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} m_0 \\ m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} g_0 \\ g_1 \\ g_2 \\ g_3 \end{pmatrix}$$
解得 $\begin{pmatrix} m_0 \\ m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7/8 \\ 7/4 \\ -5/4 \\ -19/8 \end{pmatrix}$ 

③ 根据
$$S_k(x)$$
计算:  $S(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{8}x^3 + \frac{3}{8}x^2 + \frac{7}{4}x - 1 & 1 \le x \le 2 \\ -\frac{1}{8}x^3 + \frac{3}{8}x^2 + \frac{7}{4}x - 1 & 2 \le x \le 4 & \text{从而}f(3) = S(3) = \frac{17}{4} \\ \frac{3}{8}x^3 - \frac{45}{8}x^2 + \frac{103}{4}x - 33 & 4 \le x \le 5 \end{cases}$ 

#### 2.7.3 三次样条插值函数的收敛性

描述 一般地,分段插值不光滑,高次插值发生震荡,故y = P(x)上有使|P''(x)|很大的点,而样条插值函数不会

定理 6.1 设
$$f \in C^2[a,b]$$
, $S(x)$ 为 f 的三次样条插值函数, $h_i = x_{i+1} - x_i$ , $h = \max_{0 \le i \le n-1} h_i$ , $\delta = \min_{0 \le i \le n-1} h_i$ 

当
$$\frac{h}{\delta} \le c < +\infty$$
时有  $S(x) \Rightarrow f(x), S'(x) \Rightarrow f'(x)$  表示无限逼近

## 2.8 数据拟合的最小二乘法

#### 2.8.1 最小二乘法的基本概念

设有实验数据:  $(x_i, y_i)$ , i = 0, 1, 2, ..., m 带有**测量误差**,用插值法得到的表达式保留了这些误差,不符合原有规律

拟合 寻找函数S(x),使其曲线不必经过已有实验点,但尽可能接近每个实验点。S(x)称为拟合函数。

偏差 称  $\delta_i = S(x_i) - y_i$  为S(x)在 $x_i$ 处的偏差(偏离大小) 误差服从正态分布

注:不要求 $\delta_i = 0$ ,但希望 $\delta_i$ 尽可能地小。

评价标准 考虑 $\sum_{i=0}^{m} |\delta_i|^2 = \sum_{i=0}^{m} (S(x_i) - y_i)^2$ 尽可能小(易处理)或者  $\sum_{i=0}^{m} \omega_i \delta_i^2$ 尽可能小,其中**w为权函数**。

绝对值约束(一范数)因为有正有负(稀疏,不好解),平方约束(二范数)可对大偏差更敏感(正则项)(好解,

解释性不高),最大值约束一般不用。加权可针对不同数据点做不同处理。

最小二乘法 考虑**拟合函数S(x)=a\_0\varphi\_0(x)+a\_1\varphi\_1(x)+\cdots a\_n\varphi\_n(x)**的结构可以是多项式,三角函数或其他

在函数基 $\Phi=\mathrm{Span}\{\varphi_0(x),\varphi_0(x),...,\varphi_n(x)\}$ 中求函数 $\mathbf{S}^*(\mathbf{x})=\sum_{j=0}^n \mathbf{a}_j^* \boldsymbol{\varphi}_j(\mathbf{x}) \quad n\leq m \quad$ 使得

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m} \omega_i (S^*(x_i) - y_i)^2 = \min_{S \in \Phi} \sum_{i=0}^{m} \omega_i (S^*(x_i) - y_i)^2$$

按该条件求 $S^*(x)$ 的方法称为数据拟合的最小二乘法,简称最小二乘法,并称 $S^*(x)$ 为最小二乘解

两个问题 ① 如何确定 $S^*$ 基函数的构造:通过观察数据点的分布情况

② 如何求解S\*系数:解方程组

#### 2.8.2 法方程组——先求 S\*

问题 设 $S(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i \varphi_i(x)$ , 记原方程为 (误差的加权平方和)

$$\Psi(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n) = \sum_{i=0}^m \omega_i (S(x_i) - y_i)^2 = \sum_{i=0}^m \omega_i \left( \sum_{j=0}^n a_j \varphi_j(x_i) - y_i \right)^2$$

求最小二乘解,即求函数 $Ψ(a_0, a_1, ..., a_n)$ 的<mark>极小值点 $(a_0^*, a_1^*, ..., a_n^*)$ </mark>

方法 取极值的必要条件  $\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial a_k} = 0, (k = 0,1,2...,n) \Rightarrow 2\sum_{i=0}^m \omega_i (\sum_{j=0}^n a_j \varphi_j(x_i) - y_i) \varphi_k(x_i) = 0 \ (k = 0,...,n)$ 

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^{n} \left( \sum_{i=0}^{m} \omega_{i} \varphi_{j}(x_{i}) \varphi_{k}(x_{i}) \right) a_{j} = \sum_{i=0}^{m} \omega_{i} y_{i} \varphi_{k}(x_{i}) \quad (k = 0, 1, ..., n)$$
 法方程组

记作 $\sum_{j=0}^m (\varphi_j, \varphi_k) a_j = (f, \varphi_k)$  (k = 0, 1, ..., n) 称其为**函数系\{\varphi\_j\}\_{j=0}^n**在离散点 $x_0, x_1, ..., x_n$ 上的**法方程组** 

$$\begin{bmatrix} (\varphi_0, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_0, \varphi_1) & \dots & (\varphi_0, \varphi_n) \\ (\varphi_1, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) & \dots & (\varphi_1, \varphi_n) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ (\varphi_n, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_n, \varphi_1) & \dots & (\varphi_n, \varphi_n) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \dots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (f, \varphi_0) \\ (f, \varphi_1) \\ \dots \\ (f, \varphi_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

其中:  $(\varphi_j, \varphi_k) = \sum_{i=0}^m \omega_i \varphi_j(x_i) \varphi_k(x_i)$   $(f, \varphi_k) = \sum_{i=0}^m \omega_i y_i \varphi_k(x_i) = (\varphi_k, f)$ 

注意: ① 由于 $\{\varphi_j\}_{j=0}^n$ 是 $\Phi$  = Span $\{\varphi_0(x), \varphi_0(x), ..., \varphi_n(x)\}$ 的基函数,所以线性无关,可证明法方程组<mark>存在唯</mark>

**一解析解**:  $a_j = a_j^* \ (j = 0,1,2,...,n)$  此时, $S^*(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n a_j^* \varphi_j(x)$ 必为最小二乘解。

② 称 $\|\delta_i\|_2^2 = \sum_{i=0}^m (S^*(x_i) - y_i)^2$  为最小二乘解的平方误差

$$\|\delta_i\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=0}^m (S^*(x_i) - y_i)^2}$$
 为均方差 可以直接导出:  $\|\delta_i\|_2^2 = \left|\sum_{i=0}^m \omega_i y_i^2 - \sum_{j=0}^n a_j^*(\varphi_j, f)\right|$ 

③ 特别取
$$S(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n$$
,则 $\left(\varphi_k, \varphi_j\right) = \sum_{i=0}^m \omega_i \varphi_k(x_i) \varphi_j(x_i) = \sum_{i=0}^m \omega_i x_i^k x_i^j = \sum_{i=0}^m \omega_i x_i^{k+j}$ 

$$(\varphi_k, f) = \sum_{i=0}^m \omega_i x_i^k y_i$$

相应地法方程组为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sum\limits_{i=0}^{m}\omega_{i} & \sum\limits_{i=0}^{m}\omega_{i}x_{i} & \dots & \sum\limits_{i=0}^{m}\omega_{i}x_{i}^{n} \\ \sum\limits_{i=0}^{m}\omega_{i}x_{i} & \sum\limits_{i=0}^{m}\omega_{i}x_{i}^{2} & \dots & \sum\limits_{i=0}^{m}\omega_{i}x_{i}^{n+1} \\ \sum\limits_{i=0}^{m}\omega_{i}x_{i}^{n} & \sum\limits_{i=0}^{m}\omega_{i}x_{i}^{n+1} & \dots & \sum\limits_{i=0}^{m}\omega_{i}x_{i}^{2n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{0} \\ a_{1} \\ \dots \\ a_{n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum\limits_{i=0}^{m}\omega_{i}y_{i} \\ \sum\limits_{i=0}^{m}\omega_{i}x_{i}y_{i} \\ \sum\limits_{i=0}^{m}\omega_{i}x_{i}y_{i} \\ \dots \\ \sum\limits_{i=0}^{m}\omega_{i}x_{i}^{n}y_{i} \end{bmatrix}$$

最小二乘解 $S^*(x) = a_0^* + a_1^*x + \dots + a_n^*x^n = \sum_{j=0}^n a_j^*x^j$  称为最小二乘多项式

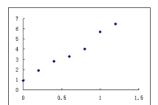
4 常用的一次和二次的应熟练。

如一次最小二乘多项式 $S^*(x) = a_0 + a_1 x$ ,其法方程组为

$$\begin{bmatrix} m & m & m \\ \sum\limits_{i=0}^{m} \omega_{i} & \sum\limits_{i=0}^{m} \omega_{i} x_{i} \\ m & m & m \\ \sum\limits_{i=0}^{m} \omega_{i} x_{i} & \sum\limits_{i=0}^{m} \omega_{i} x_{i}^{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{0} \\ a_{1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m \\ \sum\limits_{i=0}^{m} \omega_{i} y_{i} \\ m \\ \sum\limits_{i=0}^{m} \omega_{i} x_{i} y_{i} \end{bmatrix}$$

⑤ 基函数的选取通过描点,观察获得 常用的函数图形包括三角函数、指数函数、对数函数和幂函数。

1. 已知 $\frac{x_i}{y_i}$  0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 1.2  $\frac{x_i}{y_i}$  0.9 1.9 2.8 3.3 4.0 5.7 6.5  $\frac{x_i}{0.5}$  求 $\frac{x_i}{0.5}$  求 $\frac{x_i}{0.5}$  求 $\frac{x_i}{0.5}$  的经验公式。 例题

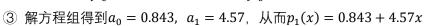


- ① 做草图,选型:描点如图,选用一次多项式作拟合函数,取 $\varphi_0 = 1$ ,  $\varphi_1 = x$
- ②  $n = 1, m = 6, \omega_i = 1$  (无权重)

$$(\varphi_0, \varphi_0) = \sum_{i=0}^{6} \omega_i = 7, \quad (\varphi_0, \varphi_1) = (\varphi_1, \varphi_0) = \sum_{i=0}^{6} \omega_i x_i = 4.2$$

$$(\varphi_1, \varphi_1) = \sum_{i=0}^{m} \omega_i x_i^2 = 3.64$$

$$(\varphi_0, f) = \sum_{i=0}^{6} \omega_i y_i = 25.1, \ (\varphi_1, f) = \sum_{i=0}^{m} \omega_i x_i y_i = 20.18$$
 法方程组为  $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 4.2 \\ 4.2 & 3.64 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 25.1 \\ 20.18 \end{bmatrix}$ 



平方误差
$$\|\delta_i\|_2^2 = \left|\sum_{i=0}^6 \omega_i y_i^2 - \sum_{k=0}^1 a_k(f, \varphi_k)\right| = 0.5081$$

平方误差
$$\|\delta_i\|_2^2 = \left|\sum_{i=0}^6 \omega_i y_i^2 - \sum_{k=0}^1 a_k (f, \varphi_k)\right| = 0.5081$$
2. 已知有  $\frac{x_i}{y_i} \frac{0.24}{0.23} \frac{0.65}{-0.26} \frac{0.95}{-1.10} \frac{1.24}{0.8} \frac{1.73}{0.9} \frac{2.01}{0.10} \frac{2.23}{-0.29} \frac{2.52}{0.24} \frac{2.77}{0.56} \frac{2.99}{1.09} \frac{1.00}{0.9}$  求 $x$ 与 $y$ 的经验公式。



- ① 描点选型,  $S(x) = a \ln x + b \cos x + ce^x$ , 取 $\varphi_0(x) = a \ln x$ ,  $\varphi_1(x) = b \cos x$ ,  $\varphi_2(x) = ce^x$
- ② n = 2, m = 9

$$(\varphi_0, \varphi_0) = \sum_{i=0}^{9} \omega_i (\ln x_i)^2 = 6.5651 \qquad (\varphi_0, \varphi_1) = (\varphi_1, \varphi_0) = \sum_{i=0}^{9} \omega_i \ln x_i \cos x_i = -5.1453$$

$$(\varphi_0, \varphi_2) = \sum_{i=0}^{9} \omega_i \ln x_i e^{x_i} = 59.407 \quad (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) = \sum_{i=0}^{9} \omega_i (\cos x_i)^2 = 4.8457$$

$$(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) = \sum_{i=0}^{9} \omega_i \cos x_i e^{x_i} = -45.969 \ (\varphi_2, \varphi_2) = \sum_{i=0}^{9} \omega_i e^{2x_i} = 934.96$$

$$(\varphi_0, f) = \sum_{i=0}^{9} \omega_i (\ln x_i) y_i = 1.4481 \qquad (\varphi_1, f) = \sum_{i=0}^{9} \omega_i (\cos x_i) y_i = -2.0891$$

$$(\varphi_2, f) = \sum_{i=0}^{9} \omega_i(e^{x_i}) y_i = 2.4619$$
 法方程组为
$$\begin{bmatrix} 6.5651 & -5.1453 & 59.407 \\ -5.1453 & 4.8457 & -45.969 \\ 59.407 & -45.969 & 934.96 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.4481 \\ -2.0891 \\ 24.619 \end{bmatrix}$$

使用高斯列主元素消去法得: a = -0.99480, b = -1.1957, c = 0.030752

于是 $S(x) = -0.9948 \ln x - 1.1957 \cos x + 0.030752 e^x$ 

③ 平方误差

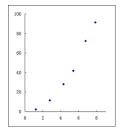
$$\|\delta_i\|_2^2 = \left|\sum_{i=0}^9 \omega_i y_i^2 - a(f, \varphi_0) - b(f, \varphi_1) - c(f, \varphi_2)\right| = 2.6679 - a \times 1.4481 + b \times 2.0891 - c \times 24.619 = 0.86314$$

上述例子中拟合函数均为待定参数的线性函数,称为线性拟合函数。

也有例外——**非线性拟合函数**,如 $S(x) = be^{ax}$ 或 $S(x) = ax^b$ 等

3. 已知有 
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_i & 1.2 & 2.8 & 4.3 & 5.4 & 6.8 & 7.9 \\ y_i & 2.1 & 11.5 & 28.1 & 41.9 & 72.3 & 91.4 \end{bmatrix}$$

- ① 描点绘图,取幂函数 $g(x) = ax^b$ .直接求解不易,因为 $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial a_k} = 0$ ,不是线性方程组。
- ② 转换,两边**取对数** $y = ax^b \Rightarrow \lg y = \lg a + b \lg x \Rightarrow w = c + bz$  $(x_i, y_i) \Rightarrow (z_i, w_i) = (\lg x_i, \lg y_i)$ ,可得新数据表: 解出c, b,在转换为 $a = 10^c$



$z_i$	0.07918	0.44716	0.63347	0.73239	0.83251	0.89763
$w_i$	0.32222	1.06070	1.44871	1.62221	1.85914	1.96095

#### 2.8.3 利用正交多项式作最小二乘拟合

当法方程组阶数较高时,不易求解,且常为病态的,为避免此情况,常取正交多项式做最小二乘拟合。(正交可去相关性)

$$\begin{bmatrix} (\varphi_0, \varphi_0) & & & \\ & (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) & & \\ & & \dots & \\ & & (\varphi_n, \varphi_n) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \dots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (f, \varphi_0) \\ (f, \varphi_1) \\ \dots \\ (f, \varphi_n) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow a_i = \frac{(f, \varphi_i)}{(\varphi_i, \varphi_i)}, i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$$

### 正交多项式

定义 7.1 设给定点 $x_0, x_1, ..., x_n$  及各点的权系数 $\omega_0, \omega_1, ..., \omega_n$ , 若多项式族 $\{P_0, P_1, ... P_n\}$ 满足:

$$(P_k, P_j) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \omega_i P_k(x_i) P_j(x_i) = \begin{cases} 0 & j \neq k \\ A_k > 0 & j = k \end{cases}$$

则称 $\{P_i\}$ 为关于点集 $\{x_i\}$ 的带权 $\{\omega_i\}$ 正交的多项式族。其中 $P_i$ 为i次多项式。

性质

- ① 正交多项式族, 线性无关
- ② 每一正交多项式族{p<sub>i</sub>} 有如下递推关系:

$$\begin{cases} P_0(x) = 1 \\ P_1(x) = x - \alpha_0 \\ \dots \\ P_{k+1}(x) = (x - \alpha_k) P_k(x) - \beta_{k-1} P_{k-1}(x) \end{cases} \qquad \alpha_k = \frac{(x P_k, P_k)}{(P_k, P_k)} \ k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$$

#### 关于正交多项式族的最小二乘解

推导 作拟合多项式
$$g_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k P_k(x)$$
,  $\{P_i\}$ 为正交多项式族

其法方程组
$$\sum\limits_{j=0}^{n} (\varphi_j, \varphi_k) a_j = (f, \varphi_k)$$
化为 $(P_k, P_k) a_k = (f, P_k)$ 

$$\exists \Box \alpha_k = \frac{(xP_k, P_k)}{(P_k, P_k)} \ k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n \Rightarrow g_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(f, P_k)}{(P_k, P_k)} \ P_k(x)$$

**矛盾方程组** 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}, m > n, x = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_n), b = (b_1, b_2, ..., b_n)$ ,考虑Ax = b,即

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \dots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \dots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix}$$

由代数知识知,若秩(A,b)=秩(A),则方程组有解,若秩(A,b) ≠秩(A),则<mark>方程组无解</mark>,此时称为<mark>矛盾方程组</mark> 矛盾方程组的解即最小二乘解,是指在均方误差极小意义下的解</mark>,即 $\min ||Ax - b||_2^2$  我们已经知道, 用直线 $p(x) = a_0 + a_1 x$ 拟合给定数据 $(x_i, y_i), i = 1, 2, ..., m$  把数据代入直线方程得

考察方程组
$$A^TAa = A^Ty$$
,即 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_m \end{bmatrix}$  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \dots & \dots \\ 1 & x_m \end{bmatrix}$  $\begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \dots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} m & \sum\limits_{i=1}^m x_i \\ m & m \\ \sum\limits_{i=1}^m x_i & \sum\limits_{i=1}^m x_i^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m \\ \sum\limits_{i=1}^m y_i \\ m \\ \sum\limits_{i=1}^m x_i y_i \end{bmatrix}$$
 该式表明 $A^TAa = A^Ty$ 的解 $a = (a_0, a_1)^T$  正是线性拟合中法方程

的解,即为使 $Q(a,b) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (p(x_i) - y_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (a_0 + a_1 x_i - y_i)^2$ 最小的解。

上述极小问题可以表述为 $\min \|Aa - y\|_2^2$ ,其又是方程Aa = y的最小二乘解

① 若秩(A) = n,则法方程恒有解。

定理

②  $x \in \min(|Ax - b||^2)$ 的解,当且仅当  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  是法方程的解。  $(A^T a, b) = (a, Ab)$ 

注意 定理告诉我们,求解拟合曲线的极小值问题与求解矛盾方程组的法方程等价。因此,求解拟合曲 线的极小问题可以转化为求解法方程:  $A^TAx = A^Tb$ 

对于离散数据:  $(x_i, y_i), i = 1, 2, ..., m$ ,用 n 次多项式来拟合曲线。

设  $p(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n$ , 求解极小值问题

$$minQ(a_0, a_1, ..., a_n) = min \sum_{i=1}^{m} (p(x_i) - y_i)^2 = min \sum_{i=1}^{m} (a_0 + a_1 x + ... + a_n x^n - y_i)^2$$

等价于求解矛盾方程组Aa=y的极小问题:  $\min \|Aa-y\|_2^2=\min \sum_{i=1}^m (a_0+a_1x+\cdots+a_nx^n-y_i)^2$ 

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_1^n \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \dots & x_2^n \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & x_m & x_n^2 & \dots & x_n^m \end{bmatrix}, \ a = \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \dots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix}, \ y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \dots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix}, \ \text{因此求} a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n 就是求法方程 A^T A a = A^T y$$

**例题** 1. 用给定数据,求经验公式  $f(x) = a + bx^3$   $\begin{bmatrix} x & -3 & -2 & -1 & 2 & 4 \\ y & 14.3 & 8.3 & 4.7 & 8.3 & 22.7 \end{bmatrix}$ 

约定 $\Sigma = \Sigma_{i=1}^5$ , 直接计算得 $\Sigma x_i^3 = 36$ ,  $\Sigma x_i^6 = 4954$ ,  $\Sigma y_i = 58.3$ ,  $\Sigma x_i^3 y_i = 1062$ .

法方程
$$A^TA\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = A^Ty$$
,有 $A^TA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_1^3 & x_2^3 & x_3^3 & x_4^3 & x_5^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1^3 \\ 1 & x_2^3 \\ 1 & x_3^3 \\ 1 & x_4^3 \\ 1 & x_5^3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & \Sigma x_i^3 \\ \Sigma x_i^3 & \Sigma x_i^6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 36 \\ 36 & 4954 \end{bmatrix}$ 

有
$$A^{T}y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_{1}^{3} & x_{2}^{3} & x_{3}^{3} & x_{4}^{3} & x_{5}^{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \\ y_{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma y_{i} \\ \Sigma x_{i}^{3} y_{i} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 58.3 \\ 1062 \end{bmatrix}$$

于是有 $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 36 \\ 36 & 4954 \end{bmatrix}$  $\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}$  =  $\begin{bmatrix} 58.3 \\ 1062 \end{bmatrix}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\begin{cases} a = 10.675 \\ b = 0.137 \end{cases}$ , 则 $f(x) = 10.675 + 0.137x^3$