

数值分析

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第五章 插值与逼近

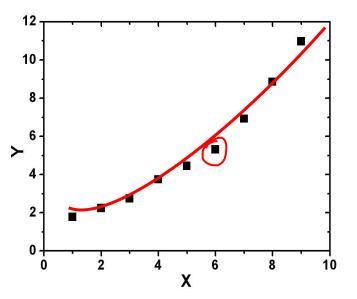
5.6-3 曲线拟合和曲面拟合

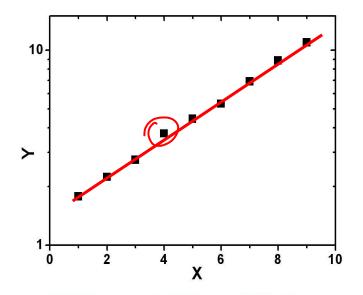
Curve fitting and surface fitting



观测得到某函数一组数据,求其近似表达式:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	⇒ Am ≈ fm
1.78	2.24	2.74	3.74	4.45	5.31	6.92	8.85	10.97	⇒pa, ≈fa,







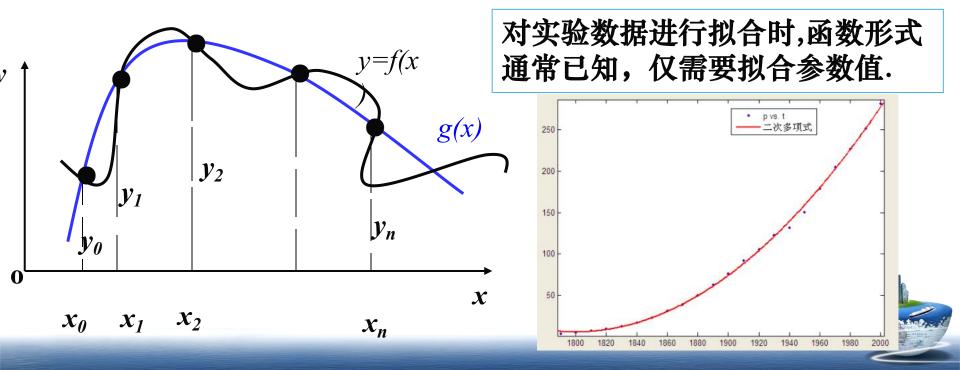
函数插值存在的问题:

- (1)观测数据 y_i 本身有误差,不准确,即 $y_i \neq f(x_i)$ 。若仍要求函数在每个节点与实验数据相符,显然不合理。
- (2)为了使所找的函数更准确, 常采用很多观测数据, 即n 很大, 会产生多节点实际问题低次数的矛盾:

插值与拟合的不同点:

插值:要求过点(适合精确数据)

▶ 拟合:不要求过点,整体近似(适合有经验公式或者有误差的数据)



一、曲线拟合问题的提出:

设在xoy直角坐标系中给定m+1对数据,

$$(\boldsymbol{x}_i, \boldsymbol{y}_i), i = 0, 1, \dots, m$$

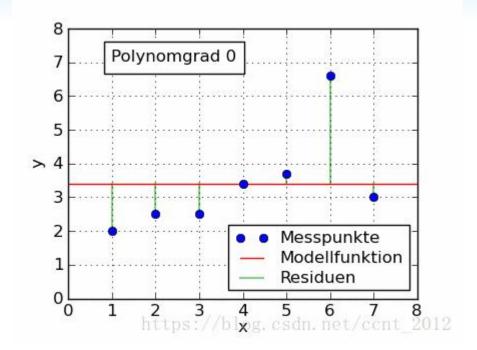
其中 $a = x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_m = b$.

又选定 n+1 个在区间[a,b]上连续且在点集 $\{x_i, i=0,1,\cdots,m\}$ 上 线性无关的基函数 $\varphi_j(x), j=0,1,\cdots,n$,其中 $n\leq m$ 。

目标:要在曲线族 $y(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} c_j \varphi_j(x)$ 中寻找一条曲线,在某种

度量意义下对给定数据拟合得最好.





求拟合曲线时,首先要确定S(x)的形式. 这不是单纯的数学问题, 还要与所研究问题的运动规律及 所得观测数据 (x_i, y_i) 有关; 通常 要从问题的运动规律及所给定数 据描图,确定S(x)的形式并通过 实际计算选出较好的结果, 这点 将从下面的例题得到说明.

定义: 如曲线 $y^*(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_j^* \varphi_j(x)$,使得 离散的最佳平方逼近

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m} [y^*(x_i) - y_i]^2 = \sum_{i=0}^{m} [\sum_{j=0}^{n} c_j^* \varphi_j(x_i) - y_i]^2 = \min_{\{c_j\}} \sum_{i=0}^{m} [\sum_{j=0}^{n} c_j \varphi_j(x_i) - y_i]^2$$
 \mathbb{Z} .

则称y*(x)曲线为按最小二乘原则确定的对已知数据的拟合曲线

设
$$\Phi_j = (\varphi_j(x_0), \varphi_j(x_1), \dots, \varphi_j(x_m))^T$$
, $j = 0, 1, \dots, n$,

$$A = (\Phi_0, \Phi_1, \dots, \Phi_n), \quad y = (y_0, y_1, \dots, y_m)^T, \quad c = (c_0, c_1, \dots, c_n)^T$$

最小二乘问题即为求 $c^* = (c^*_0, c^*_1, \dots, c^*_n)^T$,使得

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m} [y^*(x_i) - y_i]^2 = \min_{y(x) \in H_n} \sum_{i=0}^{m} [y(x_i) - y_i]^2$$



设
$$\Phi_j = (\varphi_j(x_0), \varphi_j(x_1), \dots, \varphi_j(x_m))^T = (\varphi_{j0}, \varphi_{j1}, \dots, \varphi_{jm})^T$$

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

$$(\Phi_j, y) = \Phi_j^T \cdot y = (\varphi_j(x_0), \varphi_j(x_1), \dots, \varphi_j(x_m)) \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix},$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m y_i \varphi_j(x_i)$$

$$\Phi_{k} = (\varphi_{k0}, \varphi_{k1}, \dots, \varphi_{km})^{T},$$

$$(\Phi_{j}, \Phi_{k}) = \Phi_{j}^{T} \cdot \Phi_{k} = (\varphi_{j0}, \varphi_{j1}, \dots, \varphi_{jm}) \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{k0} \\ \varphi_{k1} \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_{km} \end{pmatrix}, = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \varphi_{j}(x_{i}) \varphi_{k}(x_{i})$$



定理: 设函数组 $\{\varphi_i(x)\}_0^n$ 在点集 $\{x_i\}_0^m (n \le m)$ 上线性无关,则 $c^* \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$,

使得曲线
$$y^*(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j^* \varphi_j(x)$$
是拟合曲线的充要条件是

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$$y'(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} c_{j} \varphi_{j}(x)$$
是拟合曲线的允要条件是
$$A^{T} A c^{*} = A^{T} y.$$

$$A = (\Phi_{0}, \Phi_{1}, \dots, \Phi_{n})$$

$$A = (\Phi_{0},$$

或者
$$Ac = \sum_{j=0}^{n} c_j \Phi_j = (\sum_{j=0}^{n} c_j \varphi_j(x_0), \sum_{j=0}^{n} c_j \varphi_j(x_1), \dots, \sum_{j=0}^{n} c_j \varphi_j(x_n))^T$$



因为 $c^* = (c_0^*, c_1^*, \dots c_n^*,)$ 是F(c)的极小值点,所以

$$\left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial c_k} \right|_{c=c^*} = 2 \sum_{i=0}^m \left[\sum_{j=0}^n c_j^* \varphi_j(x_i) - y_i \right] \varphi_k(x_i) = 0, (k = 0, 1, \dots, n)$$

$$\mathbb{P} \sum_{i=0}^{m} \left[\sum_{j=0}^{n} c_{j}^{*} \varphi_{j}(x_{i}) \varphi_{k}(x_{i}) \right] = \sum_{i=0}^{m} y_{i} \varphi_{k}(x_{i})$$



$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{j=0}^{n} (c_j^* \Phi_j, \Phi_k) = (\Phi_k, y), \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

即
$$A^TAc^*=A^Ty$$
.



设
$$\Phi_j = (\varphi_j(x_0), \varphi_j(x_1), \dots, \varphi_j(x_m))^T = (\varphi_{j0}, \varphi_{j1}, \dots, \varphi_{jm})^T$$
,

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

$$(\Phi_j, y) = \Phi_j^T \cdot y = (\varphi_j(x_0), \varphi_j(x_1), \dots, \varphi_j(x_m)) \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix},$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m y_i \varphi_j(x_i)$$

$$\Phi_{k} = (\varphi_{k0}, \varphi_{k1}, \dots, \varphi_{km})^{T},$$

$$(\Phi_{j}, \Phi_{k}) = \Phi_{j}^{T} \cdot \Phi_{k} = (\varphi_{j0}, \varphi_{j1}, \dots, \varphi_{jm}) \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{k0} \\ \varphi_{k1} \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_{km} \end{pmatrix}, = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \varphi_{j}(x_{i})\varphi_{k}(x_{i})$$

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$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{j=0}^{n} (c_j^* \Phi_j, \Phi_k) = (\Phi_k, y), \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

即
$$A^TAc^*=A^Ty$$
.



充分性) 设 $c^* \in R^{n+1}$ 满足 $A^T A c^* = A^T y . \forall c \in R^{n+1}$, 考察F(c).

$$F(c) = (Ac - y, Ac - y) = (A(c - c^*) + Ac^* - y, A(c - c^*) + Ac^* - y)$$
$$= (A(c - c^*), A(c - c^*)) + 2(A(c - c^*), Ac^* - y) + (Ac^* - y, Ac^* - y)$$

$$(A(c-c^*),Ac^*-y)=(c-c^*)^T Ac^*-A^T y = 0$$

$$F(c) - F(c^*) = (A(c - c^*), A(c - c^*)) = (c - c^*)^T A^T A(c - c^*)$$

因为 $\{\varphi_i\}_0^n$ 线性无关,所以 A^TA 正定 \Rightarrow 当 $c \neq c$ *时有 $F(c) > F(c^*)$.



称 $A^TAc^* = A^Ty$ 为关于曲线的最小二乘拟合的法方程或正规方程.

因为 $\varphi_0(x), \dots, \varphi_n(x)$ 在[a,b]上线性无关, A^TA 正定,所以 法方程的解存在且唯一.

拟合曲线对已知数据的拟合精度可用误差平方和来表示

$$\sigma = \sum_{i=0}^{m} [y * (x_i) - y_i]^2$$

当m = n时,由于 $\Phi_0, \Phi_1, \dots, \Phi_n$ 线性无关,所以矩阵A非奇异,此时法方程 $Ac^* = y$

因此拟合曲线 $y^*(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} c_j^* \varphi_j(x)$ 满足插值条件

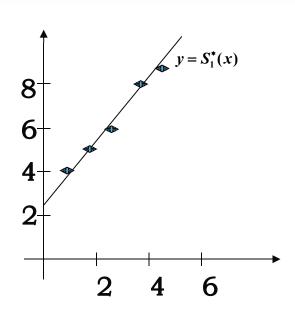
$$\sum_{j=0}^{n} c_{j}^{*} \varphi_{j}(x_{i}) = y_{i}, (i = 0, 1, \dots, m)$$
 而成为插值曲线.



例1 已知一组实验数据如下,求它的拟合曲线.

X_i	1	2	3	4	5
f_i	4	4.5	6	8	8.5
ω_i	2	1	3	1	1

解 根据所给数据,在坐标纸上标出各点,见图. 从图中看到各点在一条直线附近,故可选择线性函数做拟合曲线,即令



$$S_1(x) = a_0 + a_1 x$$
, $\mathbf{\boxtimes} \mathbf{\coprod} m = 4, n = 1, \varphi_0(x) = 1, \varphi_1(x) = x$, $\mathbf{\boxtimes} \Phi_0 = (1,1,1,1,1), \quad \Phi_1 = (1,2,3,4,5)$, $\mathbf{\boxtimes} \Phi_0 = (1,1,1,1,1), \quad \Phi_1 = (1,2,3,4,5)$



$$\Phi_0 = (1,1,1,1,1), \quad \Phi_1 = (1,2,3,4,5),$$
 故

$$AA^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{0}^{T} \Phi_{0} & \Phi_{0}^{T} \Phi_{1} \\ \Phi_{1}^{T} \Phi_{0} & \Phi_{1}^{T} \Phi_{1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{4} \omega_{i} & \sum_{i=1}^{4} \omega_{i} x_{i} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{4} \omega_{i} x_{i} & \sum_{i=1}^{4} \omega_{i} x_{i}^{2} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{4} \omega_{i} x_{i} & \sum_{i=1}^{4} \omega_{i} x_{i}^{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 22 \\ 22 & 74 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\Phi_0, f) = \sum_{i=0}^4 \omega_i f_i = 47,$$

$$(\Phi_1, f) = \sum_{i=1}^{4} \omega_i x_i f_i = 145.5.$$

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得法方程
$$\begin{cases} 8a_0 + 22a_1 = 47, \\ 22a_0 + 74a_1 = 145.5. \end{cases}$$

解得 $a_0=2.5648, a_1=1.2037$. 于是所求拟合曲线为

$$S_1^*(x) = 2.5648 + 1.2037x.$$

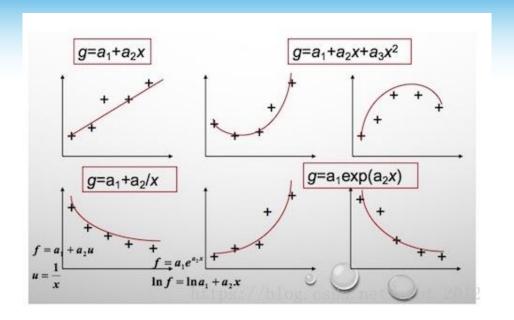


我们通过解法方程 $A^TAc = A^Ty$ 求拟合曲线,假设的曲线族 是某个基函数的线性组合,即y(x)是待定参数的线性函数, 用这种形式做曲线的最小二乘拟合称为线性最小二乘问题. 非线性最小二乘问题:如果曲线族的函数结构为 $y(x) = f(x,c_0,c_1,...,c_n)$, 其中 $c_0,c_1,...,c_n$ 为待定的参数. 并且f与 c_i 为非线性关系,最小二乘问题

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m} [f(x_i, c_0, c_1, \dots, c_n) - y_i]^2 = \min$$

称为非线性最小二乘问题.





有些非线性最小二乘问题可以转化为线性最小二乘问题求解.

例如:
$$y(x) = \frac{1}{c_0 + c_1 x}$$
,可转化为 $u = c_0 + c_1 x$,其中 $u = \frac{1}{y}$.

 $y(x) = ae^{bx}$ 可化为 $u = c_0 + c_1 x$, 其中 $u = \ln a$, $c_1 = b$.



例2 设数据 $(x_i, y_i)(i=0,1,2,3,4)$ 由下表给出,表中第4行为 $\ln y_i=z_i$,可以看出数学模型为 $y=ae^{bx}$,用最小二乘法确定a及b.

i	0	1	2	3	4
x_i	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00
y_i	5.10	5.79	6.53	7.45	8.46
z_i	1.629	1.756	1.876	2.008	2.135

解 根据给定数据(x_i, y_i)(i=0,1,2,3,4)描图可确定拟合曲线方程为 y= ae^{bx} ,它不是线性形式.

$$\Phi_0 = (1,1,1,1,1), \quad \Phi_1 = (1,1.25,1.5,1.75,2), \omega(x) = 1,$$
 is a sum of the property of the p

$$AA^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{0}^{T} \Phi_{0} & \Phi_{0}^{T} \Phi_{1} \\ \Phi_{1}^{T} \Phi_{0} & \Phi_{1}^{T} \Phi_{1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{4} 1 & \sum_{i=1}^{4} x_{i} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{4} x_{i} & \sum_{i=1}^{4} x_{i}^{2} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{4} x_{i} & \sum_{i=1}^{4} x_{i}^{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 7.5 \\ 7.5 & 11.875 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\Phi_0, z) = \sum_{i=0}^4 z_i = 9.404,$$

$$(\Phi_1, z) = \sum_{i=1}^{4} x_i z_i = 14.422.$$

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得法方程
$$\begin{cases} 5A + 7.50b = 9.404, \\ 7.50A + 11.875b = 14.422. \end{cases}$$

解得 $A=1.122, b=0.505, a=e^A=3.071$. 于是得最小二乘拟合曲线为

$$y = 3.071e^{0.505x}$$
.

[1, % xt x3]

例3 给定数据如下,分别用二次和三次最小二乘法拟合

所给数据,并比较其优劣. [1, x, x²]

$$\frac{x -2 -1 0 1_{A^TAC} 2_{A^Ty}}{y -0.1 0.1 0.4 0.9 1.6}$$
解: (1) 令 $y(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$
这里 $m = 4, n = 2, \varphi_0(x) = 1, \varphi_1(x) = x, \varphi_2(x) = x^2,$

相应的法方程

$$\begin{cases} 5a_0 + 0a_1 + 10a_2 = 2.9 \\ 0a_0 + 10a_1 + 0a_2 = 4.2 \\ 10a_0 + 0a_1 + 34a_2 = 7 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 34 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.9 \\ 4.2 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$



解得
$$\begin{cases} a_0 = 0.4086 \\ a_1 = 0.42 \\ a_2 = 0.0857 \end{cases} \qquad \bigcirc = \frac{4}{1=0} [y(xv) - yv]^2$$

于是所求拟合曲线为 $y(x)=0.4086+0.42x+0.0857x^2$.

误差平方和为
$$\sigma_2 = 0.00116$$
.

解: (2) 令
$$y(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & -8 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 34 \\ 10 & 0 & 34 & 0 \\ 0 & 34 & 0 & 130 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{y} = (2.9, 4.2, 7, 14.4)^{\mathsf{T}}$$



相应的法方程
$$\begin{cases} 5a_0 + 0a_1 + 10a_2 + 0a_3 = 2.9 \\ 0a_0 + 10a_1 + 0a_2 + 34a_3 = 4.2 \\ 10a_0 + 0a_1 + 34a_2 + 0a_3 = 7 \\ 0a_0 + 34a_1 + 0a_2 + 130a_3 = 14.4 \end{cases}$$

解得
$$\begin{cases} a_0 = 0.4086 \\ a_1 = 0.39167 \\ a_2 = 0.0857 \\ a_3 = 0.00833 \end{cases}$$

于是所求拟合曲线为

$$y(x) = 0.4086 + 0.39167x + 0.0857x^2 + 0.00833x^3$$
.

误差平方和为
$$\sigma_3 = 0.000194$$
.



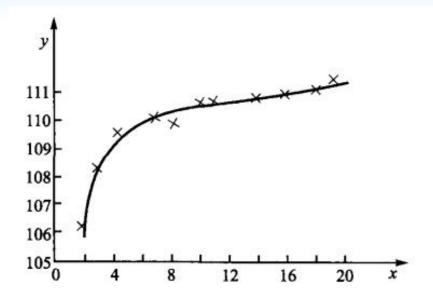
例4 已知一组实验数据如下

i	x_i	y_i	i	x_i	y_i
0	2	106.42	6	11	110, 59
1	3	108. 20	7	14	110.60
2	4	109.50	8	16	110.76
3	7	110.00	9	18	111.00
4	8	109.93	10	19	111. 20
5	10	110. 49			

试用最小二乘原则求一个函数与实验数据拟合.



解 根据给定数据 (x_i, y_i) (i=0,1,2,...,10)描图可确定拟合曲线如下图



观察分析这条曲线近似于一个什么类型的函数.下面选择两种类型

的函数



第一种,选择双曲线型的函数:

$$y(x) = c_0 + \frac{c_1}{x}$$

这时,
$$\varphi_0(x)$$
 $\equiv 1, \varphi_1(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\phi}_0 &= (1,1,\cdots,1)^{\mathrm{T}} \\ \boldsymbol{\phi}_1 &= \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{11}, \frac{1}{14}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{18}, \frac{1}{19}\right)^{\mathrm{T}} \\ \boldsymbol{A}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{A} &= \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}_0^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\phi}_0 & \boldsymbol{\phi}_0^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\phi}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{\phi}_1^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\phi}_0 & \boldsymbol{\phi}_1^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\phi}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 1.784 & 2 \\ 1.784 & 2 & 0.492 & 77 \end{bmatrix}_{217} \\ \boldsymbol{A}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{y} &= \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}_0^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{y} \\ \boldsymbol{\phi}_1^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 208.69 \\ 194.052 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

法方程 $A^{T}Ac = A^{T}y$ 的解为

$$c_0 = 111.476$$
, $c_1 = -9.83206$



得双曲线函数

$$y(x) = 111.476 - \frac{9.83206}{x}$$

它对于 $y_i(i=0,1,\cdots,10)$ 的误差平方和为

$$\sigma_1 = 0.461 \ 3$$

第二种,选择指数类型的函数:

$$y(x) = ae^{\frac{\hbar}{x}}$$

这时,y(x)不是某组已知函数的线性组合。对上式两边取对数,得

$$\ln y(x) = \ln a + \frac{b}{x}$$

记 $u=\ln y, c_0=\ln a, c_1=b,$ 则有

$$u(x)=c_0+\frac{c_1}{x}$$



把原数据 (x_i, y_i) 换成 (x_i, u_i) ,得下表

i	x_i	$u_i = \ln y_i$	i	x_i	$u_i = \ln y_i$
0	2	4.667 39	6	11	4.705 83
1	3	4.683 98	7	14	4.705 92
2	4	4.695 92	8	16	4.707 37
3	7	4.700 48	9	18	4.709 53
4	8	4.699 84	10	19	4.711 33
5	10	4.704 93			

法方程的系数矩阵与第一种的相同,但法方程的右端向量为

$$\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{\phi}_{0}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{\phi}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{u} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 51.6925 \\ 8.36623 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{\phi}_{0}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{\phi}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{u} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 51.6925 \\ 8.36623 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \forall = C + \frac{C_{I}}{\chi}$$

这里 $\mathbf{u} = (u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{10})^{\mathrm{T}}$ 。求解

$$\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{u}$$

得 $c_0 = 4.7140$, $c_1 = -0.090321$, 由此得

$$a = e^{c_0} = 111.494$$
, $b = c_1 = -0.090321$

所求的指数函数为

$$y(x) = 111.494e^{-\frac{0.090321}{x}}$$

它对于数据 $y_i(i=0,1,\cdots,10)$ 的误差平方和为

$$\sigma_2 = 0.4719$$



现在很多计算机配有自动选择数学模型的程序,其方法与本例相同.程序中因变量与自变量变换的函数类型较多,通过计算比较误差找到拟合得较好的曲线,最后输出曲线图形及数学表达式.



3.4.2 用正交多项式做最小二乘拟合

做拟合曲线,基函数的选择至关重要,要根据具体问题的物理背景或坐标点 (x_i, y_i) , $(j = 0, 1, \dots, m)$ 的分布情况去选择.

如果选择的基函数为幂函数 x^{j} ($j = 0,1,\dots,n$),当 $n \ge 7$ 较大时,法方程往往是病态的,并随着n的增大而增加.

可构造 $\{x_i\}$, $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$ 上的正交多项式 $\{\varphi_j\}$, $j = 0, 1, \dots, n$ 作为基函数组.

如果选择正交多项式,则

$$A^{T}A = diag[(\Phi_{0}, \Phi_{0}), (\Phi_{1}, \Phi_{1}), \cdots, (\Phi_{n}, \Phi_{n})]$$

$$c_{j}^{*} = \frac{(\Phi_{j}, y)}{(\Phi_{j}, \Phi_{j})} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{m} y_{i} \varphi_{j}(x_{i})}{\sum_{i=0}^{m} \varphi_{j}^{2}(x_{i})}, j = 0, 1, \dots, n$$



如果 $\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), \cdots \varphi_n(x)$ 是关于点集 $\{x_i\}$ 带权 $\omega(x_i)(i=0,1,\cdots,m)$ 正交函数族,即

$$(\varphi_j, \varphi_k) = \sum_{i=0}^m \omega(x_i) \varphi_j(x_i) \varphi_k(x_i) = \begin{cases} 0 & j \neq k \\ A_k > 0 & j = k \end{cases}$$

则法方程 $\sum_{j=0}^{n} (\varphi_k, \varphi_j) a_j \equiv d_k \quad (k = 0, 1, \dots, n)$ 的解为

$$a_k^* = \frac{\left(f, \varphi_k\right)}{\left(\varphi_k, \varphi_k\right)} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^m \omega(x_i) f(x_i) \varphi_k(x_i)}{\sum_{i=0}^m \omega(x_i) \varphi_k^2(x_i)}, (k = 0, 1, \dots, n)$$



平方误差为
$$\|\delta\|_2^2 = \|f\|_2^2 - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k (a_k^*)^2$$
.

现在我们根据给定的节点 x_0,x_1,\cdots,x_m 及权函数 $\omega(x)>0$,造出带权 $\omega(x)$ 正交的多项式 $\{\varphi_k(x)\}$.注意 $n\leq m$,用递推公式表示 $\varphi_k(x)$,即

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_0(x) = 1, \\ \varphi_1(x) = (x - \alpha_1)\varphi_0(x), \\ \varphi_{k+1}(x) = (x - \alpha_k)\varphi_k(x) - \beta_k \varphi_{k-1}(x) & (k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1). \end{cases}$$

这里 $\varphi_k(x)$ 是首项系数为1的k次多项式,根据 $\varphi_k(x)$ 的正交性,得 $(\varphi_0(x_i), \varphi_1(x_i)) = (\varphi_0(x_i), x_i \varphi_0(x_i)) - \alpha_1(\varphi_0(x_i), \varphi_0(x_i)) = 0.$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \frac{\left(x_i \varphi_0(x_i), \varphi_0(x_i)\right)}{\left(\varphi_0(x_i), \varphi_0(x_i)\right)} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^m \omega(x_i) x_i \varphi_0^2(x_i)}{\sum_{i=0}^m \omega(x_i) \varphi_0^2(x_i)}$$



$$(\varphi_{k+1}(x_i),\varphi_k(x_i)) = (x-\alpha_k)(\varphi_k(x_i),\varphi_k(x_i)) - \beta_k(\varphi_{k-1}(x_i),\varphi_k(x_i)) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_k = \frac{\left(x_i \varphi_k(x_i), \varphi_k(x_i)\right)}{\left(\varphi_k(x_i), \varphi_k(x_i)\right)}$$

$$(\varphi_{k+1}, \varphi_{k-1})|_{x_i} = (x - \alpha_k) (\varphi_k, \varphi_{k-1})|_{x_i} - \beta_k (\varphi_{k-1}, \varphi_{k-1})|_{x_i} = 0.$$

$$= (x\varphi_k, \varphi_{k-1})|_{x_i} - \alpha_{k+1} (\varphi_k, \varphi_{k-1})|_{x_i} - \beta_k (\varphi_{k-1}, \varphi_{k-1})|_{x_i}$$

$$\beta_{k}(\varphi_{k-1}, \varphi_{k-1})|_{x_{i}} = (x\varphi_{k}, \varphi_{k-1})|_{x_{i}} = (\varphi_{k}, x\varphi_{k-1})|_{x_{i}}$$

$$= (\varphi_{k}, \varphi_{k} + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} c_{j}\varphi_{j})|_{x_{i}} = (\varphi_{k}, \varphi_{k})|_{x_{i}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_k = \frac{\left(\varphi_k(x_i), \varphi_k(x_i)\right)}{\left(\varphi_{k-1}(x_i), \varphi_{k-1}(x_i)\right)}$$



$$\begin{cases} \varphi_0(x) = 1, \\ \varphi_1(x) = (x - \alpha_1)\varphi_0(x), \\ \varphi_{k+1}(x) = (x - \alpha_k)\varphi_k(x) - \beta_k \varphi_{k-1}(x) & (k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1). \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_{k} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{m} \omega(x_{i}) x_{i} \varphi_{k}^{2}(x_{i})}{\sum_{i=0}^{m} \omega(x_{i}) \varphi_{k}^{2}(x_{i})}$$

$$(k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1)$$

$$\Phi_{m+1} = (\varphi_{m+1}(x_{0}), \varphi_{m+1}(x_{1}), \dots, \varphi_{m+1}(x_{m}))^{T}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{m} \omega(x_{i}) \varphi_{k}^{2}(x_{i})}{\sum_{i=0}^{m} \omega(x_{i}) \varphi_{k-1}^{2}(x_{i})}$$

$$(k = 1, \dots, n-1)$$



用正交多项式 $\{\varphi_k(x)\}$ 的线性组合作最小二乘曲线拟合只要根据公式第一式及第二式逐步求 $\varphi_k(x)$ 的同时,相应计算出系数

$$a_{k}^{*} = \frac{(f, P_{k})}{(P_{k}, P_{k})} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{m} \omega(x_{i}) f(x_{i}) P_{k}(x_{i})}{\sum_{i=0}^{m} \omega(x_{i}) P_{k}^{2}(x_{i})} \quad (k = 0, 1, \dots, n),$$

并逐步把 $a_k*P_k(x)$ 累加到S(x)中去,最后就可得到所求的拟合曲线

$$y = S(x) = a_0^* P_0(x) + a_1^* P_1(x) + \dots + a_n^* P_n(x).$$



这里n可事先给定或在计算过程中根据误差确定.用这种方法 编程序不用解方程组,只用递推公式,并且当逼近次数增加 一次时,只要把程序中循环数加1,其余不用改变. 这是目 前最好的不用解方程组而可以利用递推方法得到多项式拟合 的算法.有通用的语言程序供用户使用.



例: 求点集 $\{1,2,3,4\}$ 上的正交多项式 $\{\varphi_j(x)|j=0,1,2,3\}$.

使用递推公式 (5.98) 可得
$$\partial_{o} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\chi_{i} \varphi_{i}^{2}(\chi_{i})}{\varphi_{i}^{2}(\chi_{i})} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{4} = \frac{10}{4} = 2.5$$

$$\varphi_{0}(x) \equiv 1$$

$$\varphi_{1}(x) = x - 2.5$$

$$\varphi_{2}(x) = x^{2} - 5x + 5$$

$$\varphi_{2}(\chi_{i}) = (\chi - \partial_{i}) \varphi_{1}(\chi_{i}) - \beta_{1} \varphi_{0}(\chi_{i}) = (\chi - 25)^{2} - 1.25$$

$$\varphi_{3}(x) = x^{3} - 7.5x^{2} + 16.7x - 10.5$$

$$= \frac{2}{2} \frac{\chi_{i} \varphi_{1}^{2}(\chi_{i})}{\varphi_{2}^{2}(\chi_{i})} = \frac{15^{2} + 0.5^{2}x^{2} + 0.5^{2}x^{$$

$$\alpha_3 = 2.5; \ \beta_3 = 0.45$$

$$\varphi_4 = (x - \alpha_3)\varphi_3(x) - \beta_3\varphi_2(x) = x^4 - 10x^3 + 35x^2 - 50x + 24$$

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_{0}(x) \equiv 1 \\ \varphi_{1}(x) = x - \alpha_{0} \\ \varphi_{j+1}(x) = (x - \alpha_{j})\varphi_{j}(x) - \beta_{j}\varphi_{j-1}(x), \end{cases} \qquad \alpha_{j} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{m} x_{i}\varphi_{j}^{2}(x_{i})}{\sum_{i=0}^{m} \varphi_{j}^{2}(x_{i})}, j = 0, 1, ..., \underline{n-1}; \quad \beta_{j} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{m} \varphi_{j}^{2}(x_{i})}{\sum_{i=0}^{m} \varphi_{j-1}^{2}(x_{i})}, j = 1, ..., n-1 \end{cases}$$



