

# 数值分析

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## 第五章 插值与逼近

5.3 样条插值



### 背景

代数插值 Hermite插值

高次插值会出现龙格现象

分段低次插值 在节点处不一定光滑

分段Hermite插值 导数值不容易求得

三次样条插值(先由函数值确定导数值,再由分段 Hermite插值解决问题)



## 一、 样条插值 (Cubic Spline Interpolation)

"样条"名词来源于工程中船体和汽车等的外形设计:给出外形曲线上的一组离散点(样点), $(x_i, y_i)$ ,i = 0, 1, 2, ..., n,将有弹性的细长木条 (样条),在样点上固定,使其在其它地方自由弯曲,这种样条所表示的曲线,称为样条曲线(函数)。

• 这样,整个曲线不仅通过样点,并且在整个区间上其一阶导数, 二阶导数是连续的。



样条函数的定义:对于区间[a, b]上的一个分划

$$\pi: a=x_0 < x_1 < ... < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$$

如果函数 s(x)满足条件

- (1) s(x)在每个子区间[ $x_i, x_{i+1}$ ] (i=0,1,...,n-1)上是k次多项式,
- (2) s(x)在区间[a,b]上有k-1阶连续导数,

则称 s(x)是定义在[a, b]上对应于分划  $\pi$  的 k次多项式样条函数(简称 k 次样条),  $x_0$ ,  $x_1$ , ...,  $x_n$  称为样条节点,其中 $x_1$ , ...,  $x_{n-1}$  称为内节点, $x_0$  和  $x_n$  称为边界节点。

- 样条插值是分段低次插值函数;
- 实际应用中常取k=3,即三次样条函数。



#### 三次样条插值

将[a,b]分成n个小区间, $x_0 = a$ , $x_1$ ,..., $x_{n-1}$ , $x_n$ ,插值节点为( $x_i$ , $f(x_i)$ ),设这个样条为s(x),s(x)在[ $x_i$ , $x_{i+1}$ ]上为 $s_i(x) = a_i + b_i x + c_i x^2 + d_i x^3$ 它共有4个待定系数 $a_i$ , $b_i$ , $c_i$ , $d_i$ ,在[a,b]中s(x)共有4n个待定系数;需要满足的条件:

- (1)s(x)为连续函数,即 $s_i(x_i) = s_{i-1}(x_i)$ , i = 1, 2, ..., n-1, 共有n-1个方程;
- (2)s(x)的一阶导数连续,即 $s'_i(x_i) = s'_{i-1}(x_i)$ ,i = 1, 2, ..., n-1, 共有n-1个方程;



(3) s(x)的二阶导数连续,即 $s_i''(x_i) = s_{i-1}''(x_i)$ ,i = 1, 2, 3, ..., n-1, 共有n-1个方程 这样共有3n-3个条件;还缺n+3个条件,

余下的n+3个条件的确定:

(1) n+1个插值节点条件,即 $s(x_k)=f(x_k)=y_k$ ;

称满足上面条件的s(x)为f(x)的三次样条函数。

(2) 两个边界条件!



#### 三次样条插值的边界

#### 第一种边界条件:

给定两边界点的二阶导数 $y_0'' = f''(x_0), y_n'' = f''(x_n)$ .

要求s(x)满足 $s''(x_0) = y_0'', s''(x_n) = y_n'',$ 

第二种边界条件: 给定两边界点的一阶导数 $y_0' = f'(x_0), y_n' = f'(x_n)$ 

并要求s(x) 满足 $s'(x_0) = y_0'.s'(x_n) = y_n'$ 

第三种边界条件:被插值函数 f(x)是以 $x_n - x_0$ 为周期的函数,

要求s(x)满足条件  $\begin{cases} s'(x_0^+) = s'(x_n^-), & s'(x_0^+) : \varsigma'(x_0^+) :$ 



#### 定理5.4 三次样条插值问题的解存在且唯一。

定义:对于区间[a,b]上的连续函数f(x),称 $\|f(x)\|_{\infty} = \max_{a < x < b} |f(x)|$ 为函数f(x)的∞-范数.

定理5.5 设f(x)在区间[a,b]上有4阶连续导数, s(x)是关于第一或第二边界条件的三次样条插值问题的解,  $h_i = x_i - x_{i-1}, h = \max_{1 \le i \le n} h_i, \quad \text{Mf} \| f^{(m)} - s^{(m)} \|_{\infty} \le \alpha_m \| f^{(4)} \|_{\infty} h^{4-m},$ 

$$m = 0, 1, 2,$$
其中 $\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2$ 都是常数。
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} S(x) \xrightarrow{h \to 0} f(x) \\ S'(x) \xrightarrow{h \to 0} f'(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} S(x) \xrightarrow{h \to 0} f'(x) \\ S''(x) \xrightarrow{h \to 0} f'(x) \end{cases}$$



#### 二、三弯矩法求三次样条插值函数

S(x)在区间 $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ 上是三次多项式,则S''(x)就是线性函数,

设
$$S''(x_j)=M_j(j=0,1,2,\cdots,n),$$
则 $S''(x)$ 可表示为

$$S''(x) = M_j \frac{x_{j+1} - x}{h_j} + M_{j+1} \frac{x - x_j}{h_j}$$

$$S'(x) = \frac{M_j}{h_i} \frac{(x_{j+1} - x)^2}{2} + \frac{M_{j+1}}{h_j} \frac{(x - x_j)^2}{2} + c_1$$

$$S(x) = \frac{M_j}{h_i} \frac{(x_{j+1} - x)^3}{6} + \frac{M_{j+1}}{h_i} \frac{(x - x_j)^3}{6} + c_1 x + c_2$$



## 利用初始值 $S(x_j) = y_j, S(x_{j+1}) = y_{j+1},$ 可得

$$S(x_j) = \frac{1}{6}h_j^2 M_j + c_1 x_j + c_2 = y_j,$$
  

$$S(x_{j+1}) = \frac{1}{6}h_j^2 M_{j+1} + c_1 x_{j+1} + c_2 = y_{j+1},$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1 = \frac{y_{j+1} - y_j}{h_j} - \frac{1}{6} h_j (M_{j+1} - M_j), \\ c_2 = \frac{y_j x_{j+1} - y_{j+1} x_j}{h_j} - \frac{1}{6} h_j (x_{j+1} M_j - x_j M_{j+1}). \end{cases}$$



#### 可得

$$S(x) = M_{j} \frac{(x_{j+1} - x)^{3}}{6h_{j}} + M_{j+1} \frac{(x - x_{j})^{3}}{6h_{j}} + (y_{j} - \frac{M_{j}h_{j}^{2}}{6}) \frac{x_{j+1} - x}{h_{j}}$$

$$+ (y_{j+1} - \frac{M_{j+1}h_{j}^{2}}{6}) \frac{x - x_{j}}{h_{j}}, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, n-1. \quad [\chi_{j}, \chi_{j+1}]$$
这里 $M_{j}(j = 0, 1, \dots, n)$ 都未知.
$$S'(x) = -\frac{M_{j}}{h_{j}} \frac{(x_{j+1} - x)^{2}}{2} + \frac{M_{j+1}}{h_{j}} \frac{(x - x_{j})^{2}}{2} + \frac{y_{j+1} - y_{lj}}{h_{j}} \frac{x_{j-1}M_{k_{j+1}} - M_{j}}{6} h_{j}$$

$$S'(x_{j} + 0) = -\frac{h_{j}}{3} M_{j} - \frac{h_{j}}{6} M_{j+1} + \frac{y_{j+1} - y_{j}}{h_{j}}$$

类似可求出S(x)在 $[x_{i-1},x_{i}]$ 上的表达式,进而可得

$$S'(x_j - 0) = \frac{h_{j-1}}{3} M_j - \frac{h_{j-1}}{6} M_{j-1} + \frac{y_j - y_{j-1}}{h_{j-1}}$$

利用 $S'(x_i - 0) = S'(x_i + 0)$ 可得

$$\gamma_{j}M_{j-1} + 2M_{j} + \alpha_{j}M_{j+1} = \beta_{j}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1,$$

其中 
$$\gamma_j = \frac{h_{j-1}}{h_{j-1} + h_j}, \quad \alpha_j = \frac{h_j}{h_{j-1} + h_j},$$

$$\beta_{j} = 6 \frac{f[x_{j}, x_{j+1}] - f[x_{j-1}, x_{j}]}{h_{j-1} + h_{j}} = f[x_{j-1}, x_{j}, x_{j+1}], \qquad j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1,$$

$$M_0 = S^{11}(x_0) = \int^{1} (x_0)$$

## 1.第一种边值条件: 二阶导数 $y_0'' = f''(x_0), y_n'' = f''(x_n)$ .= Mn

$$M_0 = f_0''$$
  $M_n = f_n''$   $\Rightarrow \alpha_0 = 0, \beta_0 = 2y_0'', \gamma_n = 0, \beta_n = 2y_n''.$ 

$$\gamma_{j}M_{j-1} + 2M_{j} + \alpha_{j}M_{j+1} = \beta_{j}, \qquad j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1,$$

$$S'(x_{j}-0) = S'(x_{j}+0)$$

$$M_{0} = f_{0}'', M_{n} = f_{n}''$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \alpha_{0} \\ \gamma_{1} & 2 & \alpha_{1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & \gamma_{n-1} & 2 & \alpha_{n-1} \\ & & & & \gamma_{n} & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

系数矩阵主对角线按行严格占优,所以有唯一解.



## 自然边界条件: 二阶导数 $f''(x_0) = f''(x_n) = 0$ .

$$M_0 = M_n = 0, \quad \alpha_0 = \beta_0 = \gamma_n = \beta_n = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & \alpha_1 & & & & \\ \gamma_2 & 2 & \alpha_2 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \gamma_{n-1} & 2 & \alpha_{n-2} \\ & & & \gamma_{n-1} & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_1 \\ M_2 \\ \vdots \\ M_{n-2} \\ M_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{n-2} \\ \beta_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

从中解出 $M_i$ (i=1,...,n-1) 得三次样条函数S(x).



## 2. 第二种边值条件: $S'(x_0) = y_0' S'(x_n) = y_n' GR$

$$-\frac{h_1}{3}M_0-\frac{h_1}{6}M_1+\frac{y_1-y_0}{h_1}=y_0'$$

$$\frac{h_n}{6}M_{n-1} + \frac{h_n}{3}M_n + \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{h_n} = y'_n$$

$$2M_0 + M_1 = \frac{6}{h_0} (f[x_0, x_1] - f_0'), = \beta_0$$

$$\gamma_n = 1, \beta_n = \frac{6}{h_n} (y_n' - \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{h_n})$$

$$M_{n-1} + 2M_n = \frac{6}{h_{n-1}} (f'_n - f[x_{n-1}, x_n]) = \frac{6}{h_n}$$

$$\gamma_{j}M_{j-1} + 2M_{j} + \alpha_{j}M_{j+1} = \beta_{j}, \quad j = 1, \dots, n-1,$$



 $\Rightarrow \alpha_0 = 1, \beta_0 = \frac{6}{h_1} (\frac{y_1 - y_0}{h_1} - y_0'),$ 

$$\gamma_n = 1, \beta_n = \frac{6}{h_n} (y'_n - \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{h_n})$$

$$S'(x_j - 0) = S'(x_j + 0)$$

$$S'(x_0) = y'_0, S'(x_n) = y'_n$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & \alpha_0 & & & & \\ \gamma_1 & 2 & \alpha_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \gamma_{n-1} & 2 & \alpha_{n-1} \\ & & & \gamma_n & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_0 \\ M_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ M_{n-1} \\ M_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{n-1} \\ \beta_n \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 系数矩阵主对角线按行严格占优,所以有唯一解.

从中解出 $M_i$ (i=0,1,...,n) 得三次样条函数S(x).



3. 第三种边值条件有:  $S'(x_0^+) = S'(x_n^-)$ ,  $S''(x_0^+) = S''(x_n^-)$   $-\frac{h_1}{3}M_0 - \frac{h_1}{6}M_1 + \frac{y_1 - y_0}{h_1} = \frac{h_n}{3}M_{n-1} - \frac{h_n}{6}M_n + \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{h_n}$  $M_0 = M_n$ ,

消去
$$M_0$$
,整理化简可得  $\gamma_n M_{n-1} + 2M_n + \alpha_n M_1 = \beta_n$ 

$$\alpha_n = \frac{h_1}{h_1 + h_n}, \gamma_n = 1 - \alpha_n, \beta_n = \frac{6}{h_1 + h_n} (\frac{y_1 - y_0}{h_1} - \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{h_n})$$

$$\gamma_{j}M_{j-1} + 2M_{j} + \alpha_{j}M_{j+1} = \beta_{j}, \quad j = 1, \dots, n-1,$$



$$S'(x_{j}-0) = S'(x_{j}+0)$$

$$S'(x_{0}^{+}) = S'(x_{n}^{-}), S''(x_{0}^{+}) = S''(x_{n}^{-})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow M_{o} = M_{0}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & \alpha_1 & & & \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_2 & 2 & \alpha_2 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \gamma_{n-1} & 2 & \alpha_{n-1} \\ \alpha_n & & & & \gamma_n & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_1 \\ M_2 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ M_{n-1} \\ M_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{n-1} \\ \beta_n \end{bmatrix}$$
系数矩阵非奇异,
所以有唯一解.

从中解出 $M_i$ (i=1,...,n) 得三次样条函数S(x).



#### 特例:三对角阵的追赶法(A的前n-1个顺序主子式非零)

在数值求解常微分方程边值问题、热传导方程和建立三次样条函数时,都会要解三对角方程组: AX = f

$$\begin{pmatrix}
a_{1} & b_{1} \\
c_{2} & a_{2} \\
\vdots & \ddots & \ddots & b_{n-1} \\
c_{n} & a_{n}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\alpha_{1} \\
\gamma_{2} & \alpha_{2} \\
\vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\
\gamma_{n} & \alpha_{n}
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & \beta_{1} \\
1 & \ddots & \vdots \\
\vdots & \ddots & \beta_{n-1} \\
1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\gamma_{i} = c_{i} & , i = 2, \dots, n \\
\alpha_{i} = a_{i} - c_{i}\beta_{i-1} & , i = 1, \dots, n \\
\beta_{i} = b_{i} / \alpha_{i} & , i = 1, \dots, n
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
y_{i} = (f_{i} - c_{i}y_{i-1}) / \alpha_{i} & , i = 1, \dots, n \\
x_{i} = y_{i} - \beta_{i}x_{i+1} & , i = n, \dots, 1 \\
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
y_{i} = (f_{i} - c_{i}y_{i-1}) / \alpha_{i} & , i = n, \dots, n
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
y_{i} = (f_{i} - c_{i}y_{i-1}) / \alpha_{i} & , i = n, \dots, n
\end{cases}$$

综上所述,为确定三次样条插值函数 s(x),其计算步骤为:

- (1) 根据给定的 $(x_i,y_i)(i=0,1,\dots,n)$ 以及边界条件,计算关于  $M_0,M_1,\dots,M_n$  的线性方程组中的有关参数(系数矩阵的元素和右端项)。
  - (2) 求解上述线性方程组(可用追赶法)。
  - (3) 把求出的  $M_0$ ,  $M_1$ , ...,  $M_n$  代入式(5.47), 所得的 s(x)就是所求的三次样条插值函数。

把  $M_0$ ,  $M_1$ , ...,  $M_n$  代入式(5.48)还可得到三次样条插值函数的导数 s'(x)。在实际应用中,不仅常用三次样条函数 s(x)计算被插值函数 f(x)的近似值,而且常用 s'(x)近似计算 f'(x)。

在力学中,二阶导数决定梁的弯矩。由于方程组(5.52)或方程组(5.54)中的每一个方程至多出现相邻三个节点处的 $M_i$ ,故称上述方法为三弯矩法。



## 【例1】 已知函数表

其中 
$$\gamma_j = \frac{h_{j-1}}{h_{j-1} + h_j}, \quad \alpha_j = \frac{h_j}{h_{j-1} + h_j},$$

$$\beta_j = 6 \frac{f[x_j, x_{j+1}] - f[x_{j-1}, x_j]}{h_{j-1} + h_j}, \ \underline{j = 1, 2}$$

求边界条件y'(0)=1,y'(3)=0的

$$y_1 = y_2 = \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$f[x_1, x_2] = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} = 1$$

解:用三弯矩方程求解。

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[ \chi^{0}, \chi^{1} \right] = \frac{\chi^{1} - \chi^{0}}{1 + \chi^{0}} = 5$$

由已知, $h_0 = h_1 = h_2 = 1$ 。

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1 = 6 \cdot \frac{f[x_1, x_2] - f[x_2, x_3]}{h_0 + h_1} = -3$$

$$f[x_2,x_3] = \frac{16-3}{1} = 13$$

$$\beta_2 = 6 \frac{f[x_2,x_3] - f[x_1,x_2]}{h_0 + h_2} = \frac{13-1}{2}.6 = 36$$

#### 方程组的系数及右端项为

### $\Leftrightarrow \alpha_0 = 1, \gamma_n = 1,$

$$\beta_0 = \frac{6}{h_1} \left( \frac{y_1 - y_0}{h_1} - y_0' \right),$$

$$\beta_{n} = \frac{6}{h_{n}} (y'_{n} - \frac{y_{n} - y_{n-1}}{h_{n}})$$

#### 代入得方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
1/2 & 2 & 1/2 & 0 \\
0 & 1/2 & 2 & 1/2 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
N \\
N \\
N \\
N
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M}_0 \\ \mathbf{M}_1 \\ \mathbf{M}_2 \\ \mathbf{M}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -3 \\ 36 \\ -78 \end{pmatrix}$$

超赶法 ,即 LU分解求Mi



$$S(x) = M_{j} \frac{(x_{j+1} - x)^{3}}{6h_{j}} + M_{j+1} \frac{(x - x_{j})^{3}}{6h_{j}} + (y_{j} - \frac{M_{j}h_{j}^{2}}{6}) \frac{x_{j+1} - x}{h_{j}}$$

$$+ (y_{j+1} - \frac{M_{j+1}h_{j}^{2}}{6}) \frac{x - x_{j}}{h_{j}}, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, n-1. \quad [0,3] \quad [1,2]$$

$$[2,3]$$



其解
$$M_0 = \frac{28}{3}, M_1 = -\frac{38}{3}, M_2 = \frac{106}{3}, M_3 = \frac{170}{3},$$
 代入,得  $\frac{\chi_{j=j}}{(j=0,1,2,3)}$   $\frac{y_0=0}{y_1=2}$   $S(x) = \frac{38}{3} \times \frac{(x-0)^3}{6} - \frac{28}{3} \times \frac{(x-1)^3}{6} + (2 + \frac{38}{3 \times 6})(x-0) - (0 - \frac{28}{3 \times 6})(x-1)$   $= \frac{x}{3}(-11x^2 + 14x + 3)$   $x \in [0,1]$   $S_0(x) = M_0 \frac{(\chi_1 - \chi_2)^3}{6} + M_1 \frac{(\chi - \chi_0)^3}{6}$   $S_1(x) = \frac{1}{3}(24x^3 - 91x^2 + 108x - 35)$   $x \in [1,2]$   $+ (y_0 - \frac{M_0}{6})(x_1 - x_2)$   $S_2(x) = \frac{1}{3}(-46x^3 + 329x^2 - 732x + 525)$   $x \in [2,3]$   $+ (y_1 - \frac{M_1}{6})(x - \chi_0)$ 

$$S(x) = M_{j} \frac{(x_{j+1} - x)^{3}}{6h_{j}} + M_{j+1} \frac{(x - x_{j})^{3}}{6h_{j}} + (y_{j} - \frac{M_{j}h_{j}^{2}}{6}) \frac{x_{j+1} - x}{h_{j}}$$

$$+ (y_{j+1} - \frac{M_{j+1}h_{j}^{2}}{6}) \frac{x - x_{j}}{h_{j}}, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, n-1. \quad \text{[0,3]} \quad \text{[1,2]}$$

$$= 0, 1, \dots, n-1. \quad \text{[0,3]} \quad \text{[1,2]}$$



$$S_{0}(x) = -\frac{38}{3} \times \frac{(x-0)^{3}}{6} - \frac{28}{3} \times \frac{(x-1)^{3}}{6} + (2 + \frac{38}{3 \times 6})(x-0) - (0 - \frac{28}{3 \times 6})(x-1)$$

$$= \frac{x}{3}(-11x^{2} + 14x + 3) \qquad x \in [0,1]$$

$$S_{1}(x) = \frac{1}{3}(24x^{3} - 91x^{2} + 108x - 35) \qquad x \in [1,2]$$

$$S_{2}(x) = \frac{1}{3}(-46x^{3} + 329x^{2} - 732x + 525) \qquad x \in [2,3]$$

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} S_{0}(x), & x \in [0,1] \\ S_{1}(x), & x \in [1,2] \\ S_{3}(x), & x \in [2,3] \end{cases}$$



例2 已知离散点: (1.1, 0.4000), (1.2, 0.8000), (1.4, 1.6500), (1.5, 1.8000), 取自然边界条件  $M_0 = M_3 = 0$ , 构造三次样条插值函数,并计算 f(1.25).

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{m} &= \mathbf{3}. \quad \mathbf{h}_0 = x_1 - x_0 = \mathbf{0}.1, \ h_1 = \mathbf{0}.2, \ h_2 = \mathbf{0}.1, \quad M_0 = M_3 = \mathbf{0} \\
\gamma_1 &= \frac{0.1}{0.1 + 0.2} \approx 0.3333, \\
\gamma_2 &= \frac{0.2}{0.2 + 0.1} \approx 0.6667, \quad \Leftrightarrow \alpha_0 = \mathbf{0}, \beta_0 = 2y_0'' = \mathbf{0}, \\
\alpha_1 &= \frac{0.2}{0.1 + 0.2} \approx 0.6667, \\
\alpha_2 &= \frac{0.1}{0.2 + 0.1} \approx 0.3333,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\gamma_n &= \mathbf{0} = \beta_n = 2y_n'' = \mathbf{0}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & \alpha_1 \\ \gamma_2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} M_1 \\ M_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 其中  $\gamma_j = \frac{h_{j-1}}{h_{j-1} + h_j}, \quad \alpha_j = \frac{h_j}{h_{j-1} + h_j},$  
$$\beta_j = 6 \frac{f[x_j, x_{j+1}] - f[x_{j-1}, x_j]}{h_{j-1} + h_j}, \quad j = 1, 2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & \alpha_1 \\ \gamma_2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} M_1 \\ M_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0.6667 \\ 0.6667 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} M_1 \\ M_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -55 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ solve } \begin{cases} M_1 = 13.125, \\ M_2 = -31.875. \end{cases}$$

#### 因此,分段的三次样条插值函数为

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} S_0(x) = 21.875x^3 - 72.1875x^2 + 83.1875x - 32.875, & x \in [1.1, 1.2] \\ S_1(x) = -37.5x^3 + 141.625x^2 - 173.3125x + 69.725, & x \in [1.2, 1.4] \\ S_2(x) = 53.125x^3 - 239.0625x^2 + 359.5625x - 178.95, & x \in [1.4, 1.5] \end{cases}$$

$$f(1.25) \approx S(1.25)$$
 ::  $1.25 \in [1.2, 1.4]$ .

$$= S_1(1.25) = 1.0336.$$



## 例3 设f(x)为定义在[27.7, 30]上的函数,在节点及函数值为

$$x_0 = 27.7$$
,  $x_1 = 28$ ,  $x_2 = 29$ ,  $x_3 = 30$ ,  $f_0 = 4.1$ ,  $f_1 = 4.3$ ,  $f_2 = 4.1$ ,  $f_3 = 3.0$ ,

$$\gamma_{j} = \frac{h_{j-1}}{h_{j-1} + h_{j}}, \quad \alpha_{j} = \frac{h_{j}}{h_{j-1} + h_{j}},$$

试求满足边界条件S'(27.7)=3.0, S'(30)=-4.0的三次样条函数S(x).

解 由条件知 
$$h_0=0.3$$
,  $h_1=h_2=1$ ,

$$\beta_j = 6 \frac{f[x_j, x_{j+1}] - f[x_{j-1}, x_j]}{h_{j-1} + h_j},$$

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{h_0}{h_0 + h_1} = \frac{0.3}{0.3 + 1} = \frac{3}{13}, \gamma_2 = \frac{h_1}{h_1 + h_2} = \frac{1}{2}, \alpha_1 = \frac{10}{13}, \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\beta_0 = \frac{6}{h_0}(f[x_0, x_1] - f_0') = -46.666, \ \beta_1 = 6f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = -4.0002,$$

$$\beta_2 = 6f[x_1, x_2, x_3] = -2.70000, \quad \beta_3 = \frac{6}{h_2}(f_3' - f[x_2, x_3]) = -17.4.$$



#### 由此得矩阵形式的线性方程组(6.13)为

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & & & \\ \frac{3}{13} & 2 & \frac{10}{13} & & & \\ & \frac{1}{2} & 2 & \frac{1}{2} & & & \\ & & 1 & 2 & & & \\ \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_0 \\ M_1 \\ M_2 \\ & & & & \\ M_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -46.666 \\ -4.0002 \\ -2.70000 \\ -17.4 \end{bmatrix}$$

得到  $M_0 = -23.531, M_1 = 0.395, M_2 = 0.830, M_3 = -9.115.$ 

代入 (6.8): 
$$S(x) = \frac{(x_{j+1} - x)^3}{6h_j} M_j + \frac{(x - x_j)^3}{6h_j} M_{j+1}$$
$$+ (y_j - \frac{M_j h_j^2}{6}) \frac{x_{j+1} - x}{h_j} + (y_{j+1} - \frac{M_{j+1} h_j^2}{6}) \frac{x - x_j}{h_j}$$

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} 13.07278(x-28)^3 - 14.84322(x-28) + 0.21944 \\ (x-27.7)^3 + 14.31358(x-27.7), & x \in [27.7, 28], \\ 0.06583(29-x)^3 + 4.23417(29-x) + 0.13833 \\ (x-28)^3 + 3.96167(x-28), & x \in [28, 29], \\ 0.13833(30-x)^3 + 3.96167(30-x) - 1.51917 \\ (x-29)^3 + 4.51917(x-29), & x \in [29, 30], \end{cases}$$

通常求三次样条函数可根据上述例题的计算步骤直接编程上机计算,或直接使用数学库中的软件,根据具体要求算出结果即可.

例4 已知离散点: (1.1, 0.4000), (1.2, 0.8000), (1.4, 1.6500), (1.5, 1.8000),

取自然边界条件  $M_0 = M_3 = 0$ , 构造三次样条插值函数, 并计算 f(1.25).

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{m} &= \mathbf{3}. & \mathbf{h}_0 = x_1 - x_0 = \mathbf{0}.\mathbf{1}, h_1 = \mathbf{0}.\mathbf{2}, h_2 = \mathbf{0}.\mathbf{1}, \quad M_0 = M_3 = \mathbf{0} \\
\gamma_1 &= \frac{0.1}{0.1 + 0.2} \approx 0.3333, \gamma_2 = \frac{0.2}{0.2 + 0.1} \approx 0.6667, \quad & \Leftrightarrow \alpha_0 = \mathbf{0}, \beta_0 = 2y_0'' = \mathbf{0}, \\
\alpha_1 &= \frac{0.2}{0.1 + 0.2} \approx 0.6667, \alpha_2 = \frac{0.1}{0.2 + 0.1} \approx 0.3333, \\
\alpha_1 &= \frac{0.2}{0.1 + 0.2} \approx 0.6667, \alpha_2 = \frac{0.1}{0.2 + 0.1} \approx 0.33333,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\beta_{1} = \zeta \frac{f(x_{1}, x_{2}) - f(x_{1}, x_{1})}{o(1 + o(2))} = 6 \cdot \frac{o(2)}{o(3)} = 5$$

$$\beta_{2} = \zeta \cdot \frac{f(x_{2}, x_{3}) - f(x_{1}, x_{2})}{h_{1} + h_{2}} = 6 \cdot x \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 5 - 4 \cdot 25}{o(3)} = -55$$

$$f(x_{1}, x_{3}) = \frac{f(x_{3}) - f(x_{1})}{h_{1}} = \frac{o(8)}{o(2)} = 4 \cdot 2500$$

$$f(x_{2}, x_{3}) = \frac{f(x_{3}) - f(x_{2})}{x_{3} - x_{2}} = \frac{o(1)}{o(1)} = 15$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & \alpha_1 \\ \gamma_2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} M_1 \\ M_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0.6667 \\ 0.6667 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} M_1 \\ M_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -55 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ solve } \begin{cases} M_1 = 13.125, \\ M_2 = -31.875. \end{cases}$$

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$$f(1.25) \approx S(1.25)$$
 ::  $1.25 \in [1.2, 1.4]$ .

$$= S_1(1.25) = 1.0336.$$



## 小结

多项式插值法,其目的是利用节点上的值,构造通过这些节点的多项式,从原则上说,利用 n+1个节点的值,可以构造 n 次多项式,而且这种构造是唯一的!利用待定系数法,将节点值带入后,得到一个 n+1 阶线性方程,即可求出多项式.

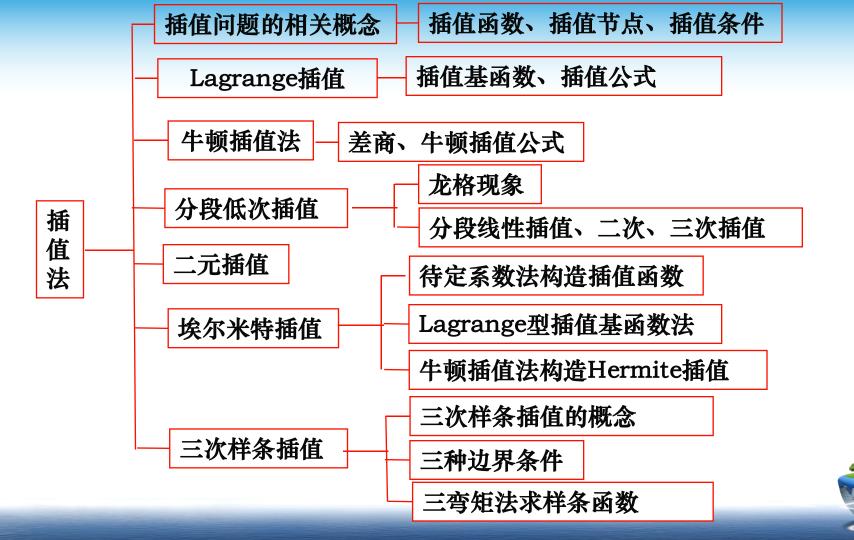


为便于在计算机上实现,引入了Lagrange插值公式和牛顿插值公式,各有千秋, Lagrange插值公式便于理解和记忆,牛顿公式便于计算机计算。

但必须指出的是,不管用什么方法插值,所得到的插值公式实际上是完全一样的,包括上面所说的待定系数法,这就是插值公式唯一性。唯一性的一个直接推论就是各种插值公式的余项完全一样,都是Lagrange余项。



- ❖ Lagrange公式的构造思想非常重要! 后面的埃尔米特公式出 发点也是利用了这一点。
- 如果节点上不仅已知函数值,同时还已知函数的导数值,即要求插值多项式在节点上与函数具有相同的函数值和导数值,这时要用埃尔米特公式。
- 高次插值有时会引起较大误差,对此,解决的方案是分段低次插值。如果对插值多项式要求较好的光滑性,这时就需要进行样条函数插值。





# 本讲课程结束

北京航空航天大学数学科学学院



## 作业

教材第146页习题: 23、26

