

# 第五章 插值法

# 预备知识

- 实践中有些函数解析式未知，或虽有明确解析式，但计算复杂，这时需要用比较简单且易于计算的函数 $p(x)$ 去近似代替它，使得

$$p(x_i) = y_i \quad (i=0,1,2,\dots,n)$$

这类问题称为插值问题。函数 $p(x_i)$ 称为插值函数。 $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$ 称为插值节点或简称节点。插值节点所在的区间称为插值区间。 $p(x_i) = y_i$ 称为插值条件。

# 预备知识

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## 多项式的插值问题

### 构造 $n$ 次多项式

$$P_n(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n$$

使满足 $P_n(x_i) = y_i$  ( $i=0,1,2,\dots,n$ ), 及利用多项式 $P_n(x)$ 进行插值计算的问题。

### 多项式插值的优点

多项式函数计算简便, 只需用加减乘等运算, 而且其导数与积分仍为多项式。

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# § 1 不等距条件下的 牛顿基本差商公式

# § 1.1 差 商

- 差商的定义

- ✦  $f(x)$ 在 $x_i$ 点的零阶差商为

$$f[x_i] = f(x_i) \quad (i=0,1,2,\dots,n)$$

- ✦  $f(x)$ 在 $[x_i, x_j]$ 上的一阶差商为

$$f[x_i, x_j] = \frac{f[x_j] - f[x_i]}{x_j - x_i} = \frac{f(x_j) - f(x_i)}{x_j - x_i}$$

- ✦  $f(x)$ 在 $[x_i, x_j, x_k]$ 区间上一阶差商之差商为二阶差商

$$f[x_i, x_j, x_k] = \frac{f[x_j, x_k] - f[x_i, x_j]}{x_k - x_i}$$

$$\text{例如: } f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x_2 - x_0}$$

## § 1.1 差商

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例如: 
$$f[x_1, x_2, x_3] = \frac{f[x_2, x_3] - f[x_1, x_2]}{x_3 - x_1}$$

区间  $[x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+n}]$  上的  $n$  阶差商为:

$$\begin{aligned} & f[x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+n-1}, x_{i+n}] \\ &= \frac{f[x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}, \dots, x_{i+n}] - f[x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+n-1}]}{x_{i+n} - x_i} \end{aligned}$$

# § 1.1 差商

## 差商表

$x_i$	$f[x_i]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}]$
$x_0$	$f(x_0)$			
$x_1$	$f(x_1)$	$f[x_0, x_1]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$	
$x_2$	$f(x_2)$	$f[x_1, x_2]$	$f[x_1, x_2, x_3]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$
$x_3$	$f(x_3)$	$f[x_2, x_3]$		
...	...		...	



# § 1.1 差 商

例5.1 试列出 $f(x_i)=x^3$ 在节点 $x=0,2,3,5,6$ 上的各阶差商值。

$x_i$	$f[x_i]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}]$
0	0			
2	8	$(8-0)/(2-0)=4$	$(19-4)/(3-0)=5$	
3	27	$(27-8)/(3-2)=19$	$(49-19)/(5-2)=10$	$(10-5)/(5-0)=1$
5	125	$(125-27)/(5-3)=49$	$(91-49)/(6-3)=14$	$(14-10)/(6-2)=1$
6	216	$(216-125)/(6-5)=91$		



## § 1.1 差 商

如以 $x$ 代表时间 $t$ ,  $f(x)$ 代表路程 $s$ , 则一阶差商为  $\Delta s_i / \Delta t_i = V_i$ , 它相当于在  $[t_i, t_{i+1}]$  范围内的一种平均速度, 二阶差商则为上述平均速度的平均变化率, 即平均加速度, ..., 所以差商表的数值可以直接反映出函数值的变化情况。

- 差商的重要特性——**对称性**, 即差商的值与同组节点排列的次序无关。

## § 1.1 差 商

$$f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f[x_1] - f[x_0]}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_1)}{x_0 - x_1} = \frac{f(x_0)}{x_0 - x_1} + \frac{f(x_1)}{x_1 - x_0} = f[x_1, x_0]$$

$$\begin{aligned} f[x_0, x_1, x_2] &= \frac{f[x_1, x_2] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x_2 - x_0} = \frac{\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} - \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}}{x_2 - x_0} \\ &= \frac{f(x_2)}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)} - \frac{f(x_1)}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)} - \frac{f(x_1)}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_1 - x_0)} + \frac{f(x_0)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_2 - x_0)} \\ &= \frac{f(x_2)}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)} - \frac{f(x_1)}{(x_2 - x_0)} \left[ \frac{x_1 - x_0 + x_2 - x_1}{(x_2 - x_1)(x_1 - x_0)} \right] + \frac{f(x_0)}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2)} \\ &= \frac{f(x_0)}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2)} + \frac{f(x_1)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)} + \frac{f(x_2)}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)} \end{aligned}$$

## § 1.1 差 商

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$$f[x_0, x_2, x_1] = \frac{f(x_0)}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2)} + \frac{f(x_2)}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)} + \frac{f(x_1)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)}$$

结论:

- ◆ 差商值与变量的排列次序无关。
- ◆ 当 $f(x)=P_n(x)$ 为 $n$ 次多项式时,可以证明它的 $n$ 阶差商是一个常量

## § 1.2 牛顿基本差商公式

- 设 $x$ 为插值区间内的一个节点，按照差商定义，有如下关系式

$$f[x_0, x] = \frac{f[x] - f[x_0]}{x - x_0}$$

$$f[x_1, x_0, x] = \frac{f[x_0, x] - f[x_1, x_0]}{x - x_1}$$

$$f[x_2, x_1, x_0, x] = \frac{f[x_1, x_0, x] - f[x_2, x_1, x_0]}{x - x_2}$$

.....

## § 1.2 牛顿基本差商公式

由上式逐次解出 $f(x)$ ,  $f[x_0, x]$ ,  $f[x_1, x_0, x]$ ,  $f[x_2,$

$x_1, x_0, x]$ , ..., 并代入 $f(x)$ 得:

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + (x - x_0)f[x_0, x]$$

$$= f(x_0) + (x - x_0)[f[x_1, x_0] + (x - x_1)f[x_1, x_0, x]]$$

$$= f(x_0) + (x - x_0)f[x_1, x_0]$$

$$+ (x - x_0)(x - x_1)[f[x_2, x_1, x_0] + (x - x_2)f[x_2, x_1, x_0, x]]$$

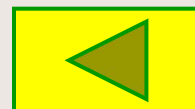
$$= \dots$$

$$= f(x_0) + (x - x_0)f[x_1, x_0] + (x - x_0)(x - x_1)f[x_2, x_1, x_0]$$

$$+ \dots + (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_{n-1})f[x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_0]$$

$$+ (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_n)f[x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_0, x]$$

$$= P_n(x) + R_n(x)$$



## § 1.2 牛顿基本差商公式

- ◆ 其中  $P_n(x)$  称为牛顿基本差商公式，  $R_n(x)$  称为牛顿基本差商公式的余式。
- ◆ 若用  $P_n(x)$  近似  $f(x)$ ，则误差为  $R_n(x)$ 。
  - ◆ 当  $x=x_i (i=0,1,2,\dots,n)$  时，  $R_n(x_i)=0$ ,  $P_n(x_i)=y_i$
  - ◆ 当  $x \neq x_i (i=0,1,2,\dots,n)$  时，  $R_n(x_i) \neq 0$ ,  $P_n(x) \approx f(x)$

## § 1.2 牛顿基本差商公式

例5.2 已知 $x=1,4,9$ 的平方根值，求 $7^{1/2}$

解：（1）建立差商表

$x_i$	$f[x_i]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}]$
1	<u>1</u>		
		<u>0.33333</u>	
4	2		<u>-0.01667</u>
		0.2	
9	3		



## § 1.2 牛顿基本差商公式

(2) 根据差商表建立牛顿基本差商插值公式

$x_i$	$f[x_i]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}]$
1	<u>1</u>		
4	2	<u>0.33333</u>	
9	3	0.2	<u>-0.01667</u>

$$P_2(x) = f(x_0) + (x - x_0)f[x_1, x_0] + (x - x_0)(x - x_1)f[x_2, x_1, x_0]$$

$$P_2(7) = 1 + (7 - 1) \times 0.33333 + (7 - 1) \times (7 - 4) \times (-0.01667) = 2.69992$$

# § 1.3 牛顿基本差商公式的余式估计

## ◆ 差商与导数的关系

$$f(x) = P_n(x) + R_n(x) \longrightarrow R_n(x) = f(x) - P_n(x)$$

对余式求其 $n$ 阶导数:

$$\begin{aligned} R_n^{(n)}(x) &= f^{(n)}(x) - P_n^{(n)}(x) \\ &= f^{(n)}(x) - \{ f(x_0) + (x-x_0) f[x_0, x_1] \\ &\quad + (x-x_0)(x-x_1) f[x_0, x_1, x_2] \\ &\quad + \dots + (x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_{n-1}) f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] \}^{(n)} \end{aligned}$$

## § 1.3 牛顿基本差商公式的余式估计

$$R_n^{(n)}(x) = f^{(n)}(x) - P_n^{(n)}(x)$$

$$= f^{(n)}(x) - n! f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{lll} R_n(x_i) = 0 & (i=0, 1, \dots, n) & n+1 \text{ 个零点} \\ R'_n(\xi_i) = 0 & (i=0, 1, \dots, n-1) & n \text{ 个零点} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \\ R_n^{(n)}(\xi) = 0 & (\xi \in [x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]) & 1 \text{ 个零点} \end{array} \right.$$

$$R_n^{(n)}(\xi) = 0 = f^{(n)}(\xi) - n! f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!}$$

差商和导数的  
关系

## § 1.3 牛顿基本差商公式的余式估计

### ◆ 余式的估计

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} \quad (\xi \in [x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n])$$

增加新节点 $x$ , 并且 $f(x)$ 为 $(n+1)$ 阶可导时, 有

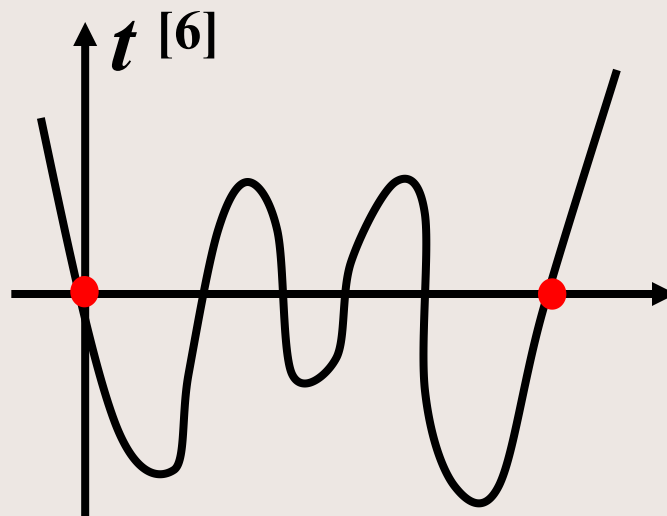
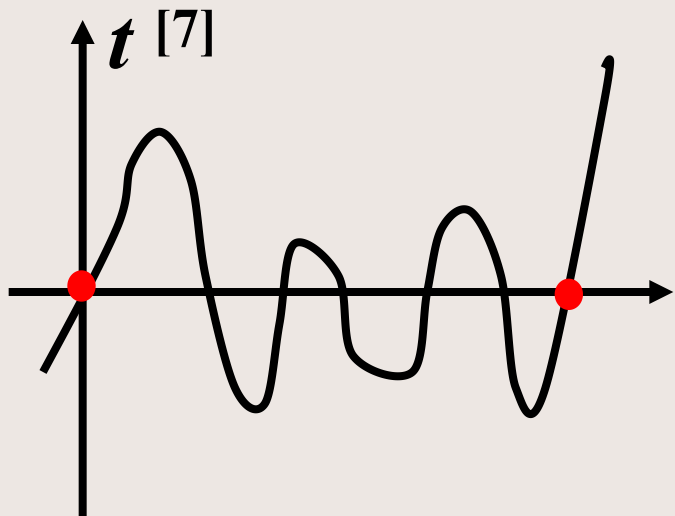
$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, x] = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \quad (\xi \in [x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, x])$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_n(x) &= (x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_n)f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, x] \\ &= \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^n (x-x_i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{如果 } |f^{(n+1)}(\xi)| \leq M_{n+1} \quad |R_n(x)| \leq \frac{M_{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \left| \prod_{i=0}^n (x-x_i) \right|$$

## § 1.3 牛顿基本差商公式的余式估计

$$|R_n(x)| = \left| \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^n (x-x_i) \right| \leq \frac{M_{n+1}}{(n+1)!} |\Pi_{n+1}(x)|$$



结论:

- ◆ 振幅两头大中间小
- ◆ 当  $x$  在插值区间以外时, 其幅值较大, 应当尽量避免

# § 1.3 牛顿基本差商公式的余式估计

## ◆ 事后估计误差法

$P_n(x)$ : 插值节点为  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$

$$R_n(x) = f(x) - P_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi_1)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_n)$$

$P_n^{(1)}(x)$ : 插值节点为  $x_1, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1}$

$$R_n^{(1)}(x) = f(x) - P_n^{(1)}(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi_2)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_1)(x-x_2)\dots(x-x_{n+1})$$

$$\frac{f(x) - P_n(x)}{f(x) - P_n^{(1)}(x)} \approx \frac{x - x_0}{x - x_{n+1}}$$

$f^{(n+1)}(x)$  在插值区间上变化不大时

# § 1.3 牛顿基本差商公式的余式估计

## ◆ 事后估计误差法

$$\frac{f(x)-P_n(x)}{f(x)-P_n^{(1)}(x)} \approx \frac{x-x_0}{x-x_{n+1}}$$

$$R_n(x)=f(x)-P_n(x) \approx \frac{x-x_0}{x_0-x_{n+1}} [P_n(x)-P_n^{(1)}(x)]$$



## § 1.3 牛顿基本差商公式的余式估计

例5.9 用插值法求 $\sqrt{7}$ 的值。

■ 解：作函数 $f(x)=\sqrt{x}$

取 $x_0=4, x_1=9, x_2=6.25, x_3=4.84$ 建立差商表

$x$	$f(x)$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}]$
4	<u>2</u>		
9	3	<u>0.2</u>	<u>-0.00808</u>
6.25	2.5	0.18182	-0.00744
4.84	2.2	0.21277	

$$P_2(7) = 2 + (7-4) \times 0.2 + (7-4) \times (7-9) \times (-0.00808) = 2.64848$$

## § 1.3 牛顿基本差商公式的余式估计

在区间[4,9]上,

$$f^3(x) = \frac{3}{8} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^5 \leq \frac{3}{8} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \right)^5 = 0.011719 = M_3$$

$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)(x-x_1)\cdots(x-x_n)$$

$$R_2(7) = \frac{f^{(2+1)}(\xi)}{(2+1)!} (7-x_0)(7-x_1)\cdots(7-x_n)$$

$$\leq \frac{M_3}{3!} (7-4)(7-9)(7-6.25) \approx 0.00879$$

## § 1.3 牛顿基本差商公式的余式估计

采用事后估计误差方法：

$x$	$f(x)$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}]$
4	2	0.2	
9	<u>3</u>	<u>0.18182</u>	-0.00808
6.25	2.5		<u>-0.00744</u>
4.84	2.2	0.21277	

$$\begin{aligned} P_2^{(1)}(7) &= 3 + (7-9) \times 0.18182 + (7-9) \times (7-6.25) \times (-0.00744) \\ &= 2.64752 \end{aligned}$$

## § 1.3 牛顿基本差商公式的余式估计

事后估计误差公式：

$$\begin{aligned} R_n(x) &\approx \frac{x-x_0}{x_0-x_{n+1}} [P_n(x) - P_n^{(1)}(x)] \\ &\approx \frac{7-4}{4-4.84} [2.64848 - 2.64752] \\ &= -0.00343 \end{aligned}$$

余式近似  $0.5 \times 10^{-2}$ ,  $P_2(7)$  可舍入为 **2.65**。

## § 2.1 差分

### ◆ 差分的概念

函数在等距节点上的值为  $y_0 y_1 \dots y_n$ ，称

$$\Delta y_{i-1} = y_i - y_{i-1}$$

为函数  $f(x)$  在  $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$  上的一阶差分。称

$$\Delta^2 y_{i-1} = \Delta y_i - \Delta y_{i-1}$$

为函数  $f(x)$  在  $[x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}]$  上的二阶差分。称

$$\Delta^k y_{i-1} = \Delta^{k-1} y_i - \Delta^{k-1} y_{i-1}$$

为函数  $f(x)$  在  $[x_{i-1}, x_{i+k-1}]$  上的k阶差分。

## § 2.1 差分

$x$	$y$	$\Delta y$	$\Delta^2 y$	$\Delta^3 y$	$\Delta^4 y$
$x_0$	$y_0$				
$x_1$	$y_1$	$\Delta y_0$	$\Delta^2 y_0$		
$x_2$	$y_2$	$\Delta y_1$	$\Delta^2 y_1$	$\Delta^3 y_0$	
$x_3$	$y_3$	$\Delta y_2$	$\Delta^2 y_2$	$\Delta^3 y_1$	$\Delta^4 y_0$
$x_4$	$y_4$	$\Delta y_3$			

The diagram illustrates the construction of higher-order differences from a sequence of values. The table shows the progression from  $x$  and  $y$  to  $\Delta y$ ,  $\Delta^2 y$ ,  $\Delta^3 y$ , and  $\Delta^4 y$ . The values are color-coded:  $\Delta y$  (purple),  $\Delta^2 y$  (green),  $\Delta^3 y$  (pink), and  $\Delta^4 y$  (blue). Arrows indicate the calculation of differences between adjacent values in the previous column.

## § 2.1 差分

$$\Delta y_0 = y_1 - y_0$$

$$\Delta y_1 = y_2 - y_1 \quad \Delta^2 y_0 = \Delta y_1 - \Delta y_0 = y_2 - 2y_1 + y_0$$

$$\Delta y_2 = y_3 - y_2 \quad \Delta^2 y_1 = \Delta y_2 - \Delta y_1 = y_3 - 2y_2 + y_1$$

$$(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^3 y_0 &= \Delta^2 y_1 - \Delta^2 y_0 = y_3 - 2y_2 + y_1 - (y_2 - 2y_1 + y_0) \\ &= y_3 - 3y_2 + 3y_1 - y_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$$



## § 2.1 差分

同理：

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta^4 y_0 &= \Delta^3 y_1 - \Delta^3 y_0 = y_4 - 3y_3 + 3y_2 - y_1 - (y_3 - 3y_2 + 3y_1 - y_0) \\ &= y_4 - 4y_3 + 6y_2 - 4y_1 + y_0\end{aligned}$$

$$(a-b)^4 = a^4 - 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 - 4ab^3 + b^4$$

结论：

各阶差分中函数值的系数正好等于  $(a-b)^r$  展开式中的系数

## § 2.1 差分

✦ 等距节点情况下  $x_i = x_0 + ih$ ，用差分表示差商：

$$f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f[x_1] - f[x_0]}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{h} = \frac{\Delta y_0}{1!h}$$

$$f[x_1, x_2] = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{h} = \frac{\Delta y_1}{1!h}$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x_2 - x_0} = \frac{\frac{\Delta y_1}{1!h} - \frac{\Delta y_0}{1!h}}{2h} = \frac{\Delta y_1 - \Delta y_0}{2h^2} = \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2!h^2}$$

$$f[x_1, x_2, x_3] = \frac{f[x_3, x_2] - f[x_2, x_1]}{x_3 - x_2} = \frac{\frac{\Delta y_2}{1!h} - \frac{\Delta y_1}{1!h}}{2h} = \frac{\Delta y_2 - \Delta y_1}{2!h^2} = \frac{\Delta^2 y_1}{2!h^2}$$

## § 2.1 差分

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$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3] = \frac{\frac{\Delta^2 y_1}{2!h^2} - \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2!h^2}}{3h} = \frac{\Delta^2 y_1 - \Delta^2 y_0}{2 \cdot 3h^3} = \frac{\Delta^3 y_0}{3!h^3}$$

$$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+n}] = \frac{\Delta^n y_i}{n!h^n}$$

## § 2.2 牛顿前向插值公式

◆ 建立等距节点的牛顿基本差商公式:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) = & f(x_0) + (x - x_0)f[x_0, x_1] \\ & + (x - x_0)(x - x_1)f[x_2, x_1, x_0] \\ & + \dots + (x - x_0)(x - x_1)\dots(x - x_{n-1})f[x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_0] \\ & + (x - x_0)(x - x_1)\dots(x - x_n)f[x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_0, x] \end{aligned}$$

◆ 根据等距节点条件下，差分与差商的关系，用差分代替差商:

$$f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{\Delta y_0}{1!h} \quad f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2!h^2}$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3] = \frac{\Delta^3 y_0}{3!h^3}$$

## § 2.2 牛顿前向插值公式

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(x_0) + (x - x_0)f[x_0, x_1] \\ &+ (x - x_0)(x - x_1)f[x_2, x_1, x_0] \\ &+ \dots + (x - x_0)(x - x_1)\dots(x - x_{n-1})f[x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_0] \\ &+ (x - x_0)(x - x_1)\dots(x - x_n)f[x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_0, x] \end{aligned}$$

$$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+n}] = \frac{\Delta^n y_i}{n! h^n}$$

$$f[x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_0] = \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n! h^n}$$

◆ 牛顿前向插值公式

$$\begin{aligned} P_n(x) &= y_0 + (x - x_0) \frac{\Delta y_0}{1! h} + (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2! h^2} \\ &+ \dots + (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_{n-1}) \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n! h^n} \end{aligned}$$



## § 2.2 牛顿前向插值公式

$$\text{令 } t = \frac{x - x_0}{h}$$

$$x - x_i = (x - x_0) - (x_i - x_0) = (t - i)h$$

牛顿前向插值公式变为:

$$P_n(x) = y_0 + (x - x_0) \frac{\Delta y_0}{1!h} + (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2!h^2} + \dots + (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_{n-1}) \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n!h^n}$$

$$P_n(x) = y_0 + th \frac{\Delta y_0}{1!h} + th(t-1)h \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2!h^2} + \dots + th(t-1)h \dots (t-n+1)h \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n!h^n}$$

## § 2.2 牛顿前向插值公式

$$P_n(x) = y_0 + th \frac{\Delta y_0}{1!h} + th(t-1)h \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2!h^2} \\ + \dots + th(t-1)h \dots (t-n-1)h \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n!h^n}$$

$$P_n(x) = y_0 + t \frac{\Delta y_0}{1!} + t(t-1) \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2!} + \dots + t(t-1) \dots (t-n-1) \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n!} \\ = y_0 + c_t^1 \Delta y_0 + c_t^2 \Delta^2 y_0 + \dots + c_t^n \Delta^n y_0$$

$$c_t^i = \frac{t(t-1)(t-2)\dots(t-i+1)}{i!} = \frac{t^{[i]}}{i!}$$

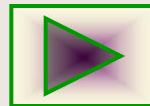


## § 2.2 牛顿前向插值公式

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牛顿前向插值余项公式:

$$\begin{aligned} R_n(x) &= \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_n) \\ &= \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} h^{n+1} t(t-1) \cdots (t-n) \end{aligned}$$



## § 2.3 牛顿后向插值公式

$x$	$y$	$\Delta y$	$\Delta^2 y$	$\Delta^3 y$	$\Delta^4 y$
$x_0$	$y_0$	$\Delta y_0$			
$x_1$	$y_1$	$\Delta y_1$	$\Delta^2 y_0$		
$x_2$	$y_2$	$\Delta y_2$	$\Delta^2 y_1$	$\Delta^3 y_0$	
$x_3$	$y_3$	$\Delta y_3$	$\Delta^2 y_2$	$\Delta^3 y_1$	$\Delta^4 y_0$
$x_4$	$y_4$				

## § 2.3 牛顿后向插值公式

在等距节点情况下，以 $x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_0$ 顺序建立牛顿基本差商公式

$$\begin{aligned} P_n(x) = & f(x_n) + (x - x_n)f[x_n, x_{n-1}] \\ & + (x - x_n)(x - x_{n-1})f[x_n, x_{n-1}, x_{n-2}] \\ & + \dots + (x - x_n)(x - x_{n-1}) \dots (x - x_1)f[x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_1, x_0] \end{aligned}$$

$$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+n}] = \frac{\Delta^n y_i}{n! h^n}$$

$$f[x_n, x_{n-1}] = f[x_{n-1}, x_n] = \frac{\Delta y_{n-1}}{1! h}$$

$$f[x_n, x_{n-1}, x_{n-2}] = f[x_{n-2}, x_{n-1}, x_n] = \frac{\Delta^2 y_{n-2}}{2! h^2}$$

## § 2.3 牛顿后向插值公式

$$f[x_n, x_{n-1}, x_{n-2}, x_{n-3}] = f[x_{n-3}, x_{n-2}, x_{n-1}, x_n] = \frac{\Delta^3 y_{n-3}}{3!h^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_n(x) = & f(x_n) + (x - x_n)f[x_n, x_{n-1}] \\ & + (x - x_n)(x - x_{n-1})f[x_n, x_{n-1}, x_{n-2}] \\ & + \dots + (x - x_n)(x - x_{n-1})\dots(x - x_1)f[x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_1, x_0] \end{aligned}$$

### ◆ 牛顿向后插值公式

$$\begin{aligned} P_n(x) = & y_n + (x - x_n)\frac{\Delta y_{n-1}}{1!h} + (x - x_n)(x - x_{n-1})\frac{\Delta^2 y_{n-2}}{2!h^2} \\ & + \dots + (x - x_n)(x - x_{n-1})\dots(x - x_1)\frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n!h^n} \end{aligned}$$

## § 2.3 牛顿后向插值公式

$$\text{令 } t = \frac{x - x_n}{h}$$

$$x - x_{n-i} = (x - x_n) - (x_n - x_{n-i}) = (t + i)h$$

$$P_n(x) = y_n + (x - x_n) \frac{\Delta y_{n-1}}{1!h} + (x - x_n)(x - x_{n-1}) \frac{\Delta^2 y_{n-2}}{2!h^2} \\ + \dots + (x - x_n)(x - x_{n-1}) \dots (x - x_1) \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n!h^n}$$

$$P_n(x) = y_n + th \frac{\Delta y_{n-1}}{1!h} + th(t+1)h \frac{\Delta^2 y_{n-2}}{2!h^2} \\ + \dots + th(t+1)h \dots (t+n-1)h \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n!h^n}$$

## § 2.3 牛顿后向插值公式

$$P_n(x) = y_n + th \frac{\Delta y_{n-1}}{1!h} + th(t+1)h \frac{\Delta^2 y_{n-2}}{2!h^2} + \dots + th(t+1)h \dots (t+n-1)h \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n!h^n}$$

$$P_n(x) = y_n + t \frac{\Delta y_{n-1}}{1!} + t(t+1) \frac{\Delta^2 y_{n-2}}{2!}$$

$$+ \dots + t(t+1)(t+2) \dots (t+n-1) \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n!}$$

$$= y_n + c_t^1 \Delta y_{n-1} + c_{t+1}^2 \Delta^2 y_{n-2} + \dots + c_{t+n-1}^n \Delta^n y_0$$

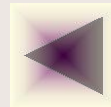
$$c_t^i = \frac{t(t+1)(t+2) \dots (t+i-1)}{i!}$$

## § 2.3 牛顿后向插值公式

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牛顿后向插值余项公式:

$$\begin{aligned} R_n(x) &= \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)(x-x_1)\cdots(x-x_n) \\ &= \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} h^{n+1} t(t+1)\cdots(t+n) \end{aligned}$$



## § 2.3 牛顿后向插值公式

例5-3 用牛顿等距插值公式求 $y(1.5)$

根据已知条件可知 $x=1.5$ ,  $h=1$

$x$	$y$	$\Delta y$	$\Delta^2 y$	$\Delta^3 y$
-1	-1			
0	1	2	0	
1	3	2	6	6
2	11	8		

$$P_n(x) = y_n + t \frac{\Delta y_{n-1}}{1!} + t(t+1) \frac{\Delta^2 y_{n-2}}{2!} + \cdots + t(t+1)(t+2) \cdots (t+n-1) \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n!}$$

$$t = \frac{x - x_n}{h} = 1.5 - 2 = -0.5$$

$$P_3(1.5) = y_3 + \frac{t}{1!} \Delta y_2 + \frac{t(t+1)}{2!} \Delta^2 y_1 + \frac{t(t+1)(t+2)}{3!} \Delta^3 y_0$$



## § 2.3 牛顿后向插值公式

$$t = \frac{x - x_n}{h} = \frac{1.5 - 2}{1} = -0.5$$

$$P_3(x) = 11 + t \frac{8}{1!} + t(t+1) \frac{6}{2!} + t(t+1)(t+2) \frac{6}{3!}$$

$$P_3(1.5) = 11 + (-0.5) \frac{8}{1!} + (-0.5)(-0.5+1) \frac{6}{2!}$$

$$+ (-0.5)(-0.5+1)(-0.5+2) \frac{6}{3!}$$

2	0	
2		
<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>

## § 2.4 斯梯林插值公式 (1)

$x_{-1}$	$y_{-1}$		
$x_0$	$y_0$	$\Delta y_{-1}$	
$x_1$	$y_1$	$\Delta y_0$	$\Delta^2 y_{-1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_2^{(1)}(x) &= y_{-1} + t_{-1} \frac{\Delta y_{-1}}{1!} + t_{-1}(t_{-1}-1) \frac{\Delta^2 y_{-1}}{2!} \\
 &= y_{-1} + (t+1) \frac{\Delta y_{-1}}{1!} + (t+1)((t+1)-1) \frac{\Delta^2 y_{-1}}{2!} \\
 &= \underline{y_{-1} + \Delta y_{-1}} + t \frac{\Delta y_{-1}}{1!} + (t+1)t \frac{\Delta^2 y_{-1}}{2!} \\
 &= y_0 + c_t^1 \Delta y_{-1} + c_{t+1}^2 \Delta^2 y_{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$t = \frac{x - x_0}{h}$$

$$t_{-1} = \frac{x - x_{-1}}{h} = t + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_n^m &= \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!} \\
 &= \frac{n(n-1)\cdots(n-(m-1))(n-m)!}{m!(n-m)!}
 \end{aligned}$$

## § 2.4 斯梯林插值公式 (2)

$x_{-1}$	$y_{-1}$		
$x_0$	$y_0$	$\Delta y_{-1}$	
		$\Delta y_0$	$\Delta^2 y_{-1}$
$x_1$	$y_1$		

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_2^{(2)}(x) &= y_1 + t_1 \frac{\Delta y_0}{1!} + t_1(t_1+1) \frac{\Delta^2 y_{-1}}{2!} \\
 &= y_1 + (t-1) \frac{\Delta y_0}{1!} + (t-1)((t-1)+1) \frac{\Delta^2 y_{-1}}{2!} \\
 &= y_1 - \Delta y_0 + t \frac{\Delta y_0}{1!} + (t-1)t \frac{\Delta^2 y_{-1}}{2!} \\
 &= y_0 + c_t^1 \Delta y_0 + c_t^2 \Delta^2 y_{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$t = \frac{x - x_0}{h}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{x - x_1}{h} = t - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_n^m &= \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!} \\
 &= \frac{n(n-1)\cdots(n-(m-1))(n-m)!}{m!(n-m)!}
 \end{aligned}$$

## § 2.4 斯梯林插值公式 (3)

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$$P_2^{(1)}(x) = y_0 + c_t^1 \Delta y_{-1} + c_{t+1}^2 \Delta^2 y_{-1}$$

$$P_2^{(2)}(x) = y_0 + c_t^1 \Delta y_0 + c_t^2 \Delta^2 y_{-1}$$

$$\text{令 } P_2(x) = \frac{P_2^{(1)}(x) + P_2^{(2)}(x)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\textcolor{red}{y}_0 + \textcolor{blue}{c}_t^1 \Delta y_{-1} + c_{t+1}^2 \textcolor{green}{\Delta}^2 \textcolor{green}{y}_{-1} + \textcolor{red}{y}_0 + \textcolor{blue}{c}_t^1 \Delta y_0 + c_t^2 \textcolor{green}{\Delta}^2 \textcolor{green}{y}_{-1}}{2}$$

$$= y_0 + c_t^1 \frac{\Delta y_{-1} + \Delta y_0}{2} + \frac{c_t^2 + c_{t+1}^2}{2} \Delta^2 y_{-1}$$

## § 2.4 斯梯林插值公式 (3)

$$\text{令 } P_2(x) = y_0 + c_t^1 \frac{\Delta y_{-1} + \Delta y_0}{2} + \frac{c_t^2 + c_{t+1}^2}{2} \Delta^2 y_{-1}$$

斯梯林插值公式

$$\begin{aligned} P_n(x) = & y_0 + c_t^1 \frac{\Delta y_{-1} + \Delta y_0}{2} + \frac{c_t^2 + c_{t+1}^2}{2} \Delta^2 y_{-1} \\ & + c_{t+1}^3 \frac{\Delta^3 y_{-2} + \Delta^3 y_{-1}}{2} + \frac{c_{t+1}^4 + c_{t+2}^4}{2} \Delta^4 y_{-2} \\ & + \dots \\ & + c_{t+k-1}^{2k-1} \frac{\Delta^{2k-1} y_{-k} + \Delta^{2k-1} y_{-k+1}}{2} + \frac{c_{t+k-1}^{2k} + c_{t+k}^{2k}}{2} \Delta^{2k} y_{-k} \\ & + \dots \end{aligned}$$

## § 2.4 斯梯林插值公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_n(x) = & y_0 + c_t^1 \frac{\Delta y_{-1} + \Delta y_0}{2} + \frac{c_t^2 + c_{t+1}^2}{2} \Delta^2 y_{-1} \\
 & + c_{t+1}^3 \frac{\Delta^3 y_{-2} + \Delta^3 y_{-1}}{2} + \frac{c_{t+1}^4 + c_{t+2}^4}{2} \Delta^4 y_{-2} \\
 & + \dots \\
 & + c_{t+k-1}^{2k-1} \frac{\Delta^{2k-1} y_{-k} + \Delta^{2k-1} y_{-k+1}}{2} + \frac{c_{t+k-1}^{2k} + c_{t+k}^{2k}}{2} \Delta^{2k} y_{-k} \\
 & + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$x_{-1}$	$y_{-1}$	$\Delta y_{-1}$	$C_{t+1}^2$	$\Delta^3 y_{-2}$	$C_{t+2}^4$	$\Delta^5 y_{-3}$	$C_{t+3}^6$
$x_0$	$y_0$	$C_t^1$	$\Delta^2 y_{-1}$	$C_{t+1}^3$	$\Delta^4 y_{-2}$	$C_{t+2}^5$	$\Delta^6 y_{-3}$
		$\Delta y_0$	$C_t^2$	$\Delta^3 y_{-1}$	$C_{t+1}^4$	$\Delta^5 y_{-2}$	$C_{t+2}^6$
$x_1$	$y_1$						

## § 2.4 斯梯林插值公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{2}[C_{t+k-1}^{2k} + C_{t+k}^{2k}] &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{(t+k-1)!}{(2k)!(t+k-1-2k)!} + \frac{(t+k)!}{(2k)!(t+k-2k)!} \right] \\
 &= \frac{(t+k-1)!}{2(2k)!(t+k-1-2k)!} \left[ 1 + \frac{t+k}{t-k} \right] = \frac{(t+k-1)!t}{(2k)!(t+k-1-2k)!(t-k)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2k)!} \frac{(t+k-1)(t+k-2)\cdots(t+k-(k-1))(t+k-k)}{t-k} \\
 &\quad \frac{(t+k-(k+1))\cdots(t-k+1)(t-k)}{(t-k)} \quad \curvearrowright \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2k)!} t^2(t^2-1)\cdots(t^2-(k-1)^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

## § 2.4 斯梯林插值公式

$$\frac{1}{2} [c_{t+k-1}^{2k} + c_{t+k}^{2k}] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(2k)!} [(t+k-1)^{[2k]} + (t+k)^{[2k]}]$$

$$(t+k-1)^{[2k-1]}(t+k-1-(2k-1)) + (t+k)(t+k-1)^{[2k-1]}$$

$$= (t+k-1)^{[2k-1]} [(t-k) + (t+k)]$$


$$= (t+k-1)^{[2k-1]} 2t$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [c_{t+k-1}^{2k} + c_{t+k}^{2k}] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(2k)!} (t+k-1)^{[2k-1]} 2t$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2k)!} (t+k-1)^{[2k-1]} t = \frac{1}{(2k)!} t^2 (t^2 - 1)(t^2 - 2^2) \dots (t^2 - \overline{k-1}^2)$$



## § 2.4 斯梯林插值公式

$$\begin{aligned} C_{t+k-1}^{2k-1} &= \frac{(t+k-1)!}{(2k-1)!(\textcolor{red}{t} + \textcolor{red}{k} - 1 - \textcolor{green}{2k} + 1)!} = \frac{(t+k-1)!}{(2k-1)!(\textcolor{red}{t} - \textcolor{green}{k})!} \\ &= \frac{(t+k-1)!}{(2k-1)!(\textcolor{red}{t} - \textcolor{green}{k})!} \\ &= \frac{(\textcolor{orange}{t} + \textcolor{orange}{k} - 1)(t+k-2)\cdots(t+k-(k-1))(\textcolor{green}{t} + \textcolor{green}{k} - k)}{(2k-1)!} \\ &\quad \frac{(t+k-(k+1))\cdots(\textcolor{orange}{t} - \textcolor{orange}{k} + 1)}{(2k-1)!} \\ &= \frac{1}{(2k-1)!} t(t^2-1)\cdots(t^2-(k-1)^2) \end{aligned}$$


## § 2.4 斯梯林插值公式

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$$\begin{aligned} p_n(x) = & y_0 + \frac{t}{1!} \frac{\Delta y_{-1} + \Delta y_0}{2} + \frac{t^2}{2!} \Delta^2 y_{-1} \\ & + \frac{1}{3!} t(t^2 - 1) \frac{\Delta^3 y_{-2} + \Delta^3 y_{-1}}{2} + \frac{1}{4!} t^2(t^2 - 1) \Delta^4 y_{-2} \\ & + \frac{1}{5!} t(t^2 - 1)(t^2 - 2^2) \frac{\Delta^5 y_{-3} + \Delta^5 y_{-2}}{2} + \frac{1}{6!} t^2(t^2 - 1)(t^2 - 2^2) \Delta^6 y_{-3} \\ & + \dots \end{aligned}$$

## § 2.4 斯梯林插值公式

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余式:

$$R_{2n}(x) = \frac{f^{(2n+1)}(\xi)}{(2n+1)!} h^{2n+1} t(t^2 - 1) \cdots (t^2 - n^2)$$

$$R_{2n-1}(x) = \frac{(t-n)f^{(2n)}(\xi_1) + (t+n)f^{(2n)}(\xi_2)}{2(2n)!}$$

$$h^{2n} t(t^2 - 1) \cdots (t^2 - (n-1)^2)$$

## § 2.4 斯梯林插值公式

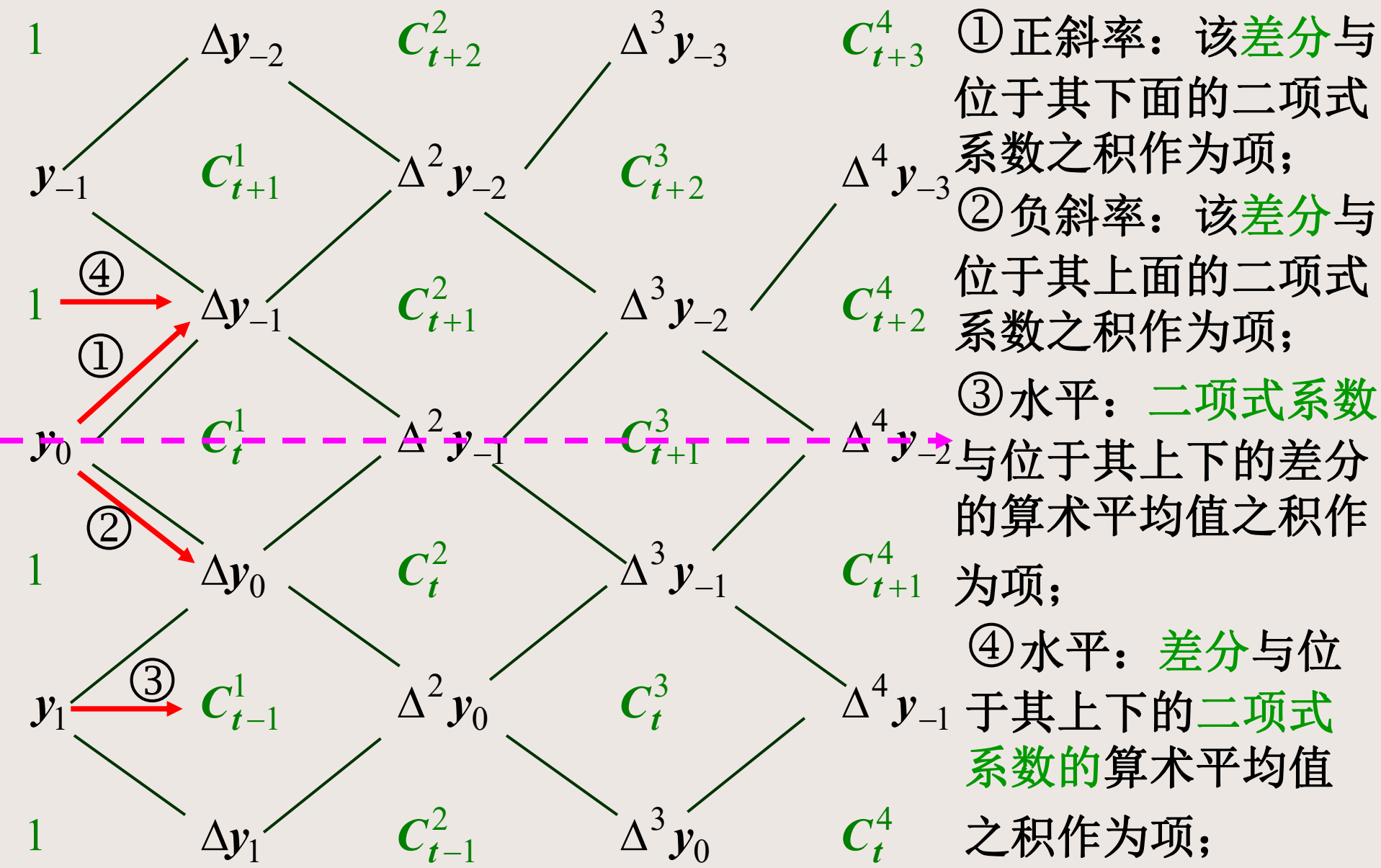
例5. 7已知下述数值表, 求当  $x=6.1$  时对应的函数值。

$x$	$y$	$\Delta y$	$\Delta^2 y$	$\Delta^3 y$
6.00	1.8727	0.00612305		
6.04	1.8789	0.00608587	-0.00003718	
$x=6.1$	1.8849	0.00604912	-0.00003675	0.00000043
6.12	1.8910	0.00601282	-0.00003630	0.00000045
6.16	1.8970			

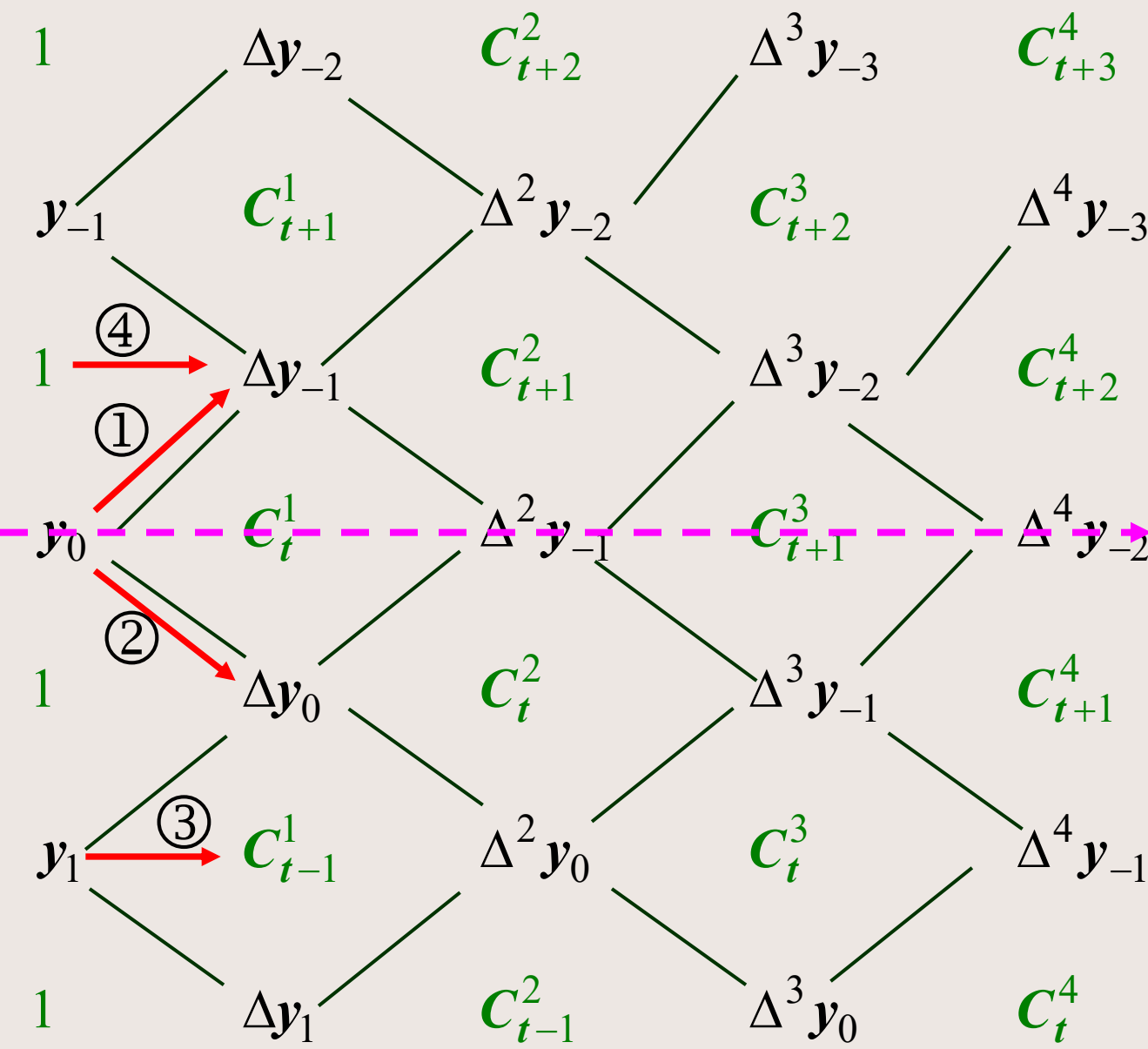
$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= 0.04 \\
 x_0 &= 6.08 \\
 t &= \frac{6.1 - 6.08}{0.04} \\
 &= 0.5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &\approx 1.8849 + \frac{0.5}{1!} * \frac{0.00608587 + 0.00604912}{2} \\
 &\quad + \frac{0.5^2}{2!} * (-0.00003675) + \frac{0.5 * (0.5^2 - 1)}{3!} * \frac{0.00000043 + 0.00000045}{2} \\
 &= 1.88802239
 \end{aligned}$$

## § 2.3 费雷瑟图表及使用方法



## § 2.3 费雷瑟图表及使用方法



⑤对每一条从右到左的连接线，可按照该线段从左到右地相交于差分的规则1—4计算项后乘 $-1$ 。

⑥沿任何闭路径环绕时，按规则1—5所得各项之和为0。

⑦对起于函数列的某个函数值和终止于同一个差分的任何路径，按照规则1—5建立的插值公式等价。