

§ 2.5 贝塞尔插值公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_n(x) = & \frac{y_0 + y_1}{2} + \frac{c_t^1 + c_{t-1}^1}{2} \Delta y_0 + c_t^2 \frac{\Delta^2 y_0 + \Delta^2 y_{-1}}{2} + \dots \\
 & + \frac{c_{t+k-1}^{2k-1} + c_{t+k-2}^{2k-1}}{2} \Delta^{2k-1} y_{-k+1} + c_{t+k-1}^{2k} \frac{\Delta^{2k} y_{-k+1} + \Delta^{2k} y_{-k}}{2} + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

x_{-1}	y_{-1}						
	1	Δy_{-1}		$\Delta^3 y_{-2}$		$\Delta^5 y_{-3}$	
x_0	y_0	c_t^1	$\Delta^2 y_{-1}$	c_{t+1}^3	$\Delta^4 y_{-2}$	c_{t+2}^5	$\Delta^6 y_{-3}$
	1	Δy_0	c_t^2	$\Delta^3 y_{-1}$	c_{t+1}^4	$\Delta^5 y_{-2}$	c_{t+2}^6
x_1	y_1	c_{t-1}^1	$\Delta^2 y_0$	c_t^3	$\Delta^4 y_{-1}$	c_{t+1}^5	$\Delta^6 y_{-3}$

斯梯林

贝塞尔

§ 2.5 贝塞尔插值公式

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



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

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

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

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

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

§ 2.5 贝塞尔插值公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_n(x) = & \frac{y_0 + y_1}{2} + \frac{1}{1!} \left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right) \Delta y_0 + \frac{t^{[2]}}{2!} \frac{\Delta^2 y_{-1} + \Delta^2 y_0}{2} + \frac{1}{3!} \left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right) t^{[2]} \Delta^3 y_{-1} \\
 & + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2k-1)!} \left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right) (t+k-2)^{[2k-2]} \Delta^{2k-1} y_{-k+1} \\
 & + \frac{(t+k-1)^{[2k]}}{(2k)!} \frac{\Delta^{2k} y_{-k} + \Delta^{2k} y_{-k+1}}{2} + \cdots
 \end{aligned}$$

注意观察通式
变化的规律

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

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

§ 2.5 贝塞尔插值公式

当 $t=1/2$ 时，贝塞尔公式变为：

$$P_n(x) = \frac{y_0 + y_1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{\Delta^2 y_{-1} + \Delta^2 y_0}{2} + \frac{3}{128} \frac{\Delta^4 y_{-2} + \Delta^4 y_{-1}}{2} - \frac{5}{1024} \frac{\Delta^6 y_{-3} + \Delta^6 y_{-2}}{2} \\ + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{[1 \times 3 \times 5 \times \dots \times (2n-1)]^2}{2^{2n} (2n)!} \frac{\Delta^{2n} y_{-n} + \Delta^{2n} y_{-n+1}}{2} + \dots$$

称为中点贝塞尔插值公式。可利用该公式来加密表格值。

斯梯林插值公式和贝塞尔插值公式都称为中心差分公式，它们都可用于 x 位于插值区间中部插值计算用。

§ 2.5 贝塞尔插值公式

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

§ 2.5 贝塞尔插值公式

例5.8 已知数值表，求 $\sin 0.57$ 的近似值

x	$\sin x$	Δy	$\Delta^2 y$	$\Delta^3 y$
0.4	0.38942			
0.5	0.47943	0.09001	-0.00480	
0.6	0.56464	0.08521	-0.00563	-0.00083
0.7	0.64422	0.07958		

$$x_0 = 0.5$$

$$t = \frac{x - x_0}{h} = \frac{0.57 - 0.5}{0.1} = 0.7$$

$$P_3(0.57) = \frac{y_0 + y_1}{2} + \frac{1}{1!} \left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right) \Delta y_0 + \frac{t^{[2]}}{2!} \frac{\Delta^2 y_{-1} + \Delta^2 y_0}{2} + \frac{1}{3!} \left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right) t^{[2]} \Delta^3 y_{-1}$$

0.4794
0.5646

$t = 0.7$
 $\Delta y_0 = 0.085$

$t(t-1)$
 $t = 0.7$

$\Delta^2 y_{-1} = -0.00480$
 $\Delta^2 y_0 = -0.00563$

$\Delta^3 y_{-1} = -0.00083$

$$\sin 0.57 \approx P_3(0.57)$$

§ 2.5 贝塞尔插值公式

斯梯林插值公式和贝塞尔插值公式的区别：

◆插值节点相对于 x 的对称分布-斯梯林插值

$$|t| = \left| \frac{x - x_0}{h} \right| \leq \frac{1}{4} \quad \begin{array}{l} x \text{ 靠近某插值节点的对称分布} \\ \text{插值公式截止到偶阶差分} \end{array}$$

◆插值节点相对于 x 的对称分布-贝塞尔插值

$$\left| t - \frac{1}{2} \right| = \left| \frac{x - x_0}{h} - \frac{1}{2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{4} \quad \begin{array}{l} x \text{ 靠近相邻两节点的中点时} \\ \text{插值公式截止到奇阶差分} \end{array}$$

§ 3 不等距节点下的拉格朗日插值

3.1 公式的建立

思路:根据差商公式,求得的 $f(x)$ 即可。

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

§ 3 不等距节点下的拉格朗日插值

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2) \dots (x-x_n)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)(x_0-x_n)} f(x_0) \quad l_i(x) \\ &+ \dots + \frac{(x-x_0) \dots (x-x_{i-1})(x-x_{i+1}) \dots (x-x_n)}{(x_i-x_0) \dots (x_i-x_{i-1})(x_i-x_{i+1}) \dots (x_i-x_n)} f(x_i) \\ &\dots + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1) \dots (x-x_{n-1})}{(x_n-x_0)(x_n-x_1) \dots (x_n-x_{n-1})} f(x_n) + R_n(x) \\ &= L_n(x) + R_n(x) \end{aligned}$$

拉格朗日
插值公式

$$R_n(x) = (x-x_0)(x-x_1) \dots (x-x_n) f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, x]$$

§ 3 不等距节点下的拉格朗日插值

$$l_i(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)\cdots(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_{i+1})\cdots(x-x_n)}{(x_i-x_0)\cdots(x_i-x_{i-1})(x_i-x_{i+1})\cdots(x_i-x_n)}$$

3.2 拉格朗日插值公式的系数表达式

$$l_i(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n \left(\frac{x-x_j}{x_i-x_j} \right)$$

$$l_i(x) = \frac{x-x_0}{x_i-x_0} \cdots \frac{x-x_{i-1}}{x_i-x_{i-1}} \cdots \frac{x-x_{i+1}}{x_i-x_{i+1}} \cdots \frac{x-x_n}{x_i-x_n}$$

$$l_i(x) = \frac{\prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n (x-x_j)}{\prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n (x_i-x_j)}$$

$$l_i(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)\cdots(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_{i+1})\cdots(x-x_n)}{(x_i-x_0)\cdots(x_i-x_{i-1})(x_i-x_{i+1})\cdots(x_i-x_n)}$$

§ 3 不等距节点下的拉格朗日插值

$$l_i(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_{i+1})\dots(x-x_n)}{(x_i-x_0)\dots(x_i-x_{i-1})(x_i-x_{i+1})\dots(x_i-x_n)}$$

$$l_i(x) = \frac{\omega_{n+1}(x)}{\omega'_{n+1}(x_i)(x-x_i)} \quad \omega_{n+1}(x) = (x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_n)$$

$$l_i(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_{i+1})\dots(x-x_n)}{(x_i-x_0)\dots(x_i-x_{i-1})(x_i-x_{i+1})\dots(x_i-x_n)} \cdot \frac{x-x_i}{x-x_i}$$

$$= \frac{\omega_{n+1}(x)}{(x_i-x_0)\dots(x_i-x_{i-1})(x_i-x_{i+1})\dots(x_i-x_n)(x-x_i)}$$

§ 3 不等距节点下的拉格朗日插值

$$\omega_{n+1}(x) = (x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_n)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\omega'_{n+1}(x) &= \{[(x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_{i+1})\dots(x-x_n)] \cdot (x-x_i)\}' \\&= \cancel{(x-x_i)}' [(x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_{i+1})\dots(x-x_n)] \\&\quad + (x-x_i) [(x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_{i+1})\dots(x-x_n)]' \\&= [(x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_{i+1})\dots(x-x_n)] \\&\quad + \cancel{(x-x_i)} [\cancel{(x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_{i+1})\dots(x-x_n)}]' \\ \omega'_{n+1}(x_i) &= [(x_i-x_0)\dots(x_i-x_{i-1})(x_i-x_{i+1})\dots(x_i-x_n)]\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore l_i(x) = \frac{\omega_{n+1}(x)}{\omega'_{n+1}(x_i)(x-x_i)}$$

§ 3 不等距节点下的拉格朗日插值

$$l_i(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_{i+1})\dots(x-x_n)}{(x_i-x_0)\dots(x_i-x_{i-1})(x_i-x_{i+1})\dots(x_i-x_n)}$$

$$l_i(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x=x_j \neq x_i \\ 1 & x=x_i \end{cases}$$

$$L_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x) y_i$$

设 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n 为 $n+1$ 个互异节点, $l_i(x) (i=0, 1, \dots, n)$ 为这组节点上的Lagrange插值基函数, 试证明:

$$\sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x) \equiv 1$$

§ 3 不等距节点下的拉格朗日插值

证明：如果 $f(x)=1$,则 $n+1$ 个节点处的值均为1, 则它的 n 次插值多项式为：
$$L_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x)$$

对任意 x , 插值余项为：

$$R_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{f^{n+1}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega_{n+1}(x) = 0$$

则
$$L_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x) = f(x) = 1$$

§ 3 不等距节点下的拉格朗日插值

例5.4 已知 $x=1,4,9$ 的平方根值, 用拉格朗日插值公式求 $7^{1/2}$

$$\text{解: } L_2(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)} f(x_0) + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)} f(x_1) + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)} f(x_2)$$

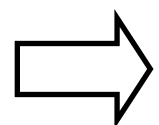
$$x_0=1, x_1=4, x_2=9 \quad f(x_0)=1, f(x_1)=2, f(x_2)=3$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_2(7) &= \frac{(7-4)(7-9)}{(1-4)(1-9)} * 1 + \frac{(7-1)(7-9)}{(4-1)(4-9)} * 2 \\ &\quad + \frac{(7-1)(7-4)}{(9-1)(9-4)} * 3 \\ &= 2.7 \end{aligned}$$

§ 3.3 拉格朗日插值计算中的舍入误差

$$L_n^*(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n l_i^*(x) y_i^*$$

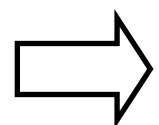
带星号的表达式为精确值



$$\underline{L_n(x) + \epsilon} = \sum_{i=0}^n (l_i(x) + \Delta l_i)(y_i + \Delta y_i)$$

高阶量可以略去

$$= \sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x) y_i + \sum_{i=0}^n [\Delta y_i l_i(x) + \Delta l_i + \Delta l_i \Delta y_i]$$



$$|\epsilon| = \left| \sum_{i=0}^n [l_i(x) \cdot \Delta y_i + \Delta l_i \cdot y_i] \right| \leq \sum_{i=0}^n (|\Delta y_i| |l_i(x)| + |\Delta l_i| |y_i|)$$

当 $|\Delta y_i| = |\Delta l_i| = \Delta$ 时 $|\epsilon| \leq \sum_{i=0}^n (|l_i(x)| + |y_i|) \cdot \Delta$

当 $l_i(x)$ 为精确值时, $|\Delta l_i| = 0$ $|\epsilon| \leq (\sum_{i=0}^n |l_i(x)|) \cdot |\Delta y|$

§ 3.3 拉格朗日插值计算中的舍入误差

$$\sum_{i=0}^n |l_i(x)| \begin{cases} = \sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x) = 1, l_i(x) \text{全部大于} 0 \\ > 1, l_i(x) \text{部分大于} 0, \text{部分小于} 0 \end{cases}$$

当拉格朗日插值公式中有负系数出现时，会放大 y_i 的舍入误差。

§ 3.3 拉格朗日插值计算中的舍入误差

例5.10 估计用线性插值法计算 $\lg 47$ 时的误差限。

解：应用 $n=1$ 的拉格朗日插值公式 $y = \frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_1} y_0 + \frac{x-x_0}{x_1-x_0} y_1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{取 } x_0=45, x_1=48, y=\lg 47 &= \frac{47-48}{45-48} y_0 + \frac{47-45}{48-45} y_1 \\ &= 0.3333333 y_0 + 0.6666667 y_1 = 1.671898401 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |R_1(x)| &= \left| \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \right| |(x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_n)| \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{2} \lg'' \xi \cdot (x-x_0)(x-x_1) \right| \quad (\xi \in [45, 48]) \end{aligned}$$

$$(\lg x)' = \frac{1}{x} \lg e \quad (\lg x)'' = \left(\frac{1}{x} \lg e \right)' = -\frac{\lg e}{x^2} = -\frac{0.43}{x^2}$$

§ 3.3 拉格朗日插值计算中的舍入误差

$$R_1(x) \leq \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{0.43}{45^2} \times (47-45)(47-48) \right| = 0.2 \times 10^{-3}$$

截断误差

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon = \sum_{i=0}^n (|a_i(x)| + |y_i|) \cdot \Delta &= (0.3333333 + 1.6532126) \times 0.5 \times 10^{-7} \\ &\quad + (0.6666667 + 1.6812413) \times 0.5 \times 10^{-7} \\ &\approx 0.2 \times 10^{-6} \end{aligned}$$

舍入误差

总误差为: $\epsilon = 0.2 \times 10^{-3} + 0.2 \times 10^{-6} = 0.2 \times 10^{-3}$

对于 $y=1.671898401$ 可取 $y=1.672$

§ 3.3 拉格朗日插值计算中的舍入误差

- 例5.11 有8位 $\sin x$ 的函数表，采用拉格朗日插值公式求1.75时的函数近似值，问公式应取几项？

- 解：采用尝试法确定公式项数

- (1) 取 $x_0=1.74, x_1=1.76$,

$$L_1(x) = \frac{1.75-1.76}{1.74-1.76}y_0 + \frac{1.75-1.74}{1.76-1.74}y_1 = \frac{1}{2}(y_0 + y_1)$$

$$|R_1(1.75)| = \left| \frac{\sin''(\xi)}{2!} \right| |(1.75-1.74)(1.75-1.76)|$$

$$\leq 0.5|(1.75-1.74)(1.75-1.76)| = 0.5 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\in \leq 0.5 \times (0.5 \times 10^{-8} + 0.5 \times 10^{-8}) = 0.5 \times 10^{-8}$$

§ 3.3 拉格朗日插值计算中的舍入误差

(2) 取 $x_0=1.74, x_1=1.76, x_2=1.78$,

$$\begin{aligned} L_2(x) &= \frac{(1.75-1.76)(1.75-1.78)}{(1.74-1.76)(1.74-1.78)} y_0 \\ &+ \frac{(1.75-1.74)(1.75-1.78)}{(1.76-1.74)(1.76-1.78)} y_1 + \frac{(1.75-1.74)(1.75-1.76)}{(1.78-1.74)(1.78-1.76)} y_2 \\ &= 0.375y_0 + 0.75y_1 - 0.125y_2 \\ |R_2(1.75)| &= \left| \frac{\sin'''(\xi)}{3!} \right| |(1.75-1.74)(1.75-1.76)(1.75-1.78)| \\ &\leq 0.5 \times 10^{-6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\epsilon \leq (0.375 + 0.75 + 0.125) \times 0.5 \times 10^{-8} = 0.625 \times 10^{-8}$$

§ 3.3 拉格朗日插值计算中的舍入误差

(3) 取 $x_0=1.72$, $x_1=1.74$, $x_2=1.76$, $x_3=1.78$,

$$L_3(x) = -0.062575y_0 + 0.5625y_1 + 0.5625y_2 - 0.0625y_3$$

$$|R_2(1.75)| \leq \frac{1}{3!} |(1.75-1.72)(1.75-1.74)(1.75-1.76)(1.75-1.78)|$$

$$= 0.375 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$\epsilon \leq (0.0625 + 0.5625 + 0.5625 + 0.0625) \times 0.5 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$= 0.625 \times 10^{-8}$$

取四项比较恰当.此时符合误差分配原则。

§ 4 等距节点下的拉格朗日插值公式

◆等距节点下的拉格朗日插值公式

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_i = x_0 + ih \Rightarrow x_i - ih = x_0 \\ t = \frac{x - x_0}{h} \end{array} \right\} t = \frac{x - (x_i - ih)}{h} \Rightarrow t = \frac{x - x_i + ih}{h}$$

$$\Rightarrow x - x_0 + x_0 - x_i = th - ih \Rightarrow x - x_i = h(t - i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_n(x) &= \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i+1}) \dots (x - x_n)}{(x_i - x_0)(x_i - x_1) \dots (x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1}) \dots (x_i - x_n)} f(x_i) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{th(t-1)h \dots (t-\overline{i-1})h(t-\overline{i+1})h \dots (t-n)h}{ih(i-1)h \dots 2h1h(-1)h \dots (-(n-i))h} f(x_i) \end{aligned}$$

§ 4 等距节点下的拉格朗日插值公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{t(t-1)\cdots(t-\bar{i}-1)(t-\bar{i}+1)\cdots(t-n)}{\boxed{i(i-1)\cdots 2\ 1}(-1)\cdots(-(n-i))} f(x_i) \\
 &= \sum_{i=0}^n \boxed{\frac{t(t-1)\cdots(t-\bar{i}-1)(t-\bar{i}+1)\cdots(t-n)}{i!(-1)^{n-i}(n-i)!}} \boxed{\frac{(t-i)}{(t-i)}} f(x_i) \\
 &= \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{(-1)^{n-i} \boxed{t^{[n+1]}}}{i!(n-i)!(t-i)} f(x_i)
 \end{aligned}$$

§ 4 等距节点下的分段线性插值

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n} \quad x_i = x_0 + ih$$

1. 等距零次多项式插值

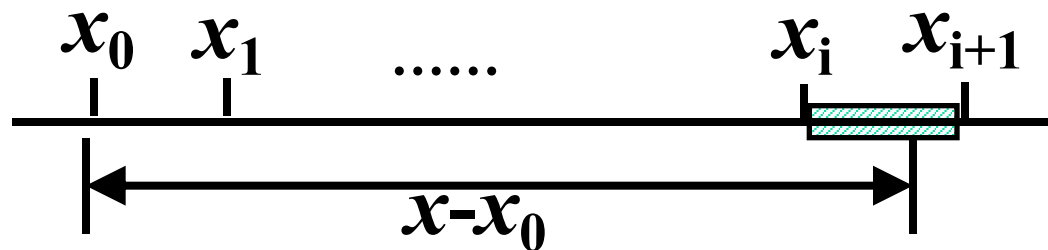
$$y = \begin{cases} y_0 & (x_0 \leq x < x_1) \\ y_1 & (x_1 \leq x < x_2) \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ y_n & (x_{n-1} \leq x < x_n) \end{cases}$$

$$i = \left[\frac{x - x_0}{h} \right]$$

§ 4 分段插值

2. 分段线性插值

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$



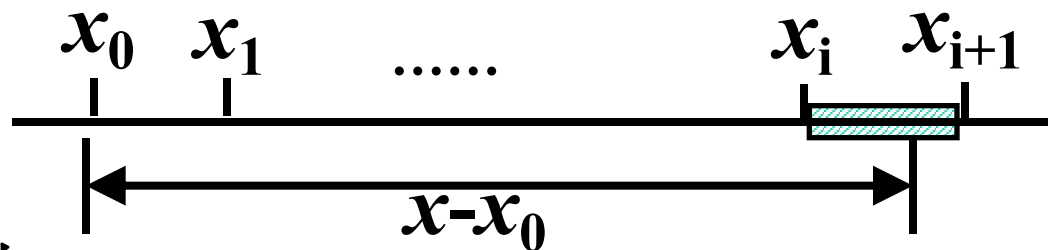
当 $n=1$ 时,

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} L_1(x) &= \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} y_0 + \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} y_1 = \frac{(t-1)h}{-h} y_0 + \frac{ht}{h} y_1 \\ &= y_0 + (y_1 - y_0)t \\ t &= \frac{x - x_0}{h} \end{aligned} \right.$$

§ 4 分段插值

2. 分段线性插值

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$



当 $x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$ 时,

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} L_1(x) &= \frac{x - x_{i+1}}{x_i - x_{i+1}} y_i + \frac{x - x_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i} y_{i+1} = \frac{(t-1)h}{-h} y_i + \frac{ht}{h} y_{i+1} \\ &= y_i + (y_{i+1} - y_i)t \\ t &= \frac{x - x_i}{h} \end{aligned} \right.$$

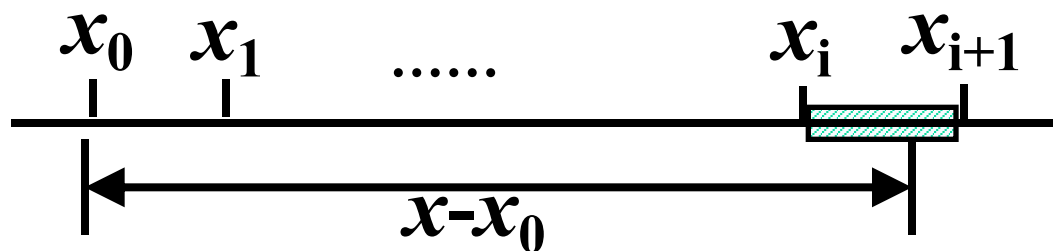
$$|R_1(x)| = \left| \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!} (x - x_i)(x - x_{i+1}) \right| \leq \left| \frac{M_2}{2} h^2 t(t-1) \right|_{t=\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{M_2}{8} h^2$$

§ 4 分段插值

2. 分段线性插值

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n} \quad x_i = x_0 + ih \quad x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}] \quad t = \frac{x - x_i}{h}$$

$$y(x) = y_i + (y_{i+1} - y_i)t$$



$$\frac{x - x_0}{h} = \frac{x - x_i + x_i - x_0}{h} = t + i$$

$$i = \left[\frac{x - x_0}{h} \right]$$

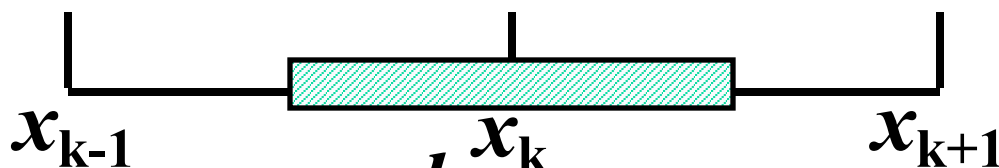
取整运算

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

取小数运算

§ 4 分段插值

设 $x_i = x_0 + ih$



3. 等距三点插值

$$x_k - \frac{h}{2} < x < x_k + \frac{h}{2} \quad k = \left[\frac{(x + \frac{h}{2}) - x_0}{h} \right] \quad t = \frac{x - x_k}{h}$$

$$L_2(x) = \frac{(x-x_k)(x-x_{k+1})}{(x_{k-1}-x_k)(x_{k-1}-x_{k+1})} y_{k-1} + \frac{(x-x_{k-1})(x-x_{k+1})}{(x_k-x_{k-1})(x_k-x_{k+1})} y_k \\ + \frac{(x-x_{k-1})(x-x_k)}{(x_{k+1}-x_{k-1})(x_{k+1}-x_k)} y_{k+1}$$

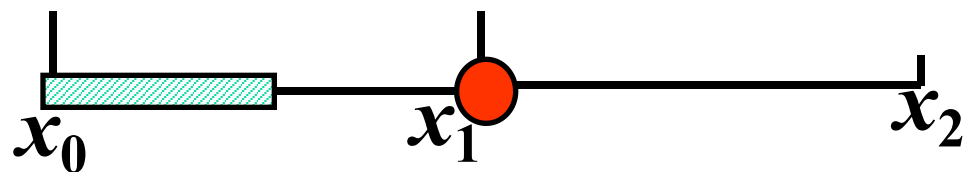
$$= \frac{th(t-1)h}{-h(-2h)} y_{k-1} + \frac{(t+1)h(t-1)h}{h(-h)} y_k + \frac{(t+1)h th}{2h h} y_{k+1}$$

$$= \frac{t(t-1)}{2} y_{k-1} + \frac{(t^2-1)}{-1} y_k + \frac{(t+1)t}{2} y_{k+1}$$

§ 4 分段插值

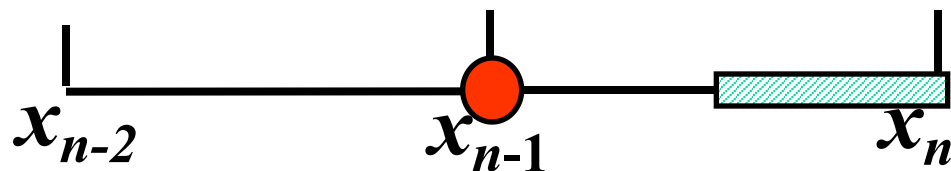
$$k = \left\lfloor \frac{(x + \frac{h}{2}) - x_0}{h} \right\rfloor$$

$$t = \frac{x - x_k}{h} = \frac{x - (x_0 + kh)}{h} = \frac{(x - x_0) - kh}{h} = \frac{(x - x_0)}{h} - k$$



$$x \leq x_0 + h/2, k \leq 1$$

$$x_k = x_1$$



$$x \geq x_{n-1} + h/2, k \geq n$$

$$x_k = x_{n-1}$$

或者利用 x_0, x_1, x_2 的三点插值公式计算出 y_{-1} , 然后使用 x_{-1}, x_0, x_1 来计算 x ;

§ 5 插值公式的唯一性及其应用

5.1 插值公式的唯一性

条件：插值节点相同

反证法：

假设有两个不同的插值多项式 $P_n(x), Q_n(x)$ ，则

$G_n(x) = P_n(x) - Q_n(x)$ 为次数不超过 n 的多项式，根据插值条件可知， $G_n(x)$ 有 $n+1$ 个零点。与其为不超过 n 次的多项式相矛盾。所以插值公式唯一。

§ 5 插值公式的唯一性及其应用

5.2 插值公式的应用

不等距节点的情况：

- ◆ 牛顿基本差商公式在精度不够的情况下，需再增加一个节点时，只需在原来的结果上增加一项。
- ◆ 采用拉格朗日插值公式时，则都要重新计算。
- ◆ 在估算结果的舍入误差时，使用拉格朗日插值公式比较容易。

等距节点的情况：

- ◆ 靠近表头：牛顿前向插值
- ◆ 靠近表末：牛顿后向插值
- ◆ 插值区间的中部：斯梯林插值或者贝塞尔插值。



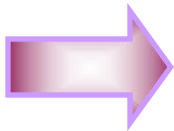
§ 6 反插值

◆ 正插值：已知 $x \rightarrow$ 求 y

◆ 反插值：已知 $y \rightarrow$ 求 x 

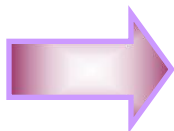
◆ 1. 使用反函数的插值法 $y = f(x), x = f(y)$

x	x_0	x_1	\dots	x_n
y	y_0	y_1	\dots	y_n



y	y_0	y_1	\dots	y_n
x	x_0	x_1	\dots	x_n

$$L_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{(x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_{i+1})\dots(x-x_n)}{(x_i-x_0)\dots(x_i-x_{i-1})(x_i-x_{i+1})\dots(x_i-x_n)} y_i$$


$$x = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{(y-y_0)\dots(y-y_{i-1})(y-y_{i+1})\dots(y-y_n)}{(y_i-y_0)\dots(y_i-y_{i-1})(y_i-y_{i+1})\dots(y_i-y_n)} x_i$$

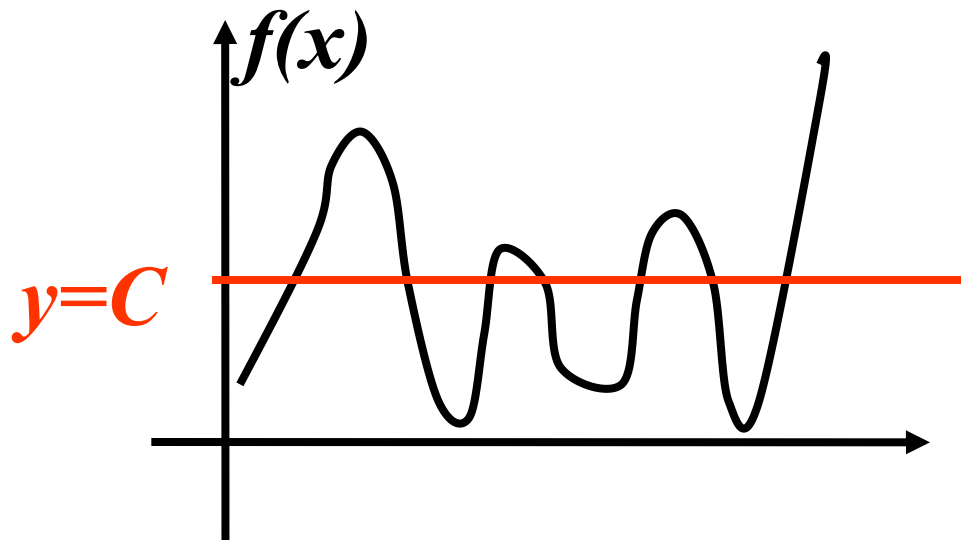
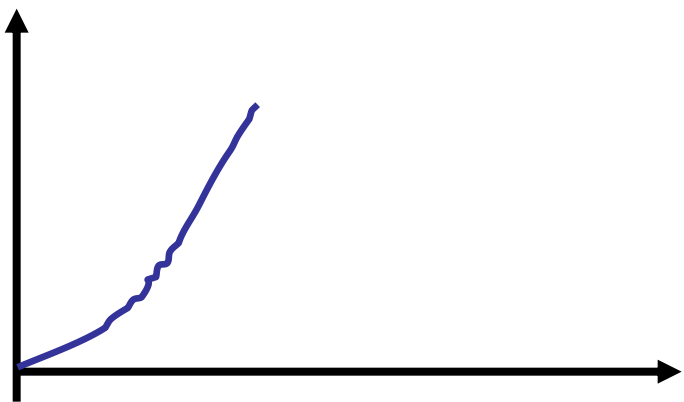
§ 6.1 使用反函数的插值法

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

$$x = x_0 + (y - y_0)\phi[y_1, y_0] + (y - y_0)(y - y_1)\phi[y_2, y_1, y_0] \\ + \dots + (y - y_0)(y - y_1)\dots(y - y_{n-1})\phi[y_n, y_{n-1}, \dots, y_0]$$


牛顿
基本
差商
公式

应用条件： $y=f(x)$ 是单调函数



§ 6.1 使用反函数的插值法


x	1.74	1.76	1.78	1.80	1.82
sinx	0.985719	0.982154	0.978196	0.97847	0.969109

例5.15 给出sinx的函数表，对y=0.980000000利用y=sinx的反函数进行反插值. 

$$x = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{(y-y_0)(y-y_1)\dots(y-y_n)}{(y_i-y_0)(y_i-y_1)\dots(y_i-y_n)} x_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(0.98-y_1)(0.98-y_2)(0.98-y_3)}{(y_0-y_1)(y_0-y_2)(y_0-y_3)} \times 1.74 + \frac{(0.98-y_0)(0.98-y_2)(0.98-y_3)}{(y_1-y_0)(y_1-y_2)(y_1-y_3)} \times 1.76 \\ &+ \frac{(0.98-y_0)(0.98-y_1)(0.98-y_3)}{(y_2-y_0)(y_2-y_1)(y_2-y_3)} \times 1.78 + \frac{(0.98-y_0)(0.98-y_1)(0.98-y_2)}{(y_3-y_0)(y_3-y_1)(y_3-y_2)} \times 1.80 \\ &= 1.77113820 \end{aligned}$$

§ 6.1 使用反函数的插值法

例5.16 已知 $f(x)=x^3-3x^2-x+9$ 的函数值，求方程 $f(x)=0$ 在区间 $[-1.7,-1.3]$ 上的根的近似值。 

解：建立反函数的差商表

y	x	$\phi[y_i, y_{i+1}]$	$\phi[y_i, y_{i+1}, y_{i+2}]$	$\phi[y_i, y_{i+1}, y_{i+2}, y_{i+3}]$	$\phi[y_i, y_{i+1}, y_{i+2}, y_{i+3}]$
3.033	-1.3	0.0795545 0.0752445 0.0712758 0.0676133	0.0030763 0.0028044 0.0025630	0.0001753 0.0001575	0.0000104
1.776	-1.4				
0.375	-1.5				
-1.176	-1.6				
-2.883	-1.7				

$$P(y) = -1.3 + (y - 3.033) \times 0.0795545 + (y - 3.033) \times (y - 1.776) \times 0.0030763 + (y - 3.033) \times (y - 1.776) \times (y - 2.883) \times 0.0001753 + \dots$$

$$x = P(0) = -1.525097$$

§ 6.2 利用插值多项式反插法

$$y = P(x) = f(x_0) + (x-x_0)f[x_1, x_0] + (x-x_0)(x-x_1)f[x_2, x_1, x_0] \\ + \dots + (x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_{n-1})f[x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_0]$$

$$\Rightarrow y - f(x_0) - (x-x_0)(x-x_1)f[x_2, x_1, x_0] \\ - \dots - (x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_{n-1})f[x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_0] = (x-x_0)f[x_1, x_0]$$

$$\Rightarrow x = x_0 + \frac{y - f(x_0)}{f[x_1, x_0]} - \frac{f[x_2, x_1, x_0]}{f[x_1, x_0]}(x-x_0)(x-x_1) \\ - \dots - \frac{f[x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_0]}{f[x_1, x_0]}(x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_{n-1}) = \phi(x)$$

§ 6.2 利用插值多项式反插法

$$\star x^{(0)} = m_1$$

$$\star x^{(1)} = m_1 + m_2(x^{(0)} - x_0)(x^{(0)} - x_1) = \phi(x^{(0)})$$

$$\star x^{(2)} = m_1 + m_2(x^{(1)} - x_0)(x^{(1)} - x_1) + m_3(x^{(1)} - x_0)(x^{(1)} - x_1)(x^{(1)} - x_1)$$

★

$$\star x^{(n-1)} = \phi(x^{(n-2)})$$

$$\star x^{(n)} = \phi(x^{(n-1)})$$

★

§ 6.2 利用插值多项式反插法

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

➡ $y - f(x_0) = (x - x_0)f[x_1, x_0] + (x - x_0)(x - x_1)f[x_2, x_1, x_0] \\ - \dots - (x - x_0)(x - x_1)\dots(x - x_{n-1})f[x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_0]$

➡ $y - f(x_0) = (x - x_0)\{f[x_1, x_0] + (x - x_1)f[x_2, x_1, x_0] \\ - \dots - (x - x_1)\dots(x - x_{n-1})f[x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_0]\}$

➡ $x =$

$\phi(x)$

$$x_0 + \frac{y - f(x_0)}{f[x_1, x_0] + (x - x_1)f[x_2, x_1, x_0] - \dots - (x - x_1)\dots(x - x_{n-1})f[x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_0]}$$

§ 6.2 利用插值多项式反插法

$$x^{(0)} = x_0 + \frac{y - f(x_0)}{f[x_1, x_0]}$$

$$x^{(1)} = x_0 + \frac{y - f(x_0)}{f[x_0, x_1] + (x^{(0)} - x_1)f[x_0, x_1, x_2]} = \phi(x^{(0)})$$

$$x^{(2)} = x_0 + \frac{y - f(x_0)}{f[x_0, x_1] + (x^{(1)} - x_1)f[x_0, x_1, x_2] + (x^{(1)} - x_1)(x^{(1)} - x_2)f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]} \\ = \phi(x^{(1)})$$

.....

$$x^{(n-1)} = \phi(x^{(n-2)})$$

$$x^{(n)} = \phi(x^{(n-1)})$$

§ 6.2 利用插值多项式反插法

✦ 等距情况下，可以选择牛顿前向插值公式 $t = \frac{x - x_0}{h}$

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

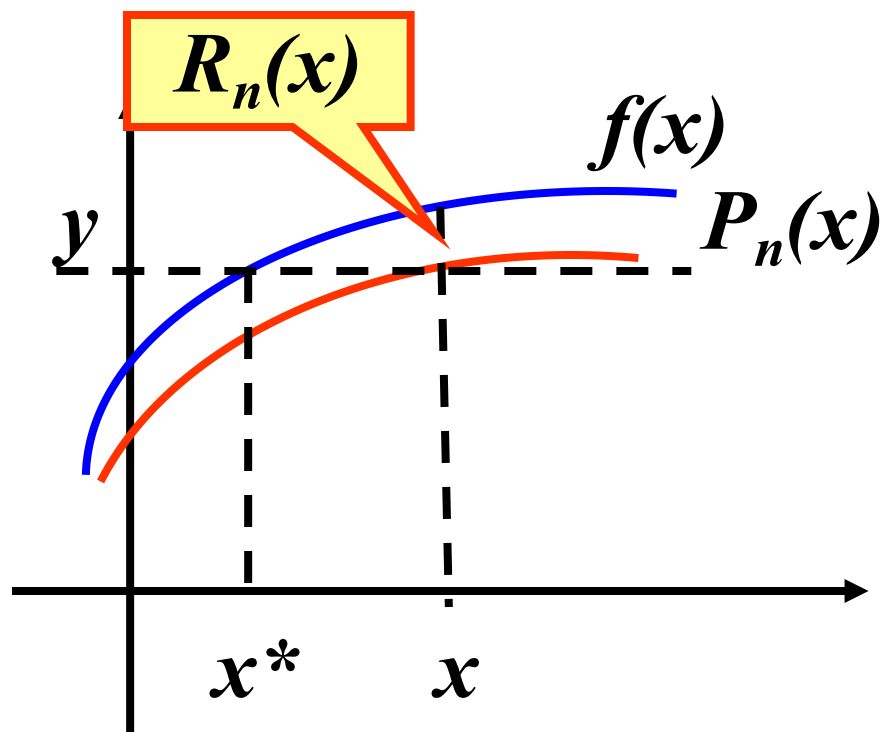
$$y - y_0 = t \cdot \Delta y_0 + t(t-1) \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2!} + \dots + t(t-1) \dots (t-n+1) \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n!}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} t &= \frac{y - y_0}{\Delta y_0} - t(t-1) \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2! \Delta y_0} - \dots - t(t-1) \dots (t-n+1) \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n! \Delta y_0} = \phi(t) \\ t &= \frac{y - y_0}{\Delta y_0 + (t-1) \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2!} + \dots + (t-1) \dots (t-n+1) \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n!}} = \phi(t) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$x \approx x_0 + th$$

§ 6.2 利用插值多项式反插法

◆ 讨论余式的大小



$$f(x^*) = y$$

$$P_n(x) = y$$

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

$$f(x) - f(x^*) = R_n(x)$$

$$f'(\xi)(x - x^*) = R_n(x)$$

$$|x^* - x| \leq \frac{|R_n(x)|}{m_1} = \frac{M_{n+1}}{m_1(n+1)!} |\Pi_{n+1}(x)|, m_1 \leq |f'(x)|$$

§ 6.2 利用插值多项式反插法

例5.17 求方程 $x^5-5x+3=0$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上的根。

x	y	Δy_i	$\Delta^2 y_i$	$\Delta^3 y_i$	$\Delta^4 y_i$
0.5	0.53125				
0.6	0.07776	-0.45349	-0.04380		
0.7	-0.33193	-0.40969	-0.06930	-0.02550	
0.8	-0.67232	-0.34039	-0.10320	-0.03390	-0.0084
0.9	-0.90951	-0.23719			

取 $x_0=0.6$,
 $y=0$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &= \frac{y-y_0}{\Delta y_0} - t(t-1) \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2! \Delta y_0} - \dots - t(t-1) \dots (t-n-1) \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n! \Delta y_0} \\
 &= \frac{-0.07776}{-0.4096} - t(t-1) \frac{0.06930}{2 * (-0.4096)} - t(t-1)(t-2) \frac{0.03390}{3! * (-0.4096)}
 \end{aligned}$$

§ 6.2 利用插值多项式反插法

- $t = 0.18980 + 0.08458t(t-1) + 0.01379t(t-1)(t-2)$
- $t_0 = 0.18980$
- $t_1 = 0.18980 + 0.08458 * 0.18980 (0.18980 - 1)$
 $= 0.17679$
- $t_2 = 0.18980 + 0.08458 * 0.17679(0.17679 - 1)$
 $+ 0.01379 * 0.17679 (0.17679 - 1)(0.17679 - 2)$
 $= 0.18115$
- $t_3 = 0.18980 + 0.08458 * 0.18115(0.18115 - 1)$
 $+ 0.01379 * 0.18115 (0.18115 - 1)(0.18115 - 2)$
 $= 0.18097$
- $t_4 = 0.18098 \quad t_5 = 0.18098$
- $x \approx x_0 + th = 0.6 + 0.18098 * 0.1 = 0.618098$

§ 7 埃尔米特插值多项式

- 问题提出：
 - 不仅要求函数值重合，而且要求若干阶导数也重合
 - 目的：提高插值函数曲线的光滑度、使插值函数和被插函数的密合程度更好
- **Hermite**插值要构造的插值函数不但在给定的节点上取已知函数值，还要在插值节点上具有给定的导数值

§ 7 埃尔米特插值多项式

- 在节点 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n 上已知下列函数值与导数值:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} y_0, y_0', y_0'', \dots, y_0^{(m_0)} & m_0 + 1 \\ y_1, y_1', y_1'', \dots, y_1^{(m_1)} & m_1 + 1 \\ \dots & \\ y_n, y_n', y_n'', \dots, y_n^{(m_n)} & m_n + 1 \end{array} \right. \sum_{i=0}^n (m_i + 1) = m + 1$$

根据 $m+1$ 个条件, 可以确定一个 m 次多项式:

$$P_m(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_m x^m$$

§ 7 埃尔米特插值多项式

$$P_m(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \cdots + a_mx^m$$

它应满足下式

埃米特型插值多项式

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{k=0}^m x_i^k a_k = y_i \\ \sum_{k=1}^m k x_i^{k-1} a_k = y'_i \\ \dots \\ \sum_{k=m_i}^m k(k-1)\cdots(k-m_i+1)x_i^{k-m_i} a_k = y_i^{(m_i)} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_0, y'_0, y''_0, \cdots, y_0^{(m_0)} \\ y_1, y'_1, y''_1, \cdots, y_1^{(m_1)} \\ \dots \\ y_n, y'_n, y''_n, \cdots, y_n^{(m_n)} \end{array} \right.$$

7.1 牛顿型埃米特插值公式

- 根据差商和导数的关系: $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!}$

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

$$f[\underbrace{x_0, x_0, \dots, x_0}_{n+1 \uparrow x_0}] = \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}$$

$$f[x_i, x_i] = \frac{f'(x_i)}{1!} = y'_i \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f[x_i, x_i] = \frac{f'(x_i)}{1!} = y'_i \\ f[x_i, x_i, x_i] = \frac{f''(x_i)}{2!} = y''_i / 2! \\ \dots \\ f[x_i, x_i, \dots, x_i] = \frac{f^{(m_i)}(x_i)}{m_i!} = y_i^{(m_i)} / m_i! \end{array} \right.$$

7.1 牛顿型埃米特插值公式

- 将每一节点的个数增加到(导数+1)个后，问题可归结为在 $n+1$ 个互异节点组上的插值问题：

$$\underbrace{\underbrace{x_0, x_0, \cdots, x_0}_{m_0+1}, \underbrace{x_1, x_1, \cdots, x_1}_{m_1+1}, \cdots, \underbrace{x_n, x_n, \cdots, x_n}_{m_n+1}}_m$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_m(x) = & f(x_0) + (x - x_0)f[x_0, x_0] + (x - x_0)^2 f[x_0, x_0, x_0] + \cdots \\ & + (x - x_0)^{m_0+1} f[x_0, \cdots, x_0, x_1] \\ & + (x - x_0)^{m_0+1} (x - x_1) f[x_0, \cdots, x_0, x_1, x_1] + \cdots + \\ & (x - x_0)^{m_0+1} (x - x_1)^{m_1+1} f[x_0, \cdots, x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_1, x_2] + \cdots + \\ & (x - x_0)^{m_0+1} (x - x_1)^{m_1+1} \cdots (x - x_n)^{m_n} f[x_0, \cdots, x_0, \cdots, x_n, \cdots, x_n] \end{aligned}$$

7.1 牛顿型埃米特插值公式

- 例5.14 已知数值表，求符合表值的埃米特插值公式

x	y	y'	y''
0	3	4	
1	5	6	7

x	y	一阶差商	二阶差商	三阶差商	四阶差商
0	3	$f[0,0] = f'(0) = 4$			
0	3		-2		
1	5	$f[0,1] = \frac{5-3}{1-0} = 2$		6	
1	5	$f[1,1] = f'(1) = 6$	4		-6.5
1	5	$f[1,1] = f'(1) = 6$	3.5	-0.5	
1	5				

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_4(x) &= 3 + (x-0) \times 4 + (x-0)^2 \times (-2) + (x-0)^2(x-1) \times 6 + (x-0)^2(x-1)^2 \times (-6.5) \\
 &= 3 + 4x - 2x^2 + 6x^2(x-1) - 6.5x^2(x-1)^2 = -6.5x^4 + 19x^3 - 14.5x^2 + 4x + 3
 \end{aligned}$$

7.2 降阶型埃米特插值公式

- 这是一种把高次插值多项式逐次转化为低次插值多项式的求取方法
- 例5.15求符合表值的埃米特插值公式

x	y	y'	y''
0	2	2	-10
1	1	-1	0
2	2	6	30

$$m=9-1=8$$

x	0	1	2
y	2	1	2

建立插值公式: $L_{21}(x) = x^2 - 2x + 2$

7.2 降阶型埃米特插值公式

$L_{21}(x) = x^2 - 2x + 2$, 则 $P_8(x) = L_{21}(x) + (x-0)(x-1)(x-2)P_5(x)$
求导:

$$P_8'(x) = 2x - 2 + (3x^2 - 6x + 2)P_5(x) + (x-0)(x-1)(x-2)P_5'(x)$$

$$P_8''(x) = 2 + (6x - 6)P_5(x) + 2(3x^2 - 6x + 2)P_5'(x)$$

$$+ (x-0)(x-1)(x-2)P_5''(x)$$

利用条件 $P_8'(0) = 2, P_8'(1) = -1, P_8'(2) = 6$

可得: $P_5(0) = 2, P_5(1) = 1, P_5(2) = 2$

利用条件: $P_8''(0) = -10, P_8''(1) = 0, P_8''(2) = 30$

可得: $P_5'(0) = 0, P_5'(1) = 1, P_5'(2) = 4$

7.2 降阶型埃米特插值公式

x	0	1	2
P₅(x)	2	1	2
P'₅(x)	0	1	4

$$L_{22} = x^2 - 2x + 2$$

$$P_5(x) = L_{22}(x) + (x-0)(x-1)(x-2)P_2(x)$$

$$P'_5(x) = (2x-2) + (3x^2-6x+2)P_2(x) + (x-0)(x-1)(x-2)P'_2(x)$$

$$P'_5(0) = 0, P'_5(1) = -1, P'_5(2) = 4 \text{ 代入,}$$

$$\text{可得: } P_2(0) = 1, P_2(1) = -1, P_2(2) = 1$$

7.2 降阶型埃米特插值公式

x	0	1	2
P₂(x)	1	-1	1

$$P_2(x) = L_{23}(x) = 2x^2 - 4x + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } P_5(x) &= L_{22}(x) + (x-0)(x-1)(x-2)P_2(x) \\ &= 2x^5 - 10x^4 + 17x^3 - 10x^2 + 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_8(x) &= L_{21}(x) + (x-0)(x-1)(x-2)P_5(x) \\ &= 2x^8 - 16x^7 + 51x^6 - 81x^5 + 64x^4 - 18x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x + 2 \end{aligned}$$

7.3 拉格朗日型埃米特插值

- 最常见的是要求在插值多项式与 $f(x)$ 在节点上具有相同函数值和一阶导数值, 即

- 要求: $P(x_i) = f(x_i), P'(x_i) = f'(x_i)$

$$\begin{cases} P_{2n+1}(x_i) = y_i \\ P'_{2n+1}(x_i) = y'_i \end{cases}, (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

7.3 拉格朗日型埃米特插值

- 构造类似于拉格朗日插值公式 $P(x_i) = f(x_i), P'(x_i) = f'(x_i)$

$$P_{2n+1}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n [\alpha_i(x)y_i + \beta_i(x)y'_i]$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_i(x_j) = \begin{cases} 0, j \neq i \\ 1, j = i \end{cases} \\ \alpha'_i(x_j) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (i, j = 0, 1, \dots, n)$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_i(x_j) = 0 \\ \beta'_i(x_j) = \begin{cases} 0, j \neq i \\ 1, j = i \end{cases} \end{cases} \quad (i, j = 0, 1, \dots, n)$$

埃尔米特
插值基函
数

7.3 拉格朗日型埃米特插值

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \beta_i(x_j) = 0 \\ \beta'_i(x_j) = \begin{cases} 0, j \neq i \\ 1, j = i \end{cases} \end{array} \right. \quad (i, j = 0, 1, \dots, n)$$

$\beta_i(x)$ 以 $x_j (j \neq i)$ 为二重零点

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \beta_i(x_i) = 0 \\ \beta'_i(x_i) = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$\beta_i(x)$ 以 x_i 为一重零点

可令 $\beta_i(x) = c_i(x - x_i)l_i^2(x)$

其中 $l_i(x) = \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_1)\dots(x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i+1})\dots(x - x_n)}{(x_i - x_0)(x_i - x_1)\dots(x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1})\dots(x_i - x_n)}$

7.3 拉格朗日型埃米特插值

$$\text{可令 } \beta_i(x) = c_i(x - x_i)l_i^2(x)$$

$$\text{其中 } l_i(x) = \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_1)\dots(x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i+1})\dots(x - x_n)}{(x_i - x_0)(x_i - x_1)\dots(x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1})\dots(x_i - x_n)}$$

$$\beta_i'(x) = c_i[l_i^2(x) + 2(x - x_i)l_i(x)l_i'(x)]$$

$$\because \beta_i'(x_i) = 1 \quad l_i(x_i) = 1$$

$$1 = c_i[1 + 2(x_i - x_i)l_i(x_i)l_i'(x_i)] \quad \therefore c_i = 1$$

$$\therefore \beta_i(x) = (x - x_i)l_i^2(x)$$

7.3 拉格朗日型埃米特插值

$$\begin{cases} \alpha'_i(x_j) = 0 \\ \alpha_i(x_j) = \begin{cases} 0, & j \neq i \\ 1, & j = i \end{cases} \end{cases} \quad (i, j = 0, 1, \dots, n)$$

$\alpha_i(x)$ 以 $x_j (j \neq i)$ 为二重零点

x_i 不是 $\alpha_i(x)$ 的零点

可令 $\alpha_i(x) = (ax + b)l_i^2(x)$ $l_i(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_{i+1})\dots(x-x_n)}{(x_i-x_0)\dots(x_i-x_{i-1})(x_i-x_{i+1})\dots(x_i-x_n)}$

$$\alpha'_i(x) = al_i^2(x) + 2(ax + b)l_i(x)l'_i(x)$$

$$\alpha_i(x_i) = 1$$

$$\alpha'_i(x_i) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} ax_i + b = 1 \\ al_i^2(x_i) + 2(ax_i + b)l_i(x_i)l'_i(x_i) \\ = a + 2l'_i(x_i) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = -2l'_i(x_i) \\ b = 1 + 2x_il'_i(x_i) \end{cases}$$

7.3 拉格朗日型埃米特插值

求 $l'_i(x)$

$$l_i(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_{i+1})\dots(x-x_n)}{(x_i-x_0)\dots(x_i-x_{i-1})(x_i-x_{i+1})\dots(x_i-x_n)}$$

$$\ln l_i(x) = \ln \frac{(x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_{i+1})\dots(x-x_n)}{(x_i-x_0)\dots(x_i-x_{i-1})(x_i-x_{i+1})\dots(x_i-x_n)}$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n \ln(x-x_j) - \sum_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n \ln(x_i-x_j)$$

两边求导得

$$\frac{l'_i(x)}{l_i(x)} = \sum_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{1}{\underline{x-x_j}}$$
$$l'_i(x_i) = l_i(x_i) \sum_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{1}{x_i-x_j} = \sum_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{1}{x_i-x_j}$$

7.3 拉格朗日型埃米特插值

$$\alpha_i(x) = (ax + b)l_i^2(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} a = -2l_i'(x_i) \\ b = 1 + 2x_i l_i'(x_i) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha_i(x) = [1 - 2(x - x_i) \sum_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{1}{x_i - x_j}] l_i^2(x)$$

$$l_i'(x_i) = \sum_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{1}{x_i - x_j}$$

$$\beta_i(x) = (x - x_i)l_i^2(x)$$

$$P_{2n+1}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n [\alpha_i(x)y_i + \beta_i(x)y'_i]$$

误差估计:

设 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n 为区间 $[a, b]$ 上的互异节点, $H(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的过这组节点的 $2n+1$ 次的 *Hermite* 插值多项式。如果 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上 $2n+2$ 次连续可导, 则对任意 $x \in [a, b]$, 插值余项为:

$$R(x) = f(x) - \varphi(x) = \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(\xi)}{(2n+2)!} \omega_{n+1}^2(x)$$

7.3 拉格朗日型埃米特插值

所以， $n=1$ 时两个节点的三次*Hermite*插值多项式为：

$$\begin{aligned} P_3(x) &= \sum_{i=0}^1 [\alpha_i(x)y_i + \beta_i(x)y'_i] \\ &= (1 - 2\frac{x-x_0}{x_0-x_1})(\frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_1})^2 y_0 + (1 - 2\frac{x-x_1}{x_1-x_0})(\frac{x-x_0}{x_1-x_0})^2 y_1 \\ &\quad + (x-x_0)(\frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_1})^2 y_0' + (x-x_1)(\frac{x-x_0}{x_1-x_0})^2 y_1' \end{aligned}$$

$$R_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} (x-x_0)^2 (x-x_1)^2, \xi \in [x_0, x_1]$$

7.3 拉格朗日型埃米特插值

- 例5.16 求符合下列表值的 *Hermite*插值多项式, 计算 $f(2.3)$

$$p_3(x) = (1 - 2 \frac{x - x_0}{x_0 - x_1}) (\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1})^2 y_0 + (1 - 2 \frac{x - x_1}{x_1 - x_0}) (\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0})^2 y_1 \\ + (x - x_0) (\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1})^2 y_0' + (x - x_1) (\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0})^2 y_1'$$

x	2.2	2.4
y	0.78846	0.87547
y'	0.45455	0.41667

$$p_3(x) = (1 - 2 \frac{x - 2.2}{2.2 - 2.4}) (\frac{x - 2.4}{2.2 - 2.4})^2 * 0.78846 \\ + (1 - 2 \frac{x - 2.4}{2.4 - 2.2}) (\frac{x - 2.2}{2.4 - 2.2})^2 * 0.87547 \\ + (x - 2.2) (\frac{x - 2.4}{2.2 - 2.4})^2 * 0.45455 \\ + (x - 2.4) (\frac{x - 2.2}{2.4 - 2.2})^2 * 0.41667$$

7.3 拉格朗日型埃米特插值

- 将 $x=2.3$ 代入, $\ln 2.3 \approx P_3(2.3) = 0.83291$

$$R_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} (x - x_0)^2 (x - x_1)^2, \xi \in [x_0, x_1]$$

$$\therefore (\ln x)^{(4)} = -\frac{6}{x^4}$$

$$\therefore |R_3(2.3)| \leq \frac{1}{4!} \cdot \frac{6}{2.2^4} (2.3 - 2.2)^2 (2.3 - 2.4)^2 \approx 1.067 * 10^{-6}$$

§ 9 多元函数插值

例5.18 已知数值表，求 $f(0.5, 0.03)$ 的近似值

$y \backslash \begin{matrix} x \\ z \end{matrix}$	0.4	0.7	1.0
0.00	2.500	1.429	1.000
0.05	2.487	1.419	0.995
0.10	2.456	1.400	0.981

(1) 当 $y_0=0.00$ 时，利用以下数据建立差分表。

x	z	Δz	$\Delta^2 z$
0.4	2.500		
0.7	1.429	-1.071	
1.0	1.000	-0.429	0.642

§ 9 多元函数插值

x	z	Δz	$\Delta^2 z$
0.4	2.500	-1.071	0.642
0.7	1.429	-0.429	
1.0	1.000		

✦ 利用牛顿前向插值公式计算 $x=0.5$ 时 $f(0.5, 0.00)$ 的近似值 z_0 ;

$$t = (0.5 - 0.4) / 0.3 = 1/3$$

$$z_0 = 2.500 + \frac{1}{3}(-1.071) + \frac{1/3 \times (-2/3)}{2} \times 0.642 = 2.072$$

同理，计算 $x=0.5$ 时 $f(0.5, 0.05)$ 的近似值 z_1 以及 $x=0.5$ 时 $f(0.5, 0.10)$ 的近似值 z_2 。

§ 9 多元函数插值

(2)利用以上计算结果的下面数值表:

y	z	Δz	$\Delta^2 z$
0.00	2.027	-0.003	-0.033
0.05	2.069	-0.036	
0.10	2.033		

✦ 利用牛顿前向插值公式计算 $y_0=0$ 时 $f(0.5,0.03)$ 的近似值 $f(0.5,0.03)$;

$$t = (0.03 - 0) / 0.05 = 3 / 5$$

$$f(0.5, 0.03) = 2.072 + \frac{3}{5}(-0.003) + \frac{3/5 \times (-2/5)}{2} \times (-0.033) = 2.074$$

§ 9 多元函数插值

$y \backslash \begin{matrix} x \\ z \end{matrix}$	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0
0.00	2.500	2.027	1.429	1.000
0.03		2.074		
0.05	2.487	2.069	1.419	0.995
0.10	2.456	2.033	1.400	0.981