数值分析 - 第二次上机作业 - 实验报告

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October 10,2022

摘要

本文详细介绍了 Newton 插值、Hermite 插值、Chebyshev 插值法的 实现,并用它们解决了一些实际问题。

1 多项式函数类

本章将用到多项式。为了在计算机中合理地存储任意次的多项式,我们 有必要先实现多项式函数类。

多项式首先是函数,所以它要继承第一章的仿函数类,并继承它的两个虚函数求函数值和求导数值。n 次多项式要存储 0 到 n 次项系数,可用一个 vector 存储。

因此,多项式函数类要从仿函数类和 vector 类同时继承。无需定义更 多成员变量。定义成员函数 time 求多项式的次数。

本章将用到多项式的加法、数乘和乘法运算,因此要对多项式类重载这三个运算。还需要对多项式求导(返回导函数而非一个导数值),因此也重载了函数 d。

多项式的输出使用 a0+a1*x+a2*x**2+...+an*x**n 的格式, 方便后期 在 python 中作图。

代码如下。

注,这段代码有一些问题没有解决:暂时不能用一个 vector 去初始化 多项式。即 Polynomial < double > p({1}) 是无法通过编译的。

template <class type>

class Polynomial : public vector <type>, public Function <type> {

1 多项式函数类 2

```
public :
    Polynomial (const int & n = -1, const type & x0 = 0, const type & x1 = 0) {
        this -> resize(n+1);
        if (n >= 0) this -> at(0) = x0;
        if (n >= 1) this -> at(1) = x1;
    }
    int time() const {
        return this -> size() - 1;
    }
    Polynomial <type> operator + (const Polynomial <type>& b) const {
        int n = max(time(), b.time()), m = min(time(), b.time());
        Polynomial <type> c(n);
        for (int i = 0; i \le m; ++ i) c[i] = this -> at(i) + b[i];
        if (n == time())
            for (int i = m+1; i \le n; ++ i) c[i] = this -> at(i);
            for (int i = m+1; i \le n; ++ i) c[i] = b[i];
        return c;
    }
    Polynomial <type> operator += (const Polynomial <type>& b) {
        return *this = *this + b;
    }
    Polynomial <type> operator * (const type& b) const {
        int n = time();
        Polynomial <type> c(n);
        for (int i = 0; i \le n; ++ i) c[i] = this -> at(i) * b;
        return c;
    }
    Polynomial <type> operator *= (const type & b) {
        return *this = *this * b;
    }
    Polynomial <type> operator * (const Polynomial <type>& b) const {
        int n = time(), m = b.time();
```

1 多项式函数类 3

```
Polynomial <type> c(n+m);
        for (int i = 0; i <= n; ++ i)
            for (int j = 0; j \le m; ++ j)
                c[i+j] += this -> at(i) * b[j];
        return c;
    }
    Polynomial <type> operator *= (const Polynomial <type>& b) {
        return *this = *this * b;
    }
    virtual type operator ()(const type & x) const {
        int n = time();
        type res = 0;
        for (int i = n; i >= 0; -- i)
            res = res * x + this -> at(i);
        return res;
    }
    Polynomial <type> d() {
        int n = time();
        Polynomial <type> c(n-1);
        for (int i = n; i > 0; -- i)
            c[i-1] = this \rightarrow at(i) * i;
        return c;
    }
    virtual type d(const type & x) const {
        int n = time();
        type res = 0;
        for (int i = n; i > 0; -- i)
            res = res * x + this -> at(i) * i;
        return res;
    }
};
template <class type>
```

```
Polynomial <type> operator * (const type & x, const Polynomial <type> & p) {
    return p * x;
}
template <class type>
ostream & operator << (ostream &out, const Polynomial <type> &p) {
    int n = p.time();
    if (n == -1) {cout << 0; return out;}
    for (int i = 0; i \le n; ++ i) {
        out << p[i];
        if (i == 1) out << "*x";</pre>
        else if (i \ge 2) out << "*x**" << i;
        if (i < n) {
            if (p[i+1] >= 0) out << " +";
            else cout << " ";</pre>
        }
    }
    return out;
}
```

2 Newton 插值

2.1 算法的实现

输入插值点 $(x_0, y_0), (x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$,满足对任意 $i \neq j$ 均有 $x_i \neq x_j$ 。输出 n 次插值多项式 $p_n(x)$,满足对任意 $0 \leq i \leq n$,均有 $p_n(x_i) = y_i$ 。根据课本 Def 2.18,需要 $O(n^2)$ 的时空来计算差商表;然后根据课本 Def 2.14 用 $O(n^2)$ 的时间计算插值多项式的表达式。但若不需要计算表达式,则只需 O(n) 的时间计算插值多项式的一个点值。

源码如下:

```
template <class type>
class Newton_Interpolation {
private:
```

```
vector <type> x, y;
    vector <vector <type>> f;
public:
    Newton_Interpolation(const vector <type>& x, const vector <type>& y) : x(x), y(y) {
        int n = x.size() - 1;
        f.resize(n+1);
        for (int i = 0; i <= n; ++ i) f[i].resize(n+1);</pre>
        for (int i = 0; i \le n; ++ i) f[i][i] = y[i];
        for (int j = 1; j \le n; ++ j) {
            for (int i = 0; i \le n-j; ++ i)
                f[i][i+j] = (f[i+1][i+j] - f[i][i+j-1]) / (x[i+j] - x[i]);
        }
    }
    type GetValue(const type& _x) const {
        int n = x.size() - 1;
        type res = 0, pi = 1;
        for (int i = 0; i <= n; ++ i) {
            res += f[0][i] * pi;
            pi *= _x - x[i];
        }
        return res;
    }
    Polynomial <type> GetPolynomial() const {
        int n = x.size() - 1;
        Polynomial <type> res(0, 0), pi(0, 1);
        for (int i = 0; i \le n; ++ i) {
            res += f[0][i] * pi;
            pi *= Polynomial <type>(1, -x[i], 1);
        }
        return res;
};
```

2.2 在均匀网格上 Newton 插值

输入函数、左右区间、插值点数,输出插值多项式。源码如下:

```
Newton_Interpolation <double> Grid_Interpolation (const Function <double> & f, const do
    vector <double> x(n+1), y(n+1);
    for (int i = 0; i <= n; ++ i) {
        double xi = l + (u - l) * i / n;
        double yi = f(xi);
        x[i] = xi, y[i] = yi;
    }
    return Newton_Interpolation<double>(x, y);
}
```

2.3 Chebyshev 插值

```
输入函数、左右区间、插值点数,输出插值多项式。
根据 Thm 2.44 计算 Chebyshev 插值点 x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_n。源码如下:
```

```
Newton_Interpolation <double> Chebyshev_Interpolation (const Function <double> & f, convector <double> x(n+1), y(n+1);
  for (int i = 0; i <= n; ++ i) {
      double xi = (u + 1) / 2 + (u - 1) / 2 * cos(PI*(2*i+1)/(2*(n+1)));
      double yi = f(xi);
      x[i] = xi, y[i] = yi;
   }
  return Newton_Interpolation<double>(x, y);
}
```

3 Hermite 插值

输入插值点 $(x_0,y_0,y_0^{(1)},\ldots,y_0^{(m_0)}),(x_1,y_1,y_1^{(1)},\ldots,y_1^{(m_1)}),\ldots,(x_n,y_n,y_n^{(1)},\ldots,y_n^{(m_n)}),$ 输出插值多项式 p_N ,满足对任意 $0\leq i\leq n,0\leq j\leq m_i$,均有 $p_N^{(j)}(x_i)=y_i^{(j)}$ 。

但若直接按课本中问题描述的形式输入插值点,在存储插值点和后续 计算差商表时都会非常困难。因此在实际输入时,不输入二维的插值点及 其导数值的列表,而是仍采用和 Newton 插值相同的输入格式,以一维 数组的格式给出 $(x_0, y_0), (x_0, y_0^{(1)}), \dots$ 。例如若插值多项式要满足 $p(0) = 0, p'(0) = 1, p''(0) = 2, p(1) = 1, p(2) = 3, p'(2) = 5, 则输入的数据为 <math>x = \{0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 2\}, y = \{0, 1, 2, 1, 3, 5\}.$

这样在计算差商表中 $f[x_i,\ldots,x_j]$ 的值时,若 $x_i\neq x_j$,直接使用 Def 2.18 的公式计算即可;若 $x_i=x_j$,则根据 Cor 2.36 从 y 中直接取相应高阶导数值并除以阶数的阶乘即可。这里可能需要辅助数组来存储每个 x_i 在输入的 x 数组的起始位置。

```
template <class type>
class Hermite_Interpolation {
private:
   vector <type> x, y;
    vector <vector <type>> f;
public:
    Hermite_Interpolation(const vector <type>& x, const vector <type>& y) : x(x), y(y)
        int n = x.size() - 1;
        f.resize(n+1);
        for (int i = 0; i <= n; ++ i) f[i].resize(n+1);</pre>
        vector <int> m(n+1);
        for (int i = 0; i \le n; ++ i) {
            if (!i || x[i] != x[i-1]) m[i] = i;
            else m[i] = m[i-1];
        for (int i = 0; i \le n; ++ i) f[i][i] = y[m[i]];
        vector <type> fac(n);
        fac[0] = 1;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++ i) fac[i] = fac[i-1] * i;
        for (int j = 1; j \le n; ++ j)
            for (int i = 0; i \le n-j; ++ i) {
                if (x[i+j] == x[i]) f[i][i+j] = y[m[i]+j] / fac[j];
                else f[i][i+j] = (f[i+1][i+j] - f[i][i+j-1]) / (x[i+j] - x[i]);
            }
    type GetValue(const type &_x) const {
```

```
int n = x.size() - 1;
        type res = 0, pi = 1;
        for (int i = 0; i <= n; ++ i) {
            res += f[0][i] * pi;
            pi *= _x - x[i];
        }
        return res;
    }
    Polynomial <type> GetPolynomial() const {
        int n = x.size() - 1;
        Polynomial <type> res(0, 0), pi(0, 1);
        for (int i = 0; i \le n; ++ i) {
            res += f[0][i] * pi;
            pi *= Polynomial <type>(1, -x[i], 1);
        }
        return res;
    }
};
```

4 问题求解

4.1 第二题, Runge 现象

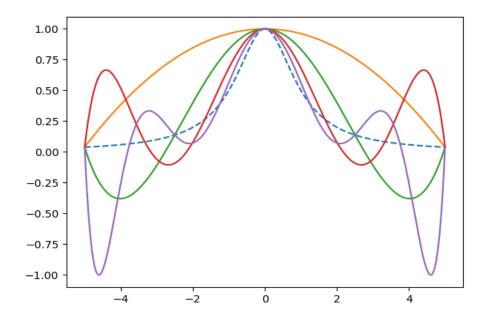
```
首先定义函数 f(x)=\frac{1}{1+x^2}。
class F1: public Function <double> {
public:
    virtual double operator () (const double &x) const {
        return 1 / (x * x + 1);
    }
} f1;

然后按题意进行求解。

Newton_Interpolation<double> ip1_2 = Grid_Interpolation(f1, -5, 5, 2);
Newton_Interpolation<double> ip1_4 = Grid_Interpolation(f1, -5, 5, 4);
```

```
Newton_Interpolation<double> ip1_6 = Grid_Interpolation(f1, -5, 5, 6);
    Newton_Interpolation<double> ip1_8 = Grid_Interpolation(f1, -5, 5, 8);
    Polynomial<double> p1_2 = ip1_2.GetPolynomial();
    Polynomial<double> p1_4 = ip1_4.GetPolynomial();
    Polynomial<double> p1_6 = ip1_6.GetPolynomial();
    Polynomial < double > p1_8 = ip1_8.GetPolynomial();
    cout << p1_2 << endl;</pre>
    cout << p1_4 << endl;</pre>
    cout << p1_6 << endl;</pre>
    cout << p1_8 << endl;</pre>
    将输出的多项式值复制到 python 程序中, 在 [-5,5] 中均匀取 1000 个
点作图。
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
def f(x):
    return 1 / (1 + x**2)
def p2(x):
    return 1 - 0.0384615*x**2
def p4(x):
    return 1 - 0.171088*x**2 + 0.00530504*x**4
def p6(x):
    return 1 - 0.351364*x**2 + 0.0335319*x**4 - 0.000840633*x**6
def p8(x):
    return 1 - 0.528121*x**2 + 0.0981875*x**4 - 0.00658016*x**6 + 0.000137445*x**8
x = np.linspace(-5, 5, 1000)
y = [f(t) \text{ for t in } x]
plt.plot(x, y, linestyle = "--")
y = [p2(t) \text{ for t in } x]
plt.plot(x, y)
y = [p4(t) \text{ for t in } x]
plt.plot(x, y)
```

得到图像如下:



这里虚线是 f(x) 的图像,黄色、绿色、红色和紫色曲线分别对应 n=2,4,6,8 时的插值多项式图像。

可以看到,随着 n 的增大,插值多项式没有更好地拟合 f(x),反而在 -5 和 5 附近振荡更严重了。

4.2 第三题, Chebyshev 插值减弱 Runge 现象

定义函数
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + 25x^2}$$
。

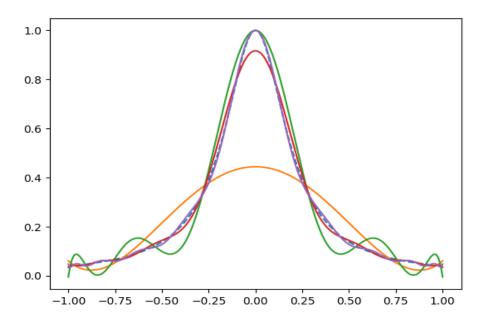
class F2 : public Function <double> {
public:

virtual double operator () (const double &x) const {

```
return 1 / (25 * x * x + 1);
    }
} f2;
    然后按题意进行求解。
    Newton_Interpolation<double> ip2_2 = Chebyshev_Interpolation(f2, -1, 1, 5);
    Newton_Interpolation<double> ip2_4 = Chebyshev_Interpolation(f2, -1, 1, 10);
    Newton_Interpolation<double> ip2_6 = Chebyshev_Interpolation(f2, -1, 1, 15);
    Newton_Interpolation<double> ip2_8 = Chebyshev_Interpolation(f2, -1, 1, 20);
    Polynomial < double > p2_2 = ip2_2.GetPolynomial();
    Polynomial < double > p2_4 = ip2_4.GetPolynomial();
    Polynomial<double> p2_6 = ip2_6.GetPolynomial();
    Polynomial < double > p2_8 = ip2_8.GetPolynomial();
    cout << p2_2 << endl;</pre>
    cout << p2_4 << endl;</pre>
    cout << p2_6 << endl;</pre>
    cout << p2_8 << endl;</pre>
   将输出的多项式值复制到 python 程序中, 在 [-1,1] 中均匀取 1000 个
点作图。
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
def f(x):
    return 1 / (1 + 25*x**2)
def p5(x):
    return 0.444089 -1.35642e-16*x -1.09581*x**2 +1.31782e-15*x**3 +0.711567*x**4 -1.14
def p10(x):
    return 1 +5.55112e-16*x -12.4765*x**2 +7.10543e-15*x**3 +61.443*x**4 +1.49214e-13*x
    return 0.916893 -1.77925e-15*x -12.2846*x**2 +7.26254e-14*x**3 +83.7238*x**4 -4.115
def p20(x):
    return 1 +4.94049e-15*x -21.7623*x**2 -1.06581e-14*x**3 +306.629*x**4 +1.33582e-12*
```

```
x = np.linspace(-1, 1, 1000)
y = [f(t) for t in x]
plt.plot(x, y, linestyle = "--")
y = [p5(t) for t in x]
plt.plot(x, y)
y = [p10(t) for t in x]
plt.plot(x, y)
y = [p15(t) for t in x]
plt.plot(x, y)
y = [p20(t) for t in x]
plt.plot(x, y)
y = [p20(t) for t in x]
```

得到图像如下:



这里虚线是 f(x) 的图像,黄色、绿色、红色和紫色曲线分别对应 n=5,10,15,20 时的插值多项式图像。

可以发现,在 n=20 时,虽然仍有微小振荡,但图像已经与 f(x) 基本完全拟合。可以预见在 n 更大时,图像的拟合程度应该会更高。

4.3 第四题,车速估计

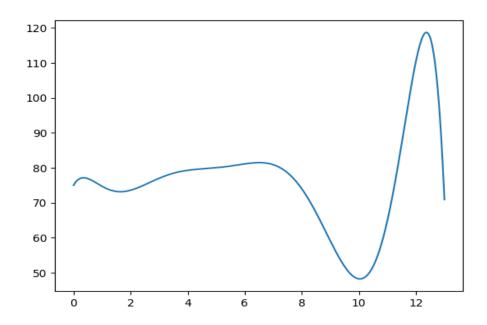
vector <double> x(10), y(10);

本题已知信息为 t=0,3,5,8,13 处的函数值(位移)和导数值(速度),可利用 Hermite 插值得到 9 次插值多项式 p(t)。

```
x[0] = x[1] = 0, x[2] = x[3] = 3, x[4] = x[5] = 5, x[6] = x[7] = 8, x[8] = x[9] = 1
    y[0] = 0, y[2] = 225, y[4] = 383, y[6] = 623, y[8] = 993;
    y[1] = 75, y[3] = 77, y[5] = 80, y[7] = 74, y[9] = 72;
    Hermite_Interpolation<double> ip3(x, y);
    Polynomial<double> p3 = ip3.GetPolynomial();
    cout << p3 << endl;</pre>
    cout << p3.d() << endl;</pre>
    cout << p3(10) << ' ' << p3.d(10) << endl;</pre>
   得到结果 p(10) = 742.503, p'(10) = 48.3817,即第一问所求 t = 10 时
的位移和速度。
   对于第二问,我们输出 p' 并在 python 中对其作出图像。
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
def f(x) :
    return 75 +14.3238*x -30.2859*x**2 +22.0325*x**3 -7.69148*x**4 +1.45825*x**5 -0.153
x = np.linspace(0, 13, 1000)
y = [f(t) \text{ for t in } x]
plt.plot(x, y)
```

得到图像如下(在下一页)。

图像显示该车辆在 t = 12 时突然加速到 120 然后又减速到 70,显然已 经远远超过了 81。但个人认为本题用多项式插值去估计某点的函数值是很不准确的(也许用分段函数插值比较合理)。



4.4 第五题,树叶生长

本题已知信息为 t=0,6,10,13,17,20,28 处的函数值。可利用 Newton 插值法得到 6 次插值多项式 $p_1(t),p_2(t)$ 。

```
x.resize(7);
vector <double> y1(7), y2(7);
x[0] = 0, x[1] = 6, x[2] = 10, x[3] = 13, x[4] = 17, x[5] = 20, x[6] = 28;
y1[0] = 6.67, y1[1] = 17.3, y1[2] = 42.7, y1[3] = 37.3, y1[4] = 30.1, y1[5] = 29.3,
y2[0] = 6.67, y2[1] = 16.1, y2[2] = 18.9, y2[3] = 15.0, y2[4] = 10.6, y2[5] = 9.44,
Newton_Interpolation<double> ip4_1(x, y1);
Polynomial<double> p4_1 = ip4_1.GetPolynomial();
Newton_Interpolation<double> ip4_2(x, y2);
Polynomial<double> p4_2 = ip4_2.GetPolynomial();
cout << p4_1 << endl;
cout << p4_1 << endl;
cout << p4_1 << endl;
cout << p4_1(43) << ' ' << p4_2(43) << endl;</pre>
```

输出 p_1 和 p_2 并作图:

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

def p1(x):

return 6.67 -43.0127*x +16.2855*x**2 -2.11512*x**3 +0.128281*x**4 -0.00371557*x**5 def p2(x) :

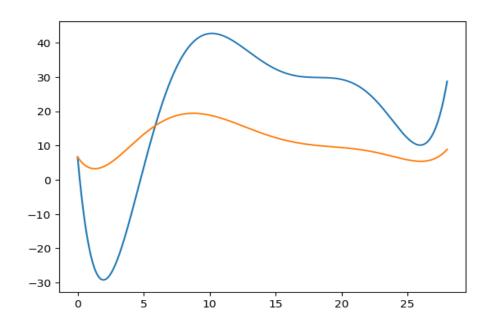
return 6.67 - 5.85018*x + 2.98227*x**2 - 0.424283*x**3 + 0.0265858*x**4 - 0.000777473*x*x = np.linspace(0, 28, 1000)

y = [p1(t) for t in x]

plt.plot(x, y)

y = [p2(t) for t in x]

plt.plot(x, y)



 p_2 的图像还比较合理,但 p_1 的图像在 $t \in [1,2]$ 时竟然达到了负值! 这又一次证明了多项式插值的估计是很不准确的。而多项式插值对 t=43 时 p_1,p_2 取值的预测更为荒谬,分别是 $p_1(43)=14640.3$ 和 $p_2=2981.48$ 。事

实上,根据多项式的性质,在待求值点距离插值区间过远时,插值多项式的 取值几乎仅与最高次项系数有关。因此用多项式插值去预测一个插值区间 外的函数值是毫无意义的。