

## §2 多项式插值法

Def 2.1 插值: 根据已有的若干点值估计新的点值.

一般通过构造过所有已知点值的插值函数

插值函数一般取 分段常值、分段线性、多项式、分段多项式(样条函数)等.

### §2.1 范德蒙德行列式

Def 2.3 称  $n+1$  个点  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$  的相关范德蒙德矩阵为

$$V(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_0 & \dots & x_0^n \\ 1 & x_1 & \dots & x_1^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & \dots & x_n^n \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{(n+1) \times (n+1)}$$

Lem 2.4  $\det V(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i>j} (x_i - x_j)$

PF: 令  $U(x) = \det V(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, x) = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_0 & \dots & x_0^n \\ 1 & x_1 & \dots & x_1^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{n-1} & \dots & x_{n-1}^n \\ 1 & x & \dots & x^n \end{bmatrix}$

显然,  $U(x) \in \mathbb{P}_n$ .

将  $x = x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}$  代入, 均有  $U(x) = 0$  (有两行相同),

$$\therefore U(x) = A \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (x - x_i), \quad A \in \mathbb{R}.$$

将  $U(x)$  按最后一行展开得  $x^n$  的系数为  $\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_0 & \dots & x_0^{n-1} \\ 1 & x_1 & \dots & x_1^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{n-1} & \dots & x_{n-1}^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = V(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})$

$$\text{即 } \det V(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n) = \det V(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) \cdot \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (x_n - x_i).$$

$$\text{归纳可证 } \det V(x_0, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i>j} (x_i - x_j).$$

Thm 2.5 给定不同的点  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{C}$  及其点值  $f_0, f_1, \dots, f_n \in \mathbb{C}$ ,

则  $\exists!$   $P_n(x) \in \mathbb{P}_n$ , s.t.  $P_n(x_i) = f_i, \forall i = 0, \dots, n$ . (称  $P_n$  是  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$  的  $n$  次插值多项式)

PF: 设  $P_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i$ , 则有方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_0 & x_0^2 & \dots & x_0^n \\ 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_1^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \dots & x_n^n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_0 \\ f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_n \end{bmatrix}$$

由 Lem 2.4, 系数矩阵非奇异, 故方程组有唯一解.

即  $P_n(x)$  唯一.

## §2.2 柯西余项

Thm 2.6 设  $n \geq 1$ ,  $f \in C^{(n)}[a, b]$ ,  $f^{(n)}(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  上处处存在.

若  $f(x_0) = f(x_1) = \dots = f(x_n) = 0$ ,  $a \leq x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n \leq b$ .

则  $\exists \xi \in (x_0, x_n)$  s.t.  $f^{(n)}(\xi) = 0$ .

PF:  $\forall i = 0, \dots, n-1$ . 由罗尔中值定理,  $\because f(x_i) = f(x_{i+1}) = 0$ ,  $\therefore \exists \xi_i \in (x_i, x_{i+1})$ , s.t.  $f'(\xi_i) = 0$ .

故  $f'$  在  $[a, b]$  上有  $n$  个零点且均在  $(x_0, x_n)$  中.

继续对  $f', f'', \dots, f^{(n-1)}$  运用罗尔中值定理, 可得  $f^{(n)}$  在  $[a, b]$  上有一个零点  $\xi \in (x_0, x_n)$ .

Thm 2.7 设  $f \in C^{(n)}[a, b]$ ,  $f^{(n)}(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  上处处存在.

若  $P_n(f; x)$  是  $f(x_0), f(x_1), \dots, f(x_n)$  的  $n$  次插值多项式.

定义  $R_n(f; x) = f(x) - P_n(f; x)$  为多项式插值的柯西余项.

若  $a \leq x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n \leq b$ , 则  $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$  s.t.  $R_n(f; x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i)$ .

PF:  $\because f(x_k) = P_n(f; x_k)$ ,  $\therefore x_k$  是  $R_n(f; x)$  的一个零点.

固定  $x \neq x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$ , 令  $K(x) = \frac{f(x) - P_n(f; x)}{\prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i)}$ ,  $W(t) = f(t) - P_n(f; t) - K(x) \prod_{i=0}^n (t - x_i)$ .

$x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$  是  $W(t)$  的零点, 又  $W(x) = 0$ .

由 Thm 2.5,  $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$  s.t.  $0 = W^{(n+1)}(\xi) = f^{(n+1)}(\xi) - (n+1)! K(x)$ .

故  $K(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}$ ,  $R_n(f; x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i)$ .

Cor 2.8 设  $f(x) \in C^{(n+1)}[a, b]$ , 则  $|R_n(f; x)| \leq \frac{M_{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^n |x - x_i| \leq \frac{M_{n+1}}{(n+1)!} (b-a)^{n+1}$ .

其中  $M_{n+1} = \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f^{(n+1)}(x)|$ .

## §2.3 拉格朗日插值公式

Def 2.80 给定  $f$  在  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$  的点值  $f_0, f_1, \dots, f_n$ , 则称拉格朗日公式为  $P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n f_k l_k(x)$ .

其中基插值多项式  $l_k(x) = \prod_{i \neq k} \frac{x - x_i}{x_k - x_i}$ .

特别地, 当  $n=0$  时,  $l_0 = 1$ .

例如  $f(x) = 1 - 2x + x^2$ ,  $x_i = 1, 2, 4$ ,  $f(x_i) = 8, 1, 5$ .  $\Rightarrow P_2(x) = 3x^2 - 16x + 21$ .

$$P_2(x) = \frac{(x-2)(x-4)}{(1-2)(1-4)} \cdot 8 + \frac{(x-1)(x-4)}{(2-1)(2-4)} \cdot 1 + \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(4-1)(4-2)} \cdot 5$$

$$= \frac{8(x^2-6x+8)}{3} - \frac{x^2-5x+4}{2} + \frac{5(x^2-3x+2)}{6} = 3x^2 - 16x + 21.$$

Leun 2.92 定义对称插值多项式  $\pi_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & n=0 \\ \prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i), & n>0 \end{cases}$ , 则  $n>0$  时,

则基插值多项式可表为  $l_k(x) = \frac{\pi_{n+1}(x)}{(x - x_k) \pi'_{n+1}(x_k)}$ .

Lem 2.13 (柯西恒等式)  $\ell_k(x)$  满足如下柯西恒等式:

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \ell_k(x) \equiv 1; \quad \forall j=1, \dots, n, \sum_{k=0}^n (x_k - x)^j \ell_k(x) \equiv 0.$$

PF: 由 Thm 2.5, 2.7 得  $\forall q(x) \in \mathbb{P}_n, P_n(q; x) \equiv q(x)$ .

$$\text{取 } q(x) = 1, \text{ 则 } P_n(1; x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \ell_k(x) = 1.$$

$$\text{取 } q(x) = (x - x)^j, \text{ 则 } P_n(q; x) = \sum_{k=0}^n (x_k - x)^j \ell_k(x) = (x - x)^j = 0.$$

## § 2.4 牛顿插值公式

Def 2.14 给定  $f$  在  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$  的点值  $f_0, f_1, \dots, f_n$ , 则称牛顿公式为  $P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \pi_k(x)$ .

其中  $\pi_k$  是对称多项式,  $a_k$  是  $P_k(f; x)$  的  $k$  次项系数,  $a_k = f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k]$ . 称作  $f$  在  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k$  的插值多项式. 称作  $f$  在  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k$  的  $k$  阶差商.

特别地,  $f[x_0] = f(x_0)$ .

Cor 2.15  $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = f[x_{i_0}, x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_k}]$ , 其中  $i_0 \dots i_k$  是 0 到  $k$  的任意一个排列.

$$\text{Cor 2.16 } f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{f_i}{\prod_{j \neq i} (x_i - x_j)} = \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{f_i}{\pi'_{k+1}(x_i)}.$$

PF: 设  $P_k(x)$  为  $f$  在  $x_0, \dots, x_k$  的插值多项式, 其  $x^{k+1}$  项系数为  $a_{k+1}$ .  $P_k(x)$  为  $f$  在  $x_0, \dots, x_k$  的插值多项式.

PF: 由插值多项式的唯一性, 牛顿插值法和拉格朗日插值法所得多项式是相同的.

$$\text{即 } \sum_{k=0}^n f_k \ell_k(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \pi_k(x), \quad \ell_k(x) = \prod_{i \neq k} \frac{x - x_i}{x_k - x_i}.$$

$$\text{即 } \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{f_i}{\prod_{j \neq i} (x_i - x_j)} = \sum_{i=0}^k f_i \prod_{j \neq i} \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j} = \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{f_i}{\prod_{j=0}^{i-1} (x_i - x_j)} \prod_{j=i+1}^k \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j} \Rightarrow a_{k+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{f_i}{\prod_{j \neq i} (x_i - x_j)} = \prod_{j=0}^k \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^k f_i \ell_{i,k}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^k a_i \pi_i(x), \quad \text{又 } \ell_{i,k}(x) = \prod_{j=0, j \neq i}^k \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j} = \frac{\pi_{k+1}(x)}{(x - x_i) \pi'_{k+1}(x_i)}.$$

$$a_k \pi_k(x) = \sum_{i=0}^k f_i \ell_{i,k}(x) - \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} f_i \ell_{i,k-1}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^k f_i \frac{\pi_{k+1}(x)}{(x - x_i) \pi'_{k+1}(x_i)} - \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} f_i \frac{\pi_k(x)}{(x - x_i) \pi'_k(x_i)}.$$

$$= f_k \frac{\pi_k(x)}{\pi'_{k+1}(x_k)} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{f_i}{(x - x_i)} \left( \frac{\pi_{k+1}(x)}{\pi'_{k+1}(x_i)} - \frac{\pi_k(x)}{\pi'_k(x_i)} \right)$$

$$= f_k \frac{\pi_k(x)}{\pi'_{k+1}(x_k)} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{f_i \pi_k(x)}{\pi'_{k+1}(x_i)} - \frac{1}{x - x_i} ((x - x_k) - (x_i - x_k))$$

$$= \pi_k(x) \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{f_i}{\pi'_{k+1}(x_i)}.$$

$$\therefore a_k = f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{f_i}{\pi'_{k+1}(x_i)} = \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{f_i}{\prod_{j=0, j \neq i}^k (x_i - x_j)}$$



Cor 2.14  
Thm 2.17

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k] - f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}]}{x_k - x_0}$$

PF: 由定义,  $f[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k]$  是  $f$  在  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k$  点的插值多项式  $P_2(x)$  的  $x^{k-1}$  项系数.  
 $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}]$  是  $f$  在  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}$  点的插值多项式  $P_1(x)$  的  $x^{k-1}$  项系数.

$$\text{令 } P(x) = P_1(x) + \frac{x - x_0}{x_k - x_0} (P_2(x) - P_1(x)). \quad \text{则}$$

$$P(x_0) = P_1(x_0);$$

$$\forall i = 1, 2, \dots, k-1, \quad P(x_i) = P_1(x_i) + \frac{x_i - x_0}{x_k - x_0} (P_2(x_i) - P_1(x_i)) = P_1(x_i)$$

$$P(x_k) = P_1(x_k) + (P_2(x_k) - P_1(x_k)) = P_2(x_k).$$

$\therefore P(x)$  是  $f$  在  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k$  点的插值多项式.

$P(x)$  的  $x^k$  项系数即  $\frac{x}{x_k - x_0} (P_2(x) - P_1(x))$  的  $x^k$  项系数.

$$\text{即 } f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k] - f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}]}{x_k - x_0}.$$

Thm 2.17 给出了递推计算  $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k]$  的方法: 差商表.

Def 2.18 差商表

$x_0$	$f[x_0]$			
$x_1$	$f[x_1]$	$f[x_0, x_1]$		
$x_2$	$f[x_2]$	$f[x_1, x_2]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$	
$x_3$	$f[x_3]$	$f[x_2, x_3]$	$f[x_1, x_2, x_3]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$

例如, 给定  $\begin{array}{c|ccc} x & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline f(x) & 6 & -3 & -6 & 9 \end{array}$ , 则其差商表为

0	6			
1	-3	$\frac{-3-6}{1-0} = -9$		
2	-6	$\frac{-6-(-3)}{2-1} = -3$	$\frac{-3-(-9)}{2-0} = 3$	
3	9	$\frac{9-(-6)}{3-2} = 15$	$\frac{15-3}{3-1} = 6$	$\frac{6-3}{3-0} = \frac{3}{2}$

因此有  $P_3(x) = 6 - 9x + 3x(x-1) + 2x(x-1)(x-2)$ .

$$f(\frac{3}{2}) \approx P_3(\frac{3}{2}) = -6.$$

Thm 2.16 
$$f(x) = f[x_0] + f[x_0, x_1](x-x_0) + \dots + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}] \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (x-x_i) + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] \prod_{i=0}^n (x-x_i).$$

PF

Thm 2.21  $f(x) = f[x_0] + f[x_0, x_1](x-x_0) + \dots + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (x-x_i) + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, x] \prod_{i=0}^n (x-x_i), \forall x \neq x_i$ .

PF. 任取  $z \neq x_i$ , 则  $f$  在  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, z$  点的  $(n+1)$  插值多项式为

$$Q(x) = f[x_0] + f[x_0, x_1](x-x_0) + \dots + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (x-x_i) + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, z] \prod_{i=0}^n (x-x_i).$$

$$\because f(z) = Q(z) = f[x_0] + f[x_0, x_1](z-x_0) + \dots + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (z-x_i) + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, z] \prod_{i=0}^n (z-x_i).$$

用  $x$  替代  $z$  即得结论.

Cor 2.22 设  $f \in C^n[a, b]$ ,  $f^{(n)}$  在  $(a, b)$  上存在, 若  $a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b, x \in [a, b], \mathbb{R}$

$$\exists \xi(x) \in (a, b), \text{ s.t. } f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\xi(x)).$$

PF: 由 Thm 2.21, Thm 2.7 可知

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

Cor 2.23 设  $x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n, f \in C^n[x_0, x_n], \mathbb{R}$   $\lim_{x_n \rightarrow x_0} f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0)$ .

Def 2.25~2.26 记  $\Delta f_i = f_{i+1} - f_i$  (向前差分算子),  $\nabla f_i = f_i - f_{i-1}$  (向后差分算子), 递归定义  $\Delta^n f_i = \Delta(\Delta^{n-1} f_i)$ ,  $\nabla^n f_i = \nabla(\nabla^{n-1} f_i)$ .

Thm 2.27 差分算子的性质:

$$(1) \Delta^n f_i = \nabla^n f_{i+n}$$

$$(2) \Delta^n f_i = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} f_{i+k}$$

PF: (1) 归纳法. 显然  $\Delta f_i = f_{i+1} - f_i = \nabla f_{i+1}$ .

$$\text{若 } \Delta^{n-1} f_i = \nabla^{n-1} f_{i+n-1}, \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Delta^n f_i = \Delta(\Delta^{n-1} f_i) = \Delta(\nabla^{n-1} f_{i+n-1}) = \nabla^{n-1} f_{i+n} - \nabla^{n-1} f_{i+n-1} = \nabla^{n-1} (f_{i+n} - f_{i+n-1}) = \nabla^{n-1} (\nabla f_{i+n}) = \nabla^n f_{i+n}.$$

(2) 归纳法. 显然  $\Delta f_i = f_{i+1} - f_i = \binom{1}{1} f_{i+1} - \binom{1}{0} f_i$ .

$$\text{若 } \Delta^n f_i = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} f_{i+k}, \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^{n+1} f_i &= \Delta(\Delta^n f_i) = \Delta\left(\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} f_{i+k}\right) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} (f_{i+k+1} - f_{i+k}) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{n+1-k} \binom{n}{k-1} f_{i+k} + f_{i+n+1} + \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{n+1-k} \binom{n}{k} f_{i+k} + (-1)^{n+1} f_i \\ &\stackrel{\binom{n}{k-1} + \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n+1}{k}}{=} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{n+1-k} \binom{n+1}{k} f_{i+k} + (-1)^{n+1} \binom{n+1}{0} f_i \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} (-1)^{n+1-k} \binom{n+1}{k} f_{i+k} \end{aligned}$$

Thm 2.29 设  $x_0, h \in \mathbb{R}, x_i = x_0 + ih, \mathbb{R} f_i = f(x_i), \mathbb{R} \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+, f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{\Delta^n f_0}{n! h^n}$ .

PF:  $\prod_{i=1}^n (x_k - x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n (k-i)h = h^n k! (n-k)! (-1)^{n-k}$ .

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f_k}{\prod_{i=1}^k (x_k - x_i)} = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^{n-k} f_k}{h^n k! (n-k)!} = \frac{1}{h^n n!} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} f_k = \frac{\Delta^n f_0}{h^n n!}.$$

Thm 2.20 (牛顿向前差分定理) 设  $P_n(f; x) \in \mathbb{P}_n$  是  $f(x)$  在均匀网格  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$  ( $x_i = x_0 + ih$ ) 上的  $(n)$  次插值多项式, 则

$$\forall s \in \mathbb{R}, P_n(f; x_0 + sh) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{s}{k} \Delta^k f_0.$$

PF: 由 Thm 2.24 得  $P_n(f; x) = \sum_{k=0}^n f[x_0, \dots, x_k] \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} (x - x_i) = f_0 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\Delta^k f_0}{k! h^k} \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} (x - x_i)$

将  $x = x_0 + sh$  代入上式得

$$P_n(f; x_0 + sh) = f_0 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\Delta^k f_0}{k! h^k} \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} (s - i)h = f_0 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\Delta^k f_0}{k!} \cdot k! \binom{s}{k} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{s}{k} \Delta^k f_0.$$

## § 2.5 Neville-Aitken 算法

Thm 2.31 令  $P_i^{[i]} = f(x_i), \forall i = 0, 1, \dots, n$ ,

$$\forall k = 0, 1, \dots, n, i = 0, 1, \dots, n-k-1, \text{ 定义 } P_{k+1}^{[i]}(x) = \frac{(x - x_i) P_k^{[i+1]}(x) - (x - x_{i+k+1}) P_k^{[i]}(x)}{x_{i+k+1} - x_i}$$

则  $P_k^{[i]}$  是  $f$  在点  $x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+k}$  的  $(k)$  次插值多项式.

特别地,  $P_0^{[i]}$  是  $f$  在点  $x_i$  的  $(0)$  次插值多项式.

PF: 归纳法.  $k=0$  时结论显然成立.

假设结论对  $k$  成立, ~~即对  $j = i+1, \dots, i+k$ ,  $P_k^{[i]}(x_j) = f(x_j)$~~

$$\text{则 } \forall j = i+1, \dots, i+k, P_k^{[i+1]}(x_j) = P_k^{[i]}(x_j) = f(x_j)$$

$$\text{因此 } P_{k+1}^{[i]}(x_j) = \frac{(x_j - x_i) f(x_j) - (x_j - x_{i+k+1}) f(x_j)}{x_{i+k+1} - x_i} = f(x_j), \quad \forall j = i+1, \dots, i+k.$$

$$\text{又 } P_{k+1}^{[i]}(x_i) = P_k^{[i]}(x_i) = f(x_i), \quad P_{k+1}^{[i]}(x_{i+k+1}) = P_k^{[i+1]}(x_{i+k+1}) = f(x_{i+k+1}).$$

因此结论对  $k+1$  仍成立.

例 2.32 给定

Thm 2.33 给出了不用计算  $P_n(f; x)$  的具体表达式直接对一个  $x$  求  $P_n(f; x)$  的算法.

## § 2.6 Hermite 插值问题

Def 2.34 给定互不相同的  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k \in [a, b]$  及非负整数  $m_0, m_1, \dots, m_k$ .

$f \in C^M[a, b]$ ,  $M = \max_{i=0}^k m_i$ , 给出  $f$  在  $x_i$  处的值及 1 至  $m_i$  阶导数值.

Hermite 插值问题是求一个多项式  $P$ , 使得

$$\forall i = 0, 1, \dots, k, \forall \mu = 0, 1, \dots, m_i, P^{(\mu)}(x_i) = f_i^{(\mu)}.$$

其中  $f_i^{(\mu)} = f^{(\mu)}(x_i)$  是  $f$  在  $x_i$  处的  $\mu$  阶导数值. 特别地,  $f_i^{(0)} = f(x_i)$ .

Thm 2.34 Hermite 插值问题的解唯一.

PF: 取  $N = k + \sum_{i=0}^k m_i$ , Hermite 插值问题等价于求解关于  $a_0, \dots, a_N$  的  $N+1$  阶线性方程组, 其中  $a_0, \dots, a_N$  是多项式  $P(x) \in \mathbb{P}_N$  的各项系数.

设方程组的系数矩阵为  $M \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1} \times \mathbb{R}^{N+1}$ . 若  $\exists a \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1}$  s.t.  $Ma = 0$ ,  $P(x) = \sum_{i=0}^N a_i x^i$ ,

则因为  $\forall i = 0, \dots, k$ ,  $x_i$  是  $P(x)$  的至少  $m_i+1$  次根,

$\therefore P(x) = \prod_{i=0}^k (x - x_i)^{m_i+1}$  是  $P(x)$  的因子, 但  $P(x)$  的次数为  $N+1$ , 大于  $N$ , 因此只能有  $P(x) \equiv 0$ .



Cor 2.26  $f$  在  $n+1$  个相等的点  $x_0$  处的  $n$  阶差商为

$$f[x_0, \dots, x_0] = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0).$$

PF: 在 Hermite 插值问题中令  $k=0, m_0=n$ .

Def 2.35 (广义差商) 设  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k$  为  $k+1$  个两两不同的点, 且  $x_i (i=0, \dots, k)$  出现了  $m_i+1$  次,

令  $N = k + \sum_{i=0}^k m_i$ , 则称  $f$  在  $\underbrace{x_0, \dots, x_0}_{m_0+1}, \underbrace{x_1, \dots, x_1}_{m_1+1}, \dots, \underbrace{x_k, \dots, x_k}_{m_k+1}$  处的广义差商为:

$f$  在这些点处的 Hermite 插值问题的解的  $N$  次项系数. 记作  $f[x_0, \dots, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_1, \dots, x_k, \dots, x_k]$ .

Cor 2.36  $f$  在  $x_0, \dots, x_0$  处的差商为  $f[x_0, \dots, x_0] = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0)$ .

PF: 在 Hermite 插值问题中令  $k=0, m_0=n$ , 唯一解为  $p(x) \in P_n$ .

则由广义差商的定义得  $f^{(n)}(x_0) = p^{(n)}(x_0) = n! \cdot f[x_0, \dots, x_0]$ .

$$\text{即 } f[x_0, \dots, x_0] = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0).$$

Thm 2.37 设  $P_N(f; x)$  是 Hermite 问题的解, 则

$$f(x) - P_N(f; x) = \frac{f^{(N+1)}(\xi)}{(N+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^k (x - x_i)^{m_i+1}.$$

证明类似 Thm 2.7.

广义差商的求法同样是差商表. 这里以  $f[x_0, x_1, x_1, x_2]$  为例: (具体数值例子见习题)

$$\begin{array}{l|l} x_0 & f_0 \\ x_1 & f_1 \rightarrow f[x_0, x_1] \\ x_1 & f_1, f_1' \rightarrow f[x_0, x_1, x_1] \\ x_2 & f_2 \rightarrow f[x_1, x_2] \rightarrow f[x_1, x_1, x_2] \rightarrow f[x_0, x_1, x_1, x_2] \end{array}$$

$$P_4(f; x) = f[x_0](x-x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x-x_0)(x-x_1) + f[x_0, x_1, x_1](x-x_0)(x-x_1)^2 + f[x_0, x_1, x_1, x_2](x-x_0)(x-x_1)^2(x-x_2)$$

## § 2.7 切比雪夫多项式

传统的多项式插值在某些情形下效果很差. 例如  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, x \in [-5, 5]$ .

Def 2.41 称  $T_n(x) = \cos(n \arccos x)$  为第一类切比雪夫多项式.

Thm 2.42 (第一类切比雪夫多项式的递推关系)  $T_{n+1}(x) = 2xT_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x)$ .

PF: 令  $x = \cos \theta$ . 则  $T_n(x) = \cos n\theta$ .  $T_{n+1}(x) = \cos(n+1)\theta = \cos n\theta \cos \theta - \sin n\theta \sin \theta$ .  $T_{n-1}(x) = \cos(n-1)\theta = \cos n\theta \cos \theta + \sin n\theta \sin \theta$ .

$$T_{n+1}(x) + T_{n-1}(x) = 2 \cos n\theta \cos \theta = 2xT_n(x).$$

Cor 2.43  $T_n$  的  $n$  次项系数为  $2^{n-1}$ .

Thm 2.44  $T_n(x)$  有  $n$  个单重零点  $x_k = \cos \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi (k=1, 2, \dots, n)$  和  $n$  个极值点  $x'_k = \cos \frac{k}{n} \pi (k=0, 1, \dots, n)$ .

PF:  $T_n(x_k) = \cos(n \arccos(\cos \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi)) = \cos(\frac{2k-1}{2} \pi) = 0$ .

$$T'_n(x) = \frac{n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sin(n \arccos x). \quad T'_n(x_k) = \frac{n}{\sqrt{1-\cos^2 \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi}} \sin(\frac{2k-1}{2} \pi) \neq 0.$$

$$T'_n(x'_k) = \frac{n}{\sqrt{1-\cos^2 \frac{k}{n} \pi}} \sin(k\pi) = 0. \quad T''_n(x'_k) = \frac{n^2 \cos(\frac{k}{n} \pi)}{\cos^3 \frac{k}{n} \pi - 1} + \frac{n \cos \frac{k}{n} \pi \sin(k\pi)}{(1-\cos^2 \frac{k}{n} \pi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \neq 0.$$

Thm 2.46 (切比雪夫定理) 记  $\tilde{P}_n$  为所有  $n$  次首一多项式

$$\forall p \in \tilde{P}_n, \max_{x \in [-1, 1]} \left| \frac{T_n(x)}{2^{n-1}} \right| \leq \max_{x \in [-1, 1]} |p(x)|.$$

PF: 反证, 设结论不成立. 则

由 Thm 2.44,  $T_n(x)$  的最值为  $\pm 1$ , 故  $\exists p \in \tilde{P}_n$  s.t.  $\max_{x \in [-1, 1]} |p(x)| < \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$ .

$$\text{令 } Q(x) = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} T_n(x) - p(x),$$

$$\text{则 } Q(x_k) = \frac{(-1)^k}{2^{n-1}} - p(x_k), \quad k=0, 1, \dots, n.$$

$$\therefore |p(x)| < \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}, \forall x \in [-1, 1], \text{ 且 } Q(x) \text{ 在 } [-1, 1] \text{ 上变}$$

$\therefore$  对所有奇数  $k$ ,  $Q(x_k) < 0$ ; 对所有偶数  $k$ ,  $Q(x_k) > 0$ .

$\therefore Q$  在  $(x_0, x_1), (x_1, x_2), \dots, (x_{n-1}, x_n)$  上各有至少一个零点.

$\therefore Q$  有  $n$  个零点, ~~次数至少为  $n$~~  但  $Q$  的次数至多为  $n-1$ , 故只有  $Q(x) \equiv 0, p(x) = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} T_n(x)$ . 矛盾. 故原结论成立.

$$\text{Cor 2.47 } \max_{x \in [-1, 1]} |x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n| \geq \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}, \quad \forall n, \forall a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Cor 2.48  $T_{n+1}(x)$  在其  $n+1$  个零点上的插值多项式的柯西余项满足

$$|R_n(f; x)| \leq \frac{1}{2^n (n+1)!} \max_{x \in [-1, 1]} |f^{(n+1)}(x)|$$

$$\text{PF: } |R_n(f; x)| = \frac{|f^{(n+1)}(\xi)|}{(n+1)!} \left| \prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i) \right| = \frac{|f^{(n+1)}(\xi)|}{2^n (n+1)!} \|T_{n+1}\| \leq \frac{|f^{(n+1)}(\xi)|}{2^n (n+1)!} \leq \frac{\|f^{(n+1)}\|}{2^n (n+1)!}$$

## § 2.8 Bernstein 多项式

Def 2.49 称  $b_{n,k}(t) = \binom{n}{k} t^k (1-t)^{n-k}$  为  $n$  次基本 Bernstein 多项式.  $k=0, 1, \dots, n$ .

Lem 2.50 (基本 Bernstein 多项式的性质)

$$\textcircled{1} \forall k=0, 1, \dots, n, \forall t \in (0, 1), b_{n,k}(t) > 0.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sum_{k=0}^n b_{n,k}(t) = 1.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \sum_{k=0}^n k b_{n,k}(t) = nt.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \sum_{k=0}^n (k-nt)^2 b_{n,k}(t) = nt(1-t).$$

Lem 2.51  $n$  次基本 Bernstein 多项式张成了线性空间  $P_n = \{p: \deg p \leq n\}$ .

Def 2.52 称  $f \in C[0, 1]$  的  $n$  次 Bernstein 多项式为  $(B_n f)(t) = \sum_{k=0}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) b_{n,k}(t)$ .

Thm 2.53 (Weierstrass 估计) 所有连续函数  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  可被 ~~其  $n$  次 Bernstein 多项式一致估计~~.

即:  $\forall f \in C[a, b], \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$  s.t.

$$\forall n > N, \exists P_n \in P_n \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in [a, b], |P_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon.$$