

## 数值分析-第二章理论作业

2.1 对  $f \in C^2[x_0, x_1]$ ,  $x \in (x_0, x_1)$ ,  $f$  在  $x_0, x_1$  两点的线性插值满足

$$f(x) - P_1(f; x) = \frac{f''(\xi(x))}{2} (x - x_0)(x - x_1).$$

考虑  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $x_0 = 1$ ,  $x_1 = 2$ .

(1) 求  $\xi(x)$ .

$$\text{Sol: } f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow f(x_0) = f(1) = 1, \quad f(x_1) = f(2) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - 1}{2 - 1} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$P_1(f; x) = f[x_0] + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x - 1) = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$f(x) - P_1(f; x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{2}.$$

$$\therefore f''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}, \quad \therefore \int \frac{2}{\xi(x)^3} = \frac{1}{x}, \quad \xi(x) = (2x)^{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

(2) 将  $\xi(x)$  的定义区间连续延拓到  $[x_0, x_1]$ , 求  $\max \xi(x)$ ,  $\min \xi(x)$ ,  $\max f''(\xi(x))$ .

$$\text{Sol: } \max \xi(x) = \xi(2) = \sqrt[3]{4}, \quad \min \xi(x) = \xi(1) = \sqrt[3]{2}.$$

$$\max f''(\xi(x)) = \max \frac{1}{x} = 1.$$

2.2 令  $P_m^+$  为所有不超过  $m$  阶的多项式且在实轴上恒取非负值的多项式.

$P_m^+ = \{p: p \in P_m, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, p(x) \geq 0\}$ . 求  $p \in P_{2n}^+$  s.t.  $p(x_i) = f_i, i = 0, 1, \dots, n, f_i \geq 0$ .

$x_i$  是  $\mathbb{R}$  上两两不同的点.

Sol: 设  $P_n(f; x)$  为  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$  点的插值多项式, 满足

$$\forall i = 0 \dots n, P_n(f; x_i) = f_i.$$

$$\text{则令 } p(x) = P_n^2(f; x), \quad \text{则 } p(x) \geq 0, \text{ 且 } p(x_i) = f_i.$$

2.3 设  $f(x) = e^x$ .

$$(1) \text{ 证明 } \forall t \in \mathbb{R}, f[t, t+1, \dots, t+n] = \frac{(e-1)^n}{n!} e^t.$$

$$\text{Pf: 当 } n=0 \text{ 时, } f[t] = f(t) = e^t = \frac{(e-1)^0}{0!} e^t.$$

归纳. 设结论对  $n-1$  成立, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & f[t, t+1, \dots, t+n] \\ &= \frac{f[t, t+1, \dots, t+n-1] - f[t, t+1, \dots, t+n]}{(t+n) - t} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{(e-1)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} e^{t+1} - \frac{(e-1)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} e^t}{n}$$

(2)  $f[0, 1, \dots, n] = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(\xi) = \frac{(e-1)^n}{n!}$ , 求  $\xi$ . 并问  $\xi$  在  $[0, n]$  中点  $\frac{n}{2}$  的左侧还是右侧.

So: 即  $e^\xi = (e-1)^n$ .  $\therefore \xi = n \ln(e-1)$ .

$\because \ln(e-1) \approx 0.5413 > \frac{1}{2}$ .  $\therefore \xi$  在  $[0, n]$  中点的右侧.

2.4 设  $f(0)=5, f(1)=3, f(2)=5, f(4)=12$ .

(1) 用牛顿法求  $P_3(f; x)$ .

So: 差分表如下:

0	5			
1	3	-2		
2	5	1	1	
4	12	7	2	$\frac{1}{4}$

$$P_3(f; x) = 5 - 2x + x(x-1) + \frac{1}{4}x(x-1)(x-3) \\ = \frac{1}{4}x^3 - \frac{9}{4}x + 5.$$

(2) 求  $f$  在区间  $(1, 3)$  的最小值点.

$$P_3'(f; x) = \frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{9}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{3}.$$

$$x_{\min} = \sqrt{3}, P_3(f; x_{\min}) = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + 5.$$

2.5 设  $f(x) = x^7$ .

(1) 求  $f[0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2]$ .

So:  $f(0)=0, f(1)=1, f'(1)=7, \frac{f''(1)}{2}=21, f(2)=128, f'(2)=448$ .

0	0					
1	1	1				
1	1	7	6			
1	1	7	21	15		
2	128	127	120	99	$\frac{85}{2}$	
2	128	448	321	201	102	$\frac{109}{4}$

$$f[0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2] = \frac{109}{4}.$$

(2) 上述差分可表示为  $f$  在  $\xi \in (0, 2)$  的 5 阶导数. 求  $\xi$ .

So:  $f^{(5)}(\xi) = 2520\xi^2$ .  $\therefore 2520\xi^2 = \frac{109}{4}$ .  $\xi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{\frac{109}{10}}$ .

2.6  $f$  定义在  $[0, 3]$  上, 且满足  $f(0)=1, f(1)=2, f'(1)=-1, f(2)=f'(2)=0$ .

(1) 用 Hermite 插值估计  $f(2)$ .

So:

0	1			
1	2	1		
1	2	-1	-2	
2	0	-1	0	1
2	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

$$P_4(f; x) = 1 + x - 2x(x-1) + x(x-1)^2 - \frac{1}{4}x(x-1)^2(x-2) \\ = \frac{x^4 - x^3 - 9x^2 + 13x + 4}{4}.$$

$$f(2) \approx P_4(f; 2) = \frac{1}{2}.$$



(2) 估计  $f$  在  $[0, 3]$  的最大误差. 假设  $f$  在  $[0, 3]$  的 5 阶导数连续有界, 即  $|f^{(5)}(x)| \leq M$ .

Sol: 由 Thm 2.7 知  $|R_4(f; x)| \leq \frac{M}{5!} |x(x-1)^2(x-3)^2|$

记  $g(x) = x(x-1)^2(x-3)^2$ , 则  $g'(x) = (x-1)(x-3)(5x^2-12x+3) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1, 3, \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{21}}{5}$ .

$g(0) = g(1) = g(3) = 0$ ,  $g(\frac{6 \pm \sqrt{21}}{5}) = \frac{48(102 \mp 7\sqrt{21})}{3125}$ .

因此  $|R_4(f; x)| \leq \frac{2(102+7\sqrt{21})}{15625} M$ .

2.7 定义向前差分算子  $\Delta f(x) = f(x+h) - f(x)$ ,  $\Delta^{k+1} f(x) = \Delta \Delta^k f(x) = \Delta^k f(x+h) - \Delta^k f(x)$ .

向后差分算子  $\nabla f(x) = f(x) - f(x-h)$ ,  $\nabla^{k+1} f(x) = \nabla \nabla^k f(x) = \nabla^k f(x) - \nabla^k f(x-h)$ .

证明:  $\Delta^k f(x) = k! h^k f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k]$ ,

$\nabla^k f(x) = k! h^k f[x_0, x_{-1}, \dots, x_{-k}]$ , 其中  $x_j = x + jh$ .

PF: 归纳. 对  $k=1$ ,  $\Delta f(x) = f(x+h) - f(x) = h f[x, x+h]$ ,  $\nabla f(x) = f(x) - f(x-h) = h f[x, x-h]$ .

设结论对  $k-1$  成立, 则  $\Delta^{k-1} f(x) = (k-1)! h^{k-1} f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}]$ .

$\nabla^{k-1} f(x) = (k-1)! h^{k-1} f[x_0, x_{-1}, \dots, x_{-(k-1)}]$ .

则  $\Delta^k f(x) = \Delta^{k-1} f(x+h) - \Delta^{k-1} f(x)$

$= (k-1)! h^{k-1} f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}] - (k-1)! h^{k-1} f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}]$

$= (k-1)! h^{k-1} (h f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k])$

$= k! h^k f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k]$ .

$\nabla^k f(x) = \nabla^{k-1} f(x) - \nabla^{k-1} f(x-h)$

$= (k-1)! h^{k-1} f[x_0, x_{-1}, \dots, x_{-(k-1)}] - (k-1)! h^{k-1} f[x_0, x_{-1}, \dots, x_{-(k-1)}]$

$= (k-1)! h^{k-1} f[x_0, x_{-1}, \dots, x_{-(k-1)}] - (k-1)! h^{k-1} f[x_{-1}, x_{-2}, \dots, x_{-k}]$

$= (k-1)! h^{k-1} (h f[x_0, x_{-1}, \dots, x_{-k}])$

$= k! h^k f[x_0, x_{-1}, \dots, x_{-k}]$

设  $f$  在  $x_0$  处可导, 求证  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = f[x_0, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$ . 对其他  $x_i$  的偏导?

PF: 归纳. 对  $n=0$ ,  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} f[x_0] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} f(x_0) = f'(x_0) = f[x_0, x_0]$ .

对  $n \geq 1$ ,

设结论对  $n$  成立, 则  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = f[x_0, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$ ,

则  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} \left( \frac{f[x_0, x_2, \dots, x_{n+1}] - f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]}{x_n - x_0} \right)$

$= \frac{f[x_0, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}] - f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]}{(x_n - x_0)^2}$

$= - \frac{f[x_0, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}]}{(x_n - x_0)^2} + \frac{f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]}{(x_n - x_0)^2}$

$= - \frac{f[x_0, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}]}{(x_n - x_0)^2} + \frac{f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]}{(x_n - x_0)^2}$

$= f[x_0, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$ .

对其他  $x_i$ , 注意到  $x_i$  之间顺序可任意交换, 因此

$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n] = f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_i, x_i, \dots, x_n]$ .

2.9 一个极值问题. 设  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ , 求  $\min_{x \in [a, b]} \max |a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n|$ .

其中  $a_0 \neq 0$  为定值.

Sol: 令  $t = \frac{x - \frac{a+b}{2}}{\frac{b-a}{2}} = \frac{2x - (a+b)}{b-a}$ . 则  $x = \frac{b-a}{2} t + \frac{a+b}{2}$ .

$$p(t) = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^n a_j \left( \frac{b-a}{2} t + \frac{a+b}{2} \right)^{n-j}$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^n a_j \sum_{k=0}^j \binom{n-j}{k} \left( \frac{b-a}{2} \right)^k \left( \frac{a+b}{2} \right)^{n-j-k} \stackrel{\text{Def}}{=} Q(t)$$

上式中  $t^n$  的系数为  $a_0 \left( \frac{b-a}{2} \right)^n$ .

$$\text{由 Cor 2.47, } \min_{t \in [-1,1]} \max_{t \in [-1,1]} |Q(t)| = a_0 \left( \frac{b-a}{2} \right)^n \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = \frac{a_0 (b-a)^n}{2^{2n-1}}.$$

2.10 模仿切比雪夫定理的证明. 将  $n$  次切比雪夫多项式  $T_n$  将其定义域从  $[-1,1]$  扩展到  $\mathbb{R}$ .

对固定的  $a > 1$ , 定义  $P_n^a = \{p \in P_n : p(a) = 1\}$  和  $\tilde{p}_n(x) = \frac{T_n(x)}{T_n(a)} \in P_n^a$ .

证明:  $\forall p \in P_n^a, \|\tilde{p}_n\|_\infty \leq \|p\|_\infty$ . 其中  $\|f\|_\infty \stackrel{\text{Def}}{=} \max_{x \in [-1,1]} |f(x)|$ .

PF: 反证, 设结论不成立, 则

$$\because T_n(x) \text{ 的极值为 } \pm 1, \therefore \|\tilde{p}_n\|_\infty = \left| \frac{1}{T_n(a)} \right|, \therefore \exists p \in P_n^a, \text{ s.t. } \|p\|_\infty < \left| \frac{1}{T_n(a)} \right|.$$

$$\text{令 } Q(x) = T_n(x) - p(x)T_n(a), \text{ 则}$$

$$\text{令 } Q(x) = T_n(x) - p(x)T_n(a). \text{ 则 } Q(a) = T_n(a) - p(a)T_n(a) = 0, \text{ 即 } a \text{ 为 } Q \text{ 的一个零点.}$$

$$\text{又 } Q(x_k') = T_n(x_k') - p(x_k')T_n(a), \quad |p(x_k')T_n(a)| < 1, \quad |T_n(x_k')| = 1,$$

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

$$\therefore Q \text{ 在 } (x_0, x_1), (x_1, x_2), \dots, (x_{k-1}', x_k') \text{ 上分别有一个零点.}$$

$$\therefore Q \text{ 有 } n+1 \text{ 个零点. 但 } Q \text{ 的次数至多为 } n.$$

$$\therefore Q(x) \equiv 0, \quad p(x) \equiv \frac{T_n(x)}{T_n(a)}. \text{ 矛盾! 故原结论成立.}$$



2.11

证明 Lem 2.50

PF: (1)  $\forall k=0,1,\dots,n, \forall t \in (0,1), \binom{n}{k} > 0, t^k > 0, (1-t)^k > 0, \therefore b_{n,k}(t) = \binom{n}{k} t^k (1-t)^{n-k} > 0.$

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

$$(3) \sum_{k=0}^n k b_{n,k}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^n k \binom{n}{k} t^k (1-t)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=1}^n n \binom{n-1}{k-1} t^k (1-t)^{n-k} = nt \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{k} t^k (1-t)^{n-1-k} \\ = nt (t+1-t)^{n-1} = nt.$$

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

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n k^2 \binom{n}{k} t^k (1-t)^{n-k} - 2n^2 t^2 + n^2 t^2 = \sum_{k=0}^n k^2 \binom{n}{k} t^k (1-t)^{n-k} - n^2 t^2.$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n k^2 \binom{n}{k} t^k (1-t)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^n k(k-1) \binom{n}{k} t^k (1-t)^{n-k} + \sum_{k=0}^n k \binom{n}{k} t^k (1-t)^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=2}^n n(n-1) \binom{n-2}{k-2} t^k (1-t)^{n-k} + nt = n(n-1) t^2 \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \binom{n-2}{k} t^k (1-t)^{n-2-k} + nt$$

$$= n(n-1) t^2 (t+1-t)^{n-2} + nt = n^2 t^2 + nt(1-t).$$

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