



1. $\|f\|_1 = \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$
 $\|f\|_2 = \left(\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$\|f\|_\infty = \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x)|$

2. 内积: $(f(x), g(x)) = \int_a^b p(x)f(x)g(x) dx$

格拉姆矩阵:

$$G = G(\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_n) = \begin{bmatrix} (\varphi_0, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_0, \varphi_1) & \dots & (\varphi_0, \varphi_n) \\ (\varphi_1, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) & \dots & (\varphi_1, \varphi_n) \\ \vdots & & & \\ (\varphi_n, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_n, \varphi_1) & \dots & (\varphi_n, \varphi_n) \end{bmatrix}$$

$\det G(\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n) \neq 0$

即 $\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上 线性无关

3. 给定 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$, 若 $P^*(x) \in H_n$ 使误差 $\|f(x) - P^*(x)\|_\infty = \min_{P \in H_n} \|f(x) - P(x)\|_\infty = \min_{P \in H_n} \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x) - P(x)|$

则称 $P^*(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上的 n 次最佳一致逼近多项式.





4. $f(x) \in C[a, b]$, 若 $P^*(x) \in H_n$ 使

$$\|f(x) - P^*(x)\|_2^2 = \min_{P \in H_n} \|f(x) - Px\|_2^2$$

$$= \min_{P \in H_n} \int_a^b (f(x) - Px)^2 dx$$

则称 $P^*(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上的 n 次最佳平方逼近多项式.

若 $f(x)$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上的列表函数, 要求 $P^* \in \Phi$ 使

$$\|f - P^*\|_2^2 = \min_{P \in \Phi} \|f - P\|_2^2 = \min_{P \in \Phi} \sum_{i=0}^m [f(x_i) - P(x_i)]^2,$$

称 $P^*(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的 最 小 二 乘 手 公 式.

Weierstrass

2. (1). 对, 由定理可知.

(7) 对, 错, 当一个函数由给定的一组可能不精确表示数的数据来确定时, 使用最小二乘法比较合适.



习题：

4.

$$(1) \|f\|_\infty = \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |(x-1)^3| = 1 \quad \|f\|_1 = \int_0^1 |(x-1)^3| dx \\ = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\|f\|_2 = \left(\int_0^1 (x-1)^6 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ = \sqrt{\frac{1}{7}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{7}$$

$$(2) \|f\|_\infty = \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} x |x - \frac{1}{2}| = \frac{1}{2} \quad \|f\|_1 = \int_0^1 |x - \frac{1}{2}| dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\|f\|_2 = \left(\int_0^1 |x - \frac{1}{2}|^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

$$12. d_0 = \int_0^1 (x^2 + 3x + 2) dx = \frac{23}{6}$$

$$d_1 = \int_0^1 x(x^2 + 3x + 2) dx = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \quad H \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{23}{6} \\ \frac{9}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{解得 } a_0 = \frac{11}{6}, a_1 = 4$$

故最佳平方逼近多项式为 $p(x) = 4x + \frac{11}{6}$

取 $\Phi = \text{Span}\{1, x, x^2\}$

~~$$A = \int_0^1 x^2 (x^2 + 3x + 2) dx =$$~~ 由插值多项式唯一

$$\text{可知 } p_2(x) = x^2 + 3x + 2$$



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$$13. d_0 = \int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx = 0$$

$$d_1 = \int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$d_2 = \int_{-1}^1 x^5 dx = 0$$

$$(1, x) = 0 \quad (1, 1) = 2 \quad (1, x^2) = \frac{2}{3} \quad (x, x) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{HB } (x, x^2) = 0 \quad (x^2, x^2) = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\therefore H = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{2}{3} & 0 & \frac{2}{5} \end{bmatrix} \quad Ha = d$$

$$\text{解得 } a_0 = 0 \quad a_1 = \frac{3}{5} \quad a_2 = 0.$$

$$\therefore P_2(x) = \frac{3}{5}x$$

$$17. \Psi = \left\{ 1, x^2 \right\} \quad (\varphi_0, \varphi_0) = \sum_{j=0}^4 1^2 = 5 \quad (1, x^2) = \sum_{j=0}^4 x_j^2 = 5327$$

$$(x^2, x^2) = \sum_{j=0}^4 x_j^4 = 7277699$$

$$(1, f) = \sum_{j=0}^4 y_i = 271.4 \quad (x^2, f) = \sum_{j=0}^4 x_j^2 y_j = 369321.5$$

$$\text{解: } \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5327 \\ 5327 & 7277699 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 271.4 \\ 369321.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{得 } a \approx 0.972604, b = 0.050035 \quad \therefore y = 0.972604 + 0.050035x$$

$$\text{均方误差 } \delta = \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^4 [y(x_j) - y_j]^2 \right\} = 0.1226$$





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18. 取拟合函数 $y = ae^{-\frac{b}{t}}$, 两边取对数

~~$\phi = \text{Span}\{1, -\frac{1}{t}\}$~~ $\ln y = \ln a - \frac{1}{t} b$. 记 $\ln a = A$.

$\phi = \text{Span}\{1, -\frac{1}{t}\}$

$$(1, 1) = 11 \quad (1, -\frac{1}{t}) = \sum_{j=0}^{11} (-\frac{1}{t}) = -0.603975.$$

$$(-\frac{1}{t}, -\frac{1}{t}) = \sum_{j=0}^{11} \frac{1}{t^2} = 0.06232$$

$$(1, f) = \sum_{j=0}^{11} \ln y = -87.674095 \quad (-\frac{1}{t}, \ln y) = \sum_{j=0}^{11} -\frac{\ln y}{t} = 5.032489$$

解 $\begin{bmatrix} 11 & -0.603975 \\ -0.603975 & 0.06232 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -87.674095 \\ 5.032489 \end{bmatrix}$

得 $A = -7.55878$ $b = 7.4961692$ $a = e^A = 5.215148 \times 10^{-4}$

$$\therefore y = 5.215148 e^{-\frac{7.4961692}{t}} \times 10^{-4}$$

拟合平方误差 $\delta^2 = \sum_{i=0}^{11} [y(t_i) - y_i]^2 = 3.376 \times 10^{-9}$



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