



第二章：

复习与思考题

1. 插值基函数： $l_i(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_{i+1})\dots(x-x_n)}{(x_i-x_0)(x_i-x_1)\dots(x_i-x_{i-1})(x_i-x_{i+1})\dots(x_i-x_n)}$
 (拉格朗日)

由 $l_i(x_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$ 推得 a_i ，性质是 $i=j$ 时， $l_i(x_j) = 1$
 $i \neq j$ 时， $l_i(x_j) = 0$

2. 牛顿基函数： $(x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_{n-1})$ 即 $\{1, (x-x_0), (x-x_0)(x-x_1), \dots, (x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_{n-1})\}$
 比单项式基插值更方便，可增加节点逐步递推得到高次的插
 值多项式。

3. n阶均差

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

差商具有对称性：差商与节点的排列次序无关。

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k] - f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}]}{x_k - x_0}$$

③ n阶均差与导数的关系

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!}, \quad \xi \in [a, b]$$





4. 拉格朗日: $L_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n y_k l_k(x)$ 其中 $l_k(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq k}}^n \frac{(x-x_j)}{x_k-x_j}$, $k=0, 1, \dots, n$

牛顿: $P_n(x) = a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) + \dots + a_n(x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{n-1})$

其中 $a_k = f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k]$, $k=0, 1, \dots, n$ 为 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k 上的
阶均差。

7. 余项表达式: $R_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} W_{n+1}(x)$

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

若有 $\max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f^{(n+1)}(x)| = M_{n+1}$, 则 $R_n(x)$ 逼近 $f(x)$ 的截断误差

$$R_n(x) \leq \frac{M_{n+1}}{(n+1)!} |W_{n+1}(x)|$$

9. 对于任意插值节点, $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $L_n(x)$ 不一定收敛于 $f(x)$, 如对龙格
函数做高次插值时就会出现振荡现象, 因而插值多项式次数升高,
插值效果不一定令人满意。

分段插值多项式为多段低次多项式, 可避免单个高次插值的振
荡现象。





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习题.

2. 用牛顿插值，取靠近0.54的点0.5, 0.6, 0.4，建立差商表

$$x_0 = 0.5 \quad -0.693147 \rightarrow 1.823210$$

$$x_1 = 0.6 \quad -0.510826 \rightarrow -0.204115$$

$$x_2 = 0.4 \quad -0.916291 \rightarrow 2.027325$$

$$N_1(x) = -0.693147 + 1.823210(x-0.5)$$

$$N_2(x) = N_1(x) + (-0.204115)(x-0.5)(x-0.6)$$

$$N_1(0.54) \approx -0.620219 \quad N_2(0.54) \approx -0.616839$$

14. $P(0)=1, P(1)=1$ 用牛顿插值 $N_1(x) \rightarrow$ 牛顿插值 N_{P-X}

$$\begin{aligned} \sum P_i X^i &= H_3(x) \\ \text{设 } H_3(x) &= (ax+b)(x-0)(x-1) + N_1(x) \\ &= ax^3 + (b-a)x^2 - bx + x \end{aligned}$$

$$H'_3(0) = 1, H'_3(1) = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} 1-b=1 \\ 3a+2(b-a)-b=2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore a=1, b=0$$

$$\text{故 } P(x) = x^3 - x^2 + x$$



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$$\begin{aligned}
 16. \quad H_3(x) &= H_3(0) \cdot a_0(x) + H_3(1) a_1(x) + H_3'(0) \beta_0(x) + H_3'(1) \beta_1(x) \\
 &= a_1(x) + \beta_1(x) \\
 &= \left[1 - 2 \frac{x-1}{1-0} \right] \cdot \left(\frac{x-0}{1-0} \right)^2 + (x-1) \left(\frac{x-0}{1-0} \right)^2 \\
 &= 2x^2 - x^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(x) = H_3(x) + A x^2 (x-1)^2 \quad \stackrel{\wedge}{\therefore} P(2) = 1$$

$$A = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore P(x) = 2x^2 - x^3 + \frac{1}{4} x^2 (x-1)^2 = \frac{1}{4} x^2 (x-3)^2$$

$$17. \text{ 步长 } h = \frac{5-(\frac{5}{10})}{10} = 1, x_i = -5 + i \cdot h = -5 + i \quad (0 \leq i \leq 10)$$

在区间 $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ 上：

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_h^{(i)}(x) &= f(x_i) + \frac{x - x_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i} f'(x_i) + f(x_{i+1}) \cdot \frac{x - x_{i+1}}{x_{i+1} - x_i} \\
 &= \frac{x_{i+1} - x}{h x_i^2} + \frac{x - x_i}{1 + x_{i+1}}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, 9
 \end{aligned}$$

X	± 0.5	± 1.5	± 2.5	± 3.5	± 4.5
$f(x)$	0.80000	0.30769	0.13793	0.07547	0.04706
$I_h(x)$	0.75000	0.35000	0.15000	0.07941	0.04864

估计误差：在区间 $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ 上：

$$\begin{aligned}
 |f(x) - I_h^{(i)}(x)| &= \left| \frac{1}{2!} f''(\xi) (x - x_i)(x - x_{i+1}) \right| \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{2} \max_{-5 \leq x \leq 5} |f''(x)| \max_{x_i \leq x \leq x_{i+1}} |(x - x_i)(x - x_{i+1})|
 \end{aligned}$$





$$\text{而 } \max_{x_i \leq x \leq x_{i+1}} |(x-x_i)(x-x_{i+1})| = \frac{x-x_i+sh}{h} \max_{0 \leq s \leq 1} |s(s+1)| = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2}, \quad f''(x) = \frac{6x^2-2}{(1+x^2)^3}$$

令 $f''(x) = \frac{24x(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^4} = 0$ 得 $f''(x)$ 驻点 $0, \pm 1$ 于是

$$\max_{-5 \leq x \leq 5} \{|f''(x)|\} = \max\{|f''(0)|, |f''(\pm 1)|, |f''(\pm 5)|\} = 2$$

$$\text{故 } |f(x) - T_h(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$$

$$\text{即 } |f(x) - T_h(x)| \leq 0.25, \quad x \in [-5, 5]$$

