



## 第二章:

## 复习与思考题

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

由  $l_i(x_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$ ,  $i=j$  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:  $(x-x_0)(x-x_1) \cdots (x-x_{n-1})$ . 即  $\{1, (x-x_0), (x-x_0)(x-x_1), \dots, (x-x_0) \cdots (x-x_{n-1})\}$   
 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:

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

差商具有对称性: 差商与节点的排列次序无关。

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

## 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  $l_k(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq k}}^n \left( \frac{x-x_j}{x_k-x_j} \right)$ ,  $k=0, 1, \dots, n$

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  $L_n(x)$  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。









$$\begin{aligned}
 16. \quad H_3(x) &= H_3(0) \cdot \alpha_0(x) + H_3(1) \alpha_1(x) + H_3'(0) \cdot \beta_0(x) + H_3'(1) \cdot \beta_1(x) \\
 &= \alpha_0(x) + \beta_1(x) \\
 &= \left[1 - 2 \frac{x-1}{1-0}\right] \cdot \left(\frac{x-0}{1-0}\right)^2 + (x-1) \left(\frac{x-0}{1-0}\right)^2 \\
 &= 2x^2 - x^3
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

在区间  $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$  上:

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

$x$	$\pm 0.5$	$\pm 1.5$	$\pm 2.5$	$\pm 3.5$	$\pm 4.5$
$f(x)$	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:

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

