



$$1. \|f\|_1 = \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$$

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

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

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

格拉姆矩阵:

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

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

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

$$\|f(x) - p^*(x)\|_2^2 = \min \|f(x) - p(x)\|_2^2$$

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

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

$$\|f - p^*\|_2^2 = \min \|f - p\|_2^2 = \min_{p \in \phi} \sum_{i=0}^m [f(x_i) - p(x_i)]^2$$

称  $p^*(x)$  为  $f(x)$  的  $\phi$  最小二乘拟合.

Weierstrass

2. (1) 对, 由定理可知.

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



习题:

4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{23}{6} \\ \frac{9}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

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

故最佳平方逼近多项式为  $p_1(x) = 4x + \frac{11}{6}$

$$\text{取 } \phi = \text{span}\{1, x, x^2\}$$

$$\text{由插值多项式唯一} \quad \text{可知 } p_2(x) = x^2 + 3x + 2$$







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

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

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

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

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

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

$$Ha = d$$

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

$$\therefore p_2(x) = \frac{3}{5}x$$

17.  $\psi = \{1, x^2\}$   $(\psi_0, \psi_0) = \sum_{j=0}^4 1^2 = 5$   $(1, x^2) = \sum_{j=0}^4 x_j^2 = 5327$

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

$$(1, f) = \sum_{j=0}^4 y_j = 271.4$$

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

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

得  $a \approx 0.972604$ ,  $b \approx 0.050035$

$$\therefore Y = 0.972604 + 0.050035x^2$$

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





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

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

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

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

$$(-\frac{1}{t}, -\frac{1}{t}) = \sum_{j=0}^{11} \frac{1}{t^2} = 0.062321$$

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

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

$$\text{解} \begin{bmatrix} 11 & -0.603975 \\ -0.603975 & 0.062321 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -87.674095 \\ 5.032489 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{得 } A = -7.558781 \quad b = 7.4961692 \quad a = e^A = 5.215148 \times 10^{-4}$$

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

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

