

No:      Date:

T3.8.1  $P(x)$  为关于  $x$  的  $(2m+k+1)$  次多项式.

$\therefore$   ~~$P(z_j) = 0$~~  对于  $0 < z_1 < \dots < z_k < 1$  有  $P(z_j) = 0$

$\therefore$  在  $(0, 1)$  内  $P(x)$  有  $k$  个零点

$\therefore$  对于  $a = 0, 1$ ,  $j = 0, 1, \dots, m$  有  $P^{(j)}(a) = 0$

$\therefore x = 0, x = 1$  分别为  $P(x)$  的  ~~$m$~~   $(m+1)$  重根

综上,  $P(x)$  至少有  ~~$2(m+1)$~~   $2(m+1) + k = 2m + k + 2$  个根

又  $\because P(x)$  为关于  $x$  的  $(2m+k+1)$  次多项式

$\therefore P(x)$  为一常数多项式

又  $\because P(z_1) = 0$

$\therefore P(x) = 0$ .

$T_1.$

$$l_0(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)(x-x_4)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)(x_0-x_3)(x_0-x_4)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{24} (x-2)(x-1)x(x+1)$$

$$l_1(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)(x-x_4)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)(x_1-x_3)(x_1-x_4)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} (x-2)(x-1)x(x+2)$$

$$l_2(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_3)(x-x_4)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)(x_2-x_3)(x_2-x_4)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (x-2)(x-1)(x+1)(x+2)$$

$$l_3(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_4)}{(x_3-x_0)(x_3-x_1)(x_3-x_2)(x_3-x_4)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} (x-2)x(x+1)(x+2)$$

$$l_4(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)}{(x_4-x_0)(x_4-x_1)(x_4-x_2)(x_4-x_3)}$$

$$= \frac{(x+2)(x+1)x(x-1)}{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{24} (x-1)x(x+1)(x+2)$$

故有 Lagrange 插值多项式:

$$L_4(x) = \frac{1}{24} (x-2)(x-1)x(x+1) - \frac{1}{6} (x-2)(x-1)x(x+2)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} (x-2)(x-1)(x+1)(x+2) - \frac{1}{6} (x-2)x(x+1)(x+2)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{24} (x-1)x(x+1)(x+2)$$

$i$	$x_i$	$f(x_i)$	$f[x_{i-1}, x_i]$	$f[x_{i-2}, x_{i-1}, x_i]$	$f[x_{i-3}, x_{i-2}, x_{i-1}, x_i]$	$f[x_{i-4}, x_{i-3}, x_{i-2}, x_{i-1}, x_i]$
0	-2	0				
1	-1	-1	$f[-2, -1] = -1$			
2	0	0	$f[-1, 0] = 1$	$f[-2, -1, 0] = 1$		
3	1	1	$f[0, 1] = 1$	$f[-1, 0, 1] = 0$	$f[-2, -1, 0, 1] = -\frac{1}{3}$	
4	2	0	$f[1, 2] = -1$	$f[0, 1, 2] = -1$	$f[-1, 0, 1, 2] = -\frac{1}{3}$	$f[-2, -1, 0, 1, 2] = 0$

故有 Newton 插值多项式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_5(x) &= f(x_0) + (x-x_0)f[x_0, x_1] + (x-x_0)(x-x_1)f[x_0, x_1, x_2] \\
 &\quad + (x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3] \\
 &\quad + (x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]. \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3}x^4 - x^3 + \frac{1}{3}x^2 + 2x.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_2: H_5(x) &= h_0(x) \cdot (-1) + h_1(x) \cdot 0 + h_2(x) \cdot 1 \\
 &\quad + g_0(x) \cdot 0 + g_1(x) \cdot -1 + g_2(x) \cdot 0 \\
 &= -h_0(x) + h_2(x) + g_1(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\left[1 - 2(x+1)\left(\frac{1}{-1} + \frac{1}{-2}\right)\right] \left(\frac{(x-1)x}{(-1-0)(-1-1)}\right) \\
 &\quad + \left[1 - 2(x-1)\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1}\right)\right] \left(\frac{(x+1)x}{(1+1)(1-0)}\right) \\
 &\quad + (x-0) \left[\frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{1 \times (-1)}\right]^2 \\
 &= x^5 - 5x^3 + 5x
 \end{aligned}$$



T3. 求  $x^3$  在  $[-1, 1]$  上的 2 次最佳平方逼近多项式

取  $\Phi = \text{span}\{1, x, x^2\}$ ,  $x \in [-1, 1]$ ,  $p(x) = 1$

$$(1, f) = \int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx = 0 \quad (x, f) = \int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$(x^2, f) = \int_{-1}^1 x^5 dx = 0 \quad (1, 1) = \int_{-1}^1 dx = 2$$

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

$$(x^2, x^2) = \int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{2}{3} & 0 & \frac{2}{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{2}{5} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{解得 } a_0 = 0, a_1 = \frac{3}{5}, a_2 = 0$$

故  $x^3$  在  $[-1, 1]$  上的最佳平方逼近多项式为  $p_2(x) = \frac{3}{5}x$ .

YUPIN

T4. 求  $x^3$  在  $[-1, 1]$  上的 <sup>2 次</sup>最佳一致逼近多项式

设  $x^3$  的 2 次最佳一致逼近多项式为  $p_2(x)$

于是  $x^3 - p_2(x)$  为  $[-1, 1]$  上距零点最近的 ~~曲线~~

首项系数为 1 的 3 次多项式

$$\frac{5}{4} = x^3 - p_2(x) = \tilde{T}_3(x) = \frac{1}{4}(4x^3 - 3x)$$

$$p_2(x) = \frac{3}{4}x$$