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第一题 本题考虑对于定义在 [-1,1] 上的一个光滑函数 f(x) 的三次样条插值的使用。下面所说的误差都是指绝对误差。

(a) (10 分) 仿照课堂笔记或课本推导出关于额外给定边界点处(即 -1 和 1) 三次样条插值多项式的一次导数值时其在各插值点上的二次导数值应该满足的线性方程组。请给出推导过程。

答:

记 S(x) 在区间 $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ 上的表达式为 $S_i(x)$, S(x) 是三次多项式, S''(x) 是线性函数, 用插值点 $\{(x_i, S''(x_i)), (x_{i+1}, S''(x_{i+1}))\}$ 作线性插值, 记 $S''(x_i) = M_i$, $S'(x_i) = m_i$.

$$S_i''(x) = \frac{x - x_{i+1}}{x_i - x_{i+1}} M_i + \frac{x - x_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i} M_{i+1}, \quad x_i \leqslant x \leqslant x_{i+1}$$

对 $S_i''(x)$ 积分两次, 记 $h_i = x_{i+1} - x_i$,

$$S_i(x) = \frac{(x_{i+1} - x)^3 M_i + (x - x_i)^3 M_{i+1}}{6h_i} + C_i (x_{i+1} - x) + D_i (x - x_i)$$

将 $S_i(x_i) = y_i$, $S_{i-1}(x_i) = S_i(x_i)$ 代入上式解出

$$C_i = \frac{y_i}{h_i} - \frac{h_i M_i}{6}, \quad D_i = \frac{y_{i+1}}{h_i} - \frac{h_i M_{i+1}}{6}$$

$$S_{i}(x) = \frac{(x_{i+1} - x)^{3} M_{i} + (x - x_{i})^{3} M_{i+1}}{6h_{i}} + \frac{(x_{i+1} - x) y_{i} + (x - x_{i}) y_{i+1}}{h_{i}}$$
$$- \frac{h_{i}}{6} [(x_{i+1} - x) M_{i} + (x - x_{i}) M_{i+1}], \quad x \in [x_{i}, x_{i+1}]$$

$$S_i'(x) = \frac{-(x_{i+1} - x)^2 M_i + (x - x_i)^2 M_{i+1}}{2h_i} + \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{h_i} + \frac{h_i}{6} (M_i - M_{i+1}), \quad x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$$

由 $S'_i(x_i) = S'_{i-1}(x_i)$ 可得到

$$\mu_i M_{i-1} + 2M_i + \lambda_i M_{i+1} = d_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

其中

$$\lambda_i = \frac{h_i}{h_i + h_{i-1}}, \quad \mu_i = 1 - \lambda_i$$

$$d_i = \frac{6}{h_i + h_{i-1}} \left(\frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{h_i} - \frac{y_i - y_{i-1}}{h_{i-1}} \right)$$

给定 $S'(x_0) = m_0$, $S'(x_n) = m_n$ 的值, 分别代入 $S'_0(x_0)$ 和 $S'_{n-1}(x_n)$, 得到另外两个方程:

$$2M_0 + M_1 = \frac{6}{h_0} \left(\frac{y_1 - y_0}{h_0} - m_0 \right) = d_0$$

$$M_{n-1} + 2M_n = \frac{6}{h_{n-1}} \left(m_n - \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} \right) = d_n$$

得到 n+1 个未知量, n+1 个方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & & & & \\ \mu_1 & 2 & \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \mu_2 & 2 & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \mu_{n-1} & 2 & \lambda_{n-1} \\ & & & & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_0 \\ M_1 \\ M_2 \\ \vdots \\ M_{n-1} \\ M_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_0 \\ d_1 \\ d_2 \\ \vdots \\ d_{n-1} \\ d_n \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) (10 分) 令三次样条插值多项式在 -1 和 1 处的导数为 0,用 MATLAB 基于上一问中的结果使用 $n=2^4$ 个子区间插值一个定义在 [-1,1] 上的函数 $f(x)=\sin(4x^2)+\sin^2(4x)$ 并使用 **semilogy** 图通过在 2000 个等距点上取真实值画出你构造的三次样条插值的逐点误差。

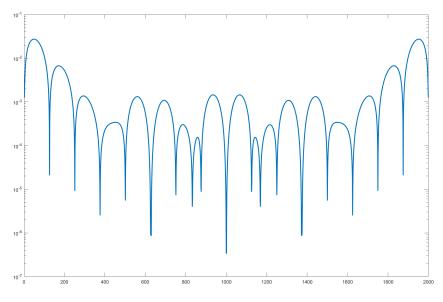


图 1: 1(b) semilog 图

(c) (15 分) 使用不同的 n, 令 $n = 2^4, 2^5, ..., 2^{10}$ 重复上一问,取关于不同 n 的 2000 个等距点上的误差的最大值,用 loglog 图描述插值区间上最大误差值随 n 变化的情况(即横轴是 n)。

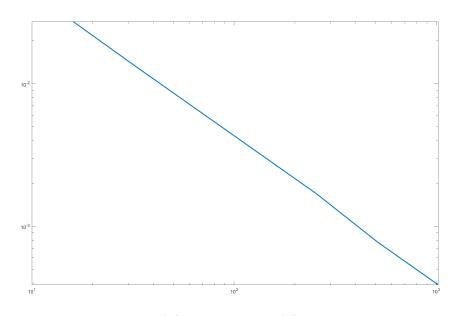


图 2: 1(c) loglog 图

(d) (15 分) 针对周期边界条件,即假设三次样条函数满足 S'(-1) = S'(1) 和 S''(-1) = S''(1),重复完成上面三问中的要求。

答:

当 f(x) 是以为 $x_n - x_0$ 周期的函数时,则要求 S(x) 也是周期函数,这时边界条件

应满足当 $f(x_0) = f(x_n)$ 时,有 $m_0 = m_n$, $M_0 = M_n$ 记 S(x) 在区间 $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ 上的表达式为 $S_i(x)$,S(x) 是三次多项式,S''(x) 是线性函数,用插值点 $\{(x_i, S''(x_i)), (x_{i+1}, S''(x_{i+1}))\}$ 作线性插值,记 $S''(x_i) = M_i$, $S'(x_i) = m_i$.

$$S_i''(x) = \frac{x - x_{i+1}}{x_i - x_{i+1}} M_i + \frac{x - x_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i} M_{i+1}, \quad x_i \leqslant x \leqslant x_{i+1}$$

对 $S_i''(x)$ 积分两次, 记 $h_i = x_{i+1} - x_i$.

$$S_i(x) = \frac{(x_{i+1} - x)^3 M_i + (x - x_i)^3 M_{i+1}}{6h_i} + C_i (x_{i+1} - x) + D_i (x - x_i)$$

将 $S_i(x_i) = y_i$, $S_{i-1}(x_i) = S_i(x_i)$ 代入上式解出

$$C_i = \frac{y_i}{h_i} - \frac{h_i M_i}{6}, \quad D_i = \frac{y_{i+1}}{h_i} - \frac{h_i M_{i+1}}{6}$$

$$S_{i}(x) = \frac{(x_{i+1} - x)^{3} M_{i} + (x - x_{i})^{3} M_{i+1}}{6h_{i}} + \frac{(x_{i+1} - x) y_{i} + (x - x_{i}) y_{i+1}}{h_{i}} - \frac{h_{i}}{6} [(x_{i+1} - x) M_{i} + (x - x_{i}) M_{i+1}], \quad x \in [x_{i}, x_{i+1}]$$

$$S_{i}'(x) = \frac{-(x_{i+1} - x)^{2} M_{i} + (x - x_{i})^{2} M_{i+1}}{2h_{i}} + \frac{y_{i+1} - y_{i}}{h_{i}} + \frac{h_{i}}{6} (M_{i} - M_{i+1}), \quad x \in [x_{i}, x_{i+1}]$$

由 $S_{i}'(x_{i}) = S_{i-1}'(x_{i})$ 可得到

$$M_0 = M_n$$
, $\mu_i M_{i-1} + 2M_i + \lambda_i M_{i+1} = d_i$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$

其中

$$\lambda_i = \frac{h_i}{h_i + h_{i-1}}, \quad \mu_i = 1 - \lambda_i$$

$$d_i = \frac{6}{h_i + h_{i-1}} \left(\frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{h_i} - \frac{y_i - y_{i-1}}{h_{i-1}} \right)$$

有由于 $S'(x_0) = m_0 = S'(x_n) = m_n$, 代入 $S'_0(x_0)$ 和 $S'_{n-1}(x_n)$, 得到另外一个方程:

$$\lambda_n M_1 + 2M_n + \mu_n M_{n-1} = \frac{6}{h_{n-1} + h_0} \left(\frac{y_1 - y_0}{h_0} - \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} \right) = d_n$$

其中

$$\lambda_n = \frac{h_0}{h_{n-1} + h_0}, \quad \mu_n = 1 - \lambda_n$$

得到 n 个未知量 n 个方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & \lambda_1 & & & \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 & 2 & \lambda_2 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \mu_{n-1} & 2 & \lambda_{n-1} \\ \lambda_n & & & \mu_n & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_1 \\ M_2 \\ \vdots \\ M_{n-1} \\ M_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ \vdots \\ d_{n-1} \\ d_n \end{bmatrix}$$

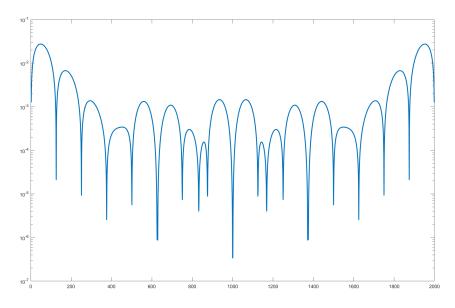


图 3: 1(d) semilog 图

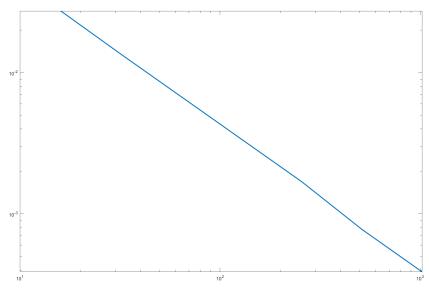


图 4: 1(d) loglog 图

MATLAB 代码如下:

```
%%
%误差图
[x,s] = Spline(4);
n = [1:2000];
for i=1:2000
    err(i)=abs(s(i)-f(x(i)));
end
```

```
figure
semilogy(n,err);
%%
%最大误差图
for n=4:10
    [x,s] = Spline(n);
    for i=1:2000
    err(i)=abs(s(i)-f(x(i)));
    end
    err_max(n-3) = max(err);
end
n = [2^4 \ 2^5 \ 2^6 \ 2^7 \ 2^8 \ 2^9 \ 2^{10}];
figure
loglog(n,err_max);
%%
function [x,s] = Spline(n)
   k=2^n;
    h=2/k;
    X(1) = -1; X(k+1) = 1;
    for i=2:k+1
        X(i) = X(i-1)+h;
    end
    for i=1:k+1
        Y(i) = f(X(i));
    end
    x(1) = -1; x(2000) = 1;
    for i=2:1999
        x(i) = x(i-1)+2/1999;
    end
    %最后一个参数选择边界类型
    s = threesimple_1(X,Y,x,k,2);
end
%第二类边界条件
function [M,h]=threesimple_2(Y,k)
   h=2/k;
```

```
lambda = h/(h+h);
    miu = 1-lambda;
    for i=2:k
        d(i)=(6/(h+h))*((Y(i+1)-Y(i))/h-(Y(i)-Y(i-1))/h);
    end
    d(1)=(6*(Y(2)-Y(1)))/(h*h);
    d(k+1)=(-6*(Y(k+1)-Y(k)))/(h*h);
    A=diag(repmat(2,1,k+1))+diag(repmat(miu,1,k),-1)+ \dots
      diag(repmat(lambda,1,k),1);
    A(1,2)=1;
               A(k+1,k)=1;
    D = d.';
    M = A \setminus D;
end
%第三类边界条件
function [M,h]=threesimple 3(Y,k)
    h=2/k;
    lambda = h/(h+h);
    miu = 1-lambda;
    for i=2:k
        d(i-1)=(6/(h+h))*((Y(i+1)-Y(i))/h-(Y(i)-Y(i-1))/h);
    end
    d(k) = (6/(h+h))*((Y(2)-Y(1))/h-(Y(1)-Y(k))/h);
    A=diag(repmat(2,1,k))+diag(repmat(miu,1,k-1),-1)+ \dots
      diag(repmat(lambda,1,k-1),1);
                 A(k,1)=lambda; A(k,k-1)=miu; A(k,k)=2;
    A(1,k)=miu;
    D = d.';
    N = A \setminus D;
    M = [N(k), N.'].';
end
%插值函数
function s = threesimple_1(X,Y,x,n,flag)
    if flag == 1
        [M,h] = threesimple_2(Y,n);
    else
        [M,h] = threesimple_3(Y,n);
```

```
end
    n=length(X); k=length(x);
    for t=1:k
       for i=1:n-1
          if (x(t) \le X(i+1)) && (x(t) \ge X(i))
             p1 = (M(i)*(X(i+1)-x(t))^3 + ...
                  M(i+1)*(x(t)-X(i))^3) / (6*h);
             p2=(Y(i)*(X(i+1)-x(t))+ ...
                  Y(i+1)*(x(t)-X(i)))/h;
             p3=(M(i)*(X(i+1)-x(t))+...
                  M(i+1)*(x(t)-X(i)))*h/6;
             s(t)=p1+p2-p3;
             break;
          else
             s(t)=0;
          end
       end
   end
end
%被插函数
function y = f(t)
    y = \sin(4*t^2) + (\sin(4*t))^2;
end
```

第二题 本题深入讨论 Newton 插值公式的性质。

(a) (15 分) 对于一个光滑函数 f(x), 证明若 $\{i_0, i_1, \ldots, i_k\}$ 是 $\{0, 1, \ldots, k\}$ 的任意一个排列,则

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = f[x_{i_0}, x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_k}]$$

证明:

先证对于任意 k 阶差商 $f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_k]$ 有

$$f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_k] = \sum_{i=0}^{k} \frac{f(x_i)}{(x_i - x_0)(x_i - x_1) \cdots (x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x_i - x_k)}$$

k=1 时,显然有

$$f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{f(x_0)}{x_0 - x_1} + \frac{f(x_1)}{x_1 - x_0}$$

假设 k=n 时成立,即有

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots x_n] = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{f(x_i)}{(x_i - x_0) \cdots (x_i - x_{i-1}) (x_i - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x_i - x_n)}$$
$$f[x_1, x_2, \dots x_{n+1}] = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \frac{f(x_i)}{(x_i - x_1) \cdots (x_i - x_{i-1}) (x_i - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x_i - x_{n+1})}$$

则当 k = n + 1 时有

$$f\left[x_{0}, x_{1}, \cdots, x_{n}, x_{n+1}\right]$$

$$= \frac{f\left[x_{1}, x_{2}, \cdots x_{n+1}\right] - f\left[x_{0}, x_{1}, \cdots, x_{n}\right]}{x_{n+1} - x_{0}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x_{n+1} - x_{0}} \left(\frac{f\left(x_{n+1}\right)}{(x_{n+1} - x_{1}) \cdots (x_{n+1} - x_{n})} + \frac{-f\left(x_{0}\right)}{(x_{0} - x_{1}) \cdots (x_{0} - x_{n})}\right)$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{f\left(x_{i}\right)}{x_{n+1} - x_{0}} \cdot \frac{(x_{i} - x_{0}) - (x_{i} - x_{n+1})}{(x_{i} - x_{0}) \cdots (x_{i} - x_{i-1}) (x_{i} - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x_{i} - x_{n+1})}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \frac{f\left(x_{i}\right)}{(x_{i} - x_{0}) \cdots (x_{i} - x_{i-1}) (x_{i} - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x_{i} - x_{n+1})}$$

所以由归纳得,对于任意 k 阶差商 $f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_k]$ 有

$$f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_k] = \sum_{i=0}^{k} \frac{f(x_i)}{(x_i - x_0)(x_i - x_1) \cdots (x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x_i - x_k)}$$

对于任意一个排列 $\{i_0,i_1,\ldots,i_k\}$, 有

$$f[x_{i_0}, x_{i_1}, ..., x_{i_k}] = \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{f(x_{i_j})}{(x_{i_j} - x_{i_0})(x_{i_j} - x_{i_1}) \cdots (x_{i_j} - x_{i_{j-1}})(x_{i_j} - x_{i_{j+1}}) \cdots (x_{i_j} - x_{i_k})}$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{f(x_j)}{(x_j - x_0) \cdots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \cdots (x_j - x_{n+1})}$$

$$= f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_k]$$

证毕。

(b) (10 分) 课堂上我们提到了 Chebyshev 点

$$x_j = \cos(j\pi/n) \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

以及使用 Chebyshev 点可以有效地克服 Runge 现象。写一个 MATLAB 程序,令 $n=2^2,2^3,2^4,\ldots,2^7$,按照从右到左的顺序(即 j 从小到大的顺序)使用对应的 n+1 个 Chebyshev 点对定义在 [-1,1] 上的 Runge 函数

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + 25x^2}$$

进行插值,并取 2000 个等距点上的误差的最大值,用 semilogy 图描述插值区间上最大误差值随 n 变化的情况(即横轴是 n 。

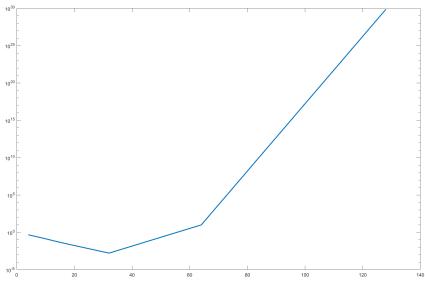
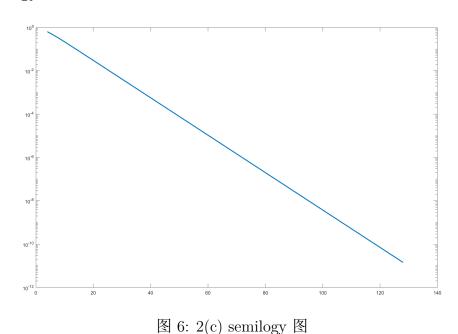


图 5: 2(b) semilogy 图

(c) $(10 \, \beta)$ 重复上一问,但使用随机数种子 rng(22) 和 randperm 函数来随机计算 差商时插值点的使用顺序,取关于不同 n 的 2000 个等距点上的误差的最大值,用 semilogy 图描述插值区间上最大误差值随 n 变化的情况(即横轴是 n)。



(d) (10分) 试着解释上面两小问中你观察到的不同现象产生的原因。注:此问答不出来也无妨。

答:用上述第二类 Chebyshev 插值点进行插值都可以有效降低龙格现象的影响,但经过实验,将插值点正序排列或者倒序排列进行插值,效果都比随机顺序插值要差。在不同的种子 (10 到 22)下,插值的效果都比正序或倒序好。考虑到 Chebyshev 插值点恰好是单位圆周上等距分布点的横坐标,这些横坐标接近区间 [-1,1]的端点处是密集的,而越趋向与中间越稀疏,正序或倒序插值时,插值点有严格的顺序关系,当最后一个插值点插入时,只有一端有约束,另一端缺少约束,并且在约束端的插值点非常密集。导致产生剧烈振荡。而随机顺序插值,最后一个插值点往往落在的区间两端都有约束,而有效的降低龙格现象误差。

MATLAB 代码如下:

```
x(1) = -1; x(2000) = 1;
for i=2:1999
    x(i) = x(i-1)+2/1999;
end
y = f(x);
for k=2:7
    X = Xj(k);
    %X = RandXj(k)
    Y = f(X);
    N=Newton(x,X,Y);
    err=zeros(1,2000);
    for i=1:2000
    err(i)=abs(N(i)-y(i));
    end
    err max(k-1) = max(err);
end
%误差图
n = [2^2 \ 2^3 \ 2^4 \ 2^5 \ 2^6 \ 2^7];
figure
semilogy(n,err_max);
%牛顿插值
function N=Newton(x,X,Y)
    A = Difference(X,Y);
    n = length(X);
```

```
m = length(x);
    for i = 1:m
        N(i) = 0;
        for j = 1:n
            a(i)=1;
            for k=2:j
                a(i) = a(i)*(x(i)-X(k-1));
            end
            N(i)=N(i)+a(i)*A(j,j+1);
        end
    end
end
%差商表
function A = Difference(X,Y)
    n = length(X);
    A = zeros(n,n+1);
    A(:,1) = X';
    A(:,2) = Y';
    for j = 3:n+1
        for i = j-1:n
            A(i,j)=(A(i,j-1)-A(i-1,j-1)) ...
                /(A(i,1)-A(i-j+2,1));
        end
    end
end
%倒序插点
function x = Xj(k)
    n = 2^k;
    j = n;
    for i=1:n+1
        x(i) = cos(j*pi/n);
        j = j-1;
    end
end
%随机插点
```

```
function x = RandXj(k)
    m = 2^k;
    rng(22);
    n = randperm(m+1);
    for i=1:m+1
          x(i) = cos((n(i)-1)*pi/(m+1));
    end
end

function y = f(x)
    n = length(x);
    for i=1:n
          y(i)=1/(1+25*x(i)*x(i));
    end
end
```

- 第三题 本题用于讨论周期函数的 Lagrange 插值方法。对于周期函数而言,多项式不再是最有效的基函数,而等距插值点也不再会出现 Runge 现象。逼近周期函数的基函数通常选用三角函数或者复指数。同时注意对于周期函数而言,插值点数量和子区间个数相等。
 - (a) (10 分) 在 [0,1] 上关于周期函数的基于等间距插值点 $x_j = \frac{j}{n}, j = 0,1,...,n-1$ 的 Lagrange 插值基函数为

$$\ell_k(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(-1)^k}{n} \sin(n\pi x) \csc\left(\pi (x - x_k)\right) & \text{若n 为奇数} \\ \frac{(-1)^k}{n} \sin(n\pi x) \cot\left(\pi (x - x_k)\right) & \text{若n 为偶数} \end{cases}$$

证明对于 n 分别为奇数和偶数的情况下

$$\ell_k(x_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & k = j \\ 0 & k \neq j \end{cases}$$

证明:

1. n 为奇数,

$$\forall j, \quad \sin(n\pi x_j) = 0$$

当 k=i 时,有

$$\sin\left(\pi\left(x_i - x_k\right)\right) = 0$$

$$\ell_k(x_j) = \frac{(-1)^k}{n} \sin(n\pi x_j) \csc(\pi (x_j - x_k))$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^k}{n} \lim_{x_j \to x_k} \frac{\sin(n\pi x_j)}{\sin(\pi (x_j - x_k))}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^k}{n} \frac{n\pi (-1)^j}{\pi}$$

$$= (-1)^{k+j} = (-1)^{2k} = 1$$

当 $k \neq i$ 时,有

$$0 < |x_j - x_k| < 1 \quad \sin(\pi(x_j - x_k)) \neq 0$$
$$\ell_k(x_j) = \frac{(-1)^k}{n} \sin(n\pi x_j) \csc(\pi(x_j - x_k))$$
$$= \frac{(-1)^k}{n} \frac{\sin(n\pi x_j)}{\sin(\pi(x_j - x_k))}$$
$$= 0$$

2. n 为偶数,

$$\forall j, \quad \sin(n\pi x_j) = 0$$

当 k=j 时,有

$$\sin (\pi (x_j - x_k)) = 0$$

$$\ell_k(x_j) = \frac{(-1)^k}{n} \sin(n\pi x) \cot (\pi (x - x_k))$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^k}{n} \lim_{x_j \to x_k} \frac{\sin(n\pi x_j) \cos (\pi (x_j - x_k))}{\sin (\pi (x_j - x_k))}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^k}{n} \frac{n\pi (-1)^j}{\pi}$$

$$= (-1)^{k+j} = (-1)^{2k} = 1$$

当 $k \neq j$ 时,有

$$0 < |x_j - x_k| < 1 \quad \sin(\pi(x_j - x_k)) \neq 0$$
$$\ell_k(x_j) = \frac{(-1)^k}{n} \sin(n\pi x_j) \cot(\pi(x_j - x_k))$$
$$= \frac{(-1)^k}{n} \frac{\sin(n\pi x_j) \cos(\pi(x_j - x_k))}{\sin(\pi(x_j - x_k))}$$
$$= 0$$

证毕。

(b) (10 分) 用上述对应于 n 为偶数的 Lagrange 基函数构造 Lagrange 插值多项式, 并 用 $n=2^6$ 个点对周期函数 $f(x)=\sin(2\pi x)e^{\cos(2\pi x)}$ 在 [0,1] 上进行插值。取 1000 个等距点上的误差,用 semilogy 图描述插值区间上误差值随 x 变化的情况(即 横轴是 x)。

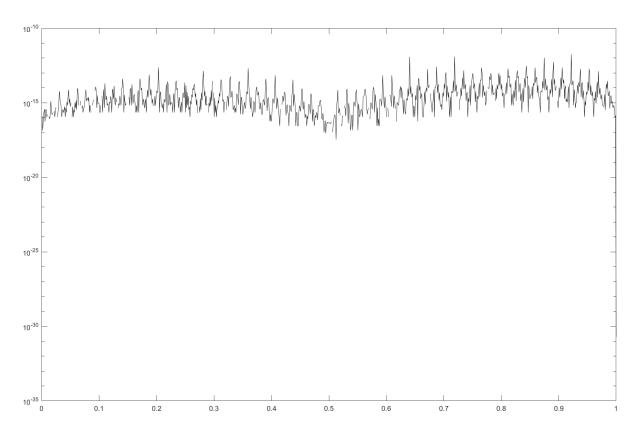


图 7: 3(b) semilogy 图

MATLAB 代码如下:

```
for i=1:2^6
   X(i) = (i-1)/2^6;
end
Y=f(X);
x(1) = 0; x(1000) = 1;
for i=2:999
    x(i) = x(i-1)+1/999;
end
1 = L(x, X, Y);
y=f(x);
%误差图
for i=1:1000
    err(i)=abs(l(i)-y(i));
end
figure
semilogy(x,err);
```

```
function y=L(x,X,Y)
    n = length(X);
    m = length(x);
    for i=1:m
       y(i)=0;
       for k=1:n
           1 = ((-1)^{(k-1)})/2^{6*}\sin(2^{6*}pi*x(i))* \dots
                 cot(pi*(x(i)-X(k)));
           y(i) = y(i) + Y(k)*1;
       end
    end
end
function Y=f(X)
    n = length(X);
    for i=1:n
       Y(i) = \sin(2*pi*X(i))*\exp(\cos(2*pi*X(i)));
    end
end
```

第四题(10分)写程序完成课本59页第7题,并计算出你的拟合函数对比所给数据点的误差的2-范数。

答:

(1) 对 $f(x) = \frac{x}{a+bx}$ 作预处理, 令

$$Q = \sum_{i=1}^{4} (x_i - y_i(a + bx_i))^2$$

求偏导有:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial a} = 2\sum_{i=1}^{4} (x_i - y_i(a + bx_i))(-y_i) = 0\\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial b} = 2\sum_{i=1}^{4} (x_i - y_i(a + bx_i))(-x_iy_i) = 0 \end{cases}$$

写成矩阵形式:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{4} y_i^2 & \sum_{i=1}^{4} x_i y_i^2 \\ \sum_{i=1}^{4} x_i y_i^2 & \sum_{i=1}^{4} x_i^2 y_i^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{4} x_i y_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^{4} x_i^2 y_i \end{pmatrix}$$

解得: a = 2.5262173759182964, b = 0.4473905501895470

拟合函数为: $f(x) = \frac{x}{2.5262173759182964 + 0.4473905501895470x}$

误差的 2 范数为: 0.0057144770550408

(2) 对
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{a+bx} = \frac{\frac{x}{a}}{1+\frac{bx}{a}}$$
 作预处理, 令

$$Q = \sum_{i=1}^{4} \left(\frac{x_i}{a} - y_i (1 + \frac{b}{a} x_i) \right)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{4} \left(A x_i - y_i (1 + B x_i) \right)^2$$

求偏导有:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial A} = 2\sum_{i=1}^{4} (Ax_i - y_i(A + Bx_i))x_i = 0\\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial B} = 2\sum_{i=1}^{4} (Ax_i - y_i(A + Bx_i))(-x_iy_i) = 0 \end{cases}$$

写成矩阵形式:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{4} x_i^2 & -\sum_{i=1}^{4} x_i^2 y_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^{4} x_i^2 y_i & -\sum_{i=1}^{4} x_i^2 y_i^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{4} x_i y_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^{4} x_i y_i^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

解得: a = 2.5305314850980949, b = 0.4458444113700173

拟合函数为: $f(x) = \frac{x}{2.5305314850980949 + 0.4458444113700173x}$

误差的 2 范数为: 0.0057383494757810

MATLAB 代码如下:

%% %最小二乘法 (一) x = [2.1 2.5 2.8 3.2]; y = [0.6087 0.6849 0.7368 0.8111]; m = 4; for i=1:m y_1(i) = y(i)*x(i); y_2(i) = y(i)*x(i)^2; x_1(i) = y(i)^2; x_2(i) = y(i)^2*x(i); x_3(i) = y(i)^2*x(i)^2; end A = [sum(x_1) sum(x_2); sum(x_2) sum(x_3)];

```
Y = [sum(y_1); sum(y_2)];
X = A \setminus Y;
disp(X)
for i=1:m
   y_{sol}(i) = x(i)/(X(1)+X(2)*x(i));
end
if
   X(2) >= 0
    fprintf("function is x/(\%.16f+\%.16fx)\n",X(1),X(2));
else
    fprintf("function is x/(\%.16f\%.16fx)\n", X(1), X(2));
end
fprintf("Error-2-Norm is %.16f\n", norm(y_sol-y,2));
%最小二乘法 (二)
x = [2.1 \ 2.5 \ 2.8 \ 3.2];
y = [0.6087 \ 0.6849 \ 0.7368 \ 0.8111];
m = 4;
for i=1:m
   y_1(i) = y(i)*x(i);
   y_2(i) = y(i)^2*x(i);
  x 1(i) = x(i)^2;
   x 2(i) = y(i)*x(i)^2;
   x_3(i) = y(i)^2*x(i)^2;
A = [sum(x 1) - sum(x 2); sum(x 2) - sum(x 3)];
Y = [sum(y_1); sum(y_2)];
alpha = A \setminus Y;
X=[1/alpha(1);alpha(2)/alpha(1)];
for i=1:m
   y_{sol}(i) = x(i)/(X(1)+X(2)*x(i));
end
   X(2) >= 0
if
    fprintf("function is x/(\%.16f+\%.16fx)\n",X(1),X(2));
else
    fprintf("function is x/(\%.16f\%.16fx)\n", X(1), X(2));
```

end

fprintf("Error-2-Norm is $\%.16f\n$ ", norm($y_sol-y,2$));