拉格朗日插值与牛顿插值

代数插值基础介绍

拉格朗日插值公式

拉格朗日插值的误差分析

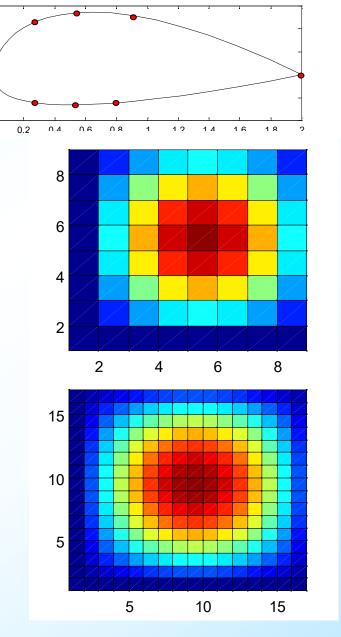
牛顿插值

三次Hermite插值



插值法的应用背景

- (1)复杂函数的计算;
- (2)函数表中非表格点计算
- (3)光滑曲线的绘制;
- (4)提高照片分辩率算法;
- (5)定积分的离散化处理;
- (6)微分方程的离散化处理.



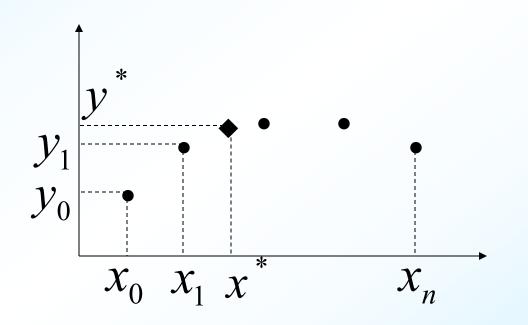
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一维插值

已知 $\mathbf{n+1}$ 个节点 (x_j, y_j) $(j = 0, 1, \cdots n,$ 其中 x_j 互不相同,不妨设 $a = x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n = b$),求任一插值点 $x^* (\neq x_j)$ 处的插值 y^* .



节点可视为由 y = g(x)产生, g 表达式复杂, 或无封闭形式, 或未知.





插值问题基本提法:

寻求一个次数尽可能低的多项式 p,满足条件:

$$p(x_i) = y_i$$
 $(i = 0, 1, \dots, n)$. (1)

从几何上看,就是寻求一个最低次的多项式,

其几何曲线通过给定的n+1个点 $(x_i, y_i), (i = 0, 1, \dots, n)$.

如果多项式p存在,则称p为f的插值多项式,

 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n 称为插值节点(简称节点),

[a,b] 称为插值区间,

条件(1)称为插值条件, f 称为被插值函数.

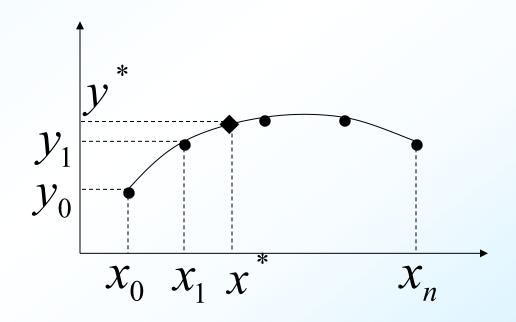




构造一个(相对简单的)函数 y = P(x),通过全部节点,即

$$P(x_j) = y_j \ (j = 0,1,\dots n)$$

再用 P(x) 计算插值,即 $y^* = P(x^*)$.



定理1 若插值结点 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n 是 (n+1)个互异点,则满足插值条件 $P(x_k)=y_k$ $(k=0,1,\dots,n)$ 的 n 次插值多项式

$$P(x)=a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$$

存在而且是唯一的。

证明: 由插值条件

$$P(x_0) = y_0 P(x_1) = y_1 \cdots P(x_n) = y_n$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_0 + a_1 x_0 + \dots + a_n x_0^n = y_0 \\ a_0 + a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_1^n = y_1 \\ \dots \\ a_0 + a_1 x_n + \dots + a_n x_n^n = y_n \end{vmatrix}$$

方程组系数矩阵取行列式

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_0 & \cdots & x_0^n \\ 1 & x_1 & \cdots & x_1^n \\ & & \cdots & & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{n \ge i > j \ge 0} (x_i - x_j) \ne 0$$
 $1 \quad x_n \quad \cdots \quad x_n^n$

故方程组有唯一解.

从而插值多项式 P(x) 存在而且是唯一的.

拉格朗日插值公式

已知函数表

求满足:

X	x_0	x_1
f(x)	\mathcal{Y}_0	y_1

$$L(x_0)=y_0, L(x_1)=y_1$$

的线性函数 L(x)

过两点直线方程

的
$$A$$
 $L(x) = y_0 + \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0}(x - x_0)$

例1 求 $\sqrt{115}$ 的近似值(函数值: 10.7238)

$$\sqrt{115} \approx 10 + \frac{11 - 10}{121 - 100} (115 - 100) = 10.7143$$

$$L(x) = y_0 + \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0}(x - x_0)$$

$$L(x) = \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} y_1 + \frac{x_1 - x}{x_1 - x_0} y_0$$

记
$$l_0(x) = \frac{x_1 - x}{x_1 - x_0}, l_1(x) = \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}$$

当
$$x_0 \le x \le x_1$$
 时

$$0 \le l_0(x) \le 1$$
,

$$0 \le l_1(x) \le 1$$

x	x_0	x_1
$l_0(x)$	1	0
$l_1(x)$	0	1

基函数

$$L(x) = l_0(x)y_0 + l_1(x)y_1$$





二次插值问题

已知函数表

X	x_0	x_1	x_2
f(x)	${\mathcal Y}_0$	y_1	\mathcal{Y}_2

求函数 $L(x)=a_0+a_1x+a_2x^2$ 满足:

$$L(x_0)=y_0$$
, $L(x_1)=y_1$, $L(x_2)=y_2$

$$L(x)=l_0(x)y_0+l_1(x)y_1+l_2(x)y_2$$

X	x_0	x_1	x_2
$l_0(x)$	1	0	0

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

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

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

二次插值函数: $L(x)=l_0(x)y_0+l_1(x)y_1+l_2(x)y_2$,



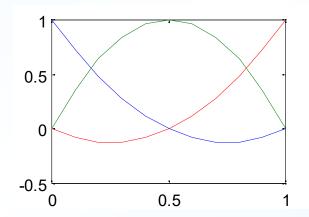
二次插值基函数图形

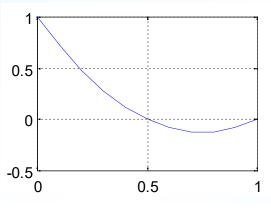
取
$$x_0 = 0, x_1 = 0.5, x_2 = 1$$

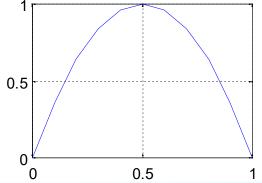
$$l_0(x)=2(x-0.5)(x-1);$$

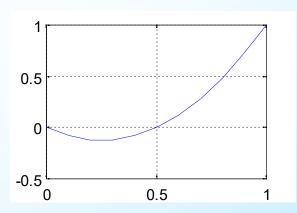
$$l_1(x) = -4 x(x-1);$$

$$l_2(x) = 2(x - 0.5)x$$









二次插值的一个应用——极值点近似计算

二次插值函数:
$$L(x)=l_0(x)y_0+l_1(x)y_1+l_2(x)y_2$$
,

$$\frac{d}{dx}[l_0(x)y_0 + l_1(x)y_1 + l_2(x)y_2] = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[l_0(x)y_0 + l_1(x)y_1 + l_2(x)y_2] = 0$$

$$l'_0(x) = \frac{2x - (x_1 + x_2)}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2)}, \quad l'_2(x) = \frac{2x - (x_0 + x_1)}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)}$$

$$l'_1(x) = \frac{2x - (x_0 + x_2)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)}$$
, 极值点近似计算公式

$$x^* \approx \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x_2^2 - x_1^2)y_0 - (x_2^2 - x_0^2)y_1 + (x_1^2 - x_0^2)y_2}{(x_2 - x_1)y_0 - (x_2 - x_0)y_1 + (x_1 - x_0)y_2}$$

拉格朗日插值公式

插值条件: $L(x_k)=y_k$ (k=0,1,...,n)

$$L_n(x) = l_0(x)y_0 + l_1(x)y_1 + \cdots + l_n(x)y_n$$

其中,第k(k=0,1,...,n)个插值基函数

$$l_k(x) = \frac{(x - x_0) \cdots (x - x_{k-1})(x - x_{k+1}) \cdots (x - x_n)}{(x_k - x_0) \cdots (x_k - x_{k-1})(x_k - x_{k+1}) \cdots (x_k - x_n)}$$

或:
$$l_{k}(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \ j \neq k}}^{n} \frac{(x - x_{j})}{(x_{k} - x_{j})}$$

例2
$$g(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, -5 \le x \le 5$$

采用拉格朗日多项式插值:选取不同插值节点个数n+1,其中n为插值多项式的次数,当n分别取2,4,6,8,10时,绘出插值结果图形.



拉格朗日多项式插值的 这种振荡现象叫 Runge现象(龙格)

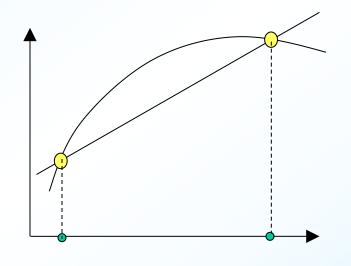
拉格朗日插值的误差分析

两点线性插值

$$L(x) = \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} y_1 + \frac{x_1 - x}{x_1 - x_0} y_0$$

插值余项(误差):

$$R(x) = f(x) - L(x)$$



由插值条件,知

$$R(x)=C(x) (x-x_0)(x-x_1)$$

即
$$f(x) - L(x) = C(x) (x - x_0)(x - x_1)$$

$$C(x) = ???$$

定理2 设 $f(x) \in \mathbb{C}[a, b]$, 且 f(x) 在(a, b)内具有n+1阶导数, 取插值结点

$$a \le x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n \le b$$

则对任何 $x \in [a, b]$, 满足 $L_n(x_k) = f(x_k)$ 的 n 次插值多项式 $L_n(x)$ 的误差

$$R_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi_n)}{(n+1)!} \omega_{n+1}(x)$$

其中,
$$\omega_{n+1}(x) = (x-x_0)(x-x_1)\cdots(x-x_n)$$

 $\xi_n \in (a, b)$ 且与x有关.

证明: 设
$$\underline{x} \in [a,b]$$
,记 $\omega_{n+1}(\underline{x}) = (\underline{x} - x_0)(\underline{x} - x_1) \cdots (\underline{x} - x_n)$

由插值条件

$$L_n(x_k) = f(x_k)$$
 $(k = 0,1,...,n)$

知存在C(x)使得

$$f(\underline{x}) - L_n(\underline{x}) = C(\underline{x}) \omega_{n+1}(\underline{x})$$

对于取定的 $\underline{x} \in (a, b)$,设 $t \in (a, b)$ 且 $t \neq \underline{x}$.构造函数

$$F(t) = f(t) - L_n(t) - C(\underline{x})\omega_{n+1}(t)$$

显然,
$$F(\underline{x}) = 0$$
, $F(x_j) = 0$, $(j = 0, 1, \dots, n)$

F(t) 有(n+2)个相异零点. 根据Rolle定理, F'(t)在区间(a,b)内至少有 (n+1)个相异零点.

依此类推, $F^{(n+1)}(t)$ 在区间 (a,b) 内至少有一个零点。故存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$, 使 $F^{(n+1)}(\xi)=0$

$$F^{(n+1)}(t) = f^{(n+1)}(t) - L_n^{(n+1)}(t) - C(\underline{x})\omega_{n+1}^{(n+1)}(t)$$

$$f^{(n+1)}(\xi) - C(\underline{x})(n+1)! = 0$$

$$C(\underline{x}) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(\underline{x}) - L_n(\underline{x}) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega_{n+1}(\underline{x})$$

$$f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega_{n+1}(x)$$

例3 设 y = f(x) 在区间 [a, b]上有连续,且 f(x) 在 (a, b)内具有2阶导数,已知f(x)在区间端点处的值.如果当 $x \in (a, b)$ 时,有f(x)(x) $|\leq M$. 试证明

$$|R_1(x)| \leq \frac{M}{8}(b-a)^2$$

证明 由Lagrange插值误差定理

$$R_1(x) = f(x) - L_1(x) = \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x-a)(x-b)$$

$$\diamondsuit h(x) = |(x-a)(x-b)|$$

$$\max_{a \le x \le b} h(x) = h(\frac{a+b}{2}) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \quad |R_1(x)| \le \frac{M}{8} (b-a)^2$$

应用: 考虑制做 $\sin x$ 在[0, π]上等距结点的函数表, 要求用线性插值计算非表格点数据时, 能准确到小数后两位, 问函数表中自变量数据的步长h应取多少为好?

解: 设应取的步长为h,则 $x_j = jh$ ($j = 0,1,\dots,n$). 当 $x \in (x_j, x_{j+1})$ 时

$$\sin x \approx \frac{1}{h} [(x - x_j) \sin x_{j+1} + (x_{j+1} - x) \sin x_j]$$

$$|R(x)| \leq \max_{x_j \leq x \leq x_{j+1}} |f''(x)| \frac{(x_{j+1} - x_j)^2}{8} = \frac{h^2}{8}$$

只须
$$\frac{h^2}{8} \le \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad h \le 0.2$$

牛顿插值

取
$$x_0, x_1, x_2$$
,求二次函数
$$P(x) = a_0 + a_1(x - x_0) + a_2(x - x_0)(x - x_1)$$
 满足条件
$$P(x_0) = f(x_0), P(x_1) = f(x_1), P(x_2) = f(x_2)$$

插值条件引出关于 a_0, a_1, a_2 方程

$$\begin{cases} a_0 &= f(x_0) \\ a_0 + a_1(x_1 - x_0) &= f(x_1) \\ a_0 + a_1(x_2 - x_0) + a_2(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1) = f(x_2) \end{cases}$$

解下三角方程组过程中引入符号

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

$$f[x_1, x_2] = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x_2 - x_0}$$

$$a_0 = f(x_0), \quad a_1 = f[x_0, x_1], \quad a_2 = f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$$

牛顿插值公式:

$$P(x)=f(x_0)+f[x_0,x_1](x-x_0) + f[x_0,x_1,x_2](x-x_0)(x-x_1)$$





定义3 若已知函数 f(x) 在点 $x_{0,x_{1}}, \dots, x_{n}$ 处的值 $f(x_{0})$, $f(x_{1}), \dots, f(x_{n})$.如果 $i \neq j$,则

一阶均差
$$f[x_j, x_{j+1}] = \frac{f(x_{j+1}) - f(x_j)}{x_{j+1} - x_j}$$
 $(j = 0, 1, ..., n-1)$

二阶均差
$$f[x_j, x_{j+1}, x_{j+2}] = \frac{f[x_{j+1}, x_{j+2}] - f[x_j, x_{j+1}]}{x_{j+2} - x_j}$$

$$(j = 0, 1, ..., n-2)$$

n阶均差
$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{f[x_1, \dots, x_n] - f[x_0, \dots x_{n-1}]}{x_n - x_0}$$

$$P(x)=f(x_0)+f[x_0,x_1](x-x_0)+f[x_0,x_1,x_2](x-x_0)(x-x_1)$$

+...+ $f[x_0,x_1,...,x_n](x-x_0)(x-x_1)...(x-x_{n-1})$

例4 由函数表 求各阶均差

x	- 2	-1	0	1	3
y	-56	-16	-2	-2	4

解:按公式计算一阶差商、二阶差商、三阶差商如下

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

X	f(x)	一阶差商	二阶差商	三阶差商
-2	-56			
-1	-16	40		
0	-2	14	-13	
1	-2	0	-7	2
3	4	3	1	2

例5 由函数表 求Newton插值函 数

x	- 2	-1	0	1	3
y	-56	-16	-2	-2	4

$$f(x_0) = -56, f[x_0, x_1] = 40, f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = -13,$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3] = 2, f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4] = 0$$

$$N_3(x) = -56 + 40(x + 2) - 13(x + 2)(x + 1) + 2(x + 2)(x + 1) x$$

函数值的计算:

$$N_3(x) = -56 + (x + 2) [40 + (x + 1) [-13 + 2x]]$$

算法: 记插值节点为 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n ,

f(x)的各阶差商为 $f_0, f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n$

- (1) s $\leftarrow f_n$
- (2) 计算 $s \leftarrow f_k + s^*(x x_k)$ $(k = n 1, n 2, \dots, 0)$
- (3) N(x) = s

根据代数插值存在唯一性定理, n 次牛顿插值公式恒等于n次拉格朗日插值公式,误差余项也相等,即

$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega_{n+1}(x)$$

$$P(x)=f(x_0)+f[x_0,x_1](x-x_0)+f[x_0,x_1,x_2](x-x_0)(x-x_1)$$
+...+ $f[x_0,x_1,...,x_n](x-x_0)(x-x_1)...(x-x_{n-1})$

三次Hermite插值

已知节点 x_0 和 x_1 处的函数值及导数值

$$f(x_0) = y_0$$
 $f(x_1) = y_1$ $f'(x_0) = m_0$ $f'(x_1) = m_1$

求三次插值函数

$$H(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3$$

满足插值条件
$$H$$

$$H(x_j) = y_j$$
 $H'(x_j) = m_j$ $(j = 0,1)$

X	x_0	x_1
H(x)	y_0	y_1
H'(x)	m_0	m_1

例6. 已知插值条件:

求3次插值函数.

x	0	1
H(x)	0	1
H'(x)	0	0

解:设
$$H(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3$$

得
$$a_0=0$$
, $a_1=0$, 列出方程组

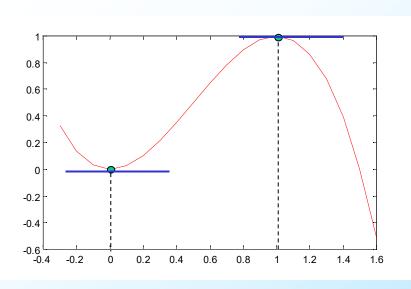
求解,得

$$a_2 = 3$$
, $a_3 = -2$

所以,有

$$H(x) = 3x^2 - 2x^3$$
$$= (3 - 2x)x^2$$

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{a}_2 + \boldsymbol{a}_3 = 1 \\ 2\boldsymbol{a}_2 + 3\boldsymbol{a}_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$



利用基函数表示Hermite插值

$$H(x) = y_0 \alpha_0(x) + y_1 \alpha_1(x) + m_0 \beta_0(x) + m_1 \beta_1(x)$$

$$\alpha_0(x) = (1 + 2\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0})(\frac{x_1 - x}{x_1 - x_0})^2 \quad \beta_0(x) = (x - x_0)(\frac{x_1 - x}{x_1 - x_0})^2$$

$$\alpha_1(x) = (1 + 2\frac{x_1 - x}{x_1 - x_0})(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0})^2 \quad \beta_1(x) = (x - x_1)(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0})^2$$

X	x_0	x_1
$\alpha_0(x)$	1	0
$\alpha_0'(x)$	0	0
$\alpha_1(x)$	0	1
$\alpha'_1(x)$	0	0

X	x_0	x_1
$\beta_0(x)$	0	0
$\beta_0'(x)$	1	0
$\beta_1(x)$	0	0
$\beta_1'(x)$	0	1





两点Hermite插值的误差估计式

$$R(x) = f(x) - H_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} [(x - x_0)(x - x_1)]^2$$

证明: 由插值条件知

$$R(x_0)=R'(x_0)=0, R(x_1)=R'(x_1)=0$$

取x异于 x_0 和 x_1 ,设

$$R(x) = C(x)(x - x_0)^2(x - x_1)^2$$

利用
$$f(x) - H(x) = C(x)(x - x_0)^2(x - x_1)^2$$

构造辅助函数

$$F(t) = f(t) - H(t) - C(x)(t - x_0)^2 (t - x_1)^2$$





显然,F(t)有三个零点 x_0 ,x, x_1 ,由Roll定理知,存在F'(t)的两个零点 t_0 , t_1 满足 x_0 < t_0 < t_1 < x_1 ,而 x_0 和 x_1 也是F'(x)的零点,故F'(x)有四个相异零点.

反复应用Roll定理,得 $F^{(4)}(t)$ 有一个零点设为 ξ

$$F(t) = f(t) - H(t) - C(x)(t - x_0)^2 (t - x_1)^2$$
$$F^{(4)}(\xi) = f^{(4)}(\xi) - C(x)(4!) = 0$$

$$C(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!}$$

$$R(x) = C(x)(x - x_0)^2 (x - x_1)^2 = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} [(x - x_0)(x - x_1)]^2$$

