

# MATLAB插 值 法

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## 一、实验目的

在已知 $f(x), x \in [a, b]$ 的表达式, 但函数值不便计算, 或不知 $f(x), x \in [a, b]$ 而又需要给出其在 $[a, b]$ 上的值时, 按插值原则 $f(x_i) = y_i (i = 0, 1, \dots, n)$ 求出简单函数 $P(x)$ (常是多项式), 使其在插值基点 $x_i$ 处成立 $P(x_i) = y_i (i = 0, 1, \dots, n)$ , 而在 $[a, b]$ 上的其它点处成立 $f(x) \approx P(x)$ .

## 二、实验原理

### 1. Lagrange多项式插值

插值基函数: 
$$l_j(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)\cdots(x-x_{j-1})(x-x_{j+1})\cdots(x-x_n)}{(x_j-x_0)\cdots(x_j-x_{j-1})(x_j-x_{j+1})\cdots(x_j-x_n)}, \quad (j=0,1,2,\dots,n)$$

插值多项式: 
$$L_n(x) = l_0(x)y_0 + l_1(x)y_1 + \cdots + l_n(x)y_n = \sum_{j=0}^n l_j(x)y_j$$

余项: 
$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)(x-x_1)\cdots(x-x_n), \xi \in (a,b).$$

### 2. Newton多项式插值

$$N_n(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x-x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x-x_0)(x-x_1) + \cdots + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n](x-x_0)(x-x_1)\cdots(x-x_{n-1})$$

余项 
$$R_n(x) = f[x, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n](x-x_0)(x-x_1)\cdots(x-x_n).$$

### 3. Hermite多项式插值

插值基函数: 
$$h_j(x) = [1 - 2l'_j(x_j)(x-x_j)]l_j^2(x), \quad (j=0,1,2,\dots,n), \quad l'_j(x_j) = \sum_{k=0, k \neq j}^n \frac{1}{x_j - x_k}.$$

$$\bar{h}_j(x) = (x-x_j)l_j^2(x), \quad (j=0,1,2,\dots,n).$$

插值多项式: 
$$H_{2n+1}(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n h_j(x)y_j + \sum_{j=0}^n \bar{h}_j(x)y'_j.$$

余项: 
$$R_{2n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(\xi)}{(2n+2)!} [(x-x_0)(x-x_1)\cdots(x-x_n)]^2, \xi \in (a,b).$$

### 4. 三次样条插值——参P37式(8.17),(8.19),(8.20)及倒数第2行式子

按三弯矩方程  $S''(x_j) = M_j$  推导出的三弯矩  $M_j$  的方程组

$$\mu_j M_{j-1} + 2M_j + \lambda_j M_{j+1} = d_j = 6f[x_{j-1}, x_j, x_{j+1}], \quad j=1,2,\dots,n-1.$$

(1) 端点条件:  $S(x_0) = f_0, S(x_n) = f_n \Rightarrow$  端点方程

$$2M_0 + M_1 = \frac{6}{h_0} (f[x_0, x_1] - f_0'), \quad M_{n-1} + 2M_n = \frac{6}{h_{n-1}} (f'_n - f[x_{n-1}, x_n])$$

与方程组构成  $n+1$  个方程  $n+1$  个未知量  $M_j$  的方程组, 用“追赶法”求  $M_j (j=0,1,\dots,n)$ .

(2) 端点条件:  $M_0 = f_0'', M_n = f_n''$ , 代入方程组可直接用“追赶法”再解  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n$ .

## 三、实验程序

前三个插值程序均易编程.样条插值问题求解,遇到三对角线方程组求解,可按提示编程:

追: 可以推得递推式  $x_k = p_k - q_k x_{k+1}, \quad k=0,1,2,\dots,n-1$  (\*)

其中:  $p_0 = \frac{d_0}{b_0}, q_0 = \frac{c_0}{b_0}; p_k = \frac{d_k - a_k p_{k-1}}{b_k - a_k q_{k-1}}, q_k = \frac{c_k}{b_k - a_k q_{k-1}}, \quad k=2,3,\dots,n-1$

赶: 将最后一个式子  $x_{n-1} = p_n - q_n x_n$  代入第  $n+1$  个方程  $a_n x_{n-1} + b_n x_n = d_n$  得

$$x_n = \frac{d_n - a_n p_{n-1}}{b_n - a_n q_{n-1}},$$

依次由式(\*)  $x_n \rightarrow x_{n-1} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow x_1 \Rightarrow x_0$ .

以上即解三对角线方程组的“追赶法”.

## 四、实验内容

### 四、实验内容

求  $f(x)=x^4$  在  $[0,2]$  上按 5 个等距节点确定的 Lagrange, Newton 插值多项式.

## 五、解答

### 1. 程序

#### (1) Lagrange插值多项式

```
function [C, L, L1, l]=lagran1(X,Y)
%输出C为插值多项式的系数, L为插值多项式, L1为l的系数, l为小l
%输入数据表X=[];Y=[];行向量
m=length(X); L=ones(m,m);
for k=1: m
    V=1;
    for i=1:m
        if k~=i
            V=conv(V, poly(X(i)))/(X(k)-X(i));
        end
    end
    L(k,:)=V; l(k,:)=poly2sym (V);
end
C=Y*L1;L=Y*l;
```

## (2) Newton插值多项式

```
function [A,C,L,wcgs,Cw]= newploy(X,Y)
n=length(X); A=zeros(n,n); A(:,1)=Y';
q=1.0; c1=1.0;
for j=2:n
    for i=j:n
        A(i,j)=(A(i,j-1)- A(i-1,j-1))/(X(i)-X(i-j+1));
    end
    b=poly(X(j-1));q1=conv(q,b); c1=c1*j; q=q1;
end
C=A(n,n); b=poly(X(n)); q1=conv(q1,b);
for k=(n-1):-1:1
    C=conv(C,poly(X(k))); d=length(C); C(d)=C(d)+A(k,k);
end
L(k,:)=poly2sym(C); Q=poly2sym(q1);
syms M
wcgs=M*Q/c1; Cw=q1/c1;
```

## 2. 运算结果

```
(1)
>> X=[0:0.4:2];
>> Y=X.^4;
>> [C, L,L1,1]=lagran1(X,Y)
```

C =

0.0000	1.0000	0	-0.0000	0	0
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L =

x^4

L1 =

-0.8138	4.8828	-11.0677	11.7188	-5.7083	1.0000
4.0690	-22.7865	46.2240	-40.1042	12.5000	0
-8.1380	42.3177	-76.8229	55.7292	-12.5000	0
8.1380	-39.0625	63.8021	-40.6250	8.3333	0
-4.0690	17.9036	-26.6927	15.8854	-3.1250	0
0.8138	-3.2552	4.5573	-2.6042	0.5000	0

l =

$$\begin{aligned} & - (625*x^5)/768 + (625*x^4)/128 - (2125*x^3)/192 + (375*x^2)/32 - (137*x)/24 + 1 \\ & \quad (3125*x^5)/768 - (4375*x^4)/192 + (8875*x^3)/192 - (1925*x^2)/48 + (25*x)/2 \\ & \quad - (3125*x^5)/384 + (8125*x^4)/192 - (7375*x^3)/96 + (2675*x^2)/48 - (25*x)/2 \\ & \quad \quad (3125*x^5)/384 - (625*x^4)/16 + (6125*x^3)/96 - (325*x^2)/8 + (25*x)/3 \\ & - (3125*x^5)/768 + (6875*x^4)/384 - (5125*x^3)/192 + (1525*x^2)/96 - (25*x)/8 \\ & \quad (625*x^5)/768 - (625*x^4)/192 + (875*x^3)/192 - (125*x^2)/48 + x/2 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

```
>> X=[0:0.4:2];  
>> Y=X.^4;  
>> [A,C,L,wcgs,Cw]= newploy(X,Y)
```

A =

0	0	0	0	0	0
0.0256	0.0640	0	0	0	0
0.4096	0.9600	1.1200	0	0	0
2.0736	4.1600	4.0000	2.4000	0	0
6.5536	11.2000	8.8000	4.0000	1.0000	0
16.0000	23.6160	15.5200	5.6000	1.0000	0.0000

C =

0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	0
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L =

$$(57*x^5)/18014398509481984 + x^4 + (209*x^3)/9007199254740992 - (525*x^2)/36028797018963968 + (213*x)/72057594037927936$$

wcgs =

$$-(M*(-x^6 + 6*x^5 - (68*x^4)/5 + (72*x^3)/5 - (4384*x^2)/625 + (768*x)/625))/720$$

Cw =

0.0014	-0.0083	0.0189	-0.0200	0.0097	-0.0017	0
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### 3. 拓展

### 3. (拓展（方法改进、体会等）)

已知  $\sin 30^\circ = 0.5$  ,  $\sin 45^\circ = 0.7071$  ,  $\sin 60^\circ = 0.8660$  , 用拉格朗日插值及其误

差估计的MATLAB主程序求  $\sin 40^\circ$  的近似值, 并估计其误差.

**解** 源程序:

```
function [y,R]=lagran2(X,Y,x,M)
%输入X=[];Y=[];行向量, x预测点, 可以一个, 也可以为矩阵x=[];M为x的个数,
n=length(X); m=length(x);
for i=1:m
    z=x(i);s=0.0;
    for k=1:n
        p=1.0; q1=1.0; c1=1.0;
        for j=1:n
            if j~=k
                p=p*(z-X(j))/(X(k)-X(j));
            end
            q1=abs(q1*(z-X(j)));c1=c1*j;
        end
        s=p*Y(k)+s;
    end
    y(i)=s;
end
R=M*q1/c1;
```

在MATLAB工作窗口输入程序

```
>> x=2*pi/9; M=1; X=[pi/6,pi/4, pi/3];
```

```
Y=[0.5,0.7071,0.8660]; [y,R]=lagran2(X,Y,x,M)
```

运行后输出插值 $y$ 及其误差限 $R$ 为

$y =$

0.6434

R =

8.8610e-04