

计算方法 作业 5

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李庆杨等, 数值分析, 第 5 版, 华中科大, P.43, 1,2,5,6,7,11,12,14,16,17,18,19,21,23,25

1. 习题 1

对行列式按最后一行展开, 有 $V_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n x^k \cdot M_{n+1,k+1}$, 其中 $M_{n+1,k+1}$ 是元素 $V_{n+1,k+1}$ 的代数余子式。显然这是一个 n 次多项式, 且 n 次项系数非零当且仅当 x_0, \dots, x_{n-1} 互异。用数学归纳法可以证明, Vandermonde 行列式 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, V_n(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{0 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i)$. 所以有

$$\begin{aligned} V_n(x) &= V_n(x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}, x) = \prod_{0 \leq i < j \leq n-1} (x_j - x_i) \prod_{0 \leq i \leq n-1} (x - x_i) \\ &= V_{n-1}(x_0, \dots, x_{n-1})(x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_{n-1}) \end{aligned}$$

由此知 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1} 是 $V_n(x)$ 的根。

2. 习题 2

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(x_1)l_1(x) + f(x_2)l_2(x) + f(x_3)l_3(x) = -3 \cdot \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(-1-1)(-1-2)} + 4 \cdot \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(2-1)(2+1)} \\ &= \frac{5}{6}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{7}{3} \end{aligned}$$

3. 习题 5

$$l_2(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_3)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)(x_2-x_3)} = -\frac{1}{2h^3}(x-x_0)(x-x_0-h)(x-x_0-3h).$$

令 $t = x - x_0$, 考虑 $f(t) = t(t-h)(t-3h)$ 在 $(0, 3h)$ 上的两个极值, $f'(t) = 3t^2 - 8ht + 3h^2$, 两个极值点分别为 $t_1 = \frac{4-\sqrt{7}}{3}h$ 与 $t_2 = \frac{4+\sqrt{7}}{3}h$, 代入有 $f(t_1) = \frac{-20+14\sqrt{7}}{27}h^3$, $f(t_2) = -\frac{20+14\sqrt{7}}{27}h^3$. 所以有

$$\max_{x_0 \leq x \leq x_3} |l_2(x)| = \frac{20+14\sqrt{7}}{27}h^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2h^3} = \frac{10+7\sqrt{7}}{27}.$$

4. 习题 6

(1) 设 $f(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n x_j^k l_j(x)$, 显然 $f(x)$ 是一个 n 次多项式。且有 $f(x_i) = \sum_{j=0}^n x_j^k l_j(x_i) = \sum_{j=0}^n x_j^k \delta_{ij} = x_i^k, \forall i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$. 由于 x_i 互异, 满足上述条件的 n 次多项式有且仅有 x^k 这一个, 所以 $f(x) \equiv x^k$.

(2) 利用 (1) 中的结果, 当 $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=0}^n (x_j - x)^k l_j(x) &= \sum_{j=0}^n \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k}{i} (-x)^{k-i} x_j^i l_j(x) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k}{i} (-x)^{k-i} \sum_{j=0}^n x_j^i l_j(x) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k}{i} (-x)^{k-i} x^i \\ &= (x-x)^k = 0 \end{aligned}$$

5. 习题 7

对 f 在做线性插值, 得到 $L(x) = 0$. 由线性插值的误差分析可知, 当 $x \in [a, b]$ 时, 有 $f(x) - L(x) = \frac{1}{2}f^{(2)}(\xi)(x-a)(x-b)$. 所以 $|f(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2}|(x-a)(x-b)||f^{(2)}(\xi)| \leq \frac{1}{8}(b-a)^2 \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f^{(2)}(x)|$.

6. 习题 11

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(f_k g_k) &= f_{k+1}g_{k+1} - f_k g_k \\ &= f_{k+1}g_{k+1} - f_k g_{k+1} + f_k g_{k+1} - f_k g_k \\ &= (f_{k+1} - f_k)g_{k+1} + f_k(g_{k+1} - g_k) \\ &= g_{k+1}\Delta f_k + f_k\Delta g_k\end{aligned}$$

7. 习题 12

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f_k \Delta g_k &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f_k g_{k+1} - f_k g_k \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f_k g_{k+1} - f_{k+1}g_{k+1} + f_{k+1}g_{k+1} - f_k g_k \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} -g_{k+1}\Delta f_k + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f_{k+1}g_{k+1} - f_k g_k \\ &= -\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} g_{k+1}\Delta f_k + f_n g_n - f_0 g_0\end{aligned}$$

8. 习题 14

$f(x) = a_n \prod_{i=1}^n (x - x_i)$, 对于任意 $x_i, i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, $f'(x_i) := \lim_{x \rightarrow x_i} \frac{f(x) - f(x_i)}{x - x_i} = a_n \prod_{j \neq i} (x_i - x_j)$. 记 $V_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 表示 Vandermonde 行列式,

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{x_j^k}{f'(x_j)} &= \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{x_j^k}{a_n \prod_{j \neq i} (x_i - x_j)} \\ &= a_n^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{x_j^k (-1)^{n-j} V_{n-1}(x_1, \dots, x_{j-1}, x_{j+1}, \dots, x_n)}{V_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)} \\ &= a_n^{-1} V_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^{-1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & \cdots & x_1^{n-2} & x_1^k \\ 1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_2^{n-2} & x_2^k \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & \cdots & x_n^{n-2} & x_n^k \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq k \leq n-2; \\ a_n^{-1}, & k = n-1. \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

其中, 第二个等号是由通分得到, 第三个等号是由行列式按最后一列展开得到。

9. 习题 16

$$f[2^0, 2^1, \dots, 2^7] = \frac{f^{(7)}(\xi)}{7!} = \frac{7!}{7!} = 1, \text{ 其中 } \xi \in [1, 2^7].$$

$$f[2^0, 2^1, \dots, 2^8] = \frac{f^{(8)}(\xi)}{8!} = 0, \text{ 其中 } \xi \in [1, 2^8].$$

10. 习题 17

完全类同 Lagrange 插值误差的证明, 由于设 $L_3(x)$ 是两点三次 Hermite 插值, 则 $R_3(x) = f(x) - L_3(x)$ 在 x_k, x_{k+1} 处分别有至少两重零点, 即 $R_3(x) = K(x)(x - x_k)^2(x - x_{k+1})^2$.

固定 x (x 异于 x_k, x_{k+1}), 令 $\phi(t) = f(t) - L_3(t) - K(x)(t - x_k)^2(t - x_{k+1})^2$. ϕ 在 $[x_k, x_{k+1}]$ 上有 x_k, x_{k+1}, x 三个不同零点。故根据微分中值定理知, ϕ' 在 $(x_k, x), (x, x_{k+1})$ 上各有一个零点。而根据 Hermite 插值条件有 $\phi'(x_k) = \phi'(x_{k+1}) = 0$, 故 ϕ' 在 $[x_k, x_{k+1}]$ 上有四个不同的零点。对 ϕ' 连续使用三次微分中值定理, 可知存在 $\xi \in (x_k, x_{k+1})$ 使得 $0 = \phi^{(4)}(\xi) = f^{(4)}(\xi) - K(x) \cdot 4!$, 整理得到 $K(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!}$, 从而 $R_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)(x - x_k)^2(x - x_{k+1})^2}{4!}$.

对于分段三次 Hermite 插值, 若分段区间的最大长度是 I , 那么其误差限为 $\frac{1}{4!} \times \frac{I^4}{2^4} \times \sup_{x_0 < x < x_n} |f^{(4)}(x)|$.

11. 习题 18

实在是没看明白这道题想要表达什么。

12. 习题 19

直接待定系数求解即可 $P(x) = ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$,

$$\begin{cases} P(0) = e = 0 \\ P'(0) = d = 0 \\ P(1) = a + b + c + d + e = 1 \\ P'(1) = 4a + 3b + 2c + d = 1 \\ P(2) = 16a + 8b + 4c + 2d + e = 1 \end{cases}, a = \frac{1}{4}, b = -\frac{3}{2}, c = \frac{9}{4}, d = e = 0. \text{ 即 } P(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{3}{2}x^3 + \frac{9}{4}x^2.$$

13. 习题 21

按照 $(x_0, x_1) = (-5, -4), (x_1, x_2) = (-4, -3), \dots, (x_9, x_{10}) = (4, 5)$ 进行分段, 当 $x_k \leq x \leq x_{k+1}$ 时,

$I_h(x) = \frac{1}{1+x_k^2} \cdot \frac{x-x_{k+1}}{x_k-x_{k+1}} + \frac{1}{1+x_{k+1}^2} \cdot \frac{x-x_k}{x_{k+1}-x_k}$. 列出各区间中点处的函数值与插值多项式的值:

x	-4.5	-3.5	-2.5	-1.5	-0.5	0.5	1.5	2.5	3.5	4.5
$f(x)$	0.0471	0.0755	0.1379	0.3077	0.8000	0.8000	0.3077	0.1379	0.0755	0.0471
$I_h(x)$	0.0486	0.0794	0.1500	0.3500	0.7500	0.7500	0.3500	0.1500	0.0794	0.0486

误差不超过 0.05

14. 习题 23

对 $f(x) = x^4$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上作分段三次 Hermite 插值, $x_0 = a, x_n = b, x_{k+1} = x_k + h$. 设插值函数为 $I_h(x)$,

则当 $x_k < x < x_{k+1}$ 时, $I_h(x) = H_3(x) = f(x_k)\alpha_k(x) + f(x_{k+1})\alpha_{k+1}(x) + f'(x_k)\beta_k(x) + f'(x_{k+1})\beta_{k+1}(x) = x_k^4 \left(1 + 2\frac{x-x_k}{h}\right) \left(\frac{x-x_{k+1}}{h}\right)^2 + x_{k+1}^4 \left(1 - 2\frac{x-x_{k+1}}{h}\right) \left(\frac{x-x_k}{h}\right)^2 + 4x_k^3(x-x_k) \left(\frac{x-x_{k+1}}{h}\right)^2 + 4x_{k+1}^3(x-x_{k+1}) \left(\frac{x-x_k}{h}\right)^2$.

由于 $|f'(x_k)| = |4x_k^3| \leq 4 \max\{|a|, |b|\}^3$ 误差限 $|f(x) - I_h(x)| \leq \sup_{|x_1 - x_2| < h} |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| + \frac{8}{27} h \cdot 4 \max\{|a|, |b|\}^3$

或根据习题 17 中的结论, 有 $|f(x) - I_h(x)| \leq \frac{1}{4!} \times \frac{h^4}{16} \times \sup_{x \in [a, b]} f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{h^4}{16}$.

15. 习题 25

(1) 积分是线性的，所以该等式显然成立：

$$\begin{aligned}\int_a^b [f''(x)]^2 dx - \int_a^b [S''(x)]^2 dx &= \int_a^b ([f''(x)]^2 - [S''(x)]^2) dx = \int_a^b ([f''(x)] - [S''(x)])^2 + 2S''(x)[f''(x) - S''(x)] dx \\ &= \int_a^b [f''(x) - S''(x)]^2 dx + 2 \int_a^b S''(x)[f''(x) - S''(x)] dx\end{aligned}$$

(2) 由分部积分容易得到

$$\begin{aligned}\int_a^b S''(f'' - S'') dx &= \int_a^b S'' d(f' - S') \\ &= [S''(f' - S')]_a^b - \int_a^b (f' - S') dS''\end{aligned}$$

注意到 $S''' = C$ 是常数， $\int_a^b (f' - S') dS'' = \int_a^b (f' - S') S''' dx = C(f - S)|_a^b = 0$. (由插值条件， $f(a) = S(a), f(b) = S(b)$). 所以 $\int_a^b S''(f'' - S'') dx = [S''(f' - S')]_a^b = S''(b)[f'(b) - S'(b)] - S''(a)[f'(a) - S'(a)]$.