

[〆切] 2020/11/12 19:00

[VI. 関数近似と補間 (1)]

VI-B. $f(x) = e^x$, $x \in [-1, 1]$ とした時、点 $(x_0, f(x_0)), (x_2, f(x_2)), \dots, (x_n, f(x_n))$ に対してニュートン補間を行い補間多項式 $p_n(x)$ を差分商を用いて表す場合を考える。 $x_0 = -1$, $x_n = 1$ とし x_1, \dots, x_{n-1} を区間 $[-1, 1]$ を n 等分するように取った時、 $n = 2, 4, 8, 16, 32$ の場合の $p_n(x)$ について相対誤差 $E(x)$ を区間 $[-1, 1]$ を 500 等分する点 ($x = -1.0, -0.996, -0.992, \dots, -0.004, 0.0, 0.004, \dots, 0.992, 0.996, 1.0$) で求め、 $E(x)$ が最大となる x とその時の $E(x)$ の値をそれぞれ有効数字 10 進 3 衔で 4 衔目を四捨五入して答えよ。作成したプログラムも提出すること。プログラミング言語は問わない。

$n = 2$ の時 $(x, E(x)) = (-0.656, 0.108)$

$n = 4$ の時 $(x, E(x)) = (-0.840, 1.96 \times 10^{-3})$

$n = 8$ の時 $(x, E(x)) = (-0.928, 1.22 \times 10^{-7})$

$n = 16$ の時 $(x, E(x)) = (-0.968, 6.72 \times 10^{-14})$ 誤差が増加

$n = 32$ の時 $(x, E(x)) = (-0.988, 2.55 \times 10^{-9})$ 誤差が増加

↑
補間多項式を高次にし過ぎると

丸め誤差の影響が拡大して旨くなくなる

キーフレーズ

高次の補間多項式の
誤差に注意

```
for n in [2,4,8,16,32]: # degree of polynomial
    x = np.array([2*i/n - 1 for i in range(n+1)])
    y = np.exp(x)

    # Newton interpolation
    a = np.zeros(n+1)
    a[0] = y[0]
    for k in range(1,n+1):
        w = 1
        p = 0
        for j in range(k):
            p = p + a[j] * w
            w = w * (x[k] - x[j])
        a[k] = (y[k] - p)/w

    NI_error_max = [0.0, 0.0]
    taylor_error_max = [0.0, 0.0]
    for m in range(mesh+1):
        xi = 2*m/mesh - 1
        p = a[0]
        for k in range(n-1, -1, -1):
            p = a[k] + p*(xi - x[k])
        relative_error_NI = abs(p - np.exp(xi))/np.exp(xi)
        if NI_error_max[1] < relative_error_NI:
            NI_error_max[0] = xi
            NI_error_max[1] = relative_error_NI
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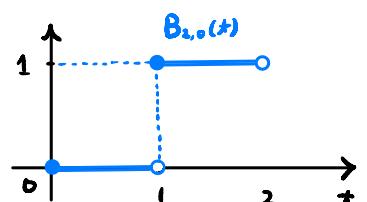
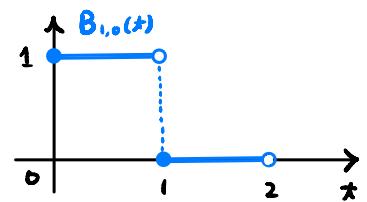
[VII. 関数近似と補間 (2)]

VII-A. (1) 3つの制御点 $(x_0, y_0) = (0, 1), (x_1, y_1) = (1, 2), (x_2, y_2) = (4, 2)$ を持つ1次のB-スプライン曲線を区分毎に $y = f(x)$ の形で求めよ。ただしノットベクトルは $t = [0, 0, 1, 2, 2]$ を用いよ。

(2) 問1と同じ制御点を用いて2次のB-スプライン曲線を区分毎に $y = f(x)$ の形で求めよ。ただしノットベクトルは $t = [0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1]$ を用いよ。

$$(1) \quad t = [0, 0, 1, 2, 2] \quad (x \in [0, 2])$$

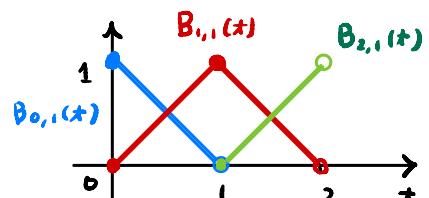
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B_{0,0}(x) = 0 \quad (\because x_0 = x_1) \\ B_{1,0}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in [0, 1) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ B_{2,0}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in [1, 2] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega_{0,0}(x) = \quad (\because x_0 = x_1) \\ \omega_{1,0}(x) = \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \\ \omega_{2,0}(x) = \frac{x - x_2}{x_3 - x_2} = \end{array} \right.$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B_{0,1}(x) = \underbrace{\omega_{0,0}(x)}_{\downarrow 0} B_{0,0}(x) + \{1 - \underbrace{\omega_{1,0}(x)}_{\downarrow *} \} B_{1,0}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in [0, 1) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ B_{1,1}(x) = \underbrace{\omega_{1,0}(x)}_{\downarrow *} B_{1,0}(x) + \{1 - \underbrace{\omega_{2,0}(x)}_{\downarrow *-1} \} B_{2,0}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \in [0, 1) \\ 1 & \text{if } x \in [1, 2] \end{cases} \\ B_{2,1}(x) = \underbrace{\omega_{2,0}(x)}_{\downarrow *-1} B_{2,0}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \in [0, 1) \\ 1 & \text{if } x \in [1, 2] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{array} \right.$$

$$B(x) = \sum_{i=0}^2 P_i B_{i,1}(x)$$

$$= \binom{0}{1} B_{0,1}(x) + \binom{1}{2} B_{1,1}(x) + \binom{4}{2} B_{2,1}(x)$$

(i) $x \in [0, 1)$ のとき

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \\ y = \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore y = \quad (x \in [0, 1])$$

(ii) $x \in [1, 2]$ のとき

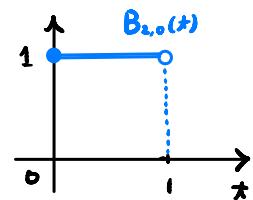
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \\ y = \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore y = \quad (x \in [1, 2])$$

$$y = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x \in [0, 1]) \\ (x \in [1, 4]) \end{array} \right.$$

$$(2) \quad \vec{t} = [0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1] \quad (t \in [0, 1])$$

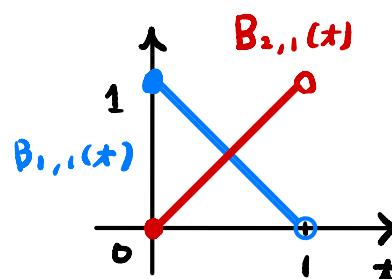
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B_{0,0}(t) = 0 \quad (\because x_0 = x_1) \\ B_{1,0}(t) = 0 \quad (\because x_1 = x_2) \\ B_{2,0}(t) = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega_{0,0}(t) = \quad (\because x_0 = x_1) \\ \omega_{1,0}(t) = \quad (\because x_1 = x_2) \\ \omega_{2,0}(t) = \frac{t - x_2}{x_3 - x_2} = \end{array} \right.$$



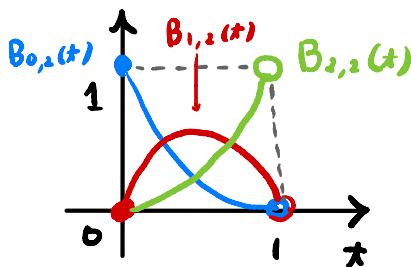
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B_{0,1}(t) = \omega_{0,0}(t) B_{0,0}(t) + \{1 - \omega_{0,0}(t)\} B_{1,0}(t) = \\ B_{1,1}(t) = \omega_{1,0}(t) B_{1,0}(t) + \{1 - \omega_{1,0}(t)\} B_{2,0}(t) = \\ B_{2,1}(t) = \omega_{2,0}(t) B_{2,0}(t) = \end{array} \right.$$

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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B_{0,2}(t) = \omega_{0,1}(t) B_{0,1}(t) + \{1 - \omega_{0,1}(t)\} B_{1,1}(t) = \\ B_{1,2}(t) = \omega_{1,1}(t) B_{1,1}(t) + \{1 - \omega_{1,1}(t)\} B_{2,1}(t) = \\ B_{2,2}(t) = \omega_{2,1}(t) B_{2,1}(t) = \end{array} \right.$$



$$\begin{aligned} B^*(t) &= \sum_{i=0}^2 P_i B_{i,2}(t) \\ &= \binom{0}{1} B_{0,2}(t) + \binom{1}{1} B_{1,2}(t) + \binom{4}{2} B_{2,2}(t) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2t^2 + 2t \\ -t^2 + 2t + 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

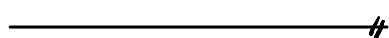


$$x = 2t^2 + 2t =$$

$t \in [0, 1]$ のとき $x \in [0, 4]$ であり両辺は 0 以上である。両辺の平方根をとると、

$$y = -t^2 + 2t + 1 =$$

=



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    a[0] = y[0]
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        p = 0
        for j in range(k):
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    NI_error_max = [0.0, 0.0]
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    for m in range(mesh+1):
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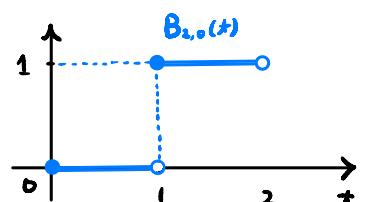
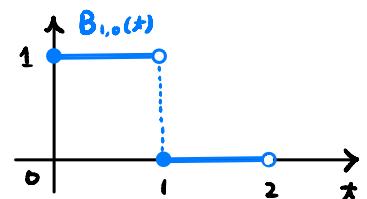
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$$(1) \quad t = [0, 0, 1, 2, 2] \quad (\lambda \in [0, 1])$$

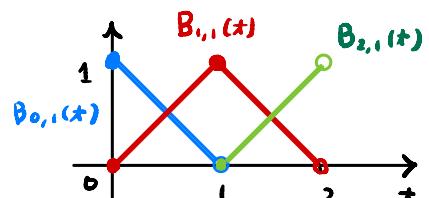
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B_{0,0}(\lambda) = 0 \quad (\because \lambda_0 = \lambda_1) \\ B_{1,0}(\lambda) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \lambda \in [0, 1] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ B_{2,0}(\lambda) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \lambda \in [1, 2] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega_{0,0}(\lambda) = 0 \quad (\because \lambda_0 = \lambda_1) \\ \omega_{1,0}(\lambda) = \frac{\lambda - \lambda_1}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} = \lambda \\ \omega_{2,0}(\lambda) = \frac{\lambda - \lambda_2}{\lambda_3 - \lambda_2} = \lambda - 1 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B_{0,1}(\lambda) = \underbrace{\omega_{0,0}(\lambda)}_{\lambda} B_{0,0}(\lambda) + \{1 - \underbrace{\omega_{1,0}(\lambda)}_{\lambda}\} B_{1,0}(\lambda) = \begin{cases} 1-\lambda & \text{if } \lambda \in [0, 1] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ B_{1,1}(\lambda) = \underbrace{\omega_{1,0}(\lambda)}_{\lambda} B_{1,0}(\lambda) + \{1 - \underbrace{\omega_{2,0}(\lambda)}_{\lambda-1}\} B_{2,0}(\lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda & \text{if } \lambda \in [0, 1] \\ 2-\lambda & \text{if } \lambda \in [1, 2] \end{cases} \\ B_{2,1}(\lambda) = \underbrace{\omega_{2,0}(\lambda)}_{\lambda-1} B_{2,0}(\lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda-1 & \text{if } \lambda \in [1, 2] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{array} \right.$$

$$B(\lambda) = \sum_{i=0}^2 P_i B_{i,1}(\lambda)$$

$$= \binom{0}{1} B_{0,1}(\lambda) + \binom{1}{2} B_{1,1}(\lambda) + \binom{4}{2} B_{2,1}(\lambda)$$



(i) $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ のとき

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \lambda \\ y = (1-\lambda) + 2\lambda = \lambda + 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore y = x + 1 \quad (x \in [0, 1])$$

(ii) $\lambda \in [1, 2]$ のとき

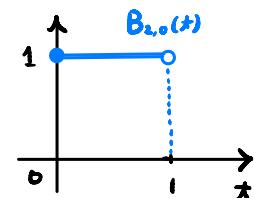
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = (2-\lambda) + 4(\lambda-1) = 3\lambda - 2 \\ y = 2(2-\lambda) + 2(\lambda-1) = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore y = 2 \quad (x \in [1, 4])$$

$$y = \begin{cases} x+1 & (x \in [0, 1]) \\ 2 & (x \in [1, 4]) \end{cases}$$

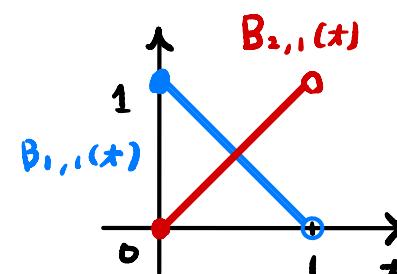
$$(2) \quad \vec{t} = [0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1] \quad (t \in [0, 1])$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B_{0,0}(t) = 0 \quad (\because x_0 = x_1) \\ B_{1,0}(t) = 0 \quad (\because x_1 = x_2) \\ B_{2,0}(t) = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega_{0,0}(t) = 0 \quad (\because x_0 = x_1) \\ \omega_{1,0}(t) = 0 \quad (\because x_1 = x_2) \\ \omega_{2,0}(t) = \frac{x - x_2}{x_3 - x_2} = t \end{array} \right.$$

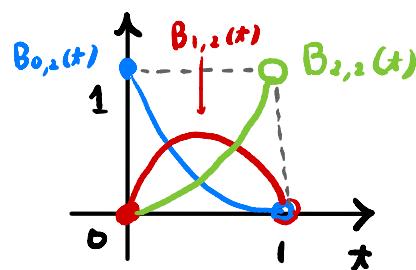


$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B_{0,1}(t) = \omega_{0,0}(t) B_{0,0}(t) + \{1 - \omega_{0,0}(t)\} B_{1,0}(t) = 0 \\ B_{1,1}(t) = \omega_{1,0}(t) B_{1,0}(t) + \{1 - \omega_{1,0}(t)\} B_{2,0}(t) = 1-t \\ B_{2,1}(t) = \omega_{2,0}(t) B_{2,0}(t) = t \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega_{0,1}(t) = 0 \quad (\because x_0 = x_2) \\ \omega_{1,1}(t) = \frac{x - x_1}{x_3 - x_1} = t \\ \omega_{2,1}(t) = \frac{x - x_2}{x_4 - x_2} = t \end{array} \right.$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B_{0,2}(t) = \omega_{0,1}(t) B_{0,1}(t) + \{1 - \omega_{0,1}(t)\} B_{1,1}(t) = (1-t)^2 \\ B_{1,2}(t) = \omega_{1,1}(t) B_{1,1}(t) + \{1 - \omega_{1,1}(t)\} B_{2,1}(t) = 2t(1-t) \\ B_{2,2}(t) = \omega_{2,1}(t) B_{2,1}(t) = t^2 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\begin{aligned} D^*(t) &= \sum_{i=0}^2 P_i B_{i,2}(t) \\ &= \binom{0}{1} B_{0,2}(t) + \binom{1}{2} B_{1,2}(t) + \binom{4}{2} B_{2,2}(t) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2t^2 + 2t \\ -t^2 + 2t + 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

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

$t \in [0, 1]$ のとき $x \in [0, 4]$ であり両辺は 0 以上である。両辺の平方根をとると

$$\therefore \sqrt{2}(t + \frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{2}} \Leftrightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(x + \frac{1}{2})} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = -t^2 + 2t + 1 = -\frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(2t^2 + 2t)}_{t=x} + 3t + 1 = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3t + 1$$

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