

$$T_1. \nabla^2 X_n = \nabla(\nabla X_n) = \nabla(X_n - X_{n-1}) = X_n - X_{n-1} - X_{n-1} + X_{n-2} = 5^{n-2} - 2 \cdot 5^{n-1} + 5^{n-2}$$

$$\delta^2 X_n = \delta(\delta X_n) = \delta(X_{n+\frac{1}{2}} - X_{n-\frac{1}{2}}) = X_{n+1} - X_n - X_n + X_{n-1} = 5^{n+1} - 2 \cdot 5^n + 5^{n-1}$$

T2. 设过点 $(-1, -5), (0, -1), (2, 1), (3, 11)$ 的 3 次多项式为形如

$$N_3(x) = a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) + a_2(x-x_0)(x-x_1) + a_3(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)$$

其中由牛顿差值法定义知. $a_0 = f(x_0)$ $a_1 = f[x_0, x_1]$ $a_2 = f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$ $a_3 = f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$

\therefore 由下表 $a_0 = -5$ $a_1 = 4$ $a_2 = -1$ $a_3 = 1$

$$m^2 - 3m + n + 1 - m^3 + m^2 + 2m$$

$$m^2 - m - 2$$

$$x_0 \quad f(x_0) = -5$$

$$x_1 \quad f(x_1) = -1 \quad f[x_0, x_1] = 4$$

$$x_2 \quad f(x_2) = 1 \quad f[x_0, x_2] = 2 \quad f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = -1$$

$$x_3 \quad f(x_3) = 11 \quad f[x_0, x_3] = 4 \quad f[x_0, x_1, x_3] = 0 \quad f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3] = 1$$

$$x_4 \quad f(x_4) = n \quad f[x_0, x_4] = \frac{n+5}{m+1} \quad f[x_0, x_1, x_4] = \frac{n-4m+1}{m(m+1)} \quad f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_4] = \frac{m^2-3m+n+1}{m(m+1)(m-2)}$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4] = \frac{-m^3+2m^2-m+n+1}{m(m+1)(m-2)(m-3)}$$

\therefore 牛顿差值法求得经过上述四点的三次多项式为 $N_3(x) = -5 + 4(x+1) - (x+1) \cdot x + (x+1) \cdot (x-2) \cdot x$

设 $x_4(m, n)$ 为任意一点. 求经过上述四点的四次多项式通式. 补上表 x_4 行

\therefore 可由牛顿差值法求得包含以上 4 点的任意四次多项式通式. 其中 m, n 为任意实数

$$N_4(x) = -5 + 4(x+1) - x(x+1) + x(x+1)(x-2) + \frac{-m^3+2m^2-m+n+1}{m(m+1)(m-2)(m-3)} \cdot x \cdot (x+1)(x-2)(x-3)$$

T3. 对 $\sin x, x \in [30^\circ, 60^\circ]$ 等分为 $n=30 \times 10 = 300$ 个子区间做一阶样条差值.

$$\therefore |R(x)| \leq \frac{1}{8} M_2 \left(\frac{b-a}{n} \right)^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{1800} \right)^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3} \pi^2}{51840000} = 3.29 \times 10^{-7}$$

其中 $M_2 = \max_{30^\circ \leq x \leq 60^\circ} |f''(x)| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$. 上述误差为方法误差

下考虑舍入误差. 由于采用 6 位有效数字查表. $y_i = \sin x_i; |y_i| \leq 0.5 \times 10^{-6}$

$$\text{线性插值公式为 } A = \frac{x_i+h-x}{h} \cdot y_i + \frac{x-x_i}{h} \cdot y_{i+1}$$

$$|A| \leq \max \left| \frac{x_i+h-x}{h} \right| |y_i| + \left| \frac{x-x_i}{h} \right| |y_{i+1}| = 5 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$\therefore |R(x)|_{\text{总}} \leq 0.4 \times 10^{-6} + 3.29 \times 10^{-7} = 8.29 \times 10^{-7}$$

T4 由题可构造四次多项式 $p(x) = p \cdot (x-1)^2(x-2)(x-3) = p(x-1)^2 \cdot (x^2-5x+6)$

因为由条件知 $x=1$ 为二重根, $x=2, x=3$ 为一重根, 故构造上式.

$$p'(x) = 2p \cdot (x-1)(x^2-5x+6) + p(x-1)^2(2x-5) = p(x-1)(4x^2-17x+17)$$

$$p''(x) = p(4x^2-17x+17) + p(x-1)(8x-17) = p(12x^2-42x+34)$$

$$\therefore p''(1) = 4 \quad \therefore 4p = 4 \quad \therefore p = 1 \quad \therefore p(x) = (x-1)^2(x-2)(x-3)$$

$$R_4(x) = \frac{f^{(5)}(\xi)}{5!} \omega_5(x) \leq \frac{1}{120} \cdot \max |f^{(5)}(\xi)| \cdot (x-1)^3 \cdot (x-2)(x-3)$$

求导可知 $[(x-1)^3(x-2)(x-3)]$ 一极大值在 $x = \frac{11+\sqrt{6}}{5}$ 处取得

$$\text{极大值为 } \frac{6 \cdot (2+3\sqrt{6}) \cdot (54+18\sqrt{6})}{3125}$$

$$\therefore R_4(x) \leq \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{62\sqrt{6}+117}{3125} \cdot \max |f^{(5)}(\xi)|$$

$$\leq \frac{62\sqrt{6}+117}{31250} \cdot M = 8.6 \times 10^{-3} \cdot M$$

T5. ① 最近邻差值

$(u, v+1)$ $(u+1, v+1)$

A	B
C	D

假设在二维图象中已知上述四点的 $g(x, y)$ $x=u, u+1; y=v, v+1$

则当 $x \in (u, u+1), y \in (v, v+1)$ 时, 若点 (x, y) 落在 A 区域, 则

$$g(x, y) = g(u, v) \quad \dots \text{其余同理}$$

(u, v) $(u+1, v)$

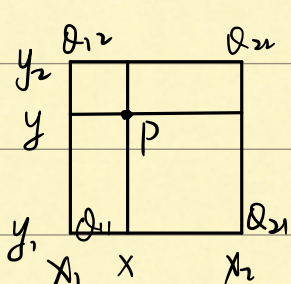
误差分析:

$$g(x, y) \text{ 在 } (u, v) \text{ 点泰勒展开为: } g(x, y) = g(u, v) + (x-u) \frac{\partial g(u, v)}{\partial x} + (y-v) \frac{\partial g(u, v)}{\partial y}$$

$$\therefore |R(x)| = |g(x, y) - g(u, v)| = \max \left\{ (x-u) \frac{\partial g(u, v)}{\partial x} + (y-v) \frac{\partial g(u, v)}{\partial y} \right\}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot M_1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot M_2$$

② 双线性插值



已知 $(x_1, y_1), (x_1, y_2), (x_2, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$ 四点一值, 为求 (x, y) 一值

先沿 x 做插值

$$f_1 = \frac{x_2 - x}{x_2 - x_1} f(Q_{11}) + \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} f(Q_{21})$$

$$f_2 = \frac{x_2 - x}{x_2 - x_1} f(Q_{12}) + \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} f(Q_{22})$$

再沿 y 做插值

$$f(p) = \frac{y_2 - y}{y_2 - y_1} f_1 + \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} f_2$$

综上所述, 即为双线性插值

$$f(p) = (v+1-y)(u+1-x) \cdot g(u, v) + (v+1-y)(x-u) g(u+1, v) + (y-v)(u+1-x) g(u, v+1) + (y-v)(x-u) g(u+1, v+1)$$

误差分析: $g(x, y)$ 在 (u, v) 处泰勒展开为: $g(u, v) + (x-u) \frac{\partial g(u, v)}{\partial x} + (y-v) \frac{\partial g(u, v)}{\partial y}$
 $+ \frac{1}{2!} (x-u)^2 g''_{xx}(u, v) + \frac{1}{2!} (x-u)(y-v) g''_{xy}(u, v)$
 $+ \frac{1}{2!} (x-u)(y-v) g''_{yx}(u, v) + \frac{1}{2!} (y-v)^2 g''_{yy}(u, v)$

$|R(x)| = g(x, y) - f(p) \leq g(u, v) + (x-u) \cdot \mu_1 + \mu_2 (y-v) + \frac{\mu_{11}}{2} (x-u)^2 + \frac{\mu_{12}}{2} (x-u)(y-v) + \frac{\mu_{21}}{2} (x-u)(y-v) + \frac{\mu_{22}}{2} (y-v)^2$
 $\leq \frac{\mu_{11}}{8} + \frac{\mu_{12}}{4} + \frac{\mu_{22}}{8}$