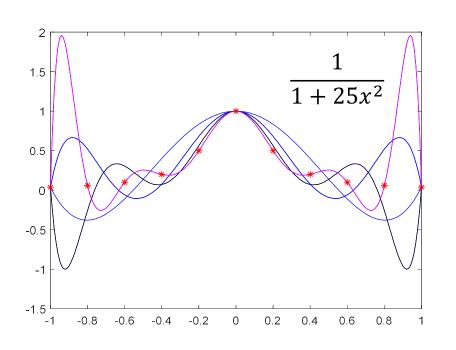
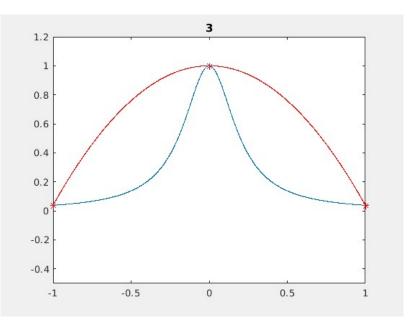
▶ 多项式插值的缺点在于n较小时,拟合不够精确,n 较大时,容易引起函数震荡,也称过拟合现象

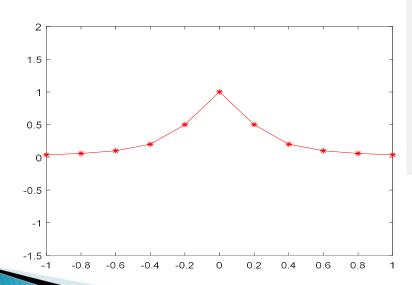


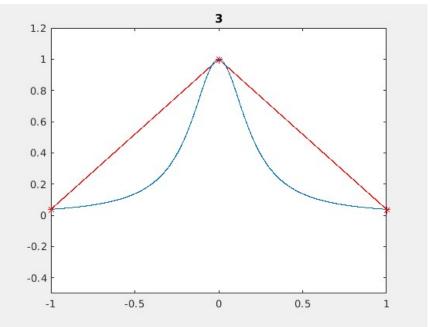


龙格振荡

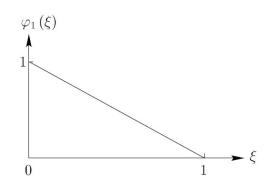
分段线性插值

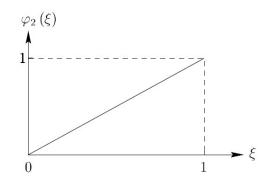
- 。 每个小区间上线性插值
- 整个区间上是连续函数
- 。分段线性插值基函数
- 。用基函数表示插值函数





- 线性基函数
- 定义





$$\varphi_1(\xi) = 1 - \xi,$$

$$\varphi_2(\xi) = \xi,$$

为[0,1]区间上的线性基函数。

▶ 任意一个定义在[0,1]区间上且f(0) = f₁, f(1) = f₂ 的线性函数f都可以表示为

$$f(\xi) = \varphi_1(\xi)f_1 + \varphi_2(\xi)f_2$$

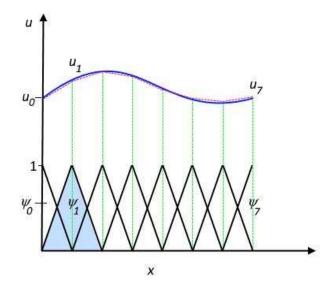
▶ 对于区间[a, b]上的线性函数f(x),可以利用仿射变 换将其变换到[0,1]上,

$$\xi = \frac{x - a}{b - a}$$

▶ 利用这个变换,所有的[a,b]上的线性函数f(x)且满足 $f(a) = f_1$, $f(b) = f_2$ 都可以写成 $f(x) = \varphi_1(\xi(x))f_1 + \varphi_2(\xi(x))f_2$

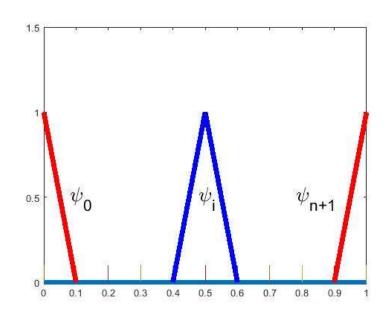
- **>** 类似的,如果f(x)是定义在[a,b]上的分段线性函数,则可以将每段的函数利用线性基函数 $\psi_0,\psi_1,\cdots,\psi_n$ 表示
- \triangleright 设区间[0,1]被剖分为 $a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_N < x_{N+1} = b$
- ightharpoonup 构造分段线性基函数 $\psi_i(x)$, 使得

$$\psi_i(x) = \begin{cases} 1, \\ \exists x = x_i \\ 0, \\ \exists x = x_j, \\ j \neq i \end{cases}$$



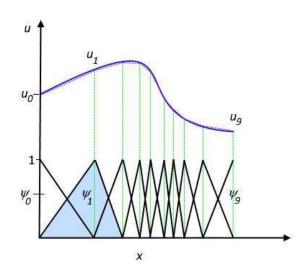
ight
angle 基函数 ψ_i 的表达式

▶ 基函数
$$\psi_i$$
的表达式
▶ $\psi_0(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_1}, \\ x_0 \le x \le x_1 \end{cases}$
↓ $\psi_0(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_1}, \\ 0, \end{cases}$



$$\psi_{n+1}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x - x_n}{x_{n+1} - x_n}, \\ \frac{x}{x_n} \le x \le x_{n+1} \\ 0, \\ \frac{x}{x_n} \le x \le x_{n+1} \end{cases}$$

 \triangleright 注意,对区间[a,b]的剖分不一定要是均匀的



▶ 误差估计: 设 $f(x) \in C^2[a,b]$, 若 $I_h(x)$ 是f(x)在 $a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_N < x_{N+1} = b$ 上的分段线性 插值,且 $\max_{0 \le i \le N} |x_{i+1} - x_i| = h$, $M = \max_{x} |f''(x)|$,则

$$\max_{x_{i} \le x \le x_{i+1}} |f(x) - I_{h}(x)|$$

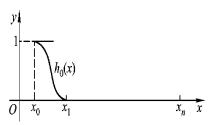
$$\leq \frac{M}{2!} \max_{x_{i} \le x \le x_{i+1}} |(x - x_{i+1})(x - x_{i})|$$

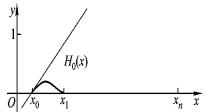
或

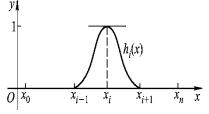
$$\max_{a \le x \le b} |f(x) - I_h(x)| = \frac{M}{8}h^2$$

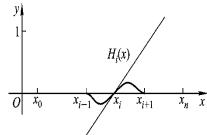
分段三次Hermite插值

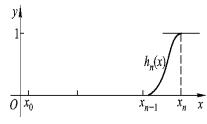
- ▶ 分段三次Hermite插值
 - 每个小区间上两点三次 Hermite插值
 - 。分段表达式
 - 。余项表达式分段表示
 - 。分段三次Hermite插值基函数
 - 用基函数表示插值函数
- ▶ 分段三次Hermite插值函数 一阶导数连续

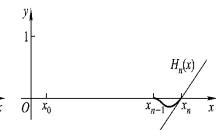












分段三次Hermite插值

- $(1) I_h(x) \in C^1[a,b],$
- (2) $I_h(x_k) = f_k, I'_h(x_k) = f'_k, k = 0, 1, \dots, n,$
- (3) $I_h(x)$ 在每个小区间[x_k, x_{k+1}]上是一个三次多项式.

$$I_{h}(x) = \left(1 + 2\frac{x - x_{k}}{x_{k+1} - x_{k}}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_{k} - x_{k+1}}\right)^{2} f_{k}$$

$$+ \left(1 + 2\frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_{k} - x_{k+1}}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_{k}}{x_{k+1} - x_{k}}\right)^{2} f_{k+1}$$

$$+ (x - x_{k}) \left(\frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_{k} - x_{k+1}}\right)^{2} f'_{k} + (x - x_{k+1}) \left(\frac{x - x_{k}}{x_{k+1} - x_{k}}\right)^{2} f'_{k+1}.$$

三次样条函数插值

- \triangleright 三次样条函数插值,即求三次样条函数s(x)
 - •满足函数值条件 $s(x_i) = y_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$
 - 每个小区间上三次多项式
 - 整个区间上二阶导数连续

▶ 三次样条边界条件

- $\bullet s''(x_0) = y_0'', s''(x_n) = y_n''$ (若 $y_0'' = y_n'' = 0$,自然边界条件)
- $\bullet s'(x_0) = s'(x_n), s''(x_0) = s''(x_n)$ 当 $f(x_0) = f(x_n)$ (周期边界条件)

三次样条插值函数的确定

- 。以一阶导数为参数 $s'(x_i) = m_i$
- 。 借助分段三次Hermite插值函数表示

▶ 由二阶导数连续 $s''(x_i - 0) = s''(x_i + 0), i = 1,2,\dots,n-1$ 得三对角方程

$$s'(x) = \frac{6}{h_i^2} \left(\frac{1}{h_i} (x - x_{i+1})^2 + (x - x_{i+1})\right) y_i + \frac{6}{h_i^2} \left((x - x_i) - \frac{1}{h_i} (x - x_i)^2\right) y_{i+1}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{h_i} \left(\frac{3}{h_i} (x - x_{i+1})^2 + 2(x - x_{i+1})\right) m_i - \frac{1}{h_i} \left(2(x - x_i) - \frac{3}{h_i} (x - x_i)^2\right) m_{i+1}$$

$$s''(x) = \frac{6}{h_i^2} \left(1 + \frac{2}{h_i} (x - x_{i+1})\right) y_i + \frac{6}{h_i^2} \left(1 - \frac{2}{h_i} (x - x_i)\right) y_{i+1} + \frac{2}{h_i} \left(\frac{3}{h_i} (x - x_{i+1}) + 1\right) m_i - \frac{2}{h_i} \left(1 - \frac{3}{h_i} (x - x_i)\right) m_{i+1} \quad x_i \le x \le x_{i+1}$$

$$\lambda_{i} m_{i-1} + 2m_{i} + \mu_{i} m_{i+1} = d_{i}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

$$\lambda_{i} = \frac{h_{i}}{h_{i-1} + h_{i}}, \mu_{i} = \frac{h_{i-1}}{h_{i-1} + h_{i}}, d_{i} = 3(\lambda_{i} \frac{y_{i} - y_{i-1}}{h_{i-1}} + \mu_{i} \frac{y_{i+1} - y_{i}}{h_{i}})$$

- 。强加边条件
 - $1 \not \leq m_0 = y_0', m_n = y_n'$
 - ・ 川 类 $2m_0 + m_1 = 3(y_1 y_0)h_0 \frac{h_0}{2}s''(x_0)$ (记为 d_0) $m_{n-1} + 2m_n = 3(y_n y_{n-1})h_{n-1} \frac{h_{n-1}}{2}s''(x_n)$ (记为 d_n)
 - $||| \not \succeq m_0 = m_n, \lambda_n m_{n-1} + 2m_n + \mu_n m_{n+1} = d_n$
- 。解所得三对角方程组确定 m_i (以 \parallel 类边条件为例)*追赶法*

•
$$A_0 = -\frac{\mu_0}{2}(\mu_0 = 1), B_0 = \frac{d_0}{2}$$
 对于 $i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$ 计算
$$A_i = -\frac{\mu_i}{2 + \lambda_i A_{i-1}}, B_i = \frac{d_i - \lambda_i B_{i-1}}{2 + \lambda_i A_{i-1}}, m_n = B_n = \frac{d_n - \lambda_n B_{n-1}}{2 + \lambda_n A_{n-1}}$$

• 对于
$$i = n - 1, \dots, 2, 1, 0$$
 计算 $m_i = m_{i+1}A_i + B_i$

- 算法
 - 1. 计算 λ_i, μ_i, d_i
 - 2. 解三对角方程组得 m_i
 - 3. 将 m_i 代入s(x) 表达式, 需要时可求值
- 三次样条插值函数的误差
 - 设 $f(x) \in C^4[a,b]$, $S_{\Delta}(x)$ 是 给 定 划 分 Δ: $a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$ 下 f(x) 的 三 次 样 条 插 值 函 数 . 则 $\max_{0 \le i \le N} |x_{i+1} x_i| = h \to 0$ 时,对任 $-x \in [a,b]$,有

例: 设f(x)在[27.7,30]上有定义,在节点上的函数值: $x_0 = 27.7$, $x_1 = 28$, $x_2 = 29$, $x_3 = 30$, $f_0 = 4.1$, $f_1 = 4.3$, $f_2 = 4.1$, $f_3 = 3.0$,

试求满足边界条件 $s'(x_0) = 3.0, s'(x_n) = -4.0$ 的三次样条插值函数.

$$\mathbf{\tilde{m}}: \quad \mu_1 = \frac{h_0}{h_0 + h_1} = \frac{0.3}{0.3 + 1} = \frac{3}{13}, \lambda_1 = \frac{10}{13}, \\
\mu_2 = \frac{h_1}{h_1 + h_2} = \frac{1}{2}, \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \\
10.03 = 2.03$$

$$d_1 = 3\left(\frac{\lambda_1}{h_0}(f_1 - f_0) + \frac{\mu_1}{h_1}(f_2 - f_1)\right) = 3\left(\frac{100.2}{130.3} - \frac{30.2}{130.3}\right) = 1.4,$$

$$d_2 = 3\left(\frac{\lambda_2}{h_1}(f_2 - f_1) + \frac{\mu_2}{h_2}(f_3 - f_2)\right) = 3\left(-\frac{1}{2}\frac{0.2}{1} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{1.1}{1}\right) = -1.95.$$

方程为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{10}{13} \times 3 + 2m_1 + \frac{3}{13}m_2 = 1.4\\ \frac{1}{2}m_1 + 2m_2 + \frac{1}{2} \times (-4) = -1.95 \end{cases}$$

▶ 推出:

$$m_1 = -0.470297029702970,$$

 $m_2 = 0.142574257425743.$

数值微分

数值微分就是用函数值的线性组合近似函数在某点的导数值,由导数的定义,差商近似导数,得到数值微分公式

$$f'(a) \approx \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$$

$$f'(a) \approx \frac{f(a) - f(a-h)}{h}$$

$$f'(a) \approx \frac{f(a+h) - f(a-h)}{2h} \quad (中点公式)$$

已知函数y = f(x)的节点上的函数值 $y_i = f(x_i)$ $(i = 0,1,\dots,n)$,建立插值多项式P(x).

取 $f'^{(x)} \approx P'(x)$, 统称为插值型求导公式

余项

$$f'(x) - P'_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega'_{n+1}(x) + \frac{\omega_{n+1}(x)}{(n+1)!} \frac{d}{dx} f^{(n+1)}(\xi),$$

$$\sharp \, \psi \, \xi \in (a,b), \omega_{n+1}(x) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (x - x_i).$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x_k) - P'_n(x_k) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega'_{n+1}(x_k).$$

下面考虑在等距节点时节点上的导数值.

1. 两点公式

$$P_{1}(x) = \frac{x - x_{1}}{x_{0} - x_{1}} f(x_{0}) + \frac{x - x_{0}}{x_{1} - x_{0}} f(x_{1}),$$

$$P'_{1}(x) = \frac{1}{h} [-f(x_{0}) + f(x_{1})],$$

$$P'_{1}(x_{0}) = \frac{1}{h} [f(x_{1}) - f(x_{0})], P'_{1}(x_{1}) = \frac{1}{h} [f(x_{1}) - f(x_{0})].$$

$$f'(x_{0}) = \frac{1}{h} [f(x_{1}) - f(x_{0})] - \frac{h}{2} f''(\xi), f'(x_{1}) = \frac{1}{h} [f(x_{1}) - f(x_{0})] + \frac{h}{2} f''(\xi).$$

> 三点公式

$$P_2(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)} f(x_0) + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)} f(x_1) + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)} f(x_2)$$

$$P_2(x_0 + th) = \frac{1}{2}(t - 1)(t - 2)f(x_0) - t(t - 2)f(x_1) + \frac{1}{2}t(t - 1)f(x_2).$$

$$P_2'(x_0+th) = \frac{1}{2h}[(2t-3)f(x_0) - (4t-4)f(x_1) + (2t-1)f(x_2)].$$

$$P_2'(x_0) = \frac{1}{2h} \left[-3f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) - f(x_2) \right],$$

$$P_2'(x_1) = \frac{1}{2h} [-f(x_0) + f(x_2)],$$

$$P_2'(x_2) = \frac{1}{2h} [f(x_0) - 4f(x_1) + 3f(x_2)].$$

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{2h} [-3f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) - f(x_2)] + \frac{h^2}{3} f'''(\xi),$$

$$f'(x_1) = \frac{1}{2h} [-f(x_0) + f(x_2)] - \frac{h^2}{6} f'''(\xi),$$

$$f'(x_2) = \frac{1}{2h} [f(x_0) - 4f(x_1) + 3f(x_2)] + \frac{h^2}{3} f'''(\xi).$$
高阶导数公式
$$f^{(k)}(x) \approx P_n^{(k)}(x), \quad k = 1, 2, \cdots.$$
如:
$$P_2''(x_0 + th) = \frac{1}{h^2} [f(x_0) - 2f(x_1) + f(x_2)],$$

当 $x_0 \neq x_1$ 时,误差为O(h), 当 $x_0 = x_1$ 时,误差为 $O(h^2)$

数值微分

- 插值函数的微商作为函数微商的近似
- 常用的等距节点的数值微分公式
 - 。 一阶导数
 - 一阶精度: $f'(x_0) \approx \frac{y_1 y_0}{h}$, $f'(x_1) \approx \frac{y_1 y_0}{h}$
 - 二阶精度: $f'(x_0) \approx \frac{-y_2^2 + 4y_1 3y_0}{2h}$, $f'(x_1) \approx \frac{y_2 y_0}{2h}$
 - 。二阶导数:
 - $f'(x_2) = \frac{3y_2 4y_1 + y_0}{2h} + \frac{h^2}{3}f'''(\xi)$
 - $f''(x_1) = \frac{y_2 2y_1 + y_0}{h^2} \frac{h^2}{12} f^{(4)}(\xi)$
- > 步长越小截断误差越小,但舍入误差越大