# 12物大学

# 第三节 函数的最佳平方逼近











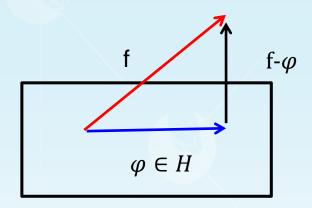


## 连续函数最佳平方逼近

定义6.3.1 设 $f(x) \in C[a,b]$ ,  $H = \text{span}\{\phi_0, \dots, \phi_m\} \subset C[a,b]$ , 若存在 $\phi(x) \in H$ , 满足

$$\int_a^b \omega(x) \left[ f(x) - \varphi(x) \right]^2 dx = \min_{\Phi(x) \in H} \int_a^b \omega(x) \left[ f(x) - \Phi(x) \right]^2 dx,$$

则称 $\varphi(x)$ 为函数f(x)在集合H上的最佳平方逼近函数.



注: 
$$||f - \varphi||_2^2 = \int_a^b w(x) [f(x) - \varphi(x)]^2 dx$$

平均误差
$$\overline{R}[\varphi] = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \omega(x) [f(x) - \varphi(x)]^2 dx = \frac{1}{b-a} (f-\varphi, f-\varphi)$$

$$=\frac{1}{b-a}(f-\varphi,f)$$



#### 最佳平方逼近多项式

设 $f(x) \in C[a,b]$ , 如果n次多项式 $\varphi(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{m} a_j x^j$ 满足

$$\int_a^b \omega(x) \left[ f(x) - \varphi(x) \right]^2 dx = \min_{\Phi(x) \in P_m} \int_a^b \omega(x) \left[ f(x) - \Phi(x) \right]^2 dx,$$

则称 $\varphi(x)$ 为f(x)在[a, b]上的n次最**佳平方逼近多项式**.

注: 逼近论中的核心定理——Weierstrass逼近定理 设 $f(x) \in C[a,b]$ ,则对任何 $\varepsilon > 0$ ,总存在一个多项式 P(x),使

$$\max_{a \le x \le b} |f(x) - P(x)| < \varepsilon$$



## 连续函数最佳平方逼近求解

问题归结为求
$$\varphi(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{m} a_k \phi_k$$
,即求系数 $a_k$ ,使得

$$\underline{S(a_0,\cdots,a_m)} = \int_a^b \omega(x) [f(x) - \sum_{k=0}^m a_k \phi_k]^2 dx \underline{ 取得极小值}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial S}{\partial a_j}(a_0, \dots, a_m) = -2 \int_a^b \omega(x) \left[ f(x) - \sum_{k=0}^m a_k \phi_k \right] \phi_j dx = 0,$$

可见, 
$$(f(x) - \sum_{k=0}^{m} a_k \phi_k, \phi_j) = 0, j = 0, 1, \dots, m.$$

此方程组称为法方程.



## 计算步骤



**定理 6.3.1:** 正则方程组 (6.3.4) 存在唯一解 $(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m)$ , 且相应的函数

$$\varphi(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{m} a_k \varphi_k(x)$$

满足关系式 (6.3.2), 即它是函数 f(x) 在 H 中关于权函数  $\omega(x)$  的最佳平方逼近函数。

- ①写出法方程组(正则方程组)的系数矩阵和右端项
- ②求解线性方程组的解,即基函数对应系数 $a_k$
- ③ 计算平均误差  $\frac{1}{b-a}(f-\varphi,f-\varphi) = \frac{1}{b-a}(||f||_2^2 \sum_{k=0}^m a_k(f,\varphi_k))$



#### 例题

**例6.3.1:** 求  $f(x) = \sin \pi x$  在[0,1]上的二次最佳平方 逼近多项式,并计算平均误差

解: 这里
$$\omega(x) \equiv 1$$
。若取 $\varphi_0(x) = 1$ , $\varphi_1(x) = x$ , $\varphi_2(x) = x^2$ , $H = Span\{1, x, x^2\}$ 。

$$(\varphi_0,\varphi_0) = \int_0^1 dx = 1 , \quad (\varphi_0,\varphi_1) = \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2} , \quad (\varphi_0,\varphi_2) = (\varphi_1,\varphi_1) = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) = \int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4}, \quad (\varphi_2, \varphi_2) = \int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5}, \quad (f, \varphi_0) = \int_0^1 \sin \pi x dx = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$(f, \varphi_1) = \int_0^1 x \sin \pi x dx = \frac{1}{\pi}, \quad (f, \varphi_2) = \int_0^1 x^2 \sin \pi x dx = \frac{\pi^2 - 4}{\pi^3}$$

因此正则方程组为:

$$\begin{cases} a_0 + \frac{1}{2}a_1 + \frac{1}{3}a_2 = \frac{2}{\pi} \\ \frac{1}{2}a_0 + \frac{1}{3}a_1 + \frac{1}{4}a_2 = \frac{1}{\pi} \\ \frac{1}{3}a_0 + \frac{1}{4}a_1 + \frac{1}{5}a_2 = \frac{\pi^2 - 4}{\pi^3} \end{cases}$$



其解为

$$a_0 = \frac{12\pi^2 - 120}{\pi^3}$$
,  $a_1 = -\frac{60\pi^2 - 720}{\pi^3}$ ,  $a_2 = \frac{60\pi^2 - 720}{\pi^3}$ 

因此  $f(x) = \sin x$  在  $[0,\pi]$  上的二次最佳平方逼近多项式为

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{12\pi^2 - 120}{\pi^3} - \frac{60\pi^2 - 720}{\pi^3}x + \frac{60\pi^2 - 720}{\pi^3}x^2$$

相应地,其平均误差为

$$\overline{R}[\varphi] = \int_0^1 [f(x) - \varphi(x)]^2 dx = (f - \varphi, f - \varphi)$$

$$=(f,f)-\sum_{i=0}^{2}a_{i}(f,\varphi_{i})$$

$$= \int_0^1 \sin^2 \pi x dx - \left(\frac{12\pi^2 - 120}{\pi^3} \frac{2}{\pi}\right) - \frac{60\pi^2 - 720}{\pi^3} \frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{60\pi^2 - 720}{\pi^3} \frac{\pi^2 - 4}{\pi^3}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}-\frac{24\pi^4-480\pi^2+2880}{\pi^6}$$



# 最佳平方逼近中的条件数



一般地,求函数 $f(x) \in C[0,1]$ 的在 $\Phi = \text{span}\{1, x, \dots, x^n\}$ 中关于  $\rho(x) = 1$ 的n次最佳平方逼近多项式,可得法方程系数矩阵

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{n} & \frac{1}{n+1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2n+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

称为Hilbert矩阵,是著名的病态矩阵.

>> cond(hilb(15))

注: Hilbert矩阵的条件数 $O((1+\sqrt{2})^{4n}/\sqrt{n})$ 

ans =





#### 用正交函数族求最佳平方逼近

设 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$ ,  $H = \text{span}\{\phi_0, \dots, \phi_m\} \subset C[a, b], \phi_0, \dots, \phi_m$ 是正交函数族,则

$$\begin{bmatrix} (\phi_0, \phi_0) & & & & \\ & (\phi_1, \phi_1) & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & (\phi_m, \phi_m) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (f, \phi_0) \\ (f, \phi_1) \\ \vdots \\ (f, \phi_m) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_k = (f, \phi_k) / (\phi_k, \phi_k),$$

$$\varphi(x) = \sum_{k=0}^m a_k \phi_k(x) = \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{(f, \phi_k)}{||\phi_k||_2^2} \phi_k(x).$$



## 正交函数族求最佳平方逼近的例题

例 求  $f(x) = e^x$ 在[-1,1]上的三次最佳平方逼近多项式

**p** 
$$(f, \underline{p_0}) = \int_{-1}^{1} e^x dx \approx 2.3504, \quad (f, \underline{p_1}) = \int_{-1}^{1} x e^x dx \approx 0.7358,$$

$$(f, \underline{p_2}) = \int_{-1}^{1} (\frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}) e^x dx \approx 0.1431,$$

$$(f, \underline{p_3}) = \int_{-1}^{1} (\frac{5}{2}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x)e^x dx \approx 0.02013.$$

$$a_0^* = \frac{1}{2}(f, p_0) \approx 1.1752, \qquad a_1^* = \frac{3}{2}(f, p_1) \approx 1.1036,$$

$$a_2^* = \frac{5}{2}(f, p_2) \approx 0.3578, \qquad a_3^* = \frac{7}{2}(f, p_3) \approx 0.07046.$$

$$s * (x) = 1.1752p_0 + 1.1036p_1 + 0.3578p_2 + 0.07046p_3$$

$$= 0.9963 + 0.09980x + 0.5367x^{2} + 0.1762x^{3}.$$