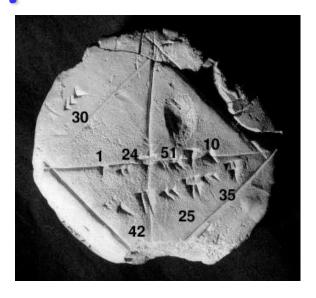
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计算方法 (A)



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第一章插值

函数逼近问题

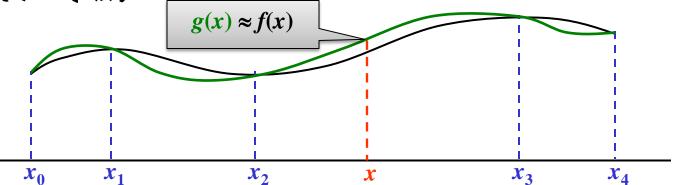


■ 给定未知函数 f(x) 的若干采样点: $\{(x_i, f(x_i))\}_{i=0}^n$,构造函数 $\varphi(x)$ 使得

$$\varphi(x_i) = f(x_i), i = 0, 1, ..., n.$$

或者要求满足某种范数意义下的最小化 $\min \| \varphi(x) - f(x) \|_p$

- 函数逼近的常用方法
 - 插值
 - 均方逼近(最小二乘法)
 - 一致逼近





■ 定义: f(x) 为定义在区间 [a,b] 上的函数, $x_0,x_1,...,x_n$ 为[a,b] 上n+1个互不相同的点, Φ 为给定的某一函数类。 若 Φ 上有函数 $\varphi(x)$ 满足:

$$\varphi(x_i) = f(x_i), i = 0, 1, ..., n$$

则称 $\varphi(x)$ 为f(x)关于节点 $x_0, x_1, ..., x_n$ 的插值函数

- $\Re(x_i, f(x_i))$ 为插值型值点
- 称 f(x) 为被插函数



■ 主要问题

- 插值函数类 ①如何选取?
- 插值函数φ(x)是否存在?
- 插值函数φ(x)是否唯一?
- ullet 被插值函数 f(x) 与插值函数 $\varphi(x)$ 之间误差如何估计?



- **具** $\varphi(x) = a_0 \varphi_0(x) + a_1 \varphi_1(x) + \dots + a_m \varphi_m(x)$,则 $f(x_i) = \varphi(x_i) = a_0 \varphi_0(x_i) + a_1 \varphi_1(x_i) + \dots + a_m \varphi_m(x_i), i = 0, 1, \dots, n$
- n+1个方程, m+1个未知量的线性方程组
- 当且仅当m=n, $det(A) \neq 0$, 方程组解存在且唯一



■ (存在唯一性定理)设 $\{x_i\}_{i=0}^n$ 为n+1个互不相等的节点, $\Phi = \text{span}\{\varphi_0, \varphi_1, ..., \varphi_n\}$ 为n+1维线性空间,则插值函数 $\varphi(x)$ 存在唯一,当且仅当

$$\begin{vmatrix} \varphi_0(x_0) & \varphi_1(x_0) & \cdots & \varphi_n(x_0) \\ \varphi_0(x_1) & \varphi_1(x_1) & \cdots & \varphi_n(x_1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \varphi_0(x_n) & \varphi_1(x_n) & \dots & \varphi_n(x_n) \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$



取
$$\Phi = P_n(x) = \text{span}\{1, x, x^2, \dots x^n\}$$
, 有

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$$\Phi = P_n(x) = \text{span}\{1, x, x^2, \dots x^n\}$$
, 有
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_0 & \dots & x_0^n \\ 1 & x_1 & \dots & x_1^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & \dots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{0 \le j < i \le n} (x_i - x_j) \neq 0$$

■ 插值问题的解专在.

Vandermonde行列式

病态矩阵, 不适于直接求解



- 如何选取 $\Phi = P_n(x) = \text{span}\{1, x, x^2, \dots x^n\}$ 的另一组基,使得插值问题便于求解?
- Lagrange基函数 $\{l_i(x)\}_{i=0}^n \subseteq P_n(x)$ 满足

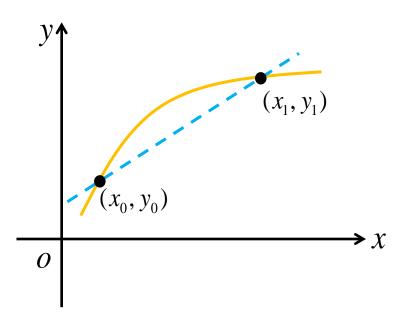
$$l_i(x_j) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & i = j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}, \ \forall i, j = 0, 1, ..., n$$



■ 线性插值公式

$$l_0(x) = \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1}, \ l_1(x) = \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$L_1(x) = f(x_0)l_0(x) + f(x_1)l_1(x)$$





■ (误差估计)设 $L_1(x)$ 为以 $(x_0, f(x_0))$, $(x_1, f(x_1))$ 为插值点的插值函数, $x_0, x_1 \in [a,b]$, $x_0 \neq x_1$.设 f(x) 一阶连续可导,f''(x) 在(a,b) 上存在,则对任意给定的 $x \in [a,b]$,至少存在一点 $\xi_x \in (a,b)$,使得

$$R_1(x) = f(x) - L_1(x) = \frac{f'(\xi_x)}{2!} (x - x_0)(x - x_1), \ \xi_x \in (a, b)$$



■ 二次插值公式

$$l_0(x) = \frac{(x - x_1)(x - x_2)}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2)}, \ l_1(x) = \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_2)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)}, \ l_2(x) = \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_1)}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)}$$

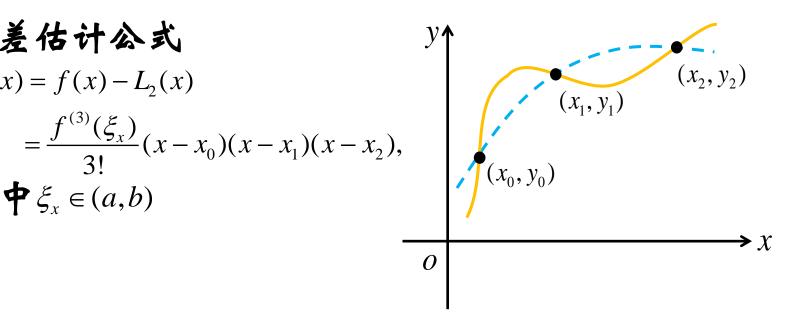
$$L_2(x) = f(x_0)l_0(x) + f(x_1)l_1(x) + f(x_1)l_2(x)$$

■ 误差估计公式

$$R_{2}(x) = f(x) - L_{2}(x)$$

$$= \frac{f^{(3)}(\xi_{x})}{3!} (x - x_{0})(x - x_{1})(x - x_{2}),$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \xi_{x} = (x, h)$$





n次插值公式

$$\begin{split} l_i(x) &= \frac{(x - x_0) \cdots (x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x - x_n)}{(x_i - x_0) \cdots (x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x_i - x_n)} \\ &= \frac{\omega_n(x)}{\omega'_n(x_i)(x - x_i)}, \ \omega_n(x) = \prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i), \ i = 0, 1, \dots, \\ L_n(x) &= \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i) l_i(x) \end{split}$$

■ 误差估计公式

误差估计公式
$$R_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi_x)}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i), f(x) \in C^{n+1}[a,b], \ \xi_x \in (a,b)$$

$$|R_n(x)| \le \frac{M}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i)$$



■ 取函数 $f(x) = x^k$, k = 0,1,...,n和插值节点 $x_0, x_1,...,x_n$,则 Lagrange插值多项式就是其本身

■ 性质:

$$L_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x) x_i^k = x^k, \ k = 0, 1, ..., n \Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x) \equiv 1$$



- ■存在问题: 若f(x)是未知的,误差估计的理论公式,无 法用于实际的计算!
- 后验误差估计:增加一个插值节点 X_{n+1}

$$f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi_1)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_n),$$

$$f(x) - \tilde{L}_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi_2)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_1)(x - x_2) \cdots (x - x_{n+1}),$$

$$\implies f(x) - L_n(x) \approx \frac{x - x_0}{x_0 - x_{n+1}} (L_n(x) - \tilde{L}_n(x))$$



■ Lagrange插值多项式算法

Algorithm 1 Lagrange Interpolation

```
Input:

n, \{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=0}^n, x;

1: L_n(x) \leftarrow 0;

2: for i = 0 to n do

3: l_i(x) \leftarrow 1;

4: for j = 0 to n do

5: if j! = i then

6: l_i(x) \leftarrow l_i(x) * (x - x_j)/(x_i - x_j);

7: end if

8: end for

9: L_n(x) \leftarrow L_n(x) + l_i(x) * y_i;

10: end for

Output:

L_n(x);
```



- Lagrange插值: $\{l_i(x)\}_{i=0}^n$ Newton插值: $\{1,(x-x_0),(x-x_0),(x-x_1),...,\prod_{i=0}^{n-1}(x-x_i)\}$ 承養性: $N_{n+1}(x) = N_n(x) + q_{n+1}(x) \in P^{n+1}$
- 差商定义
 - 一阶差商

$$f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}$$

● k 阶差商

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k] - f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}]}{x_k - x_0}$$

无承袭性



- ■差商的性质
- 1. k 阶差商 $f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_k]$ 是由函数值 $f(x_0), f(x_1), ..., f(x_k)$ 的线性组合而成,即

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{1}{(x_i - x_0) \cdots (x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x_i - x_k)} f(x_i)$$

- 2. 若 $i_0, i_1, ..., i_k$ 为 0, 1, ..., k 的任一排列,则 $f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_k] = f[x_{i_0}, x_{i_1}, ..., x_{i_k}]$
- 4. 若多项式 $p(x) \in P_n(x)$ 插值于 $f(x_0), f(x_1), ..., f(x_n)$,则 $f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_n]$ 等于p(x) 最高次项 x^n 的系数



■ Newoton插值构造

1. 构造差商表

i	x_i	$f(x_i)$	1	2	3	 n
0	x_0	$f(x_0)$				
1	x_1	$f(x_1)$	$f[x_0, x_1]$			
2	x_2	$f(x_2)$	$f[x_1, x_2]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$		
3	x_3	$f(x_3)$	$f[x_2, x_3]$	$f[x_1, x_2, x_3]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$	
:	:	÷	÷	:	:	
n	x_n	$f(x_n)$	$f[x_{n-1}, x_n]$	$f[x_{n-2}, x_{n-1}, x_n]$	$f[x_{n-3}, x_{n-2}, x_{n-1}, x_n]$	 $f[x_0,x_1,\ldots,x_n]$

2. 构造插值多项式

$$N_n(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + \dots + f[x_0, \dots, x_n](x - x_0) + \dots + f[x_n, \dots, x_n](x - x_n)$$



■ Newton插值的误差估计

■ (差商与导数之间的关条)设 $f(x) \in C^n[a,b]$, $x_0, x_1, ..., x_n \in [a,b]$ 是互不相等的点,则存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$ 使得

$$f[x_0, x_1, ..., x_n] = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(\xi)$$



■ Newton插值多项式算法

Algorithm 2 Newton Interpolation

```
Input:
    n, \{(x_i, f(x_i))\}_{i=0}^n, x;
 1: for i = 0 to n do
 2: d_i \leftarrow f(x_i);
 3: end for
 4: for j = 1 to n do
    for i = n to j step -1 do
    d_i \leftarrow (d_i - d_{i-1})/(x_i - x_{i-i});
    end for
 8: end for
9: N_n(x) \leftarrow d_n;
10: for i = n - 1 to 1 step -1 do
11: N_n(x) \leftarrow (x - x_i) * N_n(x) + d_i;
12: end for
Output:
   N_n(x);
```



- ■在构造插值函数时,如果不仅要求在插值多项式节点的函数值与被插函数的函数值相等,还要求在节点处插值函数与被插函数的一阶或高阶导数的值也相等,这类插值称为Hermite插值
- 定义:设f(x)是具有一阶连续导数的函数,给定n+1个互不相等的插值节点 $x_0,x_1,...,x_n$ 。若存在至多为2n+1次的多项式函数 $H_{2n+1}(x)$ 满足:

$$\begin{cases} H_{2n+1}(x_i) = f(x_i) \\ H'_{2n+1}(x_i) = f'(x_i) \end{cases}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

则称 $H_{2n+1}(x)$ 为 f(x) 关于节点 $x_0,x_1,...,x_n$ 的Hermite插值多项式



- 问题: 给定 $f(x_0) = y_0, f(x_1) = y_1, f'(x_0) = m_0, f'(x_1) = m_1, x_0 \neq x_1$, 如何构造满足插值条件的Hermite插值多项式?
- 利用多项式插值定理,满足插值条件的三次多项式存在且唯一
- 类似于Lagrange基函数表示形式

$$H_3(x) = h_0(x)y_0 + h_1(x)y_1 + g_0(x)m_0 + g_1(x)m_1$$

满足条件:

$$\begin{cases} h_0(x_0) = 1, h_1(x_0) = 0, g_0(x_0) = 0, g_1(x_0) = 0 \\ h_0(x_1) = 0, h_1(x_1) = 1, g_0(x_1) = 0, g_1(x_1) = 0 \\ h_0(x_0) = 0, h_1(x_0) = 0, g_0(x_0) = 1, g_1(x_0) = 0 \\ h_0(x_1) = 0, h_1(x_1) = 0, g_0(x_1) = 0, g_1(x_1) = 1 \end{cases}$$



■ 三次Hermite插值多项式基函数

$$\begin{cases} h_0(x) = \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_0}{x_0 - x_1}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1}\right)^2 \\ h_1(x) = \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_1}{x_1 - x_0}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}\right)^2 \\ g_0(x) = (x - x_0)l_0^2(x) \\ g_1(x) = (x - x_1)l_1^2(x) \end{cases}$$

■ 误差估计公式: 当 $f(x) \in C^4[a,b]$ 射,有

$$R(x) = f(x) - H_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi_x)}{4!} (x - x_0)^2 (x - x_1)^2, \ \xi_x \in (a, b)$$



- 问题: 给定n+1个插值节点 $x_0,x_1,...,x_n$, 如何构造2n+1次Hermite插值多项式?
- 2n+1次Hermite插值多项式

$$\begin{cases} h_{i}(x_{j}) = \delta_{ij}, & g_{i}(x_{j}) = 0 \\ h'_{i}(x_{j}) = 0, & g'_{i}(x_{j}) = \delta_{ij} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} h_{i}(x) = \left(1 - 2(x - x_{i}) \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{1}{x_{i} - x_{j}}\right) l_{i}^{2}(x) \\ g_{i}(x) = (x - x_{i}) l_{i}^{2}(x) \end{cases}$$

■ 误差估计公式: 当 $f(x) \in C^{2n+2}[a,b]$ 时,有

$$R(x) = f(x) - H_{2n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(\xi_x)}{(2n+2)!} \prod_{i=0}^{n} (x - x_i)^2, \ \xi_x \in (a,b)$$



- ■问题:是否可以利用Newton插值多项式?
- 给定插值点的函数值和一阶导数值 $\{(x_i, f(x_i), f'(x_i))\}_{i=0}^n$,定义序列 $z_{2i} = z_{2i+1} = x_i$,i = 0,1,...,n ,在计算差商表时,用 $f'(x_0), f'(x_1),..., f'(x_n)$ 分别代替 $f[z_0, z_1], f[z_2, z_3],..., f[z_{2n}, z_{2n+1}]$,其余不变,则得到差商型的Hermite插值多项式:

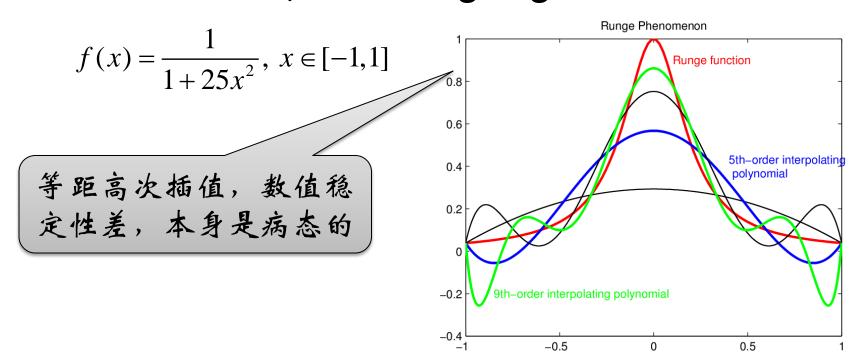
$$H_{2n+1}(x) = f[z_0] + \sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} f[z_0, z_1, \dots, z_k](x - z_0)(x - z_1) \cdots (x - z_{k-1})$$

■ 误差估计公式保持不变

分段插值



- 在构造插值多项式时,是否多取插值点比少取插值点效果好?
- Runge现象:插值多项式在插值区间内发生剧烈震荡的现象称为Runge现象
- 例子: 采用等距节点构造Lagrange插值多项式



分段插值



- (Faber法贝尔) 对每个n, 设在区间 [a,b] 中指定一组 n+1个相异的节点 $\xi_0^{(n)},\xi_1^{(n)},...,\xi_n^{(n)}$. 以 L_nf 表示在给定节点上 对函数 f 插值的次数 $\leq n$ 的多项式. 则对某个 $f \in C[a,b]$, $\|L_nf-f\|$ 无界
- (Weierstrass逼近定理)设 $f(x) \in C[a,b]$,则对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$,都存在一个多项式p(x),使得 $\|f-p\| < \varepsilon$
- 高次多项式不稳定, 计算代价高: 分段低次多项式

分段插值



■ (分段线性插值) 对给定的区间 [a,b]作分割

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$$

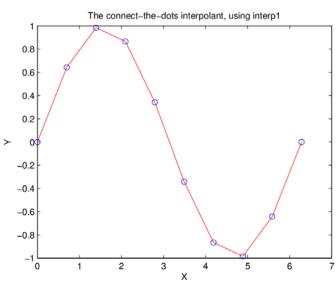
在每个小区间 $[x_i,x_{i+1}]$ 上作 f(x)以 x_i,x_{i+1} 为节点的线性插值 $p_i(x)$,则

$$p(x)|_{[x_i,x_{i+1}]} = p_i(x) = \frac{x_{i+1} - x}{x_{i+1} - x_i} f(x_i) + \frac{x - x_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i} f(x_{i+1}), \quad x_i \le x \le x_{i+1}$$

■ 误差估计公式:在每个小区间上分别利用插值多项式

误差估计公式

 【收敛性】若 f(x)∈C²[a,b],则
 当区间分割加密时,分段线性, 插值收敛于f(x)



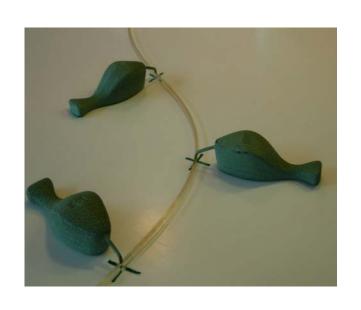
样条函数

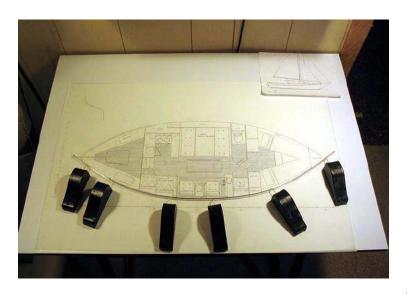


- 样条起源于船体的外形设计
- 样条函数的特征:
 - 分片表示
 - 满足一定的整体连续性约束



■ 在计算机辅助几何设计、计算机图形学、科学计算领域被广泛使用







- 分段线性插值,收敛性好,但光滑性不够理想
- 三次样条函数:分段三次多项式,整体二阶连续导数
- 定义: 给定区间 [a,b]上n+1个节点 $a=x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n = b$ 和这些节点上的函数值 $\{y_i=f(x_i)\}_{i=0}^n$. 若分段函数 S(x) 满足
 - 插值条件: $S(x_i) = y_i$, i = 0,1,...,n
 - 分段表示: $S(x)|_{[x_i,x_{i+1}]} = S_i(x) = a_i x^3 + b_i x^2 + c_i x + d_i, x \in [x_i,x_{i+1}], i = 0,1,...,n-1$
 - 二阶导数连续: $S(x) \in C^2[a,b]$
 - 则称 S(x) 为 f(x) 关于剖分 $a=x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n = b$ 的三次样条插值函数,称 x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_n 为样条结点
- ■确定S(x)需要4n个条件,插值条件提供n+1个条件, 二阶连续可导提供3n-3条件,因此还需要两个条件, 通常在边界给出,称为边界条件



- 三次样条插值的 M 关系式
- 引入记号 $M_i = S''(x_i), h_i = x_{i+1} x_i$,满足条件

$$\begin{cases} S_i(x_i) = f(x_i), S_i(x_{i+1}) = f(x_{i+1}) \\ S_i''(x_i) = M_i, S_i''(x_{i+1}) = M_{i+1} \end{cases}$$

的三次多项式必为

$$S_{i}(x) = \frac{x_{i+1} - x}{h_{i}} f(x_{i}) + \frac{x - x_{i}}{h_{i}} f(x_{i+1}) + \frac{1}{6h_{i}} (x - x_{i})(x - x_{i+1})(2x_{i+1} - x_{i} - x)M_{i}$$
$$+ \frac{1}{6h_{i}} (x - x_{i})(x - x_{i+1})(x + x_{i+1} - 2x_{i})M_{i+1}$$

■ 因此,要确定 S(x) 只需确定 $\{M_i\}_{i=0}^n$



■ 利用一阶导数连续条件: $S_i(x_i) = S_{i-1}(x_i)$, 可得

$$f[x_i, x_{i+1}] - \frac{h_i}{3} M_i - \frac{h_i}{6} M_{i+1} = f[x_{i-1}, x_i] + \frac{h_{i-1}}{6} M_{i-1} + \frac{h_{i-1}}{3} M_i$$

化简得

$$\mu_i M_{i-1} + 2M_i + \lambda_i M_{i+1} = d_i, i = 1, 2, ..., n-1$$

- 为求{M_i}ⁿ, 差两个端点条件
- 三类常用边界条件



■ 自然边界条件: $M_0 = 0, M_n = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & \lambda_{1} & & & \\ \mu_{2} & 2 & \lambda_{2} & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \mu_{n-2} & 2 & \lambda_{n-2} \\ & & & \mu_{n-1} & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_{1} \\ M_{2} \\ \vdots \\ M_{n-2} \\ M_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_{1} - \mu_{1} M_{0} \\ d_{2} \\ \vdots \\ d_{n-2} \\ d_{n-1} - \lambda_{n-1} M_{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

■ 插值端点一阶导数条件: $S'(x_0) = m_0, S'(x_n) = m_n$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & & & & \\ \mu_{1} & 2 & \lambda_{1} & & & \\ & \mu_{2} & 2 & \lambda_{2} & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \mu_{n-1} & 2 & \lambda_{n-1} \\ & & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_{0} \\ M_{1} \\ M_{2} \\ \vdots \\ M_{n-1} \\ M_{n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_{0} \\ d_{1} \\ d_{2} \\ \vdots \\ d_{n-1} \\ d_{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\not \perp \varphi \stackrel{-}{d_0} = \frac{6}{h_0} (f[x_0, x_1] - m_0), \ d_n = \frac{6}{h_{n-1}} (m_n - f[x_{n-1}, x_n])$



■ 周期边界条件:

$$S(x_0) = S(x_n), \ S'(x_0) = S'(x_n), \ S''(x_0) = S''(x_n)$$

$$\updownarrow$$

$$m_0 = m_n, M_0 = M_n$$

注意:边界条件只需要两个条件,插值函数值相等的条件只需要输入的插值函数值相等即可,因此不需要额外添加

■ 思考:如何给出边界条件的M关系?



- 三次样条插值的 m 关系式
- 引入记号 $m_i = S'(x_i), h_i = x_{i+1} x_i$, 满足条件

$$\begin{cases} S_{i}(x_{i}) = f(x_{i}), S_{i}(x_{i+1}) = f(x_{i+1}) \\ S_{i}'(x_{i}) = m_{i}, S_{i}'(x_{i+1}) = m_{i+1} \end{cases}$$

的三次Hermite多项式必为

$$S_{i}(x) = \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_{i}}{x_{i} - x_{i+1}}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_{i+1}}{x_{i} - x_{i+1}}\right)^{2} y_{i} + (x - x_{i}) \left(\frac{x - x_{i+1}}{x_{i} - x_{i+1}}\right)^{2} m_{i}$$

$$+ \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_{i+1}}{x_{i+1} - x_{i}}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_{i}}{x_{i+1} - x_{i}}\right)^{2} y_{i+1} + (x - x_{i+1}) \left(\frac{x - x_{i}}{x_{i+1} - x_{i}}\right)^{2} m_{i+1}$$

■ 因此,要确定 S(x) 只需确定 $\{m_i\}_{i=0}^n$



■ 利用一阶导数连续条件: $S_i^{"}(x_i) = S_{i-1}^{"}(x_i)$, 可得

$$\frac{10}{h_{i}^{2}}y_{i} - \frac{4}{h_{i}}m_{i} + \frac{2}{h_{i}^{2}}y_{i+1} - \frac{2}{h_{i}}m_{i+1} = \frac{2}{h_{i-1}^{2}}y_{i-1} + \frac{2}{h_{i-1}}m_{i-1} + \frac{10}{h_{i-1}^{2}}y_{i} + \frac{4}{h_{i-1}}m_{i}$$

化简得

$$\lambda_i m_{i-1} + 2m_i + \mu_i m_{i+1} = c_i, i = 1, 2, ..., n-1$$

- 为求 {m_i}ⁿ, 差两个端点条件
- 三类常用边界条件(略)



■三次样条插值算法

Algorithm 3 Spline Interpolation

```
Input:
     n, \{(x_i, f(x_i))\}_{i=0}^n, x;
 1: for i = 0 to n - 1 do
 2: h_i \leftarrow x_{i+1} - x_i;
 3: b_i \leftarrow \frac{6[f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_i)]}{b_i};
 4: end for
 5: u_1 \leftarrow 2(h_0 + h_1);
 6: v_1 \leftarrow b_1 - b_0:
 7: for j = 2 to n - 1 do
 8: u_i \leftarrow 2(h_i - h_{i-1}) - \frac{h_{i-1}^2}{u_{i-1}};
 9: v_i \leftarrow b_i - b_{i-1} - \frac{h_{i-1}v_{i-1}}{v_{i-1}};
10: end for
11: M_n \leftarrow 0
12: for i = n - 1 to 1 step -1 do
13: M_i \leftarrow \frac{v_i - h_i M_{i+1}}{u_i};
14: end for
15: find i such that x \in [x_i, x_{i+1});
16: S_i(x) = \frac{x_{i+1} - x_i}{h_i} f(x_i) + \frac{x_i - x_i}{h_i} f(x_{i+1}) + \frac{(x_i - x_i)(x_i - x_{i+1})(2x_{i+1} - x_i - x_i)}{6h_i} M_i
               +\frac{(x-x_i)(x-x_{i+1})(x+x_{i+1}-2x_i)}{6h_i}M_{i+1};
17:
Output:
     S_i(x);
```