

4.7  $f(x) = x^7 + x^4 + 3x + 1$ , 求  $f[2^0, 2^1, \dots, 2^7]$  和  $f[2^0, 2^1, \dots, 2^8]$ 。

解答. 设插值区间为  $[a, b]$ , 对于插值点  $\{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ , 由差商的性质知, 存在  $\xi$  介于所有插值点之间, 满足

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

由于  $f(x)$  为 7 阶首一多项式, 则  $f^7(x) = 7!$ ,  $f^8(x) = 0$ , 所以

$$f[2^0, 2^1, \dots, 2^6, 2^7] = \frac{f^7(\xi)}{7!} = 1$$

$$f[2^0, 2^1, \dots, 2^7, 2^8] = \frac{f^8(\xi)}{8!} = 0$$

4.8 设  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上三阶导数连续,  $x_0, x_1 \in [a, b]$ , 构造满足如下条件:

$$p(x_0) = f(x_0), \quad p'(x_0) = f'(x_0), \quad p(x_1) = f(x_1)$$

的二次插值多项式  $p(x)$ , 并写出截断误差表达式。

解答. 通过计算得到如下的差商表:

$x_i$	$f[x_i]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}]$
$x_0$	$f(x_0)$		
$x_0$	$f(x_0)$	$f'(x_0)$	
$x_1$	$f(x_1)$	$\frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}$	$\frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{(x_1 - x_0)^2} - \frac{f'(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}$

通过差商表可得插值多项式和截断误差表达式:

$$p(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \left( \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{(x_1 - x_0)^2} - \frac{f'(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} \right) (x - x_0)^2$$

$$R_n(x) = f[x_0, x_0, x_1, x](x - x_0)^2(x - x_1)$$

4.9 已知函数  $y = f(x)$  在若干点处的函数值、导数值如下表所示, 求埃尔米特插值多项式和截断误差表达式:

(1)

$x_i$	-1	0	1
$y_i$	-1	0	1
$y'_i$	0	0	0

(2)

$x_i$	0	1	2
$y_i$	1	-1	0
$y'_i$	0	0	
$y''_i$	2		

解答. (1) 计算差商表如下:

$x_i$	$f[x_1]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}]$	$\cdots$	$\cdots$	$\cdots$
-1	-1					
-1	-1	0				
0	0	1	1			
0	0	0	-1	-2		
1	1	1	1	1	$\frac{3}{2}$	
1	1	0	-1	-2	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{3}{2}$

通过差商表可得插值多项式和截断误差表达式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_5(x) &= -1 + (x+1)^2 - 2(x+1)^2x + \frac{3}{2}(x+1)^2x^2 - \frac{3}{2}(x+1)^2x^2(x-1) \\
 &= -\frac{x^3}{2}(3x^2 - 5)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$R_5(x) = f[-1, -1, 0, 0, 1, 1, x](x+1)^2x^2(x-1)^2$$

(2) 计算差商表如下:

$x_i$	$f[x_1]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}]$	$\cdots$	$\cdots$	$\cdots$
0	1					
0	1	0				
0	1	0	1			
1	-1	-2	-2	-3		
1	-1	0	2	4	7	
2	0	1	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{9}{4}$	$-\frac{37}{8}$

通过差商表可得插值多项式和截断误差表达式:

$$H_5(x) = 1 + x^2 - 3x^3 + 7x^3(x-1) - \frac{37}{8}x^3(x-1)^2$$

$$R_5(x) = f[0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, x]x^3(x-1)^2(x-2)$$

**4.10** 设  $x_i$  ( $i = 0, 1, \cdots, n$ ) 是互不相同的插值节点,  $l_i(x)$  ( $i = 0, 1, \cdots, n$ ) 是拉格朗日插值基函数。证明:

$$(1) \sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x) = 1;$$

$$(2) \sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x)x_i^k = x^k \quad (k = 1, 2, \cdots, n);$$

$$(3) \sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x)(x_i - x)^k = 0 \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n);$$

$$(4) \sum_{i=0}^n l_i(0)x_i^k = \begin{cases} 1, & k = 0, \\ 0, & k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ (-1)^n x_0 x_1 \cdots x_n, & k = n + 1. \end{cases}$$

证明. (1) 构造常值函数  $f(x) = 1$ , 则  $f^{(k)}(x) = 0 \quad (\forall k \in \mathbb{N}^*)$ . 设插值区间为  $(-\infty, +\infty)$ , 对于  $\mathbb{R}$  上任意  $n+1$  个插值点, 由 Lagrange 插值法 知

$$L_n(x) = l_0(x) + l_1(x) + \cdots + l_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x)$$

$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \pi_{n+1}(x) \equiv 0$$

由于  $R_n(x) \equiv 0$ , 则  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ , 有  $L_n(x) \equiv f(x) = 1$ , 故

$$\sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x) = 1$$

(2) 构造函数  $f(x) = x^k \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ , 则  $f^{(n+1)} = 0$ . 设插值区间为  $(-\infty, +\infty)$ , 对于  $\mathbb{R}$  上任意  $n+1$  个插值点, 由 Lagrange 插值法 知

$$L_n(x) = l_0(x)x_0^k + l_1(x)x_1^k + \cdots + l_n(x)x_n^k = \sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x)x_i^k$$

$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \pi_{n+1}(x) \equiv 0$$

由于  $R_n(x) \equiv 0$ , 则  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ , 有  $L_n(x) \equiv f(x) = x^k$ , 故

$$\sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x)x_i^k = x^k$$

(3)  $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$ , 构造函数  $f(x) = (x - t)^k \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ , 则  $f^{(n+1)} = 0$ . 设插值区间为  $(-\infty, +\infty)$ , 对于  $\mathbb{R}$  上任意  $n+1$  个插值点, 由 Lagrange 插值法 知

$$L_n(x) = l_0(x)(x_0 - t)^k + l_1(x)(x_1 - t)^k + \cdots + l_n(x)(x_n - t)^k = \sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x)(x_i - t)^k$$

$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \pi_{n+1}(x) \equiv 0$$

由于  $R_n(x) \equiv 0$ , 则  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ , 有  $L_n(x) \equiv f(x) = (x - t)^k$ , 所以

$$\sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x)(x_i - t)^k = (x - t)^k$$

又由于  $t$  的任意性, 取  $t = x$ , 得

$$\sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x)(x_i - x)^k = 0$$

(4) 由 (1), (2) 分别可知  $k = 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$  的两种情况, 下面证明  $k = n + 1$  的情况:

构造函数  $f(x) = x^{n+1}$ , 则  $f^{(n+1)} = (n+1)!$ 。设插值区间为  $(-\infty, +\infty)$ , 对于  $\mathbb{R}$  上任意  $n+1$  个插值点, 由 Lagrange 插值法 知

$$L_n(x) = l_0(x)x_0^{n+1} + l_1(x)x_1^{n+1} + \dots + l_n(x)x_n^{n+1} = \sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x)x_i^{n+1}$$

$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \pi_{n+1}(x) = \pi_{n+1}(x)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) - L_n(x) &= R_n(x) = \pi_{n+1}(x) \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x)x_i^{n+1} &= x^{n+1} - (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_n) \\ (\text{令 } x = 0) \Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^n l_i(0)x_i^{n+1} &= (-1)^n x_0 x_1 \cdots x_n \end{aligned}$$

□

**4.11** 设  $f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + a_nx^n$ , 方程  $f(x) = 0$  有  $n$  个不同的实根  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ , 证明

(1)

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i^k}{f'(x_i)} = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq k \leq n-2, \\ 1/a_n, & k = n-1. \end{cases}$$

(2) 设  $x_i \neq 0, -1$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ), 则

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i^n f(x_i^{-1})}{f'(x_i)(1+x_i)} = (-1)^n (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n - 1);$$

(3)

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i^k}{(i-1) \cdots (i-i+1)(i-i-1) \cdots (i-n)} = 0, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n-2.$$

证明. 由代数基本定理知,  $f(x) = a_n(x - x_1)(x - x_2) \cdots (x - x_n) = a_n \pi_n(x)$ ,

(1) 令  $g(x) = x^k$ , 根据差商的性质可知,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i^k}{f'(x_i)} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i^k}{a_n \pi'_n(x_i)} = \frac{1}{a_n} g[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n] = \frac{g^{(n-1)}(\xi)}{a_n (n-1)!}$$

其中  $\xi$  在  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  之间。当  $k \leq n-2$  时  $g^{(n-1)} \equiv 0$ , 当  $k = n-1$  时  $g^{(n-1)} = (n-1)!$ , 则

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i^k}{f'(x_i)} = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq k \leq n-2, \\ 1/a_n, & k = n-1. \end{cases}$$

(2) 令  $g(x) = x^n f(x^{-1}) = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n$ , 做  $g(x)$  对  $(1+x)$  的带余数除法, 存在唯一的  $q(x), r(x)$ , 使得

$$g(x) = (1+x)q(x) + r(x)$$

其中  $\deg q(x) = n-1$  且首项为  $a_n$ , 由多项式除法可知

$$r(x) = a_0(-1)^n + a_1(-1)^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1}(-1) + a_n = g(-1) = (-1)^n f(-1)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i^n f(x_i^{-1})}{f'(x_i)(1+x_i)} &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{g(x_i)}{f'(x_i)(1+x_i)} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{q(x_i)}{f'(x_i)} + \frac{r(x_i)}{f'(x_i)(1+x_i)} \right) \\ &\stackrel{\substack{\text{将 } q(x) \text{ 首项提出来} \\ \text{利用(1)结论}}}{=} \frac{a_0}{a_n} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(-1)^n f(-1)}{f'(x_i)(1+x_i)} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

令  $l_i = \frac{f(x)}{f'(x_i)(x-x_i)}$ , 由 4.10(1) 可知

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n l_i &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{f(x)}{f'(x_i)(x-x_i)} = 1 \\ (\text{令 } x = -1) &\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{f(-1)}{f'(x_i)(-1-x_i)} = 1 \\ &\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{f(-1)}{f'(x_i)(1+x_i)} = -1 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

又由于  $f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_0 = a_n(x-x_1) \cdots (x-x_n)$ , 通过对比常数项系数可以发现:

$$a_0 = (-1)^n a_n x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n \quad (3)$$

将 (2), (3) 带回到 (1) 式中, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i^n f(x_i^{-1})}{f'(x_i)(1+x_i)} &= (-1)^n x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n + (-1)^{n+1} \\ &= (-1)^n (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n - 1) \end{aligned}$$

(3) 令  $f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-n)$ ,  $x_i = i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$ ), 由 (1) 知,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i^k}{(i-1)\cdots(i-i+1)(i-i-1)\cdots(i-n)} = 0, \quad k = 0, 1, \cdots, n-2.$$

□