计算物理作业3

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1 题目 1: 牛顿法插值和三次样条插值

1.1 题目描述

Newton interpolation of:

- 1. 10 equal spacing points $cos(x), x \in [0, \pi]$
- 2. 10 equal spacing points $\frac{1}{(1+25x^2)}, x\epsilon[-1,1]$

Compare the results with the cubic spline interpolation.

1.2 程序描述

本程序中,我们将首先使用递归的方法计算 $f[x_0,...x_n] = \frac{f[x_1,...x_n] - f[x_0,...x_{n-1}]}{x_n - x_0}$, 得到 Newton 插值系数,并还原出插值函数,在程序中由 f,Newton coefficients,Newton interpolatefunc 三个函数实现。

对于三次样条差值,我们通过求解以下 n-2 个线性方程组得到 $f''(x_i)$,并还原出插值函数,于函数 splines_function中实现,其中求解线性方程组的部分,由 homework3 中的 guaussian_elimination 函数,通过高斯消元法实现。

$$(x_{i} - x_{i-1}) f''(x_{i-1}) + 2 (x_{i+1} - x_{i-1}) f''(x_{i}) + (x_{i+1} - x_{i}) f''(x_{i+1})$$

$$= \frac{6}{x_{i+1} - x_{i}} [f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_{i})] + \frac{6}{x_{i} - x_{i-1}} [f(x_{i}) - f(x_{i-1})], \quad i = 2, \dots, n-1$$

$$f''(x_1) = f''(x_n) = 0$$

本程序源文件为 Interpolation.py, 在终端进入当前目录,使用命令 python -u Interpolation.py 运行本程序。运行时请保证 Python 第三方库 Numpy,Matplotlib 已安装,并且与 gaussian_elimination.py 置于同一文件下。程序开发环境为 Python3.12.3,可在 Python3.8 以上版本中运行。

1.3 伪代码

1.3.1 牛顿法插值伪代码:

Algorithm 1 f

function F(xl, yl)

INPUT: xl (array of x values), yl (array of y values)

OUTPUT: f[xl](float)

```
\mathbf{if} \ \operatorname{length}(xl) = 1 \ \mathbf{then} \mathbf{return} \ yl[0] \mathbf{else} \mathbf{return} \ (f(xl[1:],yl[1:]) - f(xl[0:-1],yl[0:-1])) / (xl[-1] - xl[0]) \mathbf{end} \ \mathbf{if} \mathbf{end} \ \mathbf{function}
```

Algorithm 2 NewtonCoefficients

```
function NewtonCoefficients(xl,yl)

INPUT: xl (array of x values), yl (array of y values)

OUTPUT: coefficients (array of Newton coefficients)

return [f(xl[0:n],yl[0:n]) for n \leftarrow 1 To n]

end function
```

Algorithm 3 NewtonInterpolateFunc

```
function NewtonInterpolateFunc(x,xl,cl)

INPUT: x (array of interpolation points), xl (array of x values), cl (array of coefficients)

OUTPUT: y (array of interpolated values)

y \leftarrow \mathbf{zeros}(x.\mathrm{shape})

for i \leftarrow 1 To length(cl) do

y \leftarrow y + cl[i] \times \prod ([x - xi \text{ for } xi \in xl[0:i]])

end for

return y

end function
```

1.3.2 三次样条插值伪代码:

Algorithm 4 SplinesFunction

```
function SplinesFunction(x,x_l,y_l)

INPUT: x (interpolation point), x_l (array of x values), y_l (array of y values)

OUTPUT: result (float)

n \leftarrow \operatorname{length}(x_l)

A \leftarrow \operatorname{zeros}(n-2,n-2)

B \leftarrow \operatorname{zeros}(n-2)

for i \leftarrow 1 To n-1 do

A[i-1,i-1] \leftarrow 2 \cdot (x_{i+1}-x_{i-1})

if i < n-2 then

A[i-1,i] \leftarrow x_{i+1}-x_i

end if

if i > 1 then

A[i-1,i-2] \leftarrow x_i-x_{i-1}

end if

if i > 1 and i < n-2 then
```

$$B[i-1] \leftarrow 6 \cdot \left(\frac{y_{i+1}-y_i}{x_{i+1}-x_i}\right) + 6 \cdot \left(\frac{y_{i-1}-y_i}{x_i-x_{i-1}}\right)$$
 end if end for
$$B[0] \leftarrow 6 \cdot \left(\frac{y_2-y_1}{x_2-x_1}\right) + 6 \cdot \left(\frac{y_0-y_1}{x_1-x_0}\right)$$

$$B[-1] \leftarrow 6 \cdot \left(\frac{y_{i-1}-y_{i-2}}{x_{i-1}-x_{i-2}}\right) + 6 \cdot \left(\frac{y_{i-1}-y_{i-2}}{x_{i-2}-x_{i-3}}\right)$$

$$M \leftarrow \operatorname{hstack}(A, B.\operatorname{reshape}(-1, 1))$$

$$cl \leftarrow \operatorname{hstack}(0, \operatorname{GaussianElimination}(M).0)$$
 for $i \leftarrow 1$ To n do
$$\operatorname{if} x_{i-1} \leq x \leq x_i \operatorname{then}$$

$$\operatorname{return} cl[i-1] \cdot \frac{(x_i-x)^3}{6 \cdot (x_i-x_{i-1})} + cl[i] \cdot \frac{(x-x_{i-1})^3}{6 \cdot (x_i-x_{i-1})} + \left(\frac{y_{i-1}}{x_i-x_{i-1}} - cl[i-1] \cdot \frac{x_i-x_{i-1}}{6}\right) \cdot (x_i-x) + \left(\frac{y_i}{x_i-x_{i-1}} - cl[i] \cdot \frac{x_i-x_{i-1}}{6}\right) \cdot (x-x_{i-1})$$
 end if end for end function

1.4 输入输出实例

对于本程序,运行后将生成 cos(x) 和 $\frac{1}{1+25x^2}$ 的插值结果为 Interpolation1.png 和 Interpolation2.png,于当前目录下,如图1和2所示,并计算牛顿差值和三次样条差值的平均平方误差,程序运行截图如图3所示。可以看到,对于 cos(x),两种插值方法效果均较好,牛顿法的误差比样条法更小。而对于 $\frac{1}{1+25x^2}$,牛顿法对于中心区域的插值效果比样条法好,但是在远离原点处产生了不存在的振荡,并且在超出插值范围后迅速增大,而样条法在远离原点处的效果较好。

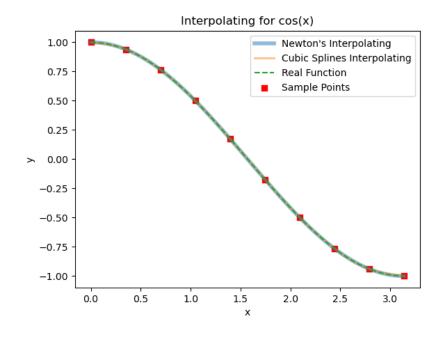


图 1: Cos(x) 插值

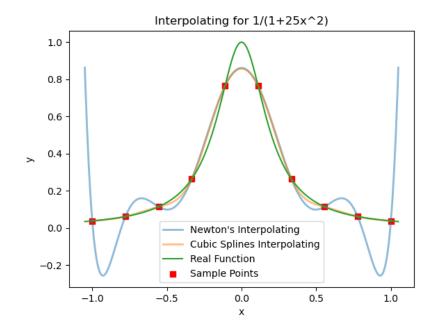


图 2: $1/(1+25x^2)$ 插值

```
(base) PS C:\Users\ASUS\Desktop\计算物理基础\hw4> python -u .\Interpolation.py Interpolation: cos(x)
Residual of Newton's Interpolating: 1.5487260889727043e-16
Residual of Cubic Splines Interpolating: 4.234928934827289e-06
Interpolation: 1/(1+25x^2)
Residual of Newton's Interpolating: 0.01199972518649926
Residual of Cubic Splines Interpolating: 0.0016659307231101895
```

图 3: 题目 1 程序运行截图

2 题目 3

2.1 题目描述

The table below gives the temperature along a metal rod whose ends are kept at fixed constant temperatures. The temperature is a function of the distance along the rod.

- 1. Compute a least-squares, straight-line fit to these data using T(x) = a + bx
- 2. Compute a least-squares, parabolic-line fit to these data using $T(x) = a + bx + cx^2$

2.2 程序描述

在本程序中,我们将通过 SVD 分解对 T-x 做线性和二次拟合。即考虑:A=(I,x) 和 $A=(I,x,x^2)$,B=T, 求解 $A\beta=B$ 。其中 SVD 分解使用 numpy 库的 np.linalg.svd 函数实现

本程序源文件为 least_square.py, 在终端进入当前目录, 使用命令 python -u least_square.py 运行本程序。运行时请保证 Python 第三方库 Numpy, Matplotlib 已安装。程序开发环境为 Python 3.12.3,可在 Python 3.8 以上版本中运行。

2.3 伪代码

2.3.1 Trapezoidal integrate 伪代码:

Algorithm 5 LeastSquarebySVD

$$A \leftarrow (1, x) \text{ or } (1, x, x^2)$$

$$U, S, V \leftarrow SVD(A)$$

$$\beta \leftarrow V S^{-1} U^T B$$

Return β

2.4 输入输出实例

对于本程序,运行后会生成线性和二次拟合曲线图4,"least_square.png"于当前目录下,并输出最小平方距离和 R^2 ,程序运行截图为图5,得到:

Straight-line fit: $T=8.262+6.052x, Least squares:2811.047, R^2=0.6$

Quadratic-line fit: $T = 8.262 + 6.052x + 0.402x^2$, Leastsquares: 331.145, $R^2 = 0.95$

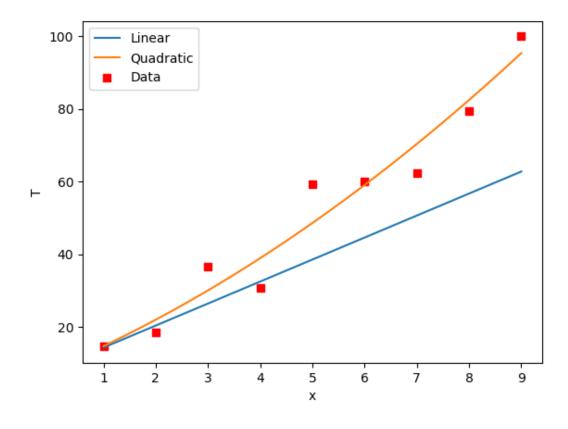


图 4: 拟合曲线

```
(base) PS C:\Users\ASUS\Desktop\计算物理基础\hw4> python -u .\least_square.py straight-line fit:
T=8.262+6.052x
least square=2811.047
R^2=0.6
quadratic-line fit:
T=8.262+6.052x+0.402x^2
least square=331.145
R^2=0.95
```

图 5: 题目 2 程序运行截图