

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \hat{\mathbf{x}} & \hat{\mathbf{x}} & \hat{\mathbf{x}} & \hat{\mathbf{x}} \\ a_{21} & \hat{\mathbf{x}} & \hat{\mathbf{x}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & nn \end{pmatrix}$$
 a. 2.4 Hermite插值法 $X_i = 0$

2.4 Hermite插值法

Newton插值和Lagrange插值虽然构造比较简单,但都存在插值曲线在节点处有尖点,不光滑,插值多项式在节点处不可导等缺点

设f(x)在节点 $a \le x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n \le b$ 处的函数值为 y_0, y_1, \dots, y_n ,设P(x)为f(x)的在区间[a,b]上的具有一阶导数的插值函数若要求P(x)在[a,b]上具有一阶导数(一阶光滑度)显然P(x)在节点 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n 处必须满足

$$P(x_i) = f(x_i) = y_i$$
 $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$
 $P'(x_i) = f'(x_i) = y'_i$ $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$

----(1)

Hermite插值的一般提法如下:

给出函数f(x)在n+1个互异节点上的函数值及若干导数值,设插值节点为 $x_0, x_1, x_2, ..., x_n$ 。给出

$$f(x_0), f'(x_0), ..., f^{(m_0)}(x_0)$$

$$f(x_1), f'(x_1), \dots, f^{(m_1)}(x_1)$$

$$f(x_n), f'(x_n), ..., f^{(m_n)}(x_n)$$

其中 $m_i(i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 是正整数。

以上总共有 $N = n + 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i$ 个插值条件,要求构

造不低于N-1次插值函数H(x)满足以上插值条件。

共2n+2个方程 可以解出2n+2个待定的系数

因此P(x)可以是最高次数为2n+1次的多项式

两个节点就可以用2×1+1=3次多项式作为插值函数

一般,Hermite插值多项式 $H_k(x)$ 的次数k如果太高会影响收敛性和稳定性(Runge现象),因此k不宜太大,仍用分段插值

一、两点三次Hermite插值

先考虑只有两个节点的插值问题

设f(x)在节点 x_0, x_1 处的函数值为 y_0, y_1

在节点 x_0, x_1 处的的一阶导数值为 y_0, y_1'

两个节点最高可以用3次Hermite多项式 $H_3(x)$

作为插值函数

 $H_3(x)$ 应满足插值条件

$$H_3(x_0) = y_0$$
 $H_3(x_1) = y_1$
 $H'_3(x_0) = y'_0$ $H'_3(x_1) = y'_1$

 $H_3(x)$ 应用四个插值基函数表示

设 $H_3(x)$ 的插值基函数为 $h_i(x)$,i=0,1,2,3

$$H_3(x) = a_0 h_0(x) + a_1 h_1(x) + a_2 h_2(x) + a_3 h_3(x)$$

希望插值系数与Lagrange插值一样简单 重新假设

$$H_3(x) = y_0 \alpha_0(x) + y_1 \alpha_1(x) + y_0' \beta_0(x) + y_1' \beta_1(x)$$

$$H_3'(x) = y_0 \alpha_0'(x) + y_1 \alpha_1'(x) + y_0' \beta_0'(x) + y_1' \beta_1'(x)$$

其中

$$\alpha_{0}(x_{0}) = 1 \quad \alpha_{0}(x_{1}) = 0 \quad \alpha'_{0}(x_{0}) = 0 \quad \alpha'_{0}(x_{1}) = 0$$

$$\alpha_{1}(x_{0}) = 0 \quad \alpha_{1}(x_{1}) = 1 \quad \alpha'_{1}(x_{0}) = 0 \quad \alpha'_{1}(x_{1}) = 0$$

$$\beta_{0}(x_{0}) = 0 \quad \beta_{0}(x_{1}) = 0 \quad \beta'_{0}(x_{0}) = 1 \quad \beta'_{0}(x_{1}) = 0$$

$$\beta_{1}(x_{0}) = 0 \quad \beta_{1}(x_{1}) = 0 \quad \beta'_{1}(x_{0}) = 0 \quad \beta'_{1}(x_{1}) = 1$$

可知
$$x_1$$
是 $\alpha_0(x)$ 的二重零点,即可假设
$$\alpha_0(x) = (x - x_1)^2 (ax + b)$$
 由 $\alpha_0(x_0) = 1$ $\alpha_0'(x_0) = 0$

可得
$$a = -\frac{2}{(x_0 - x_1)^3}$$
 $b = \frac{1}{(x_0 - x_1)^2} + \frac{2x_0}{(x_0 - x_1)^3}$

$$\alpha_{0}(x) = (x - x_{1})^{2} (ax + b)$$

$$= (x - x_{1})^{2} \left(-\frac{2x}{(x_{0} - x_{1})^{3}} + \frac{1}{(x_{0} - x_{1})^{2}} + \frac{2x_{0}}{(x_{0} - x_{1})^{3}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{(x - x_{1})^{2}}{(x_{0} - x_{1})^{2}} \left(1 + \frac{2x_{0}}{x_{0} - x_{1}} - \frac{2x}{x_{0} - x_{1}} \right)$$

$$= \left(1 + 2 \frac{x - x_{0}}{x_{1} - x_{0}} \right) \left(\frac{x - x_{1}}{x_{0} - x_{1}} \right)^{2} = (1 + 2l_{1}(x)) \cdot l_{0}^{2}(x)$$

$$\alpha_0(x) = (1 + 2l_1(x)) \cdot l_0^2(x) = \left(1 + 2\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1}\right)^2$$

$$\alpha_1(x) = (1 + 2l_0(x)) \cdot l_1^2(x) = \left(1 + 2\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}\right)^2$$

$$\beta_0(x) = (x - x_0) \cdot l_0^2(x) = (x - x_0) \left(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1}\right)^2$$

$$\beta_1(x) = (x - x_1) \cdot l_1^2(x) = (x - x_1) \left(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}\right)^2$$

将以上结果代入

$$H_3(x) = y_0 \alpha_0(x) + y_1 \alpha_1(x) + y_0' \beta_0(x) + y_1' \beta_1(x)$$

得两个节点的三次Hermite插值公式

$$H_3(x) = y_0 \alpha_0(x) + y_1 \alpha_1(x) + y_0' \beta_0(x) + y_1' \beta_1(x)$$

$$= y_0(1+2l_1(x)) \cdot l_0^2(x) + y_1(1+2l_0(x)) \cdot l_1^2(x)$$

$$+ y_0'(x-x_0) \cdot l_0^2(x) + y_1'(x-x_1) \cdot l_1^2(x)$$

$$= y_0 \left(1 + 2 \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} \right) \left(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} \right)^2 + y_1 \left(1 + 2 \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} \right) \left(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} \right)^2$$

$$+y_0'(x-x_0)\left(\frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_1}\right)^2+y_1'(x-x_1)\left(\frac{x-x_0}{x_1-x_0}\right)^2$$



二、两点三次Hermite插值的余项

两点三次Hermite插值的误差为

$$R_3(x) = f(x) - H_3(x)$$

$$R_3(x_i) = f(x_i) - H_3(x_i) = 0$$

$$R'_3(x_i) = f'(x_i) - H'_3(x_i) = 0$$

$$i = 0,1$$

 x_0, x_1 均为 $R_3(x)$ 的二重零点,因此可设

$$R_3(x) = K(x)(x - x_0)^2(x - x_1)^2$$

其中K(x)待定

构造辅助函数

$$\varphi(t) = f(t) - H_3(t) - K(x)(t - x_0)^2 (t - x_1)^2$$

$$\varphi(x_i) = f(x_i) - H_3(x_i) - K(x)(x_i - x_0)^2 (x_i - x_1)^2 = 0$$

$$i = 0.1$$

$$\varphi(x) = f(x) - H_3(x) - K(x)(x - x_0)^2(x - x_1)^2 = 0$$

因此 $\varphi(t)$ 至少有5个零点

连续使用4次Rolle定理,可得,

至少存在一点 $\xi \in [x_0, x_1]$ 使得 $\varphi^{(4)}(\xi) = 0$

$$\varphi^{(4)}(\xi) = f^{(4)}(\xi) - 4! K(x) = 0$$

$$K(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!}$$

所以,两点三次Hermite插值的余项为

$$R_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} (x - x_0)^2 (x - x_1)^2 \qquad x_0 \le \xi \le x_1$$

以上分析都能成立吗?

当 $f^{(4)}(x)$ 在 $[x_0,x_1]$ 上存在且连续时,上述余项公式成立

例1.已知f(x)在节点1,2处的函数值为f(1) = 2, f(2) = 3 f(x)在节点1,2处的导数值为f'(1) = 0, f'(2) = -1 求f(x)的两点三次插值多项式, 及f(x)在x = 1.5,1.7处的函数值.

解:
$$x_0 = 1, x_1 = 2$$
 $y_0 = 2, y_1 = 3$ $y_0' = 0, y_1' = -1$

$$H_3(x) = y_0 \alpha_0(x) + y_1 \alpha_1(x) + y_0' \beta_0(x) + y_1' \beta_1(x)$$

$$= y_0 \left(1 + 2 \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} \right) \left(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} \right)^2 + y_1 \left(1 + 2 \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} \right) \left(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} \right)^2$$

$$+ y_0' \left(x - x_0 \right) \left(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} \right)^2 + y_1' \left(x - x_1 \right) \left(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} \right)^2$$

$$H_3(x) = 2(1+2(x-1))(x-2)^2 +3(1-2(x-2))(x-1)^2 - (x-2)(x-1)^2 =-3x^3 + 13x^2 - 17x + 9$$
$$f(1.5) \approx H_3(1.5) = 2.625$$
$$f(1.7) \approx H_3(1.7) = 2.931$$

作为多项式插值,三次已是较高的次数,次数再高就有可能发生Runge现象,因此,对有n+1节点的插值问题,我们可以使用分段两点三次Hermite插值

三、分段两点三次Hermite插值

设函数f(x)在[a,b]上的节点 x_i 上的函数值为 y_i , $i = 0,1,\dots,n$ 在节点 x_i 上的导数值为 y_i' , $i = 0,1,\dots,n$

对任意两个相邻的节点 $x_k, x_{k+1}, k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$

可构造两点三次Hermite插值多项式

$$H_3^{(k)}(x) = y_k \alpha_0^{(k)}(x) + y_{k+1} \alpha_1^{(k)}(x) + y_k' \beta_0^{(k)}(x) + y_{k+1}' \beta_1^{(k)}(x)$$

$$x \in [x_k, x_{k+1}]$$
 $k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$

 $\alpha_0^{(k)}(x), \alpha_1^{(k)}(x), \beta_0^{(k)}(x), \beta_1^{(k)}(x)$ 为Hermite插值基函数



其中
$$\alpha_0^{(k)}(x) = \left(1 + 2\frac{x - x_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2$$

$$\alpha_1^{(k)}(x) = \left(1 + 2\frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k}\right)^2$$

$$\beta_0^{(k)}(x) = (x - x_k) \left(\frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}}\right)^2 \quad \beta_1^{(k)}(x) = (x - x_{k+1}) \left(\frac{x - x_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k}\right)^2$$

我们称
$$H_3(x) = H_3^{(k)}(x)$$
 , $k = 0,1,\dots,n-1$

为分段三次Hermite插值多项式,其余项为

$$|R_{3}(x)| \leq \max_{0 \leq k \leq n-1} |R_{3}^{(k)}(x)| = \max_{0 \leq k \leq n-1} \left[\frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} |(x-x_{k})^{2}(x-x_{k+1})^{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{M_{4}}{4!} \max_{0 \leq k \leq n-1} (x-x_{k})^{2} (x-x_{k+1})^{2}$$

Ú

即

$$|R_3(x)| \le \frac{M_4}{4!} \max_{0 \le k \le n-1} (x - x_k)^2 (x - x_{k+1})^2$$

不完全导数条件的Hermite插值

例: 试构造一个不高于4次的Hermite插值多项式

 $H_{a}(x)$,使其满足条件

$$H_{4}(0) = 0, \qquad H_{4}(1) = 1, \qquad H_{4}(2) = 1,$$

$$H_{A}(1)=1,$$

$$H_{4}(2)=1,$$

$$H_4'(0) = 0, \qquad H_4'(1) = 1,$$

$$H_{4}'(1) = 1,$$

解:用Lagrange插值基函数法构造 $H_{4}(x)$,设

$$H_4(x) = h_0(x)y_0 + h_1(x)y_1 + h_2(x)y_2 + \overline{h}_0(x)y_0' + \overline{h}_1(x)y_1'$$

$$\therefore y_0 = y_0' = 0$$

$$\therefore H_4(x) = h_1(x)y_1 + h_2(x)y_2 + \overline{h}_1(x)y_1'$$

$$H_4(x) = h_0(x)y_0 + h_1(x)y_1 + h_2(x)y_2 + \overline{h}_0(x)y_0' + \overline{h}_1(x)y_1'$$

$$h_0(x_0) = 1, h_1(x_0) = 0, h_2(x_0) = 0, \overline{h}_0(x_0) = 0, \overline{h}_1(x_0) = 0$$

$$h_0(x_1) = 0, h_1(x_1) = 1, h_2(x_1) = 0, \overline{h}_0(x_1) = 0, \overline{h}_1(x_1) = 0$$

$$h_0(x_2) = 0, h_1(x_2) = 0, h_2(x_2) = 1, \overline{h}_0(x_2) = 0, \overline{h}_1(x_2) = 0$$

$$H_{4}'(x) = h_{0}'(x)y_{0} + h_{1}'(x)y_{1} + h_{2}'(x)y_{2} + \overline{h}_{0}'(x)y_{0}' + \overline{h}_{1}'(x)y_{1}'$$

$$h_0'(x_0) = 0, h_1'(x_0) = 0, h_2'(x_0) = 0, \overline{h}_0'(x_0) = 1, \overline{h}_1'(x_0) = 0$$

$$h_0'(x_1) = 0, h_1'(x_1) = 0, h_2'(x_1) = 0, \overline{h}_0'(x_1) = 0, \overline{h}_1'(x_1) = 1$$

(1)h1(x)为四次多项式,且满足

(2)h2(x)为四次多项式,且满足

$$h_2(0) = 0, h_2(1) = 0, h_2(2) = 1, h_2(0) = 0, h_2(1) = 0$$

设
$$h_2(x) = \lambda l_2^2(x) = \lambda (\frac{(x-0)(x-1)}{(2-0)(2-1)})^2$$

由 $h_2(2) = 1, l_2(2) = 1$ 得 $\lambda = 1, \therefore h_2(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2(x-1)^2$

$(3)\bar{h}_1(x)$ 为四次多项式,且满足

$$\overline{h}_1(0) = 0, \overline{h}_1(1) = 0, \overline{h}_1(2) = 0, \overline{h}_1'(0) = 0, \overline{h}_1'(1) = 1$$

设
$$\overline{h}_1(x) = \lambda(x-0)^2(x-1)(x-2)$$

由
$$\bar{h}_1(1) = 1$$
 得 $\lambda = -1$, $\bar{h}_1(x) = -x^2(x-1)(x-2)$

$$\therefore H_4(x) = h_1(x)y_1 + h_2(x)y_2 + \overline{h_1}(x)y_1'$$

$$= x^2(x-2)^2 + \frac{1}{4}x^2(x-1)^2 - x^2(x-1)(x-2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}x^2(x-3)^2$$
误差余项 $R_4(x) = \frac{f^{(5)}(\xi)}{5!}x^2(x-1)^2(x-2)$

重节点插商

对插商 $f[x_0,x_1,\dots,x_n]$ 中,若有某些节点相重,

由
$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!}$$
可定义重节点插商如:对 $f[x_0, x_0] = \lim_{x \to x_0} f[x_0, x]$

$$= \begin{cases} \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = f'(x_0) \\ \lim_{\xi \to x_0} \frac{f'(\xi)}{1!} = \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!} = f'(x_0) \end{cases}$$

类似地 $f[x,x] = \lim_{x_0, x_1 \to x} f[x_0, x_1]$

$$= \lim_{\xi \to x} \frac{f'(\xi)}{1!} = \frac{f'(x)}{1!}$$

由此可得到一般重节点插商的表达式

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n, f\left[\underbrace{x, x, \dots, x}_{k+1 \uparrow}\right] = \lim_{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k \to x} f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k]$$

$$= \lim_{\xi \to x} \frac{f^{(k)}(\xi)}{k!} = \frac{f^{(k)}(x)}{k!}$$

于是有
$$f[x_0, x_0, \dots, x_0] = \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}$$

用重节点差商构造Hermite插值。

$$f[\underbrace{x, x, \dots, x}_{k+1}] = \lim_{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1} \to x} f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}, x] = \frac{f^{(k)}(x)}{k!}$$

例 求一个四次插值多项式H(x),使 x = 0时,H(0) = -1,H'(0) = -2; x = 1时,H(1) = 0,H'(1) = 10,H''(1) = 40. 并写出插值余项的表达式。

解:由于在x=0处有一阶导数值的插值条件,所以它是"二重节点";而在x=1处有直到二阶导数值的插值条件,所以x=1是"三重节点"。因此,利用重节点差商公式可以作出下列差商表。

x_i	y i	一阶差商	二阶差商	三阶差商	四阶差商
0	-1				
0	-1	-2			
1	0	1	3		
1	0	10	9	6	
1	0	10	40/2! =20	11	5

根据Newton插值公式,插多项式为 $H(x) = -1 - 2x + 3x^2 + 6x^2(x-1) + 5x^2(x-1)^2$ 且插值余项为

$$R(x) = \frac{1}{5!} f^{(5)}(\xi) x^2 (x-1)^3, 0 < \xi < 1,$$

其中 $f(x)$ 是被插函数。