

第二次作业

- 若函数 $f(x)$ 足够光滑, $f(4) = 1, f[1, 4] = 2, f[1, 3, 4] = 1, f[1, 2, 3, 4] = -1$

写出 $f(x)$ 的Newton插值多项式

计算 $f(2)$ 和 $f[2, 3, 4]$

解:

$$N_3(x) = f(4) + (x-4)f[1, 4] + (x-4)(x-1)f[1, 3, 4] + (x-4)(x-1)(x-3)f[1, 2, 3, 4]$$

$$= 1 + 2(x-4) + (x-4)(x-1) - (x-4)(x-1)(x-3)$$

$$f(2) = N_3(1) = 1 - 4 - 2 - 2 = -7$$

$$f[1, 2, 3, 4] = \frac{f[1, 3, 4] - f[2, 3, 4]}{1-2} = -1$$

$$f[2, 3, 4] = f[1, 3, 4] - (-1) \times (-1) = 1 - 1 = 0$$

- 要计算三角函数 $\sin x$ 的函数值表, 已知表值有五位小数的近似值, 要求用线性插值引起的截断误差不超过标志的舍入误差, 试决定其最大允许步长.

解:

$$\text{设 } h = x_i - x_{i-1}$$

$$\|R(x)\| = \left\| \frac{f''(\theta)(x-x_i)(x-x_{i-1})}{2!} \right\|, \theta \in (x_{i-1}, x_i)$$

$$\text{由于 } \|\sin(\theta)\| \leq 1$$

$$\text{所以 } \|R(x)\| \leq \frac{1}{2} \|(x-x_i)(x-x_{i-1})\| \leq \frac{(x_i-x_{i-1})^2}{8} = \frac{h^2}{8} < \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\text{所以 } h < 2 \times 10^{-2.5}$$

- $f(x) = x^7 - 125x^5 + 237x^3 - 999$, 计算差商 $f[2^0, 2^1], f[2^0, 2^1, \dots, 2^7]$ 以及 $f[2^0, 2^1, \dots, 2^8]$

解:

$$f(2^0) = 1^7 - 125 \times 1^5 + 237 \times 1^3 - 999 = -886$$

$$f(2^1) = 2^7 - 125 \times 2^5 + 237 \times 2^3 - 999 = -2975$$

$$f[2^0, 2^1] = \frac{f(2^1) - f(2^0)}{2^1 - 2^0} = -2089$$

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

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

- 给定数据 $f(3) = 5.00, f(5) = 15.00, f'(5) = 7.00$. 做出二次插值多项式, 写出插值余项, 并计算 $f(3.7)$ 的近似值.

解:

采用Newton插值形式构造该多项式

z_i	$f(z_i)$	$f[z_{i-1}, z_i]$	$f[z_{i-2}, z_{i-1}, z_i]$
3	5		
5	15	5	
5	15	7	1

$$H_2(x) = 5 + 5(x-3) + 1(x-3)(x-5) = 5 + 5x - 15 + x^2 - 8x + 15 = x^2 - 3x + 5$$

$$R(x) = \frac{f^{(3)}(\theta)}{3!}(x-5)^2(x-3), \theta \in (3, 5)$$

$$f(3.7) \approx H(3.7) = 7.59$$

- 给定数据 $f(1) = 0.5, f(2) = 1, f'(1) = 0.5, f'(2) = -1, f''(2) = 1$. 构造四次插值多项式并写出插值余项

构造差商表如下所示

z_i	$f(z_i)$	$f[z_{i-1}, z_i]$	$f[z_{i-2}, z_{i-1}, z_i]$	$f[z_{i-3}, z_{i-2}, z_{i-1}, z_i]$	$f[z_{i-4}, z_{i-3}, z_{i-2}, z_{i-1}, z_i]$
1	0.5				
1	0.5	0.5			
2	1	0.5	0		
2	1	-1	-1.5	-1.5	
2	1	-1	0.5	2	3.5

$$H(x) = 0.5 + 0.5(x-1) + 0(x-1)^2 + (-1.5)(x-1)^2(x-2) + 3.5(x-1)^2(x-2)^2$$

$$R(x) = R(x) = \frac{f^{(5)}(\theta)}{5!}(x-1)^2(x-2)^3, \theta \in (1, 2)$$

• 证明以下性质

◦ k 阶差商 $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k]$ 是由函数值 $f(x_0), f(x_1), \dots, f(x_k)$ 的线性组合而成, 即

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

证明: 采用数学归纳法证明

$$\text{当 } k=1 \text{ 时, } f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f(x_0)}{x_0 - x_1} + \frac{f(x_1)}{x_1 - x_0}, \text{显然成立}$$

不妨设当 $k=n$ 时成立, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}] \\ &= \frac{1}{x_{n+1} - x_0} (f[x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}] - f([x_0, \dots, x_n])) \\ &= \frac{1}{x_{n+1} - x_0} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{(x_i - x_1) \cdots (x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x_i - x_n)} f(x_i) - \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{1}{(x_i - x_0) \cdots (x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x_i - x_n)} f(x_i) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{x_{n+1} - x_0} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \frac{x_i - x_0}{(x_i - x_0)(x_i - x_1) \cdots (x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x_i - x_n)} f(x_i) - \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{x_i - x_{n+1}}{(x_i - x_0) \cdots (x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x_i - x_n)} f(x_i) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{x_{n+1} - x_0} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_{n+1} - x_0}{(x_i - x_0)(x_i - x_1) \cdots (x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x_i - x_n)} f(x_i) + \frac{x_{n+1} - x_0}{(x_{n+1} - x_0)(x_{n+1} - x_1) \cdots (x_{n+1} - x_{n-1})(x_{n+1} - x_n)} f(x_{n+1}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{x_0 - x_{n+1}}{(x_0 - x_1) \cdots (x_0 - x_n)(x_0 - x_{n+1})} f(x_0) \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \frac{1}{(x_i - x_0) \cdots (x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x_i - x_n)} f(x_i) \end{aligned}$$

◦ 若 i_0, i_1, \dots, i_k 为 $0, 1, \dots, k$ 的任一排列, 则

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] = f[x_{i_0}, x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_k}]$$

证明: 由上题的结论, $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k]$ 的下标满足对称性, 与下标次序无关, 故上式显然成立

◦ 若 $f(x)$ 是 m 次多项式, 则 $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}, x]$ 为 $m-k$ 次多项式

采用数学归纳法证明

$$\text{当 } k=1 \text{ 时, 令 } g(x) = f(x) - f(x_0), g(x_0) = 0$$

由于 $g(x)$ 是多项式, 故 $g(x)$ 含有因式 $(x - x_0)$, 易知 $g(x)$ 为 $m-1$ 阶多项式

不妨设当 $k=n$ 时成立, $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, x]$ 为 $m-n$ 次多项式

$$\text{当 } k=n+1 \text{ 时, } f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, x] = \frac{f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n] - f[x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, x]}{x_0 - x}$$

$$\text{令 } g(x) = f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n] - f[x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, x], \text{显然有 } g(x_0) = 0$$

由于 $g(x)$ 为多项式, 故 $g(x)$ 含有 $(x - x_0)$ 作为因子, 易知 $g(x)$ 为 $m-n-1$ 次多项式

◦ 若多项式 $p(x) \in P_n(x)$ 插值于 $f(x_0), f(x_1), \dots, f(x_n)$, 则 $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$ 等于 $p(x)$ 最高次项 x^n 的系数

证明: 由 $p(x) \in P_n(x)$ 插值于 $f(x_0), f(x_1), \dots, f(x_n)$, 可知

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

由 $n + 1$ 个点上 n 次插值多项式的唯一性, 可知

$$p(x) = p(x_0) + \sum_{i=1}^n (x - x_0) \dots (x - x_{i-1}) p[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_i]$$

由该表达式易知求和项中只有 $(x - x_0) \dots (x - x_{n-1}) p[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$ 为 n 次多项式, 且 n 次项系数为 $p[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$ 也即 $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]$