

第一章 特征值的求法和估计

① 幂法, 计算主特征值和对应特征向量. 计算 $[A]$

向量 \vec{v} 规范化 $\vec{u} = \frac{\vec{v}}{\max|\vec{v}|}$ (取最大那个)
若好几个一样大, 取最小编号.

方法: 任取 $\vec{v}_0 \neq 0$.

$$V_1 = [A] \vec{v}_0 = [A] \vec{v}_0 \quad U_1 = \frac{V_1}{\max(V_1)} = \frac{A V_0}{\max(A V_0)}$$

$$V_2 = [A] \vec{v}_1 = \frac{A^2 V_0}{\max(A^2 V_0)} \quad U_2 = \frac{V_2}{\max(V_2)} = \frac{A^2 V_0}{\max(A^2 V_0)}$$

$$A^k \vec{v}_0 = \lambda_1^k [a_1 x_1 + \frac{a_2}{\lambda_1} (\lambda_2/\lambda_1)^k x_2 + \dots]$$

$$U_k = \frac{x_1}{\max(x_i)} \quad \max(U_k) = \lambda_1$$

例 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 10 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 取 $\vec{v}_0 = (1, 1, 1)^T$

$$\begin{cases} V_k = A U_{k-1} \\ \mu_k = \max(V_k) & V_1 = (7, 17, 10) \quad \mu_1 = 17 \\ U_k = \frac{V_k}{\mu_k} & U_1 = \frac{V_1}{\mu_1} = (0.4118, 1, 0.5882) \end{cases}$$

$$A U_1 = V_2 = (0.528, 1, 0.826) \times 0.472$$

$$\therefore U_2 = (0.528, 1, 0.826)$$

$$V_3 = A U_2 \rightarrow \text{取最大} \rightarrow U_3 \rightarrow A U_3 = U_4 \dots$$

最占 U_k 趋于特征值. 得到的 $U_k (k \rightarrow \infty)$ 为特征向量.

(原点平移, 瑞利商加速略)

② 反幂法. A 取倒数, 同上

③ 雅克比法. 求全部特征值.

n阶旋转矩阵 $\begin{bmatrix} \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix}$ 行
列

(I) 正交 (II) $R^T(p, a) A R(q, a)$ 改 p, a 列 $A R(q, a)$ 改 p, a 列

$$(t \tan \theta = \frac{a_{pp}^{(k-1)} - a_{qq}^{(k-1)}}{2a_{pq}} = b. \quad t = \tan \theta. \quad b = \frac{t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$R^T(p, a) A R(q, a)$ 可得 p, a 列, q, a 行 p 列化为 0.

(用这个条件得到 0 表达式) 化为对称阵. 特征向量
计算时, 消去较大的. $V = R_1 R_2 \dots R_n$

例 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

且 $p=1, q=1$.

① $b = \frac{a_{pp} - a_{qq}}{2a_{pq}} = \frac{2-1}{-1 \times 2} = -0.5$

② $t = \text{sgn}(b) / (|b| + \sqrt{1+b^2}) = -0.61802$

③ $\cos \theta = (1+t)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 0.85065$

④ $\sin \theta = t \cdot \cos \theta = -0.52573$

$$\therefore R_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.85065 & 0.52573 \\ -0.52573 & 0.85065 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A_1 = R_1^T A R_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2.6180 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.38196 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = 2.6180 \quad \lambda_2 = 0.38196$$

$$V = R_1 \quad x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.85065 \\ -0.52573 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.52573 \\ 0.85065 \end{bmatrix}$$

④ Householder 方法. 实现矩阵对称化

一般矩阵 \rightarrow 上 Hessenberg 矩阵

对称矩阵 \rightarrow 对称三对角矩阵

(I) 雅克比法. 特征向量

$$Hx = -\sigma e_1$$

$$\begin{cases} H = I - \beta^T U U^T \\ \sigma = \text{sgn}(x_1) \|x\|_2 \\ U = x + \sigma e_1 \\ \beta = \frac{1}{2} \|U\|_2^2 = \sigma(\sigma + x_1) \end{cases}$$

例: $x = (3, 5, 1, 1)^T$

$$\|x\|_2 = 6. \text{ 取 } \sigma = 6$$

$$U = x + 6e_1 = (9, 5, 1, 1)^T \quad \|U\|_2 = 10.8 \quad \beta = \frac{1}{2} \|U\|_2^2 = 54$$

$$H = I - \beta^T U U^T = \frac{1}{54} \begin{bmatrix} -27 & -45 & -9 & -9 \\ -45 & 29 & 5 & 5 \\ -9 & 5 & 53 & 5 \\ -9 & 5 & 5 & 53 \end{bmatrix}$$

顺序 计算 x 范数 $\rightarrow \sigma \rightarrow U \rightarrow \|U\|_2 \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow H$

(II) H_k 从取 因为是从 2-n 化故 $H_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \square & \\ & & \dots \end{bmatrix}$

$$H_k = \begin{bmatrix} -\beta_k & 0 \\ 0 & * \end{bmatrix} \quad n \text{ 次变换 } A_{n-2}$$

多次变换, 每次缩 | 同轴化范数. 但是是 HAH

例 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

先化回 后约化行
做到矩阵变换

取向量 $\beta, 4\beta^T$

$\sigma = 5, u^T = (8, 4)$

$\beta = \frac{1}{2} \|u\|_2 = 40$

$H = I - \frac{1}{40} \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$A_1 = HAH = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 0 \\ -5 & 2.92 & 0.56 \\ 0 & 0.56 & 0.92 \end{pmatrix}$

$I - \beta^{-1} u u^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$

$\cos \theta_2 = \frac{a_{22}}{\sqrt{a_{22}^2 + a_{23}^2}} = \frac{-5}{\sqrt{25+4}} = -\frac{5}{\sqrt{29}}$

$\sin \theta_2 = -\frac{a_{23}}{\sqrt{a_{22}^2 + a_{23}^2}} = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{29}}$

$R(2) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_2 & -\sin \theta_2 & 0 \\ \sin \theta_2 & \cos \theta_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{\sqrt{29}} & \frac{4}{\sqrt{29}} & 0 \\ \frac{4}{\sqrt{29}} & \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$A_3 = R(2) \cdot A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{4\sqrt{10}\sqrt{5}}{25} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{25} & \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5} & \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5} & \sqrt{10} \end{bmatrix}$

$L = A_3, Q = R(2) \times R(1)$

\sin, \cos 的值是 Givens 的值 与 R

用 $R \times A_n$ 得 A_{n+1} , 利用 A_{n+1} 得 \cos, \sin , 如下 R

直到化为下角

$Q^T = R^T(1) R^T(2) \dots R^T(n)$

有时 $R^T(1) R^T(2) \dots R^T(n) A = L$

则 $R^T(1) \dots R^T(n) A = R(1) L$

$Q = R(n) R(n-1) \dots R(1)$

$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{5}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{5}{\sqrt{10}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}} & \frac{4}{\sqrt{29}} & 0 \\ \frac{4}{\sqrt{29}} & \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.53471 & 0.84517 & 0 \\ -0.80177 & -0.10709 & 0.31623 \\ -0.26720 & 0.16403 & 0.94786 \end{pmatrix}$

广义特征值问题

$Ax = \lambda Bx, B^{-1}A = \lambda x$ 直接求解

$B = LL^T, L^T \text{ 正角 } Ax = \lambda Bx$

$Ax = \lambda LL^T x, L^{-1}Ax = \lambda L^T x$

$L^{-1}A(L^{-1})^T L^T x = \lambda L^T x, y = \lambda y$

$y = L^T x, C = L^{-1}A(L^{-1})^T$

令 $Q = L^{-1}A, \Delta Q = A$

$CL^T = L^{-1}A(L^{-1})^T L^T = L^{-1}A = Q$

L^T 分解 $\rightarrow C = L^{-1}A(L^{-1})^T, y = \lambda y$ 解出 $y \rightarrow y = L^T x$

求得 x

L^T 分解: 没出来, 一行一行处理

eg. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 12 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$

矩阵顺序及注意事项

取向量 (维数) \rightarrow 计算 $\sigma \rightarrow u \rightarrow \|u\|_2 \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow$

$\beta^{-1} u u^T \rightarrow I - \beta^{-1} u u^T \rightarrow$ 与大矩阵并得到 H

截止到 $I - \beta^{-1} u u^T$ 均是在矩阵操作

QL 方法 (无位移量) Q 正交 L 下三角

$A = Q_1 L_1 \rightarrow Q_1^T A = L_1$ (处理解 T 矩阵)

即为确定正交矩阵, 使 A 成为下三角, 故取 Givens 矩阵

$Q_1^T = R^T(1,2) R^T(2,3) \dots R^T(n-1,n)$ 注意顺序

为使 $(n-1,n)$ 处为零

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & c_n & s_n \\ & & -s_n & c_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_1 & e_1 & & \\ e_1 & d_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ e_{n-2} & d_{n-1} & e_n & \\ & & & d_n \end{bmatrix}$

$c_i = \frac{d_i}{\sqrt{d_i^2 + e_i^2}}, s_i = -\frac{e_i}{\sqrt{d_i^2 + e_i^2}}$

$R^T(1,2) R^T(2,3) \dots R^T(n-1,n) \cdot A_1 = L_1$ 要 $R^T(n-1,n) \times A_1$ 得 A_1 算 $R^T(n-2,n)$

若要求特征值 $A_1 = Q_1 L_1, A_2 = L_1 Q_1 = Q_2 L_2$

即 $A_k = Q_k L_k, A_{k+1} = L_k Q_k$ 最后 A_k 收敛到特征值

例 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 进行 QL 分解

$R(2,3) \cos \theta_1 = \frac{a_{32}}{\sqrt{a_{32}^2 + a_{33}^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+9}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$

$\sin \theta_1 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$

$R(2,3) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta_1 & -\sin \theta_1 \\ 0 & \sin \theta_1 & \cos \theta_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \end{bmatrix}$

$A_2 = R(2,3) \cdot A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{10}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & \sqrt{10} \end{bmatrix}$

有 $l_1 = \sqrt{a_{11}} = 1$ $b_1 = \frac{a_{21}}{l_{11}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$ $b_1 = \frac{a_{31}}{l_{11}} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$

$l_2 = \sqrt{a_{22} - b_1^2} = 1$ $b_2 = \frac{a_{32} - b_1 b_{21}}{l_{22}} = 2$ $l_3 = \sqrt{a_{33} - b_1^2 - b_2^2} = 1$

$\therefore L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

广义特征值列

$AX = \lambda BX$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

$B^{-1}L^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

$(C = L^{-1}AL^{-1})$ $(y = Ly \rightarrow y = L^{-1}x$ 由矩阵

特征值是

第三章: 样条函数

① 样条函数

(I) 半截单项式 $x_+^k = \begin{cases} x^k & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$ $k=0, 1, 2, \dots$

$k=0, 1$ 时 x_+^k 在 0 处无导数

(II) $a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 \dots < x_n = b$ 是 $[a, b]$ 分割

(内插) $(x - x_j)_+^k$ $j=1, 2, \dots, n-1$

$\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} G(x - x_j)_+^k$

边界构成多项式 $\sum_{j=0}^k a_j x^j$

$S(x) = \sum_{j=0}^k a_j x^j + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} G(x - x_j)_+^k$ 为 k 次样条

$(n+1) + (k-1)$ 个系数

$[a, b]$ 给出函数值表与导数值表: $n+1$ 个条件

$k-1$ 个条件利用边界段

② 二次样条插值

问题 (1) x_i, y_i (函数值) + x_0 的 y_0'

满足 $S(x_i) = y_i$ $S(x_0) = y_0'$

问题 (2) x_i, y_i' (导数值) + x_0 的 y_0

满足 $S(x_0) = y_0$ $S'(x_i) = y_i'$

求解: 设 $S(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + G(x - x_i)_+^2$ 代入求解

③ 三次样条插值

$S(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} G(x - x_j)_+^3$ 待定系数

问题 1. $S(x_i) = y_i$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n-1$) 内

$S(x_0) = y_0$ $S'(x_n) = y_n'$ ($i=0, n$) 边界

问题 2. $S(x_i) = y_i$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n-1$)

$S'(x_i) = y_i'$ ($i=0, n$) 边界 (二阶导)

问题 3. 周期性

求解同二次

注意: $[G_i(x - x_i)_+^k]' = k G_i(x - x_i)_+^{k-1}$ 正常求导

解方程

④ 三次插值

各段上三次多项式

三次多项式 $[x_j, x_{j+1}]$ 上 $S'(x_j) = M_j$ 在点上

Δ 插值 $S'(x) = M_j \frac{x - x_{j+1}}{h_j} + M_{j+1} \frac{x - x_j}{h_j}$ $h_j = x_j - x_{j+1}$

二次导数为一次多项式

$S(x) = \frac{M_j}{6h_j} (x - x_j)^3 + \frac{M_{j+1}}{6h_j} (x - x_{j+1})^3 + G_j(x - x_j) + H_j(x - x_j)$

代入 $S(x_j) = y_j$ $S(x_{j+1}) = y_{j+1}$

$G_j = \frac{y_j}{h_j} - \frac{M_j}{6} h_j$
 $H_j = -\frac{y_{j+1}}{h_j} + \frac{M_{j+1}}{6} h_j$

代入 $S(x) = M_j \frac{(x - x_j)^3}{6h_j} + M_{j+1} \frac{(x - x_{j+1})^3}{6h_j} + (y_j - \frac{M_j h_j^2}{6}) \frac{x - x_j}{h_j} + (y_{j+1} - \frac{M_{j+1} h_j^2}{6}) \frac{x - x_{j+1}}{h_j}$

因 $S'(x_j) = M_j = S'(x_{j+1}) = M_{j+1}$ 得

$M_j h_j + 2M_{j+1} h_j + M_{j+1} h_j = d_j$

其中 $h_j = \frac{h_{j-1}}{h_{j-1} + h_j}$

$h_j = t h_{j-1}$

$d_j = 6 \left(\frac{y_{j-1} - y_j}{h_{j-1}} - \frac{y_j - y_{j+1}}{h_j} \right) / (h_{j-1} + h_j)$

对边界有解法 $S'(x_0) = y_0'$ $S'(x_n) = y_n'$

边界插值 $\begin{cases} 2M_0 + M_1 = 6 \left(\frac{y_0 - y_1}{h_0} - y_0' \right) / h_0 \\ M_{n-1} + 2M_n = 6 \left(y_n' - \frac{y_{n-1} - y_n}{h_{n-1}} \right) / h_{n-1} \end{cases}$

边界处理三种情况:

① $S'(x_0)=y_0'$ $S'(x_n)=y_n'$

$2M_0 + M_1 = 6 \left(\frac{y_1 - y_0}{h_0} - y_0' \right) / h_0$

$M_{n-1} + M_n = 6 \left(y_n' - \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} \right) / h_{n-1}$

② $S''(x_0)=y_0''$ $S''(x_n)=y_n''$

$M_0 = y_0''$ $M_n = y_n''$

③ $S'(x_n) = S'(x_0)$ $S''(x_n) = S''(x_0)$

$M_n = M_0$

方程变为 $M = \frac{h_0}{h_0 + h_{n-1}}$

$d_n = 6 \left(\frac{y_1 - y_0}{h_0} - \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{h_{n-1}} \right) / (h_0 + h_{n-1})$

④ I 定类型

II 计算数值与插值

III 解 M

IV. 回代

eg. $f(0)=0$ $f'(1)=1$ $f(1)=1$ $f'(2)=0$

$f'(0)=1$ $f'(2)=1$

j	x_j	y_j	h_j	M_j	d_j	d_j
0	0	0				
1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	\rightarrow
2	2	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	\rightarrow
3	3	0	1			

$2M_0 + M_1 = 0$

$\pm M_0 + 2M_1 + \pm M_2 = \dots$

$\pm M_1 + 2M_2 + \pm M_3 = \dots$

$M_2 + 2M_3 = 18$

解得 $M_0 = 0.533$
 $M_1 = -0.533$
 $M_2 = -4.333$
 $M_3 = 11.066$

h 误差 (x)

分段带0. 每个表或 0.5 左右 M-1, M 有数.

第章 有理函数

~~最佳有理一致逼近函数~~ $\|T(x) - R_m(x)\|_{\infty}$ 最小

$\|T(x) - R_m(x)\|_2$ 最小, 最佳有理平方逼近

① 连分式计算: 辗转相除

eg. $R_{22}(x) = \frac{3x^2 + 6x}{x^2 + 6x + 6}$

$R_{22}(x) = 3 - \frac{12x + 18}{x^2 + 6x + 6}$ 保留最大分数

$= 3 - \frac{12}{x + \frac{6}{x + \frac{6}{x + \frac{6}{x + \dots}}}}$

$= 3 - \frac{12}{x + 5 - \frac{0.17}{x + 1.5}}$ 化为小数

② 有理插值

$R_m(x) = \frac{P_m(x)}{Q_m(x)}$ $P_m(x) = \sum_{k=0}^m a_k x^k$ $Q_m(x) = \sum_{k=0}^m b_k x^k$

有 $m+1$ 参数 $n+m+1$ 自由度

在拟/给定 $n+m+1$ 互异节点 $y_i = f(x_i)$ 求 $R_m(x)$ 在逐点插值

计算: 使用差商

$R(x) = f_0(x) + \frac{x - x_0}{V_1(x)} + \frac{x - x_0}{V_2(x)} + \dots + \frac{x - x_{n-1}}{V_n(x)}$

反差商表

$f(x)$	$V_0(x)$
$f(x_0)$	$V_0(x_0)$
$f(x_1)$	$V_0(x_1)$ $V_1(x_1)$
$f(x_2)$	$V_0(x_2)$ $V_1(x_2)$ $V_2(x_2)$

式中 $V_1(x_1) = \frac{x_1 - x_0}{V_0(x_1) - V_0(x_0)}$ $V_1(x_2) = \frac{x_2 - x_0}{V_0(x_2) - V_0(x_0)}$

$V_2(x_2) = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{V_1(x_2) - V_1(x_1)}$ $V_2(x_3) = \frac{x_3 - x_1}{V_1(x_3) - V_1(x_1)}$

$V_n(x_n) = \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{V_{n-1}(x_n) - V_{n-1}(x_{n-1})}$

$V_0(x)$ 起始变量

4 eg. $S(x) = -0.533 \frac{(2-x)^3}{6} + (-4.333) \frac{(x-1)^3}{6} + \dots () + ()$

例. 给出函数表.

x	0	1	2	3	4
y	1	1/2	1/5	1/10	1/17

求差公式插值

x	$V_0(x)$	$V_1(x)$	$V_2(x)$	$V_3(x)$	$V_4(x)$
0	1				
1	1/2	2			
2	1/5	-5/2	-2		
3	1/10	-10/3	-3/2	2	
4	1/17	-17/4	-4/3	3	1

注意: 自变量在上, 各断基在左.

- ①. V_0 为对应函数值.
- ②. V_1 为以 0 为参照 V_0 为参照差商
- ③. V_2 为以 1 为参照 V_1 为参照差商
- ④. 最后取对角线元素

$$1 + \frac{x-0}{-2 + \frac{x-1}{-2 + \frac{x-2}{2+x-1}}} = \frac{1}{(x-2)}$$

最简式

③. 帕德逼近

找有理函数 $R(x) = \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$ 使
 $R^{(k)}(x_0) = y_k \quad k=0,1,2,\dots$
 \downarrow
 $f^{(k)}(x_0)$

x_0 点 k 阶导数值各相等

推导: $R(x) = \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} \quad g(x) = p(x)q'(x) - p'(x)q(x)$

$R^{(k)}(x_0) = y_k$ 充要条件: $g^{(k)}(x_0) = 0$ 定理!

定理: $p(x) = \sum_{j=0}^m a_j x^j \quad q(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n b_j x^j \quad b_0 = 1$

$R(x) = \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$ 定理 $G = \frac{y_j}{x_j!}$ 等价.

求 $a_r - \sum_{j=0}^m c_j b_j = c_r$

$j > n$ 时 $a_j = 0 \quad j > m \quad b_j = 0$

在某一点处, 目前看到的题都是 0 处.

1 阶, 分子, 分母 $g^{(k)}(0) = 0$.

例. 对函数 $y = \ln(1+x)$, 取 $x_0 = 0, y_k = f^{(k)}(0) \quad k=0,1,\dots,5$. 求 $R(1/2)$
 $R(3/3)$

1. 泰勒展开求 $p(x)$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{x^k}{k}$$

$$p(x) = C_1 x + C_2 x^2 + C_3 x^3 + \dots = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k x^k \quad (\text{有 } C_0 \text{ 为泰勒展开常数})$$

$$C_1 = 1 \quad C_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \quad C_3 = \frac{1}{3} \quad C_4 = -\frac{1}{4} \quad C_5 = \frac{1}{5} \quad C_6 = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$R_{22}(x) = \frac{a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2}{1 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2} \quad p(x) = a(x) \quad q(x) = b(x)$$

2. $g^{(k)}(0) = 0$

$$g(x) = p(x)q'(x) - p'(x)q(x)$$

$$g'(x) = p'(x)q'(x) + p(x)q''(x) - p''(x)q(x) - p'(x)q'(x)$$

$$g''(x) = p''(x)q'(x) + 2p'(x)q''(x) + p(x)q'''(x) - p'''(x)q(x) - p''(x)q'(x) - p'(x)q''(x)$$

$$g^{(k)}(x) = p^{(k)}(x)q'(x) + 3p^{(k-1)}(x)q''(x) + 3p^{(k-2)}(x)q'''(x) + \dots + p(x)q^{(k+1)}(x) - p^{(k+1)}(x)q(x)$$

$$g(0) = 0 \Rightarrow a_0 = 0$$

$$g'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow (1 - a_1) = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 = 1 \quad (C_1 \text{ 已知})$$

$$g''(0) = 2(b_1 - a_2 + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow a_2 - b_1 = -1$$

$$g^{(3)}(0) = 6b_1 b_2 + b_2(1+b_1) = 0 \Rightarrow 5b_1 - b_2 = 1$$

$$g^{(4)}(0) = 24(b_1 b_2 + b_2 b_1 + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow 5b_1 - 1b_2 = 1/4$$

几块钱, 得到 $(1/2)$ 阶导数.

解得 $\begin{cases} a_0 = 0 & a_1 = 1 & a_2 = 1/2 \\ b_1 = 1 & b_2 = 1/6 \end{cases}$

$$\therefore R_2(x) = \frac{x + \frac{1}{2}x^2}{1 + x + \frac{1}{6}x^2} = \frac{6x + 3x^2}{6 + 6x + x^2} \quad (\text{最简式})$$

第四章 逐次逼近

① 范数定义及计算

$$\|f\|_{\infty} = \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x)| \quad \infty \text{ 范数}$$

$$\|f\|_1 = \int_a^b |f(x)| dx \quad 1 \text{ 范数}$$

$$\|f\|_2 = \left(\int_a^b f(x)^2 dx \right)^{1/2} \quad 2 \text{ 范数}$$

② 正交多项式

定义: $(f(x), g(x)) = \int_a^b p(x) f(x) g(x) dx = 0$ 带权正交.

递推公式:

$$\begin{cases} p_0(x) = 1 \\ p_1(x) = x - \alpha_1 \\ p_{k+1}(x) = (x - \alpha_{k+1}) p_k(x) - \beta_{k+1} p_{k-1}(x) \end{cases} \quad \text{正交多项式}$$

$$\alpha_{k+1} = \frac{(x p_k, p_k)}{(p_k, p_k)} \quad \beta_{k+1} = \frac{(p_k, p_{k-1})}{(p_{k-1}, p_{k-1})}$$

eg. $[0,1]$ 带权 $p(x) = \ln x$ 前3个正交级 $\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2$

$$p(x) = \ln x = -\ln x$$

$$\varphi_0(x) = 1$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{(x, \varphi_0, \varphi_0)}{(\varphi_0, \varphi_0)} = \frac{\int_0^1 -\ln x \cdot 1 \cdot 1 dx}{\int_0^1 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 dx} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\varphi_1(x) = x - \alpha_1 = x - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{(x, \varphi_0, \varphi_1)}{(\varphi_0, \varphi_1)} = \frac{\int_0^1 x(x - \frac{1}{4})^2 \ln x dx}{\int_0^1 \ln x (x - \frac{1}{4})^2 dx} = \frac{23}{18}$$

$$\beta_2 = \frac{(\varphi_1, \varphi_1)}{(\varphi_0, \varphi_0)} = \frac{\int_0^1 (x - \frac{1}{4})^2 \ln x dx}{\int_0^1 \ln x dx} = \frac{7}{144}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_2(x) &= (x - \alpha_2) \varphi_1(x) - \beta_2 \varphi_0(x) \\ &= (x - \frac{23}{18})(x - \frac{1}{4}) - \frac{7}{144} \cdot 1 \\ &= x^2 - \frac{5}{12}x + \frac{17}{216} \end{aligned}$$

勒让德多项式 $p(x) = 1$ $[-1,1]$

$$p_0(x) = 1, \quad p_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n$$

有正交性 $\int_{-1}^1 p_n(x) p_m(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0 & m \neq n \\ \frac{2}{2n+1} & m = n \end{cases}$

II 奇偶性 $p_n(-x) = (-1)^n p_n(x)$

III 递推性 $(n+1)p_{n+1}(x) = (2n+1)x p_n(x) - n p_{n-1}(x)$

$$p_0(x) = 1, \quad p_1(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 3x + 3}{8}$$

$$p_2(x) = x$$

$$p_3(x) = \frac{5x^3 - 3x}{2}$$

$$p_4(x) = \frac{5x^3 - 3x}{2}$$

II. $[a,b]$ 有 n 个相异点

切比雪夫多项式 $p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ $[-1,1]$

$$T_n(x) = \cos(n \arccos x)$$

若 $x = \cos \theta$, 则 $T_n(x) = \cos n\theta$

I. 递推性

$$T_{n+1}(x) = 2x T_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x) \quad n \geq 2$$

$$T_0(x) = 1$$

$$T_1(x) = x$$

$$T_2(x) = 2x^2 - 1, \quad T_3(x) = 4x^3 - 3x$$

$$T_4(x) = 8x^4 - 8x^2 + 1$$

$$T_5(x) = 16x^5 - 20x^3 + 5x$$

$$T_6(x) = 32x^6 - 48x^4 + 24x^2 - 1$$

首项系数 2^{n-1}

II. 正交性

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{T_n(x) T_m(x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \begin{cases} 0 & n \neq m \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & n = m \neq 0 \\ \pi & n = m = 0 \end{cases}$$

II. $T_n(x)$ 只有偶次幂, $T_{n+1}(x)$ 只有奇次幂

II. $T_n(x)$ 在 $[-1,1]$ 有 n 个零点

$$x_k = \cos \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi, \quad k=0,1,2,\dots$$

③. 最佳一致逼近

与前述拉格朗日插值相同, $[a,b]$ 均约归化

(最佳逼近)

给定 $f(x) \in [a,b]$, 有 $P^*(x) = \text{span}\{1, x, x^2, \dots, x^n\}$ 使误差

$$\|f(x) - P^*(x)\| = \min_{P \in \Pi_n} \|f(x) - P(x)\|$$

未规定范数种类

$P^*(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 最佳逼近多项式

若 $\text{span}\{1, \varphi_0, \dots, \varphi_n\}$ P^* 为最佳逼近函数

取为无穷范数: 最佳一致逼近多项式

$$\|f(x) - P^*(x)\|_\infty = \min_{P \in \Pi_n} \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x) - P(x)|$$

最大误差最小

两个问题

I. 用低次多项式做最佳一致逼近, 求 $P(x) \in \Pi_n$ 在 Π_m 中最佳逼近

第类切比雪夫多项式 $T_0(x) = 1, \hat{T}_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n} T_n(x)$

$$\text{有 } \max_{|x| \leq 1} |\hat{T}_n(x)| \leq \max_{|x| \leq 1} |P(x)| \quad (\text{定理})$$

首项系数为 1 多项式中 $\hat{T}_n(x)$ 是 Π_n 中最大值最小的多项式

方法: 因为 $-(n-1)$ 次多项式占, 最高次系数不变

$$\text{令 } f(x) - P^*(x) = (\text{系数}) T_n(x)$$

若 $[a,b]$ 区间, $x = \frac{1}{2}[(b-a)t + (a+b)]$ 转到 $[-1,1]$

例. $f(x) = x^4 + 3x^2 - 1$ 在 $[0,1]$ 次最佳逼近多项式

$$\text{令 } x = \frac{t+1}{2}, \quad t = 2x - 1 \quad (t \in [-1,1])$$

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right)^4 + 3\left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right)^2 - 1$$

有 $16 \left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right)^4 + 3 \left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right)^3 - 1 - \beta^* \left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{16 \times 8} T_4(t)$.

即 $\beta^* \left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{16 \times 8} T_4(t)$.

$\beta^* \left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right)^4 + 3 \left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right)^3 - 1 - \frac{1}{16 \times 8} (8t^4 - 8t^3 + 1)$

$\beta^*(x) = x^4 + 3x^3 - 1 - \frac{1}{16 \times 8} [8(2x-1)^4 - 8(2x-1)^3 + 1]$
 $= 5x^3 - \frac{5}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{19}{128}$.

变换后得到 $T_n(t)$ 或 $T_n(x)$ $t \in [-1, 1]$ $x \in [a, b]$

II. 一般函数做最佳一致逼近 用带类切比雪夫零点

✓ T_n 在 $[-1, 1]$ 有 $n+1$ 个零点 $x_k = \cos \frac{2k+1}{2n+2} \pi$, $k=0, \dots, n$.

$n+1$ 个极值点 $x_k = \cos \frac{k}{n} \pi$.

△插值 I 最佳一致逼近.

II (节点 $R_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega_{n+1}(x)$ 节点 x_k 插值点)

$\max |f(x) - L_n(x)| \leq \frac{\max_{t \in [a, b]} |f^{(n+1)}(t)|}{(n+1)!} \max_{t \in [a, b]} |(x-t_0)(x-t_1)\dots(x-t_n)|$

$\max_{t \in [a, b]} |f(x) - L_n(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2^{n+1} n!} \max_{t \in [a, b]} |f^{(n+1)}(x)| \omega_n$

$\max (x-t_0)(x-t_1)\dots(x-t_n) = \frac{1}{2^n}$

一般 $[a, b]$ 区间 $x_k = \frac{b+a}{2} + \cos \frac{2k+1}{2n+2} \pi \frac{b-a}{2}$, $k=0, \dots, n$.

例. e^x 在 $[0, 1]$ 4次拉格朗日插值. $L_4(x)$ 估计误差.

$x_k = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \cos \frac{2k+1}{10} \pi\right)$, $k=0, 1, 2, 3, 4$.

得 $x_0 = 0.07053$, $x_1 = 0.29390$, $x_2 = 0.5$

$x_3 = 0.20611$, $x_4 = 0.20447$

$L_4(x) = 1.0000227 + 0.998862x + 0.50991x^2 + 0.1118x^3 + 0.06849x^4$

误差估计 $\max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |e^x - L_4(x)| \leq \frac{e^0}{5!} \left| \frac{1}{2}(t-t_0) \frac{1}{2}(t-t_1) \frac{1}{2}(t-t_2) \frac{1}{2}(t-t_3) \frac{1}{2}(t-t_4) \right|$

$\frac{1}{2}(t-t_0) \frac{1}{2}(t-t_1) \frac{1}{2}(t-t_2) \frac{1}{2}(t-t_3) \frac{1}{2}(t-t_4) = \frac{e}{5!} \frac{1}{2^{5+1}}$

对于 $[-1, 1]$ $\|T_n(x)\| = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$

区间变换 $x = \frac{b+at}{2} + \frac{a-b}{2}t$

$x_{k+1} = \cos \frac{2k+1}{2n+2} \pi$

$x_k = \frac{b+a}{2} + \cos \frac{2k+1}{2n+2} \pi \frac{a-b}{2}$

误差估计实际.

$\frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_n)}{2^{n+1}}$ 各取最大

而 T_n 的.

$\frac{b-a}{2}t + \frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{b-a}{2} \cos \frac{2k+1}{2n+2} \pi + \frac{a+b}{2}$ 各点

$= \frac{b-a}{2} (t - \cos \frac{2k+1}{2n+2} \pi) \dots (t - \cos \frac{2n-1}{2n+2} \pi)$

转换为 $\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^{n+1} \cdot (T_{n+1}) = \left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n}$

注意此外. $(-1)^k |t|$.

④. 最佳平方逼近. 取二范数 $(\int_a^b f(x) dx)^2$

使 $\|f(x) - S^*(x)\|_2^2 = \min_{S \in \mathcal{P}_n} \|f(x) - S(x)\|_2^2$

$= \min_{S \in \mathcal{P}_n} \int_a^b p(x) [f(x) - S(x)]^2 dx$

$I(a_0, \dots, a_n) = \int_a^b p(x) \left[\sum_{j=0}^n a_j \varphi_j(x) - f(x) \right]^2 dx$

$\frac{\partial I}{\partial a_i} = 0$, $(i=0, 1, \dots, n)$. 得

$\sum_{j=0}^n (p_k, \varphi_j(x)) a_j = (f, p_k(x))$, $k=0, 1, \dots, n$.

$\sum_{j=0}^n (p_k, \varphi_j) a_j = (p_k, f)$ 方程

$$\begin{bmatrix} (p_0, p_0) & (p_0, p_1) & \dots & (p_0, p_n) \\ (p_1, p_0) & (p_1, p_1) & \dots & (p_1, p_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (p_n, p_0) & (p_n, p_1) & \dots & (p_n, p_n) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (f, p_0) \\ (f, p_1) \\ \vdots \\ (f, p_n) \end{bmatrix}$$

$S^*(x) = a_0^* p_0(x) + a_1^* p_1(x) + \dots + a_n^* p_n(x)$

无根区间.

余项 $\delta(x) = f(x) - S^*(x)$ 平方误差.

$\|\delta(x)\|_2^2 = (f, \delta) = (f, f - S^*) = \|f\|_2^2 - \|S^*\|_2^2 = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k^* (p_k, f)$

$= \|f\|_2^2 - \sum_{k=0}^n a_k^* (p_k, f)$

令 $p_k(x) = x^k$, $p(x) = 1$. 最佳平方逼近多项式. $[0, 1]$

H 特殊 = $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \dots & \frac{1}{n!} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{5} & \dots & \frac{1}{n!} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{n!} & \frac{1}{n!} & \dots & \frac{1}{2n!} \end{bmatrix}$ $H a = d$.

~~用~~

区间 $[a, b]$. $x = \frac{(b-a)}{2}t + \frac{a+b}{2}$. n 次插值

零点 $\frac{b-a}{2} \left(\frac{2k+1}{2n+1} \right) \pi + \frac{a+b}{2}$. $T_{n+1}(x)$ 的根.

得 x 值, 代入 y 值. 进行拉格朗日插值.

误差估计: $R_n = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(s)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_n)$.

$\max |R_n| = \frac{\max |f^{(n+1)}(s)|}{(n+1)!} \cdot \max |(x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_n)|$.

$\left(\frac{b-a}{2} \right)^{n+1} \left(\frac{2n+1}{2} \right)^{n+1} \dots$
 $\left(\frac{b-a}{2} \right)^{n+1} \max |T_{n+1}(t)| \left(\frac{1}{2^n} \right)$ 相乘

而 $\tilde{T}_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n} T_n(x)$ (系数为1)

$\max_{-1 \leq x \leq 1} |\tilde{T}_n(x)| = \frac{1}{2^n}$

最佳平方逼近: L^2 -范数最小.

$\sum_{j=0}^n a_j p_j(x)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (p_0, p_0) & (p_0, p_1) & \dots & (p_0, p_n) \\ (p_1, p_0) & (p_1, p_1) & & (p_1, p_n) \\ \vdots & & & \\ (p_n, p_0) & (p_n, p_1) & \dots & (p_n, p_n) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (p_0, f) \\ (p_1, f) \\ \vdots \\ (p_n, f) \end{bmatrix}$$

余项: $\delta^2 = \|f(x)\|_2^2 - \sum_{k=0}^n a_k^2 (p_k, p_k)$