



第七讲

函数插值

—— Hermite 插值

为什么 Hermite 插值

在许多实际应用中，不仅要求函数值相等，而且要求若干阶导数也相等，如机翼设计等。

$$f(x) \approx p(x) \longleftrightarrow p(x_i) = f(x_i) \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots, n)$$

$$p'(x_i) = f'(x_i)$$

$$p^{(2)}(x_i) = f^{(2)}(x_i)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$p^{(m)}(x_i) = f^{(m)}(x_i)$$

满足函数值相等且若干导数也相等的插值方法称为 **Hermite插值**



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Hermite 插值

- ① 多项式插值介绍
- ② Lagrange 插值
- ③ 差商与 Newton 插值
- ④ Hermite 插值
- ⑤ 分段低次插值
- ⑥ 三次样条插值

- 重节点差商与 Taylor 插值
- 三点三次 Hermite 插值
- 两点三次 Hermite 插值

✦ 本节只考虑对一阶导数有要求的情形

重节点差商

差商的一个重要性质

定理： 设 $f(x) \in C^n[a, b]$, $x_0, \dots, x_n$ 为 $[a, b]$ 上的互异节点, 则 $f[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ 是其变量的连续函数。

证明：自行练习（利用差商性质）

重节点差商

$$f[x_0, x_0] = \lim_{x_1 \rightarrow x_0} f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} = f'(x_0)$$

$$f[x_0, x_0, x_0] = \lim_{\substack{x_1 \rightarrow x_0 \\ x_2 \rightarrow x_0}} f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{1}{2!} f''(x_0)$$

一般地, n 阶重节点差商定义为

$$f[x_0, \dots, x_0] = \lim_{x_i \rightarrow x_0} f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0)$$

Taylor插值

在 Newton 插值公式中, 令 $x_i \rightarrow x_0$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, 则

$$N_n(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + \dots + f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (x - x_i)$$

$$= f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n$$



Taylor 插值

余项 $R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi_x)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)^{n+1}$

† Taylor 插值就是在一个节点 x_0 上的 n 次 Hermite 插值

Hermite 插值

两个典型的 Hermite 插值

三点三次 Hermite 插值

- 插值节点: x_0, x_1, x_2
- 插值条件: $p(x_i) = f(x_i), i = 0, 1, 2, p'(x_1) = f'(x_1)$

两点三次 Hermite 插值

- 插值节点: x_0, x_1
- 插值条件: $p(x_i) = f(x_i), p'(x_i) = f'(x_i), i = 0, 1$

三点三次Hermite 插值

插值节点: x_0, x_1, x_2

插值条件: $p(x_0) = f(x_0), p(x_1) = f(x_1), p(x_2) = f(x_2), p'(x_1) = f'(x_1)$

可设

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) = & f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) \\ & + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1) \\ & + \alpha(x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2) \end{aligned}$$

将 $p'(x_1) = f'(x_1)$ 代入可得

$$\alpha = \frac{f'(x_1) - f[x_0, x_1] - f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x_1 - x_0)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)}$$

† 不用记公式, 应该掌握其推导思想。

余项

由于 x_0, x_1, x_2 是 $R(x)$ 的零点, 且 x_1 是二重零点, 故可设

$$R(x) \triangleq f(x) - p(x) = K(x)(x - x_0)(x - x_1)^2(x - x_2)$$

与 Lagrange 插值余项公式的推导过程类似, 利用罗尔定理, 可得

$$R(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi_x)}{4!} (x - x_0)(x - x_1)^2(x - x_2)$$

其中 ξ_x 位于由 x_0, x_1, x_2 和 x 所界定的区间内。

† 类似于取插值节点 x_0, x_1, x_1, x_2

插值举例

例：函数 $f(x) = x^{\frac{3}{2}}$ ，插值条件如下

$$f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{8}, f(1) = 1, f\left(\frac{9}{4}\right) = \frac{27}{8}, f'(1) = \frac{3}{2}$$

试给出三次 Hermite 插值多项式，并写出余项。

解：板书

解：作差商表

x_i	$f(x_i)$	一阶差商	二阶差商
1/4	1/8		
1	1	7/6	
9/4	27/8	19/10	11/30


$$p(x) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{7}{6}\left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \frac{11}{30}\left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right)(x - 1) + \alpha\left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right)(x - 1)\left(x - \frac{9}{4}\right)$$

将 $p'(1) = f'(1) = 3/2$ 代入可得： $\alpha = -\frac{14}{225}$

插值举例



$$p(x) = -\frac{14}{225}x^3 + \frac{263}{450}x^2 + \frac{233}{450}x - \frac{1}{25}$$

余项 $R(x) = f(x) - p(x)$

$$= \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} \left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right)(x-1)^2 \left(x - \frac{9}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{9\xi^{-5/2}}{4! \times 16} \left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right)(x-1)^2 \left(x - \frac{9}{4}\right)$$

$$\xi \in \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{9}{4}\right)$$

两点三次Hermite 插值

插值节点: x_0, x_1

插值条件: $p(x_i) = f(x_i) = y_i, \quad p'(x_i) = f'(x_i) = m_i, \quad i = 0, 1$

仿照 Lagrange 多项式的思想, 设插值多项式为

$$H_3(x) = a_0\alpha_0(x) + a_1\alpha_1(x) + b_0\beta_0(x) + b_1\beta_1(x)$$

其中 $\alpha_0(x), \alpha_1(x), \beta_0(x), \beta_1(x)$ 均为 3 次多项式, 且满足

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_j(x_i) &= \delta_{ji}, \quad \alpha_j'(x_i) = 0, \\ \beta_j(x_i) &= 0, \quad \beta_j'(x_i) = \delta_{ji} \end{aligned} \quad i, j = 0, 1$$

$$\delta_{ji} = \begin{cases} 1, & i = j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

由插值条件可知

$$H_3(x) = y_0\alpha_0(x) + y_1\alpha_1(x) + m_0\beta_0(x) + m_1\beta_1(x)$$

两点三次Hermite 插值

如何确定 $\alpha_0(x)$, $\alpha_1(x)$, $\beta_0(x)$, $\beta_1(x)$ 的表达式?

$\alpha_0(x)$

$$\alpha_0(x_0) = 1, \quad \alpha_0'(x_0) = 0, \quad \alpha_0(x_1) = 0, \quad \alpha_0'(x_1) = 0$$

$$\alpha_0(x_1) = 0, \quad \alpha_0'(x_1) = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \alpha_0(x) = (ax + b) \left(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} \right)^2$$

$\alpha_0(x_0) = 1, \quad \alpha_0'(x_0) = 0$

$$a = \frac{2}{x_1 - x_0}, \quad b = \frac{x_1 - 3x_0}{x_1 - x_0} = 1 - \frac{2x_0}{x_1 - x_0}$$

两点三次Hermite 插值

整理后可得

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

同理可得

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

相类似地，可以求出

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

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

两点三次Hermite 插值

所以, 满足插值条件

$$\begin{aligned} p(x_0) &= f(x_0) = y_0, & p'(x_0) &= f'(x_0) = m_0 \\ p(x_1) &= f(x_1) = y_1, & p'(x_1) &= f'(x_1) = m_1 \end{aligned}$$

的三次 Hermite 插值多项式为

$$\begin{aligned} H_3(x) &= y_0 \left(1 + 2 \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} \right) \left(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} \right)^2 + y_1 \left(1 + 2 \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} \right) \left(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} \right)^2 \\ &\quad + m_0 (x - x_0) \left(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} \right)^2 + m_1 (x - x_1) \left(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

余项

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

$$\xi_x \in (\min\{x_0, x_1\}, \max\{x_0, x_1\})$$