

# 关于差商及插值多项式

一般地，称 $k-1$  阶差商的一阶差商

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}, x_k] = \frac{f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}] - f[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k]}{x_0 - x_k}$$

为 $f(x)$ 关于点  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k$  的  $k$  阶差商。

例如，已知 $f(x)$ 在  $x_0 = 0.1, x_1 = 0.3, x_2 = 0.5$  的函数值为：

$$f(x_0) = 2, f(x_1) = 3.2, f(x_2) = 4$$

可以求得  $f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{2 - 3.2}{0.1 - 0.3} = \frac{1.2}{0.2} = 6$

$$f[x_1, x_2] = \frac{3.2 - 4}{0.3 - 0.5} = \frac{0.8}{0.2} = 4$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x_0, x_1] - f[x_1, x_2]}{x_0 - x_2} = \frac{6 - 4}{0.1 - 0.5} = -\frac{2}{0.4} = -5$$

## 2. 差商的性质

**性质1:**  $k$  阶差商  $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}, x_k]$  是由函数值  $f(x_0), f(x_1), \dots, f(x_k)$  的线性组合而成, 即

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}, x_k] = \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{f(x_j)}{\omega'_{k+1}(x_j)}$$

其中  $\omega_{k+1}(x) = (x - x_0)(x - x_1)\dots(x - x_k)$

以  $k=2$  进行证明。由

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

得到

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

由  $\omega_3(x) = (x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$

得到  $\omega_3'(x) = (x - x_1)(x - x_2) + (x - x_0)(x - x_2) + (x - x_0)(x - x_1)$

$$\omega_3'(x_0) = (x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2) \quad \omega_3'(x_1) = (x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)$$

$$\omega_3'(x_2) = (x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} f[x_0, x_1, x_2] &= \frac{f(x_0)}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2)} + \frac{f(x_1)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)} + \frac{f(x_2)}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)} \\ &= \frac{f(x_0)}{\omega_3'(x_0)} + \frac{f(x_1)}{\omega_3'(x_1)} + \frac{f(x_2)}{\omega_3'(x_2)} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^2 \frac{f(x_j)}{\omega_3'(x_j)} \end{aligned}$$

**再由数学归纳法可证得：**

$$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}, x_k] = \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{f(x_j)}{\omega'_{k+1}(x_j)}$$

**性质2:差商具有对称性,即 $k$ 阶差商  $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}, x_k]$  中, 任意调换  $x_i, x_j$  的次序, 其值不变。**

**由性质1立刻可得。**

**性质3: 若 $f(x)$ 为 $n$ 次多项式, 则 $f[x, x_0]$ 为关于 $x$ 的 $n-1$ 次多项式。**

**证明: 已知**

$$f[x, x_0] = \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \frac{p_n(x) - p_n(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

**由于 $x_0$ 是 $p_n(x) - p_n(x_0) = 0$ 的根, 所以**

$$p_n(x) - p_n(x_0) = (x - x_0)q_{n-1}(x)$$

**故**

$$f[x, x_0] = \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \frac{p_n(x) - p_n(x_0)}{x - x_0} = q_{n-1}(x)$$

**类似的可以得到:  $f[x, x_0, x_1] = q_{n-2}(x)$**

**也就是说, 对多项式求一次差商, 次数降低一次。**

### 3. 差商的计算

为构造 Newton 插值多项式方便起见，计算差商时，采用列表的方式进行。

$x_i$	$y_i$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}, x_{i+3}]$	
$x_0$	$y_0$				
$x_1$	$y_1$	$f[x_0, x_1]$			
$x_2$	$y_2$	$f[x_1, x_2]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$		
$x_3$	$y_3$	$f[x_2, x_3]$	$f[x_1, x_2, x_3]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$	

**例 2.2** 已知函数  $y=f(x)$  的如下离散数据(1,0)、(2,2)、(4,12)、(5,20)、(6,70)，试求其各阶差商.

**解：**列差商表计算

$x$	$y$	一阶差商	二阶差商	三阶差商	四阶差商
1	0				
2	2	2			
4	12	5	1		
5	20	8	1	0	
6	70	50	21	5	1



## 二、Newton 插值多项式

对于区间  $[a,b]$  内的离散点  $x, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$  及相应的函数值  $f(x), f(x_0), f(x_1), \dots, f(x_n)$ , 计算如下差商:

$$f[x, x_0] = \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$f[x, x_0, x_1] = \frac{f[x, x_0] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x - x_1}$$

$$f[x, x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x, x_0, x_1] - f[x_0, x_1, x_2]}{x - x_2}$$

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$$f[x, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{f[x, x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}] - f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n]}{x - x_n}$$

可以求得:

$$f[x, x_0] = \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \implies f(x) = f(x_0) + (x - x_0)f[x, x_0]$$

$$f[x, x_0, x_1] = \frac{f[x, x_0] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x - x_1} \implies$$

$$f[x, x_0] = f[x_0, x_1] + (x - x_1)f[x, x_0, x_1]$$



$$f(x) = f(x_0) + (x - x_0)f[x_0, x_1] + (x - x_0)(x - x_1)f[x, x_0, x_1]$$

$$f[x, x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x, x_0, x_1] - f[x_0, x_1, x_2]}{x - x_2} \implies$$

$$f[x, x_0, x_1] = f[x_0, x_1, x_2] + (x - x_2)f[x, x_0, x_1, x_2]$$



$$f(x) = f(x_0) + (x - x_0)f[x_0, x_1] + (x - x_0)(x - x_1)f[x_0, x_1, x_2] \\ + (x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2)f[x, x_0, x_1, x_2]$$

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/345311211102011201>