

第三章

1. 求下列函数的三次最佳一致逼近多项式

$$f(x) = 2x^4, x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$f(x) = x^4, x \in [0, 2]$$

答案:

(1)

设 x^4 的三次最佳一致逼近多项式为 $P_3(x)$, 于是 $x^4 - P_3(x)$ 是 $[-1, 1]$ 上距离零点最近的首项系数为1的四次多项式, 故有

$$x^4 - P_3(x) = \frac{1}{8}T_4(x) = \frac{1}{8}[8x^4 - 8x^2 + 1] = x^4 - x^2 + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P_3(x) = x^4 - \left[x^4 - x^2 + \frac{1}{8}\right] = x^2 - \frac{1}{8}$$

于是得到 $f(x) = 2x^4$ 的三次最佳一致逼近多项式为

$$2P_3(x) = 2x^2 - \frac{1}{4}$$

(2)

令 $x = t + 1, -1 \leq t \leq 1, f(t) = (t + 1)^4 \equiv g(t)$, 这样变成求 $g(t) = (t + 1)^4$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上的三次最佳一致逼近多项式

$$P_3(t) = g(t) - \frac{1}{8}T_4(t) = g(t) - \frac{1}{8}[8t^4 - 8t^2 + 1] = 4t^3 + 7t^2 + 4t + \frac{7}{8}$$

又有 $x = t + 1$, 所以 $f(x) = x^4, x \in [0, 2]$ 上的三次最佳一致逼近多项式为

$$P_3(x - 1) = 4(x - 1)^3 + 7(x - 1)^2 + 4(x - 1) + \frac{7}{8} = 4x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x - \frac{1}{8}$$

2. 对权函数 $\rho(x) = 1 + x^2$, 区间 $[-1, 1]$, 试求首项系数为1的正交多项式 $\varphi_n(x), n = 0, 1, 2, 3$.

答案:

定义内积

$$(f, g) = \int_{-1}^1 f(x)g(x) \rho(x)dx$$

那么

$$\varphi_0(x) = 1, \alpha_0 = \frac{(x\varphi_0, \varphi_0)}{(\varphi_0, \varphi_0)} = \frac{0}{8/3} = 0,$$

$$\varphi_1(x) = (x - \alpha_0)\varphi_0 = x,$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{(x\varphi_1, \varphi_1)}{(\varphi_1, \varphi_1)} = \frac{0}{16/15} = 0, \beta_1 = \frac{(\varphi_1, \varphi_1)}{(\varphi_0, \varphi_0)} = \frac{16/15}{8/3} = \frac{2}{5},$$

$$\varphi_2(x) = (x - \alpha_1)\varphi_1 - \beta_1\varphi_0 = x^2 - \frac{2}{5},$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{(\varphi_2, \varphi_2)}{(\varphi_2, \varphi_2)} = \frac{0}{136/525} = 0, \beta_2 = \frac{(\varphi_2, \varphi_2)}{(\varphi_1, \varphi_1)} = \frac{136/525}{16/15} = \frac{17}{70},$$

$$\varphi_3(x) = (x - \alpha_2)\varphi_2 - \beta_2\varphi_1 = x^3 - \frac{9}{14}x.$$

3. 求 $f(x) = x^2 + 3x + 2, x \in [0, 1]$, 试求 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上的一次最佳平方逼近多项式.

答案:

取 $f(x) = x^2 + 3x + 2, \Phi = \text{span}\{1, x\}$, 权函数 $\rho(x) \equiv 1$, 做内积, 得到:

$$(1, f) = \int_0^1 (x^2 + 3x + 2) dx = \frac{23}{6},$$

$$(x, f) = \int_0^1 x(x^2 + 3x + 2) dx = \frac{9}{4},$$

$$(1, 1) = \int_0^1 1 dx = 1, (1, x) = \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$(x, x) = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3},$$

这样得到法方程组:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{23}{6} \\ \frac{9}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

解得:

$$a_0 = \frac{11}{6}, \quad a_1 = 4,$$

所以 $f(x) = x^2 + 3x + 2$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上的一次最佳平方逼近多项式为

$$P_2(x) = 4x + \frac{11}{6}$$

4.证明对每一个切比雪夫多项式 $T_n(x)$, 有

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{T_n(x)^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

答案:

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{T_n(x)^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \int_{\pi}^0 \frac{\cos(n\theta)^2}{\sin\theta} (-\sin\theta) d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} \cos(n\theta)^2 d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos(2n\theta)) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$