

Hermite— Λ 插值样条*

吴正昌 沙 震

(浙江大学)

设 $-\infty < a < b < +\infty$. 给定一系列 $2k$ 阶微分算子

$$\Lambda_i = D^{2k} + \sum_{v=0}^{2k-1} a_{iv} D^v, \quad a_{iv} \in C[a, b], \quad D = \frac{d}{dx}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots$$

任给 $[a, b]$ 的一个分划 $\Delta_n: a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n = b$. 若有 $\tau(x)$ 满足: (i) 在每个小区间 (x_{i-1}, x_i) ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 上 $\Lambda_i \tau = 0$; (ii) $\tau^{(j)}(x_i) = f_i^{(j)}$ ($i = 0, 1, \dots, n, j = 0, 1, \dots, k-1$). 我们称 $\tau(x)$ 是对应于 $\Delta_n, \{\Lambda_i\}$ 的 Hermite— Λ 插值样条.

本文只就特殊情况, 即 $\Lambda_i \equiv \Lambda = D^4 + \sum_{v=0}^3 a_v D^v$, 进行讨论. (对于一般情况, 可以一样进行研究而无实质性困难.) 显然它是分段三次 Hermite 插值[1]的推广, 然而我们将证明, 就误差估计而言, 两者是完全雷同的.

我们约定若 $\partial_1, \partial_2, \partial_3, \partial_4$ 是四个运算符, 那末记号 $|\partial_1 \varphi, \partial_2 \varphi, \partial_3 \varphi, \partial_4 \varphi|$ 就表示下面的行列式:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \partial_1 \varphi & \partial_1 \psi & \partial_1 \xi & \partial_1 \eta \\ \partial_2 \varphi & \partial_2 \psi & \partial_2 \xi & \partial_2 \eta \\ \partial_3 \varphi & \partial_3 \psi & \partial_3 \xi & \partial_3 \eta \\ \partial_4 \varphi & \partial_4 \psi & \partial_4 \xi & \partial_4 \eta \end{vmatrix}$$

又记号 $|\varphi_i, \varphi_{i+1}, \varphi'_i, \varphi'_{i+1}|$ 表示下面的行列式:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \varphi_i & \psi_i & \xi_i & \eta_i \\ \varphi_{i+1} & \psi_{i+1} & \xi_{i+1} & \eta_{i+1} \\ \varphi'_i & \psi'_i & \xi'_i & \eta'_i \\ \varphi'_{i+1} & \psi'_{i+1} & \xi'_{i+1} & \eta'_{i+1} \end{vmatrix}$$

其中足标 $i_\varphi, i_\psi, i_\xi, i_\eta$ 可以互不相同, 下文中的这类记号其意义自明, 就不一一列举说明了.

用 N_Λ 表示算子 Λ 的零空间. 设 $\varphi, \psi, \xi, \eta \in N_\Lambda$, 它们线性无关, 并假定它们都属于 $C^5[a, b]$. 设 $\tau(x)$ 在 (x_i, x_{i+1}) 上有表达式:

$$\tau(x) = A\varphi(x) + B\psi(x) + C\xi(x) + D\eta(x) \quad (1)$$

*1981年7月22日收到.

根据插值条件 $\tau(x_i) = f_i$, $\tau'(x_i) = f'_i$ ($i = 0, 1, \dots, n$) 可以得到关于 A, B, C, D 的方程组:

$$\Phi \cdot \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \\ C \\ D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f_i \\ f_{i+1} \\ f'_i \\ f'_{i+1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1')$$

其中 Φ 为矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varphi_i & \psi_i & \xi_i & \eta_i \\ \varphi_{i+1} & \psi_{i+1} & \xi_{i+1} & \eta_{i+1} \\ \varphi'_i & \psi'_i & \xi'_i & \eta'_i \\ \varphi'_{i+1} & \psi'_{i+1} & \xi'_{i+1} & \eta'_{i+1} \end{pmatrix},$$

Φ 的行列式记为 Δ_i , 即有

$$\Delta_i \equiv \det \Phi \equiv |\varphi_i, \varphi_{i+1}, \varphi'_i, \varphi'_{i+1}|.$$

我们再引入几个记号:

(i) $r(x) = |\varphi(x), \varphi'(x), \varphi''(x), \varphi'''(x)|$, 显然它就是 φ, ψ, ξ, η 的 Wronski 行列式, 可见 $r(x) \neq 0$ ($x \in [a, b]$), 我们记

$$r = \min_{a \leq x \leq b} |r(x)| \quad (2)$$

(ii) $\|\cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot\|$ 表示行列式 $|\cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot|$ 的绝对值.

(iii) $\delta(\Lambda) = \max_{x, y, z \in [a, b]} \{ \|\varphi(x), \varphi'(x), \varphi''(x), \varphi^{(4)}(y_\varphi)\|, \|\varphi(x), \varphi'(x), \varphi''(x), \varphi^{(4)}(y_\varphi)\|, \|\varphi(x), \varphi'(x), \varphi^{(4)}(y_\varphi), \varphi^{(4)}(z_\varphi)\| \}$

注: 这里 $y \in [a, b]$ 是表示 $y_\varphi, y_\psi, y_\eta, y_\xi$ 可以互相独立地取值于 $[a, b]$, 对于 $z \in [a, b]$ 意义相同.

$$(iv) \Delta(\Lambda) = \max_{\substack{x, y, z, w \in [a, b] \\ 0 \leq i_1, i_2, i_3, i_4 \leq 4}} \|\varphi^{(i_1)}(x_\varphi), \varphi^{(i_2)}(y_\varphi), \varphi^{(i_3)}(z_\varphi), \varphi^{(i_4)}(w_\varphi)\|.$$

$$(v) h_i = x_{i+1} - x_i, \quad h = \max_{0 \leq i \leq n-1} h_i$$

$$\text{本文恒假定 } h \leq \min\left(1, \frac{3}{13} \cdot \frac{r}{\delta(\Lambda)}\right) \quad (3)$$

$$\text{引理} \quad \Delta_i = -\frac{1}{12} r_i h_i^4 + K h_i^5, \quad |K| \leq \frac{13}{72} \delta(\Lambda)$$

$$\Delta_i^{-1} = -\frac{12}{r_i} h_i^{-4} - \frac{288}{r_i^2} K_i \cdot h_i^{-3}, \quad |K_i| \leq |K| \quad (4)$$

证 在 (x_i, x_{i+1}) 上将 φ, ψ, ξ, η 在 x_i 处进行 Taylor 展开,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_i = |\varphi_i, \varphi_{i+1}, \varphi'_i, \varphi'_{i+1}| &= \left| \varphi_i, \varphi_i + \varphi'_i h_i + \frac{\varphi''_i}{2} h_i^2 + \frac{\varphi'''_i}{6} h_i^3 + \frac{\varphi^{(4)}(\alpha_i)}{24} h_i^4, \right. \\ &\quad \left. \varphi'_i + \varphi''_i h_i + \frac{\varphi'''_i}{2} h_i^2 + \frac{\varphi^{(4)}(\beta_i)}{6} h_i^3 \right| \end{aligned}$$

这里 $\alpha_i, \beta_i \in (x_i, x_{i+1})$, 当然, 应注意到对于 φ, ψ, ξ, η 的展式中, 相应的 α_i, β_i 是可能不同的. 利用行列式的基本性质就不难得到

$$\Delta_i = -\frac{1}{12} r_i h_i^4 + K \cdot h_i^5, \quad \text{而 } |K| \leq \frac{13}{72} \delta(\Lambda)$$

又 $\frac{1}{\Delta_i} = -\frac{12}{r_i h_i^4} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{12K}{r_i} h_i\right)^{-1}$, 由于假定 (3), 所以我们有 $\left|\frac{12K}{r_i} h_i\right| \leq \frac{12 \cdot |K|}{r_i} \cdot \frac{3}{13}$
 $\frac{r}{\delta(\Lambda)} \leq \frac{1}{2}$. 于是易得引理结论.

将解方程组 (1') 得的 A, B, C, D 代入 (1) 可得 $\tau(x)$ 在 (x_i, x_{i+1}) 上的表达式为:

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(x) = & \Delta_i^{-1} [|\varphi(x), \varphi_{i+1}, \varphi'_i, \varphi'_{i+1}| f_i + |\varphi_i, \varphi(x), \varphi'_i, \varphi'_{i+1}| f_{i+1} \\ & + |\varphi_i, \varphi_{i+1}, \varphi(x), \varphi'_{i+1}| f'_i + |\varphi_i, \varphi_{i+1}, \varphi'_i, \varphi(x)| f'_{i+1}] \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

如果记 $H(x)$ 是 (x_i, x_{i+1}) 上对 $f(x)$ 的三次 Hermite 插值多项式, 即 $H(x)$ 是满足下述条件的次数不超过三次的代数多项式: $H(x_j) = f_j$, $H'(x_j) = f'_j$, $j = i, i+1$. 众所周知[2], 当 $f \in C^4[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ 时, 有

$$|f(x) - H(x)| \leq \frac{1}{24} \|f^{(4)}\|_{[x_i, x_{i+1}]} \cdot (x - x_i)^2 (x - x_{i+1})^2, \quad (6)$$

这里 $\|g\|_{[x_i, x_{i+1}]} = \max_{x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]} |g(x)|$. 在下面, 若 $g \in C^4[a, b]$, 我们记 $\|g\|_4 = \sum_{i=0}^4 \|g^{(i)}\|_{[a, b]}$.

显然 $H(x)$ 也是 $\tau(x)$ 的三次 Hermite 插值多项式, 因此, 对于 $x \in (x_i, x_{i+1})$ 有

$$|\tau(x) - H(x)| \leq \frac{1}{24} \|\tau^{(4)}\|_{[x_i, x_{i+1}]} (x - x_i)^2 (x - x_{i+1})^2. \quad (7)$$

下面就来估计 $\|\tau^{(4)}\|_{[x_i, x_{i+1}]}$. 从 (5) 两边微分, 将 f_{i+1}, f'_{i+1} 在点 x_i 处用 Taylor 展式代替, 整理可得:

$$\tau^{(4)}(x) = \Delta_i^{-1} [m_1 f_i + m_2 f'_i + m_3 f''_i + m_4 f'''_i + m_5 \cdot k_2 \cdot h_i^4 + m_6 \cdot k_3 \cdot h_i^3], \quad (8)$$

这里

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 &= |\varphi^{(4)}(x), \varphi_{i+1}, \varphi'_i, \varphi'_{i+1}| + |\varphi_i, \varphi^{(4)}(x), \varphi'_i, \varphi'_{i+1}|, \\ m_2 &= |\varphi_i, \varphi^{(4)}(x), \varphi'_i, \varphi'_{i+1}| h_i + |\varphi_i, \varphi_{i+1}, \varphi^{(4)}(x), \varphi'_{i+1}| + |\varphi_i, \varphi_{i+1}, \varphi'_i, \varphi^{(4)}(x)|, \\ m_3 &= |\varphi_i, \varphi^{(4)}(x), \varphi'_i, \varphi'_{i+1}| \cdot \frac{h_i^2}{2} + |\varphi_i, \varphi_{i+1}, \varphi'_i, \varphi^{(4)}(x)| h_i, \\ m_4 &= |\varphi_i, \varphi_{i+1}, \varphi^{(4)}(x), \varphi'_{i+1}| \cdot \frac{h_i^3}{6} + |\varphi_i, \varphi_{i+1}, \varphi'_i, \varphi^{(4)}(x)| \cdot \frac{h_i^2}{2}, \\ m_5 &= |\varphi_i, \varphi^{(4)}(x), \varphi'_i, \varphi'_{i+1}|, \\ m_6 &= |\varphi_i, \varphi_{i+1}, \varphi'_i, \varphi^{(4)}(x)|, \end{aligned}$$

$$|K_2| \leq \frac{1}{24} \|f^{(4)}\|_{[a, b]}, \quad |K_3| \leq \frac{1}{6} \|f^{(4)}\|_{[a, b]}.$$

用行列式的基本性质, 我们不难得到下列的估计式:

$$\begin{aligned} |m_1| &\leq \frac{7}{24} \Delta(\Lambda) \cdot h_i^4, & |m_2| &\leq \frac{7}{18} \Delta(\Lambda) \cdot h_i^4, & |m_3| &\leq \frac{5}{12} \Delta(\Lambda) \cdot h_i^4 \\ |m_4| &\leq \frac{5}{12} \Delta(\Lambda) \cdot h_i^4, & |m_5| &\leq \Delta(\Lambda) \cdot h_i, & |m_6| &\leq \Delta(\Lambda) h_i. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

将 (9) 代入 (8), 得

$$\begin{aligned} |\tau^{(4)}(x)| &\leq \frac{41}{18} \|f\|_4 \cdot h_i^4 \cdot \Delta(\Lambda) \cdot |\Delta_i|^{-1} \\ &\leq \frac{41}{18} \|f\|_4 \cdot h_i^4 \cdot \Delta(\Lambda) \cdot \left(\frac{12}{r_i} h_i^{-4} + \frac{288}{r_i^2} |K_1| \cdot h_i^{-3} \right). \end{aligned}$$

注意到 $|K_1| \leq |K|$ 以及 (3), 遂有 $|K_1| \cdot h_i \leq \frac{13}{72} \delta(\Lambda) \frac{3}{13} \cdot \frac{r}{\delta(\Lambda)} = \frac{1}{24} r$.

因此

$$|\tau^{(4)}(x)| \leq \frac{164}{3} \frac{\Delta(\Lambda)}{r} \cdot \|f\|_4. \quad (10)$$

由 (6), (7), (10), 当 $f(x) \in C^4[a, b]$ 时, 有

$$|f(x) - \tau(x)| \leq |f(x) - H(x)| + |H(x) - \tau(x)|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{24} \left[\frac{164}{3} \cdot \frac{\Delta(\Lambda)}{r} + 1 \right] \|f\|_4 \cdot (x - x_i)^2 \cdot (x - x_{i+1})^2, \quad x \in (x_i, x_{i+1}).$$

于是我们已经证明了下述的

定理 设 $-\infty < a < b < \infty$, 任一分划 $\Delta_n: a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$, $h = \max_i (x_{i+1} - x_i)$,

如果 $h \leq \min\left(1, \frac{3}{13} \cdot \frac{r}{\delta(\Lambda)}\right)$, 则对任一 $f(x) \in C^4[a, b]$, 存在唯一的 Hermite- Λ 插值样条, 且有

$$|f(x) - \tau(x)| \leq \frac{1}{24} \left[\frac{164}{3} \cdot \frac{\Delta(\Lambda)}{r} + 1 \right] \|f\|_4 \cdot (x - x_i)^2 (x - x_{i+1})^2,$$

$$x \in (x_i, x_{i+1}), \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1.$$

例 取 $\Lambda = D^4 + D^2$, 此时 N_Λ 的一组基是 $1, x, \cos x, \sin x$, 易见有 $r(x) \equiv 1$, $\delta(\Lambda) = 2$, $\Delta(\Lambda) < 24$. 由定理可知, 当 $h < \frac{3}{26}$ 时, 有

$$|f(x) - \tau(x)| \leq 55 \|f\|_4 \cdot (x - x_i)^2 (x - x_{i+1})^2, \quad x \in (x_i, x_{i+1}), \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1.$$

参 考 文 献

- [1] Prenter, P. M., *Splines and Variational methods*, WI publication, New York, 1975.
- [2] 纳唐松, И. П., *函数构造论*, 科学出版社, 1958.

Hermite- Λ Interpolating Splines

Wu Zhenchang Sha Zhen

(Zhejiang University)

Abstract

In this short note, we discuss a kind of splines which are associated with some linear differential operators. These Splines are called Hermite- Λ interpolating splines which may be regarded as a generalization of piecewise Hermite interpolations. The main result is: Let $f(x) \in C^4[a, b]$, $\tau(x)$ be the Hermite- Λ interpolating spline to $f(x)$, if h is sufficiently small, then $|f(x) - \tau(x)| \leq \frac{1}{24} \left[\frac{164}{3} \cdot \frac{\Delta(\Lambda)}{r} + 1 \right] \cdot \|f\|_4 \cdot (x - x_i)^2 (x - x_{i+1})^2, x \in (x_i, x_{i+1})$.