

## 数値計算（6）

ラグランジュの補間法

ニュートンの補間法

## ラグランジュの補間法

関数  $f(x)$  上の  $n+1$  点を通る  $n$  次多項式  $P_n(x)$

2点  $(1, 5), (3, 9)$  を通る 1 次式    2点  $(x_0, y_0), (x_1, y_1)$  を通る 1 次式

$$y = ax + b$$

$$5 = a \cdot 1 + b \quad \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$9 = a \cdot 3 + b \quad \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} - \textcircled{1}$$

$$4 = 2a$$

$$a = 2$$

$$b = 5 - 2 \cdot 1 = 3$$

$$y = 2x + 3$$

$$y = ax + b$$

$$y_0 = ax_0 + b \quad \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$y_1 = ax_1 + b \quad \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} - \textcircled{1}$$

$$y_1 - y_0 = a(x_1 - x_0)$$

$$a = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$b = y_1 - ax_1 = y_1 - \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0} x_1 = \frac{x_1 y_0 - x_0 y_1}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$y = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0} x + \frac{x_1 y_0 - x_0 y_1}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$y = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0} x + \frac{x_1 y_0 - x_0 y_1}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{(x - x_0)y_1 - (x - x_1)y_0}{x_1 - x_0}$$

ここで,  $L_0(x) = \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1}$ ,  $L_1(x) = \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}$  とおくと,

$$y = L_0(x) y_0 + L_1(x) y_1$$

$$\text{このとき, } L_0(x_0) = 1, \quad L_1(x_0) = 0$$

$$L_0(x_1) = 0, \quad L_1(x_1) = 1$$

一般に  $n+1$  点のとき,

$$L_i(x_i) = 1 \quad (0 \leq i \leq n)$$

$$L_i(x_j) = 0 \quad (i \neq j, 0 \leq i, j \leq n)$$

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x_i) y_i \text{ とすると, } (x_i, y_i) \text{ を通る曲線の式}$$

$L_i(x_j) = 0$  ( $i \neq j, 0 \leq i, j \leq n$ ) となるためには分子は

$$(x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x - x_n)$$

$L_i(x_i) = 1$  ( $0 \leq i \leq n$ ) となるためには  $x = x_i$  のとき分母は分子と同じ

$$(x_i - x_0)(x_i - x_1) \cdots (x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x_i - x_n)$$

よって,

$$L_i(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$$

$(x_i, y_i)$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) を通る曲線の式  $P_n(x)$

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x) y_i, \quad L_i(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$$

3点  $(-1, -1)$ ,  $(1, 1)$ ,  $(2, 5)$  を通る2次関数  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

$$L_0(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{((-1)-1)((-1)-2)} = \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{6}$$

$$L_1(x) = \frac{(x-(-1))(x-2)}{(1-(-1))(1-2)} = -\frac{x^2 - x - 2}{2}$$

$$L_2(x) = \frac{(x-(-1))(x-1)}{(2-(-1))(2-1)} = \frac{x^2 - 1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_2(x) &= \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{6} \cdot (-1) - \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{2} \cdot 1 + \frac{x^2 - 1}{3} \cdot 5 \\ &= x^2 - x - 1 \end{aligned}$$

点が1つ増えると、係数を計算し直し

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n \left( y_i \cdot \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{1}{x_i - x_j} \cdot \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n (x - x_j) \right)$$

数値計算：3点  $(-1, -1)$ ,  $(1, 1)$ ,  $(2, 5)$  を通る  $f(0)$

$$L_i(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j} \quad L_0(0) = \frac{(0 - 1)(0 - 2)}{((-1) - 1)((-1) - 2)} = \frac{2}{6} = 0.33$$

$$L_1(0) = \frac{(0 - (-1))(0 - 2)}{(1 - (-1))(1 - 2)} = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1$$

$$L_2(0) = \frac{(0 - (-1))(0 - 1)}{(2 - (-1))(2 - 1)} = \frac{-1}{3} = -0.33$$

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n L_i(x_i) y_i \quad P_2(x) = 0.33 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot 1 + (-0.33) \cdot 5$$
$$= -0.98$$

(解析解は  $f(0) = -1$ )

## ニュートンの補間公式

$$P_n(x) = a_0 + a_1(x - x_0) + a_2(x - x_0)(x - x_1) + \cdots + a_n \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (x - x_i)$$

$$x = x_0 \text{ とおくと, } a_0 = P_n(x_0) = y_0$$

$$x = x_1 \text{ とおくと, } a_0 + a_1(x_1 - x_0) = P_n(x_1) = y_1, \quad a_1 = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$x = x_2 \text{ とおくと, } a_0 + a_1(x_2 - x_0) + a_2(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1) = P_n(x_2) = y_2$$

$$a_2 = \frac{y_2 - y_0 - \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0}(x_2 - x_0)}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)} = \frac{y_2(x_1 - x_0) - y_1(x_2 - x_0) + y_0(x_2 - x_1)}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)(x_1 - x_0)}$$

$$= \frac{(y_2 - y_1)(x_1 - x_0) - (y_1 - y_0)(x_2 - x_1)}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)(x_1 - x_0)} = \frac{\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} - \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0}}{x_2 - x_0}$$

$n$  階差分商

$$f[x_0] = y_0, \quad f[x_1, x_0] = \frac{f[x_1] - f[x_0]}{x_1 - x_0}, \quad f[x_2, x_1, x_0] = \frac{f[x_2, x_1] - f[x_1, x_0]}{x_2 - x_0}$$

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

$$P_0(x) = f[x_0]$$

$$P_n(x) = P_{n-1}(x) + f[x_n, \dots, x_1, x_0] \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (x - x_i)$$

$n$  階差分商の計算

$x$	$y$				
0	1	$f[x_0]$			
1	2	1	$f[x_1, x_0]$		
2	1	-1	-1	$f[x_2, x_1, x_0]$	
3	0	-1	0	0.33	$f[x_3, x_2, x_1, x_0]$
4	3	-1	2	0.67	0.08
		3			

系数



ニュートンの補間公式による計算

$$P_0(x) = f[x_0], \quad P_n(x) = P_{n-1}(x) + f[x_n, \dots, x_1, x_0] \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (x - x_i)$$

$x$	$y$
-1	-1
1	1
2	5
4	-11

(-1, -1) を通る 0 次関数

$$P_0(x) = -1$$

1

(1, 1) を通る 1 次関数

$$P_1(x) = -1 + 1(x - (-1)) = x$$

4 -1

(2, 5) を通る 2 次関数

$$P_2(x) = x + 1(x - (-1))(x - 1) = x^2 + x - 1$$

-8

(4, -11) を通る 3 次関数

$$\begin{aligned} P_3(x) &= x^2 + x - 1 - 1(x - (-1))(x - 1)(x - 2) \\ &= -x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x - 3 \end{aligned}$$

数値計算：3点  $(-1, -1), (1, 1), (2, 5)$  を通る  $f(0)$

$$P_0(x) = f[x_0], \quad P_n(x) = P_{n-1}(x) + f[x_n, \dots, x_1, x_0] \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (x - x_i)$$

$x$	$y$
-1	-1
1	1
2	5

1

1

4

$$P_0(0) = -1$$

$$P_1(0) = -1 + 1 \cdot (0 - (-1)) = 0$$

$$P_2(0) = 0 + 1 \cdot (0 - (-1))(0 - 1) = -1$$

標本点 (分点)  $\{x_n\}$  が等間隔  $h$  の場合

$$x_k = x_0 + kh$$

$$f[x_1, x_0] = \frac{f[x_1] - f[x_0]}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{\Delta f(x_0)}{h}$$

$$\Delta f(x_i) = f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f[x_2, x_1, x_0] &= \frac{f[x_2, x_1] - f[x_1, x_0]}{x_2 - x_0} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\Delta f(x_1)}{h} - \frac{\Delta f(x_0)}{h}}{2h} = \frac{\Delta^2 f(x_0)}{2h^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta^2 f(x_i) = \Delta f(x_{i+1}) - \Delta f(x_i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f[x_3, x_2, x_1, x_0] &= \frac{f[x_3, x_2, x_1] - f[x_2, x_1, x_0]}{x_3 - x_0} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\Delta^2 f(x_1)}{2h^2} - \frac{\Delta^2 f(x_0)}{2h^2}}{3h} = \frac{\Delta^3 f(x_0)}{2 \cdot 3h^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta^0 f(x_i) = f(x_i)$$

$$\Delta^m f(x_i) = \Delta^{m-1} f(x_{i+1}) - \Delta^{m-1} f(x_i)$$

$$f[x_k, \dots, x_0] = \frac{\Delta^k f(x_0)}{k! h^k}$$

ニュートンの補間公式の  $k$  次の項は

$$f[x_k, \dots, x_1, x_0] \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} (x - x_i)$$

$x = x_0 + ah$  ( $a$  : 0以上の実数)とおくと

$$\prod_{i=0}^{k-1} (x - x_i) = \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} ((x_0 + ah) - (x_0 + ih)) = \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} (a - i)h = h^k \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} (a - i)$$

したがって,

$$f[x_k, \dots, x_1, x_0] \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} (x - x_i)$$

$$= \frac{\Delta^k f(x_0)}{k! h^k} h^k \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} (a - i)$$

$$= \binom{\alpha}{k} \Delta^k f(x_0)$$

二項係数の拡張

実数  $\alpha$ , 自然数  $n$  に対し

$$\binom{\alpha}{n} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha - 1)(\alpha - 2) \cdots (\alpha - n + 1)}{n!}$$

ニュートンの前進公式

$$P_n(x_0 + ah) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \binom{\alpha}{i} \Delta^i f(x_0)$$

$x$	$f$	$\Delta f$	$\Delta^2 f$	$\Delta^3 f$
0	-5	6	2	6
1	1	8	8	
2	9	16		
3	25			

$$\begin{aligned} P_3(0.5) &= P_n(0 + 0.5 \cdot 1) \\ &= (-5) + 0.5 \cdot 6/1! + 0.5(0.5-1)2/2! \\ &\quad + 0.5(0.5-1)(0.5-2)6/3! \\ &= -5 + 3.0 - 0.25 + 0.375 \\ &= -2.125 \end{aligned}$$

ニュートンの後退公式

$$P_n(x_n + ah) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (-1)^i \binom{-\alpha}{i} \nabla^i f(x_n)$$

$$\nabla^0 f(x_i) = f(x_i)$$

$$\nabla^m f(x_i) = \nabla^{m-1} f(x_i) - \nabla^{m-1} f(x_{i-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_3(2.5) &= P_n(3 + (-0.5) \cdot 1) \\ &= 25 - 0.5 \cdot 16/1! + 0.5(0.5-1)8/2! \\ &\quad - 0.5(0.5-1)(0.5-2)6/3! \\ &= 25 - 8.0 - 1.0 - 0.375 \\ &= 15.625 \end{aligned}$$

## ルンゲの現象

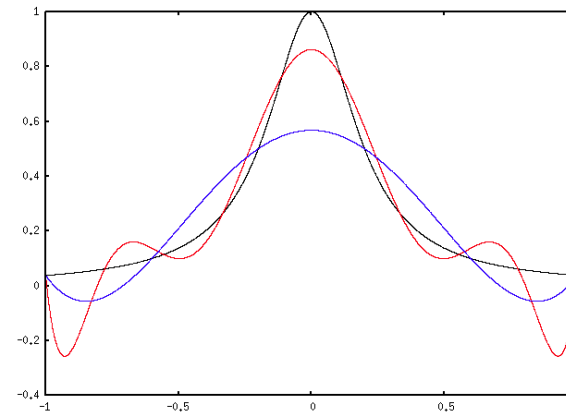
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + 25x^2} \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$$

上の  $n + 1$  点を使って補間

$n = 5$  のとき

$n = 7$  のとき ( $f(x)$  にほぼ一致)

$n = 9$  のとき



$f(x)$  の変化が急激な場合、多数の標本点  $\{x_n\}$  を等間隔にとると

補間多項式は激しく振動することがある