

Numerické metody - Interpolace

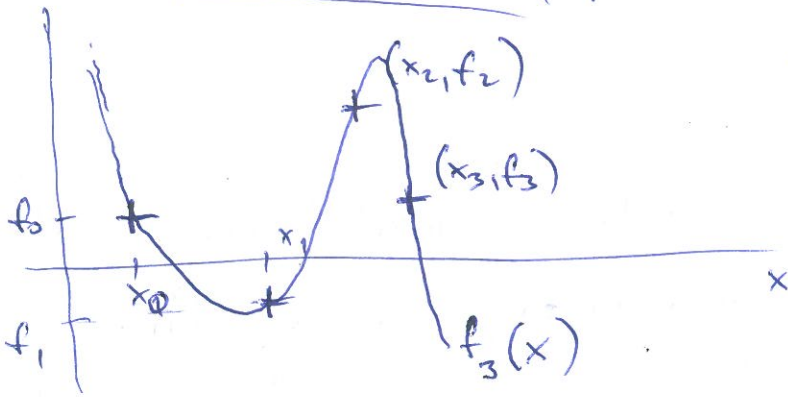
Jsou dány body $(x_0, f_0), \dots, (x_m, f_m) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $x_i \neq x_j$ pro $i \neq j$
a je dána báze $(\varphi_k)_{k=0}^m \subset \mathcal{F}$ kde $\varphi_k: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

Hledáme funkci

$$f_m(x) = \sum_{k=0}^m a_k \varphi_k(x)$$

tak, že

$$f_m(x_i) = f_i \quad \text{pro } i=0, \dots, m.$$



Např. $\langle \varphi_k \rangle_{k=0}^m = P_m$ - polynomy
 $\langle \varphi_k \rangle_{k=0}^m = \langle \cos(k\omega_0 x), \sin(k\omega_0 x) \rangle$ - trigonometrické funkce
 a po každém polynomálním interpolaci (oplajný)

Úloha interpolace vede na soustavu lin. rovnic

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \varphi_0(x_0), \dots, \varphi_m(x_0) \\ \varphi_0(x_1), \dots, \varphi_m(x_1) \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_0(x_m), \dots, \varphi_m(x_m) \end{pmatrix}}_{=: A} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ \vdots \\ a_m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f_0 \\ \vdots \\ f_m \end{pmatrix}$$

Cvičení

Dokažte, že tato soustava má právě jedno řešení.

Interpolace monomyidly

$$\varphi_k(x) := x^k, \quad k=0, 1, \dots, m \quad \rightarrow \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_0 & (x_0)^2 & \dots & (x_0)^m \\ 1 & x_1 & (x_1)^2 & \dots & (x_1)^m \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_m & (x_m)^2 & \dots & (x_m)^m \end{pmatrix}$$

Cvičení

$$\text{Ukažte, že } \det A = \prod_{i < j} (x_j - x_i) = (x_1 - x_0) \dots (x_m - x_0) \cdot (x_2 - x_1) \dots$$

Stabilita soustav lin. rovnic, A regulární

$$A(x + \Delta x) = b + \Delta b$$

$$\|\Delta x\| = \|A^{-1} \Delta b\| \cdot \frac{1}{\|x\|} \Rightarrow \frac{\|\Delta x\|}{\|x\|} \leq \kappa(A) \cdot \frac{\|\Delta b\|}{\|b\|}$$

$$\leq \kappa(A) \cdot \frac{\|\Delta b\|}{\|b\|}$$

$\kappa(A) = \|A^{-1}\| \cdot \|A\|$ - číslo podmíněnosti A

Pr. $\varepsilon > 0$:
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1+\varepsilon & 1-\varepsilon \\ \varepsilon-1 & 1+\varepsilon \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2+\varepsilon \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = 1 + \varepsilon \frac{1+\varepsilon}{4\varepsilon}, \quad y = 1 - \varepsilon \frac{1-\varepsilon}{4\varepsilon}$$

Narušení pravé strany o ε vede ke změně det. $O(\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon})$.

Vlastní čísla matice jsou $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 2\varepsilon$,

č. $K(A) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$.

Lagrangeova interpolace

Interpolace monomialy vede na nestabilní soustavu lin. rovnic, zvolíme jinou bází prostoru P_m .

Lagrangeova báze $(L_k)_{k=0}^m$ splňuje $L_k(x_i) = \delta_{ik} = \begin{cases} 1, & i=k \\ 0, & i \neq k \end{cases}$

$$L_k(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq k}}^m \frac{x-x_j}{x_k-x_j}$$

Čištěn.
Ukažte, že $(L_k)_{k=0}^m$ je báze P_m

$$f_m(x) = \sum_{k=0}^m f_k L_k(x)$$

Chyba interpolace

Nechť $\forall i \in \{0, 1, \dots, m\} : x_i \in \langle a, b \rangle$ a máme $f_i = f(x_i)$.
Odhadneme na intervale $\langle a, b \rangle$ chybu $\{f \in C^{m+1}(\langle a, b \rangle)\}$

$$e_m(x) := f(x) - f_m(x)$$

Pro libovolné $\tilde{x} \in \langle a, b \rangle : \tilde{x} \neq x_i \forall i=0, \dots, m$ zvolíme

$g_{\tilde{x}}(x) = e_m(x) - L_{\tilde{x}}(x)$, kde $L_{\tilde{x}}(x) := e_m(\tilde{x}) \frac{\prod_{j=0}^m (x-x_j)}{\prod_{j=0}^m (\tilde{x}-x_j)}$

$g_{\tilde{x}}$ má v $\langle a, b \rangle$ $m+2$ kořenů
z Rolleovy věty má $g_{\tilde{x}}'(x)$ alespoň $m+1$ kořenů, $g_{\tilde{x}}''(x)$ alespoň m kořenů,
... a $g_{\tilde{x}}^{(n)}(x)$ má alespoň 1 kořen $\xi(\tilde{x}) \in \langle a, b \rangle$.

$$0 = g_{\tilde{x}}^{(m+1)}(\xi(\tilde{x})) = \frac{d^{m+1}}{dx^{m+1}} [f(x) - f_m(x) - L_{\tilde{x}}(x)] \Big|_{x := \xi(\tilde{x})}$$

$$= f^{(m+1)}(\xi(\tilde{x})) - \frac{e_m(\tilde{x})}{\prod_{j=0}^m (\tilde{x} - x_j)} \cdot (m+1)!$$

* $\forall j$:

$$e_m(\tilde{x}) = \frac{1}{(m+1)!} f^{(m+1)}(\xi(\tilde{x})) \cdot \prod_{j=0}^m (\tilde{x} - x_j) \quad \text{pro } \tilde{x} \in (a,b), \tilde{x} \neq x_j$$

$$\max_{x \in (a,b)} |e_m(x)| \leq \frac{1}{(m+1)!} \cdot \max_{x \in (a,b)} |f^{(m+1)}(x)| \cdot \max_{x \in (a,b)} \left| \prod_{j=0}^m (x - x_j) \right|$$

Chybu m\u00e9rime zmen\u0161it vhodn\u00fdm rozlo\u017een\u00edm uzel\u00fd x_j.

PS. Interpoluj\u00e9 funkce

$$f(x) := \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \quad x \in (-5, 5)$$

na pravidel\u00e9ch ekvidistan\u010dn\u00fdch s\u016fdi uzel\u00fd x_i := -5 + $\frac{10i}{n}$, i=0, ..., n

Cheb\u0161evova interpolace

Cheb\u0161evovy polynomy:

$$T_0(x) := 1$$

$$T_1(x) := x$$

$$T_{k+1}(x) := 2xT_k(x) - T_{k-1}(x), \quad k=1, 2, \dots$$

Cvicen\u00ed. Uk\u00e1\u017ee, \u017ee plat\u00ed alternativn\u00ed reprezentace \u010deb. p.:

$$T_k(x) = \begin{cases} \cos(k \arccos x), & |x| \leq 1 \\ \cosh(k \operatorname{acosh} x), & x \geq 1 \\ (-1)^k \cosh(k \operatorname{acosh}(-x)), & x \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

ude $\cosh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$, $\operatorname{acosh} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$, $x \geq 1$

Cheb\u0161evovy polynomy maj\u00ed ko\u0159eny v bodech

$$\tilde{x}_i^{(k)} = \cos \frac{(2i+1)\pi}{2k}, \quad i=0, \dots, k-1$$

Lemma. Pro $k=0,1,2,\dots, |x| \geq 1$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_k(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^k + (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^k \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^k + (x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^{-k} \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

Důkaz. (indukcí)

$k=0$: $T_0(x) = 1$ ✓

$k=1$: $T_1(x) = x$ ✓

$k > 1$: $T_{k-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^{k-1} + (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^{k-1} \right]$, } indukční předpoklad

$T_k(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^k + (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^k \right]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{k+1}(x) &= 2xT_k(x) - T_{k-1}(x) = (x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^{k-1} \left[2x(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) - 1 \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^{k-1} \left[2x(x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) - 1 \right] \\
 &= (x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^2 = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

Nechť $0 < a < b$. $x := \frac{b+a-2t}{b-a}$ transformuje $\langle a, b \rangle$ na $\langle -1, 1 \rangle$.

Zavedme škálovany' čeb. pol. $\tilde{T}_k(t) := \frac{T_k\left(\frac{b+a-2t}{b-a}\right)}{T_k\left(\frac{b+a}{b-a}\right)}$: $\tilde{T}_k(0) = 1$

~~Označme~~

Věta. Pro $0 < a < b$:

$$\min_{\substack{p_k \in \mathcal{P}_k \\ p_k(0)=1}} \max_{t \in \langle a, b \rangle} |p_k(t)| = \max_{t \in \langle a, b \rangle} |\tilde{T}_k(t)| = \frac{2q^k}{1+q^{2k}}, \text{ kde } q = \frac{\sqrt{b+a}}{\sqrt{b-a}}$$

Důkaz. (sporem)

Předp., že ex. $q_k \in \mathcal{P}_k$: $q_k(0) = 1$ a $\max_{t \in \langle a, b \rangle} |q_k(t)| < \max_{t \in \langle a, b \rangle} |\tilde{T}_k(t)|$

Body $t_i^{(k)} := \frac{1}{2} [(b+a) - (b-a)x_i^{(k)}]$, $x_i^{(k)} = \cos \frac{i\pi}{k}$, $i = 0, \dots, k$

jsou maxima resp. minima $\tilde{T}_k = \tilde{T}_k(t_i^{(k)}) = \frac{(-1)^i}{T_k\left(\frac{b+a}{b-a}\right)}$, tj.

$-\tilde{T}_k(t_{2j}^{(k)}) < q_k(t_{2j}^{(k)}) < \tilde{T}_k(t_{2j}^{(k)})$ a $\tilde{T}_k(t_{2j+1}^{(k)}) < q_k(t_{2j+1}^{(k)}) < -\tilde{T}_k(t_{2j+1}^{(k)})$

a tedy $r_k(t) := \tilde{T}_k(t) - q_k(t)$ má alespoň k kořenů a zároveň $r_k(0) = 0$.

Tedy $r_k(t) \equiv 0$ a $q_k(t) = \tilde{T}_k(t) \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$ (5)

Maximum je rovná

$$\frac{1}{T_k\left(\frac{b+a}{b-a}\right)} \stackrel{\text{Lemma}}{=} \frac{2}{q^k + q^{-k}} = \frac{2q^k}{q^{2k} + 1}, \text{ kde } q = \frac{b+a}{b-a} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{b+a}{b-a}\right)^2 - 1}$$

$$= \dots = \frac{\sqrt{b+a}}{\sqrt{b-a}} \quad \square$$

Čeb. polynom lze zapsat $T_{k+1}(x) = 2^k \prod_{i=0}^k (x - \tilde{x}_i^{(k+1)})$

a proto

$$\min_{x_j \in (-1,1)} \max_{x \in (-1,1)} \left| \prod_{j=0}^m (x - x_j) \right| \stackrel{\substack{\max_{x \in (-1,1)} \\ \text{rek. def.}}}{=} \left| \prod_{i=0}^m (x - \tilde{x}_i^{(m+1)}) \right| = 2^{-m} \max_{x \in (-1,1)} |T_{m+1}(x)| = 2^{-m}$$

Pro chybu Čebyševovy interpolace tedy platí:

$$\max_{x \in (-1,1)} |f(x) - f_m(x)| \leq \frac{2^{-m}}{(m+1)!} \max_{x \in (-1,1)} |f^{(m+1)}(x)|$$

Cvičení. Dokažte

$$\sum_{i=0}^m T_k(\tilde{x}_i^{(m+1)}) T_l(\tilde{x}_i^{(m+1)}) = \begin{cases} 0, & k \neq l \\ \frac{1}{2}(m+1), & k=l \neq 0 \\ m+1, & k=l=0 \end{cases}$$

Výpočet koeficientů

$$f_m(x) = \sum_{k=0}^m a_k T_k(x)$$

$$i=0, \dots, m: \sum_{k=0}^m a_k T_k(\tilde{x}_i^{(m+1)}) = f_i$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^m \left(\sum_{k=0}^m a_k T_k(\tilde{x}_i^{(m+1)}) T_l(\tilde{x}_i^{(m+1)}) \right) = \sum_{i=0}^m f_i T_l(\tilde{x}_i^{(m+1)})$$

a tedy

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{m+1} \sum_{i=0}^m f_i, \text{ viz } T_0 \equiv 1$$

$$a_k = \frac{2}{m+1} \sum_{i=0}^m f_i T_k(\tilde{x}_i^{(m+1)}) = \frac{2}{m+1} \sum_{i=0}^m f_i \cos k \frac{(2i+1)\pi}{2(m+1)}, \quad k=1, \dots, m$$

FFT