

关于 C^k 类缺插值样条*

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文献 [1~2] 讨论了亏度为 2 的四次缺插值样条, 文献 [7~10] 讨论了亏度为 3 的五次缺插值样条, 文献 [3~6] 对很一般的 C^1 、 C^2 类缺插值样条作了系统的、深刻的研究.

本文通过运用 H-B 插值样条的良好结果, 讨论一般的 $C^k[0, 1]$ 中的 s 次缺插值样条, 统一并推广了已有的许多成果 [1~10].

设 $\Delta_n: 0 = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = 1, h_v = x_{v+1} - x_v, \|\Delta_n\| = \max_v h_v, v = 0, 1, \dots, n-1. 0 = a_0 < a_1 < \dots < a_{m+1} = 1, t_{v,i} = x_v + a_i h_v, v = 0, 1, \dots, n-1, i = 0, 1, \dots, m+1, 0 \leq p_{i,1} < p_{i,2} < \dots < p_{i,r_i} \leq s, i = 1, \dots, m, s = \sum_{i=1}^m r_i + 2k - 1, k \geq 1, j_1, j_2 \in \{0, 1, \dots, k\} j_1 \neq j_2, E = \{i \mid i = 0, 1, \dots, k, i \neq j_2\}, F = \{i \mid i = 0, 1, \dots, k, i \neq j_1, j_2\}, l_1 = \max E, l_2 = \max F, l = \max\{p_{i,r_i}, l_1\}, l' = \max\{p_{i,r_i}, l_2\}, f(x) \in C^k[0, 1].$

$S_{\Delta_n}(x)$ 为满足下列条件的 s 次缺插值样条:

i) $S_{\Delta_n}(x) \in C^k[0, 1]$

ii) 在 $[x_v, x_{v+1}]$ 上是不高于 s 次的多项式, $v = 0, 1, \dots, n-1.$

iii) $S_{\Delta_n}^{(j)}(t_{v,i}) = f^{(j)}(t_{v,i}), v = 0, 1, \dots, n-1, i = 1, \dots, m. j = p_{i,1}, p_{i,2}, \dots, p_{i,r_i}.$

iv) $S_{\Delta_n}^{(j)}(x_v) = f^{(j)}(x_v), v = 0, 1, \dots, n, j \in F,$

v) $f(x) \in C^k[0, 1], S_{\Delta_n}(x) \in C^k[0, 1]$ 或

vi) $S_{\Delta_n}^{(j_1)}(0) = f^{(j_1)}(0), S_{\Delta_n}^{(j_2)}(1) = f^{(j_2)}(1)$

设 $P(x) \in P_s[0, 1]$, 则 $P(x) = \sum_{i=0}^1 \sum_{j=0}^s P_{(i)}^{(j)} V_{i,j}(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=0}^s P_{(i)}^{(j)}(a_i) U_{i,j}(x)$ (1)

其中 $V_{i,j}(x), U_{i,j}(x)$ 为满足下列条件的不高于 s 次的多项式:

$V_{i,j}^{(l)}(k) = \delta_{i,k} \cdot \delta_{j,l}, i, k = 0, 1, j, l \in E, V_{i,j}^{(l)}(a_k) = 0, k = 1, \dots, m, l = p_{k,2}, p_{k,3}, \dots, p_{k,r_k}.$

$V_{i,j}(x) \equiv 0, i = 0, 1, j \in E, U_{i,j}^{(l)}(a_k) = \delta_{i,k} \cdot \delta_{j,l}, i, k = 1, \dots, m, j = p_{i,1}, p_{i,2}, \dots, p_{i,r_i}.$

$l = p_{k,1}, p_{k,2}, \dots, p_{k,r_k}, U_{i,j}^{(l)}(k) = 0, k = 0, 1, l \in E, U_{i,j}(x) \equiv 0, i = 1, \dots, m, j = p_{i,1}, p_{i,2}, \dots,$

p_{i,r_i} . 在本文中, 我们假定上述 $V_{i,j}(x), U_{i,j}(x)$ 是唯一决定的.

则当 $x \in (x_v, x_{v+1})$ 时, 有

$$S_{\Delta_n}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^1 \sum_{j \in F} h_v^j f^{(j)}(x_{v+1}) V_{i,j} \left(\frac{x-x_v}{h_v} \right) + h_v^{j_1} S_{\Delta_n}^{(j_1)}(x_v) V_{0,j_1} \left(\frac{x-x_v}{h_v} \right)$$

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$$+ h_v^j S_{\Delta_n}^{(j,1)}(x_{v+1}) V_{1,j} \left(\frac{x-x_v}{h_v} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=0}^s h_v^j f(t_{v,i}^{(j)}) U_{i,j} \left(\frac{x-x_v}{h_v} \right) \quad (2)$$

记 $U_{0,j}(x) \equiv V_{0,j}(x)$, $U_{m+1,j}(x) \equiv V_{1,j}(x)$ $j = 0, 1, \dots, s$, 则有H-B插值样条.

$$S_{\Delta_n}^*(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \sum_{j=0}^s h_v^j f^{(j)}(t_{v,i}) U_{i,j} \left(\frac{x-x_v}{h_v} \right), \quad x \in (x_v, x_{v+1}). \quad \text{若 } f(x) \in C^r[0,1] \text{ 的话} \quad (3)$$

引理1 设 $f(x) \in C^r[0, 1]$. $l \leq r \leq s$, 则当 $x_v < x < x_{v+1}$ 时,

$$(1) \quad \| S_{\Delta_n}^{*(p)}(x) - f^{(p)}(x) \| = O(h_v^{r-p} \omega(f^{(r)}; h_v)) \quad p \leq r$$

$$(2) \quad \| S_{\Delta_n}^{*(p)}(x) \| = O(h_v^{r-p} \omega(f^{(r)}; h_v)) \quad p > r$$

证明 我们需要下列恒等式和Taylor公式. 把 $1, x, x^2, \dots, x^s$ 代入 (1) 式,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \sum_{j=0}^q \frac{a_i^{q-j}}{(q-j)!} U_{i,j}(x) &= \frac{x^q}{q!} & q \leq s \\ \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \sum_{j=0}^q \frac{a_i^{q-j}}{(q-j)!} U_{i,j}^{(p)}(x) &= \begin{cases} \frac{x^{q-j}}{(q-p)!} & p \leq q \leq s \\ 0 & p > q, q \leq s \end{cases} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f^{(j)}(t_{v,i}) &= \sum_{q=j}^r f^{(q)}(x_v) \frac{a_i^{q-j}}{(q-j)!} h_v^{q-j} + O(h_v^{r-j} \omega(f^{(r)}; h_v)) \quad j \leq r \\ f^{(p)}(x) &= \sum_{q=p}^r f^{(q)}(x_v) \frac{(x-x_v)^{q-p}}{(q-p)!} + O(h_v^{r-p} \omega(f^{(r)}; h_v)) \quad p \leq r, x \in (x_v, x_{v+1}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

其中 O 关于 $x \in (x_v, x_{v+1})$ 一致. 由 (3) 式, 利用 (5) 式, 并把 (4) 式代入. 注意到 $j > r$ 时, $U_{i,j}(x) \equiv 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} h_v^p S_{\Delta_n}^{*(p)}(x) &= \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \sum_{j=0}^r \sum_{q=j}^r h_v^q f^{(q)}(x_v) \frac{a_i^{q-j}}{(q-j)!} U_{i,j}^{(p)} \left(\frac{x-x_v}{h_v} \right) + O(h_v^r \omega(f^{(r)}; h_v)) \\ &= \sum_{q=0}^r h_v^q f^{(q)}(x_v) \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \sum_{j=0}^q \frac{a_i^{q-j}}{(q-j)!} U_{i,j}^{(p)} \left(\frac{x-x_v}{h_v} \right) + O(h_v^r \omega(f^{(r)}; h_v)) \\ &= \begin{cases} h_v^p \sum_{q=p}^r f^{(q)}(x_v) \frac{(x-x_v)^{q-p}}{(q-p)!} + O(h_v^r \omega(f^{(r)}; h_v)), & p \leq r \\ O(h_v^r \omega(f^{(r)}; h_v)), & p > r \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

再利用 (5) 式, 即得引理的证明.

引理2 设 $f(x) \in C^r[0, 1]$, $0 \leq p \leq s \leq r$, 则当 $x \in (x_v, x_{v+1})$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(p)}(x) - S_{\Delta_n}^{*(p)}(x) &= \sum_{q=s+1}^r h_v^{q-p} \left[f^{(q)}(x) \varphi_{q,p} \left(\frac{x-x_v}{h_v} \right) - \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \sum_{j=0}^s f^{(q)}(t_{v,i}) \varphi_{q,j}(a_i) \right. \\ &\quad \left. U_{i,j}^{(p)} \left(\frac{x-x_v}{h_v} \right) \right] + O(h_v^{r-p} \omega(f^{(r)}; h_v)), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } \varphi_{q,p}(x) = \left\{ \prod_{i=0}^{m+1} (y-a_i)^{r_i} \left[\underbrace{a_0, \dots, a_0}_{r_0}, \underbrace{a_1, \dots, a_1}_{r_1}, \dots, \underbrace{a_{m-1}, \dots, a_{m-1}}_{l_{m-1}}, y \right] \frac{(\cdot - x)^q}{q!} \right\}_{y=x}$$

这里 $r_0 = r_{m+1} = k$, 证明见文献 [6].

定理1 若下列条件之一满足, 则 $S_{\Delta_n}(x)$ 存在唯一.

$$(1) \quad x_v = \frac{v}{n}, \quad h = \frac{1}{n}, \quad v = 0, 1, \dots, n, \quad \left| V_{1, j_1}^{(j_2)}(1) - V_{0, j_1}^{(j_2)}(0) \right| > \left| V_{0, j_1}^{(j_2)}(1) \right| + \left| V_{1, j_1}^{(j_2)}(0) \right|$$

$$(2) \quad a_i + a_{m-1-i} = 1, \quad r_i = r_{m+1-i}, \quad p_{i, j} = p_{m+1-i, j}, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, \dots, r_i, \quad j_1 + j_2 \text{ 为奇数.}$$

$$\left| V_{1, j_1}^{(j_2)}(1) \right| > \left| V_{0, j_1}^{(j_2)}(0) \right|$$

证明 (1) 由 (2) 式及 $S_n^{(j_1)} \in C^k[0, 1]$, 我们得到连续性方程

$$\begin{aligned} & h^{j_1} V_{0, j_1}^{(j_2)}(1) S_n^{(j_1)}(x_{v-1}) + h^{j_1} [V_{1, j_1}^{(j_2)}(1) - V_{0, j_1}^{(j_2)}(0)] S_n^{(j_1)}(x_v) - h^{j_1} V_{1, j_1}^{(j_2)}(0) S_n^{(j_1)}(x_{v-1}) \\ &= \left[\sum_{i=0}^1 \sum_{j \in F} h^j f^{(j)}(x_{v-i}) V_{i, j}^{(j_2)}(0) + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=0}^s h^j f^{(j)}(t_{v,i}) U_{i, j}^{(j_2)}(0) \right] \\ &- \left[\sum_{i=0}^1 \sum_{j \in F} h^j f^{(j)}(x_{v-1+i}) V_{i, j}^{(j_2)}(1) + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=0}^s h^j f^{(j)}(t_{v-1,i}) U_{i, j}^{(j_2)}(1) \right] \quad v=1, \dots, n-1 \quad (6) \end{aligned}$$

结合边界条件, 这是一组对角占优方程, 故有唯一解.

(2) 由 (2) 式及 $S_{\Delta_n}(x) \in C^k[0, 1]$, 得到连续性方程

$$\begin{aligned} & h^{j_2-1} \left[\sum_{i=0}^1 \sum_{j \in F} h^j f^{(j)}(x_{v-i}) V_{i, j}^{(j_2)}(0) + h^{j_2} S_{\Delta_n}^{(j_1)}(x_v) V_{0, j_1}^{(j_2)}(0) + h^{j_2} S_{\Delta_n}^{(j_1)}(x_{v+1}) V_{1, j_1}^{(j_2)}(0) + \right. \\ & \quad \left. \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=0}^s h^j f^{(j)}(t_{v,i}) U_{i, j}^{(j_2)}(0) \right] = \\ & h^{j_2} \left[\sum_{i=0}^1 \sum_{j \in F} h^{j_1} f^{(j)}(x_{v-1-i}) V_{i, j}^{(j_2)}(1) + h^{j_1} S_{\Delta_n}^{(j_1)}(x_{v-1}) V_{0, j_1}^{(j_2)}(1) + h^{j_1} S_{\Delta_n}^{(j_1)}(x_v) V_{1, j_1}^{(j_2)}(1) + \right. \\ & \quad \left. \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=0}^s h^{j_1} f^{(j)}(t_{v-1,i}) U_{i, j}^{(j_2)}(1) \right] \end{aligned}$$

易证, $V_{0, j_1}^{(j_2)}(x) = (-1)^j V_{1, j_1}^{(j_2)}(1-x)$, 由 $j_1 + j_2$ 为奇数得 $V_{0, j_1}^{(j_2)}(0) = -V_{1, j_1}^{(j_2)}(1)$,

$V_{1, j_1}^{(j_2)}(0) = -V_{0, j_1}^{(j_2)}(1)$, 从而连续性方程化为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{h_{v-1}^{j_0}}{h_{v-1}^{j_0} + h_v^{j_0}} V_{0, j_1}^{(j_2)}(1) S_{\Delta_n}^{(j_1)}(x_{v-1}) + V_{1, j_1}^{(j_2)}(1) S_{\Delta_n}^{(j_1)}(x_v) + \frac{h_{v-1}^{j_0}}{h_{v-1}^{j_0} + h_v^{j_0}} S_{\Delta_n}^{(j_1)}(x_{v-1}) V_{0, j_1}^{(j_2)}(1) = \\ & \frac{h_{v-1}^{j_0}}{(h_{v-1}^{j_0} + h_v^{j_0}) h_v^{j_1}} \left[\sum_{i=0}^1 \sum_{j \in F} h_v^j f^{(j)}(x_{v+i}) V_{i, j}^{(j_2)}(0) + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=0}^s h_v^j f^{(j)}(t_{v,i}) U_{i, j}^{(j_2)}(0) \right] - \\ & \frac{h_v^{j_0}}{(h_{v-1}^{j_0} + h_v^{j_0}) h_{v-1}^{j_1}} \left[\sum_{i=0}^1 \sum_{j \in F} h_{v-1}^j f^{(j)}(x_{v-1-i}) V_{i, j}^{(j_2)}(1) + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=0}^s h_{v-1}^j f^{(j)}(t_{v-1,i}) U_{i, j}^{(j_2)}(1) \right] \\ & v = 1, \dots, n-1 \quad (7) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $j_0 = j_2 - j_1$. 结合边界条件, 这是一组对角占优方程, 故有唯一解.

为给出收敛速度的估计, 我们先建立

引理 3 在定理 1 的任一条件下, $1 \leq r \leq s$, $f(x) \in C^r[0, 1]$, 则

$$\max_{0 \leq v \leq n} |S_{\Delta_n}^{(j_1)}(x_v) - f^{(j_1)}(x_v)| = O(\|\Delta_n\|^{r-j_1} \omega(f^{(r)}; \|\Delta_n\|))$$

证明 我们仅在定理 1 (2) 条件下证明, 定理 1 (1) 条件下证明完全类似.

$$\text{由 (7) 式 } \frac{h_v^{j_0}}{h_{v-1}^{j_0} + h_v^{j_0}} V_{0, j_1}^{(j_2)}(1) \left[S_{\Delta_n}^{(j_1)}(x_{v-1}) - f^{(j_1)}(x_{v-1}) \right] + V_{1, j_1}^{(j_2)}(1) \left[S_{\Delta_n}^{(j_1)}(x_v) - f^{(j_1)}(x_v) \right] +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{h_{v-1}^{j_0}}{h_{v-1}^{j_0} + h_v^{j_0}} \left[S_{\Delta_n}^{(j_1)}(x_{v+1}) - f^{(j_1)}(x_{v+1}) \right] \cdot V_{0,j_1}^{(j_2)}(1) = \\
& \frac{h_{v-1}^{j_0}}{(h_{v-1}^{j_0} + h_v^{j_0}) h_v^{j_0}} \left[\sum_{i=0}^1 \sum_{j \in E} h_v^j f^{(i)}(x_{v+i}) V_{i,j}^{(j_2)}(0) + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=0}^s h_v^j f^{(i)}(t_{v,i}) U_{i,j}^{(j_2)}(0) \right] - \\
& \frac{h_v^{j_0}}{(h_{v-1}^{j_0} + h_v^{j_0}) h_{v-1}^{j_0}} \left[\sum_{i=0}^1 \sum_{j \in E} h_{v-1}^j f^{(i)}(x_{v-1+i}) V_{i,j}^{(j_2)}(1) + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=0}^s h_{v-1}^j f^{(i)}(t_{v-1,i}) U_{i,j}^{(j_2)}(1) \right] = \\
& \frac{h_{v-1}^{j_0} h_v^{j_0}}{h_{v-1}^{j_0} + h_v^{j_0}} \left[S_{\Delta_n}^{*(j_2)}(x_v+) - S_{\Delta_n}^{*(j_2)}(x_v-) \right] \quad v=1, \dots, n-1 \quad (8)
\end{aligned}$$

若 $r < j_2$, 则 $i_2 = k$, $r = k-1$, 由引理 1, $\|S_{\Delta_n}^{*(k)}(x)\| = O(h_v^{-1} \omega(f^{(k-1)}, h_v))$, $x_v < x < x_{v+1}$
 $v = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$, 因此, (8) 式右端成为

$$\frac{h_{v-1}^{j_0} h_v^{j_0}}{h_{v-1}^{j_0} + h_v^{j_0}} O(\omega(f^{(k-1)}, h_v)) + \frac{h_{v-1}^{j_0-1} h_v^{j_0}}{h_{v-1}^{j_0} + h_v^{j_0}} O(\omega(f^{(k-1)} h_{v-1})) = O(\|\Delta_n\|^{r-j_1} \omega(f^{(r)}, \|\Delta_n\|))$$

若 $r \geq j_2$, 由引理 1, $\|S_{\Delta_n}^{*(j_2)}(x) - f^{(j_2)}(x)\| = O(h_v^{-j_2} \omega(f^{(r)}, h_v))$, $x_v < x < x_{v+1}$, $v = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$. 因此 $|S_{\Delta_n}^{*(j_2)}(x_v+) - f^{(j_2)}(x_v+)| = O(h_v^{-j_2} \omega(f^{(r)}, h_v))$, $|S_{\Delta_n}^{*(j_2)}(x_v-) - f^{(j_2)}(x_v-)| = O(h_v^{-j_2} \omega(f^{(r)}, h_{v-1}))$. 从而 (8) 式右端成为 $O(\|\Delta_n\|^{r-j_1} \omega(f^{(r)}, \|\Delta_n\|))$. 由于方程组 (8) 是对角占优的, 故 $\max_{0 \leq v \leq n} |S_{\Delta_n}^{*(j_2)}(x_v) - f^{(j_2)}(x_v)| = O(\|\Delta_n\|^{r-j_1} \omega(f^{(r)}, \|\Delta_n\|))$

定理 2 在定理 1 的任一条件下, $l \leq r \leq s$, $f(x) \in C^r[0, 1]$, 则

$$\|S_{\Delta_n}^{(p)}(x) - f^{(p)}(x)\| = O(\|\Delta_n\|^{r-p} \omega(f^{(r)}, \|\Delta_n\|)) \quad p \leq j_1$$

若 $\max h_v / \min h_v \leq \beta < +\infty$, 则 $\|S_{\Delta_n}^{(p)}(x) - f^{(p)}(x)\| = O(\|\Delta_n\|^{r-p} \omega(f^{(r)}, \|\Delta_n\|)) \quad j_1 < p \leq r$

$$\|S_{\Delta_n}^{(p)}(x)\| = O(\|\Delta_n\|^{r-p} \omega(f^{(r)}, \|\Delta_n\|)) \quad p > r.$$

证明 由 (2) 式、(3) 式及引理 3, 当 $x_v < x < x_{v+1}$ 时

$$S_{\Delta_n}^{(p)}(x) - S_{\Delta_n}^{*(p)}(x) = O(h_v^{j_1-p} \|\Delta_n\|^{r-j_1} \omega(f^{(r)}, \|\Delta_n\|))$$

从而, 当 $p \leq j_1$ 时, $\|S_{\Delta_n}^{(p)}(x) - S_{\Delta_n}^{*(p)}(x)\| = O(\|\Delta_n\|^{r-p} \omega(f^{(r)}, \|\Delta_n\|)) \quad \left. \right\} 9$

当 $\max h_v / \min h_v \leq \beta < +\infty$ 时 $\|S_{\Delta_n}^{(p)}(x) - S_{\Delta_n}^{*(p)}(x)\| = O(\|\Delta_n\|^{r-p} \omega(f^{(r)}, \|\Delta_n\|)) (p > j_1)$

另一方面, 由引理 1, $\|S_{\Delta_n}^{*(p)}(x) - f^{(p)}(x)\| = O(\|\Delta_n\|^{r-p} \omega(f^{(r)}, \|\Delta_n\|)) \quad p \leq r$

当 $\max h_v / \min h_v \leq \beta < +\infty$, $\|S_{\Delta_n}^{*(p)}(x)\| = O(\|\Delta_n\|^{r-p} \omega(f^{(r)}, \|\Delta_n\|)) \quad p > r \quad \left. \right\} (10)$

由 (9)、(10) 式, 即得定理的证明

注 1 当 $p > k$ 时, 在节点上, 定理理解为 $\max_v |S_{\Delta_n}^{(p)}(x_v \pm) - f^{(p)}(x_v)| =$

$$O(\|\Delta_n\|^{r-p} \omega(f^{(r)}, \|\Delta_n\|)), \max_v |S_{\Delta_n}^{(p)}(x_v \pm)| = O(\|\Delta_n\|^{r-p} \omega(f^{(r)}, \|\Delta_n\|)), \text{ 下同.}$$

注 2 对周期样条, 一般说来, 取 $j_1 < j$ 较理想.

若 $l < l$, $f(x) \in C^r[0, 1]$, $l \leq r < l$, 我们也可得到相应的估计, 对非周期样条, 只需修改端点条件为

$$S_{\Delta_n}^{(j_1)}(0) = (j_1 - r)! [x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{j_1-r}] f^{(r)}, S_{\Delta_n}^{(j_1)}(1) = (j_1 - r)! [x_{n-(j_1-r)}, \dots, x_n] f^{(r)}, (11)$$

为此, 我们引进:

$$\text{设 } f(x) \in C^l[0, 1], \bar{S}_{\Delta_n}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^l \sum_{j \in \mathbb{F}} h_v^j f^{(j)}(x_{v+i}) V_{i,j} \left(\frac{x-x_v}{h_v} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=0}^s h_v^j f^{(j)}(t_{v,i}) U_{i,j} \left(\frac{x-x_v}{h_v} \right). \quad (12)$$

引理 4 若 $l' < l$, $f(x) \in C^r[0, 1]$, $l' \leq r < l$, 则当 $x_v < x < x_{v+1}$ 时,

$$(1) \quad \|\bar{S}_{\Delta_n}^{(p)}(x) - f^{(p)}(x)\| = O(h_v^{-p} \omega(f^{(r)}; h_v)) \quad p \leq r,$$

$$(2) \quad \|\bar{S}_{\Delta_n}^{(p)}(x)\| = O(h_v^{-p} \omega(f^{(r)}; h_v)) \quad p > r.$$

证明 只需注意到此时 $j_1 > r$, $r \leq s$, 及 $U_{i,j}(x) \equiv 0$, $i = 1, \dots, m$, $j > r$,

$$\text{就有 } \bar{S}_{\Delta_n}(x) = \sum_{j=0}^l \sum_{i=0}^r h_v^j f^{(j)}(x_{v+i}) V_{i,j} \left(\frac{x-x_v}{h_v} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=0}^r h_v^j f^{(j)}(t_{v,i}) U_{i,j} \left(\frac{x-x_v}{h_v} \right) = \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \sum_{j=0}^r h_v^j f^{(j)}(t_{v,i}) U_{i,j} \left(\frac{x-x_v}{h_v} \right). \text{ 余下的证明与引理 1 同.}$$

引理 5 在定理 1 的任一条件下, $l' < l$, $f(x) \in C^r[0, 1]$, $l' \leq r < l$, $\max h_v / \min h_v \leq \beta < +\infty$, 则 $\max_{0 \leq v \leq n} |S_{\Delta_n}^{(j_1)}(x_v)| = O(\|\Delta_n\|^{r-j_1} \omega(f^{(r)}; \|\Delta_n\|))$.

证明 运用引理 4 当 $j_2 \leq r$ 时, $\max_{1 \leq v \leq n-1} |\bar{S}_{\Delta_n}^{(j_2)}(x_{v+}) - S_{\Delta_n}^{(j_2)}(x_{v-})| \leq$

$$\max_{1 \leq v \leq n-1} |\bar{S}_{\Delta_n}^{(j_2)}(x_{v+}) - f^{(j_2)}(x_v)| + \max_{1 \leq v \leq n-1} |\bar{S}_{\Delta_n}^{(j_2)}(x_{v-}) - f^{(j_2)}(x_v)| = O(\|\Delta_n\|^{r-j_2} \omega(f^{(r)}; \|\Delta_n\|)).$$

当 $j_2 > r$ 时, $\max_{1 \leq v \leq n-1} |\bar{S}_{\Delta_n}^{(j_2)}(x_{v+}) - \bar{S}_{\Delta_n}^{(j_2)}(x_{v-})| = O(\|\Delta_n\|^{r-j_2} \omega(f^{(r)}; \|\Delta_n\|))$.

由 (6) 式、(7) 式及 (12) 式, 并结合端点条件 \(\backslash\) 或 (11), 注意到边界条件 (11), 定理 1 仍成立, $\max_{0 \leq v \leq n} |S_{\Delta_n}^{(j_1)}(x_v)| = O(\|\Delta_n\|^{r-j_1} \omega(f^{(r)}; \|\Delta_n\|))$.

定理 3 在定理 1 的任一条件下, $l' < l$, $f(x) \in C^r[0, 1]$, $l' \leq r < l$, $\max h_v / \min h_v \leq \beta < +\infty$, 则

$$\begin{cases} \|f^{(p)}(x) - S_{\Delta_n}^{(p)}(x)\| = O(\|\Delta_n\|^{-p} \omega(f^{(r)}; \|\Delta_n\|)) & p \leq r, \\ \|S_{\Delta_n}^{(p)}(x)\| = O(\|\Delta_n\|^{-p} \omega(f^{(r)}; \|\Delta_n\|)) & p > r. \end{cases}$$

证明 由 (2) 式, (12) 式及引理 5, 注意到对边界条件 (11) 定理 1 仍成立,

$$\|S_{\Delta_n}^{(p)}(x) - S_{\Delta_n}^{-(p)}(x)\| = O(\|\Delta_n\|^{-p} \omega(f^{(r)}; \|\Delta_n\|)). \quad (13)$$

由引理 4, $\|\bar{S}_{\Delta_n}^{(p)}(x) - f^{(p)}(x)\| = O(\|\Delta_n\|^{-p} \omega(f^{(r)}; \|\Delta_n\|)) \quad p \leq r$

$$\|\bar{S}_{\Delta_n}^{(p)}(x)\| = O(\|\Delta_n\|^{-p} \omega(f^{(r)}; \|\Delta_n\|)) \quad p > r \quad \left. \vphantom{\|\bar{S}_{\Delta_n}^{(p)}(x)\|} \right\} \quad (14)$$

由 (13)、(14) 式, 即得定理的证明.

定理 4 在定理 1(1) 条件下, $f(x) \in C^r[0, 1]$, $r > s$, 则对周期样条有下列渐近展开

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(p)}(x) - S_n^{(p)}(x) &= \sum_{q=s+1}^r h^{q-p} f^{(q)}(x) \left\{ \varphi_{q,p} \left(\frac{x-x_v}{h} \right) \right. \\ &\quad - \sum_{l=s+1}^q \frac{1}{(q-l)!} \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \sum_{j=0}^s \varphi_{i,j}^q \left(\frac{t_{v,i}-x}{h} \right)^{q-j} U_{i,j}^{(p)} \left(\frac{x-x_v}{h} \right) \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{C_{l=s+1}} \sum_{l=s+1}^q \frac{\psi_l}{(q-l)!} \left[\left(\frac{x_v-x}{h} \right)^{q-l} V_{0,j_1}^{(p)} \left(\frac{x-x_v}{h} \right) + \left(\frac{x_{v+1}-x}{h} \right)^{q-l} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. V_{1,j_1}^{(p)} \left(\frac{x-x_v}{h} \right) \right] \right\} + O(h^{r-p} \omega(f^{(r)}; h)), \quad x \in (x_v, x_{v+1}), \quad p \leq s, \end{aligned}$$

其中, $\varphi_{q,p}(x)$ 由引理 2 给出, $\psi_{s+1} = \phi_{s+1}$, $\psi_q = \phi_q - \sum_{j=s+1}^{q-1} \psi_j \frac{C_2 + (-1)^{q-j} C_1}{(q-j)! C}$, $q \geq s+2$,

$$\phi_q = \varphi_{q,j_2}(1) - \varphi_{q,j_2}(0) + \sum_{l=s+1}^q \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \sum_{j=0}^s \frac{1}{(q-l)!} \varphi_{l,j}(a_i) \left[a_i^{q-l} U_{i,j_2}^{(j_2)}(0) - (-1)^{q-l} \cdot (1-a_i)^{q-l} U_{i,j_2}^{(j_2)}(1) \right], \quad q \geq s+1;$$

$$C_0 = V_{1,j_1}^{(j_1)}(1) - V_{0,j_1}^{(j_1)}(0), \quad C_1 = V_{0,j_1}^{(j_1)}(1), \quad C_2 = -V_{1,j_1}^{(j_1)}(0), \quad C = C_0 - C_1 + C_2.$$

证明 下列 Taylor 公式将是有益的

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f^{(q)}(t_{v,i}) &= \sum_{l=q}^r \frac{f^{(l)}(x_v)}{(l-q)!} (a_i h)^{l-q} + O(h^{r-q} \omega(f^{(r)}, h)), \quad q \leq r \\ f^{(q)}(t_{v-1,i}) &= \sum_{l=q}^r \frac{f^{(l)}(x_v)}{(l-q)!} (-1)^{l-q} [(1-a_i)h]^{l-q} + O(h^{r-q} \omega(f^{(r)}, h)), \quad q \leq r \\ f^{(q)}(t_{v,i}) &= \sum_{l=q}^r \frac{f^{(l)}(x)}{(l-q)!} (t_{v,i} - x)^{l-q} + O(h^{r-q} \omega(f^{(r)}, h)), \quad q \leq r, \quad x \in (x_v, x_{v+1}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 (6) 式, } V_{0,j_1}^{(j_1)}(1) [S_n^{(j_1)}(x_{v-1}) - f^{(j_1)}(x_{v-1})] &+ [V_{1,j_1}^{(j_1)}(1) - V_{0,j_1}^{(j_1)}(0)] \cdot \\ [S_n^{(j_1)}(x_v) - f^{(j_1)}(x_v)] - V_{1,j_1}^{(j_1)}(0) [S_n^{(j_1)}(x_{v-1}) - f^{(j_1)}(x_{v-1})] &= h^{2-j_1} [S_n^{*(j_2)}(x_v) \\ &- S_n^{*(j_2)}(x_v -)] \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\text{由引理 2, } f^{(j_2)}(x_v) - S_n^{*(j_2)}(x_v) = \sum_{q=s+1}^r h^{q-j_2} [f^{(q)}(x_v) \varphi_{q,j_2}(0) - \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \sum_{j=0}^s f^{(q)}(t_{v,i}) \varphi_{q,j}(a_i) \cdot$$

$$U_{i,j_2}^{(j_2)}(0)] + O(h^{r-j_2} \omega(f^{(r)}, h)),$$

$$f^{(j_2)}(x_v) - S_n^{*(j_2)}(x_v) = \sum_{q=s+1}^r h^{q-j_2} [f^{(q)}(x_v) \varphi_{q,j_2}(1) - \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \sum_{j=0}^s f^{(q)}(t_{v-1,i}) \varphi_{q,j}(a_i) \cdot$$

$$U_{i,j_2}^{(j_2)}(1)] + O(h^{r-j_2} \omega(f^{(r)}, h)).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 (15) 式, (16) 式右端成为 } \sum_{q=s+1}^r h^{q-j_1} f^{(q)}(x_v) \{ \varphi_{q,j_2}(1) - \varphi_{q,j_2}(0) + \\ \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \sum_{j=0}^s \sum_{l=s+1}^q \frac{1}{(q-l)!} \varphi_{l,j}(a_i) [a_i^{q-l} U_{i,j_2}^{(j_2)}(0) - (-1)^{q-l} (1-a_i)^{q-l} U_{i,j_2}^{(j_2)}(1)] \} + \\ O(h^{r-j_1} \omega(f^{(r)}, h)). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此, 连续性方程成为 } C_1 [S_n^{(j_1)}(x_{v-1}) - f^{(j_1)}(x_{v-1})] + C_0 [S_n^{(j_1)}(x_v) - f^{(j_1)}(x_v)] +$$

$$C_2 [S_n^{(j_1)}(x_{v+1}) - f^{(j_1)}(x_{v+1})] = \sum_{q=s+1}^r h^{q-j_1} f^{(q)}(x_v) \varphi_q + O(h^{r-j_1} \omega(f^{(r)}, h)) \quad v=1, \dots, n. \quad (17)$$

利用 (15) 式, 上式化为

$$C_1 \left[S_n^{(j_1)}(x_{v-1}) - f^{(j_1)}(x_{v-1}) - \frac{1}{C} \sum_{q=s+1}^r h^{q-j_1} f^{(q)}(x_{v-1}) \psi_q \right] + C_0 \left[S_n^{(j_1)}(x_v) - f^{(j_1)}(x_v) - \frac{1}{C} \sum_{q=s+1}^r h^{q-j_1} f^{(q)}(x_v) \psi_q \right] + C_2 \left[S_n^{(j_1)}(x_{v+1}) - f^{(j_1)}(x_{v+1}) - \frac{1}{C} \sum_{q=s+1}^r h^{q-j_1} f^{(q)}(x_{v+1}) \psi_q \right] = O(h^{r-j_1} \omega(f^{(r)}; h)), \quad v=1, \dots, n. \quad (18)$$

由方程组的对角占优性

$$\max_v |S_n^{(j_1)}(x_v) - f^{(j_1)}(x_v) - \frac{1}{C} \sum_{q=s+1}^r h^{q-j_1} f^{(q)}(x_v) \psi_q| = O(h^{r-j_1} \omega(f^{(r)}; h)), \quad (19)$$

于是当 $x \in (x_v, x_{v+1})$ 时, 由引理 2 及 (19) 式, $0 \leq p \leq s$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(p)}(x) - S_n^{(p)}(x) &= \left[f^{(p)}(x) - S_n^{*(p)}(x) \right] - \left[S_n^{(p)}(x) - S_n^{*(p)}(x) \right] \\ &= \sum_{q=s+1}^r h^{q-p} \left[f^{(q)}(x) \varphi_{q,p} \left(\frac{x-x_v}{h} \right) - \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \sum_{j=0}^s f^{(q)}(t_{v,i}) \varphi_{q,j}(a_i) U_{i,j}^{(p)} \left(\frac{x-x_v}{h} \right) \right] - \\ &\frac{1}{C} \sum_{q=s+1}^r h^{q-p} \psi_q \left[f^{(q)}(x_v) V_{0,j_1}^{(p)} \left(\frac{x-x_v}{h} \right) + f^{(q)}(x_{v+1}) V_{1,j_1}^{(p)} \left(\frac{x-x_v}{h} \right) \right] + O(h^{r-p} \omega(f^{(r)}; h)). \end{aligned}$$

利用 (15) 式, 即得定理的证明.

至此, 我们完全解决了许多类周期的和非周期的, 等距的和非等距的缺插值样条之收敛速度的精确估计, 对周期样条还给出了其逐项渐近展开.

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