

## 「拉格朗日插值多項式」學習單

原理使用：

設  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  為相異三實數，且  $f(\alpha)=f(\beta)=f(\gamma)=0$ 

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)|f(x) \\ (x-\beta)|f(x) \\ (x-\gamma)|f(x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x-\alpha)(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)|f(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = (x-\alpha)(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)g(x)$$

例：degf(x)=3 且  $f(2)=3, f(-3)=1, f(1)=4, f(-1)=2$ ，則  $f(x)=$ \_\_\_\_\_。

解：考慮四個 3 次函數  $f_1(x), f_2(x), f_3(x), f_4(x)$  分別滿足

$$\begin{cases} f_1(2)=3 & f_1(-3)=0 & f_1(1)=0 & f_1(-1)=0 \\ f_2(2)=0 & f_2(-3)=1 & f_2(1)=0 & f_2(-1)=0 \\ f_3(2)=0 & f_3(-3)=0 & f_3(1)=4 & f_3(-1)=0 \\ f_4(2)=0 & f_4(-3)=0 & f_4(1)=0 & f_4(-1)=2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{設} \begin{cases} f_1(x) = k_1(x+3)(x-1)(x+1) \\ f_2(x) = k_2(x-2)(x-1)(x+1) \\ f_3(x) = k_3(x-2)(x+3)(x+1) \\ f_4(x) = k_4(x-2)(x+3)(x-1) \end{cases} \text{且} \begin{cases} f_1(2)=3 \\ f_2(-3)=1 \\ f_3(1)=4 \\ f_4(-1)=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ k_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ k_3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ k_4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f_1(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ f_2(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ f_3(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ f_4(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x) + f_3(x) + f_4(x), \text{ 因為} \begin{cases} f(2) = f_1(2) + f_2(2) + f_3(2) + f_4(2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ f(-3) = f_1(-3) + f_2(-3) + f_3(-3) + f_4(-3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ f(1) = f_1(1) + f_2(1) + f_3(1) + f_4(1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ f(-1) = f_1(-1) + f_2(-1) + f_3(-1) + f_4(-1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{cases}$$

所以此  $f(x)$  即為所要求的多項式例：degf(x)=3，且函數  $y=f(x)$  的圖形通過點  $A(-5,6), B(-2,2), C(1,4), D(4,-3)$ ，則  $f(x)=$ \_\_\_\_\_。

解：因為  $y=f(x)$  的圖形通過點  $A(-5,6), B(-2,2), C(1,4), D(4,-3) \Rightarrow$  函數  $f(x)$  必須滿足

$$\begin{cases} f(-5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ f(-2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ f(1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ f(4) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{考慮四個 3 次函數 } f_1(x), f_2(x), f_3(x), f_4(x) \text{ 分別滿足} \begin{cases} f_1(-5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} & f_1(-2) = 0 & f_1(1) = 0 & f_1(4) = 0 \\ f_2(-5) = 0 & f_2(-2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} & f_2(1) = 0 & f_2(4) = 0 \\ f_3(-5) = 0 & f_3(-2) = 0 & f_3(1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} & f_3(4) = 0 \\ f_4(-5) = 0 & f_4(-2) = 0 & f_4(1) = 0 & f_4(4) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{設} \begin{cases} f_1(x) = k_1(x+2)(x-1)(x-4) \\ f_2(x) = k_2(x+5)(x-1)(x-4) \\ f_3(x) = k_3(x+5)(x+2)(x-4) \\ f_4(x) = k_4(x+5)(x+2)(x-1) \end{cases} \text{且} \begin{cases} f_1(-5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ f_2(-2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ f_3(1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ f_4(4) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ k_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ k_3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ k_4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f_1(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ f_2(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ f_3(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ f_4(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x) + f_3(x) + f_4(x), \text{ 因為} \begin{cases} f(-5) = f_1(-5) + f_2(-5) + f_3(-5) + f_4(-5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ f(-2) = f_1(-2) + f_2(-2) + f_3(-2) + f_4(-2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ f(1) = f_1(1) + f_2(1) + f_3(1) + f_4(1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ f(4) = f_1(4) + f_2(4) + f_3(4) + f_4(4) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{cases}$$

所以此  $f(x)$  即為所要求的多項式