本题

五、用梯形公式求初值问题

证明其近似解为 $y_k = (\frac{2-h}{2+h})^k$, 并且当h \rightarrow 0时, 收敛于该初值问题的精确解

MRH = MR+ 2 [fax, MR)+ f(XeH, MRH)] = yk + = (- yk - yk+1)

得(1+分)以(= (1-分)以, yk+= 2-h yk R_1) $M_k = \frac{(2-h)^k}{(2+h)^k} M_0 = \frac{(2-h)^k}{(2+h)^k}$

AD Xp=kh, IRI

lim yk = lim (2-h) xb = lim (1-2h) (-2h) (-2h) (-2h) = lim e-xe

六、证明解 $f(x) = (x^3 - a)^2 = 0$ Newton 迭代公式是线性收敛的

Henton BA QT XR+1 = XR - $\frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} = x_k - \frac{(x_k^3 - a)^2}{6(x_k^3 - a)x_k^2}$ $=\chi_{k}-\frac{\chi_{k}^{3}-\alpha}{6\chi_{k}^{2}}$

 $||y|| |y(x)| = x - \frac{x^3 - \alpha}{6x^2} = \frac{5}{6}x + \frac{\alpha}{6x^2} = \sqrt{\pi} \frac{1}{6} x^* = \sqrt[3]{\alpha}$

(1) a + 0 mt

 $V'(x) = \frac{5}{6} + \frac{a}{6}(-\frac{2}{x^3}) = \frac{5}{6} - \frac{a}{3x^3}$

ヤ(xt)= を- 立 = 1 +0, 別の<1P(xt) |<) 機能数

(2) $\alpha = 0$ At. $\varphi(\kappa) = \frac{5}{6} \times , \quad \varphi'(\kappa) = \frac{5}{6}, \quad |\varphi_0| \quad 0 < |\varphi'(\kappa^*)| < 1$

七、求改进 Euler 法的绝对稳定区间

模型方程 分二分分, 入〇〇 Extender in Man = Yet = [f(xe, ye) + f(xe+1, Matherial) = yr+ = [Ayk + A (Yr + fox, yk)] = Yk+ = CAYk+ (Yk+ Ahyk))

= yk + lhyk + (lh)2 yk = (H)h+ (hh)) MR

= E(\lambda) & k -2 < Nh 50