# 第2章 非线性方程的数值解法

# 2.1 背景

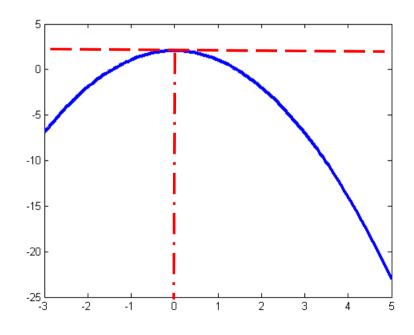
## 许多问题可以转化为方程求解

$$f(x) = 0$$

例1: 求函数的最大值 F(x)

$$f(x) = F'(x) = 0$$

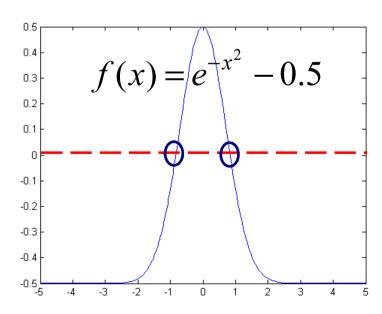
工程优化

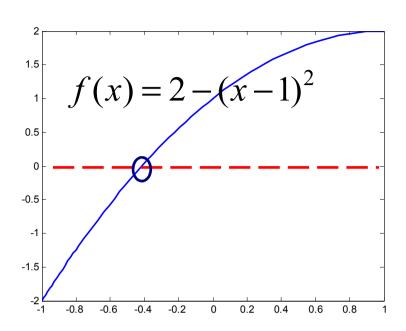


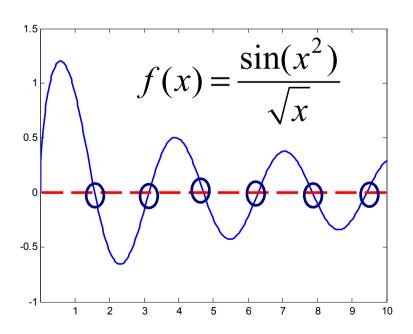
$$f(x) = 0$$

#### 一般都是非线性的,

#### 甚至无法写出表达式







## 线性与非线性

$$f(x) = ax + b$$

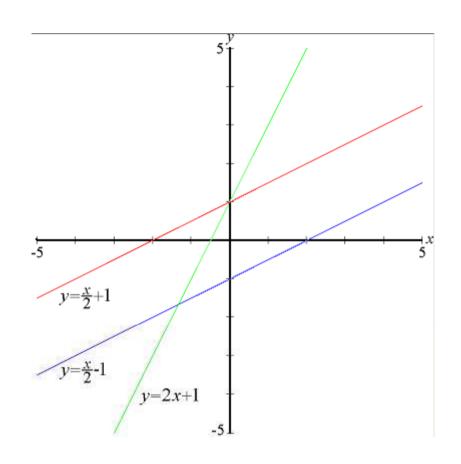
#### 性质:

$$\frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_0)}{x_2 - x_0}$$

#### 线性函数之和也是线性的 (叠加性)

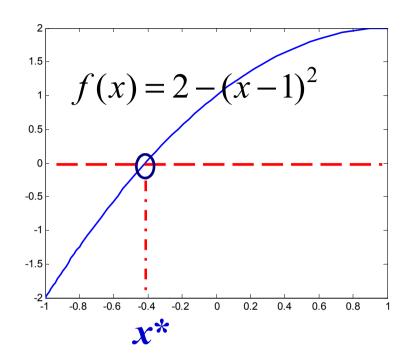
$$f_1(x) + f_2(x)$$

**傅里叶关系式**  $q(T) = k\nabla T$ 



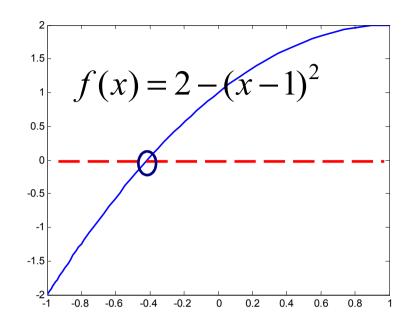
$$f(x) = 0$$

满足方程的x 值通常叫做 方程的根或解,也叫函数f(x) 的零点。



## 方程求根的三个步骤:

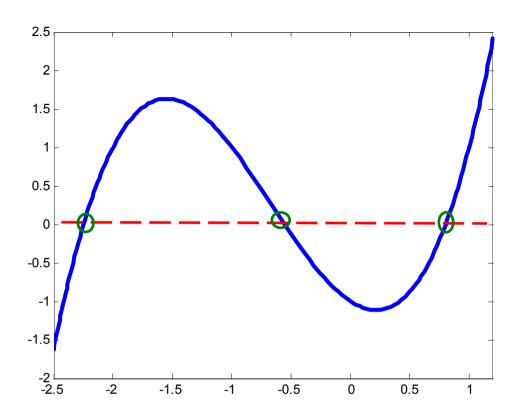
- 1. 根的存在性
- 2. 根的隔离分别才快
- 3. 根的精确化



## 根的存在定理(零点定理):

f(x)为[a, b]上的连续函数,若 f(a)·f(b)<0,则[a, b]中至少有一个实根。如果f(x)在[a, b]上还是单调递增或递减的,则f(x)=0仅有一个实根。

$$[a,b] = [-1,1]$$
  $f(a) = -2$   $f(b) = 2$ 

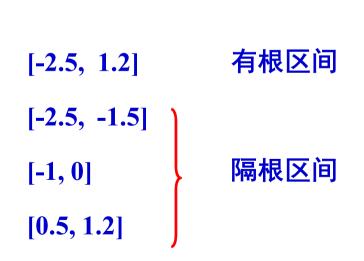


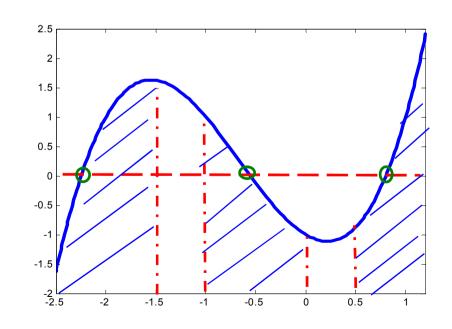
$$[a,b] = [-1.5,1.2]$$
  $f(a) < 0$   $f(b) > 0$ 

但有多个根

## 根的隔离

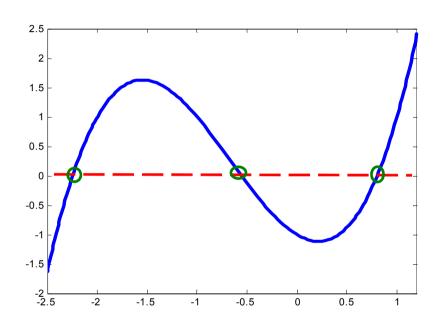
在用近似方法时,需要知道方程的根所在区间。若区间 [a, b] 含有方程 f(x)=0 的根,则称[a, b]为 f(x) 的有根区间;若区间 [a, b] 仅含方程 f(x)=0 的一个根,则称 [a, b] 为 f(x) 的一个隔根区间。





# 根的精确化

对根的近似值逐步提高精度,使之满足一定的要求。



数值方法求根的目标!

## 根的性质

$$f(x) = 0$$

即使[a,b]只含有一个根 $x^*$ ,这个根也可能分为:

单根: 
$$f(x) = (x - x^*)\varphi(x)$$
  $\varphi(x^*) \neq 0$ 

$$\varphi(x^*) \neq 0$$

重根:

$$f(x) = (x - x^*)^n \varphi(x) \qquad \varphi(x^*) \neq 0$$

$$\varphi(x^*) \neq 0$$

#### 判断方法:

$$f(x^*) = f'(x^*) = f''(x^*) = \dots = f^{(n-1)}(x^*) = 0,$$
  
$$f^{(n)}(x^*) \neq 0$$



## 本章只考虑单根情况

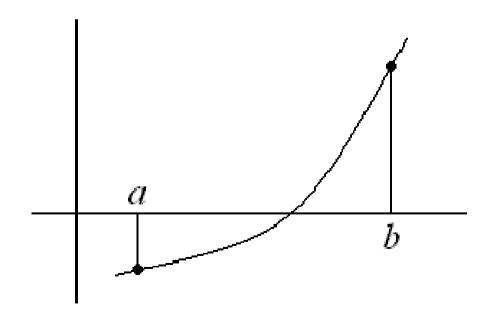
主要考虑三种方法:

- 1. 二分法
- 2. 简单迭代法及加速迭代法
- 3. Newton法

# 2.2 二分法

## 原理:

根的存在定理: f(x)为[a, b]上的连续函数,若 f(a):f(b)<0,则[a, b]中必有一个实根。

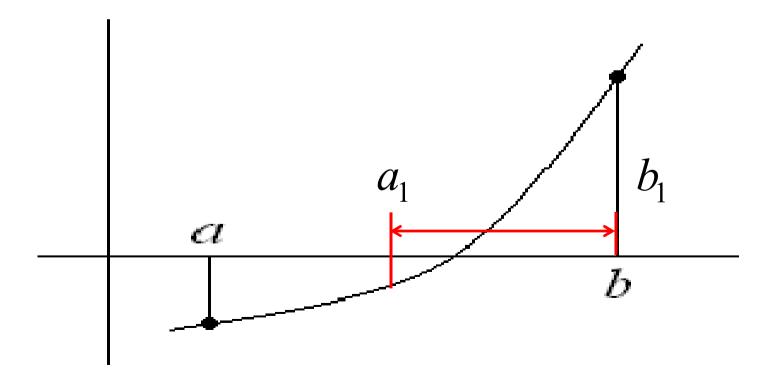


## • 二分法步骤

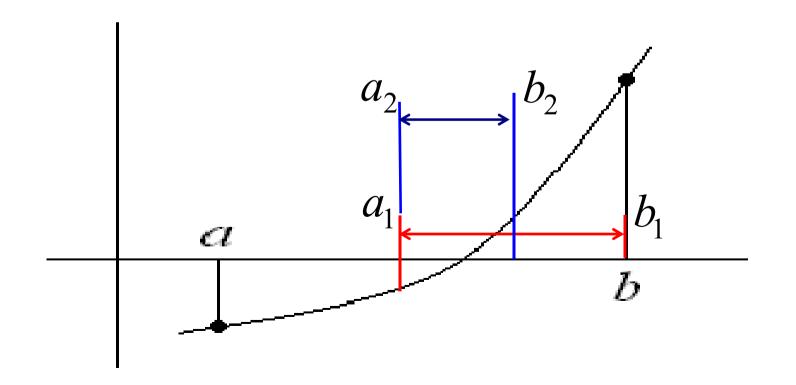
1. 取区间中点  $x_0 = (a+b)/2$ 。

若f(a)· $f(x_0)$  < 0, 则根在 $[a_1, b_1]$  =  $[a, x_0]$ 内;

否则,根在 $[a_1,b_1]=[x_0,b]$ 内。



2. 取  $[a_1, b_1]$ 区间中点  $x_1 = (a_1 + b_1)/2$ 。 若  $f(a_1) \cdot f(x_1) < 0$ ,则根在  $[a_2, b_2] = [a_1, x_1]$ 内; 否则,根在  $[a_2, b_2] = [x_1, b_1]$ 内。



## 3. 重复以上步骤,得到一些列有根区间

$$[a_k,b_k] \subset [a_{k-1},b_{k-1}] \subset \cdots \subset [a_2,b_2] \subset [a_1,b_1] \subset [a,b]$$

当 
$$b_k - a_k < \varepsilon$$
 时,取中点为解的近似值 $\varepsilon$ 
 $x^* \approx x_k = \frac{a_k + b_k}{2}$  |  $\sqrt{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{a_k}{2}$  |  $\sqrt{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{a_k}{2}$  |  $a_1$  |

## • 二分法分析

$$b_{1} - a_{1} = \frac{b - a}{2}$$

$$b_{2} - a_{2} = \frac{b_{1} - a_{1}}{2} = \frac{b - a}{2^{2}}$$

$$b_{1} - a_{1} = \frac{b - a}{2^{k}}$$

$$b_{1} - a_{1} = \frac{b - a}{2^{k}}$$

$$b_{2} - a_{2} = \frac{b - a}{2^{k}}$$

$$b_{3} - a_{4} = \frac{b - a}{2^{k}}$$

$$b_{4} - a_{4} = \frac{b - a}{2^{k}}$$

$$|x^{*} - x_{k}| \leq \frac{b_{k} - a_{k}}{2} = \frac{b - a}{2^{k+1}} |x^{*} - a_{4}| = \frac{b - a}{2^{k+1}} |x^{*} - a_{4}|$$

## • 二分次数

$$|\chi^{-1}| = \frac{b - ab}{2} = \frac{b - a}{b + 1} = \frac{$$

$$\left|x^* - x_k\right| \le \frac{b - a}{2^{k+1}} < \varepsilon \qquad \qquad \qquad \ln\left(\frac{b - a}{2^{k+1}}\right) < \ln\varepsilon / n^{\frac{k}{2}}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{b-a}{2^{k+1}}\right) < \ln\varepsilon \leq \ln\varepsilon$$



$$\ln(b-a)-(k+1)\ln 2 < \ln \varepsilon$$

$$k > \frac{\ln(b-a) - \ln(2\varepsilon)}{\ln 2}$$

$$b - a = 1$$
:

$$\varepsilon = 10^{-4}, \quad k > 12.2877$$

$$\varepsilon = 10^{-5}, k > 15.6096$$

$$\varepsilon = 10^{-6}, k > 18.9316$$

$$\varepsilon = 10^{-10}, \quad k > 32.2193$$

### 例 2. 用二分法求 $f(x)=3x^2+2x-10=0$ 在 [1,2] 间的一个根,

精度1.0e-6

```
x^* = (\sqrt{31} - 1) / 3 \approx 1.522588120943341
```

```
# include <stdio.h>
                                             void main()
float f(float x)
                                              bisection(1, 2, 1.0e-6);
return (3*x*x+2*x-10);
                                                 x=1.500000
                                                              f(x) = -0.250000
                                          k=0
                                          k=1
                                                 x=1.750000
                                                              f(x)=2.687500
                                          k=2
                                                x=1.625000
                                                              f(x)=1.171875
float bisection(float a, float b, float eps)
                                          k=3
                                                 x=1.562500
                                                              f(x)=0.449219
                                          k=4
                                                 x=1.531250
                                                              f(x)=0.096680
float xc:
                                          k=5
                                                 x=1.515625
                                                              f(x) = -0.077393
int k=0;
                                          k=6
                                                 x=1.523438
                                                              f(x)=0.009460
while (b-a>eps)
                                          k=7
                                                 x=1.519531
                                                              f(x) = -0.034012
                                          k=8
                                                 x=1.521484
                                                              f(x) = -0.012287
                                          k=9
                                                 x=1.522461
                                                              f(x) = -0.001416
  xc=0.5*(a+b);
                                          k=10
                                                  x=1.522949
                                                              f(x)=0.004021
  printf("k=0/d x=0/f f(x)=0/f \n", k, xc, f(xc);
                                          k=11
                                                  x=1.522705 f(x)=0.001302
  if(f(a)*f(xc)<0)
                                          k=12
                                                  x=1.522583 f(x)=-0.000057
    b=xc;
                                          k=13
                                                  x=1.522644
                                                              f(x)=0.000623
  else
                                          k=14
                                                  x=1.522614 f(x)=0.000283
                                                                f(x)=0.000113
                                          k=15
                                                  x=1.522598
    a=xc;
                                          k=16
                                                  x=1.522591
                                                                f(x)=0.000028
  k=k+1;
                                          k=17
                                                  x=1.522587
                                                                f(x) = -0.000014
                                          k=18
                                                  x=1.522589
                                                                f(x)=0.000007
                                          k=19
                                                  x=1.522588
                                                                f(x) = -0.0000004
```

- 二分法的优缺点
- 1. 计算过程简单
- 2. 对函数要求低(连续即可)
- 3. 收敛速度较慢
- 4. 函数值计算中只使用其正负号 信息,未充分利用

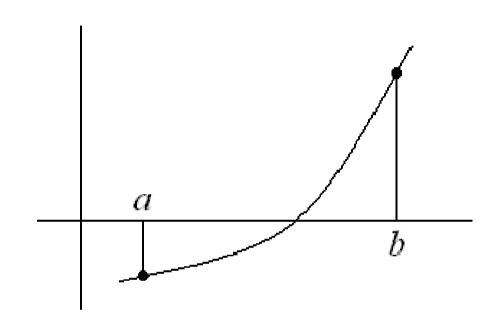
更高效率的方法?

# 2.3 迭代法

# 精髓

"简单"的重复

逐步逼近



$$x_0 \rightarrow x_1 \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow x_3 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow x_k \rightarrow \cdots$$

# 精益求精

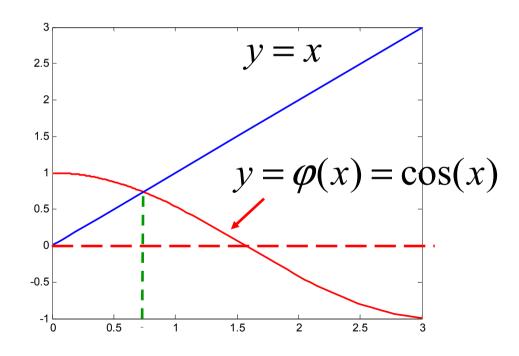
# 简单迭代法

## 基本思想:

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \varphi(x)$$
不动点方程

## 迭代公式:

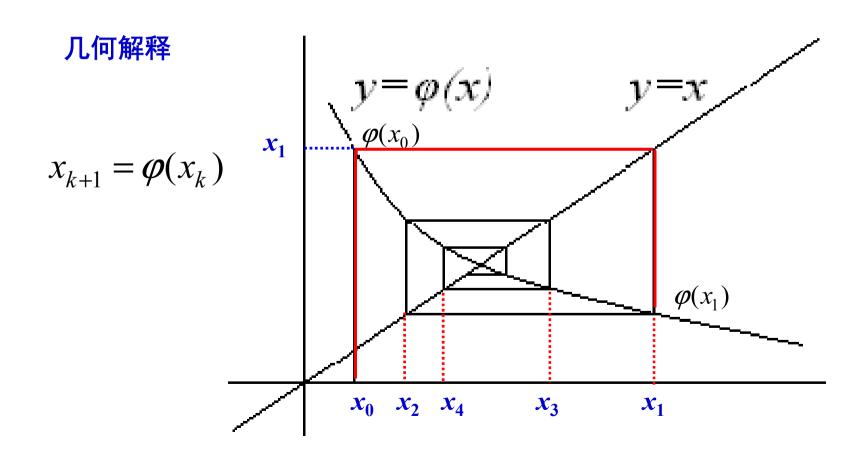
$$x_{k+1} = \varphi(x_k)$$



简单迭代法又称为不动点迭代法

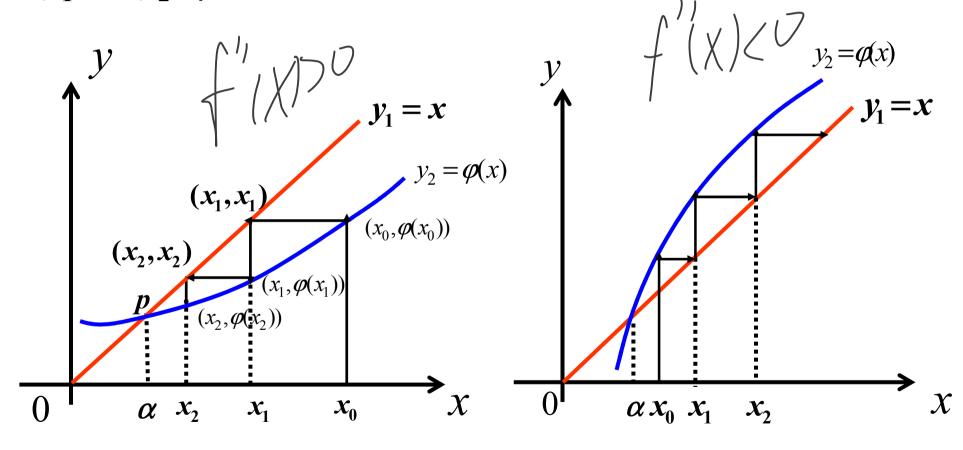
#### 如果迭代序列收敛,则

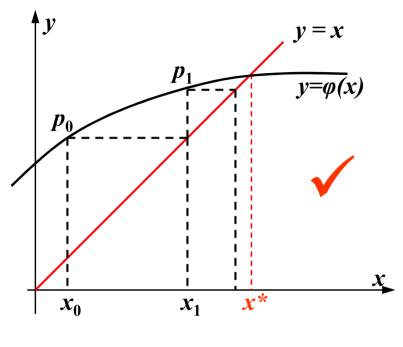
$$\lim_{k\to\infty} x_{k+1} = \lim_{k\to\infty} \varphi(x_k) \longrightarrow x^* = \varphi(x^*)$$

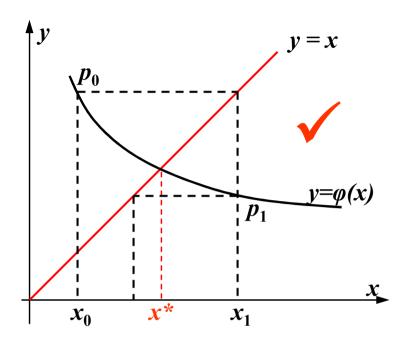


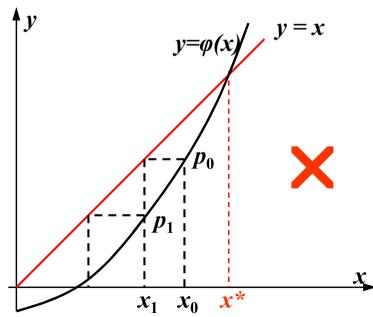
# 收敛及发散

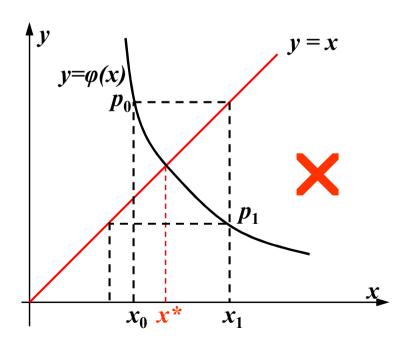
 $y_1=x$ , $y_2=\varphi(x)$ ,交点横坐标即为方程的根











## 收敛条件

$$x_0 = a$$
  
 $x_{k+1} = \varphi(x_k), \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ 

$$x_0 \rightarrow x_1 \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow x_3 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow x_k \rightarrow \cdots$$
 收敛吗?

特例: 
$$x_{k+1} = ax_k + b \qquad \varphi(x) = ax + b$$

|a| < 1: 收敛; 否则, 发散

启示: 收敛性与迭代函数的导数有关  $\varphi'(x) = a$ 

$$|\varphi'(x)| < 1$$
 ?

# 组(**收敛定理**)

(I) 当 $x \in [a,b]$ 时, $\varphi(x) \in [a,b]$ ;

(II) 对  $\forall x \in [a,b]$ , 有  $|\varphi'(x)| \le L < 1$  成立。

## 精度方面

面技艺证质

a. 
$$|x^*-x_k| \le \frac{L}{1-L} |x_k-x_{k-1}|$$

**b.** 
$$|x^*-x_k| \le \frac{L^k}{1-L} |x_1-x_0|$$

#### **Proof:**

$$|x^* - x_k| = |x^* - x_{k+1}| + |x_{k+1}| - |x_k|$$

$$\leq |x^* - x_{k+1}| + |x_{k+1}| - |x_k|$$

$$= |\varphi(x^*) - \varphi(x_k)| + |\varphi(x_k) - \varphi(x_{k-1})|$$

$$= |\varphi'(\xi)(x^* - x_k)| + |\varphi'(\eta)(x_k - x_{k-1})|$$

$$\leq L|x^* - x_k| + L|x_k - x_{k-1}|$$

$$|x^* - x_k| \leq \frac{L}{1 - L}|x_k - x_{k-1}|$$

$$(1-L)|x^*-x_k| \le L|x_k-x_{k-1}|$$

$$=L|\varphi(x_{k-1})-\varphi(x_{k-2})|=L|\varphi'(\xi)(x_{k-1}-x_{k-2})|\leq L^2|x_{k-1}-x_{k-2}|$$

• • •

$$\leq L^k |x_1 - x_0|$$

## 定理2(局部收敛定理)

(I) 在根x\*附近, $\varphi'(x)$  连续;

$$(II) | \varphi'(x) | \leq 1$$

 $在x*=\sqrt{2}$  附近局部收敛

X7 = 1.32472 X8 = 1.32472,

# 收敛速度

求方程 $f(x) = x^2 + x - 4 = 0$ 在[1,2]间的根。

构造如下三个格式:

$$(1) x_{n+1} = 4 - x_n^2$$

$$(2) x_{n+1} = \frac{4}{1 + x_n}$$

(3) 
$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{x_n^2 + x_n - 4}{1 + 2x_n}$$

1.5	1.5	1.5	
1.75	1.6000	1.5625	
0.9375	1.5385	1.5616	
3.1211	1.5758	1.5616	
-5.7412	1.5529	1.5616	
-28.9617	1.5668	•••	
•••	1.5583		
	1.5635		
	1.5604		
	1.5623		
	1.5611		
	1.5614		
	1.5617		
	1.5616		
	1.5616		
	1.5616		
	1.5616		

• •

#### 迭代法收敛速度

定义 设数列 $\{x_k\}$ 收敛于 $x^*$ ,令误差 $e_k = x^* - x_k$ ,如果存在某个实数  $p \ge 1$  及常数 C ,使

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{|e_{k+1}|}{|e_k|^p} = C$$

则称数列 $\{x_k\}$ 为P阶收敛

显然, p越大, 数列收敛的越快。所以, 迭代法的收敛阶是对迭代法收敛速度的一种度量。

# 判断收敛阶的简单方法

根据迭代函数的各阶导数判断

$$\varphi'(x^*) = \varphi''(x^*) = \dots = \varphi^{(p-1)}(x^*) = 0$$

$$\varphi^{(p)}(x^*) \neq 0$$

p阶收敛

$$(1) x_{n+1} = \frac{4}{1+x_n}$$

(2) 
$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{x_n^2 + x_n - 4}{1 + 2x_n}$$

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{4}{1+x}$$
  $\varphi'(x) = -\frac{4}{(1+x)^2} \neq 0$   $p=0$ 

$$\varphi(x) = x - \frac{x^2 + x - 4}{1 + 2x}$$
  $\varphi'(x) = \frac{(x^2 + x - 4)(1 + 2x)}{(1 + 2x)^2}$ 

$$\varphi'(x^*) = 0$$
  $\varphi''(x^*) = \frac{2}{1 + 2x^*} \neq 0$   $p=2$ 

株生代外的方法  $0 f(x) = 0 = -\lambda f(x) = 0$ . 3花取过于人即可收敛 多年级人 14(X))= [1-)f(X)/21 - ) < |- > f(x) < |  $-2<-\lambda f'(x)<0$ o < x = (x) < 2 $0 < m \leq f(x) \leq M$ 02 / 2 M

# 迭代加速方法

• 基本思想

$$x_0 = a$$

$$x_{k+1} = \varphi(x_k), \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$x_0 \to x_1 \to x_2 \to x_3 \to \dots \to x_k \to \dots$$

 $\Phi(\chi) = (\chi\chi) + \chi(\chi(\chi) - \chi)$ 

PON= XXX(P(XXX)

改造迭代函数 
$$\phi(x) = \varphi(x) + \lambda \left[ \varphi(x) - x \right]$$
 使得  $\phi'(x^*) \approx 0$ 

$$\lambda = \frac{\varphi'(x^*)}{1 - \varphi'(x^*)} \approx \frac{\varphi'(x_k)}{1 - \varphi'(x_k)}$$

$$\phi(x) = \varphi'(x) + \lambda \left( \varphi(x) - \lambda \right) + \lambda \left( \varphi(x) - \lambda \right)$$

简化加速方法(1) 
$$\phi'(x^*) \approx L \longrightarrow \lambda = \frac{L}{1-L}$$
$$x_{k+1} = \frac{1}{1-L} \varphi(x_k) - \frac{L}{1-L} x_k$$

#### L的信息来源于迭代函数的导数

简化加速方法(2):直接使用加权平均—松弛方法

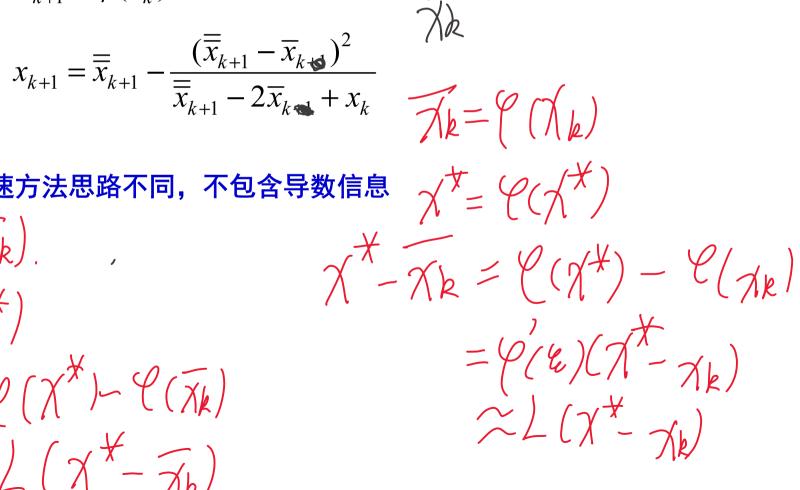
$$x_{k+1} = \omega_k \varphi(x_k) + (1 - \omega_k) x_k = \chi_k + W_k \varphi(\chi_k) - \chi_k$$

$$\mathcal{W}_k = \chi_k + W_k \varphi(\chi_k) - \chi_k$$

#### 复杂加速方法: Aitken方法—预估校正方法

$$\overline{\overline{x}}_{k+1} = \varphi(\overline{x}_k)$$

$$\overline{\overline{x}}_{k+1} = \overline{\overline{x}}_{k+1} - \frac{(\overline{\overline{x}}_{k+1} - \overline{x}_{k+1})^2}{\overline{\overline{x}}_{k+1} - 2\overline{x}_{k+1} + x_k}$$



## 与前面的加速方法思路不同,不包含导数信息

$$\chi_{k+1} = \ell(\chi_k).$$

$$\chi^* = \ell(\chi^*)$$

$$\chi^* - \chi_{k+1} - \ell(\chi^*) - \ell(\chi_k)$$

$$\tilde{\chi}_{k+1} - \ell(\chi^*) - \ell(\chi_k)$$

$$\frac{\chi^{*}-\chi_{k}}{\chi^{*}-\chi_{k}} \approx \frac{\chi^{*}-\chi_{k}}{\chi^{*}-\chi_{k}}$$

$$(\chi^{*}-\chi_{k})^{2} \approx (\chi^{*})^{2} + \chi_{k}\chi_{k}+1$$

$$(\chi^{*}-\chi_{k})^{2} \approx (\chi^{*})^{2} + \chi_{k}\chi_{k}+1$$

$$-(\chi_{k}+\chi_{k}+1)\chi^{*}$$

$$-(\chi_{k}+\chi_{k}+1)\chi^{*}$$

$$\chi^{*}=\chi_{k}\chi_{k}+1 - \chi_{k}\chi^{*}-\chi_{k}\chi_{k}+1$$

$$(\chi_{k}+\chi_{k}+1-\chi_{k})\chi^{*}=\chi_{k}\chi_{k}+1 - \chi_{k}\chi^{*}-\chi_{k}\chi_{k}+1$$

$$\chi^{*}=\chi_{k}\chi_{k}-1$$

$$\chi_{k}=\chi_{k}\chi_{k}-1$$

$$\chi$$

$$\chi_{0} = l \cdot 5$$
  
 $\chi_{0} = l \cdot 5$   
 $\chi_{1} = 2.375^{3} - 1 = 12.396$   
 $\chi_{1} = \chi_{1} - (\chi_{1} - \chi_{0})^{2}$   
 $\chi_{1} = \chi_{1} - (\chi_{1} - \chi_{0})^{2}$   
 $\chi_{1} = l \cdot 839$   
 $\chi_{2} = 1.839^{3} - l = 5.219$   
 $\chi_{2} = \chi_{2} - (\chi_{2} - \chi_{1})^{2}$   
 $\chi_{3} = 2 \cdot 355$ 

$$7k+1 = (1+7k)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$7k+1 = (1+7k)^{\frac$$

$$0.132490$$
 $0.000018 < 0.000005$ 
 $-5x(0^{5}=5x(0^{1}-6)$ 

$$\overline{\chi}_{1} = 1.32475$$
 $\overline{\chi}_{2} = 1.32475$ 
 $\overline{\chi}_{1} = \overline{\chi}_{2} - \overline{\chi}_{1}$ 
 $\overline{\chi}_{2} - 2\overline{\chi}_{1} + \overline{\chi}_{1}$ 
 $\overline{\chi}_{2} - 2\overline{\chi}_{1} + \overline{\chi}_{1}$ 
 $\overline{\chi}_{1} = 1.32472$ 

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#define MaxDepth 100 /*最大迭代深度*/
#define epsilion 1e-5
typedef double (*calfun) (double);
double f1(double x)
   return x*x*x-1;
int aitken(calfun fun,double x0,double *ans)
  x0初始值
  x1,x2存放迭代的中间结果
   int i;
   double x1,x2,y,z;
   x1=x0;
   for(i=0;i<MaxDepth;i++)
     y=fun(x1);
     z=fun(y);
     x2=z-((z-y)*(z-y)/(z-2*y+x1));
     if(fabs(x2-x1)<1e-5)
          *ans=x2;
          return 1;
     x1=x2;
   printf("After %d repeate,no solved.\n",MaxDepth);
   return 0;
```

```
int main()
{
    double ans;
    if(aitken(f1,1.5,&ans))
    {
        printf("%lf\n",ans);
    }
    getche();
    return 0;
```