

# 《数值计算》期中测验试卷

## 一、(10分, 2分/每空) 填空题

(1) 在数值计算中为避免损失有效数字, 尽量避免两个 相近的 数作减法运算; 为避免误差的扩大, 也尽量避免分母的绝对值 远小于 分子的绝对值。

(2) 误差有四大来源, 数值分析主要处理其中的 截断误差 和 舍入误差。

(3) 有效数字越多, 相对误差越 小。

## 二、(20分) 简答题

(1) 以下各数都是对精确值进行四舍五入得到的近似数, 指出它们的有效数位、误差限和相对误差限。

$X_1 = 0.3040$ ,  $X_2 = 5.1 \times 10^9$ ,  $X_3 = 400$ ,  $X_4 = 0.003346$ ,  $X_5 = 0.875 \times 10^{-5}$

(2) 已知  $x = 0, 2, 3, 5$  对应的函数值为  $y = 1, 3, 2, 5$  作三次 Newton 插值多项式,

如再增加  $x = 6$  时的函数值为 6, 作四次 Newton 插值多项式。

## 三、(20分) 非线性方程

PPT 未例题

$$\begin{cases} x_1^2 + x_1 - x_2^2 = 1 \\ x_2 - \sin x_1^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

有靠近  $(0, 0)$  的解, 使用简单迭代法或 Newton 法求前两次迭代解。

四、(20分) 已知三次 B 样条曲线方程为:

$$C_i(t) = [t^3 \quad t^2 \quad t \quad 1] \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} P_i \\ P_{i+1} \\ P_{i+2} \\ P_{i+3} \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in [0, 1],$$

由控制顶点  $P = \{P_0, P_1, \dots, P_n\} = \{(0, 0), (1, 1), (2, 0), (3, -1), (4, 0), (5, 1), (6, 0)\}$  可

生成四段 B 样条曲线  $C_0, C_1, C_2, C_3$ 。

(1) 求  $C_0(1), C_1(0), C'_0(1), C'_1(0)$ 。

(2) 如果调整控制点  $P_2$ , 将对哪些线段产生影响?

## 五、(30分) 证明题

设  $l_0(x), l_1(x), \dots, l_n(x)$  是以  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$  为节点的 Lagrange 插值基函数,

试证:

$$(1) \sum_{k=0}^n l_k(x) = 1 \quad \text{设 } f(x) = 1$$

$$(2) \sum_{k=0}^n x_k^j l_k(x) = x^j \quad (j = 1, \dots, n) \quad \text{设 } f(x) = x^j$$

$$(3) \sum_{k=0}^5 (x_k - x) l_k(x) = 0 \quad \text{设 } f(t) = (t - x)$$

$$(4) \sum_{k=0}^n l_k(0) x_k^j = \begin{cases} 0, & j = 1, 2, \dots, n \\ (-1)^n x_0 x_1 \dots x_n, & j = n + 1 \end{cases}$$

(提示: 使用 (2) 的结论; 使用插值余项定理)

$$j \leq n \text{ 时, } E = f(x) - p_n(x) = \frac{W(x)}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\xi) = 0$$

$$j = n+1 \text{ 时, } E = \frac{(0-x_0) \dots (0-x_n)}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\xi) = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} x_0 \dots x_n}{(n+1)!} \cdot (n+1)!$$

二(1)

	有效数位	误差限	相对误差限
0.3040	4	0.0005	$1.645 \times 10^{-3}$
$5.1 \times 10^9$	2	$0.5 \times 10^9$	0.098
400	3	5	0.0125
0.003346	4	0.00005	$1.494 \times 10^{-3}$
$0.875 \times 10^{-5}$	3	$0.005 \times 10^{-5}$	$5.714 \times 10^{-3}$

二(2)

$x$	$f(x)$	-阶	二阶	三阶	四阶
0	1				
2	3	1			
3	2	-1	$-\frac{2}{3}$		
5	5	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	
6	6	1	$-\frac{1}{6}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{11}{120}$

$$p_3(x) = 1 + 1(x-0) - \frac{2}{3}(x-0)(x-2) + \frac{3}{10}(x-0)(x-2)(x-3)$$

$$= \frac{3}{10}x^3 - \frac{13}{6}x^2 + \frac{62}{15}x + 1$$

$$p_4(x) = p_3(x) + \left(-\frac{11}{120}\right)(x-0)(x-2)(x-3)(x-5)$$

$$= -\frac{11}{120}x^4 + \frac{73}{60}x^3 - \frac{601}{120}x^2 + \frac{413}{60}x + 1$$



$$\begin{cases} \cancel{f(x,y)} = f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + x_1 - x_2^2 - 1 = 0 \\ g(x_1, x_2) = x_2 - \sin x_1^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{x_1} = 2x_1 + 1 \quad f_{x_2} = -2x_2$$

$$g_{x_1} = -\cos x_1^2 \cdot 2x_1 = -2x_1 \cos x_1^2 \quad g_{x_2} = 1$$

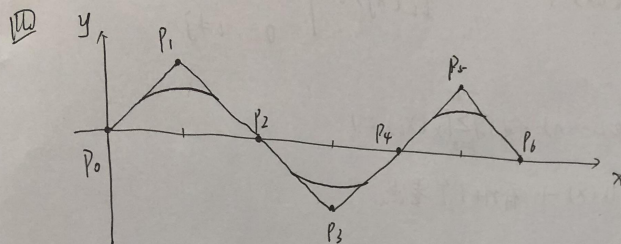
$$x_1^{(0)} = 0 \quad x_2^{(0)} = 0$$

$$x_1^{(1)} = x_1^{(0)} + \frac{f(0,0)g_{x_2}(0,0) - g(0,0)f_{x_2}(0,0)}{g_{x_1}(0,0)f_{x_2}(0,0) - f_{x_1}(0,0)g_{x_2}(0,0)} = 0 + \frac{-1 \times 1 - 0 \times 0}{0 \times 0 - 1 \times 1} = 1$$

$$x_2^{(1)} = x_2^{(0)} + \frac{g(0,0)f_{x_1}(0,0) - f(0,0)g_{x_1}(0,0)}{g_{x_1}(0,0)f_{x_2}(0,0) - f_{x_1}(0,0)g_{x_2}(0,0)} = 0 + \frac{0 \times 1 - (-1) \times 0}{0 \times 0 - 1 \times 1} = 0$$

$$x_1^{(2)} = x_1^{(1)} + \frac{f(1,0)g_{x_2}(1,0) - g(1,0)f_{x_2}(1,0)}{g_{x_1}(1,0)f_{x_2}(1,0) - f_{x_1}(1,0)g_{x_2}(1,0)} = 1 + \frac{1 \times 1 - (-\sin 1) \times 0}{-2 \cos 1 \times 0 - 3 \times 1} = \frac{2}{3} = 0.6667$$

$$x_2^{(2)} = x_2^{(1)} + \frac{g(1,0)f_{x_1}(1,0) - f(1,0)g_{x_1}(1,0)}{g_{x_1}(1,0)f_{x_2}(1,0) - f_{x_1}(1,0)g_{x_2}(1,0)} = 0 + \frac{-\sin 1 \times 3 - 1 \times (-2 \cos 1)}{-2 \cos 1 \times 0 - 3 \times 1} = 0.4813$$



$$C_0(1) = \frac{1}{6}P_1 + \frac{2}{3}P_2 + \frac{1}{6}P_3 = (2, 0)$$

$$C_1(0) = \frac{1}{6}P_1 + \frac{2}{3}P_2 + \frac{1}{6}P_3 = (2, 0)$$

$$C_0(1) = -\frac{1}{2}P_1 + \frac{1}{2}P_3 = (1, -1)$$

$$C_1(0) = -\frac{1}{2}P_1 + \frac{1}{2}P_3 = (1, -1)$$

$$C_i(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6}t^3 & \frac{1}{6}t^2 & \frac{1}{6}t & \frac{1}{6} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_i \\ P_{i+1} \\ P_{i+2} \\ P_{i+3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{6}t^3 + \frac{1}{2}t^2 - \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2}t^3 - t^2 + \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{2}t^3 + \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6}t^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_i \\ P_{i+1} \\ P_{i+2} \\ P_{i+3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (-\frac{1}{6}t^3 + \frac{1}{2}t^2 - \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{6})P_i + (\frac{1}{2}t^3 - t^2 + \frac{2}{3})P_{i+1} + (-\frac{1}{2}t^3 + \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{6})P_{i+2} + \frac{1}{6}t^3P_{i+3}$$

$$= t^3(-\frac{1}{6}P_i + \frac{1}{2}P_{i+1} - \frac{1}{2}P_{i+2} + \frac{1}{6}P_{i+3}) + t^2(\frac{1}{2}P_i - P_{i+1} + \frac{1}{2}P_{i+2}) + t(-\frac{1}{2}P_i + \frac{1}{2}P_{i+2}) + (\frac{1}{6}P_i + \frac{2}{3}P_{i+1} + \frac{1}{6}P_{i+2})$$

$$C_i'(t) = 3t^2(-\frac{1}{6}P_i + \frac{1}{2}P_{i+1} - \frac{1}{2}P_{i+2} + \frac{1}{6}P_{i+3}) + 2t(\frac{1}{2}P_i - P_{i+1} + \frac{1}{2}P_{i+2})$$

$$+ (-\frac{1}{2}P_i + \frac{1}{2}P_{i+2})$$

(2) 证明  $P_2$  是  $C_0, C_1, C_2$  的公共点

$$\text{五. (1)} \quad f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n l_k(x) - 1$$

$$l_i(x_j) = \begin{cases} 1, & i=j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$  存在  $x_i (i=0, 1, \dots, n)$  使得  $\sum_{k=0}^n l_k(x_i) = 1$

即  $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n l_k(x) - 1$  有  $n+1$  个零点

又  $f(x)$  为  $n$  次多项式且有  $n+1$  个零点  $\therefore f(x) \equiv 0$  即  $\sum_{k=0}^n l_k(x) = 1$  得证

$$(2) \quad \text{令 } f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n x_k^j l_k(x) - x^j \quad l_i(x_j) = \begin{cases} 1, & i=j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$  存在  $x_i (i=0, 1, \dots, n)$  使得  $\sum_{k=0}^n l_k(x_i) = 1$  即  $\sum_{k=0}^n x_k^j l_k(x) = x^j$

即  $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n x_k^j l_k(x) - x^j$  有  $n+1$  个零点

又  $j=1, 2, \dots, n$   $\therefore f(x)$  为  $n$  次多项式且有  $n+1$  个零点

$\therefore f(x) \equiv 0$  恒成立 即  $\sum_{k=0}^n x_k^j l_k(x) = x^j$  得证

$$(3) \quad f(z) = (z-x)^5 \text{ 的 Lagrange 插值函数为 } f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^n (x_k - x)^5 l_k(z)$$

$$\text{令 } z=x \text{ 得 } f(x) = 0^5 = 0 = \sum_{k=0}^n (x_k - x)^5 l_k(x)$$

且插值节点数为 6 即  $n=5$  时有  ~~$f(x) = (x-x_0)^5$~~

$$\text{可得: } 0 = \sum_{k=0}^5 (x_k - x)^5 l_k(x) \text{ 得证}$$

$$(4) \quad \text{令 } f(x) = x^j \text{ 其 Lagrange 插值函数为 } \sum_{k=0}^n x_k^j l_k(x) \text{ 即 } p_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n x_k^j l_k(x)$$

$$R(x) = f(x) - p_n(x) = \frac{w(x)}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\xi) \quad w(x) = (x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_n), 0 < \xi < b$$

$$p_n(x) = f(x) - \frac{w(x)}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\xi)$$

$$\text{当 } j \leq n \text{ 时 } f^{(n+1)}(\xi) = 0 \quad p_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n x_k^j l_k(x) = f(0) = 0$$

$$\text{当 } j = n+1 \text{ 时 } f^{(n+1)}(\xi) = (n+1)(n)(n-1)\dots 1 = (n+1)!$$

$$\therefore p_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n x_k^j l_k(x) = f(0) - w(0) \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)!} = 0 - (-x_0)(-x_1)\dots(-x_n) = (-1)^n x_0 x_1 \dots x_n \text{ 得证}$$