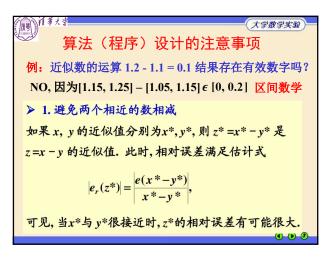




## 误差传播 例 设 $y=x^n$ , 求 y 的相对误差与 x 的相对误差之间的关系. 解 $e(y)=e(x^n)=nx^{n-1}e(x)$ $e_r(y)=\frac{e(y)}{y}=\frac{nx^{n-1}e(x)}{x^n}=n\frac{e(x)}{x}=ne_r(x)$ 所以 $x^n$ 的相对误差是 x 的相对误差的 $x^n$ 的相对误差是 x 的相对误差的 $x^n$ 的相对误差是 x 的相对误差的 $x^n$ 的相对误差是 $x^n$ 的相对误差的 $x^n$ 的相对误差的 $x^n$ 的相对误差



算法(程序)设计的注意事项

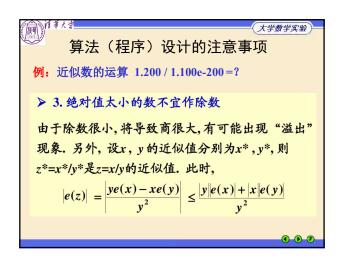
例如 当 $x_1 \approx x_2$ 时, $\log x_1 - \log x_2 = \log \frac{x_1}{x_2}$  当 $x \approx 0$ 时, $1 - \cos x = 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}$  当x >> 1时, $\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}}$ 例 求方程  $x^2 - 64x + 1 = 0$ 的两个根 ( $\sqrt{1023} \approx 31.984$ )
解 由求根公式有  $x_1 = 32 + \sqrt{1023} \approx 63.984$  若由  $x_2 = 32 - \sqrt{1023} \approx 0.016$ ,仅有两位有效数字,但若采用  $x_2 = 1/x_1 \approx 0.01563$ ,则有四位有效数字。

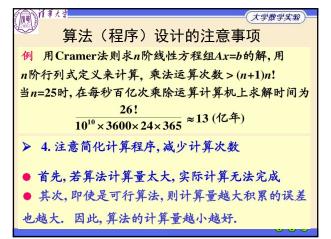
算法(程序)设计的注意事项
例:近似数的运算 1.200 + 1e20 =?

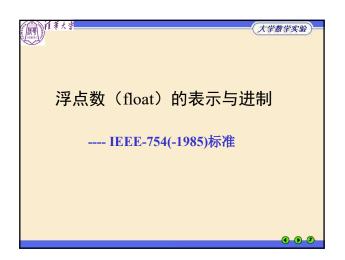
② 2. 防止大数 "吃掉"小数

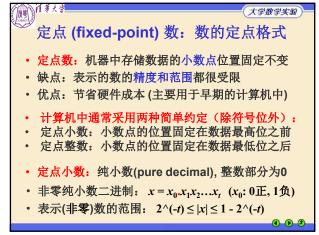
③ 因为计算机上只能采用有限位数计算,若参加运算的数量级差很大,在它们的加、减运算中,绝对值很小的数往往被绝对值较大的数 "吃掉",造成计算结果失真. (因为对于加减法, "数位要对齐")

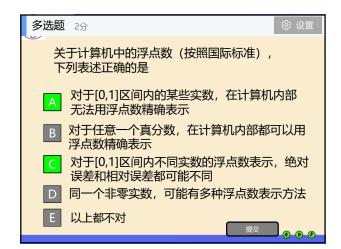
④ 在求和或差的过程中应采用由小到大的运算过程。





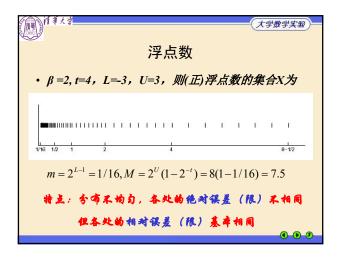


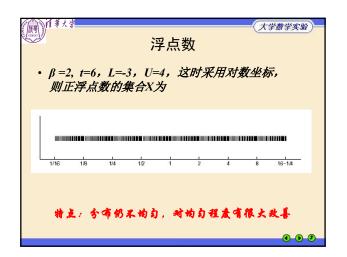




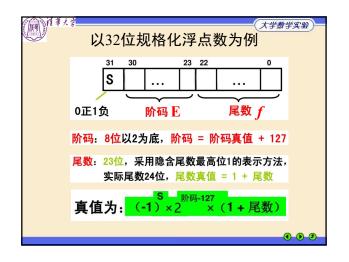


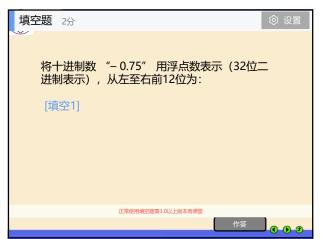
浮点数 (fx) (f

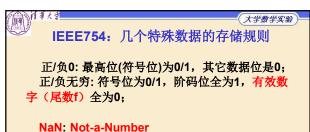










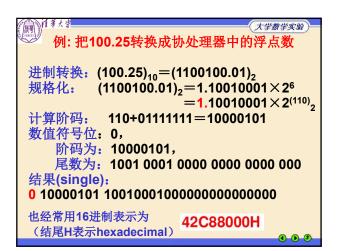


非法的浮点数,阶码位全为1,有效数字不全为0;(如:无穷除以无穷时的结果)

非规格化数: 阶码位全为0 (即移码-127),尾数 没有隐含位"1",扩大数的表示范围(但精度降低)

**(1) (2)** 

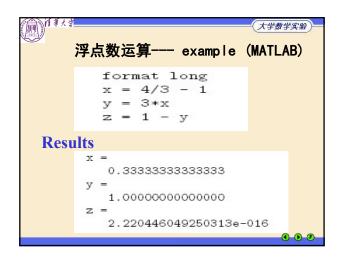


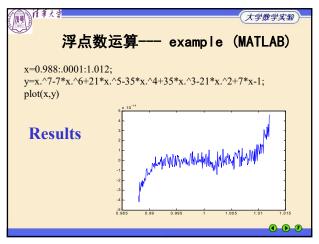




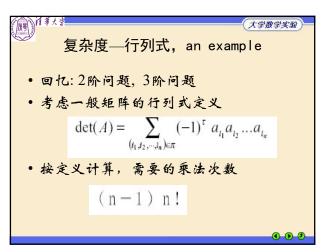


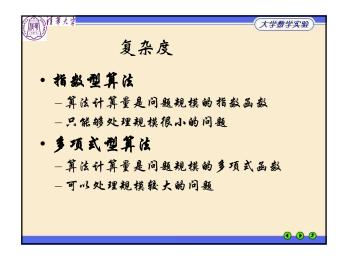






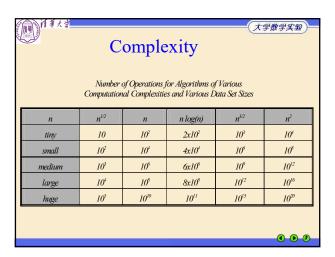


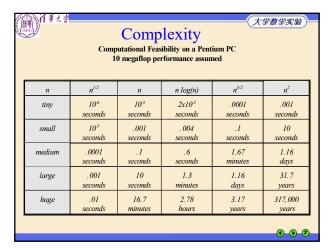


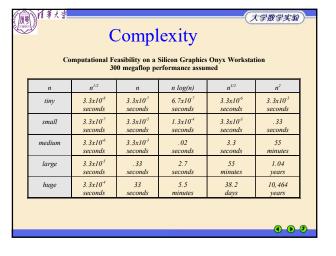


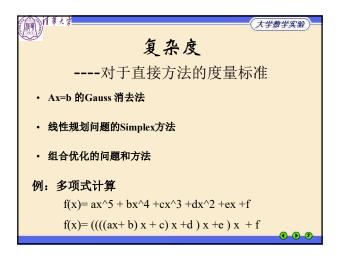


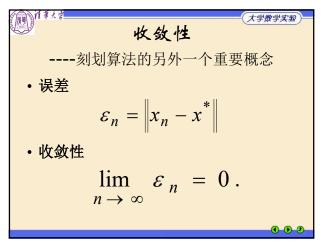


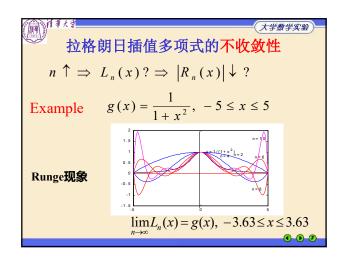


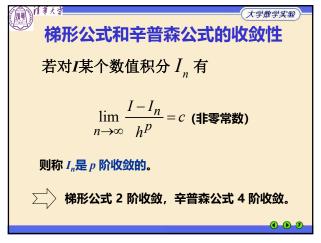


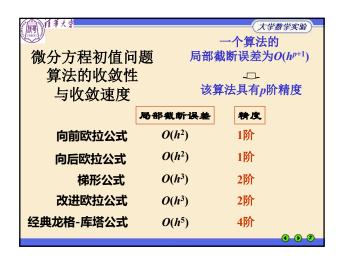


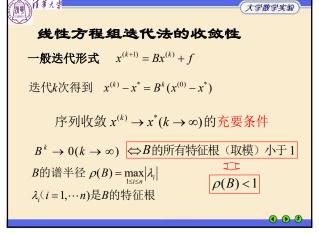


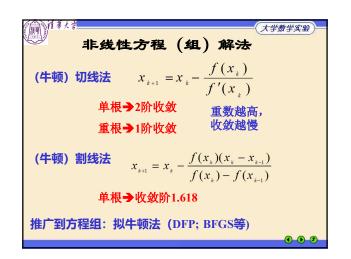


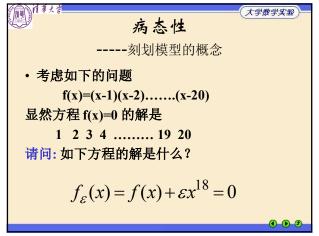


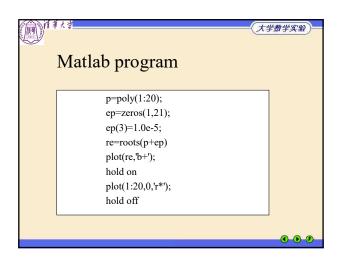


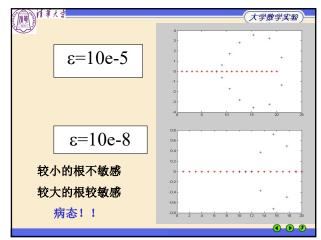


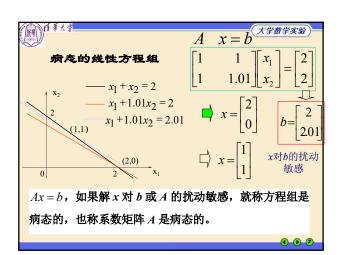


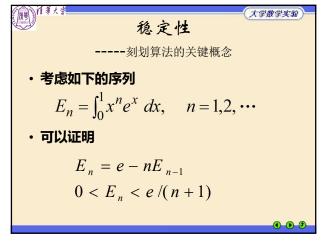


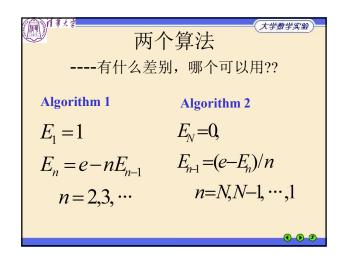


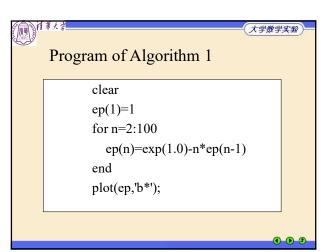


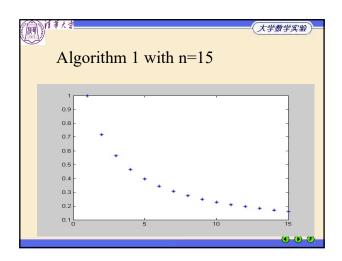


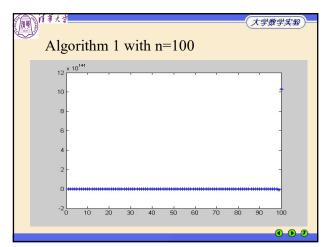


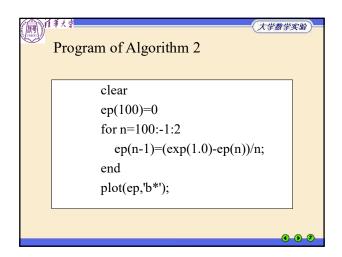


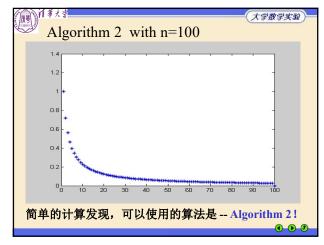


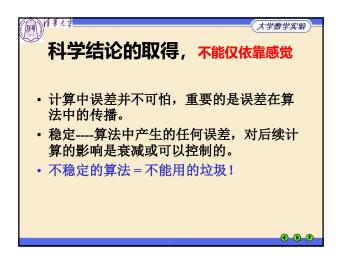


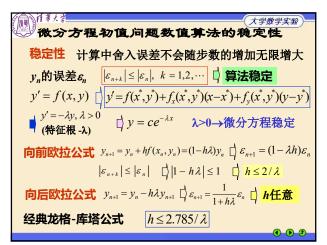




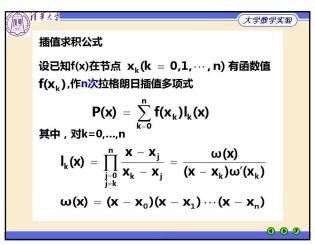




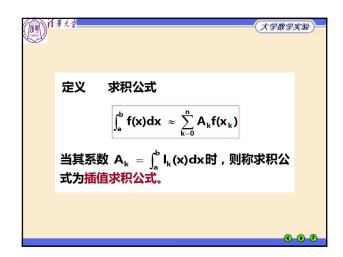








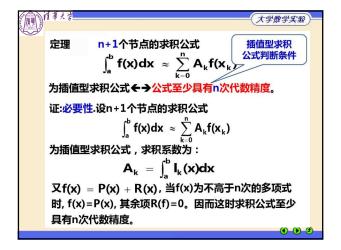
取 
$$\int_a^b P(x) dx$$
 作为  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  的近似值,即 
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \int_a^b P(x) dx = \int_a^b \sum_{k=0}^n f(x_k) I_k(x) dx$$
 
$$= \sum_{k=0}^n f(x_k) \int_a^b I_k(x) dx$$
 记为 
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \sum_{k=0}^n f(x_k) A_k$$
 其中 
$$A_k = \int_a^b I_k(x) dx = \int_a^b \frac{\omega(x)}{(x-x_k)\omega'(x_k)} dx$$
 称为求积系数。

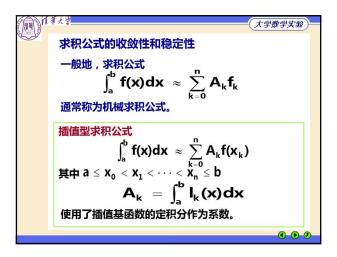


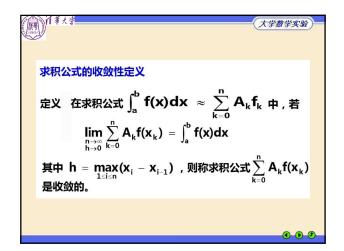
果求积公式能对多大次数的多项式f(x)成为准确等式,是衡量该公式的精确程度的重要指标。

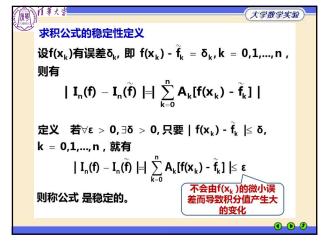
代数精度的定义:如果求积公式(4.1)对于一切次数小于等于m的多项式
 f(x) = a₀ + a₁x + a₂x² + ··· + aٰ mx²

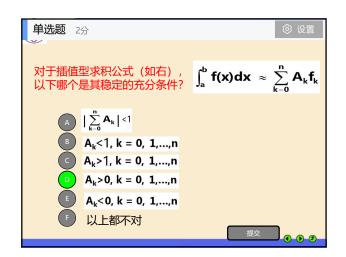
是准确的,而对于次数为m+1的多项式是不准确的,则称该求积公式具有m次代数精度。

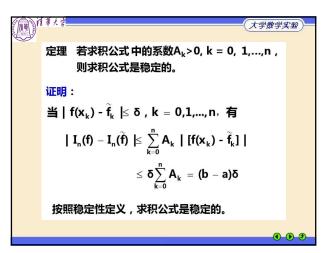












11章大

## 思考与练习

(大学数学实验)

• 二次代数方程的求根,下面公式何时更好?

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \qquad \frac{2c}{-b \mp \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}$$

· sin(x)用下面公式计算,如何控制精度?

$$\sin(x) = x - x^3 / 3! + x^5 / 5! - x^7 / 7! + \cdots$$

• exp(x): x<0时,用下面公式计算好不好?

$$e^x = 1 + x + x^2 / 2! + x^3 / 3! + x^4 / 4! + \cdots$$

**() () ()** 



大学数学实验)

## 谢谢!

孔子曰:

"学而不思则罔,思而不学则殆。"

----- 与同学们共勉!

