2021 黑龙江省数学建模竞赛培训

数值逼近与数值代数

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数值逼近

已知一个函数 y = f(x) 在 n+1 个点上的值:

\overline{x}	x_0	x_1	 x_n
y	y_0	y_1	 y_n

求 f(x)

思路: 找一个函数类, 在此函数类中找一个函数 P(x) 逼近 f(x)

函数类: 简单, 选取多项式

$$\Leftrightarrow P_n(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n \to f(x)$$

逼近标准, 插值条件: $P_n(x_i) = y_i, i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$

方程组有唯一解

$$i = 0 : a_0 + a_1 x_0 + \dots + a_n x_0^n = y_0$$

 $i = 1 : a_0 + a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_1^n = y_1$
.....

$$i = n : a_0 + a_1 x_n + \dots + a_n x_n^n = y_n$$

求 a_i ,是一个线代数方程组

系数阵:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_0 \cdots x_0^n \\ 1 & x_1 \cdots x_1^n \\ \cdots \\ 1 & x_n \cdots x_n^n \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{i \neq j} (x_i - x_j) \neq 0, \quad \text{解 } a_i \text{ 存在唯一}.$$

构造: 拉格朗日插值多项式

$$L_n(x) = y_0 l_0(x) + y_1 l_1(x) + \dots + y_n l_n(x)$$

 $l_i(x)$: 阶数不超过n的多项式,且

$$l_0(x) = \begin{cases} 1, x = x_0 \\ 0, x = x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \end{cases} \quad l_i(x) = \begin{cases} 1, x = x_i \\ 0, x = x_j, j \neq i \end{cases}$$

这样

$$L_n(x_0) = y_0 l_0(x_0) + y_1 l_1(x_0) + \dots + y_n l_n(x_0) = y_0$$

$$L_n(x_i) = y_0 l_0(x_i) + \dots + y_{i-1} l_{i-1}(x_i) + y_i l_i(x_i) + y_{i+1} l_{i+1}(x_i) + \dots + y_n l_n(x_i) = y_i$$

l_i(x)的构造

$$l_0(x) = A(x - x_1)(x - x_2) \cdot \cdots \cdot (x - x_n)$$

$$1 = l_0(x_0) = A(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2) \cdot \cdots \cdot (x_0 - x_n)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2) \cdot \cdots \cdot (x_0 - x_n)}$$

$$l_0(x) = \frac{(x - x_1)(x - x_2) \cdot \cdots \cdot (x - x_n)}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2) \cdot \cdots \cdot (x_0 - x_n)}$$

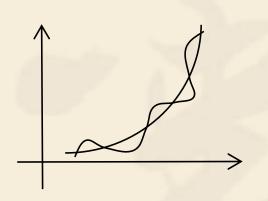
每个 $l_i(x)$ 同理可求出。

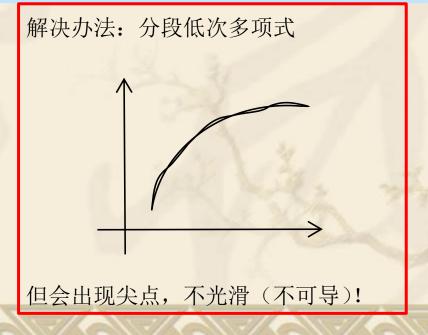
插值多项式的误差

$$|P_n(x) - f(x)| = \left| \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdot \cdots \cdot (x - x_n) \right|$$

$$\xi \underset{\mathbb{Z}}{\text{ at }} x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_n \ge i_0.$$

一般来讲n越大,逼近程度越好,但n太大,多项式曲线会出现振荡,可能会出现龙格现象。

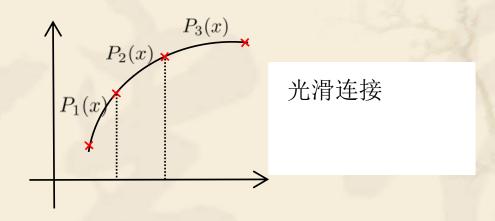




解决办法: 三次样条逼近

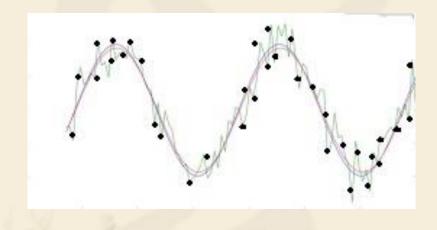
$$S_n(x) = \begin{cases} P_1(x), x \in [x_0, x_1) \\ P_2(x), x \in [x_1, x_2) \\ \dots \\ P_n(x), x \in [x_{n-1}, x_n) \end{cases}$$

其中 $P_i(x)$ 为不超过 3 阶的多项式。保证 $S_n(x)$ 在端点处有连续的二阶导数。



最小二乘法

❖ 逼近思路 曲线不过给定的点



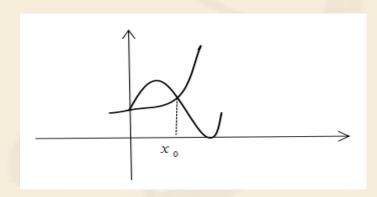
❖好处 → 火 → 火 →

规避给定数据带来的误差

数值代数

如何求解方程和方程组

$$e^x = 1 + \sin x$$



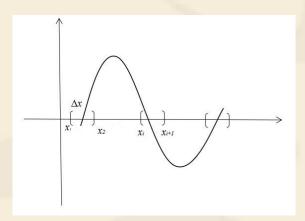
$$x_0 = ?$$

方程求解

$$f(x) = 0$$

数值搜索

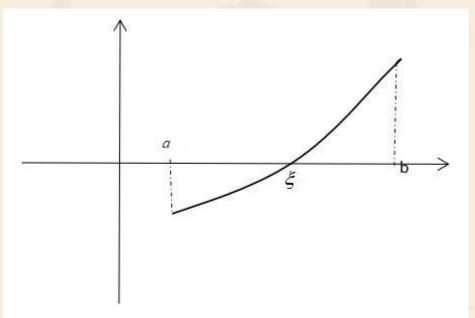
以小步长 Δx 从初始点向前走,并判断根的存在区间。



$$f(x_i)f(x_{i+1}) < 0$$
?
$$(x_{i,}x_{i+1})$$
 内只有一个根

问题: 在(a,b)区间内, f(a)f(b)<0, 求f(x)=0的根。

二分法



$$1、取中点 x_1 = \frac{a+b}{2}, 判断$$

$$f(a)f(x_1) < 0?$$
 $\begin{cases} < 0, & a_1 = a, b_1 = x_1. \\ > 0, & a_1 = x_1, b_1 = b. \end{cases}$

$$f(a_1)f(x_2) < 0?$$
 $\begin{cases} < 0, & a_2 = a_1, b_2 = x_2. \\ > 0, & a_2 = x_2, b_2 = b. \end{cases}$

f(x) = 0 的根 ξ 总在 (a_n, b_n) 中,且 $x_n \to \xi$.

证明:
$$|x_n - \xi| < \frac{|b_{n-1} - a_{n-1}|}{2} = \frac{\frac{|b_{n-2} - a_{n-2}|}{2}}{2} = \cdots = \frac{|b - a|}{2^n} \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} 0,$$

即
$$x_n \to \xi$$

迭代法

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = g(x)$$

构造迭代格式:

$$\begin{cases} x_{n+1} = g(x_n) \\$$
 初值 x_0
$$x_0 \Rightarrow x_1 = g(x_0) \Rightarrow g(x_1) \Rightarrow \cdots x_{n+1} = g(x_n)$$

$$x_0 \Rightarrow x_1 = g(x_0) \Rightarrow$$

结论 1: 当 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛,g(x)连续,则 $x_n \to \xi$.

$$x_{n+1} = g(x_n)$$
, $\diamondsuit n \to \infty, \xi = g(\xi)$, ξ 即为根。

结论 2: 当 $|g'(x)| \le L < 1$,迭代必收敛

$$|x_{n+1} - \xi| = |g(x_n) - g(\xi)| = |g'(x)(x_n - \xi)| \le L|x_n - \xi| \le L^{n+1}|x_0 - \xi|$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} n \rightarrow \infty, x_{n+1} \rightarrow \xi$$

可能有许多迭代格式,如

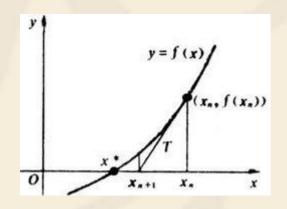
$$e^x = 1 + \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \ln(1 + \sin x)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \arcsin(e^x - 1)$$

牛顿迭代法

$$\begin{cases} x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)} \\ \text{初值:} \quad x_0 \end{cases}$$



优点: 收敛速度快, 平方收敛

方程组求解

$$AX = b$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1, \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2, \\ \dots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n. \end{cases}$$

高斯消去法

方程组的增广矩阵:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} & b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} & b_n \end{pmatrix}$$
 初等变换
$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ 0 & a_{22}^* & \cdots & a_{2n}^* & b_2^* \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn}^* & b_n^* \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{nn}^* x_n = b_n^* \Rightarrow x_n = \frac{b_n^*}{a_{nn}^*}$$

$$a_{n-1n-1}^* x_{n-1} + a_{n-1n}^* x_n = b_{n-1}^* \Rightarrow x_{n-1} = \frac{b_{n-1}^* - a_{n-1n}^* x_n}{a_{n-1n-1}^*}$$

. . .

主元消去法

 $a_{kk}^* = 0$: 这时消去法将无法进行下去

$$egin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{2n}^* & b_2^* \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$
 选取系数矩阵中绝对值最大的元素 $\max |a_{ij}|$ 调换到对角线上

保证稳定性

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} & b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} & b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{22}^* = a_{22} + (-\frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}})(a_{12} + \varepsilon)$$

$$= a_{22} + (-\frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}})a_{12} + (-\frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}})\varepsilon$$

若 a_{11} 很小,则误差项就会大

列主元消去法

在列下方选 $\max \left| a_{ij} \right|$ 只交换行

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} & b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} & b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

迭代法

$$AX = b \Leftrightarrow X = HX + g$$

迭代格式构造

$$\begin{cases} X^{(k+1)} = HX^{(k)} + g \\ \text{初始向量} X^{(0)} \end{cases}$$

$$X^{(0)} \to X^{(1)} = HX^{(0)} + g \to X^{(2)} = HX^{(1)} + g \to \cdots$$

结论: 当 $\{X^{(k)}\}$ 收敛,则 $X^{(k)} \to X^*$ 为方程的解。

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} X^{(k)} = X^* = HX^* + g$$

即 X^* 为方程 AX = b 的解。

H的构造

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a_{12} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -a_{21} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{n1} & -a_{n2} & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$=D-L-U$$

$$AX = b \Rightarrow [D - (L + U)]X = b$$

$$DX = (L+U)X + b \Rightarrow X = D^{-1}(L+U)X + D^{-1}b$$

Jacobi迭代法

$$\begin{cases} X^{(k+1)} = D^{-1}(L+U)X^{k} + D^{-1}b \\ \text{初始向量 } X^{(0)} \end{cases}$$

Gauss-Seidel迭代法

$$X^{(k+1)} = D^{-1}(L+U)X^{k} + D^{-1}b, \quad X^{(k)} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1}^{(k)} \\ x_{2}^{(k)} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n}^{(k)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$DX^{(k+1)} = (L+U)X^{k} + b$$

$$a_{11}x_1^{(k+1)} = -(a_{12}x_2^{(k)} + \dots + a_{1n}x_n^{(k)}) + b_1$$

$$x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{11}} \left[-(a_{12}x_2^{(k)} + \dots + a_{1n}x_n^{(k)}) + b_1 \right] = \frac{1}{a_{11}} \left[-\sum_{j \neq 1} a_{1j}x_j^{(k)} + b_1 \right] x_i^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left[b_i - \sum_{j \neq i} a_{ij}x_j^{(k)} \right]$$

计算 $x_i^{(k+1)}$ 时, $x_1^{(k+1)}, x_2^{(k+1)}, \cdots x_{i-1}^{(k+1)}$ 已经算出来,可以用这些数据代替第k层数据

$$x_i^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left[b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_j^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} \right]$$

比Jacobi格式误差小

祝数模竞赛成功!