

2. 下列各数都是经过四舍五入得到的近似数, 指出它们有几位有效数字, 并写出绝对误差限.

$$x_1^* = 1.1021, \quad x_2^* = 0.031, \quad x_3^* = 385.6, \quad x_4^* = 56.480, \\ x_5^* = 7 \times 10^5, \quad x_6^* = 9800$$

近似数	标准化	有效数字位数 ⁽ⁿ⁾	绝对误差限 $ x - x^* \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{m-n}$
$x_1^* = 1.1021$	$1.1021 = 0.11021 \times 10^1$	5	$\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-4}$
$x_2^* = 0.031$	$0.031 = 0.31 \times 10^{-1}$	2	$\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}$
$x_3^* = 385.6$	$385.6 = 0.3856 \times 10^3$	4	$\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-1}$
$x_4^* = 56.480$	$56.480 = 0.56480 \times 10^2$	5	$\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}$
$x_5^* = 7 \times 10^5$	$7 \times 10^5 = 0.7 \times 10^6$	1	$\frac{1}{2} \times 10^5$
$x_6^* = 9800$	$9800 = 0.9800 \times 10^4$	4	$\frac{1}{2} \times 10^0$

3. 设已测量某长方形场地长 a 的近似值 $a^* = 100$ m, 宽 b 的近似值 $b^* = 60$ m, 若已知 $|a^* - a| \leq 0.2$ m, $|b^* - b| \leq 0.1$ m, 试求其面积的绝对误差和相对误差.

$$S = ab \quad \frac{\partial S}{\partial b} = a \quad \frac{\partial S}{\partial a} = b$$

$$\varepsilon(S^*) = \left| \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial b} \right)^* \right| \varepsilon(b^*) + \left| \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial a} \right)^* \right| \varepsilon(a^*)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial b} \right)^* = a^* = 100 \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial a} \right)^* = b^* = 60$$

$$\varepsilon(S^*) \approx 100 \times 0.1 + 60 \times 0.2 = 10 + 12 = 22$$

$$\varepsilon_r(S^*) = \frac{\varepsilon(S^*)}{|S^*|} \approx \frac{22}{100 \times 60} \approx 0.3667\%$$

6. 序列 $\{y_n\}$ 满足递推关系

$$y_n = 10y_{n-1} - 1 \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

若 $y_0 = \sqrt{2} \approx 1.41$ (三位有效数字), 问按上述递推公式从 y_0 计算到 y_{10} 时误差有多大? 这个计算过程稳定吗?

$$y_0 = \sqrt{2} = 1.414213$$

$$y_0 \approx 1.41 = y_0^*$$

$$\varepsilon(y_0) = y_0^* - y_0 = -0.00421$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{理论公式: } y_n = 10y_{n-1} - 1 \\ \text{实际公式: } y_n^* = 10y_{n-1}^* - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y_n^* - y_n = 10y_{n-1}^* - 1 - (10y_{n-1} - 1) = 10(y_{n-1}^* - y_{n-1}) = 10^{10}(y_0^* - y_0) \\ = 10^{10} \times -0.00421 = -4.21 \times 10^7$$

在计算过程中舍入误差^{绝对值}不断增大, 所以计算过程不稳定.