第一章绪论

要求

- 1 了解数值计算方法一般概念
- 2 了解误差的来源与分类、数据误差的影响
- 3 舍入误差对数值计算的影响
- 4 计算中应注意的原则

第二章解线性方程组的直接法

要求

- 1 熟练掌握高斯消去法及选列主元技术
- 2 掌握三角分解法
- 3 掌握向量范数与矩阵范数、方程组的条件数,了解舍入误差对解的影响

高斯消去法

高斯消去法首先是将方程组进行消元运算,将其化为一个等价的 同解的上三角方程组,这个过程称为消元过程.然后通过求解上 三角方程组得到原方程组的解,后一过程称为回代过程.

例2.1 用高斯消去法求解线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 3, \\ -x_1 - 3x_2 = 2. \end{cases}$$

解 消元过程:

第1步 保留第1个方程不动,将第2、3个方程中x₁前的系数消为零.为此,第2、3个方程分别减去第1个方程的2、-1倍,得

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 0,$$

 $-2x_2 + x_3 = 3,$
 $-x_2 + x_3 = 2.$

第2步 保留第1、2个方程不动,将第3个方程中x2前的系数消为零.第3个方程减去第2个方程的1倍,则得与原方程同解的上三角方程组:

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 0,$$

 $-2x_2 + x_3 = 3,$
 $\frac{1}{2}x_3 = \frac{1}{2}.$

回代过程:

求解以上上三角方程组. 从第3个方程组求得 $x_3 = 1$,代入第2个方程可得 $x_2 = -1$,再将 x_2, x_3 代入第1个方程组得 $x_1 = 1$.

列主元高斯消去法

例 用列主元素高斯消去法解 方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 3, \\ -x_1 - 3x_2 = 2. \end{cases}$$

解 消元过程 第1步

在系数矩阵A的第1列几系了心取绝对值最大的元 $a_{21}=2$,交换 $\begin{cases} 2x_1 \ 7x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3 = -\frac{3}{2}, \quad (2') \\ -2x_2 + \frac{3}{2}x_3 = \frac{7}{2}. \quad (3') \end{cases}$

置,得

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 3, & (1) \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 0, & (2) \\ -x_1 - 3x_2 = 2. & (3) \end{cases}$$

进行第1步消元,方程(2)-方 程 $(1) \times \frac{1}{2}$, 方程(3)-方 程 $(1) \times (-\frac{1}{2})$, 得

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 3, & (1') \\ x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3 = -\frac{3}{2}, & (2') \\ -2x_2 + \frac{3}{2}x_3 = \frac{7}{2}. & (3') \end{cases}$$

第2步

在第1步消元后的矩阵A⁽¹⁾的元 对值最大的元 $a_{32}^{(1)} = -2$ 作为主 元素. 交换第2个方程与第3个 方程的位置,得

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 3, & (1'') \\ -2x_2 + \frac{3}{2}x_3 = \frac{7}{2}, & (2'') \\ x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3 = -\frac{3}{2}. & (3'') \end{cases} \quad \text{be} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{if } x = (1, -1, 1)^T.$$

进行第2步消元, 方程(3'')-方程 $(2'') \times (-\frac{1}{2})$,

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 3, \\ -2x_2 + \frac{3}{2}x_3 = \frac{7}{2}, \\ \frac{1}{4}x_3 = \frac{1}{4}. \end{cases}$$

矩阵的LU分解

例 分解矩阵A = LU, 其中

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 4 & -2 & 0 & 4 \\ -2 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 13 & -7 \\ 4 & 1 & -7 & 23 \end{array}\right).$$

解 按计算公式得

$$A = LU = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix}.$$

矩阵的LU分解

例 2.4 用A = LU分解求解线性方程组Ax = b, 其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 18 & 9 & -27 \\ 18 & 45 & 0 & -45 \\ 9 & 0 & 126 & 9 \\ -27 & -45 & 9 & 135 \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 16 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解 将向量b作为 \overline{A} 的第5列,按紧凑格式计算,得

9 18 9 -27 1
2 9 -18 9 0
1 -2 81 54 15
-3 1
$$\frac{2}{3}$$
 9 1

从Ux = y, 解得 $x = (\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{9})^T$.

平方根法

例 用平方根法求解方程组

$$ar{A} = \left(egin{array}{cccccc} 9 & 18 & 9 & -27 & 1 \\ 18 & 45 & 0 & -45 & 2 \\ 9 & 0 & 126 & 9 & 16 \\ -27 & -45 & 9 & 135 & 8 \end{array}
ight)$$

解 $A = GG^T$, 其中

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -6 & 9 & 0 \\ -9 & 3 & 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \\ \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

因此,

$$\begin{cases} Gy = b \Longrightarrow y = (\frac{1}{3}, 0, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{1}{3})^{T}. \\ G^{T}x = y \Longrightarrow x = (\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{9})^{T}. \end{cases}$$

求解三对角方程组的追赶法

例 2.6 用追赶法求解线性方程组Ax = d. 其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 7 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} , \quad d = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 9 \\ 2 \\ 19 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解 追赶法求解方程组有

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, y = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \\ 5 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

从 Ly = d 解得 $y = (5, -1, 5, -1, 1)^T$,从 Ux = y 解得 $x = (1, 2, 1, 2, 1)^T$.

向量范数与矩阵范数

例 2.7 计算矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
的三种范数.

解

$$||A||_1 = \max\{4,6\} = 6, \quad ||A||_{\infty} = \max\{3,7\} = 7.$$

以下求 $||A||_2$.

$$A^{\mathsf{T}}A = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 10 & 10 \\ 10 & 20 \end{array}\right),$$

$$|\lambda I - A^T A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 10 & -10 \\ -10 & \lambda - 20 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 30\lambda + 100 = 0.$$

解特征方程, 得 $\lambda = 15 \pm 5\sqrt{5}$. 所以, $\lambda_{\text{max}}(A^TA) = 15 + 5\sqrt{5}$. 故 $||A||_2 = \sqrt{15 + 5\sqrt{5}}$.

舍入误差对解的影响

矩阵的条件数刻画了方程组的性态,条件数大的矩阵称为"病态"矩阵,相应的方程组称为"病态"方程组;条件数小的矩阵称为"良态"矩阵,相应的方程组称为"良态"方程组.

例2.9 设有线性方程组

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 10^5 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} 10^5 \\ 2 \end{array}\right).$$

则
$$A^{-1} = rac{1}{10^5 - 1} \left(egin{array}{cc} -1 & 10^5 \ 1 & -1 \end{array}
ight),$$

$$||A||_{\infty} = 10^5 + 1, \quad ||A^{-1}||_{\infty} = \frac{10^5 + 1}{10^5 - 1}, \quad \operatorname{Cond}_{\infty}(A) > 10^5 \gg 1.$$

舍入误差对解的影响

例2.10 n 阶Hilbert阵, 随着矩阵 H_n 阶数n的增高, H_n 的条件数急剧增大,此时方程组 $H_n x = b$ 是严重的病态方程组. 三阶Hilbert方程组为例说明其病态性.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{11}{6} \\ \frac{13}{12} \\ \frac{47}{60} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$H_3^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -36 & 30 \\ -36 & 192 & -180 \\ 30 & -180 & 180 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\|H_3\|_{\infty} = \frac{11}{6}, \quad \|H_3^{-1}\|_{\infty} = 408, \quad \operatorname{Cond}_{\infty}(H_3) = \|H_3\|_{\infty} \|H_3^{-1}\|_{\infty} = 748$$

若将方程组中的分数舍入到两位小数后求解,则求得的近似解为 $\tilde{x} = (-6.22, 38.25, -33.65)^T$,与真解 $x = (1, 1, 1)^T$ 相差甚远. $\operatorname{Cond}_{\infty}(H_6) = 2.9 \times 10^7$, $\operatorname{Cond}_{\infty}(H_7) = 9.85 \times 10^8$

矩阵的QR分解

例2.11 用吉文斯变换作矩阵

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 0 & 5 \end{array}\right)$$

的QR分解.

解 第1步变换 为将第1列中的元素 $a_{31} = 4$ 消为零,取 $c = \frac{3}{5}$, $s = \frac{4}{5}$. 构造

$$P_{13} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & 0 & \frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{4}{5} & 0 & \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix} = P_1,$$

$$A^{(1)} = P_1 A = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

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矩阵的QR分解

第2步变换 为将矩阵 $A^{(1)}$ 中第2列中的元素 $a_{32}^{(1)} = -4$ 消为零,针对子阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

构造2阶吉文斯矩阵

$$ilde{P}_{12} = \left(egin{array}{cc} rac{3}{5} & -rac{4}{5} \ rac{4}{5} & rac{3}{5} \end{array}
ight),$$

取

$$P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0^T \\ 0 & \tilde{P}_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & \frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix},$$

矩阵的QR分解

则
$$A^{(2)} = P_2A^{(1)} = P_2P_1A$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 5 & \frac{16}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{13}{5} \end{pmatrix} = R.$$

令
$$P=P_2P_1$$
,则

$$P = \frac{1}{25} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{25} \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 0 & 20 \\ 16 & 15 & -12 \\ -12 & 20 & 9 \end{pmatrix},$$

则有

$$Q = P^{T} = \frac{1}{25} \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 16 & -12 \\ 0 & 15 & 20 \\ 20 & -12 & 9 \end{pmatrix}, R = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 5 & \frac{16}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{13}{5} \end{pmatrix}, A = QR.$$

豪斯霍尔德变换

例 $x = (3,1,5,1)^T$,用Householder变换使得 $Hx = \alpha e_1(\alpha > 0)$ 解 这里 $\alpha > 0$,故 $\sigma = \text{sign}(x_1)||x||_2 = 6$,由于 $x_1 = 3 > 0$,取

$$u = x - \sigma e_1 = (-3, 1, 5, 1)^T, \qquad \beta = \frac{2}{\|u\|_2^2} = \frac{1}{18}$$

所以

$$H = I - \beta u u^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 1/6 & 5/6 & 1/6 \\ 1/6 & 17/18 & -5/18 & -1/18 \\ 5/6 & -5/18 & -7/18 & -5/18 \\ 1/6 & -1/18 & -5/18 & 17/18 \end{pmatrix}$$

且

$$Hx = 6e_1$$

基于豪斯霍尔德变换的QR分解

例2.12 用豪斯霍尔德变换作矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 14 & 9 \\ 6 & 43 & 3 \\ 6 & 22 & 15 \end{pmatrix}$$

的QR分解.

解 第1步变换

取
$$x = a_1 = (3,6,6)^T$$
, $e_1 = (1,0,0)^T$, 则 $\sigma_1 = ||a_1||_2 = 9$, $u_1 = (a_1 - \sigma_1 e_1)/||a_1 - \sigma_1 e_1|| = 1/\sqrt{3}(-1,1,1)^T$,

$$H_1 = I_3 - 2u_1u_1^T = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

基于豪斯霍尔德变换的QR分解

$$A^{(1)} = H_1 A = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 48 & 15 \\ 0 & 9 & -3 \\ 0 & -12 & 9 \end{pmatrix}.$$

第2步变换 对于子阵

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc}9&-3\\-12&9\end{array}\right),$$

取
$$x = \tilde{a}_2^{(1)} = (9, -12)^T$$
, $e_1^{(1)} = (1, 0)^T$, 则 $\sigma_2 = \|\tilde{a}_2^{(1)}\|_2 = 15$ $w_2 = \tilde{a}_2^{(1)} - \sigma_2 e_1^{(1)} = -6(1, 2)^T$, $\beta_2 = 1/90$,.

$$\tilde{H}_2 = I_2 - 2u_2u_2^T = I_2 - \beta_2 w_2 w_2^T = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ -4 & -3 \end{pmatrix},$$

基于豪斯霍尔德变换的QR分解

$$H_2 = \left(egin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0^T \ 0 & ilde{H}_2 \end{array}
ight) = rac{1}{5} \left(egin{array}{ccc} 5 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 3 & -4 \ 0 & -4 & -3 \end{array}
ight),$$

$$A^{(2)} = H_2 A^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 48 & 15 \\ 0 & 15 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$H = H_2 H_1 = rac{1}{15} \left(egin{array}{cccc} 5 & 10 & 10 \ -2 & 11 & -10 \ -14 & 2 & 5 \end{array}
ight).$$

则有

$$Q = H^{T} = \frac{1}{15} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & -14 \\ 10 & 11 & 2 \\ 10 & -10 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad R = A^{(2)}, \quad A = QR.$$

第三章解线性方程组的迭代法

要求

- 1 迭代法思想及其收敛性
- 2 熟练掌握三种基本迭代法
- 3 掌握共轭梯度法
- 4 了解Krylov子空间迭代法

迭代法利用了方程组的稀疏性, 具有存贮量小、算法简单、收敛速度快等特点.

迭代法是将原线性方程组Ax = b做某种等价变形, 由此构造迭代格式, 给定初始点 $x^{(0)}$, 由迭代格式产生的迭代序列 $\{x^{(k)}\}$ 逐次逼近方程组的精确解 x^* .

雅可比(Jacobi)迭代法

例3.1 给定初始点 $x^{(0)} = (0,0,0)^T$,用雅可比迭代法求解

$$\begin{cases} 10x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 = 72, \\ -x_1 + 10x_2 - 2x_3 = 83, \\ -x_1 - x_2 + 5x_3 = 42. \end{cases}$$

解 雅可比迭代格式为

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = (72 + x_2^{(k)} + 2x_3^{(k)})/10, \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = (83 + x_1^{(k)} + 2x_3^{(k)})/10, \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = (42 + x_1^{(k)} + x_2^{(k)})/5. \end{cases}$$

k	$X_2^{(k)}$	$X_2^{(k)}$	$X_3^{(k)}$
0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1	7.2000	8.3000	8.4000
2	9.7100	10.7000	11.5000
8	10.9981	11.9941	12.9978
9	10.9994	11.9994	12.9992

高斯-赛德尔(Gauss-Seidel)迭代法

例3.2 用高斯-赛德尔迭代法求解例3.1中的方程组.

解 高斯-赛德尔迭代格式为

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = (72 + x_2^{(k)} + 2x_3^{(k)})/10, \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = (83 + x_1^{(k+1)} + 2x_3^{(k)})/10, \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = (42 + x_1^{(k+1)} + x_2^{(k+1)})/5. \end{cases}$$

k	$X_1^{(k)}$	$X_2^{(k)}$	$X_3^{(k)}$
0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1	7.2000	9.0200	11.6440
4	10.9913	11.9947	12.9972
5	10.9989	11.9993	12.9996

该题用高斯-赛德尔迭代法的收敛速度快于雅可比迭代法,对于有些方程组高斯-赛德尔迭代法比雅可比迭代法收敛的快,但也有高斯-赛德尔迭代法比雅可比迭代法收敛的慢,甚至还有雅可比迭代法收敛,但高斯-赛德尔迭代法发散的情况.

例 线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 = 5 \\ -3x_1 + x_2 = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 2x_2 + 5 \\ x_2 = 3x_1 + 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$|\lambda I - B| = \lambda^2 - 6 = 0, \lambda = \pm \sqrt{6}, \rho(B) > 1,$$

发散

例

$$x^{(k+1)} = Bx^{(k)} + g, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0.9 & 0 \\ 0.3 & 0.8 \end{pmatrix}, \rho(B) = 0.9 < 1$$

可以判定迭代收敛, but

$$||B||_1 = 1.2 > 1$$
, $||B||_2 = 1.043 > 1$, $||B||_{\infty} = 1.1 > 1$,

不能判定迭代发散

例 讨论求解方程组Ax = b的三种迭代法的收敛性.

(1)
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$
, (2) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

解 (1) A是对称矩阵, 其顺序主子式分别为

$$\Delta_1 = 1 > 0, \quad \Delta_2 = \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{array} \right| = 2 > 0, \quad \Delta_3 = |A| = 2 > 0.$$

$$2D-A=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$
. 各阶顺序主子式与矩阵 A 的相同, 所以 A ,

- 2D-A也是对称正定矩阵, 故三种迭代法收敛.

梅立泉 ()

例 设线性方程组Ax=b的系数矩阵

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & a \\ a & 1 \end{array}\right).$$

若要雅可比迭代法、高斯-赛德尔迭代法收敛, 请给出数a的取值范围.

解 对于雅可比迭代法考察其迭代矩阵

$$B = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & -a \\ -a & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

 $det(\lambda I - B) = \lambda^2 - a^2 = 0$. 当 $\rho(B) = |a| < 1$, 时, 雅可比迭代法收敛. 对于高斯-赛德尔迭代法.

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ a & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a \\ 0 & a^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $det(\lambda I - B) = \lambda(\lambda - a^2) = 0.$ 得 $\rho(B) = a^2 < 1$,即|a| < 1时,高斯-赛德尔迭代法收敛.

例 方程组
$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 - 10x_2 = 7 \\ 9x_1 - 4x_2 = 5 \end{cases}$$
 , 写出两种收敛格式, 说明为什么收敛

解 选主元得 $\begin{cases} 9x_1 - 4x_2 = 5 \\ 3x_1 - 10x_2 = 7 \end{cases}$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -4 \\ 3 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$ 严格对角占优, 所以, $0 < \omega \le 1$ 的超松弛迭代法收敛. 雅可比迭代法收敛.

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{9}(5 + 4x_2^{(k)}) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{10}(-7 + 3x_1^{(k)}) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{\omega}{9} (5 + 4x_2^{(k)}) + (1 - \omega) x_1^{(k)} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{\omega}{10} (-7 + 3x_1^{(k+1)}) + (1 - \omega) x_2^{(k)} \end{cases}$$

共轭梯度法

例3.5 求n元二次函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^T Ax - b^T x$ 的梯度(其中A是n阶对称正定矩阵).

解 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}, \ x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T, \ b = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)^T$, 于是

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} x_i x_j - \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i x_i.$$

由A是对称矩阵知 $a_{jk} = a_{kj}$,对f(x)关于 x_k 求偏导数得

$$\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{kj} x_j + \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ik} x_i \right) - b_k = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{kj} x_j - b_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

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共轭梯度法

由此则得

$$\nabla f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} x_j \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j} x_j \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj} x_j \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = Ax - b.$$

共轭梯度法

例3.6 给定初始点 $x^{(0)} = (0,0,0)^T$,用共轭梯度法求解

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解 取
$$d^{(0)} = r^{(0)} = b - Ax^{(0)} = b = (3, 1, 3)^T$$
.

则
$$||r^{(0)}||_2^2 = 19$$
, $d^{(0)T}Ad^{(0)} = 55$.

故,
$$\alpha_0 = \frac{\|r^{(0)}\|_2^2}{d^{(0)T}Ad^{(0)}} = \frac{19}{55}, \quad x^{(1)} = x^{(0)} + \alpha_0 d^{(0)} = \frac{19}{55}(3, 1, 3)^T.$$

$$\Re r^{(1)} = b - Ax^{(1)} = \frac{6}{55}(-1, 6, -1)^T, \quad ||r^{(1)}||_2^2 = 38 \times \frac{6^2}{55^2},$$

$$\beta_0 = \frac{\|r^{(1)}\|_2^2}{\|r^{(0)}\|_2^2} = \frac{72}{55^2}, \quad d^{(1)} = r^{(1)} + \beta_0 d^{(0)} = \frac{6 \times 19}{55^2} (-1, 18, -1)^T.$$

$$d^{(1)T}Ad^{(1)} = \frac{(6\times19)^2\times6}{55^3}, \quad \alpha_1 = \frac{\|r^{(1)}\|_2^2}{d^{(1)T}Ad^{(1)}} = \frac{55}{57}.$$

$$x^{(2)} = x^{(1)} + \alpha_1 d^{(1)} = (1, 1, 1)^T, \quad r^{(2)} = b - Ax^{(2)} = (0, 0, 0)^T.$$

迭代两次求得了方程组的解 $x^* = x^{(2)} = (1,1,1)^T$.

第四章插值法

有些函数, 其表达式比较复杂, 或者不知其确切表达式, 只知道函数在区间[a,b]上一些点 x_i ($i=0,1,\cdots,n$)处的函数值 $y_i=f(x_i)$ ($i=0,1,\cdots,n$), 这些函数在实际中难以使用. 本章针对这类函数, 构造f(x)的简单近似表达式p(x), 函数逼近.

多项式是最简单的函数, 容易计算, 函数的多项式逼近.

要求

- 1 掌握拉格朗日插值多项式
- 2 掌握差商的定义、牛顿插值多项式
- 3 熟练掌握分段低次插值多项式
- 4 学习三次样条插值函数

拉格朗日插值多项式

例 给定数据如下, 求其三次拉格朗日插值多项式, 函数在是的插值及截断

解

$$L_{3}(x) = y_{0}l_{0}(x) + y_{1}l_{1}(x) + y_{2}l_{2}(x) + y_{3}l_{3}(x)$$

$$= 3\frac{(x+1)(x-0)(x-1)}{(-2+1)(-2-0)(-2-1)} + 1\frac{(x+2)(x-0)(x-1)}{(-1+2)(-1-0)(-1-1)} + 1\frac{(x+2)(x+1)(x-1)}{(0+2)(0+1)(0-1)} + 6\frac{(x+2)(x+1)(x-0)}{(1+2)(1+1)(1-0)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^{3} + \frac{5}{2}x^{2} + 2x + 1$$

$$f(\frac{1}{2}) \approx L_3(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{43}{16}$$

截断误差 $R_3(x) = f(x) - L_3(x) = \frac{f^4(\xi)}{4!}(x+2)(x+1)x(x-1)$

牛顿插值多项式截断误差的实用估计法

例给定数据如下,求其Newton插值多项式及截断误差估计式.

Xi	-1	1	2	5
Уi	-7	7	-4	35

解 先列差商表

Xi	$f(x_i)$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$
-1	<u>-7</u>			
1	7	<u>7</u>		
2	-4	-11	<u>-6</u>	
5	35	13	6	<u>2</u>

$$N_3(x) = -7 + 7(x+1) - 6(x+1)(x-1) + 2(x+1)(x-1)(x-2)$$
$$= 2x^3 - 10x^2 + 5x + 10.$$

截断误差: $R_3(x) = f[-1,1,2,5,x](x+1)(x-1)(x-2)(x-5)$.

埃尔米特插值多项式

例4.3 已知函数y = f(x)的函数值、导数值如下表所示, 求其插值多项式及其误差项.

X _i	-1	0	1
$\overline{f(x_i)}$	0	-4	-2
$f'(x_i)$		0	5
$f''(x_i)$		6	

解 由4.3.6式知

$$f[0,0] = f'(0), f[0,0,0] = f''(0)/2! = 3, f[1,1] = f'(1) = 5$$
.

Xi	$f(x_i)$	$f[x_i,x_{i+1}]$	$f[x_i,x_{i+1},x_{i+2}]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}, x_{i+3}]$		
-1	0					
0		-4				
0	-4	0	4			
0	-4	0	3	-1		
1	-2	2	2	-1	0	
1	-2	5	3	1	$\overline{2}$	<u>1</u>

埃尔米特插值多项式

所以,

$$H_5(x) = 0 - 4(x+1) + 4(x+1)x - (x+1)x^2$$

$$+0(x+1)x^3 + (x+1)x^3(x-1)$$

$$= x^5 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 4.$$

$$R_3(x) = f[-1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, x](x+1)x^3(x-1)^2.$$

三次样条插值函数

例4.3 已知函数y = f(x)的数值如下:

Xi	-3	-1	0	3	4
Уi	7	11	26	56	29

求它的自然三次样条插值函数S(x).

解 由 $h_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$ 得 $h_1 = 2$, $h_2 = 1$, $h_3 = 3$, $h_4 = 1$.

由
$$\mu_i = \frac{h_i}{h_i + h_{i+1}}, \ \lambda_i = 1 - \mu_i \quad (i = 1, 2, 3),$$
得

$$\mu_1 = \frac{2}{3}, \ \mu_2 = \frac{1}{4}, \ \mu_3 = \frac{3}{4},$$
 $\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{3}, \ \lambda_2 = \frac{3}{4}, \ \lambda_3 = \frac{1}{4}.$

由 $d_i = 6f[x_{i-1}, x_i, x_{i+1}]$ (i = 1, 2, 3), 得 $d_1 = 26$, $d_2 = -\frac{15}{2}$, $d_3 = -\frac{111}{2}$.

三次样条插值函数

对于自然三次样条函数, $M_0 = M_4 = 0$. 所以三弯矩方程组为

$$\begin{cases} 2M_1 + \frac{1}{3}M_2 = 26, \\ \frac{1}{4}M_1 + 2M_2 + \frac{3}{4}M_3 = -\frac{15}{2}, \\ \frac{3}{4}M_2 + 2M_3 = -\frac{111}{2}. \end{cases}$$

从以上方程组解得 $M_1 = 12$, $M_2 = 6$, $M_3 = -30$. 将 M_i 代入S(x)的表达式, 得

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 + 9x^2 + 25x + 28, & -3 \le x \le -1, \\ -x^3 + 3x^2 + 19x + 26, & -1 \le x \le 0, \\ -2x^3 + 3x^2 + 19x + 26, & 0 \le x \le 3, \\ 5x^3 - 60x^2 + 208x - 163, & 3 \le x \le 4. \end{cases}$$

习题4

4-13 已知函数y = f(x)在若干点处的函数值如下表所示:

Xi	0	1	2	3	4
Уi	-8	-7	0	19	56

求满足以下端点条件的三次样条插值函数.

$$(1) S'(0) = 0, S'(4) = 48;$$

解: (1)显然 $h_i = 1, i = 1, 2, 3, 4.$

$$\mu_i = \frac{h_i}{h_i + h_{i+1}} = \frac{1}{2}, \lambda_i = 1 - \mu_i = \frac{1}{2}, i = 1, 2, 3.$$

$$d_0 = \frac{6}{h_1} \left(\frac{y_1 - y_0}{h_1} - y_0' \right) = 6(-7 - (-8) - 0) = 6.$$

$$d_4 = \frac{6}{h_4}(y_4' - \frac{y_4 - y_3}{h_4}) = 6[48 - (56 - 19)] = 66.$$

$$d_i = \frac{6}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{h_{i+1}} - \frac{y_i - y_{i-1}}{h_i} \right) = 3(y_{i+1} - 2y_i + y_{i-1}), i = 1$$

习题4

三弯矩方程组为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 2 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 2 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} M_0 \\ M_1 \\ M_2 \\ M_3 \\ M_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 18 \\ 36 \\ 54 \\ 66 \end{pmatrix}$$

解之,得:

$$M_0 = 0$$
, $M_1 = 6$, $M_2 = 12$, $M_3 = 18$, $M_4 = 24$.

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 - 8(1-x) - 8x = x^3 - 8, 0 \le x \le 1; \\ (2-x)^3 + 2(x-1)^3 - 8(2-x) - 2(x-1) = x^3 - 8, 1 \le x \le 2; \\ 2(3-x)^3 + 3(x-2)^3 - 2(3-x) + 16(x-2) = x^3 - 8, 2 \le x \le 3; \\ 3(4-x)^3 + 4(x-3)^3 + 16(4-x) + 52(x-3) = x^3 - 8, 3 \le x \le 4 \end{cases}$$

第五章函数最优逼近

要求

- 1 了解函数的内积、范数的概念, 及常用的正交多项式
- 2 掌握正规方程组的得出、最小二乘拟合, 最优平方逼近
- 3 掌握最优一致逼近概念, 最优一致逼近多项式构造方法
- 4 了解近似最优一致逼近多项式的构造方法

最小二乘拟合函数

例5.4 求函数 $f(x) = e^x$ 在区间[0,1]上的最优逼近二次多项式.

解法1 设
$$p_2(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2$$
,

则
$$\phi_0(x) = 1, \phi_1(x) = x, \phi_2(x) = x^2.$$

$$(\phi_k, \phi_j) = \int_0^1 x^{k+j} dx = \frac{1}{k+j+1},$$

$$(\phi_0, f) = \int_0^1 e^x dx = e - 1, (\phi_1, f) = \int_0^1 x e^x dx = 1, (\phi_2, f) = e - 2.$$

由正规方程组(5.2.9')有

$$\left(egin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1/2 & 1/3 \ 1/2 & 1/3 & 1/4 \ 1/3 & 1/4 & 1/5 \ \end{array}
ight) \left(egin{array}{c} c_0 \ c_1 \ c_2 \ \end{array}
ight) = \left(egin{array}{c} e-1 \ 1 \ e-2 \ \end{array}
ight).$$

解之, 得 $c_0 \approx 1.01299$, $c_1 \approx 0.85114$, $c_2 \approx 0.83917$. 从而, $p_2(x) = 1.01299 + 0.85114x + 0.83917x^2$.

利用三项递推关系构造正交多项式. 取 解法2

$$g_0(x) = 1$$
 $\beta_0 = (xg_0, g_0) = \int_0^1 x \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \gamma_0 = (g_0, g_0) = \int_0^1 \, \mathrm{d}x = 1, \quad$ \sharp $g_1(x) = x - \beta_0/\gamma_0 = x - \frac{1}{2}.$

$$\beta_1 = (xg_1, g_1) = \int_0^1 x(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 dx = \frac{1}{24},$$

$$\gamma_1 = (g_1, g_1) = \int_0^1 (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 dx = \frac{1}{12},$$

$$b_1 = \beta_1/\gamma_1 = 1/2, \quad c_1 = \gamma_1/\gamma_0 = 1/12.$$

$$g_2(x) = (x - b_1)g_1(x) - c_1g_0(x) = (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{12}.$$

$$(g_2, g_2) = \int_0^1 ((x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{12})^2 dx = \frac{1}{180},$$

$$(g_0, f) = \int_0^1 e^x dx = e - 1,$$

$$(g_1, f) = \int_0^1 (x - \frac{1}{2})e^x dx = \frac{1}{2}(3 - e),$$

$$(g_2, f) = \int_0^1 ((x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{12})e^x dx = \frac{1}{6}(7e - 19).$$

$$p(t) = \frac{(g_0, f)}{(g_0, g_0)} g_0(x) + \frac{(g_1, f)}{(g_1, g_1)} g_1(x) + \frac{(g_2, f)}{(g_2, g_2)} g_2(x)$$

$$= e - 1 + (18 - 6e)(x - \frac{1}{2}) + 30(7e - 19)((x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{12})$$

$$\approx 1.01299131 + 0.85112507x + 0.83918397x^2.$$

解法3 取勒让德正交多项式作为基函数, 先做变换 $x = \frac{t+1}{2}$, $-1 \le t \le 1$, 则 $f(t) = e^{\frac{t+1}{2}}$.前三个勒让德正交多项式为

$$p_0(t) = 1, \quad p_1(t) = t, \quad p_2(t) = \frac{1}{2}(3t^2 - 1).$$

则f(t)的最优平方逼近函数 $p(x) = c_0 p_0(t) + c_1 p_1(t) + c_2 p_2(t)$.对于勒让德正交多项式 $(p_k, p_k) = 2/(2k+1)$, k = 0, 1, 2. 而

$$(p_0, f) = \int_{-1}^{1} e^{\frac{t+1}{2}} dt = 2(e-1), \quad (p_1, f) = \int_{-1}^{1} t e^{\frac{t+1}{2}} dt = 6 - 2e,$$
 $(p_2, f) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} (3t^2 - 1)e^{\frac{t+1}{2}} dt = 14e - 38.$

从而得

$$c_0 = \frac{(p_0, f)}{(p_0, p_0)} \approx 1.718282, \ c_1 = \frac{(p_1, f)}{(p_1, p_1)} \approx 0.845155,$$

$$c_2 = \frac{(p_2, f)}{(p_2, p_2)} \approx 0.139\,864.$$

故 $p(t) = 1.718282 + 0.845155t + 0.069932(3t^2 - 1).$

再将t = 2x - 1代入上式,则得f(x)的最优平方逼近函数

$$p(x) = 1.012991 + 0.851126x + 0.839184x^{2}.$$

最小二乘拟合函数

例5.1 给定数据如下表:

Xi	0	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.00
Уi	1.0000	1.2840	1.6487	2.1170	2.7183

求最小二乘拟合二次多项式.

解解法1 设所求的最小二乘拟合多项

式
$$p_2(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2$$
, 则根据法方程组有

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2.5 & 1.875 \\ 2.5 & 1.875 & 1.5625 \\ 1.875 & 1.5625 & 1.3828 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8.7680 \\ 5.4514 \\ 4.4015 \end{pmatrix}.$$

从该方程组解得 $c_0 = 1.0051$, $c_1 = 0.8647$, $c_2 = 0.8432$. 所以, 最小二乘二次拟合多项式 $p_2(x) = 1.0051 + 0.8647x + 0.8432x^2$.

解法2 利用三项递推关系构造正交多项式. 取

$$g_0(x) = 1$$
, $g_1(x) = x - \beta_0/\gamma_0$, $g_2(x) = (x - b_1)g_1(x) - c_1g_0(x)$.

$$\gamma_0 = (g_0, g_0) = (1, 1) = \sum_{i=1}^{5} 1 = 5,$$
 $\beta_0 = (xg_0, g_0) = (x, 1) = \sum_{i=1}^{5} x_i = 2.5,$
 $\beta_0/\gamma_0 = 1/2.$
载 $g_1(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}.$ 又 $\gamma_1 = (g_1, g_1) = \sum_{i=1}^{5} (x_i - \frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{5}{8},$
 $\beta_1 = (xg_1, g_1) = \sum_{i=1}^{5} x_i (x_i - \frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{5}{16}, \ b_1 = \beta_1/\gamma_1 = 1/2,$
 $c_1 = \gamma_1/\gamma_0 = 1/8.$ 所以, $g_2(x) = (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{8}.$

$$p_2(x) = \frac{(g_0, f)}{(g_0, g_0)}g_0(x) + \frac{(g_1, f)}{(g_1, g_1)}g_1(x) + \frac{(g_2, f)}{(g_2, g_2)}g_2(x)$$

$$(g_2,g_2)=\sum_{i=1}^5\left((x_i-\frac{1}{2})^2-\frac{1}{8}\right)^2=\frac{7}{128},$$

$$(g_0, f) = \sum_{i=1}^{5} y_i = 8.7680,$$

$$(g_1, f) = \sum_{i=1}^{5} (x_i - \frac{1}{2})y_i = 1.0674,$$

$$(g_2, f) = \sum_{i=1}^{5} \left((x_i - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{8} \right) y_i = 0.0461375$$

$$p_2(x) = 1.7536 + 1.70784(x - \frac{1}{2}) + 0.843657142((x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{8}).$$

最小二乘拟合函数

例5.2 给定数据如下表:

Xi	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
Уi	2.000 00	2.202 54	2.407 15	2.615 92	2.830 96	3.054 48	3.2

求形如 $p(x) = c_0 + c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x}$ 的最小二乘拟合函数.

解 取
$$\phi_0(x) = 1$$
, $\phi_1(x) = e^x$, $\phi_2(x) = e^{-x}$. 则正规方程组(5.2.9') 为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 9.63910 & 5.29005 \\ 9.63910 & 13.79929 & 7 \\ 5.29005 & 7 & 4.15627 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 18.39981 \\ 26.15720 \\ 13.45686 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解之,得

$$c_0 = 1.98614, \ c_1 = 1.01757, \ c_2 = -1.00206.$$

最优一致逼近

例5.5 求函数 $y = \arctan x$ 在区间[0,1]上的最优一致逼近一次多项式.

解 设 $p_1(x) = c_0 + c_1 x$,由于 $f''(x) = -2x(1+x^2)^{-2} < 0$, $0 < x \le 1$,故取偏差点 $\tilde{x}_0 = 0$, $\tilde{x}_2 = 1$,由方程组(5.3.2)有

$$\begin{cases} -c_0 = \mu, & arctan\tilde{x}_1 - c_0 - c_1\tilde{x}_1 = -\mu, \\ \frac{\pi}{4} - c_0 - c_1 = \mu, & \frac{1}{1 + \tilde{x}_1^2} - c_1 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解之, 得 $c_1 = \pi/4 \approx 0.7854$, $\tilde{x}_1 = \sqrt{1/c_1 - 1}$, $c_0 = (arctan\tilde{x}_1 - c_1\tilde{x}_1)/2 \approx 0.0356$, $\mu \approx -0.0356$. 得函数y = arctanx在区间[0,1]上的最优一致逼近一次多项式

$$arctanx \approx p_1(x) = 0.0356 + 0.7854x.$$

最大误差 $E = -\mu = 0.0356$.

切比雪夫插值多项式

例5.6 利用切比雪夫插值多项式求 $y = \arctan x$ 在区间[0,1]上的近似最优一致逼近一次多项式.

解 作变量替换, 令x = (t+1)/2, 先关于t做插值多项式, $T_2(t)$ 的零点 $t_i = cos \frac{2i+1}{4}\pi$, i = 0, 1. 即

$$x_0 = \frac{t_0 + 1}{2} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4}, \quad x_1 = \frac{t_1 + 1}{2} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

利用牛顿插值多项式则

$$y = \arctan x \approx N_1(x) = y_0 + \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0}(x - x_0)$$

$$= \arctan \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\arctan \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{4} - \arctan \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4}}{\frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{4} - \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4}}(x - \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4})$$

$$\approx 0.029197 + 0.793572x.$$

截断切比雪夫级数法

例5.7 利用截断切比雪夫级数法求 $y = \arctan x$ 在区间[0,1]上的近似最优一致逼近一次多项式.

按切比雪夫级数系数计算公式

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \arctan(\frac{\cos\theta + 1}{2}) d\theta \approx 0.427\,078\,586\,4,$$

$$c_1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \arctan(\frac{\cos\theta + 1}{2}) \cos\theta \, d\theta \approx 0.3947364539.$$

所以,

$$arctan x \approx c_0 T_0(t) + c_1 T_1(t) = c_0 + c_1 t = c_0 + c_1 (2x - 1)$$
 $\approx 0.0323421325 + 0.7894729078x.$



例5.8 利用缩短幂级数法求y = arctanx在区间[0,1]上的近似最优一致逼近一次多项式.

而, $\arctan \frac{t+1}{2} \approx p_2(t) = \arctan \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{5}t - \frac{2}{25}t^2$.

由公式(5.3.6)知

$$p_1(t) = p_2(t) - (-\frac{2}{25}) \times \frac{1}{2} T_2(t) = p_2(t) + \frac{1}{25} (2t^2 - 1) = \arctan \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{5} t - \frac{1}{25}$$
. 所以,

 $\arctan x \approx p_1(x) = \arctan \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{25} + \frac{2}{5}(2x - 1) \approx 0.0236476 + 0.8x.$

解法2 由解法1和表5.1知

$$\arctan \frac{t+1}{2} \approx p_2(t) = \arctan \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{5}t - \frac{2}{25}t^2$$

$$= \arctan \frac{1}{2} \times T_0 + \frac{2}{5}T_1 - \frac{2}{25} \times \frac{T_0 + T_2}{2}$$

$$= (\arctan \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{25})T_0 + \frac{2}{5}T_1 - \frac{1}{25}T_2.$$

由(5.3.8)式知

$$p_1(t) = (\arctan \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{25})T_0 + \frac{2}{5}T_1$$

$$= (\arctan \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{25}) + \frac{2}{5}t.$$

所以, $\operatorname{arctan} x \approx p_1(x) = \operatorname{arctan} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{25} + \frac{2}{5}(2x - 1).$

例5.9 利用缩短幂级数法求函数 $f(x) = e^x$ 在区间[-1,1]上的近似最优一致逼近多项式,使得误差不超过0.005.

解 e^{x} 在x = 0处的泰勒展开式为

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{x^{n}}{n!} + R_{n}(x),$$

其中误差项 $R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}x^{n+1} = \frac{e^{\xi}}{(n+1)!}x^{n+1}$, ξ 介于0与x之间. 显然,

$$\max_{-1 \le x \le 1} |R_n(x)| \le \frac{e}{(n+1)!}.$$

当n = 4时, $\max_{-1 \le x \le 1} |R_4(x)| \le \frac{e}{5!} \approx 0.022652348 > 0.005.$ 当n = 5时, $\max_{-1 \le x \le 1} |R_5(x)| \le \frac{e}{6!} \approx 0.003775391.$

$$\begin{split} p_5(x) &= 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} \\ &= 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \frac{x^5}{120} = T_0 + T_1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{T_0 + T_2}{2} \\ &+ \frac{1}{6} \frac{3T_1 + T_3}{4} + \frac{1}{24} \frac{3T_0 + 4T_2 + T_4}{8} + \frac{1}{120} \frac{10T_1 + 5T_3 + T_5}{16} \\ &= \frac{81}{64} T_0 + \frac{217}{192} T_1 + \frac{13}{48} T_2 + \frac{17}{384} T_3 + \frac{1}{192} T_4 + \frac{1}{1920} T_5. \end{split}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\frac{e}{6!}} + \frac{T_5}{1920} < 0.003 \, 78 + 0.000 \, 53 = 0.004 \, 31 < 0.005. \, \text{Fr} \text{ if } \lambda \\ e^x \approx P_4(x) = \frac{81}{64} T_0 + \frac{217}{192} T_1 + \frac{13}{48} T_2 + \frac{17}{384} T_3 + \frac{1}{192} T_4 \\ &= \frac{81}{64} + \frac{217}{192} x + \frac{13}{48} (2x^2 - 1) + \frac{17}{384} (4x^3 - 3x) + \frac{1}{192} (8x^4 - 8x^2 + 1) \\ &= 1 + \frac{383}{384} x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{17}{96} x^3 + \frac{1}{24} x^4. \end{split}$$

第六章数值积分与数值微分

要求

- 1 熟练掌握基本的数值积分公式-梯形求积公式、辛普生求积公式和柯特斯求积公式.
- 2 掌握三种复化求积公式、变步长积分法、龙贝格积分法
- 3 学会待定系数法,了解高斯型求积公式
- 4 熟练掌握插值型数值微分公式,了解另外三种类型的数值微分法:待定系数法、外推求导法和利用三次样条插值函数的求导法

复化求积公式

例 6.1 利用复化梯形求积公式计算积分

$$I[f] = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

使误差不超过 $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}$. 取相同的步长h, 用复化辛普生计算, 给出结果和截断误差限.

解 由 $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x} = \int_0^1 \cos tx \, dt$ 知

$$f^{(k)}(x) = \int_0^1 \frac{d^k(\cos tx)}{dx^k} dt = \int_0^1 t^k \cos(tx + \frac{k\pi}{2}) dt.$$

$$\max_{0 \le x \le 1} |f^{(k)}(x)| \le \int_0^1 t^k |\cos(tx + \frac{k\pi}{2})| \, \mathrm{d}t \le \int_0^1 t^k \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{k+1}.$$

由复化梯形求积公式的截断误差知, 要求选取h满足

$$|R_{T_n}[f]| = \frac{1}{12}h^2|f''(\eta)| \le \frac{h^2}{12} \times \frac{1}{3} \le \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3} \Rightarrow h^2 \le 18 \times 10^{-3}.$$

复化求积公式

取
$$h = \frac{1}{8} = 0.125$$
 即满足要求. 而 $n = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{1}{h} = 8$. $x_i = 0.125 \times i$, $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 8$.

$$I[f] \approx T_8 = \frac{1}{16} [f(0) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^7 f(\frac{i}{8}) + f(1)] = 0.9456909.$$

其中定义f(0) = 1.

取同样步长
$$h = 0.125$$
, 则 $\frac{x_{i-1} + x_i}{2} = (i - \frac{1}{2})h = 0.125(i - 0.5)$,

$$I[f] \approx S_8 = \frac{1}{48} \left[f(0) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^7 f(\frac{i}{8}) + 4 \sum_{i=1}^8 f(\frac{i}{8} - \frac{1}{16}) + f(1) \right] = 0.9460833.$$

截断误差限

$$|R_{S_8}[f]| \leq \frac{1}{2880} \times (\frac{1}{8})^4 \times \frac{1}{5} \approx 0.17 \times 10^{-7}.$$

待定系数法

例6.3 确定求积公式

$$\int_{-2h}^{2h} f(x) dx \approx A_0 f(-h) + A_1 f(0) + A_2 f(h),$$

使其具有尽可能高的代数精度.

解 取
$$f(x) = 1, x, x^2$$
, 令 $R[x^k] = 0$ $(k = 0, 1, 2)$, 得方程组

$$\begin{cases} A_0 + A_1 + A_2 = 4h, \\ -A_0h + A_2h = 0, \\ A_0h^2 + A_2h^2 = \frac{16}{3}h^3. \end{cases}$$

解之, 得 $A_0 = A_2 = 8h/3$, $A_1 = -4h/3$.

令
$$f(x) = x^3$$
, 显然, $R[x^3] = 0$. 再令 $f(x) = x^4$, 则

$$I[x^4] = \int_{-2h}^{2h} x^4 \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{64h^5}{5}, \quad Q[x^4] = \frac{4h}{3}[2(-h)^4 + 2(h)^4] = \frac{16h^5}{3}.$$

$$R[x^4] = I[x^4] - Q[x^4] = \frac{112}{15}h^5 \neq 0$$
, 故其代数精度 $m = 3$.

待定系数法

例6.4 确定求积公式

$$\int_0^h f(x) dx \approx A_0 f(0) + A_1 f(h) + A_2 f'(0),$$

使其具有尽可能高的代数精度.

$$A_0 + A_1 = h$$
, $A_1h + A_2 = h^2/2$, $A_1h^2 = h^3/3$.

解之, 得 $A_0 = 2h/3$, $A_1 = h/3$, $A_2 = h^2/6$. 令 $f(x) = x^3$, 则 $I[x^3] = \int_0^h x^3 dx = h^4/4$, $Q[x^3] = \frac{h}{6}[4f(0) + 2f(h) + hf'(0)] = \frac{h^4}{3}$, $R[x^3] = -\frac{h^3}{12} \neq 0$. 故该求积公式的代数精度 m = 2.

广义佩亚诺定理

例6.5 利用广义佩亚诺定理确定例6.3、例6.4中数值积分公式的 截断误差.

解 例6.3中m=3,

$$\int_{-2h}^{2h} f(x) dx \approx \frac{8h}{3} f(-h) - \frac{4h}{3} f(0) + \frac{8h}{3} f(h),$$

取
$$e(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!}(x-h)^2(x+h)^2$$
,则

$$R[f] = R[e] = I[e] - Q[e]$$

$$= \int_{-2h}^{2h} \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} (x - h)^2 (x + h)^2 dx - \frac{4h}{3} [2e(-h) - e(0) + 2e(h)]$$

$$= \frac{23h^5 f^{(4)}(\eta_1)}{90} + \frac{h^5 f^{(4)}(\xi)}{18} = \frac{14}{45} h^5 f^{(4)}(\eta), \quad -2h \le \eta \le 2h.$$

广义佩亚诺定理

例6.4中m=2,

$$\int_0^h f(x) dx \approx 2h/3f(0) + h/3f(h) + h^2/6f'(0),$$

选取 $\tilde{x}_0 = \tilde{x}_1 = 0, \ \tilde{x}_2 = h, \ 则$

$$e(x) = \frac{f'''(\xi)}{3!}x^2(x-h).$$

$$R[f] = R[e] = I[e] - Q[e]$$

$$= \int_0^h \frac{f'''(\xi)}{3!} x^2(x - h) dx - \frac{h}{6} [4e(0) + 2e(h) + he'(0)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} f'''(\eta) \int_0^h x^2(x - h) dx = -\frac{(b - a)^4}{72} f'''(\eta), \ a \le \eta \le b.$$

广义佩亚诺定理

例6.6 利用广义佩亚诺定理确定辛普生求积公式的截断误差.

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \approx Q[f] = \frac{b-a}{6} \left[f(a) + 4f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f(b) \right].$$

解 可以验证辛普生求积公式的代数精度m=3,取

$$e(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!}(x-a)(x-\frac{a+b}{2})^2(x-b).$$

则由广义佩亚诺定理

$$R[f] = R[e] = I[e] - Q[e] = \int_a^b \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} (x - a)(x - \frac{a + b}{2})^2 (x - b) dx$$

$$-\frac{b-a}{6}[e(a)+4e(\frac{a+b}{2})+e(b)]=-\frac{(b-a)^{5}}{2880}f^{(4)}(\eta), \quad a\leq \eta \leq b.$$

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高斯型求积公式

例6.7 确定以下高斯型求积公式及其误差项.

$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx \approx A_0 f(x_0) + A_1 f(x_1).$$

解 这是n=1的高斯型求积公式,其代数精度m=2n+1=3. 所以求积公式对 $f(x)=1, x, x^2, x^3$ 准确成立,由此得

$$\begin{cases} A_0 + A_1 = 2, \\ x_0 A_0 + x_1 A_1 = 0, \\ x_0^2 A_0 + x_1^2 A_1 = 2/3, \\ x_0^3 A_0 + x_1^3 A_1 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解之, 得 $x_0 = -\sqrt{3}/3$, $x_1 = \sqrt{3}/3$, $A_0 = A_1 = 1$. 所求高斯型求积公式为

$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx \approx f(-\sqrt{3}/3) + f(\sqrt{3}/3).$$

待定系数法

与数值积分法中的待定系数法类似, 也可用待定系数法导出数值 微分公式

例6.9 确定如下数值微分公式

$$f''(x_0) \approx c_0 f(x_0) + c_1 f'(x_0) + c_2 f(x_1),$$

使其具有尽可能高的代数精度,并给出截断误差表示式.

解 为了便于计算, $\phi x_0 = 0$, $x_1 = h$, 则截断误差

$$R[f] = f''(0) - c_0 f(0) - c_1 f'(0) - c_2 f(h).$$

分别取 $f = 1, x, x^2, 令 R[f] = 0$, 则得方程组

$$-c_0-c_2=0,$$

$$-c_1-c_2h=0,$$

$$2-c_2h^2=0$$

待定系数法

解之, 得
$$c_0 = -2/h^2$$
, $c_1 = -2/h$, $c_2 = 2/h^2$. 从而,

$$f''(x_0) \approx \frac{2}{h^2} [-f(x_0) - hf'(x_0) + f(x_1)],$$

其中 $h = x_1 - x_0$.

由于 $R[x^3] = -c_2h^3 = -2h \neq 0$. 所以, 代数精度m = 2.根据广义 佩亚诺定理取

$$e(x) = \frac{f'''(\xi)}{3!}(x - x_0)^2(x - x_1),$$

則
$$R[f] = R[e] = e''(x_0) - \frac{2}{h^2}[-e(x_0) - he'(x_0) + e(x_1)] = e''(x_0) = -\frac{h}{3}f'''(\xi).$$

第七章非线性方程(组)的迭代解法

要求

- 1 熟练掌握求解非线性方程的几种基本迭代法: 二分法、简单 迭代法、牛顿法、弦割法
- 2 迭代法的收敛性
- 3 掌握求解非线性方程组的几种迭代法:简单迭代法、牛顿法
- 4 了解求解非线性方程组的弦割法、Broyden法

简单迭代法

例7.1 用简单迭代法求区间(2,3)内方程 $x^3 - 2x - 5 = 0$ 的根.

解法1 原方程变为 $x^3 = 2x + 5$, 得 $x = \sqrt[3]{2x + 5}$, 作迭代格式

$$x_{k+1} = \sqrt[3]{2x_k + 5}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$

取初始点 $x_0 = 2.5$, 按上式迭代得

$$x_1 = 2.154434690, \quad x_2 = 2.103612029, \quad x_3 = 2.095927410, $x_{10} = 2.094551484, \quad x_{11} = 2.094551482 = x_{12}$$$

解法2 两边同加 $2x^3 + 5$, 再同除 $3x^2 - 2$ 得同解方程 $x = (2x^3 + 5)/(3x^2 - 2)$, 作迭代格式

$$x_{k+1} = (2x_k^3 + 5)/(3x_k^2 - 2), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$

取初始点 $x_0 = 2.5$,按上式迭代得 $x_1 = 2.164179104$, $x_2 = 2.097135356$, $x_3 = 2.094555232$, $x_4 = 2.094551482 = x_5$.

简单迭代法

解法3 $x = (x^3 - 5)/2$, 作迭代格式

$$x_{k+1} = (x_k^3 - 5)/2, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$

取初始点 $x_0 = 2.5$,按上式迭代得 $x_1 = 5.3125$,

 $x_2 = 72.46643066$, $x_3 = 190272.0118$, $x_4 = 3.444250536 \times 10^{16}$,

 $x_5 = 2.042933398 \times 10^{46}$,计算 x_6 时溢出.

从以上三种解法可见,迭代点列是否收敛以及收敛的快慢,同迭代函数 $\phi(x)$ 的选取有关.

几何意义: $\alpha 是 y = x 与 y = \phi(x)$ 交点的横坐标。 折线法。 $|\phi'(x)| < 1$ 时收敛。

简单迭代法的收敛性

例 用迭代法求区间(0,1)(or (2,3))内方程 $e^x - 4x = 0$ 的根.

解:
$$f(x) = 0$$
在区间[0,1]等价形式 $x = \frac{1}{4}e^{x}$.

记
$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{4}e^x$$
, $\varphi'(x) = \frac{1}{4}e^x$.

当 $x \in (0,1)$,

$$\varphi(x) \in [\varphi(0), \varphi(1)] \subset [0, 1]$$

$$\varphi'(x) \le \varphi'(1) = \frac{1}{4}e \le 1$$

故迭代 $x_{k+1} = \frac{1}{4}e^{x_k}$ 对任意 $x_0 \in [0,1]$ 均收敛。

取
$$x_0 = 0.5$$
, $q_1 = 0.4122$, $q_2 = 0.3775$, \dots , $q_5 = 0.3583$.

 $(5x \in (2,3), f(x) = 0$ 等价形式 $x = \ln(4x), \cdots$

迭代法的收敛性

例 用迭代法求方程 $x^2 - 3 = 0$ 的根 $x = \sqrt{3}$.

解:

- 1 $x_{k+1} = x_k^2 + x_k 3$, $\varphi'(x) = 2x + 1$, $\varphi'(\sqrt{3}) = 2\sqrt{3} + 1 > 1$, $\xi \mathring{\mathbb{R}}$
- 2 $x_{k+1} = \frac{3}{x_k}$, $\varphi'(x) = -\frac{3}{x^2}$, $\varphi'(\sqrt{3}) = -1$, 2, 1.5, 2, 1.5,... \mathbb{Z}
- 3 $x_{k+1} = x_k \frac{1}{4}(x_k^2 3), \ \varphi'(x) = 1 \frac{1}{2}x,$ $\varphi'(\sqrt{3}) = 1 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < 1,$ 收敛
- 4 $x_{k+1} = x_k \frac{x_k^2 3}{2x_k} = \frac{1}{2}(x_k + \frac{2}{x_k}), \ \varphi'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1 \frac{3}{x^2}),$ $\varphi'(\sqrt{3}) = 0$, 二阶收敛。

迭代法的收敛速度

例 证明迭代格式
$$x_{k+1} = \frac{x_k(x_k^2+3a)}{3x_k^2+a}$$
是计算 $x^* = \sqrt{a}$ 的三阶方法.
证明: 记 $\varphi(x) = \frac{x(x^2+3a)}{3x^2+a}$,则 $\varphi(\sqrt{a}) = \frac{\sqrt{a}(\sqrt{a})^2+3a)}{3(\sqrt{a})^2+a} = \sqrt{a}$,

$$(3x^2 + a)\varphi(x) = x^3 + 3ax$$

上式求导得

$$(3x^2 + a)\varphi'(x) + 6x\varphi(x) = 3x^2 + 3a,$$
$$(3a + a)\varphi'(\sqrt{a}) + 6\sqrt{a}\varphi(\sqrt{a}) = 3a + 3a \Rightarrow \varphi'(\sqrt{a}) = 0$$

分别求二阶、三阶导得

$$(3x^{2} + a)\varphi''(x) + 2(3x^{2} + a)\varphi'(x) + 6\varphi(x) = 6x, \Rightarrow \varphi''(\sqrt{a}) = 0$$
$$(3x^{2} + a)\varphi'''(x) + 3(3x^{2} + a)\varphi''(x) + 3(3x^{2} + a)\varphi''(x) = 6, \Rightarrow \varphi'''(\sqrt{a}) = \frac{3}{2a}$$

求解非线性代数方程组的简单迭代法

例7.2 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} 4x_1 - x_2 + 0.1e^{x_1} = 1, \\ -x_1 + 4x_2 + x_1^2/8 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解 用简单迭代法作迭代格式

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + x_2^{(k)} - 0.1 e^{x_1^{(k)}} \right), \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{4} \left(x_1^{(k)} - \frac{1}{8} (x_1^{(k)})^2 \right). \end{cases} \qquad k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$

高斯-赛德尔迭代格式

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + x_2^{(k)} - 0.1 e^{x_1^{(k)}} \right), \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{4} \left(x_1^{(k+1)} - \frac{1}{8} \left(x_1^{(k+1)} \right)^2 \right). \end{cases} \qquad k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$

取 $\mathbf{x}^{(0)} = (0,0)^T$, 得P230

求解非线性代数方程组的牛顿法

例7.4 用牛顿法解
$$\begin{cases} 4x_1 - x_2 + 0.1e^{x_1} = 1, \\ -x_1 + 4x_2 + x_1^2/8 = 0. \end{cases}$$
解 牛顿迭代格式为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4+0.1e^{x_1^{(k)}} & -1 \\ -1+0.25x_1^{(k)} & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta \mathbf{x}_1^{(k)} \\ \Delta \mathbf{x}_2^{(k)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4x_1^{(k)}-0.1e^{x_1^{(k)}}+x_2^{(k)}+1 \\ x_1^{(k)}-0.125(x_1^{(k)})^2-4x_2^{(k)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = x_1^{(k)} + \Delta x_1^{(k)}, \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = x_2^{(k)} + \Delta x_2^{(k)}. \end{cases}$$

取
$$\mathbf{x}^{(0)} = (0,0)^T$$
, 得

$$\mathbf{x}^{(1)} = (0.2337662338, \quad 0.0584415584)^T$$

 $\mathbf{x}^{(3)} = (0.2325670051, \quad 0.0564515197)^T = \mathbf{x}^{(4)}$

故 $\mathbf{x}^* \approx \mathbf{x}^{(3)}$.

布洛顿算法

例: 用布洛顿法求解如下方程组的近似解, 准确到两位小数.

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1 = 0,$$
 $2x_1 + x_2 - 1 = 0.$

解:第1步迭代

$$\mathbf{J}_f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 & 2x_2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_0 = \mathbf{J}_f(\mathbf{x}^{(0)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1.2 & -1.6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_0^{-1} = \mathbf{J}_f(\mathbf{x}^{(0)})^{-1} = \frac{1}{22} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 8 \\ -10 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{(1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(0)} - A_0^{-1} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(0)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.6 \\ -0.8 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{22} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 8 \\ -10 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -0.6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\frac{9}{11}, -\frac{7}{11}\right)^T$$

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布洛顿算法

第2步迭代

$$\mathbf{s}^{(1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(1)} - \mathbf{x}^{(0)} = (\frac{12}{55}, \frac{9}{55})^T,$$
 $\mathbf{y}^{(1)} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(1)}) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(0)}) = (\frac{9}{121}, \frac{3}{5})^T$
 $\mathbf{A}_1^{-1} := \mathbf{A}_0^{-1} + \frac{(\mathbf{s}^{(1)} - \mathbf{A}_0^{-1} \mathbf{y}^{(1)}) \mathbf{s}^{(1)T} \mathbf{A}_0^{-1}}{\mathbf{s}^{(1)T} \mathbf{A}_0^{-1} \mathbf{y}^{(1)}} = \frac{1}{2596} \begin{pmatrix} 605 & 869 \\ -1210 & 858 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\mathbf{x}^{(2)} := \mathbf{x}^{(1)} - \mathbf{A}_1^{-1} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(1)}) = (0.8008, -0.6017)^T$
第3步迭代
 $\mathbf{s}^{(2)} = \mathbf{x}^{(2)} - \mathbf{x}^{(1)} = \cdots,$
 $\mathbf{y}^{(2)} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(2)}) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(1)}) = \cdots$
 $\mathbf{A}_2^{-1} := \mathbf{A}_1^{-1} + \frac{(\mathbf{s}^{(k)} - \mathbf{A}_{k-1}^{-1} \mathbf{y}^{(k)}) \mathbf{s}^{(k)T} \mathbf{A}_{k-1}^{-1}}{\mathbf{s}^{(k)T} \mathbf{A}_{k-1}^{-1} \mathbf{y}^{(k)}} = \cdots$
 $\mathbf{x}^{(3)} := \mathbf{x}^{(2)} - \mathbf{A}_2^{-1} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(2)}) = \cdots$

乘幂法

例8.1 设
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 求 A 按模最大的特征值 λ_1 和特征向量 ξ_1 .

原点位移法

乘幂法收敛快慢取决于比值 $|\lambda_2/\lambda_1|$, 可选取常数p, 用A-pl 代替A 作乘幂法. 适当选取p, 可使A-pl 的特征值 λ_i-p 满足

$$\left|\frac{\lambda_2 - p}{\lambda_1 - p}\right| < \left|\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}\right|$$

这时的乘幂法收敛速度快, $m_k + p \rightarrow \lambda_1$, 而 \mathbf{z}_k 仍收敛于A的特征向量 $\boldsymbol{\xi}_1$. 这种加速收敛的方法称为原点位移法.

例8.2 取p = -2,, $\mathbf{z}_0 = (1,1,1)^T$. 按原点位移法计算例8.1可得解 取 $\mathbf{z}_0 = (1,1,1)^T$. $\mathbf{y}_1 := (A+2I)\mathbf{z}_0 = (4,1,-2)^T$, $m_1 := \max \mathbf{y}_1 = 4$, $\mathbf{z}_1 := \mathbf{y}_1/m_1 = (1,0.25,-0.5)^T$, $\mathbf{y}_2 := (A+2I)\mathbf{z}_1 = (1,1,3.25)^T$, $m_1 := \max \mathbf{y}_2 = \frac{13}{4}$, $\mathbf{z}_1 := \mathbf{y}_1/m_1 = (\frac{4}{13},\frac{4}{13},1)^T$, \cdots

反幂法

例8.3 用反幂法求例8.1矩阵近似于-6.42的特征值和特征向量

$$A + 6.42I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ 0.369 & 1 & & \\ 0.185 & 0.375 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5.42 & 2 & 1 \\ & 1.682 & 0.631 \\ & & -0.0122 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ry_1 = e = (1, 1, 1)^T \Rightarrow y_1 = (37.762, 308.370, -820.410)$$

$$m_1 = -820.410, LU = z_1 \Rightarrow u = (-0.046, -0.376, 1)^T$$

k	m_k	$(\mathbf{z}_k)_1$	$(\mathbf{z}_k)_2$	$(\mathbf{z}_k)_3$
1	-820.410 368 7	-0.046 028 298 46	-0.375 872 762 3	1
		-0.046 145 715 84		
3	-937.545 857 7	-0.046 145 482 84	-0.374 921 131 7	1

故得 $\lambda_1 \approx \tilde{\lambda}_1 + 1/m_3 \approx -6.421\,066\,614$, $\boldsymbol{\xi}_1 = (-0.046\,145\,482\,84, -0.374\,921\,131\,7, 1)^T$.