

## 北京理工大学《数值分析》复习题及答案

### 第一章

1. 计算积分  $I_n = \int_0^1 x^n e^{x-1} dx$ ,  $n=9$ , 要求计算结果有 6 位有效数字。

解: 当  $n=9$  时,  $I_9 = \int_0^1 x^9 e^{x-1} dx$ , 利用 matlab, 可计算出其值,

```
clear
```

```
>> syms x y;
```

```
>> y=int(x^9*exp(x-1),0,1);
```

```
>> round(y*10^6)/10^6;
```

0.0916123

4. 分别将区间  $[-10, 10]$  分为 100, 200, 400 等份, 利用 mesh, 或 surf 命令画出二元函数

$z = e^{-|x|} + \cos(x+y) + \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + 1}$  的三维图。

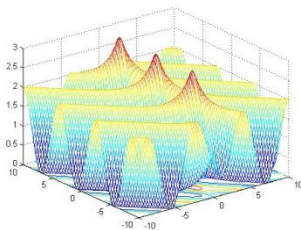
解:

1

```
[x,y]=meshgrid(-10:20/100:10);
```

```
z=exp(-abs(x))+cos(x+y)+1./(x^2+y^2+1);
```

```
meshc(x,y,z);
```

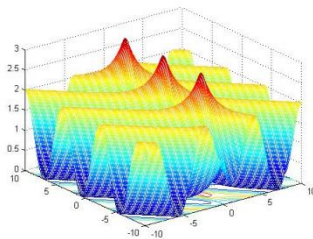


2

```
[x,y]=meshgrid(-10:20/200:10);
```

```
z=exp(-abs(x))+cos(x+y)+1./(x^2+y^2+1);
```

```
meshc(x,y,z);
```

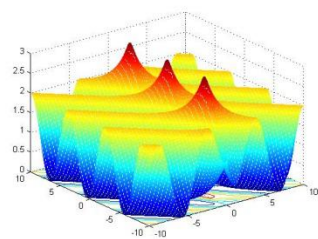


3

```
[x,y]=meshgrid(-10:20/400:10);
```

```
z=exp(-abs(x))+cos(x+y)+1./(x^2+y^2+1);
```

```
meshc(x,y,z);
```



### 第二章

2. 使用 matlab 软件编程实现追赶法求解三对角方程组的算法, 并考虑如下梯形电阻电路问题。其中电流  $\{i_1 i_2 i_3 i_4 i_5 i_6 i_7 i_8\}$  满足下列方程组, 其中  $V=220V$ ,  $R=27\Omega$ 。

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & & & & & & \\ -2 & 5 & -2 & & & & & \\ & -2 & 5 & -2 & & & & \\ & & -2 & 5 & -2 & & & \\ & & & -2 & 5 & -2 & & \\ & & & & -2 & 5 & -2 & \\ & & & & & -2 & 5 & -2 \\ & & & & & & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ i_3 \\ i_4 \\ i_5 \\ i_6 \\ i_7 \\ i_8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} V/R \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

解：a=[-2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2];

b=[2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5];

c=[-2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2];

d=[220/27 0 0 0 0 0 0 0];

n=8;

```
for k=2:n
    b(k)=b(k)-a(k-1)/b(k-1)*c(k-1)
    d(k)=d(k)-a(k-1)/b(k-1)*d(k-1)
end
x(n)=d(n)/b(n)
for k=n-1:-1:1
    x(k)=(d(k)-c(k)*x(k+1))/b(k)
end
x=x(:)
```

输出 x = 8.1478 4.0737 2.0365 1.0175 0.5073 0.2506 0.1194 0.0477

### 第三章

1. 试分别用（1）Jacobi 迭代法和（2）Gauss-Seidel 迭代法解线性方程组，迭代初始向量

取  $x^{(0)} = (0,0,0,0,0)^T$ .

$$\begin{bmatrix} 10 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 9 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & 7 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & 12 & -1 \\ 4 & -3 & -5 & -1 & 15 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ -27 \\ 14 \\ -17 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}.$$

解：假设迭代次数为 K=10，

(1) Jacobi 迭代法：

a=[10 1 2 3 4;1 9 -1 2 -3;2 -1 7 3 5;3 2 3 12 -1;4 -3 -5 -1 15];

b=[12 -27 14 -17 12];

k=10;

n=length(b);

x=zeros(n, 1);y=zeros(n, 1);

```

for h=2:k;
    for i=1:n
        y(i)=b(i);
        for j=1:n
            if j~=i
                y(i)=y(i)-a(i,j)*x(j);
            end
        end
        y(i)=y(i)/a(i,i);
    end
    x=y;
end
x=x(:);
输出 x = 1.4882   -2.4552    1.7245   -1.7793    0.3677
(2) Gauss-Seidel 迭代法:
a=[10 1 2 3 4;1 9 -1 2 -3;2 -1 7 3 5;3 2 3 12 -1;4 -3 -5 -1 15];
b=[12 -27 14 -17 12];
k=10;
n=length(b);
x=zeros(n,1);
for i=1:n
    D(i,i)=a(i,i);
end
L=-triu(a,-1);
U=-triu(a,1);
for h=1:k
    x=inv(D-L)*U*x+inv(D-L)*b';
end
x=x(:);
输出 x = 0.6039   -1.1202    0.9970   -0.8019    0.3733

```

#### 第四章

2. 设  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 6 & -6 \\ 6 & 16 & 2 \\ -6 & 2 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$ , 取  $x^{(0)} = (1,1,1)^T$ , 先用幂法迭代 3 次, 得到 A 的按模最大特

征值的近似值, 取  $\lambda^*$  为其整数部分, 再用反幂法计算 A 的按模最大特征值的更精确的近似值, 要求误差小于  $10^{-10}$ 。

解:

$A=[12, 6, -6; 6, 16, 2; -6, 2, 16];$

$x=[1, 1, 1]';$

$k=3;$

**while** ( $k>0$ )

$a=\max(\text{abs}(x));$

```

r=a;
y=x/a;
x=A*y;
k=k-1;
end
输出： r=20
format long;
A=[12, 6, -6; 6, 16, 2; -6, 2, 16];
x=[1, 1, 1]';
e=10^(-10);
u=0;
r1=20;
I=[1 0 0; 0 1 0; 0 0 1];
B=A-r1*I;
[L1,U]=lu(B);
i=1;
while(i)
    a=max(abs(x));
    y=x/a;
    z=inv(L1)*y;
    x=inv(U)*z;
    b=a;
    if abs(1/b-1/u)<e
        r=r1+1/b;
        i=0;
    end
    u=b;
end
输出： 21.5440037453

```

## 第五章

1. 试编写 matlab 函数实现 Newton 差值，要求能输出插值多项式，对函数  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+4x^2}$

在区间  $[-5, 5]$  上实现 10 次多项式差值

- (1) 输出差值多项式；
- (2) 在区间  $[-5, 5]$  内均匀插入 99 个节点，计算这些节点上函数  $f(x)$  的近似值，并在同一张图中划出原函数和插值多项式的图形；
- (3) 观察龙格现象，计算插值函数在各节点上的误差，并画出误差图。

解：(1)

```

x=zeros(1,11);
y=zeros(1,11);
for i=-5:1:5
    x(i+6)=i;

```

```

        y(i+6)=1/(1+4*i^2);
    end
    x=x';
    y=y';
    n=length(x);
    p(:,1)=x;
    p(:,2)=y;
    for j=3:n+1,
        p(1:n+2-j,j)=diff(p(1:n+3-j,j-1))./(x(j-1:n)-x(1:n+2-j));
    end
    q=p(1,2:n+1)';
    syms z;
    s=0;
    for i=2:11
        h=1;
        for j=1:(i-1)
            h=h*(z-x(j));
        end
        s=h*q(i)+s;
    end
    s=s+q(1);

```

输出:  $(36z)/6565 + (3550298616520539*(z+4)*(z+5))/1152921504606846976 + (2689247898264063*(z+3)*(z+4)*(z+5))/1152921504606846976 + (1806978031308661*(z+2)*(z+3)*(z+4)*(z+5))/576460752303423488 + (462354082176629*(z+1)*(z+2)*(z+3)*(z+4)*(z+5))/144115188075855872 - (5850230976024283*z*(z+1)*(z+2)*(z+3)*(z+4)*(z+5))/1152921504606846976 + (6518522480310501*z*(z-1)*(z+1)*(z+2)*(z+3)*(z+4)*(z+5))/2305843009213693952 - (2258610859405831*z*(z-1)*(z+1)*(z-2)*(z+2)*(z+3)*(z+4)*(z+5))/2305843009213693952 + (1143600435142193*z*(z-1)*(z+1)*(z-2)*(z+2)*(z-3)*(z+3)*(z+4)*(z+5))/4611686018427387904 - (7319042784910035*z*(z-1)*(z+1)*(z-2)*(z+2)*(z-3)*(z+3)*(z-4)*(z+4)*(z+5))/147573952589676412928 + 49/1313;$

(2)

```

z=-5:0.1:5;
G=(36*z)/6565 + (3550298616520539*(z+4)*(z+5))/1152921504606846976 + (2689247898264063*(z+3)*(z+4)*(z+5))/1152921504606846976 + (1806978031308661*(z+2)*(z+3)*(z+4)*(z+5))/576460752303423488 + (462354082176629*(z+1)*(z+2)*(z+3)*(z+4)*(z+5))/144115188075855872 - (5850230976024283*z*(z+1)*(z+2)*(z+3)*(z+4)*(z+5))/1152921504606846976 + (6518522480310501*z*(z-1)*(z+1)*(z+2)*(z+3)*(z+4)*(z+5))/2305843009213693952 - (2258610859405831*z*(z-1)*(z+1)*(z-2)*(z+2)*(z+3)*(z+4)*(z+5))/2305843009213693952 + (1143600435142193*z*(z-1)*(z+1)*(z-2)*(z+2)*(z-3)*(z+3)*(z+4)*(z+5))/4611686018427387904 - (7319042784910035*z*(z-1)*(z+1)*(z-2)*(z+2)*(z-3)*(z+3)*(z-4)*(z+4)*(z+5))/147573952589676412928 + 49/1313;

```

```
+ 5))/4611686018427387904 - (7319042784910035*z.*(z - 1).*(z + 1).*(z - 2).*(z + 2).*(z - 3).*(z + 3).*(z - 4).*(z + 4).*(z + 5))/147573952589676412928 + 49/1313;
```

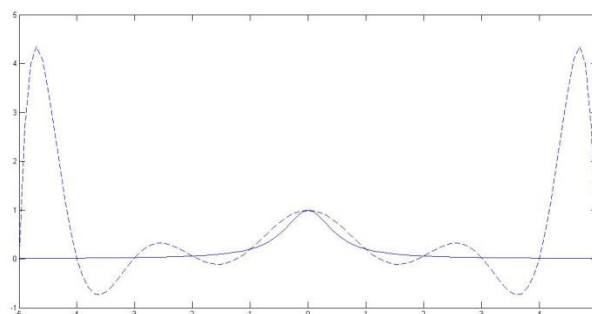
```
plot(z,G,'--');
```

```
hold on;
```

```
Y=1./(1+4*z.*z);
```

```
plot(z,Y);
```

输出图：

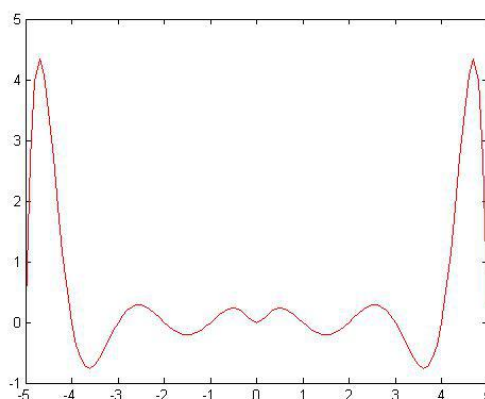


(3)

```
T=G-Y;
```

```
plot(z,T,'r');
```

输出图：



## 第六章

2. 数据拟合，用最小二乘法拟合数据，做出拟合曲线图。

```
x1=zeros(1,14);
```

```
y1=zeros(1,14);
```

```
x=[2 3 5 6 7 9 10 11 12 14 16 17 19 20]
```

```
y=[106.42 108.26 109.58 109.50 109.86 110.00 109.93 110.59 110.60 110.72 110.90 110.76 110.10 111.30];
```

```
x1=1./x;
```

```
y1=1./y;
```

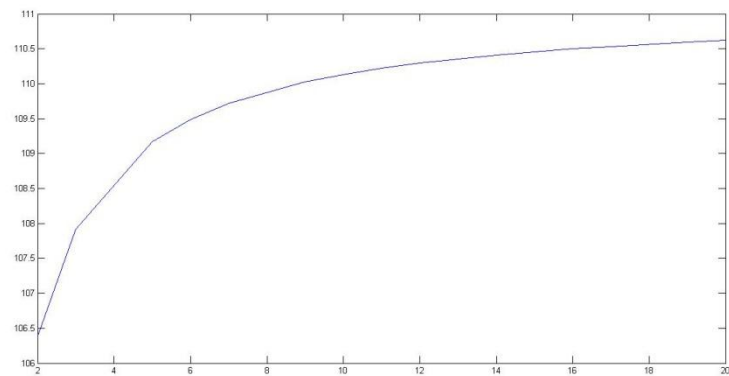
```
p=polyfit(x1,y1,1);
```

```
输出 0.0008 0.0090
```

故  $b=0.0008$ ,  $a=0.0090$

```
plot(x, 1./ (0.009+0.0008/x));
```

拟合曲线图如下：



## 第七章

1.

函数

```
function x=a(t)
```

```
x=cos(1/2*t.^2);
```

```
end
```

```
function y=b(t)
```

```
y=sin(1/2*t.^2);
```

```
end
```

主程序

```
s=-5:0.1:5;
```

```
for k=1:100
```

```
    x(k)=quad(@a, 0, s(k), 1e-6);
```

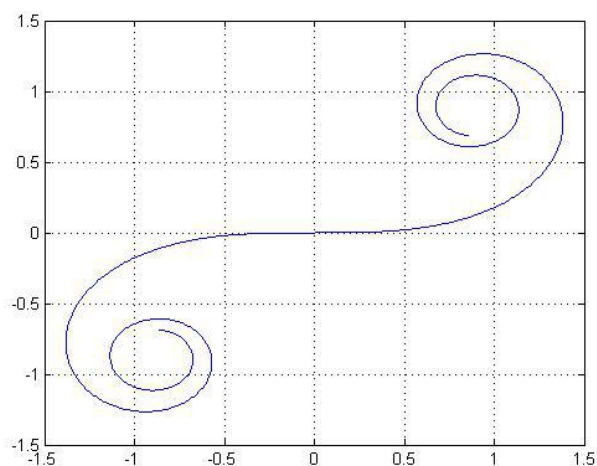
```
    y(k)=quad(@b, 0, s(k), 1e-10);
```

```
end
```

```
    plot(x, y);
```

```
grid on;
```

输出图：



## 第八章

1. 求下面方程的非零根,

$$f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{513 + 0.6651x}{513 - 0.6651x}\right) - \frac{x}{1400 * 0.0918} = 0.$$

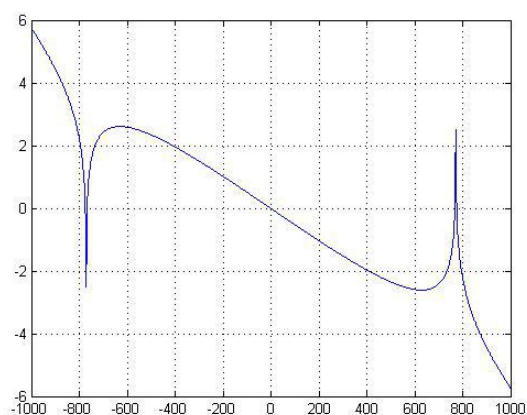
解: 易知  $x_0 = 0$  是方程的一个根。

`x=-1000:1000;`

`y=log((513+0.6651.*x)./(513-0.6651.*x))-x/(1400*0.0918);`

`plot(x,y);`

输出图:



由上图可知方程的另两个根关于原点对称, 且位于  $\pm 800$  左右, 故选取初值  $x_0=800$ ,

`y=@(x)log((513+0.6651.*x)./(513-0.6651.*x))-x./(1400*0.0918);`

`fzero(y,770)`

`ans =`

`767.3861`

故方程的另两个根分别为  $\pm 767.3861$



## 第九章

1.

设迭代次数  $n=10$ , 故步长  $h=\pi/10$ ;

(1) 经典 RK 法:

```
function f=rk(x,y)
f=-y+2.*cos(x);
y0=1;
n=10;
h=pi/n;
x0=0:h:pi;
[x,y]=ode45('rk',x0,y0);
```

(2) 四阶 Adams 预测-校正算法

```
m=zeros(1,11);
m_=zeros(1,11);
m(1)=y(1);
m(2)=y(2);
m(3)=y(3);
m(4)=y(4);
for i=4:10
m_(i+1)=m(i)+h./24.*(55*(-m(i)+2.*cos(x(i)))-59.*(-m(i-1)+2.*cos(x(i-1))))+37*(-m(i-2)+2.*cos(x(i-2)))-9.*(-m(i-3)+2.*cos(x(i-3))));
m(i+1)=m(i)+h./24.*(9.*(-m_(i+1)+2.*cos(x(i+1)))+19.*(-m(i)+2.*cos(x(i)))-5.*(-m(i-1)+2.*cos(x(i-1)))+(-m(i-2)+2.*cos(x(i-2))));
end
```

结果如下表:

$x_i$	准确值 $y(x_i)$	$RK\_y_{RK}$	$e(y-y_{RK})$	$Adams\_y_A$	$e(y-y_A)$
0.000000	1.000000	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000
0.314159	1.260074	1.260076	-0.000002	1.260076	-0.000002
0.628319	1.396802	1.396804	-0.000002	1.396804	-0.000002
0.942478	1.396802	1.396804	-0.000002	1.396804	-0.000002
1.256637	1.260074	1.260075	-0.000001	1.260098	-0.000024
1.570796	1.000000	1.000001	-0.000001	0.999951	0.000049
1.884956	0.642040	0.642040	0.000000	0.641854	0.000185
2.199115	0.221232	0.221231	0.000001	0.220884	0.000348
2.513274	-0.221232	-0.221233	0.000001	-0.221744	0.000512
2.827433	-0.642040	-0.642041	0.000002	-0.642691	0.000652
3.141593	-1.000000	-1.000000	0.000000	-1.000746	0.000746