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8. 证明:

由已知, 得 $B = I - \omega D^{-1}$ $B = \frac{1}{\omega} D^{-1}(L+U)$

且 $\rho(B) < 1$

而 $B' = I - \omega D^{-1}A = I - \omega D^{-1}(D-L-U) = (\frac{1}{\omega} - \omega)I + \omega D^{-1}(L+U)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{特征方程 } |\lambda I - (I - \omega D^{-1}A)| &= |(\lambda - 1 + \omega)I - \omega D^{-1}(L+U)| \\ &= \omega^n \left| \frac{\lambda - 1 + \omega}{\omega} I - D^{-1}(L+U) \right| \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \rho(B) < 1 \quad \therefore |\lambda I - D^{-1}(L+U)|$ 的特征值均小于 1

$$\therefore \left| \frac{\lambda - 1 + \omega}{\omega} \right| < 1 \quad \therefore 0 < \omega \leq 1$$

$$\therefore |\lambda| < 1 \quad \therefore \rho(B') < 1$$

故 JOR 法收敛

证明: 设 y_i 表示第 i 次迭代的向量, y_{ij} 表示 y_i 的第 j 个分量

由已知, 得 $y_1 = y_0 + \alpha_0 e_1$

$$\text{其中 } \alpha_0 = \frac{r_0^T e_1}{e_1^T A e_1} = \frac{(b - Ay_0)^T e_1}{a_{11}}$$

$$\therefore y_{11} = \frac{b[1] - \sum_{i=2}^n a_{1i} y_{0i}}{a_{11}}$$

$$y_{1j} = y_{0j} \quad j=2, 3, \dots, n$$

可以得到 y_{11} 与直接从 $y_0 = x_k$ 做 G-S 迭代一步所得的第一个分量相同

考虑第 m 次迭代, 有 $y_m = y_{m-1} + \alpha_{m-1} e_m$

$$\text{其中 } \alpha_{m-1} = \frac{(b - Ay_{m-1})^T e_m}{e_m^T A e_m} = \frac{b[m] - \sum_{i=1}^n a_{mi} y_{m-1}[i]}{\alpha_{mm}}$$

$$\text{从而 } y_{m[m]} = y_{m-1}[m] + \frac{b[m] - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_{mi} y_{m-1}[i]}{\alpha_{mm}}$$

$$y_{m[j]} = y_{m-1}[j], \quad j=1, \dots, m-1, m+1, \dots, n$$

$$m=2, \dots, n$$

令 $x_{k+1} = y_n$, 则 x_{k+1} 恰与对 x_k 经过一次 G-S 迭代法后的近似解完全一致

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13. 证明: (1) 由余项定理, 得

$$R_n(x) = f(x) - L_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega_{n+1}(x)$$

当 $f(x) = x^k$, $k \leq n$ 时, $f^{(n+1)}(x) = 0$

$$\therefore R_n(x) = x^k - \sum_{i=0}^n x_i^k l_i(x) = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) = x^k = L_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n x_i^k l_i(x)$$

(2) 当 $f(t) = (t-k)^k$, $k \leq n$ 时, $p_n(t) = \sum_{j=0}^n l_j(t) (x_j - x)^k$

$$\text{又: } f^{(n+1)}(t) = 0 \quad \therefore R_n(t) = 0$$

$$\therefore (t-x)^k - \sum_{j=0}^n l_j(t) (x_j - x)^k = 0$$

将 t 替换为 x , 得到 $\sum_{j=0}^n (x_j - x)^k l_j(x) = 0$

15. 解: 设节点取 $x_0 - h, x_0, x_0 + h$

$$R_2(x) = \frac{f^{(3)}(\xi)}{3!} \omega_3(x) = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{6}}}{6} (x - x_0 + h)(x - x_0)(x - x_0 - h)$$

$$|R_2(x)| = \left| \frac{e^{\frac{1}{6}}}{6} (x - x_0 + h)(x - x_0)(x - x_0 - h) \right|$$

$$\text{令 } t = x - x_0, \text{ 则 } |R_2(t)| = \left| \frac{e^{\frac{1}{6}}}{6} (t^3 - th^2) \right|$$

当 $t = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}h$ 时, 上式有最大值为 $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}h^3$

$$\text{则 } |R_2(t)| = \left| \frac{e^{\frac{1}{6}}}{6} (t^3 - h^2t) \right| \leq \frac{e^{\frac{1}{6}}}{6} \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9} h^3 \leq 10^{-6}$$

解得 $h \leq 6.585 \times 10^{-3}$

17. 解: 由已知, 得 $f^{(7)}(x) = 7!$ $\therefore f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_7] = \frac{f^{(7)}(\xi)}{7!} = 1$

$$f^{(8)}(x) = 0 \quad \therefore f[x_0, \dots, x_8] = \frac{0}{8!} = 0$$