

深圳大学医学部生物医学工程学院
本科生课程作业

课程：计算方法
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专业（方向）	计算方法
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供助教评分使用	
助教姓名	
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评分 (0-100)	
评语（如有）	

9. 设方程组

$$\begin{cases} 5x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = -12, \\ -x_1 + 4x_2 + 2x_3 = 20, \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 10x_3 = 3. \end{cases}$$

试用 Jacobi 迭代法和 Gauss-Seidel 迭代法求解此方程组, $x^{(0)} = (0, 0, 0)^T$, 当

$\max_{1 \leq i \leq 3} |x_i^{(k+1)} - x_i^{(k)}| \leq 10^{-5}$ 时迭代终止.

解:

(1) Jacobi 迭代法:

$$\begin{cases} 5x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = -12, \\ -x_1 + 4x_2 + 2x_3 = 20, \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 10x_3 = 3. \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{5}(-12 - 2x_2^{(k)} - x_3^{(k)}), \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{4}(20 + x_1^{(k)} - 2x_3^{(k)}), \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{10}(3 - 2x_1^{(k)} + 3x_2^{(k)}). \end{cases}$$

初始向量为 $x^{(0)} = (0, 0, 0)^T$, 可得

$$x_1^{(1)} = -2.4, x_2^{(1)} = 5, x_3^{(1)} = 0.3$$

$$x_1^{(2)} = -4.6, x_2^{(2)} = 4.25, x_3^{(2)} = 2.28$$

$$x_1^{(3)} = -4.556, x_2^{(3)} = 2.745, x_3^{(3)} = 2.467$$

$$x_1^{(4)} = -3.9914, x_2^{(4)} = 2.6275, x_3^{(4)} = 2.0347$$

$$x_1^{(5)} = -3.85794, x_2^{(5)} = 2.98480, x_3^{(5)} = 1.88653$$

.....

$$x_1^{(19)} = -3.99998953, x_2^{(19)} = 3.00000095, x_3^{(19)} = 1.99999145$$

$$x_1^{(20)} = -3.99999867, x_2^{(20)} = 3.00000689, x_3^{(20)} = 1.99999819$$

当计算到 $k=19$ 时, 满足 $\max_{1 \leq i \leq 3} |x_i^{(k+1)} - x_i^{(k)}| \leq 10^{-5}$, 迭代终止.

$$\therefore x = (-3.99999867, 3.00000689, 1.99999819)^T.$$

(2) Gauss-Seidel 迭代法:

$$\begin{cases} 5x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = -12, \\ -x_1 + 4x_2 + 2x_3 = 20, \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 10x_3 = 3. \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{5}(-12 - 2x_2^{(k)} - x_3^{(k)}), \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{4}(20 + x_1^{(k+1)} - 2x_3^{(k)}), \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{10}(3 - 2x_1^{(k+1)} + 3x_2^{(k+1)}). \end{cases}$$

初始向量为 $x^{(0)} = (0, 0, 0)^T$, 可得

$$x_1^{(1)} = -2.4, x_2^{(1)} = 4.4, x_3^{(1)} = 2.1$$

$$x_1^{(2)} = -4.58, x_2^{(2)} = 2.805, x_3^{(2)} = 2.0575$$

$$x_1^{(3)} = -3.9335, x_2^{(3)} = 2.987875, x_3^{(3)} = 1.983063$$

.....

$$x_1^{(9)} = -3.9999935, x_2^{(9)} = 3.0000008, x_3^{(9)} = 1.9999999$$

$$x_1^{(10)} = -4.0000001, x_2^{(10)} = 3.0000005, x_3^{(10)} = 2.0000002$$

当计算到 $k=9$ 时, 满足 $\max_{1 \leq i \leq 3} |x_i^{(k+1)} - x_i^{(k)}| \leq 10^{-5}$, 迭代终止.

$$\therefore x = (-4.0000001, 3.0000005, 2.0000002)^T$$

18. 用 Newton 法求下列方程的根, 要求 $|x^{(k)} - x^{(k-1)}| < 10^{-5}$.

$$(1) x^3 - x^2 - x - 1 = 0, \text{取 } x_0 = 0.$$

解:

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} = x_k - \frac{x_k^3 - x_k^2 - x_k - 1}{3x_k^2 - 2x_k - 1}, \text{ 可得}$$

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{x_0^3 - x_0^2 - x_0 - 1}{3x_0^2 - 2x_0 - 1} = 0 - 1 = -1$$

$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{x_1^3 - x_1^2 - x_1 - 1}{3x_1^2 - 2x_1 - 1} = -0.5$$

$$x_3 = x_2 - \frac{x_2^3 - x_2^2 - x_2 - 1}{3x_2^2 - 2x_2 - 1} = 0.666667$$

$$x_4 = x_3 - \frac{x_3^3 - x_3^2 - x_3 - 1}{3x_3^2 - 2x_3 - 1} = -1.148148$$

.....

$$x_{13} = x_{12} - \frac{x_{12}^3 - x_{12}^2 - x_{12} - 1}{3x_{12}^2 - 2x_{12} - 1} = 1.839287$$

$$x_{14} = x_{13} - \frac{x_{13}^3 - x_{13}^2 - x_{13} - 1}{3x_{13}^2 - 2x_{13} - 1} = -1.839287$$

当计算到 $k=14$ 时, 满足 $|x^{(k)} - x^{(k-1)}| < 10^{-5}$. 迭代终止.

\therefore 方程的根 $x \approx -1.839287$.

21. 用弦截法求下列方程的根. 要求 $|x^{(k)} - x^{(k-1)}| < 10^{-5}$.

(1) $xe^x - 1 = 0$, 取初值 $x_0=0.5$, $x_1=0.6$.

解:

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})} (x_k - x_{k-1}) = x_k - \frac{x_k e^{x_k} - 1}{x_k e^{x_k} - x_{k-1} e^{x_{k-1}}} (x_k - x_{k-1}), \text{ 可得}$$

$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{x_1 e^{x_1} - 1}{x_1 e^{x_1} - x_0 e^{x_0}} (x_1 - x_0) = 0.565315$$

$$x_3 = x_2 - \frac{x_2 e^{x_2} - 1}{x_2 e^{x_2} - x_1 e^{x_1}} (x_2 - x_1) = 0.567094$$

$$x_4 = x_3 - \frac{x_3 e^{x_3} - 1}{x_3 e^{x_3} - x_2 e^{x_2}} (x_3 - x_2) = 0.567143$$

$$x_5 = x_4 - \frac{x_4 e^{x_4} - 1}{x_4 e^{x_4} - x_3 e^{x_3}} (x_4 - x_3) = 0.567143$$

当计算到 $k=5$ 时, 满足 $|x^{(k)} - x^{(k-1)}| < 10^{-5}$. 迭代终止.

\therefore 方程的根 $x \approx 0.567143$.

22. Leonardo 于 1225 年研究了方程

$$f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + 10x - 20 = 0,$$

并得出一个根 $\alpha = 1.36880817$, 但当时无人知道他用了什么方法, 这个结果在当时是个非常著名的结果, 请你构造一种简单迭代来验证此结果.

解:

$$f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + 10x - 20, \text{ 则 } f'(x) = 3x^2 + 4x + 10 = 3\left(x + \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{26}{3} > 0, \text{ 当 } x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 时}$$

$$\text{又 } f(1) = -7 < 0, f(2) = 16 > 0, \therefore f(x) = 0 \text{ 有唯一实根, 在 } x \in (1, 2) \text{ 上.}$$

用 Newton 法可得,

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} = x_k - \frac{x_k^3 + 2x_k^2 + 10x_k - 20}{3x_k^2 + 4x_k + 10},$$

取初值 $x_0 = 1.5$,

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{x_0^3 + 2x_0^2 + 10x_0 - 20}{3x_0^2 + 4x_0 + 10} = 1.373626373$$

$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{x_1^3 + 2x_1^2 + 10x_1 - 20}{3x_1^2 + 4x_1 + 10} = 1.368814819$$

$$x_3 = x_2 - \frac{x_2^3 + 2x_2^2 + 10x_2 - 20}{3x_2^2 + 4x_2 + 10} = 1.368808107$$

$$x_4 = x_3 - \frac{x_3^3 + 2x_3^2 + 10x_3 - 20}{3x_3^2 + 4x_3 + 10} = 1.368808107$$

$$x_5 = 1.368808107$$

\therefore 方程的根 $x \approx 1.368808107$