

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  
(2018-2019 学年第一学期)

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供助教评分使用	
助教姓名	
收到日期	201__年 __ 月 __ 日
评分 (0-100)	
评语（如有）	

1. 用平方根法解下列对称正定方程组  $Ax=b$ .

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 4.75 & 2.75 \\ 1 & 2.75 & 3.5 \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \\ 7.25 \end{pmatrix};$$

解:

$$l_{jj} = (a_{jj} - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} l_{jk}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}, j=1, 2, \dots, n$$

根据公式, , 可得

$$l_{ij} = \frac{a_{ij} - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} l_{ik}l_{jk}}{l_{jj}}, i = j+1, \dots, n$$

$$l_{11} = (a_{11} - 0)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2, l_{21} = \frac{a_{21} - 0}{l_{11}} = \frac{-1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}, l_{31} = \frac{a_{31} - 0}{l_{11}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$l_{22} = (a_{22} - \sum_{k=1}^{2-1} l_{2k}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (a_{22} - l_{21}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = [4.75 - (-\frac{1}{2})^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} = (4.5)^{\frac{1}{2}} \approx 2.12,$$

$$l_{32} = \frac{a_{32} - \sum_{k=1}^{2-1} l_{3k}l_{2k}}{l_{22}} = \frac{a_{32} - l_{31}l_{21}}{l_{22}} = \frac{2.75 - \frac{1}{2} \times (-\frac{1}{2})}{2.12} = \frac{3}{2.12} = 1.42,$$

$$l_{33} = (a_{33} - \sum_{k=1}^{3-1} l_{3k}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (a_{33} - l_{31}^2 - l_{32}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = [3.5 - (\frac{1}{2})^2 - (1.42)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1.11$$

$$\therefore \text{得到矩阵 } L \text{ 为 } \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 2.12 & \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1.42 & 1.11 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 矩阵 } L^T \text{ 为 } \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ & 2.12 & 1.42 \\ & & 1.11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{解 } Ly=b, \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} 2y_1 = 4, \\ -\frac{1}{2}y_1 + 2.12y_2 = 6, \\ \frac{1}{2}y_1 + 1.42y_2 + 1.11y_3 = 7.25. \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{矩阵 } y \text{ 为 } \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3.3 \\ 1.41 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{解 } L^T x = y, \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} 2x_1 - \frac{1}{2}x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_3 = 2 \\ 2.12x_2 + 1.42x_3 = 3.3 \\ 1.11x_3 = 1.41 \end{cases}, \text{ 矩阵 } x \text{ 为 } \begin{pmatrix} 0.85 \\ 0.71 \\ 1.27 \end{pmatrix}.$$

2. 用追赶法解三角方程组  $AX=F$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & & \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & \\ & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ & & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, F = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 6 \\ 14 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix};$$

解：依题意，有

$$\begin{pmatrix} b_1 & c_1 & & \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & \\ & a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \\ & & a_4 & b_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & & & \\ \gamma_2 & \alpha_2 & & \\ & \gamma_3 & \alpha_3 & \\ & & \gamma_4 & \alpha_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \beta_1 & & \\ & 1 & \beta_2 & \\ & & 1 & \beta_3 \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{根据公式 } \begin{cases} \gamma_i = a_i, i = 2, \dots, n \\ \alpha_1 = b_1; \alpha_i = b_i - \gamma_i \beta_{i-1}, i = 2, \dots, n, \\ \beta_i = c_i \div \alpha_i, i = 1, \dots, n-1 \end{cases} \text{ 得}$$

$$\gamma_2 = a_2 = 1, \gamma_3 = a_3 = 1, \gamma_4 = a_4 = 1.$$

$$\alpha_1 = b_1 = 2,$$

$$\beta_1 = c_1 \div \alpha_1 = 1 \div 2 = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\alpha_2 = b_2 - a_2 \beta_1 = 4 - 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{2},$$

$$\beta_2 = c_2 \div \alpha_2 = 1 \div \frac{7}{2} = \frac{2}{7},$$

$$\alpha_3 = b_3 - a_3 \beta_2 = 4 - 1 \times \frac{2}{7} = \frac{26}{7},$$

$$\beta_3 = c_3 \div \alpha_3 = 1 \div \frac{26}{7} = \frac{7}{26},$$

$$\alpha_4 = b_4 - a_4 \beta_3 = 2 - 1 \times \frac{7}{26} = \frac{45}{26}.$$

$$\therefore \text{得到 } A \text{ 得 } L = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & & \\ 1 & \frac{7}{2} & & \\ & 1 & \frac{26}{7} & \\ & & 1 & \frac{45}{26} \end{pmatrix}, U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & & \\ & 1 & \frac{2}{7} & \\ & & 1 & \frac{7}{26} \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{解方程组 } Ly=f, \begin{cases} 2y_1 = -3, \\ y_1 + \frac{7}{2}y_2 = 6, \\ y_2 + \frac{26}{7}y_3 = 14, \\ y_3 + \frac{45}{26}y_4 = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{15}{7} \\ \frac{83}{26} \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{解方程组 } Ux=y, \begin{cases} x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 = -\frac{3}{2}, \\ x_2 + \frac{2}{7}x_3 = \frac{15}{7}, \\ x_3 + \frac{7}{26}x_4 = \frac{83}{26}, \\ x_4 = -3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

### 3. 已知下列表值

x	-1	0	1	2
f(x)	3	1	3	9

试求以-1, 0, 1, 2为节点的 Lagrange 插值多项式, 并求 f(0.5)的近似值.

解: 设  $x_0=-1$ ,  $x_1=0$ ,  $x_2=1$ ,  $x_3=2$

**线性插值:** 因插值点  $x=0.5$ 位于  $x_1=0$ 和  $x_2=1$ 之间, 所以取  $x_1$ 和  $x_2$ 为插值节点

$$L_1(x) = y_1 \frac{x-x_2}{x_1-x_2} + y_2 \frac{x-x_1}{x_2-x_1} = 1 \times \frac{x-1}{0-1} + 3 \times \frac{x-0}{1-0} = 1-x+3x = 1+2x$$

$$\therefore L_1(0.5) = 1 + 2 \times 0.5 = 2.$$

二次 Lagrange 插值:

取  $x_0$ 、 $x_1$  和  $x_2$  为插值节点

$$l_0(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)} = \frac{(x-0)(x-1)}{(-1-0)(-1-1)} = \frac{x^2-x}{2},$$

$$l_1(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)} = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(0+1)(0-1)} = 1-x^2,$$

$$l_2(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)} = \frac{(x+1)(x-0)}{(1+1)(1-0)} = \frac{x^2+x}{2}.$$

$$\therefore L_2(x) = y_0 l_0(x) + y_1 l_1(x) + y_2 l_2(x) = 3l_0(x) + l_1(x) + 3l_2(x)$$

$$L_2(x) = 2x^2 + 1 \quad \therefore L_2(0.5) = 2 \times 0.5^2 + 1 = 1.5$$

三次 Lagrange 插值:

$$l_0(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)(x_0-x_3)} = \frac{x^3-3x^2+2x}{-6},$$

$$l_1(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)(x_1-x_3)} = \frac{x^3-2x^2-x+2}{2},$$

$$l_2(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_3)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)(x_2-x_3)} = \frac{x^3-x^2-2x}{-2},$$

$$l_3(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_3-x_0)(x_3-x_1)(x_3-x_2)} = \frac{x^3-x}{6}.$$

$$L_3(x) = y_0 l_0(x) + y_1 l_1(x) + y_2 l_2(x) + y_3 l_3(x) = 3l_0(x) + l_1(x) + 3l_2(x) + 9l_3(x)$$

$$L_3(x) = 2x^2 + 1, \quad \therefore L_3(0.5) = 1.5.$$

将二次 Lagrange 插值用 MATLAB 实现:

程序代码如下：

```
clc; close all; clear;

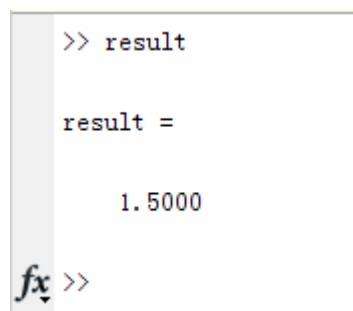
x = [-1 0 1]; %插值节点
y = [3 1 3]; %相应的函数值

n = length(x); %节点数

search_x = 0.5; %所要求的点
result = 0.0; %结果

for ii = 1 : n
    p = 1.0;
    for jj = 1 : n
        if jj ~= ii
            p = p*(search_x-x(jj))/(x(ii)-x(jj));
        end
    end
    result = p*y(ii) + result;
end
```

运行结果如下图所示：



```
>> result

result =

    1.5000

fx >>
```

∴使用 MATLAB 实现二次 Lagrange 插值计算所得的结果为1.5.