计 算 方 法

实验二 Newton 迭代法

学号 1180300811

院系 计算机学院

专业 计算机系

哈尔滨工业大学

题目

Newton 迭代法

摘要

求非线性方程 f(x) = 0 的根 x^* , Newton 迭代法如下,选取初值 $x_0 = \alpha$,通过迭代公式

$$x_k = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}$$
$$k = 0, 1, \dots$$

产生逼近解 x^* 的迭代序列 $\{x_k\}$. 当 x_0 距 x^* 较近时, $\{x_k\}$ 很快收敛于 x^* 。但当 x_0 选择不当时,会导致 $\{x_k\}$ 发散。故事先规定迭代的最多次数. 若超过这个次数仍不收敛,则停止迭代另选初值.

一般地,牛顿迭代法具有局部收敛性,为保证迭代收敛,要求,对充分小的 $\delta>0$, $\alpha\in O(x^*,\delta)$. 如果 $f(x)\in C^2[a,b]$, $f(x^*)=0$, $f'(x^*)=0$, 那么, 对充分小的 $\delta>0$, 当 $\alpha\in O(x^*,\delta)$ 时,由牛顿迭代法计算出的 $\{x_k\}$ 收敛于 x^* ,且收敛速度是 2 阶的; 如果 $f(x)\in C^m[a,b]$, $f(x^*)=f'(x^*)=\cdots=f^{(m-1)}(x^*)=0$, $f^{(m)}(x^*)\neq 0$ (m>1),那么,对充分小的 $\delta>0$,当 $\alpha\in O(x^*,\delta)$ 时,由牛顿迭代法计算出的 $\{x_k\}$ 收敛于 x^* ,且收敛速度是 1 阶的.

前言(目的和意义)

目的:

利用 Newton 迭代法求 f(x) = 0 的根.

意义:

通过此次实验,使用编程语言实现 Newton 迭代法,学会使用 Newton 迭代法求 f(x) = 0 的根,以解决其他科学实验中的函数求根计算问题.

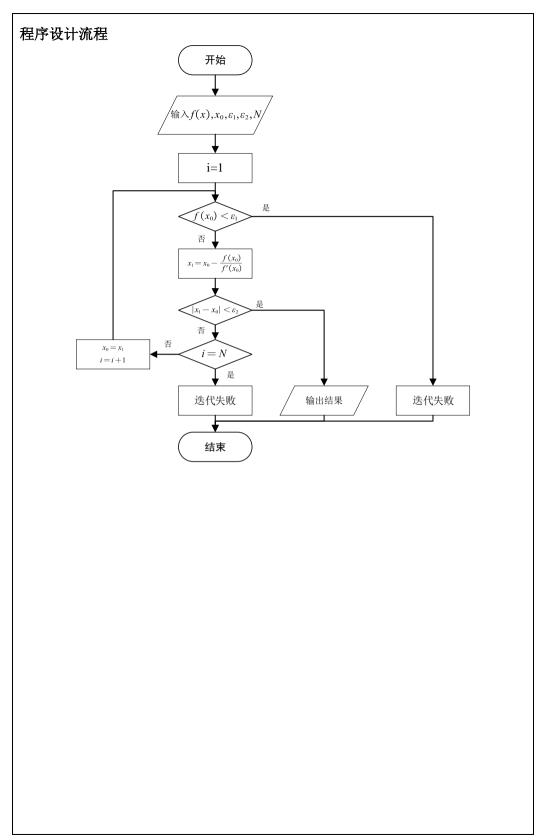
数学原理

求非线性方程 f(x) = 0 的根 x^* , Newton 迭代法如下,选取初值 $x_0 = \alpha$,通过迭代公式

$$x_k = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}$$
$$k = 0, 1, \dots$$

产生逼近解 x^* 的迭代序列 $\{x_k\}$. 当 x_0 距 x^* 较近时, $\{x_k\}$ 很快收敛于 x^* 。但当 x_0 选择不当时,会导致 $\{x_k\}$ 发散。故事先规定迭代的最多次数. 若超过这个次数仍不收敛,则停止迭代另选初值.

一般地,牛顿迭代法具有局部收敛性,为保证迭代收敛,要求,对充分小的 $\delta>0$, $\alpha\in O(x^*,\delta)$. 如果 $f(x)\in C^2[a,b]$, $f(x^*)=0$, $f'(x^*)=0$, 那么, 对充分小的 $\delta>0$, 当 $\alpha\in O(x^*,\delta)$ 时,由牛顿迭代法计算出的 $\{x_k\}$ 收敛于 x^* ,且收敛速度是 2 阶的; 如果 $f(x)\in C^m[a,b]$, $f(x^*)=f'(x^*)=\dots=f^{(m-1)}(x^*)=0$, $f^{(m)}(x^*)\neq 0$ (m>1),那么,对充分小的 $\delta>0$,当 $\alpha\in O(x^*,\delta)$ 时,由牛顿迭代法计算出的 $\{x_k\}$ 收敛于 x^* ,且收敛速度是 1 阶的.



实验结果、结论与讨论

问题 1:

```
(1) \cos x - x = 0, \varepsilon_1 = 10^{-6}, \varepsilon_2 = 10^{-4}, N = 10, x_0 = \frac{\pi}{4} \approx 0.785398163
>> syms x;
\Rightarrow f(x) = cos(x) - x;
>> fprintf("%f\n", Newton(f,pi/4,1e-6,1e-4,10));
0.739085
(2) e^{-x} - \sin x = 0, \varepsilon_1 = 10^{-6}, \varepsilon_2 = 10^{-4}, N = 10, x_0 = 0.6
>> syms x;
\Rightarrow f(x) = exp(-x) - sin(x);
>> fprintf("%f\n", Newton(f,0.6,1e-6,1e-4,10));
0.588533
问题 2:
(1) x - e^{-x} = 0, \varepsilon_1 = 10^{-6}, \varepsilon_2 = 10^{-4}, N = 10, x_0 = 0.5
    >> syms x;
    \Rightarrow f(x) = x-exp(-x);
    >> fprintf("%f\n", Newton(f,0.5,1e-6,1e-4,10));
    0.567143
 (2) x^2 - 2xe^{-x} + e^{-2x} = 0, \varepsilon_1 = 10^{-6}, \varepsilon_2 = 10^{-4}, N = 20, x_0 = 0.5
    >> syms x;
    >> f(x) = x^2 - 2 * x * exp(-x) + exp(-2 * x);
    >> fprintf("%f\n", Newton(f,0.5,1e-6,1e-4,20));
    0.566942
问题 3:
(1)
    (1)
    >> p_2 = Legendre(2)
    p_2 = (3*x^2)/2 - 1/2
    \mathbb{P} P_2(x) = \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}
    >> p_3 = Legendre(3)
    p_3 = (5*x*((3*x^2)/2 - 1/2))/3 - (2*x)/3
    >> p_3 = simplify(p_3)
```

```
p_3 = (x*(5*x^2 - 3))/2
                   \mathbb{P} P_3(x) = \frac{5}{2}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x
                   >> p_4 = Legendre(4)
                   p 4 = 3/8 - (9*x^2)/8 - (7*x*((2*x)/3 - (5*x*((3*x^2)/2 -
1/2))/3))/4
                   \Rightarrow p 4 = simplify(p 4)
                   p_4 = (35*x^4)/8 - (15*x^2)/4 + 3/8
                   >> p_5 = Legendre(5)
                   p_5 = (8*x)/15 - (4*x*((3*x^2)/2 - 1/2))/3 - (9*x*((7*x*((2*x)/3))/3 - (9*x*((7*x*((2*x)/3))/3)/3 - (9*x*((2*x)/3))/3 - (
-(5*x*((3*x^2)/2 - 1/2))/3))/4 + (9*x^2)/8 - 3/8))/5
                    >> p_5 = simplify(p_5)
                   p_5 = (x*(63*x^4 - 70*x^2 + 15))/8
                   \mathbb{P} P_5(x) = \frac{63}{8} x^5 - \frac{35}{4} x^3 + \frac{15}{8} x
                    >> p_6 = Legendre(6)
                   p_6 = (35*x*((2*x)/3 - (5*x*((3*x^2)/2 - 1/2))/3))/24
 (11*x*((4*x*((3*x^2)/2 - 1/2))/3 - (8*x)/15 + (9*x*((7*x*((2*x)/3))/3))/3 + (9*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*(14*x*((14*x*(14*x*((14*x*(14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*((14*x*(14*x*(14*x*((14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*((14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(14*x*(
              (5*x*((3*x^2)/2 - 1/2))/3))/4 + (9*x^2)/8 - 3/8))/5))/6 +
(15*x^2)/16 - 5/16
                    >> p_6 = simplify(p_6)
                   p_6 = (231*x^6)/16 - (315*x^4)/16 + (105*x^2)/16 - 5/16
                   \mathbb{H}P_6(x) = \frac{231}{16}x^6 - \frac{315}{16}x^4 + \frac{105}{16}x^2 - \frac{5}{16}
                   \Rightarrow p = sym2poly(p_6);
                   >> result = roots(p);
                   >> result
                   result =
                             -0.932469514203153
                             -0.661209386466264
                                  0.932469514203152
                                  0.661209386466263
                             -0.238619186083197
                                  0.238619186083197
                             与给定的参考值基本一致.
```

```
(2)
   (1)
   >> t2 = Chebyshev(2)
   t2 = 2*x^2 - 1
   \mathbb{H} T_2(x) = 2x^2 - 1
   >> t3 = Chebyshev(3)
   t3 = 2*x*(2*x^2 - 1) - x
   >> t3 = simplify(t3)
   t3 = x*(4*x^2 - 3)
   \mathbb{H} T_3(x) = 4x^3 - 3x
   >> t4 = Chebyshev(4)
   t4 = 1 - 2*x^2 - 2*x*(x - 2*x*(2*x^2 - 1))
   >> t4 = simplify(t4)
   t4 = 8*x^4 - 8*x^2 + 1
   \mathbb{P}T_4(x) = 8x^4 - 8x^2 + 1
   >> t5 = Chebyshev(5)
   t5 = x - 2*x*(2*x^2 - 1) - 2*x*(2*x*(x - 2*x*(2*x^2 - 1)) +
2*x^2 - 1
   >> t5 = simplify(t5)
   t5 = x*(16*x^4 - 20*x^2 + 5)
   \mathbb{P}T_5(x) = 16x^5 - 20x^3 + 5x
   (2)
   >> t6 = Chebyshev(6)
   t6 = 2*x*(x - 2*x*(2*x^2 - 1)) - 2*x*(2*x*(2*x^2 - 1) - x +
2*x*(2*x*(x - 2*x*(2*x^2 - 1)) + 2*x^2 - 1)) + 2*x^2 - 1
    >> t6 = simplify(t6)
   t6 = 32*x^6 - 48*x^4 + 18*x^2 - 1
   >> t = sym2poly(t6)
   t =
       32
              0
                -48
                      0
                              18
                                  0
                                          -1
   >> result = roots(t)
   result =
     -0.965925826289068
     -0.707106781186546
      0.965925826289069
      0.707106781186547
     -0.258819045102521
      0.258819045102521
```

```
按照给出的参考值
   >> i = 0:5;
    >> x = cos((2*i+1)*pi/2/(5+1));
   >> X
   x =
        0.965925826289068
        0.707106781186548
        0.258819045102521
        -0.258819045102521
        -0.707106781186547
        -0.965925826289068
   与给定的参考值基本一致.
(3)
   (1)
   >> 12 = Laguerre(2)
   12 = (x - 1)*(x - 3) - 1
    \Rightarrow 12 = expand(12)
   12 = x^2 - 4*x + 2
   \mathbb{P} L_2(x) = x^2 - 4x + 2
   >> 13 = Laguerre(3)
   13 = 4*x - ((x - 1)*(x - 3) - 1)*(x - 5) - 4
   \Rightarrow 13 = expand(13)
   13 = -x^3 + 9*x^2 - 18*x + 6
   \mathbb{P} L_3(x) = -x^3 + 9x^2 - 18x + 6
   >> 14 = Laguerre(4)
   14 = (x - 7)*(((x - 1)*(x - 3) - 1)*(x - 5) - 4*x + 4) - 9*(x - 5)
-1)*(x - 3) + 9
   \Rightarrow 14 = expand(14)
   14 = x^4 - 16*x^3 + 72*x^2 - 96*x + 24
   \mathbb{E} L_4(x) = x^4 - 16x^3 + 72x^2 - 96x + 24
    >> 15 = Laguerre(5)
    15 = 16*((x - 1)*(x - 3) - 1)*(x - 5) - 64*x - (x - 9)*((x -
7)*(((x-1)*(x-3)-1)*(x-5)-4*x+4)-9*(x-1)*(x-3)+
9) + 64
   >> 15 = expand(15)
   15 = -x^5 + 25*x^4 - 200*x^3 + 600*x^2 - 600*x + 120
   \mathbb{E}[L_5(x)] = -x^5 + 25x^4 - 200x^3 + 600x^2 - 600x + 120
```

```
2
   \Rightarrow 1 = sym2poly(15);
   >> results = roots(1);
   >> results
   results =
     12.640800844275811
      7.085810005858809
      3.596425771040735
      1.413403059106519
      0.263560319718141
   与给定的参考值基本一致.
(4)
   (1)
   >> h2 = Hermite(2)
   h2 = 4*x^2 - 2
   即H_2(x) = 4x^2 - 2
   >> h3 = Hermite(3)
   h3 = 2*x*(4*x^2 - 2) - 8*x
   >> h3 = simplify(h3)
   h3 = 4*x*(2*x^2 - 3)
   \mathbb{H} H_3(x) = 8x^3 - 12x
   >> h4 = Hermite(4)
   h4 = 12 - 24*x^2 - 2*x*(8*x - 2*x*(4*x^2 - 2))
   >> h4 = simplify(h4)
   h4 = 16*x^4 - 48*x^2 + 12
   >> h5 = Hermite(5)
   h5 = 64*x - 16*x*(4*x^2 - 2) - 2*x*(2*x*(8*x - 2*x*(4*x^2 - 2)))
+ 24*x^2 - 12
   >> h5 = simplify(h5)
   h5 = 8*x*(4*x^4 - 20*x^2 + 15)
   2
   >> h6 = Hermite(6)
   h6 = 20*x*(8*x - 2*x*(4*x^2 - 2)) - 2*x*(16*x*(4*x^2 - 2)) -
64*x + 2*x*(2*x*(8*x - 2*x*(4*x^2 - 2)) + 24*x^2 - 12)) + 240*x^2
- 120
   >> h6 = simplify(h6)
   h6 = 64*x^6 - 480*x^4 + 720*x^2 - 120
```

即 $H_6(x) = 64x^6 - 480x^4 + 720x^2 - 120$ >> h = sym2poly(h6); >> results = roots(h); >> results results = -2.350604973674488 2.350604973674488 -1.335849074013696 1.335849074013698 -0.436077411927617 0.436077411927616 与给定的参考值基本一致.

思考题

问题 1:

由于 Newton 法具有局部收敛性,所以当实际问题本身能提供接近于根的初始 近似值时,就可保证迭代序列收敛,但当初值难以确定时,迭代序列就不一定收敛。

实际计算时应先用比较稳定的算法,如二分法,计算根的近似值,再将该近似 值作为牛顿法的初值,以保证迭代序列的收敛性。

问题 2:

实验 2 中两个方程根其实相同,只是第二个方程为重根,通过比较迭代次数,第一个方程迭代了 3 次得出结果,第二个方程迭代了 8 次得出结果,且第二个方程的结果不如第一个准确,这是由于第二个方程在根处导数为 0, 在根的领域内导数很小使 Newton 法收敛速度变慢,精度变低。

问题 3:

这些多项式在比较小的区间内有多个根,这就致使其导数也会有多个根,因此如果用 Newton 法寻根的话,初值非常不好估计,所以要用最稳定的二分法找它们的根。

```
程序代码
Newton.m
function result = Newton(fun, x0, ftol, dftol, maxit)
x = x0;
i = 0;
while i <= maxit</pre>
   i = i + 1:
   f = feval(fun,x);
   dfdx = diff(fun);
   df = feval(dfdx,x);
   if abs(df) < dftol</pre>
       result = [];
       warning('dfdx is too small!');
       return;
   end
   dx = f/df;
   x = x - dx;
   if abs(f) < ftol</pre>
       result = x;
       return;
   end
end
result = [];
Legendre.m
function P = Legendre(n)
syms x
if (n == 0)
   P = 1;
elseif (n == 1)
    P = x;
else
   P = ((2 * n - 1) * x * Legendre(n - 1) - (n - 1) *
Legendre(n - 2) / (n);
end
end
```

```
Chebyshev.m
function P = Chebyshev(n)
syms x
if (n == 0)
                  P = 1;
elseif (n == 1)
                   P = x;
else
                  P = 2 * x * Chebyshev(n - 1) - Chebyshev(n - 2);
end
end
Laguerre.m
function P = Laguerre(n)
syms x
if (n == 0)
                  P = 1;
elseif (n == 1)
                   P = 1-x;
else
                  P = ((2 * n - 1 - x) * Laguerre(n - 1) - (n - 1)^2 *
Laguerre(n - 2);
end
end
Hermite.m
function P = Hermite(n)
syms x
if (n == 0)
              P = 1;
elseif (n == 1)
                   P = 2 * x;
else
                  P = (2 * x * Hermite(n - 1) - (n - 1) * 2 * Hermite(n - 1) + 2 * Hermi
2));
end
end
```