

北京科技大学研究生 2012-2013 学年第一学期《计算方法》

考试试题解答

一、填空题(每空 2 分, 共 20 分)

1. $x_1 \approx 1.234$ 具有 4 位有效数字, $f(x) = \sqrt{1+2x}$ 则 $f(x_1)$ 的绝对误差限大致为

0.000268491447.

解: 绝对误差限

$$\delta f(x_1) \leq |f'(x_1)| \delta x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2x_1}} \times 0.0005 = 0.0002684914497574344$$

2. 设 A 是一个 5×10 的矩阵, B 是一个 10×6 的矩阵, C 是一个 6×5 的矩阵, D 是一个 5×3 的矩阵, 根据矩阵乘法结合率, $F = ABCD$ 可按如下公式计算 (1) $F = [A(BC)]D$

(2) $F = (AB)(CD)$, 则公式 (2) 效率更高, 其计算量为 480flops。

解: 计算乘法次数

(1) $10 \times 5 \times 6 + 5 \times 5 \times 10 + 5 \times 3 \times 5 = 625$ (flops)

(2) $5 \times 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3 \times 5 + 5 \times 3 \times 6 = 480$ (flops)

3. 已知向量 $x = (2, 3, 4)^T$, 存在household矩阵H使得 $Hx = (2, 5, 0)^T$, 则

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.6 & 0.8 \\ 0 & 0.8 & -0.6 \end{pmatrix}$$

解: 首先找二阶矩阵 H_1 使得 $H_1 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, 令 $v = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$, 取 $w = v - \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$,

$$u = \frac{w}{\|w\|_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 则 } H_1 = I - 2u^T u = I - \frac{2}{5} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & -0.6 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 满足要求。再令}$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & H_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.6 & 0.8 \\ 0 & 0.8 & -0.6 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 就有 } Hx = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

4. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 101 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $\|A\|_F = \sqrt{10204} = 2\sqrt{2551} \approx 101.0148504$,

$$\text{cond}(A)_\infty = \frac{102^2}{100} = 104.04。$$

解: $\|A\|_F = \sqrt{1^2 + 101^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{10204}$

$\text{cond}_\infty(A) = \|A\|_\infty \|A^{-1}\|_\infty$

$A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{100} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -101 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.01 & 1.01 \\ 0.01 & -0.01 \end{bmatrix}$

$\text{cond}_\infty(A) = \|A\|_\infty \|A^{-1}\|_\infty = 102 \times 1.02 = 104.04$

5. 已知由数据(0,0), (1,2)和(2,y)三点构造出的二次插值多项式中 x^2 的系数为 1, 则 $y=6$ 。

解: 设二次插值多项式为 $p(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

令 $\begin{cases} c = 0 \\ a + b + c = 2 \\ 4a + 2b + c = y \end{cases}$, 令 $a = 1$, 解得 $b = 1, y = 6$

注: $N(x) = 2x + x(x-1) = x^2 + x$ $y = N(2) = 6$

又解:

x_i	$f(x_i)$	一阶差商	二阶差商
0	0		
1	2	2	
2	y	y-2	(y-4)/2

所以二次插值多项式为 $p(x) = 0 + 2x + \frac{y-4}{2}x(x-2)$, 令 x^2 的系数为 1, 得到 $y=6$ 。

6. 按下列数据表构造适合的三次样条插值函数 $S(x)$, 则有 $S'(0) = -5$

x	-1	0	1
y	-1	1	3
y'	4		28

解: 用三弯矩法。

所给的是**第一种边界条件**:

$$S'(x_0) = f'_0, S'(x_n) = f'_n$$

于是

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} M_0 \frac{(x_1 - x)^3}{6h_0} + M_1 \frac{(x - x_0)^3}{6h_0} \\ \quad + (y_0 - \frac{M_0 h_0^2}{6}) \frac{x_1 - x}{h_0} + (y_1 - \frac{M_1 h_0^2}{6}) \frac{x - x_0}{h_0}, & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ M_1 \frac{(x_2 - x)^3}{6h_1} + M_2 \frac{(x - x_1)^3}{6h_1} \\ \quad + (y_1 - \frac{M_1 h_1^2}{6}) \frac{x_2 - x}{h_1} + (y_2 - \frac{M_2 h_1^2}{6}) \frac{x - x_1}{h_1}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$h_0 = h_1 = 1$, $x_0 = -1, x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1$, $y_0 = -1, y_1 = 1, y_2 = 3$, 代入上式得到

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} M_0 \frac{(-x)^3}{6} + M_1 \frac{(x+1)^3}{6} \\ \quad + (1 + \frac{M_0}{6})x + (1 - \frac{M_1}{6})(x+1), & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ M_1 \frac{(1-x)^3}{6} + M_2 \frac{x^3}{6} \\ \quad + (1 - \frac{M_1}{6})(1-x) + (3 - \frac{M_2}{6})x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

由 $S'(x_0) = 4, S'(x_2) = 28$, 得到

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}M_0 + (1 + \frac{M_0}{6}) + (1 - \frac{M_1}{6}) = 4, & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}M_2 - (1 - \frac{M_1}{6}) + (3 - \frac{M_2}{6}) = 28, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

再令 $S'(0+) = S'(0-)$ 得到

$$\frac{1}{2}M_1 + (1 + \frac{M_0}{6}) + (1 - \frac{M_1}{6}) = -\frac{1}{2}M_1 - (1 - \frac{M_1}{6}) + (3 - \frac{M_2}{6})$$

(*) 与 (**) 联立得到

$$\begin{cases} -2M_0 - M_1 = 12 \\ M_1 + 2M_2 = 156 \\ M_0 + 4M_1 + M_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解之得到

$$\begin{cases} M_0 = 6 \\ M_1 = -24 \\ M_2 = 90 \end{cases}$$

注意到

$$S(0^-) = \left[-M_0 \frac{x^2}{2} + M_1 \frac{(x+1)^2}{2} + \left(1 + \frac{M_0}{6}\right) + \left(1 - \frac{M_1}{6}\right) \right]_{x=0}$$

得到

$$S'(0) = S'(0^-) = \frac{1}{2}M_1 + 2 + \frac{M_0}{6} - \frac{M_1}{6} = -5$$

7. 利用积分 $\int_2^8 \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln 4$ 计算 $\ln 4$ 时, 要求误差不超过 0.5×10^{-5} , 若采用复化梯形公式, 至少应取 950 个节点, 若采用复化Simpson公式, 至少应取 52 个节点.

解: 用复合梯形公式。截断误差为

$$R_T(f) = -\frac{(b-a)h^2}{12} f''(\xi) = -\frac{6h^2}{12} \cdot \frac{2}{\xi^3} \quad (h = \frac{8-2}{n} = \frac{6}{n})$$

$$|R_T(f)| = \frac{1}{\xi^3} h^2 \leq \frac{1}{8} h^2 = \frac{36}{8n^2} = \frac{9}{2n^2}$$

令

$$\frac{9}{2n^2} \leq 0.5 \times 10^{-5}$$

得到

$$n \geq \sqrt{\frac{9}{2 \times 0.5 \times 10^{-5}}} = 948.6833$$

至少应取 950 个节点

用复合Simpson公式, 分为 $2n$ 等分, $h = \frac{b-a}{2n}$, 截断误差为

$$R_S(f) = -\frac{(b-a)h^4}{180} f^{(4)}(\xi) = -\frac{6h^4}{180} (-1)(-2)(-3)(-4)\xi^{-5}$$

$$|R_S(f)| = \frac{6h^4}{180} \times 4! \xi^{-5} \leq \frac{24}{30 \times 32} \times \left(\frac{8-2}{2n}\right)^4 = \frac{162}{5n^4}$$

令

$$\frac{162}{5n^4} \leq 0.5 \times 10^{-5}$$

得到

$$n \geq \sqrt[4]{\frac{162}{5 \times 0.5 \times 10^{-5}}} = \sqrt[4]{6480000} = 50.4538$$

所以至少应取52个节点

二、(10分)用牛顿法求 $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 7 = 0$ 在区间[2,3]内的根, 取初始值 $x_0 = 2.5$,

要求误差 $< 10^{-5}$ 。

$$\text{解: } f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 7 \quad f'(x) = 3x^2 - 4x + 1$$

$$\text{迭代公式 } x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{x_k^3 - 2x_k^2 + x_k - 7}{3x_k^2 - 4x_k + 1} = \frac{2x_k^2(x_k - 1) + 7}{(3x_k - 1)(x_k - 1)}$$

计算过程

$$x_1 = 2.64102564102564$$

$$x_2 = 2.63115058167142$$

$$x_3 = 2.63109929891747$$

$$x_4 = 2.63109929753899$$

$$x^* = 2.63109929753899$$

[迭代3步即可]

三、(10分)使用 Doolittle 三角分解求解线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 - x_2 + 4x_3 = 7 \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 = -1 \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: } A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1/3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2/3 & -7/5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 5/3 & -2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & -28/5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{求解} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1/3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2/3 & -7/5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 得 } \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 4/3 \\ -14/5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{求解} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 5/3 & -2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & -28/5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -4/3 \\ -14/5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 得 } \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

四、(16分)分别用Jacobi迭代法和Gauss-Seidel迭代法解方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} 20 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 15 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 8 \end{pmatrix} x = \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ 30 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

精确至2位有效数字。初始向量均取 $(1,1,1)^T$

解：Jacobi 迭代格式
$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{24 - 3x_2^{(k)} - 2x_3^{(k)}}{20} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{30 - 2x_1^{(k)} + 3x_3^{(k)}}{15} \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = \frac{12 - x_1^{(k)} - x_2^{(k)}}{8} \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 = (0.950, 2.067, 1.25), \quad x_2 = (0.765, 2.123, 1.123), \quad x_3 = (0.769, 2.123, 1.138),$$

$$x_3 = (0.767, 2.125, 1.139)$$

$$X \approx (0.77, 2.13, 1.139)$$

Seidel 迭代格式
$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{24 - 3x_2^{(k)} - 2x_3^{(k)}}{20} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{30 - 2x_1^{(k+1)} + 3x_3^{(k)}}{15} \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = \frac{12 - x_1^{(k+1)} - x_2^{(k+1)}}{8} \end{cases}$$

【或】
$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{6}{5} - \frac{3}{20}x_2^{(k)} - \frac{1}{10}x_3^{(k)} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{46}{25} + \frac{1}{50}x_2^{(k)} + \frac{16}{75}x_3^{(k)} \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = 1.12 + \frac{13}{800}x_2^{(k)} - \frac{17}{1200}x_3^{(k)} \end{cases}$$
】

$$x_1 = (0.950, 2.073, 1.122) \quad x_2 = (0.777, 2.121, 1.138) \quad x_3 = (0.768, 2.125, 1.138)$$

$$x_4 = (0.767, 2.125, 1.138)$$

$$X \approx (0.77, 2.12, 1.14)$$

五、(10 分) 试求一个不超过 4 次多项式 $p(x)$ ，使得

$$p(0) = 0, p'(0) = 1, p(1) = 1, p'(1) = 2, p'(2) = 3。$$

解：方法 1：泰勒公式

设 $p(x) = p(0) + p'(0)x + ax^2 + bx^3 + cx^4 = x + ax^2 + bx^3 + cx^4$,

$$p'(x) = 1 + 2ax + 3bx^2 + 4cx^3$$

$$p(1) = 1 + a + b + c = 1 \quad a = -1.5$$

$$p'(1) = 1 + 2a + 3b + 4c = 2 \quad \text{解得 } b = 2$$

$$p'(2) = 1 + 4a + 12b + 32c = 3 \quad c = -0.5$$

$$p(x) = x - 1.5x^2 + 2x^3 - 0.5x^4$$

方法 2：待定系数法

设 $p(x) = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 + ex^4$, $p'(x) = b + 2cx + 3dx^2 + 4ex^3$

$$p(0) = a = 0 \quad a = 0$$

$$p(1) = a + b + c + d + e = 1 \quad b = 1$$

$$p'(0) = b = 1 \quad \text{解得 } c = -1.5$$

$$p'(1) = b + 2c + 3d + 4e = 2 \quad d = 2$$

$$p'(2) = b + 4c + 12d + 32e = 3 \quad e = -0.5$$

$$p(x) = x - 1.5x^2 + 2x^3 - 0.5x^4$$

方法 3： $p'(x)$ 为三次多项式，由 $p'(0) = 1, p'(1) = 2, p'(2) = 3$ 插值可得一

插值多项式 $q(x) = x + 1$ ，所以 $p'(x) = x + 1 + Ax(x-1)(x-2)$ ，其中 A 为待定系数

积分得 $p(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + x + A(\frac{x^4}{4} - x^3 + x^2) + B$ 其中 A, B 为待定系数

$$p(0) = B = 0 \quad p(1) = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{A}{4} + B = 1 \quad \text{得 } A = -2, B = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } p(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + x - 2(\frac{x^4}{4} - x^3 + x^2) = -\frac{1}{2}x^4 + 2x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + x$$

六、(12 分) 用最小二乘法求一个形如 $y = a + bx + cx^2$ 的经验公式，使与下列数据相拟合

X	-3	-1	0	2	4
Y	26	25.96	0	15	52.64

解：依题意 设 $\varphi_0(x) = 1, \varphi_1(x) = x, \varphi_2(x) = x^2$

$$(\varphi_0, \varphi_0) = 5 \quad (\varphi_0, \varphi_1) = \sum x_i = 2 \quad (\varphi_0, \varphi_2) = (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) = \sum x_i^2 = 30$$

$$(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) = \sum x_i^3 = 44 \quad (\varphi_2, \varphi_2) = \sum x_i^4 = 354 \quad (\varphi_0, y) = \sum y_i = 119.6$$

$$(\varphi_1, y) = \sum x_i y_i = 136.6 \quad (\varphi_2, y) = \sum x_i^2 y_i = 1162.2$$

解方程

$$\begin{bmatrix} (\varphi_0, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_0, \varphi_1) & (\varphi_0, \varphi_2) \\ (\varphi_1, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) & (\varphi_1, \varphi_2) \\ (\varphi_2, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_2, \varphi_1) & (\varphi_2, \varphi_2) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (\varphi_0, y) \\ (\varphi_1, y) \\ (\varphi_2, y) \end{bmatrix}$$

即

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 30 \\ 2 & 30 & 44 \\ 30 & 44 & 354 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 119.6 \\ 136.6 \\ 1162.2 \end{pmatrix}$$

得

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8.8 \\ 0.3 \\ 2.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

所求二阶拟合多项式为

$$y = 8.8 + 0.3x + 2.5x^2$$

七、(12 分) 试确定下面求积公式

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx \approx C[f(x_0) + f(x_1) + f(x_2)]$$

使其代数精度尽可能高。(1) 给出最高的代数精度；(2) 使用此公式计算积分 $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$ ，给出其误差。

解：公式若有 3 次代数精度，需有

$$\begin{cases} C(1+1+1) = \int_{-1}^1 dx = 2 \\ C(x_0 + x_1 + x_2) = \int_{-1}^1 x dx = 0 \\ C(x_0^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2) = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} \\ C(x_0^3 + x_1^3 + x_2^3) = \int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得: $C = \frac{2}{3}, x_0 = 0, x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, x_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

故求积公式为 $\int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx = \frac{2}{3}[f(0) + f(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) + f(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})]$

当 $f(x) = x^4$ $I(x^4) = \int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx = \frac{2}{5} \neq I_2(x^4) = \frac{2}{3} \left[\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^4 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^4 \right] = \frac{1}{3}$ 最高代数精度

为 3

(2) $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$I_2 = \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{1}{1+\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2} + \frac{1}{1+0^2} + \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2} \right] = \frac{14}{9}$$

误差 $\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{14}{9} \approx 0.015242574$

八、(12 分)用改进的欧拉方法求解初值问题 $\begin{cases} y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - 2y^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases}$, 取步长 $h = 0.25$,

计算 $y(0.25), y(0.5)$ 的近似值并与准确值 $y(x) = x/(1+x^2)$ 比较.

解: $k_1 = f(x_n, y_n) = \frac{1}{1+x_n^2} - 2y_n^2, k_2 = f(x_{n+1}, y_n + k_1 h) = \frac{1}{1+x_{n+1}^2} - 2(y_n + k_1 h)^2,$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2}[k_1 + k_2]$$

$y_0 = 0, x_0 = 0, x_1 = 0.25, k_1 = 1, k_2 = 0.8161764706, y_1 = 0.2270220589,$

真实值 $y(0.25) = 0.2352941176$, 误差 0.0082720587

$x_2 = 0.50, k_1 = 0.8380984402, k_2 = 0.4188540118, y_2 = 0.3841411153$

真实值 $y(0.50) = 0.4$, 误差 0.01585588846

x_i	k_1	k_2	y_i
0.25	1	0.81617647058824	0.22702205882353
0.50	0.83809844020329	0.41885401178942	0.38414111532262