-. 冥根对分法

原理: 利用连续函数的介值定理。 $f(a).f(b) < 0 \Rightarrow \exists \bar{x} \in (a,b).$ S.t. $f(\bar{x}) = 0$

输入: 单变元函数f(x)和区间[a,b](满足f(a)f(b)<0),精度 ε .

输出: f在[a,b]上的一个近似根 x^* (若存在).

While $|a-b|>\varepsilon$

 $x^* := (a+b)/2;$

计算 $f(x^*)$;

若 $|f(x^*)| < \varepsilon$, x^* 为解,结束;

若 $f(x^*) \cdot f(b) < 0$, $[a, b] := [x^*, b]$;

若 $f(a) \cdot f(x^*) < 0$, $[a,b] := [a,x^*]$;

End while

- 优点: 算法简单, 只要求f连续.
- 缺点:使用条件限制较大,收敛速度较慢,且只能求一个根,精度有限.

二. 迭代法

专骤: 1. 构造原方程的等价形式 f(x)=0. $\Leftrightarrow x=\phi(x)$

- 2. 取合适的初值 X_0 . 构造迭代序列 $X_{K+1} = \phi(X_K)$
- 3. 若极限 X*= lim, Xx 存在.则 X*为方程的问. 若极限 X*= lim, Xx 不存在.则迭代失败.此时.可考虑.换其它的初值 Xx.或采用其它迭代格式

压缩映射定理: $\phi(x) \in C'[a,b]$ 满足

- 1. $a \le \phi(x) \le b \times \epsilon[a,b]$
- 2. 30<L<1,StオVXE[a,b]有 | ゆ'xx1| E L

则有 1. 存在唯一的 X^* 便 $X^* = \phi(X^*)$

2. $\forall x_0 \in [a,b]$. 迭代 $\{X_k\}$ 收敛. 且有误差估计 $\{x^* - X_k\} \in \frac{L^k}{|-L|} |X_l - X_b|$

三. Newton 姓氏

对任意的非核性方程 f(x) = 0. 其 Newton 迭代格式为 $X_{k+1} = X_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f(x_k)}$ 假设我们知道 f(x) 在某个点 x_0 (可取为初值)附近有一个根 r,将 f(x)在 x_0 处作 Taylor展开:

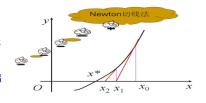
$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \cdots$$

取其线性部分 $L_0(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$ 来近似原函数 f(x), 同时 用 $L_0(x)$ 的根 $x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$ 来近似 f(x)的根 r. 再将f(x)在 x_1 处Taylor展

开,取其线性部分 $L_1(x) = f(x_1) + f'(x_1)(x - x_1)$ 来近似 f(x),用 $L_1(x)$ 的根 $x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)}{f'(x_1)}$ 近似f(x)的根.....

KEY idea: 将非线性方程 反复线性化, 再用线性方程的解来逼近非线性方程的解.

注:当 x_k 越来越靠近真解(根)时,线性函数 $L_k(x)$ 近似f的效果会越好,得出的近似解也越精确.



收敛阶:

当φ'(x*) ≠ 0时

$$\varepsilon_{k+1} = |x^* - x_{k+1}| = |\phi(x^*) - \phi(x_k)| = |\phi'(\xi_k)(x^* - x_k)| = |\phi'(\xi_k)|\varepsilon_k$$

 $\diamondsuit k \to \infty$ 得。 $\lim_{\varepsilon_k} \frac{\varepsilon_{k+1}}{\varepsilon_k} = |\phi'(x^*)| \neq 0 \implies$ 一阶收敛.

• 当 $\phi'(x^*) = 0$ 且 $\phi''(x^*) \neq 0$ 时,

$$\varepsilon_{k+1} = |x^* - x_{k+1}| = |\phi(x^*) - \phi(x_k)| = |\frac{\phi''(\xi_k)}{2}(x^* - x_k)^2|$$

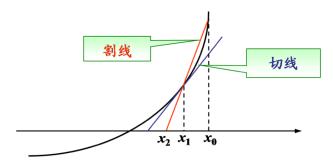
故 $\lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{\varepsilon_{k+1}}{\varepsilon_k^2} = \left|\frac{\phi''(x^*)}{2}\right| \neq 0 \implies$ 二阶收敛.

Newton 迭代格式 $X_{k+1} = \phi(X_k) = X_k - \frac{f(X_k)}{f'(X_k)}$

 $\Xi \times \lambda f(X) = 0$ 的单极. 则 Newton 迭代二阶收敛 ; $\Xi \times \lambda$ 立板. 则 Newton 迭代一阶收敛

四. 强截法.

将 Newton 迭代中的导数用差商 f [Xk-1. Xk] = \frac{f(Xk-1)}{Xk-Xk-1} 代替. 得到迭代格式
Xk+1 = Xk - f(Xk) \frac{Xk-Xk-1}{f(Xk-1)}



Example (4)

用弦截法求方程 $x^3 - 7.7x^2 + 19.2x - 15.3 = 0$ 根, 取 $x_0 = 1.5, x_1 = 4.0$.

令 $f(x) = x^3 - 7.7x^2 + 19.2x - 15.3$, 代入弦截法迭代格式

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - f(x_k) \frac{x_k - x_{k-1}}{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})}$$

k	x_k	f(x)
0	1.5	-0.45
1	4	2.3
2	1.90909	0.248835
3	1.65543	-0.0805692
4	1.71748	0.0287456
5	1.70116	0.00195902
6	1.69997	-0.0000539246
7	1.7	9.459×10^{-8}

五. 非线性方程组的 Newton 迭代法

设有二元方程组(x,y为自变量)

$$\begin{cases} f(x,y) = 0 \\ g(x,y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

写成向量形式: F(w) = 0, 其中

$$F(w) = \begin{pmatrix} f(x,y) \\ g(x,y) \end{pmatrix}, w = (x,y)^T$$

对 f,g 在 (x_0,y_0) 作二元Taylor 展开,取其线性部分,得

$$\begin{cases} f(x,y) \approx f(x_0,y_0) + (x-x_0) \frac{\partial f(x_0,y_0)}{\partial x} + (y-y_0) \frac{\partial f(x_0,y_0)}{\partial y} = 0 \\ g(x,y) \approx g(x_0,y_0) + (x-x_0) \frac{\partial g(x_0,y_0)}{\partial x} + (y-y_0) \frac{\partial g(x_0,y_0)}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

令 $\Delta x = x - x_0, \Delta y = y - y_0$,则

$$J(x_0,y_0)\left(\begin{array}{c}\Delta x\\\Delta y\end{array}\right)=\left(\begin{array}{c}-f(x_0,y_0)\\-g(x_0,y_0)\end{array}\right).$$

继续做下去...

每次迭代先解一个关于 $\Delta x \doteq x - x_k$, $\Delta y \doteq y - x_k$ 的二元方程组

$$J(x_k, y_k) \begin{pmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -f(x_k, y_k) \\ -g(x_k, y_k) \end{pmatrix}.$$

进而得到新的迭代点

$$w_{k+1} \doteq \left(\begin{array}{c} x_{k+1} \\ y_{k+1} \end{array}\right) \doteq \left(\begin{array}{c} x_k \\ y_k \end{array}\right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} x_k + \Delta x \\ y_k + \Delta y \end{array}\right).$$

Example (3.6)

求非线性方程组

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_1(x,y) \doteq 4 - x^2 - y^2 = 0 \\ f_2(x,y) \doteq 1 - e^x - y = 0 \end{array} \right. , \quad 取初始值 \left(\begin{array}{l} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{l} 1 \\ -1.7 \end{array} \right)$$

这里, Jacobi(雅克比)矩阵

$$J(x_0, y_0) \doteq \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} | (x_0, y_0) & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} | (x_0, y_0) \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} | (x_0, y_0) & \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} | (x_0, y_0) \end{pmatrix}.$$

若 $det(J(x_0, y_0)) \neq 0$, 可解出 $\Delta x, \Delta y$. 令

$$w_1 \doteq \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} \doteq \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 + \Delta x \\ y_0 + \Delta y \end{pmatrix}.$$

同理,再对 f,g 在 (x_1,y_1) 作二元Taylor 展开,并取其线性部分。 若 $det(J(x_1,y_1)) \neq 0$,可解出 $\Delta x = x - x_1, \Delta y = y - y_1$,进而得到

$$\mathbf{w}_2 \doteq \left(\begin{array}{c} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{array} \right) \doteq \left(\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} x_1 + \Delta x \\ y_1 + \Delta y \end{array} \right).$$

解
$$J(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2x & -2y \\ -e^x & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$J(x_0,y_0) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3.4 \\ -2.71828 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} f_1(x_0,y_0) \\ f_2(x_0,y_0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.11 \\ -0.01828 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{cases} -2\Delta x + 3.4\Delta y = -0.11 \\ -2.71828\Delta x - \Delta y = 0.01828 \end{cases}$$
解方程得

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} 0.004256 \\ -0.029849 \end{array}\right)$$

所以

$$w_1 = \left(\begin{array}{c} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -1.7 \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} 0.004256 \\ -0.029849 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} 1.004256 \\ -1.729849 \end{array} \right)$$

继续做下去, 直到 $\max(|\Delta x|, |\Delta y|) < 10^{-5}$ 时停止.