第三章 非线性方程求解

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非线性科学是当今科学发展的一个很重要的研究方向,而非线性方程求根(求解)也成了其不可或缺的重要内容. 与线性方程相比,非线性方程求解问题无论是从理论上还是计算上都要复杂得多.

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 ⇒ 精确解?

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● 通常用迭代法求解非线性方程(组)

例如:

原理: 利用连续函数的介值定理

f(x)

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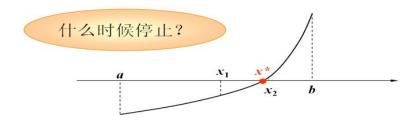
$$\left[f(a)\cdot f(b)<0\Longrightarrow \exists \bar{x}\in(a,b),s.t.,f(\bar{x})=0\right]$$

每次将根的搜索范围缩小一半.

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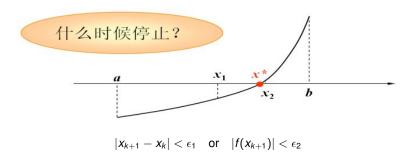
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对分法的算法描述

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輸入: 单变元函数f(x)和区间[a,b](满足f(a)f(b)<0),精度\varepsilon. 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^*]; Fnd while
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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.

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若极限 $x^* = \lim_{k \to +\infty} x_k$ 不存在,则迭代失败;此时, 可考虑换其它的初值 x_0 或 采用其它的迭代格式(即构造新的等价形式或新的 ϕ 函数).

代数方程 $x^3 - 2x - 5 = 0$ 的三种等价方程和迭代格式:

1)
$$x = \sqrt[3]{2x+5} = \phi(x)$$
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$$x = \frac{x^3 - 5}{2} = \phi(x)$$
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- 这代序列的收敛是否与初值x₀有关?

压缩映射定理

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定理: $\phi(x) \in C^1[a,b]$ 满足:

- 1. $a \le \phi(x) \le b, x \in [a, b];$

则有:

- ① 存在唯一的 x^* 使得 $x^* = \phi(x^*)$ (x^* 称为 ϕ 的不动点).
- ② $\forall x_0 \in [a, b]$,迭代序列{ x_k }收敛,且有误差估计:

$$|x^*-x_k|\leqslant \frac{L^k}{1-L}|x_1-x_0|$$

Proof

$$\exists x^*, s.t \ \psi(x^*) = 0, \Longrightarrow x^* = \phi(x^*)$$

又若 $x^{**} = \phi(x^{**})$,则:

$$|x^* - x^{**}| = |\phi(x^*) - \phi(x^{**})| = |\phi'(\xi)(x^* - x^{**})| \le L|x^* - x^{**}|$$

由L < 1知 $x^* = x^{**}$. 故 $\phi(x)$ 的不动点存在且唯一.

Proof

1). $\phi \psi(x) = x - \phi(x)$, 则 $\psi(a) \le 0$, $\psi(b) \ge 0$. 由介值定理知

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2). $\forall x_0 \in [a,b]$, 有 $x_{k+1} - x^* = \phi(x_k) - \phi(x^*) = \phi'(\xi)(x_k - x^*)$. 故

$$|x_{k+1} - x^*| \le L |x_k - x^*| \le \cdots \le L^{k+1} |x_0 - x^*|$$

所以,对任意[a,b]中的初值 x_0 ,迭代序列{ x_k }都收敛到 x^* .

误差估计

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$$|x_{k+1} - x_k| = |\phi(x_k) - \phi(x_{k-1})| \leqslant L |x_k - x_{k-1}| \leqslant \dots \leqslant L^k |x_1 - x_0|. \text{ id}$$

$$|x_{k+p} - x_k| \leqslant |x_{k+p} - x_{k+p-1}| + \dots + |x_{k+1} - x_k|$$

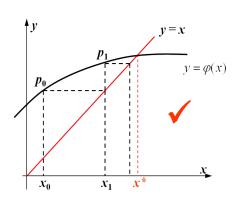
$$\leqslant \left(L^{k+p-1} + \dots + L^k\right) |x_1 - x_0|$$

$$= \frac{L^k (1 - L^p)}{1 - L} |x_1 - x_0|$$

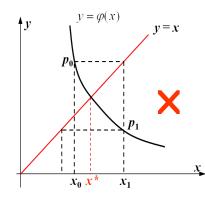
由 p 的任意性,令 $p \to +\infty$ 即得

$$|x^* - x_k| \leqslant \frac{L^k}{1 - I} |x_1 - x_0|$$

迭代法图示-迭代格式 $X_{k+1} = \varphi(X_k)$



1. 迭代成功 🙂



2. 迭代失败 🙁



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- How to get such Newton's iteration formula?
- Does it work or not? Under what condition?
- Is it fast (i.e., convergent rate)?

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

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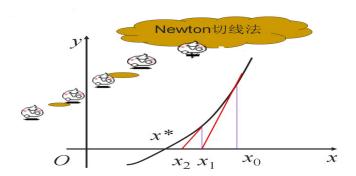
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注: $\exists x_k$ 越来越靠近真解(根)时,线性函数 $L_k(x)$ 近似f的效果会越好,得出的近似解也越精确.

Newton迭代的几何解释



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对Newton迭代格式,有

$$\phi'(x) = \left(x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}\right)' = \frac{f(x)f''(x)}{\left(f'(x)\right)^2}$$

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- 若 x^* 为f的p重根,则可得 $\phi'(x^*) = 1 \frac{1}{p}$. 此时只需 取 x_0 离 x^* 足够近,仍可保证收敛性(为什么?).

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Found by a Greek engineer and architect Heron about 2000 years ago!



用牛顿法求方程 $xe^{x}-1=0$ 在0.5附近的根, 误差精度 $\epsilon=10^{-5}$.

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解 Newton 迭代格式为

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{x_k e^{x_k} - 1}{e^{x_k} + x_k e^{x_k}} = x_k - \frac{x_k - e^{-x_k}}{1 + x_k}$$
, $k = 0,1,2,\cdots$

k	X _k	f(x _k)	x _k -x _{k-1}
0	0.5	-0.17563936	
1	0.57102044	0.01074751	0.07102044
2	0.56715557	0.00003393	0.00386487
3	0.56714329	0.0000000003	0.00001228
4	0.56714329	0.0000000003	0.00000000

定义: $\{x_k\} \to x^*$, $\varepsilon_k = |x^* - x_k|$. 若 $\exists p \ge 1$ 和正常数c, s.t $\lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{\varepsilon_{k+1}}{\varepsilon_k^p} = c$, 则 称 $\{x_k\}$ 为p阶收敛的,也称相应的迭代格式为p阶收敛。

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• 当 $\phi'(x^*) \neq 0$ 时

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$$\varepsilon_{k+1} = \left| x^* - x_{k+1} \right| = \left| \phi(x^*) - \phi(x_k) \right| = \left| \frac{\phi''(\xi_k)}{2} (x^* - x_k)^2 \right|$$
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● Newton迭代格式

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

若 α 为 f(x) = 0 的单根,则Newton迭代二阶收敛;若 α 为重根,此时Newton迭代一般是一阶收敛。

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Recall: 在Newton迭代格式中, 有

$$\phi'(x) = \left(x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}\right)' = \frac{f(x)f''(x)}{\left(f'(x)\right)^2}$$

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● 若 α 为 f(x) = 0的p重根,则迭代格式

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

是二阶收敛的 (可令 $f(x) = (x - \alpha)^p h(x)$,参见课本P66)。

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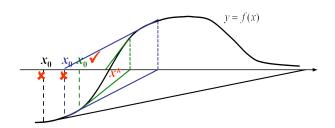
$$= \frac{(x_k - \sqrt{a})^3}{3x_k^2 + a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{x_{k+1} - \sqrt{a}}{(x_k - \sqrt{a})^3} = \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{3x_k^2 + a} = \frac{1}{4a}$$

● 优点:格式简单,使用方便,应用广泛,(通常)收敛速度快。

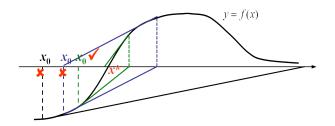
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Newton迭代格式的优缺点

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Remark: Newton's method usually assume that its initial guess is sufficiently close to a zero or that the graph of *f* has a prescribed shape.

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将Newton迭代中的导数用差商 $f[x_{k-1}, x_k] = \frac{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})}{x_k - x_{k-1}}$ 代替,得迭代格式

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

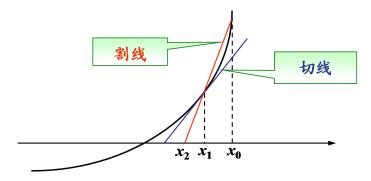
称为<mark>弦截法</mark>,为二步格式(需两个初始点启动). 单根时,收敛阶约为1.618, 比Newton迭代稍慢.

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

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$$f(x) = x^3 - 7.7x^2 + 19.2x - 15.3$$
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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}

3.4 非线性方程组的Newton迭代法

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设有二元方程组
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$$\begin{cases} f(x, y) = 0 \\ g(x, y) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 写成向量形式: $F(w) = 0$, 其中

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

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

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

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

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

这里, Jacobi(雅克比)矩阵

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

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

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

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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

$$w_2 \doteq \left(\begin{array}{c} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{array}\right) \doteq \left(\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{array}\right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} x_1 + \Delta x \\ y_1 + \Delta y \end{array}\right).$$

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

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

进而得到新的迭代点

$$\mathbf{w}_{k+1} \doteq \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_{k+1} \\ \mathbf{y}_{k+1} \end{array}\right) \doteq \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_{k} \\ \mathbf{y}_{k} \end{array}\right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta \mathbf{x} \\ \Delta \mathbf{y} \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}_{k} + \Delta \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{y}_{k} + \Delta \mathbf{y} \end{array}\right).$$

Example (3.6)

求非线性方程组

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

$$\mathbf{R} \quad J(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2x & -2y \\ -e^x & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J(x_0, y_0) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3.4 \\ -2.71828 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} f_1(x_0, y_0) \\ f_2(x_0, y_0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.11 \\ -0.01828 \end{pmatrix}$$

解方程得

所以

 $\begin{cases}
-2\Delta x + 3.4\Delta y = -0.11 \\
-2.71828\Delta x - \Delta y = 0.01828
\end{cases}$

 $\begin{pmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.004256 \\ -0.029849 \end{pmatrix}$

 $w_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ u_0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1.7 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0.004256 \\ -0.029849 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.004256 \\ -1.729849 \end{pmatrix}$

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

一般非线性方程组的Newton迭代

一般非线性方程组的Newton迭代

$$F(X) = 0$$
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e$

仿照单变量Newton法,取初值 $X_0 = (x_{01}, x_{02}, \cdots, x_{0n})^T$,将 $\{f_i\}_{i=1}^n$ 在 X_0 处进行Taylor展开后, 分别取相应的线性部分来近似每一个 f_i ,得:

$$\begin{cases} f_{1}(X_{0}) + \frac{\partial f_{1}}{\partial x_{1}}(x_{1} - x_{01}) + \dots + \frac{\partial f_{1}}{\partial x_{n}}(x_{n} - x_{0n}) = 0 \\ f_{2}(X_{0}) + \frac{\partial f_{2}}{\partial x_{1}}(x_{1} - x_{01}) + \dots + \frac{\partial f_{2}}{\partial x_{n}}(x_{n} - x_{0n}) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ f_{n}(X_{0}) + \frac{\partial f_{n}}{\partial x_{1}}(x_{1} - x_{01}) + \dots + \frac{\partial f_{n}}{\partial x_{n}}(x_{n} - x_{0n}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F(X_0) + J_F(X_0)(X - X_0) = 0$$
 (*)

其中

$$J_F(X) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

表示F 的Jacobi矩阵.

方程组(*)的解为 $X_1 = X_0 - J_F^{-1}(X_0)F(X_0)$,再将 $\{f_i\}_{i=1}^n$ 在 X_1 处Taylor展开. 同理可得推广的Newton迭代格式为:

$$X_{k+1} = X_k - \frac{F(X_k)}{F'(X_k)} = X_k - \left(J_F(X_k)\right)^{-1} F(X_k)$$

写成向量形式即为

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方程组(*)的解为 $X_1 = X_0 - J_F^{-1}(X_0)F(X_0)$,再将 $\{f_i\}_{i=1}^n$ 在 X_1 处Taylor展开.

同理可得推广的Newton迭代格式为:

$$X_{k+1} = X_k - \frac{F(X_k)}{F'(X_k)} = X_k - \left(J_F(X_k)\right)^{-1} F(X_k)$$

在实际中,一般通过解以下线性代数方程组

$$J_F(X_k)(X_{k+1} - X_k) = -F(X_k)$$