_学院 全校 2017 级研究生 姓名_____

年级

班级 学

得分____

一、计算题 (每小题 5 分, 满分共 30 分)

1. 已知近似值 $\boldsymbol{x}^* = 0.a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \times 10^m$ 有 5 位有效数字,试求其相对误差限。

P22 练习 6.(1)(2)

线

设
$$x^* = \pm 0.a_1a_2\cdots a_n \times 10^m$$
,

$$\frac{\left|\frac{x^* - x}{x^*}\right|}{\left|x^*\right|} \le \frac{0.5 \times 10^{m-l}}{\left|x^*\right|} \le \frac{0.5 \times 10^{m-l}}{0.a_1 \times 10^m} = \frac{1}{2a_1} \times 10^{-l+1}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2a_1}\times 10^{-4} \le 0.5\times 10^{-4}$$
, 其中 $l=5$.

2. 设
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
,求 $Cond(A)_{\infty}$.

$$||A||_{\infty} = 6, A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1/2 \\ -2 & -3/2 \end{pmatrix}, ||A^{-1}||_{\infty} = \frac{7}{2};$$

$$Cond(A)_{\infty} = ||A|| ||A^{-1}|| = 6 \times \frac{7}{2} = 21$$

3. 设 $f(x) = (-3x^2 + 5)^2$, 求函数 f(x) 的差商 $f[2^0, 2^1, 2^2, 2^3, \pi]$.

$$f[2^0, 2^1, 2^2, 2^3, \pi] = 9$$

4. 设 $f(x) = x^4$.用 Lagrange 余项公式求 f(x) 关于节点 -1, 0, 1, 2 的 3 次 Lagrange 插值多项式 $p_3(x)$.

p143,用 Lagrange 余项公式, 例如求 $f(x) = x^4$ 关于节点 -2-1, 0, 1 的 3 次 Lagrange 插值多项式 $p_3(x)$.

法 1:
$$r_3(x) = f(x) - p_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!}\omega_3(x) = (x+1)x(x-1)(x-2)$$

$$p_3(x) = f(x) - r_3(x) = x^4 - (x+1)x(x-1)(x-2)$$

$$= x^4 - (x^4 - 2x^3 - x^2 + 2x) = 2x^3 + x^2 - 2x$$

法 2:

$$y_{i} = x_{i}^{4} = 1, 0, 1, 16; i = 0, 1, 2, 3; l_{0}(x) = -\frac{1}{6}x(x-1)(x-2)$$

$$l_{1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x+1)(x-1)(x-2), l_{2}(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x+1)x(x-2),$$

$$l_{3}(x) = \frac{1}{6}(x+1)x(x-1),$$

$$p_3(x) = \sum_{i=0}^3 y_i l_i(x) = \omega_4(x) \sum_{i=0}^3 \frac{x_i^4}{(x - x_i)\omega'(x_i)} = 2x^3 + x^2 - 2x,$$

5. 设函数 f(0.9) = 1.4706, f(1.0) = 2.3257, f(1.1) = -0.1653,用三点数值微分公式计算 f''(1.0) 的近似值。

$$f''(1.0) = \frac{1}{h^2} (y_0 - 2y_1 + y_2) = -334.61$$

6. 用 2 点古典 Gauss 求积公式计算 $I = \int_{-1}^{1} \sin x^2 dx$ 的近似值(保留 4 位小数)。

$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} \sin x^{2} dx = 1 \times \sin(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})^{2} + 1 \times \sin(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})^{2} \approx 0.6544;$$

二、(本題满分 10 分) 对下列方程组建立收敛的 Jacobi 迭代格式和 Gauss-Seidel 迭代格式,并说明收敛的理由。

$$\begin{cases} 7x_1 - x_2 + 9x_3 = 1, \\ -10x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 = 1, \end{cases} \begin{cases} -10x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 = 1, \\ x_1 + 8x_2 - 6x_3 = 1, \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_1 + 8x_2 - 6x_3 = 1, \\ 7x_1 - x_2 + 9x_3 = 1. \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -10 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 8 & -6 \\ 7 & -1 & 9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = L + D + U, b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$Ax = b \Longrightarrow x^{(k+1)} = B_J x^{(k)} + f_J \,,$$

其中
$$B_J = E - D^{-1}A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4/10 & -3/10 \\ -1/8 & 0 & 6/8 \\ -7/9 & 1/9 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, f_J = D^{-1}b, \|B_J\|_{\infty} = \frac{8}{9} < 1,$$

故收敛· $Ax = b \Rightarrow x^{(k+1)} = -(D+L)^{-1}Ux^{(k)} + (D+L)^{-1}b$

$$x^{(k+1)} = B_G x^{(k)} + f_G \cdot (D+L)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/10 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/80 & 1/8 & 0 \\ 19/240 & 1/72 & 1/9 \end{pmatrix},$$

其中
$$B_G = -(D+L)^{-1}U = -\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -0.4 & -0.3 \\ 0 & 0.05 & -0.7125 \\ 0 & 1/180 & -0.4 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $f_G = (D+L)^{-1}b = \begin{pmatrix} -1/10 \\ 11/80 \\ 49/240 \end{pmatrix}$, 两者

迭代矩阵均为对角占优矩阵, 故均收敛。

三、(本題満分 10 分) 用下列表中的数据求次数不超过 4 次的插值多项式 p(x) , 使之满足 $p(x_i) = f(x_i)$, i = 0,1,2 , 和 $p'(x_0) = f'(x_0)$, $p'(x_1) = f'(x_1)$.(要求写出差商表)

| x_i | 0 | 1 | 2 |
|-----------|---|----|----|
| $f(x_i)$ | 1 | 3 | -2 |
| $f'(x_i)$ | 1 | -2 | |

| x_i | $f(x_i)$ | $f[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ | $f[X_i, X_{i+1}, X_{i+2}]$ | $f[X_{i}, X_{i+1}, X_{i+2}, X_{i+3}]$ | $f[X_{i}, X_{i+1}, X_{i+2}, X_{i+3}, X_{i+4}]$ |
|-------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 0 | 1 | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | |
| 1 | 3 | -2 | -4 | -5 | |
| 2 | -2 | -5 | -3 | 0.5 | 2.75 |

$$p_4(x) = 1 + x + x^2 - 5x^2(x-1) + 2.75x^2(x-1)^2$$

$$=1+x+8.75x^2-10.5x^3+2.75x^4$$

四、(本題满分 10 分) 求拟合下列表中数据的形如 $y=a\,\mathrm{e}^{bx}$ 最小二乘函数,并计算总误差 Q

| | i | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | X_{i} | 0 | 0.5 | 1 | 1.5 | 2 |
| ĺ | y_i | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 |

P199-200 例 5.2.3

| i | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---------|--------|--------|-----|---------|---------|
| X_{i} | 0 | 0.5 | 1 | 1.5 | 2 |
| y_i | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| ln y, | 0.7419 | 0.2624 | 0 | -0.3567 | -0.6931 |

$$m = 4, n = 1$$

$$\ln y = bx + \ln a$$
, $\alpha_0 = \ln a$, $\alpha_1 = b$, $s = \ln y$, $t = x$,

$$\varphi_0(x) = 1, \varphi_1(x) = x, \quad \varphi_0 = (1,1,1,1,1), \varphi_1 = (0,0.5,1,1.5,2),$$

$$S = (0.7419, 0.2624, 0, -0.3567, -0.6931),$$

$$(\varphi_0, \varphi_0) = 5, (\varphi_0, \varphi_1) = 5, (\varphi_0, S) = -0.0455,$$

$$(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) = 5, (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) = 7.5, (\varphi_1, S) = -1.79005,$$

$$\begin{cases} 5\alpha_0 + 5\alpha_1 = -0.0455 \\ 5\alpha_0 + 7.5\alpha_1 = -1.79005 \end{cases}$$
 | $\alpha_0 = 0.68872 \approx 0.6887$ | $\alpha_1 = -0.69782 \approx -0.6978$

$$\alpha_0 = \ln a$$
, $a = e^{\alpha_0} = 1.9911$, $b = \alpha_1 = -0.6978$,

$$y = 1.9911e^{-0.6978x}$$

$$\overline{y}_0 = 1.9911, \overline{y}_1 = 1.4046, \overline{y}_2 = 0.9909, \overline{y}_3 = 0.6991, \overline{y}_4 = 0.4932$$

$$Q = \sum_{i=0}^{4} (y_i - ae^{bx_i})^2 = \sum_{i=0}^{4} (y_i - \overline{y}_i)^2 = 0.02293$$

五、(本题满分10分) (1) 验证梯形求积公式的代数精度是1;

(2) 设
$$I = \int_{1}^{4} f(x) dx$$
.已知 $f(1) = f(4) = a (a 未知), f(2) = 3, f(3) = 4$,

用 n=3 (即将积分区间 [1, 4] 分成 3 段)的复化梯形求积公式计算 I, 得 6; 用 Simpson 求积公式计算 I, 得 5.5, 求 a 和 f (2.5).

$$f(x) = 1, x, x^2$$
;

$$T = \frac{b-a}{2}(1+1) = b-a = \int_a^b 1 \, dx$$

$$T = \frac{b-a}{2}(a+b) = \frac{1}{2}(b^2 - a^2) = \int_a^b x dx$$

$$T = \frac{b-a}{2}(a^2 + b^2) = \frac{1}{2}(b-a)(a^2 + b^2)$$

$$\neq \int_a^b x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}(b-a)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

所以梯形求积公式的代数精度是1;

$$I = T_3 = \frac{1}{2}[2a + 2(f(2) + f(3)))] = 6, a + f(2) + f(3) = 6;$$

$$I = S_1 = \frac{3}{6}[2a + 4f(2.5)] = 5.5, a + 2f(2.5) = 5.5,$$

$$\text{## } a = -1, f(2.5) = \frac{11}{4}.$$

六、(本**履满分 10 分**) (1) 用 Newton 迭代法求方程 $x(x+1)^2-1=0$ 在 0.4 附近的实根 x^* 的近似值 x_3 (取初值 $x_0=0.4$)。

(2) 用弦 截法 求 方程 $x(x+1)^2-1=0$ 在 0.4 附近 的实根 x^* 的近似值 x_3 (取初值 $x_0=0.4$, $x_1=0.45$)。P118,例 3.5.1 用弦截法求方程的实根

$$f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + x - 1$$
, $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 4x + 1$;

$$\varphi(x) = x - \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x - 1}{3x^2 + 4x + 1}, x_{k+1} = \varphi(x_k), \notin x_1 = 0.4701, x_2 = 0.4656,$$

 $x_3 = 0.4656$;

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})} (x_k - x_{k-1}), k = 1, 2, \dots$$

得
$$x_2 = 0.4666$$
, $x_3 = 0.4656$

七、(本题满分 10 分) (1) 写出 Euler 方法和改进的 Euler 方法的增量函数。

(2) 用改进的 Euler 方法求解下列初值问题, 取步长 h=0.5.

$$\begin{cases} y'(t) = y(t) - 2t / y(t), & 0 < t \le 1, \\ y(0) = 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi(t, y, h) = f(t, y), \varphi(t, y, h) = \frac{1}{2} \Big[f(t, y) + f(t + h, y + hf(t, y)) \Big];$$

$$y_{k+1} = y_k + \frac{1}{2} h[f(t_k, y_k) + f(t_k + h, y_k + hf(t_k, y_k))]$$

$$y_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.5 [f(0, 1) + f(0.5, 1 + 0.5f(0, 1))]$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{4} [(f(0, 1) + f(0.5, 1.5))] = 1 + \frac{1}{4} (1 + 0.8333)$$

$$= 1.4583;$$

$$y_2 = y_1 + \frac{1}{2} h[f(t_1, y_1) + f(t_1 + h, y_1 + hf(t_1, y_1))]$$

$$= 1.4583 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.5 [f(0.5, 1.4583) + f(1, 1.4583 + 0.5f(0.5, 1.4583))]$$

$$= 1.4583 + \frac{1}{4} [0.7726 + f(1, 1.4583 + 0.5 \times 0.7726)]$$

$$= 1.4583 + \frac{1}{4} (0.7726 + 0.7604) = 1.8415;$$

八、(本题满分 10 分) (1) 设 S(x) 是 [0,2] 上的三次样条:

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} S_{0}(x) = 2x^{3} - 3x + 4, & 0 \le x < 1, \\ S_{1}(x) = (x - 1)^{3} + b(x - 1)^{2} + c(x - 1) + 3, & 1 \le x \le 2. \end{cases}$$

求b,c.

- (2) 若迭代函数 $\varphi(x)$ 在有限区 [a,b] 上满足下列两个条件:
- (i) 对任意的 $x \in [a, b]$, 有 $\varphi(x) \in [a, b]$;
- (ii) $\varphi'(x)$ 在 [a,b] 上存在,且 $\varphi'(x) \neq 0$, $|\varphi'(x)| \leq L < 1$,

证明: 对任意初值 $x_0 \in [a,b]$, 由迭代格式 $x_k = \varphi(x_{k-1})$ $(k=1,2,\cdots)$ 产生的序列 $\{x_k\}$ 收敛到方程 $x=\varphi(x)$ 的根 x.

P99 定理 3.3.1 证明

$$S_{0}'(x) = 6x^{2} - 3, S_{0}''(x) = 12x, S_{1}'(x) = 3(x - 1)^{2} + 2b(x - 1) + c,$$

$$S_{1}''(x) = 6(x - 1) + 2b, S_{0}'(1 - 0) = 3 = c = S_{1}'(1 + 0),$$

$$S_{0}''(1 - 0) = 12 = 2b = S_{1}''(1 + 0),$$

解得
$$b = 6, c = 3$$
;

$$a \le \varphi(x) \le b$$
, $\Leftrightarrow f(x) = \varphi(x) - x$,

$$f(a) = \varphi(a) - a \ge 0$$
, $f(b) = \varphi(b) - b \le 0$,

故
$$\exists x^* \in [a,b]$$
, 使 $f(x^*) = \varphi(x^*) - x^* = 0$, 即 $x^* = \varphi(x^*)$,

由于
$$\varphi'(x) \neq 0$$
, 所以 x^* 唯一;

対
$$\forall x_0 \in [a,b]$$
,由 $x_k = \varphi(x_{k-1}), k = 1, 2, \cdots$,得 $\{x_k\}$,

則
$$|x^* - x_k| = |\varphi(x^*) - \varphi(x_{k-1})| = \varphi'(\xi)|x^* - x_{k-1}|$$

$$\leq L |x^* - x_{k-1}| \leq L^k |x^* - x_0| \stackrel{k \to \infty}{\to} 0$$
, $\text{fill } \lim_{k \to \infty} x_k = x^*$.