

求解线性方程组

1.1 二分法

Input: $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, a \in \mathbb{R}, b \in \mathbb{R}$

$M \in \mathbb{N}, \delta \in \mathbb{R}, \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$

Preconditions: $f \in C[a, b]$

$\text{sgn}(f(a)) \neq \text{sgn}(f(b))$

Output: c, h, k

Postconditions: $|f(c)| < \epsilon$ 或 $|h| < \delta$ 或 $k = M$

$h \leftarrow b - a, u \leftarrow f(a)$

for $k = 0 : M$ do

$h \leftarrow h/2, c \leftarrow a + h$

if $|h| < \delta$ or $k = M$ then break

$w \leftarrow f(c)$

if $|w| < \epsilon$ then break

else if $\text{sgn}(w) = \text{sgn}(u)$ then $a \leftarrow c$

end
end

1.2 Q-阶收敛

Def 1.1 (Q-order convergence) 称一个收敛数列 $\{x_n\}$ 以阶 p 收敛于 L ($p > 0$), 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x_{n+1} - L|}{|x_n - L|^p} = C > 0$

其中, C 为渐近因子; 特别的, $p=1$ 时称为 Q-线性收敛, $p=2$ 时称为 Q-平方收敛.

Def 1.2 迭代序列 $\{x_n\}$ 线性收敛到 L , 当且仅当 $\exists C \in (0, 1), \exists d > 0$, s.t. $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, |x_n - L| \leq C^n d$

若 $\{x_n\} \rightarrow L$, 其收敛阶为最大的 $p \in \mathbb{R}^+$ 满足 $\exists C > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $\forall n > N, |x_{n+1} - L| \leq C |x_n - L|^p$

Thm 1.3 任意单调有界序列必收敛.

Thm 1.4 二分法的收敛性: 对于连续函数 $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ($\text{sgn}(f(a)) \neq \text{sgn}(f(b))$)

① 迭代序列以渐近因子 $\frac{1}{2}$ 线性收敛, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = \alpha$, $f(\alpha) = 0$, $|c_n - \alpha| \leq \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} (b_0 - a_0)$

pf: $a_0 \leq a_1 \leq \dots \leq b_0, b_0 > b_1 > \dots > a_0, b_{n+1} - a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} (b_n - a_n)$

$\{a_n\}$ 和 $\{b_n\}$ 均收敛, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n - a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^n} (b_0 - a_0) = 0$ 因此 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \alpha$

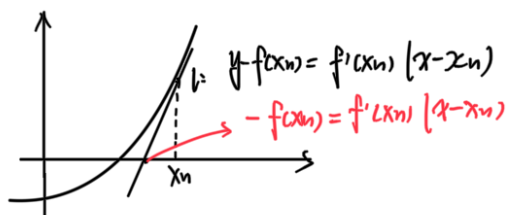
由于 $f(a_n)f(b_n) \leq 0$, 则由 f 的连续性知 $f(a_n)f(b_n) \rightarrow f(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n)f(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n) = f^2(\alpha) \leq 0 \Rightarrow f(\alpha) = 0$

② 由于 $c_n = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + b_n)$ 而 $\alpha \in [a_n, b_n]$, 因此 $|c_n - \alpha| \leq \frac{1}{2}(b_n - a_n) = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} (b_0 - a_0)$

1.3 牛顿法

Alg 1.5 寻找 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 的根: $x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}, n \in \mathbb{N}$

终止条件: $k = M$ 或 $|f(x_n)| < \epsilon$



Thm 1.6 牛顿法收敛性证明 一个 C^2 函数 $f: [a-\delta, a+\delta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, 其中 $f(a)=0, f'(a) \neq 0$. 若 x_0 足够接近 a , 那么收敛序列 $\{x_n\}$ 在牛顿法中, 至少平方收敛到 a . i.e. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a-x_{n+1}}{(a-x_n)^2} = -\frac{f''(a)}{2f'(a)}$

PF: $f(a) = f(x_n) + (a-x_n)f'(x_n) + \frac{(a-x_n)^2}{2}f''(\xi)$ ξ 在 a 到 x_n 之间

$$\because f(a)=0 \quad \therefore -a = -x_n + \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)} + \frac{(a-x_n)^2}{2} \frac{f''(\xi)}{f'(x_n)}$$

$$\therefore x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$$

$$\therefore x_{n+1} - a = \frac{1}{2} (a-x_n)^2 \frac{f''(\xi)}{f'(x_n)}$$

$\because f'$ 连续, $f'(a) \neq 0 \quad \therefore \exists \delta_1 \in (0, \delta)$ s.t. $\forall x \in [a-\delta_1, a+\delta_1], f'(x) \neq 0$

$$\text{定义 } M = \frac{\max_{x \in [a-\delta_1, a+\delta_1]} |f''(x)|}{2 \min_{x \in [a-\delta_1, a+\delta_1]} |f'(x)|}$$

选择足够接近 a 的满足以下条件的 x_0 : (i) $|x_0 - a| = \delta_0 < \delta_1$ (ii) $M\delta_0 < 1$

$$\Rightarrow x_{n+1} - a \leq M (x_n - a)^2 \xrightarrow{M|x_0 - a| < 1} |x_n - a| \leq \frac{1}{M} (M|x_0 - a|)^{2^n} \quad \therefore \{x_n\} \rightarrow a$$

Thm 1.7 连续函数 $f: [a, b] \rightarrow [c, d]$ 双射 $\Leftrightarrow f$ 严格单调

Thm 1.8 一个二阶连续函数 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 满足 $f(a)=0, f' > 0, f'' > 0$, 则 a 是其唯一根. 且牛顿法的序列 $\{x_n\}$ 平方收敛.

PF: $\because f \in C^2, f' > 0 \quad \therefore f$ 是双射 $\because 0 \in f(\mathbb{R}) \quad \therefore f(x)=0$ 有唯一解

由 thm 1.6 $x_{n+1} - a = (x_n - a)^2 \frac{f''(\xi)}{2f'(x_n)} > 0$ ξ 在 x_n 与 a 之间 $\therefore \forall n > 0, x_n > a$

$$\therefore x_{n+1} - a = x_n - a - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)} \quad \therefore \{x_n - a : n > 0\} \downarrow \quad \text{所以 } \{x_n\} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{设 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a \quad \text{则 } a = a - \frac{f(a)}{f'(a)} \quad \therefore f(a) = 0 \quad \therefore a = a$$

$$\text{平方收敛性: 令 } M = \frac{\max_{x_1, x_2 \in [\min(a, x_0), x_1]} f''(x)}{2 \min_{x_1, x_2 \in [\min(a, x_0), x_1]} f'(x)}$$

$$\exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n \geq N, |x_n - a| < \frac{1}{M} \quad \text{且由 } x_{n+1} - a < M (x_n - a)^2$$

$$\therefore x_n - a < \frac{1}{M} (M|x_n - a|)^{2^{n-N}} \quad \forall n \geq N$$

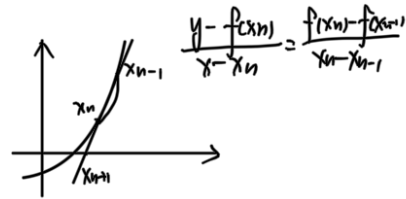
Def 1.9 V 是一个向量空间, $U \subseteq V$ 是一个凸集. 当且仅当 $\forall x, y \in U, \forall t \in [0, 1], f(tx + (1-t)y) \in U$

$f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 是凸函数, 当且仅当 $\forall x, y \in U, \forall t \in [0, 1], f(tx + (1-t)y) \leq f(x) \cdot t + f(y) \cdot (1-t)$

1.4 割线法

Alg 1.10: 求 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 的一个根, 取初始值 x_0, x_1 , $x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})}$

终止条件: $|f(x_n)| < \epsilon$, or $|x_n - x_{n-1}| < \delta$, or $k = M$



Def 1.11 Fibonacci 数列 $F_0 = F_1 = 1, F_{n+1} = F_n + F_{n-1} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+$

$$\gamma_0 = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \quad \gamma_1 = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}, \quad F_n = \frac{\gamma_0^n - \gamma_1^n}{\sqrt{5}}, \quad \Delta F_{n+1} = \gamma_0 F_n + \gamma_1^n$$

lem 1.12 $\exists \xi_n$ 在 x_{n-1} 和 x_n 之间, ξ_n 在 $\min(x_{n-1}, x_n, a)$ 和 $\max(x_{n-1}, x_n, a)$ 之间 $x_{n+1} - a = (x_n - a)(x_{n-1} - a) \frac{f''(\xi_n)}{2f'(\xi_n)}$

PF: 定义 $f[a, b] = \frac{f(a) - f(b)}{a - b}$

$$x_{n+1} - a = x_n - a - f(x_n) f^{-1}[x_{n-1}, x_n] = f^{-1}[x_{n-1}, x_n] \left((x_n - a) f[x_{n-1}, x_n] - f(x_n) \right)$$

$$= f^{-1}[x_{n-1}, x_n] \left(\frac{(x_n - a)(x_{n-1} - a) f''(\xi_n)}{x_{n-1} - a} - (f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})) \right) = (x_n - a)(x_{n-1} - a) \frac{f''(\xi_n)}{f[x_{n-1}, x_n]}$$

存在 ξ_n 在 x_{n-1} 和 x_n 之间: $f[x_{n-1}, x_n] = f'(\xi_n)$

$$\text{定义 } g(x) = f[x_n, x], \text{ 则 } \exists \beta \text{ 在 } x_{n-1} \text{ 和 } a \text{ 之间 } \frac{f[x_{n-1}, x_n] - f[x_n, a]}{x_{n-1} - a} = g'(\beta) = \left(\frac{f(\beta) - f(x_n)}{\beta - x_n} \right)' = \frac{f''(\beta)(\beta - x_n) - f'(\beta) + f'(x_n)}{(\beta - x_n)^2}$$

$$f(x_n) = f(\beta) - f'(\beta)(\beta - x_n) + \frac{f''(\xi_n)}{2}(\beta - x_n)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{f(\beta)(\beta - x_n) - f'(\beta) + f'(x_n)}{(\beta - x_n)^2} = \frac{f''(\xi_n)}{2} \quad \xi_n \text{ 在 } \beta \text{ 和 } x_n \text{ 之间}$$

$$\therefore x_{n+1} - a = (x_n - a)(x_{n-1} - a) \frac{f''(\xi_n)}{2f'(\xi_n)}$$

Thm 1.13 (割线法的收敛性) 一个 C^2 函数 $f: \beta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ($\beta = [\alpha - \delta, \alpha + \delta]$) $f(\alpha) = 0$ 且 $f'(\alpha) \neq 0$. 若 x_0 和 x_1 都充分接近 α , $f'(\alpha) \neq 0$, 则 $\{x_n\}$ 以阶 $p = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ 收敛到 α .

PF: $\because f'$ 连续, $f'(\alpha) \neq 0, \exists \delta_1 \in (0, \delta)$ s.t. $\forall x \in B(\alpha, \delta_1) f'(x) \neq 0$ 令 $E_1 = |x_1 - \alpha|$ 利用 $E_{n+1} = E_n E_{n-1} \frac{f''(\xi_n)}{2f'(\xi_n)}$

$$M = \frac{\max_{x \in B(\alpha, \delta_1)} |f''(x)|}{\min_{x \in B(\alpha, \delta_1)} |f'(x)|} \text{ 由 Lem 1.12, } ME_{n+1} \leq ME_n ME_{n-1}$$

若 x_1, x_0 满足 (i) $E_0 < \delta, E_1 < \delta$; (ii) $\max(ME_1, ME_0) = \eta < 1$ 则由归纳法 $E_n < \delta, ME_n < \eta$

ii $ME_{n+1} \leq ME_n ME_{n-1} \leq \eta^{q_n + q_{n-1}} = \eta^{q_{n+1}}$ 且中 $\{q_n\} = \{F_n\} \quad q_n \rightarrow \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad E_n \leq B_n := \frac{1}{\eta_0} \eta^{q_n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

要估计收敛速度, 考虑上界 $\{B_n: B_n = \frac{1}{\eta_0} \eta^{q_n}\}$ 的下降速度

$$\frac{B_{n+1}}{B_n} = \frac{\frac{1}{\eta_0} \eta^{q_{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{\eta_0} \eta^{q_n}} = \eta^{q_{n+1} - q_n} \leq \eta^{r_0 - 1} \eta^{-1} \text{ 其中 } q_{n+1} - r_0 q_n = r_1^{n+1} > -1$$

$$\text{令 } m_n = \left\lfloor \frac{f''(\xi_n)}{2f'(\xi_n)} \right\rfloor, m_n = \left\lfloor \frac{f''(\xi_n)}{2f'(\xi_n)} \right\rfloor \quad E_{n+1} = E_n E_{n-1} m_n \Rightarrow E_n = E_0^{F_n} E_1^{F_n} m_1^{F_{n-1}} m_2^{F_{n-2}} \dots m_{n-1}^{F_1}$$

$$E_{n+1} = E_0^{F_{n+1}} E_1^{F_{n+1}} m_1^{F_n} m_2^{F_{n-1}} \dots m_n^{F_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{E_{n+1}}{E_n} = E_1^{F_{n+1} - r_0 F_n} E_0^{F_n - r_0 F_{n-1}} m_1^{F_{n-1} - r_0 F_{n-2}} \dots m_n^{F_1 - r_0 F_0} = E_1^{r_1^{n+1}} E_0^{r_1^n} m_1^{r_1^{n-1}} \dots m_n^{r_1^1} m_n^{r_1^0}$$

根据收敛性和连续性 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} m_n = m_\alpha \Rightarrow \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \forall n > N \quad m_n \in (\frac{1}{2}m_\alpha, \frac{3}{2}m_\alpha)$

$$\text{定义 } A = E_1^{r_1^n} E_0^{r_1^{n-1}} m_1^{r_1^{n-2}} \dots m_n^{r_1^1} \quad B = E_1^{r_1^{n-1}} \dots m_n^{r_1^1} \Rightarrow \frac{E_{n+1}}{E_n} = AB$$

$$\because |r_1| < 1, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A = 1 \quad B \leq \left(\frac{3}{2}m_\alpha\right)^{r_1^{n-1}} \left(\frac{1}{2}m_\alpha\right)^{r_1^n} \dots m_n^{r_1^1} \leq 2^{1+r_1+r_1^2+\dots+(r_1)^{n-1}} m_\alpha^{1+r_1+r_1^2+\dots+r_1^{n-1}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E_{n+1}}{E_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} B \leq 2^{1+r_1} m_\alpha^{1+r_1} \Rightarrow \{E_n\} \text{ 以阶 } r_0 \text{ 收敛}$$

Cor 1.13 在根 α 附近 $f(x) = 0$, 令 m 和 s 为计算 $f(x)$ 和 $f'(x)$ 的时间, 求解精度 ϵ

用 Newton 法 $T_N = (1+s)m \lceil \log_2 k \rceil$, 用割线法 $T_s = m \lceil \log_{r_0} k \rceil + m$

$$\text{其中 } r_0 = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, C = \left\lfloor \frac{f''(\alpha)}{2f'(\alpha)} \right\rfloor \quad k = \frac{\log C \epsilon}{\log C |f'(\alpha)|}$$

PF: Newton 法 $ME_n \leq (ME_0)^{2^n}$ 令 $i \in \mathbb{N}^+$ s.t. $(ME_0)^{2^i} \leq M \epsilon$ 且 i 最小 $M > C \therefore i = \lceil \log_2 k \rceil$

割线法 假设 $ME_0 \geq ME_1, ME_n \approx (ME_0)^{\frac{1}{2} r_0^{n+1}}$ 令 $j \in \mathbb{N}^+$ s.t. $r_0^j \leq \frac{\sqrt{5}}{r_0} k \quad j = \lceil \log_{r_0} k + \log_{r_0} \frac{\sqrt{5}}{r_0} \rceil \leq \lceil \log_{r_0} k \rceil + 1$

1.5 不动点法

Def 1.14 α 为 g 的不动点 $\Leftrightarrow g(\alpha) = \alpha$

Lem 1.15 若 $g: [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b]$ 连续, 则 g 至少有一个不动点 (令 $f(x) = g(x) - x$)

Thm 1.16 (Brouwer's 不动点) 任一连续 $f: D^n \rightarrow D^n \quad D^n := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|x\| \leq 1\}$ 有不动点.

Def 1.17 不动点法即找 $x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$, 如 Newton 法就是不动点法

Def 1.18 $f: [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b]$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上的一个收缩映射, 若 $\exists \lambda \in (0, 1)$, s.t. $\forall x, y \in [a, b] \quad |f(x) - f(y)| \leq \lambda |x - y|$

Thm 1.19 $g(x)$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上的连续收缩映射, 则其有唯一不动点 $\alpha \in [a, b]$.

对于任意 $x_0 \in [a, b]$, 不动点法收敛到 α 且 $|x_n - \alpha| \leq \frac{\lambda^n}{1-\lambda} |x_1 - x_0|$

PF: 由 Lem 1.15, $g(x)$ 有不动点, 假设有 2 个, 则与 $\lambda < 1 \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| \leq \lambda |x - y|$ 矛盾. 所以有唯一不动点.

$$|x_{n+1} - \alpha| = |g(x_n) - g(\alpha)| \leq |x_n - \alpha| \cdot \lambda$$

$$\therefore |x_n - \alpha| \leq \lambda^n |x_0 - \alpha| \leq \lambda^n (|x_1 - x_0| + |x_1 - \alpha|) \leq \lambda^n (|x_1 - x_0| + \lambda |x_0 - \alpha|)$$

$$\forall \lambda < 1 \text{ 有 } |x_n - \alpha| \leq \lambda (|x_1 - \alpha| + \lambda |x_0 - \alpha|) \Rightarrow |x_0 - \alpha| \leq \frac{1}{1-\lambda} |x_1 - x_0|$$

Thm 1.20 考虑 $g: [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b]$. 若 $g \in C^1[a, b]$, $\lambda = \max_{x \in [a, b]} |g'(x)| < 1$, 则 g 有一个唯一不动点 $\alpha \in [a, b]$.
 任意 $x_0 \in [a, b]$, 不动点法均收敛到 α . 误差上界存在, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+1} - \alpha}{x_n - \alpha} = g'(\alpha)$

PF: ① 由中值定理 $\forall x, y \in [a, b]$, $|g(x) - g(y)| \leq \lambda |x - y|$

② $x_{n+1} - \alpha = g(x_n) - g(\alpha) = g'(\xi)(x_n - \alpha)$

Cor 1.21 α 是 $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 的不动点, $|g'(\alpha)| < 1$ 且 $g \in C^1(B)$ $B = [\alpha - \delta, \alpha + \delta]$. 若 x_0 足够接近 α , 则 1.19 结论成立.

PF: 取 $\lambda \in (|g'(\alpha)|, 1)$. $\delta_0 < \delta$ s.t. $\max_{x \in [\alpha - \delta_0, \alpha + \delta_0]} |g'(x)| \leq \lambda < 1 \rightarrow g(B_0) \subset B_0$. 则由 1.20 可得证.

Cor 1.22 $g: [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b]$ 有不动点 α

不动点法以 p 阶收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} g \in C^p[a, b] \\ \forall k=1, \dots, p-1, g^{(k)}(\alpha) = 0. \text{ 且 } x_0 \text{ 足够接近 } \alpha. \\ g^{(p)}(\alpha) \neq 0 \end{cases}$

PF: ① 由 g' 的连续性 $g'(\alpha) = 0$, 则若 x_0 足够接近 α , 由 1.21, 收敛性 \checkmark

② 将 g 在 α 处 Taylor 展开: $\varepsilon_{abs}(x_{n+1}) = |x_{n+1} - \alpha| = |g(x_n) - g(\alpha)|$
 $= \left| \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \frac{(x_n - \alpha)^i}{i!} g^{(i)}(\alpha) + \frac{(x_n - \alpha)^p}{p!} g^{(p)}(\xi) \right|$

$\because \xi \in [a, b]$ 且 $g^{(p)}$ 连续, 则 $g^{(p)}(\xi)$ 有界

$\therefore \exists M \quad \varepsilon_{abs}(x_{n+1}) < M \varepsilon_{abs}^p(x_n)$