

Computing Method - Chapter10-1

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Problems: Chapter9-3, Chapter10-3

9-3

试证明 Jacobi 方法计算公式 (9.33) 可写成,

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \cot 2\varphi, t = d + \operatorname{sign}(d)\sqrt{1+d^2} \\ c &= 1/\sqrt{1+t^2}, s = ct, \\ a_{ii}^{(1)} &= a_{ii} + ta_{ij}, a_{jj}^{(1)} = a_{jj} - ta_{ij}, \\ a_{ij}^{(1)} &= a_{ji}^{(1)} = 0, \\ a_{il}^{(1)} &= a_{li}^{(1)} = ca_{il} + sa_{jl}, \\ a_{jl}^{(1)} &= a_{lj}^{(1)} = -sa_{il} + ca_{jl}, l \neq i, j \\ a_{ml}^{(1)} &= a_{lm}^{(1)} = a_{ml}, m, l \neq i, j \end{aligned}$$

证明: 对于 (9.33), 若取

$$\cot 2\varphi = \frac{a_{ii} - a_{jj}}{2a_{ij}}, |\varphi| \leq \frac{\pi}{4},$$

则 $a_{ij}^{(1)} = a_{ji}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{2}(a_{jj} - a_{ii}) \sin \varphi + \frac{a_{ii} - a_{jj}}{2 \cot 2\varphi} (\cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi) = \frac{1}{2}(a_{jj} - a_{ii}) \sin \varphi + \frac{1}{2}(a_{ii} - a_{jj}) \frac{\cos 2\varphi}{\cot 2\varphi} = 0$, 根据 $d = \cot 2\varphi$, 则 $\frac{1}{d} = \frac{2 \tan \varphi}{1 - \tan^2 \varphi} \Rightarrow \tan \varphi = d + \operatorname{sign}(d)\sqrt{1+d^2}$, 所以 $t = \tan \varphi$.

$$\begin{aligned} a_{ii}^{(1)} &= a_{ii} \cos^2 \varphi + a_{jj} \sin^2 \varphi + 2a_{ij} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \\ &= a_{ii} - (a_{ii} - a_{jj}) \sin^2 \varphi + a_{ij} \sin 2\varphi \\ &= a_{ii} - 2 \cot 2\varphi a_{ij} \sin^2 \varphi + a_{ij} \sin 2\varphi \\ &= a_{ii} + a_{ij} \left(\sin 2\varphi - 2 \cot 2\varphi \frac{1 - \cos 2\varphi}{2} \right) \\ &= a_{ii} + a_{ij} \frac{\sin^2 2\varphi - \cos 2\varphi + \cos^2 2\varphi}{\sin 2\varphi} \\ &= a_{ii} + a_{ij} \frac{2 \sin^2 \varphi}{2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi} = a_{ii} + ta_{ij} \\ a_{jj}^{(1)} &= a_{ii} \sin^2 \varphi + a_{jj} \cos^2 \varphi - 2a_{ij} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \\ &= a_{jj} + (a_{ii} - a_{jj}) \sin^2 \varphi + a_{ij} \sin 2\varphi = a_{jj} - ta_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

$c = 1/\sqrt{1+t^2} = \cos \varphi, s = ct = \sin \varphi$, 所以,

$$\begin{aligned} a_{il}^{(1)} &= a_{li}^{(1)} = ca_{il} + sa_{jl}, \\ a_{jl}^{(1)} &= a_{lj}^{(1)} = -sa_{il} + ca_{jl}, l \neq i, j \end{aligned}$$

□

10-3

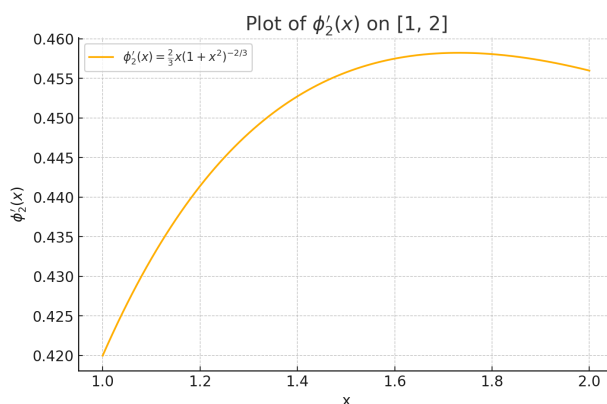
方程 $x^3 - x^2 - 1 = 0$ 在 $x_0 = 1.5$ 附近有根, 把方程写成三种不同等价形式,

- (1) $x = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2}$, 对应迭代格式: $x_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{x_n^2}$;
 (2) $x^3 = 1 + x^2$, 对应迭代格式: $x_{n+1} = (1 + x_n^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$;
 (3) $x^2 = \frac{1}{x-1}$, 对应迭代格式: $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x_n-1}}$.

判断迭代格式在 $x_0 = 1.5$ 的收敛性, 并估计收敛速度, 选一种收敛格式计算出 1.5 附近的根到 4 位有效数字, 从 $x_0 = 1.5$ 出发, 计算时保留 5 位有效数字.

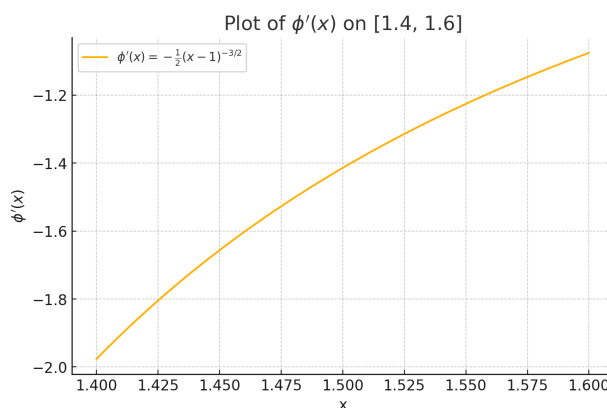
解:

- (1) 收敛, $\varphi_1(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2}$, $\varphi_1'(x) = -\frac{2}{x^3}$, 因为 $1.3^3 = 2.197 > 2$, 所以 $x \in [1.3, 1.7]$ 上, $|\varphi_1'(x)| \leq (\frac{2}{1.3^3}) < 1$, 所以该区间上为收缩映射, 因此迭代法收敛.
 (2) 收敛, $\varphi_2(x) = (1 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $\varphi_2'(x) = \frac{2}{3}x(1 + x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$, 如下图所示,



, 因此在 $[1, 2]$ 上 $|\varphi_2'(x)| < 0.46 < 1$, 为压缩映射, 因此迭代法收敛.

- (3) 不收敛, $\varphi_3(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x-1}}$, $\varphi_3'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$, 如下图所示,



在 $[1.4, 1.6]$ 区间上, $|\varphi_3'(x)| > 1$, 因此不收敛.

因为 $|\varphi_2'(1.5)| = 0.46 < |\varphi_1'(1.5)| = 0.59$, 所以迭代格式 (2) 的收敛速度更快. 使用第二种迭代格式, 计算结果如下:

$$x_0 = 1.5, x_1 = 1.4812, x_2 = 1.4727, x_3 = 1.4688, x_4 = 1.4670, x_5 = 1.4662$$

$$x_6 = 1.4659, x_7 = 1.4657, x_8 = 1.4656, x_9 = 1.4656$$

数值解为 $x^* = 1.466$ (保留四位有效数字).

□