# 科学计算 Exercise 1

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1,

### (1) 由均值不等式

$$x_{k+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( x_k + \frac{7}{x_k} \right) \ge \sqrt{7}$$

又有  $x_0 = 2$ ,因此  $x_k \ge \sqrt{7}$ 。

$$x_{k+1} - x_k = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{7}{x_k} - x_k \right) \le \frac{1}{2} \left( \sqrt{7} - x_k \right) \le 0$$

因此  $\{x_k\}$  单调递减。 $\{x_k\}$  单调递减有下界一定收敛,设其极限为  $x^*$ 。对递推公式

$$x_{k+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( x_k + \frac{7}{x_k} \right)$$

两边取极限得

$$x^* = \frac{1}{2}\left(x^* + \frac{7}{x^*}\right) \Rightarrow x^* = \sqrt{7}$$

(2) 记  $e_k = x_k - \sqrt{7}$ ,则有

$$e_{k+1} = x_{k+1} - \sqrt{7} = \frac{1}{2} \left( x_k + \frac{7}{x_k} - 2\sqrt{7} \right) = \frac{x_k^2 - 2\sqrt{7}x_k + 7}{2x_k} = \frac{\left( x_k - \sqrt{7} \right)^2}{2x_k} = \frac{e_k^2}{2x_k}$$

若  $x_k$  是  $\sqrt{7}$  有 n 位有效数字的近似值,则  $x_k = 0.a_1a_2a_3 \dots a_n \dots \times 10$ 

$$e_k = 0.a_1 a_2 a_3 \dots a_n \dots - \sqrt{7} \le \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-n} \times 10 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{1-n}$$

$$e_{k+1} = \frac{e_k^2}{2x_k} \le \frac{\frac{1}{4} \times 10^{2-2n}}{2\sqrt{7}} = \frac{10^{2-2n}}{8\sqrt{7}} < \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{1-2n}$$

因此  $x_{k+1}$  至少是  $\sqrt{7}$  的具至少 2n 位有效数字的近似值。

#### 2、可将运算的误差估计为

$$\varepsilon(f(x^*)) \approx |f'(x^*)| \varepsilon(x^*)$$

对以下函数

$$f_1 = (x-1)^6$$
,  $f_2 = (3-2x)^3$ ,  $f_3 = 99-70x$ ,  $f_4 = \frac{1}{(1+x)^6}$ ,  $f_5 = \frac{1}{(3+2x)^3}$ ,  $f_6 = \frac{1}{99+70x}$ 

分别在 x = 1.4 处求导得

$$f_{1}^{'}(1.4) = 0.06144, f_{2}^{'}(1.4) = -0.24, f_{3}^{'}(1.4) = -70$$

 $f_4^{'}(1.4) = -0.013082, f_5^{'}(1.4) = -0.00530199, f_6^{'}(1.4) = -0.00180371$  因此使用  $\frac{1}{99+70\sqrt{2}}$  计算最精确。

3,

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

(2)

$$\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} - \sqrt{x - \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) - \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} + \sqrt{x - \frac{1}{x}}} = \frac{2}{x\left(\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} + \sqrt{x - \frac{1}{x}}\right)}$$

4,

方法1

对  $\cos x$  进行 Taylor 展开得

$$f\left(x\right) = \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^{2}} = \frac{1 - \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(-1)^{k} x^{2k}}{(2k)!} + O\left(x^{2n+1}\right)\right)}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} - \sum_{k=2}^{n} \frac{(-1)^{k} x^{2k-2}}{(2k)!} + O\left(x^{2n-1}\right)$$

方法 2

$$f(x) = \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{2\sin^2\frac{x}{2}}{x^2}$$

对  $\sin \frac{x}{2}$  进行 Taylor 展开,得

$$f\left(x\right) = \frac{2}{x^{2}} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{k+1} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k-1}}{(2k-1)!} + O\left(x^{2n}\right)\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{k+1} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k-3}}{(2k-1)!} + O\left(x^{2n-2}\right)\right)^{2}$$

5、记  $\varepsilon_0 = |27.982 - \sqrt{783}|$ , 根据四则运算的误差估计

$$\varepsilon\left(x^{*}\pm y^{*}\right)\leq\varepsilon_{x}^{*}+\varepsilon_{y}^{*}$$

$$\varepsilon \left( x^* y^* \right) \le |x^*| \varepsilon_y^* + |y^*| \varepsilon_x^*$$

$$\varepsilon \left( \frac{x^*}{y^*} \right) \le \frac{|x^*| \varepsilon_y^* + |y^*| \varepsilon_x^*}{|y^*|^2}$$

按照  $Y_n = Y_{n-1} - \frac{1}{100}\sqrt{783}$  计算  $Y_{100}$  的误差约为

$$\varepsilon_{100} = 100 \times \frac{100 \times \varepsilon_0}{100^2} = \varepsilon_0$$

按照  $Y_n=2Y_{n-1}-\frac{1}{100}\sqrt{783}$  计算误差满足

$$\varepsilon_n = 2\varepsilon_{n-1} + \frac{100 \times \varepsilon_0}{100^2}$$

据此递推公式求得

$$\varepsilon_{100} = \frac{2^{100} - 1}{100} \varepsilon_0$$

6、设计算大小为  $a \times b$  的矩阵  $P = b \times c$  的矩阵 Q 相乘的代价为 C(P,Q) = O(abc),另外将计算  $B_{l,r} = \prod_{k=l}^r A_k$  的最小代价记作 F(l,r)。则有如下递归转移方程

$$F(l,r) = \min_{l \le i \le r} \{ F(l,i) + F(i+1,r) + C(B_{l,i}, B_{i+1,r}) \}$$

特别地, 若 l = r, F(l, r) = 0。

根据上述递归转移方程,可得求解 F(1,n) 的递归算法,按照递归时最优的转移方案即得计算  $A = \prod_{k=1}^n A_k$  的最优顺序。