

科学计算 Exercise 5

范舟

516030910574

致远学院 2016 级 ACM 班

1. **证明：** 假设在 $[a, b]$ 上 $f \not\equiv 0$, 则 $\exists x_0 \in [a, b], f(x_0) \neq 0$, 不妨设 $f(x_0) < 0$, 因为 $f \in C[a, b]$, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 使得

$$f(x) < 0, \quad \forall x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$$

取 g 为

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} [x - (x_0 - \delta)]^3 [x - (x_0 + \delta)]^3, & x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \\ 0, & x \in [a, x_0 - \delta] \cup [x_0 + \delta, b] \end{cases}$$

则有 $g \in C_0^2[a, b]$, 且

$$g(x) < 0, \quad \forall x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$$

因此

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = \int_{x_0-\delta}^{x_0+\delta} f(x)g(x)dx > 0$$

与 $\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = 0$ 矛盾, 因此在 $[a, b]$ 上 $f \equiv 0$.

2. **证明：** 假设此变分问题有解 $y^* = f^*(x)$, 根据守恒律定理, 沿着曲线 $y^* = f^*(x)$, 成立

$$H = f' \frac{\partial L}{\partial f'} - L = Constant$$

其中

$$L(x, f, f') = x^2 (f'(x))^2$$

则有

$$H = f'(x) \times 2x^2 f'(x) - x^2 (f'(x))^2 = x^2 (f'(x))^2 = Constant$$

代入 $x = 0$ 得 $H \equiv 0$, 则有

$$f'(x) = 0, \quad \forall x \in [-1, 1], x \neq 0$$

又因为 $f \in C^1[-1, 1]$, $f'(0) = 0$, 即

$$f'(x) = 0, \quad \forall x \in [-1, 1]$$

则 $f(x)$ 是 $[-1, 1]$ 上的常数函数, 与 $f(-1) = -1, f(1) = 1$ 矛盾, 因此此变分问题无解.

3. 解:

$$y(1 + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2) = c \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{\frac{c}{y} - 1} \Rightarrow dx = \sqrt{\frac{y}{c-y}} dy$$

已知 $y(0) = 0$, 两边积分得

$$\int_0^x dt = \int_{y(0)}^{y(x)} \sqrt{\frac{t}{c-t}} dt \Rightarrow x = \int_0^y \sqrt{\frac{t}{c-t}} dt$$

令 $p = \sqrt{\frac{t}{c-t}}$, 则 $t = \frac{cp^2}{1+p^2}$, 得

$$x = \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{y}{c-y}}} p d\left(\frac{cp^2}{1+p^2}\right) = \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{y}{c-y}}} \frac{2cp^2}{(1+p^2)^2} dp = 2c \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{y}{c-y}}} \frac{p^2}{(1+p^2)^2} dp$$

令 $p = \tan \theta$, 得

$$x = 2c \int_0^{\arctan \sqrt{\frac{y}{c-y}}} \frac{\tan^2 \theta}{\sec^4 \theta} \sec^2 \theta d\theta = 2c \int_0^{\arctan \sqrt{\frac{y}{c-y}}} \sin^2 \theta d\theta$$

令 $\theta = \frac{\alpha}{2}$, 得

$$x = \frac{c}{2} \int_0^{2 \arctan \sqrt{\frac{y}{c-y}}} (1 - \cos \alpha) d\alpha = c \arctan \sqrt{\frac{y}{c-y}} - \frac{c}{2} \sin(2 \arctan \sqrt{\frac{y}{c-y}})$$

已知 $y(x_1) = y_1$, 有

$$x_1 = c \arctan \sqrt{\frac{y_1}{c-y_1}} - \frac{c}{2} \sin(2 \arctan \sqrt{\frac{y_1}{c-y_1}})$$

由此可确定常数 c .

4. 解: 不妨假设 $f(0) = \tilde{y}_0, f(1) = \tilde{y}_n$, 分别定义数据保真项与正则化项

$$J_1(f) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{h_i + h_{i+1}}{2} [\tilde{y}_i - f(x_i)]^2, \quad J_2(f) = \int_0^1 (f'(x))^2 dx$$

其中

$$h_i = x_i - x_{i-1}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n$$

所求最优化函数为

$$J(f) = J_1(f) + \alpha J_2(f), \quad f_* = \arg \min_f J(f)$$

$\forall \eta \in K_0, \varepsilon \in R$, $J(f)$ 在 f_* 处沿 η 的方向导数为

$$\frac{d}{d\varepsilon} J(f_* + \varepsilon \eta) = -2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{h_i + h_{i+1}}{2} [\tilde{y}_i - f_*(x_i) - \varepsilon \eta(x_i)] \eta(x_i) + 2\alpha \int_0^1 [f'_*(x) + \varepsilon \eta'(x)] \eta'(x) dx$$

在 $\varepsilon = 0$ 处有 $\frac{d}{d\varepsilon} J(f_* + \varepsilon \eta) = 0$, 即

$$-2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{h_i + h_{i+1}}{2} [\tilde{y}_i - f_*(x_i)] \eta(x_i) + 2\alpha \int_0^1 f'_*(x) \eta'(x) dx = 0$$

下面通过选取合适的 η 导出 f_* 满足的条件.

Step 1 对于每个区间 $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$, 取 $\eta \in C_0^\infty(x_{k-1}, x_k)$ (定义在 $[0, 1]$ 上, 在 (x_{k-1}, x_k) 的各阶导数都有紧支集), 则有

$$\int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f'_*(x) \eta'(x) dx = 0$$

分部积分得

$$\int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f'_*(x) \eta'(x) dx = f'_*(x) \eta(x) \Big|_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} - \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f''_*(x) \eta(x) dx = \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f''_*(x) \eta(x) dx = 0$$

η 在 $K_0[x_{k-1}, x_k]$ 中有任意性, 根据变分引理, 得

$$f''_*(x) \equiv 0 \Rightarrow f_* \in P_1, \quad x \in [x_{k-1}, x_k]$$

因此 f_* 是分段线性函数.

Step 2 再取 $g \in C^\infty[0, 1] \cap K_0$, 分部积分有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 f'_*(x) \eta'(x) dx \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} f'_*(x) \eta'(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(f'_*(x) \eta(x) \Big|_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} - \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} f''_*(x) \eta(x) dx \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} [f'_*(x_i-) - f'_*(x_i+)] \eta(x_i) + f'_*(1) \eta(1) - f'_*(0) \eta(0) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} [f'_*(x_i-) - f'_*(x_i+)] \eta(x_i) \end{aligned}$$

与下式比较各项系数

$$-2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{h_i + h_{i+1}}{2} [\tilde{y}_i - f_*(x_i)] \eta(x_i) + 2\alpha \int_0^1 f'_*(x) \eta'(x) dx = 0$$

得

$$\alpha [f'_*(x_i-) - f'_*(x_i+)] = \frac{h_i + h_{i+1}}{2} [\tilde{y}_i - f_*(x_i)]$$

则 f_* 为满足此条件的分段线性函数, 且满足 $f(0) = \tilde{y}_0, f(1) = \tilde{y}_n$.