

科学计算 Exercise 07a

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2. 解 计算知 $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 1$ 在 $[1.4, 1.5]$ 连续且有 $f(1.4)f(1.5) < 0$, 因此待求的根在 $[1.4, 1.5]$ 中, 将其记作 x_* .

(1)

$$\varphi(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad \varphi'(x) = \frac{-2}{x^3}$$

$\varphi'(x)$ 在不动点 x_* 附近连续且单调, 有

$$|\varphi'(x_*)| < |\varphi'(1.4)| = 0.7289 < 1$$

因此迭代公式 $x = 1 + 1/x^2$ 局部收敛. 又有 $\varphi'(x_*) \neq 0$, 因此此迭代公式在 x_* 附近是线性收敛的.

(2)

$$\varphi(x) = \sqrt[3]{1+x^2}, \quad \varphi'(x) = \frac{2x}{3}(1+x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$\varphi'(x)$ 在不动点 x_* 附近连续, 且有

$$|\varphi'(x)| < 0.5, \quad \forall x \in [1.4, 1.5]$$

因此 $|\varphi'(x_*)| < 0.5 < 1$, 迭代公式 $x = 1 + 1/x^2$ 局部收敛. 又有 $\varphi'(x_*) \neq 0$, 因此此迭代公式在 x_* 附近是线性收敛的.

(3)

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}}, \quad \varphi'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$\varphi'(x)$ 在不动点 x_* 附近连续且单调, 有

$$|\varphi'(x)| \geq |\varphi'(1.5)| = 1.4142 > 1, \quad \forall x \in [1.4, 1.5]$$

下面证明此迭代公式在 x_* 附近不收敛. 使用反证法, 假设存在一收敛于 x_* 的迭代数列 x_k , 则对于任一 ε_0 (满足 $(x_* - \varepsilon_0, x_* + \varepsilon_0) \subset [1.4, 1.5]$), 存在 N 满足 $\forall n \geq N, |x_n - x_*| < \varepsilon_0$. 又有

$$|x_{N+k} - x_*| = |\varphi'(\eta)| |x_{N+k-1} - x_*| > 1.4 |x_{N+k-1} - x_*| > 1.4^k |x_N - x_*|$$

因此存在足够大的 k , 使得 $|x_{N+k} - x_*| > \varepsilon_0$, 与迭代数列收敛的条件矛盾, 因此此迭代公式在 x_* 附近不收敛.

计算 选用迭代公式 (2), 已知

$$|\varphi'(x)| < L = 0.5, \quad \forall x \in [1.4, 1.5]$$

根据误差关系

$$|x_* - x_k| \leq \frac{1}{1-L} |x_{k+1} - x_k|$$

可在满足如下条件时停止迭代

$$\frac{1}{1-L} |x_{k+1} - x_k| = 2 |x_{k+1} - x_k| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3} \Rightarrow |x_{k+1} - x_k| \leq \frac{1}{4} \times 10^{-3}$$

使用下面的 Matlab 代码计算

```
1 prev_x = 1.5;
2 while true
3     x = (1 + prev_x^2)^(1 / 3);
4     if abs(x - prev_x) <= 1 / 4 * 10^(-3)
5         break;
6     end
7     prev_x = x;
8 end
9 fprintf("%.3f\n", x);
```

每次迭代后的结果如下, 取最终结果保留 4 位有效数字得近似根为 1.466.

```
1 1.5000
2 1.4812
3 1.4727
4 1.4688
5 1.4670
6 1.4662
7 1.4659
8 1.4657
```

5. 解 根据 Steffensen 迭代公式

$$\psi(x) = x - \frac{[\varphi(x) - x]^2}{\varphi(\varphi(x)) - 2\varphi(x) + x}$$

用 Matlab 编写 Steffensen 迭代法的通用程序如下, 其中 phi 为原始迭代函数的函数句柄, eps 为所要求的精度.

```

1 function ret = Steffensen(x0, phi, eps)
2     prev_x = x0;
3     while true
4         x = prev_x - (phi(prev_x) - prev_x)^2 / ...
5             (phi(phi(prev_x)) - 2 * phi(prev_x) + prev_x);
6         if abs(x - prev_x) < 0.1 * eps
7             break;
8         end
9         prev_x = x;
10    end
11    ret = x;
12 end

```

对第 2 题中 (2),(3) 迭代公式分别调用此函数,

```

1 x0 = 1.5;
2 eps = 10^(-4);
3 ans2 = Steffensen(x0, @phi2, eps);
4 ans3 = Steffensen(x0, @phi3, eps);
5 fprintf("%.5f %.5f\n", ans2, ans3);
6
7 function y = phi2(x)
8     y = (1 + x^2)^(1 / 3);
9 end
10
11 function y = phi3(x)
12     y = 1 / sqrt(x - 1);
13 end

```

迭代公式 (2) 每次迭代后的结果如下

```

1 1.500000
2 1.465558
3 1.465571
4 1.465571

```

迭代公式 (3) 每次迭代后的结果如下

```

1 1.500000
2 1.467342
3 1.465576
4 1.465571

```

二者均得到计算结果 1.46557.

6. 解 由于迭代函数 $\varphi(x)$ 至少为三阶收敛, 设 $f(x_*) = 0$, 则有

$$\begin{cases} f(x_*) = 0 \\ f'(x_*) = 0 \\ f''(x_*) = 0 \end{cases}$$

首先有

$$\varphi' = 1 - p'f - pf' - q'f^2 - 2qff' = 0$$

代入 $x = x_*$ 得

$$1 - p(x_*)f'(x_*) = 0 \Rightarrow p(x_*) = \frac{1}{f'(x_*)}$$

取 $p(x) = 1/f'(x)$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi &= x - \frac{f}{f'} - qf^2 \\ \varphi' &= 1 - \frac{(f')^2 - ff''}{(f')^2} - q'f^2 - 2qff' \\ &= \frac{ff''}{(f')^2} - q'f^2 - 2qff' \\ \varphi''(x_*) &= \frac{f''(x_*)}{f'(x_*)} - 2[f'(x_*)]^2 q(x_*) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow q(x_*) = \frac{f''(x_*)}{2[f'(x_*)]^3}\end{aligned}$$

因此, 可以取

$$\begin{cases} p(x) = \frac{1}{f'(x)} \\ q(x) = \frac{f''(x)}{2[f'(x)]^3} \end{cases}$$

即可满足题目要求, 使迭代函数 $\varphi(x)$ 至少三阶收敛.

10. 证明 记 $\varphi(x) = x - f(x)/f'(x)$, 则 $x_{k+1} = \varphi(x_k)$

$$\varphi''(x_*) = \frac{f''(x_*)}{f'(x_*)}$$

因为牛顿迭代法二阶收敛, 当 $k \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned}P_k &= \frac{x_k - x_*}{(x_{k-1} - x_*)^2} \rightarrow \frac{\varphi''(x_*)}{2!} = \frac{f''(x_*)}{2f'(x_*)} \\ \frac{P_{k-1}}{R_k} &= \frac{(x_{k-1} - x_*)}{(x_{k-2} - x_*)^2} \frac{(x_{k-1} - x_{k-2})^2}{(x_k - x_{k-1})} = \frac{(x_{k-1} - x_{k-2})^2}{(x_{k-2} - x_*)^2} \frac{(x_{k-1} - x_*)}{(x_k - x_{k-1})}\end{aligned}$$

记

$$Q_k = \frac{(x_k - x_{k-1})}{(x_{k-1} - x_*)}$$

当 $k \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 因牛顿迭代法二阶收敛, 有

$$Q_k = \frac{-(x_{k-1} - x_*) + (x_k - x_*)}{(x_{k-1} - x_*)} = -1 + 0 = -1$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P_{k-1}}{R_k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{Q_{k-1}^2}{Q_k} = -1$$

因此

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} R_k = - \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} P_k = - \frac{f''(x_*)}{2f'(x_*)}$$

14. 解 由题目条件知 $x_* = \sqrt[n]{a}$, 由 10 题可知

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{a} - x_{k+1}}{(\sqrt[n]{a} - x_k)^2} = - \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_k - x_*}{(x_{k-1} - x_*)^2} = - \frac{f''(x_*)}{2f'(x_*)}$$

方程 1

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = x^n - a \\ f'(x) = nx^{n-1} \\ f''(x) = n(n-1)x^{n-2} \end{cases}$$

迭代公式为

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} = x_k - \frac{x_k^n - a}{nx_k^{n-1}}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{a} - x_{k+1}}{(\sqrt[n]{a} - x_k)^2} = - \frac{f''(x_*)}{2f'(x_*)} = - \frac{n(n-1)a^{\frac{n-2}{n}}}{2na^{\frac{n-1}{n}}} = \frac{1-n}{2\sqrt[n]{a}}$$

方程 2

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = 1 - ax^{-n} \\ f'(x) = an x^{-(n+1)} \\ f''(x) = -an(n+1)x^{-(n+2)} \end{cases}$$

迭代公式为

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} = x_k - \frac{1 - ax_k^{-n}}{anx_k^{-(n+1)}} = x_k \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - \frac{x_k^{n+1}}{an}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{a} - x_{k+1}}{(\sqrt[n]{a} - x_k)^2} = - \frac{f''(x_*)}{2f'(x_*)} = \frac{an(n+1)a^{-\frac{(n+2)}{n}}}{2ana^{-\frac{(n+1)}{n}}} = \frac{n+1}{2\sqrt[n]{a}}$$