

福州大学 2009~2010 学年第一学期考试 A 卷

课程名称 数值分析 考试日期 2010.01.15

考生姓名 周飞龙 学号 _____ 专业或类别 _____

题号	一	二	三	四	总分	累分人
题分	15	20	40	25	100	签名
得分						

考生注意事项：1、本试卷共 6 页，请查看试卷中是否有缺页。

2、考试结束后，考生不得将试卷、答题纸和草稿纸带出考场。

一、选择题（每小题 3 分，共 15 分）

得分	评卷人

$$\sqrt{11} = 3.3166$$

$$\log_{10} 11 = \frac{1}{20} \times 10 \times (11-1)$$

1、要使 $\sqrt{11}$ 的近似值的相对误差限小于 0.1%，要取几位有效数字？ C

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

2、设 $x_i (i=0,1,2,3,4)$ 为互异结点， $l_i(x)$ 为拉格朗日插值基函数，则

$$\sum_{i=0}^4 x_i^k l_i(x) = \begin{cases} x^k & k=0,1,2,3,4 \\ 0 & k=5 \end{cases}$$

$\sum_{i=0}^4 (x_i - x_j)^2 l_i(x)$ 等于 (a) 0

3、给定方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 - ax_2 = b_1 \\ -ax_1 + x_2 = b_2 \end{cases}$ ，其中 a 为实数，当 a 满足以下条件，

A 为对称正定矩阵 $A = D - L - U$

且 $0 < \omega < 2$ 时，SOR 迭代法收敛。

- (a) $|a| < 2$ (b) $|a| > \frac{1}{2}$ (c) $|a| < 1$ (d) $|a| > 1$

4、用二分法求方程 $f(x) = x^3 + x - 1 = 0$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 内的根，二分两次后根所在区间为：

$$\begin{aligned} a &= f(0) < 0 \\ b &= f(1) > 0 \\ \frac{a+b}{2} &= f(\frac{1}{2}) < 0 \\ f(a) + f(b) &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 &= \frac{1}{2} \\ f(0) &= -1 < 0 \\ f(1) &= 1 > 0 \\ f(\frac{1}{2}) &= -\frac{1}{8} < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= -1 < 0 \\ f(\frac{1}{2}) &= -\frac{1}{8} < 0 \\ f(1) &= 1 > 0 \\ f(\frac{3}{4}) &= \frac{27}{64} - \frac{3}{4} - 1 < 0 \end{aligned}$$

- (a) $(0, \frac{1}{4})$ (b) $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$ (c) $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4})$ (d) $(\frac{3}{4}, 1)$

5. 若 x 的相对误差为 δ , 则 x^n 的相对误差为

- (a) δ (b) $n\delta$ (c) $\frac{\delta}{n}$ (d) δ^n

$$C_p = \left| \frac{x f'(x)}{f(x)} \right| = \frac{x \cdot n x^{n-1}}{x^n} = n$$

$$er(x^n) = C_p \cdot er(x) = n\delta$$

二、填空题 (每空格 2 分, 共 20 分)

得分	评卷人

1. 已知 $f(1)=0, f(-1)=-3, f(2)=4$, 写出 $f(x)$ 的牛顿插值多项式 $P_2(x)$

项式 $P_2(x) = \frac{f(2)-f(1)}{2-1}(x-1) + \frac{f(1)-f(-1)}{1-(-1)}(x+1) = \frac{4-0}{1}(x-1) + \frac{0-(-3)}{2}(x+1)$

$$= 4(x-1) + \frac{3}{2}(x+1) = \frac{5}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{5}{2}$$

2. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 A 的谱半径 $\rho(A) = \sqrt{6}+1$, A 的 $\text{cond}(A)_1 = \frac{16}{5}$

3. 确定求积公式 $\int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx \approx A_0 f(-1) + A_1 f(0) + A_2 f(1)$ 中的待定参数, 使其代数精度尽量高, 则 $A_0 = \frac{1}{3}, A_1 = \frac{4}{3}, A_2 = \frac{1}{3}$, 代数精度 = 3

4. 若向量 $x = (-1, -2, -3)^T$, 则 $\|x\|_\infty = 3$

5. 设 $a > 0$, 用牛顿迭代法于方程 $f(x) = 1 - \frac{a}{x^2} = 0$, 求 \sqrt{a} 近似值的迭代公式为:

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)} = x_n - \frac{1 - \frac{a}{x_n^2}}{-\frac{2a}{x_n^3}} = x_n + \frac{x_n^3 - a}{2x_n^2} = \frac{x_n^3 + x_n^3 - a}{2x_n^2} = \frac{2x_n^3 - a}{2x_n^2}$$

三、计算题 (共 40 分)

得分	评卷人

1. (8 分) 用辛普生公式计算积分 $\int_0^1 \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}x)dx$, 并估计误差.

$$f(x) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}x) \rightarrow f'(x) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}x) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \quad f''(x) = -\frac{\pi^2}{4} \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}x)$$

$$S = \frac{b-a}{6} [f(a) + 4f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f(b)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (0 + 4 \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1) = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (1 + 2\sqrt{2})$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2}x \quad f''(x) = -\frac{\pi^2}{4} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}x$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{\pi^3}{8} \cos \frac{\pi}{2}x \quad f^{(4)}(x) = -\frac{\pi^4}{16} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}x$$

$$\therefore |R| = \left| \frac{b-a}{180} \left(\frac{b-a}{2} \right)^4 f^{(4)}\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right| \leq \frac{1}{180} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^4 \cdot \frac{\pi^4}{16} = 2.11 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$x_n + \frac{x_n^3 - a}{2x_n^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} x_n + \frac{x_n^3}{2a}$$

2. (10分) 用梯形法求解初值问题

$$\begin{cases} y' = x + y, & 0 \leq x \leq 0.3 \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

取步长 $h=0.1$ (小数点后保留 2 位有效数字)

~~$$x_{n+1} = x_n + \frac{h}{2} (x_n + y_n + x_{n+1} + y_{n+1})$$~~

$$x_0 = 0$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2} (x_n + y_n + x_{n+1} + y_{n+1})$$

$$x_1 = 0.1$$

$$x_2 = 0.2$$

$$\text{解得 } y_{n+1} = \frac{(1 + \frac{h}{2})y_n + \frac{h}{2}x_n + \frac{h}{2}x_{n+1}}{1 - \frac{h}{2}}$$

$$x_3 = 0.3$$

$$y(0.1) = \frac{(1+0.05) \times 1 + 0.05 \times 0 + 0.05 \times 0.1}{1-0.05} = 1.11$$

二阶龙格库塔法

$$y(0.2) = \frac{(1+0.05) \times 1.11 + 0.05 \times 0.1 + 0.05 \times 0.2}{1-0.05} = 1.24$$

$$|x^* - x_n| \leq \frac{b-a}{2^{\frac{1}{p-1}}} = \frac{b-a}{2^{\frac{1}{2-1}}} = \frac{b-a}{2}$$

ε 为精度

$$y(0.3) = \frac{(1+0.05) \times 1.24 + 0.05 \times 0.2 + 0.05 \times 0.3}{1-0.05} = 1.40$$

3. (10分) 用最小二乘法求拟合函数 $y = a + bx + cx^2$ 使其与下列数据相拟合

x_i	y_i	x_i^2
-2	1	4
-1	2	1
0	3	0
1	2	1
2	1	4

$$\phi = \{1, x, x^2\}$$

$$(\phi_0, \phi_0) = 5, (\phi_0, \phi_1) = (\phi_1, \phi_0) = \sum x_i = 0, (\phi_0, \phi_2) = (\phi_2, \phi_0) = \sum x_i^2 = 10$$

$$(\phi_1, \phi_1) = \sum x_i^2 = 10, (\phi_1, \phi_2) = (\phi_2, \phi_1) = \sum x_i^3 = 0, (\phi_2, \phi_2) = \sum x_i^4 = 34$$

$$(\phi_0, f) = \sum f_i = 9, (\phi_1, f) = \sum x_i f_i = 0, (\phi_2, f) = \sum x_i^2 f_i = 12$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 34 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{93}{35} \\ b = 0 \\ c = -\frac{3}{7} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{93}{35} - \frac{3}{7}x^2$$

4. (12分) 设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

(1) 求矩阵 A 的 LU 分解, 其中 L 为单位下三角矩阵, U 为上三角矩阵

(2) 试用反射变换对矩阵 A 进行 QR 分解, 其中 Q 为正交矩阵, R 为上三角阵

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad A = LU$$

① $A = LU = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ 2 & 1 & \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & -3 & -3 \\ & & 9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & -3 & -3 \\ & & 9 \end{bmatrix}$

② $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$$H_1 A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H = I - \beta^{-1} u u^T$$

$$\sigma = \operatorname{sgn} |x_1| \|x\|_2$$

$$u = x + \sigma e$$

$$\beta = \sigma(\sigma + x_1)$$

$$\text{取 } x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma = 3 \quad u = (3, 3)^T$$

$$\beta = 9, \quad u u^T = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 9 \\ 9 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_2 = I - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_2 H_1 A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore R = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{取 } x_1 = (1, 2, 2)^T$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{1+4+4} = 3$$

$$u = (1, 2, 2)^T + (3, 0, 0)^T = (4, 2, 2)^T$$

$$u u^T = \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 4 & 4 \\ 8 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta = 3(3+1) = 12$$

$$\therefore H_1 = I - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q = H_1 H_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

四、分析证明题 (共 25 分)

得分	评卷人

1. (8 分) 设方程组 $\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2 \end{cases}$ ($a_{11}a_{22} \neq 0$) 证明解此方程的 Jacobi 迭代法与 Gauss-Seidel 迭代法同时收敛或发散。

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = D - L - U = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -a_{21} & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a_{12} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Jacobi 迭代中 } J = D^{-1}(L+U) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a_{12} \\ -a_{21} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} \\ \frac{a_{21}}{a_{22}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda - J| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 0 & \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} \\ \frac{a_{21}}{a_{22}} & \lambda - 0 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - \frac{a_{12}a_{21}}{a_{11}a_{22}} = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda = \pm \sqrt{\frac{a_{12}a_{21}}{a_{11}a_{22}}} \quad \rho(J) = \sqrt{\frac{a_{12}a_{21}}{a_{11}a_{22}}}$$

$$\text{Gauss-Seidel 迭代中 } G = (D+L)^{-1}U = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a_{11}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{a_{22}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a_{12} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda - G| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 0 & \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} \\ 0 & \lambda - 0 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 + a_{21}a_{12} = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda = \pm \sqrt{-a_{21}a_{12}} \quad \rho(G) = \sqrt{-a_{21}a_{12}}$$

$$\rho(J) < 1 \iff \frac{a_{12}a_{21}}{a_{11}a_{22}} < 1 \iff \rho(G) < 1$$

若 $\rho(G) > 1$ 则 $\rho(J) > 1$ 若 $\rho(G) < 1$ 则 $\rho(J) < 1$

2. (8 分) 考虑求解方程 $2\cos x - 3x + 12 = 0$ 的迭代公式

$$x_{k+1} = 4 + \frac{2}{3}\cos x_k, \quad k=0,1,2,\dots$$

试证: 对任意的初始近似 $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, 该方法收敛, 并判断该方法的收敛阶。

$$\varphi(x) = 4 + \frac{2}{3}\cos x$$

$$|\varphi'(x)| = \left| -\frac{2}{3}\sin x \right| < 1$$

$\therefore \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ 收敛

$$\text{又 } \varphi'(x) \neq 0$$

\therefore 一阶收敛

3. (9分) 设有常微分方程的初值问题 $\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$ 试用 Taylor 展开原理构造形如 $y_{n+1} = \alpha(y_n + y_{n-1}) + h(\beta_0 f_n + \beta_1 f_{n-1})$ 的方法, 使其具有二阶精度, 并推导其局部截断误差主项.

$$T_{n+1} = y(x_{n+1}) - \alpha(y_n + y_{n-1}) + h(\beta_0 f_n + \beta_1 f_{n-1})$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + hy'_n + \frac{h^2}{2} y''_n + \frac{h^3}{6} y'''_n + O(h^4) \quad f_n = y'_n + \frac{h}{2} y''_n + \frac{h^2}{6} y'''_n + O(h^3)$$

$$y_{n-1} = y_n - hy'_n + \frac{h^2}{2} y''_n - \frac{h^3}{6} y'''_n + O(h^4) \quad f_{n-1} = y'_{n-1} = y'_n - hy''_n + \frac{h^2}{2} y'''_n + O(h^3)$$

$$T_{n+1} = (1-2\alpha)y_n + (1+\alpha-\beta_0-\beta_1)hy'_n + (\beta_0-\frac{\alpha}{2})h^2y''_n + (\frac{1}{3}+\frac{\alpha}{3}-\frac{\beta_1}{2})h^3y'''_n + O(h^4)$$

$$\begin{cases} 1-2\alpha=0 \\ 1+\alpha-\beta_0-\beta_1=0 \\ \beta_0-\frac{\alpha}{2}=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha=\frac{1}{2} \\ \beta_0=\frac{3}{4} \\ \beta_1=\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore y_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(y_n + y_{n-1}) + h(\frac{3}{4}f_n + \frac{1}{4}f_{n-1})$$

$$T_{n+1} = \frac{3h^3}{8}y'''_n + O(h^4)$$

有二阶精度, 主项为 $\frac{3h^3}{8}y'''_n$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{3!} - \frac{\alpha}{3!} - \frac{\beta_1}{2} \\ = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{8} \\ = -\frac{1}{8} \\ = -\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{3}{24} \\ = -\frac{1}{64} \end{array}$$