

# 线性代数第二次习题课

秦昊隽 PB20020661

数学科学学院

2023 年 3 月 16 日

1 Homework

2 Examples

## P68 Ex2.(1)

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 2, \\ x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 = -3, \\ ax_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 = 6. \end{cases}$$

$a$  为何值时, 该线性方程有解? 有解时请求出通解.

Method 1:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ a & -2 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ a & -2 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 5 & 7 & 11 \\ 0 & a-2 & 2a+2 & 3a+6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Method 2:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ a & -2 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 7 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ a-6 & -6 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 7 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ a+8 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

(合理地选择 Gauss 消元的顺序, 可以简化计算.)

## P68 Ex1.(6)

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 - 5x_2 + x_3 - 2x_4 = 0, \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 + x_4 = 0, \\ -x_1 + 7x_2 - 4x_3 + 3x_4 = 0, \\ 4x_1 + 15x_2 - 7x_3 + 9x_4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

Method:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & -5 & 1 \\ -1 & 7 & -4 & 3 \\ 4 & 15 & -7 & 9 \end{bmatrix} &\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 7 & -4 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -5 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 1 & -2 \\ 4 & 15 & -7 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 7 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 17 & -13 & 7 \\ 0 & 16 & -11 & 7 \\ 0 & 43 & -23 & 21 \end{bmatrix} \\ \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 7 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 17 & -13 & 7 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -8 & 16 & 0 \end{bmatrix} &\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 7 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 17 & -13 & 7 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} t \\ 2t \\ t \\ -3t \end{bmatrix}, t \in \mathbb{R}. \end{aligned}$$

## P68 Ex4 (Newton 插值)

求三次多项式  $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$  经过  $(1, 2), (-1, 3), (3, 0), (0, 2)$ .

$$a + b + c + d = 2,$$

$$-a + b - c + d = 3,$$

$$27a + 9b + 3c + d = 0,$$

$$d = 2.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 27 & 9 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 27 & 9 & 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -18 & -24 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(消元本质就是让左边的系数出现尽可能多的0, 可以按照利于计算的顺序任意消元.)

## (Hermite 插值)

求三次多项式  $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$  满足  
 $f(0) = 2, f'(0) = 2, f(1) = 3, f'(1) = 1$ .

$$f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c.$$

$$\begin{cases} d = 2, \\ c = 2, \\ a + b + c + d = 3, \\ 3a + 2b + c = 1. \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x + 2.$$

# 带导数插值的矛盾情形

求二次多项式  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$  满足  $f(0) = 2, f(1) = 1, f'(\frac{1}{2}) = 2$ .

$$f'(x) = 2ax + b.$$

$$\begin{cases} c = 2, \\ a + b + c = 1, \\ a + b = 2. \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

方程无解!

## 带导数插值的无穷多解情形

求三次多项式  $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$  满足  $f(0) = 2, f(1) = 1, f'(\frac{1}{2}) = 2$ .

$$f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c.$$

$$\begin{cases} d = 2, \\ a + b + c + d = 1, \\ \frac{3}{4}a + b + c = 2. \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \frac{3}{4} & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ \frac{3}{4} & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -12 \\ -t + 11 \\ t \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

有无穷多个三次多项式满足条件:

$$f(x) = -12x^3 + (-t + 11)x^2 + tx + 2.$$



# 数值求解常微分方程\*

求解常微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} y' + 2xy = 4x \\ y(0) = 0, y(1) = 2 - 2e^{-1}. \end{cases}$$

---

```
In[11]:= DSolve[y' [x] + 2 * x * y[x] == 4 * x, y[x], x]
```

求解微分方程

```
Out[11]= {{y[x] -> 2 + e^{-x^2} c_1}}
```

图: Mathematica 结果

解析解为:

$$y = 2 - 2e^{-x^2}$$

# 数值求解常微分方程\*

求解常微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} y' + 2xy = 4x \\ y(0) = 0, y(1) = 2 - 2e^{-1}. \end{cases}$$

假设微分方程的解就是  $y = y(x)$ . 将  $(0, 1)$  区间等分为4份:  
 $x_0 = 0, x_1 = 0.25, x_2 = 0.5, x_3 = 0.75, x_4 = 1.0$ .

记  $y_0 = y(x_0), y_1 = y(x_1), y_2 = y(x_2), y_3 = y(x_3), y_4 = y(x_4)$ .

用差分代替微分(导数):

$$y'(x_1) \approx \frac{y(x_2) - y(x_0)}{x_2 - x_0} = \frac{y_2 - y_0}{x_2 - x_0}.$$

# 数值求解常微分方程\*

求解常微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} y' + 2xy = 4x \\ y(0) = 0, y(1) = 2 - 2e^{-1}. \end{cases}$$

目前已知:  $y_0 = 0, y_4 = 2 - 2e^{-1}$ .

对于  $x_1$  处, 代入近似关系:

$$\frac{y_2 - y_0}{x_2 - x_0} + 2x_1 y_1 = 4x_1.$$

整理一下: (记  $x_1 - x_0 = x_2 - x_1 = \dots = h$ )

$$-y_0 + 4x_1 h y_1 + y_2 = 8x_1 h.$$

# 数值求解常微分方程\*

求解常微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} y' + 2xy = 4x \\ y(0) = 0, y(1) = 2 - 2e^{-1}. \end{cases}$$

整理一下: (记  $x_1 - x_0 = x_2 - x_1 = \dots = h$ )

$$-y_0 + 4x_1hy_1 + y_2 = 8x_1h.$$

得到了一个线性方程组, 我们需要求解  $y_0, \dots, y_4$ .

$$\begin{cases} y_0 = 0 \\ -y_0 + 4x_1hy_1 + y_2 = 8x_1h \\ -y_1 + 4x_2hy_2 + y_3 = 8x_2h \\ -y_2 + 4x_3hy_3 + y_4 = 8x_3h \\ y_4 = 2 - 2e^{-1} \end{cases}$$

## 数值求解常微分方程\*

$$\begin{cases} y_0 = 0 \\ -y_0 + 4x_1hy_1 + y_2 = 8x_1h \\ -y_1 + 4x_2hy_2 + y_3 = 8x_2h \\ -y_2 + 4x_3hy_3 + y_4 = 8x_3h \\ y_4 = 2 - 2e^{-1} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 4x_1h & 1 & 0 & 0 & 8x_1h \\ 0 & -1 & 4x_2h & 1 & 0 & 8x_2h \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 4x_3h & 1 & 8x_3h \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 - 2e^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

解出这个线性方程组, 我们就得到了  $y$  在各点的近似值.

当然, 我们不用自己手算, 让电脑来干这无聊的工作吧.

# 数值求解常微分方程\*

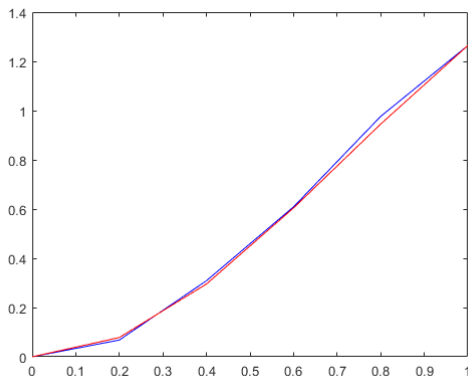


图:  $N = 5$

(红色为精确值, 蓝色为近似值.)

# 数值求解常微分方程\*

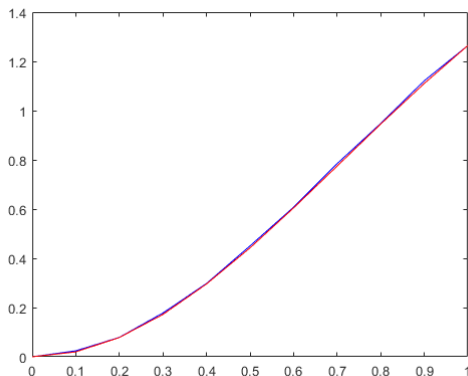


图:  $N = 10$

(红色为精确值, 蓝色为近似值.)

# 数值求解常微分方程\*

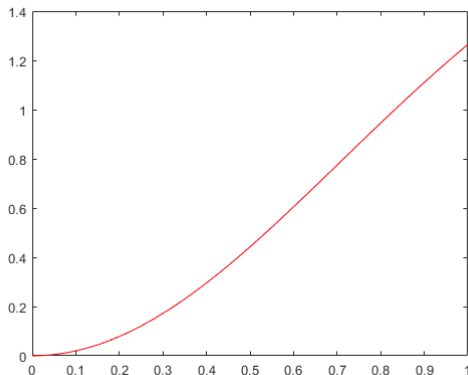


图:  $N = 50$

(红色为精确值, 蓝色为近似值.)



# 数值求解常微分方程\*

```
>> Untitled  
N = 5, 最大误差为: 3.121675e-02  
>> Untitled  
N = 10, 最大误差为: 1.097808e-02  
>> Untitled  
N = 50, 最大误差为: 4.500998e-04
```

图: 最大模误差

**Thanks!**