

# 数值分析第六次作业

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1. 已知三弯矩的二阶方程为:

$$S_3''(x) = M_{i+1} \frac{x_i - x}{\Delta x_{i-1}} + M_i \frac{x - x_{i-1}}{\Delta x_{i-1}};$$

因此可以得到三阶方程为:

$$S_3'''(x) = -\frac{M_{i+1}}{\Delta x_{i-1}} + \frac{M_i}{\Delta x_{i-1}};$$

在  $x_1^+$  的情况下我们需要在区间  $[x_1, x_2]$  上考虑, 在  $x_1^-$  的情况下我们需要在区间  $[x_0, x_1]$

上考虑, 因此在 *Not-A-Knot* 条件下我们可以得到如下式组:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S_3'''(x_1^-) = -\frac{M_0}{x_1 - x_0} + \frac{M_1}{x_1 - x_0} \\ S_3'''(x_1^+) = -\frac{M_1}{x_2 - x_1} + \frac{M_2}{x_2 - x_1} \\ S_3'''(x_{n-1}^-) = -\frac{M_{n-2}}{x_{n-1} - x_{n-2}} + \frac{M_{n-1}}{x_{n-1} - x_{n-2}} \\ S_3'''(x_{n-1}^+) = -\frac{M_{n-1}}{x_n - x_{n-1}} + \frac{M_n}{x_n - x_{n-1}} \end{array} \right\};$$

即得到两个等式:

$$\begin{aligned} (x_2 - x_1)(M_1 - M_0) &= (x_1 - x_0)(M_2 - M_1) \\ (x_n - x_{n-1})(M_{n-1} - M_{n-2}) &= (x_{n-1} - x_{n-2})(M_n - M_{n-1}); \end{aligned}$$

加上由一阶导数连续构成的  $n-1$  个等式:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_i M_{i-1} + 2M_i + (1 - \lambda_i)M_{i+1} &= d_i, i = 1, \dots, n-1 \\ d_i &= 6\left(\frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{\Delta x_i} - \frac{y_i - y_{i-1}}{\Delta x_{i-1}}\right) \frac{1}{\Delta x_{i-1} + \Delta x_i}; \end{aligned}$$

就得到了  $n+1$  个等式, 正好对应  $n+1$  个未知数, 这样就解出了三弯矩方程式。

2 根据题意, 我们可以设这 6 个点分别为:  $x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5$ ,

所以我们可以得到如下的三个方程组:

$$\begin{aligned}
0.62M_0 + 2M_1 + 0.38M_2 &= 68.68 \\
0.54M_1 + 2M_2 + 0.46M_3 &= -145.92 \\
0.28M_2 + 2M_3 + 0.72M_4 &= 7.57 \\
0.45M_3 + 2M_4 + 0.55M_5 &= 5.87 \\
M_0 &= 0 \\
M_5 &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

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0.28M_2 + 2M_3 + 0.72M_4 &= 7.57 \\
0.45M_3 + 2M_4 + 0.55M_5 &= 5.87 \\
0.22M_0 - 0.57M_1 + 0.35M_2 &= 0 \\
0.62M_3 - 1.12M_4 + 0.5M_5 &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

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0.28M_2 + 2M_3 + 0.72M_4 &= 7.57 \\
0.45M_3 + 2M_4 + 0.55M_5 &= 5.87 \\
0.115M_0 + 0.06M_1 &= 2.66 \\
0.21M_5 + 0.1M_4 &= -1.79
\end{aligned}$$

用 Lingo 解得三组数值分别为：

$$\begin{aligned}
M_0 = 0, M_1 = 51.58, M_2 = -90.75, M_3 = 16.79, M_4 = -0.84, M_5 = 0 \\
M_0 = 141.84, M_1 = 6.73, M_2 = -77.92, M_3 = 13.69, M_4 = 2.8, M_5 = -10.7, \\
M_0 = -4.5, M_1 = 12.96, M_2 = -90.9, M_3 = 15.8, M_4 = 1.99, M_5 = -9.47
\end{aligned}$$

代码为：

```

model:
0.6*a+2*b+0.38*c=68.68;
0.54*b+2*c+0.46*d=-145.92;
0.28*c+2*d+0.72*e=7.57;
0.45*d+2*e+0.55*f=5.87;
0.115*a+0.06*b=2.66;
0.1*e+0.21*f=-1.79;
@free(a);
@free(b);
@free(c);
@free(d);
@free(e);
@free(f);

```

图像代码如下:

```
x1=4:0.01:4.35;
y1=51.58*(x1-4).^3./(6*0.35)+4.19*(4.35-x1)./0.35+(4.77-(51.58./6)*(0.35).^2)*(x1-4)./0.35;
x2=4.35:0.01:4.57;
y2=51.58*(4.57-x2).^3./(6*0.22)-90.75*(x2-4.35).^3/(6*0.22)+(4.77-(51.58*(0.22.^2))./6)*(4.57-x2)./0.22+(6.57+90.75*(0.22.^2)./6)*(x2-4.35)./0.22;
x3=4.57:0.01:4.76;
y3=-90.75*(4.76-x3).^3./(6*0.19)+16.79*(x3-4.57).^3/(6*0.19)+(6.57+90.75*(0.19.^2)./6)*(4.76-x3)./0.19+(6.23-16.79*(0.19).^2./6)*(x3-4.57)./0.19;
x4=4.76:0.01:5.26;
y4=16.79*(5.26-x4).^3./(6*0.5)-0.84*(x4-4.76).^3/(6*0.5)+(6.23-16.79*(0.5.^2)./6)*(5.26-x4)./0.5+(4.9+0.84*(0.5).^2./6)*(x4-4.76)./0.5;
x5=5.26:0.01:5.88;
y5=-0.84*(5.88-x5).^3./(6*0.62)+(4.9+0.84*(0.62.^2)./6)*(5.88-x5)./0.62+4.77*(x5-5.52)./0.62;

x111=4:0.01:4.35;
y111=-4.5*(4.35-x111).^3./(6*0.35)+12.96*((x111-4).^3)/(6*0.35)+(4.19+4.5*(0.35).^2./6)*(4.35-x111)./0.35+(4.77-(12.96./6)*(0.35).^2)*(x111-4)./0.35;
x222=4.35:0.01:4.57;
y222=12.96*(4.57-x222).^3./(6*0.22)-90.9*(x222-4.35).^3/(6*0.22)+(4.77-(12.96*(0.22.^2))./6)*(4.57-x222)./0.22+(6.57+90.9*(0.22.^2)./6)*(x222-4.35)./0.22;
x333=4.57:0.01:4.76;
y333=-90.9*(4.76-x333).^3./(6*0.19)+15.8*(x333-4.57).^3/(6*0.19)+(6.57+90.9*(0.19.^2)./6)*(4.76-x333)./0.19+(6.23-15.8*(0.19).^2./6)*(x333-4.57)./0.19;
x444=4.76:0.01:5.26;
y444=15.8*(5.26-x444).^3./(6*0.5)+1.99*(x444-4.76).^3/(6*0.5)+(6.23-15.8*(0.5.^2)./6)*(5.26-x444)./0.5+(4.9-1.99*(0.5).^2./6)*(x444-4.76)./0.5;
x555=5.26:0.01:5.88;
y555=1.99*(5.88-x555).^3./(6*0.62)-9.47*(4.9-2.8*(0.62).^2./6)*(5.88-x555)./0.62+(4.9+1.99*(0.62.^2)./6)*(5.88-x555)./0.62+(4.77+9.47*(0.62).^2./6)*(x555-5.52)./0.62;

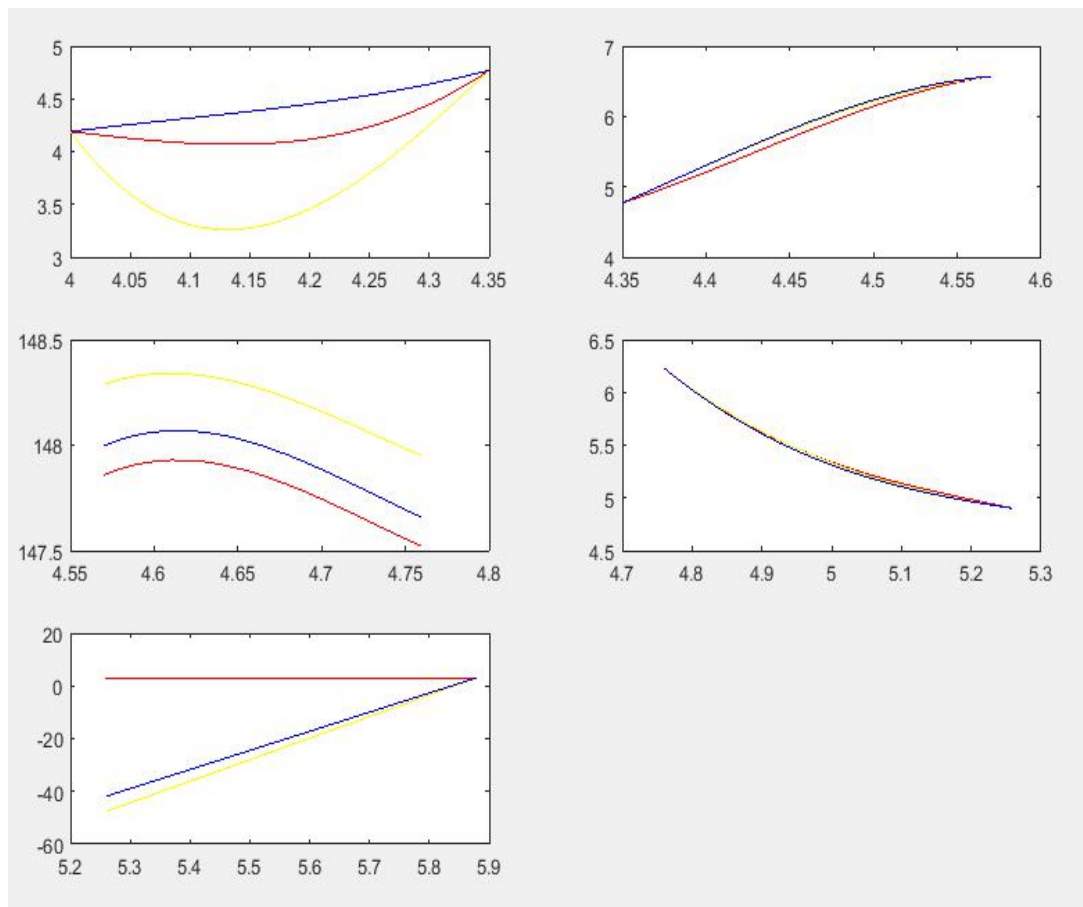
x11=4:0.01:4.35;
y11=141.84*(4.35-x11).^3./(6*0.35)+6.73*((x11-4).^3)/(6*0.35)+(4.19-141.84*(0.35).^2./6)*(4.35-x11)./0.35+(4.77-(6.73./6)*(0.35).^2)*(x11-4)./0.35;
```

```

x22=4.35:0.01:4.57;
y22=6.73*(4.57-x22).^3./(6*0.22)-77.92*(x22-4.35).^3./(6*0.22)+(4.77-(
6.73*(0.22.^2))./6)*(4.57-x22)./0.22+(6.57+77.92*(0.22.^2)./6)*(x22-4.
35)./0.22;
x33=4.57:0.01:4.76;
y33=-77.92*(4.76-x33).^3./(6*0.19)+13.69*(x33-4.57).^3./(6*0.19)+(6.5
7+77.92*(0.19^2)./6)*(4.76-x33)./0.19+(6.23-13.69*(0.19).^2./6)*(x33-
0.19)./0.19;
x44=4.76:0.01:5.26;
y44=13.69*(5.26-x44).^3./(6*0.5)+2.8*(x44-4.76).^3./(6*0.5)+(6.23-13.
69*(0.5^2)./6)*(5.26-x44)./0.5+(4.9-2.8*(0.5).^2./6)*(x44-4.76)./0.5;
x55=5.26:0.01:5.88;
y55=2.8*(5.88-x55).^3./(6*0.62)-10.7*(4.9-2.8*(0.62).^2./6)*(5.88-x55)
./0.62+(4.9+2.8*(0.62^2)./6)*(5.88-x55)./0.62+(4.77+10.7*(0.62).^2./6)
*(x55-5.52)./0.62;

subplot(3,2,1);plot(x1,y1,'-r',x11,y11,'-y',x111,y111,'-b');
subplot(3,2,2);plot(x2,y2,'-r',x22,y22,'-y',x222,y222,'-b');
subplot(3,2,3);plot(x3,y3,'-r',x33,y33,'-y',x333,y333,'-b');
subplot(3,2,4);plot(x4,y4,'-r',x44,y44,'-y',x444,y444,'-b');
subplot(3,2,5);plot(x5,y5,'-r',x55,y55,'-y',x555,y555,'-b');

```



题中三种情况分别对应红、蓝、黄三条曲线。

3 由于  $f(x) \in C^2[0,1]$ ，所以  $f(x)$  有连续一阶导数，所以：

$$f'(0) = a, f'(1) = b$$

假设  $f(x)$  不是唯一的，设存在  $h(x)$  也满足条件，那么我们可以通过泛函极小原理得到如下的三个公式：

$$\int_0^1 f''(x) \eta''(x) dx = 0$$

$$\int_0^1 h''(x) \eta''(x) dx = 0$$

$$\int_0^1 [f''(x) - h''(x)] \eta''(x) dx = 0$$

接着可以得到：

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 [f''(x)]^2 dx &= \int_0^1 [f''(x) - h''(x)]^2 dx \\ \int_0^1 [f''(x)]^2 dx &= \int_0^1 [h''(x)]^2 dx \end{aligned},$$

于是：

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= 0 \\ f(x) &= ax + b \end{aligned}$$

显然这是不可能的，所以满足条件的  $f(x)$  只有一个。

由定理可知  $f(x)$  达到最小时，它是一个自然边界条件下的三次样条插值。因此我们用三弯矩法来求此积分的极小值。

由于题目中只有给了三个结点，所以  $f''(x)$  求出来是一个分段函数的形式：

$$f''(x) = M_{i-1} \frac{x_i - x}{\Delta x_{i-1}} + M_i \frac{x - x_{i-1}}{\Delta x_{i-1}};$$

再由三弯矩方程的构造方法我们得到：

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_1 M_0 + 2M_1 + (1 - \lambda_1) M_2 &= d_1, \\ M_0 &= 0, \\ M_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

解出方程组我们就可以得到：

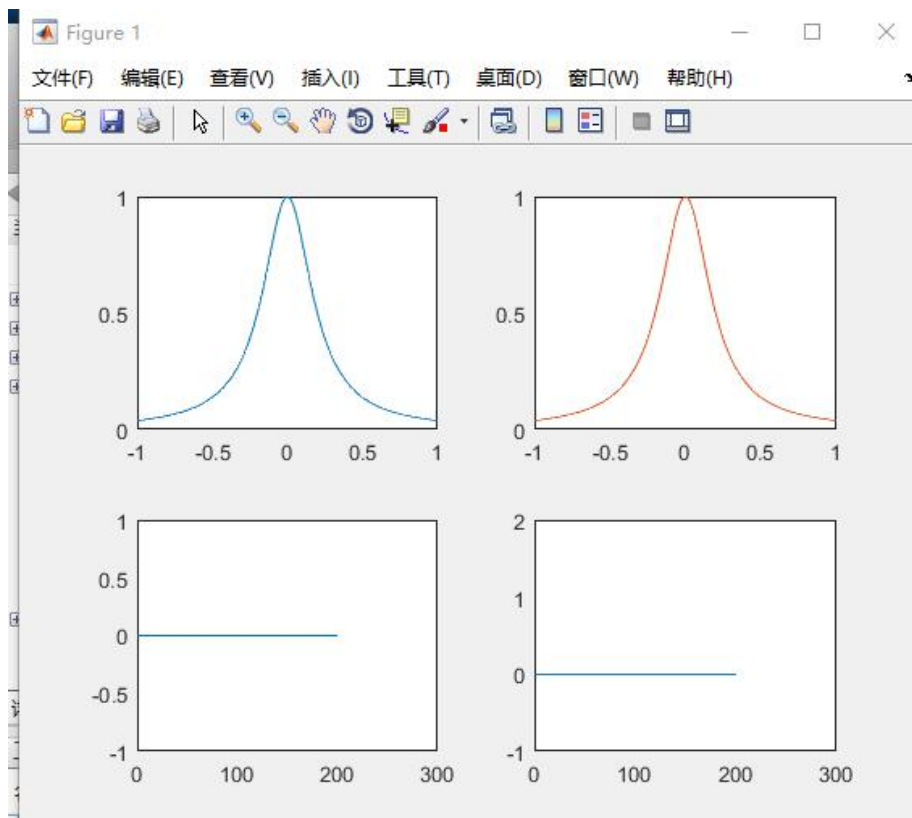
$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= -12x, 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\ f''(x) &= 12x - 12, \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1, \end{aligned}$$

容易算出  $\int_0^1 (f''(x))^2 dx$  的极小值为：12。

4. 用 matlab 设计算法考虑不等式左右两部分，分别作为函数 f1 和 f2。只需通过作图比较就可以得到它们的大小和收敛性。代码如下：

```
syms x;  
s=input('Enter the value of 's':');  
x=-1:0.01:1;  
y=1./(1+25*(x.^2));  
xx=-1:s:1;  
yy=interp1(x,y,xx,'spline');  
k=abs(yy-y);  
s0=abs(diff(y,4));  
s1=(120./384.^2)*max(s0)*(s.^4);  
s2=s1-k;  
subplot(2,2,4),plot(s2);  
subplot(2,2,3),plot(k);  
subplot(2,2,1),plot(x,y);  
subplot(2,2,2),plot(x,y,xx,yy)
```

其中用 s 代替步长 h，在程序开始之前需要设计好 h 具体为多少。



编程困惑：s 必须为 0.01，否则不能顺利执行。希望朱老师能帮我找到原因，正确图像因该是一条渐进趋于零的曲线。

