2020 Fall Semester, Numerical Analysis, Homework #4

00757146 許詠晴

9.

a.

i	Χ	Υ
1	2.000000	255.000000
2	2.200000	456.465613
3	2.400000	785.537958
4	2.600000	1304.544154
5	2.800000	2098.344435
6	3.000000	3280.000000
7	3.200000	4997.325581
8	3.400000	7440.391270
9	3.600000	10850.038106
10	3.800000	15527.471923
11	4.000000	21845.000000

b. result1,2,3 所求出的向量 c (即是 a₀, a₁,, a₁₀) result1:

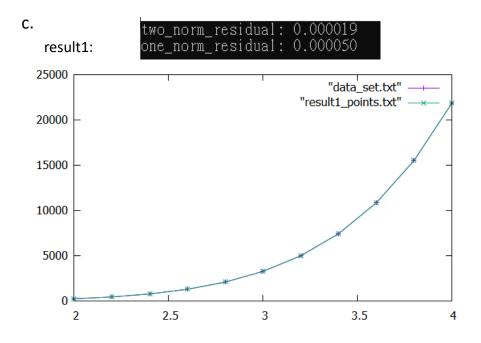
 $2.0659809991 \ \ -1.6394873026 \ \ 3.7727927868 \ \ -0.6021168521 \ \ 1.5499708351 \ \ 0.8878144809 \ \ 1.0125938706 \ \ 0.9993996402$

result2:

52.3148395012 -125.5187616362 133.3378721229 -75.1369635234 27.0250617748 -4.2864887100 1.5910248157 0.9719379180

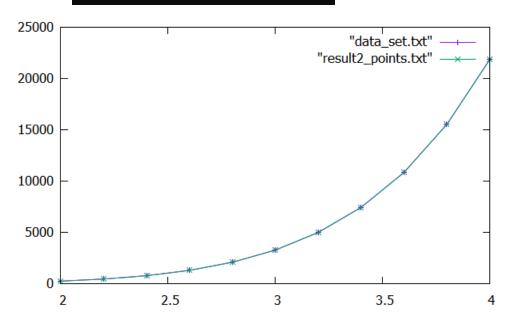
result3:

 $1.0000000241\ 0.9999999485\ 1.0000000458\ 0.9999999783\ 1.0000000058\ 0.9999999991\ 1.0000000001\ 1.00000000000$



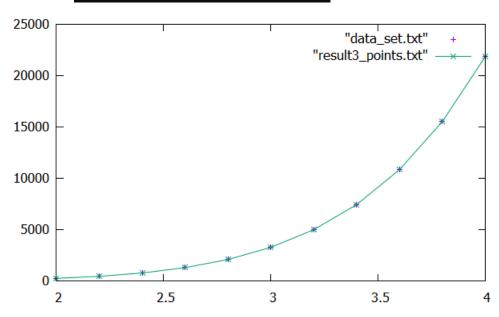
result2:

two_norm_residual: 0.0008921119 one_norm_residual: 0.0024000637



result3:

two_norm_residual: 0.0000000000 one_norm_redisual: 0.0000000000



d.

新系統的誤差較大,因為 A 本身就已經存在誤差了,但是新系統又

A_T*A 這誤差就更大了

e.

用三種方法的測試結果,polynomial of degree 大概都到 9 或 10 就差不多了,就 算 polynomial of degree 再往上加,算出來的向量 c 後面的元素都差不多接近 0(即 a_{11} , a_{12} , a_{13} , 都接近 0)。

result1

result2:

o_norm_residual: 11.3448298755 e norm_residual: 23.5339176222

result3:

.0708597268 0.6873776251 1.6498511708 0.1498891664 1.7886918561 0.4462656348 1.3055562553 0.8648660621 0.0481026657 -0.0136367205 0.0029921262 -0.0004783474 0.0000478464 -0.000