

作业 P238: 2, 3, 4, 7(1)(2), 9, 14, 15

2 为求方程  $x^3 - x^2 - 1 = 0$  在  $x_0 = 1.5$  附近的一个根, 设将方程改写成下列等价形式, 并建立相应的迭代公式:

(1)  $x = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2}$ , 迭代公式  $x_{k+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{x_k^2}$ .

(2)  $x^3 = 1 + x^2$ , 迭代公式  $x_{k+1} = \sqrt[3]{1 + x_k^2}$ .

(3)  $x^2 = \frac{1}{x-1}$ , 迭代公式  $x_{k+1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_k-1}}$ .

试分析每种迭代公式的收敛性, 并选取一种公式求出具有四位有效数字的近似根.

解: (1) 令  $\varphi(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2}$ , 则  $\varphi'(x) = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ .  $\therefore |\varphi'(x_0)| = |-\frac{2}{1.5^3}| = \frac{16}{27} < 1$ .

$\therefore$  该迭代方法局部收敛.

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

$\therefore |\varphi'(x_0)| = |\frac{2}{3} \times 1.5 \times (1 + 1.5^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}}| = \sqrt[3]{\frac{16}{169}} < 1$ .

$\therefore$  该迭代方法局部收敛.

(3) 令  $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}}$ , 则  $\varphi'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$ .  $\therefore |\varphi'(x_0)| = |-\frac{1}{2} \times 0.5^{-\frac{3}{2}}| = \sqrt{2} > 1$ .

$\therefore$  该迭代方法发散.

取第一种公式, 则  $x_{k+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{x_k^2}$ . 初值  $x_0 = 1.5$ , 则  $x_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{1.5^2} = 1.444444$ .

$x_2 = 1 + \frac{1}{1.444444^2} = 1.479290$ ,  $x_3 = 1 + \frac{1}{1.479290^2} = 1.456976$ .

$x_4 = 1.471081$ ,  $x_5 = 1.462090$ ,  $x_6 = 1.467791$ ,  $x_7 = 1.464164$ .

$x_8 = 1.466467$ ,  $x_9 = 1.465003$ ,  $x_{10} = 1.465932$ .

具有四位有效数字的近似根可取  $x^* = x_{10} = 1.465932$ .





3. 比较求  $e^x + 10x - 2 = 0$  的根到三位小数所需的计算量.

(1) 在区间  $[0, 1]$  内用二分法.

(2) 用迭代法  $x_{k+1} = (2 - e^{x_k})/10$ . 取初值  $x_0 = 0$

解: (1) 使用二分法. 令  $f(x) = e^x + 10x - 2$ . 则

$$f(0) = -1, \quad f(1) = e + 8. \quad \therefore \text{有根区间为 } [0, 1]$$

$$f(0.5) = e^{0.5} + 3 > 0 \quad \text{有根区间为 } [0, 0.5]$$

$$f(0.25) = e^{0.25} + 0.5 > 0 \quad \text{有根区间为 } [0, 0.25]$$

$$f(0.125) = e^{0.125} - 0.75 > 0 \quad \therefore \text{有根区间为 } [0, 0.125]$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{16}\right) = e^{\frac{1}{16}} - \frac{13}{8} = -0.5605 < 0 \quad \therefore \text{有根区间为 } \left[\frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{8}\right]$$

$$f\left(\frac{3}{32}\right) = e^{\frac{3}{32}} - \frac{17}{16} = 0.03578 > 0 \quad \therefore \text{有根区间为 } \left[\frac{1}{16}, \frac{3}{32}\right]$$

$$f\left(\frac{5}{64}\right) = e^{\frac{5}{64}} - \frac{39}{32} = -0.13749 < 0 \quad \therefore \text{有根区间为 } \left[\frac{5}{64}, \frac{3}{32}\right]$$

$$f\left(\frac{11}{128}\right) = e^{\frac{11}{128}} - \frac{73}{64} = -0.05089 < 0 \quad \therefore \text{有根区间为 } \left[\frac{11}{128}, \frac{3}{32}\right]$$

$$f\left(\frac{23}{256}\right) = e^{\frac{23}{256}} - \frac{141}{128} = -0.007559 < 0 \quad \therefore \text{有根区间为 } \left[\frac{23}{256}, \frac{3}{32}\right]$$

$$f\left(\frac{47}{512}\right) = e^{\frac{47}{512}} - \frac{277}{256} = 0.01411 > 0 \quad \therefore \text{有根区间为 } \left[\frac{23}{256}, \frac{47}{512}\right]$$

$$\frac{23}{256} = 0.089843$$

$$\frac{93}{1024} = 0.090820$$

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$$\frac{47}{512} = 0.091796$$

$$\frac{93}{1024} = 0.090820$$

$$f\left(\frac{93}{1024}\right) = e^{\frac{93}{1024}} - \frac{559}{512} = 0.003275 > 0 \quad \therefore \text{有根区间为 } \left[\frac{23}{256}, \frac{93}{1024}\right]$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{185}{2048} = 0.090332 \quad \text{与 } \frac{93}{1024} = 0.090820 \text{ 的前3位小数一样}$$

$\therefore x^* = 0.090332$ . 共进行了10次二分.

(2) 使用迭代法  $x_{k+1} = \frac{2 - e^{x_k}}{10}$  初值  $x_0 = 0$ .





$$\text{例 } x_1 = \frac{2-e^0}{1.0} = 0.1, \quad x_2 = \frac{2-e^{x_1}}{1.0} = 0.089483$$

$$x_3 = \frac{2-e^{0.089483}}{1.0} = 0.090639, \quad x_4 = \frac{2-e^{0.090639}}{1.0} = 0.090513$$

$$\therefore x^* = x_4 = 0.090513 \quad \text{共迭代4次}$$

综上, 使用二分法需进行10次二分, 而迭代法只需迭代4次.

4. 给定函数  $f(x)$ , 设对一切  $x$ ,  $f'(x)$  存在且  $0 < m \leq f'(x) \leq M$ , 证明对于范围  $0 < \lambda < \frac{2}{M}$  内的任意定数  $\lambda$ , 迭代过程  $x_{k+1} = x_k - \lambda f(x_k)$  均收敛于  $f(x)=0$  的根  $x^*$ .

证: 迭代过程为  $x_{k+1} = x_k - \lambda f(x_k) \therefore$  可令  $\varphi(x) = x - \lambda f(x)$

$$\therefore \varphi'(x) = 1 - \lambda f'(x) \quad \because 0 < m \leq f'(x) \leq M \text{ 且 } 0 < \lambda < \frac{2}{M}$$

$$\therefore -1 < \varphi'(x) < 1 \quad \text{即 } |\varphi'(x)| < 1 \therefore \text{该迭代过程必定收敛}$$

7. 用下列方法求  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x - 1 = 0$  在  $x_0 = 2$  附近的根, 根的准确值

$x^* = 1.87938524 \dots$ , 要求计算结果准确到四位有效数字.

(1) 牛顿法

(2) 用弦截法. 取  $x_0 = 2, x_1 = 1.9$

解: (1) 根据牛顿法的公式  $x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} = x_k - \frac{x_k^3 - 3x_k - 1}{3x_k^2 - 3} = \frac{2x_k^3 + 1}{3x_k^2 - 3}$

$$\text{有 } x_1 = \frac{2 \times 2^3 + 1}{3 \times 2^2 - 3} = \frac{17}{9} = 1.888889, \quad x_2 = \frac{2 \times (\frac{17}{9})^3 + 1}{3 \times (\frac{17}{9})^2 - 3} = \frac{10555}{5616} = 1.879452$$

$\therefore$  根的准确值为  $x^* = 1.87938524 \dots$  已经准确到4位有效数字

$\therefore$  迭代停止. 取  $x^* = 1.879452$

(2) 根据弦截法公式  $x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)(x_k - x_{k-1})}{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})}$

$$= x_k - \frac{(x_k^3 - 3x_k - 1)(x_k - x_{k-1})}{(x_k^3 - 3x_k - 1) - (x_{k-1}^3 - 3x_{k-1} - 1)} = \frac{x_k x_{k-1} (x_k + x_{k-1}) + 1}{x_k^2 + x_k x_{k-1} + x_{k-1}^2 - 3}$$





$$\therefore x_0 = 2, x_1 = 1.9 \therefore \text{有 } x_3 = \frac{1.9 \times 2 \times (1.9 + 2) + 1}{1.9^2 + 1.9 \times 2 + 2^2 - 3} = \frac{1582}{841} = 1.881094$$

$$x_4 = \frac{\frac{1582}{841} \times 1.9 \times (\frac{1582}{841} + 1.9) + 1}{(\frac{1582}{841})^2 + \frac{1582}{841} \times 1.9 + 1.9^2 - 3} = \frac{1026542442}{546204321} = 1.879411$$

计算结果已精确到 4 位有效数字 迭代终止

$$\text{取 } \hat{x} = 1.879411$$

9. 研究求根的牛顿公式  $x_{k+1} = \frac{1}{2}(x_k + \frac{a}{x_k})$ ,  $x_0 > 0$

证明对一切  $k=1, 2, \dots$ ,  $x_k \geq \sqrt{a}$  且序列  $x_1, x_2, \dots$  是递减的

证:  $\because x_0 > 0$ ,  $x_{k+1} = \frac{1}{2}(x_k + \frac{a}{x_k}) \therefore x_k$  必定大于 0.

$$\text{等式两边同减 } \sqrt{a}, \text{ 则有 } x_{k+1} - \sqrt{a} = \frac{1}{2}(x_k + \frac{a}{x_k}) - \sqrt{a} = \frac{x_k^2 + a - 2\sqrt{a}x_k}{2x_k}$$

$$= \frac{(x_k - \sqrt{a})^2}{2x_k} \geq 0 \therefore \text{对于一切 } k=1, 2, \dots, x_k \geq \sqrt{a}$$

$$\text{又 } x_{k+1} - x_k = \frac{1}{2}(x_k + \frac{a}{x_k}) - x_k = \frac{a - x_k^2}{2x_k} \because x_k \geq \sqrt{a} \therefore a - x_k^2 \leq 0$$

$$\therefore x_{k+1} - x_k = \frac{a - x_k^2}{2x_k} \leq 0 \therefore \text{序列 } x_1, x_2, \dots \text{ 是递减的}$$

14. 应用牛顿法于方程  $f(x) = x^n - a = 0$  和  $f(x) = 1 - \frac{a}{x^n} = 0$ , 分别导出求  $\sqrt[n]{a}$  的迭代公式 并求  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[n]{a} - x_{k+1}) / (\sqrt[n]{a} - x_k)^2$

解: ① 对于  $f(x) = x^n - a = 0$  根据牛顿法公式有  $x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}$

$$= x_k - \frac{x_k^n - a}{n x_k^{n-1}} = \frac{(n-1)x_k^n + a}{n x_k^{n-1}} = \frac{n-1}{n} x_k + \frac{a}{n x_k^{n-1}}$$

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

$$\stackrel{\text{洛必达}}{=} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n-1)(a - x_k^n)}{-2(\sqrt[n]{a} - x_k) n x_k^n} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-n(n-1) x_k^{n-1}}{-2n[n\sqrt[n]{a} x_k^{n-1} - (n+1)x_k^n]}$$





$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n-1)}{2[n\sqrt[n]{a} - (n+1)\chi_k]} \quad \therefore \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \chi_k = \sqrt[n]{a}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[n]{a} - \chi_{k+1}) / (\sqrt[n]{a} - \chi_k)^2 = \frac{n-1}{2[n\sqrt[n]{a} - (n+1)\sqrt[n]{a}]} = \frac{1-n}{2\sqrt[n]{a}}$$

② 对于  $f(x) = 1 - \frac{a}{x^n} = 0$  根据牛顿法公式有  $\chi_{k+1} = \chi_k - \frac{f(\chi_k)}{f'(\chi_k)}$

$$= \chi_k - \frac{1 - \frac{a}{\chi_k^n}}{n \frac{a}{\chi_k^{n+1}}} = \chi_k - \frac{\chi_k^{n+1} - a\chi_k}{na} = \frac{(n+1)a\chi_k - \chi_k^{n+1}}{na}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[n]{a} - \chi_{k+1}) / (\sqrt[n]{a} - \chi_k)^2 = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{a} - \frac{(n+1)a\chi_k - \chi_k^{n+1}}{na}}{(\sqrt[n]{a} - \chi_k)^2}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{na\sqrt[n]{a} - (n+1)a\chi_k + \chi_k^{n+1}}{na(\sqrt[n]{a} - \chi_k)^2} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-(n+1)a + (n+1)\chi_k^n}{-2na(\sqrt[n]{a} - \chi_k)}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)\chi_k^{n-1}}{2na} = \frac{(n+1)a^{\frac{n-1}{n}}}{2a} = \frac{n+1}{2\sqrt[n]{a}}$$

15 证明迭代公式  $\chi_{k+1} = \frac{\chi_k(\chi_k^2 + 3a)}{3\chi_k^2 + a}$  是计算  $\sqrt{a}$  的三阶方法.

假定初值  $\chi_0$  充分靠近根  $\sqrt{a}$ . 求  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{a} - \chi_{k+1}) / (\sqrt{a} - \chi_k)^3$

解: 令  $\varphi(x) = \frac{x(x^2 + 3a)}{3x^2 + a}$  则  $\varphi(\sqrt{a}) = \frac{\sqrt{a} \cdot 4a}{4a} = \sqrt{a} \neq 0$

$$\varphi'(x) = \frac{(3x^2 + 3a)(3x^2 + a) - 6x^2(x^2 + 3a)}{(3x^2 + a)^2} \quad \varphi'(\sqrt{a}) = \frac{6a \cdot 4a - 6a \cdot 4a}{(4a)^2} = 0$$

$$\varphi''(x) = \frac{3(4x^3 - 12ax)(3x^2 + a)^2 - 3x^2(6ax^2 + 3a^2) \cdot 12x(3x^2 + a)}{(3x^2 + a)^4}$$

$$= \frac{3x(4x^3 - 12ax)}{(3x^2 + a)^2} - \frac{36x^3(6ax^2 + 3a^2)}{(3x^2 + a)^3} \quad \varphi''(\sqrt{a}) = 0$$

$$\varphi'''(x) = \frac{3x(12x^2 - 12a)(3x^2 + a)^2 - 3x(4x^3 - 12ax)12x(3x^2 + a) - 36(6x^3 - 12ax^2 + 3a^2)(3x^2 + a)^2 - 36x^3(6ax^2)}{(3x^2 + a)^6}$$

$\varphi'''(\sqrt{a}) \neq 0 \quad \therefore \chi_{k+1} = \frac{\chi_k(\chi_k^2 + 3a)}{3\chi_k^2 + a}$  是计算  $\sqrt{a}$  的三阶方法.



$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{a} - x_{k+1}}{(\sqrt{a} - x_k)^3} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{a} - \frac{x_k(x_k^2 + 3a)}{3x_k^2 + a}}{(\sqrt{a} - x_k)^3} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{a}(3x_k^2 + a) - (x_k^3 + 3ax_k)}{(\sqrt{a} - x_k)^3 (3x_k^2 + a)}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{a} - x_k)^3}{(\sqrt{a} - x_k)^3 (3x_k^2 + a)} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3x_k^2 + a} = \frac{1}{3(\sqrt{a})^2 + a} = \frac{1}{4a}$$

