

NA_1

P_1

a

f 不连续:

$$\text{假设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ 1, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

取 $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 1$, 不存在 ξ 使得 $f(\xi) = \frac{1}{2}f(x_1) + \frac{1}{2}f(x_2)$

f 连续:

$$\therefore \max\{f(a), f(b)\} \geq \frac{1}{2}f(x_1) + \frac{1}{2}f(x_2) \geq \min\{f(a), f(b)\}$$

\therefore 由中值定理: 至少存在一个 ξ 使得 $f(\xi) = \frac{1}{2}f(x_1) + \frac{1}{2}f(x_2)$

b

由a知: f 不连续下该结果不成立

对于 f 连续:

$$\text{设 } A = \frac{c_1 f(x_1)}{c_1 + c_2} + \frac{c_2 f(x_2)}{c_1 + c_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_1 + c_2} f(x_1) + \frac{c_2}{c_1 + c_2} f(x_2)$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \frac{c_1}{c_1 + c_2} < 1 \\ \frac{c_2}{c_1 + c_2} < 1 \\ \frac{c_1 + c_2}{c_1 + c_2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \min\{f(x_1), f(x_2)\} \leq A \leq \max\{f(x_1), f(x_2)\}$$

\therefore 由中值定理: 至少存在一个 ξ 使得 $f(\xi) = \frac{c_1 f(x_1)}{c_1 + c_2} + \frac{c_2 f(x_2)}{c_1 + c_2}$

c

取 $f(x) = x, x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2, c_1 = 1, c_2 = -10001$

$$\text{则 } A = \frac{c_1 f(x_1)}{c_1 + c_2} + \frac{c_2 f(x_2)}{c_1 + c_2} = 2.0001$$

$$\therefore f(x) \in [1, 2]$$

\therefore 不存在 ξ 使得 $f(\xi) = \frac{c_1 f(x_1)}{c_1 + c_2} + \frac{c_2 f(x_2)}{c_1 + c_2}$

P_2

a

存在 a ($x_0 \leq a \leq x_0 + \epsilon$) 使得 $f'(a) = \frac{f(x_0+\epsilon)-f(x_0)}{\epsilon}$

$$\therefore |f(x_0) - \tilde{f}(x_0)| = |f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)| \approx |\epsilon f'(x_0)|$$

$$\frac{|f(x_0) - \tilde{f}(x_0)|}{|f(x_0)|} = \frac{|f(x_0+\epsilon)-f(x_0)|}{|f(x_0)|} \approx \frac{|\epsilon f'(x)|}{|f(x)|}$$

b

i

存在 a ($x_0 \leq a \leq x_0 + \epsilon$) 使得 $f'(a) = \frac{f(x_0+\epsilon)-f(x_0)}{\epsilon}$

对于绝对误差:

$$f'(a) = \frac{f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)}{\epsilon}$$

$$e^a \epsilon = |f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)|$$

$\therefore y = e^x \epsilon$ 在 $x_0 \leq x \leq x_0 + \epsilon$ 上单调递增

$$\therefore e^{x_0} \epsilon \leq e^a \epsilon \leq e^{x_0+\epsilon} \epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 \times 10^{-6} e \leq |f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)| \leq 5 \times 10^{-6} e^{1.000005}$$

对于相对误差:

$$f'(a) = \frac{f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)}{\epsilon}$$

$$e^{a-x_0} \epsilon = \frac{|f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)|}{|f(x_0)|}$$

$\therefore y = e^{x-x_0} \epsilon$ 在 $x_0 \leq x \leq x_0 + \epsilon$ 上单调递减

$$\therefore \epsilon \leq e^{a-x_0} \epsilon \leq \epsilon e^\epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 \times 10^{-6} \leq \frac{|f(x_0+\epsilon)-f(x_0)|}{|f(x_0)|} \leq 5 \times 10^{-6} e^{5 \times 10^{-6}}$$

ii

存在 a ($x_0 \leq a \leq x_0 + \epsilon$) 使得 $f'(a) = \frac{f(x_0+\epsilon)-f(x_0)}{\epsilon}$

对于绝对误差:

$$f'(a) = \frac{f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)}{\epsilon}$$

$$\epsilon \cos a = |f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)|$$

$\therefore y = \epsilon \cos x$ 在 $x_0 \leq x \leq x_0 + \epsilon$ 上单调递减

$$\therefore \epsilon \cos(x_0 + \epsilon) \leq \epsilon \cos a \leq \epsilon \cos(x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 \times 10^{-6} \cos(1.000005) \leq |f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)| \leq 5 \times 10^{-6} \cos(1)$$

对于相对误差:

$$f'(a) = \frac{f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)}{\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon \cos a}{\sin x_0} = \frac{|f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)|}{|f(x_0)|}$$

$\therefore y = \frac{\epsilon \cos a}{\sin x_0}$ 在 $x_0 \leq x \leq x_0 + \epsilon$ 上单调递减

$$\therefore \frac{\epsilon \cos(x_0 + \epsilon)}{\sin x_0} \leq \frac{\epsilon \cos a}{\sin x_0} \leq \frac{\epsilon \cos \epsilon}{\sin x_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5 \times 10^{-6} \cos(1.000005)}{\sin(1)} \leq \frac{|f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)|}{|f(x_0)|} \leq \frac{5 \times 10^{-6} \cos(1)}{\sin(1)}$$

c

i

存在 a ($x_0 \leq a \leq x_0 + \epsilon$) 使得 $f'(a) = \frac{f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)}{\epsilon}$

对于绝对误差:

$$f'(a) = \frac{f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)}{\epsilon}$$

$$e^a \epsilon = |f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)|$$

$\therefore y = e^x \epsilon$ 在 $x_0 \leq x \leq x_0 + \epsilon$ 上单调递增

$$\therefore e^{x_0} \epsilon \leq e^a \epsilon \leq e^{x_0 + \epsilon} \epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 \times 10^{-5} e^{10} \leq |f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)| \leq 5 \times 10^{-5} e^{1.000005 \times 10^1}$$

对于相对误差:

$$f'(a) = \frac{f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)}{\epsilon}$$

$$e^{a-x_0} \epsilon = \frac{|f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)|}{|f(x_0)|}$$

$\therefore y = e^{x-x_0} \epsilon$ 在 $x_0 \leq x \leq x_0 + \epsilon$ 上单调递减

$$\therefore \epsilon \leq e^{a-x_0} \epsilon \leq \epsilon e^\epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 \times 10^{-5} \leq \frac{|f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)|}{|f(x_0)|} \leq 5 \times 10^{-5} e^{5 \times 10^{-5}}$$

ii

存在 a ($x_0 \leq a \leq x_0 + \epsilon$) 使得 $f'(a) = \frac{f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)}{\epsilon}$

对于绝对误差:

$$f'(a) = \frac{f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)}{\epsilon}$$

$$\epsilon \cos a = |f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)|$$

$\therefore y = \epsilon \cos x$ 在 $x_0 \leq x \leq x_0 + \epsilon$ 上单调递增

$$\therefore \epsilon \cos(x_0 + \epsilon) \leq \epsilon \cos a \leq \epsilon \cos(x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 \times 10^{-5} \cos(1.000005 \times 10^1) \leq |f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)| \leq 5 \times 10^{-5} \cos(10)$$

对于相对误差:

$$f'(a) = \frac{f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)}{\epsilon}$$

$$\left| \frac{\epsilon \cos a}{\sin x_0} \right| = \frac{|f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)|}{|f(x_0)|}$$

$\therefore y = \left| \frac{\epsilon \cos a}{\sin x_0} \right|$ 在 $x_0 \leq x \leq x_0 + \epsilon$ 上单调递减

$$\therefore \frac{\epsilon \cos(x_0 + \epsilon)}{\sin x_0} \leq \frac{\epsilon \cos a}{\sin x_0} \leq \frac{\epsilon \cos x_0}{\sin x_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5 \times 10^{-5} \cos(1.000005 \times 10^1)}{\sin(10)} \leq \frac{|f(x_0 + \epsilon) - f(x_0)|}{|f(x_0)|} \leq \frac{5 \times 10^{-5} \cos(10)}{\sin(10)}$$

P_3

i

a:

$$\frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{17}{15}$$

b:

$$\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{11}\right) - \frac{3}{20} = \frac{20}{33} - \frac{3}{20} = \frac{301}{660}$$

ii

a:

$$\frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{3} = 0.800 + 0.333 = 1.13$$

b:

$$\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{11}\right) - \frac{3}{20} = (0.333 + 0.272) - 0.150 = 0.605 - 0.150 = 4.55 \times 10^{-1}$$

iii

a:

$$\frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{3} = 0.800 + 0.333 = 1.13$$

b:

$$\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{11}\right) - \frac{3}{20} = (0.333 + 0.273) - 0.150 = 0.606 - 0.150 = 4.56 \times 10^{-1}$$

iv

对于 ii:

a的相对误差:

$$\frac{\left|\frac{17}{15} - 1.13\right|}{\left|\frac{17}{15}\right|} \approx 2.941 \times 10^{-3}$$

b的相对误差:

$$\frac{|\frac{301}{660} - 4.55 \times 10^{-1}|}{|\frac{301}{660}|} \approx 2.326 \times 10^{-3}$$

对于 iii:

a的相对误差:

$$\frac{|\frac{17}{15} - 1.13|}{|\frac{17}{15}|} \approx 2.941 \times 10^{-3}$$

b的相对误差:

$$\frac{|\frac{301}{660} - 4.56 \times 10^{-1}|}{|\frac{301}{660}|} \approx 1.329 \times 10^{-4}$$

P_4

a

$$\because F_1(x) = L_1 + O(x^\alpha), F_2(x) = L_2 + O(x^\beta)$$

$$\therefore \text{存在 } K_1, K_2 (K_1 > 0, K_2 > 0) \text{ 使得 } |F_1(x) - L_1| \leq K_1|x^\alpha|, |F_2(x) - L_2| \leq K_2|x^\beta|$$

$$\text{取 } c = \max(|c_1|, |c_2|, 1), K = \max(K_1, K_2), \delta = \max(\alpha, \beta), \gamma = \min(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$\text{由于 } \delta - \gamma \geq 0, \text{ 对于足够小的 } x: |x|^{\delta-\gamma} \leq 2 \Rightarrow |x|^\delta \leq 2|x|^\gamma$$

\therefore 在 x 足够小时:

$$\begin{aligned} |F(x) - c_1 L_1 - c_2 L_2| &= |c_1(F_1(x) - L_1) + c_2(F_2(x) - L_2)| \\ &\leq |c_1(F_1(x) - L_1)| + |c_2(F_2(x) - L_2)| \\ &\leq cK[|x|^\alpha + |x|^\beta] \\ &\leq cK[|x|^\gamma + |x|^\delta] \\ &\leq cK[|x|^\gamma + 2|x|^\gamma] \\ &= 3cK|x|^\gamma \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore 3cK$ 为常数

$$\therefore F(x) = c_1 L_1 + c_2 L_2 + O(x^\gamma)$$

b

分别用 $c_1 x_1, c_2 x$ 替代 $F_1(x), F_2(x)$ 中的 x :

$$F_1(c_1 x) = L_1 + O((c_1 x)^\alpha), F_2(c_2 x) = L_2 + O((c_2 x)^\beta)$$

\therefore 存在 $K_1, K_2 (K_1 > 0, K_2 > 0)$ 使得

$$|F_1(c_1 x) - L_1| \leq K_1|(c_1 x)^\alpha|, |F_2(c_2 x) - L_2| \leq K_2|(c_2 x)^\beta|$$

$$\text{由于 } \delta - \gamma \geq 0, \text{ 对于足够小的 } x: |x|^{\delta-\gamma} \leq 2 \Rightarrow |x|^\delta \leq 2|x|^\gamma$$

\therefore 在 x 足够小时:

$$\begin{aligned}
|G(x) - L_1 - L_2| &= |(F_1(c_1x) - L_1) + (F_2(c_2x) - L_2)| \\
&\leq |(F_1(c_1x) - L_1) + (F_2(c_2x) - L_2)| \\
&\leq K_1|c_1x|^\alpha + K_2|c_2x|^\beta \\
&\leq Kc^\delta[|x|^\alpha + |x|^\beta] \\
&\leq Kc^\delta[|x|^\gamma + |x|^\delta] \\
&\leq Kc^\delta[|x|^\gamma + 2|x|^\gamma] \\
&= 3Kc^\delta|x|^\gamma
\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore 3cK$ 为常数

$$\therefore G(x) = L_1 + L_2 + O(x^\gamma)$$

P_5

由c语言完成

a

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#define Max_Iterations 10000

//设定待求解的函数
double Func(double x){
    double y = exp(x)-x*(x-3)-2;
    return y;
}

int main(){
    double e, p, a, b, FP, FA;
    int i = 1;
    //二分法迭代
    a = 0;
    b = 1;
    FA = Func(a);
    while(i<Max_Iterations){
        p = a + (b-a) / 2;
        //打印第i次迭代结果
        printf("p%d: %.61f\n", i, p);
        FP = Func(p);
        if(FP == 0 || (b-a) / 2 < 0.00001){
            //打印最终结果
            printf("x = p%d = %.61f\n", i, p);
            return 0;
        }
        if(FA*FP>0){
            a = p ;
            FA = FP;
        }
        else
            b = p;
        i++;
    }
    //判断迭代次数超过上限，若超过，则迭代失败
    if(i>=Max_Iterations)

```

```

        printf("Failed after %d iterations",i);
        return 0;
    }

    /*****
    输出 (gcc version 8.2.0) :
    p1: 0.500000
    p2: 0.250000
    p3: 0.375000
    p4: 0.312500
    p5: 0.281250
    p6: 0.265625
    p7: 0.257813
    p8: 0.253906
    p9: 0.255859
    p10: 0.256836
    p11: 0.257324
    p12: 0.257568
    p13: 0.257446
    p14: 0.257507
    p15: 0.257538
    p16: 0.257523
    p17: 0.257530
    x = p17 = 0.257530
    *****/

```

b

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#define Max_Iterations 10000

//设定待求解的函数
double Func(double x){
    double y = x*cos(x)-x*(2*x-3)-1;
    return y;
}

//二分法求解
void Bisection(double a,double b){
    double e, p,FP,FA;
    int i = 1;
    FA = Func(a);
    while(i<Max_Iterations){
        p = a + (b-a) / 2;
        //打印第i次迭代结果
        printf("p%d: %.61f\n",i,p);
        FP = Func(p);
        if(FP == 0 || (b-a) / 2 < 0.00001){
            //打印最终结果
            printf("x = p%d = %.61f\n",i,p);
            break;
        }
        if(FA*FP>0){
            a = p ;

```

```

        FA = FP;
    }
    else
        b = p;
    i++;
}
//判断迭代次数超过上限，若超过，则迭代失败
if(i>=Max_Iterations)
    printf("Failed after %d iterations",i);
}

int main(){
    //用二分法求解[0.2, 0.3]区间上的解
    printf("#####\n[0.2, 0.3]\n");
    Bisection(0.2,0.3);

    //用二分法求解[1.2, 1.3]区间上的解
    printf("#####\n[1.2, 1.3]\n");
    Bisection(1.2,1.3);
    return 0;
}

/*****
输出 (gcc version 8.2.0) :
#####
[0.2, 0.3]
p1: 0.250000
p2: 0.275000
p3: 0.287500
p4: 0.293750
p5: 0.296875
p6: 0.298438
p7: 0.297656
p8: 0.297266
p9: 0.297461
p10: 0.297559
p11: 0.297510
p12: 0.297534
p13: 0.297522
p14: 0.297528
x = p14 = 0.297528
#####
[1.2, 1.3]
p1: 1.250000
p2: 1.275000
p3: 1.262500
p4: 1.256250
p5: 1.259375
p6: 1.257813
p7: 1.257031
p8: 1.256641
p9: 1.256445
p10: 1.256543
p11: 1.256592
p12: 1.256616
p13: 1.256628
p14: 1.256622
x = p14 = 1.256622

```


*****/

P_6

由c语言完成

a

由题知：取 $p_0 = 1$

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#define PI 3.1415926535898
#define Max_Iterations 10000

//设定待求解的函数
double g(double x){
    //为使不动点迭代方法下该过程可以收敛，将原函数左右两端除以4后再加x
    double y = sin(PI*x)/2+x/4+x;
    return y;
}

int main(){
    //不动点方法求解
    double p, p0 = 1;
    int i = 1;
    while(i<Max_Iterations){
        p = g(p0); //计算得到pi
        //打印第i次迭代结果
        printf("p%d: %.31f\n", i, p);
        if(fabs(p-p0)<0.01){
            //打印最终结果
            printf("x = p%d = %.31f\n", i, p);
            return 0;
        }
        i++;
        p0 = p; //更新p0
    }
    //判断迭代次数超过上限，若超过，则迭代失败
    if(i>=Max_Iterations)
        printf("Failed after %d iterations", i);
    return 0;
}

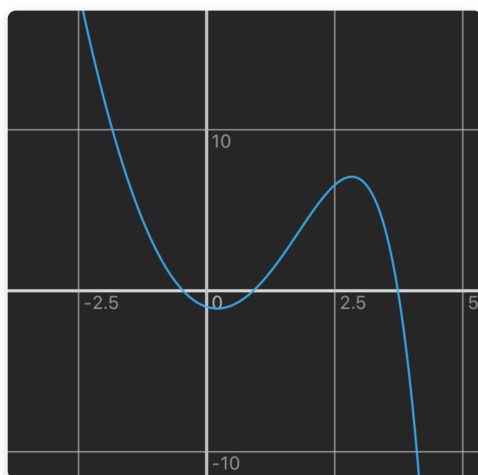
/*****
输出 (gcc version 8.2.0) :
p1: 1.250
p2: 1.209
p3: 1.206
x = p3 = 1.206
*****/
```

b

设 $f(x) = 3x^2 - e^x$

$\therefore f'(x) = 6x - e^x, f''(x) = 6 - e^x, f'''(x) = -e^x$

对函数以及其导函数进行分析，其大致图像如图所示：



当 $x > 4$ 后：

$\therefore f''(x) < 0, f'(4) < 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f(x) < 0$

\therefore 在该区间无零点

当 $x < -1$ 后：

$\therefore f'(x) < 0, f(-1) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) > 0$

\therefore 在该区间无零点

$\therefore f(-1) > 0, f(0) < 0, f(0.5) < 0, f(1.5) > 0, f(3) > 0, f(4) < 0$

\therefore 大致估计，该方程分别在 $[-1, 0], [0.5, 1.5], [3, 4]$ 上各有一解：

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#define Max_Iterations 10000

//设定待求解的函数
double g(double x, double c){
    //为使不动点迭代方法下该过程可以收敛，将原方程f(x)=0变换为f(x)/c+x=x
    //对于不同范围的根求解需要设定相应的c值
    double y = 3*x*x / c - exp(x) / c + x;
    return y;
}

//不动点方法求解
void FP(double p0, double c){
    double p;
    int i = 1;
    while(i < Max_Iterations){
        p = g(p0, c); //计算得到pi
        //打印第i次迭代结果
        printf("p%d: %.31f\n", i, p);
        if(fabs(p-p0) < 0.01){
            break;
        }
        p0 = p;
        i++;
    }
}
```

```

        //打印最终结果
        printf("x = p%d = %.31f\n", i, p);
        break;
    }
    i++;
    p0 = p; //更新p0
}
//判断迭代次数超过上限，若超过，则迭代失败
if(i >= Max_Iterations)
    printf("Failed after %d iterations", i);
}

int main(){
    //计算[-1, 0]内的解
    printf("#####\n[-1, 0]\n");
    FP(0, 3); //设定c为3，使其能收敛

    //计算[0.5, 1.5]内的解
    printf("#####\n[0.5, 1.5]\n");
    FP(0.5, -3); //设定c为-3，使其能收敛

    //计算[3, 4]内的解
    printf("#####\n[3, 4]\n");
    FP(3, 15); //设定c为15，使其能收敛
    return 0;
}

/*****
输出 (gcc version 8.2.0):
#####
[-1, 0]
p1: -0.333
p2: -0.461
p3: -0.459
x = p3 = -0.459
#####
[0.5, 1.5]
p1: 0.800
p2: 0.902
p3: 0.910
x = p3 = 0.910
#####
[3, 4]
p1: 3.461
p2: 3.733
p3: 3.733
x = p3 = 3.733
*****/

```

P_7

由题知: $|g'(p)| > 1$, 即: $\lim_{p_0 \rightarrow p} \frac{|g(p_0) - g(p)|}{|p_0 - p|} = A > 1$

∴ 对于 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, 总存在 $\delta > 0$, 使得当 $0 < |p_0 - p| < \delta$ 时, 都有 $|\frac{|g(p_0) - g(p)|}{|p_0 - p|} - A| < \epsilon$ 成立

取 $\epsilon < A - 1$:

此时存在 $\delta > 0$, 使得当 $0 < |p_0 - p| < \delta$ 时, 有 $|\frac{|g(p_0) - g(p)|}{|p_0 - p|} - A| < \epsilon$

即: $\frac{|g(p_0) - g(p)|}{|p_0 - p|} > A - \epsilon > 1$

$\therefore |p_0 - p| < |p_1 - p|$

因此, 不管初始值 P_0 离 P 有多近, 迭代后的 p_1 会偏离 p , 当 $p_0 \neq p$ 时, 不动点迭代不会收敛。