

建工李洋俭 (10, 11, 12, 14, 15)

揚州大學

10. 解: 要使精度达到 $\varepsilon = 10^{-5}$

$$k > \log_2 \frac{b-a}{\varepsilon} - 1$$

$$\log_2 \frac{b-a}{\varepsilon} - 1 = \log_2 \frac{2-1}{10^{-5}} - 1 \approx 15.61$$

即 $k > 15.61$, 即计算 16 次能使精度达到 $\varepsilon = 10^{-5}$

11. 解: 令 $x_k = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \dots}}}$ (k 个开根)

$$x_{k+1} = \sqrt{2 + x_k}$$

$$\therefore \text{迭代函数 } \varphi(x) = \sqrt{2 + x}$$

$$\therefore |\varphi'(x)| = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2+x}} < \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

且当取 $[a, b]$ 为 $[0, +\infty)$ 时

$$\varphi(x) \in [0, +\infty)$$

$\therefore x \in [0, +\infty)$ 时 φ 收敛

故可取迭代公式为 $x_{k+1} = \sqrt{2 + x_k}$

$$x_0 = 0 \quad x_1 = \sqrt{2} = 1.41421 \quad x_2 = 1.84776 \quad x_3 = 1.96157$$

$$x_4 = 1.99037 \quad x_5 = 1.99759 \quad x_6 = 1.99940 \quad x_7 = 1.99984$$

$$|x_7 - x_6| = 4.4 \times 10^{-4} < 10^{-3} \text{ 满足精度要求}$$

$$\text{故取 } x^* \approx x_7 = 1.99984$$

$$12. B: |\varphi'(x)| = |1 - 3x^2 - 8x|$$

$$\text{令 } f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 1$$

$$f(1) = -1 \quad f(2) = 3$$

$$\therefore x^* \in (1, 2)$$

$$\therefore |\varphi'(x)| > 1$$

\therefore 不收敛

$$14. \text{解: 令 } \varphi(x) = 2x + (x^2 - 13)$$

$$\varphi'(x) = 2 + 2x$$

\therefore 收敛到 2 且为至少平方收敛

$$\therefore \varphi'(x^*) = 0$$

$$\therefore 2 + 4 = 0$$

$$c = -0.5$$

揚州大學

$$15. \text{解: } |\varphi'(x)| < 1$$

$$|4 - \frac{9}{x}| < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 12 < 9 < 20$$

水利严玉兰 (10, 14, 15)

10. 解: 令 $f(x) = x^3 + 6x - 10$

$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 6 > 0$ 则 $f(x)$ 在 $[1, 2]$ 内单调递增.

$$f(1) = 1 + 6 - 10 = -3 < 0 \quad f(2) > 0$$

$\therefore f(1) \cdot f(2) < 0 \quad \therefore f(x)$ 在 $[1, 2]$ 区间有唯一根.

如取精度 $\varepsilon = 10^{-5}$, 则使 $|x_k - x^*| \leq \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} < 10^{-5}$

$$\Rightarrow k > 5 \log_2 10 - 1 \approx 15.61$$

$\therefore x^* = 16$
 \therefore 需计算 16 次 [水利学院 严玉兰]

14. 解: 由 $x_{k+1} = 2x_k + c(x_k^2 - 13)$ 至少平方收敛得:

$$f(x) = 2x + c(x^2 - 13), \quad f'(x) = 0.$$

~~$f(x) = 0$~~ $\therefore f'(x) = 2 + 2cx = 0$ 将 $x=2$ 代入得:
 $\Rightarrow c = -\frac{1}{2}$ [水利学院 严玉兰]

15. 解: 由题得: $x_{k+1} = \varphi(x_k) = x_k + \frac{a}{x_k}$

$$|\varphi'(x)| < 1 \quad \therefore \left| 2x - \frac{a}{x^2} \right| < 1$$

将 $x^* = 2$ 代入得: $\left| 4 - \frac{a}{4} \right| < 1$ [水利学院 严玉兰]

$$\Rightarrow 12 < a < 20.$$

机械学院 陈雅雯

$$10. \quad k > \log_2 \frac{b-a}{\varepsilon} - 1$$

$$k > \log_2 \frac{2-1}{10^{-5}} - 1 = 15.6096$$

$\therefore k$ 取 16

11. 令 $x_k = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \dots + \sqrt{2}}}$ (开 k 次根号)

$$\therefore x_{k+1} = \sqrt{2 + x_k}$$

$$\varphi(x) = \sqrt{2 + x}, \quad x > 0$$

$$|\varphi'(x)| = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2+x}} < \frac{1}{2} < 1, \quad x > 0$$

\therefore 迭代公式为 $\sqrt{2+x}$

当 $x_0 = 0$ 时, $x_1 = \sqrt{2+0} = \sqrt{2}$ $x_1 - x_0 = 1.4142$

当 $x_1 = \sqrt{2}$ 时, $x_2 = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}$ $x_2 - x_1 = 0.43355$

当 $x_2 = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}$ 时, $x_3 = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}$ $x_3 - x_2 = 0.11381$

当 $x_3 = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}$ 时, $x_4 = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}}$ $x_4 - x_3 = 0.02879$

当 $x_4 = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}}$ 时, $x_5 = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}}}$ $x_5 - x_4 = 7.2215 \times 10^{-3}$

当 $x_5 = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}}}$ 时, $x_6 = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}}}}$ $x_6 - x_5 = 1.80672 \times 10^{-3}$

当 $x_6 = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}}}}$ 时, $x_7 = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}}}}}$ $x_7 - x_6 = 4.51767 \times 10^{-4}$

$$x_7 = 1.99984$$

建工 陆世敏

第二章 第10题

二分法 要使 $|x_k - x^*| \leq \frac{b-a}{2^{k+1}}$ 即 $|x_k - x^*| \leq \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} < 10^{-5}$

只需 $k > 5 \log_{10} 10 - 1 \approx 15.61$

\therefore 需取 x^* 在 x_{16}

\therefore 需要计算 16 次使得精度达到 $\varepsilon = 10^{-5}$

第二章 第14题

$$y(x) = 2x + c(x^2 - 13)$$

$$y'(x) = 2 + 2cx$$

由至少平方收敛到 2 时 $\therefore y'(2) = 2 + 4c = 0 \quad \therefore c = -0.5$

第二章 第15题

$$y(x) = 2x - \frac{a}{x^2}$$

由迭代序列 $x_{k+1} = y(x_k)$ 局部收敛到 $x^* = 0$

则 $|y'(x)| \leq 1$ 即 $|4 - \frac{a}{x^3}| \leq 1$ 解得 $12 < a < 20$

第二章 第17题

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{3} \left(1x + \frac{8ax}{a+x^2} \right)$$

$$y'(x) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{8a}{3} \times \frac{a-x^2}{(a+x^2)^2} \quad y'(\sqrt{3a}) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{8a}{3} \times \frac{(-2a)}{16a^2} = 0$$

$$y''(x) = \frac{8a}{3} \times \frac{-6a^2x + 2x^3 - 4ax^3}{(a+x^2)^4} \quad y''(\sqrt{3a}) = \frac{8a}{3} \times \frac{-6a^2\sqrt{3a} + 18a^2\sqrt{3a} - 12a^2\sqrt{3a}}{(4a)^4} = 0$$

$$y'''(x) = \frac{8a}{3} \times \frac{(1-6a^2+10x^4-12a^2x^2)(a+x^2)^4 - (-6a^2x+2x^3-4ax^3)8x(a+x^2)^3}{(a+x^2)^8}$$

$$y'''(\sqrt{3a}) = \frac{8a}{3} \times \frac{(1-6a^2+90a^4-36a^2)(4a)^4}{(4a)^8} \neq 0$$

故收敛阶是 3.

建工 蒋津义 (10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17)

第二章

10. $k > \log_2 \frac{b-a}{\varepsilon} - 1$

$k > \log_2 \frac{1}{10^{-5}} - 1 = \log_2 10^5 - 1 = 5 \log_2 10 - 1 \approx 15.6096$

$\therefore k$ 取 16

\therefore 用二分法求解需要 16 次才能把精度达到 10^{-5}

11. $x_{k+1} = \sqrt{x_k + 2}$

$x_1 = \sqrt{2} = 1.4142135$

$x_2 = \sqrt{x_1 + 2} = 1.847759$

$x_3 = \sqrt{x_2 + 2} = 1.961570$

$x_4 = \sqrt{x_3 + 2} = 1.990369$

$x_5 = \sqrt{x_4 + 2} = 1.997591$

$x_6 = \sqrt{x_5 + 2} = 1.999398$

$x_7 = \sqrt{x_6 + 2} = 1.999849$

$|x_7 - x_6| = 4.5 \times 10^{-4} = 0.00045 < 0.0005 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}$

\therefore 近似为 $x_7 = 1.999849$

12. $\varphi_2'(x) = 1 - 3x^2 - 8x$

$\Delta = (-8)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (-3) = 64 + 12 = 76 > 0$

$\varphi_2'(x)$ 不满足 $|\varphi_2'(x)| < 1$ \therefore 不收敛

14. $x_{k+1} = 2x_k + c(x_k - 13)$

$\varphi_k = 2 + 2cx$

$2 + 2cx = 0 \quad (x = 2)$

$4c + 2 = 0$

$c = -\frac{1}{2}$

建工 蒋津义

第二章

$$f(x) = x^2 + \frac{a}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = 2x - \frac{a}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore |2x - \frac{a}{x^2}| < 1$$

$$x = 2x - \frac{a}{x^2}$$

$$1 < 4 - \frac{a}{x^2} < 1$$

$$3 < \frac{a}{x^2} < 5$$

$$12 < a < 20$$

建立函数

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3} \left(x + \frac{8ax}{a+x^2} \right)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{8a(a-x^2) - 8ax \cdot 2x}{(a+x^2)^2} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{8a(a-x^2)}{(a+x^2)^2} \right)$$

$$f'(\sqrt{3a}) = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{8a(a-3a)}{(a+3a)^2} \right) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{3} x \cdot \frac{-16ax(a+x^2)^2 - 8a(a-x^2) \cdot 2(a+x^2) \cdot 2x}{(a+x^2)^4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x \cdot \frac{-16ax(a+x^2)^2 - 8a(a-x^2) \cdot 2(a+x^2) \cdot 2x}{(a+x^2)^4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x \cdot \frac{16ax(x^2-3a)}{(a+x^2)^3}$$

$$f''(\sqrt{3a}) = \frac{1}{3} x \cdot \frac{16a(x^2-3a)}{(a+x^2)^3} = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{16a}{3} x \cdot \frac{(3x^2-3a)(a+x^2)^3 - (x^2-3a) \cdot 3(a+x^2)^2 \cdot 2x}{(a+x^2)^6}$$

$$= \frac{16}{3} ax \cdot \frac{3(x^2-a)(a+x^2)^3 - 6x^2(x^2-3a)(a+x^2)^2}{(a+x^2)^6}$$

$$= 16ax \cdot \frac{(x^2-a)(a+x^2) - 2x^2(x^2-3a)}{(a+x^2)^4}$$

$$f'''(\sqrt{3a}) = 16a \cdot \frac{(3a-a)(a+3a) - 2 \cdot 3a(3a-3a)}{(a+3a)^4} = 16a \cdot \frac{2a \cdot 4a}{(4a)^4} = \frac{1}{2a}$$

$$\text{由于 } f''(\sqrt{3a}) = 0 \text{ 而 } f'''(\sqrt{3a}) \neq 0$$

\therefore 该点为极值点。

2/10

方程 $x^3 + 6x - 10 = 0$ 在 $[1, 2]$ 区间内有唯一解, 用二分法求解需要计算 () 次使得精度达到 $\epsilon = 10^{-5}$?

A 10

B 13

C 16

D 18

C

$$f(x) = x^3 - 6x - 10$$

$$|x_k - x^*| = \frac{b-a}{2^{k+1}} = \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} < 10^{-5}$$

$$2^{k+1} > 10^5$$

$$k > 5 \log_2 10 - 1 = 15.61 \quad k = 16$$

下午 6:14 9月26日周二

2/11

建立一个迭代公式计算 $\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\dots}}}$ 的值, 取初值 $x_0 = 0$, 且精度达到 $\epsilon = 10^{-3}$, 解为 ()

A 1.99984

B 1.41421

C $\sqrt{2}$

A

$$x_{k+1} = \sqrt{2+x_k} \quad k=0, 1, \dots$$

$$\text{取 } x_0 = 0 \in [0, 0.5]$$

k	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
x_k	0	1.41421	1.84775	1.96157	1.99037	1.99759	1.99939	1.99984
$ x_k - x_{k-1} $		1.41421	0.43354	0.11382	0.0288	0.00542	0.0018	0.00045

✓

2/14

迭代公式 $x_{k+1} = 2x_k + c(x_k^2 - 13)$ 至少平方收敛到2时, 确定c的值为 ____。

$$-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{解 } y(x) = 2x + c(x^2 - 13)$$

$$y'(x) = 2 + 2cx$$

$$y'(x^*) = 0 \quad 2 + 4c = 0 \quad c = -\frac{1}{2}$$

2/15

设 $\varphi(x) = x^2 + \frac{a}{x}$, 要使迭代序列 $x_{k+1} = \varphi(x_k)$ 局部收敛到 $x^* = 2$, 则 a 的取值范围是 $(12, 20)$

解 $\varphi'(x) = 2x - \frac{a}{x^2} \quad |\varphi'(x)| \leq L < 1$

$$\varphi'(2) = \left| 4 - \frac{a}{4} \right| = \left| \frac{16-a}{4} \right| < 1$$

$$-4 < 16-a < 4$$

$$-4 < a-16 < 4$$

$$12 < a < 20$$

收敛速度 1. 例。

2/17

设 $\sqrt{3a}$ 的迭代格式为 $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}(x_n + \frac{8ax_n}{a+x_n^2})$, 其收敛阶是 3。

$$a = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x=1$$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3} \left(x_n + \frac{\frac{8}{3}x_n}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}x_n^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(x_n + \frac{8x_n}{1+3x_n^2} \right)$$

$$\varphi(x) = x + \frac{8x}{1+3x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi'(x) &= 1 + \frac{8(1+3x^2) - 8x \cdot 6x}{(1+3x^2)^2} \\ &= 1 + 8 \frac{1-3x^2}{(1+3x^2)^2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi''(x) = \frac{-6x(1+3x^2)^2 - 2(1-3x^2)(1+3x^2) \cdot 6x}{(1+3x^2)^3}$$

$$= 48x \frac{-1-3x^2-2+6x^2}{(1+3x^2)^3}$$

$$= 144x \frac{x^2-1}{(1+3x^2)^3} = 0 \quad \frac{x^3-x}{(1+3x^2)^3}$$

$$\varphi'''(x) = \frac{(3x^2+1)(1+3x^2)^2 - 3(x^3-x)(1+3x^2) \cdot 6x}{(1+3x^2)^4}$$

$$\varphi'''(1) = \frac{2 \times 4 - 0}{4^4} \neq 0$$

\therefore 收敛阶为 3 阶

下午6:29 9月26日周二

1/14

已知 $p(x) = 2(x-5)^4 - 3(x-5)^3 + (x-5) + 3$, 用秦九韶算法来计算 $p(4.9) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

解 令 $x-5 = t$ $p(t) = 2t^4 - 3t^3 + t + 3$
 $x = 4.9$ $t = -0.1$

	2	-3	0	1	3
-0.1		-0.2	0.32	-0.032	-0.0968
	2	-3.2	0.32	0.968	2.9032

$p(4.9) = 2.9032$

1/12

精确值 $x^* = 23.4213$, 则近似值 23.4604 具有 位有效数字。

解 $|x^* - x| = 0.0391 \leq 0.05$
 有 3 位有效数字 23.4

下午6:30 9月26日周二

1/13

计算 $8x^5 + 4x^3 - 9x + 1$ 需要 次乘法。

$8 \cdot \underbrace{x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x}_{5\text{次}} + 4 \cdot \underbrace{x \cdot x \cdot x}_{3\text{次}} - 9 \cdot x + 1$

$5 + 3 + 1 = 9$ 次

1/9

设有舍入机, 已知 $n=3$, $L=-5$, $U=5$, $x=1.623$, $y=0.184$,
 $z=0.00362$, 则 $x+y+z$ 的值为()

(A) 0.181×10^1

(B) 0.18062×10^1

(C) 0.180×10^1

(D) 0.1806×10^1

解

$$x = 0.162 \times 10^1$$

$$y = 0.184 \times 10^0$$

$$z = 0.362 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x+y &= 0.162 \times 10^1 + 0.184 \times 10^0 \\ &= 0.162 \times 10^1 + 0.0184 \times 10^1 \\ &= 0.180 \times 10^1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x+y)+z &= 0.180 \times 10^1 + 0.362 \times 10^{-2} \\ &= 0.180 \times 10^1 + 0.000362 \times 10^1 \\ &= 0.180 \times 10^1 \end{aligned}$$

第一章. 习题 14.

14. 已知 $P(x) = 2(x-5)^4 - 3(x-5)^3 + (x-5) + 3$, 用秦九韶算法来计算

$$P(4.9) = 2.9032$$

解: 令 $t = x - 5$, $x = t + 5$

此时, $x = 4.9$ 即 $t = -0.1$

	t^4	t^3	t^2	t	t^0
	2	-3	0	1	3
$t = -0.1$		$+ -0.2$	$+ 0.32$	$+ -0.032$	$+ -0.0968$
	2	-3.2	0.32	0.968	2.9032

第二章. 习题 14.

14. 迭代公式 $x_{k+1} = 2x_k + C(x_k^2 - 13)$ 至少平方收敛到 2 时, 确定 C 的值为 $-\frac{1}{2}$.

解: \because 至少平方收敛到 2

$$\therefore \varphi'(x^*) = 0, \quad x^* = 2$$

$$\varphi(x) = 2x + C(x^2 - 13)$$

$$\varphi'(x) = 2 + 2Cx$$

$$\text{代入 } x^* = 2$$

$$\varphi'(x^*) = \varphi'(2)$$

$$= 2 + 4C = 0$$

$$\therefore C = -\frac{1}{2}$$

建工学院 杨凯璐

10. 解: 二分法中 $|x_k - x^*| \leq \frac{b-a}{2^{k+1}}$, 则要达到精度 ε , 计算次数 k 要满足

$$\frac{b-a}{2^{k+1}} < \varepsilon \text{ 也即 } k > \log_2 \frac{b-a}{\varepsilon} - 1$$

故要达到精度为 $\varepsilon = 10^{-3}$, 则计算次数 $k > \log_2 \frac{b-a}{\varepsilon} - 1 = \log_2 \frac{2-1}{10^{-3}} - 1 \approx 15.61$

故需计算 16 次.

建工学院 杨凯璐

12. 解: 题目错了. 题目应该是 "方程 $x^3 + 4x^2 - 10 = 0$ "

运用导数、单调性等相关知识可绘出 $y = x^3 + 4x^2 - 10$ 的图像, 易知其在 $[1, 2]$ 上存在根.

B项 $\varphi(x) = x - x^3 - 4x^2 + 10$, $\varphi'(x) = 1 - 3x^2 - 8x$

在 $[1, 2]$ 上, 显然有 $|\varphi'(x)| > 1$, 故 B 为不收敛的迭代格式

建工学院 杨凯璐

13. 解: 牛顿迭代法: $x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}$, 其中 $\varphi(x) = x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$

设 x^* 是 $f(x) = 0$ 的一个单根, 即 $f(x^*) = 0$, $f'(x^*) \neq 0$, 且 $f(x)$ 在 x^* 的邻域内
有连续 2 阶导数. $\varphi'(x) = 1 - \frac{[f'(x)]^2 - f(x)f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^2} = \frac{f(x)f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^2}$

则 $\varphi'(x^*) = \frac{f(x^*)f''(x^*)}{[f'(x^*)]^2} = \frac{0 \cdot f''(x^*)}{[f'(x^*)]^2} = 0$. 显然不满足线性收敛中 $\varphi'(x^*) \neq 0$ 的条件

若存在整数 $p \geq 2$ 使得 $\varphi^{(p)}(x)$ 在 x^* 的邻域内连续, 且

$$\varphi'(x^*) = \varphi''(x^*) = \dots = \varphi^{(p-1)}(x^*) = 0, \quad \varphi^{(p)}(x^*) \neq 0 \text{ 则迭代格式是 } p \text{ 阶收敛的}$$

$\varphi'(x^*) = 0$ 则至少是二阶收敛, 即牛顿法的收敛速度至少是 2 阶.

建工学院 杨凯璐

14. 解: 至少平方收敛到 2.

高阶收敛指若存在整数 $p \geq 2$, 使得 $\varphi^{(p)}(x)$ 在 x^* 的邻域内连续, 且 $\varphi'(x^*) = \varphi''(x^*) = \dots = \varphi^{(p-1)}(x^*) = 0$, $\varphi^{(p)}(x^*) \neq 0$ 则迭代格式 p 阶收敛.

故本题中应满足 $\varphi'(x^*) = 0$, 其中 $\varphi(x) = 2x + c(x^2 - 13)$, $\varphi'(x) = 2 + 2cx$

$x^* = 2$, 故 $\varphi'(x^*) = 0$ 得 $c = -\frac{1}{2}$

建工学院 杨凯璐

16. 解: 根据线性收敛定义中要求 $\varphi'(x^*) \neq 0$. 高阶收敛中均满足 $\varphi'(x^*) = 0$
可知本题应该为 1 阶

建工学院 杨凯璐

17. 解: $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{3} \left(x + \frac{8ax}{a+x^2} \right)$ $x^* = \sqrt{3a}$

$$\varphi'(x) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{8a(a+x^2) - 8ax \cdot 2x}{(a+x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{8}{3} \frac{a^2 - ax^2}{(a+x^2)^2}$$
$$\varphi'(\sqrt{3a}) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{8}{3} \frac{a^2 - 3a^2}{(a+3a)^2} = 0$$
$$\varphi''(x) = \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{-2ax(a+x^2)^2 - (a^2 - ax^2) \cdot 2(a+x^2) \cdot 2x}{(a+x^2)^4} = \frac{16}{3} \cdot \frac{ax^3 - 3a^2x}{(a+x^2)^3}$$
$$\varphi''(\sqrt{3a}) = \frac{16}{3} \cdot \frac{a \cdot 3a \cdot \sqrt{3a} - 3a^2 \cdot \sqrt{3a}}{(a+3a)^3} = 0$$
$$\varphi'''(x) = \frac{16}{3} \cdot \frac{(3ax^2 - 3a^2)(a+x^2)^3 - (ax^3 - 3a^2x) \cdot 3(a+x^2)^2 \cdot 2x}{(a+x^2)^6}$$
$$= 16 \cdot \frac{6a^2x^2 - ax^4 - a^3}{(a+x^2)^4}$$
$$\varphi'''(\sqrt{3a}) = 16 \cdot \frac{6a^2 \cdot 3a - a \cdot 9a^2 - a^3}{(a+3a)^4} = \frac{1}{2a} \neq 0$$

根据高阶收敛中对阶数的定义可知为 3 阶

第2章 14题

$x_{k+1} = 2x_k + c(x_k^2 - 13)$ 平方收敛到2. 求c

解: $\varphi(x) = 2x + c(x^2 - 13)$

$$\varphi'(x) = 2 + 2cx$$

$$\varphi'(x^*) = 0 \Rightarrow 2 + 2 \cdot c \cdot 2 = 0 \Rightarrow c = -\frac{1}{2}$$

15题: $\varphi(x) = x + \frac{a}{x}$. 迭代序列 $x_{k+1} = \varphi(x_k)$ 局部收敛 $x^* = 2$. 求a的范围

解: $x_{k+1} = x_k + \frac{a}{x_k}$

$$\varphi(x) = x + \frac{a}{x} \quad \varphi'(x) = 2x - \frac{a}{x^2}$$

$$|4 - \frac{a}{4}| < 1 \Rightarrow -1 < 4 - \frac{a}{4} < 1 \Rightarrow 12 < a < 20$$

水利 席晓源