

II. Fill the blanks

1) $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 0 , $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

2) 5×10^{-6} , 10.003 , and $\sim \sim \sim \sim$

3) 2.367 , 0.15 .

4) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

5) $-\frac{(x-1)(x-4)}{2}$, $\frac{(x-2)(x-4)}{3}$, $\frac{(x-2)(x-1)}{6}$.

III. (1). $x_n = 4x_{n-1} + 3 = 4(4x_{n-2} + 3) + 3 = \dots = 4^n x_0 + 3 + 3 \times 4 + \dots + 3 \times 4^{n-1}$

\therefore the rounding error at x_n is $4^n \varepsilon$.

同理, $x_n = \frac{1}{6}x_{n-1} + 5$ 的 rounding error at x_n 是 $\frac{1}{6^n} \cdot \varepsilon$.

(2). $x_n = \frac{1}{6}x_{n-1} + 5$ 更稳定, 因为它不会扩大误差, 第一种公式会使误差放大.

IV. 解:

$f(x)=1$ 时, $\int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2} = A+B+C$

$f(x)=x$ 时, $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} = B+0.5C$

$f(x)=x^2$ 时, $\int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4} = B+0.25C$.

解得 $\begin{cases} A=0 \\ B=\frac{1}{6} \\ C=\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$

$\therefore A=0, B=\frac{1}{6}, C=\frac{1}{3}$

V. 解:

(1). $x^{(k)} = (Aw+1)x^{(k-1)} - w\vec{b}$

令 $H = Aw+1 = \begin{bmatrix} 6w+1 & 2w \\ 0 & 4w+1 \end{bmatrix}$ 则 $\rho(H) < 1$ 为收敛的必要条件.

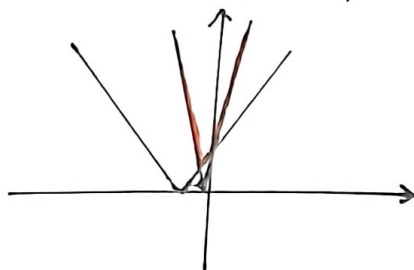
$\therefore (6w+1-\lambda)(4w+1-\lambda)=0$ 即 $\lambda_1 = 4w+1, \lambda_2 = 6w+1$.

由上述条件知 $\begin{cases} |4w+1| < 1 \\ |6w+1| < 1 \end{cases} \therefore$ 解得 $w \in (-\frac{1}{3}, 0)$

$\therefore w$ 在 $(-\frac{1}{3}, 0)$ 区间内收敛.

(第(2)问见下一页纸).

(2). w 取谱半径最大值的 $\frac{1}{2}$ 时收敛最快



由线性规划知. $4w+1 = -6w-1$ 时满足条件.

解得 $w = -\frac{1}{5}$ 满足第一问收敛区间.

$\therefore w = -\frac{1}{5}$ 时收敛最快.

VI. 解: 由题, $\log_2 y = ax + b$. 令 $z = \log_2 y$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ z & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ w & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$$

得到方程:
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 5 & 17 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

解得
$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{19}{26} \\ b = \frac{3}{26} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = 2^{\frac{19}{26}x + \frac{3}{26}}$$

VII 解: 由题得如下式子: 设
$$\begin{cases} S_0(x) = Ax + Bx^2 + Cx^3, & \text{if } 0 \leq x < 1 \\ S_1(x) = 1 + D(x-1) + E(x-1)^2 + F(x-1)^3, & \text{if } 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} S_1(2) = y(2) \\ S_0(1) = y(1) \\ S_0'(1) = S_1'(1) \\ S_0''(1) = S_1''(1) \\ S_0'(0) = 0 \\ S_1'(2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

即:
$$\begin{cases} 1 + D + E + F = 6 \\ A + B + C = 1 \\ 3C + 2B + A = D \\ 6C + 2B = 2E \\ A = 0 \\ D + 2E + 3F = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得
$$\begin{cases} A = 0 \\ B = -\frac{3}{2} \\ C = \frac{5}{2} \\ D = \frac{9}{2} \\ E = 6 \\ F = -\frac{11}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore S_0(x) = -\frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x^3, \quad 0 \leq x < 1.$$

$$S_1(x) = 1 + \frac{9}{2}(x-1) + 6(x-1)^2 + (-\frac{11}{2})(x-1)^3, \quad 1 \leq x \leq 2$$

即
$$S(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x^3, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 + \frac{9}{2}(x-1) + 6(x-1)^2 - \frac{11}{2}(x-1)^3, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$