

计算物理第四次作业

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Problem 1:

代码:

```
1 from sympy import symbols, Eq, solve
2 import numpy as np
3
4 # 定义符号变量
5 x = symbols('x')
6 # 给定 b 的值
7 b = eval(input('请给定 b 的值: '))
8 # 定义方程
9 equation = Eq(x ** 2 - b * x + 1, 0)
10
11 # 求解方程得到符号解
12 symbolic_solution = solve(equation, x)[0]
13
14 # 使用公式法求解得到数值解
15 r = np.sqrt(b ** 2 - 4)
16 x_1 = (b + r) / 2
17 x_2 = (b - r) / 2
18 numerical_solution = x_2
19
20 # 计算误差
21 absolute_error = abs(symbolic_solution.evalf() - numerical_solution)
22 percent_error = abs(absolutely_error / symbolic_solution.evalf() * 100)
23
24 print("符号解: ", symbolic_solution.evalf())
25 print("数值解: ", numerical_solution)
26 print("绝对误差: ", absolute_error)
27 print("误差百分比: ", percent_error, "%")
28 print('-----分割线-----')
29
30 # 改进方法后
31 x_2_new = 2 / (b + r)
32 numerical_solution = x_2_new
33 absolute_error = abs(symbolic_solution.evalf() - numerical_solution)
34 percent_error = abs(absolutely_error / symbolic_solution.evalf() * 100)
35
```

```

36 print("符号解: ", symbolic_solution.evalf())
37 print("数值解: ", numerical_solution)
38 print("绝对误差: ", absolute_error)
39 print("误差百分比: ", percent_error, "%")

```

计算值:

```

请给定b的值: 100
符号解: 0.0100010002000500
数值解: 0.010001000200048793
绝对误差: 1.22124532708767e-15
误差百分比: 1.22112319034007e-11 %
-----分割线-----
符号解: 0.0100010002000500
数值解: 0.010001000200050014
绝对误差: 0
误差百分比: 0 %

```

增大 b 的值:

```

请给定b的值: 1000
符号解: 0.00100000100000200
数值解: 0.0010000010000226212
绝对误差: 2.06210916398053e-14
误差百分比: 2.06210710186930e-9 %
-----分割线-----
符号解: 0.00100000100000200
数值解: 0.001000001000002
绝对误差: 0
误差百分比: 0 %

```

增大 b 的值:

```

请给定b的值: 10000
符号解: 0.000100000001000000
数值解: 0.00010000000111176632
绝对误差: 1.11766309098330e-13
误差百分比: 1.11766307980666e-7 %
-----分割线-----
符号解: 0.000100000001000000
数值解: 0.0001000000010000001
绝对误差: 0
误差百分比: 0 %

```

产生误差的原因分析:

对于方程 $x^2 - b + 1 = 0$, 使用求根公式: $x = b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4}$ 后计算得到解, 其中在 $b \pm \Delta$ 计算时会产生 unit-roundoff 误差。一种有效的改进措施便是改求根公式为 $x_2 = \frac{b-r}{2} \frac{b+r}{b+r} = \frac{2}{b+r}$, 如此则能避免 $b - r$ 的计算造成较大的舍入误差。

Problem 2

由于[0.7,1.3]的范围有些大，对现象的观察效果不明显，故缩小了一部分范围改为[0.998,1.002]。

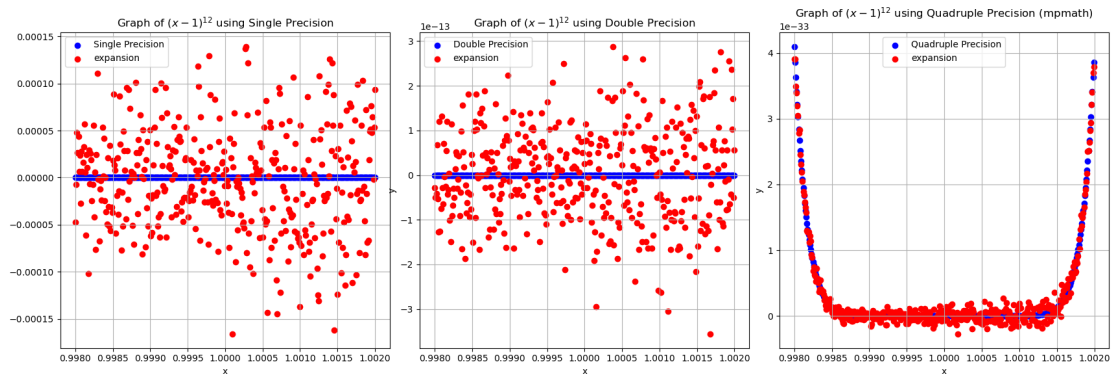
代码：

```
1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2 import numpy as np
3 from mpmath import mp
4
5 # 设置mpmath库的精度为四倍精度
6 mp.dps = 36
7
8
9 # 定义函数
10 def func(x):
11     return (x - 1) ** 12
12
13
14 def func2(x):
15     return x ** 12 - 12 * x ** 11 + 66 * x ** 10 - 220 * x ** 9 + 495 *
16         x ** 8 - 792 * x ** 7 + 924 * x ** 6 - 792 * x ** 5 + 495 * x ** 4 - 2
17         20 * x ** 3 + 66 * x ** 2 - 12 * x + 1
18
19
20 def func3(x):
21     return ((((((((((
22         (x - 12) * x + 66) * x - 220) * x + 495) *
23         (x - 792) * x + 924) * x - 792) * x + 495) * x - 220) * x + 66) * x - 12
24         ) * x + 1
25
26
27 # 定义 x 范围
28 x_single = np.linspace(0.998, 1.002, 400, dtype=np.float32)
29 x_double = np.linspace(0.998, 1.002, 400, dtype=np.float64)
30 step = mp.mpf('0.00001')
31 x_quad = [mp.mpf(val) for val in mp.arange('0.998', '1.002', step)]
32
33 # 计算函数值
34 y_single = func(x_single)
35 y_double = func(x_double)
36 y_quad = [func(x) for x in x_quad]
37
38 # 计算展开式函数图
```

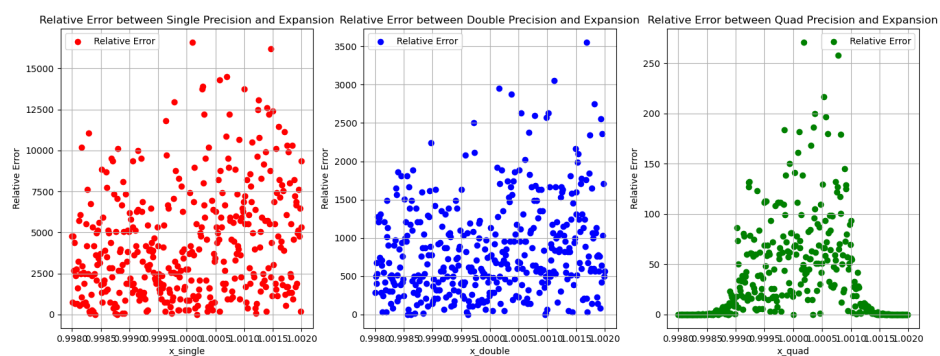
```
35 y_single2 = func2(x_single)
36 y_double2 = func2(x_double)
37 y_quad2 = [func2(x) for x in x_quad]
38 y_single3 = func3(x_single)
39 y_double3 = func3(x_double)
40 y_quad3 = [func3(x) for x in x_quad]
41
42 # 绘制图像
43 plt.figure(figsize=(24, 6))
44
45 plt.subplot(1, 3, 1)
46 plt.scatter(x_single, y_single, label='Single Precision', color='blue')
47 plt.scatter(x_single, y_single2, label='expansion', color='red')
48 plt.scatter(x_single, y_single3, label='Horner', color='green')
49 plt.xlabel('x')
50 plt.ylabel('y')
51 plt.legend()
52 plt.grid(True)
53 plt.title('Graph of  $(x-1)^{12}$  using Single Precision')
54
55 plt.subplot(1, 3, 2)
56 plt.scatter(x_double, y_double, label='Double Precision', color='blue')
57 plt.scatter(x_double, y_double2, label='expansion', color='red')
58 plt.scatter(x_single, y_double3, label='Horner', color='green')
59 plt.xlabel('x')
60 plt.ylabel('y')
61 plt.legend()
62 plt.grid(True)
63 plt.title('Graph of  $(x-1)^{12}$  using Double Precision')
64
65 plt.subplot(1, 3, 3)
66 plt.scatter(x_quad, y_quad, label='Quadruple Precision', color='blue')
67 plt.scatter(x_quad, y_quad2, label='expansion', color='red')
68 plt.scatter(x_single, y_quad3, label='Horner', color='green')
69 plt.xlabel('x')
70 plt.ylabel('y')
71 plt.legend()
72 plt.grid(True)
73 plt.title('Graph of  $(x-1)^{12}$  using Quadruple Precision (mpmath)')
74
75 plt.tight_layout()
76 plt.show()
77
78 # 设置一个很小的数, 用于替代零
```

```
79 epsilon_single = 1e-8
80 epsilon_double = 1e-16
81 epsilon_quad = 1 * 10 ** (-36)
82
83 # 计算相对误差, 避免除以零
84 relative_error_single = np.abs(y_single - y_single2) / (np.abs(y_single)
85   + epsilon_single)
86 relative_error_double = np.abs(y_double - y_double2) / (np.abs(y_double)
87   + epsilon_double)
88 y_quad = np.array(y_quad)
89 y_quad2 = np.array(y_quad2)
90 relative_error_quad = np.abs(y_quad - y_quad2) / (np.abs(y_quad) + epsilon_quad)
91
92 # 绘制相对误差图表
93 plt.figure(figsize=(24, 6))
94 plt.subplot(1, 3, 1)
95 plt.scatter(x_single, relative_error_single, label='Relative Error', color='red')
96 plt.xlabel('x_single')
97 plt.ylabel('Relative Error')
98 plt.legend()
99 plt.grid(True)
100 plt.title('Relative Error between Single Precision and Expansion')
101
102 plt.subplot(1, 3, 2)
103 plt.scatter(x_double, relative_error_double, label='Relative Error', color='blue')
104 plt.xlabel('x_double')
105 plt.ylabel('Relative Error')
106 plt.legend()
107 plt.grid(True)
108 plt.title('Relative Error between Double Precision and Expansion')
109
110 plt.subplot(1, 3, 3)
111 plt.scatter(x_quad, relative_error_quad, label='Relative Error', color='green')
112 plt.xlabel('x_quad')
113 plt.ylabel('Relative Error')
114 plt.legend()
115 plt.grid(True)
116 plt.title('Relative Error between Quad Precision and Expansion')
117
118 plt.show()
```

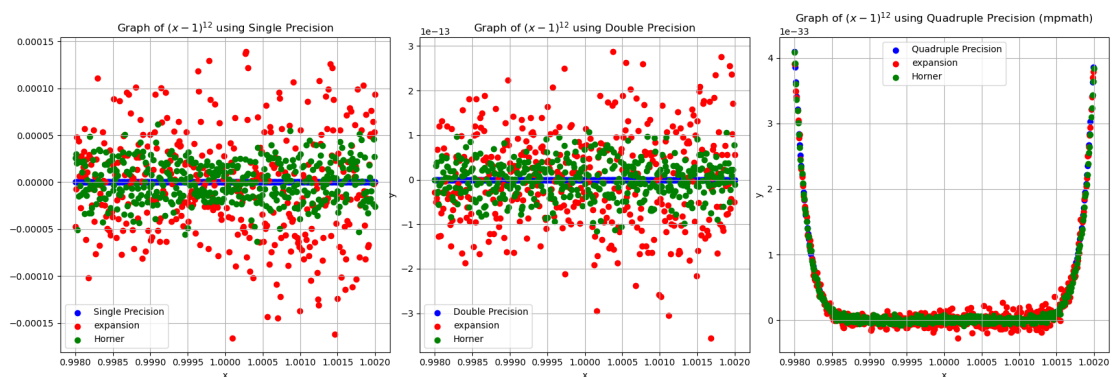
输出后的结果：



以及相对误差：



引入 Horner's Method 后：



引入 Horner's Method 后，避免了多重的乘方运算，一定程度上缩小了误差，同时我们发现随着精度的增加，其精确性也会显著地增加。

Problem 3:

```
1 import numpy as np
2
3 unit_roundoff_half = np.finfo(np.float16).eps
4 unit_roundoff_single = np.finfo(np.float32).eps
5 unit_roundoff_double = np.finfo(np.float64).eps
```

```
6
7 half_min = np.finfo(np.float16).tiny
8
9 print("半精度数据类型的最小精度:", half_min)
10
11 print("Half Precision Unit Roundoff:", unit_roundoff_half)
12 print("Single Precision Unit Roundoff:", unit_roundoff_single)
13 print("Double Precision Unit Roundoff:", unit_roundoff_double).
```

输出结果:

```
半精度数据类型的最小精度: 6.104e-05
Half Precision Unit Roundoff: 0.000977
Single Precision Unit Roundoff: 1.1920929e-07
Double Precision Unit Roundoff: 2.220446049250313e-16
```

Problem 4:

通过循环迭代算法, 将 a_n 的各项值写出, 代码如下:

```
1 import numpy as np
2
3
4 def cal(n):
5     a_0 = 2
6     for i in range(3, n + 1):
7         a_n = 2 ** (i - 1 - 1 / 2) * np.sqrt(1 - np.sqrt(1 - 4 ** (1 -
8             (i - 1)) * a_0 ** 2))
9         a_0 = a_n
10    return a_0
11
12 for i in range(2, 31):
13    print('n=', i, cal(i))
```

输出结果如下:

```

n= 2 2
n= 3 2.8284271247461903
n= 4 3.0614674589207187
n= 5 3.121445152258053
n= 6 3.136548490545941
n= 7 3.140331156954739
n= 8 3.141277250932757
n= 9 3.1415138011441455
n= 10 3.1415729403678827
n= 11 3.141587725279961
n= 12 3.141591421504635
n= 13 3.141592345611077
n= 14 3.141592576545005
n= 15 3.1415926334632487
n= 16 3.1415926548075896
n= 17 3.1415926832667105
n= 18 3.1415927591577
n= 19 3.1415929109396727
n= 20 3.141594125195191
n= 21 3.1415965537048196
n= 22 3.1415965537048196
n= 23 3.1416742650217575
n= 24 3.141829681889201
n= 25 3.142451272494134
n= 26 3.142451272494134
n= 27 3.1622776601683795
n= 28 3.1622776601683795
n= 29 3.4641016151377544
n= 30 4.000000000000001
n= 31 8.000000000000002
n= 32 16.000000000000004
n= 33 32.000000000000001
n= 34 64.000000000000001
n= 35 128.00000000000003

```

发现在第 30 项时发生改变，我们观察给出的迭代关系：

$$Z_{n+1} = 2^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \sqrt{1 - 4^{1-n} z_n^2}},$$

可以观察到达到一定次数的乘方和开方之后会有较大的误差，再进行外层的运算，最后导致只有后面的 2 的乘方（对于图中对应的就是 $n \geq 30$ 时），如果想要提高精确度的话可以采用 `decimal` 库提高精度。