# 计算方法 B——徐宽——2021 春

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# 前言

## 笔者的话

截止到 2021 年 8 月 21 日,此笔记尚未被徐宽老师批准允许公开笔记仅记录了大部分徐宽老师的板书内容由于关乎作业抄袭等原因: 上课时写出的伪代码并未完全收录于笔记中在上课时演示的程序代码及图片均为出现在笔记中极不建议通过仅阅读此笔记的方法学习本门课程另:祝各位取得自己应得的成绩,并学到真正的数值计算知识

## 此笔记使用方法

本笔记可能有(不少的)错误需要修正

本笔记可能有(不少的)缺漏

由于防止作业使用 Ctrl+C/V 进行抄袭,本笔记的 LaTeX 源代码将不会公开

由于徐宽老师要求使用 LaTeX 完成作业,建议各位可以尝试使用 LaTeX 或 Markdown 在课堂上进行笔记记录,并与本笔记进行交叉核验

对于本笔记中写"略"的内容,徐宽老师未在课堂上进行教学,但不代表不是考试内容

笔者本人对上文提到的考试、教学情况概不负责

对由于本笔记的错误导致的知识点漏洞概不负责

若希望对笔记进行修订,或是您有对笔记的补充,或希望对笔记进行补充,请联系作者。

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## Chapter 0

## 0.1 《数值计算方法与算法》

## 0.2 讲课顺序

4、5、8、3 —— 《数值线性代数》 1、2、6、7 —— 《数值分析》

## 0.3 讲课内容

没有点名、没有课堂测验 只讲数值计算的方法,不说如何考试 考试与讲课内容有一定距离 使用 Matlab 进行演示

## 0.4 学科特点

计算数学不是纯理论学科,不能只看书,要做实验 是最好的纯实验学科,结果一致且可预期

## 0.5 作业

大作业,有程序,一个学期 3-4 次 作业使用 LaTeX 做

## 0.5.1 作业严禁抄袭

- 0. 不变的真理
- 1. 抄袭浪费了别人的时间
- 2. 防止不合理的卷

### 不允许出现的抄袭理由

- 1. 作业让宠物吃了
- 2. 作业交给其他同学去打印了, 那个同学没了
- 3. 让其它同学帮忙交, 但是没带到

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## 抄袭的后果

抄袭一次,整个学期作业成绩归零

## 0.6 考评

作业 50% 考试 50% 不确定是否调分

## 0.7 学习成果

能对计算数学有基础的认知 在今后遇到了类似的问题要如何处理

## 0.8 Others

书和考试较为紧密,要看书 鼓励一切努力学习的同学 对一切违反纪律的同学绝不手软

## **Chapter 1**

# 线性方程组

## 1.1 三角型系统

## 1.1.1 下三角系统

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (1.1)

$$x_{1} = \frac{y_{1}}{a_{11}}$$

$$x_{2} = \frac{y_{2} - a_{21}x_{1}}{a_{22}}$$

$$\dots$$
(1.2)
$$(1.3)$$

## 1.1.2 上三角系统

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (1.5)

逆向代入法

## 1.2 高斯消去

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$
(1.6)

假设 A 的顺序主子式是非奇异的,则用两个初等变换,让 A 变成一个上三角矩阵

- 1. 将其中一行加到第二行
- 2. 交换两行

增广矩阵:

$$\begin{pmatrix} A \mid B \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.7}$$

#### 定理1

假设  $\hat{A}$  与 A 通过上述两种交换得到,则  $\det(A) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \det(\hat{A}) = 0$ 

上述两种操作均不改变行列式的值

故显然

#### 1.2.1 LU 分解

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{b}^{(0)} \qquad A^{(0)} = a_{ij}^{n \times n}$$
 (1.8)

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{b}^{(0)} \qquad A^{(0)} = a_{ij}^{n \times n}$$

$$a_{ij}^{(1)} = a_{ij}^{(0)} - \frac{a_{11}}{a_{i1}} a_{1j} \qquad (i = 2 \cdots n)$$

$$(1.8)$$

$$b_i^{(1)} = b_i^{(0)} - \frac{a_{11}}{a_{11}} b_1 \tag{1.10}$$

第一次消去除  $a_{11}$  外的第一列,第二次消去除  $a_{12}$   $a_{22}$  外的第二列,以此类推 最终得到:

$$U\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{(0)} & a_{12}^{(0)} & a_{13}^{(0)} & \cdots & a_{1n}^{(0)} \\ & a_{21}^{(1)} & a_{23}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(1)} \\ & & a_{33}^{(2)} & \cdots & a_{3n}^{(2)} \\ & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ & & & a_{nn}^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix} \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{1}^{(0)} \\ b_{2}^{(1)} \\ b_{3}^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ b_{n}^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix} = \vec{y}$$

$$(1.11)$$

其中有如下关系:

1.2. 高斯消去 13

$$L\vec{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ m_{21} & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ m_{31} & m_{32} & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & & \\ m_{n1} & m_{n2} & m_{n3} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \vec{y} = \vec{b}$$
(1.12)

$$m_{ii} = -a_{ii}^{(j-2)}/a_{ii}^{j-2} \qquad (i \geqslant j)$$
(1.13)

对上述的变换,可写为TA = U,其中T为单位下三角矩阵

将L作为T的逆,则A = LU

L为单位下三角矩阵

综上,有:

$$A = LU \tag{1.14}$$

Prove:

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \tag{1.15}$$

$$TA\vec{x} = T\vec{b} = \vec{y} \tag{1.16}$$

$$LTA\vec{x} = A\vec{x} = L\vec{y} = \vec{b} \tag{1.17}$$

以上为 LU 分解的 Doolittle 分解

对于 U 为单位上三角矩阵、L 为单位下三角矩阵的情况,叫 Crout 分解对 Doolittle 分解的上三角矩阵进行变化,可变为 LBU 分解

$$A = LDU ag{1.18}$$

L、U 均为单位矩阵,D 为对角矩阵

对于对称矩阵 A: 可以变成:

 $A = LDL^T$ 

对于正定对称矩阵 A,则 D为正对角阵,进行开方可以变为:

$$A = LL^{T} (1.19)$$

此为 Chelosky 分解

## 1.3 选主元的高斯消去

## **1.3.1** Example:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$$
 (1.20)

因为第一个主子式的行列式为 0, 无法进行高斯消元, 需要进行交换: 交换的原则是: 让对角元的值在每一列尽可能大 交换第 1、3 行:

$$A_{1} = P_{13}A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (1.21)

之后交换第2、3行

$$A_2 = P_{23}A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.22}$$

$$\hat{A} = A_2 = PA \qquad P = P_{23}P_{13} \tag{1.23}$$

对这样的交换矩阵的总和 P 与最终得到的矩阵  $\hat{A}$ , 有:

$$LU = \hat{A} = PA \qquad \Leftrightarrow P^T LU = A \tag{1.24}$$

此处注意:交换矩阵的逆为其转置 之后有:

$$\hat{A}\vec{x} = \vec{b} \tag{1.25}$$

$$\Rightarrow PA\vec{x} = P\vec{b} \tag{1.26}$$

$$\Rightarrow PL^T A \vec{x} = PL^T \vec{b} \tag{1.27}$$

$$\Rightarrow PLU\vec{x} = PL^T\vec{b} = PL\vec{y} \tag{1.28}$$

$$\Rightarrow U\vec{x} = \vec{y} \tag{1.29}$$

### 1.3.2 计算复杂度

对于高斯消去计算法,对 n 阶矩阵的复杂度为  $n^3$  对选主元的部分,对 n 阶矩阵的复杂度为  $n^2$ 

## 1.4 求解线性方程组的迭代方法

### 1.4.1 简单 (Jacobi) 方法

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$
(1.30)

改写为:

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{a_{11}} \left( b_1 - a_{12} x_2 - a_{13} x_3 \dots - a_{1n} x_n \right)$$
 (1.31)

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{a_{22}} \left( b_2 - a_{21} x_1 - a_{23} x_3 \dots - a_{1n} x_n \right)$$
 (1.32)

$$(1.33)$$

$$x_n = \frac{1}{a_{nn}} \left( b_n - a_{n1} x_1 - a_{n2} x_2 - a_{n3} x_3 \dots - a_{n(n-1)} x_{n-1} \right)$$
(1.34)

进行迭代, 即可求解

可写为矩阵形式:

$$\begin{pmatrix}
x_1^{(k+1)} \\
x_2^{(k+1)} \\
x_3^{(k+1)} \\
\vdots \\
x_n^{(k+1)}
\end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix}
x_1^{(k)} \\
x_2^{(k)} \\
x_3^{(k)} \\
\vdots \\
x_n^{(k)}
\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
g_1 \\
g_2 \\
g_3 \\
\vdots \\
g_n
\end{pmatrix}$$
(1.35)

$$A = A_{ij}^{(n \times n)} = \begin{cases} 0 & (i = j) \\ -\frac{a_{ij}}{a_{ii}} x_j & (i \neq j) \end{cases}$$
 (1.36)

$$\vec{g} = g_i = \frac{b_i}{a_{ii}} \tag{1.37}$$

### 1.4.2 Gauss-Seidel 迭代

将 Jacobi 迭代的:

$$x_i^{(k+1)} = \sum_{j=1}^n r_{ij} x_j^{(k)} + g_i$$
 (1.38)

替代为

$$x_i^{(k+1)} = \sum_{i=1}^{i-1} r_{ij} x_j^{(k+1)} + \sum_{i=i}^{n} r_{ij} x_j^{(k)} + g_i$$
(1.39)

$$\updownarrow \tag{1.40}$$

$$x_i^{(k+1)} = \sum_{j=1}^n r_{ij} x_{(i,j)} + g_i \qquad x_{(i,j)} = \begin{cases} x_j^{(k+1)} & i \le j \\ x_j^{(k)} & i \ge j \end{cases}$$
(1.41)

矩阵形式为:

$$X^{(k+1)} = -D^{-1}LX^k (1.42)$$

### 1.4.3 连续超松驰 (SOR) 法

for 
$$i = 1 : n$$
 (1.43)

$$\bar{x}_i = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left( b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{n} j = 1^{i-1} a_{ij} x_j^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} \right)$$
(1.44)

$$\delta_i = \bar{x_i} - x_i^{(k)} \tag{1.45}$$

$$x_i^{(k+1)} = x_i^{(k)} + \omega \delta_i \tag{1.46}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_i^{(k+1)} = \omega \bar{x_i} + (1 - \omega) x_i^{(k)} \tag{1.47}$$

其矩阵形式为:

$$\bar{x} = D^{-1} \left( b - L x^{(k+1)} - U x^{(k)} \right) \tag{1.48}$$

$$x^{(k+1)} = \omega D^{-1} \left( b - L x^{(k+1)} - U x^{(k)} \right) + (I - \omega) x^{(k)}$$
(1.49)

$$(I + \omega D^{-1}L)x^{(k+1)} = (I - \omega(D^{-1}U + I))x^{(k)} + \omega D^{-1}b$$
(1.50)

$$x^{(k+1)} = (I + \omega D^{-1}L)^{-1} \left( (I - \omega (D^{-1}U + I))x^{(k)} + \omega D^{-1}b \right)$$
(1.51)

收敛性

$$Ax = b ag{1.52}$$

$$A = M - N \tag{1.53}$$

M的选取: 1. 容易求逆 2. 是 A的一个良好的近似

#### 定理:

若谱半径 
$$\rho(G) = \max(\lambda_i) < 1$$
,则  $e^{(k)} \to 0$  收敛速度  $\frac{\|e^{(k+1)}\|}{e^{(k)}} \approx |\lambda_i| = \rho(G)$ 

## **Chapter 2**

# 非线性方程求解

## 2.1 二分法

函数 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续且 f(a)f(b) < 0 则在 [a,b] 上至少有一个零点取  $x^{(1)} = \frac{a+b}{2}$  以此类推

## 2.2 迭代法

## 2.2.1 不动点迭代

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = g(x) \Rightarrow x_{i+1} = g(x_i) \tag{2.1}$$

$$\lim_{i \to \infty} x_i = \alpha \quad \alpha = g(\alpha) \Rightarrow f(\alpha) = 0 \tag{2.2}$$

#### 2.2.2 定理 1:

#### 定义(压缩):

 $g(x) \in [a, b]$  连续且存在 0 < L < 1 使得:Lipeshitz 条件成立,即  $|g(x) - g(y)| \le L|x - y| \quad \forall x, y \in [a, b]$  则称 g(x) 是 [a, b] 上的压缩。

### 2.2.3 定理 2: 压缩映射定理

若 g(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续,且  $\forall x \in [a,b]$   $\exists g(x) \in [a,b]$  且 g(x) 在 [a,b] 压缩则对于任意初始值  $x_0 \in [a,b]$  由  $x_{k+1} = g(x_k)$  定义的数列收敛到唯一的不动点  $\xi \in [a,b]$  证明:定理 1 以证明存在性,下证唯一性假设存在另一个不动点  $\eta \in [a,b]$ 

$$|\xi - \eta| = |g(\xi) - g(\eta)| \leqslant L|\xi - eta| \Rightarrow (1 - L)|\xi - \eta| \leqslant 0 \tag{2.3}$$

收敛性:

$$|x_k - \xi| = |g(x_{k-1}) - g(\xi)| \le L|x_{k-1} - \xi| \tag{2.4}$$

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} L^k = 0 \qquad \lim_{k \to \infty} |x_k - \xi| = 0 \tag{2.5}$$

中值定理 (MVT)

$$|g(x) - g(y)| = |g'(\eta)||x - y| \qquad \eta \in [x, y]$$
(2.6)

若  $g'(\eta) \leq L < 1$  则 Lipeshitz 条件成立

## 2.2.4 定理 3:

在定理2的条件下:

$$|x_k - \xi| \le \frac{L^k}{1 - L} |x_1 - x_0| \tag{2.7}$$

prove:

$$|x - \xi| = |x_0 - x_1 + x_1 - \xi| \le |x_0 - x_1| + |x_1 - \xi| \le |x_0 - x_1| + L|x_0 - \xi| \tag{2.9}$$

$$|x_0 - \xi| \leqslant \frac{1}{1 - L} |x_0 - x_1| \Rightarrow |x_0 - \xi| \leqslant \frac{L^k}{1 - L} |x_0 - x_1| \leqslant \epsilon \tag{2.10}$$

#### 定义(收敛):

假设  $\xi = \lim_{k \to \infty} x_k$  如果存在收敛到 0 的一个正数数到  $\epsilon_k$  和  $\mu \in (0.1)$  使得:

$$|x_k - \xi| < \epsilon_k \quad k = 0, 1, 2 \cdots \qquad \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{\epsilon_{k+1}}{\epsilon_k} = \mu$$
 (2.11)

则称  $x_n$  至少以线性速度收敛到  $\xi$ , 若  $\mu = 0$  则收敛超线性

若  $|x_k - \xi| = \epsilon_k$  则为线性收敛

若  $|x_k - \xi| = \epsilon_k$  μ = 1 则为亚线性

$$\frac{\epsilon_{k+1}}{\epsilon_k} = \frac{|x_{k+2} - x_{k+1}|}{|x_{k+1} - x_k|} \tag{2.12}$$

## 2.3 松弛与 Newton 法

#### 定义(松弛):

解 f(x) = 0 时,迭代序列  $x_{k+1} = x_k - \lambda f(x_k)$   $(\lambda \neq 0)$  叫做松弛

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \lambda(x_k)f(x_k) \Rightarrow g(x) = x - \lambda(x)f(x)$$
(2.13)

$$g'(x) \approx 1 - \lambda(x)f'(x) - \lambda'(x)f(x) \tag{2.14}$$

$$1 - \lambda(x)f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda(x) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$$

$$(2.15)$$

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} \qquad \text{Newton}$$
 (2.16)

## 2.3.1 Newton 迭代为二阶收敛

prove:

$$0 = f(x_k) + (\xi - x_k)f'(x_k) + \frac{(\xi - x_k)^2}{2}f''(\eta_k) \qquad \eta_k \in [\xi, x_k]$$
(2.17)

$$\Rightarrow \xi - x_k + \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} = -\frac{(\xi - x_k)^2 f''(x_k)}{2f'(x_k)} \qquad \text{ a.s. } f'(x_k) \neq 0$$
 (2.18)

$$\xi - x_{k+1}$$
 正比于 $(\xi - x_k)^2$   $\Rightarrow \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{\epsilon_{k+1}}{\epsilon_k^2} = \mu$ 有界 (2.19)

几何意义:略

## 2.3.2 有限差分法

用截线逼近切线

$$f'(x_k) \approx \frac{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})}{x_k - x_{k-1}} \tag{2.20}$$

## 2.4 弦截法

$$x_{k+1} = \frac{f(x)(x_k - x_{k-1})}{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})}$$

相比于牛顿法使用  $f(x_k),f'(x_k)$  计算  $x_{k+1}$ , 弦截法使用  $\frac{f(x_k)-f(x_{k-1})}{x_k-x_{k-1}}$  代替  $f'(x_k)$ 

## 2.4.1 收敛阶数 q

定理: 收敛阶数  $q = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} \approx 1.618$  prove:

$$x_{k+1} = \xi + e_{k+1} \tag{2.21}$$

$$x_k = \xi + e_k \tag{2.22}$$

$$x_{k-1} = \xi + e_{k-1} \tag{2.23}$$

#### (2.18) & (2.21) 可以得到

$$\xi + e_{k+1} = \xi + e_k - \frac{f(x_k)(e_k - e_{k-1})}{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})}$$
(2.24)

$$\Rightarrow e_{k+1} = \frac{e_{k-1}f(x_k) - e_k f(x_{k-1})}{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})}$$
(2.25)

Lagrange: 
$$\Rightarrow f'(\eta_k) = \frac{f(x_k) - f(\xi)}{x_k - \xi}$$
  $\eta_k \in (x_k, \xi)$  (2.26)

#### (2.23) & (2.24) 可以得到

$$e_{k+1} = e_{k-1}e_k \frac{f'(\eta_k) - f'(\eta_{k-1})}{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})} = e_{k-1}e_k \frac{f''(\bar{\eta_k})(\eta_k - \eta_{k-1})}{f'(\bar{x_k})(x_k - x_{k-1})}$$
(2.27)

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} e_{k+1} = e_{k-1} e_k \frac{f''(\xi)}{f'(\xi)} \neq \pi$$
(2.28)

最终得到:

$$\begin{cases} e_{k+1} & \propto e_k e_{k-1} \\ e_k & \propto e_{k-1}^q \implies e_k^q \propto e_k^{\frac{1}{q}+1} \\ e_{k+1} & \propto e_k^q \end{cases}$$
 (2.29)

$$q = \frac{1}{a} + 1 \tag{2.30}$$

### 2.4.2 几何意义

略, 见书

2.5. 非线性方程组 21

## 2.5 非线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} f_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0 \\ f_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ f_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0 \end{cases}$$
(2.31)

$$\vec{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \qquad F(\vec{X}) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(\vec{X}) \\ f_2(\vec{X}) \\ \vdots \\ f_n(\vec{X}) \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.32}$$

类比单变量的情况:

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} \tag{2.33}$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{X}^{(k+1)} = \vec{X}^{(k)} - J^{-1}(\vec{X}^{(k)})F(\vec{X}^{(k)})$$
 (2.34)

$$J(\vec{X}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$$
(2.35)

$$J(\vec{X}^{(k)})(\vec{X}^{(k+1)} - \vec{X}^{(k)}) = -F(\vec{X}^{(k)})$$
(2.36)

## Chapter 3

# 特征值问题

#### **3.1** 幂法

假设矩阵 A 有 n 个线性无关的特征向量  $v_1 \cdots v_n$ ,对应的特征值为  $|\lambda_1| \ge \cdots \ge |\lambda_n|$ 

$$q^{(0)} = c_1 v_1 + \dots + c_n v_n \tag{3.1}$$

$$q^{(1)} = Aq^{(0)} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i \lambda_i v_i$$
(3.2)

$$q^{(k)} = A^k q^{(0)} = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \lambda_i^k v_i \qquad k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$
 (3.3)

$$q^{(k)} = \lambda_1^k (c_1 v_1 + \sum_{i=2}^n c_i v_i \left(\frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_1}\right)^k)$$
(3.4)

$$\Longrightarrow \begin{cases} q^{(k)} &\approx \lambda_1 c_1 v_1 \\ q^{(k+1)} &\approx \lambda_1^{k+1} c_1 v_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lambda_1 \approx \frac{q_j^{(k+1)}}{q_j^{(k)}}$$

$$(3.5)$$

使用

$$\|q^{(k)}\|_{\infty} = \max_{1 \le j \le n} |q_j^{(n)}| \tag{3.6}$$

$$||q^{(k)}||_{\infty} = \max_{1 \le j \le n} |q_j^{(n)}|$$

$$||q^{(k)}||_{\infty} = \frac{q^{(k)}}{||q^{(k)}||_{\infty}} = \begin{pmatrix} q_1^{(k)} \\ q_2^{(k)} \\ \vdots \\ q_n^{(k)} \end{pmatrix} < 1$$

$$(3.6)$$

$$(3.7)$$

$$\Rightarrow \|q^{(k+1)}\|_{\infty} = \lambda \tag{3.8}$$

#### 3.1.1 算法一

$$q^{old} = (1, 1, \dots, 1)^{\mathrm{T}}$$
 (3.9)

$$\bar{q}^{old} = q^{old} / \|q^{old}\|_{\infty}$$
 (3.10)

$$k = 1 \cdots m \tag{3.11}$$

$$\lambda = \|q^{new}\|_{\infty} \qquad 特征值 \tag{3.12}$$

$$\bar{q}^{new} = q^{new}/\lambda$$
 特征向量 (3.13)

#### 3.1.2 对于多个相同特征值情况

$$|\lambda_1| = |\lambda_2| > |\lambda_3| \geqslant \dots \geqslant |\lambda_n| \tag{3.14}$$

$$q^{(k)} = \lambda^k (c_1 v_1 + c_2 v_2 + \sum_{i=3}^n c_i v_i \left(\frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda}\right)^k)$$
(3.15)

$$\begin{cases} q^{(k)} = \lambda^{k}(c_{1}v_{1} + c_{2}v_{2}) \\ q^{(k+1)} = \lambda^{k+1}(c_{1}v_{1} + c_{2}v_{2}) \\ q^{(k+2)} = \lambda^{k+2}(c_{1}v_{1} + c_{2}v_{2}) \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{q_{j}^{(k+2)}}{q_{j}^{(k)}} \approx \lambda_{1}^{2} \Rightarrow \lambda_{1} = \sqrt{\frac{q_{j}^{(k+2)}}{q_{j}^{(k)}}}$$

$$(3.16)$$

$$\lambda_1 q^{(k)} + q^{(k+1)} \approx 2\lambda_1^{k+1} c_1 v_1 \tag{3.17}$$

$$\lambda_1 q^{(k)} - q^{(k+1)} \approx 2(-1)^k \lambda_1^{k+1} c_2 v_2 \tag{3.18}$$

#### 3.1.3 反幂法和位移

#### 引理1

A 非奇异,若  $Ax = \lambda x$ ,则  $A^{-1}x = \lambda^{-1}x$ 

#### 引理2

若  $Ax = \lambda x$ , 则  $(A - \rho I)x = (\lambda - \rho)x$ 

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_i, \cdots, \lambda_n \qquad (\lambda_i \approx \rho)$$
 (3.19)

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\lambda_k - \rho}}{\frac{1}{\lambda_i - \rho}}$$
  $\lambda_k$ 是离 $\rho$ 最近的特征值 (3.20)

$$\left(\frac{\lambda_i - \rho}{\lambda_k - \rho}\right) \tag{3.21}$$

$$q^{(k+1)} = (A - \rho I)q^{(k)} / \|q^{(k)}\|_{\infty} \Rightarrow (A - \rho I)q^{(k+1)} = \frac{q^{(k)}}{\|q^{(k)}\|_{\infty}}$$
(3.22)

若用反幂法求出的特征值为
$$\mu$$
  $\mu = \frac{1}{\lambda - \rho} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{\mu} + \rho$  (3.23)

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#### Jacobi 方法 3.2

#### 引理

若 P 可逆,则 A 与  $P^{-1}AP$  有相同的特征值 若 A 为实对称矩阵  $(A = A^T)$ , P 为正交阵  $(P^T = P^{-1})$ ,  $A P^{-1}AP$  特征值相同

#### Givens 旋转

$$R^{(pq)}(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & I & \vdots & I & \vdots & I & \vdots \\ 1 & \cdots & \cos \theta & 1 \cdots 1 & \sin \theta & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & I & \vdots & I & \vdots & I & \vdots \\ 1 & \cdots & -\sin \theta & 1 \cdots 1 & \cos \theta & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & I & \vdots & I & \vdots & I & \vdots \\ 1 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{line p}$$
(3.24)

$$R^{T}AR = \begin{pmatrix} c & -s \\ s & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c & s \\ -s & c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2sc & c^{2} - s^{2} \\ c^{2} - s^{2} & -2sc \end{pmatrix}$$
(3.25)

#### 引理

对于实对称矩阵  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  和  $1 \le p < q \le n$ ,  $\exists \theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{4}, +\frac{\pi}{4}]$ , 使得  $R_{(\theta)}^{(pq)^T}AR_{(\theta)}^{(pq)}$  在 (p,q),(q,p) 位置的元素为 0prove:

$$B = AR$$
 仅影响 p、q 列 (3.26)

$$\begin{cases} b_{1p} = a_{ip}c - a_{iq}s \\ b_{1q} = a_{ip}s + a_{iq}c \end{cases} \qquad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$C = R^T B \qquad \text{QSFip p. q } \text{?}$$

$$(3.27)$$

$$C = R^T B$$
 仅影响 p、q 行 (3.28)

$$\begin{cases} c_{pj} = b_{pj}c - b_{qj}s \\ c_{qj} = b_{pj}s + b_{qj}c \end{cases}$$
  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$  (3.29)

$$C = R^{T}B \qquad 仅影响 p, q 行$$

$$\begin{cases} c_{pj} = b_{pj}c - b_{qj}s \\ c_{qj} = b_{pj}s + b_{qj}c \end{cases}$$

$$j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\begin{cases} c_{pp} = a_{pp}c^{2} - 2a_{pq}sc + a_{qq}s^{2} \\ c_{qq} = a_{qq}c^{2} - 2a_{pq}sc + a_{pp}s^{2} \\ c_{pq} = c_{qp} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(3.28)$$

$$(a_{pp} - a_{qq}) \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\theta) + a_{pq} \cos(2\theta) = 0$$
(3.31)

$$\tan(2\theta) = \frac{2a_{pq}}{a_{qq} - a_{pp}} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{1}{2}\arctan\frac{2a_{pq}}{a_{qq} - a_{pp}} \in [-\frac{\pi}{4}, +\frac{\pi}{4}]$$
 (3.32)

特征向量
$$Q = R_{(\theta_1)}^{(p_1,q_1)} R_{(\theta_2)}^{(p_2,q_2)} \dots = \prod_k R_{(\theta_k)}^{(p_k,q_k)}$$
 (3.33)

#### 算法

m,e,Q=I

for i = 1 to m

1 = diag(A);

[s,p,q]=max(abs(A-l));

if(s < e)

return 1 Q, quit;(1 为特征值、Q 为特征向量)

[A,R] = givens(A,p,q);

 $Q=Q \cdot R;$ 

end

end

$$(a_{pp} - a_{qq}) \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} + a_{pq} \frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = 0$$
(3.34)

$$(a_{pp} - a_{qq})\tan\theta + a_{pq}(1 - \tan^2\theta) = 0$$
(3.35)

1. 
$$a_{pq} \neq 0$$
  $a_{pp} = a_{qq}$   $\Rightarrow \tan \theta = 1$   $\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$   $\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  (3.36)  
2.  $a_{pq} = 0$   $a_{pp} \neq a_{qq}$   $\Rightarrow \tan \theta = 0$   $\Rightarrow \theta = 0$   $\Rightarrow \sin \theta = 0$   $\cos \theta = 1$  (3.37)

2. 
$$a_{pq} = 0$$
  $a_{pp} \neq a_{qq}$   $\Rightarrow \tan \theta = 0$   $\Rightarrow \theta = 0$   $\Rightarrow \sin \theta = 0$   $\cos \theta = 1$  (3.37)

3. 
$$a_{pq} \neq 0$$
  $a_{pp} \neq a_{qq}$   $a_{pq} \tan^2 \theta - (a_{pp} - a_{qq}) \tan \theta - a_{pq} = 0$  (3.38)

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{(a_{pp} - a_{qq}) \pm \sqrt{(a_{pp} - a_{qq})^2 + 4a_{pq}}}{2a_{pq}}$$
 取较小的根 (3.39)

$$\sec^2 \theta = 1 + \tan^2 \theta \qquad \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta}} \qquad \Rightarrow \sin \theta \quad \cos \theta \quad \tan \theta \tag{3.40}$$

每次找最大的非对角线元素的值,然后使用 givens 旋转将其归零,最终让所有的非对角元素均极小,此时 对角元素的值即为特征值。

## **Chapter 4**

# 插值

$$f(x) \in [a,b]$$
具备一定的光滑性  $f(x) \in \mathbb{C}^s$   $(s = 1,2,3,...\infty)$  (4.1) 
$$\{x_0, x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n\} \in [a,b] \quad \forall i \neq j \quad x_i \neq x_j$$
 (4.2) 
$$\phi(x)$$
为某个函数空间上的一个函数  $\forall i = 0,1,2,\cdots,n \quad \phi(x_i) = f(x_i)$  (4.3) 
$$\phi(x)$$
为关于插值点 $\{x_0, \cdots, x_n\}$ 的插值函数 (4.4) 
$$\phi(x) = \sum_k c_k \phi_k(x) \quad \phi_k(x)$$
为基函数,满足全空间积分正交 (4.5)

## 4.1 Lagrange 插值 (多项式插值)

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n c_k x^k \tag{4.6}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k x_0^k &= f(x_0) \\ \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k x_1^k &= f(x_1) \\ \vdots &= \vdots \\ \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k x_n^k &= f(x_n) \end{cases}$$
(4.7)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_0 & x_0^2 & \cdots & x_0^n \\ 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \cdots & x_1^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{0 \le j < i \le n} (x_i - x_j) \ne 0$$

$$(4.8)$$

# $\Rightarrow \exists ! P_n(x) \tag{4.9}$

### 4.1.1 Lagrange lesis

插值基函数:

$$l_k(x) = \prod_{\substack{0 \le i \le n \\ i \ne k}} \frac{(x - x_i)}{(x_k - x_i)} \tag{4.10}$$

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Lagrange 插值多项式:

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} f(x_k) l_k(x)$$
(4.11)

显然的,在插值点上:

$$l_k(x_i) = \delta_{ik} \tag{4.12}$$

### 4.1.2 Lagrange 多项式误差

对于  $P_n(x)$  是 [a,b] 上过  $\{(x_i, f(x_i))\}$  的 n 次插值,多项式  $f \in \mathbb{C}^{n+1}[a,b]$ ,则  $P_n(x)$  的误差

1. 
$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i) \qquad \xi = \xi(x) \in [a, b]$$
 (4.13)

2. 
$$f^{(n+1)} \le M \forall x \in [a, b] \Longrightarrow |R_n(x)| \le \frac{M}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^n |x - x_i|$$
 (4.14)

(4.15) 是 (4.14) 的一个显然的推论

以下仅证明 (4.14)

$$R_{n}(x) = f(x) - P_{n}(x) \tag{4.15}$$

$$P_n(x_i) = f(x_i)$$
  $i = 0, 1 \cdots n$  (4.16)

$$\Rightarrow R_n(x) \pm (a,b) \pm 有至少 n 个零点 \tag{4.17}$$

$$g(t) = f(t) = P_n(t) - k(x) \prod_{k=0}^{n} (t - x_k)$$
(4.18)

$$g(t)$$
至少有 n+2 个零点 (4.19)

⇒ 
$$g'(t)$$
至少有 n+1 个零点 Rolle's rule (4.20)

$$\Rightarrow g^{(n+1)}(t) = f^{(n+1)}(t) - K(x)(n+1)!$$
 至少有 1 个零点 (4.21)

$$\Rightarrow g^{(n+1)}(\xi) = f^{(n+1)}(\xi) - K(x)(n+1)! \tag{4.22}$$

$$\Rightarrow K(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \tag{4.23}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \prod_{k=0}^n (x - x_k) \quad \xi \in [a, b]$$
 (4.24)

## 4.2 Newton 插值多项式

### 4.2.1 差商

一阶差商

$$f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} \tag{4.25}$$

二阶差商

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x_2 - x_0}$$
(4.26)

k 阶差商

$$f[x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_k] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_k] - f[x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_{k-1}]}{x_k - x_0}$$
(4.27)

### 4.2.2 插值多项式

一阶

$$f[x, x_0] = \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \Rightarrow f(x) = f(x_0) + (x - x_0)f[x, x_0]$$
(4.28)

$$\implies f(x_0) = N_0(x) \qquad (x - x_0)f[x, x_0] = R_0(x) \tag{4.29}$$

(4.30)

二阶

$$f[x, x_0, x_1] = \frac{f[x, x_0] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x - x_1} \Rightarrow f[x, x_0] = f[x_0, x_1] + (x - x_1)f[x, x_0, x_1]$$

$$(4.31)$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + (x - x_0)(x - x_1)f[x, x_0, x_1]$$

$$(4.32)$$

$$N_1(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) \qquad R_1(x) = (x - x_0)(x - x_1)f[x, x_0, x_1]$$
(4.33)

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n-1 阶

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + (x - x_0)f[x_0, x_1] + (x - x_0)(x - x_1)f[x_0, x_1, x_2] + \cdots + \prod_{k=0}^{n-2} (x - x_k)f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}] + \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} f[x, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}]$$

$$(4.34)$$

$$N_{n-1}(x) = f(x_0) + (x - x_0)f[x_0, x_1] + (x - x_0)(x - x_1)f[x_0, x_1, x_2] + \dots + \prod_{k=0}^{n-2} (x - x_k)f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}]$$

$$(4.35)$$

$$R_{n-1}(x) = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} f[x, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}]$$
(4.36)

$$f[x, x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_n] = \frac{f[x, x_0, \cdots, x_{n-1}] - f[x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_n]}{x - x_n}$$
(4.37)

$$\Rightarrow f[x, x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}] = f[x_0, \dots, x_n] + (x - x_n) f[x, x_0, \dots, x_n]$$
(4.38)

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + (x - x_0)f[x_0, x_1] + \dots + \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (x - x_k)f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] + \prod_{k=0}^{n} (x - x_k)f[x, x_0, \dots, x_k]$$
 (4.39)

$$N_n(x) = f(x_0) + (x - x_0)f[x_0, x_1] + \dots + \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (x - x_k)f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k]$$
(4.40)

$$R_n(x) = \prod_{k=0}^{n} (x - x_k) f[x, x_0, \dots, x_k]$$
(4.41)

(4.42)

由对于 n+1 个确定点, 仅有一个 n 阶插值多项式, 因此:

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} f(x_k) l_k(x) = N_n(x) = \sum_{j=-1}^{n} -1 \left( f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{j+1}] \prod_{k=0}^{j} (x - x_k) \right)$$
(4.43)

$$f(x_k) = f[x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_{j+1}]$$
为系数 (4.44)

$$l_k(x) \prod_{k=0}^{j} (x - x_k)$$
为基函数 (4.45)

$$\Rightarrow R_n(x) = \prod_{k=0}^n (x - x_k) f[x, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \prod_{k=0}^n (x - x_k)$$
(4.46)

#### 4.2.3 差商意义

$$f[x_0, x_1] f'(\xi_1) \tag{4.47}$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2] \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2!} \tag{4.48}$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_n] \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi_n)}{n!}$$
(4.49)

(4.50)

类似于 Taylor 展开, 用差商替代微商

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#### 4.3 Hermite 插值

没啥用, 不讲

#### 4.4 样条插值

### Ronge 现象

在等距点过多情况下的高阶插值会引起极大误差

解决方法: 低阶分段(样条)或高阶不等距节点高阶不等距节点: 切比雪夫、勒让德、雅各比、盖德堡 对一组节点  $x_k$ 

三次样条差值:

$$P_3^i(x)$$
由 $x_{i-1}, x_i, x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}$ 构建,对应 $x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$  (4.51)

$$P_3^{i-1}(x)$$
由 $x_{i-2}, x_{i-1}, x_i, x_{i+1}$ 构建,对应 $x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$  (4.52)

限制条件:

$$P_2^i(x_i) = f(x_i) \tag{4.53}$$

$$P_3^{i-1}(x_i) = P^i(x_i) (4.54)$$

$$(P_3^{i-1})'(x_i) = (P_3^{i-1})'(x_i)$$
(4.55)

$$(P_3^{i-1})''(x_i) = (P_3^{i-1})''(x_i)$$
(4.56)

$$S_i(x) = A_i x^3 + B_i x^2 + C_i x + D_i (4.57)$$

$$S_{i}(x) = A_{i}x^{3} + B_{i}x^{2} + C_{i}x + D_{i}$$

$$\begin{cases}
S_{i}(x_{i}) = y_{i} = f(x_{i}) & n+1 \\
S_{i-1} = S_{i}(x_{i}) & n-1 \\
S'_{i-1}(x_{i}) = S'_{i}(x_{i}) & n-1 \\
S''_{i-1}(x_{i}) = S'_{i}(x_{i}) & n-1
\end{cases}$$

$$(4.57)$$

$$(4.58)$$

$$\exists Z''(x_i) = M_i \qquad S'(x_i) = m_i \qquad h_i = x_{i+1} - x_i$$

$$S_i''(x) = \frac{x - x_{i+1}}{x_i - x_{i+1}} M_i + \frac{x - x_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i} M_{i+1}$$
(4.59)

$$\begin{cases}
S_i'(x) = \frac{(x_{i+1} - x)^3 M_i + (x - x_i)^3 M_{i+1}}{6h_i} + c_i (x_{i+1} - x) + d_i (x - x_i) \\
c_i = \frac{y_i}{h_i} - \frac{h_i M_i}{6} \qquad d_i = \frac{y_{i+1}}{h_i} - \frac{h_i M_{i+1}}{6}
\end{cases}$$
(4.60)

$$S_{i}(x) = \frac{(x_{i+1} - x)^{3} + (x - x_{i})^{3} M_{i+1}}{6h_{i}} + \frac{(x_{i+1} - x)y_{i} + (x - x_{i})y_{i+1}}{h_{i}} - \frac{h_{i}}{6} \left[ (x_{i+1} - x)M_{i} + (x - x_{i})M_{i+1} \right]$$

$$(4.61)$$

$$S_i'(x) = \frac{-M_i(x_{i+1} - x)^2 + M_{i+1}(x - x_i)^2}{2h_i} + \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{h_i} + \frac{h_i}{6}(M_i - M_{i+1})$$
(4.62)

$$\begin{cases} \mu_{i} M_{i-1} + 2M_{i} + \lambda_{i} M_{i+1} = d_{i} & i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1 \\ \lambda_{i} = \frac{h_{i}}{h_{i} + h_{i-1}} & \mu_{i} = 1 - \lambda_{i} & d_{i} = \frac{6}{h_{i} + h_{i+1}} \left( \frac{y_{i+1} - y_{i}}{h_{i}} - \frac{y_{i} - y_{i-1}}{h_{i}} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$(4.63)$$

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最终得到:

(对于给定  $M_0, M_n$ )

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & \lambda_{1} & & & & \\ \mu_{2} & 2 & \lambda_{2} & & & \\ & \mu_{3} & 2 & \lambda_{3} & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \mu_{n-2} & 2 & \lambda_{n-2} \\ & & & \mu_{n-1} & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} M_{1} \\ M_{2} \\ M_{3} \\ \vdots \\ M_{n-2} \\ M_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d_{1} - \mu_{1} M_{0} \\ d_{2} \\ d_{3} \\ \vdots \\ d_{n-2} \\ d_{n-1} - \lambda_{n-1} M_{n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4.64)$$

也可给定  $m_0, m_n$  或周期性边界条件  $m_0 = m_n$   $M_0 = M_n$ 

## Chapter 5

# 最小二乘拟合

$$\Phi = (\phi(x_0), \phi(x_1), \dots, \phi(x_m)) \sim Y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m)$$
(5.1)

距离尽可能小

## 5.1 一范数

$$\|\Phi - Y\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^m |\phi(x_i) - y_i|$$
(5.2)

## 5.2 二范数与无穷范数

二范数是最常用的

$$\|\Phi - Y\|_2 = \left(\sum_{i=1}^m |\phi(x_i) - y_i|^2\right)^{1/2} \tag{5.3}$$

$$\|\Phi - Y\|_{\infty} = \max |\phi(x_i) - y_i|$$
 (5.4)

$$\phi = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \alpha_i \phi_i \tag{5.5}$$

 $\left\{oldsymbol{\phi}_{i}
ight\}_{i=1}^{m}$  是一组基 找 $\left\{oldsymbol{lpha}_{i}
ight\}_{i=1}^{m}$ 使得 $\left\|oldsymbol{\Phi}-y_{i}
ight\|_{2}$ 最小

$$A_{m*n} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1(x_1) & \phi_2(x_1) & \cdots & \phi_n(x_1) \\ \phi_1(x_2) & \phi_2(x_2) & \cdots & \phi_n(x_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \phi_1(x_m) & \phi_2(x_m) & \cdots & \phi_n(x_m) \end{pmatrix}$$
(5.6)

$$A_{m*n} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{1}(x_{1}) & \phi_{2}(x_{1}) & \cdots & \phi_{n}(x_{1}) \\ \phi_{1}(x_{2}) & \phi_{2}(x_{2}) & \cdots & \phi_{n}(x_{2}) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \phi_{1}(x_{m}) & \phi_{2}(x_{m}) & \cdots & \phi_{n}(x_{m}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_{n*1} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1} \\ \alpha_{2} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y_{m*1} = \begin{pmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ \vdots \\ y_{m} \end{pmatrix} ||A\alpha - Y||_{2} ||A|| ||A||$$

$$Y_{m*1} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix} \|A\alpha - Y\|_2$$
最小化  $m >> n$  (5.8)

$$\Longrightarrow A\alpha \approx Y \tag{5.9}$$

 $A\alpha = Y$ 大部分无解 实际应寻找 $A^T A \alpha = A^T Y$ 

最小二乘法即为寻找在二范数下最小的解

## 5.3 方法一

先证明 (5.11) 的解恰为 (5.10) 得解 证明 (5.11) 有解相当于证明  $rank(A^T A) = n$ 

定理

$$\|A\alpha - Y\|_2$$
最小 (5.10)

等价于
$$A^T A \alpha = A^T Y$$
 (5.11)

prove:

$$Ax = 0 \Rightarrow A^T A x = 0 \tag{5.12}$$

$$A^{T}Ax = 0 \Rightarrow x^{T}A^{T}A = 0 \Rightarrow ||Ax||_{2}^{2} = 0 \Rightarrow Ax = 0$$
 (5.13)

(5.12)与(5.13)同解

$$rank(A^{T}A) = rank(A) = n (5.14)$$

(5.15)

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 $||A\alpha - Y||$  达到最小值当且仅当  $A^TA\alpha = A^TY$ 

$$Y - A\alpha \perp A$$
的列空间 (5.16)

$$\Leftrightarrow A^{T}(Y_{A}\alpha) = 0 \Leftrightarrow A^{T}A\alpha = A^{T}Y \tag{5.17}$$

## 5.4 方法二

$$\min_{\alpha}(\|A\alpha - Y\|) \Leftrightarrow \min_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2}(\|A\alpha - Y\|^2) = \min_{\alpha} R(\alpha)$$
(5.18)

$$R(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n} \alpha_{j} \phi_{j}(x_{i}) - Y_{i} \right)^{2} \right]$$
 (5.19)

$$\frac{\partial R(\alpha)}{\partial \alpha_i} = 0 \qquad j = 1, 2, \cdots, n \tag{5.20}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[ \phi_j(x_i) \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} \alpha_k \phi_k(x_i) - Y_i \right) \right] = 0 \tag{5.21}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{m} \phi_{j}(x_{i}) \sum_{k=1}^{n} \alpha_{k} \phi_{k}(x_{i}) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \phi_{j}(x_{i}) Y_{i}$$
 (5.22)

$$R(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2}\alpha^{T}A^{T}A - Y^{T}A\alpha + \frac{1}{2}||Y||_{2}^{2}$$
(5.23)

$$R(\alpha + \Delta \alpha) = R(\alpha) + \sum_{j=0}^{n} \Delta \alpha_{j} \frac{\partial R(\alpha)}{\partial \alpha_{j}} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \Delta \alpha_{j} \Delta \alpha_{k} \frac{\partial^{2} R(\alpha)}{\partial \alpha_{j} \partial \alpha_{k}}$$
 (5.24)

$$R(\alpha + \Delta \alpha) = R(\alpha) + \Delta \alpha^T A^T A \alpha \geqslant R(\alpha)$$
(5.25)

$$\frac{\partial^2 R(\alpha)}{\partial \alpha_j \partial \alpha_k} = (A^T A)_{jk} \tag{5.26}$$

$$\Delta \alpha^T A^T A \alpha = \|A \Delta \alpha\|_2^2 \tag{5.27}$$

# Chapter 6

# 积分与微分

# 6.1 Newton-Cotes 积分

## 6.1.1 积分方法

$$I(f) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \approx I_{n}(f) = \int_{a}^{b} L_{n}(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} \sum_{i=0}^{n} l_{i}(x) f(x_{i}) dx$$
(6.1)

$$=\sum_{i=0}^{n}\omega_{i}f(x_{i})$$
 积分权重 $\omega_{i}=\int_{a}^{b}l_{i}(x)\mathrm{d}x$ 误差 $E_{n}(f)=I(f)-I_{n}(f)=\int_{a}^{b}f(x)-L_{n}(x)\mathrm{d}x=\int_{a}^{b}R_{n}(x)\mathrm{d}x$  (6.2)

$$= \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \int_{a}^{b} f^{(n+1)}(\xi(x)) \prod_{i=1}^{n} (x - x_{i}) dx$$
 (6.3)

(6.4)

Newton-Cotes 取 [a,b] 上等距点  $x_i = a + ih$   $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$   $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$ 

$$\omega_i = \int_a^b l_i(x) dx = \int_a^b \prod_{\substack{\leqslant k \leqslant n \\ k \neq i}} \frac{x - x_k}{x_i - x_k} dx \quad x = a + th \quad x_i = a + ih$$

$$(6.5)$$

$$\frac{h}{i!(n-i)!(-1)^{n-i}} \int_0^n t(t-1)\cdots(t-i+1)(t-i-1)\cdots(t-n)dt$$
(6.6)

$$\omega_i = (b - a)c_i^{(n)} \tag{6.7}$$

#### 6.1.2 误差

对 n 为奇数且  $f \in C^{n+1}[a,b]$ 

$$E_n(f) = \frac{h^{n+2} f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \int_0^n t(t-1) \cdots (t-n) dt$$
(6.8)

对 n 为偶数且  $f \in C^{n+2}[a,b]$ 

$$E_n(f) = \frac{h^{n+3} f^{(n+2)}(\xi)}{(n+2)!} \int_0^n t^2(t-1) \cdots (t-n) dt$$
(6.9)

## 6.1.3 代数精度

如果  $E(x^k) = I(x^k) - I_n(x^k) = 0$   $k = 0, 1, \dots, m$ 且  $E(x^{m+1}) \neq 0$ ,则  $I_n(f)$  有 m 阶的代数精度

#### 一阶精度

n=1  $x_0=a$   $x_1=b$  梯形公式

$$I(f) \approx I_n(f) = T_1(f) = \frac{(b-a)}{2} [f(a) - f(b)] \qquad \omega_0 = \omega_1 = \frac{b-a}{2}$$
 (6.10)

$$E_1(f) = \frac{f''(\eta)}{2} \int_a^b (x - a)(x - b) dx = -\frac{f''(\eta)}{12} (b - a)^3 \quad \eta \in [a, b]$$
 (6.11)

## 三阶精度

n=2  $x_0=a$   $x_1=\frac{a+b}{2}$   $x_2=b$  Simpson's Rule

$$I(f) = I_2(f) = \frac{b-a}{6} \left[ f(a) + 4f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f(b) \right]$$
 (6.12)

$$\omega_0 = \omega_2 = \frac{b-a}{6}$$
  $\omega_1 = \frac{2}{3}(b-a)$  (6.13)

$$E_2(f) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\eta)}{4!} \int_a^b x(x-a)(x-\frac{a+b}{2})(x-b) dx$$
 (6.14)

$$=\frac{f^{(4)}(\eta)}{2880}(b-a)^5 \qquad \eta \in [a,b] \tag{6.15}$$

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# 6.2 复化积分公式

## 6.2.1 复化梯形公式

$$I(f) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} f(x) dx$$
 (6.16)

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left( \frac{h}{2} [f(x_i) + f(x_{i+1})] - f''(\xi_i) \frac{h^3}{12} \right)$$
 (6.17)

$$= h \left[ \frac{1}{2} f(a) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + \frac{1}{2} f(b) \right] - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f''(\xi_i) \frac{h^3}{12}$$
(6.18)

$$T_n(f) = \frac{h}{2} \left[ f(a) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(a+ih) + f(b) \right]$$
 (6.19)

$$E_n(f) = -\frac{h^3}{12} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f''(\xi_i) = \frac{\text{în} \, \text{liz}}{12} - \frac{h^3}{12} n f''(\xi) = -\frac{(b-a)^3}{12n^2} f''(\xi)$$
(6.20)

应用  $M = \max_{a \le x \le b} |f''(x)|$ 

$$\left| E_n(f) \right| \leqslant \frac{(b-a)^3}{12n^2} M < \epsilon \Rightarrow \left\lceil \sqrt{\frac{(b-a)^3 M}{12\epsilon}} \right\rceil \tag{6.21}$$

## 6.2.2 复化 Simpson 公式

$$x_i = a + ih$$
  $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$   $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$   $n = 2m$   $m \in \mathbb{Z}$  (6.22)

$$I(f) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \int_{x_{2i+2}}^{x_{2i+2}} f(x) dx$$
 (6.23)

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \frac{2h}{6} \left[ f(x_{2i}) + 4f(x_{2i+1}) + f(x_{2i+2}) \right] + \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \left( -\frac{(2h)^5}{2880} f^{(4)}(\xi_i) \right)$$
 (6.24)

两部分分别是复化 Simpson 公式和误差项

$$S_n(f) = \frac{h}{3} \left[ f(a) + 4 \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} f(x_{2i+1}) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} f(x_{2i}) + f(b) \right]$$
 (6.25)

$$E_n(f) = -\frac{(2h)^5}{2880} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} f^{(4)}(\xi_i) = -\frac{(2h)^5}{2880} f^{(4)}(\xi) = -\frac{(b-a)^5}{2880m^4} f^{(4)}(\xi)$$
(6.26)

$$= -\frac{(b-a)^5}{180n^4} f^{(4)}(\xi) \tag{6.27}$$

$$M = \max_{a \le c, b} \left| f^{(4)}(x) \right| \tag{6.28}$$

$$\left| E_n(f) \right| \leqslant \frac{(b-a)^5 M}{2880 m^4} \leqslant \epsilon \Rightarrow m \geqslant \left\lceil \sqrt[4]{\frac{(b-a)^5 M}{2880 \epsilon}} \right\rceil \quad \xi \in [a,b] \tag{6.29}$$

# 6.3 自动控制误差的复化积分

$$T_n(f) = h_n \left[ \frac{1}{2} f(a) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + \frac{1}{2} f(b) \right] \qquad h_n = \frac{b-a}{n}$$
 (6.30)

$$T_{2n}(f) = \frac{h_n}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} f(a) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + \frac{1}{2} f(b) + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(x_{i+1/2}) \right]$$
 (6.31)

$$= \frac{1}{2}T_n(f) + \frac{h}{2}\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(x_{i+1/2})$$
(6.32)

估计误差

n 足够大时,  $f''(\xi) \approx f''(\eta)$ 

$$I(f) - T_n(f) = -\frac{(b-a)}{12}h^2f''(\xi)$$
(6.33)

$$I(f) - T_{2n}(f) = -\frac{b-a}{12} \frac{h^2}{4} f''(\eta)$$
(6.34)

$$I(f) - T_n(f) \approx 4 \left( I(f) - T_{2n}(f) \right)$$
 (6.35)

$$\Rightarrow I(f) - T_{2n}(f) \approx \frac{1}{3} \left( T_{2n}(f) - T_{n}(f) \right) \tag{6.36}$$

$$\left|I(f) - T_{2n}(f)\right| < \epsilon \Rightarrow \left|T_{2n}(f) - T_{n}(f)\right| < 3\epsilon \tag{6.37}$$

### 6.3.1 算法

给定  $\epsilon, n, h$ ,计算  $T_n(T_{\text{old}})$   $T_{2n}(T_{\text{new}})$  while  $|T_{\text{old}} - T_{\text{new}}| > 3\epsilon$   $T_{\text{new}} = \frac{1}{2}T_{\text{old}} + \frac{h}{2}\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}f(x_{i+1/2})$   $h = \frac{h}{2}$  n = 2n

# 6.4 Ramberg 外插积分方法

$$f(x) = f(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}) + (x - x_{i+\frac{1}{2}})f'(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}) + \frac{1}{2}(x - x_{i+\frac{1}{2}})^2 f''(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}) + \frac{1}{6}(x - x_{i+\frac{1}{2}})^3 f'''(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}) + \cdots$$
 (6.38)

$$\int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} f(x) dx = h f(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}) + \frac{1}{2} (x - x_{i+\frac{1}{2}})^{2} \Big|_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} f'(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}) + \cdots$$
(6.39)

$$f(x_i) = f(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}) - \frac{h}{2}f'(x_i + \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{h^2}{8}f''(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}) - \frac{h^3}{48}f'''(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}) + \cdots$$
(6.40)

$$f(x_{i+1}) = \cdots \tag{6.41}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}) = \frac{f(x_i) - f(x_{i+1})}{2} - \frac{h^2}{8} f''(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}) - \frac{h^4}{384} f^{(4)}(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}})$$
(6.42)

$$\int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} f(x) dx = h \frac{f(x_{i}) + f(x_{i+1})}{2} - \frac{h^{3}}{12} f''(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}) - \frac{h^{5}}{480} f^{(4)}(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}})$$
(6.43)

$$I(f) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} f(x) dx = T_{n} - \frac{h^{3}}{12} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} f''(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}) - \frac{h^{5}}{480} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} f^{(4)}(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}})$$
(6.44)

$$=T_n - nf''(\xi) - nf^{(4)}(\eta) \tag{6.45}$$

$$I(f) = T_n - \frac{b-a}{12}h^2f''(\xi) - \frac{b-a}{480}h^4f^{(4)}(\eta)$$
(6.46)

$$R_{00} = t_n = I - c_1 h^2 - c_2 h^4 - c_3 h^6 - \cdots$$
(6.47)

$$R_{10} = T_{2n} = I - \frac{c_1}{4}h^2 - \frac{c_2}{16}h^4 - \frac{c_3}{64}h^6 - \dots$$
 (6.48)

$$\frac{1}{3}\left((6.49) \times 4 - (6.48)\right) \Rightarrow R_{11} = \frac{4R_1 - R_0}{3} = I + \frac{c_2}{4}h^4 + \frac{5}{16}c_3h^6 + \cdots$$
 (6.49)

$$R_{20} = T_{4n} = I - \frac{c_1}{16}h^2 - \frac{c_2}{256}h^4 - \frac{c_3}{4096}h^6 + \cdots$$
 (6.50)

$$R_{21} = \frac{4R_2 - R_1}{3} = I + \frac{c_2}{64}h4 + \frac{5c_3}{1024}h^6 + \cdots$$
 (6.51)

$$R_{22} = \frac{16R_{21} - R_{11}}{15} = I + \frac{c_2}{64}h^4 + \frac{5c_3}{1024}h^6 + \cdots$$
 (6.52)

### 6.4.1 Ramberg 算法

给定  $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$  f(x)]  $quad n = 1 \rightarrow h = b - a$ 

$$R_{00} = \frac{h}{2} (f(a) + f(b)) \qquad h_k = \frac{h}{2^k} \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, N$$
 (6.53)

fork = 1: N 
$$(6.54)$$

$$R_{k0} = \frac{1}{2} \left( R_{k-1,0} + h_{k-1} \sum_{i=1}^{2^{k-1}} f\left(a + (2i-1)h_k\right) \right)$$
(6.55)

$$forj = 1 : k$$
 (6.56)

$$R_{kj} = \frac{4^{j} R_{k,j-1} - R_{k-1,j-1}}{4^{j} - 1} \tag{6.57}$$

end (6.58)

if  $(|R_{k,k}-R_{k-1,k-1}|<\epsilon)$  , exit;

end

# 6.5 高斯积分

$$I(f) \approx I_n(f) = \sum_{i=0}^n \omega_i f(x_i) \quad \omega_i = \int_{-1}^1 l_i(x) dx$$

$$(6.59)$$

$$E_n(f) = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \int_{-1}^{1} f^{(n+1)}(\xi(x)) \prod_{i=0}^{n} (x - x_i) dx$$
 (6.60)

若 f(x) 为一个至多为 n 阶的多项式,则有  $f^{(n+1)}(\xi(x)) = 0 \Rightarrow$  n 阶代数精度

## 6.5.1 Legendre 多项式

Legendre 多项式定义在 [-1,1] 上

$$\phi_{-1}(x) = 0 \qquad \phi_0(x) = 1 \qquad \phi_{j+1}(x) \frac{2J+1}{j+1} x \phi_j \phi_j(x) = \frac{j}{j+1} \phi_{j-1}(x) \quad j \geqslant 0$$
 (6.61)

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \phi_i(x)\phi_j(x)dx = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ \frac{2}{2j+1} & i = j \end{cases}$$
 (6.62)

对于任意多项式 g(x)  $(deg(g(x)) \le n)$   $\int_{-1}^{1} g(x)\phi_{n+1}(x)dx = 0$  将 Legendre 常数归一化:

$$P_{j}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2j+1}{2}}\phi_{j}(x) \tag{6.63}$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} P_i(x) P_j(x) dx = \delta_{ij}$$
 (6.64)

$$xP_{j}(x) = a_{j}P_{j+1}(x) + c_{j}P_{j-1}(x) \qquad a_{j} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{(2(j+1))^{2}}}} \qquad c_{j} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{(2j)^{2}}}}$$
(6.65)

从而得到 Legendre 矩阵:

 $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x = x_i \ (x = 0, 1, \dots n)$ 

$$x_{i} \begin{pmatrix} P_{0}(x) \\ P_{1}(x) \\ P_{2}(x) \\ P_{3}(x) \\ \vdots \\ P_{n}(x) \end{pmatrix} = J_{n} \begin{pmatrix} P_{0}(x) \\ P_{1}(x) \\ P_{2}(x) \\ P_{2}(x) \\ P_{3}(x) \\ \vdots \\ P_{n}(x) \end{pmatrix}$$
(6.67)

其中  $x_i$  为  $J_n$  的特征值, $P_i$  为对应的特征向量(不唯一),且有  $P_i^T P_j = 0$   $i \neq j$ 

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考虑

$$\int_{-1}^{1} P_i(x) P_j(x) dx \qquad 0 \leqslant i, j \leqslant n \quad deg(P_i(x) P_j(x)) \leqslant 2n \tag{6.68}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \omega_k P_i(x_k) P_k(x_k) = \delta_{ij}$$
(6.69)

P 为行正交矩阵, 即  $PP^T = I$   $P^TP \neq I$ 

$$P^T W P = I ag{6.71}$$

$$PP^{T}WPP^{-1} = PIP^{-1} \Rightarrow PP^{T}W = I \tag{6.72}$$

$$P^{-T}P^{T}WPP^{T} = P^{-T}IP^{T} \Rightarrow WPP^{T} = I \Rightarrow W^{-1} = PP^{T}$$
(6.73)

$$W^{-1} = diag\left(\sum_{i=0}^{n} P_{j}^{2}(x_{i})\right) \quad i = 0 \cdots n$$
(6.74)

$$\Rightarrow \omega_i = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=0}^n P_i^2(x_i)} = \frac{1}{\|P_i\|_2^2} \tag{6.75}$$

In matlab: 
$$\tilde{P}_i = c_i P_i$$
 s.t.  $\|\tilde{P}_i\|_2 = 1$  (6.76)

$$c_i = \sqrt{2}\tilde{P}_0(x_i) \tag{6.77}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{P}_0(x_i) \\ \tilde{P}_1(x_i) \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{P}_n(x_i) \end{pmatrix} = c_i \begin{pmatrix} P_0(x_i) \\ P_1(x_i) \\ \vdots \\ P_n(x_i) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-1}^1 P_0^2(x) dx = 1$$

$$(6.78)$$

$$\omega_i = \frac{1}{\|P_i\|_2^2} = \frac{c_i^2}{\|\tilde{P}_i\|_2^2} = c_i^2 = 2\tilde{P}_0^2(x_i) \text{LAPACK in matlab}$$
(6.79)

# 6.6 数值微分

## 6.6.1 插值型数值微分

导数:

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(x-h)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h}$$
(6.80)

向前差分

导数:

$$f'(x_0) \approx \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} \tag{6.81}$$

误差:

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + hf'(x_0) + \frac{h^2}{2}f''(x_0) + \cdots$$
(6.82)

$$R(x) = f'(x_0) - \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} = -\frac{h}{2}f''(x_0) + \dots = O(h)$$
(6.83)

#### 向后差分

导数:

$$f'(x_0) \approx \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_0 - h)}{h} \tag{6.84}$$

误差:

$$f(x_0 - h) = f(x_0) - hf'(x_0) + \frac{h^2}{2}f''(x_0) + \cdots$$
(6.85)

$$R(x) = f'(x_0) - \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_0 - h)}{h} = -\frac{h}{2}f''(x_0) + \dots = O(h)$$
(6.86)

#### 中心差分

导数:

$$f'(x_0) \approx \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h)}{2h} \tag{6.87}$$

误差:

$$R(x) = \frac{h^2}{6}f''(x_0) + \dots = O(h^2) \Rightarrow R(x) = O(h^2) \Rightarrow R = ch^2 \Rightarrow \ln R = 2\ln h + \ln c$$
 (6.88)

## 6.6.2 全局法

$$f(x) \approx P_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} l_i(x) f(x_i)$$
 (6.89)

$$f'(x) \approx P_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} l_i'(x) f(x_i)$$
 (6.90)

$$R(x) = \left(\frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^{n} (x - x_i)\right)$$
(6.91)

# **Chapter 7**

# 常微分方程初值问题

$$\begin{cases} y'(t) = f(t, y(t)) \\ y(0) = y_0 \end{cases} t \in [0, b]$$
 (7.1)

# 7.1 欧拉方法

## 7.1.1 向前欧拉法

由差分推导:

$$y'(t_n) \approx \frac{y(t_{n+1}) - y(t_n)}{h} \Rightarrow y(t_{n+1}) \approx y(t_n) + hf(t, y(t_n)) \qquad \text{ \text{ \text{fight}}}$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h f(t_n, y_n) \qquad \text{向前欧拉法}$$

$$(7.3)$$

由积分推导:

$$y'(t) = f(t, y(t)) \tag{7.4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} f'(t) dt = \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} f(t, y(t)) dt$$
 (7.5)

$$\Rightarrow y(t_{n+1}) = y(t_n) + \int_{t}^{t_{n+1}} f(t, y(t)) dt$$
 (7.6)

$$\approx y(t_n) + h f(t_n, y(t_n)) \tag{7.7}$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h f(t_n, y_n) (7.8)$$

### 7.1.2 向后欧拉法

由差分推导

$$y'(t_{n+1}) = \frac{y(t_{n+1}) - y(t_n)}{h} \tag{7.9}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t_{n+1}) \approx y(t_n) + h f(t_{n+1}, y(t_{n+1})) \tag{7.10}$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + hf(t_{n+1}, y_{n+1}) (7.11)$$

由积分推导

$$y(t_{n+1}) = f(t_{n+1}, y(t_{n+1}))$$
(7.12)

$$\Rightarrow y(t_{n+1}) = y(t_n) + \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} f(t, y(t)) dt$$
 (7.13)

$$\approx y(t_n) + h f(t_{n+1}, y_{n+1}) \tag{7.14}$$

向前欧拉法的稳定性较差,向后欧拉法的计算要求较大,但解较稳定。

### 7.1.3 中点公式(对应中心差分法)

由差分推导:

$$y'(t_n) \approx \frac{y(t_{n+1}) - y(t_{n-1})}{2h} \tag{7.15}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t_{n+1}) = y(t_{n-1}) + 2hf(t_n, y(t_n)) \tag{7.16}$$

由积分推导:

$$y(t_{n+1}) = y(t_{n-1}) + \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_{n+1}} f(t, y(t)) dt$$
(7.18)

$$\approx y(t_{n-1}) + 2hf(t_n, y(t_n)) \tag{7.19}$$

$$yn + 1 = y(t_{n-1}) + 2hf(t_n, y(t_n))$$
(7.20)

#### 7.1.4 收敛性

### 局部截断误差

Taylor 展开

$$y(t_{n+1}) + y(t_n) + h f(t_n, y(t_n)) + \frac{h^2}{2} f'(\xi) \quad \xi \in [t_n, t_{n+1}]$$
(7.21)

(7.22)

向前欧拉法:  $\Diamond y_n = y(t_n)$ , 即仅考虑一步的误差

$$\Rightarrow T_{n+1} = y(t_{n+1}) - y_{n+1} = \frac{h^2}{2} f'(\xi_n) = O(h^2)$$
(7.23)

如果  $T \propto h^{p+1}$  则称方法为 P 阶方法

#### 整体误差

#### 皮卡-林德洛夫定理(唯一性)

$$|f(t, y_1) - f(t, y_2)| \le \mathcal{L}|y_1 - y_2|$$
 (7.25)

则初值问题
$$y'(t) = f(t, y(t))$$
  $y(0) = y_0$ 有唯一解 (7.26)

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$$e_{n+1} = y(t_{n+1}) - y_{n+1} = y(t_n) - y_n + h\left[f(t_n, y_\ell t_n)) - f(t_n, y_n)\right] + T_{n+1}$$

$$(7.27)$$

$$|e_{n+1}| \le |e_n| + h \left| f(t_n, y(t_n)) - f(t_n, y_n) \right| + |T_{n+1}| \tag{7.28}$$

$$\leq |e_n| + h\mathcal{L}|y(t_n) - y_n| + |T_{n+1}| \leq (1 + h\mathcal{L})|e_n| + T \qquad T = \max T_n$$
 (7.29)

$$\leq (1 + h\mathcal{L}) \left[ (1 + h\mathcal{L}) |e_{n-1}| + T \right] + T \tag{7.30}$$

$$\leq (1 + h\mathcal{L})^{n+1} |e_0| + T + (1 + h\mathcal{L})T + (1 + h\mathcal{L})^2 T + \dots + (1 + h\mathcal{L})^n T$$
(7.31)

$$= (1 + h\mathcal{L})^{n+1} |e_0| + \frac{(1 + h\mathcal{L})^{n+1} - 1}{h\mathcal{L}} T$$
(7.32)

$$\leq e^{(n+1)h\mathcal{L}}\left(|e_0| + \frac{T}{h\mathcal{L}}\right) \qquad (1+x)^n \leq e^{nx}$$
 (7.33)

$$=e^{(b-a)\mathcal{L}}\left(|e_0|+\frac{T}{Ch}\right) \tag{7.34}$$

其中  $T_{n+1}$  为单步误差  $e_0$  为初值引入误差

## 7.2 单步法

2D-Taylor

$$f(x+h,y+l) = f(x,y) + hf_x(x,y) + lf_y(x,y) + \frac{h^2}{2}f_{xx}(x,y) + hlf_{xy}(x,y) + \frac{l^2}{2}f_{yy}(x,y) + \cdots$$
 (7.35)

$$y(t_{i+1}) - y(t_i) - hf(t_i, y(t_i)) = T_i = \frac{y''(t_i)}{2}h^2 + O(h^3)$$
(7.36)

$$\Rightarrow y(t_{i+1}) - y_{t_i} - hf(t_i, y(t_i)) - \frac{h^2}{2}y''(t_i) = O(h^3)$$
(7.37)

$$y''(t_i) = \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \bigg|_{t=t_i} = \frac{d}{dt} f(t, y(t)) \bigg|_{t=t_i} = \frac{dt}{d} f(t_i, y(t_i))$$
(7.38)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}f(t,y(t)) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$$
(7.39)

$$= f_{y}(t, y(t)) y'(t) + f_{t}(t, y(t)) = f_{y}(t, y(t)) f(t, y(t)) + f_{t}(t, y(t))$$
(7.40)

$$\Rightarrow y(t_{i+1}) \approx y(t_i) + h f(t_i, y(t_i)) + \frac{h^2}{2} \frac{d}{dt} f(t_i, y(t_i)) + O(h^3)$$
(7.41)

$$\approx y(t_i) + h \left[ f(t_i, y(t_i)) + \frac{h}{2} \left( f_y(t_i, y(t_i)) f(t_i, y(t_i)) + f_t(t_i, y(t_i)) \right) \right] + O(h^3)$$
(7.42)

$$\gamma f(t+\alpha, y+\beta) = \gamma \left( f(t,y) + \alpha f_t(t,y) + \beta f_v(t,y) \right) + \cdots$$
 (7.43)

$$\begin{cases} \gamma = 1 \\ \gamma \alpha = \frac{h}{2} \\ \gamma \beta = \frac{h}{2} f(t_i, y(t_i)) \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} \gamma = 1 \\ \alpha = \frac{h}{2} \\ \beta = \frac{h}{2} f(t_i, y(t_i)) \end{cases}$$
(7.44)

$$y(t_{i+1}) = y(t_i) + hf\left(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, y(t_i) + \frac{h}{2}f(t_i, y(t_i))\right) + O(h^3)$$
(7.45)

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + hf\left(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_i + \frac{h}{2}f(t_i, y_i)\right)$$
(7.46)

or 
$$K_1 = hf(t_i, y_i)$$
  $K_2 = hf(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_i + \frac{K_1}{2})$   $y_{i+1} = y_i + K_2$  (7.47)

称为中点公式法,又称 Ronge-Kutta 二阶方法 (RK2)

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# 7.3 线性多步法

$$y'(t) = f(t, y(t)) \Rightarrow y(t_n) = y(t_{n-p}) + \int_{t_{n-p}}^{t_n} f(t, y(t)) dt$$
(7.48)

用 Lagrange 插值多项式近似 f(t, y(t)) 注意,Lagrange 插值多项式有 qp

$$y(t_n) = y(t_{n-p}) \int_{t_{n-p}}^{t_n} L_{n-q}^n(t) dt$$
 (7.49)

$$y_n = y_{n-p} + \int_{t_{n-p}}^{t_n} L_{n-q}^n(t) dt$$
 隐式格式 (7.50)

$$y_n = y_{n-p} + \int_{t_{n-p}}^{t_n} L_{n-q}^{n-1}(t) dt$$
 显式格式 (7.51)

$$L_{n-q}^{n}(t) = \sum_{k=n-q}^{n} f_k l_k(t) \qquad l_k(t) \text{ is Lagrange basis function}$$
(7.52)

$$f_k = f(t_k, y_k) \tag{7.53}$$

$$y_n = y_{n-p} + \sum_{k=n-q}^{n} f_k \int_{t_{n-n}}^{t_n} l_k(t) dt$$
 (7.54)

$$y_n - y_{n-p} = \sum_{k=n-q}^{n} f_k \int_{t_{n-p}}^{t_n} l_k(t) dt$$
 (7.55)

 $s = \max(p, q)$  假设一个 s 步的线性多步法

所有的线性多步法:

$$\begin{cases} \text{Adam-B} & \alpha : j = 0, -1 & \beta : j = -1, -2, \cdots \\ \text{Adam-M} & \alpha : j = 0, -1 & \beta : j = 0, -1, -2, \cdots \\ \text{Nystion} & \alpha : j = 0, -2 & \beta : j = -1, -2, \cdots \\ \text{G-M-S} & \alpha : j = 0, -2 & \beta : j = 0, -1, -2, \cdots \\ \text{B-D} & \alpha : j = 0, -1, -2, \cdots & \beta : j = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(7.57)$$

一种线性多步法:

$$y_n = y_{n-2} + f_{n-1} \int_{t_{n-2}}^{t_n} l_{n-1}(t) dt + f_{n-2} \int_{t_{n-2}}^{t_n} l_{n-2}(t) dt + f_{n-3} \int_{t_{n-2}}^{t_n} l_{n-3}(t) dt$$
(7.58)

$$= y_{n-2} + f_{n-1} \int_{t_{n-2}}^{t_n} \frac{(t - t_{n-2})(t - t_{n-3})}{(t_{n-1} - t_{n-2})(t_{n-1} - t_{n-2})} dt \qquad = \frac{7}{3}h$$
 (7.59)

$$+f_{n-2} \int_{t_{n-2}}^{t_n} \frac{(t - t_{n-1})(t - t_{n-3})}{(t_{n-2} - t_{n-1})(t_{n-2} - t_{n-3})} dt = -\frac{2}{3}h$$
(7.60)

$$+f_{n-3} \int_{t_{n-2}}^{t_n} \frac{(t - t_{n-1})(t - t_{n-2})}{(t_{n-3} - t_{n-1})(t_{n-3} - t_{n-2})} dt = -\frac{h}{3}$$
(7.61)

$$\Rightarrow y_n = y_{n-2} + \frac{h}{3} \left( 7f_{n-1} - 2f_{n-2} + f_{n-3} \right) \tag{7.62}$$

误差:

假设
$$y_{n-1} = y(t_{n-1})$$
  $y_{n-2} = y(t_{n-2})$   $y_{n-3} = y(t_{n-3})$  (7.63)

$$\Rightarrow f_{n-1} = f(t_{n-1}, y_{\ell}t_{n-1})) \qquad f_{n-2} = f(t_{n-2}, y_{\ell}t_{n-2})) \qquad f_{n-3} = f(t_{n-3}, y_{\ell}t_{n-3}))$$

$$(7.64)$$

$$y_n = y(t_{n-2}) + \frac{h}{3} \left( 7y'(t_{n-1}) - 2y'(t_{n-2}) + y'(t_{n-3}) \right)$$
(7.65)

$$T_n = y(t_n) - y_n = y(t_n)y(t_{n-2}) - \frac{h}{3} \left( 7y'(t_{n-1}) - 3y'(t_{n-2}) + y'(t_{n-3}) \right)$$
(7.66)

$$y(t_n) = y(t_{n-1}) + hy'(t_{n-1}) + \frac{h^2}{2}y''(t_{n-1}) + \frac{h^3}{3!}y'''(t_{n-1}) + O(h^4)$$
(7.67)

$$y(t_{n-2}) = () - () + () - () + O(h^4)$$
(7.68)

$$y'(t_{n-2}) = y'(t_{n-1}) - hy''(t_{n-1}) + \frac{h^2}{2}y'''(t_{n-2}) + O(h^3)$$
(7.69)

$$y'(t_{n-3}) = y'(t_{n-1}) - 2hy''(t_{n-1}) + 2h^2y'''(t_{n-2}) + O(h^3)$$
(7.70)

$$\Rightarrow T_n = O(h^4) \Rightarrow 四阶 \tag{7.71}$$

例:

$$p = 1 \quad q = 2 \Rightarrow 显式 \tag{7.72}$$

$$y(t_n) = y(t_{n-1}) + \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_n} f(t_{n-2}, y(t_{n-2})) l_{n-2}(t) + f(t_{n-1}, y(t_{n-1})) l_{n-1}(t) + R(t) dt \qquad R(t)$$
 (7.73)

$$= y(t_{n-1}) + \frac{h}{2} \left( 3f(t_{n-1}y(t_{n-1})) - f(t_{n-2}, y(t_{n-2})) \right) + T_n$$
(7.74)

$$T_n = \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_n} R(t) dt = \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_n} \frac{y'''(\xi)}{2!} (t - t_{n-1})(t - t_{n-2}) dt = O(h^3)$$
 (7.75)

$$\Rightarrow y_n = y_{n-1} + \frac{h}{2} (3f_{n-1} - f_{n-2})$$
 两步二阶 A-B 方法 (7.76)

# 7.4 常微分方程组

略, 见书

# 7.5 稳定性

略

# **Chapter 8**

# 后记

首先我还是得说,徐宽讲得真是好!

虽然记下了这么多的笔记,但徐宽老师的作业依旧不是很简单的任务,建议大家依然认真听课并认真做笔记。

极不建议翘课或者不看课本。