第一部分 非线性方程组求解

第一部分 实验代码

45.

 $x3_{initial_2} = 0.65;$

```
1. %%
2. % 哈工大数值分析 2020 年秋研究生,上机实验
3. % 第一部分 | 非线性方程组求解
4. % 时间: 2020/10/15
5. % 学生:
7. % 1、【二分法】
8. % 2、【牛顿法】
9. % 3、【割线法】
10. % 4、【改进的牛顿法】
11. % 5、【拟牛顿法】
12. %%
13. % define the algorithm for which be used to solve the nolinear equation
14. % where the variable can be 0 \times 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 , each one corresponds to the algorithm above
15.
16. algorithm_index = 0;
17.
18. %%
19. % 方法一: 二分法
20. % 题目: 用二分法计算方程 \sin(x)-pow(x,2)/2 = 0 在(1,2)内的根的近似值,要求 \epsilon=0.5*10^(-5)
21.
22. if algorithm_index == 0
23.
    % 易知函数 equation(x)在区间(1,2)内连续可导,且方程的根在区间(1,2)内存在且唯一
24.
      a = 1;
   b = 2;
25.
     count = 0;
26.
    % 定义允许的误差
27.
     delta = 0.5*10^{(-5)};
28.
   % 定义函数原型,方便用于不同的方程,提高程序应用的普遍性
29.
30.
     syms f x;
31. f = \sin(x) - x^2/2;
32.
      % 求解迭代解以及迭代次数
33.
      [answer,count] = dichotomy(a,b,count,delta,f);
      fprintf("二分法求非线性方程,解为 %f 迭代了 %d 次\n",answer,count);
34.
35. end
36. %%
37. % 方法二: 牛顿法
38. % 题目: 用牛顿法求解下列非线性方程的根, 题目见实验报告册
39.
40. if algorithm_index == 1
41. % 定义 3 个方程的初始值
42.
     x1_{initial} = 0.5;
43. x2_initial = 1;
44.
     x3_{initial_1} = 0.45;
```

```
46.
      % 定义允许的误差以及最大的迭代次数
      delta = 0.5*10^{(-5)};
47.
48.
      N = 100;
      % 定义函数原型,方便用于不同的方程,提高程序应用的普遍性
49.
50.
51.
      % 求解方程1
      count = 0;
52.
53.
      f = x*exp(x)-1;
54.
      [answer,count] = newton(x1_initial,count,delta,f,N);
      fprintf("牛顿法求非线性方程 1, 初始值为 %f 解为 %f 迭代了 %d 次\n",x1_initial,answer,count);
55.
      % 求解方程 2
56.
      count = 0;
57.
      f = x^3-x-1;
58.
59.
      [answer,count] = newton(x2_initial,count,delta,f,N);
      fprintf("牛顿法求非线性方程 2, 初始值为 %f 解为 %f 迭代了 %d 次\n",x2_initial,answer,count);
60.
      % 求解方程 3
61.
      count = 0;
62.
63.
      f = (x-1)^2*(2*x-1);
      [answer,count] = newton(x3_initial_1,count,delta,f,N);
64.
65.
      fprintf("牛顿法求非线性方程 3, 初始值为 %f 解为 %f 迭代了 %d 次\n",x3_initial_1,answer,count);
66.
      count = 0;
      [answer,count] = newton(x3_initial_2,count,delta,f,N);
67.
      fprintf("牛顿法求非线性方程 3, 初始值为 %f 解为 %f 迭代了 %d 次\n",x3_initial_2,answer,count);
68.
69, end
70. %%
71. % 方法三: 割线法/多点迭代法
72. % 题目: 用割线法求解下列非线性方程的根, 题目见实验报告册
73.
74. if algorithm_index == 2
75.
     % 定义迭代初始点
76.
      x0_{initial} = 0.4;
    x1 initial = 0.6;
78.
      % 定义允许的误差以及最大的迭代次数
     delta = 0.5*10^{(-5)};
79.
80.
      N = 100;
    count = 0;
81.
82.
      % 定义函数原型,方便用于不同的方程,提高程序应用的普遍性
83.
      syms f x;
      f = x*exp(x)-1;
84.
      % 求解方程
85.
      [answer,count] = secant(x0_initial,x1_initial,count,delta,f,N);
86.
      fprintf("割线法求非线性方程, 初始值 x0 为 %f 初始值 x1 为 %f 解为 %f 迭代了 %d 次
   \n",x0_initial,x1_initial,answer,count);
88. end
89. %%
90.% 方法四: 改进的牛顿法
91. % 题目: 用改进的牛顿法求解下列非线性方程的根, 题目见实验报告册
```

93. if algorithm_index == 3

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94.
                % 定义迭代初始点
95.
                x initial = 0.55;
                % 定义允许的误差以及最大的迭代次数
96.
            delta = 0.5*10^{(-5)};
97.
98.
                N = 100;
99.
                count = 0;
                   % 定义函数原型,方便用于不同的方程,提高程序应用的普遍性
100.
101.
                   syms f x;
102.
                   f = (x-1)^2*(2*x-1);
103.
                   % 求解方程
104.
                   [answer,count] = advance_newton(x_initial,count,delta,f,N);
                   fprintf("改进的牛顿法求非线性方程,初始值为 %f 解为 %f 迭代了 %d 次\n",x initial,answer,count);
105.
106. end
107. %%
108. % 方法五: 拟牛顿法-秩 1 的拟牛顿法-逆 Broyden 法
109. % 题目: 用拟牛顿法-逆 Broyden 求解下列非线性方程组的根, 题目见实验报告册
110. % 注意,以下 Fcn 仅适用于 3x3 阶非线性方程组求解
111. % TODO 改成 NxN 阶非线性方程组求解
112.
113. if algorithm_index == 4
114.
                   % 定义迭代初始解向量
                  X initial = [1.0 1.0 1.0]';
115.
                   % 定义允许的误差以及最大的迭代次数
116.
                   delta = 0.5*10^{(-5)};
117.
                   N = 100;
118.
119.
                   count = 0;
                   % 定义函数原型,方便用于不同的方程,提高程序应用的普遍性
120.
121.
                   syms f_1 f_2 f_3 x y z;
122.
                   f_1 = x*y-z^2-1;
123.
                   f_2 = x*y*z+y^2-x^2-2;
124
                   f_3 = \exp(x) + z - \exp(y) - 3;
125.
                   F = [f 1 f 2 f 3]';
                   % 求系数矩阵 A0
126.
127.
                    A\_initial = [diff(f\_1,x) \ diff(f\_1,y) \ diff(f\_1,z); \ diff(f\_2,x) \ diff(f\_2,y) \ diff(f\_2,z); \ diff(f\_2,
        _3,x) diff(f_3,y) diff(f_3,z)];
128.
                   x = X_initial(1);
129.
                   y = X_initial(2);
                   z = X initial(3);
130.
                   % 求系数矩阵 H0
131.
                   H_initial = inv(eval(A_initial));
132.
133.
                   % 求解方程
                   [answer,count] = quasi_newton(X_initial,H_initial,count,delta,F,N);
134.
                   fprintf("拟牛顿法求非线性方程组,初始值为 [%f %f %f]' 解为 [%f %f %f]' 迭代了 %d 次
135.
        \n",X_initial(1),X_initial(2),X_initial(3),answer(1),answer(2),answer(3),count);
136. end
137. %%
138. % 定义迭代函数实现二分法
139. function [answer,count] = dichotomy(next_x,next_y,count,delta,f)
```

140. answer = (next_x+next_y)/2;

```
141.
142. x = next_y;
143. if eval(f) ==0
144.
        answer = next_y;
145. elseif next_y - next_x > 2*delta
        count = count+1;
146.
147.
        x = answer;
148.
        f1 = eval(f);
149.
      x = next_x;
150.
        f2 = eval(f);
       if f1*f2 > 0
151.
152.
            next x = answer;
153.
        else % 包含了端点值为解的情况
154.
            next_y = answer;
155.
         [answer,count] = dichotomy(next_x,next_y,count,delta,f);
156.
157. end
158. end
159. %%
160. % 定义迭代函数实现牛顿法
161. function [answer,count] = newton(x_initial,count,delta,f,N)
162. answer = x_initial;
163. x = answer;
164. answer = answer - eval(f)/eval(diff(f));
165. count = count +1;
166. %if (abs(eval(f)) > delta)||(abs(eval(f)/eval(diff(f))) > delta)
167. if abs(eval(f)/eval(diff(f))) > delta
168.
        if count < N</pre>
169.
             [answer,count] = newton(answer,count,delta,f,N);
170.
        else
            fprinf("Error, can not solve this equation in a limited count of %d",N);
171.
172.
173. end
174. end
175. %%
176. % 定义迭代函数实现割线法
177. function [answer,count] = secant(x0_initial,x1_initial,count,delta,f,N)
178. answer = x1 initial;
179. answer k = x1 initial;
180. answer_k_1 = x0_initial;
181. x = answer_k_1;
182. f0 = eval(f);
183. x = answer k;
184. f1 = eval(f);
185. answer = answer_k - f1/(f1-f0)*(answer_k-answer_k_1);
186. count = count +1;
187. if abs(f1/(f1-f0)*(answer_k-answer_k_1)) > delta
188.
189.
             [answer,count] = secant(answer_k,answer,count,delta,f,N);
```

```
190.
        else
191.
            fprinf("Error, can not solve this equation in a limited count of %d",N);
192.
         end
193, end
194. end
195. %%
196. % 定义迭代函数实现改进的牛顿法
197. function [answer,count] = advance_newton(x_initial,count,delta,f,N)
198. answer = x_initial;
199. x = answer;
200. answer = answer - 2*eval(f)/eval(diff(f));
201. count = count +1;
202. fprintf("第%d 次迭代, 迭代解为%f 两次解的差值为%f delta
   为%f\n",count,answer,abs(2*eval(f)/eval(diff(f))),delta);
203. %if (abs(eval(f)) > delta)||(abs(eval(f)/eval(diff(f))) > delta)
204. if abs(2*eval(f)/eval(diff(f))) > delta
205.
      if count < N</pre>
206.
            [answer,count] = advance_newton(answer,count,delta,f,N);
207.
        else
208.
            fprintf("Error, can not solve this equation in a limited count of %d",N);
209.
        end
210. end
211. end
212. %%
213. % 定义迭代函数实现拟牛顿法-逆 Broyden 法
214. function [answer,count] = quasi_newton(X_initial,H_initial,count,delta,F,N)
215. answer = X_initial;
216. x = X_{initial(1)};
217. y = X_initial(2);
218. z = X_initial(3);
219. F_i = eval(F);
220. answer = answer - H initial*F i;
221. count = count + 1;
222. % 比较差值向量的 X(i+1) - X(i)的无穷范数与 delta
223. if norm(H_initial*F_i,inf) > delta
224.
        R = - H_initial*eval(F);
225.
       x = answer(1);
226.
        y = answer(2);
       z = answer(3);
227.
        F_i_1 = eval(F);
228.
        Y = F_i_1 - F_i;
229.
        H_initial = H_initial + (R-H_initial*Y)*(R'*H_initial)/(R'*H_initial*Y);
230.
231.
        if count < N</pre>
232.
            [answer,count] = quasi_newton(answer,H_initial,count,delta,F,N);
233.
        else
234.
            fprinf("Error, can not solve this equation set in a limited count of %d",N);
235.
         end
236. end
237. end
```

238. 239. **%** ------END OF THE **FILE**------

第一部分 实验结果

```
1. 二分法求非线性方程,解为 1.404415 迭代了 17 次
```

2.

- 3. 牛顿法求非线性方程 1, 初始值为 0.500000 解为 0.567143 迭代了 4 次
- 4. 牛顿法求非线性方程 2, 初始值为 1.000000 解为 1.324718 迭代了 5 次
- 5. 牛顿法求非线性方程 3, 初始值为 0.450000 解为 0.500000 迭代了 4 次
- 6. 牛顿法求非线性方程 3, 初始值为 0.650000 解为 0.500000 迭代了 9 次

7.

8. 割线法求非线性方程,初始值 x0 为 0.400000 初始值 x1 为 0.600000 解为 0.567143 迭代了 4 次

9.

- 10. 牛顿下山法
- 11. 下山因子为 2, 初始值为 0.55 时, 在 100 次迭代次数内不能达到精度要求
- 12. Error, can not solve this equation in a limited count of 100

13.

14. 拟牛顿法求非线性方程组,初始值为 [1.000000 1.000000]' 解为 [1.777672 1.423961 1.237471]' 迭代 了 10 次

第二部分 高斯 (列) 主元消去法

第二部分 实验代码

- 1. %%
- 3. % 第二部分 | 线性方程组求解/高斯列主元消去法

2. % 哈工大数值分析 2020 年秋研究生, 上机实验

- 4. % 时间: 2020/10/22
- 5. % 学生:
- 6. % -----
- 7. % 1、【高斯消去法】
- 8. % 2、【高斯列主元消去法】

9.

- 10. % 若高斯消去法解线性方程组时,如果主元元素等于 0,则消去法无法继续,或者主元元素接近于 0,继续使用消去法将导致不稳定现象,
- 11. % 此时需要使用高斯列主元消去法
- 12. %%
- 13.% 定义要求解的方程组一
- 14. $A = [10^{(-8)} 2 3; -1 3.712 4.623; -2 1.072 5.643];$
- 15. b = [1 2 3];
- 16.% 定义要求解的方程组二
- 17. C = [4 -2 4; -2 17 10; -4 10 9];
- 18. $d = [10 \ 3 \ 7];$
- 19. %%
- 20.% 分别用高斯列主元消去法和高斯消去法求解方程组
- 21. [answer] = gauss_elimination(A,b);
- 22. fprintf("高斯法 方程一 answer = [%f %f %f]\n",answer(1),answer(2),answer(3));

```
23. [answer] = gauss_principal_element_elimination(A,b);
24. fprintf("高斯列主元法 方程一 answer = [ %f %f %f ]\n",answer(1),answer(2),answer(3));
25. [answer] = gauss_elimination(C,d);
26. fprintf("高斯法 方程二 answer = [ %f %f %f ]\n",answer(1),answer(2),answer(3));
27. [answer] = gauss_principal_element_elimination(C,d);
28. fprintf("高斯列主元法 方程二 answer = [ %f %f %f ]\n",answer(1),answer(2),answer(3));
29. %%
30. %定义函数实现高斯消去法
31. function [answer] = gauss_elimination(A,b)
32.% 获取系数矩阵的阶数
33. [count] = size(A,1);
34.% 消元过程
35. for i = 1:count-1
                 for j = i:count-1
37.
                           for n = 1:count-i
                                     A(i+n,j+1) = A(i+n,j+1)-A(i,j+1)*A(i+n,i)/A(i,i);
38.
39.
                           end
40.
                  end
                 for n = 1:count-i
41.
42.
                           b(i+n) = b(i+n)-b(i)*A(i+n,i)/A(i,i);
43.
44. end
45.% 回代求解过程
46. answer = zeros(count,1);
47. \text{ for } i = 1:\text{count}
48.
                  answer(count-i+1) = b(count-i+1);
49.
           if i>1
50.
                           for j = 1:i-1
51.
                                     answer(count-i+1) = answer(count-i+1) - answer(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1,count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i
        i+1+j);
52.
                           end
54.
                  answer(count-i+1) = answer(count-i+1)/A(count-i+1,count-i+1);
55. end
56. end
57. %%
58. %定义函数实现高斯列主元消去法
59. function [answer] = gauss_principal_element_elimination(A,b)
60.% 获取系数矩阵的阶数
61. [count] = size(A,1);
62.% 消元过程
63. for i = 1:count-1
                 % 每一次消元前进行列选主元
64.
                 cursor = i; max = abs(A(i,i));
65.
66.
                  for m = i:count
67.
                         if abs(A(m,i))>max
                                   max = abs(A(m,i));
68.
69.
                                   cursor = m;
                         end
70.
```

```
71.
                           end
72.
                           % 列主元行交换
                           if cursor ~= i
73.
74.
                                          row_temp = A(i,:);
75.
                                          A(i,:) = A(cursor,:);
                                          A(cursor,:) = row_temp;
76.
77.
                                          b temp = b(i);
78.
                                          b(i) = b(cursor);
79.
                                          b(cursor) = b_temp;
80.
                           end
                           %消元
81.
                           for j = i:count-1
82.
83.
                                          for n = 1:count-i
                                                        A(i+n,j+1) = A(i+n,j+1)-A(i,j+1)*A(i+n,i)/A(i,i);
85.
                                          end
                           end
86.
                           for n = 1:count-i
87.
88.
                                          b(i+n) = b(i+n)-b(i)*A(i+n,i)/A(i,i);
89.
                            end
90. end
91.% 回代求解过程
92. answer = zeros(count,1);
93. for i = 1:count
                           answer(count-i+1) = b(count-i+1);
94.
95.
                           if i>1
96.
                                          for j = 1:i-1
                                                        answer(count-i+1) = answer(count-i+1) - answer(count-i+1+j)*A(count-i+1,count-i+1) + answer(count-i+1) +
            i+1+j);
98.
                                          end
                                answer(count-i+1) = answer(count-i+1)/A(count-i+1,count-i+1);
100.
101. end
102. end
103.
104. %% -----END OF THE FILE-----
```

第二部分 实验结果

```
    高斯法 方程一 answer = [ -0.491058 -0.050886 0.367257 ]
    高斯列主元法 方程一 answer = [ -0.491058 -0.050886 0.367257 ]
    高斯法 方程二 answer = [ 0.196429 -0.892857 1.857143 ]
    高斯列主元法 方程二 answer = [ 0.196429 -0.892857 1.857143 ]
```

第三部分 多项式最小二乘拟合

第三部分 实验代码

```
1. %%
```

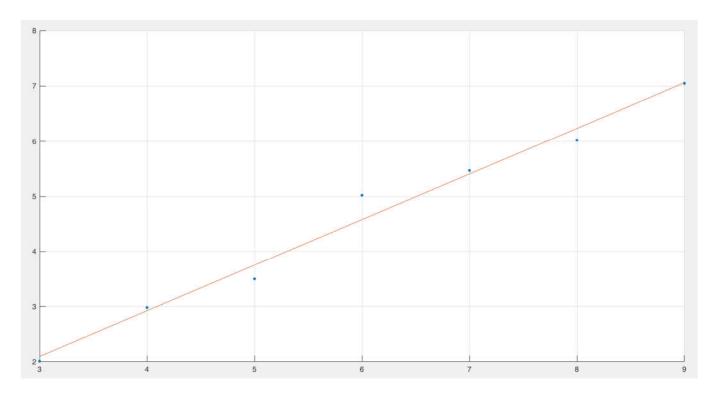
2. % 哈工大数值分析 2020 年秋研究生,上机实验

```
3. % 第三部分 | 最小二乘拟合/Least squares fitting
4. % 时间: 2020/10/29
5. % 学生:
6. % -----
7. %1、【利用最小二乘法处理实验数据】
8. %%
9. % 定义拟合的函数模型及多项式的最高的幂数和数据点
10. syms f x;
11. r = 1;
12. X = [3 4 5 6 7 8 9];
13. Y = [2.01 \ 2.98 \ 3.50 \ 5.02 \ 5.47 \ 6.02 \ 7.05];
14.% 调用函数进行拟合
15. [answer] = Lsf(r,X,Y);
16. fprintf("多项式最小二乘拟合 系数分别为\n");
17. for i = 0:r
      fprintf(" %f ",answer(i+1));
19. end
20. fprintf("\n");
21. % 绘制图像比较拟合的结果
22. scatter(X,Y,15,'filled');
23. hold on;
24. grid on;
25. num = 0;
26. fit_x = zeros(1,ceil((max(X)-min(X))/0.01)+1);
27. fit_y = zeros(1,ceil((max(X)-min(X))/0.01)+1);
28. for m = min(X):0.01:max(X)
29. num = num + 1;
30.
     fit_x(num) = m;
31. for j = 0:r
          fit_y(num) = fit_y(num) + answer(j+1)*fit_x(num)^j;
33. end
34. end
35. plot(fit_x,fit_y);
36. %%
37.% 定义函数求解多项式最小二乘拟合系数
38. function [answer] = Lsf(r,X,Y)
39.% 定义法方程系数矩阵及方程右侧向量
40. A = zeros(r+1);
41. b = zeros(r+1,1);
42.% 由最小二乘原则/最佳平方逼近求出法方程各个系数/多元函数求极值
43. for i = 0:r
     for j = 0:r
44.
          for n = 0:length(X)-1
45.
             A(i+1,j+1) = A(i+1,j+1) + 1*X(n+1)^{(i+j)};
46.
47.
          end
48.
      end
49. end
50.% 算出法方程右侧向量
51. for i = 0:r
```

```
52.
       for n = 0:length(X)-1
53.
           b(i+1) = b(i+1) + 1*X(n+1)^i*Y(n+1);
54.
       end
55. end
56.% 求出系数矩阵后,利用上个实验中定义的高斯列主元消去法求解非齐次线性方程组
57. [answer] = gauss_principal_element_elimination(A,b);
58. end
59.
60. %%
61. %定义函数实现高斯列主元消去法
62. function [answer] = gauss_principal_element_elimination(A,b)
63.% 获取系数矩阵的阶数
64. [count] = size(A,1);
65.% 消元过程
66. for i = 1:count-1
      % 每一次消元前进行列选主元
       cursor = i; max = abs(A(i,i));
68.
69.
       for m = i:count
70.
          if abs(A(m,i))>max
71.
              max = abs(A(m,i));
72.
              cursor = m;
73.
          end
74.
       end
       % 列主元行交换
75.
76.
       if cursor ~= i
77.
           row_temp = A(i,:);
78.
           A(i,:) = A(cursor,:);
79.
           A(cursor,:) = row_temp;
80.
           b_{temp} = b(i);
81.
           b(i) = b(cursor);
82.
           b(cursor) = b_temp;
       end
84.
       %消元
85.
       for j = i:count-1
86.
           for n = 1:count-i
87.
               A(i+n,j+1) = A(i+n,j+1)-A(i,j+1)*A(i+n,i)/A(i,i);
88.
           end
       end
89.
90.
       for n = 1:count-i
91.
           b(i+n) = b(i+n)-b(i)*A(i+n,i)/A(i,i);
92.
       end
93. end
94.% 回代求解过程
95. answer = zeros(count,1);
96. for i = 1:count
97.
       answer(count-i+1) = b(count-i+1);
       if i>1
98.
99.
           for j = 1:i-1
```

第三部分 实验结果

- 1. 多项式最小二乘拟合 系数分别为
- 2. 0.386429 0.827500



第四部分 龙贝格积分法

第四部分 实验代码

```
14.% 求解定积分1
15. f = x^3;
16. a = 6; b = 100; m = 1;
17. % f = 4/(1+x^2);
18. \% a = 0; b = 1; m = 1;
19. [answer,m] = Romberg(f,a,b,m,delta,T);
20. fprintf("\n 求解定积分 1,解为 %6f
                                    m = %d 验证解为%f\n---
   \n",answer, m, int(eval(f),x,a,b));
21. % 求解定积分 2
22. f = \sin(x)/x;
23. a = 0; b = 1; m = 1;
24. [answer,m] = Romberg(f,a,b,m,delta,T);
25. fprintf("\n 求解定积分 2, 解为 %f m = %d 验证解为%f\n----
   \n",answer, m, int(eval(f),x,a,b));
26.% 求解定积分3
27. f = \sin(x^2);
28. a = 0; b = 1; m = 1;
29. [answer,m] = Romberg(f,a,b,m,delta,T);
30. fprintf("\n 求解定积分 3, 解为 %f m = %d 验证解为%f\n--
   \n",answer, m, int(eval(f),x,a,b));
31. %%
32.% 定义 Romberg 积分迭代函数
33. function [answer,m] = Romberg(f,a,b,m,delta,T)
34. if m == 1
35.
     x = a;
36.
       if x == 0
37.
          syms x;
38.
           fa = limit(eval(f),x,0);
     else
39.
40.
          fa = eval(f);
    end
41.
42.
      x = b;
43.
    fb = eval(f);
       T(1,1) = 0.5*(b-a)*(fa+fb);
44.
45. end
46. for i = 0:m
       % 计算龙贝格 T-数表
       if i == 0 % T 型求积公式
48.
49.
           sum = 0;
50.
           for j = 0:2^{(m-1)-1}
51.
              x = a + (b-a)/2^{(m-1)*(j+0.5)};
52.
               if x == 0
53.
                   syms x;
54.
                   sum = sum + limit(eval(f),x,0);
55.
               else
56.
                   sum = sum + eval(f);
57.
               end
58.
           T(m+1,i+1) = 0.5*T(m,i+1)+0.5*(b-a)/2^{(m-1)}*sum;
59.
```

```
else % 高阶求积公式
60.
61.
         T(m+1,i+1) = (4^i*T(m+1,i)-T(m,i))/(4^i-1);
62.
      end
63. end
64. % 计算龙贝格数表上的对角线最后两元素之差,与给定的精度进行比较
65. if abs(T(m+1,m+1)-T(m,m)) <= delta
      answer = T(m+1,m+1);
66.
    fprintf("求解完成! T-数表为\n\n");
67.
68.
      for i = 0:m
69.
         for j = 0:i
70.
             fprintf("%f ",T(i+1,j+1));
71.
72.
         fprintf("\n");
73. end
74. else
75. % 未达到精度要求,继续迭代求解
76.
      [answer,m] = Romberg(f,a,b,m+1,delta,T);
77. end
78. end
79. %% -----END OF THE FILE-----
```

第四部分 实验结果

```
1. 求解完成! T-数表为
2.
3. 47010152.000000
4. 30502295.000000 24999676.000000
5. 26375330.750000 24999676.000000 24999676.000000
6.
7. 求解定积分 1,解为 24999676.000000 m = 2 验证解为 24999676.000000
8. -----
9. 求解完成! T-数表为
10.
11. 0.920735
12. 0.939793 0.946146
13. 0.944514 0.946087 0.946083
14. 0.945691 0.946083 0.946083 0.946083
16. 求解定积分 2, 解为 0.946083 m = 3 验证解为 0.946083
17. -----
18. 求解完成! T-数表为
19.
20. 0.420735
21. 0.334070 0.305181
22. 0.315975  0.309944  0.310261
23. 0.311680 0.310249 0.310269 0.310269
26. 求解定积分 3,解为 0.310268 m = 4 验证解为 0.310268
```