第2章 非线性方程的数值解法

2.1 背景

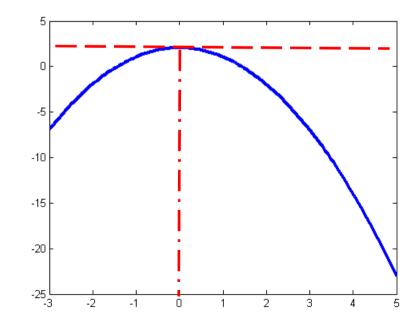
许多问题可以转化为方程求解

$$f(x) = 0$$

例1: 求函数的最大值 F(x)

$$\implies f(x) = F'(x) = 0$$

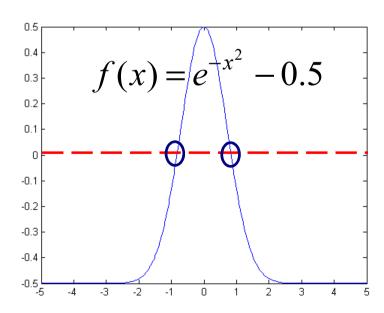
工程优化

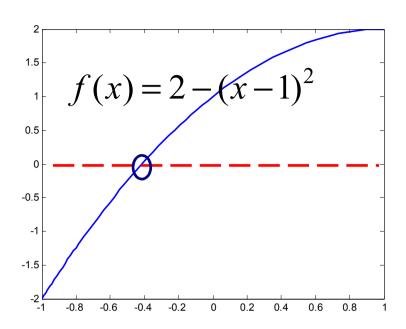


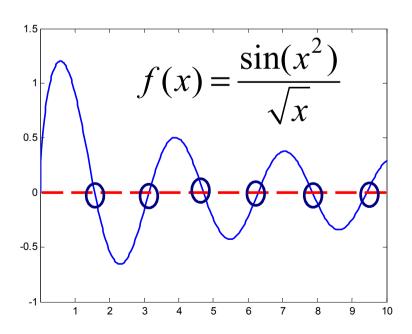
$$f(x) = 0$$

一般都是非线性的,

甚至无法写出表达式







线性与非线性

$$f(x) = ax + b$$

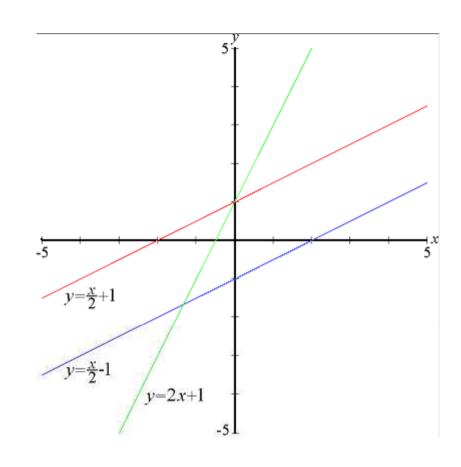
性质:

$$\frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_0)}{x_2 - x_0}$$

线性函数之和也是线性的 (叠加性)

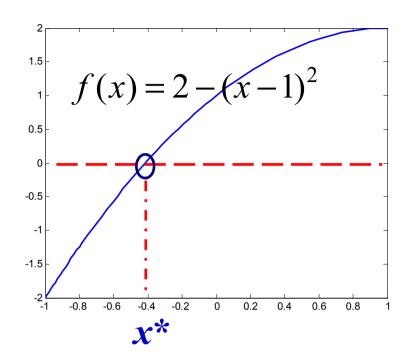
$$f_1(x) + f_2(x)$$

傅里叶关系式 $q(T) = k\nabla T$



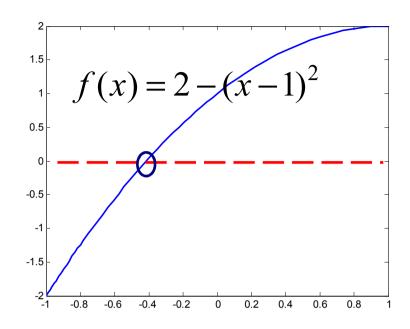
$$f(x) = 0$$

满足方程的x 值通常叫做 方程的根或解,也叫函数f(x) 的零点。



方程求根的三个步骤:

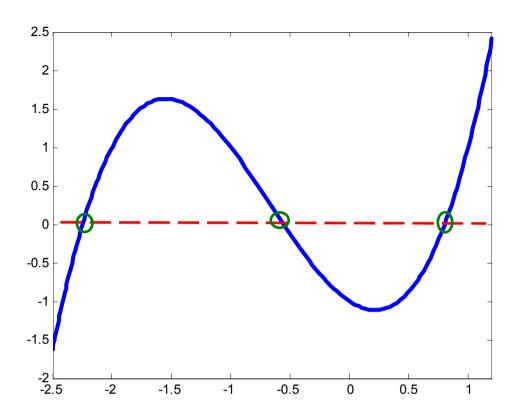
- 1. 根的存在性
- 2. 根的隔离
- 3. 根的精确化



根的存在定理(零点定理):

f(x)为[a, b]上的连续函数,若 f(a)·f(b)<0,则[a, b]中至少有一个实根。如果f(x)在[a, b]上还是单调递增或递减的,则f(x)=0仅有一个实根。

$$[a,b] = [-1,1]$$
 $f(a) = -2$ $f(b) = 2$



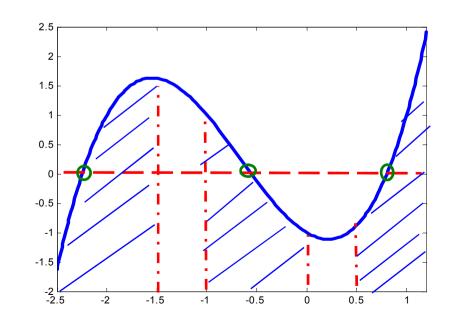
$$[a,b] = [-1.5,1.2]$$
 $f(a) < 0$ $f(b) > 0$

但有多个根

根的隔离

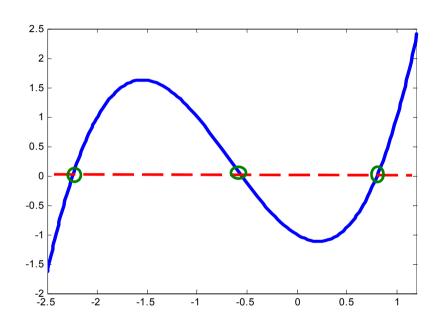
在用近似方法时,需要知道方程的根所在区间。若区间 [a, b] 含有方程 f(x)=0 的根,则称[a, b]为 f(x) 的有根区间;若区间 [a, b] 仅含方程 f(x)=0 的一个根,则称 [a, b] 为 f(x) 的一个隔根区间。





根的精确化

对根的近似值逐步提高精度,使之满足一定的要求。



数值方法求根的目标!

根的性质

$$f(x) = 0$$

即使[a,b]只含有一个根 x^* ,这个根也可能分为:

单根:
$$f(x) = (x - x^*)\varphi(x)$$
 $\varphi(x^*) \neq 0$

$$\varphi(x^*) \neq 0$$

重根:

$$f(x) = (x - x^*)^n \varphi(x) \qquad \varphi(x^*) \neq 0$$

$$\varphi(x^*) \neq 0$$

判断方法:

$$f(x^*) = f'(x^*) = f''(x^*) = \dots = f^{(n-1)}(x^*) = 0,$$

$$f^{(n)}(x^*) \neq 0$$



本章只考虑单根情况

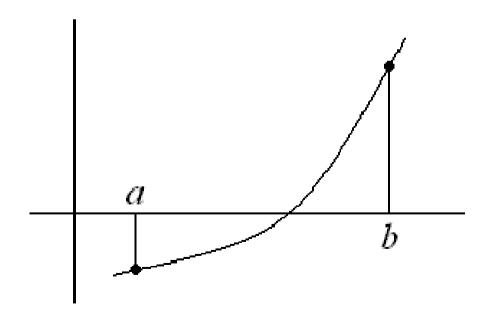
主要考虑三种方法:

- 1. 二分法
- 2. 简单迭代法及加速迭代法
- 3. Newton法

2.2 二分法

原理:

根的存在定理: f(x)为[a, b]上的连续函数,若 f(a):f(b)<0,则[a, b]中必有一个实根。

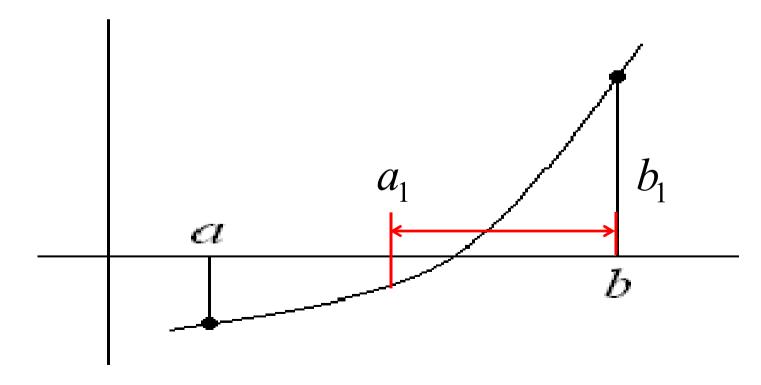


• 二分法步骤

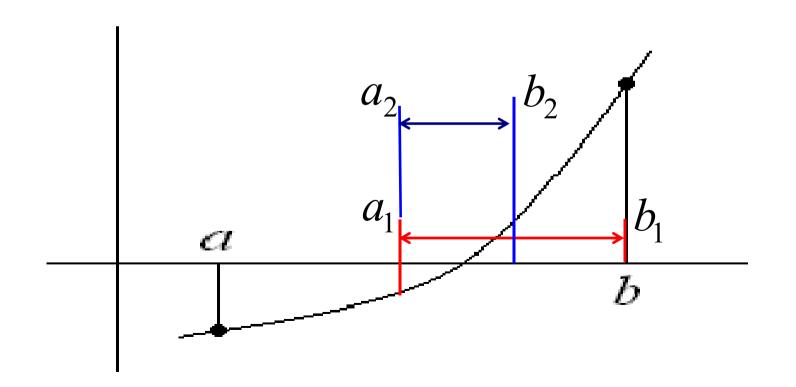
1. 取区间中点 $x_0 = (a+b)/2$ 。

若f(a)· $f(x_0)$ < 0,则根在 $[a_1,b_1]$ = $[a,x_0]$ 内;

否则,根在 $[a_1,b_1]=[x_0,b]$ 内。



2. 取 $[a_1, b_1]$ 区间中点 $x_1 = (a_1 + b_1)/2$ 。 若 $f(a_1) \cdot f(x_1) < 0$,则根在 $[a_2, b_2] = [a_1, x_1]$ 内; 否则,根在 $[a_2, b_2] = [x_1, b_1]$ 内。



3. 重复以上步骤,得到一些列有根区间

$$[a_k, b_k] \subset [a_{k-1}, b_{k-1}] \subset \cdots \subset [a_2, b_2] \subset [a_1, b_1] \subset [a, b]$$

当 $b_k - a_k < \varepsilon$ 时,取中点为解的近似值

$$x^* \approx x_k = \frac{a_k + b_k}{2}$$

$$a_2 \qquad b_3$$

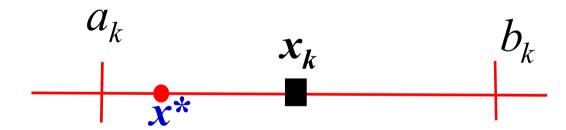
$$a_1 \qquad b_1$$

• 二分法分析

$$b_1 - a_1 = \frac{b - a}{2}$$

$$b_2 - a_2 = \frac{b_1 - a_1}{2} = \frac{b - a}{2^2}$$

$$b_k - a_k = \frac{b - a}{2^k}$$



$$|x^* - x_k| \le \frac{b_k - a_k}{2} = \frac{b - a}{2^{k+1}}$$

• 二分次数

$$|x^* - x_k| \le \frac{b - a}{2^{k+1}} < \varepsilon \qquad \qquad \ln\left(\frac{b - a}{2^{k+1}}\right) < \ln \varepsilon$$

$$\ln(b - a) - (k+1) \ln 2 < \ln \varepsilon$$

$$k > \frac{\ln(b - a) - \ln(2\varepsilon)}{\ln 2}$$

$$b - a = 1: \qquad \varepsilon = 10^{-4}, \quad k > 12.2877$$

$$\varepsilon = 10^{-5}, \quad k > 15.6096$$

$$\varepsilon = 10^{-6}, \quad k > 18.9316$$

$$\varepsilon = 10^{-10}, \quad k > 32.2193$$

例 2. 用二分法求 $f(x)=3x^2+2x-10=0$ 在 [1,2] 间的一个根,

精度1.0e-6

```
x^* = (\sqrt{31} - 1) / 3 \approx 1.522588120943341
```

```
# include <stdio.h>
                                             void main()
float f(float x)
                                              bisection(1, 2, 1.0e-6);
return (3*x*x+2*x-10);
                                                 x=1.500000
                                                              f(x) = -0.250000
                                          k=0
                                          k=1
                                                 x=1.750000
                                                              f(x)=2.687500
                                          k=2
                                                x=1.625000
                                                              f(x)=1.171875
float bisection(float a, float b, float eps)
                                          k=3
                                                 x=1.562500
                                                              f(x)=0.449219
                                          k=4
                                                 x=1.531250
                                                              f(x)=0.096680
float xc:
                                          k=5
                                                 x=1.515625
                                                              f(x) = -0.077393
int k=0;
                                          k=6
                                                 x=1.523438
                                                              f(x)=0.009460
while (b-a>eps)
                                          k=7
                                                 x=1.519531
                                                              f(x) = -0.034012
                                          k=8
                                                 x=1.521484
                                                              f(x) = -0.012287
                                          k=9
                                                 x=1.522461
                                                              f(x) = -0.001416
  xc=0.5*(a+b);
                                          k=10
                                                  x=1.522949
                                                              f(x)=0.004021
  printf("k=0/d x=0/f f(x)=0/f \n", k, xc, f(xc);
                                          k=11
                                                  x=1.522705 f(x)=0.001302
  if(f(a)*f(xc)<0)
                                          k=12
                                                  x=1.522583 f(x)=-0.000057
    b=xc;
                                          k=13
                                                  x=1.522644
                                                              f(x)=0.000623
  else
                                          k=14
                                                  x=1.522614 f(x)=0.000283
                                                                f(x)=0.000113
                                          k=15
                                                  x=1.522598
    a=xc;
                                          k=16
                                                  x=1.522591
                                                                f(x)=0.000028
  k=k+1;
                                          k=17
                                                  x=1.522587
                                                                f(x) = -0.000014
                                          k=18
                                                  x=1.522589
                                                                f(x)=0.000007
                                          k=19
                                                  x=1.522588
                                                                f(x) = -0.0000004
```

- 二分法的优缺点
- 1. 计算过程简单
- 2. 对函数要求低(连续即可)
- 3. 收敛速度较慢
- 4. 函数值计算中只使用其正负号 信息,未充分利用

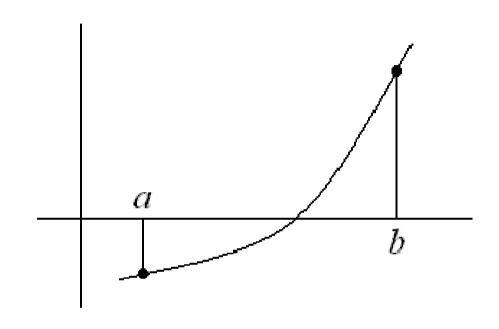
更高效率的方法?

2.3 迭代法

精髓

"简单"的重复

逐步逼近



$$x_0 \rightarrow x_1 \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow x_3 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow x_k \rightarrow \cdots$$

精益求精

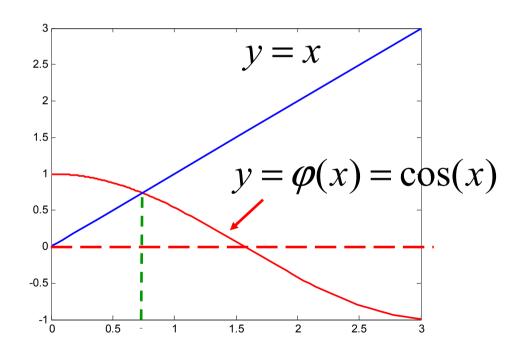
简单迭代法

基本思想:

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \varphi(x)$$
不动点方程

迭代公式:

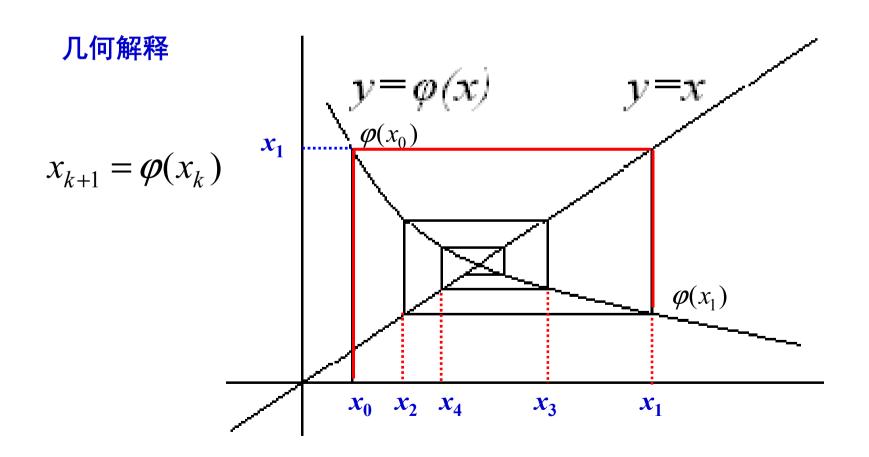
$$x_{k+1} = \varphi(x_k)$$



简单迭代法又称为不动点迭代法

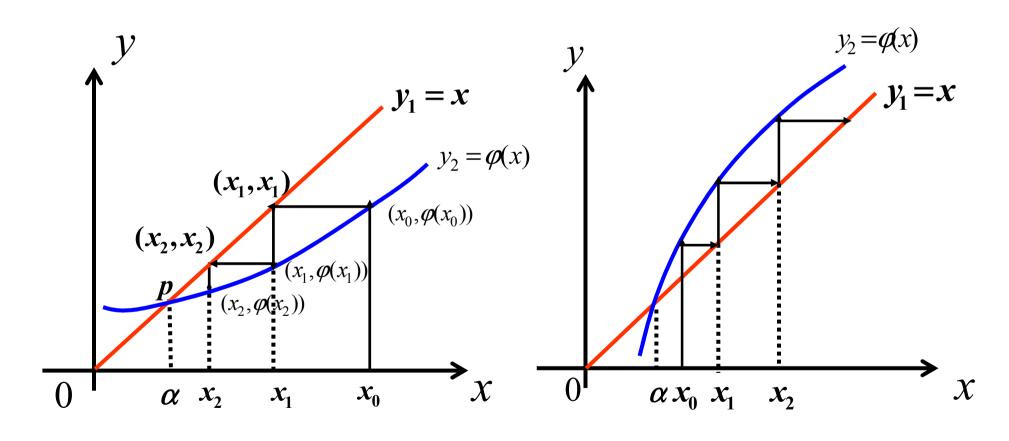
如果迭代序列收敛,则

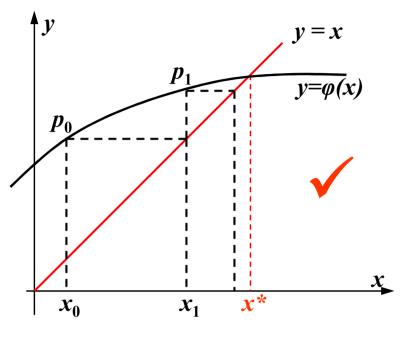
$$\lim_{k\to\infty} x_{k+1} = \lim_{k\to\infty} \varphi(x_k) \longrightarrow x^* = \varphi(x^*)$$

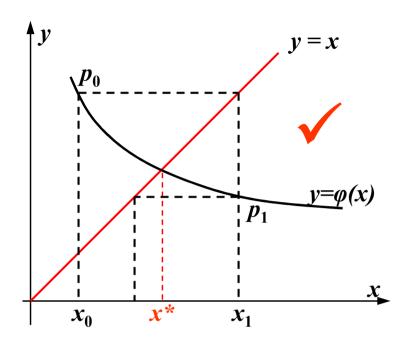


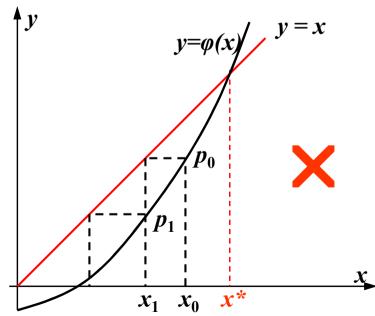
收敛及发散

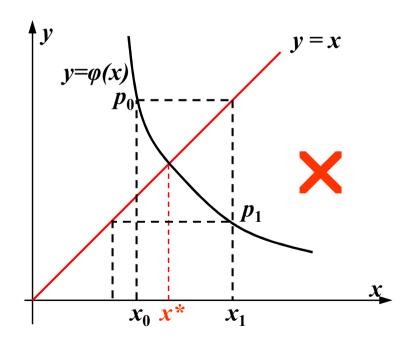
 $y_1=x$, $y_2=\varphi(x)$,交点横坐标即为方程的根











收敛条件

$$x_0 = a$$

 $x_{k+1} = \varphi(x_k), \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$x_0 \to x_1 \to x_2 \to x_3 \to \cdots \to x_k \to \cdots$$
 收敛吗?

特例:
$$x_{k+1} = ax_k + b \qquad \varphi(x) = ax + b$$

|a| < 1: 收敛; 否则, 发散

启示: 收敛性与迭代函数的导数有关 $\varphi'(x) = a$

$$|\varphi'(x)| < 1$$
 ?

定理1(收敛定理)

(I) 当 $x \in [a, b]$ 时, $\varphi(x) \in [a, b]$;

(II) 对 $\forall x \in [a, b]$, 有 $|\varphi'(x)| \le L < 1$ 成立。

精度方面

a.
$$|x^*-x_k| \le \frac{L}{1-L} |x_k-x_{k-1}|$$

b.
$$|x^*-x_k| \le \frac{L^k}{1-L}|x_1-x_0|$$
 $(k=1,2,...)$

Proof:

$$|x^* - x_k| = |x^* - x_{k+1}| + |x_{k+1}| - |x_k||$$

$$\leq |x^* - x_{k+1}| + |x_{k+1}| - |x_k||$$

$$= |\varphi(x^*) - \varphi(x_k)| + |\varphi(x_k) - \varphi(x_{k-1})|$$

$$= |\varphi'(\xi)(x^* - x_k)| + |\varphi'(\eta)(x_k - x_{k-1})|$$

$$\leq L|x^* - x_k| + L|x_k - x_{k-1}|$$

$$|x^* - x_k| \leq \frac{L}{1 - L}|x_k - x_{k-1}|$$

$$(1-L)|x^*-x_k| \le L|x_k-x_{k-1}|$$

$$=L|\varphi(x_{k-1})-\varphi(x_{k-2})|=L|\varphi'(\xi)(x_{k-1}-x_{k-2})|\leq L^2|x_{k-1}-x_{k-2}|$$

. . .

$$\leq L^k |x_1 - x_0|$$

定理2(局部收敛定理)

- (I) 在根x*附近, $\varphi'(x)$ 连续;
- $(II) | \varphi'(x) | < 1$

例: 迭代公式
$$x_{k+1} = \frac{x_k}{2} + \frac{1}{x_k}$$
 $ax^* = \sqrt{2}$ 附近局部收敛

收敛速度

求方程 $f(x) = x^2 + x - 4 = 0$ 在[1,2]间的根。

构造如下三个格式:

$$(1) x_{n+1} = 4 - x_n^2$$

$$(2) x_{n+1} = \frac{4}{1+x_n}$$

(3)
$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{x_n^2 + x_n - 4}{1 + 2x_n}$$

1.5 1.75 0.9375 3.1211 -5.7412 -28.9617	1.5 1.6000 1.5385 1.5758 1.5529 1.5668 1.5583 1.5635 1.5604 1.5623 1.5611 1.5614 1.5617 1.5616 1.5616 1.5616	1.5 1.5625 1.5616 1.5616 	
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迭代法收敛速度

定义 设数列 $\{x_k\}$ 收敛于 x^* ,令误差 $e_k = x^* - x_k$,如果存在某个实数 $p \ge 1$ 及常数 C ,使

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{|e_{k+1}|}{|e_k|^p} = C$$

则称数列 $\{x_k\}$ 为P阶收敛

显然, p越大, 数列收敛的越快。所以, 迭代法的收敛阶是对迭代法收敛速度的一种度量。

判断收敛阶的简单方法

根据迭代函数的各阶导数判断

$$\varphi'(x^*) = \varphi''(x^*) = \dots = \varphi^{(p-1)}(x^*) = 0$$

$$\varphi^{(p)}(x^*) \neq 0$$

p阶收敛

$$(1) x_{n+1} = \frac{4}{1+x_n}$$

(2)
$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{x_n^2 + x_n - 4}{1 + 2x_n}$$

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

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

$$\varphi'(x^*) = 0$$
 $\varphi''(x^*) = \frac{2}{1 + 2x^*} \neq 0$ $p=2$

迭代加速方法

• 基本思想

$$x_0 = a$$

 $x_{k+1} = \varphi(x_k), \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$x_0 \rightarrow x_1 \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow x_3 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow x_k \rightarrow \cdots$$

改造迭代函数 $\phi(x) = \varphi(x) + \lambda [\varphi(x) - x]$ 使得 $\phi'(x^*) \approx 0$

$$\lambda = \frac{\varphi'(x^*)}{1 - \varphi'(x^*)} \approx \frac{\varphi'(x_k)}{1 - \varphi'(x_k)}$$

简化加速方法(1)
$$\phi'(x^*) \approx L \longrightarrow \lambda = \frac{L}{1-L}$$
$$x_{k+1} = \frac{1}{1-L} \varphi(x_k) - \frac{L}{1-L} x_k$$

L的信息来源于迭代函数的导数

简化加速方法(2):直接使用加权平均—松弛方法

$$x_{k+1} = \omega_k \varphi(x_k) + (1 - \omega_k) x_k$$

复杂加速方法: Aitken方法—预估校正方法

$$\overline{x}_{k+1} = \varphi(x_k)$$

$$\overline{\overline{x}}_{k+1} = \varphi(\overline{x}_k)$$

$$x_{k+1} = \overline{\overline{x}}_{k+1} - \frac{(\overline{\overline{x}}_{k+1} - \overline{x}_{k+1})^2}{\overline{\overline{x}}_{k+1} - 2\overline{x}_{k+1} + x_k}$$

与前面的加速方法思路不同,不包含导数信息

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#define MaxDepth 100 /*最大迭代深度*/
#define epsilion 1e-5
typedef double (*calfun) (double);
double f1(double x)
   return x*x*x-1;
int aitken(calfun fun,double x0,double *ans)
  x0初始值
  x1,x2存放迭代的中间结果
   int i;
   double x1,x2,y,z;
   x1=x0;
   for(i=0;i<MaxDepth;i++)
     y=fun(x1);
     z=fun(y);
     x2=z-((z-y)*(z-y)/(z-2*y+x1));
     if(fabs(x2-x1)<1e-5)
          *ans=x2;
          return 1;
     x1=x2;
   printf("After %d repeate,no solved.\n",MaxDepth);
   return 0;
```

```
int main()
{
    double ans;
    if(aitken(f1,1.5,&ans))
    {
        printf("%lf\n",ans);
    }
    getche();
    return 0;
```