2019-2020 学年第二学期《工程数学基础》试卷标准答案及评分标准

考试时间:2020-9-12

一、判断题

 $1.\times$ $2.\times$ $3.\times$ $4.\checkmark$ $5.\times$ $6.\checkmark$ $7.\checkmark$ $8.\times$ $9.\times$ $10.\checkmark$ $11.\times$ $12.\checkmark$ $13.\times$ $14.\checkmark$ $15.\times$ $16.\checkmark$ $17.\checkmark$ $18.\times$ $19.\times$ $20.\times$

二、填空题

1.
$$A^{\rm c} \cap B^{\rm c} = 2. - 3 = 3. Y = 4.0 = 5. \, b - a = 6.0 = 7. \, \lambda - 1 = 8.0 = 9.1 = 10.2 + \sqrt{2}$$

11.
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cos x_3 & -x_2 \sin x_3 \\ e^{x_2} & x_1 e^{x_2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 12. 2 13. $-2/5 < \alpha < 0$ 14. $16/45$

15.
$$\frac{h}{2}[f(a)+2\sum_{i=1}^{n-1}f(x_i)+f(b)]$$
 16. $\frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!}x^2(x-2)^2, \xi \in (0,2)$ 17. 6 18. $\frac{21}{26}x+\frac{2}{13}$ 19. $\frac{1}{5}(b^5-a^5)$ 20. $(0,0.278]$

三、解:

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 & 14 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ \underline{4} & -2 & -1 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \underline{4} & -2 & -1 & -8 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (1 $\%$)

$$\longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -1 & -8 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & 1 \\ 0 & \underline{\mathbf{3}} & -\frac{1}{2} & 18 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -1 & -8 \\ 0 & \underline{\mathbf{3}} & -\frac{1}{2} & 18 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -1 & -8 \\ 0 & \underline{\mathbf{3}} & -\frac{1}{2} & 18 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(3 \, \%)$$

回代解得
$$x_3 = 24, x_2 = 10, x_1 = 9$$
, 即 $x = (9, 10, 24)^T$. (4 分)

Jacobi 迭代格式为

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot (& -2x_2^{(k)} & -2x_3^{(k)} & +1), \\ x_2^{(k+1)} &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-x_1^{(k)} & -x_3^{(k)} & +3), & k = 0, 1, \cdots . \\ x_3^{(k+1)} &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-x_1^{(k)} & -x_2^{(k)} & +7), \end{cases}$$
(6 $\mbox{$\beta$}$)

Jacobi 迭代矩阵为

$$M = D^{-1}(L+U) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

由
$$|\lambda E - M| = \lambda^3 - \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - \frac{1}{2})^2 = 0$$
 解得 M 的特征值为 $\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{1}{2}, \lambda_3 = -1$, 所以 $\rho(M) = 1$, 从而 Jocobi 迭代发散. (8 分)

表 1: 差商表

\overline{x}	y	一阶差商	二阶差商	三阶差商
0	1			
2	-3	-2		
3	-4	-1	$\frac{1}{3}$	
5	2	3	$\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{1}{5}$

三次 Newton 插值多项式

$$N_3(x) = 1 - 2(x - 0) + \frac{1}{3}(x - 0)(x - 2) + \frac{1}{5}(x - 0)(x - 2)(x - 3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}x^3 - \frac{2}{3}x^2 - \frac{22}{15}x + 1,$$
(4 $\%$)

Newton 插值公式的余项

$$R_3(x) = f[0, 2, 3, 5, x]x(x-2)(x-3)(x-5). \tag{6 \%}$$

五、解:(1)

$$\lambda E - A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda - 3 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & \lambda - 3 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & \lambda - 3 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 + (\lambda - 3) \cdot \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \lambda - 3 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 \end{bmatrix}, \tag{4 \%}$$

所以 A 的最小多项式 $m(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)$, 且

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}. \tag{7 \%}$$

(2) 由 A 的最小多项式为 $\varphi(\lambda) = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)$, 设

$$e^{tA} = a_0(t) + a_1(t)A = T(tA),$$
 (2 \Re)

因为 T(tA) 与 e^{tA} 在 $\sigma(A) = \{1, 2\}$ 上的值相同,故有

$$\begin{cases} a_0(t) + a_1(t) = e^t, \\ a_0(t) + 2a_1(t) = e^{2t}, \end{cases}$$
 (4 $\%$)

解得 $a_1(t) = e^{2t} - e^t, a_0(t) = 2e^t - e^{2t}$, 所以

$$e^{tA} = (2e^{t} - e^{2t})E + (e^{2t} - e^{t})A$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2e^{t} - e^{2t} & 0 & 2e^{t} - 2e^{2t} \\ 0 & e^{t} & 0 \\ e^{2t} - e^{t} & 0 & 2e^{2t} - e^{t} \end{bmatrix}$$
(6 \Re)

所以初值问题的解

$$e^{tA} = \begin{bmatrix} 2e^{t} - e^{2t} & 0 & 2e^{t} - 2e^{2t} \\ 0 & e^{t} & 0 \\ e^{2t} - e^{t} & 0 & 2e^{2t} - e^{t} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4e^{t} - 3e^{2t} \\ 0 \\ 3e^{2t} - 2e^{t} \end{bmatrix}. \tag{8 \%}$$

六、解: 做变换 $x = \frac{1}{2}(1+t), t \in [-1,1],$ 故 t = 2x - 1. 代入得

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4}(1+t)^2 \triangleq \varphi(t). \tag{2 \%}$$

对 $\varphi(t)$ 在 [-1,1] 上用 Legendre 多项式做最佳平方逼近, 设其为

$$\bar{S}_1^*(t) = a_0 P_0(t) + a_1 P_1(t)$$

则

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{4} (t+1)^2 dt = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$a_1 = \frac{3}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{4} (t+1)^2 \cdot t dt = \frac{1}{2},$$
(4 分)

因此有

$$\bar{S}_{1}^{*}(t) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}t,$$

$$S_{1}^{*}(x) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}(2x - 1) = x - \frac{1}{6}.$$
(6 分)

平方误差为

$$\delta^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \| \varphi(t) - \bar{S}_{1}^{*}(t) \|_{2}^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{1} \frac{1}{4^{2}} (t+1)^{4} dt - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{1} \frac{2}{2k+1} a_{k}^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{5} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3^{2}} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{180} \approx 5.56 \times 10^{-3}. \tag{8 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\)}$$

七、解:

$$S_{2^2} = \frac{4T_{2^3} - T_{2^2}}{4 - 1},$$

从而有

①
$$= T_{2^3} = (3S_{2^2} + T_{2^2})/4 \approx 0.401812.$$

其它的有

(2) =
$$S_{2^1} = \frac{4T_{2^2} - T_{2^1}}{4 - 1} \approx 0.400432$$
, (3) = $C_{2^1} = \frac{4^2 S_{2^2} - S_{2^1}}{4^2 - 1} \approx 0.400053$.

八、解: 令 z = y', 初值问题化为

$$\begin{cases} y' = z, \\ z' = (1+x^2)y + 1, & (0 < x \le 1), \\ y(0) = 1, z(0) = 3. \end{cases}$$
 (2 $\%$)

解此问题的标准 Runge-Kutta 格式为

Runge-Kutta 格式为
$$\begin{cases} y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4), \\ z_{n+1} = z_n + \frac{h}{6}(l_1 + 2l_2 + 2l_3 + l_4), \\ k_1 = z_n, \\ l_1 = (1 + x_n^2)y_n + 1, \\ k_2 = z_n + \frac{h}{2}l_1, \\ l_2 = \left[1 + (x_n + \frac{h}{2})^2\right](y_n + \frac{h}{2}k_1) + 1, \quad (n = 0, 1, \dots, N - 1) \\ k_3 = z_n + \frac{h}{2}l_2, \\ l_2 = \left[1 + (x_n + \frac{h}{2})^2\right](y_n + \frac{h}{2}k_2) + 1, \\ k_4 = z_n + hl_3, \\ l_4 = [1 + (x_n + h)^2](y_n + hk_3) + 1, \\ y_0 = 1, z_0 = 3, \end{cases}$$

九、证明: (1) 由于 (x_n) 和 (y_n) 都是 X 中的 Cauchy 序列,则对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_1, N_2 \in \mathbb{N}$,使得 当 $m,n>N_1$ 时, $\|x_m-x_n\|<\varepsilon$; 当 $m,n>N_2$ 时, $\|y_m-y_n\|<\varepsilon$. 令 $N=\max\{N_1,N_2\}$,则当 m, n > N 时,有

$$|\|x_m - y_m\| - \|x_n - y_n\|| \le \|(x_m - y_m) - (x_n - y_n)\|$$

 $\le \|x_m - y_m\| + \|x_n - y_n\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$

这表明 $(||x_n - y_n||)$ 是 \mathbb{R} 中 Cauchy 的序列, 由 \mathbb{R} 的完备性知, 数列 $(||x_n - y_n||)$ 收敛. (5分)

(2) 由 A 为 Hermite 正定矩阵知, 存在 n 阶酉矩阵 U 使得

$$U^H A U = \operatorname{diag}(\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_n).$$

由于 A 为正定矩阵, 因此 $\lambda_i > 0, i = 1, \dots, n$. 令

$$P_1 = U \cdot \operatorname{diag}(1/\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \cdots, 1/\sqrt{\lambda_n}),$$

则 P_1 非奇异, 且 $P_1^H A P_1 = E$.

(3分)

同时, 显然 $P_1^HBP_1$ 是 Hermite 矩阵, 因此存在 n 阶酉矩阵 P_2 , 使得

$$P_2^H(P_1^H B P_1)P_2 = \text{diag}(\mu_1, \mu_2, \cdots, \mu_n),$$

这里
$$\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_n$$
 为 Hermite 矩阵 $P_1^H B P_1$ 的特征值, 故为实数. (4 分) 令 $P = P_1 P_2$, 则 P 非奇异, 且

$$P^{H}AP = P_{2}^{H}(P_{1}^{H}AP_{1})P_{2} = E, \quad P^{H}BP = P_{2}^{H}(P_{1}^{H}BP_{1})P_{2} = \operatorname{diag}(\mu_{1}, \mu_{2}, \cdots, \mu_{n}). \tag{5 \%}$$