

2018–2019 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:2019-6-26

一、判断题

- 1.× 2.× 3.× 4.✓ 5.✓ 6.✓ 7.× 8.✓ 9.✓ 10.× 11.✓ 12.✓ 13.✓ 14.✓ 15.× 16.✓
17.✓ 18.× 19.✓ 20.✓

二、填空题

1. 3 2. n 3. $\text{span}A$ 4. $\sum_{i=1}^n \langle x, e_i \rangle e_i$ 5. $\frac{1}{3}(b^3 - a^3)$ 6. 6 7. $\frac{1}{2}$ 8. $\lambda - 3$ 9. e^3 10. $\begin{bmatrix} e^{x_2} & x_1 e^{x_2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sin x_3 & x_2 \cos x_3 \end{bmatrix}$
11. $\frac{3}{2}$ 12. 1 13. $(-\frac{1}{2}, 0)$ 14. $\frac{3}{8}$ 15. $\frac{h}{2}[f(0) + 2\sum_{i=1}^n n - 1f(x_i) + f(1)]$ 16. $\frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!}(x-1)(x-2)^2(x-3), \xi \in (1, 3)$ 17. -1 18. $0.6x$ 19. $\frac{1}{2n+1}(b^{2n+1} - a^{2n+1})$ 20. $(0, \frac{1}{25}]$ 或 $(0, 0.04]$

三、解:

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ \underline{2} & 5 & 3 & 7 \\ -2 & -2 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & -2 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \underline{3} & 6 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 & 6 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

回代解得 $x_3 = 3, x_2 = -4, x_1 = 9$, 即 $x = (9, -4, 3)^T$.

Sidel 迭代的迭代矩阵

$$M = (D - L)^{-1}U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & 0 \\ \frac{2}{5} & \frac{2}{15} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & \frac{4}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & -\frac{4}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

由 $|\lambda E - M| = \lambda(\lambda^2 - \frac{4}{5}) = 0$ 解得 M 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_{2,3} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}}$,

所以 $\rho(M) = \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} < 1$, 从而 Sidel 迭代收敛.

四、解：构造差商表为

表 1: 差商表

x	y	一阶差商	二阶差商	三阶差商
-1	4			
0	-1	-5		
1	2	3	4	
3	6	2	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{13}{12}$

三次 Newton 插值多项式

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_3(x) &= 4 - 5(x+1) + 4(x+1)(x-0) - \frac{13}{12}(x+1)(x-0)(x-1) \\
 &= -\frac{13}{12}x^3 + 4x^2 + \frac{1}{12}x - 1,
 \end{aligned}$$

Newton 插值公式的余项

$$R_3(x) = f[-1, 0, 1, 3, x](x+1)(x-0)(x-1)(x-3).$$

五、解：(1)

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

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

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

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

$$e^{tA} = a_0(t) + a_1(t)A + a_2(t)A^2 = T(tA),$$

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

$$\begin{cases} a_0(t) + 2a_1(t) + 4a_2(t) = e^{2t}, \\ a_0(t) + a_1(t) + a_2(t) = e^t, \\ a_1(t) + 2a_2(t) = te^t, \end{cases}$$

解得 $a_2(t) = e^{2t} - te^t - e^t$, $a_1(t) = 3e^t t - 2e^{2t} + 2e^t$, $a_0(t) = e^{2t} - 2te^t$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} e^{tA} &= (e^{2t} - 2te^t)E + (3e^t t - 2e^{2t} + 2e^t)A + (e^{2t} - te^t - e^t)A^2 \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} e^t(t+1) & te^t & 0 \\ -te^t & e^t(1-t) & 0 \\ -3e^{2t} + e^t(t+3) & e^t(t+2) - 2e^{2t} & e^{2t} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

所以初值问题的解

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= e^{tA}c \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} e^t(t+1) & te^t & 0 \\ -te^t & e^t(1-t) & 0 \\ -3e^{2t} + e^t(t+3) & e^t(t+2) - 2e^{2t} & e^{2t} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} e^t(t+1) \\ -te^t \\ -2e^{2t} + e^t(t+3) \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

六、解: 令

$$x = \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(t+1), t \in [-1, 1],$$

则有

$$F(t) = f(x(t)) = e^{\frac{1}{2}(t+1)}.$$

用 Legendre 多项式求 $F(t)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上的一次最佳平方逼近, 设其为

$$S_1(t) = a_0 P_0(t) + a_1 P_1(t)$$

则根据公式有

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 e^{\frac{1}{2}(t+1)} dt = e - 1 \\ a_1 &= \frac{3}{2} \int_{-1}^1 e^{\frac{1}{2}(t+1)} \cdot t dt = 9 - 3e \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$S_1(t) = (e - 1) + (9 - 3e)t,$$

所以 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上的一次最佳平方逼近

$$S_1^*(x) = S_1(2x - 1) = (e - 1) + (9 - 3e)(2x - 1) = 4e - 10 + (18 - 6e)x.$$

平方误差为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta^2 &= \|f(x) - S_1^*(x)\|_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} \|F(t) - S_1(t)\|_2^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{-1}^1 e^{t+1} dt - 2a_0^2 - \frac{2}{3}a_1^2 \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[e^2 - 1 - 2(e-1)^2 - \frac{2}{3}(9-3e)^2 \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (-7e^2 + 40e - 57) = 3.94 \times 10^{-3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

七、解：

$$T_{2^3} = \frac{T_{2^2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} [f(\frac{1}{2}) + f(\frac{3}{2}) + f(\frac{5}{2}) + f(\frac{7}{2})] \approx 3.13900,$$

$$S_{2^2} = \frac{4T_{2^3} - T_{2^2}}{4-1} \approx 3.14161,$$

$$C_{2^1} = \frac{4^2 S_{2^2} - S_{2^1}}{4^2 - 1} \approx 3.14161,$$

$$R_{2^0} = \frac{4^3 C_{2^1} - C_{2^0}}{4^3 - 1} \approx 3.14160.$$

八、解： 令 $z = y'$, 初值问题化为

$$\begin{cases} y' = z, \\ z' = (\sqrt{x} - 1)y, \quad (0 < x \leq 1), \\ y(0) = 1, z(0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

解此问题的标准 Runge-Kutta 格式为

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} y_{n+1} &= y_n + \frac{h}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4), \\ z_{n+1} &= z_n + \frac{h}{6}(l_1 + 2l_2 + 2l_3 + l_4), \\ k_1 &= z_n, \\ l_1 &= (\sqrt{x_n} - 1)y_n, \\ k_2 &= z_n + \frac{h}{2}l_1, \\ l_2 &= (\sqrt{x_n + \frac{h}{2}} - 1)(y_n + \frac{h}{2}k_1), \quad n = 0, 1, \dots, N-1. \\ k_3 &= z_n + \frac{h}{2}l_2, \\ l_3 &= (\sqrt{x_n + \frac{h}{2}} - 1)(y_n + \frac{h}{2}k_2), \\ k_4 &= z_n + hl_3, \\ l_4 &= (\sqrt{x_n + h} - 1)(y_n + hk_3), \\ y_0 &= 1, z_0 = 0, \end{aligned} \right.$$

九、证明: (1) 要证 $x_0 \in \mathcal{N}(T)$, 只需证明 $Tx_0 = 0$.

由 $(x_n) \subset \mathcal{N}(T)$ 知 $Tx_n = 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, 又 T 是有界线性算子, 故 T 是连续的, 因此由相关性质知, 当 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0$ 时, 有

$$T(x_0) = T\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0,$$

故 $x_0 \in \mathcal{N}(T)$.

(2) 因为 A 为 n 阶对称正定矩阵, 所以存在 n 阶正交矩阵 Q , 使得

$$A = Q \operatorname{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n) Q^T,$$

这里 $\lambda_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 是 A 的特征值, $\lambda_i > 0$.

令

$$D = Q \operatorname{diag}(\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \sqrt{\lambda_2}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_n}), \quad B = QDQ^T,$$

则显然 B 是对称正定矩阵, 且 $B^2 = (QDQ^T)(QDQ^T) = QD^2Q^T$

$$= Q \operatorname{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n) Q^T = A.$$