

习题 1

1. 以下各表示的近似数，问具有几位有效数字？并将它舍入成有效数。

$$(1) \quad x_1^* = 451.023, \quad x_1 = 451.01;$$

$$(2) \quad x_2^* = -0.045\,113, \quad x_2 = -0.045\,18;$$

$$(3) \quad x_3^* = 23.421\,3, \quad x_3 = 23.460\,4;$$

$$(4) \quad x_4^* = \frac{1}{3}, \quad x_4 = 0.333\,3;$$

$$(5) \quad x_5^* = 23.496, \quad x_5 = 23.494;$$

$$(6) \quad x_6^* = 96 \times 10^5, \quad x_6 = 96.1 \times 10^5;$$

$$(7) \quad x_7^* = 0.000\,96, \quad x_7 = 0.96 \times 10^{-3};$$

$$(8) \quad x_8^* = -8\,700, \quad x_8 = -8\,700.3。$$

解：(1) $x_1^* = 451.023$ $x_1 = 451.01$

$$|x_1^* - x_1| = 0.013 \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-1}, \quad x_1 \text{ 具有 4 位有效数字。} \quad x_1 \rightarrow 451.0$$

$$(2) \quad x_2^* = -0.045\,113 \quad x_2 = -0.045\,18$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-4} < |x_2^* - x_2| = 0.045\,18 - 0.045113 = 0.000\,067 < \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}$$

x_2 具有 2 位有效数字， $x_2 \rightarrow -0.045$

$$(3) \quad x_3^* = 23.4213 \quad x_3 = 23.4604$$

$$|x_3^* - x_3| = |23.4213 - 23.4604| = 23.4604 - 23.4213 = 0.0391 \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-1}$$

x_3 具有 3 位有效数字， $x_3 \rightarrow 23.4$ (不能写为 23.5)

$$(4) \quad x_4^* = \frac{1}{3}, \quad x_4 = 0.3333$$

$$|x_4^* - x_4| = 0.000033\Lambda < \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-4}, x_4 \text{ 具有 4 位有效数字, } x_4 = 0.3333$$

$$(5) \quad x_5^* = 23.496, \quad x_5 = 23.494$$

$$|x_5^* - x_5| = 23.496 - 23.494 = 0.002 < \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-2}$$

x_5 具有 4 位有效数字, $x_5 \rightarrow 23.50$ (不能写为 23.49)

$$(6) \quad x_6^* = 96 \times 10^5 = 0.96 \times 10^7 \quad x_6 = 96.1 \times 10^5 = 0.961 \times 10^7$$

$$|x_6^* - x_6| = 0.001 \times 10^{-7} \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-2} \times 10^{-7}$$

x_6 具有 2 位有效数字, $x_6 = 0.96 \times 10^7 = 96 \times 10^5$

$$(7) \quad x_7^* = 0.00096 \quad x_7 = 0.96 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$x_7^* = 0.96 \times 10^{-3} \quad x_7^* - x_7 = 0 \quad x_7 \text{ 精确}$$

$$(8) \quad x_8^* = -8700 \quad x_8 = -8700.3$$

$$|x_8^* - x_8| = 0.3 \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^0 \quad x_8 \text{ 具有 4 位有效数字, } x_8 = -8700 \text{ 精确}$$

2. 以下各数均为有效数字:

$$(1) \quad 0.1062 + 0.947;$$

$$(2) \quad 23.46 - 12.753;$$

$$(3) \quad 2.747 \times 6.83;$$

$$(4) \quad 1.473 / 0.064 \text{ .}$$

问经过上述运算后, 准确结果所在的最小区间分别是什么?

解: (1) $x_1 = 0.1062$, $x_2 = 0.947$, $x_1 + x_2 = 1.0532$

$$|e(x_1)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-4}, \quad |e(x_2)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}$$

$$|e(x_1 + x_2)| \approx |e(x_1) + e(x_2)| \leq |e(x_1)| + |e(x_2)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-4} + \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}$$

$$= 0.00055$$

$$x_1^* + x_2^* \in [1.0532 - 0.00055, 1.0532 + 0.00055] = [1.05265, 1.05375]$$

$$(2) \quad x_1 = 23.46, \quad x_2 = -12.753 \quad x_1 - x_2 = 10.707$$

$$|e(x_1)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-2}, \quad |e(x_2)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}$$

$$|e(x_1 - x_2)| \approx |e(x_1) - e(x_2)| \leq |e(x_1)| + |e(x_2)|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-2} + \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3} = 0.0055$$

$$x_1^* - x_2^* \in [10.707 - 0.0055, 10.707 + 0.0055] = [10.7015, 10.7125]$$

$$(3) \quad x_1 = 2.747 \quad x_2 = 6.83 \quad x_1 x_2 = 18.76201,$$

$$|e(x_1)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}, \quad |e(x_2)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-2}$$

$$|e(x_1 x_2)| \approx |x_2 e(x_1) + x_1 e(x_2)| \leq x_2 |e(x_1)| + x_1 |e(x_2)|$$

$$\leq 6.83 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3} + 2.747 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-2} = \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-2} \times (0.683 + 2.747) = 0.01715$$

$$x_1^* x_2^* \in [18.76201 - 0.01715, 18.76201 + 0.01715] = [18.74486, 18.77916]$$

$$(4) \quad x_1 = 1.473, \quad x_2 = 0.064, \quad x_1/x_2 = 23.015625$$

$$|e(x_1)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}, \quad |e(x_2)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3} \quad e(x_1/x_2) \approx \frac{1}{x_2} e(x_1) - \frac{x_1}{x_2^2} e(x_2)$$

$$\left| e(x_1/x_2) \right| \leq \frac{1}{x_2} |e(x_1)| + \frac{x_1}{x_2^2} |e(x_2)| = \frac{1}{0.064} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3} + \frac{1.473}{0.064^2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}$$

$$= 0.187622$$

$$\frac{x_1^*}{x_2^*} \in [23.015625 - 0.187622, 23.015625 + 0.187622]$$

$$= [22.828003, 23.203247]$$

3. 对一元 2 次方程 $x^2 - 40x + 1 = 0$, 如果 $\sqrt{399} \approx 19.975$ 具有 5 位有效数字, 求其具有 5 位有效数字的根。

解: $x^2 - 40x + 1 = 0$

$$x^2 - 40x + 400 = 399$$

$$x_1^* = 20 + \sqrt{399}, \quad x_2^* = 20 - \sqrt{399} = \frac{1}{20 + \sqrt{399}}$$

$$\text{记 } x^* = \sqrt{399}, x = 19.975 \quad |e(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}$$

$$x_1 = 20 + x = 20 + 19.975 = 39.975 \quad |e(x_1)| = |e(x_2)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}$$

$\therefore x_1$ 具有 5 位有效数字。

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{20 + x} = \frac{1}{20 + 19.975} = \frac{1}{39.975} = 0.0250156347\Lambda$$

$$e(x_2) \approx -\frac{e(x)}{(20 + x)^2},$$

$$|e(x_2)| \approx \frac{|e(x)|}{(20 + x)^2} \leq \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}}{39.975^2} = 0.313 \times 10^{-6} < \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-6}$$

因而 x_2 具有 5 位有效数字。 $x_2 \approx 0.025016$

$$\text{也可根据 } x_1 x_2 = 1 \text{ 得到 } x_2 = \frac{1}{x_1} = \frac{1}{39.975} = 0.0250156347\Lambda$$

$$e(x_2) \approx -\frac{e(x_1)}{x_1^2} \quad |e(x_2)| \approx \frac{|e(x_1)|}{x_1^2} \leq \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-6}}{39.975^2}$$

4. 若 $x_1 \approx 0.937$ 具有 3 位有效数字, 问 x_1 的相对误差限是多? 设

$f(x) = \sqrt{1-x}$, 求 $f(x_1)$ 的绝对误差限和相对误差限。

$$\text{解: } x_1 = 0.937 \quad |e(x_1)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}$$

$$|e_r(x_1)| = \left| \frac{e(x_1)}{x_1} \right| \leq \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}}{0.937} = 0.534 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1-x}, f'(x) = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{1-x}}$$

$$e(f) \approx f'(x)e(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} e(x),$$

$$|e(f(x_1))| \approx \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x_1}} |e(x_1)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-0.937}} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3} = 0.996 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$e_r(f) = \frac{e(f)}{f} \approx -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x} e(x),$$

$$|e_r(f(x_1))| \approx \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x_1} |e(x_1)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{1-0.937} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}$$

$$= 0.00397 = 3.97 \times 10^{-3}$$

5. 取 $\sqrt{2.01} \approx 1.42$, $\sqrt{2.00} \approx 1.41$ 试按 $A = \sqrt{2.01} - \sqrt{2.00}$ 和 $A = 0.01/(\sqrt{2.01} + \sqrt{2.00})$ 两种算法求 A 的值, 并分别求出两种算法所得 A 的近似值的绝对误差限和相对误差限, 问两种结果各至少具有几位有效数字?

解: 1) 记 $x_1^* = \sqrt{2.01}$, $x_1 = 1.42$, $x_2^* = \sqrt{2.00}$, $x_2 = 1.41$

$$\text{则 } |e(x_1)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-2} , \quad |e(x_2)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-2}$$

$$A^* = \sqrt{2.01} - \sqrt{2.00} \approx 1.42 - 1.41 = 0.01$$

$$A_1 = 1.42 - 1.41 = 0.01$$

$$e(A_1) = e(x_1 - x_2) \approx e(x_1) - e(x_2)$$

$$|e(A_1)| \approx |e(x_1) - e(x_2)| \leq |e(x_1)| + |e(x_2)| = \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-2} + \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-2} = 10^{-2}$$

$$|e_r(A_1)| = \left| \frac{e(A_1)}{A_1} \right| \leq \frac{10^{-2}}{0.01} = 1$$

不能肯定所得结果具有一位有效数字。

$$2) \quad A^* = 0.01 / (\sqrt{2.01} + \sqrt{2.00}),$$

$$A_2 = 0.01 / (1.42 + 1.41) = 0.01 / 2.83 = 0.00353356 \Lambda$$

$$e(A_2) = e(0.01 / (x_1 + x_2)) = -0.01 \times \frac{1}{(x_1 + x_2)^2} e(x_1 + x_2)$$

$$|e(A_2)| \leq 0.01 \times \frac{1}{(1.42 + 1.41)^2} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-2} + \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-2} \right)$$

$$= 0.12486 \Lambda \times 10^{-4} < \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-4}$$

\therefore 具有 2 位有效数字。

$$|e_r(A_2)| = \left| \frac{e(A_2)}{A_2} \right| \leq \frac{0.12486 \times 10^{-4}}{0.00353356} = 0.3533547 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$3) \quad A^* - A_1 = A_2 - A_1 + A^* - A_2$$

$$|A^* - A_1| \geq |A_2 - A_1| - |A^* - A_2|$$

$$= |0.00353356 - 0.01| - \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-4} = 0.006 \Lambda > \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-2}$$

$\therefore A_1$ 无有效位数。

6. 计算球的体积所产生的相对误差为 1%。若根据所得体积的值推算球的半径，问相对误差为多少？

$$\text{解: } V = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3, dV = 4\pi R^2 dR$$

$$\frac{dV}{V} = \frac{4\pi R^2 dR}{\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3} = 3 \frac{dR}{R}$$

$$e_r(R) \approx \frac{1}{3} e_r(V)$$

$$\text{由 } |e_r(V)| = 10^{-2} \text{ 知 } |e_r(R)| \leq \frac{1}{3} \times 10^{-2}$$

7. 有一圆柱，高为 25.00 cm，半径为 20.00 ± 0.05 cm。试求按所给数据计算这个圆柱的体积和圆柱的侧面积所产生的相对误差限。

$$\text{解：1) } V(R) = \pi R^2 h$$

$$e_r(V) \approx V'(R) \cdot \frac{R}{V} e_r(R) = 2\pi h R \cdot \frac{R}{\pi R^2 h} e_r(R) = 2e_r(R)$$

$$|e_r(V)| \approx 2|e_r(R)| \leq 2 \times \frac{0.05}{20} = \frac{1}{200} = 0.005$$

$$2) \ S(R) = 2\pi R h$$

$$e_r(S) \approx S'(R) \cdot \frac{R}{S} e_r(R) = 2\pi h \cdot \frac{R}{2\pi R h} e_r(R) = e_r(R)$$

$$|e_r(S)| \approx |e_r(R)| \leq \frac{0.05}{20} = 0.0025$$

答 计算体积的相对误差限为 0.005，计算侧面积的相对误差限为 0.0025

9. 试改变下列表达式，使计算结果比较精确：

$$(1) \left(\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \text{当 } |x| \ll 1 \text{ 时；}$$

$$(2) \sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}, \quad \text{当 } |x| \gg 1 \text{ 时；}$$

$$(3) \frac{1}{1+2x} - \frac{1-x}{1+x}, \quad \text{当 } |x| \ll 1 \text{ 时；}$$

$$(4) \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x}, \quad \text{当 } |x| \ll 1 \text{ 时。}$$

$$\text{解 : (1) } \left(\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}$$

$$(2) \quad \sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1+2x} - \frac{1-x}{1+x} &= \frac{(1+x) - (1-x)(1+2x)}{(1+2x)(1+x)} = \frac{(1+x) - (1+x-2x^2)}{(1+2x)(1+x)} \\ &= \frac{2x^2}{(1+2x)(1+x)} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}$$

10. 若 1 个计算机的字长 $n=3$ ，基数 $\beta=10$ ，阶码 $-2 \leq p \leq 2$ ，问这台计算机能精确表示几个实数。

解： $n=3$ ， $\beta=10$ ， $L=-2$ ， $U=2$

所能精确表示的实数个数为

$$1 + 2(\beta - 1)\beta^{n-1}(U - L + 1) = 1 + 2 \times 9 \times 10^2 \times (2 + 2 + 1) = 9001$$

11. 给定规格化的浮点数系 F: $\beta=2$ ， $n=3$ ， $L=-1$ ， $U=1$ ，求 F 中规格化的浮点数的个数，并把所有的浮点数在数轴上表示出来。

解： $\beta=2$ ， $n=3$ ， $L=-1$ ， $U=1$

所有规格化浮点数个数为

$$1 + 2(\beta - 1)\beta^{n-1}(U - L + 1) = 1 + 2 \times 1 \times 2^3 \times (1 + 1 + 1) = 49$$

机器零 0

$$\begin{aligned}
p=1 \quad & \pm 0.\underline{1}000 \times 2^1, \quad \pm 0.1001 \times 2^1, \quad \pm 0.\underline{1}010 \times 2^1, \quad \pm 0.\underline{1}011 \times 2^1 \\
& \pm 0.1100 \times 2^1, \quad \pm 0.1101 \times 2^1, \quad \pm 0.1110 \times 2^1, \quad \pm 0.1111 \times 2^1 \\
p=0 \quad & \pm 0.1000 \times 2^0, \quad \pm 0.1001 \times 2^0, \quad \pm 0.1010 \times 2^0, \quad \pm 0.1011 \times 2^0 \\
& \pm 0.1100 \times 2^0, \quad \pm 0.1101 \times 2^0, \quad \pm 0.1110 \times 2^0, \quad \pm 0.1111 \times 2^0 \\
p=-1 \quad & \pm 0.1000 \times 2^{-1}, \quad \pm 0.1001 \times 2^{-1}, \quad \pm 0.1010 \times 2^{-1}, \quad \pm 0.1011 \times 2^{-1} \\
& \pm 0.1100 \times 2^{-1}, \quad \pm 0.1101 \times 2^{-1}, \quad \pm 0.1110 \times 2^{-1}, \quad \pm 0.1111 \times 2^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

12. 设有 1 计算机: $n = 3$, $-L = U = 2$, $\beta = 10$, 试求下列各数的机器近似值 (计算机舍入装置):

- (1) 41.92; (2) 328.7 (3) 0.0483
 (4) 0.918; (5) 0.007 845; (6) 98 740;
 (7) 1.82×10^3 ; (8) 4.71×10^{-6} ; (9) $6.644 5 \times 10^{21}$;
 (10) 3.879×10^{-10} ; (11) 3.196×10^{-100} ; (12) 13.654×10^{99} 。

解: $n = 3$, $L = -2$, $U = 2$, $\beta = 10$

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (1) 41.92 | (10) 3.879×10^{-10} |
| (2) 328.7 | (11) 3.196×10^{-100} |
| (3) 0.0483 | (12) 13.654×10^{99} |
| (4) 0.918 | $fl(41.92) = 0.419 \times 10^2$ |
| (5) 0.007845 | $fl(328.7)$ 溢出 |
| (6) 98740 | $fl(0.0483) = 0.483 \times 10^{-1}$ |
| (7) 1.82×10^3 | $fl(0.918) = 0.918 \times 10^0$ |
| (8) 4.71×10^{-6} | $fl(0.007845) = 0.785 \times 10^{-2}$ |
| (9) 6.6445×10^{21} | $fl(98740)$ 溢出 |

$fl(1.82 \times 10^3)$ 溢出

$fl(3.879 \times 10^{-10})$ 溢出

$fl(4.71 \times 10^{-6})$ 溢出

$fl(3.196 \times 10^{-100})$ 溢出

$fl(6.6445 \times 10^{21})$ 溢出

$fl(13.654 \times 10^{99})$ 溢出

16. 考虑数列 $1, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{27}, \frac{1}{81}, \dots$ 。设 $p_0 = 1$ ，则用递推公式

$$p_n = \frac{1}{3} p_{n-1} \quad (n=2, 3, \dots)$$

可以生成上述序列。试考察计算 p_n 的算法的稳定性。

解： $p_n = \frac{1}{3} p_{n-1}$, $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$ 。若 p_0 有误差，则实际按如下递推

$$\tilde{p}_n = \frac{1}{3} \tilde{p}_{n-1}$$

$$p_n - \tilde{p}_n = \frac{1}{3} p_{n-1} - \frac{1}{3} \tilde{p}_{n-1} = \frac{1}{3} (p_{n-1} - \tilde{p}_{n-1})$$

记 $e_n = p_n - \tilde{p}_n$ ，则有

$$e_n = \frac{1}{3} e_{n-1} = \frac{1}{3^n} e_0$$

$$|e_n| = \frac{1}{3^n} |e_0|$$

$$|e_n| = \frac{1}{3} |e_{n-1}|, \text{ 误差逐步缩小, 数值稳定}$$

17. 考虑数列 $1, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{27}, \frac{1}{81}, \dots$ 。设 $p_0 = 1$, $p_1 = \frac{1}{3}$ ，则用递推公式

$$p_n = \frac{10}{3} p_{n-1} - p_{n-2} \quad (n=2, 3, \dots)$$

可以生成上述序列。试问计算的上述公式是稳定的吗？

解: $p_n = \frac{10}{3} p_{n-1} - p_{n-2}$, $n=2,3,\Lambda$ 。若 p_0 和 p_1 有误差, 则实际按如下

递推:

$$\tilde{p}_n = \frac{10}{3} \tilde{p}_{n-1} - \tilde{p}_{n-2}, \quad n=2,3,\Lambda。$$

记 $e_n = p_n - \tilde{p}_n$, 则有

$$e_n = \frac{10}{3} e_{n-1} - e_{n-2}, \quad n=2,3,\Lambda$$

$$e_n - \frac{1}{3} e_{n-1} = 3e_{n-1} - e_{n-2} = 3(e_{n-1} - \frac{1}{3} e_{n-2}) = 3^{n-1}(e_1 - \frac{1}{3} e_0) \quad (A)$$

$$e_n - 3e_{n-1} = \frac{1}{3} e_{n-1} - e_{n-2} = \frac{1}{3}(e_{n-1} - 3e_{n-2}) = \frac{1}{3^{n-1}}(e_1 - 3e_0) \quad (B)$$

9(A)-(B) 得

$$e_n = \frac{1}{8} \left[3^{n+1} (e_1 - \frac{1}{3} e_0) - \frac{1}{3^{n-1}} (e_1 - 3e_0) \right]$$

只需 $e_1 - \frac{1}{3} e_0 \neq 0$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e_n = \infty$ 因而递推过程不稳定

18. 已知 $p(x) = 125x^5 + 230x^3 - 11x^2 + 3x - 47$, 用秦九韶法求 $p(5)$ 。

解:	125	0	230	-11	3	-47
	5	625	3125	16775	83820	419115
	125	625	3355	16764	83823	419068
	$p(5) = 419068$					

习题 2 (1-5 题)

1. 分析下列方程各存在几个根, 并找出每个根的含根区间:

(1) $x + \cos x = 0$;

(2) $3x - \cos x = 0$;

(3) $\sin x - e^{-x} = 0$;

(4) $x^2 - e^{-x} = 0$ 。

解: (1) $x + \cos x = 0$ (A)

$$f(x) = x + \cos x, \quad f'(x) = 1 - \sin x \geq 0, \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$f(0) = 0 + \cos 0 = 1, \quad f(-1) = -1 + \cos(-1) = -1 + \cos 1 < 0$$

$$\therefore \text{方程(A) 有唯一根 } x^* \in [-1, 0]$$

(2) $3x - \cos x = 0$ (B)

$$f(x) = 3x - \cos x, \quad f'(x) = 3 + \sin x > 0, \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty) \text{ 时}$$

$$f(0) = 3 \times 0 - \cos 0 = -1 < 0, \quad f(1) = 3 \times 1 - \cos 1 = 3 - \cos 1 > 0$$

$$\therefore \text{方程(B) 有唯一根 } x^* \in [0, 1]$$

(3) $\sin x - e^{-x} = 0$ (C)

$$\sin x = e^{-x}$$

$$f_1(x) = \sin x, \quad f_2(x) = e^{-x}$$

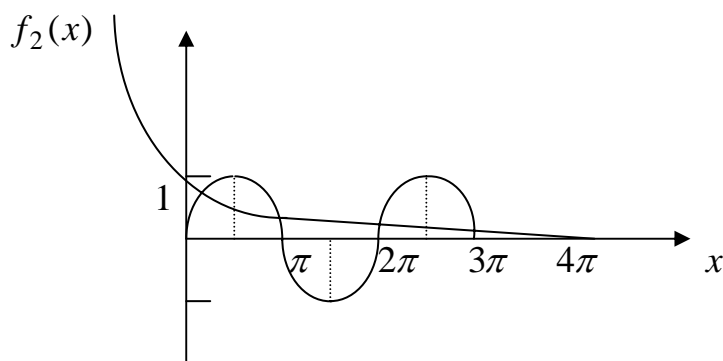
方程(C)有无穷个正根, 无负根

$$\text{在 } [2k\pi, 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}] \text{ 内有一根 } x_1^{(k)}, \text{ 且 } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} [x_1^{(k)} - 2k\pi] = 0$$

$$\text{在 } [2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \pi] \text{ 内有一根 } x_2^{(k)}, \text{ 且 } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} [x_2^{(k)} - (2k+1)\pi] = 0$$

(示图如下)

$$k = 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots$$



$$(4) \quad x^2 - e^{-x} = 0 \quad (D)$$

$$x^2 = e^{-x}$$

$$f_1(x) = x^2, \quad f_2(x) = e^{-x}$$

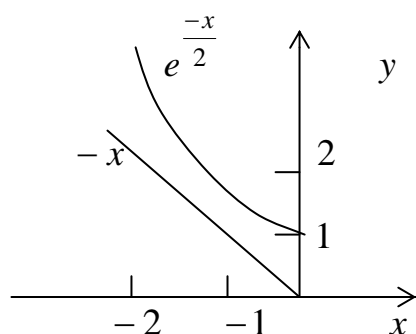
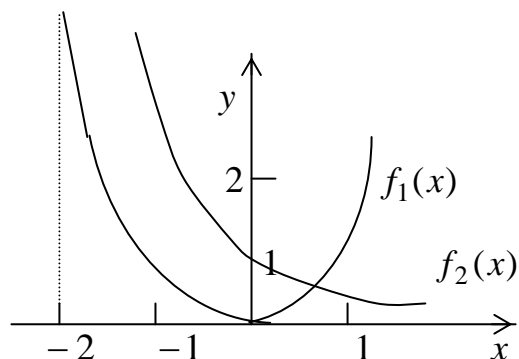
方程(D) 有唯一根 $x^* \in [0,1]$

当 $x < 0$ 时 (D)与方程

$$-x = e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \quad (E)$$

同解

当 $x < 0$ 时 (E)无根



2. 给定方程 $x^2 - x - 1 = 0$;

(1)试用二分法求其正根, 使误差不超过 0.05;

(2)若在 $[0, 2]$ 上用二分法求根, 要使精确度达到 6 位有效数, 需二分几次?

解: $x^2 - x - 1 = 0$

1) $f(x) = x^2 - x - 1 = 0$ $f(1) = -1$, $f(1.5) = -0.25 < 0$, $f(2) = 1$

$x^* \in [1.5, 2]$, $x^* = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} = 1.618034$

$$1.5(-) \quad 1.75(+) \quad 2(+)$$

$$1.5(-) \quad 1.625(+) \quad 1.75(+)$$

$$1.5(-) \quad 1.5625(+) \quad 1.625(+)$$

$$1.5625(-) \quad 1.59375(-) \quad 1.625(+)$$

$$(1.625 - 1.5625) / 2 = 0.03125 < \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-1}$$

$$x^* \approx 1.59375 \approx 1.6$$

2 位有效近似值为 1.6

$$2) \quad a = a_0 = 0, \quad b = b_0 = 2$$

$$c_k = \frac{1}{2}(a_k + b_k)$$

$$|x^* - c_k| \leq \frac{b - a}{2^{k+1}} = \frac{1}{2^k}$$

$$\frac{1}{2^k} \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5}, \quad 2^{k-1} \geq 10^5 \quad k-1 \geq 5 \ln 10 / \ln 2 = 16.60$$

\therefore 只要 2 等分 18 次

3. 为求 $x^3 - 5x - 3 = 0$ 的正根, 试构造 3 种简单迭代格式, 判断它们是否收敛, 且选择一种较快的迭代格式求出具有 3 位有效数的近似根。

$$\text{解: } f(x) = x^3 - 5x - 3 = x(x^2 - 5) - 3$$

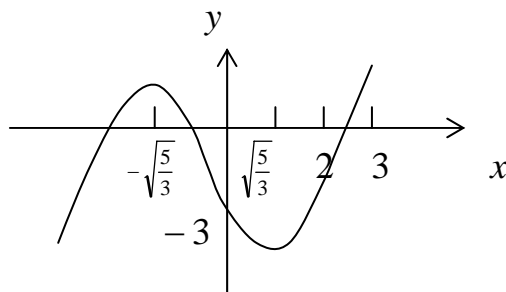
$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 5 = 3(x^2 - \frac{5}{3})$$

$$\text{当 } |x| < \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} \text{ 时, } f'(x) < 0; \text{ 当 } |x| > \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} \text{ 时 } f'(x) > 0$$

$$f(\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}(\frac{5}{3} - 5) - 3 = -\frac{10}{3}\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} - 3 < 0$$

$$f(-\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}) = \frac{10}{3}\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} - 3 > 0, \quad f(0) = -3 < 0$$

$$f(2) = 2(4-5) - 3 = -5, \quad f(3) = 3 \times (9-5) \cdot 3 = 9$$



由草图可知唯一正根 $x^* \in (2,3)$

$$(1) \quad 5x = x^3 - 3, \quad x = \frac{1}{5}(x^3 - 3), \quad \varphi_1(x) = \frac{1}{5}(x^3 - 3),$$

$$\text{构造迭代格式 } x_{k+1} = \frac{1}{5}(x_k^3 - 3) \quad (\text{I}) \quad \varphi_1' = \frac{3}{5}x^2$$

$$\text{当 } x \in [2,3], \quad \varphi_1'(x) \geq \frac{3}{5} \times 2^2 = \frac{12}{5} > 1 \quad \therefore \text{迭代格式(I)发散}$$

$$2) \quad x^3 = 5x + 3, \quad x = \sqrt[3]{5x+3}, \quad \text{构造迭代格式}$$

$$x_{k+1} = \sqrt[3]{5x_k + 3}, \quad (\text{II})$$

$$\varphi_2(x) = \sqrt[3]{5x+3}, \quad \varphi_2'(x) = \frac{1}{3}(5x+3)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 5 = \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(5x+3)^2}}$$

当 $x \in [2,3]$ 时

$$|\varphi_2'(x)| \leq \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(5 \times 2 + 3)^2}} = \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{169}} \leq \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{125}} = \frac{1}{3} < 1$$

当 $x \in [2,3]$ 时

$$\varphi_2(x) \in [\varphi_2(2), \varphi_2(3)] = [\sqrt[3]{5 \times 2 + 3}, \sqrt[3]{5 \times 3 + 3}] = [\sqrt[3]{13}, \sqrt[3]{18}] \subset [2,3]$$

迭代格式(II) 对任意 $x_0 \in [2,3]$ 均收敛

$$3) \quad x^2 = \frac{5x+3}{x} = 5 + \frac{3}{x}, \quad x = \sqrt{5 + \frac{3}{x}}$$

$$\text{构造迭代格式} \quad x_{k+1} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{x_k} + 5} \quad (\text{III})$$

$$\varphi_3(x) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{x} + 5}, \quad \varphi'_3(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{x} + 5\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (-3)x^{-2} = -\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{\frac{3}{x} + 5}}$$

当 $x \in [2, 3]$ 时

$$|\varphi'_3(x)| = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{\frac{3}{x} + 5}} \leq \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{5}} \leq \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2^2 \cdot \sqrt{5}} = \frac{3}{8\sqrt{5}} < 1$$

当 $x \in [2, 3]$ 时 $\varphi_3(x) \in [\varphi_3(3), \varphi_3(2)] = [\sqrt{6}, \sqrt{6.5}] \subset [2, 3]$

迭代格式(III) 对任意 $x_0 \in [2, 3]$ 均收敛

$$4) \quad \max_{2 \leq x \leq 3} |\varphi'_2(x)| = |\varphi'_2(2)| = \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{169}} = 0.301453$$

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{2 \leq x \leq 3} |\varphi'_3(x)| &= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\min_{2 \leq x \leq 3} x^2 \sqrt{\frac{3}{x} + 5}} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\min\{2^2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} + 5}, 3^2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{3} + 5}\}} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\min\{4\sqrt{6.5}, 9\sqrt{6}\}} = 0.0680 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{取格式(III)} \quad x_{k+1} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{x_k} + 5}$$

$$x_0 = 2.5, \quad x_1 = 2.48998, \quad x_2 = 2.49095, \quad x_3 = 2.49086$$

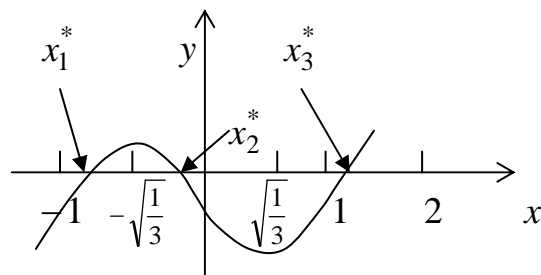
$$x^* \approx 2.49$$

4. 用简单迭代格式求方程 $x^3 - x - 0.2 = 0$ 的所有实根, 精确至有 3 位有效数。

$$\text{解: } f(x) = x^3 - x - 0.2 = x(x^2 - 1) - 0.2$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 1 = 3\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

当 $|x| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$,



当 $|x| > \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ 时 $f'(x) > 0$

$$f(-\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}) = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{1}{3} - 1) - 0.2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} - 0.2 > 0$$

$$f(0) = -0.2$$

$$f(\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} - 0.2 < 0 \quad f(1) = -0.2, \quad f(2) = 8 - 2 - 0.2 = 5.8$$

$$f(-1) = -0.2, \quad f(-\frac{1}{2}) = (-\frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{4} - 1) - 0.2 = \frac{3}{8} - 0.2 > 0$$

$$x_1^* \in [-1, -\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}], \quad x_2^* \in [-\frac{1}{2}, 0], \quad x_3^* \in [1, 2]$$

$$1) x = x^3 - 0.2$$

$$\text{迭代格式} \quad x_{k+1} = x_k^3 - 0.2,$$

$$\varphi(x) = x^3 - 0.2, \quad \varphi'(x) = 3x^2 \geq 0$$

$$\text{当 } x \in [-\frac{1}{2}, 0] \text{ 时, } |\varphi'(x)| \leq \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\varphi(x) \in [\varphi(-\frac{1}{2}), \varphi(0)] = [-\frac{1}{8} - 0.2, -0.2] < [-\frac{1}{2}, 0]$$

任取 $x_0 \in [-\frac{1}{2}, 0]$ 迭代格式收敛于 x_2^*

取 $x_0 = -0.25$ 得 $x_1 = -0.215625, x_2 = -0.210025, x_3 = -0.209264$

$$x_4 = -0.209164 \quad x_2^* \approx -0.209$$

$$2) \quad x^3 = x + 0.2, \quad x = \sqrt[3]{x + 0.2}$$

$$\text{迭代格式} \quad x_{k+1} = \sqrt[3]{x_k + 0.2}$$

$$\varphi(x) = \sqrt[3]{x + 0.2}, \quad \varphi'(x) = \frac{1}{3}(x + 0.2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{(x + 0.2)^2}}$$

$$\text{当 } x \in [1, 2] \text{ 时 } \varphi(x) \in [\varphi(1), \varphi(2)] = [\sqrt[3]{1.2}, \sqrt[3]{2.2}] < [1, 2]$$

$$|\varphi'(x)| \leq \frac{1}{3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{(1 + 0.2)^2}} < \frac{1}{3} < 1$$

任意 $x_0 \in [1, 2]$ 迭代格式收敛于 x_3^*

$$\text{取 } x_0 = 1.5 \text{ 计算得 } x_1 = 1.19348, \quad x_2 = 1.11695,$$

$$x_3 = 1.09612, \quad x_4 = 1.09031$$

$$x_5 = 1.08867, \quad x_6 = 1.08821$$

$$\therefore x_3^* = 1.09$$

$$3) \quad x^2 - 1 = \frac{0.2}{x}$$

$$x = -\sqrt{1 + \frac{0.2}{x}}$$

$$\text{迭代格式} \quad x_{k+1} = -\sqrt{1 + \frac{0.2}{x_k}} \quad (\text{III})$$

$$\varphi(x) = -\sqrt{1 + \frac{0.2}{x}}$$

$$\varphi'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}\left(1 + \frac{0.2}{x}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-0.2)x^{-2} = \frac{0.1}{x^2 \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{0.2}{x}}}$$

$$\text{当 } x \in \left[-1, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right] \text{ 时}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(x) &\in [\varphi(-1), \varphi(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})] = [-\sqrt{1-0.2}, -\sqrt{1-0.2\sqrt{3}}] \\ &= [-0.8944, -0.8084] \subset [-1, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}]\end{aligned}$$

$$g(x) = x^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{0.2}{x}},$$

$$\begin{aligned}g'(x) &= 2x \sqrt{1 + \frac{0.2}{x}} + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1 + \frac{0.2}{x})^{-\frac{1}{2}} (-0.2) x^{-2} \\ &= (\sqrt{1 + \frac{0.2}{x}})^{-1} [2x(1 + \frac{0.2}{x}) - 0.1] \\ &= (1 + \frac{0.2}{x})^{-\frac{1}{2}} (2x + 0.4 - 0.1) = (2x + 0.3)(1 + \frac{0.2}{x})^{-\frac{1}{2}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } x \in [-1, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}] \text{ 时, } g'(x) < 0$$

$$g(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1 - 0.2\sqrt{3}} =$$

$$\text{当 } x \in [-1, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}] \text{ 时}$$

$$|\varphi'(x)| \leq \frac{0.1}{g(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})} = \frac{0.3}{\sqrt{1 - 0.2\sqrt{3}}} = 0.3711$$

迭代格式(III)对任意 $x_0 \in [-1, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}]$ 均收敛于 x^* , 取 $x_0 = -0.8$,

$$\text{计算得 } x_1 = -0.866025, \quad x_2 = -0.876961, \quad x_3 = -0.878601$$

$$x_4 = -0.878843, \quad x_1^* = -0.879$$

5. 已知 $x = \varphi(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 内有且只有一个根, 而当 $a < x < b$ 时,

$$|\varphi'(x)| \geq k > 1 \quad \text{—————}$$

(1) 试问如何将 $x = \varphi(x)$ 化为适用于迭代的形式?

(2)将 $x = \tan x$ 化为适用于迭代的形式，并求 $x = 4.5$ (弧度)附近的根。

解：(1) 由 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}}$

将 $x = \varphi(x)$ 改写为 $x = \varphi^{-1}(x)$ ，则 $\frac{d\varphi^{-1}(x)}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{d\varphi(x)}{dx}}$

当 $x \in [a, b]$ 时， $\left| \frac{d\varphi^{-1}(x)}{dx} \right| \leq \frac{1}{k} < 1$ ，这时迭代格式为

$$x_{k+1} = \varphi^{-1}(x_k), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

是局部收敛的。

(2) 由图可知 $x = \tan x$

在 $x = 4.5$ 附近有一根，但

$$(\tan x)'|_{x=4.5} = \frac{1}{(\cos 4.5)^2} = 22.505$$

将 $x = \tan x$ 改写为

$$x = \pi + \arctan x$$

$$\varphi(x) = \pi + \arctan x$$

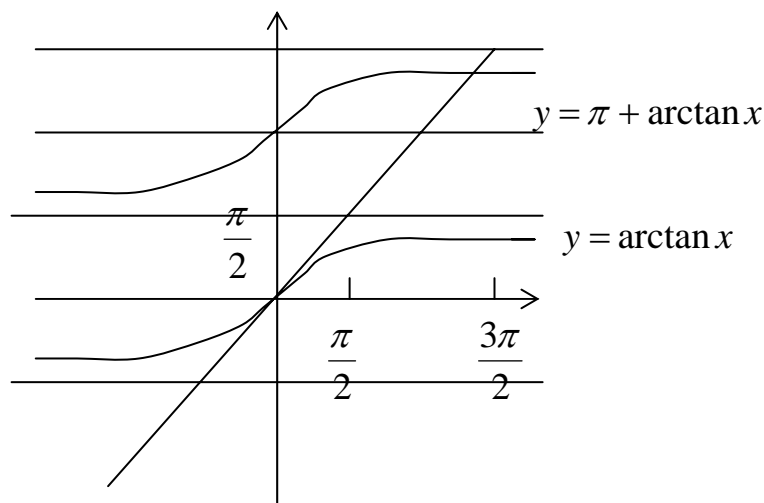
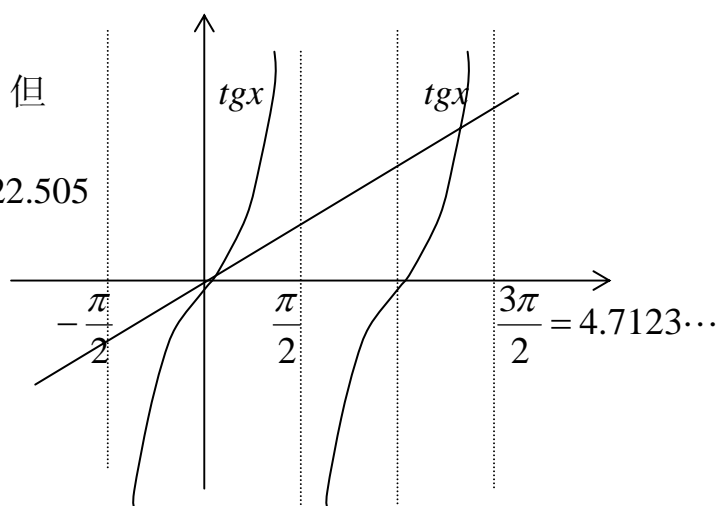
$$\varphi'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

当 $x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}]$ 时

$\varphi(x) \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}]$ 且

$$|\varphi'(x)| \leq \frac{1}{1+(\frac{\pi}{2})^2} < 1$$

\therefore 迭代格式



$$x_{k+1} = \pi + \arctan x_k, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

对任意 $x_0 \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}]$ 均收敛

取 $x_0 = 4.5$ 得 $x_1 = 4.49372$, $x_2 = 4.49342$, $x_3 = 4.493410$

具有 5 位有效数的根为 $x^* \approx 4.4934$

习题二 (第 6、7、11、12、18、19 题)

6. 设 (1) 方程 $f(x)=0$ 有根 x^* ; (2) 对一切 $x \in R$, $f'(x)$ 存在且 $0 < m \leq f'(x) \leq M$ 。证明对于任意的 $\lambda \in (0, 2/M)$, 迭代格式

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \lambda f(x_k) \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

是局部收敛的。

解: $0 < m \leq f'(x) \leq M$

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

$$\varphi(x) = x - \lambda f(x)$$

$$\varphi'(x) = 1 - \lambda f'(x)$$

$$\varphi'(x^*) = 1 - \lambda f'(x^*)$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda \in (0, \frac{2}{M}) \text{ 时 } 1 - \lambda M \leq \varphi'(x^*) \leq 1 - \lambda \cdot m, \quad |\varphi'(x^*)| < 1$$

\therefore 迭代格式局部收敛。

7. 给定方程 $f(x)=0$, 并设 x^* 是其单根, 且 $f(x)$ 足够光滑, 证明迭代格式

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} - \frac{f''(x_k)}{2f'(x_k)} \left[\frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} \right]^2$$

是 3 阶局部收敛的。

$$\text{证明 } \varphi(x) = x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} - \frac{f''(x)}{2f'(x)} \cdot \left[\frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} \right]^2$$

$$f(x) = (x - x^*)g(x), \quad g(x^*) \neq 0$$

$$f'(x) = g(x) + (x - x^*)g'(x)$$

$$f''(x) = 2g'(x) + (x - x^*)g''(x)$$

$$\varphi(x) = x - \frac{(x - x^*)g(x)}{g(x) + (x - x^*)g'(x)}$$

$$- \frac{2g'(x) + (x - x^*)g''(x)}{2[g(x) + (x - x^*)g'(x)]} \left[\frac{(x - x^*)g(x)}{g(x) + (x - x^*)g'(x)} \right]^2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x^*} \varphi(x) = x^*$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi'(x^*) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x^*} \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(x^*)}{x - x^*} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x^*} \left[1 - \frac{g(x)}{g(x) + (x - x^*)g'(x)} - \frac{2g'(x) + (x - x^*)g''(x)}{2[g(x) + (x - x^*)g'(x)]} \cdot \frac{(x - x^*)g(x)^2}{[g(x) + (x - x^*)g'(x)]^2} \right] \\ &= 1 - \frac{g(x^*)}{g(x^*)} - \frac{2g'(x^*)}{2g(x^*)} - \frac{0 \cdot g(x^*)^2}{g(x^*)^2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi(x) = x - (x - x^*) \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (x - x^*) \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)}} - \frac{1}{2g(x)} [g'(x)$$

$$+ (x - x^*)g''(x)] \frac{1}{1 + (x - x^*) \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)}} \cdot \frac{1}{\left[1 + (x - x^*) \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)} \right]^2} (x - x^*)^2$$

$$h(x) = \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)} \left[- (x - x^*) \right]$$

$$= x - (x - x^*) \frac{1}{1 - h(x)} - \frac{1}{2g(x)} [g'(x) + (x - x^*)g''(x)] \frac{1}{(1 - h(x))^3} (x - x^*)^2$$

$$= x - (x - x^*) [1 + h(x) + h(x)^2 + 6 \dots]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{1}{2g(x)} \cdot [g'(x) + (x - x^*)g''(x)][1 + 3h(x) + 6](x - x^*)^2 \\
& = x^* - (x - x^*)h(x) - (x - x^*)h(x)^2 + O((x - x^*)^4) \\
& -\frac{1}{2g(x)}[2g'(x) + (x - x^*)g''(x)][1 + 3h(x) + O(x - x^*)](x - x^*)^2 \\
& = x^* + \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)}(x - x^*)^2 - \left[\frac{g'(x)}{g(x)}\right]^2(x - x^*)^3 \\
& -\frac{1}{2g(x)}\left[2g'(x) - 6\frac{g'(x)^2}{g(x)}(x - x^*) + g''(x)(x - x^*)\right](x - x^*)^2 + O((x - x^*)^4) \\
& = x^* + 2\left[\frac{g'(x)}{g(x)}\right]^2(x - x^*)^3 - \frac{g''(x)}{2g(x)}(x - x^*)^3 + O((x - x^*)^4); \\
& \frac{x^* - \varphi(x)}{(x^* - x)^3} \rightarrow 2\left(\frac{g'(x)}{g(x)}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\frac{g''(x)}{g(x)}
\end{aligned}$$

方法二
$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} - \frac{f''(x_k)}{2f'(x_k)}\left[\frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}\right]^2$$

$$f(x^*) = f(x_k) + (x^* - x_k)f'(x_k) + \frac{1}{2}(x^* - x_k)^2 f''(x_k) + \frac{1}{6}(x^* - x_k)^3 f'''(\xi_k) = 0$$

$$\frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} + x^* - x_k + \frac{1}{2}\frac{f''(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}(x^* - x_k)^2 + \frac{1}{6}(x^* - x_k)^3 \frac{f'''(\xi_k)}{f'(x_k)} = 0$$

$$x^* = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} - \frac{f''(x_k)}{2f'(x_k)}(x^* - x_k)^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x^* - x_k)^3 \frac{f'''(\xi_k)}{f'(x_k)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x^* - x_{k+1} &= \frac{f''(x_k)}{2f'(x_k)} \left[\left(\frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} \right)^2 - (x^* - x_k)^2 \right] - \frac{1}{6} (x^* - x_k)^3 \frac{f'''(\xi_k)}{f'(x_k)} \\
&= \frac{f''(x_k)}{2f'(x_k)} \left\{ \left[x^* - x_k + \frac{1}{2} \frac{f''(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} (x^* - x_k)^2 \right]^2 - (x^* - x_k)^2 \right\} \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{6} (x^* - x_k)^3 \frac{f'''(\xi_k)}{f'(x_k)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{x^* - x_{k+1}}{(x^* - x_k)^3} \rightarrow \frac{f''(x^*)}{2f'(x^*)} \cdot \frac{f''(x^*)}{f'(x^*)} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{f'''(x^*)}{f'(x^*)}$$

11.应用 Newton 法分别导出求方程 $f(x) = x^n - a = 0$ 和 $f(x) = 1 - \frac{a}{x^n} = 0$ 的

根 $\sqrt[n]{a}$ 的迭代格式, 并求 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[n]{a} - x_{k+1}) / (\sqrt[n]{a} - x_k)^2$ 。

解: 1) 解方程 $f(x) = 0$ 的 Newton 迭代格式

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

$$\varphi(x) = x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$$

$$\varphi'(x) = 1 - \frac{f'(x)^2 - f(x)f''(x)}{f'(x)^2} = f(x) \frac{f''(x)}{f'(x)^2}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x^*} \varphi'(x) = 0$$

$$\varphi''(x) = \frac{f''(x)}{f'(x)} + f(x) \left[\frac{f''(x)}{f'(x)} \right]', \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x^*} \varphi''(x) = \frac{f''(x^*)}{f'(x^*)}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^* - x_{k+1}}{(x^* - x_k)^2} = -\frac{\varphi''(x^*)}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{f''(x^*)}{f'(x^*)}, \quad x^* = \sqrt[n]{a}$$

$$2) \quad f(x) = x^n - a, \quad f'(x) = nx^{n-1}, \quad f''(x) = n(n-1)x^{n-2},$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} = \left[\frac{nx^{n-1}}{x^n - a} \right]^{-1}, \quad \frac{f''(x)}{f'(x)} = \frac{n(n-1)x^{n-2}}{nx^{n-1}} = \frac{n-1}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Newton 迭代格式 } x_{k+1} &= x_k - \left[\frac{nx_k^{n-1}}{x_k^n - a} \right]^{-1} \\ &= x_k - \frac{x_k^n - a}{nx_k^{n-1}} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)x_k + \frac{a}{n}x_k^{1-n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{a} - x_{k+1}}{\sqrt[n]{a} - x_k} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{n-1}{\sqrt[n]{a}} = \frac{1-n}{2 \cdot \sqrt[n]{a}}$$

$$3) \quad f(x) = 1 - \frac{a}{x^n}, \quad f'(x) = anx^{-(n+1)}, \quad f''(x) = -an(n+1)x^{-(n+2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} &= \frac{1 - \frac{a}{x^n}}{anx^{-(n+1)}} = \frac{x^{n+1}}{an} - nx, \\ \frac{f''(x)}{f'(x)} &= \frac{-an(n+1)x^{-(n+2)}}{anx^{-(n+1)}} = -\frac{n+1}{x} \end{aligned}$$

Newton 迭代格式

$$\begin{aligned} x_{k+1} &= x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} = x_k - \left[\frac{x_k^{n+1}}{an} - nx_k \right] = (1+n)x_k - \frac{x_k^{n+1}}{an} \\ \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{a} - x_{k+1}}{(\sqrt[n]{a} - x_k)^2} &= -\frac{f''(x^*)}{2f'(x^*)} = \frac{n+1}{2 \cdot \sqrt[n]{a}} \end{aligned}$$

12. 试写出求方程 $\frac{1}{x} - c = 0$ (其中 c 为已知正常数) 的 Newton 迭代格式, 并证

明当初值 x_0 满足 $0 < x_0 < \frac{2}{c}$ 时迭代格式收敛。该迭代格式中是否含有除法运算?

解: 记 $f(x) = c - \frac{1}{x}$, 则求 $\frac{1}{c}$ 等价于求方程 $f(x) = 0$ 的根。

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad f''(x) = -\frac{2}{x^3}$$

Newton 迭代格式为

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} = x_k - \frac{c - \frac{1}{x_k}}{\frac{1}{x_k^2}} = x_k(2 - cx_k), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

对任意 $x_0 \in (0, \frac{2}{c})$, 存在充分小的 δ ($\delta < \frac{1}{c}$), ($\delta < 1$) 使得

$$x_0 \in [\delta, \frac{2}{c} - \delta] \text{ 现在考虑区间 } [a, b] = [\delta, \frac{2}{c} - \delta]$$

$$1^\circ \quad f(a) = f(\delta) = c - \frac{1}{\delta} = \frac{1}{\delta}(c\delta - 1) < 0$$

$$f(b) = f(\frac{2}{c} - \delta) = c - \frac{1}{\frac{2}{c} - \delta} = c - \frac{c}{2 - c\delta} = \frac{2c - c^2\delta - c}{2 - c\delta} = \frac{c(1 - c\delta)}{2 - c\delta} > 0$$

$$f(a)f(b) < 0$$

$$2^\circ \text{ 当 } x \in [a, b] \text{ 时 } f'(x) > 0$$

$$3^\circ \text{ 当 } x \in [a, b] \text{ 时 } f''(x) < 0$$

$$4^\circ \quad \delta - \frac{f(\delta)}{f'(\delta)} = \delta(2 - c\delta) \leq \frac{2}{c} - \delta$$

$$\{ (c\delta - 1)(c\delta - 2) \geq 0 \quad c\delta(2 - c\delta) \leq 2 - c\delta \quad \delta(2 - c\delta) \leq \frac{2}{c} - \delta \}$$

$$\frac{2}{c} - \delta - \frac{f(\frac{2}{c} - \delta)}{f'(\frac{2}{c} - \delta)} = (\frac{2}{c} - \delta) \left[2 - c(\frac{2}{c} - \delta) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{c} \cdot c\delta(2 - c\delta) \geq \delta$$

因而 当 $x_0 \in (0, \frac{2}{c})$ 时, Newton 迭代格式收敛。

直接证明

$$x_{k+1} = x_k(2 - cx_k)$$

$$1 - cx_k = 1 - cx_k(2 - cx_k) = (1 - cx_k)^2$$

$$1 - cx_k = (1 - cx_{k-1})^2 = \dots = (1 - cx_0)^{2^k}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = \frac{1}{c} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (1 - cx_k) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (1 - cx_0)^{2^k} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |1 - cx_0| < 1 \Leftrightarrow x_0 \in (0, \frac{2}{c})$$

18. 用劈因子法解方程 $x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 9 = 0$ (取 $\omega_0(x) = x^2 - 4x + 6$, 算至 $|r_0| \leq 0.005$, $|r_1| \leq 0.005$)

解: $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 9$

取 $\varpi_0(x) = x^2 - 4x + 6$

$ \begin{array}{r} 1+1 \\ 1-4+6 \quad \overline{)1-3-1+9} \\ \underline{1-4+6} \\ 1-7+9 \\ \underline{1-4+6} \\ -3+3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1-4+6 \quad \overline{)1+1+0} \\ \underline{1-4+6} \\ +5-6 \end{array} $
---	---

$$\begin{cases} 5\Delta u + \Delta v = -3 & \Delta u = -0.545455 \\ -6\Delta u + \Delta v = 3 & \Delta v = -0.272727 \end{cases}$$

于是得到 $\varpi_1(x) = \varpi_0(x) + \Delta u x + \Delta v = x^2 - 4.54546x + 5.72727$

$$\begin{cases} 6.09092\Delta u + \Delta v = 0.29756 \\ -5.72727\Delta u + 1.54546\Delta v = 0.14873 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta u = 0.0205500, \quad \Delta v = 0.172392$$

$$\omega_2(x) = x^2 - 4.52491x + 5.899662$$

$$f(x) = \omega_2(x)(x + 1.52491) + 0.00042x + 0.00355$$

$$\approx \omega_2(x)(x + 1.52491)$$

$$x_{1,2} = 2.26246 \pm 0.883718i$$

$$x_3 = -1.52491$$

19.用适当的迭代法求下列方程组的根，精确至 4 位有效数：

$$\begin{cases} x = \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}y\right) \\ x = \cos\left(\frac{1}{3}x\right) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} x_{k+1} = \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}y_k\right) \\ y_{k+1} = \cos\left(\frac{1}{3}x_k\right) \end{cases} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 6$$

k	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
x_k	0	0	0.479426	0.479426	0.473825	0.473825	0.473955
y_k	0	1	1	0.987258	0.987258	0.987553	0.987553

k	7	8	9
x_k	0.473955	0.473952	0.473952
y_k	0.987546	0.987546	0.987546

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x^* \approx 0.4740 \\ y^* \approx 0.9875 \end{cases}$$

习题三 (第 1、2、3、6、9、11、15、16、17、18、19、20、22 题)

1. 设 L 为单位下三角阵, 试写出解方程组的算法。

解:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ l_{21} & 1 & & & \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 & & \\ 7 & 7 & 7 & & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & l_{n3} & 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ 7 \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \\ 7 \\ d_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = d_1 \\ \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} l_{ij} x_j + x_i = d_i, \quad i = 2, 3, 6, n \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = d_1 \\ x_i = d_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} l_{ij} x_j, \quad i = 2, 3, 6, n \end{cases}$$

2. 为阶的上三角阵, 试计算用回代算法解上三角方程组所需的乘除法运算次数。

解:

$$\begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} & 6 & r_{1n} \\ & r_{22} & r_{23} & 6 & r_{2n} \\ & & 9 & 6 & 7 \\ & & & r_{n-1,n-1} & r_{n-1,n} \\ & & & & r_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 7 \\ x_{n-1} \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ 7 \\ c_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} r_{n,n} x_n = c_n \\ \sum_{j=i}^n r_{ij} x_j = c_i, \quad i = n-1, n-2, 6, 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_n = c_n / r_{n,n} \\ x_i = (c_i - \sum_{j=i+1}^n r_{ij} x_j) / r_{ii}, \quad i = n-1, n-2, 6, 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{乘除法运算次数} = \sum_{i=1}^n (n-i+1) = 1+2+6+n = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$$

3. 试用 Gauss 消去法解下列方程组，计算过程按 5 位小数进行：

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3.2 & -1.5 & 0.5 \\ 1.6 & 2.5 & -1.0 \\ 1.0 & 4.1 & -1.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.90 \\ 1.55 \\ 2.08 \end{bmatrix}$$

解：

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3.2 & -1.5 & 0.5 & 0.90 \\ 1.6 & 2.5 & -1.0 & 1.55 \\ 1.0 & 4.1 & -1.5 & 2.08 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{r_2 - 0.5r_1 \\ r_3 - 0.3125r_1}} \begin{bmatrix} 3.2 & -1.5 & 0.5 & 0.90 \\ 0 & 3.25 & -1.25 & 1.1 \\ 0 & 4.56875 & -1.65625 & 1.79875 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 - 1.40577r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 3.2 & -1.5 & 0.5 & 0.90 \\ 0 & 3.25 & -1.25 & 1.1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.10096 & 0.25240 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = 0.25240 / 0.10096 = 2.5$$

$$x_2 = (1.1 + 1.25 \times 2.5) \div 3.25 = 1.3$$

$$x_1 = (0.90 + 1.5 \times 1.3 - 0.5 \times 2.5) / 3.2 = 0.5$$

6. 用追赶法求解三对角方程组

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 2.0000M_0 + 1.0000M_1 & = 5.5200 \\ 0.3571M_0 + 2.0000M_1 + 0.6429M_2 & = 4.3144 \\ 0.6000M_1 + 2.0000M_2 + 0.4000M_3 & = 3.2661 \\ 0.4286M_2 + 2.0000M_3 + 0.5714M_4 & = 2.4287 \\ 1.0000M_3 + 2.0000M_4 & = 2.1150 \end{array} \right.$$

解：

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2.0000 & 1.0000 & & & & 5.5200 \\ 0.3571 & 2.0000 & 0.6429 & & & 4.3144 \\ & 0.6000 & 2.0000 & 0.4000 & & 3.2661 \\ & & 0.4286 & 2.0000 & 0.5714 & 2.4287 \\ & & & 1.0000 & 2.0000 & 2.1150 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} r_2 - \frac{0.3571}{2.0000} r_1 \\ r_3 - \frac{0.6000}{1.82145} r_2 \\ r_4 - \frac{0.4286}{1.78822} r_3 \\ r_5 - \frac{1.0000}{1.90413} r_4 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2.0000 & 1.0000 & & & & 5.5200 \\ 0 & 1.82145 & 0.6429 & & & 3.32880 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.78822 & 0.4000 & & 2.16957 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1.90413 & 0.5714 & 1.90870 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1.69992 & 1.11260 \end{bmatrix}$$

等价三角方程组

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2.0000M_0 + 1.0000M_1 = 5.5200 \\ 1.82145M_1 + 0.6429M_2 = 3.32880 \\ 1.78822M_2 + 0.4000M_3 = 2.16957 \\ 1.90413M_3 + 0.5714M_4 = 1.90870 \\ 1.69992M_4 = 1.11260 \end{array} \right.$$

回代得

$$\begin{aligned} M_4 &= 1.11260 / 1.69992 = 0.654501 \\ M_3 &= (1.90870 - 0.5714 \times 0.654501) / 1.90413 = 0.80599 \\ M_2 &= (2.1695 - 0.4000 \times 0.80599) / 1.78822 = 1.03297 \\ M_1 &= (3.32880 - 0.6429 \times 1.03297) / 1.82145 = 1.46296 \\ M_0 &= (5.5200 - 1.0000 \times 1.46296) / 2.0000 = 2.02852 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore M_0 = 2.0285, \quad M_1 = 1.4630, \quad M_2 = 1.0330,$$

$$M_3 = 0.8060, \quad M_4 = 0.6545$$

9. 试用列主元 Gauss 消去法解下列方程组：

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 10 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

解：

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 10 & 4 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 10 & 4 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_2 - \frac{1}{3}r_1 \\ r_3 - \frac{2}{3}r_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{22}{3} & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & \frac{22}{3} & 4 & 8 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 - \frac{1}{11}r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & \frac{22}{3} & 4 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{11} & \frac{14}{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

等价三角方程组

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + 4x_2 = 3 \\ \frac{22}{3}x_2 + 4x_3 = 8 \\ \frac{7}{11}x_3 = \frac{14}{11} \end{cases}$$
$$x_3 = 2, \quad x_2 = 0, \quad x_1 = 1$$

11. 设计算机具有 4 位字长。分别用 Gauss 消去法和列主元 Gauss 消去法解下列方程组，并比较所得的结果。

$$\begin{cases} x + 592y = 437 \\ 592x + 4308y = 2251 \end{cases}$$

解： Gauss 消去法

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 592 & 439 \\ 592 & 4308 & 2251 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1000 \times 10^1 & 0.5920 \times 10^3 & 0.439 \times 10^3 \\ 0.592 \times 10^3 & 0.4308 \times 10^4 & 0.2251 \times 10^4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\xrightarrow{r_2 - 592r_1}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{bmatrix} 0.1000 \times 10^1 & 0.5920 \times 10^3 & 0.439 \times 10^3 \\ 0 & 0.4308 \times 10^4 - (0.5920 \times 10^3)^2 & 0.2251 \times 10^4 - 0.592 \times 0.439 \times 10^6 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1000 \times 10^1 & 0.5920 \times 10^3 & 0.439 \times 10^3 \\ 0 & 0.4308 \times 10^4 - 0.3505 \times 10^6 & 0.2251 \times 10^4 - 0.2560 \times 10^6 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1000 \times 10^1 & 0.592 \times 10^3 & 0.439 \times 10^3 \\ 0 & -0.3462 \times 10^6 & -0.2574 \times 10^6 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

回代

$$y = (-0.2574 \times 10^6) \div (-0.3462 \times 10^6) = 0.7435 \times 10^0$$

$$x = [0.4390 \times 10^3 - (0.592 \times 10^3) \times (0.7435 \times 10^0)] \div (0.1000 \times 10^1)$$

$$= (0.4390 - 0.4402) \times 10^3 = -0.1200 \times 10^1$$

列主元 Gauss 消去

$$\begin{aligned} A &\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 592 & 4308 & 2251 \\ 1 & 592 & 439 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.5920 \times 10^3 & 0.4308 \times 10^4 & 0.2251 \times 10^4 \\ 0.1000 \times 10^1 & 0.5920 \times 10^3 & 0.4390 \times 10^3 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2 - \frac{1}{0.5390 \times 10^3} r_1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.5920 \times 10^3 & 0.4308 \times 10^4 & 0.2251 \times 10^4 \\ 0.0000 \times 10^0 & 0.5920 \times 10^3 - \frac{0.4308 \times 10^4}{0.5920 \times 10^3} & 0.4390 \times 10^3 - \frac{0.2251 \times 10^4}{0.5390 \times 10^3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.5920 \times 10^3 & 0.4308 \times 10^4 & 0.2251 \times 10^4 \\ 0 & 0.5920 \times 10^3 - 0.7277 \times 10^1 & 0.4390 \times 10^3 - 0.4176 \times 10^1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.5920 \times 10^3 & 0.4308 \times 10^4 & 0.2251 \times 10^4 \\ 0 & 0.5217 \times 10^3 & 0.4348 \times 10^3 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$y = 0.8334 \times 10^0$$

$$x = -0.2262 \times 10^1$$

15. 用列主元三角分解法求解方程组。其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 7 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

解：

$$\overline{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ \boxed{2} & 5 & 3 & -2 & 7 \\ -2 & -2 & 3 & 5 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 3 & -2 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ -2 & -2 & 3 & 5 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c|cccc} 2 & 5 & 3 & -2 & 7 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 2 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ -1 & -2 & 3 & 5 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 3 & 2 & 3 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \begin{array}{l} s_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \\ s_3 = 3 \\ s_4 = \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \left[\begin{array}{c|cccc} 2 & 5 & 3 & -2 & 7 \\ -1 & -2 & 3 & 5 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 2 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 3 & 2 & 3 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c|cccc} 2 & 5 & 3 & -2 & 7 \\ -1 & 3 & 6 & 3 & 6 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{6} & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{6} & 2 & 3 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \begin{array}{l} s_3 = \frac{1}{2} \\ s_4 = \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c|cccc} 2 & 5 & 3 & -2 & 7 \\ -1 & 3 & 6 & 3 & 6 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{6} & -1 & 3 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

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

等价三角方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 5x_2 + 3x_3 - 2x_4 = 7 \\ 3x_2 + 6x_3 + 3x_4 = 6 \\ \frac{1}{2}x_3 - \frac{1}{2}x_4 = \frac{3}{2} \\ 3x_4 = -3 \end{cases}$$

回代得

$$x_4 = -1, \quad x_3 = 2, \quad x_2 = -1, \quad x_1 = 2$$

16. 已知 $x = [0, -1, 2]^T$, 求 $\|x\|_\infty$, $\|x\|_1$, $\|x\|_2$ 。

解: $x = (0, 1, 2)^T$

$$\|x\|_\infty = 2, \quad \|x\|_1 = 3, \quad \|x\|_2 = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

17. 设 $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T \in R^n, \omega_i > 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 。证明

$$\|x\| = \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i |x_i|$$

是中的一种向量范数。

解: $\|x\| = \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i |x_i|$

1° 当 $x \neq 0$ 时 存在 i_0 使得 $x_{i_0} \neq 0$

$$\|x\| = \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i |x_i| \geq \omega_{i_0} |x_{i_0}| > 0$$

$$\|x\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow \omega_i |x_i| = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \Leftrightarrow x_i = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

$$2^\circ \quad \lambda \in R$$

$$\|\lambda x\| = \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i |\lambda x_i| = |\lambda| \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i |x_i| = |\lambda| \cdot \|x\|$$

$$3^\circ \quad \forall x \in R^n, y \in R^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|x + y\| &= \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i |x_i + y_i| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i (|x_i| + |y_i|) = \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i |x_i| + \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i |y_i| \\ &= \|x\| + \|y\| \end{aligned}$$

所给

$$\therefore \|x\| = \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i |x_i| \text{ 为 } R^n \text{ 上的一个范数}$$

18. 设 $x \in R^n$ 。证明

$$(1) \quad \|x\|_2 \leq \|x\|_1 \leq \sqrt{n} \|x\|_2 \quad ;$$

$$(2) \quad \|x\|_\infty \leq \|x\|_1 \leq n \|x\|_\infty \quad ;$$

$$(3) \quad \|x\|_\infty \leq \|x\|_1 \leq \sqrt{n} \|x\| \quad .$$

$$\text{解:} \quad (1) \quad \|x\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} \leq \sqrt{(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|)^2} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| = \|x\|_1$$

$$\|x\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| \leq \sqrt{(\sum_{i=1}^n 1^2)(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2)} = \sqrt{n} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} = \sqrt{n} \|x\|_2$$

$$(2) \quad \|x\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |x_i| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| = \|x\|_1$$

$$\|x\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| \leq n \cdot \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |x_i| = n \|x\|_\infty$$

$$(3) \quad \|x\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |x_i| \leq \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} = \|x\|_2$$

$$\|x\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} \leq \sqrt{n(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |x_i|)^2} = \sqrt{n} \|x\|_\infty$$

19. 设

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

求 $\|A\|_\infty$, $\|A\|_1$, $\|A\|_2$ 及 $\text{cond}(A)_\infty$, $\text{cond}(A)_2$ 。

解: $\|A\|_\infty = 4, \|A\|_1 = 4$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda E - A^T A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 6 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda - 5 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^3 - 13\lambda^2 + 44\lambda - 16 = 0$$

$$f(\lambda) = \lambda^3 - 13\lambda^2 + 44\lambda - 16 = 0 \quad f'(\lambda) = 3\lambda^2 - 26\lambda + 44$$

Newton 迭代格式

$$\lambda_{k+1} = \lambda_k - \frac{f(\lambda_k)}{f'(\lambda_k)} = \lambda_k - \frac{((\lambda_k - 13)\lambda_k + 44)\lambda_k - 16}{(3\lambda_k - 26)\lambda_k + 44}$$

$$\lambda_0 = 45$$

$$\lambda_4 = 12.29633$$

$$\lambda_8 = 7.29312$$

$$\lambda_1 = 31.5136$$

$$\lambda_5 = 9.94299$$

$$\lambda_9 = 7.19629$$

$$\lambda_2 = 22.5495$$

$$\lambda_6 = 8.48979$$

$$\lambda_{10} = 7.189534$$

$$\lambda_3 = 15.9586$$

$$\lambda_7 = 7.66765$$

$$\lambda_{11} = 7.189534$$

$$f(\lambda) = (\lambda - 7.189534)(\lambda^2 - 5.810466\lambda + 2.22546) + 0.00002033$$

$$\lambda_1 = 7.189534$$

$$\lambda_2 = 5.398207$$

$$\lambda_3 = 0.412259$$

$$\|A\|_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_1} = 2.68133$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{5}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \|A^{-1}\|_{\infty} = 2$$

$$\text{Cond}(A)_{\infty} = \|A\|_{\infty} \|A^{-1}\|_{\infty} = 4 \times 2 = 8$$

$$\text{Cond}(A)_2 = \sqrt{\frac{7.189534}{0.412259}} = 4.17605$$

20. 设 $\|A\|_p, \|A\|_q$ 为 $R^{n \times n}$ 上任意两种矩阵(算子)范数, 证明存在常数

$c_1, c_2 > 0$ 使得

$$c_1 \|A\|_p \leq \|A\|_q \leq c_2 \|A\|_p$$

对一切 $A \in R^{n \times n}$ 均成立。

解: 由向量范数的等价性知道存在正常数 m_1, m_2 使得

$$m_1 \|x\|_p \leq \|x\|_q \leq m_2 \|x\|_p$$

$$m_1 \|Ax\|_p \leq \|Ax\|_q \leq m_2 \|Ax\|_p$$

对 $\forall x \in R^n$ 成立, 于是 当 $x \neq 0$ 时,

$$\frac{\|Ax\|_q}{\|x\|_q} \leq \frac{m_2 \|Ax\|_p}{m_1 \|x\|_p} = \frac{m_2}{m_1} \cdot \frac{\|Ax\|_p}{\|x\|_p} \leq \frac{m_2}{m_1} \|A\|_p$$

即

$$\frac{\|Ax\|_q}{\|x\|_q} \leq \frac{m_2}{m_1} \|A\|_p$$

由此可以得到

$$\|A\|_q = \max_{\substack{x \in R^n \\ x \neq 0}} \frac{\|Ax\|_q}{\|x\|_q} \leq \frac{m_2}{m_1} \|A\|_p \quad \textcircled{1}$$

同理，当 $x \neq 0$ 时

$$\frac{\|Ax\|_p}{\|x\|_p} \leq \frac{\frac{1}{m_1} \|Ax\|_q}{\frac{1}{m_2} \|x\|_q} = \frac{m_2}{m_1} \frac{\|Ax\|_q}{\|x\|_q} \leq \frac{m_2}{m_1} \|A\|_q$$

$$\|A\|_p = \max_{\substack{x \in R^n \\ x \neq 0}} \frac{\|Ax\|_p}{\|x\|_p} \leq \frac{m_2}{m_1} \|A\|_q$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{m_1}{m_2} \|A\|_p \leq \|A\|_q \quad \textcircled{2}$$

综合① ② 得

$$\frac{m_1}{m_2} \|A\|_p \leq \|A\|_q \leq \frac{m_2}{m_1} \|A\|_p$$

$$\text{即 } c_1 \|A\|_p \leq \|A\|_q \leq c_2 \|A\|_p$$

$$\text{其中 } c_1 = \frac{m_1}{m_2}, \quad c_2 = \frac{m_2}{m_1}$$

22. 设 $A = (a_{ij}) \in R^{n \times n}$ ，证明

$$\|A\|_2^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2$$

解： $A = (a_{ij})$

$$\|A\|_2^2 = \max_{\substack{x \in R^n \\ x \neq 0}} \frac{\|Ax\|_2^2}{\|x\|_2^2} = \max_{\substack{x \in R^n \\ x \neq 0}} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^n x_j^2} \leq \max_{\substack{x \in R^n \\ x \neq 0}} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2) (\sum_{j=1}^n x_j^2)}{\sum_{j=1}^n x_j^2}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2$$

$$\therefore \|A\| \leq \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2}$$

习题三 (第 24、25、26、27、29、31、33 题)

24. 设 $A \in R^{n \times n}$, 证明当 $\rho(A) < 1$ 时, 矩阵序列

$$S_k = I + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^k \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

收敛, 并求其极限。

解: $S_k = I + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^k$

$$\rho(A) < 1, \quad I - A \text{ 可逆}, \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A^k = 0$$

$$(I - A)S_k = I + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^k - (A + A^2 + \cdots + A^k + A^{k+1}) = I - A^{k+1}$$

$$S_k = (I - A^{-1})(I - A^{k+1})$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} S_k = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (I - A)^{-1}(I - A^{k+1}) = (I - A)^{-1}$$

25. 设

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2.0001 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 7.0003 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

已知方程组 $Ax = b$ 的精确解为

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(1) 计算条件数 $\text{cond}(A)_\infty$;

(2) 取近似解

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 2.91 \\ -1.01 \end{bmatrix}$$

计算残向量 $r_y = b - Ay$;

(3) 取近似解 $z = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, 计算残向量 $r_z = b - Az$;

(4) 就近似解 y 和 z , 分别计算定理 3.11 中不等式(3.55)的右端, 并

与不等式的左端进行比较;

(5) 本题计算结果说明什么问题？

$$\text{解: (1) } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2.0001 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 7.0003 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 10000 & 10000 \\ 20000 & 20001 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{cond}(A)_{\infty} = \|A\|_{\infty} \cdot \|A^{-1}\|_{\infty} = 3.0001 \times 40001$$

$$= 120007.0001 = 1.20007 \times 10^5$$

$$(2) \quad r_y = b - Ay = \begin{pmatrix} 7.0007 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2.0001 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2.91 \\ -1.01 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.170009 \\ -0.17 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) \quad r_z = b - A_z = \begin{pmatrix} 7.0007 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2.0001 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.0001 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(4) 估计式(3.55):

$$\frac{\|x^* - \tilde{x}\|}{\|\tilde{x}\|} \leq \text{cond}(A) \cdot \frac{\|r\|}{\|b\|}$$

对于 y:

$$\text{左端} = \frac{\|x - y\|_{\infty}}{\|x\|_{\infty}} = \frac{\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2.91 \\ -1.01 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{\infty}}{\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{\infty}} = \frac{0.09}{3} = 0.03$$

$$\text{右端} = \text{cond}(A)_{\infty} \frac{\|r_y\|_{\infty}}{\|b\|_{\infty}} = 1.20007 \times 10^5 \times \frac{0.170009}{7.0003} = 0.2914485 \times 10^4$$

左端 << 右端

对于 z :

$$\text{左端} = \frac{\|x - z\|_{\infty}}{\|x\|_{\infty}} = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \text{右端} = 1.7143, \quad \text{左端和右端比较接近}$$

(5) 由(1)知本题所给方程组是病态的。

由(2)(3)知对于病态方程组由残量小不能断定解的误差小。

$$\|r_z\|_{\infty} \text{ 比 } \|r_y\|_{\infty} \text{ 小 但 } \|z - x\|_{\infty} \text{ 比 } \|y - x\|_{\infty} \text{ 大得多}$$

由(4)知 估计式(3.55)是一个保守估计，有时左端比右端小得多。

26. 试分别用 Jacobi 迭代法和 Gauss-Seidel 迭代法解方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} 20 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 8 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 15 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 24 \\ 12 \\ 30 \end{bmatrix}$$

精确至 2 位有效数。

解：Jacobi 迭代格式

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = (24 - 2x_2^{(k)} - 3x_3^{(k)}) / 20 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = (12 - x_1^{(k)} - x_3^{(k)}) / 8 \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = (30 - 2x_1^{(k)} + 3x_2^{(k)}) / 15 \end{cases}$$

k	0	1	2	3	4
$x_1^{(k)}$	0	1.2	0.75	0.769	0.768125
$x_2^{(k)}$	0	1.5	1.1	1.13875	1.138875
$x_3^{(k)}$	0	2	2.14	2.12	2.125216667

$$x_1^* \approx 0.77, \quad x_2^* \approx 1.1, \quad x_3 = 2.1$$

Gauss-Seidel 迭代格式

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = (24 - 2x_2^{(k)} - 3x_3^{(k)}) / 20 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = (12 - x_1^{(k+1)} - x_3^{(k)}) / 8 \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = (30 - 2x_1^{(k+1)} + 3x_2^{(k+1)}) / 15 \end{cases}$$

k	0	1	2	3	4
$x_1^{(k)}$	0	1.2	0.7485	0.766420625	0.767374732
$x_2^{(k)}$	0	1.35	1.1426875	1.138105234	
$x_3^{(k)}$	0	2.11	2.1287375	2.12543163	

$$x_1^* \approx 0.77, \quad x_2^* \approx 1.1, \quad x_3^* \approx 2.1$$

27.试分别求出用 Jacobi 迭代法和 Gauss-Seidel 迭代法解方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

的第 k 次迭代误差的一般表达式。方程组的精确解为 $x^* = [1, 1]^T$ 。

解:
$$\begin{cases} x_1^* = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x_2^* \\ x_2^* = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x_1^* \end{cases}$$

Jacobi 迭代格式

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x_2^{(k)} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x_1^{(k)} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} e_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{2}e_2^{(k)} \\ e_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{2}e_1^{(k)} \end{cases}$$

$$e_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{2}e_2^{(k)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}e_1^{(k-1)} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 e_1^{(k-1)}$$

$$e_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{2}e_1^{(k)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}e_2^{(k-1)} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 e_2^{(k-1)}$$

$$\begin{cases} e_1^{(2m)} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2m} e_1^{(0)} \\ e_2^{(2m)} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2m} e_2^{(0)} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} e_1^{(2m+1)} = \frac{1}{2}e_2^{(2m)} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2m} e_2^{(0)} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2m+1} e_2^{(0)} \\ e_2^{(2m+1)} = \frac{1}{2}e_1^{(2m)} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2m+1} e_1^{(0)} \end{cases}$$

Gauss-Seidel 迭代格式

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x_2^{(k)} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x_1^{(k+1)} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} e_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{2}e_2^{(k)} \\ e_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{2}e_1^{(k+1)} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 e_2^{(k)} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} e_2^{(k)} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2k} e_2^{(0)}, k=0,1,2,6 \\ e_1^{(k)} = \frac{1}{2} e_2^{(k-1)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2(k-1)} e_2^{(0)} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2k-1} e_2^{(0)}, k=0,1,2,6 \end{cases}$$

29. 写出求解下列方程组的 Jacobi 迭代格式和 Gauss-Seidel 迭代格式，并判断敛散性：

$$(1) \begin{bmatrix} 5.21 & 1.52 & -2.37 \\ 1.72 & -2.97 & 0.21 \\ 2.01 & 0.92 & 3.89 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6.21 \\ 1.68 \\ 7.76 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$(2) \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

解： (1) Jacobi 迭代格式

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = (6.21 - 1.52x_2^{(k)} + 2.37x_3^{(k)}) / 5.21 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = (1.68 - 1.72x_1^{(k)} - 0.21x_3^{(k)}) / (-2.97) \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = (7.76 - 2.01x_1^{(k)} - 0.92x_2^{(k)}) / 3.89 \end{cases}$$

Gauss-Seidel 迭代格式

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = (6.21 - 1.52x_2^{(k)} + 2.37x_3^{(k)}) / 5.21 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = (1.68 - 1.72x_1^{(k+1)} - 0.21x_3^{(k)}) / (-2.97) \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = (7.76 - 2.01x_1^{(k+1)} - 0.92x_2^{(k+1)}) / 3.89 \end{cases}$$

由于所给线性代数组的系数矩阵是按行严格对角占优的，所以

两种迭代格式均是收敛的。

(2) Jacobi 迭代格式为

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = (-1 - x_2^{(k)}) / (-2) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = (-x_1^{(k)} - x_3^{(k)}) / (-2) \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = (-x_2^{(k)} - x_4^{(k)}) / (-2) \\ x_4^{(k+1)} = (-x_3^{(k)}) / (-2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2\lambda & 1 & & \\ 1 & -2\lambda & 1 & \\ & 1 & -2\lambda & 1 \\ & & 1 & -2\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$-2\lambda(-8\lambda^3 + 4\lambda) - (4\lambda^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$16\lambda^4 - 12\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 = \mu \quad 16\mu^2 - 12\mu + 1 = 0$$

$$\mu_{1,2} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{144 - 4 \times 16}}{2 \times 16} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{8}$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{8}} = \pm 0.8090$$

$$\lambda_{3,4} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{8}} = \pm 0.3090$$

$$\rho(J) = 0.8090 < 1$$

Jacobi 方法收敛

Gauss-Seidel 迭代格式为

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = (-1 - x_2^{(k)}) / (-2) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = (-x_1^{(k+1)} - x_3^{(k)}) / (-2) \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = (-x_2^{(k+1)} - x_4^{(k)}) / (-2) \\ x_4^{(k+1)} = (-x_3^{(k+1)}) / (-2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2\lambda & 1 & & \\ \lambda & -2\lambda & 1 & \\ & \lambda & -2\lambda & 1 \\ & & \lambda & -2\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$-2\lambda \begin{vmatrix} -2\lambda & 1 \\ \lambda & -2\lambda & 1 \\ & \lambda & -2\lambda \end{vmatrix} - \lambda \begin{vmatrix} -2\lambda & 1 \\ \lambda & -2\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$2\lambda^2(8\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 1) = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 0$$

$$\lambda_{3,4} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \times 8}}{2 \times 8} = \frac{1 \pm i}{4},$$

$$\rho(G) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} < 1$$

G-S 法收敛。

31. 试讨论用 Jacobi 迭代法和 Gauss-Seidel 迭代法解下列方程组的收敛性问题：

$$(1) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$(2) \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -12 \\ 20 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$(3) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2}{1} \\ \frac{2}{1} \\ \frac{2}{1} \end{bmatrix}。$$

解：(1) Jacobi 迭代法

迭代矩阵 J 的特征方程为

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\lambda(\lambda^2 - 2) - 2(\lambda - 2) - 2(2 - 2\lambda) = 0$$

$$\lambda^3 - 2\lambda - 2\lambda + 4 - 4 + 4\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda^3 = 0$$

$$\rho(J) = 0 < 1 \quad \therefore \text{Jacobi 迭代格式发散}$$

(2) Gauss-Seidel 迭代法

迭代矩阵 G 的特征方程为

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 2 & -2 \\ \lambda & \lambda & 1 \\ 2\lambda & 2\lambda & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\lambda(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda) - 2(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda) - 2(2\lambda^2 - 2\lambda^2) = 0$$

$$\lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 - 2\lambda^2 + 4\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda(\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 2$$

$$\rho(G) = 2 > 1 \quad \therefore \text{ Gauss-Seidel 迭代格式发散。}$$

33. 给定线性方程组

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 = 5$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 = -5$$

(1) 写出 SOR 迭代格式；

(2) 试求出最佳松弛因子。

$$\text{解: (1) } \begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = (1-\omega)x_1^{(k)} + \omega \cdot (5 - 2x_2^{(k)}) / 3 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = (1-\omega)x_2^{(k)} + \omega(-5 - x_1^{(k+1)}) / 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad A = \tilde{L} + D + \tilde{U}$$

$$S_\omega = (D + \omega \tilde{L})^{-1} [(1-\omega)D - \omega \tilde{U}]$$

$$|\lambda I - S_\omega| = 0$$

$$\left| (D + \omega \tilde{L})^{-1} \cdot \left[\lambda(D + \omega \tilde{L}) - [(1-\omega)D - \omega \tilde{U}] \right] \right| = 0$$

$$\left| \lambda(D + \omega \tilde{L}) - [(1-\omega)D - \omega \tilde{U}] \right| = 0$$

迭代矩阵 S_ω 的特征方程为

$$\left| \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ \omega & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3(1-\omega) & -2\omega \\ 0 & 2(1-\omega) \end{pmatrix} \right| = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3\lambda - 3(1-\omega) & 2\omega \\ 0 & 2 \cdot \lambda - 2(1-\omega) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$6[\lambda - (1-\omega)][\lambda - (1-\omega)] - 2\omega^2 \lambda = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 1 + \omega)^2 - \frac{1}{3}\omega^2\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2(\omega - 1)\lambda + (\omega - 1)^2 - \frac{1}{3}\omega^2\lambda = 0$$

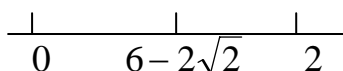
$$\lambda^2 - 2(\frac{1}{6}\omega^2 - \omega + 1)\lambda + (\omega - 1)^2 = 0 \quad (*)$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\lambda - (\frac{1}{6}\omega^2 - \omega + 1)]^2 &= (\frac{1}{6}\omega^2 - \omega + 1)^2 - (\omega - 1)^2 \\ &= [\frac{1}{6}\omega^2 - (\omega - 1)]^2 - (\omega - 1)^2 \\ &= (\frac{1}{6}\omega^2)^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6}\omega^2(\omega - 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{6}\omega^2(\frac{1}{6}\omega^2 - 2\omega + 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{1}{6}\omega^2 - \omega + 1 \pm \frac{1}{6}\omega\sqrt{\omega^2 - 12\omega + 12}$$

$$\omega^2 - 12\omega + 12 = [\omega - (6 - 2\sqrt{6})][\omega - (6 + 2\sqrt{6})]$$

当 $\omega \in (0, 6 - 2\sqrt{6})$ 时, (*) 有两互异实根



当 $\omega = 6 - 2\sqrt{6}$ 时, (*) 有两相同实根

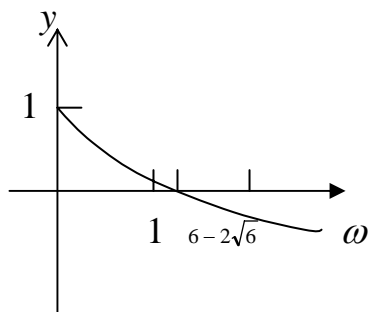
当 $\omega \in (6 - 2\sqrt{6}, 2)$ 时, (*) 有两共轭复根

$$g(\omega) = \frac{1}{6}\omega^2 - \omega + 1$$

$$g'(\omega) = \frac{1}{3}\omega - 1; \quad g'(\omega) = 0, \quad \omega = 3$$

$$g(0) = 1, \quad g(6 - 2\sqrt{6}) = 5 - 2\sqrt{6} = (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})^2 > 0$$

$$g(2) = \frac{1}{6} \times 4 - 2 + 1 = -\frac{1}{3}$$



$$\rho(S_\omega) \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}\omega^2 - \omega + 1 + \frac{1}{6}\omega\sqrt{\omega^2 - 12\omega + 12} & , \omega \in (0, 6 - 2\sqrt{6}) \\ \omega - 1 & \omega \in (6 - 2\sqrt{6}, 2) \end{cases}$$

当 $\omega \in (0, 6 - 2\sqrt{6})$

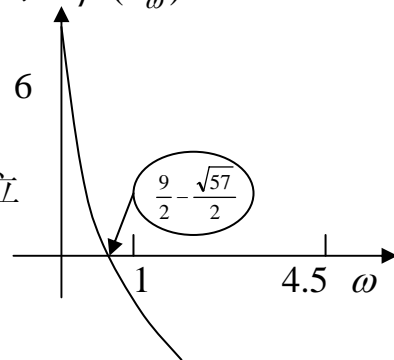
$$\begin{aligned} \rho'(S_\omega) &= \frac{1}{3}\omega - 1 + \frac{1}{6} \left(\sqrt{\omega^2 - 12\omega + 12} + \omega \cdot \frac{2\omega - 12}{2\sqrt{\omega^2 - 12\omega + 12}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3}\omega - 1 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{\omega^2 - 12\omega + 12\omega + \omega^2 - 6\omega}{\sqrt{\omega^2 - 12\omega + 12}} \\ &= \frac{1}{3}\omega - 1 + \frac{\omega^2 - 9\omega + 6}{3\sqrt{\omega^2 - 12\omega + 12}} \end{aligned}$$

现用分析法证明 当 $\omega \in (0, 6 - 2\sqrt{6})$ 时 $\rho'(S_\omega) < 0$

$$\frac{\omega^2 - 9\omega + 6}{\sqrt{\omega^2 - 12\omega + 12}} < 3 - \omega$$

当 $\omega^2 - 9\omega + 6 \leq 0$ 时，上式显式成立

现考虑 $\omega^2 - 9\omega + 6 > 0$ 的情况



$$\left(\omega - \frac{9}{2}\right)^2 > \frac{81}{4} - 6 = \frac{57}{4}$$

$$\left|\omega - \frac{9}{2}\right| > \frac{\sqrt{57}}{2}$$

$$\omega < \frac{9}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{57}}{2}$$

当 $\omega \in (0, \frac{9 - \sqrt{57}}{2})$ 时

$$(\omega^2 - 9\omega + 6)^2 < (3 - \omega)^2(\omega^2 - 12\omega + 12)$$

$$(\omega^2 - 9\omega + 6)^2 < (\omega^2 - 6\omega + 9)(\omega^2 - 12\omega + 12)$$

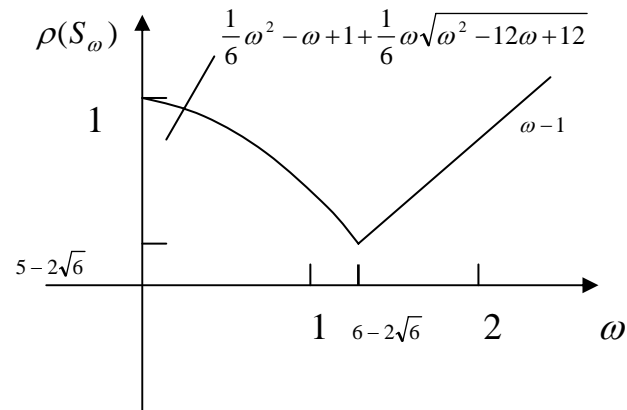
$$\omega^4 + 81\omega^2 + 36 - 18\omega^3 + 12\omega^2 - 108\omega$$

$$< \omega^4 - 12\omega^3 + 12\omega^2 - 6\omega^3 + 72\omega^2 - 72\omega + 9\omega^2 - 108\omega + 108$$

$$72\omega < 72$$

$$\omega < 1$$

$$\rho(S_\omega)|_{\omega=6-2\sqrt{6}} = 6 - 2\sqrt{6} - 1 = 5 - 2\sqrt{6} = (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})^2$$



$$\omega_{opt} = 6 - 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$\rho(\omega_{opt}) = 5 - 2\sqrt{6}$$

习题四 (第 1、2、4、5、6、7、11、13、14、16、17 题)

1. 给定 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ 在 $x=100, 121, 144$ 3 点处的值, 试以这 3 点建立 $f(x)$ 的 2 次(抛物)插值公式, 利用插值公式 $\sqrt{115}$ 求的近似值并估计误差。再给 $\sqrt{169}=13$ 建立 3 次插值公式, 给出相应的结果。

$$\text{解: } f(x) = \sqrt{x} \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x^{-\frac{3}{2}}, \quad f'''(x) = \frac{3}{8}x^{-\frac{5}{2}},$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = -\frac{15}{16}x^{-\frac{7}{2}}, \quad f(115) = 10.72380529$$

$$x_0 = 100, \quad x_1 = 121, \quad x_2 = 144, \quad x_3 = 169$$

$$y_0 = 10, \quad y_1 = 11, \quad y_2 = 12, \quad y_3 = 13$$

$$L_2(x) = y_0 \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)} + y_1 \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)} + y_2 \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_2(115) &= 10 \times \frac{(115-121)(115-144)}{(100-121)(100-144)} + 11 \times \frac{(115-100)(115-144)}{(121-100)(121-144)} \\ &\quad + 12 \times \frac{(115-100)(115-121)}{(144-100)(144-121)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 10 \times \frac{(-6)(-29)}{(-21)(-44)} + 11 \times \frac{15 \times (-29)}{21 \times (-23)} + 12 \times \frac{15 \times (-6)}{44 \times 23}$$

$$= 1.88312 + 9.90683 - 1.06719 = 10.72276$$

$$f(x) - L_2(x) = \frac{f'''(\xi)}{3!} (x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2), \quad 100 < \xi < 144$$

$$|f(115) - L_2(115)| \leq \frac{1}{6} \max_{100 \leq x \leq 144} |f'''(x)| \cdot |(115-100) \times (115-121) \times (115-144)|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{3}{8} \times 10^{-5} \times 15 \times 6 \times 29$$

$$= 0.1631 \times 10^{-2} = 0.001631$$

$$\text{实际误差 } f(115) - L_2(115) = 0.1045 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$L_3(x) = y_0 \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)(x_0-x_3)} + y_1 \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)(x_1-x_3)} \\ + y_2 \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_3)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)(x_2-x_3)} + y_3 \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_3-x_0)(x_3-x_1)(x_3-x_2)}$$

$$L_3(115) = 10 \times \frac{(115-121) \times (115-144) \times (115-169)}{(100-121) \times (100-144) \times (100-169)} \\ + 11 \times \frac{(115-100) \times (115-144) \times (115-169)}{(121-100) \times (121-144) \times (121-169)} \\ + 12 \times \frac{(115-100) \times (115-121) \times (115-169)}{(144-100) \times (144-121) \times (144-169)} \\ + 13 \times \frac{(115-100) \times (115-121) \times (115-144)}{(169-100) \times (169-121) \times (169-144)} \\ = 10 \times \frac{(-6) \times (-29) \times (-54)}{(-21) \times (-44) \times (-69)} + 11 \times \frac{15 \times (-29) \times (-54)}{21 \times (-23) \times (-48)} \\ + 12 \times \frac{15 \times (-6) \times (-54)}{44 \times 23 \times (-25)} + 13 \times \frac{15 \times (-6) \times (-29)}{69 \times 48 \times 25} \\ = 1.473744 + 11.145186 - 2.305138 + 0.409783 = 10.723571$$

$$f(x) - L_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} (x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3), \quad 100 < \xi < 169$$

$$|f(115) - L_3(115)| \leq \frac{1}{24} \times \frac{15}{16} \times 10^{-7} \times |(115-100)(115-121)(115-144)(115-169)| \\ = \frac{1}{24} \times \frac{15}{16} \times 10^{-7} \times |15 \times (-6) \times (-29) \times (-54)| \\ = 0.5505 \times 10^{-3} = 0.0005505$$

$$\text{实际误差 } f(115) - L_2(115) = 0.23429 \times 10^{-3}$$

2. 设 x_j 为互异节点 ($j=0,1,2,\dots,n$) 求证:

$$(1) \sum_{j=0}^n x_j^k l_j(x) = x^k \quad (k=0,1,2,\dots,n);$$

$$(2) \sum_{j=0}^n (x_j - x)^k l_j(x) = 0 \quad (k=1, 6, \dots, n)。$$

解：(1) 考虑函数 $g_h(x) = x^k, (0 \leq k \leq n)$ 以 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n 为插值节点的 n 次插值多项式，由插值余项公式有

$$x^k - \sum_{j=0}^n x_j^k l_j(x) = \frac{(x^k)^{(n+1)} \Big|_{x=\xi}}{(n+1)!} \pi \sim (x - x_i) = 0$$

$$\therefore \sum_{j=0}^n x_j^k l_j(x) = x^k, \quad 0 \leq k \leq n$$

(2) 法 1 当 $1 \leq k \leq n$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=0}^n (x_j - x)^k l_j(x) &= \sum_{j=0}^n \sum_{l=0}^k C_k^l (x_j)^l (-x)^{k-l} l_j(x) \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^k C_k^l (-x)^{k-l} \sum_{j=0}^n (x_j^l) l_j(x) \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^k C_k^l (-x)^{k-l} \cdot x^l = (x + (-x))^k = 0^k = 0 \end{aligned}$$

法 2 设 $g(x) = (x - t)^k, 1 \leq k \leq n$ 考虑它的 n 次插值多项式有

$$\sum_{j=0}^n (x_j - t)^k l_j(x) = (x - t)^k, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n$$

令 $t = x$ 得

$$\sum_{j=0}^n (x_j - x)^k l_j(x) = 0, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n$$

4. 设 $f(x) \in C^2[a, b]$, 且 $f(a) = f(b) = 0$, 求证:

$$\max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x)| \leq \frac{1}{8} (b - a)^2 \cdot \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f''(x)|$$

解：考虑 $f(x)$ 以 $x = a, x = b$ 为节点的一次插值多项式 $L_1(x)$, 则有

$$L_1(x) = f(a)\frac{x-b}{a-b} + f(b)\frac{x-a}{b-a} = 0$$

$$f(x) = f(x) - L_1(x) = \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x-a)(x-b),$$

$$\text{当 } x \in [a, b] \text{ 时 } \quad \xi \in (a, b)$$

于是

$$|f(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f''(x)| \cdot \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |(x-a)(x-b)| = \frac{1}{8}(b-a)^2 \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f''(x)|$$

$$x \in [a, b]$$

$$\max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x)| \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{8} \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f''(x)|$$

法2 设 $|f(x)|$ 在 $c \in [a, b]$ 处达到最大值, 如果 $c = a$ 或 $c = b$

则结论显然成立, 现设 $c \in (a, b)$ 则有 $f'(c) = 0$

$$f(a) = f(c) + \frac{1}{2}(a-c)^2 f''(\xi_1) = 0 \quad \xi_1 \in (a, c)$$

$$f(b) = f(c) + \frac{1}{2}(b-c)^2 f''(\xi_2) = 0 \quad \xi_2 \in (c, b)$$

当 $c \in (a, \frac{a+b}{2})$ 时,

$$|f(c)| = \left| -\frac{1}{2}(a-c)^2 f''(\xi_1) \right| \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{8} \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f''(x)|$$

当 $c \in (\frac{a+b}{2}, b)$ 时,

$$|f(c)| = \left| -\frac{1}{2}(b-c)^2 f''(\xi_2) \right|$$

5. 设 $f(x) = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + 6 + a_{n-1} x + a_n$ 有个不同的实根 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n ,

证明:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{x_j^k}{f'(x_j)} = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq k \leq n-2 \\ a_0^{-1} & k = n-1 \end{cases}.$$

解: 由于 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 是 $f(x)$ 的 n 个不同的实根, 所以 $f(x)$ 可为

$$f(x) = a_0 \prod_{i=1}^n (x - x_i) = a_0 (x - x_j) \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq j}}^n (x - x_i)$$

$$f'(x) = a_0 \left\{ \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq j}}^n (x - x_i) + (x - x_j) \left[\prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq j}}^n (x - x_i) \right]' \right\}$$

$$f'(x_j) = a_0 \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq j}}^n (x_j - x_i)$$

$$\text{因而 } \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{x_j^k}{f'(x_j)} = \frac{1}{a_0} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{x_j^k}{\prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq j}}^n (x_j - x_i)} \quad (*)$$

法 1

记 $g_k(x) = x^k$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{x_j^k}{\prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq j}}^n (x_j - x_i)} &= \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{g_k(x_j)}{\prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq j}}^n (x_j - x_i)} = g_k[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n] = \frac{g_k^{(n-1)}(\xi)}{(n-1)!} \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq k \leq n-2 \\ 1 & k = n-1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

将上式代入(*)得

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{x_j^k}{f'(x_j)} = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq k \leq n-2 \\ \frac{1}{a_0}, & k = n-1 \end{cases}$$

法 2 考虑 $g_k(x)$ 以 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 为插值节点的 $n-1$ 次插值多项式, 则有

$$\sum_{j=1}^n x_j^k \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq j}}^n (x - x_i) \bigg/ \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq j}}^n (x_j - x_i) = x^k, \quad 0 \leq k \leq n-1$$

比较两边 x^{n-1} 的系数, 得

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{x_j^k}{\prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq j}}^n (x_j - x_i)} = \begin{cases} 1 & k = n-1 \\ 0 & 0 \leq k \leq n-2 \end{cases}$$

6. 设有函数值表

x	1	3	4	6	7	9
y	9	7	6	4	3	1

试求各阶差商, 并写出 Newton 插值多项式。

解:

1	9					
3	7	-1				
4	6	-1	0			
6	4	-1	0	0	0	
7	3	-1	0	0	0	0
9	1	-1	0	0	0	0

$$N_5(x) = 9 + (-1)(x-1)$$

7. 设 $f(x) = x^7 + x^4 + 3x + 1$, 求 $f[2^0, 2^1, 6, 2^7]$ 及 $f[2^0, 2^1, 6, 2^8]$ 。

$$\text{解: } f[2^0, 2^1, 6, 2^7] = \frac{f^{(7)}(\xi)}{7!} = 1, \quad f[2^0, 2^1, 6, 2^7, 2^8] = \frac{f^{(8)}(\xi)}{8!} = 0$$

11. 设 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n 互不相同,

(1) 作 $2n+1$ 次多项式 $\alpha_i(x)$ 满足

$$\alpha_i(x_j) = \delta_{ij}, \quad \alpha_i'(x_j) = 0 \quad (0 \leq j \leq n)$$

(2) 作 $2n+1$ 多项式 $\beta_i(x)$ 满足

$$\beta_i(x_j) = 0, \quad \beta_i'(x_j) = \delta_{ij} \quad (0 \leq j \leq n)$$

解: 由条件 $\alpha_i(x_j) = 0, \alpha_i'(x_j) = 0 \quad 0 \leq j \leq n, j \neq i$

可设 $\alpha_i(x) = [A_i + B_i(x - x_i)] l_i^2(x)$

再由 $\alpha_i(x_i) = 1$ 得 $A_i l_i^2(x_i) = A_i = 1$

对 $\alpha_i(x)$ 求导得 $\alpha_i'(x) = B_i l_i^2(x) + [A_i + B_i(x - x_i)] \alpha l_i(x) l_i'(x)$

由 $\alpha_i'(x_i) = B_i + 2A_i l_i'(x_i) = B_i + 2l_i'(x_i) = 0$

得 $B_i = -2l_i'(x_i)$

于是

$$\alpha_i(x) = [1 - 2l_i'(x_i)] l_i^2(x)$$

2) 由 $\beta_i(x_j) = 0, \quad 0 \leq j \leq n$

$$\beta_i'(x_j) = 0, \quad 0 \leq j \leq n, \quad j \neq i$$

可设 $\beta_i(x) = C_i(x - x_i) l_i^2(x)$

求导得 $\beta_i'(x) = C_i[l_i^2(x) + (x - x_i) \cdot 2l_i(x) l_i'(x)]$

求 $\beta_i'(x_i) = 1$ 得

$$C_i = 1$$

于是

$$\beta_i(x) = (x - x_i) l_i^2(x)$$

13. 给定 $f(x) = e^x$ 。设 $x=0$ 是 4 重插值节点, $x=1$ 是单重插值节点,

试求相应的 Hermite 插值公式，并估计误差 ($x \in [0,1]$)。

解： $f(0)=1$ ， $f'(1)=1$ ， $f''(1)=1$ ， $f'''(1)=1$ ， $f(1)=e$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 0 & 1 & & & & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{6} & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & e - \frac{5}{2} & e - \frac{8}{3} \\ 1 & e & e - 2 & e - 2 & e - \frac{5}{2} & \end{array}$$

$$H_4(x) = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + (e - \frac{8}{3})x^4$$

$$R(x) = \frac{f^{(5)}(\xi)}{5!}(x-0)^4(x-1) = \frac{e^\xi}{5!}x^4(x-1)$$

$$|R(x)| \leq \frac{e}{5!}|x^4(x-1)|$$

$$\max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |R(x)| \leq \frac{e}{5!}(\frac{4}{5})^4 \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2.718}{120} \times 0.08192 = 0.00186$$

14. 在 $[a,b]$ 上求插值多项式 $H_3(x)$ ，使得

$$H_3(a) = f(a), \quad H'_3(a) = f'(a), \quad H''_3(a) = f''(a),$$

$$H''_3(b) = f''(b)$$

解： 作 $H_2(x)$ 满足

$$H_2(a) = f(a) \quad H'_2(a) = f'(a), \quad H''_2(a) = f''(a),$$

$$\text{则} \quad H_2(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{1}{2}f''(a)(x-a)^2$$

$$\text{令} \quad g(x) = H_3(x) - H_2(x), \quad (*)$$

$$\text{则} \quad g(a) = 0, \quad g'(a) = 0, \quad g''(a) = 0$$

又 $g(x)$ 为 3 次多项式，故

$$g(x) = A(x-a)^3$$

代入(*)得

$$\begin{aligned} H_3(x) &= H_2(x) + g(x) \\ &= f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{1}{2}f''(a)(x-a)^2 + A(x-a)^3 \quad (**) \end{aligned}$$

求 2 阶导数得

$$H_3''(x) = f''(a) + bA(x-a)$$

由 $H_3''(b) = f''(b)$ 得

$$f''(a) + bA(b-a) = f''(b)$$

解得 $A = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{f''(b) - f''(a)}{b-a}$

因而
$$\begin{aligned} H_3(x) &= f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{1}{2}f''(a)(x-a)^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{f''(b) - f''(a)}{b-a} (x-a)^3 \end{aligned}$$

16. 设 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+25x^2}$, 在 $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ 上取 $n=20$, 按等距节点求分段线性插值函数 $I_h(x)$, 计算各相邻节点间中点处的 $I_h(x)$ 与 $f(x)$ 的值, 并计算误差。

解: $h = \frac{2}{20} = 0.1$, $x_i = -1 + ih = -1 + 0.1i$, $0 \leq i \leq 20$

$$x_{i+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}(x_i + x_{i+1}), \quad 0 \leq i \leq 19$$

$$I_h(x) = f(x_i) + \frac{f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_i)}{x_{i+1} - x_i} (x - x_i), \quad x_i \leq x \leq x_{i+1}, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 19$$

$$I_h(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}) = \frac{1}{2}[f(x_i) + f(x_{i+1})], \quad 0 \leq i \leq 19$$

各相邻节点间中点处的 $I_h(x)$ 的值 $f(x)$ 的值及误差列于下表

i	$x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}$	$I_h(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}})$	$f(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}})$	$ f(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}) - I_n(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}) $
0	-0.95	0.0427602	0.0424403	0.0003199
1	-0.85	0.0529412	0.0524590	0.0004822
2	-0.75	0.0671476	0.0663900	0.0007576
3	-0.65	0.0877358	0.0864865	0.0012493
4	-0.55	0.1189655	0.1167883	0.0021772
5	-0.45	0.1689655	0.1649485	0.0040170
6	-0.35	0.2538162	0.2461538	0.0076924
7	-0.25	0.4038462	0.3902439	0.0136023
8	-0.15	0.65	0.64	0.01
9	-0.05	0.9	0.9411765	0.0411765
10	0.05	0.9	0.9411765 ↓ 0.64	0.0411765
11	0.15	0.65	↓ 0.3902439	0.01
12	0.25	0.4038462	↓ 0.2461538	0.0136023
13	0.35	0.2538462	↓ 0.1649485	0.0076924
14	0.45	0.1689655	↓ 0.1167883	0.004017
15	0.55	0.1189655	↓ 0.0864865	0.0021772
16	0.65	0.0877358	↓ 0.0663900	0.0012493
17	0.75	0.0671476	↓ 0.0524590	0.0007576
18	0.85	0.0529412	↓ 0.0424403	0.0004822
19	0.95	0.0427602	↓	0.0003199

17. 欲使线性插值具有 4 位有效数字。在区间[0,2]上列出函数 $e^{\sin x}$ 的具有五位有效数字的等距节点的函数值表，问步长最多可取多大？

解： $x_i = ih$, $0 \leq i \leq n$ $h = \frac{2}{n}$ 。

$$f(x) = e^{\sin x}, \quad f'(x) = e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x,$$

$$f''(x) = e^{\sin x} \cos^2 x - e^{\sin x} \sin x$$

$$= e^{\sin x} [1 - \sin x - \sin^2 x]$$

$$= e^u [1 - u - u^2], \quad u = \sin x$$

$$= g(u) \quad \text{当 } x \in [0, 2] \text{ 时, } u \in [0, 1]$$

$$L_1(x) = f(x_i) \frac{x - x_{i+1}}{x_i - x_{i+1}} + f(x_{i+1}) \frac{x - x_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i}$$

$$\tilde{L}_1(x) = \tilde{f}(x_i) \frac{x_{i+1} - x}{h} + f(x_{i+1}) \frac{x - x_i}{h}$$

$$f(x) - \tilde{L}_1(x) = f(x) - L_1(x) + L_1(x) - \tilde{L}_1(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_i)(x - x_i)(x - x_{i+1}) + [f(x_i) - \tilde{f}(x_i)] \frac{x_{i+1} - x}{h}$$

$$+ [f(x_{i+1}) - \tilde{f}(x_{i+1})] \frac{x - x_i}{h}$$

$$\max_{x_i \leq x \leq x_{i+1}} \left| f(x) - \tilde{L}_1(x) \right| \leq \frac{1}{8} h^2 \max_{x_i \leq x \leq x_{i+1}} |f''(x)| + \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-4} \times \left[\frac{x_{i+1} - x}{h} + \frac{x - x_i}{h} \right]$$

$$g'(u) = e^u (1 - u - u^2) + e^u (-1 - 2u) = e^u (-3u - u^2) = -u(3 + u)e^u < 0$$

$$g(0) = 1, \quad g(1) = -e,$$

$$\max_{0 \leq x \leq 2} |f''(x)| = \max_{0 \leq u \leq 1} |g(u)| = e$$

$$\max_{x_i \leq x \leq x_{i+1}} \left| f(x) - \tilde{L}_1(x) \right| \leq \frac{1}{8} h^2 e + \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} h^2 e + \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-4} \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3} \quad \frac{1}{4} h^2 e \leq 10^{-3} - 10^{-4} = 9 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$h \leq \frac{6 \times 10^{-2}}{\sqrt{e}}$$

$$\text{即 只要 } h \leq \frac{6 \times 10^{-2}}{\sqrt{e}}$$

习题四（第 18、19、30、31、33、34、35、36 题）

18. 求 $f(x) = x^4$ 在 $[0,5]$ 上的分段 3 次 Hermite 插值，并估计误差 ($h=1$)。

解： $x_i = i, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$

当 $x \in (x_i, x_{i+1})$ 时

$$f(x) - H_3^{(i)} = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} (x - x_i)^2 (x - x_{i+1})^2, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.$$

$$= (x - x_i)^2 (x - x_{i+1})^2, \quad x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$$

$$H_3^{(i)} = x^4 - (x - i)^2 (x - i - 1)^2, \quad x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$$

19. 给定下列函数值表

i	0	1	2
x_i	3	4	6
y_i	6	0	2
y'_i	1		-1

求 3 次样条插值函数。

解： $x_0 = 3, \quad x_1 = 4, \quad x_2 = 6$

$y_0 = 6, \quad y_1 = 0, \quad y_2 = 2$

$y'_0 = 1, \quad y'_2 = -1$

$h_0 = x_1 - x_0 = 1, \quad h_1 = x_2 - x_1 = 2, \quad u_1 = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \lambda_1 = \frac{2}{3}$

$f[x_0, x_1, x_1] = -7, \quad f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{7}{3}, \quad f[x_1, x_2, x_2] = -1$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & 6 & & \\ 3 & 6 & 1 & -7 \\ 4 & 0 & -6 & \frac{7}{3} \\ 6 & 2 & 1 & \frac{7}{3} \\ 6 & 2 & -1 & -1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 2 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_0 \\ M_1 \\ M_2 \end{bmatrix} = 6 \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ \frac{7}{3} \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -42 \\ 14 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

解得

$$M_0 = -\frac{86}{3} = -28.667, \quad M_1 = \frac{46}{3} = 15.333, \quad M_2 = -\frac{22}{3} = -10.667$$

将 M_0, M_1 和 M_2 代入插值函数表达式中 得

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} 6 + (x-3) - \frac{43}{3}(x-3)^2 + \frac{22}{3}(x-3)^3, & x \in [3,4] \\ -\frac{17}{3}(x-4) + \frac{23}{3}(x-4)^2 - \frac{13}{6}(x-4)^3, & x \in [4,6] \end{cases}$$

30. 观测物体的直线运动，得出以下数据：

t/s	0	0.9	1.9	3.0	3.9	5.0
s/m	0	10	30	51	80	111

求运动方程。

解： 设 $S(t) = c_0 + c_1t + c_2t^2$, $\varphi_0(t) = 1, \varphi_1(t) = t, \varphi_2(t) = t^2$

$$\bar{\varphi}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \bar{\varphi}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0.9 \\ 1.9 \\ 3.0 \\ 3.9 \\ 5.0 \end{pmatrix}, \bar{\varphi}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0.81 \\ 3.61 \\ 9 \\ 15.21 \\ 25 \end{pmatrix}, \bar{S} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 10 \\ 30 \\ 51 \\ 80 \\ 111 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(\bar{\varphi}_0, \bar{\varphi}_0) &= 6, & (\bar{\varphi}_0, \bar{\varphi}_1) &= 14.7, & (\bar{\varphi}_1, \bar{\varphi}_1) &= 53.63 \\
(\bar{\varphi}_1, \bar{\varphi}_2) &= 218.907 & (\bar{\varphi}_0, \bar{\varphi}_2) &= 53.63 & (\bar{\varphi}_2, \bar{\varphi}_2) &= 951.032 \\
(\bar{\varphi}_0, s) &= 282 & (\bar{\varphi}_1, s) &= 1086 & (\bar{\varphi}_2, s) &= 4567.2
\end{aligned}$$

正规方程为

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 14.7 & 53.63 \\ 14.7 & 53.63 & 218.907 \\ 53.63 & 218.907 & 951.032 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 282 \\ 1086 \\ 4567.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c_0 = -0.6184, \quad c_1 = 11.1607, \quad c_2 = 2.2683$$

$$s(t) = -0.6184 + 11.160t + 2.2683t^2$$

均方误差

$$\|s - \bar{s}\| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^6 (s(t_i) - s_i)^2} = 19.0245$$

31. 用最小二乘法，求一个形如 $y = a + bx^2$ 的经验公式，使它与下列数据拟合，并计算均方误差：

x	19	25	31	38	44
y	19.0	32.3	49.0	73.3	97.8

解：

i	1	2	3	4	5
x_i	19	25	31	38	44
y_i	19.0	32.3	49.0	73.3	97.8

$$\varphi_0(x) = 1, \quad \varphi_1(x) = x^2$$

$$(\varphi_0, \varphi_0) = \sum_{i=1}^5 \varphi_0(x_i)^2 = 5, \quad (\varphi_0, \varphi_1) = \sum_{i=1}^5 \varphi_0(x_i) \varphi_1(x_i) = 5327$$

$$(\varphi_1, \varphi_1) = 7277699, \quad (\varphi_0, y) = 271.4 \quad (\varphi_1, y) = 369321.5$$

正规方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5327 \\ 5327 & 7277699 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 271.4 \\ 369321.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

列主元 Gauss 消去法得到 $a = 0.050035, b = 0.972748$

经验公式 $y = 0.050035 + 0.972748x^2$

$$\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^5 (y(x_i) - y_i)^2} = 0.12257$$

33. 设已知一组实验数据

x	2.2	2.6	3.4	4.0	1.0
y	65	61	54	50	90

试用最小二乘法确定拟合模型 $y = ax^b$ 中的参数 a, b 。

解：

i	1	2	3	4	5
x_i	2.2	2.6	3.4	4.0	1.0
y_i	65	61	54	50	90

$$y = ax^b$$

$$\ln y = \ln a + b \ln x$$

令 $Y = \ln y$, $t = \ln x$, 则有 $Y = c_0 + c_1 t$, 其中 $c_0 = \ln a$, $c_1 = b$

实验数据转化为

i	1	2	3	4	5
$t_i = \ln x_i$	0.342	0.415	0.531	0.602	0
$Y_i = \ln y_i$	1.813	1.785	1.732	1.699	1.954

正规方程组

$$\begin{cases} 5c_0 + 1.89c_1 = 8.983 \\ 1.89c_1 + 0.933554c_1 = 3.303311 \end{cases}$$

$$c_1 = -0.421, \quad c_0 = 1.956$$

$$\text{即} \quad \ln a = 1.956 \quad a = e^{1.956} = 7.071$$

$$b = c_1 = -0.421$$

经验公式为

$$\therefore y = 7.071e^{-0.421}$$

34. 试用最小二乘法，求解下列超定方程组：

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 = 4 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 = 5 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 = 6 \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 = 2 \\ 3x_1 - x_2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

解：将该方程组两边同时左乘以 A^T ，得

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 19 & 3 \\ 3 & 14 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 36 \\ 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{解得} \quad x_2 = 1.42802, \quad x_1 = 1.66926$$

$$\text{最小二乘解为} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1.66926 \\ 1.42802 \end{pmatrix}$$

35. 求 a, b , 使 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\sin x - (a + bx)]^2 dx$ 为最小, 并与 26 题结果作比较。

解: $f(x) = \sin x$, $p(x) = a + bx$, $\varphi_0(x) = 1$, $\varphi_1(x) = x$

$$(\varphi_0, \varphi_0) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad (\varphi_0, \varphi_1) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx = \frac{1}{8} \pi^2,$$

$$(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 dx = \frac{\pi^3}{24} \quad (\varphi_0, f) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1$$

$$(\varphi_1, f) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x d(-\cos x) = -x \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1$$

正规方程组为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\pi}{2} & \frac{1}{8} \pi^2 \\ \frac{\pi^2}{8} & \frac{\pi^3}{24} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a = \frac{8}{\pi^2}(\pi - 3) = 0.11477, \quad b = \frac{96}{\pi^3}(1 - \frac{1}{4}\pi) = \frac{24}{\pi^3}(4 - \pi) = 0.66444$$

$$p(x) = 0.11477 + 0.66444x$$

36. 设 $M_3 = \text{Span}\{1, x^2, x^4\}$, 在 M_3 中求 $f(x) = |x|$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上的最佳平方逼近多项式。

解: $M_3 = \text{Span}\{1, x^2, x^4\}$ $\varphi_0(x) = 1$, $\varphi_1(x) = x^2$, $\varphi_2(x) = x^4$,

$$p(x) = a\varphi_0(x) + b\varphi_1(x) + c\varphi_2(x)$$

$$f(x) = |x|, \quad [-1, 1]$$

$$(\varphi_0, \varphi_0) = \int_{-1}^1 1^2 dx = 2, \quad (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) = \int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx = \frac{2}{5}, \quad (\varphi_2, \varphi_2) = \int_{-1}^1 x^8 dx = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$(\varphi_0, \varphi_1) = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}, \quad (\varphi_1, \varphi_2) = \int_{-1}^1 x^6 dx = \frac{2}{7}, \quad (\varphi_0, \varphi_2) = \int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$(\varphi_0, f) = \int_{-1}^1 |x| dx = 2 \int_0^1 x dx = 1,$$

$$(\varphi_1, f) = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 |x| dx = 2 \int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(\varphi_2, f) = \int_{-1}^1 x^4 |x| dx = 2 \int_0^1 x^5 dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

正规方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{5} & \frac{2}{7} \\ \frac{2}{5} & \frac{2}{7} & \frac{2}{9} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{5} & 1 \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{5} & \frac{2}{7} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2}{5} & \frac{2}{7} & \frac{2}{9} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_2 - \frac{1}{3}r_1 \\ r_3 - \frac{1}{5}r_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{2}{5} & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{8}{45} & \frac{16}{105} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & \frac{16}{105} & \frac{32}{225} & \frac{2}{15} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 - \frac{6}{7}r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{2}{5} & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{8}{45} & \frac{16}{105} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{128}{15^2 \times 7^2} & -\frac{1}{105} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c = -\frac{105}{128} = -0.8203$$

$$b = \frac{45 \times 7}{24 \times 8} = \frac{15 \times 7}{8 \times 8} = \frac{105}{64} = 1.6406$$

$$a = \frac{85 \times 3 - 105 \times 2}{12 \times 32} = \frac{45}{12 \times 32} = \frac{15}{128} = 0.1172$$

$$(a, b, c) = (0.1172 \quad 1.6406 \quad -0.8203)$$

所求最佳平方逼近多项式为

$$p(x) = 0.1172 + 1.6406x^2 - 0.8203x^4$$

习题五 (第 1、2、3、5、7、9、10、12、21 题)

1. 导出如下 3 个求积公式, 并给出截断误差的表达式。

(1) 左矩形公式: $\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx f(a)(b-a)$

(2) 右矩形公式: $\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx f(b)(b-a)$

(3) 中矩形公式: $\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx f(\frac{a+b}{2})(b-a)$

解: (1) $f(x) \approx f(a)$, $\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \int_a^b f(a)dx = f(a)(b-a)$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x)dx - f(a)(b-a) &= \int_a^b f(x)dx - \int_a^b f(a)dx = \int_a^b (f(x) - f(a))dx \\ &= \int_a^b f'(\xi)(x-a)dx = f'(\eta) \int_a^b (x-a)dx = \frac{1}{2}(b-a)^2 f'(\eta), \quad \xi, \eta \in (a, b) \end{aligned}$$

(2) $f(x) \approx f(b)$, $\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \int_a^b f(b)dx = f(b)(b-a)$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x)dx - f(b)(b-a) &\approx \int_a^b f(x)dx - \int_a^b f(b)dx = \int_a^b [f(x) - f(b)]dx \\ &= \int_a^b f'(\xi)(x-b)dx = f'(\eta) \int_a^b (x-b)dx = -\frac{1}{2}(b-a)^2 f'(\eta), \quad \xi, \eta \in (a, b) \end{aligned}$$

(3) 法 1 $f(x) \approx f(\frac{a+b}{2})$,

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \int_a^b f(\frac{a+b}{2})dx = f(\frac{a+b}{2})(b-a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x)dx - f(\frac{a+b}{2})(b-a) &= \int_a^b f(x)dx - \int_a^b f(\frac{a+b}{2})dx \\ &= \int_a^b \left[f(x) - f(\frac{a+b}{2}) \right] dx \\ &= \int_a^b \left[f'(\frac{a+b}{2})(x - \frac{a+b}{2}) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi)(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 \right] dx \\ &= f'(\frac{a+b}{2}) \int_a^b (x - \frac{a+b}{2})dx + \frac{1}{2} f''(\eta) \int_a^b (x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{24} f''(\eta)(b-a)^3 \end{aligned}$$

法2 可以验证所给公式具有1次代数精度。作一次多项式 $H(x)$

满足 $H(\frac{a+b}{2}) = f(\frac{a+b}{2})$, $H'(\frac{a+b}{2}) = f'(\frac{a+b}{2})$, 则有

$$H(x) = f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f'(\frac{a+b}{2})(x - \frac{a+b}{2})$$

$$f(x) - H(x) = \frac{1}{2!} f''(\xi)(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2, \quad \xi \in (a, b)$$

$$\int_a^b H(x) dx = H(\frac{a+b}{2})(b-a) = f(\frac{a+b}{2})(b-a)$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x) dx - f(\frac{a+b}{2})(b-a) &= \int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b H(x) dx \\ &= \int_a^b [f(x) - H(x)] dx = \int_a^b \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!} (x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 dx \\ &= \frac{f''(\eta)}{2} \int_a^b (x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 dx = \frac{1}{24} f''(\eta)(b-a)^3 \end{aligned}$$

2. 考察下列求积公式具有几次代数精度:

$$(1) \int_0^1 f(x) dx \approx f(0) + \frac{1}{2} f'(1);$$

$$(2) \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx \approx f(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) + f(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}).$$

解: (1) 当 $f(x) = 1$ 时, 左=1, 右=1+0=1, 左=右;

当 $f(x) = x$ 时, 左= $\frac{1}{2}$, 右= $0 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$, 左=右;

当 $f(x) = x^2$ 时, 左= $\frac{1}{3}$, 右=1, 左 \neq 右, 代数精度为1。

(2) 当 $f(x) = 1$ 时, 左=2, 右=2, 左=右;

当 $f(x) = x$ 时, 左=0, 右= $(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 0$, 左=右;

当 $f(x) = x^2$ 时, 左 $= \frac{2}{3}$, 右 $= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$, 左=右;

当 $f(x) = x^3$ 时, 左 $= 0$, 右 $= (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})^3 + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})^3 = 0$, 左=右;

当 $f(x) = x^4$ 时, 左 $= \frac{2}{5}$, 右 $= (\frac{1}{3})^2 + (\frac{1}{3})^2 = \frac{2}{9}$, 左 \neq 右。代

数精度为 3。

3. 确定下列公式中的待定参数, 使其代数精度尽量高, 并指出其代数精度的次数。

$$(1) \int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx \approx \frac{1}{3}[f(-1) + 2f(\alpha) + 3f(\beta)];$$

$$(2) \int_{-b}^b f(x)dx \approx \frac{b-a}{2}[f(a) + f(b)] + a(b-a)^2[f'(a) - f'(b)];$$

$$(3) \int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx \approx a_0 f(-1) + a_1 f(0) + a_2 f(1)。$$

解: (1) 当 $f(x) = 1$ 时, 左 $= 2$, 右 $= \frac{1}{3}(1 + 2 + 3) = 2$, 左=右;

当 $f(x) = x$ 时, 左 $= 0$, 右 $= \frac{1}{3}(-1 + 2\alpha + 3\beta)$,

当 $f(x) = x^2$ 时, 左 $= \frac{2}{3}$, 右 $= \frac{1}{3}(1 + 2\alpha^2 + 3\beta^2)$;

要使所给求积公式至少具有 2 次代数精度当且仅当 α 、 β 满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}(-1 + 2\alpha + 3\beta) = 0 \\ \frac{1}{3}(1 + 2\alpha^2 + 3\beta^2) = \frac{2}{3} \\ \begin{cases} 2\alpha + 3\beta = 1 \\ 2\alpha^2 + 3\beta^2 = 1 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{3}(1 - 2\alpha)$$

$$2\alpha^2 + \frac{1}{3}(1 - 2\alpha)^2 = 1$$

$$6\alpha^2 + 4\alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 1 = 3$$

$$10\alpha^2 - 4\alpha - 2 = 0$$

$$5\alpha^2 - 2\alpha - 1 = 0$$

$$\alpha_{1,2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{5} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{6}}{5}, \quad \beta_{1,2} = \frac{1}{3} \left[1 - \frac{2}{5}(1 \pm \sqrt{6}) \right] = \frac{1}{5} \mp \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{15}$$

求积公式 (1):

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx \approx \frac{1}{3} \left[f(-1) + 2f\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{6}}{5}\right) + 3f\left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{15}\right) \right] \quad (\text{A})$$

求积公式 (2):

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx \approx \frac{1}{3} \left[f(-1) + 2f\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{6}}{5}\right) + 3f\left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{15}\right) \right] \quad (\text{B})$$

当 $f(x) = x^3$ 时, (A) 的左端为 1。

$$(\text{A}) \text{ 的右端} = \frac{1}{3} \left[-1 + 2 \times \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{6}}{5}\right)^3 + 3\left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{15}\right)^3 \right] \neq 1$$

$$(\text{B}) \text{ 的右端} = \frac{1}{3} \left[-1 + 2 \times \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{6}}{5}\right)^3 + 3\left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{15}\right)^3 \right] \neq 1$$

\therefore (A) 和 (B) 的代数精度均为 2。

$$(2) \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{b-a}{2} [f(a) + f(b)] + \alpha(b-a)^2 [f'(a) - f'(b)]$$

$$\text{当 } f(x) = 1 \text{ 时, 左} = b - a, \text{ 右} = \frac{b-a}{2}(1+1) = b-a$$

$$\text{当 } f(x) = x \text{ 时, 左} = \frac{1}{2}(b^2 - a^2), \text{ 右} = \frac{b-a}{2}[a+b] = \frac{1}{2}(b^2 - a^2)$$

$$\text{当 } f(x) = x^2 \text{ 时, 左} = \frac{1}{3}(b^3 - a^3),$$

$$\text{右} = \frac{b-a}{2}(a^2 + b^2) + \alpha(b-a)(\alpha a - 2b)$$

$$= (b-a)\left[\frac{1}{2}(b^2 + a^2) - 2\alpha(b-a)^2\right]$$

要使求积公式具有 2 次代数精度，当且仅当

$$(b-a)\left[\frac{1}{2}(b^2 + a^2) - 2\alpha(b-a)^2\right] = \frac{1}{3}(b^3 - a^3)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(b^2 + a^2) - 2\alpha(b-a)^2 = \frac{1}{3}(b^2 + ab + a^2)$$

$$2\alpha(b-a)^2 = \frac{1}{6}(b^2 - 2ab + a^2) \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \frac{b-a}{2}[f(a) + f(b)] + \frac{1}{12}(b-a)^2[f'(a) - f'(b)]$$

当 $f(x) = x^3$ 时，左 $= \int_a^b x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4}(b^4 - a^4)$,

$$\text{右} = \frac{b-a}{2}[a^3 + b^3] + \frac{1}{12}(b-a)^2[3a^2 - 3b^2]$$

$$= \frac{(b^2 - a^2)}{4}[2a^2 - 2ab + 2b^2 - (b-a)^2]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(b^2 - a^2)(a^2 - ab + b^2) - \frac{1}{4}(b^2 - a^2)(b-a)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(b^2 - a^2)[2a^2 - 2ab + 2b^2 - (b^2 - 2ab + a^2)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(b^4 - a^4)$$

当 $f(x) = x^4$ 时，左 $= \int_a^b x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5}(b^5 - a^5)$ ， b^5 的系数 $= \frac{1}{5}$ 。

$$\text{右} = \frac{b-a}{2}[a^4 + b^4] + \frac{1}{12}(b-a)^2(4a^3 - 4b^3),$$

其中 b^5 的系数 $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12} \times (-4) = \frac{1}{6} \neq \frac{1}{5}$ 。因而 代数精度为 3。

5. 设函数 $f(x)$ 由下表给出：

x	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6
$f(x)$	4.953	6.050	7.389	9.025	11.023	13.464

x	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8
$f(x)$	16.445	20.086	24.533	29.964	36.598	44.701

解：

x	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4
$f(x)$	6.050	7.389	9.025	11.023	13.464	16.445	20.086	24.533	29.964

(1) 复化梯形公式 $h = 0.2$, $x_i = 1.8 + ih$, $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 8$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_8 &= h \left[\frac{1}{2} (f(x_0) + f(x_8)) + \sum_{i=1}^7 f(x_i) \right] \\
 &= 0.2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \times (6.050 + 29.964) + 7.389 + 9.025 + 11.023 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + 13.464 + 16.445 + 20.086 + 24.533 \right] \\
 &= 23.9149
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $h = 0.4$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_4 &= \frac{0.4}{6} [f(1.8) + 4f(2.0) + f(2.2)] + \frac{0.4}{6} [f(2.2) + 4f(2.4) + f(2.6)] \\
 &\quad + \frac{0.4}{6} [f(2.6) + 4f(2.8) + f(3.0)] + \frac{0.4}{6} [f(3.0) + 4f(3.2) + f(3.4)] \\
 &= \frac{0.4}{6} \{ f(1.8) + f(3.4) + 2 \times [f(2.2) + f(2.6) + f(3.0)] \\
 &\quad + 4 \times [f(2.0) + f(2.4) + f(2.8) + f(3.2)] \} \\
 &= \frac{0.4}{6} \{ 6.050 + 29.964 + 2 \times [9.025 + 13.464 + 20.086]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$+ 4 \times [7.389 + 11.023 + 16.445 + 24.533]\}$$

$$= 23.9149$$

(3) Romberg 算法

$$T_1 \quad S_1 \quad C_1 \quad R_1$$

$$T_2 \quad S_2 \quad C_2$$

$$T_4 \quad S_4$$

$$T_8$$

$$T_1 = \frac{3.4 - 1.8}{2} [f(1.8) + f(3.4)] = 28.8112$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} [T_1 + 1.6 \times f(2.6)] = 25.1768$$

$$T_4 = \frac{1}{2} [T_2 + 0.8 \times (f(2.2) + f(3.0))] = 24.2328$$

$$T_8 = \frac{1}{2} [T_4 + 0.4 \times (f(2.0) + f(2.4) + f(2.8) + f(3.2))] \\ = 23.9944$$

$$S_1 = \frac{4}{3} T_2 - \frac{1}{3} T_1 = 23.9653$$

$$S_2 = \frac{4}{3} T_4 - \frac{1}{3} T_2 = 23.9181$$

$$S_3 = \frac{4}{3} T_8 - \frac{1}{3} T_4 = 23.9149$$

$$C_1 = \frac{16}{15} S_2 - \frac{1}{15} S_1 = 23.91495$$

$$C_2 = \frac{16}{15} S_4 - \frac{1}{15} S_2 = 23.91469$$

$$R_1 = \frac{64}{63} C_2 - \frac{1}{63} C_1 = 23.91469$$

7. 试用复化梯形公式计算曲线 $f(x) = \tan x$ 在区间 $[0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$ 上这一段的弧长, 取

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}.$$

$$\text{解: } f(x) = \tan x, \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

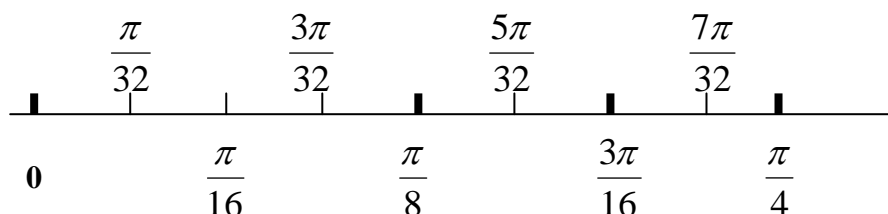
$$S = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\cos^4 x}} dx$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\cos^4 x}} \quad g(0) = \sqrt{2} \quad g\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{5}$$

$$T_1 = \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} - 0}{2} [g(0) + g(\frac{\pi}{4})] = 1.43346$$

$$g\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\cos^4 \frac{\pi}{8}}} = \sqrt{2.37255583} = 1.54032$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} [T_1 + \frac{\pi}{4} \times g(\frac{\pi}{8})] = \frac{1}{2} [1.43346 + \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1.54032] = 1.32161$$



$$g\left(\frac{\pi}{16}\right) = 1.44246 \quad g\left(\frac{3\pi}{16}\right) = 1.75848$$

$$T_4 = \frac{1}{2} [T_2 + \frac{\pi}{8} (g(\frac{\pi}{16}) + g(\frac{3\pi}{16}))]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [1.32161 + \frac{\pi}{8} (1.44246 + 1.75848)] = 1.28931$$

$$\frac{1}{3} |T_4 - T_2| = 0.01077$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T_8 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[T_4 + \frac{T}{16} \left(g\left(\frac{\pi}{32}\right) + g\left(\frac{3\pi}{32}\right) + g\left(\frac{5\pi}{32}\right) + g\left(\frac{7\pi}{32}\right) \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[1.28931 + \frac{\pi}{16} (1.42109 + 1.48071 + 1.62881 + 1.94953) \right] \\
&= 1.28084 \\
\frac{1}{3} |T_8 - T_4| &= 0.00282
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{16} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[T_8 + \frac{\pi}{32} \left(g\left(\frac{\pi}{64}\right) + g\left(\frac{3\pi}{64}\right) + g\left(\frac{5\pi}{64}\right) + g\left(\frac{7\pi}{64}\right) \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + g\left(\frac{9\pi}{64}\right) + g\left(\frac{11\pi}{64}\right) + g\left(\frac{13\pi}{64}\right) + g\left(\frac{15\pi}{64}\right) \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [1.28084 + \frac{\pi}{32} (1.41592 + 1.42986 + 1.45925 + 1.50746 \\
&\quad + 1.58033 + 1.68747 + 1.84462 + 2.07792)] \\
&= 1.27869 \\
\frac{1}{3} |T_{16} - T_8| &= 0.72 \times 10^{-3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{32} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[T_{16} + \frac{\pi}{64} \left(g\left(\frac{\pi}{128}\right) + g\left(\frac{3\pi}{128}\right) + g\left(\frac{5\pi}{128}\right) + g\left(\frac{7\pi}{128}\right) \right. \right. \\
&\quad + g\left(\frac{9\pi}{128}\right) + g\left(\frac{11\pi}{128}\right) + g\left(\frac{13\pi}{128}\right) + g\left(\frac{15\pi}{128}\right) \\
&\quad + g\left(\frac{17\pi}{128}\right) + g\left(\frac{19\pi}{128}\right) + g\left(\frac{21\pi}{128}\right) + g\left(\frac{23\pi}{128}\right) \\
&\quad \left. \left. + g\left(\frac{25\pi}{128}\right) + g\left(\frac{27\pi}{128}\right) + g\left(\frac{29\pi}{128}\right) + g\left(\frac{31\pi}{128}\right) \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [1.27869 + \frac{\pi}{64} (1.41464 + 1.41807 + 1.42501 + 1.43566 \\
&\quad + 1.45031 + 1.46936 + 1.49338 + 1.52307 \\
&\quad + 1.55935 + 1.60341 + 1.65675 + 1.72128 \\
&\quad + 1.79946 + 1.89446 + 2.01043 + 2.15281)]
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(1.27869 + 1.27762) = 1.27816$$

$$\frac{1}{3}|T_{32} - T_{16}| = 0.177 \times 10^{-3} < \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{所求弧长为} \quad T_{32} = 1.278$$

9. 利用积分 $\int_2^8 \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln 4$ 计算 $\ln 4$ 时, 若采用复化梯形公式, 问应取多少节

点才能使其误差绝对值不超过 $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5}$ 。

$$\text{解: } a=2, \quad b=8, \quad f(x)=\frac{1}{x}, \quad f'(x)=-\frac{1}{x^2}, \quad f''(x)=\frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx - T_n(f) = -\frac{b-a}{12} f''(\xi)h^2, \quad \xi \in (2,8)$$

要使

$$\frac{8-2}{12} h^2 |f''(\xi)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5}$$

只要

$$\frac{1}{2} h^2 \cdot \frac{2}{2^3} \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5}$$

$$h^2 \leq 2^2 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\left(\frac{6}{n}\right)^2 \leq 2^2 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\frac{6}{n} \leq 2 \times 10^{-3} \sqrt{10}$$

$$n \geq 3 \times 10^3 / \sqrt{10} = 300\sqrt{10} = 948.68$$

取 $n = 949$

答: 取 950 个等距节点, 则有 $\left| \int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx - T_n \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5}$

$$\text{方法 2} \quad I(f) - T_n(f) \approx \frac{1}{12} [f'(a) - f'(b)] h^2 = \frac{1}{12} \left[\frac{1}{8^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} \right] h^2$$

$$|I(f) - T_n(f)| \approx \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{64} \right) h^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \times \frac{15}{64} h^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5}$$

$$h^2 \leq 4 \times 64 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$h \leq 2 \times 8 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\frac{6}{n} \leq 16 \times 10^{-3} \quad n \geq \frac{3}{8} \times 10^3 = 3 \times 125 = 375$$

10. 用 Romberg 方法求 $\int_2^8 \frac{1}{x} dx$, 要求误差不超过 $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5}$ 。从所取节点个数与上题结果比较中体会这 2 种方法的优缺点。

解: 将区间[2, 8]作 16 等分, $\frac{8-2}{16} = \frac{3}{8}$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

x	2,	$2 + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{19}{8},$	$\frac{22}{8},$	$\frac{25}{8},$	$\frac{28}{8},$	$\frac{31}{8},$	$\frac{34}{8},$	$\frac{37}{8},$
$f(x)$	$\frac{1}{2},$	$\frac{8}{19}$	$\frac{8}{22}$	$\frac{8}{25},$	$\frac{8}{28},$	$\frac{8}{31},$	$\frac{8}{34},$	$\frac{8}{37}$

x	$\frac{40}{8},$	$\frac{43}{8},$	$\frac{46}{8},$	$\frac{49}{8},$	$\frac{52}{8},$	$\frac{55}{8},$	$\frac{58}{8},$	$\frac{61}{8},$	$\frac{64}{8}$
$f(x)$	$\frac{8}{40},$	$\frac{8}{43},$	$\frac{8}{46},$	$\frac{8}{49},$	$\frac{8}{52},$	$\frac{8}{55},$	$\frac{8}{58},$	$\frac{8}{61},$	$\frac{8}{64}$

$$T_1 = \frac{8-2}{2} [f(2) + f(8)] = \frac{6}{2} \times \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{8}{64} \right] = 1.875$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} [T_1 + 6 \times f(5)] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1.875 + 6 \times \frac{8}{40} \right] = 1.5375$$

$$T_4 = \frac{1}{2} \left[T_2 + 3 \times \left(f\left(\frac{28}{8}\right) + f\left(\frac{52}{8}\right) \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \left[1.5375 + 3 \times \left(\frac{8}{28} + \frac{8}{52} \right) \right] = 1.428090659$$

$$T_8 = \frac{1}{2} \left[T_4 + 1.5 \times \left(f\left(\frac{22}{8}\right) + f\left(\frac{34}{8}\right) + f\left(\frac{46}{8}\right) + f\left(\frac{58}{8}\right) \right) \right] = 1.397126249$$

$$T_{16} = \frac{1}{3} \left[T_8 + 0.75 \times \left(f\left(\frac{19}{8}\right) + f\left(\frac{25}{8}\right) + f\left(\frac{31}{8}\right) + f\left(\frac{37}{8}\right) + f\left(\frac{43}{8}\right) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + f\left(\frac{49}{8}\right) + f\left(\frac{55}{8}\right) + f\left(\frac{61}{8}\right) \right) \right]$$

$$= 1.38903085$$

$$T_1 = 1.875 \quad S_1 = 1.425 \quad C_1 = 1.389395604 \quad R_1 = 1.38643748$$

$$T_2 = 1.5375 \quad S_2 = 1.391620879 \quad C_2 = 1.386483701 \quad R_2 = 1.38629799$$

$$T_4 = 1.428090659 \quad S_4 = 1.386804775 \quad C_4 = 1.386300892$$

$$T_8 = 1.397126246 \quad S_8 = 1.386332385$$

$$T_{16} = 1.38903085$$

$$S_1 = \frac{4}{3}T_2 - \frac{1}{3}T_1 = \frac{(4T_2 - T_1)}{3} \quad C_1 = \frac{(16S_2 - S_1)}{15} \quad R_1 = \frac{(64C_2 - C_1)}{63}$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{255}(R_2 - R_1) \right| = \left| -5.47010549 \times 10^{-7} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5}$$

$$I \approx 1.38630$$

实际上

$$\ln 4 = 1.386294361 \approx 1.38630$$

12. 用 3 点 Gauss-Legendre 公式求 $I = \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx$ 。

$$\text{解: } \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx \quad x = \frac{1}{2}(1+t)$$

三点 Gauss 公式

$$\int_{-1}^1 g(t) dt \approx \frac{5}{9} g\left(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\right) + \frac{8}{9} g(0) + \frac{5}{9} g\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\right)$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \times \left[\frac{5}{9} f\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}}{2}\right) + \frac{8}{9} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{5}{9} f\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$\int_0^1 e^{-x} dx \approx \frac{1}{2} \times \left[\frac{5}{9} e^{-\frac{1-\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}}{2}} + \frac{8}{9} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{5}{9} e^{-\frac{1+\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}}{2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{18} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times \left[5 e^{\frac{\sqrt{0.6}}{2}} + 8 + 5 e^{-\frac{\sqrt{0.6}}{2}} \right]$$

$$= 0.632120255$$

21. 根据下列 $f(x) = \tan x$ 的数值表:

x	1.20	1.24	1.28	1.32	1.36
$f(x)$	2.572 15	2.911 93	3.341 35	3.903 35	4.673 44

解: $f(x) = \tan x$ $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \tan^2 x$

$$f''(x) = 2 \tan x \cdot (\tan x)' = 2 \tan x \cdot (1 + \tan^2 x) = 2 \tan x + 2 \tan^3 x$$

$$D(x_0, h) = \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h)}{2h},$$

$$f'(x_0) - D(x_0, h) = -\frac{1}{6} h^2 f'''(\xi), \quad \xi \in (x_0 - h, x_0 + h)$$

$$D(1.28, 0.08) = \frac{f(1.36) - f(1.20)}{1.36 - 1.20} = \frac{4.67344 - 2.57215}{0.16} = 13.1330625$$

$$D(1.28, 0.04) = \frac{f(1.32) - f(1.24)}{1.32 - 1.24} = \frac{3.90335 - 2.91193}{0.08} = 12.39275$$

$$f'''(x) = (2 + 6 \tan^2 x)(\tan x)' = (2 + 6 \tan^2 x)(1 + \tan^2 x)$$

$$f'(1.28) = 1 + \tan^2 1.28 = 12.16461982$$

$$|f'(1.28) - D(1.28, 0.08)| = \frac{1}{6} \times 0.08^2 \times |f'''(\xi)| \leq \frac{1}{6} \times 0.08^2 \times |f'''(1.36)|$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \times 0.08^2 \times (2 + 6 \times 4.67344^2) \times (1 + 4.67344^2)$$

$$= 3.241509202$$

$$\text{实际误差} \quad |f'(1.28) - D(1.28, 0.08)| = 0.96844268$$

$$|f'(1.28) - D(1.28, 0.04)| \leq \frac{1}{6} \times 0.04^2 \times (2 + 6 \times 3.90335^2) \times (1 + 3.90335^2)$$

$$= 0.4044611$$

$$\text{实际误差} \quad |f'(1.28) - D(1.28, 0.04)| = 0.22813018$$

$$\tilde{D}(1.28, 0.04) = \frac{4}{3} D(1.28, 0.04) - \frac{1}{3} D(1.28, 0.08) = 12.14597917$$

$$h = 0.04$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \frac{f(x_0 + \tilde{h}) - f(x_0 - \tilde{h})}{2h} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{f(x_0 + 2h) - f(x_0 - 2h)}{4h}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12h} [f(x_0 + 2h) + 8f(x_0 + h) - 8f(x_0 - h) + f(x_0 - 2h)]$$

$$\left| f'(1.28) - \tilde{D}(1.28, 0.04) \right| = 0.018640653$$

$$f'(1.28) - \tilde{D}(1.28, 0.04) = \frac{f^{(5)}(\xi)}{5!} (1.28 - 1.20) \times (1.28 - 1.24)$$

$$\times (1.28 - 1.32)(1.28 - 1.36)$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = 8(15 \tan^4 x + 15 \tan^2 x + 2)(\tan^2 x + 1)$$

$$\left| f'(1.28) - \tilde{D}(1.28, 0.04) \right| \leq \frac{1}{5!} \times 8 \times (15 \times 4.67344^4 + 15 \times 4.67344^2 + 2)$$

$$\times (4.67344^2 + 1) \times 0.08^2 \times 0.04^2$$

$$= 0.116713518$$

习题六 （第 1、3、5、6、7、9、10 题）

1. 求解初值问题

$$\begin{cases} y' = x + y & (0 \leq x \leq 1) \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

取步长 $h = 0.2$ ，分别用 Euler 公式与改进 Euler 公式计算，并与准确解 $y = x - 1 + 2e^x$ 相比较。

解： 1) 应用 Euler 具体形式为
$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1} = x_i + h(x_i + y_i), & \text{其中 } x_i = 0.2i \\ y_0 = 1 \end{cases}$$

计算结果列于下表

i	x_i	y_i	$y(x_i)$	$ y(x_i) - y_i $
1	0.2	1.200000	1.242806	0.042806
2	0.4	1.480000	1.583649	0.103649
3	0.6	1.856000	2.044238	0.188238
4	0.8	2.347200	2.651082	0.303882
5	1.0	2.976640	3.436564	0.459924

2) 用改进的 Euler 公式进行计算，具体形式如下：

$$\begin{cases} y_0 = 1 \\ y_{i+1}^{(D)} = y_i + h(x_i + y_i) \\ y_{i+1}^{(C)} = y_i + h(x_{i+1} + y_{i+1}^{(D)}) \\ y_{i+1} = \frac{1}{2}(y_{i+1}^{(D)} + y_{i+1}^{(C)}) \end{cases} \quad i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$$

计算结果列表如下

i	x_i	y_i	$y_{i+1}^{(D)}$	$y_{i+1}^{(C)}$	$ y(x_i) - y_i $
0	0.0	1.000000	1.200000	1.280000	0.000000
1	0.2	1.240000	1.528000	1.625600	0.002860
2	0.4	1.576800	1.972160	2.091232	0.006849
3	0.6	2.031696	2.558635	2.703303	0.012542
4	0.8	2.630669	3.316803	3.494030	0.020413
5	1.0	3.405417			0.031147

3. 对初值问题 $\begin{cases} y' = -y & (x > 0) \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$, 证明用梯形公式所求得的近似值为

$$y(ih) \approx y_i = \left(\frac{2-h}{2+h}\right)^i \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, 6)$$

并证明当 $h \rightarrow 0$ 时, 它收敛于准确解 $y = e^{-x_i}$, 其中 $x_i = ih$ 为固定点。

解: 1) 对以上初值问题用梯形公式得

$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{2}[(-y_i) + (-y_{i+1})], & i = 0, 1, 2, 6 \\ y_0 = 1 \end{cases}$$

其中 $x_i = ih$ 由上式递推得

$$y_i = \left(\frac{2-h}{2+h}\right)^i, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, 6$$

$$2) \quad y_i = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{h}{2}\right)^i}{\left(1 + \frac{h}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{h} \cdot \frac{x_i}{2}}} = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{h}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{h}(-\frac{x_i}{2})}}{\left(1 + \frac{h}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{h} \cdot \frac{x_i}{2}}}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} y_i = \frac{\left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{h}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{h}} \right]^{(-\frac{x_i}{2})}}{\left[\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{h}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{h}} \right]^{\frac{x_i}{2}}} = \frac{e^{-\frac{x_i}{2}}}{e^{\frac{x_i}{2}}} = e^{-x_i}$$

5. 证明

$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{6}(k_1 + 4k_2 + k_3) \\ k_1 = f(x_i, y_i) \\ k_2 = f\left(x_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_i + \frac{1}{2}hk_1\right) \\ k_3 = f(x_i + h, y_i - hk_1 + 2hk_2) \end{cases}$$

是 1 个 3 阶公式。

$$\text{证明} \quad \begin{cases} y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{6}(k_1 + 4k_2 + k_3) \\ k_1 = f(x_i, y_i) \\ k_2 = f(x_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_i + \frac{h}{2}k_1) \\ k_3 = f(x_i + h, y_i - hk_1 + 2hk_2) \end{cases}$$

是一个 3 阶公式

解局部截断误差为

$$\begin{cases} R_{i+1} = y(x_{i+1}) - y(x_i) - \frac{h}{6}(K_1 + 4K_2 + K_3) \\ K_1 = f(x_i, y(x_i)) \\ K_2 = f(x_i + \frac{h}{2}, y(x_i) + \frac{h}{2}K_1) \\ K_3 = f(x_i + h, y(x_i) - hK_1 + 2hK_2) \end{cases}$$

由微分方程有

$$y'(x) = f(x, y(x))$$

$$y''(x) = \frac{\partial f(x, y(x))}{\partial x} + y'(x) \frac{\partial f(x, y(x))}{\partial y}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y'''(x) &= \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y(x))}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y(x))}{\partial x \partial y} y'(x) + y'(x) \left[\frac{\partial^2 f(x, y(x))}{\partial x \partial y} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y(x))}{\partial y^2} y'(x) \right] + y''(x) \frac{\partial f(x, y(x))}{\partial y} \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y(x))}{\partial x^2} + 2y'(x) \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y(x))}{\partial x \partial y} \\ &\quad + y'(x)^2 \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y(x))}{\partial y^2} + y''(x) \frac{\partial f(x, y(x))}{\partial y} \end{aligned}$$

$$K_1 = y'(x_i)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
K_2 &= f\left(x_i + \frac{h}{2}, y(x_i) + \frac{h}{2} y'(x_i)\right) \\
&= f(x_i, y(x_i)) + \frac{h}{2} \frac{\partial f(x_i, y(x_i))}{\partial x} + \frac{h}{2} y'(x_i) \frac{\partial f(x_i, y(x_i))}{\partial y} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 f(x_i, y(x_i))}{\partial x^2} + 2 \cdot \frac{h}{2} \cdot \frac{h}{2} y'(x_i) \frac{\partial^2 f(x_i, y(x_i))}{\partial x \partial y} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{h}{2} y'(x_i)^2 \frac{\partial^2 f(x_i, y(x_i))}{\partial y^2} \right] + O(h^3) \\
&= y'(x_i) + \frac{h}{2} y''(x_i) + \frac{h^2}{8} \left[y'''(x_i) - y''(x_i) \frac{\partial f(x_i, y(x_i))}{\partial y} \right] + O(h^3) \\
K_3 &= f\left(x_i + h, y(x_i) + hy'(x_i) + h\partial y''(x_i) + O(h^3)\right) \\
&= f(x_i, y(x_i)) + \left[h \frac{\partial f(x_i, y(x_i))}{\partial x} + (hy'(x_i) + h^2 y''(x_i)) \frac{\partial f(x_i, y(x_i))}{\partial y} \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left[h^2 \frac{\partial^2 f(x_i, y(x_i))}{\partial x^2} + 2 \cdot h \cdot hy'(x_i) \frac{\partial^2 f(x_i, y(x_i))}{\partial x \partial y} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + h^2 y'(x_i)^2 \frac{\partial^2 f(x_i, y(x_i))}{\partial y^2} \right] + O(h^3) \\
&= y'(x_i) + hy''(x_i) + \frac{1}{2} h^2 \left[y'''(x_i) + y''(x_i) \frac{\partial f(x_i, y(x_i))}{\partial y} \right] + O(h^3) \\
R_{i+1} &= hy'(x_i) + \frac{h^2}{2} y''(x_i) + \frac{h^3}{6} y'''(x_i) + O(h^4) \\
&\quad - \frac{h}{6} \left[y'(x_i) + 4y'(x_i) + 2hy''(x_i) + \frac{h^2}{2} \left(y'''(x_i) - y''(x_i) \frac{\partial f(x_i, y(x_i))}{\partial y} \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + y'(x_i) + hy''(x_i) + \frac{h^2}{2} \left(y'''(x_i) - y''(x_i) \frac{\partial f(x_i, y(x_i))}{\partial y} \right) + O(h^3) \right] \\
&= O(h^4)
\end{aligned}$$

\therefore 所给公式是一个 3 阶公式

6. 导出中点公式（或称 Euler 两步公式）

$$y_{i+1} = y_{i-1} + 2hf(x_i, y_i)$$

并给出局部截断误差。

解： 1° 法 1 将后退 Euler 公式

$$y_i = y_{i-1} + hf(x_i, y_i)$$

和 Euler 公式

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + hf(x_i, y_i)$$

相加得到

$$y_{i+1} = y_{i-1} + 2hf(x_i, y_i)$$

2° 法 2 得

$$y'(x_i) = \frac{y(x_{i+1}) - y(x_{i-1}))}{2h} - \frac{1}{6}h^2 y'''(\xi_i), \xi_i \in (x_{i-1}, x_{i+1})$$

代入等式 $y'(x_i) = f(x_i, y(x_i))$

得到 $\frac{y(x_{i+1}) - y(x_{i-1}))}{2h} = f(x_i, y(x_i)) + \frac{1}{6}h^2 y'''(\xi_i)$

变形得到 $y(x_{i+1}) = y(x_{i-1}) + 2hf(x_i, y(x_i)) + \frac{1}{3}h^3 y'''(\xi_i)$

忽略小量项 $\frac{1}{3}h^3 y'''(\xi_i)$ ，并用 y_i 代替 $y(x_i)$ ，得到中点公式

$$y_{i+1} = y_{i-1} + 2hf(x_i, y_i)$$

3° 局部截断误差

$$\begin{aligned} R_{i+1} &= y(x_{i+1}) - y(x_{i-1}) - 2hf(x_i, y(x_i)) \\ &= 2hy'(x_i) + \frac{1}{6}h^3 f'''(x_i + \theta h) - 2hy'(x_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{6}h^3 f'''(x_i + \theta h) \end{aligned}$$

7. 证明解 $y' = f(x, y)$ 的公式：

$$y_{i+1} = \frac{1}{2}(y_i + y_{i-1}) + \frac{h}{4}[4f(x_{i+1}, y_{i+1}) - f(x_i, y_i) + 3f(x_{i-1}, y_{i-1})]$$

是二阶的，并求出其局部截断误差。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: } R_{i+1} &= y(x_{i+1}) - \frac{1}{2}[y(x_i) + y(x_{i-1})] - \frac{h}{4}[4f(x_{i+1}, y(x_{i+1})) \\
 &\quad - f(x_i, y(x_i)) + 3f(x_{i-1}, y(x_{i-1}))] \\
 &= y(x_{i+1}) - \frac{1}{2}y(x_i) - \frac{1}{2}y(x_{i-1}) - hy'(x_{i+1}) + \frac{h}{4}y'(x_i) - \frac{3}{4}hy'(x_{i-1}) \\
 &= y(x_i) + hy'(x_i) + \frac{h^2}{2}y''(x_i) + \frac{h^3}{6}y'''(x_i) + O(h^4) - \frac{1}{2}y(x_i) \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{2}[y(x_i) - hy'(x_i) + \frac{h^2}{2}y''(x_i) - \frac{h^3}{6}y'''(x_i) + O(h^4)] \\
 &\quad - h[y'(x_i) + hy''(x_i) + \frac{1}{2}h^2y'''(x_i) + O(h^3)] + \frac{h}{4}y'(x_i) \\
 &\quad - \frac{3}{4}h[y'(x_i) - hy''(x_i) + \frac{h^2}{2}y'''(x_i) + O(h^3)] \\
 &= -\frac{5}{6}h^3y'''(x_i) + O(h^4)
 \end{aligned}$$

9. 直接推导出 2 步 Adams 显式公式

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{2}[3f(x_i, y_i) - f(x_{i-1}, y_{i-1})]$$

和局部截断误差

$$R_{i+1} = \frac{5}{12}h^3y^{(3)}(\xi_i), \quad \xi_i \in (x_{i-1}, x_{i+1})$$

$$\text{解: } y(x_{i+1}) = y(x_i) + \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} f(x, y(x))dx$$

以 x_i 和 x_{i-1} 为节点作 $f(x, y(x))$ 的一次插值多项式

$$L_1(x) = f(x_i, y(x_i)) \frac{x - x_{i-1}}{x_i - x_{i-1}} + f(x_{i-1}, y(x_{i-1})) \frac{x_i - x}{x_i - x_{i-1}}$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(x_{i+1}) &\approx y(x_i) + \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} L_1(x)dx \\
 &= y(x_i) + f(x_i, y(x_i)) \cdot \frac{1}{h} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} (x - x_{i-1})^2 dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + f(x_{i-1}, y(x_{i-1})) \cdot \frac{1}{h} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} (x_i - x) dx \\
& = y(x_i) + \frac{3}{2} h f(x_i, y(x_i)) - \frac{1}{2} h f(x_{i-1}, y(x_{i-1}))
\end{aligned}$$

于是我们得到如下二步 Adams 显式格式

$$\begin{aligned}
y_{i+1} &= y_i + \frac{3}{2} h f(x_i, y_i) - \frac{1}{2} h f(x_{i-1}, y_{i-1}) \\
&= y_i + \frac{h}{2} [3f(x_i, y_i) - f(x_{i-1}, y_{i-1})]
\end{aligned}$$

局部截断误差

$$\begin{aligned}
R_{i+1} &= y(x_{i+1}) - y(x_i) - \frac{h}{2} [3f(x_i, y(x_i)) - f(x_{i-1}, y(x_{i-1}))] \\
&= y(x_{i+1}) - y(x_i) - \frac{h}{2} [3y'(x_i) - y'(x_{i-1})] \\
&= y(x_i) + hy'(x_i) + \frac{h^2}{2} y''(x_i) + \frac{h^3}{6} y'''(x_i) + O(h^4) \\
&\quad - y(x_i) - \frac{3}{2} hy'(x_i) + \frac{h}{2} [y'(x_i) - hy''(x_i) + \frac{h^2}{2} y'''(x_i) + O(h^3)] \\
&= \frac{5}{12} h^3 y'''(x_i) + O(h^4)
\end{aligned}$$

10. 导出具有下列形式的 3 阶方法:

$$\begin{aligned}
y_{i+1} &= a_0 y_i + a_1 y_{i-1} + a_2 y_{i-2} + \\
&\quad h[b_0 f(x_i, y_i) + b_1 f(x_{i-1}, y_{i-1}) + b_2 f(x_{i-2}, y_{i-2})]
\end{aligned}$$

的系数所满足的方程组。

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
y_{i+1} &= a_0 y_i + a_1 y_{i-1} + a_2 y_{i-2} + h[b_0 f(x_i, y_i) \\
&\quad + b_1 f(x_{i-1}, y_{i-1}) + b_2 f(x_{i-2}, y_{i-2})] \\
R_{i+1} &= y(x_{i+1}) - a_0 y(x_i) - a_1 y(x_{i-1}) - a_2 y(x_{i-2}) \\
&\quad - h[b_0 y'(x_i) + b_1 y'(x_{i-1}) + b_2 y'(x_{i-2})]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= y(x_i) + hy'(x_i) + \frac{h^2}{2} y''(x_i) + \frac{h^3}{6} y'''(x_i) + O(h^4) \\
&\quad - a_0 y(x_i) \\
&\quad - a_1 [y(x_i) - hy'(x_i) + \frac{h^2}{2} y''(x_i) - \frac{h^3}{6} y'''(x_i) + O(h^4)] \\
&\quad - a_2 [y(x_i) - 2hy'(x_i) + 2h^2 y''(x_i) - \frac{4}{3} h^3 y'''(x_i) + O(h^4)] \\
&\quad - b_0 hy'(x_i) \\
&\quad - b_1 h [y'(x_i) - hy''(x_i) + \frac{h^2}{2} y'''(x_i) + O(h^3)] \\
&\quad - b_2 h [y'(x_i) - 2hy''(x_i) + 2h^2 y'''(x_i) + O(h^3)] \\
&= (1 - a_0 - a_1 - a_2) y(x_i) + (1 + a_1 + 2a_2 - b_0 - b_1 - b_2) hy'(x_i) \\
&\quad + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} a_1 - 2a_2 + b_1 + 2b_2) h^2 y''(x_i) \\
&\quad + (\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} a_1 + \frac{4}{3} a_2 - \frac{b_1}{2} - 2b_2) h^3 y'''(x_i) + O(h^4)
\end{aligned}$$

所给方程为 3 阶方法充要条件为

$$\begin{cases}
1 - a_0 - a_1 - a_2 = 0 \\
1 + a_1 + 2a_2 - b_0 - b_1 - b_2 = 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} a_1 - 2a_2 + b_1 + 2b_2 = 0 \\
\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} a_1 + \frac{4}{3} a_2 - \frac{b_1}{2} - 2b_2 = 0
\end{cases}$$

即

$$\begin{cases} a_0 + a_1 + a_2 = 1 \\ a_1 + 2a_2 - b_0 - b_1 - b_2 = -1 \\ a_1 + 4a_2 - 2b_1 - 4b_2 = 1 \\ a_1 + 8a_2 - 3b_1 - 12b_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_2 = 1$$

$$-a_1 - 2a_2 + b_0 + b_1 + b_2 = 1$$

$$a_1 + 4a_2 - 2b_1 - 4b_2 = 1$$

$$-a_1 - 8a_2 + 3b_1 + 12b_2 = 1$$