2

根据题意 $f(x) = x^3 - 2x - 5$ 在区间[2,3]上连续,根据误差不超过 0.5×10^{-3} ,得出所需迭代次数如下,解出n = 10

$$\frac{|b-a|}{2^{n+1}} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow n = \left\lfloor \frac{\ln(|b-a|) - \ln\varepsilon}{\ln 2} \right\rfloor$$

再根据迭代次数得到的解为x=2.09423828125, 迭代过程如下

| 迭代次数k | $[a_i,b_i]$ | x_k |
|-------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 0 | [2,3] | 2.5 |
| 1 | [2,2.5] | 2.25 |
| 2 | [2, 2.25] | 2.125 |
| 3 | [2, 2.125] | 2.0625 |
| 4 | [2.0625, 2.125] | 2.09375 |
| 5 | [2.09375, 2.125] | 2.109375 |
| 6 | [2.09375, 2.109375] | 2.1015625 |
| 7 | [2.09375, 2.1015625] | 2.09765625 |
| 8 | [2.09375, 2.09765625] | 2.095703125 |
| 9 | [2.09375, 2.095703125] | 2.0947265625 |
| 10 | [2.09375, 2.0947265625] | 2.09423828125 |

5.

根据题意 $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 1$ 是定义域上的连续函数,且有f(1.5) > 0, f(1.42) < 0 故f(x) 在1.5附近的根属于区间[1.42,1.5]

(1)根据题意

$$x = \phi(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow x_{k+1} = \phi(x_k) = 1 + \frac{1}{x_k^2}$$

当x ∈ [1.42, 1.5]时, $\phi(x)$ 单调递减

 $\phi(1.42) = 1.4959, \phi(1.5) = 1.4444, \therefore \phi(x) \in [1.4444, 1.4959] \subset [1.42, 1.5]$

$$\nabla : |\phi'(x)| = |-\frac{2}{x^3}| \le 0.6985 < 1$$

- ∴ 根据定理 1.3, $\alpha x \in [1.42, 1.5]$ 时, $\phi(x)$ 收敛
- : (1)的迭代公式在 1.5 附近收敛

(2)根据题意

$$x = \phi(x) = (1 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \Rightarrow x_{i+1} = (1 + x_i^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

当 $x \in [1.42, 1.5]$ 时, $\phi(x)$ 单调递增 $\phi(1.5) = 1.4812, \phi(1.42) = 1.4449, \therefore \phi(x) \in [1.4449, 1.4812] \subset [1.42, 1.5]$

$$\mathbb{X} : \left| \phi'(x) \right| = \left| \frac{2}{3} x (1 + x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \right| \le \left| \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot (1 + x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \right| \le 0.4790 < 1$$

- ∴ 根据定理 1.3, $\alpha x \in [1.42, 1.5]$ 时, $\phi(x)$ 收敛
- ∴ (2)的迭代公式在 1.5 附近**收敛**

(3)根据题意

$$x = \phi(x) = (x-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow x_{i+1} = (x_i-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$
当 $x \in [1.42, 1.5]$ 时, $|\phi'(x)| = \left|-\frac{1}{2}(x-1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}\right| \ge \left|\frac{1}{2} \cdot (1.5-1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}\right| = 1.414 > 1$
∴ (3)的迭代公式在 1.5 附近局部**发散**

通过比较迭代方式(1)与迭代方式(2)的 $|\phi'(x)|$, 并选择较小的 $|\phi'(x)|$ 进行迭代运算, 以便加快迭代速度, 可以得到方程的根约为 **1.465**5771837422105

| k | x_k | x_{k+1} | $ x_{k+1}-x_k $ |
|----|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 0 | 1.5 | 1.4812480342 | 0.01875197 |
| 1 | 1.4812480342 | 1.4727057296 | 0.00854230 |
| 2 | 1.4727057296 | 1.4688173137 | 0.00388842 |
| 3 | 1.4688173137 | 1.4670479732 | 0.00176934 |
| 4 | 1.4670479732 | 1.4662430101 | 8.04963086E-4 |
| 5 | 1.4662430101 | 1.4658768202 | 3.66189946E-4 |
| 6 | 1.4658768202 | 1.4657102408 | 1.66579393E-4 |
| 7 | 1.4657102478 | 1.4656344765 | 7.57755374E-5 |
| 8 | 1.4656344765 | 1.4655999959 | 3.44693852E-5 |
| 9 | 1.4655999959 | 1.4655843162 | 1.56796577E-5 |
| 10 | 1.4655843162 | 1.4655771837 | 7.13245344E-6 |

12.

根据Newton迭代法

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

当 $f(x) = x^n - a = 0$ 时,代入 $f(x_k)$, $f'(x_k)$ 得
$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} = x_k - \frac{x_k^n - a}{nx_k^{n-1}} = \frac{(n-1)x^n + a}{nx^{n-1}} \quad (k = 0, 1, ...)$$
当 $f(x) = 1 - \frac{a}{x^n} = 0$ 时,代入 $f(x_k)$, $f'(x_k)$ 得

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} = x_k - \frac{1 - \frac{a}{x^n}}{\frac{a}{x^{n+1}}} = \frac{a(n+1)x_k - x_k^{n+1}}{an} \quad (k=0,1,\dots)$$

由于
$$a^{\frac{1}{n}}$$
是方程的单根,可得 $\lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{\alpha - x_{i+1}}{(\alpha - x_i)^2} = \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{\varepsilon_{i+1}}{\varepsilon_i^2} = -\frac{f''(\alpha)}{2f'(\alpha)}$

当
$$f(x) = x^n - a = 0$$
时,代入 $f(x_k), f'(x_k)$ 得

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{\varepsilon_{i+1}}{\varepsilon_i^2} = -\frac{f''(\alpha)}{2f'(\alpha)} = -\frac{n(n-1)\alpha^{n-2}}{2n\alpha^{n-1}} = -\frac{n-1}{2}a^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

当
$$f(x) = 1 - \frac{a}{x^n} = 0$$
时,代入 $f(x_k), f'(x_k)$ 得

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{\varepsilon_{i+1}}{\varepsilon_i^2} = -\frac{f''(\alpha)}{2f'(\alpha)} = -\frac{-\frac{n(n+1)a}{\alpha^{n+2}}}{2 \cdot \frac{an}{\alpha^{n+1}}} = \frac{n+1}{2}a^{-\frac{1}{n}}$$