# 数值分析作业: 一元方程求解

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葛雨辰 201800150053

# 1. 序言

本章节研究一元方程求根问题,依据 2.2 节的第三段话,我认为求根问题的算法分为**直接求根的算法** (二分法,牛顿法,割线法与试错法等)与**通过转化为不动点迭代间接求根的算法** (不动点迭代法,Aitken 加速法,Steffensen 迭代法等)。最后有关多项式有特殊的算法算法,涵盖 Horner 算法,及采取**帐套方式**去计算多项式在固定点的值与导数值求多项式及导数的值,同时 Muller 求根算法可以很好地逼近复根。

首先声明以下所有程序都**按照方法名称命明**,变量含义自明。

# 2. 二分法, 牛顿法, 割线法与试位法对比

# 2.1 求解三阶 Legendre 方程在 1.2 附近的根

考虑三阶的 Legendre 方程 (作平移变换,方便误差估计)

$$P_3(x) = \frac{1}{2} [5(x-1)^3 - 3(x-1)] = 0$$

在 1.2 附近的根。观察在 [0,2] 上的方程曲线图像如下所示,我们很容易发现这个根的精确值 p=1。

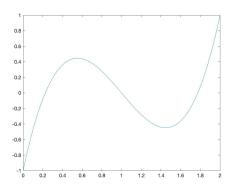


图 1: 三阶的 Legendre 方程图像

下面分别运行二分法,牛顿法,割线法与试位法的程序,如下所示:

```
>> Erfen(f,0.6,1.2,1.0e-5,100)
The solution of the equation is 1.00000305175781.
The time of iteration is 16.
历时 0.176147 秒。
>> Newton(f,1.2,1.0e-5,100)
The solution of the equation is 1.
The time of iteration is 4.
历时 0.080788 秒。
>> Secant(f,0.6,1.2,1.0e-5,100)
The solution of the equation is 1.00000000002203.
The time of iteration is 5.
历时 0.046289 秒。
>> Falseposition(f,0.6,1.2,1.0e-5,100)
The solution of the equation is 1.00000000002203.
The time of iteration is 5.
历时 0.042587 秒。
```

发现除二分法正常运行 (效率较低, 迭代次数为 16 次), 牛顿法, 割线法均以极少次数与 CPU 时间迭代到 p=1。因此下面再看一个例子主要观察下面三者的区别。

# 2.2 求解含正弦函数的方程在 0.48 周围的根

下面考虑另一个方程(2.3 节习题 14)

$$f(x) = tan(\pi x) - 6 = 0$$

在 0.48 周围 (注意: 0.5 点处趋向于无穷取不到) 的一个零点取值为  $arctan(6)/\pi \approx 0.447431543288747$ 。 下图是该方程在 [0,0.5) 之间的图像:

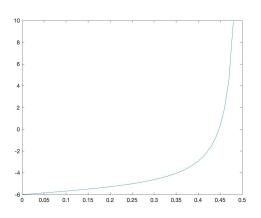


图 2: 含正弦函数的方程图像

再下面是分别运行二分法,牛顿法,割线法与试位法的程序,如下所示:

>> Erfen(f,0.33,0.48,1.0e-5,100) The solution of the equation is 0.447434692382813. The time of iteration is 14. 历时 0.143779 秒。 >> Newton(f,0.48,1.0e-5,100) The solution of the equation is 0.447431543288749. The time of iteration is 6. 历时 0.132283 秒。 >> Secant(f,0.33,0.48,1.0e-5,100) The solution of the equation is 0.447431545613683. The time of iteration is 19. 历时 0.142881 秒。 >> Falseposition(f,0.33,0.48,1.0e-5,100) The solution of the equation is 0.447419477613368. The time of iteration is 20. 历时 0.149907 秒。

结果发现,所有程序都照常运行迭代到所求根的附近。重点观察牛顿法与割线法:牛顿法迭代次数 (6次)相对于割线法迭代次数 (19次)较少,意即割线法比牛顿法收敛速度慢一点;但牛顿法 CPU 运行时间 (0.132283秒)相对于割线法 CPU 运行时间 (0.142881秒)所差无几,这似乎令人费解。细想可知牛顿法每次都要计算导数值,而割线法每次仅需计算函数值,故每次迭代的计算量较小。因此这两种方法可以说各有所长:牛顿法迭代次数较少而割线法迭代计算量较小。因此分析具体函数时应考察函数导数的复杂度。最后,割线法与试位法所有数据近乎一致,但试位法需要初始值不同号的前提,否则算法运行结果几乎是错误的。

然后对比误差精度,所有方程都达到要求的误差,关键对比牛顿法与割线法发现,牛顿法的精度  $(10^{-14} \, \%)$  远超割线法的精度  $(10^{-8} \, \%)$ 。因此,**牛顿法在同样误差精度的要求下,迭代次数不仅少同时精度同时远大于割线法的精度**。

#### 2.3 求解含正弦函数方程的迭代过程分析

最后,我们利用 Matlab 生成牛顿法,割线法迭代过程(表格),如下所示:

19×3 <u>table</u>

```
>> Newton=A(1:19);
>> Secant=B(1:19);
>> Falseposition=C(1:19);
>> Name={'1';'2';'3';'4';'5';'6';'7';'8';'9';'10';'11';'12';'13';'14';'15';'16';'17';'18';'19'};
>> table(Newton, Secant, Falseposition, 'RowNames', Name)
ans =
```

	Newton	Secant	Falseposition	
1	0.467582501925891	0.375506924956847	0.375506924956847	
2	0.455129191517774	0.403240063383015	0.403240063383015	
3	0.448551233938483	0.505512621820948	0.420228557549826	
4	0.447455184250706	0.398519129859361	0.430667054666278	
5	0.447431553823758	0.393289091355395	0.437092814309592	
6	0.447431543288749	0.49602306948007	0.441052873954212	
7	0	0.397455821329561	0.443495067834315	
8	0	0.401299293620553	0.445001826963951	
9	0	0.48983477958541	0.445931695765643	
10	0	0.410343931517097	0.446505640280715	
11	0	0.41760604420838	0.446859932460667	
12	0	0.467963351544295	0.447078648191422	
13	0	0.435884078771263	0.44721367344854	
14	0	0.442951990831066	0.447297033930201	
15	0	0.44840369002789	0.44734849889977	
16	0	0.447349506650761	0.44738027255042	
17	0	0.447430039771623	0.447399889203615	
18	0	0.447431545613683	0.44741200032049	
19	0	0	0.447419477613368	

但对比效果不明显, 因此画出折线图对比。如下所示为图像。

分析显示: 牛顿法可以平稳逼近零点, 割线法波动较大, 试错法较平稳但收敛速度与割线法持平。

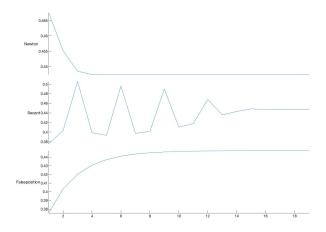


图 3: 求解第二个方程中牛顿法,割线法,试错法的折线图

# 3. 不动点迭代与 Steffensen 迭代对比

### 3.1 不动点迭代与 Steffensen 迭代求解三阶 Legendre 方程

依上面所示,牛顿法,割线法与试位法对  $P_3(x) = 0$  在 1.2 附近的根均有较好的效果,现在转用不动点法求解。通过令  $g(x) := P_3(x) + x$  将方程求根转化为不动点迭代 g(x) = x。则下面分别运行不动点迭代与 Steffensen 迭代的程序,并将初始点(宽松地)设置为 1.4。如下所示:

>> Fixedpoint(f,1.4,1.0e-5,100) The solution of the equation is 0.999997584470432. The time of iteration is 15. 历时 0.108872 秒。
>> Steffensen(f,1.4,1.0e-5,100) The solution of the equation is 1. The time of iteration is 3. 历时 0.052457 秒。

发现上述计算结果都满足在误差范围内,其中不动点迭代的误差计算如下

$$\left| \frac{p_{15} - p}{p} \right| = 2.415529568 \times 10^{-6}.$$

发现不动点迭代的关键位数(Significant Digit)为 6 位而 Steffensen 迭代计算结果完全精准!同时不动点迭代需要的迭代次数为 15 次,而 Steffensen 迭代的迭代次数仅为 3 次。在计算机 CPU 时间上,不动点迭代为 0.060890 秒,而 Steffensen 迭代的迭代次数仅为 0.223619 秒。经过其他方程的验证,二者差别同样明显。这说明在一定条件下,由于 Steffensen 迭代为二阶收敛,加速后的 Steffensen 迭代相比于不动点迭代更优。

### 3.2 求解三阶 Legendre 方程的迭代过程分析

最后我们分析二分法,牛顿法,割线法,试位法,不动点迭代与 Steffensen 迭代在求解三阶 Legendre 方程的迭代过程。同 2.3 节,实现如下:

 $>> \verb| table(Erfen, Newton, Secant, False position, Fixed point, Steffensen, 'RowNames', Name)| \\$ 

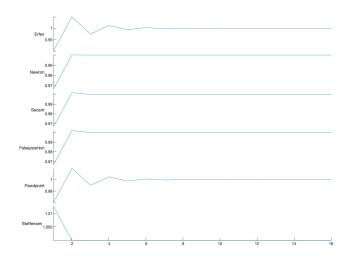
ins =

19×6 <u>table</u>

	Erfen	Newton	Secant	Falseposition	Fixedpoint	Steffensen
1	0.9	0.966666666666667	0.96666666666667	0.96666666666667	0.96	1.01267605633803
2	1.05	1.00012414649286	1.00196463654224	1.00196463654224	1.01984	1.00000084884462
3	0.975	0.99999999993622	0.99999657021817	0.99999657021817	0.99009952382976	1
4	1.0125	1	1.00000000002203	1.00000000002203	1.00494781198758	0
5	0.99375	0	0	0	0.997526396822736	0
6	1.003125	0	0	0	1.00123676375046	0
7	0.9984375	0	0	0	0.999381622854105	0
8	1.00078125	0	0	0	1.00030918798179	0
9	0.999609375	0	0	0	0.999845406082997	0
10	1.0001953125	0	0	0	1.00007729694926	0
11	0.99990234375	0	0	0	0.999961351526522	0
12	1.000048828125	0	0	0	1.00001932423659	0
13	0.9999755859375	0	0	0	0.999990337881721	0
14	1.00001220703125	0	0	0	1.00000483105914	0
15	0.999993896484375	0	0	0	0.999997584470432	0
16	1.00000305175781	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0

同样,绘制折线图对比。如下所示为图像。

分析显示: 二分法表现平稳,在大幅度波动 8 次后便趋向于平稳;牛顿法在 3 次迭代后直接平稳 达到精确值;割线法与试位法迭代次数稍多于牛顿法且精确度稍逊于牛顿法;不动点迭代表现与二分 法一致,表现平稳;加速后的 Steffensen 迭代表现与牛顿法一样好在 3 次迭代后平稳达到精确值。



# 4. 多项式中的 Horner 与 Muller 算法

首先是 Horner 算法, 即**采用嵌套方式**去计算多项式在固定点的值与导数值。例如  $P(x) = x^2 + x$  在 x=1 处的函数值与导数值分别为 2,3。如下所示:

>> Horner(2,[0,1,1],1)
ans =

3

2

其次是 Muller 算法的一个简单应用: 求解  $x^2 + 1 = 0$  的复根。如下所示:

>> Muller( $x^2+1,-1,0,1,1.0e-5,100$ ); The solution of the equation is 0-1i. The time of iteration is 4. 历时 0.069975 秒。
>> Muller(f,0.6,1,1.2,1.0e-5,100); Method failed after N0 iterations, N0=100 历时 2.270759 秒。
>> Muller(f,0.6,1.1,1.2,1.0e-5,100); The solution of the equation is 1. The time of iteration is 6. 历时 0.119300 秒。

之后还是回归到求解三阶 Legendre 方程在 1.2 附近的根,观察与之前的算法在迭代次数及 CPU 运行时间上的对比。利用 Muller 算法求解三阶 Legendre 方程,代码在上方实现。

发现,如初始点不在零点取值,则算法在这个多项式方程上表现很优:首先迭代次数仅为 6 次就达到精度要求,同时**在同一个方程求根问题中历时在所有算法中几乎最短**,且最终结果的关键位数为 12,计算如下:

$$\left| \frac{p_6 - p}{p} \right| = 1.511 \times 10^{-12} < 5 \times 10^{-12}$$

# 5. 代码附录

### 5.1 二分法

```
\% Bisection method for a solution of f(x)=0
       function output=Erfen(f,a,b,TOL,N0)
2
       % Calculate runtime of the program
3
4
       \% If TOL is missing, error is assumed to be the standard one 1E-3.
5
        if (nargin==4)
6
            TOL=1.0e-3;
8
       end
       % Initialize variable for iteration ordinal number
9
       i = 1;
10
11
       FA=subs(f,a);
12
       k=1;
       J=zeros(1,100);
13
        while (i < N0)
14
            p=a+(b-a)/2;
15
            FP=subs(f,p);
16
            J(k)=p; % show the process of iteration
17
            k=k+1;
18
            if ((FP==0)||((b-a)/2<TOL))
19
                disp(['The solution of the equation is ',num2str(p,15),'.']);
20
                disp(['The time of iteration is ',num2str(i),'.']);
21
                output=J;
22
                _{
m toc}
^{24}
                return;
            end
25
            i=i+1;
26
            if(FA*FP>0)
27
28
                a=p;
                FA=FP;
29
            else
30
                b=p;
31
32
            end
33
       % the procedure was unsuccessful
34
        disp(['Method failed after N0 iterations, N0=',num2str(N0)])
35
36
```

#### 5.2 不动点迭代法

```
\% Fixed point itteration for a solution to p=g(p)
       function output=Fixedpoint(g,p0,TOL,N0)
2
       % Calculate runtime of the program
3
4
       tic;
       \% If TOL is missing, error is assumed to be the standard error 1E-3.
5
       if(nargin==3)
6
           TOL=1.0e-3;
       % Initialize variable for iteration ordinal number
9
       i = 1;
10
       k=1;
11
       J=zeros(1,100);
12
13
       14
           p=subs(g,p0);
           p=double(p);
15
16
           J(k)=p; % show the process of iteration
```

```
17
            k=k+1;
            if (abs(p-p0)<TOL)
18
19
                disp(['The solution of the equation is ',num2str(p,15),'.']);
                disp(['The time of iteration is ',num2str(i),'.']);
20
                output=J;
21
22
23
                return;
            end
24
25
            i=i+1;
            p0=p;
26
       end
27
       \% the procedure was unsuccessful
28
        disp(['Method failed after NO iterations, NO=',num2str(NO)])
29
```

### 5.3 Muller 法

```
\% Muller's method for a solution of f(x)=0
        function output=Muller(f,x0,x1,x2,TOL,N0)
2
        \% Calculate runtime of the program
3
        \% If TOL is missing, error is assumed to be the standard one 1E-3.
5
        if (nargin==4)
6
            TOL=1.0e - 3:
7
8
        % Initialize variable for iteration ordinal number
9
        i = 3;
10
        h1=x1-x0;
11
        h2=x2-x1;
12
13
        fx0=subs(f,x0);
        fx0=double(fx0);
14
        fx1=subs(f,x1);
15
16
        fx1=double(fx1);
17
        fx2=subs(f,x2);
        fx2=double(fx2);
18
        d1 = (fx1 - fx0)/h1;
19
        d2=(fx2-fx1)/h2;
20
21
        d=(d2-d1)/(h2+h1);
22
        k=1;
        J=zeros(1,100);
23
24
        while (i≤N0)
25
            b=d2+h2*d;
            D=(b^2-4*fx2*d)^(1/2);
26
            if (abs(b-D)<abs(b+D))</pre>
27
                 E=b+D;
28
29
            else
                 E=b-D:
30
31
            end
32
            h=-2*fx2/E;
33
            p=x2+h;
            J(\,k)\!\!=\!\!\!p\,; % show the process of iteration
34
            k=k+1;
35
                 disp(['The solution of the equation is ',num2str(p),'.']);
37
                 disp(['The time of iteration is ',num2str(i),'.']);
38
                 output=J;
39
40
                 _{
m toc}
41
                 return;
42
            end
            i=i+1;
43
            x0=x1;
44
```

```
x1=x2;
45
            x2=p;
47
            h1=x1-x0;
            h2=x2-x1;
48
            fx0=subs(f,x0);
49
50
            fx0=double(fx0);
51
            fx1=subs(f,x1);
            fx1=double(fx1);
52
            fx2=subs(f,x2);
53
            fx2=double(fx2);
54
55
            d1 = (fx1 - fx0)/h1;
            d2=(fx2-fx1)/h2;
56
57
            d=(d2-d1)/(h2+h1);
58
        \% the procedure was unsuccessful
        disp(['Method failed after NO iterations, NO=',num2str(NO)])
60
61
```

### 5.4 牛顿法

```
\% Newton's method for a solution to f(x)=0
        function output=Newton(f,p0,TOL,N0)
2
        % Calculate runtime of the program
3
4
        tic;
        % If TOL is missing, error is assumed to be the standard error 1E-3.
5
6
        if (nargin==3)
             TOL=1.0e-3;
8
        % Initialize variable for iteration ordinal number
10
        i = 1;
        k=1;
11
        J=zeros(1,100);
12
13
         while (i < N0)
14
             fx=subs(f,p0);
             fx=double(fx);
15
             df=diff(f);
16
             df=subs(df,p0);
17
18
             df=double(df);
             p=p0-fx/df;
19
             J(k)=p; % show the process of iteration
20
21
             k=k+1;
             _{\hbox{\scriptsize if}}~(abs(p\hbox{-}p0)\!\!<\!\!TOL)
22
                  disp\left(\left[ \ 'The \ solution \ of \ the \ equation \ is \ \ ',num2str(p,15)\,,'\,.\,'\,\right]\right);
23
                  disp(['The time of iteration is ',num2str(i),'.']);
24
                  output=J;
25
26
                  _{
m toc}
                  return;
27
28
             end
29
             i=i+1;
30
             p0=p;
        end
31
        % the procedure was unsuccessful
32
        disp(['Method failed after N0 iterations, N0=',num2str(N0)])
34
```

### 5.5 试错法

```
1
            % Method of False position for a solution to f(x)=0
2
        function output=False position(f,p0,p1,TOL,N0)
3
        \% Calculate runtime of the program
4
        % If TOL is missing, error is assumed to be the standard error 1E-3.
5
6
        if (nargin==3)
            TOL=1.0e -3;
7
8
9
        % Initialize variable for iteration ordinal number
10
11
        i=2;
        q0=subs(f,p0);
12
        q0=double(q0);
13
        q1=subs(f,p1);
14
15
        q1=double(q1);
        k=1;
16
17
        J=zeros(1,100);
18
        while (i < N0)
19
            p=p1-q1*(p1-p0)/(q1-q0);
            J(k)=p; % show the process of iteration
20
            k=k+1;
21
22
            if (abs(p-p1)<TOL)
                 disp(['The solution of the equation is ',num2str(p,15),'.']);
23
                 disp(['The time of iteration is ',num2str(i),'.']);
24
                 output=J;
25
                 _{
m toc}
26
27
                 return;
28
            end
            i=i+1; %update p0,q0,p1,q1.
29
30
            q=subs(f,p);
31
            q=double(q);
            if (q*q1<0)
32
                 p0=p1;
33
                 q0=q1;
34
35
            \quad \text{end} \quad
            p1=p; %update p1,q1.
36
            \mathbf{q}1\!\!=\!\!\mathbf{q}\,;
37
38
        end
        % the procedure was unsuccessful
39
        disp(['Method failed after N0 iterations, N0=',num2str(N0)])
40
41
```

#### 5.6 Horner 法

```
% Horner's method to evaluate a polynomial and its derivative at x0
2
       function output=Horner(n,a,x0)
       \% compute cofficient b(n) for P and b(n\text{-}1) for Q
3
       y=a(n+1);
4
5
       z=a(n+1);
6
       for j=n-1:1
           y=x0*y+a(j+1); % compute b(j) for P
7
            z=x0*z+y; % compute b(j-1) for Q
8
       y=x0*y+a(1);\% compute b(0) for P
10
11
       output=[y,z];
```

### 5.7 割线法

```
% Secant method for a solution to f(x)=0
        function output=Secant (f,p0,p1,TOL,N0)
2
        \% Calculate runtime of the program
3
        tic;
4
        % If TOL is missing, error is assumed to be the standard error 1E-3.
6
         if (nargin==3)
             TOL=1.0e-3;
8
9
        % Initialize variable for iteration ordinal number
10
        q0=subs(f,p0);
11
        q0=double(q0);
12
        q1=subs(f,p1);
14
        q1=double(q1);
        k=1;
15
        J=zeros(1,100);
16
17
         while (i≤N0)
             p\!\!=\!\!p1\!-\!q1\!*\!\left(p1\!-\!p0\right)/\!\left(q1\!-\!q0\right);
18
             J(k)=p; % show the process of iteration
19
20
             k=k+1;
             if (abs(p-p1)<TOL)
^{21}
                  disp\left(\left[\,'The\ solution\ of\ the\ equation\ is\ '\,,num2str\left(p,15\right),'\,.\,'\,\right]\right);
^{22}
                  disp\left(\left[\ 'The\ time\ of\ iteration\ is\ ',num2str(i),'.']\right);
23
                  output=J;
24
25
                  toc
26
                  return;
             end
27
28
             i=i+1;
             p0=p1; % update p0,q0,p1,q1
30
             q0=q1;
             p1=p;
31
             q1=subs(f,p);
32
33
             q1=double(q1);
34
        end
        % the procedure was unsuccessful
35
         disp(['Method failed after NO iterations, NO=',num2str(NO)])
36
37
```

#### 5.8 Steffensen 法

```
\% Steffensen's method for a solution to p=g(p)
       function output=Steffensen(g,p0,TOL,N0)
2
       % Calculate runtime of the program
3
4
       \% If TOL is missing, error is assumed to be the standard error 1E-3.
5
        if (nargin==3)
6
           TOL=1.0e -3;
7
8
       % Initialize variable for iteration ordinal number
10
       i = 1;
       k=1;
11
       J=zeros(1,100);
12
13
        while (i < N0)
14
            p1=subs(g,p0);
            p1=double(p1);
15
            p2=subs(g,p1);
16
            p2=double(p2);
17
18
            p=p0-(p1-p0)*(p1-p0)/(p2-2*p1+p0);
            J(k)=p; % show the process of iteration
19
            k=k+1;
20
^{21}
            if (abs(p-p0)<TOL)
```

```
\begin{split} & disp\left(\left[ \text{'The solution of the equation is ',num2str}(p,15),'.'\right]\right); \\ & disp\left(\left[ \text{'The time of iteration is ',num2str}(i),'.'\right]\right); \end{split}
22
23
24
                          output=J;
                          toc
25
                          return;
26
                   end
27
28
                   i=i+1;
                   p0=p;
29
30
            end
            \% the procedure was unsuccessful
31
            disp(['Method failed after NO iterations, NO=',num2str(NO)])
32
33
```