

1 逼近

已知逼近函数形式为 $f(x) = A + Bx + C\sin(x)$ ，对于 N 个点 $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_N, y_N)$ ，写出求其系数 A, B, C 的正规方程组。

解：

$$E_2(x) = \sum_{i=1}^N (A + Bx_i + C\sin(x_i) - y_i)^2,$$
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial E_2(x)}{\partial A} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^N (A + Bx_i + C\sin(x_i) - y_i) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial E_2(x)}{\partial B} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^N x_i (A + Bx_i + C\sin(x_i) - y_i) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial E_2(x)}{\partial C} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^N \sin(x_i) (A + Bx_i + C\sin(x_i) - y_i) = 0. \end{cases}$$

化简可得

$$\begin{cases} NA + B \sum_{i=1}^N x_i + C \sum_{i=1}^N \sin x_i = \sum_{i=1}^N y_i, \\ A \sum_{i=1}^N x_i + B \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \sin x_i = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i y_i, \\ A \sum_{i=1}^N \sin x_i + B \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \sin(x_i) + C \sum_{i=1}^N \sin^2 x_i = \sum_{i=1}^N y_i \sin x_i. \end{cases}$$

2 插值与逼近

已知 $\sin 0.32=0.314567$, $\sin 0.34=0.333487$, $\sin 0.36=0.352724$, 用线性插值和拉格朗日多项式插值计算 $\sin 0.3367$ 的值并估计截断误差.

解:

例 2 已知 $\sin 0.32=0.314567$, $\sin 0.34=0.333487$, $\sin 0.36=0.352724$, 用线性插值及抛物插值计算 $\sin 0.3367$ 的值并估计截断误差.

解 由题意取 $x_0=0.32$, $y_0=0.314567$, $x_1=0.34$, $y_1=0.333487$, $x_2=0.36$, $y_2=0.352724$.

用线性插值计算, 由于 0.3367 介于 x_0, x_1 之间, 故取 x_0, x_1 进行计算, 由公式(2.1)得

$$\begin{aligned}\sin 0.3367 &\approx L_1(0.3367) = y_0 + \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0}(0.3367 - x_0) \\ &= 0.314567 + \frac{0.01892}{0.02} \times 0.0167 = 0.330365.\end{aligned}$$

由(2.15)式得其截断误差

$$R_1(x) = \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!} \prod_{i=0}^1 (x - x_i) \quad |R_1(x)| \leq \frac{M_2}{2} |(x - x_0)(x - x_1)|,$$

其中 $M_2 = \max_{x_0 \leq x \leq x_1} |f''(x)|$. 因 $f(x) = \sin x$, $f''(x) = -\sin x$, 可取 $M_2 = \max_{x_0 \leq x \leq x_1} |\sin x| = \sin x_1 \leq 0.3335$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned}|R_1(0.3367)| &= |\sin 0.3367 - L_1(0.3367)| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \times 0.3335 \times 0.0167 \times 0.0033 \leq 0.92 \times 10^{-5}.\end{aligned}$$

用抛物线插值计算 $\sin 0.3367$ 时, 由公式(2.5)得

$$\begin{aligned}\sin 0.3367 &\approx y_0 \frac{(x - x_1)(x - x_2)}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2)} + y_1 \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_2)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)} + y_2 \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_1)}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)} \\ &= L_2(0.3367) = 0.314567 \times \frac{0.7689 \times 10^{-4}}{0.0008} + 0.333487 \\ &\quad \times \frac{3.89 \times 10^{-4}}{0.0004} + 0.352724 \times \frac{-0.5511 \times 10^{-4}}{0.0008} = 0.330283.\end{aligned}$$

这个结果与 6 位有效数字的正弦函数表完全一样, 这说明查表时用二次插值精度已相当高了. 由(2.14)式得其截断误差限

$$|R_2(x)| \leq \frac{M_3}{6} |(x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2)|,$$

其中

$$M_3 = \max_{x_0 \leq x \leq x_2} |f'''(x)| = \cos x_0 < 0.9493,$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}|R_2(0.3367)| &= |\sin 0.3367 - L_2(0.3367)| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{6} \times 0.9493 \times 0.0167 \times 0.0033 \times 0.0233 < 2.0316 \times 10^{-7}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\sum_{k=1}^N x_k^2\right)a_1 + \left(\sum_{k=1}^N x_k\right)a_0 = \sum_{k=1}^N x_k S_{1k}$$

3 最小二乘拟合 $\left(\sum_{k=1}^N x_k\right)a_1 + Na_0 = \sum_{k=1}^N S_{1k}$

例 9 已知一组实验数据如表 3-1, 求它的拟合曲线.

表 3-1 实验数据

x_i	1	2	3	4	5
f_i	4	4.5	6	8	8.5
ω_i	2	1	3	1	1

解 根据所给数据, 在坐标纸上标出, 见图 3-5. 从图中看到各点在一条直线附近, 故可选择线性函数作拟合曲线, 即令 $S_1(x) = a_0 + a_1x$, 这里 $m=4$, $n=1$, $\varphi_0(x)=1$, $\varphi_1(x)=x$, 故

$$(\varphi_0, \varphi_0) = \sum_{i=0}^4 \omega_i = 8,$$

$$(\varphi_0, \varphi_1) = (\varphi_1, \varphi_0) = \sum_{i=0}^4 \omega_i x_i = 22,$$

$$(\varphi_1, \varphi_1) = \sum_{i=0}^4 \omega_i x_i^2 = 74, \quad (\varphi_0, f) = \sum_{i=0}^4 \omega_i f_i = 47,$$

$$(\varphi_1, f) = \sum_{i=0}^4 \omega_i x_i f_i = 145.5.$$

由法方程(4.6)得线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} 8a_0 + 22a_1 = 47, \\ 22a_0 + 74a_1 = 145.5. \end{cases}$$

解得 $a_0 = 2.5648$, $a_1 = 1.2037$. 于是所求拟合曲线为

$$S_1^*(x) = 2.5648 + 1.2037x.$$

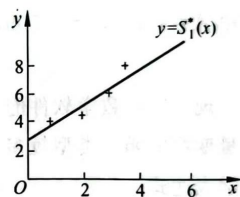


图 3-5

这道题可以让学生按照课上的套法方程求解, 不一定按照答案来

4 插值与求导

证明以下两个推论:

(1). 拉格朗日插值 $y(x) = \sum_{k=0}^N y_k L_k(x)$, 其基函数的和为 1, 即 $\sum_{k=0}^N L_k(x) = 1$

(2). 一阶求导的差分公式 $y'(x)|_{x=x_i} = \sum_{j=-k}^k c_{i+j} y_{i+j}$ 中, 差分系数和为 0, 即

$$\sum_{j=-k}^k c_{i+j} = 0.$$

解: 此两题均取一种特殊的分布 $y(x) = 1$, 而且这种任意选取不会影响拉格朗日基函数和差分格式系数的值。

(1) $y(x) = \sum_{k=0}^N y_k L_k(x) = 1$, 且 $y_k = 1$, 故 $\sum_{k=0}^N L_k(x) = 1$

(2) $y'(x)|_{x=x_i} = 0$, 且 $y_{i+j} = 1$, 故有 $\sum_{j=-k}^k c_{i+j} = 0$

5 微分与差分

推导三阶导数 $f^{(3)}(x)$ 近似公式, 精度达到 $O(h^2)$. 并写出下面孤立波发展 Kdv 方程的差分格式,

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \sigma \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} = 0$, 其中 σ 为常数 (一阶导数只需要达到 $O(h)$ 即可).

解:

$$y_{i-2} = y_i - f'(x) \cdot 2h + \frac{f^{(2)}(x)}{2!} \cdot 4h^2 - \frac{f^{(3)}(x)}{3!} \cdot 8h^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(x)}{4!} \cdot 16h^4 + O(h^5),$$

$$y_{i-1} = y_i - f'(x) \cdot h + \frac{f^{(2)}(x)}{2!} \cdot h^2 - \frac{f^{(3)}(x)}{3!} \cdot h^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(x)}{4!} \cdot h^4 + O(h^5),$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + f'(x) \cdot h + \frac{f^{(2)}(x)}{2!} \cdot h^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(x)}{3!} \cdot h^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(x)}{4!} \cdot h^4 + O(h^5),$$

$$y_{i+2} = y_i + f'(x) \cdot 2h + \frac{f^{(2)}(x)}{2!} \cdot 4h^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(x)}{3!} \cdot 8h^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(x)}{4!} \cdot 16h^4 + O(h^5),$$

故解得

$$f^{(3)}(x_i) \approx \frac{f_{i+2} - 2f_{i+1} + 2f_{i-1} - f_{i-2}}{2h^3}$$

Kdv 方程的差分格式为

$$\frac{u_i^{n+1} - u_i^n}{\Delta t} + u^+ \frac{u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n}{\Delta x} + u^- \frac{u_i^n - u_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x} + \sigma \frac{u_{i+2} - 2u_{i+1} + 2u_{i-1} - u_{i-2}}{2h^3} = 0$$

逆风?

6 积分

确定下面这个积分公式的系数, 使其精度达到最高,

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(t) dt = Af(-1) + Bf\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + Cf\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + Df(1),$$

并确定这个积分可以达到几阶精度。

解: 分别取 $f(t) = 1, t, t^2, t^3$, 可得到四条方程, 然后求解得到系数为

$$(A, B, C, D) = (1/6, 5/6, 5/6, 1/6)$$

(充分利用对称性质, 即 $A=D, B=C$, 使方程求解过程更简单)

再取 $f(t) = t^4, t^5, t^6$, 可验证对于前面两个测试函数该组系数均准确成立, 而对于最后一个不成立, 故最高只有 5 阶精度。

7 线性方程求解

Derive the solving process of the chasing method for tri-diagonal equations $Ax = b$ and use it to

solve the equations step by step.
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ & 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

解：三对角方程作 Crout 分解为

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & c_1 & & & \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & a_{n-1} & b_{n-1} & c_{n-1} \\ & & & a_n & b_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 & & & & \\ l_2 & d_2 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & l_{n-1} & d_{n-1} & \\ & & & l_n & d_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & u_1 & & & \\ & 1 & u_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 & u_{n-1} \\ & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} = LU$$

右边展开并与左边对比，可得各端各个元素的解法为

- (1) $l_k = a_k, k = 2, \dots, n$
- (2) $d_1 = b_1, u_1 = c_1 / b_1,$
- (3) $\left. \begin{aligned} d_k &= b_k - a_k u_{k-1} \\ u_k &= c_k / d_k \end{aligned} \right\} \text{for } k = 2, \dots, n-1$
- (4) $d_n = b_n - a_n u_{n-1}$

原方程 $Ax = b$ 的求解则变成 $Ax = b \Leftrightarrow L U x = b \Leftrightarrow Ly = b, Ux = y$, 分别用两次回代可完成。

上面方程的解 $x = \left[\frac{9}{11}, \frac{23}{11}, -\frac{15}{11} \right]$

8 非线性方程求解

已知方程 $x^3 - x^2 - x + 1 = 0$ ，写出其牛顿迭代格式，并分析在解 $x=1$ 附近的收敛速度。

解：

$$x^3 - x^2 - x + 1 = 0,$$

$$x^{n+1} = g(x^n) = x^n - \frac{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1}{3x^2 - 2x - 1},$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{n+1} - 1}{x^n - 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x - \frac{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1}{3x^2 - 2x - 1} - 1}{x - 1} = 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 1}{3x^2 - 2x - 1} = 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+1}{3x+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

故为线性收敛

9 牛顿迭代法在重根时的收敛性 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x_{n+1} - x^*|}{|x_n - x^*|^R} = A$ 若 $A \neq 0, R > 0$ 则 $|R|$ 阶收敛

证明定理：设牛顿迭代法产生的序列 $\{p_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ ，收敛到函数 $f(x)$ 的根 p 。如果 p 是单根，

有根用因式分解 $f(x) = (x-p)h(x)$, 则 $f'(x) \neq 0$
 有重根则表明 $f(x) = (x-p)^m h(x)$ 则 $f'(x) = 0$, $f''(x) \neq 0$

则收敛速度为二次, 而且对于足够大的 n 有

$$|E_{n+1}| \approx \frac{f''(p)}{2f'(p)} |E_n|^2 \quad (\text{讲义已分析过})$$

如果 p 是 M 阶重根, 则是线性收敛的, 而且对于足够大的 n 有

$$|E_{n+1}| \approx \frac{M-1}{M} |E_n|$$

证明: 若 p 为 M 阶重根, 可令方程 $f(x) = (x-p)^M h(x)$, 且 $h(p) \neq 0$ 和 $h(p)$ 有界

$M=1$ 为单根
 \rightarrow 不用于单根推导

对于迭代格式 $x = g(x) = x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$, 它的一阶导数

$$\begin{aligned} g'(x) &= 1 - \frac{(f'(x))^2 - f(x)f''(x)}{(f'(x))^2} = \frac{f(x)f''(x)}{(f'(x))^2} \\ &= \frac{(x-p)^M h(x) [M(M-1)(x-p)^{M-2} h(x) + (x-p)^M h''(x)]}{[M(x-p)^{M-1} h(x) + (x-p)^M h'(x)]^2} \\ &= \frac{h(x) [M(M-1)h(x) + (x-p)^2 h''(x)]}{[Mh(x) + (x-p)h'(x)]^2} \end{aligned}$$

代入 p 点得到 $g'(p) = \frac{M-1}{M}$, 最后得到收敛速度为

$$\frac{E_{n+1}}{E_n} = \frac{x_{n+1} - p}{x_n - p} = \frac{g(x_n) - g(p)}{x_n - p} \approx (\text{Taylor to 1st}) \frac{g'(p)(x_n - p)}{x_n - p} = \frac{M-1}{M}$$

线性收敛

10 牛顿迭代法在重根时的改进

证明定理: 设牛顿迭代法产生的序列 $\{p_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$, 收敛到函数 $f(x)$ 的 M 阶重根 p ($M > 1$), 则

牛顿迭代公式

$$p_k = p_{k-1} - \frac{Mf(p_{k-1})}{f'(p_{k-1})}$$

\rightarrow 推导过程把 f 代进去

的收敛速度为二阶。

单击此处添加标题

Theorem
 Assume that $\{p_n\}_{n=0, \dots, \infty}$ for the iteration $p_{n+1} = \varphi(p_n)$ converge to p . If
 $\varphi'(p) = \varphi''(p) = \dots = \varphi^{(R-1)}(p) = 0, \varphi^{(R)}(p) \neq 0$,
 the iteration is convergent with R -th order.

Proof * Using the Taylor expansion, we have
 $\varphi(p_n) = \varphi(p) + \frac{\varphi^{(R)}(\xi)}{R!} (p_n - p)^R, \xi \in [p_n, p]$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p_{n+1} = \varphi(p_n) \\ p = \varphi(p) \end{array} \right., p_{n+1} - p = \frac{\varphi^{(R)}(\xi)}{R!} (p_n - p)^R$

Then the order is
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|p - p_{n+1}|}{|p - p_n|^R} = \frac{\varphi^{(R)}(\xi)}{R!}$

This theorem tells us different forms of iteration would result in different convergence speeds

证明: 令方程 $f(x) = (x-p)^M h(x)$, 且 $h(p) \neq 0$

对于迭代格式 $x = g(x) = x - \frac{Mf(x)}{f'(x)}$, 它的一阶导数

$$\begin{aligned} g'(x) &= 1 - \frac{M(f'(x))^2 - Mf(x)f''(x)}{(f'(x))^2} = 1 - M + \frac{Mf(x)f''(x)}{(f'(x))^2} \\ &= 1 - M + \frac{M(x-p)^M h(x) [M(M-1)(x-p)^{M-2} h(x) + (x-p)^M h''(x)]}{[M(x-p)^{M-1} h(x) + (x-p)^M h'(x)]^2} \\ &= 1 - M + \frac{Mh(x) [M(M-1)h(x) + (x-p)^2 h''(x)]}{[Mh(x) + (x-p)h'(x)]^2} \end{aligned}$$

代入 p 点得到 $g'(p) = 1 - M + M - 1 = 0$

继续

$$g''(x) = M \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{h(x) [M(M-1)h(x) + (x-p)^2 h''(x)]}{[Mh(x) + (x-p)h'(x)]^2} \right]$$

(请自行化简!)

代入 p 点得到 $g''(p) \neq 0$ (具体表达是多少?)

根据讲义里的定律, 该收敛速度为二阶。

11 关于有重根时，非线性方程组求解速度如何保证*

(1) $f(x)=0$ 在 $x=p$ 是多重根 (不知几重)，如何构造一个二阶收敛速度的迭代格式？

解：构造一个单根的求解方程，

单根牛顿迭代化为二阶收敛

$\frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} = 0$. 这个方程在 $x=p$ 只有单根。(想想为什么)

它的牛顿迭代格式为

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

(2) 对于 $f(x)=0$ 在 $x=p$ 是 M 重根，如何推导出题 18 中的简单的保证二阶收敛速度的迭代格式。(正面推导，而非证明的方法)

解：上面的迭代格式可以整理得到

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

对于 M 重根，根据前面我们知道 $\frac{f(x)f''(x)}{(f'(x))^2} = \frac{M-1}{M}$ ，故上面可得

$$\begin{aligned} x &= x - \frac{f'(x)^2}{f'(x)^2 - f(x)f''(x)} \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} \\ &= x - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{M-1}{M}} \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} = x - M \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} = g(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g'(x) &= 1 - \frac{M(f'(x))^2 - Mf(x)f''(x)}{(f'(x))^2} = 1 - M + \frac{Mf(x)f''(x)}{(f'(x))^2} \\ &= 1 - M + \frac{M(x-p)^M h(x) [M(M-1)(x-p)^{M-2} h(x) + (x-p)^M h''(x)]}{[M(x-p)^{M-1} h(x) + (x-p)^M h'(x)]^2} \\ &= 1 - M + \frac{Mh(x) [M(M-1)h(x) + (x-p)^2 h''(x)]}{[Mh(x) + (x-p)h'(x)]^2} \end{aligned}$$

代入 p 点得到 $g'(p) = 1 - M + M - 1 = 0$

继续

$$g''(x) = M \frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \frac{h(x) [M(M-1)h(x) + (x-p)^2 h''(x)]}{[Mh(x) + (x-p)h'(x)]^2} \right\}$$

(请自行化简!)

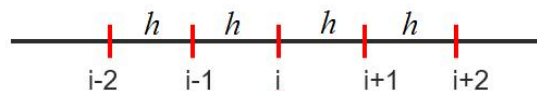
代入 p 点得到 $g''(p) \neq 0$ (具体表达是多少?)

根据讲义里的定律? , 该收敛速度为二阶。

12 微分推导

Use the five points, $i-2, i-1, i, i+1, i+2$, which are equally distributed with distance h between two adjacent points as shown below, 1) to derive the 4th order difference approximation for $d^4 f(x)/dx^4$, where function f values on the five points are known; 2) to derive the truncation form for this 4th order difference (specified form, not just $O(h^2)$), should be like

$$\frac{3}{16} \frac{d^5 f(\xi)}{dx^5} h^5.$$



Answer:

$$\begin{aligned} y_{i-2} &= y_i - f'(x) \cdot 2h + \frac{f^{(2)}(x)}{2!} \cdot 4h^2 - \frac{f^{(3)}(x)}{3!} \cdot 8h^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(x)}{4!} \cdot 16h^4 - \frac{f^{(5)}(x)}{5!} \cdot 32h^5 + \frac{f^{(6)}(\xi)}{6!} \cdot 64h^6, \\ y_{i-1} &= y_i - f'(x) \cdot h + \frac{f^{(2)}(x)}{2!} \cdot h^2 - \frac{f^{(3)}(x)}{3!} \cdot h^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(x)}{4!} \cdot h^4 - \frac{f^{(5)}(x)}{5!} \cdot h^5 + \frac{f^{(6)}(\xi)}{6!} \cdot h^6, \\ y_{i+1} &= y_i + f'(x) \cdot h + \frac{f^{(2)}(x)}{2!} \cdot h^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(x)}{3!} \cdot h^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(x)}{4!} \cdot h^4 + \frac{f^{(5)}(x)}{5!} \cdot h^5 + \frac{f^{(6)}(\xi)}{6!} \cdot h^6, \\ y_{i+2} &= y_i + f'(x) \cdot 2h + \frac{f^{(2)}(x)}{2!} \cdot 4h^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(x)}{3!} \cdot 8h^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(x)}{4!} \cdot 16h^4 + \frac{f^{(5)}(x)}{5!} \cdot 32h^5 + \frac{f^{(6)}(\xi)}{6!} \cdot 64h^6, \end{aligned}$$

这四条式子消除 $f'(x)$, $f^{(2)}(x)$, $f^{(3)}(x)$ (方法: $②+③-4(①+④)$), 可得

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{y_{i+2} - 4y_{i+1} + 6y_i - 4y_{i-1} + y_{i-2}}{h^4} + \frac{15}{90} f^{(6)}(\xi) h^2$$

13 ODE 求解

我们知道隐式方法对于刚性较强的常微分方程求解的重要性, 能够在步长较大情况下得到稳定的数值解。对于下面的常微分方程组, 使用二阶的**隐式Heun方法**进行求解,

$$y'' + a(t)(y')^2 + b(t)y = e^t \cos 2\pi t, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1$$

给出其求解的步骤, 包括非线性方程的求解。

解: 首先令 $x(t) = y'(t)$, 上面方程可以化简为下面表达

$$y(t+h) = y(t) + \frac{h}{2} [f(t, y(t), y'(t)) + f(t+h, y(t+h), y'(t+h))]$$

$$\begin{aligned}x'(t) &= -a(t)x(t)^2 - b(t)y + e^t \cos 2\pi t, \\y'(t) &= x \\y(0) &= 0, x(0) = 1\end{aligned}$$

令 $Y(t) = \begin{pmatrix} y(t) \\ x(t) \end{pmatrix}$, 上方方程可以写成 $Y(t)$ 的一阶常微分方程, 可以使用如下隐式 Heun 格式求解,

$$\begin{aligned}Y^{n+1} &= Y^n + \frac{1}{2}\Delta t \left(F(t_n, Y^n) + F(t_{n+1}, Y^{n+1}) \right) \\ \text{where } F(t, Y) &= \begin{bmatrix} x \\ -a(t)x(t)^2 - b(t)y + e^t \cos 2\pi t \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

对于上方方程 Y^{n+1} 的求解, 可以将求解方程写为

$$R(Y^{n+1}) = Y^{n+1} - Y^n - \frac{1}{2}\Delta t \left(F(t_n, Y^n) + F(t_{n+1}, Y^{n+1}) \right) = 0$$

可以使用牛顿迭代法进行求解迭代格式为

$$Y^{n+1,(k+1)} = Y^{n+1,(k)} - \left[\frac{DR}{DY^{n+1}} \right]^{-1} R(Y^{n+1,(k)})$$

其中 $Y^{n+1,(k)}$ 为 Y^{n+1} 求解过程的第 k 迭代步的值, $\left[\frac{DR}{DY^{n+1}} \right]$ 为 Jacobi 矩阵。

14 ODE 与非线性方程求解

Ordinary differential equations are usually seen in engineering problems. E.g., the velocity for a body travelling in the air can be determined by

$$\frac{d\vec{u}_p}{dt} = C_D \cdot (\vec{u}_p - \vec{u}) + \vec{g} \frac{(\rho_p - \rho)}{\rho_p}$$

using the Newton's second law, where \vec{u}_p is the velocity of the body viewed as a rigid particle, \vec{u} is the velocity of ambient air. On the right-hand side, the first term denotes the drag applied on the particle with C_D being the drag coefficient, and the second term is gravity and buoyancy with \vec{g} the gravity acceleration. C_D is determined by the velocity difference between particle and air, $C_D = C_D(\vec{u}_p - \vec{u})$.

(1) Use Heun's method to solve this ODE.

(2) For the complicated formula of C_D , a rigid ODE will only allow very small time step in

Heun's method. Thus implicit method is unavoidable. E.g., the backward Euler method can adopted and the equation can be written as

$$\frac{\vec{u}_p^{n+1} - \vec{u}_p^n}{\Delta t} = C_D (\vec{u}_p^{n+1} - \vec{u}) (\vec{u}_p^{n+1} - \vec{u}) + \bar{g} \frac{(\rho_p - \rho)}{\rho_p},$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\vec{u}_p^{n+1}) = \frac{\vec{u}_p^{n+1} - \vec{u}_p^n}{\Delta t} - C_D (\vec{u}_p^{n+1} - \vec{u}) (\vec{u}_p^{n+1} - \vec{u}) - \bar{g} \frac{(\rho_p - \rho)}{\rho_p}$$

Then \vec{u}_p^{n+1} is obtained using the Newton's method (write the formula yourself). The scheme is implicit first order. Similar to this scheme, write the implicit implementation for Heun's method and solve it using Newton's method. Derivative of C_D to t can be retained in the final formula.

解: (1). $\frac{d\vec{u}_p}{dt} = f(t, \vec{u}_p) = C_D (\vec{u}_p - \vec{u}) + \bar{g} \frac{(\rho_p - \rho)}{\rho_p},$

$$\vec{u}_p^{n+1} = \vec{u}_p^n + \frac{1}{2} (f(t^n, \vec{u}_p^n) + f(t^{n+1}, \vec{u}_p^n + \Delta t f(t^n, \vec{u}_p^n)))$$

(2) 隐式格式为

$$\vec{u}_p^{n+1} = \vec{u}_p^n + \frac{1}{2} (f(t^n, \vec{u}_p^n) + f(t^{n+1}, \vec{u}_p^{n+1}))$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{u}_p^n + \frac{1}{2} (f(t^n, \vec{u}_p^n) + f(t^{n+1}, \vec{u}_p^{n+1})) - \vec{u}_p^{n+1} = 0$$

采用牛顿迭代求解为

$$\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(k)} - J^{-1} \left[\vec{u}_p^n + \frac{1}{2} (f(t^n, \vec{u}_p^n) + f(t^{n+1}, \mathbf{x}^{(k)})) - \mathbf{x}^{(k)} \right],$$

$$J = \frac{D \left[\frac{1}{2} f(t^{n+1}, \mathbf{x}^{(k)}) - \mathbf{x}^{(k)} \right]}{D\mathbf{x}}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{(0)} = \vec{u}_p^n$$

收敛后 $\vec{u}_p^{n+1} = \mathbf{x}^{(k+1)}$

15 ODE 边值问题

在自然对流层流流动里，边界层内的动量和能量方程使经过无量纲化，将可以变成

$$f''' + 3ff'' - 2(f')^2 + T = 0,$$

$$T'' + 3Pr \cdot f \cdot T' = 0.$$

这样，原先原复杂的流动耦合方程转化成只有两个变量的常微分方程组，而且边界条件为

$$\eta = 0, \quad f = f' = 0, \quad T = 1$$

$$\eta \rightarrow \infty, \quad f' \rightarrow 0, \quad T = 1$$

写出求解这个问题的过程。

解：

令 $f_1 = f'$, $f_2 = f''$, $T_1 = T'$, 则方程可以写成一阶的 ODE 方程组形式

$$f_2' = -3ff_2 - 2(f_1)^2 + T$$

$$f_1' = f_2$$

$$f' = f_1$$

$$T_1' = -3Pr.f.T_1$$

$$T' = T_1$$

同时将边界条件转为初值条件

$$\eta = 0, \quad f = f_1 = 0, \quad f_2 = \alpha, \quad T = 1, \quad T_1 = \beta$$

这里有这两个未知量 α, β , 通过下面的方程求解

$$f_1(\infty, \alpha, \beta) = 0,$$

$$T(\infty, \alpha, \beta) = 1$$

∞ 可以换一个足够大的数替代。使用迭代法求解这个非线性方程组即可。每一次的求解里需要使用四阶 Runge-Kutta 方法求解上面的 ODE 方程组初值问题。

两种解法：① 直接三阶解。

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 令 } f' = z, \text{ 则 } f'' = z', \quad f''' = z''$$

式变成

$$\begin{cases} z'' + 3fz' + 2z^2 + T = 0 \\ T' + 3PrfT' = 0 \\ f' - z = 0 \end{cases}$$

z 是二阶导，两个边界条件： $\eta = 0, z = 0$; $\eta \rightarrow \infty, z \rightarrow 0$;

T 是二阶导，两个边界条件： $\eta = 0, T = 1$; $\eta \rightarrow \infty, T = 1$

f 是一阶导，一个边界条件： $\eta = 0, f = 0$