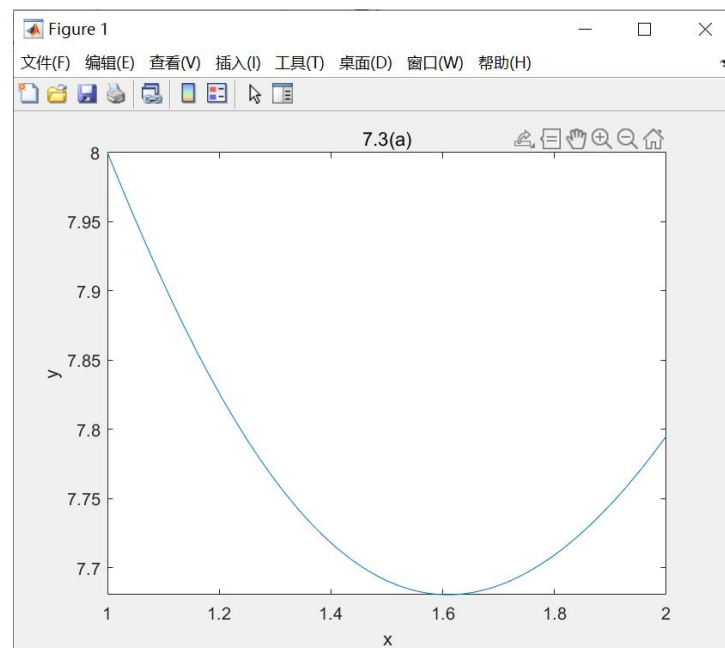


- 7.3 函数 $f(x) = 8e^{1-x} + 7\log(x)$, \log 表示自然对数,
- 利用 MATLAB 绘制函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[1, 2]$ 上随 x 的变化曲线, 并验证函数 f 在 $[1, 2]$ 上的确是单峰的。
 - 编写一个 MATLAB 程序, 利用黄金分割法将函数 f 的极小点所在区间从 $[1, 2]$ 压缩到长度只有 0.23。利用习题 7.2 中给出的表格列出所有中间结果。
 - 重复问题 b, 将黄金分割法替换为斐波那契数列法, $\varepsilon = 0.05$ 。利用习题 7.2 中给出的表格列出所有中间结果。

a. 绘制曲线:

```
fplot(@(x) 8*exp(1-x)+7*log(x),[1,2]);  
xlabel('x');  
ylabel('y');  
title('7.3(a)');
```



验证单峰:

```
syms x;  
f = 8*exp(1-x) + 7*log(x);  
f_prime = diff(f,x);  
points = solve(f_prime == 0, x);  
points = double(points);  
points = points(points >= 1 & points <= 2);  
if length(points) <= 1  
    disp('f 在 [1,2] 上是单峰的');  
else  
    disp('f 在 [1,2] 上不是单峰的');  
end
```

得到结果:

f 在 $[1, 2]$ 上是单峰的

b. 黄金分割

```
f = @(x)8*exp(1-x)+7*log(x);
left = 1;
right = 2;
tol = 0.23;
rho = (3 - sqrt(5)) / 2;
golden_ratio = 1 - rho;
N = log(tol/ (right - left))/ log(golden_ratio);
a = left + rho * (right - left);
b = left + (1 - rho)*(right - left);
for i = 1: ceil(N)
    fprintf(['Iteration', num2str(i)]);
    f_a = f(a);
    f_b = f(b);
    fprintf(['\na=', num2str(a), ' b=', num2str(b), ' f(a)=', num2str(f_a), '
f(b)=', num2str(f_b)]);
    if f_a < f_b
        c = b;
        b = a;
        a = left + rho * (c-left);
        right = right - rho * (right - left);
    else
        c = a;
        a = b;
        b = c + (1 - rho)*(right - c);
        left = left + rho * (right - left);
    end
    new_interval = [left, right];
    fprintf(['\nnew_interval: ', num2str(new_interval), '\n']);
end
```

得到结果:

```
>> b_goldensection
Iteration1
a=1.382 b=1.618 f(a)=7.7247 f(b)=7.6805
new_interval: 1.382      2
Iteration2
a=1.618 b=1.7639 f(a)=7.6805 f(b)=7.6995
new_interval: 1.382      1.7639
Iteration3
a=1.5279 b=1.618 f(a)=7.686 f(b)=7.6805
new_interval: 1.5279      1.7639
Iteration4
a=1.618 b=1.6738 f(a)=7.6805 f(b)=7.6838
new_interval: 1.5279      1.6738
```

迭代次数 k	a_k	b_k	$f(a_k)$	$f(b_k)$	新区间
1	1.382	1.618	7.7247	7.6805	[1.382, 2]
2	1.618	1.7639	7.6805	7.6995	[1.382, 1.7639]
3	1.5279	1.618	7.686	7.6805	[1.5279, 1.7639]
4	1.618	1.6738	7.6805	7.6838	[1.5279, 1.6738]

c. 斐波那契数列法

```

f = @(x)8*exp(1-x)+7*log(x);
left = 1;
right = 2;
tol = 0.23;
e=0.05;
F_min = (right-left)*(1+2*e)/tol;
F(1) = 1;
F(2) = 2;
N = 2;
while true
    F(N+1) = F(N) + F(N-1);
    if F(N+1) > F_min
        break;
    end
    N = N + 1;
end
rho = 1 - F(N)/F(N+1);
a = left + rho * (right - left);
b = left + (1 - rho)*(right - left);
for i = 1: N
    %此处与黄金分割法区分, 涉及到 rho 的迭代
    if i == N
        rho = 1/2 - e;
    else
        rho = 1- F(N+1-i)/F(N+2-i);
    end
    if i < N-1
        rho_latter_one = 1- F(N-i)/F(N+1-i);
    else
        rho_latter_one = 1/2 - e;
    end
    fprintf(['Iteration', num2str(i), ' rho:', num2str(rho)]);
    f_a = f(a);
    f_b = f(b);
    fprintf(['\na=', num2str(a), ' b=', num2str(b), ' f(a)=', num2str(f_a), '
f(b)=', num2str(f_b)]);

```

```

if f_a < f_b
    c = b;
    b = a;
    a = left + rho_latter_one * (c - left);
    right = right - rho * (right - left);
else
    c = a;
    a = b;
    b = c + (1 - rho_latter_one) * (right - c);
    left = left + rho * (right - left);
end
new_interval = [left, right];
fprintf(['\nnew_interval: ', num2str(new_interval), '\n']);
end

```

得到结果:

```

>> c_fibonacci
Iteration1 rho:0.4
a=1.4 b=1.6 f(a)=7.7179 f(b)=7.6805
new_interval: 1.4      2
Iteration2 rho:0.33333
a=1.6 b=1.8 f(a)=7.6805 f(b)=7.7091
new_interval: 1.4      1.8
Iteration3 rho:0.45
a=1.58 b=1.6 f(a)=7.6812 f(b)=7.6805
new_interval: 1.58     1.8

```

迭代次数 k	ρ	a_k	b_k	$f(a_k)$	$f(b_k)$	新区间
1	0.4	1.4	1.6	7.7179	7.6805	[1.4, 2]
2	0.33333	1.6	1.8	7.6805	7.7091	[1.4, 1.8]
3	0.45	1.58	1.6	7.6812	7.6805	[1.58, 1.8]

7.10 利用 MATLAB 编程实现割线法。

- 编写 MATLAB 程序, 利用割线法求解方程 $g(x)=0$, 迭代的停止规则为 $|x^{(k+1)} - x^{(k)}| < |x^{(k)}| \varepsilon$, $\varepsilon > 0$ 为给定常数。
- 函数 $g(x) = (2x-1)^2 + 4(4-1024x)^4$, 利用割线法求解方程 $g(x)=0$ 的根, 初始值为 $x^{(-1)}=0$, $x^{(0)}=1$, $\varepsilon=10^{-5}$, 并给出在所求出的根下, 函数 $g(x)$ 的值。

a.

```
function [x,v] = secant(g,x1,x2,e)
```

```
%使用割线法求解方程 g(x)=0
```

```
%确认参数--割线法迭代--更新变量
```

```

if nargin < 4
    e = 1e-5;
    if nargin < 3
        x1 = 0;
        x2 = 1;
        if nargin < 1
            disp('至少需要提供函数 g');
        end
    end
end
while abs(x2-x1) >= abs(x1)*e
    x0 = x1;
    x1 = x2;
    g0 = g(x0);
    g1 = g(x1);
    x2 = x1 - g1*(x1-x0)/(g1-g0);
end
x = x2;
v = g(x);
fprintf('x=%g g(x)=%g\n', x, v);
end

```

b.

```

g = @(x)(2*x-1)^2 + 4*(4-1024*x)^4;
secant(g,0,1,1e-5);

```

得到结果:

```

>> solve_g
x=0.00386641 g(x)=0.984605

```