实验报告

一、实验目的

用下面方法求方程 $e^x + 10x - 2 = 0$ 的根,要求误差不超过 0.5×10^{-3} :

- (1) 在区间[0,1]上使用二分法;
- (2) 取初值 $x_0 = 0$ 并使用简单迭代法,迭代函数为 $x_{k+1} = \frac{2 e^{x_k}}{10}$ 。

二、实验方法(要求用自己的语言描述算法)

(1) 二分法的求解步骤

(2)简单迭代法的求解步骤

说明:在此例中

$$|g'(x)| = \frac{e^x}{10} \le \frac{e}{10}$$

所以,在简单迭代法求解步骤中, $1 \, \text{取} \frac{e}{10}$

三、实验代码

(1) C++代码

class::tools tools.h, tools.cpp

```
#pragma once
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include "point d.h"
using namespace std;
class tools {
public:
   static void print_a(const vector<point_d>& results);
   static void print_script(const vector<point_d>& results);
#include "tools.h"
void tools::print_a(const vector<point_d>& results) {
   for(point_d p: results){
       cout << p << endl;</pre>
   }
}
void tools::print_script(const vector<point_d>& results) {
   cout << "> print scripts" << endl;</pre>
   cout << "x = [";
   int _size = results.size();
   for(int i = 0; i < _size; ++i){</pre>
       cout << i+1 << " ";
   cout << "];" << endl << "y = [";</pre>
   for(point_d p: results){
       cout << p.x << " ";</pre>
    cout << "];" << endl;</pre>
```

class::div_iter div_iter.h div_iter.cpp(求解二分法的核心文件)

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include "point_d.h"
```

```
#include "pd.h"
using namespace std;
class div_iter {
public:
   explicit div_iter(double left = 0, double right = 1, double
precision = 0.0005, func_d f = nullptr):
       left(left), right(right), precision(precision),f(f) {
       left_val = f(left);
       right_val = f(right);
   }
   void solve();
   vector<point_d> results;
private:
   func_d f;
   double precision;
   double left;
   double right;
   double left val;
   double right_val;
};
#include "div_iter.h"
void div_iter::solve() {
   while (true) {
       double _mid = (left + right) / 2.0;
       double _mid_val = f(_mid);
       results.emplace_back(_mid, _mid_val);
       if (abs(right - left) < 2 * precision) {</pre>
           break;
       }
       if ((left_val < 0 && _mid_val < 0) || (right_val < 0 &&</pre>
_mid_val > 0)) {
           left = _mid;
           left_val = _mid_val;
       } else if((left_val < 0 && _mid_val > 0) || (right_val < 0 &&</pre>
_mid_val < 0)) {
           right = _mid;
           right_val = _mid_val;
```

class::simple_iter simple_iter.h simple_iter.cpp(求解简单迭代法的核心文件)

```
#pragma once
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include "point_d.h"
#include "pd.h"
using namespace std;
class simple_iter {
public:
   simple iter(double start, double 1, double precision, func_d f):
       c(start), l(l), precision(precision), f(f) {
   }
   void solve();
   vector<point_d> results;
private:
   double c;
   double 1;
   double precision;
   func_d f;
#include "simple_iter.h"
void simple_iter::solve() {
   while(true){
       double _sen = f(c);
       results.emplace_back(c, 0);
       if(1 / (1-1) * abs(c - _sen) <= precision){</pre>
           break;
       c = _sen;
```

}

main.cpp 文件

```
#include <iostream>
#include <queue>
#include <cmath>
#include "point_d.h"
#include "div_iter.h"
#include "tools.h"
#include "simple_iter.h"
double f(double x){
   return exp(x) + 10.0 * x - 2.0;
}
double g(double x){
   return (2.0 - \exp(x)) / 10.0;
}
using namespace std;
int main() {
   div_iter iter = div_iter(0,1,0.0005,f);
   iter.solve();
   //tools::print_a(iter.results);
   tools::print_script(iter.results);
   simple_iter iter1 = simple_iter(0, exp(1)/ 10.0, 0.0005, g);
   iter1.solve();
   //tools::print_a(iter1.results);
   tools::print_script(iter1.results);
   return 0;
```

(2) matlab 脚本文件

div iter.m

```
clear
clc
figure()
```

```
x = [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 ];
y = [0.5 0.25 0.125 0.0625 0.09375 0.078125 0.0859375 0.0898438
0.0917969 0.0908203 0.090332 ];
plot(x,y,'-.r*')
hold on
z = [0 0.1 0.0894829 0.0894829 0.0894829 0.0894829 0.0894829
0.0894829 0.0894829 0.0894829 0.0894829];
plot(x,z,'-b.')
```

四、实验结果及其讨论

(1) C++代码运行结果

```
Run: ProjCal ×

C:\Users\t1542\Program\C++\ProjCal\cmake-build-debug\ProjCal.exe

> print scripts

x = [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 ];

y = [0.5 0.25 0.125 0.0625 0.09375 0.078125 0.0859375 0.0898438 0.0917969 0.0908203 0.090332 ];

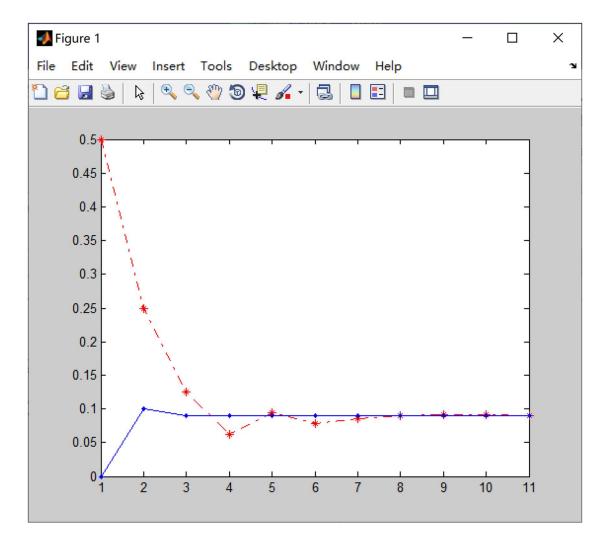
> print scripts

x = [1 2 3 ];

y = [0 0.1 0.0894829 ];

Process finished with exit code 0
```

(2) matlab 脚本运行结果



五、总结

本次实验使用 C++进行迭代求解,使用 matlab 进行画图。从实验知道,近似解为 0.090332 (二分), 0.0894829 (简单迭代),解符合精度要求。二分法用了 11 次才达到精度,而简单迭代用了 3 次。分析主要原因如下:

- ①简单迭代的初值0非常接近0.1
- ②使用的简单迭代函数比较平缓,有利于快速逼近符合要求的近似解。
- 二分法法求解比较稳定,而要让简单迭代函数更快需要设计比较好的函数(不仅要满足收敛的条件,曲线也应该尽可能平缓)