

1. 解:

$$(1) |g'(x^*)| = \frac{1}{2(x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \Big|_{x=1.5} = 1.414 > 1 \quad \text{故而不收敛}$$

$$(2) |g'(x^*)| = \frac{2}{x^3} \Big|_{x=1.5} = 0.593 < 1 \quad \text{故而收敛}$$

$$(3) |g'(x^*)| = \frac{2x}{3(1+x^2)^{\frac{2}{3}}} \Big|_{x=1.5} = 0.4558 < 1 \quad \text{故而收敛}$$

不妨利用第(3)种格式迭代, 得到迭代过程如下

$n$	$x_n$	$x_{n+1} = \sqrt[3]{1+x_n^2}$	$ x_{n+1}-x_n $
0	1.5	1.48125	0.01875
1	1.48125	1.47271	0.00854
2	1.47271	1.46882	0.00389
3	1.46882	1.46705	0.00177
4	1.46705	1.46624	0.00081
5	1.46624	1.46588	0.00036
6	1.46588	1.46571	0.00017
7	1.46571	1.46563	0.00008

故而该实根近似为 1.46563

2. 解:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \alpha = 0$  的解即为  $\alpha$  的倒数,

而  $x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)} = 2x_n - \alpha x_n^2$  为迭代公式.

$n$	$x_n$	$x_{n+1} = 2x_n - 0.324 x_n^2$	$ x_{n+1}-x_n $
0	3	3.084	0.084
1	3.084	3.0864179	0.0024179
2	3.0864179	3.08641975	0.0000018531

故而 0.324 的倒数近似为 3.08642.

3. 解: (1) 迭代公式为  $x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)} = \frac{x_n}{2} + \frac{1}{x_n}$

当  $x_0 = 1$  时,  $x_1 = \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 1.5$

(2) 迭代公式为  $x_{n+1} = x_n - f(x_n) \times \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})}$

当  $x_0 = 1, x_1 = 2$  时

$$x_2 = 2 - 2 \times \frac{1}{2+1} \approx 1.33 \quad (x_2 = \frac{4}{3})$$

4. 解:

$$H = I - 2 \frac{V \cdot V^T}{V^T \cdot V}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{18}{50} & \frac{24}{50} & \frac{30}{50} \\ \frac{24}{50} & \frac{32}{50} & \frac{40}{50} \\ \frac{30}{50} & \frac{40}{50} & \frac{50}{50} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{16}{25} & -\frac{12}{25} & -\frac{3}{5} \\ -\frac{12}{25} & \frac{8}{25} & -\frac{4}{5} \\ -\frac{3}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

5. 解:

$\alpha = 2$

则  $V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

那么  $H = I - \frac{2V \cdot V^T}{V^T \cdot V} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

那么  $H \cdot a = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

(也可取  $\alpha = -2$ )

6. 解: 将向量拆分  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$

那么  $\alpha = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2} = 5\sqrt{2}$

$v = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ v^* \end{bmatrix}$  而  $v^* = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} - 5\sqrt{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3-5\sqrt{2} \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$

故而  $v = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 3-5\sqrt{2} \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$

而  $\delta = \alpha = 5\sqrt{2}$ . (也可取  $\alpha = -5\sqrt{2}$ )

7. 解: (1)  $f(x) = t_0 + t_1 x + t_2 x^2 + t_3 x^3$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 27 \\ 1 & 4 & 16 & 64 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_0 \\ t_1 \\ t_2 \\ t_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 29 \\ 65 \\ 125 \end{bmatrix}$$

↓

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_0 \\ t_1 \\ t_2 \\ t_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

↓

$$\begin{bmatrix} t_0 \\ t_1 \\ t_2 \\ t_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

故而  $f(x) = 5 + 2x + 3x^2 + x^3$ .

(2)

$$f(x) = 11 \cdot \frac{(x-2)(x-3)(x-4)}{-6} + 29 \cdot \frac{(x-1)(x-3)(x-4)}{2}$$

$$+ 65 \cdot \frac{(x-1)(x-2)(x-4)}{-2} + 125 \cdot \frac{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}{6}$$

代简得

$$f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 5.$$

$$(3). f(x) = t_0 + t_1(x-1) + t_2(x-1)(x-2) + t_3(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)$$

这样有

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_0 \\ t_1 \\ t_2 \\ t_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 29 \\ 65 \\ 125 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{解得} \begin{bmatrix} t_0 \\ t_1 \\ t_2 \\ t_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 18 \\ 9 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

代入, 代简得

$$f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 5.$$

8. 解:

$$(1) f'(x) = 3x^2 + 12x - 15 = 3(x^2 + 4x - 5) = 3(x+5)(x-1)$$

$$f''(x) = 3(x+5) + 3(x-1) \Rightarrow f''(1) = 18 > 0, f''(-5) = -18 < 0$$

故而  $x_1 = -5$  为极大值点,  $x_2 = 1$  为极小值点.

但是当  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  时  $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$ , 而  $x \rightarrow \infty$  时  $f(x) \rightarrow \infty$

故而不存在全局最大值或最小值.

$$(2). f'(x) = (2x + x^2)e^x = x(x+2)e^x$$

$$f''(x) = (2x + x^2 + 2x + 2)e^x = (x^2 + 4x + 2)e^x$$

$$f''(0) = 2 > 0, f''(-2) = -2e^{-2} < 0.$$

故而  $x_1 = 0$  为极小值点,  $x_2 = -2$  为极大值点.

$x \rightarrow \infty$  时  $f(x) \rightarrow \infty$ , 故而不存在全局最大值, 而  $x_1 = 0$  为全局最小值点



13) 首先求临界点, 有

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - x - xy - y(x - y - 1) = 0 \\ -6x(x - y - 1) + 6xy = 0 \end{cases}$$

↓

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ y_1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_2 = 0 \\ y_2 = -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_3 = -1 \\ y_3 = -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_4 = 1 \\ y_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

而

$$H_f(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 6(2x - 2y - 1) & 6(-2x + 2y + 1) \\ 6(-2x + 2y + 1) & 12x \end{bmatrix}$$

分别代入四组临界点, 可得.

$$H_f(0, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 6 \\ 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{不定} \quad (0, 0) \text{ 为鞍点}$$

$$H_f(0, -1) = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -6 \\ -6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{不定} \quad (0, -1) \text{ 为鞍点}$$

$$H_f(-1, -1) = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 6 \\ 6 & -12 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{负定} \quad (-1, -1) \text{ 为极大值点}$$

$$H_f(1, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -6 \\ -6 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{正定} \quad (1, 0) \text{ 为极小值点}$$

而  $x \rightarrow \infty$  时  $f(x, y) \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  时  $f(x, y) \rightarrow \infty$ .

所以不存在全局最大值点或最小值点.

9. 解:

(1). 取拉格朗日函数为

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + \lambda(x + y - 1)$$

求导, 得临界点满足

$$\begin{cases} 2x + \lambda = 0 \\ 2y + \lambda = 0 \\ x + y - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2} \\ y = \frac{1}{2} \\ \lambda = -1 \end{cases}$$

而  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  为正定矩阵

故而  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$  为极小值点,  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -1)$  为拉格朗日函数的约束点

(2) 拉格朗日函数为

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + \lambda(xy^2 - 1)$$

求导, 得临界点满足

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y^2\lambda = 0 \\ 2y + 2x\lambda y = 0 \\ xy^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 2^{-\frac{1}{3}} \\ y_1 = 2^{\frac{1}{6}} \\ \lambda_1 = \cancel{2^{\frac{1}{3}}} - 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} x_2 = 2^{-\frac{1}{3}} \\ y_2 = -2^{\frac{1}{6}} \\ \lambda_2 = \cancel{2^{\frac{1}{3}}} - 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{而 } B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2\lambda y \\ 2\lambda y & 2 + 2\lambda x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{代入数据, 得 } B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ -2^{\frac{3}{2}} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 不定.}$$

$$B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ 2^{\frac{3}{2}} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 不定}$$

但是由几何意义可判定, 上面两个点为曲线到原点的两个距离最短的点,

所以  $(2^{-\frac{1}{3}}, 2^{\frac{1}{6}}, -2^{\frac{1}{3}})$  和  $(2^{-\frac{1}{3}}, -2^{\frac{1}{6}}, -2^{\frac{1}{3}})$  是拉格朗日函数的约束点,  $(2^{-\frac{1}{3}}, 2^{\frac{1}{6}})$  与  $(2^{-\frac{1}{3}}, -2^{\frac{1}{6}})$  是极小值点.