

## 1. 范数

- $x = (1, 0, -3)^T$ ,  $\|x\|_1 = 4$ ,  $\|x\|_2 = \sqrt{10}$ ,  $\|x\|_\infty = 3$
- 映射: (1) 函数, (2) 泛函:  $f(u) = \int_0^1 u(x)dx$ , (3) 抽象函数, (4) 算子:  $(Tu)(x) = u'(x)$
- $\left\| \frac{x}{\|x\|} \right\| = \frac{1}{\|x\|} \|x\| = 1$
- $A^T A$  对称:  $(A^T A)^T = A^T A$
- $\|ABx\| \leq \|A\| \|Bx\| \leq \|A\| \|B\|$
- $x \rightarrow y: \|x - y\| \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\|y - x\| = \|x - y\|$
- $|f(x) - f(y)| = \left| \|x\| - \|y\| \right| \leq \|x - y\|$
- $Ax = \lambda x, x \neq 0, |\lambda I - A| = 0$
- $\|I\| \geq 1$ ,  $\|Ix\| \leq \|I\| \|x\| \rightarrow \|x\| \leq \|I\| \|x\| \rightarrow \|I\| \geq 1$ .
- $Cond(A) = \|A\| \cdot \|A^{-1}\| \geq \|AA^{-1}\| = \|I\| \geq 1$ .
- $|\lambda_1| \geq |\lambda_2| \geq \dots \geq |\lambda_n|$ ,  $\|A\|_2 = |\lambda_1|$ ,  $\|A^{-1}\|_2 = 1/|\lambda_n|$ .
- $Ax^* = b, Ax = \hat{b}, A(x^* - x) = b - Ax = r \rightarrow x^* - x = A^{-1}(b - Ax) = A^{-1}r$
- $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = g(x) \rightarrow x_{k+1} = g(x_k)$
- $\rho(B) \leq \|B\|$ ,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , there exists a matrix norm such that  $\|B\| \leq \rho(B) + \varepsilon$
- $B_J = -D^{-1}(L + U + D - D) = -D^{-1}(A - D) = I - D^{-1}A$
- $a_{jj}x_j + \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} a_{jk}x_k + \sum_{k=j+1}^n a_{jk}x_k = b_j, \rightarrow a_{jj}x_j = b_j - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} a_{jk}x_k - \sum_{k=j+1}^n a_{jk}x_k$
- $x^{i+1} = D^{-1}(b - Lx^{i+1} - Ux^i) \rightarrow (D+L)x^{i+1} = b - Ux^i \rightarrow x^{i+1} = (D+L)^{-1}b - (D+L)^{-1}Ux^i$
- $|(D + wL)^{-1}| = |D + wL|^{-1} = (a_{11} \cdots a_{nn})^{-1}$
- $|A| |A^{-1}| = |AA^{-1}| = |I| = 1$
- $2D - A = 2D - D - L - U = D - L - U$

## 2. 多项式插值

- $y(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n y(x_j) l_j(x)$ .  $y(x_i) = \sum_{i=0}^n y(x_j) l_j(x_i) = y(x_i), i = 0, 1, \dots, n$ .
- $y(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$ ,  $y(x_i) = a_0 + a_1x_i + \dots + a_nx_i^n = f(x_i), i = 0, 1, \dots, n$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_0 & \cdots & x_0^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & \cdots & x_n^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f(x_0) \\ \vdots \\ f(x_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

- $l_j(x) = \prod_{k=0, k \neq j}^n \frac{x - x_k}{x_j - x_k}$
- $n = 1, l_0(x) = \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1}, l_1(x) = \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}$
- $|p_2(x)| = (x - a)(b - x) \leq \left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^2$
- $g(t) = t - t^3, g'(t) = 1 - 3t^2 = 0$
- $l_j(x) = \prod_{k=0, k \neq j}^n \frac{x - x_k}{x_j - x_k}, y_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n y(x_j) l_j(x), E_n(x) = \frac{f^{n+1}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} p_{n+1}(x)$
- $|E_1(x)| \leq \frac{1}{8} \max |f''(x)| (b - a)^2$
- $(n+1)^2$
- $f(x) = \ln x, f'(x) = 1/x, f''(x) = -x^{-2}, |f''(x)| = 1/x^2 \leq 1/0.4^2, f'''(x) = 2x^{-3}, f''''(x) = -6x^{-4}$

**Example 2.1.**  $y_1(x) = \frac{x-x_2}{x_1-x_2}f(x_1) + \frac{x-x_1}{x_2-x_1}f(x_2)$ ,  $|E_1(x)| = \left| \frac{f''(\xi)}{2} \right| |(0.6 - 0.5)(0.6 - 0.7)|$   
 $y_2(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)}f(x_0) + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)}f(x_1) + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)}f(x_2)$

- $y_n(x) = b_0 + b_1x + \dots + b_nx^n = b_n(x - x_0) \cdots (x - x_{n-1}) + \tilde{b}_{n-1}(x - x_0) \cdots (x - x_{n-2}) + \dots + \tilde{b}_0$
- $f[x_0] + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3](x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2) = ((f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3](x - x_2) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2])(x - x_1) + f[x_0, x_1])(x - x_0) + f[x_0]$
- $D^k \geq N^n \rightarrow k \log D \geq n \log N \rightarrow R = \frac{k}{n} \log D \geq \log N$
- $D^k = M = 2^{nH(X)} \rightarrow k \log D = nH(X) \rightarrow R = \frac{k}{n} \log D = H(X)$
- $X^* = \{x_1, x_1x_2, x_1x_2x_3, \dots, x_1x_2 \dots x_n, \dots, x_i \in X\}$
- $S, span\{S\} = \{\sum_{k=1}^n c_k x_k | c_k \in R, x_k \in S, n \in N\}$

17. linear space:  $V$ 对加法和数乘都封闭, 称 $V$ 为线性空间。例如:  $C[0, 1]$ . take any  $f, g \in C[0, 1]$ ,  
 $(f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x), (cf)(x) = cf(x)$
18. 线性空间的维数:  $\dim(V)$ — $V$ 的极大线性无关组的元素个数。  $\mathbb{R}^n$
19.  $S_3(\pi)$  or  $S_3(\Delta)$   $\dim S_m(\pi) = n + m$
20. 1.  $\{u_i(x)\}_{i=1}^{n+3} \subset S_3(\pi)$ , 2.  $\{u_i(x)\}_{i=1}^{n+3}$ 线性无关。则 $\{u_i(x)\}_{i=1}^{n+3}$ 为 $S_3(\pi)$ 的基底
21.  $s_k(x) = a_{k0} + a_{k1}x + a_{k2}x^2 + a_{k3}x^3, x \in [x_{k-1}, x_k], k = 1, 2, \dots, n.. 4n : 3(n-1) + n + 1 + 2 = 4n$
22. 单步法: 欧拉法, 梯形法; 多步法: 定义
23.  $y' = f(x, y), y_{n+1} = y_n + \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} f(x, y)dx$  欧拉法:  $y_{n+1} = y_n + hf(x_n, y_n)$
24. 梯形法:  $y_{n+1} = y_n + h \frac{f(x_n, y_n) + f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1})}{2}$
25.  $y_{n+1} = \sum_{i=0}^p a_i y_{n-i} + \sum_{i=-1}^p b_i y'_{n-i}$
26.  $\rho(r) = r^{p+1} - \sum_{i=0}^p a_i r^{p-i}, \sigma(r) = \sum_{i=-1}^p b_i r^{n-i}$
27. 多步法相容:  $\rho(1) = 0, \rho'(1) = \sigma(1)$ .
28. 根条件:  $\rho(1) = 0$ 的根均在单位圆内或边上。落在边上的根为单根。
29. 多步法收敛当且仅当相容且满足根条件。

**Example 2.2.** (1)  $y_{n+2} - 4y_{n+1} + 3y_n = h(f_{n+1} - 3f_n)$

(2)  $y_{n+2} + y_{n+1} - 2y_n = h(2f_{n+1} + f_n)$

*Proof.* (1)  $y_{n+1} = 4y_n - 3y_{n-1} + h(y'_n - 3y'_{n-1}), \rho(r) = r^2 - 4r + 3, \sigma(r) = r - 3$ . 相容:  $\rho(1) = 0, \rho'(1) = -2 = \sigma(1)$ . 所以, 相容。  $\rho(r) = 0: r^2 - 4r + 3 = 0, r = 1, 3$ 不满足根条件, 所以, 不收敛。

(2)  $y_{n+1} = -y_n + 2y_{n-1} + h(2y'_n + y'_{n-1}), \rho(r) = r^2 + r - 2, \sigma(r) = 2r + 1$ . 相容:  $\rho(1) = 0, \rho'(1) = 3 = \sigma(1)$ . 所以, 相容。  $\rho(r) = 0: r^2 + r - 2 = 0, r = 1, -2$ 不满足根条件, 所以, 不收敛。  $\square$

30. 泰勒展开法求单步法、多步法的收敛阶。注: 局部收敛阶为 $p+1 \rightarrow$ 整体收敛阶为 $p$ .

**Example 2.3.**  $y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{6}[4f(t_n, y_n) + 2f(t_{n+1}, y_{n+1}) + hf'(t_n, y_n)]$  证明其收敛阶为3.

*Proof.*

$$\begin{aligned} y_{n+1} - y_n - \frac{h}{6}[4y'_n + 2y'_{n+1} + hy''_n] &= y_n + y'_n h + y''_n h^2/2 + y'''_n h^3/6 - y_n \\ &\quad - \frac{h}{6}[4y'_n + hy''_n + 2y'_n + 2y''_n h + 2y'''_n h^2/2 + O(h^3)] \\ &= h[y'_n - y'_n] + h^2[y''_n/2 - y''_n/2] + h^3[y'''_n/6 - y'''_n/6] + O(h^4) = O(h^4) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$\square$

**Example 2.4.**  $y_{n+1} = ay_n + hby'_n$  确定 $a, b$ 使得收敛阶最高。

*Proof.*

$$y_{n+1} - ay_n - hby'_n = y_n + y'_n h + O(h^2) - ay_n - hby'_n = (1-a)y_n + hy'_n(1-b) + O(h^2). \quad (2)$$

So  $a = 1, b = 1, y_{n+1} = y_n + hy'_n$ , 局部收敛阶为2, 整体收敛阶为1.  $\square$

### 3. 知识点总结

#### 第零章 1. 误差来源

2. 会判有效数字位数, 会判绝对误差和相对误差 (限)
3. 会运用误差传播公式  $y = f(x_1, \dots, x_n), \tilde{y} = f(\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_n), |y_n - \tilde{y}_n| \approx \sum_{i=1}^n f_{x_i}(\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_n)e(y_i)$
4. 会秦九昭算法
5. 会构造稳定的迭代格式
6. 会避免近似数相减, 大吃小

#### 第一章 1. 会判断隔根区间 (区间长度 $\leq 1$ )

2. 会利用二分法求方程的根, 如 $\sqrt{2}$

3. 会列写求方程根的牛顿迭代及割线迭代，如求 $\sqrt{2}$ 或 $e^x + \sin x - 1 = 0$ 。

**第二章** 1. 会求简单的(2\*2)向量范数与矩阵范数

2. 会Gauss列主元消去法解3\*3线性方程组
3. 会Crout、Dollittle方法解3\*3线性方程组(三对角阵为其特例)

**第三章** 1. 会线性插值、抛物插值及其误差估计，P106 (6)，p107 (7),(8), p110 例3.2.

2. 会求最佳一次多项式平方逼近。p158 (25) p160, 例3.12
3. 会求线性拟合或可线性化的拟合函数

**第四章** 1. 会梯形公式、Simpson公式及其误差估计，p184 (5),(6) p189 (18),(19)

2. 会两段复化梯形公式、Simpson公式及其误差估计，p191, 192
3. 会判求积公式的代数精度

**第五章** 1. 记住欧拉公式、梯形公式(见上面) p273(5)

2. 会判多步迭代法的收敛性
3. 会利用泰勒展开法判迭代格式的收敛阶，局部p+1阶→整体p阶收敛
4. 会利用待定系数法求带未知数的多步法的最高收敛阶