第一题 本题考虑使用有限差分方法(finite difference method)解决两点边值问题(boundary value problem)

$$-u''(x) = f(x)$$
  $(0 < x < 1)$ ¢  $\exists u(0) = T_0 \text{ and } u(1) = T_1$ 

时产生的离散化线性系统

$$Ax = b$$

的求解问题。适当选取离散化的步长后我们会得到一个10×10的系统:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & & & & & \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & & & & \\ & -1 & 2 & \ddots & & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & -1 & \\ & & & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ & & & & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

此处, A中空白部分的元素皆为0。我们容易验证上述线性系统的精确解为

$$x_{exact} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$
 (1)

(a)(20分)分别使用Jacobi和Gauss-Siedel方法求解上述问题。利用精确解(??)将误差大小和迭代次数的关系用semilogy图表示出来 (横轴为迭代次数 n, 纵轴为迭代解与精确解的差距)。

### semilogy图见下图??

(b) (10分)选取若干不同的松他因子  $\omega$  使用SOR方法解上述问题,并将收敛结果画在上一问的图中。请在图上相应的收敛线旁标示出这些  $\omega$  的值。以迭代次数做为判断标准,指出对应于 $10^{-15}$  的误差目标哪个大概的  $\omega$  值收敛速度最快。

收敛结果如下图??, 由图可知 $\omega \approx 1.6$ 时收敛速度最快

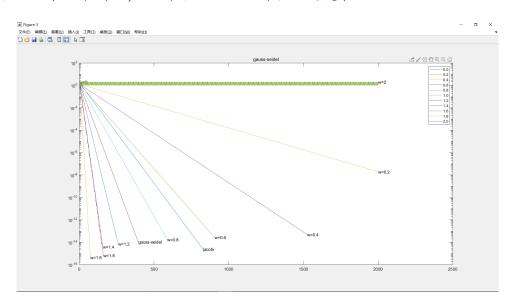


图 1: 误差大小与迭代次数的semilogy图

```
1
   clc
2
  %init
3
  A = [
  2 -1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0;
4
  -1 2 -1 0 0 0 0 0 0;
  0 -1 2 -1 0 0 0 0 0;
6
  0 0 -1 2 -1 0 0 0 0;
  0 0 0 -1 2 -1 0 0 0 0;
8
  0 0 0 0 -1 2 -1 0 0 0;
9
10
  0 0 0 0 0 -1 2 -1 0 0;
11
  0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 2 -1 0;
12 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 2 -1;
13 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 2;
14 ];
```

```
15 \mid b = [2 -2 2 -1 0 0 1 -2 2 -2].;
  exact = [1 0 1 0 0 0 0 -1 0 -1].';
16
17
18
   [~,n] = size(A);
19 | normInf = max(abs(exact));
20
   vecNorm = zeros(1,1);
21
22 \mid L = tril(A, -1);
23 \mid D = diag(diag(A));
24 \mid U = triu(A,1);
25 \mid I = eye(n);
26 |%precision
27
   epsilon = 1e-15;
28
29 | %jacobi
30 | k = 0;
31
   while norm(x1 - x2,inf)>epsilon
32
        x1 = x2;
        x2 = R * x1 + g;
33
34
        k = k + 1;
        vecNorm(k) = max(abs(x2 - exact))/normInf;
35
36
   end
37
38
  figure
   semilogy(vecNorm)
39
40 | text(k, vecNorm(k), 'jacobi');
41
  hold on
   %w-gauss-seidel
43
   for w = 0.0:0.2:2.0
44
        x1 = zeros(n,1);
        x2 = ones(n,1);
45
        vecNorm = zeros(1,1);
46
47
       k = 0;
48
49
        S = (I + w * (D \setminus L)) \setminus ((1 - w) * I - w * (D \setminus U));
```

```
50
        f = w * ((I + w * (D \setminus L)) \setminus (D \setminus b));
51
        while norm(x1 - x2,inf)>epsilon
52
             x1 = x2;
53
            x2 = S * x1 + f;
54
            k = k + 1;
            vecNorm(k) = max(abs(x2 - exact))/normInf;
55
             if k>2000
56
57
                 break;
58
             end
59
        end
        if w == 1
60
61
             text(k, vecNorm(k), 'gauss-seidel');
62
        else
63
             text(k, vecNorm(k),['w=',num2str(w)]);
64
        end
65
        semilogy(vecNorm)
66
        hold on
67
68
   legend('0.0','0.2','0.4','0.6','0.8','1.0','1.2','1.4','1.6','1.8',
69
70
   title('gauss-seidel');
```

(c) (15分) 注意到题目中的矩阵A是一个稀疏矩阵(sparse matrix),即有大量元素为0的矩阵。更改你的程序,省略那些和零元素相关的运算,使得你的程序得到加速。使用MATLAB中的tic和toc命令统计上述三种方法得到较为精确的解的时候的计算用时,并和改进后的程序的(在使用相同迭代次数的情况下的)耗时列表做对比(左边一列为未加速的程序的计算时间,右边一列为加速后的时间)。注意你需要将每种方法反复运行N次(比如10次)然后忽略第一次的运行时间,求后面 N-1 次运行时间的平均值或者总和。这是由于MATLAB需要在第一次运算时对程序进行编译并分配存储空间。这类花费被统称为overhead,中文有时会勉强地将其译为"额外开销"。

| Jacobi            | 0.0012518889 | 0.0011993333 |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Gauss-Siedel      | 0.0005258173 | 0.0007343235 |
| SOR $\omega$ =1.6 | 0.0001674235 | 0.0002052688 |

除jacobi外均为负优化,说明matlab本身对矩阵运算有优化处理 jacobi优化:

```
while norm(x1 - x2, inf)>epsilon
1
2
       x1 = x2;
       x2(1) = R(1, 2) * x1(2) + g(1);
3
       x2(10) = R(10, 9) * x1(9) + g(10);
4
       for i = 2:9
5
           x2(i) = R(i, i - 1) * x1(i - 1) + R(i, i + 1) * x1(i + 1) +
6
7
       end
8
       k = k + 1;
9
       vecNorm(k) = max(abs(x2 - exact))/normInf;
10
  end
```

gauss seidel优化

```
while norm(x1 - x2,inf)>epsilon
1
2
       x1 = x2;
3
       for i = 1:9
            x2(i) = f(i);
4
            for j = 2:i + 1
5
6
                x2(i) = x2(i) + S(i, j) * x1(j);
7
            end
8
       end
9
       x2(10) = f(10);
       for j = 2:10
10
            x2(10) = x2(10) + S(10, j) * x1(j);
11
12
       end
13
       k = k + 1;
14
       vecNorm(k) = max(abs(x2 - exact))/normInf;
15
   end
```

sor w优化

```
while norm(x1 - x2,inf)>epsilon
    x1 = x2;
for i = 1:9
    x2(i) = f(i);
```

```
5
            for j = 1:i + 1
                x2(i) = x2(i) + S(i, j) * x1(j);
6
7
            end
8
       end
       x2(10) = f(10);
9
       for j = 1:10
10
11
            x2(10) = x2(10) + S(10, j) * x1(j);
12
       end
13
       x2 = x2 + f;
14
       k = k + 1;
15
       vecNorm(k) = max(abs(x2 - exact))/normInf;
16
   end
```

#### 第二题 本题将利用求解方程

$$x^3 - 3x^2 + 2 = 0 (2)$$

的根来深入我们关于Newton方法的收敛速度的讨论。容易验证(??)的三个根分别位于[-3,0]、[0,2]、[2,4]三个区间内。我们依从左向右的顺序分别称这三个根为 $x_l$ 、 $x_m$ 、 $x_r$ 。

- (a) (10分) 适当选取迭代的初始点,写程序用Newton法求解这三个根,并将每一步迭代的新的近似值打印出来。
- (b) (10分)设计一个估计收敛阶数的方法,在上一问求解的过程中同时求出大概的收敛阶数。

#### 本题采用的方法是

$$order \approx \frac{\log |(x_{n+1} - x_n) / (x_n - x_{n-1})|}{\log |(x_n - x_{n-1}) / (x_{n-1} - x_{n-2})|}$$

| k | x1                 | order               |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | -0.77777777777778  |                     |
| 2 | -0.733756613756614 | 1.00000000000000000 |
| 3 | -0.732053321730378 | 2.008704671554972   |
| 4 | -0.732050807574351 | 2.004355840939773   |
| 5 | -0.732050807568877 | 2.000099949796975   |
| 6 | -0.732050807568877 | 2.000000074224094   |

表 1: x1=-1

| k | x2                  | order               |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 0.999326599326599   |                     |
| 2 | 1.000000000203577   | 1.00000000000000000 |
| 3 | 1.00000000000000000 | 2.997986296007438   |
| 4 | 1.0000000000000000  | 2.999999969792531   |

表 2: x1=1.1

| k | x3                | order               |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2.7777777777777   |                     |
| 2 | 2.733756613756614 | 1.00000000000000000 |
| 3 | 2.732053321730378 | 2.008704671554972   |
| 4 | 2.732050807574351 | 2.004355840939773   |
| 5 | 2.732050807568877 | 2.000099949796975   |
| 6 | 2.732050807568877 | 2.000000074224094   |

表 3: x1=3

```
1
   clc;
2
  syms x;
3
  epsilon = 1e-15;
4 | x1 = -1;
5 | x2 = 1.1;
6 | x3 = 3;
  |maxrept = 1000;
8
  f(x) = x.^3 - 3 * x.^2 + 2;
9
10
   fprintf('%10s %20s %20s\n','k','x1','order');
11
  res = newton1(f, x1, epsilon, maxrept);
12
   fprintf('\n ans = %20.15f\n\n', res);
   fprintf('%10s %20s %20s\n','k','x2','order');
14 res = newton1(f, x2, epsilon, maxrept);
15
   fprintf('\n ans = %20.15f\n\n', res);
16 | fprintf('%10s %20s %20s\n','k','x3','order');
17 res = newton1(f, x3, epsilon, maxrept);
18 | fprintf('\n ans = %20.15f\n\n', res);
```

```
19
   function x2 = newton1(f, x0, epsilon, maxrept)
20
21
       syms x;
22
       g(x) = diff(f, x);
23
       x1 = x0 - f(x0)/g(x0);
       x2 = x1 - f(x1)/g(x1);
24
       order0 = log(abs(x2 - x1)/abs(x1 - x0));
25
26
       fprintf('%10d %20.15f\n',1 ,x1);
27
       for k = 2:maxrept
            x2 = x1 - f(x1)/g(x1);
28
            order1 = order0;
29
            order0 = log(abs(x2 - x1)/abs(x1 - x0));
30
31
            x0 = x1;
32
            x1 = x2;
33
            fprintf(','10d ,'20.15f ,'20.15f ,',k,x2, order0/\phi rder1);
34
            if abs(x1 - x0) < epsilon
35
                break;
36
            end
37
       end
38
   end
```

(c) (10分) Newton是一个二阶收敛的方法。上一问中你是否观测到了比二阶收敛更快的现象?如果有,请尽可能详细地解释其原因。

求 $x_m$ 时,收敛阶 $q \approx 3$ 

由泰勒展开有

$$0 = f(x) = f(x_n) + (x - x_n)f'(x_n) + \frac{(x - x_n)^2}{2}f''(x_n)$$

此时有
$$\frac{x-x_n}{(x-x_n)^2} = -\frac{f''(x_n)}{2f'(x_n)}$$
,收敛阶为2

在
$$x_m = 1$$
附近,有 $f''(x_m) = (6x - 6)|_{x=1} = 0$ 

此时方程变为
$$0 = f(x) = f(x_n) + (x - x_n)f'(x_n) + \frac{(x - x_n)^2}{2}f''(x_n) + \frac{(x - x_n)^3}{6}f'''(x_n)$$
  
此时有 $\frac{x - x_n}{(x - x_n)^3} = -\frac{f'''(x_n)}{6f'(x_n)}$ ,收敛阶为3

第三题 我们已经学习了使用幂法求解特征值问题。

(a) (15分)设计一个能够求解问题存在一个(绝对值意义下的)最大特征值和存在最大的两个特征值,大小相同但符号相反的情况的算法并仿照课堂上所介绍的伪代码的格式写出一个清晰易懂的伪代码。

$$for \quad k = 1 \quad to \quad maxrept$$

$$Y^k = X^k / \|X^k\|_{\infty}$$

$$X^{k+1} = A * Y^k$$

$$if \quad \|X^k - X^{k+1}\| < \epsilon$$

$$\lambda = \max_{1 \le i \le n} |X_i^{k+1}|$$

$$\mathbf{vec} = Y^k$$

$$elseif \quad \|X^k + X^{k+1}\| < \epsilon$$

$$\lambda = \max_{1 \le i \le n} |X_i^{k+1}|$$

$$\mathbf{vec} = Y^k$$

$$endif$$

$$X^k = X^{k+1}$$

end

(b) (10分) 用程序实现上一问中你设计的算法, 用于求解

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -148 & -105 & -83 & -67 \\ 488 & 343 & 269 & 216 \\ -382 & -268 & -210 & -170 \\ 50 & 38 & 32 & 29 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (3)

的模最大的特征值和特征向量(你提供的特征向量的  $\infty$  -范数应为1)。如果用你的程序求一 A 的模最大的特征值和特征向量呢?你需要保证你的程序对负值的特征值也有效。

```
1
       clc;
2
3
   A = [-148, -105, -83, -67]
4
       488, 343, 269, 216
5
       -382, -268, -210, -170
6
       50, 38, 32, 29];
7
   %A = -A;
8
9
   [",n] = size(A);
10
  Xk = ones(n, 1);
11 | maxrept = 1000;
12
   epsilon = 1e-14;
13
14
15
  lamda2 = 0;
16
   lamda3 = 0;
17
   for k = 2:maxrept
18
       Xk1 = A * Xk;
19
       lamda0 = max(abs(Xk1));
20
       Xk1 = Xk1/norm(Xk1,inf);
21
       Xk2 = A * Xk1;
22
       lamda1 = max(abs(Xk2));
       if abs(lamda0 - lamda1) < epsilon</pre>
23
            fprintf('\nlamda = %20.15f\n', sqrt(lamda0));
24
25
            Xk1
26
            break
27
       elseif abs(lamda0 + lamda1) < epsilon</pre>
28
            fprintf('\nlamda1 = \%20.15f\n', -sqrt(lamda0));
29
            Xk1
30
            break
31
       elseif abs(lamda0 - lamda3) < epsilon && abs(lamda1 - lamda2) <
32
            Xk = Xk2;
33
            Xk2 = A * Xk2;
            lamda0 = sqrt(Xk2(1)/Xk1(1));
34
            lamda1 = -lamda0;
35
```

```
36
            fprintf('\nlamda1 = \%20.15f\n', lamda0);
37
            Xk1 = Xk2 + lamda0 * Xk;
38
            Xk1 = Xk1/norm(Xk1,inf);
39
            Xk1
            fprintf('\nlamda2 = \%20.15f\n', lamda1);
40
            Xk1 = Xk2 - lamda0 * Xk;
41
42
            Xk1 = Xk1/norm(Xk1,inf);
43
            Xk1
44
            break
45
       end
       Xk = Xk1;
46
47
       Xk1 = Xk2;
       lamda2 = lamda0;
48
49
       lamda3 = lamda1;
50
       fprintf('\%7d \%20.15f\n', k, lamda1);
51
   end
```

由上程序可得,在误差范围 $\epsilon = 1e - 14$ 内

A的特征向量 
$$x = \begin{pmatrix} -0.310344827586207 \\ 1.00000000000000000 \\ -0.793103448275861 \\ 0.137931034482757 \end{pmatrix}$$

-A的特征向量 
$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.310344827586207 \\ 1.00000000000000000 \\ -0.793103448275861 \\ 0.137931034482757 \end{pmatrix}$$

的模最大的特征值和特征向量(你提供的特征向量的 $\infty$ -范数应为1)。

由上程序可得,在误差范围 $\epsilon = 1e - 14$ 内

特征值1  $\lambda_1 = 5.00000000000000078$ 

(d) (10分) 在Matlab中设定随机数种子为rng(2)使用rand命令生成一个 $100 \times 100$ 的随机矩阵。用你的程序求解离0.8 - 0.6i最近的特征值和特征向量(你提供的特征向量的 $\infty$ -范数应为1)。

程序如下,求得离0.8-0.6i最近的 特征值 $\lambda=0.854519917670556-0.662123265348281i$ 迭代过程

表 4: 迭代过程

| k | norm               |
|---|--------------------|
| 2 | 1.564456721915273  |
| 3 | 12.284284873453794 |
| 4 | 2.773657227732159  |
| 5 | 8.431498212095160  |
| 6 | 3.108946897196919  |
| 7 | 7.946870702079942  |
| 8 | 3.169896419852224  |

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# k norm

| 9  | 7.871473317328734      |
|----|------------------------|
| 10 | 3.179902050131084      |
| 11 | 7.859436240318765      |
| 12 | 3.181511306997918      |
| 13 | 7.857509858925735      |
| 14 | 3.181769071462289      |
| 15 | 7.857201580880184      |
| 16 | 3.181810323780105      |
| 17 | 7.857152253108357      |
| 18 | 3.181816924516828      |
| 19 | 7.857144360506751      |
| 20 | 3.181817980648835      |
| 21 | 7.857143097683308      |
| 22 | 3.181818149630177      |
| 23 | 7.857142895630996      |
| 24 | 3.181818176667379      |
| 25 | 7.857142863303157      |
| 26 | 3.181818180993170      |
| 27 | 7.857142858131390      |
| 28 | 3.181818181685183      |
| 29 | 7.857142857302956      |
| 30 | 3.181818181795850      |
| 31 | 7.857142857171601      |
| 32 | 3.18181818183334       |
| 33 | 7.857142857150085      |
| 34 | 3.181818181816474      |
| 35 | 7.857142857146568      |
| 36 | 3.181818181817083      |
| 37 | 7.857142857145701      |
| 38 | 3.181818181817683      |
| 39 | 7.857142857144874      |
| 40 | 3.181818181816993      |
| 41 | 7.857142857145393      |
|    | Continued on next page |

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# k norm

| 42 | 3.181818181817145      |
|----|------------------------|
| 43 | 7.857142857144916      |
| 44 | 3.181818181816965      |
| 45 | 7.857142857145300      |
| 46 | 3.181818181816996      |
| 47 | 7.857142857145311      |
| 48 | 3.181818181817738      |
| 49 | 7.857142857144931      |
| 50 | 3.181818181817039      |
| 51 | 7.857142857144669      |
| 52 | 3.181818181816693      |
| 53 | 7.857142857146027      |
| 54 | 3.181818181816936      |
| 55 | 7.857142857145095      |
| 56 | 3.181818181816883      |
| 57 | 7.857142857147086      |
| 58 | 3.181818181816547      |
| 59 | 7.857142857146782      |
| 60 | 3.181818181816296      |
| 61 | 7.857142857147373      |
| 62 | 3.181818181816334      |
| 63 | 7.857142857147121      |
| 64 | 3.181818181816781      |
| 65 | 7.857142857146171      |
| 66 | 3.181818181817474      |
| 67 | 7.857142857144632      |
| 68 | 3.181818181816884      |
| 69 | 7.857142857145929      |
| 70 | 3.181818181816563      |
| 71 | 7.857142857147668      |
| 72 | 3.181818181816984      |
| 73 | 7.857142857146254      |
| 74 | 3.181818181816424      |
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## k norm

| 75 | 7.857142857146878 |
|----|-------------------|
| 76 | 3.181818181816745 |
| 77 | 7.857142857147156 |
| 78 | 3.181818181816302 |
| 79 | 7.857142857147337 |
| 80 | 3.181818181816104 |
| 81 | 7.857142857147995 |
| 82 | 3.18181818185588  |
| 83 | 7.857142857149115 |
| 84 | 3.181818181816241 |
| 85 | 7.857142857147361 |
| 86 | 3.181818181816517 |
| 87 | 7.857142857146804 |
| 88 | 3.181818181816071 |
| 89 | 7.857142857148382 |
| 90 | 3.181818181816013 |
| 91 | 7.857142857148790 |
| 92 | 3.18181818187713  |
| 93 | 7.857142857148988 |
|    |                   |

```
1 | clc;
2 rng(2)
3 \mid A = rand(100);
4 [~,n] = size(A);
5 \mid Xk = ones(n, 1);
6 maxrept = 1000;
   epsilon = 1e-15;
7
   p = 0.8 - 0.6i;
10 \mid [L,U] = lu(A - p * eye(100));
11 \mid mu1 = 0;
12
   for k = 2:maxrept
13
        Xk1 = U \setminus (L \setminus Xk);
        Xk1 = Xk1/norm(Xk1,2);
14
        mu0 = dot(Xk1, A * Xk1);
15
```

```
if abs(mu0 - mu1) < epsilon</pre>
16
17
            mu0
            Xk1;
18
19
            break
20
        end
       mu1 = mu0;
21
22
       Xk = Xk1;
23
       fprintf('\%7d %20.15f\n', k, mu0);
24
   end
```