

Numerical Analysis homework # 1

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I. The interval in bisection method

I-a

设第 n 步迭代之后的区间长度为 h_n , $h_0 = 2$
则 $h_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}h_n$, 所以 $h_n = \frac{1}{2^n}h_0 = \frac{1}{2^n}2 = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$
即第 n 步迭代之后的区间长度为 $\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$ 。

I-b

设第 n 步迭代之后区间 $[a_n, b_n]$ 的中点为 c_n , 则 $c_n = \frac{a_n + b_n}{2}$ 。
则 $|r - c_n| \leq \frac{b_n - a_n}{2} = \frac{h_n}{2} = \frac{1}{2^n}$

II. *relative error* in bisection method

当迭代到第 n 步之后, 区间长度 $h_{n+1} = \frac{b_0 - a_0}{2^n}$,

$$E_{rel} = \frac{|r - c_n|}{|r|} \leq \frac{\frac{a_0 - b_0}{2^{n+1}}}{a_0} = \frac{a_0 - b_0}{2^{n+1}a}$$

当 $n \geq \frac{\log(b_0 - a_0) - \log \epsilon - \log a_0}{\log 2} - 1$. 时, 有 $E_{rel} \leq \epsilon$ 。

III. Newton's method for polynoial

$$p(x) = 4x^3 - 2x^2 + 3 = 0$$

求导得

$$p'(x) = 12x^2 - 4x$$

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n	x_n	$p(x_n)$	$p'(x_n)$
0	-1	-3	16
1	-0.8125	-2.6816	9.8438
2	-0.5401	-0.7727	6.5685
3	-0.4224	-0.1319	5.1706
4	-0.3969		

IV. Newton's method in which only the derivative at x_0 is used

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{n+1} &= x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_0)} \\
x_{n+1} - \alpha &= x_n - \alpha - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_0)} \\
x_{n+1} - \alpha &= (x_n - \alpha) \left(1 - \frac{f(x_n) - f(\alpha)}{f'(x_0)(x_n - \alpha)} \right) \\
e_{n+1} &= e_n \left(1 - \frac{f'(\xi_n)}{f'(x_0)} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

其中 ξ_n 与 x_n 有关, 令 $s=1, C = \left(1 - \frac{f'(\xi_n)}{f'(x_0)}\right)$ 即可

V. the iteration $x_{n+1} = \tan^{-1} x_n$

- (i) 若 $x_1 = 0$, 结论是显然的
(ii) 若 $x_1 \neq 0$, 由归纳易知 $x_n \neq 0$
令

$$f(x) = \tan^{-1} x$$

则

$$|f'(x)| = \left| \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right| < 1$$

由压缩映射定理, 数列 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛

VI. continued fraction

令 α 为方程 $x^2 + px - 1 = 0$ 大于 0 的解, 则有 $\alpha^2 + p\alpha - 1 = 0$

$$\alpha = \frac{-p + \sqrt{p^2 + 4}}{2}$$

注意到

$$x_{n+2} = \frac{1}{p + \frac{1}{p + x_n}} = \frac{p + x_n}{p^2 + px_n + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{n+2} - \alpha &= \frac{p + x_n}{(p^2 + px_n + 1)} - \alpha \\
&= \frac{p + x_n - p^2\alpha - px_n\alpha - \alpha}{(p^2 + px_n + 1)} \\
&= \frac{p(1 - p\alpha) + x_n - px_n\alpha - \alpha}{(p^2 + px_n + 1)} \\
&= \frac{p\alpha^2 + x_n - px_n\alpha - \alpha}{(p^2 + px_n + 1)} \\
&= \frac{(x_n - \alpha)(1 - p\alpha)}{(p^2 + px_n + 1)}
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $1 - p\alpha = \alpha^2 > 0$, 故 $|x_{n+2} - \alpha| < |x_n - \alpha|$

从而数列 $\{x_1, x_3, x_5, \dots\}$ 单调递减且有下界, 故存在极限, 设极限为 $x (x > 0)$, 则有

$$x = \frac{p + x}{p^2 + px + 1}$$

化简得

$$x^2 + px - 1 = 0$$

从而

$$x = \alpha$$

同理可证数列 $\{x_2, x_4, x_6, \dots\}$ 极限也为 α

综上可知数列 $\{x_n\}$ 的极限为 α

VII. $a_0 < 0 < b_0$

此时相对误差不一定能得到一个很好的测量, 若根 r 很接近 0 的话, 相对误差会很大。极端情况 $r = 0$, 相对误差不能得到一个很好的估计

VIII. Newton's method at a root of multiplicity k

VIII-a

VIII-b

设 $f(x) = (x - \alpha)^k g(x)$

其中

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(x)}{(x-\alpha)^k} & \text{if } x \neq \alpha \\ \frac{f^{(k)}(\alpha)}{k!} & \text{if } x = \alpha \end{cases}$$

易知 $g(x)$ 连续, 且

$$f'(x) = k(x - \alpha)^{k-1}g(x) + (x - \alpha)^k g'(x)$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - k \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$$

$$\implies x_{n+1} - \alpha = x_n - \alpha - k \frac{(x - \alpha)^k g(x)}{k(x - \alpha)^{k-1}g(x) + (x - \alpha)^k g'(x)}$$

$$\implies \frac{x_{n+1} - \alpha}{x_n - \alpha} = 1 - \frac{k g(x)}{k g(x) + (x - \alpha) g'(x)}$$

$$\implies \frac{x_{n+1} - \alpha}{(x_n - \alpha)^2} = \frac{g'(x)}{k g(x) + (x - \alpha) g'(x)}$$