

Q1: T4.3 用多种方法计算三次多项式的三个实数根

定义所求根函数

```
close all; clc; clear;
```

```
%函数表达式定义
```

```
p = inline('816.*(x.^3)-3835.*(x.^2)+6000.*x-3125','x');
```

(a) 求精确根

```
%求函数精确解
```

```
syms x;
```

```
p = 816.*(x.^3)-3835.*(x.^2)+6000.*x-3125;
```

```
solve(p, x)
```

```
ans =
```

```
25/17
```

```
25/16
```

```
5/3
```

由运行结果可得,

此函数的精确根为

$x_1 = 25/17 = 1.4706$

$x_2 = 25/16 = 1.5625$

$x_3 = 5/3 = 1.6667$

(b) 绘制函数图形

```
%绘制函数图像
```

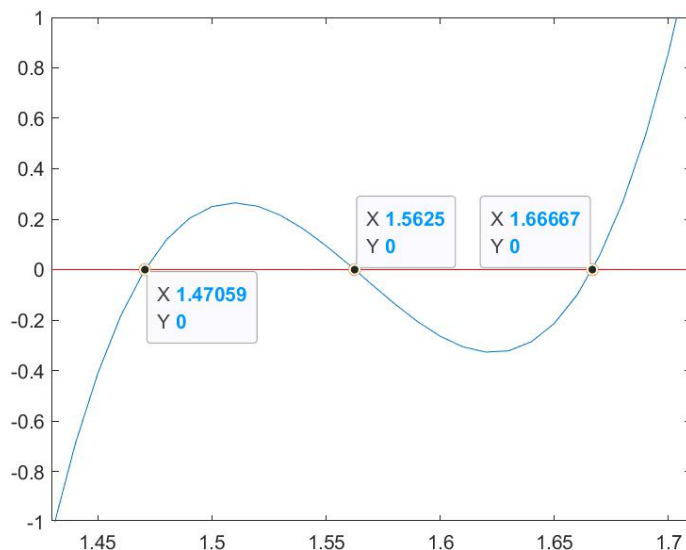
```
x=-20:0.01:20;
```

```
y = p(x);
```

```
figure(1);plot(x, y, '- ', Ac, zeros(1, 3), 'o');
```

```
line([-50 50], [0 0], 'color', 'red');%绘制p=0直线
```

```
axis([1.43 1.71 -1 1]);%限定区间范围
```



(c) 牛顿法求解

```
%牛顿法
```

```
x0 = 1.5; x = x0;
```

```
pprime = inline('3*816.*(x.^2)-2*3835.*(x.^1)+6000','x');
```

```
xprev = x+1;
```

```
n1 = 0;
```

```
while abs(x - xprev) > eps*abs(x)
```

```
xprev = x;
```

```
x = x - p(x)/pprime(x);
```

```
n1 = n1 + 1;
```

```
end
```

```
x, n1
```

```
x =
```

```
1.4706e+00
```

```
n1 =
```

```
11
```

由运行结果可得, 此函数零点的求解, 若用牛顿法, 则
循环次数: $n = 11$
求根零点: $x = 1.4706$

(d) 割线法/弦截法求解

```
%割线法/弦截法
a = 1; b = 2;
n2 = 0;
while abs(b - a) > eps*abs(b)
    c = a;
    a = b;
    b = b - p(b)*((b - c)/(p(b)-p(c)));
    n2 = n2 + 1;
end
b, n2
```

由运行结果可得，此函数零点的求解，若用二分法，则
循环次数：n = 12
求根零点：x = 1.6667

(e) 二分法求解

```
%二分法
a = 1; b = 2;
p(1), p(2)
n3 = 0;
while abs(b-a) > eps*abs(b)
    x = (a + b)/2;
    if sign(p(x)) == sign(p(b))
        b = x;
    else
        a = x;
    end
    n3 = n3 + 1;
end
x, n3
```

```
ans =
-144

ans =
63

x =
1.4706e+00

n3 =
52
```

由运行结果可得，此函数零点的求解，若用二分法，则
循环次数：n = 52
求根零点：x = 1.4706

(f) fzerotx 函数求解

```
%Zerion算法
z=fzerotx(p, [1 2])

z =
1.6667e+00
```

由运行结果可得，运行 fzerotx(p, [1, 2]) 函数得到一根：z = 1.6667，为三个根中最大的一个根。首先用 fzerotx 函数求根只会输出一个根，且其原理是 zeroin 算法。先进行一步割线法，在根据判断使用割线法或 IQI 算法，在进行 IQI 算法的拟合函数的根落在了 x2 和 x3 = z 之间的区域，使得算法最后收敛至最大根 x3 处。

Q2: T4.8 弦截法的反例函数验证

```
a=2;
f = inline('sign(x-a)*sqrt(abs(x-a))','x','a');
b0 =0; b = b0; c0 = 2;c = c0;
n = 0;
while abs( c - b ) > eps*abs(c)
    d = b;
    b = c;
    c = c - f(c,a)*((c - d)/(f(c,a) - f(d,a)));
    n = n + 1;
end
[a,b0,c0],n,c
```

```
ans =
     2     0     2
n =
     1
c =
     2
```

```
ans =
     2     3     4
n =
    74
c =
     2
```

此函数求根采用弦截法，若初值取值关于 $x=a$ 对称分布或其中一初值点取 $x=a$ 时，算法迭代次数 $n=1$ 或 2 次，算法收敛性好。当初值点非以上两种情况，则算法迭代次数 $n>70$ ，算法收敛性差，因此对此函数用弦截法的算法效率取决于处置点的选取，稳定性低。

Q3: T4.9 求解 $y=\tan x$ 的前十个正数解

```
% Q3 4.9
a=0.000000000001;
for n=1:10
    z(n) = fzerotx('x - tan(x)',[(n - 1/(2+a)) (n + 1/(2+a))]*pi)
end
x = 0:pi/500:10.7*pi;
y = x - tan(x);
figure;plot(z,zeros(1,10),'o',x,y,'-');
line([0 10.7*pi],[0 0],'color','black');
axis([0 10.7*pi -5 40]);
```

```
z =
列 1 至 3
    4.4934e+00    7.7253e+00    1.0904e+01
列 4 至 6
    1.4066e+01    1.7221e+01    2.0371e+01
列 7 至 9
    2.3519e+01    2.6666e+01    2.9812e+01
列 10
    3.2956e+01
```

求得 $x = \tan x$ 的前十个正数解：

$$x_1 = \pi = 4.4934$$

$$x_2 = 2\pi = 7.7253$$

$$x_3 = 3\pi = 10.904$$

$$x_4 = 4\pi = 14.066$$

$$x_5 = 5\pi = 17.221$$

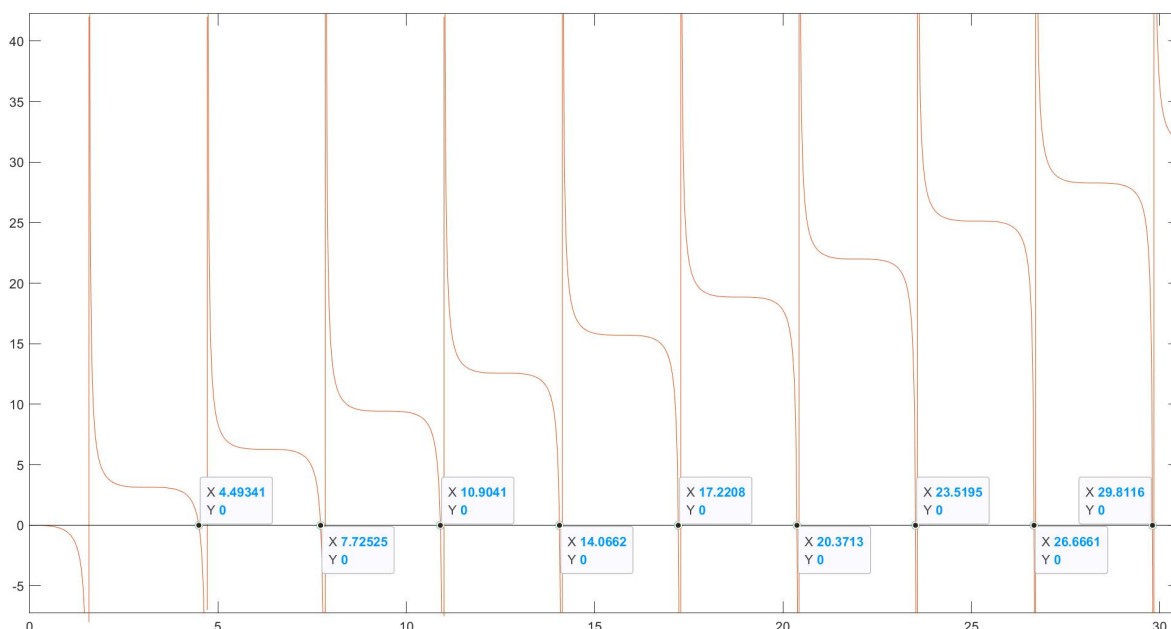
$$x_6 = 6\pi = 20.371$$

$$x_7 = 7\pi = 23.519$$

$$x_8 = 8\pi = 26.666$$

$$x_9 = 9\pi = 29.812$$

$$x_{10} = 10\pi = 32.956$$



Q4: 用牛顿法、割线法、逆二次插值求根

```
% %Q4  
p = inline('x^3 - 3*x - 1','x');
```

(1) 牛顿法求根

```
%牛顿法  
pprime = inline('3*x^2-3','x');  
x = 2;  
xprev = x+1;  
n1 = 0;  
while abs(x - xprev) > eps*abs(x)  
    xprev = x;  
    x = x - p(x)/pprime(x);  
    n1 = n1 + 1;  
end  
x, n1
```

```
x =  
  
1.8794e+00  
  
n1 =  
  
5
```

由运行结果可得，此函数零点的求解，若用牛顿法，则
循环次数：n = 5
求根零点：x = 1.8794

(2) 割线法求根

```
%割线法  
a = 2; b = 1.9;  
n2 = 0;  
while abs(b - a) > eps*abs(b)  
    c = a;  
    a = b;  
    b = b - p(b)*((b - c)/(p(b)-p(c)));  
    n2 = n2 + 1;  
end  
b, n2
```

```
b =  
  
1.8794e+00  
  
n2 =  
  
6
```

由运行结果可得，此函数零点的求解，若用割线法，则
循环次数：n = 6
求根零点：x = 1.8794

(3) 逆二次插值求根

```
%逆二次插值法  
a = 1; b = 3; c = 2;  
n3 = 0;  
while abs(c-b) > 0.001  
    x = polyinterp([p(a),p(b),p(c)], [a,b,c], 0);  
    a = b;  
    b = c;  
    c = x;  
    n3 = n3 + 1;  
end  
x, n3
```

```
x =  
  
1.8794e+00  
  
n3 =  
  
4
```

由运行结果可得，此函数零点的求解，若用逆二次插值法，则循环次数 n = 4
求根可得零点为 x = 1.8794

综上，对该函数求根，算法效率：逆二次插值法好于牛顿法好于割线法