

# 考试范围总结

## 1. 数值计算的误差估计

误差:  $\begin{cases} \text{模型误差} \\ \text{观测误差} \\ \text{截断误差} \\ \text{舍入误差} \end{cases}$

$$R_n(x) = f(x) - p_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1}$$

绝对误差:  $e^* = x^* - x$

误差限:  $|e^*|$  的上界  $\rightarrow \varepsilon^*$  即  $|e^*| \leq \varepsilon^*$

相对误差:  $e_r^* = \frac{e^*}{x}$  或  $e_r^* = \frac{e^*}{x^*}$

相对误差限:  $\varepsilon_r^* = |e_r^*|$  的上界 即  $|e_r^*| \leq \varepsilon_r^*$

有效数字: 若  $x^* = \pm 10^m \times (a_1 + a_2 \times 10^{-1} + \dots + a_n \times 10^{-(n-1)})$  ( $a_1 \neq 0$ ) 且  $|x - x^*| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{m-n+1}$

则  $x^*$  具有  $n$  位有效数字.

$\varepsilon^* = \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{m-n+1}$

判断: 在准确值  $x$  的基础上判断近似值  $x^*$  的最后一位, 符合四舍五入则数位有效, 否则去掉最后一位有效数.

若  $\varepsilon_r^* = \frac{1}{2(a_1+1)} \times 10^{-(n-1)}$  则  $x^*$  至少有  $n$  位有效数字; 若  $x^*$  具有  $n$  位有效数字,  $\varepsilon_r^* = \frac{1}{2a_1} \times 10^{-(n+1)}$

误差估计:  $\varepsilon(x_1^* \pm x_2^*) = \varepsilon(x_1^*) + \varepsilon(x_2^*)$

$\varepsilon(x_1^* x_2^*) \approx |x_1^*| \varepsilon(x_2^*) + |x_2^*| \varepsilon(x_1^*)$  类似求导

$\varepsilon(x_1^* / x_2^*) \approx \frac{|x_1^*| \varepsilon(x_2^*) + |x_2^*| \varepsilon(x_1^*)}{|x_2^*|^2}$

$\varepsilon(f(x^*)) \approx |f'(x^*)| \varepsilon(x^*)$  多元  $\varepsilon(f^*) \approx \sum_{k=1}^n \left| \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k} \right)^* \right| \varepsilon(x_k^*)$

## 2. 拉格朗日插值、牛顿插值、埃尔米特插值 (包括差商)

$n+1$  点插值  $n$  次多项式.

拉格朗日插值:  $p(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n y_k L_k(x)$

$L_k(x) = \frac{w'(x)}{w'(x_k)}$  (分子分母不包括  $x - x_k$  项)

$w(x) = (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_n)$

余项:  $R(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} w(x)$

$a < \xi < b$

牛顿插值多项式:  $N_n(x) = a_0 + a_1(x - x_0) + a_2(x - x_0)(x - x_1) + \dots + a_n(x - x_0)(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_{n-1})$

$a_k = f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k] \rightarrow$  差商.

注意:  $f[x_0, \dots, x_n] = \frac{f[x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}] - f[x_1, \dots, x_n]}{x_0 - x_n}$

关于差商:  $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m] - f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{m-1}]}{x_m - x_0}$

$f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f(x_k)}{w'(x_k)} = \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!}$

余项:  $R_n(x) = f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, x] = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} w(x)$



差商表差商:

$x_i$	$f[x_i]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}]$
$x_0$	$f(x_0)$			
$x_1$	$f(x_1)$	$f[x_0, x_1]$		
$x_2$	$f(x_2)$	$f[x_1, x_2]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$	
$x_3$	$f(x_3)$	$f[x_2, x_3]$	$f[x_1, x_2, x_3]$	$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$

如果是等距节点插值, 差商用差分表: 定义差分:  $\Delta y_i = y_i - y_{i-1}$

$x$	$y$	$\Delta y$	$\Delta^2 y$	$\Delta^3 y$	$\Delta^4 y$
$x_0$	$y_0$				
$x_1$	$y_1$	$\Delta y_0 = y_1 - y_0$			
$x_2$	$y_2$	$\Delta y_1 = y_2 - y_1$	$\Delta^2 y_0 = \Delta y_1 - \Delta y_0$		
$x_3$	$y_3$	$\Delta y_2 = y_3 - y_2$	$\Delta^2 y_1 = \Delta y_2 - \Delta y_1$	$\Delta^3 y_0 = \Delta^2 y_1 - \Delta^2 y_0$	
$x_4$	$y_4$	$\Delta y_3 = y_4 - y_3$	$\Delta^2 y_2 = \Delta y_3 - \Delta y_2$	$\Delta^3 y_1 = \Delta^2 y_2 - \Delta^2 y_1$	$\Delta^4 y_0 = \Delta^3 y_1 - \Delta^3 y_0$

$$\Delta y_{i-1} = y_i - y_{i-1}$$

$$\Delta^2 y_{i-1} = \Delta y_i - \Delta y_{i-1}$$

$$\Delta^k y_{i-1} = \Delta^{k-1} y_i - \Delta^{k-1} y_{i-1}$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n] = \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n! h^n}$$

埃尔米特插值:  $2n+2$  个条件确定一个  $2n+1$  次的  $H_{2n+1}(x)$

$$R_{2n+1}(x) = f(x) - H_{2n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(\xi)}{(2n+2)!} w^2(x)$$

3. 最小二乘法

① 用多项式拟合:  $y = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n$  ( $n \leq m$ )

偏差平方和  $Q = \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - \sum_{j=0}^n a_j x_i^j)^2$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial a_k} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - \sum_{j=0}^n a_j x_i^j) x_i^k = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=0}^n a_j x_i^{j+k} = \sum_{i=1}^m y_i x_i^k$$

转化为关于  $a_k$  的正规方程组得:

$$\sum a_0 x_i^0 + \sum a_1 x_i^1 + \dots + \sum a_n x_i^n = \sum_{i=1}^m y_i x_i^0$$

$$\sum a_0 x_i^1 + \sum a_1 x_i^2 + \dots + \sum a_n x_i^{n+1} = \sum y_i x_i^1$$

$$\sum a_0 x_i^n + \sum a_1 x_i^{n+1} + \dots + \sum a_n x_i^{2n} = \sum y_i x_i^n$$

② 用一般曲线拟合:  $y^* = p(x) = a_0 p_0(x) + a_1 p_1(x) + \dots + a_n p_n(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n a_j p_j(x)$

同理  $Q = \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i^* - y_i)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial a_k} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^m (a_j p_j - y_i) p_k = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=0}^n a_j p_j p_k = \sum_{i=1}^m y_i p_k$

所以内积  $(p_j, p_k) = \sum_{i=1}^m p_j(x_i) p_k(x_i)$  则有  $\sum_{j=0}^n a_j (p_j, p_k) = (y, p_k)$



可得 Gram 矩阵方程

$$\begin{bmatrix} (p_0, p_0) & (p_0, p_1) & \cdots & (p_0, p_n) \\ (p_1, p_0) & (p_1, p_1) & \cdots & (p_1, p_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (p_n, p_0) & (p_n, p_1) & \cdots & (p_n, p_n) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (p_0, f) \\ (p_1, f) \\ \vdots \\ (p_n, f) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} p_0 = 1, p_1 = x, p_2 = x^2 \\ \vdots \\ p_n = x^n \end{cases}$$

便于记忆

当  $p_0(x), p_1(x), \dots, p_n(x)$  线性无关时存在最佳系数  $a_i (i=0, 1, \dots, n)$

4. 最佳平方逼近

$$\int_a^b \rho(x) [f(x) - s^*(x)]^2 dx = \min_{s(x) \in \overline{H}} \int_a^b \rho(x) [f(x) - s(x)]^2 dx$$

$$\overline{H} = \text{span}\{p_0, p_1, \dots, p_n\}$$

$$\text{当 } p_0 = 1, p_1 = x, \dots, p_n = x^n \text{ 时}$$

$$H_n = \text{span}\{1, x, \dots, x^n\}$$

设  $s^*(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n a_j^* p_j$ , 求系数  $a_j^*$ , 用 3 可知法方程:

$$\begin{bmatrix} (p_0, p_0) & (p_0, p_1) & \cdots & (p_0, p_n) \\ (p_1, p_0) & (p_1, p_1) & \cdots & (p_1, p_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (p_n, p_0) & (p_n, p_1) & \cdots & (p_n, p_n) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0^* \\ a_1^* \\ \vdots \\ a_n^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (f, p_0) \\ (f, p_1) \\ \vdots \\ (f, p_n) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{平方误差: } \|s(x)\|_2^2 = (f - s^*, f - s^*) = (f, f) - (f, s^*) = \|f(x)\|_2^2 - \sum_{k=0}^n a_k^* (f, p_k)$$

特别的, 用正交函数求最佳平方逼近时得到:

$$\begin{bmatrix} (p_0, p_0) & & & \\ & (p_1, p_1) & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & (p_n, p_n) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0^* \\ a_1^* \\ \vdots \\ a_n^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (f, p_0) \\ (f, p_1) \\ \vdots \\ (f, p_n) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow a_k^* = \frac{(f, p_k)}{(p_k, p_k)}$$

求一组正交多项式的方法:  $\rho(x) \equiv 1$

$$\varphi(x) = x$$

$$\varphi_{n+1}(x) = \frac{2n+1}{n+1} x \varphi_n(x) - \frac{n}{n+1} \varphi_{n-1}(x)$$

$$\text{满足 } \begin{cases} (p_i, p_j) = 0, i \neq j \\ (p_i, p_i) \neq 0, i = j \end{cases}$$

5. 机械求积的代数精度和误差

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \sum_{k=0}^n A_k f_k \quad \text{求积系数之和 } \sum_{k=0}^n A_k = b-a \quad (\text{可用于验证计算})$$

当  $A_k = \int_a^b \delta_k(x) dx$  为插值求积公式,  $n+1$  个节点的插值公式至少有  $n$  次代数精度

若求积公式对于  $f(x) = 1, x, x^2, \dots, x^m$  是准确的, 而对  $x^{m+1}$  不准确, 则具有  $m$  次代数精度

$$\text{插值求积公式余项为: } R[f] = \int_a^b [f(x) - L_n(x)] dx = \int_a^b \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega(x) dx$$



## 6. 常用求积公式:

① (1) 梯形公式:  $\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{1}{2}(b-a)[f(a)+f(b)]$  中矩形公式:  $\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx (b-a)f(\frac{a+b}{2})$

1次代数精度  $R_1(f) = -\frac{(b-a)^3}{12} f''(\eta)$

(2) 辛普森公式:

3次代数精度  $\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{1}{6}(b-a)[f(a)+4f(\frac{a+b}{2})+f(b)]$

$R_2(f) = -\frac{(b-a)^5}{2880} f^{(4)}(\eta)$

打特其公式

$h$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$
3	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
4	$\frac{7}{90}$	$\frac{32}{90}$	$\frac{32}{90}$	$\frac{7}{90}$	$\frac{7}{90}$

(3) 牛顿-柯特斯公式:

$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{1}{90}(b-a)[7f(x_0)+32f(x_1)+32f(x_2)+7f(x_3)+7f(x_4)]$

$R_4(f) = -\frac{8}{945}(\frac{b-a}{4})^7 f^{(6)}(\eta)$

记此:  $\frac{b-a}{2}[f(a)+f(b)] \rightarrow -\frac{1}{12}(b-a)^3 f''(\eta)$   
 $\frac{b-a}{6}[f(a)+4f(\frac{a+b}{2})+f(b)] \rightarrow -\frac{1}{90}(b-a)^5 f^{(4)}(\eta)$   
 $\frac{b-a}{90}[f(x_0)+\frac{32}{3}f(x_1)+\frac{32}{3}f(x_2)+7f(x_3)+7f(x_4)] \rightarrow -\frac{8}{945}(\frac{b-a}{4})^7 f^{(6)}(\eta)$

## ② 复化公式:

(1) 复化梯形公式:

$\int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f(x) dx \approx \frac{h}{2}[f(x_k)+f(x_{k+1})]$

$T_h = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} T_k = \int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f(x) dx$

$= \frac{h}{2}[f(a)+2\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(x_k)+f(b)]$

$R_{T_k} = -\frac{h^3}{12} f''(\eta_k)$

$R_T = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} R_{T_k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} [-\frac{h^3}{12} f''(\eta_k)]$

$= -\frac{(b-a)}{12} h^2 f''(\eta)$

(3) 牛顿-柯特斯公式:

$C_h = \frac{h}{90}[7f(a)+32\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_{k+\frac{1}{4}})+32\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_{k+\frac{3}{4}})+7\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_{k+\frac{1}{2}})+7f(b)]$

(2) 复化辛普森公式:

$\int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f(x) dx \approx \frac{h}{6}[f(x_k)+4f(x_{k+\frac{1}{2}})+f(x_{k+1})]$

$S_h = \frac{h}{6}[f(a)+4\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_{k+\frac{1}{2}})+f(b)]$

$R_{S_k} = -\frac{1}{90}(\frac{b-a}{2})^5 f^{(4)}(\eta_k)$   
 $= -\frac{(b-a)^5}{2880} f^{(4)}(\eta_k)$   
 $= -\frac{h^5}{2880} f^{(4)}(\eta_k)$

$R_S = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} [-\frac{h^5}{2880} f^{(4)}(\eta_k)]$

$= -\frac{(b-a)}{2880} h^4 f^{(4)}(\eta)$



记:  $\frac{h}{2} [f(a) + 2 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(k) + f(b)]$

这里的  $k+\frac{1}{2}$  不在  $X_{k+\frac{1}{2}}$ , 是同理.

$\frac{h}{6} [f(a) + 4 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(k+\frac{1}{2}) + 2 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(k) + f(b)]$

$\frac{h}{90} [f(a) + 32 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(k+\frac{1}{4}) + 12 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(k+\frac{1}{2}) + 32 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(k+\frac{3}{4}) + 14 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(k) + 7f(b)]$

误差:  $-\frac{1}{12}(b-a)h^2 f''(\eta) - \frac{1}{90}(\frac{b-a}{2})(\frac{h}{2})^4 f^{(4)}(\eta) - \frac{8}{945}(\frac{b-a}{4})(\frac{h}{4})^6 f^{(6)}(\eta)$

7. 主元高斯消元法, 矩阵的三角分解法.

① 若方程组  $Ax=b$  的系数矩阵  $A$  为严格对角占优, 即  $|a_{ii}| > \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n |a_{ij}|$ , 则用高斯消元法求解时  $a_{kk}^{(k)}$  全不为零.

通过方程或变量次序的交换使在对角线位置上获得绝对值尽可能大的系数作为  $a_{kk}^{(k)}$ , 称这样的消元法为主元法, 可分列、行、全主元法, 一般避免计算量过大, 仅用列主元法即可.

② 矩阵三角分解法:

$A=LU$  为: 
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ l_{21} & 1 & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ & u_{22} & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & u_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

由矩阵乘法规则:  $a_{ji} = u_{ji}$   $a_{ii} = l_{ii} u_{ii}$  ... 逐步求出  $U$  与  $L$  的各元素.

设  $Ly=b$  得  $y$ , 再由  $Ux=y$  得  $x$ . (当  $u_{kk}=0$  时需进行行交换, 再分解).

8. 向量范数、矩阵范数和条件数.

向量范数:

$\|x\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$

$\|x\|_2 = (\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$\|x\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{ |x_i| \}$

$\|x\|_p = (\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}$

矩阵的范数:  $A=(a_{ij})_n$

$\|A\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|$  (行范数)

$\|A\|_1 = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \sum_{i=1}^n |a_{ij}|$  (列范数)

$\|A\|_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(ATA)}$  (2-范数)

$A$  在前,  $A$  在后, 开方

其中  $\lambda_{\max}(ATA)$  表示  $ATA$  的最大特征值即

$f(\lambda) = |\lambda E - ATA| = 0$

$\rho(A) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\lambda_i|$  谱半径

$$\text{cond}(A)_1 = \|A\|_1 \cdot \|A^{-1}\|_1$$

$$\text{cond}(A)_\infty = \|A\|_\infty \cdot \|A^{-1}\|_\infty$$

$$\text{cond}(A)_2 = \|A\|_2 \cdot \|A^{-1}\|_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_{\max}(A^T A)}{\lambda_{\min}(A^T A)}}$$

9. 雅可比迭代法和高斯-赛德尔迭代法的迭代格式和收敛性.

$$x^{(k+1)} = Gx^{(k)} + d \quad \text{收敛的充要条件是迭代矩阵 } G \text{ 的谱半径 } \rho(G) \text{ 即 } \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\lambda_i| < 1.$$

(1) 谱半径最大 < 1

$$\text{Jacobi 迭代法: } x_i^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} (b_i - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(k)})$$

$$\text{矩阵表示: } Ax = b \Leftrightarrow (D - L - U)x = b \Leftrightarrow x = D^{-1}(L + U)x + D^{-1}b. \quad (\text{当 } a_{ij} \neq 0 \text{ 时})$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{(k+1)} = D^{-1}(L + U)x^{(k)} + D^{-1}b$$

$$G = D^{-1}(L + U) \quad \text{证 } \rho(G) < 1.$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ & a_{22} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a_{21} & & \\ -a_{31} & 0 & & \\ & -a_{32} & \ddots & \\ -a_{n1} & -a_{n2} & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a_{12} & -a_{13} & \dots & -a_{1n} \\ & 0 & -a_{23} & \dots & -a_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 & -a_{n-1,n} \\ & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\uparrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \uparrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \uparrow$   
 $D \qquad \qquad \qquad -L \qquad \qquad \qquad -U$

Gauss-Seidel 迭代: 求  $x_i^{(k+1)}$  用新值  $x_1^{(k+1)}, x_2^{(k+1)}, \dots, x_{i-1}^{(k+1)}$  替代旧值.

$$x_i^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} (b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_j^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(k)})$$

$$\text{矩阵表示: } (D - L - U)x = b \Leftrightarrow D x^{(k+1)} = L x^{(k+1)} + U x^{(k)} + b$$

$$\because |D| \neq 0 \therefore |D - L| = |D| \neq 0 \therefore (D - L)x^{(k+1)} = U x^{(k)} + b$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{(k+1)} = (D - L)^{-1} U x^{(k)} + (D - L)^{-1} b$$

$$G = (D - L)^{-1} U. \quad \text{证 } \rho(G) < 1.$$



证明迭代公式收敛: ①  $\rho(A) < 1$

②  $\|A\| < 1$  (任意范数)

③  $A$  是严格对角占优矩阵.

10. 非线性方程的迭代收敛性.

$x = \varphi(x)$  的根.

方程  $\varphi(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上的解  $x^*$  存在且唯一的条件是:  $|\varphi'(x)| \leq L$  ( $0 < L < 1$ ).

通常证明  $|\varphi'(x)| < 1$ , 则  $x_{k+1} = \varphi(x_k)$  会收敛于  $x^*$ .

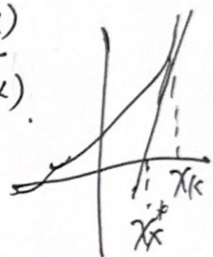
误差估计: ①  $|x^* - x_k| \leq \frac{L}{1-L} |x_k - x_{k-1}|$

②  $|x^* - x_k| \leq \frac{L^k}{1-L} |x_1 - x_0|$

11. 非线性方程的牛顿法.

牛顿迭代公式:  $f(x) \approx f(x_k) + f'(x_k)(x - x_k) \Rightarrow x^* \approx x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}$

$x^* = \cancel{x_k} - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} \quad (k=0, 1, 2, \dots)$



求  $f(x)=0$  的根用:  $x_{k+1} \approx x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}$

若有重根  $f(x) = (x - x^*)^m g(x)$ , 牛顿法改为:  $x_{k+1} \approx x_k - m \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}$

答:

牛顿下山法: 为防止迭代发散要求:  $|f(x_{k+1})| < |f(x_k)|$

$x_{k+1} = x_k - \lambda \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} \quad (0 < \lambda \leq 1)$

$\lambda$  在  $1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots$  中选取直到使  $|f(x_{k+1})| < |f(x_k)|$  单调性成立,

如果找不到 需要为迭代初值  $x_0$  重算.

12. 欧拉法及其改进格式、局部截断误差分析.

初值问题  $\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$

Euler法计算:  $\begin{cases} y_{i+1} = y_i + hf(x_i, y_i) \\ y_0 = y(x_0) \end{cases}$  可得一系列点  $(x_0, y_0), (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$   
近似  $y(x)$  的折线  $\overline{p_1 p_2 p_3 \dots p_n}$

改进的欧拉公式:

预测:  $\bar{y}_{i+1} = y_i + hf(x_i, y_i)$

校正:  $y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{2}[f(x_i, y_i) + f(x_{i+1}, \bar{y}_{i+1})]$

欧拉法的局部截断误差:  $y(x_{i+1}) - y_{i+1} = \frac{h^2}{2!} y''(\xi)$  即为  $O(h^2)$  是二阶精度.