

计算方法作业 10 221900180 田永铭
习题六:

7. 求 $f(x) = x^3 - 3x - 1 = 0$ 在 $x_0 = 2$ 附近的根:

解: (1) Newton 法: $f(x) = x^3 - 3x - 1 = 0$, $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$, $f''(x) = 6x > 0$. $\therefore f(x)$ 为单根.

$$\text{公式为: } x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} = x_k - \frac{x_k^3 - x_k - 1}{3x_k^2 - 3} = \frac{2x_k^3 + 1}{3(x_k^2 - 1)}, k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$\therefore x_0 = 2$, $\therefore x_1 = 1.888888889$, $x_2 = 1.879451567$, $x_3 \approx x_2$, $|x_2 - x^*| < \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}$,
 $\therefore x^* \approx x_2 = 1.879451567$.

(2) 弦截法:

$$\text{公式为: } x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)(x_k - x_{k-1})}{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})} = \frac{x_k^2 x_{k-1} - 1 + x_k x_{k-1}^2 + 1}{x_k^2 + x_k x_{k-1} + x_{k-1}^2 - 3}, k=1, 2, \dots$$

$\therefore x_0 = 2$, $x_1 = 1.9$, $\therefore x_2 = 1.981093936$, $x_3 = 1.880840630$, $x_4 = 1.879489903$.

$\therefore |x_4 - x^*| < \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}$, $\therefore x^* \approx x_4 = 1.879489903$.

(3) 抛物线法: $x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{2f(x_k)}{\omega + \text{sign}(\omega) \sqrt{\omega^2 - 4f(x_k)f'(x_k)}} [x_k, x_{k-1}, x_{k-2}]$,

$$\text{公式为: } \omega = f[x_k, x_{k-1}] + f[x_k, x_{k-1}, x_{k-2}](x_k - x_{k-1}).$$

$\therefore x_0 = 1$, $x_1 = 3$, $x_2 = 2$, $\therefore x_3 = 1.953967549$, $x_4 = 1.87801539$, $x_5 = 1.879386866$.
 $\therefore |x_5 - x^*| < \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}$, $\therefore x^* \approx x_5 = 1.879386866$.

12. 应用 Newton 法于 $x^3 - a = 0$:

解: $x^3 - a = 0$ 的根为 $x^* = \sqrt[3]{a}$.

\therefore 应用 Newton 法产生的公式为 $x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{x_k^3 - a}{3x_k^2} = \frac{2}{3}x_k + \frac{a}{3x_k^2}$, $k=0, 1, 2, \dots$

迭代函数 $\varphi(x) = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{a}{3x^2}$.

$$\varphi'(x) = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{a}{x^3}. \quad \varphi(x^*) = x^*, \varphi'(x^*) = 0, \varphi''(x^*) = \frac{2}{3a} \neq 0.$$

\therefore 由定理知: 该迭代法二阶收敛.

同时它也是整体收敛的, 证明如下:

设 $a > 0$ ($a \leq 0$ 同理), 设 $x_0 > 0$,

$$x_1 = \frac{2}{3}x_0 + \frac{a}{3x_0^2} = \frac{2x_0^3 + a}{3x_0^2} \geq \frac{x_0^3 + 2x_0^3 + a}{3x_0^2} \geq \frac{\sqrt[3]{x_0^3 \cdot 2x_0^3 + a}}{3x_0^2} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{2a} x_0^2}{3x_0^2} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{2a}}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{a}.$$

\therefore 若 $x_k > 0$, 则 $x_{k+1} > \sqrt[3]{a}$. $\therefore \{x_k\}$ 序列有下界.

又: $x_{k+1} - x_k = \frac{x_k^3 - a}{3x_k^2}$, $\therefore x_{k+1} - x_k \leq 0$. $\therefore \{x_k\}$ 序列单调减.

\therefore 由单调有界原理知: $\{x_k\}$ 全局收敛于 $\sqrt[3]{a}$.

习题七:

2. Gauss消元法:

(1) 证明:

记消元前 $A = (a_{ij}^{(1)})$, 消元后 $A = (a_{ij}^{(2)})$.

由 Gauss 消元法原理知: $a_{ij}^{(2)} = a_{ij}^{(1)} - \frac{a_{i1}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}} a_{1j}^{(1)}$ ($j=2, 3, \dots, n$).

$\therefore A$ 对称, $\therefore a_{ij}^{(1)} = a_{ji}^{(1)}, a_{i1}^{(1)} = a_{1i}^{(1)}$.

$\therefore a_{ij}^{(2)} = a_{ji}^{(1)} - \frac{a_{i1}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}} a_{1j}^{(1)} = a_{ji}^{(1)} - \frac{a_{1i}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}} a_{1j}^{(1)} = a_{ji}^{(2)}$.

$\therefore A_2$ 是对称矩阵. \square .

(2) 解: 增广阵 $\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 0.6428 & 0.3475 & -0.8468 & 0.4127 & 1 \\ 0.3475 & 1.8423 & 0.4759 & 1.7321 & 1 \\ -0.8468 & 0.4759 & 1.2147 & -0.864 & 1 \end{array} \right]$

$\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 0.6428 & 0.3475 & -0.8468 & 0.4127 & 1 \\ 0.5406 & 1.6544 & 0.9336 & 1.5089 & 1 \\ -1.3173 & 0.9337 & 0.0992 & -0.3184 & 1 \end{array} \right]$

依次类推得到 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4.58669 \\ -0.631523 \\ 2.73520 \end{pmatrix}$.

(具体计算过程我利用自编的 matlab 程序依次计算, 与这里展出的步骤相同).
化为三角阵后, 依次代出 x_3, x_2, x_1 .

补充习题:

1. Gauss消元:

$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 7 & 7 \\ -2 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$:

解: $\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 7 & 7 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 & 5 & -7 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 6 & 8 & -4 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 6 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$.

$\therefore x_3 = 1, x_2 = \frac{-5 - x_3}{3} = -2, x_1 = \frac{3 - 2x_2 - 3x_3}{2} = 2$.

\therefore 解得: $X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

2. Gauss主元消元: $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 2 & 4 & 12 \\ 12 & -8 & 6 & 10 & 34 \\ 3 & -13 & 9 & 3 & 27 \\ -6 & 4 & 1 & -18 & -38 \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 34 \\ 27 \\ -38 \end{bmatrix}$.

解: $\left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 6 & -2 & 2 & 4 & 12 & 12 \\ 12 & -8 & 6 & 10 & 34 & 34 \\ 3 & -13 & 9 & 3 & 27 & 27 \\ -6 & 4 & 1 & -18 & -38 & -38 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{第一列为主元, 乘除-下}} \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 6 & -2 & 2 & 4 & 12 & 12 \\ 0 & -8 & 2 & 4 & 12 & 0 \\ 3 & -13 & 9 & 3 & 27 & 0 \\ -6 & 4 & 1 & -18 & -38 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{第二列为主元, 乘除-下}} \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 6 & -2 & 2 & 4 & 12 & 12 \\ 0 & -8 & 2 & 4 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -13 & -21 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{第三列为主元, 乘除-下}} \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 6 & -2 & 2 & 4 & 12 & 12 \\ 0 & -8 & 2 & 4 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -13 & -21 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{第四列为主元, 乘除-下}} \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 6 & -2 & 2 & 4 & 12 & 12 \\ 0 & -8 & 2 & 4 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -13 & -21 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{第五列为主元, 乘除-下}} \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 6 & -2 & 2 & 4 & 12 & 12 \\ 0 & -8 & 2 & 4 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -13 & -21 & 0 \end{array} \right]$

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$$\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 6 & -4 & 3 & 5 & 17 \\ 0 & -22 & 15 & 1 & 37 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -13 & -21 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\therefore x_4 = 1, x_3 = \frac{-21 + 13x_4}{4} = -2,$$

$$x_2 = \frac{37 - 15x_3 - x_4}{-22} = -3,$$

$$x_1 = \frac{17 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 - 5x_4}{6} = \frac{17 - 12 + 6 - 5}{6} = 1.$$

$$\therefore X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$