

1. 设 $a > 0$, (1) 利用 Newton 迭代建立求 \sqrt{a} 的迭代公式; (2) 讨论所建立公式的收敛性; (3) 并求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+1} - \sqrt{a}}{(x_n - \sqrt{a})^2}$; (2) 取初值 $x_0 = 2$ 计算根 $\sqrt{5}$ 的近似值, 要求迭代 3 次 (结果保留 5 位小数)。

解: (1) 设 $f(x) = x^2 - a$, 则 \sqrt{a} 是 $f(x) = 0$ 的单实根

Newton 迭代:

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)} = x_n - \frac{x_n^2 - a}{2x_n} = \frac{1}{2}\left(x_n + \frac{a}{x_n}\right)$$

$$(2) \text{ 迭代函数 } \varphi(x) = \frac{1}{2}\left(x + \frac{a}{x}\right), \text{ 则 } \varphi'(x) = \frac{1}{2}\left(1 - \frac{a}{x^2}\right), \quad \varphi''(x) = \frac{a}{x^3}$$

$$\varphi(\sqrt{a}) = \sqrt{a}, \varphi'(\sqrt{a}) = 0, \varphi''(\sqrt{a}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \neq 0$$

$$|\varphi'(\sqrt{a})| = 0 < 1, \varphi''(\sqrt{a}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \neq 0, \text{ 迭代公式平方收敛于 } \sqrt{a};$$

$$(3) \frac{x_{n+1} - \sqrt{a}}{(x_n - \sqrt{a})^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\left(x_n + \frac{a}{x_n}\right) - \sqrt{a}}{(x_n - \sqrt{a})^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2x_n}(x_n - \sqrt{a})^2}{(x_n - \sqrt{a})^2} = \frac{1}{2x_n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+1} - \sqrt{a}}{(x_n - \sqrt{a})^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2x_n} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}}$$

$$(4) \quad x_1 = \frac{1}{2}\left(x_0 + \frac{5}{x_0}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(2 + \frac{5}{2}\right) = 2.25$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{2}\left(x_1 + \frac{5}{x_1}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(2.25 + \frac{5}{2.25}\right) = 2.23611$$

$$x_3 = \frac{1}{2}\left(x_2 + \frac{5}{x_2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(2.23611 + \frac{5}{2.23611}\right) = 2.23607$$

2. 设 $l_i(x)$ ($i=1,2,\dots,n$) 以 $1,2,\dots,n$ 为节点的 Lagrange 插值基函数,

$$\text{证明: } \sum_{i=1}^n l_i(0) \cdot i^k = \begin{cases} 1 & k=0 \\ 0 & k=1,\dots,n-1 \\ (-1)^{n-1} n! & k=n \end{cases}$$

证明: 对 $k=0,1,2,\dots,n$, 令 $f(x)=x^k$

则函数 $f(x)$ 的 n 次 Lagrange 插值多项式为

$$L_{n-1}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n l_i(x) \cdot i^k$$

因 $k \leq n-1$ 时 $f^{(n)}(x)=0$, 于是插值余项为

$$f(x) - L_{n-1}(x) = \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} \omega_n(x) = 0$$

$$\text{得到 } f(x) - L_{n-1}(x) = 0, \quad \sum_{i=1}^n l_i(x) \cdot i^k = x^k = \begin{cases} 1 & k=0 \\ x^k & k \leq n-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } \sum_{i=1}^n l_i(0) \cdot i^k = x^k = \begin{cases} 1 & k=0 \\ 0 & k \leq n-1 \end{cases}$$

因 $k=n$ 时 $f^{(n)}(x)=n!$, 于是插值余项为

$$f(x) - L_{n-1}(x) = \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} \omega_n(x) = \omega_n(x)$$

$$\text{得到 } L_{n-1}(x) = x^n - \omega_n(x), \quad \sum_{i=1}^n l_i(x) \cdot i^k = x^k - \omega_n(x)$$

$$\text{故 } \sum_{i=1}^n l_i(0) \cdot i^k = (-1)^{n-1} n!$$

3. 设常数 $a \neq 0$, 求出使得解方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} 10 & a & \\ 10 & 10 & 10 \\ & a & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 20 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

的 Jacobi 和 Gauss_Seidel 迭代法收敛的充分必要条件时 a 的取值范围。

解: Jacobi 迭代: $x^{(k+1)} = B_J x^{(k)} + g$

$$B_J = - \begin{pmatrix} 10 & & \\ & 10 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a & 0 \\ -10 & 0 & -10 \\ 0 & -a & 0 \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{a}{10} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{a}{5} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad g = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & & \\ & 10 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

迭代矩阵 B_J 的特征方程:

$$|\lambda E - B_J| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & & \\ & \lambda & \\ & & \lambda \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \frac{a}{10} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{a}{5} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & \frac{a}{10} & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{a}{5} & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^3 - \frac{3}{10}a\lambda = 0$$

$$\text{特征根: } \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_{2,3} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3|a|}}{10}$$

$$\text{谱半径: } \rho(B_J) = \frac{\sqrt{3|a|}}{10} < 1 \text{ 时 Jacobi 迭代收敛.} \quad \text{故: } |a| < \frac{10}{3}$$

Gauss_Seidel 迭代: $x^{(k+1)} = B_G x^{(k)} + g$

$$B_G = - \begin{pmatrix} 10 & & \\ 10 & 10 & \\ & a & 5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{a}{10} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{a}{10} & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{a^2}{50} & -\frac{a}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

迭代矩阵 B_G 的特征方程:

$$|\lambda E - B_J| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & & \\ & \lambda & \\ & & \lambda \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \frac{a}{10} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{a}{10} & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{a^2}{50} & -\frac{a}{5} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & \frac{a}{10} & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - \frac{a}{10} & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{a^2}{50} & \lambda - \frac{a}{5} \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2(\lambda - \frac{3}{10}a) = 0$$

特征根: $\lambda_{1,2} = 0, \lambda_3 = \frac{3}{10}a$

谱半径: $\rho(B_J) = \frac{3|a|}{10} < 1$ 时 Gauss-Seidel 迭代收敛

故: $|a| < \frac{10}{3}$

4. 用 Doolittle 三角分解法求解方程组
$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 & 2 \\ 6 & -4 & 4 \\ 4 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} ;$$

解： Doolittle 三三角分解：

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 & 2 \\ 6 & -4 & 4 \\ 4 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ \frac{6}{5} & 1 & \\ \frac{4}{5} & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 & 2 \\ -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{8}{5} & \\ -3 & & \end{pmatrix} = LU$$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ \frac{6}{5} & 1 & \\ \frac{4}{5} & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 & 2 \\ -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{8}{5} & \\ -3 & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ax = b \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Ly = b \\ Ux = y \end{cases}$$

求解 $Ly = b$ 得 $y = \left(6, -\frac{6}{5}, 3 \right)^T$

求解 $Ux = y$ 得 $x = (1, -1, -1)^T$

5. 已知一组实验数据如下：

x_i	-2	-1	0	1	2
y_i	0	1	2	1	0

用二次多项式 $y = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2$ 拟合这组数据，并求平方误差。

解： 取 $\varphi_0 = 1, \varphi_1 = x, \varphi_2 = x^2$ ，得法方程：

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 34 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

解得： $a_0 = 1.6571, a_1 = 0, a_2 = -0.4286$

最小二乘拟合曲线为： $y = 1.6571 - 0.4286x^2$

平方误差为： $\|\delta\|_2^2 = \sum_{i=1}^5 [y(x_i) - y_i]^2 = 0.22857$

6. 试确定求积公式 $\int_1^3 f(x)dx \approx A_0 f(2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) + A_1 f(2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$ 的求积系数 A_0, A_1 ,

使得其有尽可能高的代数精度, 并确定代数精度? 并用此公式计算积分 $\int_1^3 \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$ (结果保留 5 位小数)。

解: 令 $f(x)=1, x$ 求积公式准确成立, 有:

$$\begin{cases} A_0 + A_1 = 2 \\ A_0(2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) + A_1(2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) = 4 \end{cases}$$

得: $A_0 = A_1 = 1$

$$\text{求积公式: } \int_1^3 f(x)dx \approx f(2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) + f(2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$$

令 $f(x)=x^2, x^3$, 则求积公式准确成立的, $f(x)=x^4$ 时求积公式不是准确成立的,

求积公式代数精度为 3, 是 Gauss 型的;

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^3 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx &\approx \frac{1}{1+(2-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})^2} + \frac{1}{1+(2+\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})^2} \\ &= \frac{9}{13} \\ &= 0.69231 \end{aligned}$$

7. 用插值法求一个二次多项式 $p_2(x)$, 使得它与 $f(x)=\cos x$ 在 $x=0$ 处相切, 在

$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 处相交, 并证明: $\max_{0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}} |\cos x - p_2(x)| \leq \frac{\pi^3}{324}$

解: 即求二次 Hermite 插值 $p_2(x)$, 满足:

$$p_2(0) = \cos 0 = 1, p_2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0, p_2'(0) = \sin 0 = 0$$

$$\text{由 } p_2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0, \text{ 设 } p_2(x) = (a + bx)\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

再由 $p_2(0) = \cos 0 = 1, p_2'(0) = \sin 0 = 0$, 得:

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2}a = 1 \\ a - \frac{\pi}{2}b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得: } a = -\frac{2}{\pi}, b = -\frac{4}{\pi^2},$$

$$p_2(x) = \left(-\frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{4}{\pi^2}x\right)\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 - \frac{4}{\pi^2}x^2$$

误差为:

$$\cos x - p_2(x) = \frac{\sin(\xi)}{3!} x^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \quad x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right], \xi \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$|\cos x - p_2(x)| = \left| \frac{\sin(\xi)}{3!} x^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right| \leq \frac{1}{6} \max_{0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{令 } g(x) = x^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right), g'(x) = x(3x - \pi)$$

$$\text{得: } x_1 = 0, x_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \max_{0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi^3}{54}$$

$$\text{故 } |\cos x - p_2(x)| \leq \frac{1}{6} \max_{0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{\pi^3}{54} = \frac{\pi^3}{324}$$

$$8. \text{ 用共轭梯度方法解方程组: } \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(取初值 $\mathbf{x}^{(0)} = (0, 0)^T$)。

$$\text{共轭梯度方法: } \begin{cases} \mathbf{p}_0 = \mathbf{r}^{(0)} = \mathbf{b} - A\mathbf{x}^{(0)}, & \alpha_k = \frac{(\mathbf{r}^{(k)}, \mathbf{r}^{(k)})}{(\mathbf{p}_k, A\mathbf{p}_k)} \\ \mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \alpha_k \mathbf{p}_k, & \mathbf{r}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{r}^{(k)} - \alpha_k A\mathbf{p}_k \\ \beta_k = \frac{(\mathbf{r}^{(k+1)}, \mathbf{r}^{(k+1)})}{(\mathbf{r}^{(k)}, \mathbf{r}^{(k)})}, & \mathbf{p}_{k+1} = \mathbf{r}^{(k+1)} + \beta_k \mathbf{p}_k \end{cases}$$

解: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 是对称正定阵;

$$\mathbf{p}_0 = \mathbf{r}^{(0)} = \mathbf{b} - A\mathbf{x}^{(0)} = (2, 0)^T$$

$$\alpha_0 = \frac{(\mathbf{r}^{(0)}, \mathbf{r}^{(0)})}{(\mathbf{p}_0, A\mathbf{p}_0)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{(1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(0)} + \alpha_0 \mathbf{p}_0 = \left(\frac{2}{3}, 0\right)^T$$

$$\mathbf{r}^{(1)} = \mathbf{r}^{(0)} - \alpha_0 A\mathbf{p}_0 = \left(0, \frac{2}{3}\right)^T$$

$$\beta_0 = \frac{(\mathbf{r}^{(1)}, \mathbf{r}^{(1)})}{(\mathbf{r}^{(0)}, \mathbf{r}^{(0)})} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\mathbf{p}_1 = \mathbf{r}^{(1)} + \beta_0 \mathbf{p}_0 = \left(\frac{2}{9}, \frac{2}{3}\right)^T$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{(\mathbf{r}^{(1)}, \mathbf{r}^{(1)})}{(\mathbf{p}_1, A\mathbf{p}_1)} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{(2)} = \mathbf{x}^{(1)} + \alpha_1 \mathbf{p}_1 = (1, 1)^T$$

$$\mathbf{r}^{(1)} = \mathbf{r}^{(0)} - \alpha_0 A\mathbf{p}_0 = (0, 0)^T$$

$$\text{解为: } \mathbf{x}^{(2)} = (1, 1)^T$$

9. 应用改进 Euler 方法:

$$\begin{cases} y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2}(K_1 + K_2) \\ K_1 = f(x_n, y_n) \\ K_2 = f(x_{n+1}, y_n + hf(x_n, y_n)) \end{cases}$$

解初值问题 $\begin{cases} y' + 10y + 2 = 0 \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$ 时, 问步长 h 应如何选取方能保证方法的绝对

稳定性? 并在 $h = 0.1, 0.2$ 中选取数值稳定的步长计算 $y(0.2)$ 的近似值.

解: 令 $z = y + \frac{1}{5}$, 原初值问题等价于 $\begin{cases} z' = -10z \\ z(0) = 1.2 \end{cases}$

将改进 Euler 方法应用到方程 $z' = -10z$ 上, 有:

$$z_{n+1} = (1 + \bar{h} + \frac{\bar{h}^2}{2})z_n, \quad \text{其中 } \bar{h} = -10h$$

当 $\bar{h} = -(2, 0)$ 时, 方法是绝对稳定的,

即 $h = (0, \frac{1}{5}) = (0, 0.2)$ 时方法是绝对稳定的;

故取 $h = 1 \in (0, \frac{1}{5}) = (0, 0.2)$, 即 $\bar{h} = -1$, 方法是绝对稳定的

$$z_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}z_n,$$

$$z_1 = \frac{1}{2}z_0 = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6,$$

$$z_2 = \frac{1}{2}z_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{10} = 0.3,$$

$$y(0.2) = z(0.2) - \frac{1}{5} \approx z_2 - \frac{1}{5} = 0.1$$

10. 求解常微分方程初值问题 $\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y), & a \leq x \leq b \\ y(a) = \eta \end{cases}$ 的两步方法:

$$y_{n+1} = \frac{3}{2}y_n - \frac{1}{2}y_{n-1} + \frac{h}{4}(5y'_n - 3y'_{n-1})$$

求出局部截断误差：

解： $a_0 = \frac{3}{2}, a_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, b_{-1} = 0, b_0 = \frac{4}{5}, b_1 = -\frac{3}{4}$

把局部截断误差在 x_n 处 Taylor 展开：

$$T_n = C_0 y(x_n) + C_1 h y'(x_n) + \cdots + C_r h^r y^{(r)}(x_n) + \cdots$$

$$C_0 = C_1 = C_2 = 0, C_3 = \frac{11}{24} \neq 0$$

$$T_n = \frac{11}{24} h^3 y'''(x_n) + \cdots, \text{方法是二阶的;}$$

11. 在 $-4 \leq x \leq 4$ 上给出函数 $f(x) = e^x$ 的等距节点上函数值和一阶导数值，若用三次 Hermite 插值求 $f(x)$ 的值，要使截断误差不超过 10^{-6} ，问至少要把所给的区

间分多少份?

解: 把区间 $[-4, 4]$ n 等分, 分点 $x_i = -4 + ih, i = 0, \dots, n, h = \frac{8}{n}$

在子区间 $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ 上构造三次 Hermite 插值 $L_h(x)$, 误差为:

$$f(x) - L_h(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi_i)}{4!} (x - x_i)^2 (x - x_{i+1})^2, \quad x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}], \xi_i \in (x_i, x_{i+1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x) - L_h(x)| &= \left| \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi_i)}{4!} (x - x_i)^2 (x - x_{i+1})^2 \right| \\ &\leq \left| \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi_i)}{4!} \right| |(x - x_i)^2 (x - x_{i+1})^2| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{4!} \max_{x_i \leq x \leq x_{i+1}} |f^{(4)}(x)| \cdot \max_{x_i \leq x \leq x_{i+1}} |(x - x_i)^2 (x - x_{i+1})^2| \\ &\leq \frac{h^4}{16 \cdot 4!} \max_{x_i \leq x \leq x_{i+1}} |f^{(4)}(x)| \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } x \in [-5, 5] \text{ 时, } |f(x) - L_h(x)| \leq \frac{h^4}{16 \cdot 4!} e^4 = \frac{h^4}{384} < 10^{-6}$$

$$\text{故 } h < \sqrt[4]{384 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$n = \frac{8}{h} > \frac{8}{\sqrt[4]{384 \times 10^{-6}}}$$

12. 初值问题
$$\begin{cases} y' + 10y + 2 = 0 \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

用 4 阶经典 Runge-kutta 方法取步长 $h = 0.1$ 计算 $y(0.2)$ 的近似值 (结果保留 5

位小数)。

解： 令 $z = y + \frac{1}{5}$, 原初值问题等价于 $\begin{cases} z' = -10z \\ z(0) = 1.2 \end{cases}$

将 4 阶经典 Runge-Kutta 方法公式

$$\begin{cases} z_{n+1} = z_n + \frac{h}{6}(K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4) \\ K_1 = f(x_n, z_n) \\ K_2 = f\left(x_n + \frac{h}{2}, z_n + \frac{h}{2}K_1\right) \\ K_3 = f\left(x_n + \frac{h}{2}, z_n + \frac{h}{2}K_2\right) \\ K_4 = f(x_n + h, z_n + hK_3) \end{cases}$$

应用到方程 $z' = -10z$ 上, 有:

可得

$$z_{n+1} = \left[1 + \bar{h} + \frac{1}{2}\bar{h}^2 + \frac{1}{6}\bar{h}^3 + \frac{1}{24}\bar{h}^4\right]z_n, \text{ 其中 } \bar{h} = -10h$$

取步长 $h = 0.1$, $\bar{h} = -10 \times 0.1 = -1$

$$z_{n+1} = \frac{3}{8}z_n$$

$$z_1 = \frac{1}{8}z_0 = \frac{9}{20} = 0.45,$$

$$z_2 = \frac{3}{8}z_1 = \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{9}{20} = \frac{27}{160} = 0.16875$$

$$y(0.2) = z(0.2) - \frac{1}{5} \approx z_2 - \frac{1}{5} = -0.03125:$$