

# 中国科学技术大学

## 1999年硕士研究生学位课程考试试题

1. (1) 证明  $10 - \sqrt{99} = \frac{1}{10 + \sqrt{99}}$   
(2)

2. (4分) 写出以  $(a, f(a), f'(a)), (b, f(b), f'(b)), (c, f(c))$  为插值点构造的插值多项式的截断误差:

\_\_\_\_\_。

3. (6分) 求解线性方程组  $\begin{pmatrix} 12 & -3 & 3 \\ -1 & 9 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$  的 Gauss-Seidel 迭代格式为  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{_____} \\ \text{_____} \\ \text{_____} \end{array} \right.$

得分	评卷人

### 二、解答题

4. (12分) 给出下列函数表

$x_i$	-1	1	2	4
$f(x_i)$	0	5	12	9

- (1) 作出差商表;
- (2) 构造牛顿插值多项式, 并计算  $f(0)$ ;
- (3) 写出  $f(0)$  的插值误差表达式。

5. (12分) 用 Romberg 算法计算积分:  $\int_{2.0}^{2.8} x^2 dx$

$R(1, 1) = 4.736$

$R(2, 1) = 4.672$        $R(2, 2)$

$R(3, 1) = 4.656$        $R(3, 2)$        $R(3, 3)$

6. (15分) 给出下列数据:

$x_i$	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.16
$y_i$	2.0	4.0	3.0	5.0

试对数据作出  $y(x) = a + b\sqrt{x}$  形式的拟合函数。

7. (14分)用 $LDL^T$ 分解求解下列方程组

$$\begin{cases} -6x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 &= -5 \\ 3x_1 + 5x_2 + x_3 &= 20 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + 6x_3 &= 1 \end{cases}$$

8. (15分) 写出用Gauss-Seidel方法求解下列方程组

$$\begin{cases} 10x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 5 \\ x_1 + 5x_2 + x_3 = -4 \\ x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 2 \end{cases}$$

1) 迭代格式; 2) 迭代矩阵; 3) 讨论迭代矩阵是否收敛?

9. (10分)用幂法和反幂法分别计算下列矩阵按模最大的特征值和按模最小的特征值, 只迭代两步。(单号同学用初值 $(1.0, 1.0)$ , 双号同学用初值 $(-1.0, 1.0)$ )

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 & 0.2 \\ 0.2 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

10. (12分) 构造线性多步法 $p=3, q=2$ 的隐式差分格式。

## 答案

1. 13.8 (3分), 10.6 (3分)

2.  $\frac{f^{(5)}(\xi)}{5!}(x-a)^2(x-b)^2(x-c), \xi \in [a, c]$  (4分)

$$3. \begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = (3x_2^{(k)} - 3x_3^{(k)} + b_1)/12 & (2\text{分}) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = (x_1^{(k+1)} - 4x_3^{(k)} + b_2)/9 & (2\text{分}) \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = (-2x_1^{(k+1)} - 3x_2^{(k+1)} + b_3)/(-6) & (2\text{分}) \end{cases}$$

4. (1)(4分)

(-1 0)			
(1 5)	5/2		
(2 12)	7	3/2	
(4 9)	-3/2	-17/6 (或2.8333)	-13/15(或-0.8667)

$$(2)(4\text{分}) N(x) = 0 + 5/2(x+1) + 3/2(x+1)(x-1) - 13/15(x+1)(x-1)(x-2)$$

$$N(0) = -11/15 = -0.7333$$

$$(3)(4\text{分}) \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!}(x+1)(x-1)(x-2)(x-4), \xi \in [-1, 4]$$

$$f(0) \text{ 的误差为 } \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!}(-8), \xi \in [-1, 4]$$

5.

$R(1, 1) = 4.736$		
$R(2, 1) = 4.672$	$R(2, 2) = 4.6507(4\text{分})$	
$R(3, 1) = 4.656$	$R(3, 2) = 4.6507(4\text{分})$	$R(3, 3) = 4.6507 (4\text{分})$

$$6. \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 3.9 \end{pmatrix} (12\text{分}) \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.5 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} (3\text{分})$$

$$7. L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -1/2 & 1 & & \\ -1/3 & 4/13 & 1 & \end{pmatrix} D = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & & & \\ & 13/2 & & \\ & & 236/39 & \end{pmatrix}$$

或

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -0.5 & 1 & & \\ -0.3333 & 0.3077 & 1 & \end{pmatrix} D = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & & & \\ & 6.5 & & \\ & & 6.0513 & \end{pmatrix} (8\text{分})$$

$$\begin{cases} Ly = b \\ Dz = y \\ L^T x = z \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 35/2 \\ -236/39 \end{pmatrix} z = \begin{pmatrix} 5/6 \\ 35/13 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} x = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

或

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 17.5 \\ -6.0513 \end{pmatrix} z = \begin{pmatrix} 0.8333 \\ 2.6923 \\ -1.0 \end{pmatrix} x = \begin{pmatrix} 2.0 \\ 3.0 \\ -1.0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (6\text{分})$$

$$8. 1)(5\text{分}) \begin{cases} x_1^{k+1} = (-x_2^k + x_3^k + 5)/10 \\ x_2^{k+1} = (-x_1^{k+1} - x_3^k - 4)/5 \\ x_3^{k+1} = (-x_1^{k+1} - x_2^{k+1} + 2)/2 \end{cases}$$

$$2)(5\text{分}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1/10 & 1/10 \\ 0 & 1/50 & -11/50 \\ 0 & 1/25 & 3/50 \end{pmatrix}$$

3) (5分) 谱半径为  $(2 \pm i\sqrt{21})/50, 0$  或  $\|S\|_1 = 19/50 < 1$  或  $\|S\|_\infty = 12/50 < 1$

9. (单号):

$$x_1 = (0.7, 0.7), x_2 = (0.49, 0.49) \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0.7 \quad (4\text{分})$$

$$y_1 = (1.4286, 1.4286), y_2 = (2.0408, 2.0408) \Rightarrow \mu_1 = 1.4286 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = 0.7$$

$$y_1 = (10/7, 10/7), y_2 = (100/49, 100/49) \Rightarrow \mu_1 = 10/7 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = 0.7 \quad (6\text{分})$$

(双号):

$$x_1 = (-0.3, 0.3), x_2 = (-0.09, 0.09) \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0.3 \quad (4\text{分})$$

$$y_1 = (-3.3333, 3.3333), y_2 = (-11.1111, 11.1111) \Rightarrow \mu_1 = 3.3333 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = 0.3$$

$$y_1 = (-10/3, 10/3), y_2 = (-100/9, 100/9) \Rightarrow \mu_1 = 10/3 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = 0.3 \quad (6\text{分})$$

10.  $p = 3 \Rightarrow$  积分区间为  $[x_{n-3}, x_{n+1}]$ ,  $q = 2$  隐格式  $\Rightarrow$  积分点为  $\{x_{n+1}, x_n, x_{-1}\}$

(3分)

$$\int_{x_{n-3}}^{x_{n+1}} \frac{(x - x_n)(x - x_{n-1})}{(x_{n+1} - x_n)(x_{n+1} - x_{n-1})} dx = \frac{8}{3}h$$

(3分)

$$\int_{x_{n-3}}^{x_{n+1}} \frac{(x - x_{n+1})(x - x_{n-1})}{(x_n - x_{n+1})(x_n - x_{n-1})} dx = \frac{-16}{3}h$$

(3分)

$$\int_{x_{n-3}}^{x_{n+1}} \frac{(x - x_{n+1})(x - x_n)}{(x_{n-1} - x_{n+1})(x_{n-1} - x_n)} dx = \frac{20}{3}h$$

格式为(3分)

$$y_{n+1} = y_{n-3} + \frac{8h}{3}f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}) - \frac{16h}{3}f(x_n, y_n) + \frac{20h}{3}f(x_{n-1}, y_{n-1})$$