

2011 年秋季工学硕士研究生学位课程考试试题 (A)

1. 填空 (每题 4 分, 共 20 分)

1) 已知 $x_1 = 0.724$, $x_2 = 1.25$ 均为有效数, 则 $|e_r(x_1 x_2)| \leq$ _____. $|e(x_1/x_2)| \leq$ _____.2) 设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2\sqrt{5} \\ -2\sqrt{5} & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, 则 $\|A\|_\infty =$ _____, $\text{cond}(A)_2 =$ _____.

3) 超定方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

的最小二乘解为 $x_1 =$ _____, $x_2 =$ _____.4) 用 Simpson 公式计算积分 $\int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx$ 的近似值为 _____.

5) 设

$$s(x) = \begin{cases} x^3, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ ax^2 + bx + 1, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

是以 0, 1, 2 为节点的三次样条函数, 则 $a =$ _____, $b =$ _____.2. (8 分) 给定方程 $e^x - \frac{1}{2}x - 2 = 0$, 分析此方程有几个实根, 并用迭代法求此方程的正根, 精确至 3 位有效数字.

3. (8 分) 用列主元 Gauss 消去法求下列线性方程组的解:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

4. (10 分) 给定求解线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 的迭代格式

$$Bx^{(k+1)} + \omega Cx^{(k)} = b,$$

其中

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

试确定 ω 的值, 使上述迭代格式收敛.

5. (10分) 作一个3次多项式 $H(x)$, 使得

$$H(a) = b^3, \quad H(b) = a^3, \quad H''(a) = 6b, \quad H''(b) = 6a.$$

6. (10分) 求函数 $f(x) = x^4$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上的1次最佳一致逼近多项式 $p(x)$.

7. (12分) 已知函数 $f(x) \in C^4[a, b]$, $I(f) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$.

- 1) 写出以 a, b 为二重节点的 $f(x)$ 的3次 Hermite 插值多项式 $H(x)$ 及插值余项;
- 2) 根据 $f(x) \approx H(x)$ 建立一个求解 $I(f)$ 的数值求积公式 $I_H(x)$, 并分析该公式的截断误差和代数精度.

8. (10分) 给定常微分方程初值问题

$$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y), & a \leq x \leq b, \\ y(a) = \eta, \end{cases}$$

取正整数 n , 并记 $h = (b - a)/n$, $x_i = a + ih$, $0 \leq i \leq n$. 试确定参数 A, B, C , 使求解公式

$$y_{i+1} = Ay_i + (1 - A)y_{i-1} + h[Bf(x_{i+1}, y_{i+1}) + Cf(x_i, y_i)]$$

的局部截断误差 R_{i+1} 的阶数达到最高, 指出所达到的最高阶数并给出局部截断误差表达式.

9. (12分) 给定如下抛物方程初边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 3 - 3x, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < t \leq 1, \\ u(x, 0) = x^3, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ u(0, t) = 3t, u(1, t) = 1 + 3t, & 0 < t \leq 1, \end{cases}$$

取步长 $h = \frac{1}{3}$, $\tau = \frac{1}{4}$. 用古典隐格式计算 $u(x, t)$ 在点 $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$, $\left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$, $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$, $\left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 处的近似值.



$$\begin{cases} u_0^k = \alpha(t_k), u_M^k = \beta(t_k) \end{cases}$$

2) 记 $r = \tau/h^2$, 则差分方程可写为

$$-ru_{i-1}^k + (1+2r)u_i^k - ru_{i+1}^k = u_i^{k-1} + \tau f(x_i, t_k), \quad 1 \leq i \leq M-1, 1 \leq k \leq N$$

当 $h = 1/3$ 有 $M = 3$, 当 $k = 1$ 时我们得

$$\begin{cases} (1+2r)u_1^1 - ru_2^1 = u_1^0 + r\alpha(t_1) + \tau f(x_1, t_1), \\ -ru_1^1 + (1+2r)u_2^1 = u_2^0 + r\beta(t_1) + \tau f(x_2, t_1), \end{cases} \quad (3')$$

将 $r = \tau/h^2 = 3, \tau = 1/3, x_1 = 1/3, x_2 = 2/3, t_1 = 1/3, f(x_1, t_1) = x_1 + t_1$
 $f(x_2, t_1) = x_2 + t_1$ 及初始条件和边界条件代入得

$$\begin{cases} 7u_1^1 - 3u_2^1 = \frac{4}{9}, \\ -3u_1^1 + 7u_2^1 = \frac{5}{9}, \end{cases} \quad (2')$$

解方程组可得 $u_1^1 = \frac{43}{360} \approx 0.1194, u_2^1 = \frac{47}{360} \approx 0.1306$. (2')

2011 年秋季工学硕士研究生学位课程考试试题 (A)

1. 1) $0.469 \times 10^{-2}, 0.272 \times 10^{-2}$ 2) $4 + 2\sqrt{5}, 8$

3) $-0.8333 \left(\text{或} -\frac{5}{6} \right), -0.6667 \left(\text{或} -\frac{2}{3} \right)$ 4) 1.4757 5) $3, -3$ (4' × 5)

2. 解 设 $f(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{2}x - 2, f'(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{2}$. 当 $x = \ln 0.5$ 时, $f'(x) = 0$; 当 $x \in (-\infty, \ln 0.5)$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$; 当 $x \in (\ln 0.5, +\infty)$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$. 再注意到 $f(-4) > 0, f(-3) < 0, f(1) < 0, f(2) > 0$, 则该方程存在两个实根, 分别在区间 $[-4, -3]$ 和 $[1, 2]$ 内. (3')

构造迭代格式

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{e^{x_k} - \frac{1}{2}x_k - 2}{e^{x_k} - \frac{1}{2}}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, \quad (1')$$



取 $x_0 = 1.5$, 计算得 $x_1 = 1.0651, x_2 = 0.9116, x_3 = 0.8953, x_4 = 0.8951$, 所以 $x_2^* \approx 0.895$.

$$3. \text{ 解 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & -2 & 5 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 & 6 \\ -3 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4')$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{r_2 - \frac{2}{3}r_1 \\ r_3 + \frac{1}{3}r_1}} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & \frac{7}{3} & -\frac{5}{3} & 4 \\ 0 & \frac{16}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & 6 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & \frac{16}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & 6 \\ 0 & \frac{7}{3} & -\frac{5}{3} & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2')$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 - \frac{7}{16}r_2} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & \frac{16}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{11}{8} & \frac{11}{8} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (2')$$

用回代法求得 $x_1 = -2, x_2 = 1, x_3 = -1$. (3')

4. 解 方法 1: 由 $Bx^{(k+1)} + \omega Cx^{(k)} = b$ 得

$$x^{(k+1)} = -\omega B^{-1}Cx^{(k)} + B^{-1}b,$$

上述格式收敛的充要条件为 $\rho(-\omega B^{-1}C) < 1$. (2')

迭代矩阵 $-\omega B^{-1}C$ 的特征方程为

$$|\lambda I + \omega B^{-1}C| = 0, \quad (2')$$

可变形为

$$|B^{-1}||\lambda B + \omega C| = 0,$$

即

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4\lambda & -2\omega & \omega \\ -2\lambda & 4\lambda & -2\omega \\ \lambda & -2\lambda & 4\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad (3')$$

展开得 $\lambda(16\lambda^2 - 8\lambda\omega + \omega^2) = 0$, 即 $\lambda(4\lambda - \omega)^2 = 0$, 解得 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_{2,3} = \frac{\omega}{4}$. 则当 $|\lambda| < 1$, 即 $|\omega| < 4$ 时, 该格式收敛. (3')



方法2: 因为

$$B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}, \quad B^{-1}C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{3}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (5')$$

而 $|\lambda I + \omega B^{-1}C| = 0$, 即

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -\frac{\omega}{2} & \frac{\omega}{4} \\ 0 & \lambda - \frac{\omega}{4} & -\frac{3}{8}\omega \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - \frac{\omega}{4} \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad (3')$$

解得 $\lambda_1 = 0$, $\lambda_{2,3} = \frac{\omega}{4}$, 所以当 $|\frac{\omega}{4}| < 1$, 即当 $|\omega| < 4$ 时, 该格式收敛. (2')

5. 解 方法1: 根据 $H''(a) = 6b$, $H''(b) = 6a$ 可知

$$H''(x) = 6b + \frac{6a - 6b}{b - a}(x - a) = 6b - 6(x - a), \quad (3')$$

两边积分得

$$H'(x) = 6b(x - a) - 3(x - a)^2 + c, \quad (2')$$

$$H(x) = 3b(x - a)^2 - (x - a)^3 + c(x - a) + d. \quad (2')$$

由 $H(a) = b^3$ 得 $d = b^3$, 再由 $H(b) = a^3$ 有 $c = -3b^2$, 所以 (2')

$$H(x) = -(x - a)^3 + 3b(x - a)^2 - 3b^2(x - a) + b^3. \quad (1')$$

方法2: 根据题意, 知

$$H''(x) = 6b \frac{x - b}{a - b} + 6a \frac{x - a}{b - a}, \quad (3')$$

$$H'(x) = \frac{3b}{a - b}(x - b)^2 + \frac{3a}{b - a}(x - a)^2 + c, \quad (2')$$

$$H(x) = \frac{b}{a - b}(x - b)^3 + \frac{a}{b - a}(x - a)^3 + c(x - a) + d, \quad (2')$$

其中 $d = b^3 - b(a - b)^2$, $c = -3ab$, 所以 (2')

$$H(x) = \frac{b}{a - b}(x - b)^3 + \frac{a}{b - a}(x - a)^3 - 3ab(x - a) + b^3 - b(a - b)^2. \quad (1')$$

6. 解 设 $p(x) = a + bx$. 由 $f'(x) = 4x^3$, $f''(x) = 12x^2$ 知, 当 $x \in (0, 1)$ 时, $f''(x)$ 恒大于零. 则 $f(x) - p(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上有三个交错偏差点: $0, x_1, 1$, 且满足 (2')

$$\begin{cases} f(0) - p(0) = -f(x_1) + p(x_1) = f(1) - p(1), \\ f'(x_1) - p'(x_1) = 0, \end{cases}$$



即

$$\begin{cases} -a = -x_1^4 + a + bx_1 = 1 - a - b, \\ x_1 = \sqrt[3]{\frac{b}{4}}, \end{cases}$$

求解得

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{\frac{4}{3}} - \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right], \quad b = 1, \quad x_1 = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{4}}, \quad (6')$$

所以

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{\frac{4}{3}} - \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right] + x = -0.2362 + x. \quad (2')$$

7. 解 1) 由条件

$$H(a) = f(a), \quad H'(a) = f'(a), \quad H(b) = f(b), \quad H'(b) = f'(b),$$

作差商表:

x_k	$f(x_k)$
a	$f(a) \quad f'(a) \quad \frac{f[a, b] - f'(a)}{b - a} \quad \frac{f'(b) - 2f[a, b] + f'(a)}{(b - a)^2}$
a	$f(a) \quad f[a, b] \quad \frac{f'(b) - f[a, b]}{b - a}$
b	$f(b) \quad f'(b)$
b	$f(b)$

所以

$$H(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x - a) + \frac{f[a, b] - f'(a)}{b - a}(x - a)^2 + \frac{f'(b) - 2f[a, b] + f'(a)}{(b - a)^2}(x - a)^2(x - b), \quad (2')$$

$$f(x) - H(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!}(x - a)^2(x - b)^2, \quad \xi \in (a, b). \quad (2')$$

2) 根据题意, 有

$$I(f) \approx \int_a^b H(x) dx, \\ \int_a^b H(x) dx = f(a)(b - a) + \frac{f'(a)}{2}(b - a)^2 + \frac{f[a, b] - f'(a)}{3(b - a)}(b - a)^3 + \frac{f'(b) - 2f[a, b] + f'(a)}{(b - a)^2} \left(\frac{b - a}{2} \right)^4 \left(-\frac{4}{3} \right)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{b-a}{2}[f(a) + f(b)] + \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}[f'(a) - f'(b)], \\
R(f) &= \int_a^b [f(x) - H(x)] dx = \int_a^b \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} (x-a)^2 (x-b)^2 dx \\
&= \frac{f^{(4)}(\eta)}{4!} \int_a^b (x-a)^2 (x-b)^2 dx \\
&= \frac{f^{(4)}(\eta)}{720} (b-a)^5, \quad \eta \in (a, b).
\end{aligned} \tag{3'}$$

再求代数精度. 由插值余项知, 当 $f(x) = 1, x, x^2, x^3$ 时, $R(f) = 0, I_H(f) = I(f)$; 当 $f(x) = x^4$ 时, $R(f) \neq 0, I_H(f) \neq I(f)$. 故 $I_H(f)$ 具有 3 次代数精度. (2')

8. 解 局部截断误差为

$$\begin{aligned}
R_{i+1} &= y(x_{i+1}) - Ay(x_i) - (1-A)y(x_{i-1}) - h[By'(x_{i+1}) + Cy'(x_i)] \\
&= y(x_i) + hy'(x_i) + \frac{h^2}{2}y''(x_i) + \frac{h^3}{6}y'''(x_i) + \frac{h^4}{24}y^{(4)}(x_i) + O(h^5) - Ay(x_i) \\
&\quad - (1-A)\left[y(x_i) - hy'(x_i) + \frac{h^2}{2}y''(x_i) - \frac{h^3}{6}y'''(x_i) + \frac{h^4}{24}y^{(4)}(x_i) + O(h^5)\right] \\
&\quad - h\left[By'(x_i) + Bh y''(x_i) + \frac{Bh^2}{2}y'''(x_i) + \frac{Bh^3}{6}y^{(4)}(x_i) + O(h^4) + Cy'(x_i)\right] \\
&= hy'(x_i)(1 + 1 - A - B - C) + h^2y''(x_i)\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1-A}{2} - B\right) \\
&\quad + h^3y'''(x_i)\left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1-A}{6} - \frac{B}{2}\right) + h^4y^{(4)}(x_i)\left(\frac{1}{24} - \frac{1-A}{24} - \frac{B}{6}\right) \\
&\quad + O(h^5).
\end{aligned} \tag{2'}$$

要使公式至少是 3 阶的, 当且仅当

$$\begin{cases} 2 - A - B - C = 0, \\ \frac{A}{2} - B = 0, \\ 2 - A - 3B = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{4}{5}, \\ B = \frac{2}{5}, \\ C = \frac{4}{5}, \end{cases} \tag{3'}$$

此时

$$R_{i+1} = -\frac{1}{30}y^{(4)}(x_i)h^4 + O(h^5), \tag{2'}$$

该公式的最高阶数是 3.

(1')



9. 解 求解该问题的古典隐格式为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\tau}(u_i^k - u_i^{k-1}) - \frac{1}{2h^2}(u_{i+1}^k - 2u_i^k + u_{i-1}^k) = 3 - 3x_i, & 1 \leq i \leq 2, 1 \leq k \leq 4, \\ u_i^0 = x_i^3, & 0 \leq i \leq 3, \\ u_0^k = 3t_k, u_3^k = 1 + 3t_k, & 1 \leq k \leq 4. \end{cases} \quad (3')$$

记

$$r = \frac{\tau}{2h^2} = \frac{9}{8},$$

则差分格式可写为

$$(1 + 2r)u_i^k - r(u_{i+1}^k + u_{i-1}^k) = u_i^{k-1} + \tau(3 - 3x_i), \quad 1 \leq i \leq 2.$$

用方程组表示为

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 + 2r & -r \\ -r & 1 + 2r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1^k \\ u_2^k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1^{k-1} \\ u_2^{k-1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4}(3 - 3x_1) + r3t_k \\ \frac{1}{4}(3 - 3x_2) + r(1 + 3t_k) \end{bmatrix}, \quad k = 1, 2. \quad (3')$$

所以, 当 $k = 1$ 时, 方程为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{13}{4} & -\frac{9}{8} \\ -\frac{9}{8} & \frac{13}{4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1^1 \\ u_2^1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1193}{864} \\ \frac{2173}{864} \end{bmatrix},$$

或

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3.25 & -1.125 \\ -1.125 & 3.25 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1^1 \\ u_2^1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.3808 \\ 2.5150 \end{bmatrix},$$

解得 $u_1^1 = 0.7870, u_2^1 = 1.0463$.

(3')

当 $k = 2$ 时, 方程为

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3.25 & -1.125 \\ -1.125 & 3.25 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1^2 \\ u_2^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.9745 \\ 4.1088 \end{bmatrix},$$

解得

$$u_1^2 = 1.5370, u_2^2 = 1.7963.$$

因而

$$u\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}\right) \approx u_1^1 = 0.7870, \quad u\left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{4}\right) \approx u_2^1 = 1.0463,$$

$$u\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \approx u_1^2 = 1.5370, \quad u\left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \approx u_2^2 = 1.7963. \quad (3')$$

