

东南大学考试卷(C卷)

课程名称 数值分析 考试学期 14-15学年秋学期 得分

适用专业 各专业工科研究生 考试形式 闭卷 考试时间长度 150分钟

题目	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
得分									

一. (11分) 已知 $\sqrt{2015} \approx 44.8888$, $\sqrt{2014} \approx 44.8776$, 且两个近似值均为有效数. 试设计算法求 $\sqrt{2015} - \sqrt{2014}$ 的近似值, 使之具有不少于6位有效数字, 并求出其绝对误差限和相对误差限.

参考答案:

设 $x_1 = 44.8888$, $x_2 = 44.8776$, 则 $|e(x_1)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-4}$, $|e(x_2)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-4}$. (1分)

$$\sqrt{2015} - \sqrt{2014} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2015} + \sqrt{2014}} \approx \frac{1}{x_1 + x_2} \approx 0.0111400257. (4分)$$

$$|e(\frac{1}{x_1 + x_2})| \lesssim \frac{1}{(x_1 + x_2)^2} (|e(x_1)| + |e(x_2)|) \lesssim 0.1241 \times 10^{-7}. (3分)$$

$$|e_r(\frac{1}{x_1 + x_2})| = \frac{e(\frac{1}{x_1 + x_2})}{\frac{1}{x_1 + x_2}} \leq \frac{0.1241 \times 10^{-7}}{0.0111400257} \approx 0.1114 \times 10^{-5}. (3分)$$

二. (11分) 用迭代法求方程 $xe^x + 6x - 1 = 0$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上的所有实根, 精确至4位有效数.

参考答案:

令 $f(x) = xe^x + 6x - 1$, 则 $f(0) = -1$, $f(1) = 5 + e$, $f'(x) = (x + 1)e^x + 6 > 0$, $x \in [0, 1]$, 从而方程在 $[0, 1]$ 上有唯一实根. (3分)

以 $x_0 = 0$ 为初值, 采用牛顿法

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} = \frac{1 + e^{x_k} x_k^2}{6 + e^{x_k} (x_k + 1)}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots (4分)$$

计算结果如下:

$$x_0 = 0, x_1 = 0.142857, x_2 = 0.139859, x_3 = 0.139858, x_4 = 0.139858, (3分)$$

因此具有4位有效数的根为 $x^* \approx 0.1399$ (1分).

三. (11分) 用列主元Guass消去法求解下列线性方程组:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

参考答案:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0.5 & -1 & -2.5 \\ 0 & 1.75 & 0.5 & 3.25 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0.5 & -1 & -2.5 \\ 0 & 1.75 & 0.5 & 3.25 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1.75 & 0.5 & 3.25 \\ 0 & 0.5 & -1 & -2.5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1.75 & 0.5 & 3.25 \\ 0 & 0 & -8/7 & -24/7 \end{pmatrix}$$

以上8分.

由此得到 $x_3 = 3, x_2 = 1, x_1 = -2$. (3分)

四. (11分) 给定线性方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ a & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -1 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

(1) 写出求解此线性方程组的Gauss-Seidel迭代格式;

(2) 讨论该迭代格式的收敛性;

(3) 当 a 为何值时, 该迭代格式收敛最快?

参考答案:

(1) Gauss-Seidel迭代格式为:

$$\begin{cases} x^{(k+1)} = (6 - y^{(k)} - z^{(k)})/3, \\ y^{(k+1)} = (-1 - ax^{(k+1)})/2, \\ z^{(k+1)} = (7 - 2y^{(k+1)})/6. \end{cases} \quad (3分)$$

(2) Gauss-Seidel特征方程为:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ a\lambda & 2\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 2\lambda & 6\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0, (3分)$$

展开得 $2\lambda^2(18\lambda - 2a) = 0$, 因此 $\rho(G) = \frac{1}{9}|a|$. (1分)

因此当 $|a| < 9$ 时, Gauss-Seidel迭代格式收敛 (2分).

(3) 当 $a = 0$ 时, 收敛最快 (2分).

五. (11分)求一个三次多项式曲线 $y = P_3(x)$, 使它经过两点 $A(0, 0), B(2, 5)$,并且与圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ 在 $(1, 1)$ 处相切.

参考答案:

$P_3(x)$ 满足

$$P_3(0) = 0, P_3(2) = 5, P_3(1) = 1, P'_3(1) = -1. (4分)$$

列表如下(4分):

x_k	$f(x_k)$	1阶差商	2阶差商	3阶差商
0	0	1	-2	$7/2$
1	1	-1	5	
1	1	4		
2	5			

因此 $P_3(x) = x - 2x(x - 1) + \frac{7}{2}x(x - 1)^2 = \frac{7x^3}{2} - 9x^2 + \frac{13x}{2}$. (3分)

六. (11分)求常数 a, b ,使得 $\int_0^{\pi/2} (\cos x - a - bx)^2 dx$ 取最小值.

参考答案:

$\phi_0 = 1, \phi_1 = x, f = \cos x$ (1分)

$$\begin{aligned} (\phi_0, \phi_0) &= \int_0^{\pi/2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, (\phi_0, \phi_1) = \int_0^{\pi/2} x dx = \frac{\pi^2}{8}, \\ (\phi_1, \phi_1) &= \int_0^{\pi/2} x^2 dx = \frac{\pi^3}{24}, (\phi_0, f) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x dx = 1, \\ (\phi_1, f) &= \int_0^{\pi/2} x \cos x dx = \frac{\pi - 2}{2}. \quad 5 \text{ 分} \end{aligned}$$

正规方程为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\pi}{2} & \frac{\pi^2}{8} \\ \frac{\pi^2}{8} & \frac{\pi^3}{24} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{\pi-2}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad 2 \text{ 分}$$

解得:

$$a = -\frac{4(\pi - 6)}{\pi^2} \approx 1.15847, b = \frac{24(-4 + \pi)}{\pi^3} \approx -0.664439. \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

七. (11分)用复化Simpson公式计算积分 $I = \int_0^1 e^x dx$ 的近似值,精确至6位有效数字.

参考答案:

复化Simpson公式为

$$S_n(f) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{h}{6} [f(x_k) + 4f(x_{k+1/2}) + f(x_{k+1})] \cdot 4分$$

计算得 $S_1 = 1.71886, S_2 = 1.718319, S_3 = 1.718284, \frac{1}{15}|S_3 - S_2| \leq \frac{1}{2}10 \times 10^{-5}$. 6分

因此答案为1.71828. (1分)

八. (12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 ,记 $h = (b - a)/n, x_i = a + ih, 0 \leq i \leq n. y_0 = \eta, y_i \approx y(x_i), 1 \leq i \leq n$.试证明单步公式

$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1} = y_i + hk_2 \\ k_1 = f(x_i, y_i) \\ k_2 = f(x_i + \frac{1}{2}h, y_i + \frac{1}{2}hk_1) \end{cases}$$

是一个二阶公式.

参考答案:

局部截断误差为:

$$\begin{cases} R_{i+1} = y(x_{i+1}) - y(x_i) - hK_2 \\ K_1 = f(x_i, y(x_i)) \\ K_2 = f(x_i + \frac{1}{2}h, y(x_i) + \frac{1}{2}hK_1) \end{cases} \quad 4分$$

利用Taylor展开得到

$$\begin{aligned} K_1 &= y'(x_i), \\ K_2 &= f(x_i, y(x_i)) + (\frac{1}{2}h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + h\frac{1}{2}y'(x_i) \frac{\partial}{\partial y})f(x_i, y(x_i)) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{4}h^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2}h^2 y'(x_i) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} + (\frac{1}{2}hy'(x_i))^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right] f(x_i, y(x_i)) + O(h^3), \\ y(x_{i+1}) &= y(x_i) + hy'(x_i) + \frac{1}{2}h^2 y''(x_i) + \frac{1}{3!}h^3 y'''(x_i) + O(h^4) \\ &= y(x_i) + hy'(x_i) + \frac{1}{2}h^2 \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y'(x) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right] + \frac{1}{6}y'''(x_i) + O(h^4) \quad 4分 \end{aligned}$$

带入得到

$$R_{i+1} = h^3 \left[\frac{1}{6}y'''(x_i) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2}y'(x_i) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{1}{4}y'(x_i)^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right) \right] + O(h^4). \quad 3分$$

因此是一个二阶公式(1分).

九. (11分)考虑如下椭圆方程边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = x^3 + y^4, & (x, y) \in \Omega \\ u(x, y) = x + y, & (x, y) \in \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

其中 $\Omega = \{(x, y) | 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1\}$, $\partial\Omega$ 为 Ω 的边界.试建立此问题的差分格式,并给出截断误差表达式.

参考答案:

取正整数 $M, N, h_1 = 1/M, h_2 = 1/N, x_i = ih_1, 0 \leq i \leq M, y_j = jh_2, 0 \leq j \leq N$.(2分)

节点 (x_i, y_j) 处: $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x_i, y_j) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x_i, y_j) = x_i^3 + y_j^4, 1$ 分

利用二阶导数公式

$$g''(x_0) = \frac{1}{h^2}[g(x_0 + h) - 2g(x_0) + g(x_0 - h)] - \frac{h^2}{12}g^{(4)}(\xi). 2分$$

得到:

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{h_1^2}[u(x_{i-1}, y_j) - 2u(x_i, y_j) + u(x_{i+1}, y_j)] - \frac{1}{h_2^2}[u(x_i, y_{j-1}) - 2u(x_i, y_j) + u(x_i, y_{j+1})] \\ & = x_i^3 + y_j^4 + \frac{h_1^2}{12} \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4}(\xi, y_j) + \frac{h_2^2}{12} \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial y^4}(x_i, \eta), \xi_{ij} \in (x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}), \eta_{ij} \in (y_{j-1}, y_{j+1}). 2分 \end{aligned}$$

加上边界条件, 差分格式为:

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{h_1^2}(u_{i-1,j} - 2u_{ij} + u_{i+1,j}) - \frac{1}{h_2^2}(u_{i,j-1} - 2u_{ij} + u_{i,j+1}) = x_i^3 + y_j^4 \\ (x_i, y_j) \in \Omega \setminus \partial\Omega \\ u_{ij} = x_i + y_j, (x_i, y_j) \in \partial\Omega \end{cases} 2分$$

截断误差为:

$$R_{ij} = \frac{h_1^2}{12} \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4}(\xi, y_j) + \frac{h_2^2}{12} \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial y^4}(x_i, \eta), \xi_{ij} \in (x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}), \eta_{ij} \in (y_{j-1}, y_{j+1}). 2分$$