习题课

第1章-第6章

习题一

3、设 $y_0=28$,按递推公式 $y_n=y_{n-1}-\frac{1}{100}\sqrt{783}(n=1,2,3,\cdots)$,计算 y_{100} ,若取 $\sqrt{783}\approx 27.982~(5~位有效数字)$,试问计算 y_{100} 将有多达误差?其数值稳定性又如何?

$$| \sqrt{783} - 27.982 | \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3} : = \delta$$

$$| y_{n}^{*} - y_{n}| = | y_{n-1}^{*} - \frac{1}{100} \times 27.982 - (y_{n-1} - \frac{1}{100} \sqrt{783}) |$$

$$\leq | y_{n-1}^{*} - y_{n-1}| + \frac{1}{100} | \sqrt{783} - 27.982 |$$

$$\leq | y_{n-1}^{*} - y_{n-1}| + \frac{1}{100} \delta \leq | y_{n-2}^{*} - y_{n-2}| + \frac{2}{100} \delta \leq \frac{n}{100} \delta$$

$$| y_{100}^{*} - y_{100}| \leq \delta = \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}$$

4、下列各题怎样计算才合理?

(1) 1-cos1⁰ (用 4 位函数表求三角函数);

(2) $\ln(30-\sqrt{30^2-1})$ (开方用 6 位函数表);

(3)
$$\int_{N}^{N+1} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$
 (其中 N 充分大);

(4) $\frac{1-\cos x}{\sin x}$ (其中|x|充分小)。

$$(1)2\sin^2\frac{\pi}{360}$$

(2)
$$\ln \frac{1}{30 + \sqrt{30^2 - 1}} = -\ln(30 + \sqrt{30^2 - 1})$$

$$(3)\arctan\frac{1}{1+N(N+1)}$$

$$(4)\frac{2\sin^2\frac{x}{2}}{\sin x} = \tan\frac{x}{2}$$

习题二

1、用 Gauss 消去法解下列方程组。

(1)
$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 6x_2 - 4x_3 = 4 \\ x_1 + 4x_2 - 5x_3 = 3 \\ 6x_1 - x_2 + 18x_3 = 2 \end{cases}$$
 (2)
$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 6 \\ 4x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 = 11 \\ 6x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 = 13 \end{cases}$$

消去过程:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & -4 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & -5 & 3 \\ 6 & -1 & 18 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -19 & 30 & -10 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -27 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

回代过程:

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

3、用三角分解法的紧凑格式解下列方程组,并写出L,U矩阵。

紧凑格式

5(5) 7(7) 9(9) 10(10) 1(1)

$$6(\frac{6}{5})$$
 8($-\frac{2}{5}$) 10($-\frac{4}{5}$) 9(-3) 1($-\frac{1}{5}$)

$$7(\frac{7}{5})$$
 $10(-\frac{1}{2})$ $8(-5)$ $7(-\frac{17}{2})$ $1(-\frac{1}{2})$

$$5(1)$$
 $7(0)$ $6(\frac{3}{5})$ $5(\frac{1}{10})$ $1(\frac{3}{10})$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{6}{5} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{7}{5} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \frac{3}{5} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ux = y \oplus x = \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ -12 \\ -5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

5、用追赶法解三角方程组。

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2.5 \end{bmatrix};$$

紧凑格式

$$\begin{pmatrix}
2(2) & -1(-1) & 0(0) & 0(0) & 0(0) \\
-1(-\frac{1}{2}) & 2(\frac{3}{2}) & -1(-1) & 0(0) & 1(1) \\
0(0) & -1(-\frac{2}{3}) & 2(\frac{4}{3}) & -1(-1) & 0(\frac{2}{3}) \\
0(0) & 0(0) & -1(-\frac{3}{4}) & 2(\frac{5}{4}) & 2.5(3)
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{4}{3} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{4} \end{pmatrix} x = y, \ \text{βx=} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{11}{10} \\ \frac{11}{5} \\ \frac{23}{10} \\ \frac{12}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

6、分别用平方根法和改进平方根法

$$(1) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix};$$

平方根法
$$I_{11} = \sqrt{2}$$
, $A = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & I_{22} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & I_{32} & I_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & I_{22} & I_{32} \\ 0 & 0 & I_{33} \end{pmatrix}$

$$I_{22} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}, A = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & I_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & 0 & I_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} = LL^{T}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right) = \frac{1}{3}, I_{33} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} = LL^{T}$$

$$Ly = b, \not \exists y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L^{T}x = y, \not \exists x = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

改进平方根法
$$d_{11}=2$$
, $A=\begin{pmatrix}1&0&0\\-\frac{1}{2}&1&0\\-\frac{1}{2}&I_{32}&1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}2&0&0\\0&d_{22}&0\\0&0&d_{33}\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1&-\frac{1}{2}&-\frac{1}{2}\\0&1&I_{32}\\0&0&1\end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d_{22} = \frac{3}{2}, A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{3}, \quad d_{33} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = LDL^{T}$$

$$Ly = b, \forall y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L^{T}x = D^{-1}y, \forall x = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ly = b, 得y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L^T x = D^{-1} y$$
,得 $x = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

7、设 $x = (1, -2, 3)^T$, $y = (0, 2, 3)^T$, 试计算x与y的三种常用范数。

$$| | x | |_{1} = 6, | | x | |_{2} = \sqrt{14}, | | x | |_{\infty} = 3$$

8、设
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & \blacksquare \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 试计算 $||A||_{\infty}$, $||A||_{1}$, $||A||_{2}$,

$$| | A | |_{\infty} = 3, | | A | |_{1} = 5,$$

$$A^{T}A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -4 & 0 \\ -4 & 9 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad |\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - 3)(\lambda^{2} - 12\lambda + 3) = 0$$

$$| \ | \ A \ | \ |_2 = \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{33}}$$

习题三

1、用 Jacobi 迭代法和 Gauss-Seidel 迭代法求解方程组(准确到小数点后三位),取 $x^{(0)} = (0,0,0)^T$ 。

$$(1) \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 8 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 8 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 & 2 \\ 4 & 11 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 33 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\vec{X}_{1}^{(k+1)} = (-x_{2}^{(k)} - 2x_{3}^{(k)} + 10) / 7$$

$$x_{2}^{(k+1)} = (-2x_{1}^{(k)} - 2x_{3}^{(k)} + 8) / 8$$

$$x_{3}^{(k+1)} = (-2x_{1}^{(k)} - 2x_{2}^{(k)} + 6) / 9$$

GS法 $x_1^{(k+1)} = (-x_2^{(k)} - 2x_3^{(k)} + 10) / 7$ $x_2^{(k+1)} = (-2x_1^{(k+1)} - 2x_3^{(k)} + 8) / 8$ $x_3^{(k+1)} = (-2x_1^{(k+1)} - 2x_2^{(k+1)} + 6) / 9$

2、已知方程组为

$$\begin{cases} 10x_1 + 4x_2 + 4x_3 = 13 \\ 4x_1 + 10x_2 + 8x_3 = 11 \\ 4x_1 + 8x_2 + 10x_3 = 25 \end{cases}$$

- (1) 分别求出 J法, GS 法和 SOR 法(取 $\omega = 1.35$) 的计算公式;
- (2) 对任意初始值,(1) 中各迭代法是否收敛?
- (3) 对 $\mathbf{x}^{(0)} = (0,0,0)^T$, 对 (2) 中收敛的各迭代法给出误差估计式。

(1)./法

$$x_{1}^{(k+1)} = (-4x_{2}^{(k)} - 4x_{3}^{(k)} + 13) / 10$$

$$x_{2}^{(k+1)} = (-4x_{1}^{(k)} - 8x_{3}^{(k)} + 11) / 10$$

$$x_{3}^{(k+1)} = (-4x_{1}^{(k)} - 8x_{2}^{(k)} + 25) / 10$$

GS法

$$x_1^{(k+1)} = (-4x_2^{(k)} - 4x_3^{(k)} + 13) /10$$

$$x_2^{(k+1)} = (-4x_1^{(k+1)} - 8x_3^{(k)} + 11) /10$$

$$x_3^{(k+1)} = (-4x_1^{(k+1)} - 8x_2^{(k+1)} + 25) /10$$

SOR法

$$x_1^{(k+1)} = -0.35x_1^{(k)} + 1.35 \left(-4x_2^{(k)} - 4x_3^{(k)} + 13\right) / 10$$

$$x_2^{(k+1)} = -0.35x_2^{(k)} + 1.35 \left(-4x_1^{(k+1)} - 8x_3^{(k)} + 11\right) / 10$$

$$x_3^{(k+1)} = -0.35x_3^{(k)} + 1.35 \left(-4x_1^{(k+1)} - 8x_2^{(k+1)} + 25\right) / 10$$

(2)
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 10 & 8 \\ 4 & 8 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$
对称矩阵,

且三个顺序主子式 | A_1 |= 10 > 0, | A_2 |= 84 > 0, | A_3 |= 296 > 0 GS收敛

$$2D - A = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -4 & -4 \\ -4 & 10 & -8 \\ -4 & -8 & 10 \end{pmatrix} := B$$

3个顺序主子式 | B_1 |= 10 > 0, | B_2 |= 84 > 0, | B_3 |= -216 < 0 f法发散

0 < w < 2, SOR法收敛

(3) GS法

$$x_{1}^{(k+1)} = (-4x_{2}^{(k)} - 4x_{3}^{(k)} + 13) / 10 = -\frac{2}{5} x_{2}^{(k)} - -\frac{2}{5} x_{3}^{(k)} + \frac{13}{10}$$

$$x_{2}^{(k+1)} = (-4x_{1}^{(k+1)} - 8x_{3}^{(k)} + 11) / 10 = \frac{4}{25} x_{2}^{(k)} - \frac{16}{25} x_{3}^{(k)} + \frac{29}{50}$$

$$x_{3}^{(k+1)} = (-4x_{1}^{(k+1)} - 8x_{2}^{(k+1)} + 25) / 10 = \frac{4}{125} x_{2}^{(k)} + \frac{84}{125} x_{3}^{(k)} + \frac{379}{250}$$

$$M_{GS} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{2}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} \\ 0 & \frac{4}{25} & -\frac{16}{25} \\ 0 & \frac{4}{125} & \frac{84}{125} \end{pmatrix}, ||M_{GS}||_{\infty} = 0.8$$

$$x^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{13}{10} \\ \frac{29}{50} \\ \frac{379}{250} \end{pmatrix}, ||X^{(1)} - X^{(0)}||_{\infty} = 1.516$$

$$| \mid x^{(k)} - x^* \mid |_{\infty} \le \frac{| \mid M_{GS} \mid |_{\infty}^{k}}{1 - | \mid M_{GS} \mid |_{\infty}} | \mid x^{(1)} - x^{(0)} \mid |_{\infty} = 7.58 \times 0.8^{k}$$

5、设线性方程组Ax = b,其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ a & 1 & a \\ 0 & a & 1 \end{bmatrix}, b \neq 0.$$

- (1) 当实数a取何值时,Ax = b的 GS 法一定收敛;
- (2) 当实数a取何值时,Ax = b的 J 法收敛。

习题五

2、已知函数表如下:

x		10	11	12	13	
$y = \ln x$	***	2.3026	2.3979	2.4849	2.5649	***

试分别用线性插值、抛物插值和三次插值计算 ln11.85 的近似值,并估计相应的截断误差。

$$\Re x_0 = 11, x_1 = 12, y_0 = 2.3979, y_1 = 2.4849$$

$$L_1(x) = y_0 \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} + y_1 \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} = 2.3979(12 - x) + 2.4849(x - 11)$$

$$\ln 11.85 \approx L_1(11.85) = 2.47185$$

$$\mid R_{1}(11.85) \mid \leq \max_{x \in [11,12]} \frac{\mid f''(x) \mid}{2!} \mid (11.85 - 11) (11.85 - 12) \mid = 5.2686 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\mathbb{R}$$
 $\mathbf{x}_0 = 11, x_1 = 12, x_2 = 13, y_0 = 2.3979, y_1 = 2.4849, y_2 = 2.5649$

$$L_{1}(x) = y_{0} \frac{(x - x_{1})(x - x_{2})}{(x_{0} - x_{1})(x_{0} - x_{2})} + y_{1} \frac{(x - x_{0})(x - x_{2})}{(x_{1} - x_{0})(x_{1} - x_{2})} + y_{2} \frac{(x - x_{0})(x - x_{1})}{(x_{2} - x_{0})(x_{2} - x_{1})}$$

$$\ln 11.85 \approx L_2(11.85) = 2.47229625$$

$$\mid R_{2}(11.85) \mid \leq \max_{x \in [11,13]} \frac{\mid f^{(3)}(x) \mid}{3!} \mid (11.85 - 11) (11.85 - 12) (11.85 - 13) \mid = 3.6721 \times 10^{-5}$$

5、 己知函数表如下:

x	0	1	3	4	6
y = f(x)	0	-7	5	8	14

试分别用二次、三次和四次 Newton 插值多项式计算 f(3.2) 的近似值,并估计相应的截断误差。

二次差值:

$$x$$
 y 一阶 二阶
1 -7
3 5 6
4 8 3 -1
 $N_2(x) = -7 + 6(x - 1) - (x - 1)(x - 3)$
 $f(3, 2) \approx N_2(3, 2) = 5.76$

$$x$$
 y -阶 二阶 三阶
1 -7
3 5 6
4 8 3 -1
3.2 5.76 2.8 -0.1 0.4091
 $\mid R_2(3.2) \mid \approx \mid N_2[1, 3, 4, 3.2]$ (3.2 - 1) (3.2 - 3) (3.2 - 4) $\mid = 0.1440$

三次插值:

$$x$$
 y 一阶 三阶 三阶
1 -7
3 5 6
4 8 3 -1
6 14 3 0 0.2
 $N_3(x) = 7 + 6(x - 1) - (x - 1)(x - 3) + 0.2(x - 1)(x - 3)(x - 4)$
 $f(3.2) \approx N_3(3.2) = 5.6896$

$$x$$
 y 一阶 二阶 三阶 四阶 1 -7 3 5 6 4 8 3 -1 6 14 3 0 $0.2 3.2 5.6896 2.968 0.04 0.2 0 $\mid R_3(3.2) \mid \approx \mid N_3[1,3,4,6,3.2]$ $(3.2-1)$ $(3.2-3)$ $(3.2-4)$ $(3.2-6) \mid = 0$$

8、 已知函数表如下:

X	0	1	3
y	0	1	1
y'	0	1	2

试分别用 Hermite 插值基函数和 Newton 插值公式求满足条件的插值多项式,并计算在 x = 2.6 的函数近似值,估计相应的误差。

2. 6 0. 6870 0. 7825 3. 04375 1. 2773 0. 3296 0. 009248 4. 3305 × 10⁻¹ | $R_5(2.6) \approx N_5[0, 0, 1, 1, 3, 3, 2.6] (2.6)^2 (1.6)^2 (-0.4)^2 \approx 1.1991 \times 10^{-5}$

9、 求不超过 4 次的多项式 p(x), 使其满足插值条件如下表:

x	0	1	2
p(x)	0	2	1
p'(x)		0	-1

- 1 2 2 1 2 0 -2
- $2 \quad 1 \quad -1 \quad -1 \quad \frac{1}{2}$
- $2 \quad 1 \quad -1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad \frac{1}{4}$

$$H_4(x) = 2x - 2x(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}x(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{4}x(x-1)^2(x-2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{1}{2} x^3 - \frac{7}{4} x^2 + 4x$$

10、已知函数表如下:

X	0	1	3	4
y = f(x)	0	1	81	196
y'=f'(x)	0	4	108	196

试求其分段 Hermite 插值多项式 H(x), 并估计相应的截断误差。

习题六

3、给定函数表

\boldsymbol{x}	0	1	2	3	4
y	2.00	2.05	3.00	9.60	34.00

已知其经验公式为 $y = a + bx^2$ 。试采用最小二乘拟合方法确定常数a n b。

取基函数
$$\varphi_0(x) = 1$$
, $\varphi_1(x) = x^2$

$$(\varphi_0, \varphi_0) = 5, (\varphi_0, \varphi_1) = \sum_{i=1}^5 x_i^2 = 30, (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) = \sum_{i=1}^5 x_i^4 = 354$$

$$(y, \varphi_0) = \sum_{i=1}^5 y_i = 50.65, (y, \varphi_1) = \sum_{i=1}^5 x_i^2 y_i = 644.45$$

正则方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 30 \\ 30 & 354 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 50.65 \\ 644.45 \end{pmatrix}$$

解得
$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1.6132 \\ 1.9572 \end{pmatrix}$$

拟合公式 $y = -1.6132 + 1.9572x^2$

5、在某科学实验中,需要观察水份的渗透速度,测得时间t(单位: 秒)与水的重量w(单 位: 克)的对应数据表如下:

t	1	2	4	8	16	32	64
w	4.22	4.02	3.85	3.59	3.44	3.02	2.59

已知t与w有关系式 $w = ct^{\lambda}$, 试采用最小二乘拟合方法确定常数c和 λ 。

$$\log_2 w = \log_2 c + \lambda \log_2 t$$

$$= \log_2 w, \overline{t} = \log_2 t, \overline{y} = \log_2 c + \lambda \overline{t} = a + b \overline{t}$$

取基函数 $\varphi_0(t) = 1, \varphi_1(t) = t$

$$(\varphi_0, \varphi_0) = 7, (\varphi_0, \varphi_1) = \sum_{i=1}^{7} \bar{t}_i = 21, (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) = \sum_{i=1}^{7} \bar{t}_i^2 = 91$$

$$(\overline{w}, \varphi_0) = \sum_{i=1}^{7} \overline{w}_i = 12.6232, (\overline{w}, \varphi_1) = \sum_{i=1}^{7} \overline{w}_i \overline{t}_i = 34.7690$$

正则方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 21 \\ 21 & 91 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12.6232 \\ 34.7690 \end{pmatrix}$$

解得
$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2.1354 \\ -0.1107 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c = 2^a = 4.3956, \lambda = b = -0.1107$$

 $w = 4.3956t^{-0.1107}$

$$w = 4.3956t^{-0.1107}$$