

第三章 非线性方程求根

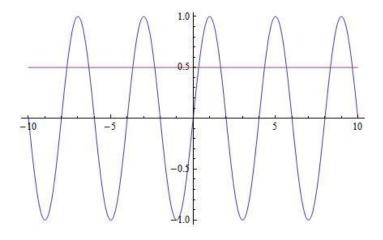
非线性方程求根

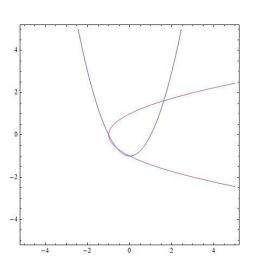


- 非线性科学是当今科学发展的一个重要研究方向
- 非线性方程的求根非常复杂
- 例如:

$$\begin{cases} \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}x) = y \\ y = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$
 £ 第 组 解

$$\begin{cases} \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}x) = y \\ y = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{£ 34 m} \quad \begin{cases} y = x^2 + a \\ x = y^2 + a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 & \text{£ R} \\ a = \frac{1}{4} & \text{$- \land R$} \\ a = 0 & \text{$- \land R$} \end{cases}$$





非线性方程求根



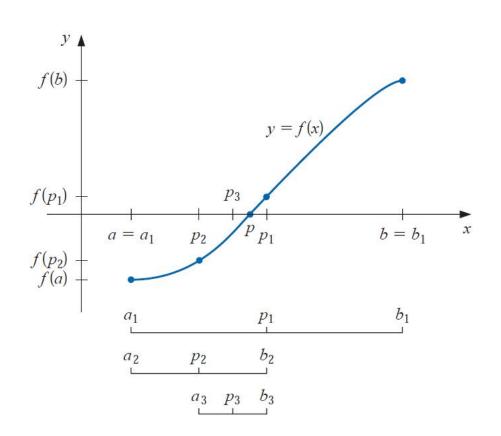
- 非线性方程的根通常不止一个,很难找到所有的解
- 非线性方程求根,通常需要给定初始值或求解范围, 用迭代法求解
- (介值定理) 设 f(x) 是区问 [a,b] 上的一个连续函数,那么 f(x) 取到 f(a) 与 f(b) 之间的任何一个值,即如果 g(a) 是 g(a) 是 g(a) 之间的一个数,那么存在一个数 g(a) 使得 g(c) 是 g(a)

(推论) $f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0 \Rightarrow \exists x, s.t., f(x) = 0$

对分法



- 基于微积分中的介值定理,对区间[a,b]不断进行细分,缩小搜索区间
- 停止标准: $|x_{k+1}-x_k| < \varepsilon_1$ 或 $|f(x)| < \varepsilon_2$



对分法



Algorithm 6 Bisection Algorithm

```
Input:
    f(x), a, b, M, \delta, \varepsilon
 1: u \leftarrow f(a);
 2: v \leftarrow f(b);
 3: e \leftarrow b - a;
 4: if sign(u) == sign(v) then
 5: return false;
 6: end if
 7: for k = 1 to M do
 8: e \leftarrow e/2;
 9: c \leftarrow a + e;
      w \leftarrow f(c);
10:
      if |e| < \delta or |w| < \varepsilon then
11:
      return true;
12:
       end if
13:
       if sign(u)! = sign(v) then
14:
      b \leftarrow c;
15:
       v \leftarrow w;
16:
       else
17:
       a \leftarrow c;
18:
       u \leftarrow w;
19:
20:
       end if
21: end for
22: return false;
Output:
    a, b, u, v
```

迭代法



■ 基本思想: 将方程 f(x)=0 转换成等价形式 $x=\varphi(x)$, 给定初值 x_0 , 构造迭代序列:

$$x_{k+1} = \varphi(x_k), k = 1, 2, \dots$$

若迭代收敛, 即

$$\lim_{k\to\infty} x_{k+1} = \lim_{k\to\infty} \varphi(x_k) = x^*,$$

则有
$$f(x^*)=0$$

- 基本问题:
 - 如何构造迭代格式?
 - 是否收敛? 收敛速度?
 - 收敛的条件? (例如是否与初值相关?)

迭代法



- 定理: 设 $\varphi(x)$ 在区问[a,b]上的连续,如果 $\varphi(x)$ 满足
 - (1) $\mathbf{j} x \in [a,b]$ 射,有 $a \leq \varphi(x) \leq b$;
 - (2) $\varphi(x)$ 在[a,b] 上可导,并且存在正数 L<1,使对任意的 $x \in [a,b]$,都有 $|\varphi'(x)| \le L$,

则存在唯一的点 $x^* \in [a,b]$,使得 $x^* = \varphi(x^*)$ 成立,而且迭代格式 $x_{k+1} = \varphi(x_k)$ 对于任意的初值 $x_0 \in [a,b]$ 均收敛于 $\varphi(x)$ 的不动点 x^* ,并有误差估计公式

$$|x^* - x_k| \le \frac{L^k}{1 - L} |x_1 - x_0|.$$

- 构造迭代格式的要素:
 - 等价形式 $x = \varphi(x)$ 满足 $|\varphi'(x)| < 1$;
 - 初始值取自x* 的充分小领域;

收敛阶



■ 定义: 设迭代 格式 $x_{k+1} = \varphi(x_k)$ 收敛到 $\varphi(x)$ 的不动点 x^* ,

记 $e_k = x_k - x^*$, 若 $\lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{|e_{k+1}|}{|e_k|^p} = C > 0$, 则称该迭代格式为 p

阶收敛的,其中C称为渐进误差常数

Newton选代法



■ 将函数 f(x) 在x₀ 处做Taylor展开:

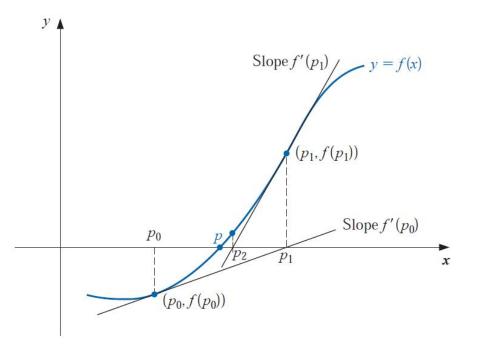
$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \cdots$$

$$f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \approx 0$$

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$$

■ Newton选代格式:

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}, k = 1, 2, \dots$$



Newton选代法



- **(收敛性)**设 $f(x) \in C^2[a,b]$, x^* 为f(x) 的单根,则存在 $\delta > 0$, C > 0,使得对任意的初值 $x_0 \in (x^* \delta, x^* + \delta)$, Newton选代法 是2阶收敛的,即有 $|x_{n+1} x^*| \le C|x_n x^*|^2$ $(n \ge 0)$.
- **(**重根情形)若 $f(x) \in C^{m+1}[a,b]$, x^* 为 f(x) 的m重根,则存在 $\delta > 0$, C > 0,使得对任意的初值 $x_0 \in (x^* \delta, x^* + \delta)$,Newton 迭代法1阶收敛的,即有 $|x_{n+1} x^*| \le C|x_n x^*|$ $(n \ge 0)$.

■ 修正:

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{mf(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} \qquad |x_{n+1} - x^*| \le C |x_n - x^*|^2 \quad (n \ge 0).$$

$$\mu(x) = \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$$

$$f(x) = (x - x^*)^m p(x)$$

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)f'(x_k)}{[f'(x_k)]^2 - f(x_k)f''(x_k)}$$

Newton选代法



■ Newton选代算法

Algorithm 7 Newton's Algorithm

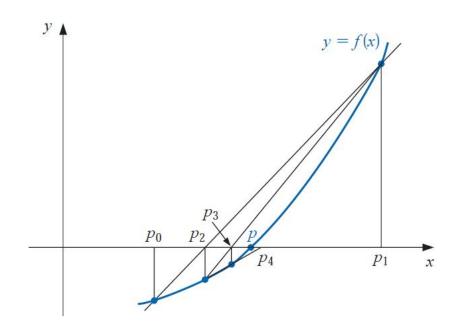
```
Input:
    f(x), x_0, M, \delta, \varepsilon
 1: v \leftarrow f(x_0);
 2: if |v| < \varepsilon then
 3: return true;
 4: end if
 5: for k = 1 to M do
    x_1 \leftarrow x_0 - v/f'(x_0);
     v \leftarrow f(x_1);
      if |x_1 - x_0| < \delta or |v| < \varepsilon then
      return true;
 9:
      end if
10:
       x_0 \leftarrow x_1;
11:
12: end for
13: return false;
Output:
    x_0, v
```

弦截法



- Newton法: 需要求导数
- 思想: 用差商代替导数
- 弦截法迭代格式:

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)(x_k - x_{k-1})}{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})}$$



弦截法



■ **(收敛性)**设 $f(x) \in C^2[a,b]$, x^* 为 f(x) 的 单根,则存在 $\delta > 0$, C > 0,使得对任意的初值 $x_0 \in (x^* - \delta, x^* + \delta)$, 弦截法收敛,收敛阶为 $(1+\sqrt{5})/2$,即有

$$|x_{n+1} - r| \le C |x_n - r|^{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}} \quad (n \ge 0).$$

弦截法



■ 弦截迭代算法

Algorithm 8 Secant Algorithm

```
Input:
    f(x), a, b, M, \delta, \varepsilon
 1: u \leftarrow f(a);
 2: v \leftarrow f(b);
 3: for k=2 to M do
 4: if |u| > |v| then
 5: a \leftrightarrow b;
 6: u \leftrightarrow v;
 7: end if
     s \leftarrow (b-a)/(v-u);
 9: b \leftarrow a;
    v \leftarrow u;
10:
11: a \leftarrow a - u * s;
12: u \leftarrow f(a);
     if |u| < \varepsilon or |b-a| < \delta then
13:
     return true;
14:
       end if
15:
16: end for
17: return false;
Output:
    x_0, v
```

非线性方程组的Newton方法



■考虑二阶非线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} f_1(x,y) = 0 \\ f_2(x,y) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \begin{cases} f_1(x_0,y_0) + (x-x_0)\frac{\partial f_1(x_0,y_0)}{\partial x} + (y-y_0)\frac{\partial f_1(x_0,y_0)}{\partial y} \approx 0 \\ f_2(x_0,y_0) + (x-x_0)\frac{\partial f_2(x_0,y_0)}{\partial x} + (y-y_0)\frac{\partial f_2(x_0,y_0)}{\partial y} \approx 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\frac{\partial f_1(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_1(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y} \\
\frac{\partial f_2(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
x - x_0 \\
y - y_0
\end{pmatrix}
\approx
\begin{pmatrix}
-f_1(x_0, y_0) \\
-f_2(x_0, y_0)
\end{pmatrix}$$

■ Newton送代格式:

$$J(x_{k}, y_{k}) \begin{pmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -f_{1}(x_{k}, y_{k}) \\ -f_{2}(x_{k}, y_{k}) \end{pmatrix}, \ \Delta x = x_{k+1} - x_{k}, \ \Delta y = y_{k+1} - y_{k}$$

非线性方程组的Newton方法



■ 对于一般的n阶非线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} f_1(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = 0 \\ f_2(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ f_n(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F(X) = 0, F = (f_1, f_2, ..., f_n)^T, X = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)^T$$

■ Newton送代格式:

$$X_{k+1} = X_k - \frac{F(x_k)}{F'(x_k)} = X_k - (J(X_k))^{-1} F(X_k) \Leftrightarrow J(X_k)(X_{k+1} - X_k) = -F(X_k)$$

$$J(X) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$$