

姓名：曾加睦 学号：1820221053

课程：数值分析（第一章）

1.2: $\sqrt{3} = 1.732050808 \dots$

三位有效数: $a_1 = \sqrt{3} \approx 1.73$

四位有效数: $a_2 = \sqrt{3} \approx 1.732$

五位有效数: $a_3 = \sqrt{3} \approx 1.73205$

$$\Delta_1 = |a_1 - A|$$

$$= |1.73 - \sqrt{3}|$$

$$= 0.00205 \leq 0.5 \times 10^{-2} \quad \varepsilon_1 = 0.5 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = 0.5 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$|\delta_1| = \left| \frac{0.5 \times 10^{-2}}{1 \times 10^0 + 7 \times 10^{-1} + 3 \times 10^{-2}} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{0.5 \times 10^{-2}}{1 \times 10^0 + 7 \times 10^{-1} + 3 \times 10^{-2}} \right|$$

$$< 0.29\%$$

$$\Delta_2 = |a_2 - A|$$

$$= 0.0000508 \approx 0.5 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\varepsilon_2 = 0.5 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$|\varepsilon_2| = \left| \frac{0.5 \times 10^{-4}}{1 \times 10^0 + 7 \times 10^{-1} + 3 \times 10^{-2}} \right|$$

$$< 0.029\%$$

$$\Delta_3 = |a_3 - A|$$

$$= 0.0000508$$

$$= 0.000049 \leq 0.5 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\varepsilon_3 = 0.5 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$|\varepsilon_3| = \left| \frac{0.5 \times 10^{-4}}{1 \times 10^0 + 7 \times 10^{-1} + 3 \times 10^{-2} + 1 \times 10^{-3}} \right|$$

$$< 0.0029\%$$

1.3: 绝对误差限都是 0.0005

$$a = -1.00031$$

$$b = 0.042$$

$$c = -0.00032$$

有效数字: 4位

2位

没有

1.4: $\sqrt{10} = 3.162 \dots = 0.3162 \times 10^{-1}$

$$m=1$$

$$|\delta| = \left| \frac{0.5 \times 10^{m-n}}{\sqrt{10}} \right| \leq 0.1 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\frac{0.5 \times 10^{1-n}}{\sqrt{10}} \leq 0.1 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$0.1581 \times 10^{1-n} \leq 0.1 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$1-n \leq -3$$

$$n \geq 4$$

至少要取 4 位有效数

$$1.6 : \frac{e(x)}{|e(f(x))|} = \frac{|f'(x)| e(x)}{|e(f(x))|}, \quad e(x) = \frac{1}{5} \times 10^{-1}, \quad \text{设 } x^* = 1.4$$

$$(1) \text{ 设 } f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^6}, \quad f'(x) = -\frac{6}{(x+1)^7}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } x = \sqrt{2} \text{ 时, } e(f(x^*)) &= |f'(x^*)| e(x^*) \\ &= 0.013^0 \times \frac{1}{5} \times 10^{-1} \\ &= 0.6 \times 10^{-4} \leq 0.5 \times 10^{-2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } f(x) = (3-2x)^3, \quad f'(x) = -6(3-2x)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } x = \sqrt{2} \text{ 时, } e(f(x^*)) &= |f'(x^*)| e(x^*) \\ &= 0.24 \times \frac{1}{5} \times 10^{-1} \\ &= 0.12 \times 10^{-1} \leq 0.5 \times 10^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \text{ 设 } f(x) = (3+2x)^{-3}, \quad f'(x) = -6(3+2x)^{-4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } x = \sqrt{2} \text{ 时, } e(f(x^*)) &= |f'(x^*)| e(x^*) \\ &= 5.30199 \times 10^{-3} \times \frac{1}{5} \times 10^{-1} \\ &= 0.265 \times 10^{-3} \leq 0.5 \times 10^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \text{ 设 } f(x) = 99-70x, \quad f'(x) = -70$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } x = \sqrt{2} \text{ 时, } e(f(x^*)) &= |f'(x^*)| e(x^*) \\ &= 70 \times \frac{1}{5} \times 10^{-1} \\ &= 0.35 \times 10 \leq 0.5 \times 10 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore (3) 的误差限最小, \therefore (3) 的结果较好