chapter4

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第2题

• 解题思路: 该题需要实现雅可比迭代、G-S迭代、SOR迭代法, 其中求解的方程如下

$$Ay = b$$
 $b = [ah^2 \quad ah^2 \quad \dots \quad ah^2 \quad ah^2 - (\epsilon + h)]$

• 代码:

Jacobi 迭代法

```
y = y0;
yj = y0;
steps = 0;
errs = 1.1;
while errs >= 1e-4
   y = yj;
    for i = 1:n
       tmp = b(i);
        if i ~= 1
            tmp = tmp - elp * y(i - 1);
        end
        if i ∼= n
           tmp = tmp - (elp + h) * y(i + 1);
        yj(i) = - tmp / (2 * elp + h);
    end
    steps = steps + 1;
    errs = norm(A * yj - b, inf);
end
```

高斯赛德尔迭代法

```
yg = y0;
steps = 0;
errs = 1.1;
while errs >= 1e-4
   for i = 1:n
        tmp = b(i);
        if i ~= 1
            tmp = tmp - elp * yg(i - 1);
        end
        if i ~= n
            tmp = tmp - (elp + h) * yg(i + 1);
```

```
end
    yg(i) = -tmp / (2 * elp + h);
end

steps = steps + 1;
errs = norm(A * yg - b, inf);
end
```

SOR迭代法

```
ys = y0;
omega = 0.9;
steps = 0;
errs = 1.1;
while errs >= 1e-4
    tmpy = ys;
   for i = 1:n
        tmp = b(i);
        if i ~= 1
           tmp = tmp - elp * tmpy(i - 1);
        end
        if i ∼= n
           tmp = tmp - (elp + h) * tmpy(i + 1);
        end
        tmptmp = - tmp / (2 * elp + h);
        ys(i) = (1 - omega) * ys(i) + omega * tmptmp;
    end
steps = steps + 1;
    errs = norm(A * ys - b, inf);
end
```

• **运行结果**:在 n = 100, epsilon = 1, a = 1/2 时, 运行结果如下, 其中误差计算取得是误差的无穷范数, 其中精确解是利用书上公式进行的计算。

```
Jacobi:
    error: delta x = 0.047435
    iteration steps: 5449

G-S:
    error: delta x = 0.098221
    iteration steps: 2031

SOR:
    error: delta x = 0.098779
    iteration steps: 4436
```

可以发现,在该问题上,G-S算法拥有最快的收敛速度。

• 结果2:

ε	jacobi	G-S	SOR
1	0.047435	0.098221	0.098779
0.1	0.153878	0.378083	0.408465
0.01	0.103146	0.128974	0.162035
0.0001	0.008898	0.008922	0.025283

可以看到, 当ε越小时, 其误差越小。