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二元非线性方程组求根的牛顿迭代法

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摘要:本文根据一元函数的 Taylor公式和求解一元非线性方程的牛顿迭代法之间的关系,利用多元函数的 Taylor公式推导出了二元非线性方程组的牛顿迭代法;在此基础上,通过 MATLAB仿真计算一个方程组的根来说明该方法是可行的。

关键词:牛顿迭代法;一元函数;二元函数; Tayor公式; Matlab

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Newton 's method for the nonlinear function of two independent variables

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Abstract: According to the relation between Taylor's law for one independent variable and Newton's method about the nonlinear function of one independent variable, a Newton's method for the nonlinear equation set of two independent variables was derived by Taylor's law for moltivariate function based on this it is possible to verify the method through MATLAb to calculate the root of the equation

Key words: Newton's Iterative method; function of one independent variable; function of two independent

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0 引言

非线性方程 f(x) = 0 的数值解法有逐步搜索法、区间二分法、迭代法、牛顿迭代法等 (x) = 0 开对于非线性方程组 f(x, y) = 0 其牛顿迭代法的 迭代方程是什么 ? 本文根据一元函数的 Taylor公式和一元非线性方程牛顿迭代法之间的关系,利用多元函数的 Taylor公式推导出了二元非线性方程组的牛顿迭代法,在此基础上利用推导出的二元非线性方程组求根的牛顿迭代法通过 matlab 仿真计算出一个方程组的根,检验了所得方法的有效性。

1 基本定理、结论

定理 1 (一元函数的 Taylor公式) [2]

如果函数 f(x)在含有 x_0 的某个开区间 (a, b) 内具有直 (n+1)阶的导数,则对任一 x (a, b),有

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

$$+\frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n+R_n(x)$$

其中 $R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}()}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)^{n+1}$,这里 是 x_0

与 x之间的某个值。

定理 2 (二元函数的 Taylor公式) [3]

设 z = f(x, y)在点 (x_0, y_0) 的某一邻域内连续且

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有直到 (n+1)阶的连续偏导数, $(x_0 + h, y_0 + k)$ 为 此邻域内任一点,则有

$$f(x_{0} + h, y_{0} + k) = f(x_{0}, y_{0}) + \left(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) f(x_{0}, y_{0}) + \frac{1}{2!} \left(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^{2} f(x_{0}, y_{0}) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \left(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^{n} f(x_{0}, y_{0}) + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \left(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^{n+1} f(x_{0} + k, y_{0} + k),$$

$$(0 < < 1). \quad \mbox{\downarrow } \mbox{$\downarrow$$$

定理 3:一元非线性方程求根的牛顿牛顿法[1] 设已知方程 f(x) = 0有近似根 x_k (假定 $f(x_k) = 0$, 将函数 f(x)在点 x_k 处展开,有

$$f(x) = f(x_k) + f(x_k)(x - x_k),$$

于是方程 f(x) = 0 可近似的表示为

$$f(x_k) + f(x_k)(x - x_k) = 0$$

这是个线性方程,记其根为 x_{k+1} ,则 x_{k+1} 的计算

公式为
$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f(x_k)}$$
 ($k = 0, 1, ...$)

二元函数的牛顿迭代法

设 z = f(x, y)在点 (x_0, y_0) 的某一邻域内连续且 有直到 2阶的连续偏导数, $(x_0 + h, y_0 + k)$ 为此邻域 内任一点,则有

$$\begin{cases} f(x_0 + h, y_0 + k) & f(x_0, y_0) + \\ h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) |_{x = x_0} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) |_{y = y_0} \end{cases}$$

其中 $h = x - x_0$, $k = y - y_0$

于是方程 f(x, y) = 0 可近似的表示为

$$f(x_k, y_k) + \left[h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) \mid_{x=x_k} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) \mid_{y=y_k} \right] = 0$$

同理设 z = g(x, y)在点 (x_0, y_0) 的某一邻域内 连续且有直到 2阶的连续偏导数, $(x_0 + h, y_0 + k)$ 为 此邻域内任一点,则同样有

$$g(x_{0} + h, y_{0} + k) = g(x_{0}, y_{0}) + h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} g(x, y)|_{x=x_{0}} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial x} g(x, y)|_{y=y_{0}}$$

其中 $h = x - x_0$, $k = y - y_0$

于是方程 g(x, y) = 0 可近似的表示为

$$g(x_{k}, y_{k}) + \left(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} g(x, y) |_{x=x_{k}} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial x} g(x, y) |_{y=y_{k}}\right) = 0$$
即 $g(x_{k}, y_{k}) + (x - x_{k}) g_{x}(x_{k}, y_{k}) + (y - y_{k}) g_{y}(x_{k}, y_{k}) = 0$
于是得到方程组

$$\begin{cases} f(x_k, y_k) + (x - x_k) f_x(x_k, y_k) + (y - y_k) f_y(x_k, y_k) = 0 \\ g(x_k, y_k) + (x - x_k) g_x(x_k, y_k) + (y - y_k) g_y(x_k, y_k) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A} \Rightarrow \mathbf$$

 \preceq $g_x(x_k, y_k) f_y(x_k, y_k) - f_x(x_k, y_k) g_y(x_k, y_k)$ 0时

$$x_{k} + \frac{f(x_{k}, y_{k}) g_{y}(x_{k}, y_{k}) - g(x_{k}, y_{k}) f_{y}(x_{k}, y_{k})}{g_{x}(x_{k}, y_{k}) f_{y}(x_{k}, y_{k}) - f_{x}(x_{k}, y_{k}) g_{y}(x_{k}, y_{k})}$$

$$y =$$

$$y_{k} + \frac{g(x_{k}, y_{k}) f_{x}(x_{k}, y_{k}) - f(x_{k}, y_{k}) g_{x}(x_{k}, y_{k})}{g_{x}(x_{k}, y_{k}) f_{y}(x_{k}, y_{k}) - f_{x}(x_{k}, y_{k}) g_{y}(x_{k}, y_{k})}$$

$$\text{ \downarrow $\overrightarrow{\Pi}$:}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = x_k + \frac{f(x_k, y_k) g_y(x_k, y_k) - g(x_k, y_k) f_y(x_k, y_k)}{g_x(x_k, y_k) f_y(x_k, y_k) - f_x(x_k, y_k) g_y(x_k, y_k)} \\ y = y_k + \frac{g(x_k, y_k) f_x(x_k, y_k) - f(x_k, y_k) g_x(x_k, y_k)}{g_x(x_k, y_k) f_y(x_k, y_k) - f_x(x_k, y_k) g_y(x_k, y_k)} \end{cases}$$

$$(1)$$

记符号

$$gf_x - fg_x \mid_{(x_k, y_k)} =$$
 $g(x_k, y_k) f_x(x_k, y_k) - f(x_k, y_k) g_x(x_k, y_k)$
 $fg_y - gf_y \mid_{(x_k, y_k)} =$
 $f(x_k, y_k) g_y(x_k, y_k) - g(x_k, y_k) f_y(x_k, y_k)$
 $g_x f_y - f_x g_y \mid_{(x_k, y_k)} =$
 $g_x(x_k, y_k) f_y(x_k, y_k) - f_x(x_k, y_k) g_y(x_k, y_k)$
 (1) 式可改写为

$$x = x_{k} + \frac{fg_{y} - gf_{y}|_{(x_{k}, y_{k})}}{g_{x}f_{y} - f_{x}g_{y}|_{(x_{k}, y_{k})}}$$

$$y = y_{k} + \frac{gf_{x} - fg_{x}|_{(x_{k}, y_{k})}}{g_{x}f_{y} - f_{x}g_{y}|_{(x_{k}, y_{k})}}$$
(2)

迭代公式为.

$$\begin{cases} x_{k+1} = x_k + \frac{fg_y - gf_y \mid_{(x_k, y_k)}}{g_x f_y - f_x g_y \mid_{(x_k, y_k)}} \\ y_{k+1} = y_k + \frac{gf_x - fg_x \mid_{(x_k, y_k)}}{g_x f_y - f_x g_y \mid_{(x_k, y_k)}} \end{cases}$$
(3)

通过迭代公式 (3) 可迭代出当 k = 1, 2, ... 时, (x_k, y_k) 的值,当 $|(x_{k+1}, y_{k+1})|$ (>0为给定的 误差控制项)时,原方程组的根即为 (x_k, y_k) 。这就 是二元函数牛顿 (Newton)法。

3 方法应用

例 给定方程组
$$\begin{cases} xy - e^x + e^y - 4 = 0 \\ xe^y - \sin(xy) = 0 \end{cases}$$

初始条件取为 x = 1, y = 1, 用二元函数牛顿迭代法求此方程组的根。

解:令
$$f = xy - e^{x} + e^{y} - 4$$

$$g = xe^{y} - \sin(xy)$$

$$f_{x} = y - e^{x}, g_{x} = e^{y} - y\cos(xy)$$

$$f_{y} = x + e^{y}, g_{y} = xe^{y} - x\cos(xy)$$

其代入迭代公式

$$\begin{cases} x_{k+1} = x_k + \frac{fg_y - gf_y \mid_{(x_k, y_k)}}{g_x f_y - f_x g_y \mid_{(x_k, y_k)}} \\ y_{k+1} = y_k + \frac{gf_x - fg_x \mid_{(x_k, y_k)}}{g_x f_x - f_x g_y \mid_{(x_k, y_k)}} \end{cases}$$

可得:

$$fg_{y} - gf_{y} \mid_{(x_{k}, y_{k})} = (xy - e^{x} + e^{y} - 4) [xe^{y} - x\cos(xy)] - [xe^{y} - \sin(xy)](x + e^{y})$$

$$g_{x}f_{y} - f_{x}g_{y} \mid_{(x_{k}, y_{k})} = (e^{y} - y\cos(xy))(x + e^{y}) - (y - e^{x})[xe^{y} - x\cos(xy)]$$

$$gf_x - fg_x \mid_{(x_k, y_k)} = (y - e^x) [xe^y - \sin(xy)] - [e^y - y\cos(xy)](xy - e^x + e^y - 4)$$

运用 matlab程序 (4,5)解得此方程组的根为:

$$x = 1. 1572e - 005$$

v = 1.6094

f = 8.1770e - 006

g = 3.9235e - 005

i = 5

分析:初始条件取为 x = 1, y = 1,可以换其他数值检验。说明误差在允许范围内: 其迭代次数为5.迭代速度比较快。

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3 结论

虽然所测试的 3个燃煤电站燃用的煤种各异,取样测试点前烟气净化设备配置情况不同,各测试点处烟气的汞浓度及形态分布存在较大差异。但所设计的 FMSS测试装置对烟气汞的实际取样测试结果与 OH法及 CEM的测试结果基本相一致,说明该装置可用于实际燃煤电站的形态汞浓度测试,且测试准确性好,结果可靠。

KC1/SiO₂吸附剂具有良好的选择吸附特性,且在实际燃煤烟气中,当采样点处的 SO₂浓度高达 1248 ppm时,未发现气态零价汞被 KC1/SiO₂吸附剂氧化吸收的现象。

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