

# 大连理工大学

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cond. 代数精义 (陈维)

课程名称: 计算方法 试卷: B 考试类型: 闭卷

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	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	总分
标准分	34	15	15	10	10	10	6	/	/	/	100
得分											

一、 填空, 每题 2 分, 共 34 分

1) 已知近似值  $a = 246.00$  有 5 位有效数字, 则  $a$  的绝对误差界为  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-2}$ ,  $a$  的相对误差界为  $\frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-2}}{246.00} \approx 10^{-5}$

2) 于  $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ , 用  $y = a + bx$  做  $f(x) = \sin x$  最佳平方逼近, 则法方程组为:

3) 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 10 \\ 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\|A\| = 17$ ,  $\text{cond}_1(A) = 2.89$

4) 为了减少运算次数, 应将表达式  $\frac{x^4 + 16x^2 + 8x - 1}{16x^5 - 17x^4 + 18x^3 - 14x^2 - 13x - 1}$  改写为

5) 已知  $f(0)=1, f(1)=3, f(2)=5$ , 则均差  $f[0,1,2] = 0$ , 对应于  $x_0=0$

插值基函数  $l_0(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(0-1)(0-2)}$

6) 此数值求积公式  $\int_0^1 e^{-x} dx \approx \frac{1}{6} \left( 1 + \frac{4}{\sqrt{e}} + e^{-1} \right)$  的代数精度为 3

7) 求解  $u' = -u + t - e^{-t}$  的隐式 Euler 公式:  $u_{n+1} = u_n + h(-u_{n+1} + t_{n+1} - e^{-t_{n+1}}) \Rightarrow u_{n+1} = \frac{u_n + h(t_{n+1} - e^{-t_{n+1}})}{1+h}$

8) 用二分法求方程  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 5x - 1 = 0$  在区间  $[1, 3]$  内的根, 进行一步后根所在区间为  $[1, 2]$

9)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$  的  $LL^T$  分解为:  $L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, L^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

10)  $[0, 1]$  上以  $\rho(x) = \ln \frac{1}{x}$  权函数的正交多项式  $\phi_0(x) = 1, \phi_1(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}$

11)  $x=0$  是  $f(x) = 1 - x - e^{-x} = 0$  的根, 则具有平方收敛的迭代公式为:

$x_{k+1} = x_k - 2 \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}$   
 $f'(x) = -1 + e^{-x}$   
 $f'(0) = -1 + 1 = 0$  (重根)  
 $\phi_0(x) = 1, \phi_1(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\mu_0 = \int_0^1 \ln \frac{1}{x} dx, \mu_1 = \int_0^1 x \ln \frac{1}{x} dx$   
 $(\phi_0, \phi_0) = \mu_0, (\phi_0, \phi_1) = \mu_1, (\phi_1, \phi_1) = \mu_2$

12) 将向量  $x = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  变换为向量  $y = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  的正交矩阵  $H$  为

二、计算题

$$w = \frac{x - \|x\|e_1}{\|x - \|x\|e_1\|_2}$$

$$H \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = H \cdot x = \|x\|_2 \cdot e_1 = 3e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

1. (15分) 如下求解初值问题  $u' = f(t, u)$ ,  $u(t_0) = u_0$  的线性二步法

$$u_{n+2} = u_n + \frac{h}{2}(f_{n+1} + 3f_n)$$

$$w^T \cdot w_1 = 6$$

$$w_1 \cdot w_1^T = 7$$

① 确定出它的阶  $p$  局部截断误差主项和收敛性, 求出其绝对稳定区间;

② 给出上述方法求解方程:  $u' = -40u$ ,  $u(0) = 1$ , 的步长  $h$  的取值范围.

解: ①  $\alpha_0 = -1$   $\alpha_1 = 0$   $\alpha_2 = 1$   
 $\beta_0 = \frac{3}{2}$   $\beta_1 = \frac{1}{2}$   $\beta_2 = 0$   
 $k = 2$

②  $u' = \mu u = -40u$

$\mu = -40$

$\bar{h} = \mu h$

$C_0 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0$

$C_1 = (\alpha_0 + 2\alpha_2) - (\beta_0 + \beta_1 + \beta_2) = 0$

$C_2 = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2) - (\beta_1 + 2\beta_2)$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times (0 + 4) - (\frac{1}{2} + 0)$

$= 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \neq 0$

$\therefore p = 2$   $p = 1$   $p > 1$

局部截断误差主项:  $\frac{3}{2}h^2 u^{(3)}(t)$

解:  $-u_n + 0 \cdot u_{n+1} + u_{n+2} = h^2 (\frac{3}{2}f_n + \frac{1}{2}f_{n+1} + 0)$

$\alpha_0 = -1$   $\alpha_1 = 0$   $\alpha_2 = 1$

$\beta_0 = \frac{3}{2}$   $\beta_1 = \frac{1}{2}$   $\beta_2 = 0$

求  $\frac{1}{p!}$

$C_0 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0$

$C_1 = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - (\beta_0 + \beta_1 + \beta_2)$

$C_2 = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2) - (\beta_1 + 2\beta_2)$

$O_p = \frac{1}{p!}(\alpha_1 + 2^p \alpha_2 + 3^p \alpha_3 + \dots + k^p \alpha_k) \cdot \frac{1}{p!}$

$P(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 1 = 0$   $\lambda_1 = 1$   $\lambda_2 = -1$

$\lambda = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \lambda + \alpha_2 \lambda^2$

$\lambda^2 - 1 = \frac{h}{2}(\lambda + 3)$

$\lambda^2 - \frac{1}{2}h\lambda - \frac{1}{2} = 0$

$|\frac{1}{2}h| < 3 < 2$

$\frac{1}{2}h < -5$

$(\frac{1}{2}h) < 1 - (1 + \frac{3}{2}h) < 2$

$\lambda^2 - 1 = \bar{h}(\frac{1}{2} + 3)$

$1 - (1 + \frac{3}{2}h) < 2$

$\lambda^2 - \frac{1}{2}h$

$(\frac{1}{2}h) < -\frac{3}{2}h$

$-\frac{3}{2}h < 2$

局部  $O_2 h^2 u^{(3)}(t)$

$\frac{3}{2}h < \bar{h} < -\frac{3}{2}h \in (-\frac{4}{3}, 0)$



节点  $(x_0, \dots, x_n)$ ,  $n+1$  次多项式,  $[-1, 1]$  上

2. (15分) 确定  $x_0, A_0, x_1, A_1$  使得求积公式

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^2 f(x) dx = A_0 f(x_0) + A_1 f(x_1)$$

$x_0, x_1$   
 $n=1$   
 $2n+1=3, m=3$

$(2n+1)$

的代数精度  $m$  达到最高, 试问  $m$  是多少? 取  $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$ , 利用所求得的公式计算出数值解。

构造二次正交多项式:  $u_0 = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}, u_1 = \int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx = 0, u_2 = \int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx = \frac{2}{5}$

$$\phi_0(x) = 1, \phi_1(x) = x$$

$$\phi_2(x) = x^2 - \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\mu_0 = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\phi_2(x) = 0 \text{ 的根 } x_0 = -1, x_1 = 1$$

由代数精度定义

$$\begin{cases} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = 0 \\ \int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx = \frac{2}{5} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_0 + A_1 = 0 \\ -A_0 + A_1 = \frac{2}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_1 &= \int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx = 0 \\ \mu_2 &= \int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx = \frac{2}{5} \\ \mu_3 &= \int_{-1}^1 x^5 dx = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^2 f(x) dx = -\frac{1}{4} f(-1) + \frac{1}{4} f(1) \quad (m=3)$$

得  $A_0, A_1$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^2 e^{-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{4} e^{-1} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-1} = 0$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^2 f(x) dx = A_0 f(x_0) + A_1 f(x_1)$$

构造二次正交多项式

$$u_m = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 x^m dx, m=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

① 求  $u_m$  和  $\phi_{n+1}$

$$u_0 = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}, u_1 = \int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx = 0, u_2 = \int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx = \frac{2}{5}, u_3 = \int_{-1}^1 x^5 dx = 0$$

$$\phi_2(x) = x^2 - \frac{3}{5}$$

$$f(x) = e^{-x^2}, f(x) = 1, f(x) = x$$

$$\phi_2(x) = 0 \text{ 的根 } x_0 = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}, x_1 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_0 + A_1 = \mu_0 \\ A_0 \left( -\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} \right) + A_1 \left( \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} \right) = \mu_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{3} f\left(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\right) + \frac{1}{3} f\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 1 \Rightarrow A_0 + A_1 = \mu_0 = \frac{2}{3} \\ f(x) &= x \Rightarrow A_0 \left( -\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} \right) + A_1 \left( \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} \right) = \mu_1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{3} f\left(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\right) + \frac{1}{3} f\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\right)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{3} f\left(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\right) + \frac{1}{3} f\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\right)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^2 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{3}{5}} + \frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{2}{3} e^{-\frac{3}{5}}$$

3. (10分) 求下列矩阵的一个奇异值分解

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

解  $A^H A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\det(A^H A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)^2 - 1 = (1-\lambda-1)(1-\lambda+1) = \lambda(2-\lambda) = \lambda(2-\lambda)$$

$A$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 0$ , 对应的特征向量为  $v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

又  $\text{rank}(A) = 2$ ,  $\Sigma$  为 2 阶对角阵

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$V^H = ?$  单位阵

$$\begin{aligned} U &= A V \Sigma^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U \Sigma = A V$$

$$U = A \cdot V \Sigma^{-1}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = U \Sigma V^H$$

$$A = U \Sigma V^H$$

$$A^H A$$

$$A^H A$$

$$U \Sigma = A V$$

$$U = A V \Sigma^{-1}$$

$$A = U \Sigma V^H$$

4. (10分) 已知线性方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ a & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (1) 给出求解上述方程组的 Gauss-Seidel 法分量形式迭代公式;
- (2) 确定  $a$  的值, 得到 Gauss-Seidel 迭代法收敛的充要条件;

$$\text{解: (1)} \begin{cases} x_i^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left[ b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_j^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} \right] \\ k=0, 1, 2, \dots; i=1, 2, \dots, n \end{cases}$$

~~det~~ (2) 设  $C = \lambda(D - L) - U$   $\neq \emptyset$ .  $B_G$  的特征值  $\lambda$  满足.

$$\Delta = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & a & 0 \\ \lambda a & 2\lambda & 0 \\ \lambda & 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(C) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & a & 0 \\ \lambda a & 2\lambda & 0 \\ \lambda & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda [2\lambda^2 - \lambda a^2] = \lambda^2 (\lambda - \frac{a^2}{2})$$

$$\rho(C) = \|D\|_{\max} = \frac{|a|}{\sqrt{2}} < 1$$

$\therefore |a| < \sqrt{2}$

$$(1) x_1^{(k+1)} = 1 - a x_2^{(k)}$$

$$x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -a x_1^{(k+1)} \right] = -\frac{1}{2} a x_1^{(k+1)}$$

$$x_3^{(k+1)} = (1 - x_1^{(k+1)})$$



5. (10分) 已知  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  求出  $A$  的 Jordan 标准型.

解:  $\det(\lambda I - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda-1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & \lambda-1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2(\lambda-2)^2$

于是  $A$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 2$

$\lambda_1 = 0$  的代数重数为 2,  $\text{rank}(\lambda_1 I - A) = 2, \therefore d_1 = n - \text{rank}(\lambda_1 I - A) = 2$

$\lambda_2 = 2$  的代数重数为 2,  $\text{rank}(\lambda_2 I - A) = 3, \therefore d_2 = n - \text{rank}(\lambda_2 I - A) = 1$   
 $\therefore m_1 = d_1 = 2$  是亏损的.

$\therefore A$  的 Jordan 标准型为:

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & 2 & \\ & & & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

三、证明题 (6分) 设  $A$  为  $n$  阶方阵, 若  $\rho(A) < 1$ , 则在  $C^{n \times n}$  中存在一种矩阵范数  $\|\cdot\|$ , 使得  $\|A\| < 1$ .

~~$\rho(A) < \|A\|$~~

$\rho(A) < \|A\|$

$\rho(A) < 1 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A^k = 0$

对  $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \rho(A)) > 0$

$\frac{1 + \rho(A)}{2} < 1$

$\|A\| < \rho(A) + \varepsilon < 1$

$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\rho(A) + \rho(A) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\rho(A) < 1$