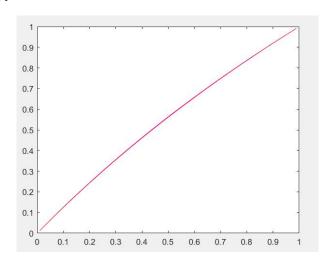
上机作业1

1. 迭代次数比较

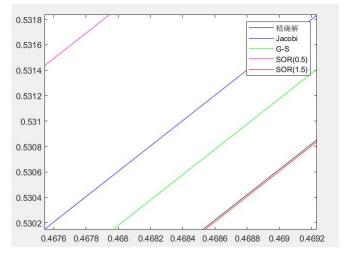
迭代次数	Jacobi 迭代	G-S 迭代	SOR (w=0.5)	SOR (w=1.5)
ε =1	11999	6380	15919	2473
ε =0.1	4237	2353	6004	908
ε =0. 01	458	282	727	101
ε =0.0001	110	105	247	不收敛

注:初值皆为元素全为1的n-1维向量

2. 与精确解比较



粗略来看,不同迭代方法所得的结果相差不大,都与精确解相近。



放大来看, SOR(w=1.5)的效果最佳, SOR(w=0.5)的效果最差。

3. 源代码

```
e=1; a=0.5; n=100; h=1/n;
A=ones(n-1,n-1); A=A-A;
A(1,1) = -(2*e+h);
A(1,2) = e+h;
A(n-1, n-1) = -(2*e+h);
A(n-1, n-2) = e;
for i=2:n-2
   A(i, i-1) = e;
   A(i,i) = -(2*e+h);
   A(i, i+1) = e+h;
end
b=ones(n-1,1);
b(n-1)=a*h^2-e-h;
for i=1:n-2
   b(i) = a * h^2;
end
D = diag(diag(A)); %求A的对角矩阵
L = -tril(A, -1); %求A的下三角矩阵
U = -triu(A,1);%求A的上三角矩阵
y true=ones (n-1,1);
for i=1:n-1
y true(i) = (1-a) * (1-exp(-i*h/e)) / (1-exp(-1/e)) + a*i*h;
end
%Jacobi
B=D\setminus (L+U);
q=D\b;
y old=2*ones (n-1,1);y new=ones (n-1,1);
n1=0;
while norm(y new-y old)/norm(y old)>10^(-6)
   y old=y new;
   y new=B*y old+g;
   n1=n1+1;
end
y Jacobi=y new;
%G-S
B=(D-L)\setminus U;
q=(D-L) \b;
y old=2*ones(n-1,1); y new=ones(n-1,1);
```

```
n2=0;
while norm(y new-y old)/norm(y old)>10^(-6)
   y old=y new;
   y new=B*y old+g;
   n2=n2+1;
end
y G S=y new;
%SOR w=0.5
w=0.5;
B = (D-w*L) \setminus ((1-w)*D+w*U);
q = (D-w*L) \setminus (w*b);
y old=2*ones(n-1,1); y new=ones(n-1,1);
while norm(y new-y old)/norm(y old)>10^(-6)
   y old=y new;
   y new=B*y old+g;
   n3=n3+1;
end
y SOR1=y new;
%SOR w=1.5
w=1.5;
B = (D-w*L) \setminus ((1-w)*D+w*U);
q=(D-w*L) \setminus (w*b);
y old=2*ones(n-1,1); y new=ones(n-1,1);
n4=0;
while norm(y_new-y old)/norm(y old)>10^(-6)
   y old=y new;
   y new=B*y old+g;
   n4=n4+1;
end
y SOR2=y new;
%compare
x=ones(n-1,1);
for i=1:n-1
   x(i)=i*h;
end
plot(x,y true,'k');
hold on
plot(x,y Jacobi, 'b');
plot(x, y G S, 'g');
plot(x,y SOR1,'m');
plot(x,y SOR2,'r');
```