

中国科学技术大学数学科学学院
2021 ~ 2022学年 第 1 学期期末考试试卷

■ A卷 □ B卷

课程名称 计算方法(B) 课程编号 001511
 考试时间 2022年1月 考试形式 闭卷
 姓名 李治平 学号 1819020649 学院 物

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	总计
得分	9	9	10	12	15	15	5	15	
评卷人									

90

注意事项:

- (1) 答卷前, 考生务必将所在系、姓名、学号等填写清楚。
- (2) 本试卷共 8 道试题, 满分 100 分, 考试时间 120 分钟。
- (3) 除特殊说明, 计算过程和结果不进行近似。

1、(9分) 使用 Doolittle 分解算法分解如下矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

即求解单位下三角矩阵 L 和上三角形矩阵 U, 使得 $A=LU$ 。

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 7 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 7 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{23}{7} & \frac{10}{7} & -\frac{4}{7} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{5}{7} & \frac{38}{7} & -\frac{4}{7} & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 7 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{23}{7} & \frac{10}{7} & -\frac{4}{7} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{132}{23} & -\frac{16}{23} & \frac{5}{23} & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

\uparrow U \uparrow L⁻¹

得 $L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{4}{7} & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{4}{7} & -\frac{5}{23} & 1 \end{pmatrix}, U = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{23}{7} & \frac{10}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{132}{23} \end{pmatrix}$

2. (9分) 设 $f(x) = cx^n + x$ ($c \neq 0$), $x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n$ ($n > 2$) 为一组相异节点, 试证明:

(1) $\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x_k^n}{(x_k-x_0)\dots(x_k-x_{k-1})(x_k-x_{k+1})\dots(x_k-x_n)} = 1;$

(2) $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}] = c \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x_k.$

(1): $n=1$ 时, $\frac{1}{\sum_{k=0}^1} \frac{x_k}{x_k-x_{k-1}} = \frac{x_0}{x_0-x_1} + \frac{x_1}{x_1-x_0} = 1$

假设 $n \leq m$ 时, 均有 $\sum_{k=0}^m \frac{x_k^m}{(x_k-x_0)\dots(x_k-x_{k-1})(x_k-x_{k+1})\dots(x_k-x_m)} = 1$

另: $n = m+1$ 时, $\sum_{k=0}^{m+1} \frac{x_k^{m+1}}{(x_k-x_0)\dots(x_k-x_{k-1})(x_k-x_{k+1})\dots(x_k-x_{m+1})}$
 $= \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{x_k^m}{x_k-x_{m+1}} \frac{x_k^{m+1}}{(x_k-x_0)\dots(x_k-x_{k-1})(x_k-x_{k+1})\dots(x_k-x_m)} + \frac{x_{m+1}^{m+1}}{(x_{m+1}-x_0)\dots(x_{m+1}-x_m)}$
 $= \sum_{k=0}^m \left(1 + \frac{x_{m+1}}{x_k-x_{m+1}}\right) \frac{x_k^m}{(x_k-x_0)\dots(x_k-x_{k-1})(x_k-x_{k+1})\dots(x_k-x_m)} + \frac{x_{m+1}^{m+1}}{(x_{m+1}-x_0)\dots(x_{m+1}-x_m)}$
 $= \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{x_k^m}{(x_k-x_0)\dots(x_k-x_{k-1})(x_k-x_{k+1})\dots(x_k-x_m)} + \sum_{k=0}^{m+1} \frac{x_k^m}{(x_k-x_0)\dots(x_k-x_{k-1})(x_k-x_{k+1})\dots(x_k-x_{m+1})}$
 $= 1 + \sum_{k=0}^{m+1} \frac{x_k^m}{(x_k-x_0)\dots(x_k-x_{k-1})(x_k-x_{k+1})\dots(x_k-x_{m+1})}$

设 $g(x) = x^n$, 则 $g(x)$ 的 n 阶差商为 $g[x_0, \dots, x_n] = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{g(x_k)}{(x_k-x_0)\dots(x_k-x_{k-1})(x_k-x_{k+1})\dots(x_k-x_n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x_k^n}{(x_k-x_0)\dots(x_k-x_{k-1})(x_k-x_{k+1})\dots(x_k-x_n)}$

根据差商与导数的关系, 有 $g[x_0, \dots, x_n] = \frac{g^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!}, 1 \leq \xi \leq x_n$
 由 $g(x) = x^n, g^{(n)}(x) = n!$

所以 $g[x_0, \dots, x_n] = \frac{n!}{n!} = 1$
 所以 $\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x_k^n}{(x_k-x_0)\dots(x_k-x_{k-1})(x_k-x_{k+1})\dots(x_k-x_n)} = 1$

2): ~~$f[x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}] = \frac{f(x_n) - f(x_0)}{x_n - x_0} = \frac{cx_n^n + x_n - cx_0^n - x_0}{x_n - x_0} = \frac{c(x_n^n - x_0^n) + (x_n - x_0)}{x_n - x_0}$~~

~~$f(x) = cx^n + x, f'(x) = cnx^{n-1} + 1$~~
 $f[x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}] = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{f(x_k)}{(x_k-x_0)\dots(x_k-x_{k-1})(x_k-x_{k+1})\dots(x_k-x_{n-1})} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{cx_k^n + x_k}{(x_k-x_0)\dots(x_k-x_{k-1})(x_k-x_{k+1})\dots(x_k-x_{n-1})}$

使用 x_0, \dots, x_{n-1} 共 n 个节点进行牛顿插值,

$N(x) = f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x-x_0) + \dots + f[x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}](x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{n-2}) + f[x_0, \dots, x_n](x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{n-1})$
 是一个 n 次多项式
 代入 $x = x_n$ 得 $N(x_n) = f(x_n) = cx_n^n + x_n$
 对上式求 $n-1$ 阶导, $f^{(n-1)}(x) = cnx^{n-1} + 1$, 误差为 0,
 插值多项式中, 前面各项小于 $n-1$ 阶, 故 $n-1$ 阶导数为 0, $f[x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}](x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{n-2})$ 的 $n-1$ 阶导数为 $(n-1)! f[x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}]$

由 $n-1$ 阶导数 $f^{(n-1)}(x) = cnx^{n-1} + 1$ 可以展开为 $f[x_0, \dots, x_n] \times (x^n - (x_0 + \dots + x_{n-1})x^{n-1} + \dots)$
 得到 $cnx^{n-1} + 1 = (n-1)! f[x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}] + cnx^{n-1} + 1$
 比较得到: $f[x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}] = c(x_0 + \dots + x_{n-1}) = c \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x_k$, 见书 P. 10

3、(10分) 按下列数据, 用最小二乘法作出形如 $f(x) = ae^{b\sqrt{x}}$ 的拟合函数。(注意: 计算过程保留4位小数)

10

i	1	2	3	4
x_i	1	4	9	25
y_i	2.00	4.00	6.00	8.00

设 $y = ae^{b\sqrt{x}}$, 则 $\ln y = \ln a + b\sqrt{x}$,

设 $Y = \ln y$, $\sqrt{x} = X$, 则拟合数据:

$Y = A + BX$

i	1	2	3	4
X	1	2	3	5
Y	0.6931	1.3863	1.7917	2.0794

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.6931 \\ 1.3862 \\ 1.7917 \\ 2.0794 \end{pmatrix}$$

使用 $M^T M \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = M^T \begin{pmatrix} Y \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 39 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5.9506 \\ 19.2382 \end{pmatrix}$$

得 $A = 0.5844$, $B = 0.3285$

~~$\ln y = 0.3468 + 0.4564\sqrt{x}$~~ $\ln y = 0.5844 + 0.3285\sqrt{x}$
 ~~$y = 1.4142e^{0.4564\sqrt{x}}$~~ $y = 1.7939e^{0.3285\sqrt{x}}$

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

4. (12分) 考虑如下矩阵

12

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (1) 写出使用规范运算的反幂法计算A的特征值时的迭代格式;
- (2) 取初始值 $X^{(0)} = (1, 1)^T$, 计算矩阵A按模最小的特征值及其对应的特征向量。(注意: 迭代收敛要求精确到小数点后2位, 总迭代次数不超过8次。)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} \\ -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \end{pmatrix}$$

取 X_0 , 开始计算; $Y_0 = X_0$

$$X_{k+1} = A^{-1} Y_k, \text{ 即解 } A X_{k+1} = Y_k, \text{ 得到 } X_{k+1}$$

$$\text{然后 } Y_{k+1} = X_{k+1} / \max_i |X_{k+1}^{(i)}|$$

X_{k+1} 中绝对值最大的分量, 使 Y_{k+1} 分量绝对值最大为1

然后比较 X_{k+1} 与 Y_k , 即 X_{k+1} 与 X_k 进行判断

$$\text{取 } X^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 代入, } X^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{9} \\ \frac{1}{9} \end{pmatrix}, Y^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.53 \\ -0.106 \end{pmatrix}, Y^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -0.105 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.567 \\ -0.134 \end{pmatrix}, Y^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -0.237 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^{(4)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5819 \\ -0.1638 \end{pmatrix}, Y^{(4)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -0.281 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^{(5)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5863 \\ -0.1737 \end{pmatrix}, Y^{(5)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -0.295 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^{(6)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5884 \\ -0.1769 \end{pmatrix}, Y^{(6)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.00 \\ -0.300 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^{(7)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.589 \\ -0.178 \end{pmatrix}, Y^{(7)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -0.302 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^{(8)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.589 \\ -0.178 \end{pmatrix}, Y^{(8)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -0.302 \end{pmatrix}$$

得到特征值: $\lambda = \frac{1}{0.589} \approx 1.70$, 特征向 $\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.00 \\ -0.30 \end{pmatrix}$

5. (15分) 考虑线性方程组 $AX = B$, 其中,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & a \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ a & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1) 分别写出相应的 Jacobi 迭代和 Gauss-Seidel 迭代的迭代矩阵;

(2) 求 Jacobi 迭代收敛时, 实数 a 的所有取值范围;

(3) 求 Gauss-Seidel 迭代收敛时, 实数 a 的所有取值范围。

$$X^{(k+1)} = (I - CA)X^{(k)} + CB$$

(1) 雅: $C = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & a \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ a & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -4a & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 迭代阵 $A_J = I - CA = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2a & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

高: $C = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & a \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ a & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -4a & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 迭代阵 $A_G = I - CA = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4a^2 \end{pmatrix}$

(2): A_J 的谱半径 < 1 , 求得 A_J 的特征值: $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 2a, \lambda_3 = -2a$,
 $|\lambda| < 1$, 则 $-\frac{1}{2} < a < \frac{1}{2}$

(3): A_G 的谱半径 < 1 , 求得 A_G 的特征值: $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 4a^2$,
 $|\lambda| < 1$, 则 $\frac{1}{2} < a < \frac{1}{2}$

6. (15分) 设有 $[-1, 2]$ 上的数值积分公式

$$\int_{-1}^2 f(x) dx \approx S(f(x)) = Af(-1) + Bf(2) + Cf(1) + Df'(1)$$

- (1) 试确定常数 A, B, C, D , 使其达到最高阶代数精度; 此时的代数精度是多少?
 (2) 假设 $f(x)$ 充分可微, 试求此数值积分公式的积分误差。

设 $f(x)=1$, 代入: $3 = A+B+C+D$

$f(x)=x$, 代入: $\frac{3}{2} = -A+2B+C+D$

$f(x)=x^2$, 代入: $3 = A+4B+C+2D$

$f(x)=x^3$, 代入: $\frac{15}{4} = -A+8B+C+3D$

解之, 解得: $A = \frac{9}{16}, B = \frac{3}{4}, C = \frac{27}{16}, D = -\frac{9}{8}$

将 $f(x)=x^4$ 代入, 左 = $\frac{33}{5}$, 右 = $\frac{39}{4}$, 误差 $T = -\frac{63}{20} = -\frac{9 \cdot 7}{160} f^{(4)}(\xi)$

故当 $f^{(4)}(\xi) = 4! = 24$

可达到3阶精度, 误差为 $-\frac{21}{160} f^{(4)}(\xi)$ $|T| = 3 \leq 2$

+ 11

+ 4

5

7. (15分) 对于常微分方程的初值问题

$$\begin{cases} y'(x) = f(x, y), & x \in [a, b], \\ y(a) = y_0, \end{cases}$$

其中 $f(x, y)$ 足够光滑。若取 $h = \frac{b-a}{m}$, $x_n = a + nh, n = 0, 1, \dots, m$, m 为正整数。试证明对任意参数 $t \in (0, 1)$, 如下形式的龙格-库塔格式是二阶的, 并求其局部截断误差的表达式。

$$\begin{cases} y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2}(K_2 + K_3) \\ K_1 = f(x_n, y_n) \\ K_2 = f(x_n + th, y_n + thK_1) \\ K_3 = f(x_n + (1-t)h, y_n + (1-t)hK_1) \end{cases}$$

设 $y = x^3, y'(x) = f = 3x^2$, 代入:

$$k_1 = f(x_n, y_n) = 3x_n^2$$

$$k_2 = f(x_n + th, y_n + thk_1) = 3(x_n + th)^2$$

$$k_3 = f(x_n + (1-t)h, y_n + (1-t)hk_1) = 3(x_n + (1-t)h)^2$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2}(k_2 + k_3) = x_n^3 + \frac{h}{2}(3(x_n + th)^2 + 3(x_n + (1-t)h)^2) = x_n^3 + 3x_n^2h + 3x_n h^2 + \frac{3h^3}{2}(2t^2 - 2t + 1)$$

$$y(x_{n+1}) = (x_n + h)^3 = x_n^3 + 3x_n^2h + 3x_n h^2 + h^3$$

$$T_n = y(x_{n+1}) - y_{n+1} = h^3(-3t^2 + 3t - \frac{1}{2})$$

~~发现, 若要使 $-3t^2 + 3t - \frac{1}{2} = 0$, 则 $t = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ 或 $\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$, 均不在 $(0, 1)$ 内,~~

所以, 对任意 $t \in (0, 1)$, 此格式的局部误差为 h^3 量级, 是二阶的

$$T_n = \frac{h^3}{3!} y^{(3)}(\xi) (-3t^2 + 3t - \frac{1}{2}), \text{ 其中利用假设的 } y = x^3, y^{(3)} = 3! \\ x_n \in \xi \in x_{n+h}$$

5

题 答 要 不 线 封 密

15

8. (15分) 记 $X = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$, $F(X) = (f_1(X), f_2(X), f_3(X))^T$, 考虑非线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} f_1(X) = x_1^2 + e^{x_2} - \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}x_3) = 0 \\ f_2(X) = x_1^3 + x_2^3 - x_3 + 3 = 0 \\ f_3(X) = 4x_1 + x_2^2 - \ln(x_3 + 2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

(1) 写出求解非线性方程组 $F(X) = 0$ 的Newton迭代格式;

(2) 取初始向量 $X^{(0)} = (1, 1, 1)^T$, 求出 $F(X)$ 在 $X^{(0)}$ 处的Jacobi矩阵, 并计算 $X^{(1)}$, 即经过一次Newton迭代后的 X . (注意: 计算过程保留4位小数)

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 & e^{x_2} & \frac{\pi}{2} \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}x_3) \\ 3x_1^2 & 3x_2^2 & -1 \\ 4 & 2x_2 & -\frac{1}{x_3+2} \end{pmatrix}$$

迭代格式 $X^{(k+1)}$

$$X^{(k+1)} = X^{(k)} - J^{-1} \cdot F$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(k+1)} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} \\ x_3^{(k+1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(k)} \\ x_2^{(k)} \\ x_3^{(k)} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1^{(k)} & e^{x_2^{(k)}} & \frac{\pi}{2} \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}x_3^{(k)}) \\ 3x_1^{(k)2} & 3x_2^{(k)2} & -1 \\ 4 & 2x_2^{(k)} & -\frac{1}{x_3^{(k)}+2} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(k)2} + e^{x_2^{(k)}} - \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}x_3^{(k)}) \\ x_1^{(k)3} + x_2^{(k)3} - x_3^{(k)} + 3 \\ 4x_1^{(k)} + x_2^{(k)2} - \ln(x_3^{(k)} + 2) \end{pmatrix}$$

2.1: 取 $X^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 得 $J^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2.0000 & 2.7183 & 1.5708 \\ 3.0000 & 3.0000 & -1.0000 \\ 4.0000 & 2.0000 & -0.3333 \end{pmatrix}$

$$F^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 3.7183 \\ 4.0000 \\ 3.9014 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^{(1)} = X^{(0)} - J^{-1} F = \begin{pmatrix} 0.4171 \\ 0.1806 \\ 0.7931 \end{pmatrix}$$