

长安大学2020-2021学年第二学期
《计算方法》试题(B)卷参考答案

一、解：LU分解为

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 7 & 6 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 & 8 \\ 0 & 2 & 7 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$Ly = b \Rightarrow y = [-4 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad -5]^T; \quad Ux = y \Rightarrow x = [1 \quad -1 \quad 1 \quad -1]^T.$$

二、解：拉格朗日插值多项式为

$$L_2(x) = \sum_{i=0}^2 l_i(x)f(x_i), \quad l_0(x) = \frac{(x-1.5)(x-2)}{(1-1.5)(1-2)}$$

$$l_1(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(1.5-1)(1.5-2)}, \quad l_2(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x-1.5)}{(2-1)(2-1.5)}, \quad L_2(1.8) = 0.973884$$

$$R_2(x) = f^{(3)}(\xi)(x-1)(x-1.5)(x-2)/6$$

$$|R_2(x)| \leq \sqrt{3}(\cos 1)/216 = 0.00433255113523$$

三、解：令 $g(x) = \frac{1}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{cx} + \frac{a}{c} + \frac{bx}{c} = c_0\frac{1}{x} + c_1 + c_2x = c_0\phi_0(x) + c_1\phi_1(x) + c_2\phi_2(x)$ ，且有如下函数值表

x_i	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
$g(x_i)$	5.81395	3.09598	2.06612	1.44928	1.000	0.63331

最小二乘曲线拟合的法方程组为

$$\text{即} \begin{bmatrix} 149.139 & 24.5 & 6 \\ 24.5 & 6 & 2.1 \\ 6 & 2.1 & 0.91 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 87.185172 \\ 14.058632 \\ 3.280123 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{解得: } c_0 = 0.503375, c_1 = 0.976071, c_2 = -1.9669$$

$$\text{进而有参数: } c = 1.98659, a = 1.93905, b = -3.907422$$

四、解：

(1) $|R_S[f]| = \frac{b-a}{2880} h^4 |f^{(4)}(\eta)| \leq \frac{\sin 1}{2880n^4} \leq 0.5 * 10^{-4}, n \geq 1.55478, \therefore n = 2$, 应至少取5个节点.

(2) $f = h/6 * [f(0) + 4f(1/4) + 2f(1/2) + 4f(3/4) + f(1)] \approx 0.4597$

五、解:

- 令 $f(x) = xe^x - 1$, 当 $x > 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 单调递增, $f(0) = -1 < 0, f(1) = e - 1 > 0$, 取隔根区间为 $[0, 1]$.
- 当 $x \in [0, 1]$ 时, $f'(x) = e^x(x + 1) > 0, f''(x) = e^x(x + 2) > 0$, 故可用牛顿法求方程的根.
- 取 $x_0 = 1$, 迭代公式为 $x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}$ ($k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) 进行迭代得 $x^* \approx 0.56714$.

六、证明: 令 $f(x) = x^m$, 则基于节点 $\{x_i\}_{i=0}^n$ 的 n 次拉格朗日插值多项式为 $L_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i)l_i(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n x_i^m l_i(x)$, 当 $m \leq n$ 时, $R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega_{n+1}(x) = 0$, 所以 $f(x) = L_n(x)$, 结论成立.

七、解: 基于节点 $\{x_i\}_{i=0}^{k+1}$ 采用牛顿插值法插值有 $f(x) = N_{k+1}(x)$, 比较等式可得:

- 当 $p \leq k$ 时, $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_p] = 0$
- 当 $p = k + 1$ 时, $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_p] = 1$

当 $p > k + 1$ 时, 利用导数和差商关系可得 $f[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_p] = 0$.

八、证明:

(1) 雅克比迭代法迭代矩阵为 $B_J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $|\lambda I - B_J| = \lambda^3 + \frac{5}{4}\lambda$, B_J 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_{2,3} = \pm i\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$, 故 $\rho(B_J) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} > 1$, 雅克比法不是对任意初始向量都收敛.

(2) 高斯-赛德尔迭代法 $B_{G-S} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & -1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$, $|\lambda I - B_{G-S}| = \lambda(\lambda + \frac{1}{2})^2$, $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_{2,3} = -\frac{1}{2}$, $\rho(B_{G-S}) = \frac{1}{2} < 1$, 高斯-赛德尔迭代法对任意初始向量均收敛.