

2015年度 数值計算(西谷) 解答例

1 fsolve

```
> restart;
func:=x->-4*exp(-x)+2*exp(-2*x);
func := x → -4e-x + 2e-2x
```

(2.1)

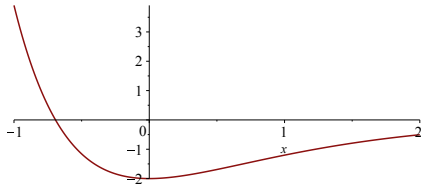
```
> solve(func(x), x);
-ln(2)
```

(2.2)

```
> x0:=evalf(-log(2));
x0 := -0.6931471806
```

(2.3)

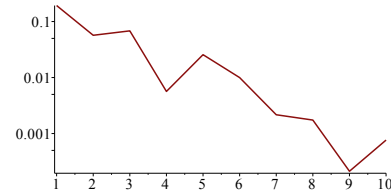
```
> plot(func(x), x=-1..2);
```



```
> x1:=-1.0: x2:=0.0: res1:=[];
> f1:=func(x1): f2:=func(x2):
> for i from 1 to 10 do
>   x:=(x1+x2)/2;
>   f:=func(x);
>   if f*f1>=0.0 then
>     x1:=x; f1:=f;
>   else
>     x2:=x; f2:=f;
>   end if;
>   printf("%20.15f, %20.15f\n", x, f);
> res1:=[op(res1), [i, abs(x-x0)]];
> end do;
```

```
res1 := [
-0.500000000000000, -1.158321428000000
-0.750000000000000, 0.495378072000000
-0.625000000000000, -0.492297914000000
-0.687500000000000, -0.044796434000000
-0.718750000000000, 0.212847420000000
-0.703125000000000, 0.081026558000000
-0.695312500000000, 0.017378914000000
-0.691406250000000, -0.013891124000000
-0.693359375000000, 0.001698096000000
-0.692382812500000, -0.006107938000000
> res1;
```

```
with(plots):
logplot(res1);
[[1, 0.1931471806], [2, 0.0568528194], [3, 0.0681471806], [4, 0.0056471806], [5,
0.0256028194], [6, 0.0099778194], [7, 0.0021653194], [8, 0.0017409306], [9,
0.0002121944], [10, 0.0007643681]]
```



2 round error

```
> restart;
den:=23.173-23.094;
num:=0.81321;
num/den;
```

```
den := 0.079
num := 0.81321
10.29379747
```

(3.1)

```
> Digits:=5;
den:=23.173-23.094;
num:=0.81321;
num/den;
```

```
Digits := 5
den := 0.079
num := 0.81321
10.294
```

(3.2)

```
> Digits:=4;
den:=23.173-23.094;
num:=0.81321;
num/den;
```

```
Digits := 4
den := 0.08
num := 0.81321
10.16
```

(3.3)

```
> Digits:=3;
den:=23.173-23.094;
num:=0.81321;
num/den;
```

```

Digits := 3
den := 0.1
num := 0.81321
8.13

```

(3.4)

```

> Digits:=2;
den:=23.173-23.094;
num:=0.81321;
num/den;

```

```

Digits := 2
den := 0.
num := 0.81321
Float(∞)

```

(3.5)

3 Newton's interpolation

```

> restart;
func:=x->-4*exp(-x)+2*exp(-2*x);
X:=[-1,0,1,2];Y:=[];
for i from 1 to 4 do
Y:=[op(Y),evalf(func(X[i]),2)];
end;

```

```

func := x → -4 e-x + 2 e-2x
X := [-1, 0, 1, 2]
Y := [ ]
Y := [4.]
Y := [4., -2.]
Y := [4., -2., -1.2]
Y := [4., -2., -1.2, -0.52]

```

(4.1)

```

> with(LinearAlgebra):
list1:=[X,Y];
list1 := [[-1, 0, 1, 2], [4., -2., -1.2, -0.52]]

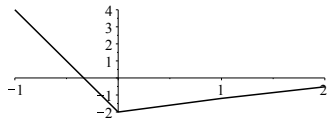
```

(4.2)

```

> with(plots):
llp:=listplot(Transpose(Matrix(list1)));
display(llp);

```



```

> F2:=y0+(x-x0)*f1_01+(x-x0)*(x-x1)*f2_012;
F3:=y0+(x-x0)*f1_01+(x-x0)*(x-x1)*f2_012+(x-x0)*(x-x1)*(x-x2)*
f3_0123;
F2 := y0 + (x - x0)f1_01 + (x - x0)(x - x1)f2_012
F3 := y0 + (x - x0)f1_01 + (x - x0)(x - x1)f2_012 + (x - x0)(x - x1)(x - x2)f3_0123

```

(4.3)

```

-x2)f3_0123
> f1_01:=(y1-y0)/(x1-x0);
f1_12:=(y2-y1)/(x2-x1);
f1_23:=(y3-y2)/(x3-x2);
f1_01 := (y1 - y0) / (x1 - x0)
f1_12 := (y2 - y1) / (x2 - x1)
f1_23 := (y3 - y2) / (x3 - x2)

```

(4.4)

```

> f2_012:=(f1_12-f1_01)/(x2-x0);
f2_123:=(f1_23-f1_12)/(x3-x1);
f2_012 := (f1_12 - f1_01) / (x2 - x0)
f2_123 := (f1_23 - f1_12) / (x3 - x1)

```

(4.5)

```

> f3_0123:=(f2_123-f2_012)/(x3-x0);
f3_0123 := (f2_123 - f2_012) / (x3 - x0)

```

(4.6)

```

> F2;
y0 + (x - x0)(y1 - y0) / (x1 - x0) + (x - x0)(x - x1) * ((y2 - y1) / (x2 - x1) - (y1 - y0) / (x1 - x0)) / (x2 - x0)

```

(4.7)

```

> for i from 1 to 4 do
x[i] := X[i];
y[i] := Y[i];
end;
> eq2:=F2;
eq3:=F3;
eq2 := -2. - 6. x + 3.400000000 (x + 1) x
eq3 := -2. - 6. x + 3.400000000 (x + 1) x - 1.153333333 (x + 1) x (x - 1)

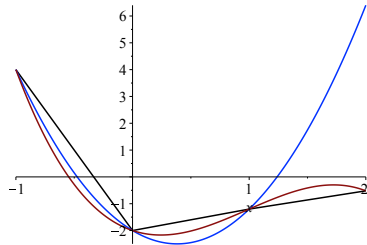
```

(4.8)

```

> with(plots):
llp:=listplot(Transpose(Matrix(list1)));
pf2:=plot(eq2,x=-1..2,color=blue);
pf3:=plot(eq3,x=-1..2);
display(llp,pf2,pf3);

```



▼ 4 PageRank

```
> restart;
AA:=Matrix([[0,1,1,1,0],[1,0,1,0,0],
[0,0,0,1,0],[0,0,1,0,1],[1,1,0,0,0]]);
```

$$AA := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(5.1)

```
> with(LinearAlgebra):
A2:=Transpose(AA);
```

$$A2 := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(5.2)

```
> A3:=Matrix(5,5):
for i from 1 to 5 do
S:=0;
for j from 1 to 5 do
S:=S+A2[j,i];
end do;
for j from 1 to 5 do
A3[j,i]:=A2[j,i]/S;
end do;
end do;
A3;
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
> V1:=evalf(A3.A3.A3.Vector([1/5,1/5,1/5,1/5,1/5]));
```

$$V1 := \begin{bmatrix} 0.1250000000 \\ 0.1111111111 \\ 0.2694444444 \\ 0.3277777778 \\ 0.1666666667 \end{bmatrix}$$

> # PageRankは4,3,5,1,2なんですよ。5が上位に来るのが不思議ですが、正しそう。以下は固有ベクトルを用いた別解。evalf(*,2)で見やすく表示させています。

```
> l,v:=evalf(Eigenvectors(A3),2);
```

$$l,v := \begin{bmatrix} 1. \\ 0.09 + 0.51 I \\ 0.09 - 0.51 I \\ -0.35 \\ -0.83 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0.90 - 0.58 - 0.81 I & -0.58 + 0.81 I & -3.2 & -0.34 \\ 0.80 & -0.34 - 0.76 I & -0.34 + 0.76 I & 1.2 & -0.60 \\ 1.7 & -0.17 + 0.39 I & -0.17 - 0.39 I & 1.9 & -0. \\ 2. & 0.20 + 1.0 I & 0.20 - 1.0 I & -0.87 & -1.3 \\ 1. & 1. & 1. & 1. & 1. \end{bmatrix}$$

```
> Column(v,1)*0.16667;
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.1500030000000000 \\ 0.1333360000000000 \\ 0.2833390000000000 \\ 0.3333400000000000 \\ 0.1666700000000000 \end{bmatrix}$$

(5.3)