

1 基础算法

对于两点边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} = a & 0 < a < 1 \\ y(0) = 0, y(1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

通过离散化处理得到先行方程组:

$$(\varepsilon + h) y_{i+1} - (2\varepsilon + h) y_i + \varepsilon y_{i-1} = ah^2$$

其中 h 是利用商差近似求导时设置的系数, 考虑编制条件后, 可表示为矩阵形式:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -(2\varepsilon + h) & \varepsilon + h & & & & \\ \varepsilon & -(2\varepsilon + h) & \varepsilon + h & & & \\ & \varepsilon & -(2\varepsilon + h) & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \varepsilon + h & \\ & & & \varepsilon & \varepsilon + h & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ \vdots \\ y_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ah^2 \\ ah^2 \\ ah^2 \\ \vdots \\ ah^2 - (\varepsilon + h) \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 y_i 的精确值 $y_i^* = y(x_i) = \frac{1-a}{1-e^{-1/\varepsilon}} (1 - e^{-(x_i/\varepsilon)}) + ax_i$ 由解析解直接得出, 其中的 $x_i = ih, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n-1$, 而 n 是离散化时区间的分割系数。

在上述理论基础上, 我们可以利用 Gauss 消元法或 Gauss-Seidel 迭代法求解先行方程组来数值求解该两点边值问题。

2 误差分析

我选用的误差分析方法是均方根误差:

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (y_i^* - y_i)^2}{n-1}}$$

Listing 1: RMSE

```

1 double ComputerRMSE(double numerical_solution[], double exact_solution[], int num_
  points){
2   double sum_squared_error = 0.0;
3
4   for (int i = 0; i < num_points; ++i) {
5     double error = numerical_solution[i] - exact_solution[i];
6     sum_squared_error += error * error;
7   }
8
9   double rmse = sqrt(sum_squared_error / num_points);
10
11  return rmse;
12 }

```

3 C 语言实现

3.1 Gauss-Seidel 迭代法

3.1.1 代码

Listing 2: Gauss Seidel Iteration

```
1 void Gauss_Seidel(double S_Matrix[][Demention], double B[], double initial_X[],
2 double Max_error, double Result_X[]){
3     double Difference_X[Demention], temp;
4     for (int index = 0; index < Demention; index++){
5         Result_X[index] = initial_X[index];
6     }
7
8     do{
9         for (int index_row = 0; index_row < Demention; index_row++){
10            temp = B[index_row];
11            for (int index_col = 0; index_col < Demention; index_col++){
12                if (index_row != index_col){
13                    temp -= S_Matrix[index_row][index_col] * Result_X[index_col];
14                }
15            }
16            Result_X[index_row] = temp / S_Matrix[index_row][index_row];
17        }
18        Vector_Minus(Result_X, initial_X, Difference_X);
19
20        for (int index = 0; index < Demention; index++){
21            initial_X[index] = Result_X[index];
22        }
23    } while (Infinite_Norm(Difference_X) > Max_error);
24 }
25 }
```

3.1.2 稳定性分析

该算法在 $\varepsilon = 1$ 时误差较小；当 $\varepsilon = 0.1$ 时，算法的误差开始变大，计算所得 y_i 与 y_i^* 的误差随在 i 较小时较大， i 越接近 $n - 1$ 越小；随着 ε 继续减小，误差逐渐增大。

3.2 Gauss 消元法

3.2.1 代码

Listing 3: Gauss Elimination

```
1 void Gauss_elimination(double S_Matrix[][Demention], double solution[], double B
  []){
2   int index_row, index_col, index_temp;
3
4   for (index_col = 0; index_col < Demention; index_col++){
5     double Max_col = fabs(S_Matrix[index_col][index_col]);
6     index_temp = index_col;
7
8     for (index_row = index_col; index_row < Demention; index_row++){
9       if (fabs(S_Matrix[index_row][index_col]) > Max_col){
10        Max_col = fabs(S_Matrix[index_row][index_col]);
11        index_temp = index_row;
12      }
13    }
14
15    if (index_temp != index_col) Swap_Matrix(S_Matrix, B, index_col, index_temp
      );
16
17    for (index_row = index_col + 1; index_row < Demention; index_row++){
18      double temp = - (S_Matrix[index_row][index_col]);
19      for (int col = index_col; col < Demention; col++){
20        double scale = (S_Matrix[index_col][col] / S_Matrix[index_col][index
          _col]);
21        S_Matrix[index_row][col] += scale * temp;
22      }
23      B[index_row] += B[index_col]/S_Matrix[index_col][index_col] * temp;
24    }
25  }
26
27  for (index_row = Demention - 1; index_row >= 0; index_row--){
28    if (index_row == Demention - 1){
29      solution[index_row] = B[index_row] / S_Matrix[index_row][index_row];
30    }else{
31      double solution_temp = B[index_row];
32      for (int col = index_row + 1; col < Demention; col++){
33        solution_temp -= S_Matrix[index_row][col] * solution[col];
34      }
35      solution[index_row] = solution_temp / S_Matrix[index_row][index_row];
36    }
37  }
38 }
```

3.2.2 稳定性分析

该算法在 $\varepsilon = 1$ 时误差较小；当 $\varepsilon = 0.1$ 时，算法的误差开始变大，计算所得 y_i 与 y_i^* 的误差随在 i 较小时较大， i 越接近 $n - 1$ 越小；随着 ε 继续减小，误差逐渐增大。

4 输出结果

4.1 精确结果

epsilon = 1.0

0.01287	0.02566	0.03838	0.05102	0.06358	0.07606	0.08848	0.10081	0.11308
0.12527	0.13739	0.14944	0.16143	0.17334	0.18518	0.19695	0.20866	0.22030
0.23187	0.24338	0.25483	0.26621	0.27752	0.28877	0.29997	0.31110	0.32216
0.33317	0.34412	0.35501	0.36584	0.37661	0.38733	0.39799	0.40859	0.41913
0.42963	0.44006	0.45044	0.46077	0.47105	0.48127	0.49144	0.50156	0.51163
0.52165	0.53162	0.54154	0.55141	0.56123	0.57100	0.58073	0.59041	0.60004
0.60963	0.61917	0.62866	0.63812	0.64752	0.65688	0.66620	0.67548	0.68471
0.69391	0.70306	0.71216	0.72123	0.73026	0.73925	0.74820	0.75710	0.76597
0.77480	0.78360	0.79235	0.80107	0.80975	0.81839	0.82700	0.83557	0.84411
0.85261	0.86108	0.86951	0.87791	0.88627	0.89460	0.90290	0.91116	0.91940
0.92760	0.93576	0.94390	0.95201	0.96008	0.96812	0.97614	0.98412	0.99208

epsilon = 0.1

0.05258	0.10064	0.14460	0.18485	0.22174	0.25560	0.28672	0.31535	0.34173
0.36607	0.38858	0.40942	0.42875	0.44672	0.46345	0.47907	0.49368	0.50737
0.52023	0.53235	0.54379	0.55462	0.56489	0.57466	0.58398	0.59288	0.60142
0.60962	0.61751	0.62513	0.63250	0.63964	0.64658	0.65334	0.65992	0.66636
0.67266	0.67884	0.68490	0.69086	0.69674	0.70252	0.70824	0.71388	0.71947
0.72500	0.73047	0.73591	0.74130	0.74665	0.75197	0.75726	0.76253	0.76776
0.77298	0.77817	0.78335	0.78851	0.79365	0.79878	0.80390	0.80901	0.81410
0.81919	0.82427	0.82934	0.83441	0.83947	0.84452	0.84957	0.85461	0.85965
0.86468	0.86972	0.87475	0.87977	0.88480	0.88982	0.89484	0.89985	0.90487
0.90989	0.91490	0.91991	0.92492	0.92993	0.93494	0.93995	0.94495	0.94996
0.95497	0.95997	0.96498	0.96998	0.97499	0.97999	0.98499	0.98999	0.99500

epsilon = 0.01

0.32106	0.44233	0.49011	0.51084	0.52163	0.52876	0.53454	0.53983	0.54494
0.54998	0.55499	0.56000	0.56500	0.57000	0.57500	0.58000	0.58500	0.59000
0.59500	0.60000	0.60500	0.61000	0.61500	0.62000	0.62500	0.63000	0.63500
0.64000	0.64500	0.65000	0.65500	0.66000	0.66500	0.67000	0.67500	0.68000
0.68500	0.69000	0.69500	0.70000	0.70500	0.71000	0.71500	0.72000	0.72500
0.73000	0.73500	0.74000	0.74500	0.75000	0.75500	0.76000	0.76500	0.77000
0.77500	0.78000	0.78500	0.79000	0.79500	0.80000	0.80500	0.81000	0.81500

0.82000	0.82500	0.83000	0.83500	0.84000	0.84500	0.85000	0.85500	0.86000
0.86500	0.87000	0.87500	0.88000	0.88500	0.89000	0.89500	0.90000	0.90500
0.91000	0.91500	0.92000	0.92500	0.93000	0.93500	0.94000	0.94500	0.95000
0.95500	0.96000	0.96500	0.97000	0.97500	0.98000	0.98500	0.99000	0.99500

epsilon = 0.0001

0.50500	0.51000	0.51500	0.52000	0.52500	0.53000	0.53500	0.54000	0.54500
0.55000	0.55500	0.56000	0.56500	0.57000	0.57500	0.58000	0.58500	0.59000
0.59500	0.60000	0.60500	0.61000	0.61500	0.62000	0.62500	0.63000	0.63500
0.64000	0.64500	0.65000	0.65500	0.66000	0.66500	0.67000	0.67500	0.68000
0.68500	0.69000	0.69500	0.70000	0.70500	0.71000	0.71500	0.72000	0.72500
0.73000	0.73500	0.74000	0.74500	0.75000	0.75500	0.76000	0.76500	0.77000
0.77500	0.78000	0.78500	0.79000	0.79500	0.80000	0.80500	0.81000	0.81500
0.82000	0.82500	0.83000	0.83500	0.84000	0.84500	0.85000	0.85500	0.86000
0.86500	0.87000	0.87500	0.88000	0.88500	0.89000	0.89500	0.90000	0.90500
0.91000	0.91500	0.92000	0.92500	0.93000	0.93500	0.94000	0.94500	0.95000
0.95500	0.96000	0.96500	0.97000	0.97500	0.98000	0.98500	0.99000	0.99500

4.2 Gauss-Seidel 迭代法

epsilon = 1.0

0.013	0.026	0.038	0.051	0.064	0.076	0.088	0.101	0.113
0.125	0.137	0.149	0.161	0.173	0.185	0.197	0.208	0.220
0.232	0.243	0.255	0.266	0.277	0.289	0.300	0.311	0.322
0.333	0.344	0.355	0.366	0.376	0.387	0.398	0.408	0.419
0.429	0.440	0.450	0.460	0.471	0.481	0.491	0.501	0.511
0.521	0.531	0.541	0.551	0.561	0.571	0.580	0.590	0.600
0.609	0.619	0.628	0.638	0.647	0.657	0.666	0.675	0.684
0.694	0.703	0.712	0.721	0.730	0.739	0.748	0.757	0.766
0.775	0.783	0.792	0.801	0.810	0.818	0.827	0.835	0.844
0.852	0.861	0.869	0.878	0.886	0.894	0.903	0.911	0.919
0.928	0.936	0.944	0.952	0.960	0.968	0.976	0.984	0.992

Iteration error: 0.00022

epsilon = 0.1

0.014	0.027	0.039	0.050	0.061	0.071	0.081	0.089	0.098
0.105	0.113	0.119	0.126	0.132	0.137	0.142	0.147	0.151
0.156	0.159	0.163	0.166	0.169	0.172	0.175	0.178	0.180

0.182	0.184	0.186	0.188	0.190	0.191	0.193	0.194	0.195
0.197	0.198	0.199	0.200	0.201	0.202	0.203	0.204	0.205
0.206	0.207	0.208	0.209	0.209	0.210	0.211	0.212	0.213
0.213	0.214	0.215	0.216	0.216	0.217	0.218	0.218	0.219
0.220	0.221	0.221	0.222	0.223	0.223	0.224	0.225	0.225
0.226	0.227	0.228	0.228	0.229	0.230	0.230	0.231	0.232
0.232	0.233	0.234	0.235	0.235	0.236	0.237	0.237	0.238
0.239	0.239	0.240	0.241	0.242	0.261	0.448	0.636	0.827

Iteration error: 0.526

epsilon = 0.01

-48.515	-72.770	-84.893	-90.946	-93.961	-95.451	-96.175	-96.509	-96.642
-96.668	-96.632	-96.558	-96.456	-96.331	-96.186	-96.020	-95.835	-95.630
-95.404	-95.156	-94.887	-94.596	-94.283	-93.946	-93.586	-93.202	-92.794
-92.362	-91.906	-91.425	-90.919	-90.388	-89.832	-89.251	-88.644	-88.012
-87.355	-86.673	-85.965	-85.231	-84.473	-83.688	-82.879	-82.044	-81.185
-80.300	-79.390	-78.455	-77.495	-76.510	-75.501	-74.467	-73.408	-72.325
-71.218	-70.087	-68.931	-67.751	-66.548	-65.321	-64.070	-62.795	-61.497
-60.176	-58.832	-57.464	-56.073	-54.660	-53.223	-51.764	-50.283	-48.779
-47.252	-45.703	-44.133	-42.540	-40.925	-39.288	-37.629	-35.949	-34.247
-32.524	-30.780	-29.014	-27.227	-25.419	-23.590	-21.740	-19.869	-17.978
-16.066	-14.133	-12.180	-10.207	-8.214	-6.200	-4.166	-2.113	-0.039

Iteration error: 72.490

epsilon = 0.0001

-191.06	-192.95	-192.96	-192.94	-192.90	-192.85	-192.79	-192.70	-192.59
-192.45	-192.28	-192.09	-191.86	-191.60	-191.30	-190.97	-190.60	-190.19
-189.73	-189.24	-188.70	-188.12	-187.49	-186.82	-186.10	-185.33	-184.52
-183.65	-182.74	-181.78	-180.77	-179.71	-178.60	-177.43	-176.22	-174.96
-173.64	-172.28	-170.86	-169.40	-167.88	-166.31	-164.70	-163.03	-161.31
-159.54	-157.72	-155.85	-153.93	-151.96	-149.94	-147.88	-145.76	-143.59
-141.38	-139.12	-136.81	-134.45	-132.04	-129.59	-127.09	-124.54	-121.94
-119.30	-116.61	-113.88	-111.10	-108.27	-105.40	-102.48	-99.521	-96.513
-93.461	-90.364	-87.223	-84.037	-80.808	-77.534	-74.218	-70.858	-67.455
-64.009	-60.520	-56.989	-53.415	-49.800	-46.142	-42.442	-38.701	-34.919
-31.096	-27.231	-23.326	-19.380	-15.393	-11.366	-7.299	-3.193	0.954

Iteration error: 145.540

4.3 Gauss 消元法

epsilon = 1.0

0.013	0.026	0.038	0.051	0.064	0.076	0.088	0.101	0.113
0.125	0.137	0.149	0.161	0.173	0.185	0.197	0.208	0.220
0.232	0.243	0.255	0.266	0.277	0.289	0.300	0.311	0.322
0.333	0.344	0.355	0.366	0.376	0.387	0.398	0.408	0.419
0.429	0.440	0.450	0.460	0.471	0.481	0.491	0.501	0.511
0.521	0.531	0.541	0.551	0.561	0.571	0.580	0.590	0.600
0.609	0.619	0.628	0.638	0.647	0.657	0.666	0.675	0.684
0.694	0.703	0.712	0.721	0.730	0.739	0.748	0.757	0.766
0.775	0.783	0.792	0.801	0.810	0.818	0.827	0.835	0.844
0.852	0.861	0.869	0.878	0.886	0.894	0.903	0.911	0.919
0.928	0.936	0.944	0.952	0.960	0.968	0.976	0.984	0.992

Iteration error: 0.00022

epsilon = 0.1

-0.758	-1.446	-2.071	-2.639	-3.153	-3.620	-4.042	-4.425	-4.770
-5.082	-5.363	-5.616	-5.843	-6.046	-6.228	-6.389	-6.532	-6.658
-6.768	-6.864	-6.947	-7.017	-7.076	-7.124	-7.162	-7.191	-7.212
-7.225	-7.230	-7.228	-7.220	-7.205	-7.185	-7.159	-7.128	-7.092
-7.052	-7.007	-6.958	-6.905	-6.848	-6.787	-6.722	-6.654	-6.583
-6.509	-6.431	-6.351	-6.267	-6.181	-6.092	-6.000	-5.905	-5.808
-5.708	-5.606	-5.501	-5.394	-5.284	-5.172	-5.058	-4.941	-4.822
-4.701	-4.578	-4.452	-4.325	-4.195	-4.063	-3.928	-3.792	-3.654
-3.513	-3.371	-3.226	-3.080	-2.931	-2.780	-2.628	-2.473	-2.317
-2.158	-1.998	-1.835	-1.671	-1.505	-1.337	-1.166	-0.995	-0.821
-0.645	-0.468	-0.288	-0.107	0.076	0.261	0.448	0.636	0.827

Elimination error: 5.732

epsilon = 0.01

-48.515	-72.770	-84.893	-90.946	-93.961	-95.451	-96.175	-96.509	-96.642
-96.668	-96.632	-96.558	-96.456	-96.331	-96.186	-96.020	-95.835	-95.630
-95.404	-95.156	-94.887	-94.596	-94.283	-93.946	-93.586	-93.202	-92.794
-92.362	-91.906	-91.425	-90.919	-90.388	-89.832	-89.251	-88.644	-88.012
-87.355	-86.673	-85.965	-85.231	-84.473	-83.688	-82.879	-82.044	-81.185
-80.300	-79.390	-78.455	-77.495	-76.510	-75.501	-74.467	-73.408	-72.325
-71.218	-70.087	-68.931	-67.751	-66.548	-65.321	-64.070	-62.795	-61.497

```
-60.176 -58.832 -57.464 -56.073 -54.660 -53.223 -51.764 -50.283 -48.779
-47.252 -45.703 -44.133 -42.540 -40.925 -39.288 -37.629 -35.949 -34.247
-32.524 -30.780 -29.014 -27.227 -25.419 -23.590 -21.740 -19.869 -17.978
-16.066 -14.133 -12.180 -10.207 -8.214 -6.200 -4.166 -2.113 -0.039
Elimination error: 72.490
```

epsilon = 0.0001

```
-191.06 -192.95 -192.96 -192.94 -192.90 -192.85 -192.79 -192.70 -192.59
-192.45 -192.28 -192.09 -191.86 -191.60 -191.30 -190.97 -190.60 -190.19
-189.73 -189.24 -188.70 -188.12 -187.49 -186.82 -186.10 -185.33 -184.52
-183.65 -182.74 -181.78 -180.77 -179.71 -178.60 -177.43 -176.22 -174.96
-173.64 -172.28 -170.86 -169.40 -167.88 -166.31 -164.70 -163.03 -161.31
-159.54 -157.72 -155.85 -153.93 -151.96 -149.94 -147.88 -145.76 -143.59
-141.38 -139.12 -136.81 -134.45 -132.04 -129.59 -127.09 -124.54 -121.94
-119.30 -116.61 -113.88 -111.10 -108.27 -105.40 -102.48 -99.521 -96.513
-93.461 -90.364 -87.223 -84.037 -80.808 -77.534 -74.218 -70.858 -67.455
-64.009 -60.520 -56.989 -53.415 -49.800 -46.142 -42.442 -38.701 -34.919
-31.096 -27.231 -23.326 -19.380 -15.393 -11.366 -7.299 -3.193 0.954
Elimination error: 145.540
```

5 两种算法比较

两种算法的误差均随着 ε 的减小而增大，但是 Gauss-Seidel 迭代法的误差随 ε 减小而增大的速度比 Gauss 消元法慢，从上节的输出结果可以看出，Gauss-Seidel 迭代法在 $\varepsilon = 0.1$ 时的误差小于 Gauss 消元法，这说明 Gauss-Seidel 迭代法的稳定性优于 Gauss 消元法。