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求多项式全部零点的异步并行算法*

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摘要:基于用圆盘算术求多项式全部零点的并行 Halley 迭代法虽然避免了颇为费事的圆盘开方运算,能同时求得多项式全部零点的带误差估计的近似值,并且具有很高的收敛速度,但它是同步并行算法。这里用圆盘算术构造了一种求多项式全部零点的异步并行算法,并在与 Halley 迭代法类似的条件下建立了它的收敛性定理。该算法不仅保持了 Halley 迭代法的优点,而且具有更好的并行性。

关键词:多项式;全部零点;异步;并行算法

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设 C 表示复数空间,若 $x \in C, r \geq 0$, 则
 $W = [x; r] = \{y \in C \mid |y - x| \leq r\}$
定义了 C 中的一个圆盘,记 $x = \text{mid}W, r = \text{rad}W$ 。对两个圆盘 $W_i = [x_i; r_i] (i = 1, 2)$, 定义其四则运算如下:

$$\begin{aligned} W_1 \pm W_2 &= [x_1 \pm x_2; r_1 + r_2] \\ W_1 \cdot W_2 &= [x_1 \cdot x_2; |x_1| r_2 + |x_2| r_1 + r_1 r_2] \\ \frac{1}{W_2} &= \frac{1}{|x_2|^2 - (r_2)^2} [\bar{x}_2; r_2], 0 \notin W_2 \\ \frac{W_1}{W_2} &= W_1 \cdot \frac{1}{W_2} \end{aligned}$$

其中 \bar{x}_2 表示 x_2 的共轭复数^[1]。

对于多项式方程的求根问题,文献[2-3]中分别用圆盘算术构造了 Laguerre 迭代法和 Halley 迭代法。它们的优点是能同时求得多项式全部零点的带有误差估计的近似值,并且具有很高的收敛速度。缺点是 Laguerre 迭代法用到颇为费事的圆盘开方运算, Halley 迭代法虽然克服了此缺点,但它是同步并行算法。笔者在 Halley 迭代法基础上构造了异步并行圆盘迭代法,它在保持上述优点的同时克服了它们的缺点,并在类似条件下建立了它的收敛定理。

1 算法构造

为叙述和证明方便,在此仍对 Halley 迭代法作简单推导。

设 $f(x) = (x - \xi_i)g(x)$, 其中 $f(x)$ 和 $g(x)$ 均为包含 ξ_i 的某个区域上的解析函数,且 $g(\xi_i) \neq 0$, 记

$$\begin{aligned} s_1(x) &= \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \\ s_2(x) &= -s_1'(x) = \frac{f'(x)^2 - f(x)f''(x)}{f(x)^2} \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

$\sigma_1(x) = \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)}, \sigma_2(x) = -\sigma_1'(x)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} s_1(x) &= \frac{1}{x - \xi_i} + \sigma_1(x) \\ s_2(x) &= \frac{1}{(x - \xi_i)^2} + \sigma_2(x) \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

$$s_1(x)^2 + s_2(x) = \frac{2s_1(x)}{x - \xi_i} + \sigma_1(x)^2 + \sigma_2(x) \quad (3)$$

$$\xi_i = x - \frac{2s_1(x)}{s_1(x)^2 + s_2(x) - \sigma_1(x)^2 - \sigma_2(x)} \quad (4)$$

设 $f(x)$ 是以 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n$ 为全部零点的 n 次多项式, 则

$$\sigma_1(x) = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{1}{x - \xi_j}, \sigma_2(x) = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{1}{(x - \xi_j)^2} \quad (5)$$

下述中如无特殊说明, i 和 j 作为自由变量总在 $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 中取值, 且 $(j \neq i)$, k 作为自由变量总在 $\{0, 1, \dots\}$ 中取值, 记 $A_k = [a_k; \varepsilon_k], Y_k = [y_k; R_k], \eta_k = \frac{\rho_k}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}}, \alpha_k = \frac{r_k}{\eta_k}, U_k = \{y \in C \mid |y - x_k| \geq \rho_k\}$ 。

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如果圆盘 $W_0 = [x_0; r_0]$ 只包含 $f(x)$ 的一个零点 ξ_i , 而且开圆盘 $\{y \in C \mid \|y - x_0\| < \rho_0\}$ (其中 $\rho_0 > r_0$) 内不再包含 $f(x)$ 除 ξ_i 外的其它零点, 则有 $\xi_i \in U_0$. 于是由式(4)、(5)可构造下述异步并行圆盘迭代法.

算法

$$\begin{cases} W_k = [x_k; r_k] \\ U_k = \{y \in C \mid \|y - x_k\| \geq \rho_k\} \\ A_k = \left(\frac{n-1}{x_k - U_k}\right)^2 + \frac{n-1}{(x_k - U_k)^2} \\ W_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{2s_1(x_k)}{s_1(x_k)^2 + s_2(x_k) - A_k} \\ \rho_{k+1} = \rho_k - \|x_k - x_{k+1}\| \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

在具体计算时, 用

$$W_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{\frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{f(x_k)f''(x_k)}{f'(x_k)^2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}\right)^2 A_k} \quad (7)$$

来计算 W_{k+1} 可能更方便. 由圆盘四则运算的包含单调性可知, 在 $\xi_i \in U_k$ 条件下, 有 $\xi_i \in W_{k+1}$.

2 算法的收敛性

对于算法(6), 有如下收敛定理.

定理 设 $n \geq 2, \xi_i \in W_0 = [x_0; r_0]$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个零点, 而 $f(x)$ 除 ξ_i 外的其它零点都在 $U_0 = \{y \in C \mid \|y - x_0\| \geq \rho_0\}$ 中, 如果

$$\alpha_0 \leq \frac{1}{3} \quad (8)$$

则由式(6)产生的圆盘序列 $\{W_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ 收敛于 ξ_i , 且

$$r_{k+1} \leq \frac{r_k^3}{2(\eta_0 - r_0)^2} \quad (9)$$

证明 利用式(3)得

$$W_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{1}{Y_k} \quad (10)$$

其中

$$Y_k = \frac{1}{x_k - \xi_i} + \frac{1}{2s_1(x_k)} [\sigma_1(x_k)^2 + \sigma_2(x_k) - A_k] \quad (11)$$

根据圆盘运算的定义, 由 $x_0 \notin U_0$ 得

$$x_0 - U_0 = \{y \in C \mid \|y\| \geq \rho_0\} \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{1}{x_0 - U_0} = \left[0; \frac{1}{\rho_0}\right] \quad (13)$$

$$a_0 = 0 \quad (14)$$

$$\varepsilon_0 = \left(\frac{n-1}{\rho_0}\right)^2 + \frac{n-1}{\rho_0^2} = \frac{n(n-1)}{\rho_0^2} = \frac{1}{\eta_0^2} \quad (15)$$

$$y_0 = \frac{1}{x_0 - \xi_i} + \frac{1}{2s_1(x_0)} [\sigma_1(x_0)^2 + \sigma_2(x_0) - a_0] = \frac{1}{x_0 - \xi_i} + \frac{\sigma_1(x_0)^2 + \sigma_2(x_0)}{2s_1(x_0)} \quad (16)$$

$$R_0 = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2|s_1(x_0)|} \quad (17)$$

则由式(2), (5), (16), (17)得

$$|\sigma_1(x_0)^2 + \sigma_2(x_0)| \leq \left(\frac{n-1}{\rho_0}\right)^2 + \frac{n-1}{\rho_0^2} = \frac{n(n-1)}{\rho_0^2} = \frac{1}{\eta_0^2} \quad (18)$$

$$|s_1(x_0)| \geq \frac{1}{r_0} - \frac{n-1}{\rho_0} \geq \frac{1}{r_0} - \frac{1}{\eta_0} = \frac{1 - \alpha_0}{r_0} \quad (19)$$

$$|y_0| \geq \frac{1}{r_0} - \frac{|\sigma_1(x_0)^2 + \sigma_2(x_0)|}{2|s_1(x_0)|} \geq \frac{1}{r_0} - \frac{\frac{1}{\eta_0^2}}{2\frac{1 - \alpha_0}{r_0}} = \frac{2(1 - \alpha_0)\eta_0^2 - r_0^2}{2(1 - \alpha_0)r_0\eta_0^2} \quad (20)$$

$$R_0 \leq \frac{\varepsilon_0 r_0}{2(1 - \alpha_0)} = \frac{r_0}{2(1 - \alpha_0)\eta_0^2} \quad (21)$$

$$|y_0| - R_0 \geq \frac{2(1 - \alpha_0)\eta_0^2 - r_0^2}{2(1 - \alpha_0)r_0\eta_0^2} - \frac{r_0}{2(1 - \alpha_0)\eta_0^2} = \frac{(1 - \alpha_0)\eta_0^2 - r_0^2}{(1 - \alpha_0)r_0\eta_0^2} \quad (22)$$

$$|y_0|^2 - R_0^2 \geq \left(\frac{2(1 - \alpha_0)\eta_0^2 - r_0^2}{2(1 - \alpha_0)r_0\eta_0^2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{r_0}{2(1 - \alpha_0)\eta_0^2}\right)^2 = \frac{(1 - \alpha_0)\eta_0^2 - r_0^2}{(1 - \alpha_0)r_0\eta_0^2} \quad (23)$$

由式(8), (10), (21), (23)得

$$r_1 = \frac{R_0}{|y_0|^2 - R_0^2} \leq \frac{\frac{r_0}{2(1 - \alpha_0)\eta_0^2}}{\frac{(1 - \alpha_0)\eta_0^2 - r_0^2}{(1 - \alpha_0)r_0\eta_0^2}} \leq \frac{r_0^3}{2[\eta_0^2 - r_0\eta_0 - r_0^2]} \leq \frac{r_0^3}{2(\eta_0 - r_0)^2} \quad (24)$$

由式(8), (24)得

$$r_1 \leq \frac{r_0^3}{2(3r_0 - r_0)^2} = \frac{r_0}{8} \quad (25)$$

如能证明 $\xi_j \in U_1, \alpha_1 \leq \frac{1}{3}, \eta_1 - r_1 \geq \eta_0 - r_0$ 成立, 则

式(9)对所有 k 成立, 下面就来证明它. 由于

$$|\xi_j - x_1| \geq |\xi_j - x_0| - \|x_0 - x_1\| \geq \rho_0 - \|x_0 - x_1\| = \rho_1 \quad (26)$$

所以 $\xi_j \in U_1$ 。

由式(8),(10),(22)得

$$|x_0 - x_1| = \frac{|y_0|}{|y_0|^2 - R_0^2} \leq \frac{1}{|y_0| - R_0} \leq \frac{(1 - \alpha_0)r_0\eta_0^2}{1 - \alpha_0(\eta_0^2 - r_0^2)} = \frac{r_0}{1 - \frac{\alpha_0^2}{1 - \alpha_0}} \leq \frac{6}{5}r_0 \quad (27)$$

由式(25),(27)得

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{r_1 \sqrt{n(n-1)}}{\rho_0 - |x_0 - x_1|} \leq \frac{r_1 \sqrt{n(n-1)}}{\left(3\sqrt{n(n-1)} - \frac{6}{5}\right)r_0} \leq \frac{\sqrt{n(n-1)}}{24\sqrt{n(n-1)} - \frac{48}{5}} \leq \frac{1}{3} \quad (28)$$

$$\rho_1 = \rho_0 - |x_0 - x_1| \geq \rho_0 - \frac{6}{5}r_0 \quad (29)$$

$$\eta_1 \geq \eta_0 - \frac{6}{5\sqrt{n(n-1)}}r_0 \geq \eta_0 - \frac{6}{5\sqrt{2}}r_0 \quad (30)$$

$$\eta_1 - r_1 \geq \eta_0 - \left(\frac{6}{5\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{8}\right)r_0 \geq \eta_0 - r_0 \quad (31)$$

由上述证明知式(9)对所有 k 成立,且一般地有

$$r_{k+1} \leq \frac{r_k}{8} \quad (32)$$

从而当 $k \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $r_k \rightarrow 0$,又由于 $\xi_i \in W_k$,故

$$\bigcap_{k=0}^{\infty} W_k = \{\xi_i\} \quad (33)$$

定理证毕。

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Asynchronous Parallel Algorithm for Finding All Zeros of a Polynomial

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Abstract: Parallel Halley iteration method, based on circular arithmetic for finding all zeros of a polynomial, avoids troublesome circular extraction operation, and the approximation with error estimation of all zeros of a polynomial can be obtained at the same time with it, and it has higher convergence rate, while it was synchronous parallel algorithm. The asynchronous parallel algorithm was constructed with circular arithmetic in order to find all zeros of a polynomial, and the convergence theory was established under the similar condition of Halley iteration method. The algorithm not only retain the advantage of Halley iteration method, but has better parallelism.

Key words: polynomial; all zeros; asynchronism; parallel algorithm

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