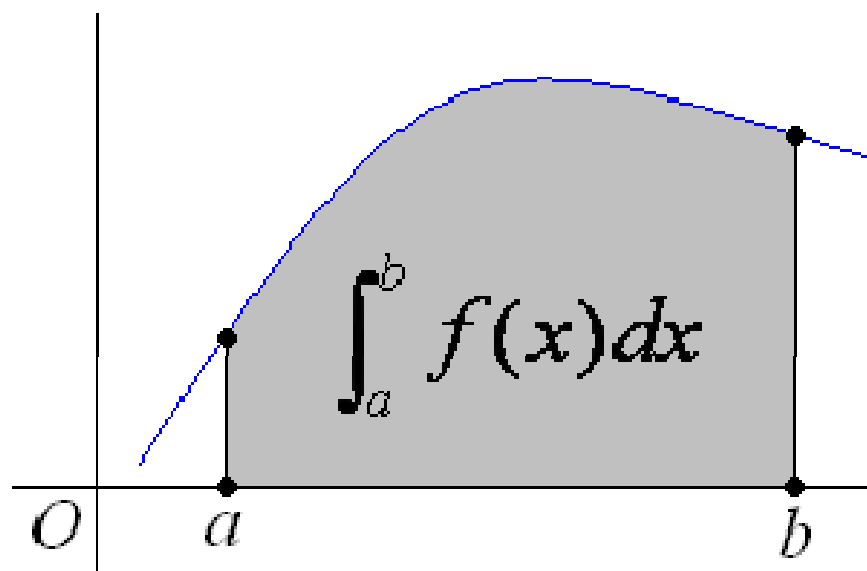


# 第5章 数值积分

求函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上的定积分

$$I(f) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$



## 定积分的定义

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_k) \Delta x_k$$

## Newton-Leibniz 公式

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a), \quad F'(x) = f(x)$$

## 近似计算公式

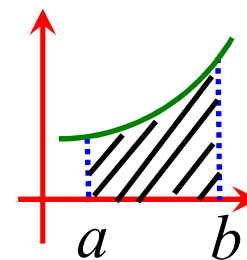
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_k) \Delta x_k$$

## 数值积分的必要性：

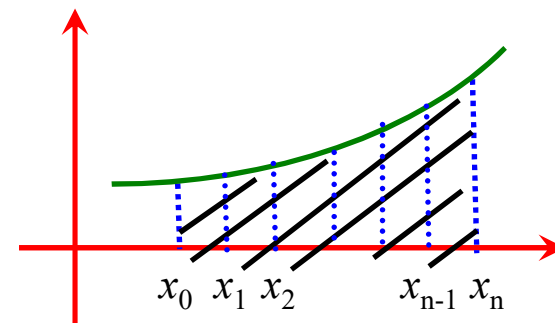
- $f(x)$  的原函数不能用初等函数表示
- $f(x)$  及其原函数的表达式很复杂
- $f(x)$  是以表格形式给出

两类数值积分

单个公式  $I \approx ?$



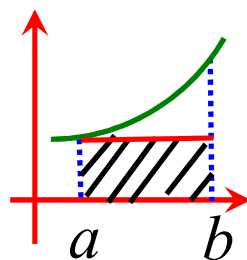
复化公式  $I = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} I_i \approx ?$



# 单个公式

## 1. 矩形公式

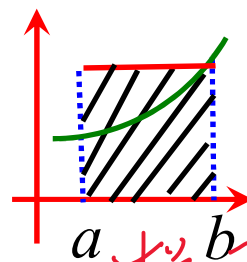
$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & a \\ \hline f & f(a) \end{array}$$



左矩形

$$I \approx (b-a)f(a)$$

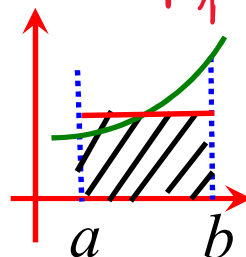
$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & b \\ \hline f & f(b) \end{array}$$



右矩形

$$I \approx (b-a)f(b)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & (b+a)/2 \\ \hline f & f((b+a)/2) \end{array}$$



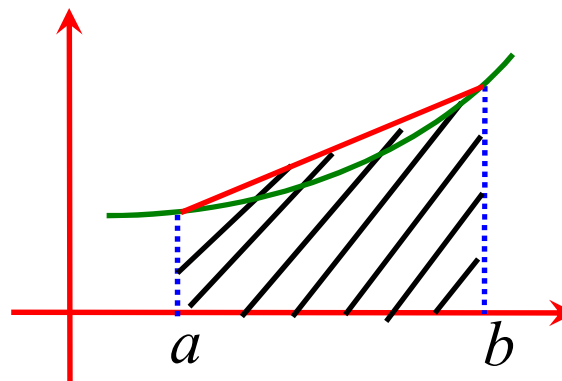
$$I \approx (b-a)f\left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right)$$

梯形.  $I \approx (b-a) \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2}$

# 单个公式

## 2. 梯形公式

$x$	$a$	$b$
$f$	$f(a)$	$f(b)$



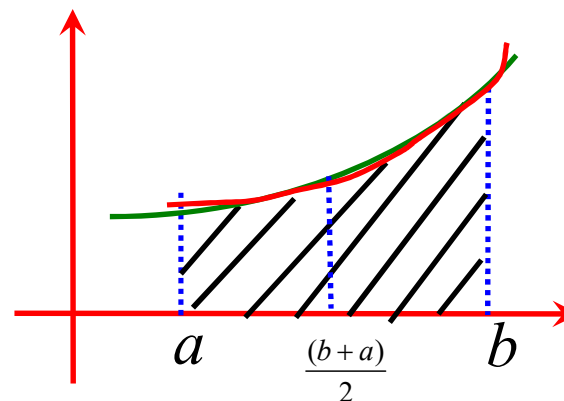
$$I \approx \frac{(b-a)}{2} [f(a) + f(b)]$$

# 单个公式

一、  
二、  
三、

## 3. Simpson公式

$x$	$a$	$(b+a)/2$	$b$
$f$	$f(a)$	$f((b+a)/2)$	$f(b)$



$$I \approx \frac{(b-a)}{6} \left[ f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right]$$

# 机械求积公式

$x$	$x_0$	$x_1$	$\dots$	$x_n$
$f$	$f_0$	$f_1$	$\dots$	$f_n$

$$I_n \approx \sum_{k=0}^n A_k f_k$$

对节点 $x_k$ 处的值进行加权平均

$x_k$  -- 积分节点;  $A_k$  -- 求积系数

$A_k$  仅与节点值及区间  $[a, b]$  有关, 而与被积函数  $f(x)$  无关

$$R_n(f) = I(f) - I_n = \int_a^b f(x) dx - \sum_{k=0}^n A_k f(x_k)$$



## 代数精度 (名称与测试函数类型有关).

- 如果求积公式对于任何次数 **不高于**  $m$  的多项式都精确成立, 而对某个  $m+1$  次多项式不能精确成立, 则称求积公式具有  $m$  次代数精度。

当  $f(x) = 1, x, x^2, \dots, x^m$  时

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^n A_k f(x_k) \quad \text{精确成立}$$

$$\int_a^b x^{m+1} dx \neq \sum_{k=0}^n A_k x_k^{m+1}$$

# 几个常用的求积公式的代数精度

左矩形,  $I_0 = (b-a)f(a)$

## 1. 梯形公式的代数精度

当  $f(x) = x$  时

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_a^b = \frac{1}{2} (b^2 - a^2)$$

$$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$f(x) = 1$  时  $I = b-a$

$$T[f] = \frac{b-a}{2} (f(a) + f(b)) = \frac{b-a}{2} (a+b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$I_0 = b-a$

$I_0 = I$

当  $f(x) = x^2$  时

$$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_a^b = \frac{1}{3} (b^3 - a^3)$$

$f(x) = x^2$  时

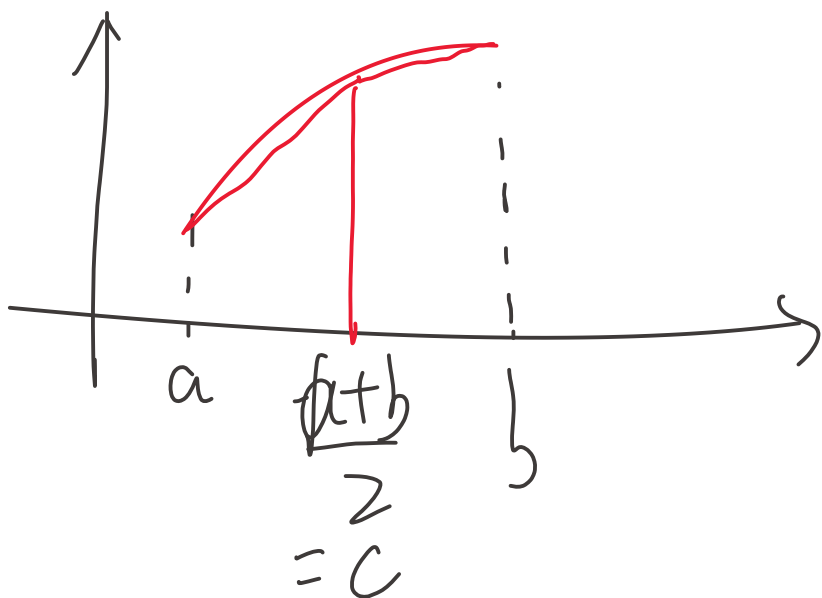
$$I = \frac{1}{2} (b^2 - a^2)$$

$$T[f] = \frac{b-a}{2} (f(a) + f(b)) = \frac{b-a}{2} (a^2 + b^2) \neq \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$I_0 = (b-a)a$

$m=1$

$m=0$



$$\frac{b-a}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (f(a) + f(c)) + \frac{b-a}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (f(c) + f(b))$$

$$= \frac{b-a}{4} (f(a) + 2f(c) + f(b))$$

$$f(x) = 1 \quad I = b-a.$$

$$I_2 = b-a.$$

$$f(x) = x \quad I = \frac{1}{2} (b^2 - a^2)$$

$$I_2 = \frac{b-a}{4} (a+b+a+b)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (b^2 - a^2)$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad I = \frac{1}{3}(b^3 - a^3).$$

$$I_2 = \frac{b-a}{4} \left( a^2 + b^2 + \frac{(a+b)^2}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{b-a}{4} \left( a^2 + b^2 + \frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2 + 2ab) \right)$$

$$= \frac{b-a}{4} \left( \frac{3}{2}a^2 + \frac{3}{2}b^2 + ab \right)$$

$$I_2 \neq I \quad m=1$$

## 2. Simpson—公式的代数精度

当  $f(x) = x$  时

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b x dx = \frac{1}{2}(b^2 - a^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} S[f] &= \frac{b-a}{6} \left( f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right) + f(b) \right) \\ &= \frac{b-a}{6} \left( a + 4 \frac{a+b}{2} + b \right) = \frac{1}{2}(b^2 - a^2) \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = S[f]$  成立

当  $f(x) = x^2$  时

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}(b^3 - a^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} S[f] &= \frac{b-a}{6} \left( f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right) + f(b) \right) \\ &= \frac{b-a}{6} \left( a^2 + 4\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 + b^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{b-a}{6} (2a^2 + 4ab + 2b^2) = \frac{1}{3}(b^3 - a^3) \end{aligned}$$

即  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = S[f]$  精确成立

当  $f(x) = x^3$  时

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4}(b^4 - a^4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} S[f] &= \frac{b-a}{6} \left( f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right) + f(b) \right) \\ &= \frac{b-a}{6} \left( a^3 + 4\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^3 + b^3 \right) \\ &= \frac{b-a}{6} \left( a^3 + \frac{1}{2}(a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3) + b^3 \right) \\ &= \frac{b-a}{6} \frac{3}{2} (a^3 + a^2b + ab^2 + b^3) = \frac{1}{4}(b^4 - a^4) \end{aligned}$$

即  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = S[f]$  精确成立

$$\bar{I}_n = A_0 f_0 + A_1 f_1 + \dots + A_n f_n$$

构造 $n$ 阶代数精度的待定系数法

$$f(x) = 1: \int_a^b dx = (b-a) = A_0 + A_1 + \dots + A_n$$

$$x: \int_a^b x dx = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} = A_0 x_0 + A_1 x_1 + \dots + A_n x_n$$

$$x^2: \int_a^b x^2 dx = \frac{b^3 - a^3}{3} = A_0 x_0^2 + A_1 x_1^2 + \dots + A_n x_n^2$$

$$\dots n: \int_a^b x^n dx = \frac{b^{n+1} - a^{n+1}}{n+1} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \pi(x_i - x_j) \quad \leftarrow \\ & \quad 1 \leq j \leq i \leq n. \end{aligned} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ x_0 & x_1 & \dots & x_n \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ x_0^n & x_1^n & \dots & x_n^n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_0 \\ A_1 \\ \dots \\ A_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b-a \\ (b^2 - a^2)/2 \\ \dots \\ (b^{n+1} - a^{n+1})/(n+1) \end{bmatrix}$$

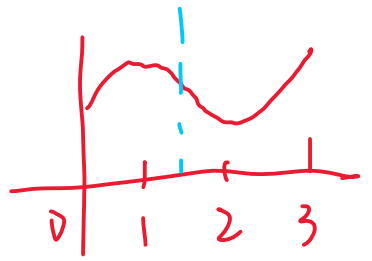


确定一个三次代数精度积分公式.

$$\int_0^3 f(x) dx = A_0 f(0) + A_1 f(1) + A_2 f(2) + A_3 f(3)$$

$$f(x) = 1$$

$$3 = A_0 + A_1 + A_2 + A_3.$$



$$f(x) = x \quad \frac{3^2}{2} = A_1 + 2A_2 + 3A_3$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad \frac{27}{3} = A_1 + 4A_2 + 9A_3$$

$$f(x) = x^3 \quad \frac{81}{4} = A_0 \cdot 0 + A_1 + 8A_2 + 27A_3$$

由对称性得  $\begin{cases} A_0 = A_3 \\ A_1 = A_2 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} 3A_1 + 3A_3 = \frac{9}{2} \\ 5A_1 + 9A_3 = 9 \\ 9A_1 + 27A_3 = \frac{81}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$A_3 = \frac{3}{8} \quad A_1 = \frac{9}{8}$$

$C, \lambda_i$  是待定的系数 确定  $\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx =$

$C[f(x_0) + f(x_1) + f(x_2)]$  使得代数精度尽量高.  
取  $f(x) = 1, x, x^2, x^3$  使得公式准确成立

$$f(x) = 1 \quad 3C = 2$$

$$f(x) = x \quad C[\lambda_0 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2] = 0$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad C[\lambda_0^2 + \lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2] = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 \quad C(\lambda_0^3 + \lambda_1^3 + \lambda_2^3) = 0$$

$$C = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{设 } -1 \leq x_0 < x_1 < x_2 \leq 1$$

$$\lambda_0 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0$$

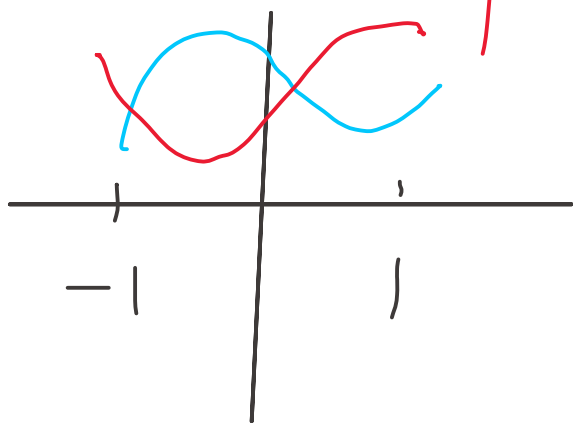
$$\lambda_0^2 + \lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 = 1$$

$$\lambda_0^3 + \lambda_1^3 + \lambda_2^3 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_0 = -\lambda_2 \\ \lambda_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\lambda_0^2 &= 1 \\ \lambda_0 &= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$



$$f(x) = x^4$$

$$\frac{2}{3}(x_0^4 + x_1^4 + x_2^4) \neq \frac{2}{5}$$

求  $A_0, A_1, A_2$  使  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = A_0 f(a) + A_1 f(c) + A_2 f(b)$

使代数精度尽量高.

$$f(x) = 1, x, x^2$$

$$A_0 + A_1 + A_2 = b - a$$

$$A_0 a + A_1 c + A_2 b = \frac{1}{2}(b^2 - a^2)$$

$$A_0 a^2 + A_1 c^2 + A_2 b^2 = \frac{1}{3}(b^3 - a^3)$$

又对称性  $A_0 = A_2$

$$\begin{cases} 2A_0 + A_1 = b - a \\ (a+b)A_0 + A_1 c = \frac{1}{2}(b^2 - a^2) \\ (a^2 + b^2)A_0 + A_1 c^2 = \frac{1}{3}(b^3 - a^3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2A_0 + A_1 = b - a \\ A_0 + \frac{1}{2}A_1 = \frac{1}{2}(b-a) \end{cases} \checkmark$$

$$A_1 = b - a - 2A_0$$

$$(a^2 + b^2)A_0 + (b - a - 2A_0)\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{3}(b^3 - a^3)$$

$$A_0 = \frac{1}{6}(b-a)$$

$$A_1 = \frac{4}{6}(b-a),$$

- 多项式插值

插值函数类是多种多样的，一般根据问题的特征与研究的要求来选择。最常用到的是代多项式函数插值，多项式函数形式简单，便于计算。

插值函数是  $n$  次多项式

$$p_n(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \cdots + a_nx^n$$

$$a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n \longrightarrow \text{待定系数}$$

由插值条件得

[illegible]

## 系数矩阵 (Vandermonde--范德蒙德 行列式)

$$|D| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_0 & x_0^2 & \cdots & x_0^n \\ 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \cdots & x_1^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{0 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i)$$

## 插值方法

$$L_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n f(x_k) \cdot l_k(x)$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n f(x_k) \cdot l_k(x) + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega_{n+1}(x) \quad (a < \xi < b) A_k$$

$$A_k = \int_a^b l_k(x) dx = \int_a^b \frac{1}{\omega'_{n+1}(x_k)} \cdot \frac{\omega_{n+1}(x)}{(x - x_k)} dx$$

$$R_n(f) = \int_a^b \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \omega_{n+1}(x) dx \quad (a < \xi < b)$$

$$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_a^b \left( \sum_{k=0}^n f(x_k) l_k(x) \right) dx + R$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \left( \int_a^b l_k(x) dx \right) \cdot f(x_k)$$

$x$	$x_0 = a$
$f$	$f(a)$

$$L_0(x) = f(x_0) = f(a)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \int_a^b L_0(x) dx = f(a)(b-a) \text{ — 左矩形}$$

$x$	$x_0 = b$
$f$	$f(b)$

$$= f(b)(b-a) \text{ — 右矩形}$$

$x$	$x_0 = a$	$x_1 = b$
$f$	$f(a)$	$f(b)$

$$L_1(x) = f(a)l_0(x) + f(b)l_1(x)$$

$$= f(a) \frac{x-b}{a-b} + f(b) \frac{x-a}{b-a}$$

$$A_0 = \int_a^b l_0(x) dx = \frac{1}{a-b} \int_a^b (x-b) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a-b} \left[ \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} - b(b-a) \right]$$



$$= -\frac{a+b}{2} + b = \frac{b-a}{2}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{b-a}{2}$$

	$x_0 = a$	$x_1 = c$	$x_2 = b$
--	-----------	-----------	-----------

$$l_0(x) = \frac{(x-c)(x-b)}{(a-c)(a-b)}$$

$$A_0 = \int_a^b l_0(x) dx = \frac{b-a}{6}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{4(b-a)}{6} \quad A_2 = \frac{b-a}{6}$$

# Newton Cotes 积分公式(等距节点)

$[a, b]$  区间等分  $n$  等分, 取  $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$ ,  $x_j = a + kh$

$(j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$



$$f(x) = L_n(x) + R_n(x)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b L_n(x) dx + \int_a^b R_n(x) dx$$

$$= (b-a) \sum_{j=0}^n C_j^{(n)} f_j + R[f]$$

Cotes系数

$$L_n(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n y_j l_j(x)$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^n A_j f(x_j)$$

$$A_j = \int_a^b l_j(x) dx$$

$$\bar{A}_j = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b l_j(x) dx$$

$$= (b-a) \sum_{j=0}^n \bar{A}_j f(x_j)$$

$$C_j^{(n)} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b l_j(x) dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq j}}^n \frac{x-x_i}{x_j-x_i} dx$$

$$x = at + h$$

$$x_i = a + ih, \quad C_j^{(n)} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq j}}^n \frac{at+h-(a+ih)}{a+jh-(a+ih)} dx$$

$$x_j = a + jh$$

$$= \frac{1}{nh} \int_0^h \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq j}}^n \frac{t-i}{j-i} h dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq j}}^n \frac{1}{j-i} \int_0^h \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq j}}^n (t-i) dt$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^{n-j}}{n j! (n-j)!} \int_0^h \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq j}}^n (t-i) dt.$$

$$C_j^{(n)} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b l_j(x) dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq j}}^n \frac{x - x_i}{x_j - x_i} dx$$

$$x = a + th$$

$$C_j^{(n)} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq j}}^n \frac{x - x_i}{x_j - x_i} dx = \frac{1}{nh} \int_0^n \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq j}}^n \frac{t-i}{j-i} h dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left[ \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq j}}^n \frac{1}{j-i} \right] \int_0^n \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq j}}^n (t-i) dt$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^{n-j}}{nj!(n-j)!} \int_0^n \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq j}}^n (t-i) dt$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \left[ \frac{1}{j(j-1)(j-2)\dots(j-(j-1))} \cdot j! \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left[ \frac{(-1)^{n-j} (-1)(-2)\dots(-(j-n))}{j!(n-j)!} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{n-j}}{j!(n-j)!} = \frac{(-1)^{n-j}}{j!(n-j)!}$$

$$C_j^{(n)} = C_{n-j}^{(n)}$$

$$C_{n-j}^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^j}{n!(n-j)!j!} \int_0^n \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq j}}^n (t-i) dt$$

当 $n = 1$ 时，仅**有**两个节点：

$$C_0^{(1)} = \frac{(-1)^{1-0}}{1 \times 0! \times (1-0)!} \int_0^1 (t-1) dt = \frac{-1}{1} \frac{(t-1)^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$C_1^{(1)} = \frac{(-1)^{1-1}}{1 \times 1! \times (1-1)!} \int_0^1 (t-0) dt = \frac{1}{1} \frac{t^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

当  $n = 2$  时

$$\begin{aligned} C_0^{(2)} &= \frac{(-1)^{2-0}}{2 \times 0! \times (2-0)!} \int_0^2 (t-1)(t-2) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 [(t-2)^2 + (t-2)] dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{3} (t-2)^3 + \frac{1}{2} (t-2)^2 \right] \Big|_0^2 = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

同理可得  $C_1^{(2)} = \frac{4}{6}, \quad C_2^{(2)} = \frac{1}{6}$

- 以此类推得Cotes系数表:

$n$	$C_k^{(n)}$
1	$\frac{1}{2}\{1,1\}$
2	$\frac{1}{6}\{1,4,1\}$
3	$\frac{1}{8}\{1,3,3,1\}$
4	$\frac{1}{90}\{7,32,12,32,7\}$
5	$\frac{1}{288}\{19,75,50,50,75,19\}$
6	$\frac{1}{840}\{41,216,27,272,27,216,41\}$
7	$\frac{1}{17280}\{751,3577,1323,2989,2989,1323,3577,751\}$
8	$\frac{1}{28350}\{989,5888,-928,10496,-4540,10496,-928,5888,989\}$

## 常用的几个积分公式

- 梯形公式( $n=1$ )

因为  $C_0^1 = C_1^1 = \frac{1}{2}$ , 则  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = T[f] + R_T[f]$ 。

$$\text{且 } T[f] = (b-a) \left[ \frac{1}{2} f(a) + \frac{1}{2} f(b) \right]$$

$$= \frac{b-a}{2} (f(a) + f(b))$$

$$R_T[f] = -\frac{(b-a)^3}{12} f''(\xi) \quad \xi \in (a, b)$$



- Simpson 公式 ( $n=2$ )

$$\text{因为 } C_0^{(2)} = \frac{1}{6}, C_1^{(2)} = \frac{4}{6}, C_2^{(2)} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_a^b f(x)dx = S[f] + R_S[f]$$

$$\text{且 } S[f] = \frac{b-a}{6} (f(a) + 4f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f(b))$$

$$R_S[f] = -\frac{(b-a)^5}{2880} f^{(4)}(\xi) \quad \xi \in (a, b)$$

- Newton 公式 ( $n=3$ )

$$\text{因为 } C_0^{(3)} = \frac{1}{8}, C_1^{(3)} = \frac{3}{8}, C_2^{(3)} = \frac{3}{8}, C_3^{(3)} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_a^b f(x)dx = N[f] + R_N[f]$$

$$\text{且 } N[f] = \frac{b-a}{8} (f(a) + 3f(a+h) + 3f(a+2h) + f(b))$$

$$\text{其中 } h = \frac{b-a}{3}。$$

- Cotes 公式 (n=4)

$$\text{因为 } C_0^{(4)} = \frac{7}{90}, C_1^{(4)} = \frac{32}{90}, C_2^{(4)} = \frac{12}{90}, C_3^{(4)} = \frac{32}{90}, C_4^{(4)} = \frac{7}{90}$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_a^b f(x) dx = C[f] + R_C[f]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{且 } C[f] = & \frac{b-a}{90} (7f(a) + 32f(a+h) + 12f(a+2h) \\ & + 32f(a+2h) + 7f(b)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } h = \frac{b-a}{4}。$$

## 例

计算  $I = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx$  。

解：由 *Newton-Leibniz* 公式得

$$I = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln 2 = 0.69314718$$

由梯形公式  $I = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1} \right) = 0.75$ ;

由 *Simpson* 公式  $I = \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{1}{1} + 4 \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 0.6944$ ;

由 *Newton* 公式  $I = \frac{1}{8} \left( 1 + 3 \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}} + 3 \frac{1}{\frac{5}{3}} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 0.69375$

由 *Cotes* 公式得  $I = 0.693175$



$$\int_0^{0.5} \frac{1}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

① 中矩形形

$$\begin{aligned} I_0 &= f\left(\frac{0.5}{2}\right) \times 0.5 = 0.5 \times f(0.25) \\ &= 0.5 \times 0.776 \\ &= 0.388057 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} I_1 &= (b-a) [C_0' f(x_0) + C_1' f(x_1)] \\ &= \frac{0.5}{2} [f(0) + f(0.5)] = 0.25 [1 + 0.59683] \\ &= 0.39907 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} I_2 &= \frac{b-a}{6} [f(0) + 4f(0.25) + f(0.5)] \\ &= 0.391723, \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{4} I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \ln\left(\frac{3x(1+\sqrt{2})}{1+\sqrt{10}}\right) = 0.39168$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{5} \text{ Newton } & \underbrace{f(0) \quad f(\frac{1}{6}) \quad f(\frac{1}{3}) \quad f(0.5)}_{0} \\ & f(0.5) = 0.596285 \end{aligned}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) = 0.84548 \quad f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = 0.71151.$$

$$I_3 = \frac{0.5}{8} [1 + 3 \times 0.84548 + 3 \times 0.71151 + 0.596285].$$

$$\int_0^1 \sin(x^2) dx$$

$$a=0, b=1$$

$$I_4 = \frac{b-a}{90} (7f(0) + 32f(0.25) + 12f(0.5) + 32f(0.75) + 7f(1))$$

$$= 0.310261 \dots$$

$$R_n[f] = \frac{h^{n+3} f^{(n+2)}(\xi)}{(n+2)!} \int_0^h (t - \frac{h}{2})(t-1) \dots (t-n) dt$$

$$h = \frac{1}{4} \quad n = 4 \quad f = \sin x^2$$

$$\int_0^4 (t-2)(t-1)(t-2)(t-3)(t-4) dt$$

$$|R| \leq 1.22 \times 10^{-3}.$$

# Newton-Cotes 公式截断误差及代数精度

代数精度  $f(x)=1; x, x^2 \dots x^m$  拉格朗日的  $R(x)$  积分即  $\int$

Newton-Cotes 公式的截断误差为  $f(x)=1 \dots x^n, x^{n+1}$

$\int, n=2 \rightarrow 3$

$$R_n[f] = \begin{cases} \frac{h^{n+3} f^{(n+2)}(\eta)}{(n+2)!} \int_0^n \cancel{(t-1)}(t-1)(t-2)\dots(t-n)dt & (n \text{ 为偶数}) \\ \frac{h^{n+2} f^{(n+1)}(\eta)}{(n+1)!} \int_0^n \cancel{t}(t-1)(t-2)\dots(t-n)dt & (n \text{ 为奇即数}) \end{cases}$$

$f(x)=1, x \dots x^n$

$\int n=3 \rightarrow 3$

其中,  $h = \frac{b-a}{n}, \eta \in [a, b]$

令 $n = 4$ 得Cotes求积公式的截断误差

$$R_C[f] = -\frac{(b-a)^7}{483840} f^{(6)}(\eta) \quad \eta \in [a, b]$$



定理：当  $n$  为偶数时，Newton-Cotes 公式具有  $n + 1$  次代数精度。

证明 只需证明当  $f(x) = x^{n+1}$  时，余式  $R[f] = 0$ 。

注意到此时  $f^{(n+1)}(\xi) = (n+1)!$  则

$$R[f] = \int_a^b \omega(x) dx = h^{n+2} \int_0^n t(t-1)\dots(t-n) dt$$

因为  $n$  为偶数，所以令  $n = 2m, u = t - m$

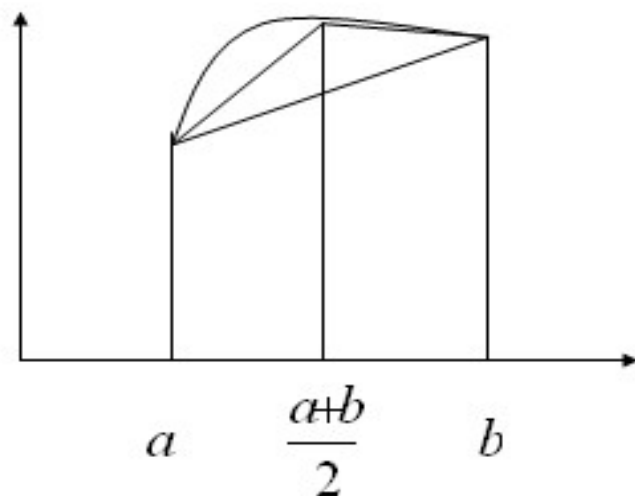
$$\text{则 } R[f] = h^{2m+2} \int_{-m}^m u(u^2 - 1)\dots(u^2 - m^2) du = 0$$

## 复化求积公式

- 将区间 $[a,b]$ 适当分割成若干个小区间，对每个子区间使用求积公式，构成所谓的复化求积公式，这是提高积分精度的一个常用的方法。

# 定步长复化求积公式

## 1. 复化梯形求积公式



$$T(h) = \frac{a-b}{2} (f(a) + f(b))$$

$$T(\frac{h}{2}) = \frac{a-b}{2} (f(a) + f(\frac{a+b}{2}))$$

$$+ \frac{a-b}{2} (f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f(b))$$

$$= \frac{b-a}{4} (f(a) + 2f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f(b))$$

- 一般地将  $[a,b]$  区间  $n$  等分，则

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n}, x_j = a + jh \quad (j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

对每个子区间  $[x_{j-1}, x_j]$   $(j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$

使用  $T$  公式有

$$S_j = \frac{h}{2} (f(x_{j-1}) + f(x_j))$$

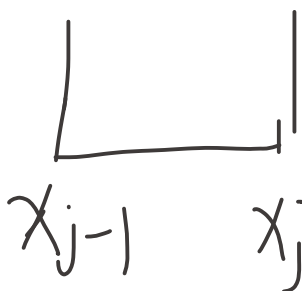


• 所以 
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{j=1}^n S_j + R_T[f, h]$$

而 
$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^n S_j &= \frac{h}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n (f(x_{j-1}) + f(x_j)) \\ &= \frac{h}{2} (f(a) + f(x_1) + f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots \\ &\quad + f(x_{n-1}) + f(b) + f(b) - f(b)) \\ &= \frac{h}{2} (f(a) - f(b) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^n f(x_j)) \\ &= \frac{h}{2} (f(a) - f(b) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^n f(a + jh)) = T_n(h) \end{aligned}$$

或 
$$= \frac{h}{2} (f(a) + f(b) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} f(a + jh))$$

梯形为二等分



$$R_T[f, h] = -\frac{h^3}{12} \sum_{j=1}^n f''(\xi_j) \quad \xi_j \in (x_{j-1}, x_j)$$

$$R_j = \frac{h^3}{2!} \int_0^1 \frac{f''(t)}{t(t-1)} dt = \frac{h^3}{2!} f''(\xi_j) - \frac{1}{6}$$

若  $f(x)$  是  $[a, b]$  区间上的二阶连续函数  
则必存在一点  $\xi \in (a, b)$  使得

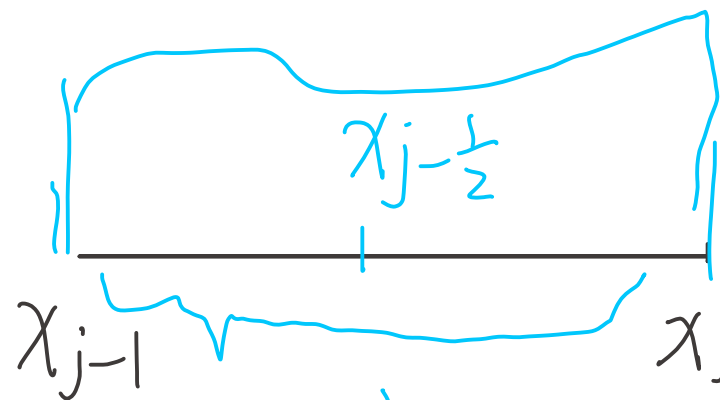
$$f''(\xi) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n f''(\xi_j)$$

$$|f''(\xi)|_{\max} = M$$

$$\text{故 } R_T[f, h] = -\frac{h^3}{12} n f''(\xi) = -\frac{(b-a)h^2}{12} f''(\xi) = -\frac{(b-a)^3}{12 n^2} f''(\xi)$$

$$|R_T| < \epsilon = \left| -\frac{(b-a)^3}{12 n^2} \right| M < \epsilon$$

## 2. 复化 Simpson 公式



在每个子区间  $[x_{j-1}, x_j]$   $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$  上有

$$S_j = \frac{h}{6} (f(x_{j-1}) + 4f(x_{j-\frac{1}{2}}) + f(x_j))$$

$$\text{则 } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{j=1}^n S_j + R_S[f, h]$$

$$\text{而 } \sum_{j=1}^n S_j = \frac{h}{6} \sum_{j=1}^n (f(x_{j-1}) + 4f(x_{j-\frac{1}{2}}) + f(x_j))$$

$$= \frac{h}{6} (f_0 + 4f_{\frac{1}{2}} + f_1 + f_1 + 4f_{\frac{3}{2}} + f_2$$

..... .

$$+ f_{n-1} + 4f_{n-\frac{1}{2}} + f_n + f_n - f_n$$

$$= \frac{h}{6} (f(a) + f(b) + 4 \sum_{j=1}^n f(x_{j-\frac{1}{2}}) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^n f(x_j))$$

$$= \frac{h}{3} \left( \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^n f(x_{j-\frac{1}{2}}) + \sum_{j=1}^n f(x_j) \right)$$

$$= \frac{h}{3} \left( \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^n f(x_{j-\frac{1}{2}}) + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} f(x_j) \right)$$



$$= \frac{h}{3} \left( \frac{f(a) - f(b)}{2} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^n f\left(a + \left(j - \frac{1}{2}\right)h\right) + \sum_{j=1}^n f(a + jh) \right)$$

$$= \frac{h}{3} \left( \frac{f(a) - f(b)}{2} + \left( \sum_{j=1}^n f(a + jh) + 2f\left(a + \left(j - \frac{1}{2}\right)h\right) \right) \right)$$

$$= S_n(h)$$

$$R_S[f, h] = -\frac{h^5}{2880} \sum_{j=1}^n f^{(4)}(\xi_i) \quad \xi_i \in (x_{j-1}, x_j)$$

$$= -\frac{(b-a)h^4}{2880} f^{(4)}(\xi) \quad \xi \in (a, b)$$

$$-\frac{4}{15} \checkmark$$

$$R_j = \frac{\frac{h^5}{2^5} f^{(4)}}{4!} \int_0^2 t^2 (t-1)(t-2) dt = \frac{h^5 f^{(4)}}{2^5 \cdot 4!} \times \left(-\frac{4}{15}\right) =$$

## 例 题

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx$$

如果用复化梯形公式和用复化Simpson

公式计算,要使得截断误差不超过 $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5}$

试问划分数 $n$ 至少取多少?

解：由截断误差有

$$R_T[f, h] = -\frac{(b-a)h^2}{12} f''(\xi) = -\frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - 0}{12} \left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{n}\right)^2 (\sin'' \xi)$$

$$\text{即 } |R_T[f, h]| = \left| \frac{\pi}{24} \frac{\pi}{2n} \sin \xi \right| \leq \left| \frac{\pi^2}{48n} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5}$$

解得  $n > 254$

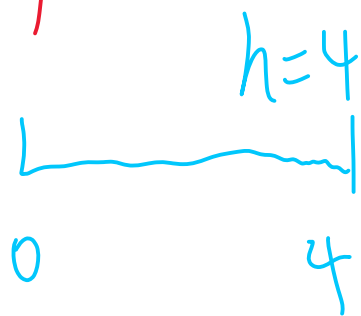
由

$$R_S[f, h] = -\frac{(b-a)h^4}{2880} f^{(4)}(\xi) = -\frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - 0}{2880} (h)^4 (\sin^{(4)} \xi)$$

$$\text{即 } |R_S[f, h]| = \left| \frac{\pi}{2880 \times 2} h^4 \sin \xi \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\text{解得 } h < 0.31, \text{ 故 } n > \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{0.31} \approx 5.1, \text{ 取 } n = 6。$$

$$f(x) = x^4$$



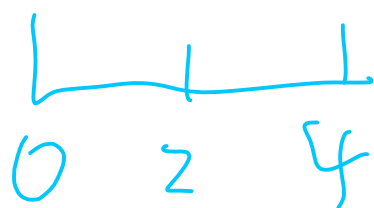
$$I = \int_0^4 f(x) dx = \frac{4^5}{5} = 204.8$$

$$T_1 = \frac{h}{2} [f(a) + f(b)]$$

$$= 2 \times (0 + 4^4) = 512$$

$h$ 为下一步  
的步长。

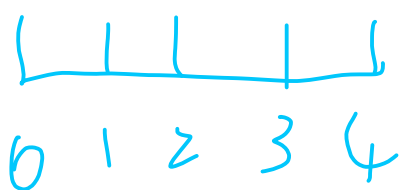
$h=2$



$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} (T_1 + h f(2))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (512 + 4 \cdot 2^4) = 288$$

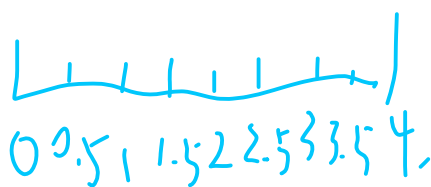
$h=1$



$$T_4 = \frac{1}{2} (T_2 + h(f(1) + f(3)))$$

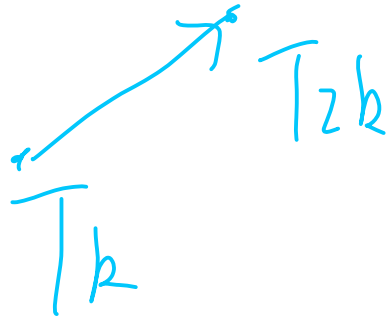
$$= \frac{1}{2} (288 + 2 \times (1^4 + 3^4))$$

$$= 326$$



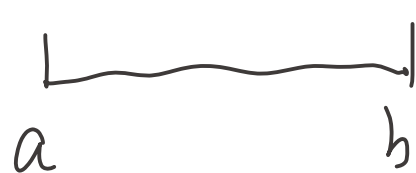
$$T_8 = \frac{1}{2} (326 + 1 \times (0.5^4 + 1.5^4 + 2.5^4 + 3.5^4)) = 210.125$$


$T_1 \quad T_2 \quad T_4 \quad T_8 \quad T_{16} \quad T_{32}$



$$T_{2k}^* = T_k + w(T_{2k} - T_k).$$


## 变步长求积公式


$$T_0 = \frac{b-a}{2} (f(a) + f(b))$$


$$T_1 = \frac{b-a}{4} (f(a) + f(b) + 2f(c))$$

定步长复化求积公式的一个明显缺点是：事先很难估计分划数  $n$  使结果达到预期精度。由于适当加密分点，精度会有所改善，为此采用自动加密分点的方法，并利用事后估计来控制加密次数，以判断是否达到预期精度，从而停止计算。

首先我们讨论变步长梯形求积公式。


$$T^2$$

# 变步长梯形求积公式

设区间  $[a, b]$  划分为  $n$  等分，即步长  $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$ ，

计算  $T_n(h)$ ：然后将区间  $[a, b]$  分点加密一倍，即步长

缩小一半为  $\frac{h}{2}$ ，再计算出  $T_{2n}(\frac{h}{2})$ 。如果

$$\left| T_{2n}(\frac{h}{2}) - T_n(h) \right| \leq \varepsilon$$



则取  $S = T_{2n}(\frac{h}{2})$  作为定积分的近似值。已知  $T_n(h)$ ，如何计算

$T_{2n}(\frac{h}{2})$  且计算量小？

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \\ x_{j-1} & & x_j \\ & x_{j-\frac{1}{2}} & \end{array}$$

$$T_{2n}(\frac{h}{2}) = \frac{\frac{h}{2}}{2} \left[ f(a) + f(b) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(x_k) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_{k-\frac{1}{2}}) \right]$$

因为 
$$S_j = \frac{h}{2} (f_{j-1} + 2f_{j-\frac{1}{2}} + f_j)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} T_n(h) + \frac{h}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_{k-\frac{1}{2}})$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{2n} &= \sum_{j=1}^n S_j = \frac{h}{4} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n (f_{j-1} + f_j) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^n f_{j-\frac{1}{2}} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{h}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n (f_{j-1} + f_j) + h \sum_{j=1}^n f_{j-\frac{1}{2}} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (T_n(h) + H_n(h))
 \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$H_n(h) = h \sum_{j=1}^n f\left(a + \left(j - \frac{1}{2}\right)h\right)$$

## 变步长Simpson求积公式

由复化Simpson公式

$$\begin{aligned} S_n(h) &= \frac{h}{3} \left( \frac{f(a) - f(b)}{2} + \left( \sum_{j=1}^n f(a + jh) + 2f(a + (j - \frac{1}{2})h) \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ h \left[ \frac{f(a) - f(b)}{2} + \sum_{j=1}^n f(a + jh) \right] + 2h \sum_{j=1}^n f(a + (j - \frac{1}{2})h) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (T_n(h) + 2H_n(h)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } S_{2n}(\frac{h}{2}) = \frac{1}{3} (T_{2n}(\frac{h}{2}) + 2H_{2n}(\frac{h}{2}))$$

程序实现的基本思想：

$$T_n(h) \Rightarrow H_n(h) \Rightarrow S_n(h)$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{2n}(\frac{h}{2}) \Rightarrow H_{2n}(\frac{h}{2}) \Rightarrow S_{2n}(\frac{h}{2})$$

当  $\left| S_{2n}(\frac{h}{2}) - S_n(h) \right| < \varepsilon$  时，取  $S_{2n}(\frac{h}{2})$  为

定积分的近似值，否则 将分点加密一倍，  
重复上述过程。

复化 *Simpson* 公式与复化梯形公式  
有如下关系

$$S_n(h) = \frac{4T_{2n}(\frac{h}{2}) - T_n(h)}{4 - 1}$$

同理也可以推出复化 *Cotes* 公式

$$C_n(h) = \frac{4^2 S_{2n}(\frac{h}{2}) - S_n(h)}{4^2 - 1}$$

## 例 题

计算  $I = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x}$

(1)用 *Simpson* 公式;

(2)用  $n = 5$  的复化 *Simpson* 计算, 并估计误差;

(3)用变步长 *Simpson* 公式计算, 使其误差小于  $10^{-5}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad I &= \frac{1}{6} \left( f(0) + 4f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + f(1) \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \left( 1 + 4 \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{25}{36} \approx 0.69444
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \because h = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2$$

则节点  $x_i = 0 + ih \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$

所以有：

$$\begin{aligned}
I = S_5(h) &= \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{5} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{1+0} - \frac{1}{1+1} \right) + 2 \times \left( \frac{1}{1+0.2} \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + \frac{1}{1+0.4} + \frac{1}{1+0.6} + \frac{1}{1+0.8} + \frac{1}{1+1} \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{30} \left( \frac{1}{2} + 2 \times \left( \frac{1}{1.2} + \frac{1}{1.4} + \frac{1}{1.6} + \frac{1}{1.8} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\
&\approx 0.69315
\end{aligned}$$



因为  $\left|f^{(4)}(x)\right| = \frac{24}{|1+x|^5} \leq 24 \quad x \in [0,1]$

所以  $R_S[f, h] \leq \frac{h^4}{2880} \times 24 = \frac{(0.2)^4}{120}$   
 $= 1.3333 \times 10^{-5}$