作业二 姓名胡毅翔 学号 PB18000290 日期 2021年5月29日

第一题 本题考虑使用Richardson外推技术提高向前差商求给定函数导数的精度。

(a) (5分) 使用向前差分计算 $f(x) = \sin(x)$ 在 x = 1.2 处的导数并使用loglog图 展示其精度随离散区间大小 h 的变化。 h 取 $10^0, 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-3}, \dots, 10^{-15}$

解:

```
clear,clc
1
2
3 \mid \text{syms x};
4 \mid F = 0(x) \sin(x);
5 | result = [0:15];
6 \mid h_1 = result;
7 \mid tmp = cos(1.2);
   f = F(1.2);
8
9
10
   for i = 0:15
11
        h = 10^{(-i)};
        h_1(i + 1) = h;
12
13
        result(i + 1) = abs((F(1.2 + h) - f) / h - tmp);
14 end
15
```

16 loglog(h_l, result);

程序运行输出结果为:

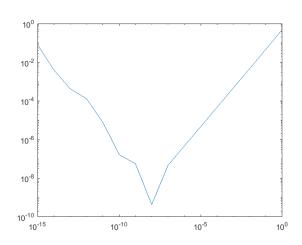


图 1: 向前差分精度随离散区间大小h的变化的情况

(b) (10分)推导出使用Richardson外推技术的向前差商的计算公式并用伪代码 给出算法。

解:

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + hf'(x_0) + \frac{h^2}{2!}f''(x_0) + \frac{h^3}{3!}f'''(x_0) + \frac{h^4}{4!}f^{(4)}(x_0) + O(h^5)((2) - (1))/2$$

得

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{h} [f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)] + \frac{h}{2} f^{(2)}(x_0) + O(h^3)$$

记

$$N_1(h) = \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$
$$f'(x_0) = N_1(h) + \frac{h}{2}f^{(2)}(x_0) + O(h^2)$$

$$f'(x_0) = N_1 \left(\frac{h}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{h}{2}\right) f^{(2)}(x_0) + O(h^2)$$

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{2-1} \left(2N_1 \left(\frac{h}{2}\right) - N_1(h)\right) + O(h^2) \approx N_2(h)$$

$$N_2(h) = N_1 \left(\frac{h}{2}\right) + \frac{N_1 \left(\frac{h}{2}\right) - N_1(h)}{2-1}$$

继续外推下去, 得到

$$N_j(h) = N_{j-1}\left(\frac{h}{2}\right) + \frac{N_{j-1}\left(\frac{h}{2}\right) - N_{j-1}(h)}{2^{j-1} - 1}, \quad j = 2, 3, \dots$$

Algorithm 1 Forward Difference Quotient with Richardson Extrapolation

```
Input: h:initial value of h;
          maxrept: the maximum number of iterations;
          \varepsilon: error size;
Output: f'(x_0): the estimated value which is closest to f'(x_0);
           errormessage: if the input cannot be resolved by algorithm;
 1: A.length \leftarrow 2;
 2: A[1] \leftarrow N_1(h);
 3: A[2] \leftarrow N_1(\frac{h}{2});
 4: tmp \leftarrow 2A[2] - A[1];
 5: while |tmp - A[1]| \ge \varepsilon and A.length \le maxrept do
         A[1] \leftarrow tmp;
         A.length \leftarrow A.length + 1;
 7:
         A[A.length] \leftarrow N_1(\frac{h}{2^{A.length-1}});
 8:
         for i = 1 to A.length - 2 do
 9:
             A\left[A.length-i\right] \leftarrow A\left[A.length-i+1\right] + \frac{A\left[A.length-i+1\right] - A\left[A.length-i\right]}{2^{i}-1};
10:
         end for
11:
         tmp \leftarrow A[2] + \frac{A[2] - A[1]}{2^{A.length-1} - 1};
12:
13: end while
14: if A.length > maxrept then
15:
         error message;
16: else
17:
         return tmp;
```

(c) (5分) 使用你的算法计算 $f(x) = \sin(x)$ 在 x = 1.2 处的导数并使用semilogy图 展示其精度随外推次数变化的情况。请自己选取h初始值,使得用外推方法能够算出的最精确的导数尽量精确。你的回答需要说明你使用外推方法算出的导数值是多少、误差又是多少、h的初始值是多少、外推了多少次。

解:

18: **end if**

```
1 clear,clc,close all
2
3 syms x;
4 F = @(x)sin(x);
```

```
5 \mid \text{maxrept} = 50;
6 \mid a = \cos(1.2);
7
8
   for i = 0:15
9
       h = 10^{(-i)};
10
       for k = -15:-5
11
12
            epslion = 10^(k);
            A(1) = N(h);
13
            A(2) = N(h / 2);
14
            tmp = 2 * A(2) - A(1);
15
16
17
            if i == 0
18
                B(1) = abs(N(h) - a);
                B(2) = abs(tmp - a);
19
20
            end
21
22
            while abs(tmp - A(1)) >= epslion && length(A)
                <= maxrept
23
24
                A(1) = tmp;
25
                A(length(A) + 1) = N(h / (2^(length(A) -
                   1)));
26
27
                for j = 1:length(A) - 2
28
                     A(length(A) - j) = A(length(A) - j +
                        1) + (A(length(A) - j + 1) - A(
                        length(A) - j)) / (2^{\circ}j - 1);
29
                end
30
                tmp = A(2) + (A(2) - A(1)) / (2^(length(A
31
                   ) - 1) - 1);
32
33
                if i == 0
34
                     B(length(A)) = abs(tmp - a);
```

```
35
                 end
36
37
            end
38
39
            if length(A) <= maxrept && abs(tmp) > epslion
                 X = sprintf('h:10^{d} tmp:%.15f epslion)
40
                    :10^{k} d n: d delta: ... 15f', -i, tmp, k,
                    length(A), abs(tmp - a));
41
                 disp(X)
42
                 break;
43
            end
44
45
            if i == 0
                 B = [];
46
47
            end
48
49
            A = [];
50
        end
51
52
   end
53
54
   semilogy(1:length(B), B);
55
56
   function result = N(h)
57
        syms y;
58
        F = O(y)\sin(y);
        result = (F(1.2 + h) - F(1.2)) / h;
59
60
   end
```

- 4 h:10^-3 tmp:0.362357754498787 epslion:10^-10 n:10 delta:0.000000000022113
- 5 h:10^-4 tmp:0.370652071522364 epslion:10^-11 n:34 delta:0.008294317045690
- 6 h:10^-5 tmp:0.362357755880015 epslion:10^-8 n:8 delta :0.000000001403341
- 7 h:10^-6 tmp:0.362357759856709 epslion:10^-8 n:7 delta :0.000000005380035
- 8 h:10^-7 tmp:0.362357752692333 epslion:10^-7 n:2 delta :0.000000001784341
- 9 h:10^-8 tmp:0.362357777117239 epslion:10^-7 n:2 delta :0.000000022640566
- 10 h:10^-9 tmp:0.362358032468535 epslion:10^-6 n:2 delta :0.000000277991861
- 11 h:10^-10 tmp:0.362359031782951 epslion:10^-8 n:6 delta:0.000001277306278
- 12 h:10^-11 tmp:0.362376795219604 epslion:10^-8 n:7 delta:0.000019040742931
- 13 h:10^-12 tmp:0.362376783868240 epslion:10^-6 n:6 delta:0.000019029391566
- 14 h:10^-15 tmp:0.444089209850063 epslion:10^-15 n:2 delta:0.081731455373389

其中h为初始值,tmp为算出的导数值,epslion为设置的误差限,n为外推次数,delta为计算的结果与MATLAB计算的在x=1.2处的导数值cos(1.2)的差值。

故选取h初始值为 10^0 ,算出的导数值为0.362357754476664,误差为0.0000000000000000010,外推了12次,得到的semilogy图为:

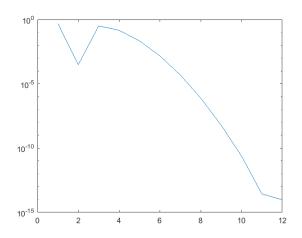


图 2: 精度随外推次数变化情况 (h=0)

第二题 本题讨论使用复化梯形公式求周期函数的积分。

(a) (10分) 证明当 r 不是 m 的整倍数的情况下,使用 m 个子区间的复化梯形公式可以精确积分

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(rx) dx \not \approx \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(rx) dx$$

注意:这一结论类似于课堂上我们定义的代数精度。同时说明如果r为m的整倍数时复化梯形公式对于上面两个积分会给出怎样的结果。

解:

$$T(h) = T_n(f) = h \left[\frac{1}{2} f(a) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(a+ih) + \frac{1}{2} f(b) \right]$$

$$T\left(\frac{2\pi}{m}\right) = \frac{2\pi}{m} \left[\frac{1}{2} f(-\pi) + \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} f(-\pi + i\frac{2\pi}{m}) + \frac{1}{2} f(\pi) \right]$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{m} \left[\frac{1}{2} cos(-r\pi) + \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} cos(r(-\pi + i\frac{2\pi}{m})) + \frac{1}{2} cos(r\pi) \right]$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{m} sin(r\pi) \left(cos(r\pi) cot\left(\frac{r\pi}{m}\right) + sin(r\pi) \right)$$

则r为m的整数倍(r = km)时

$$T(h) = 2\pi cos(r\pi)$$

若r不是m的整数倍

$$T(h) = 0$$

同理当f(x) = sin(rx)时,

$$T\left(\frac{2\pi}{m}\right) = \frac{\pi}{m}\left(\cos\left(\frac{r\pi}{m}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{r\pi(2m-1)}{m}\right)\right)\csc(\frac{r\pi}{m}) = 0$$

(b) (10分)由于任意的以 2π 为周期的周期函数都可以表示为由正弦与余弦函数的线性组合,所以上一问中所证明的定理实际上告诉我们求解一个周期函数的积分的有效方法正是复化梯形公式。现使用复化梯形公式和不同数量的子区间个数来求 $f(x) = e^{\cos(x)}$ 在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 的积分,并用这个函数的真实积分值作为参照使用semilogy图画出随着子区间数量 m 变化所得到的积分精度的变化。

题后语: 复化梯形公式之于周期函数的积分如同Gauss积分公式之于非周期函数的基于多项式的积分。因此复化梯形公式是最有效的求解周期函数积分的方法。

解:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\cos(x)} dx = 2\pi I_0(1) \approx 7.95492652101284527451$$

```
1 clc, clear, close all
2
  syms x;
3 \mid F = Q(x) \exp(\cos(x));
4 \mid \text{maxrept} = 50;
   r = 7.95492652101284527451:
5
6
   for i = 2:maxrept
       h = 2 * pi / i;
8
       S = F(-pi) / 2 + F(pi) / 2;
9
10
        for j = 1:i - 1
11
            S = S + F(-pi + j * h);
12
13
        end
14
15
       S = S * h;
       T(i - 1) = abs(S - r);
16
17
   end
18
19
   semilogy([2:maxrept], T);
```

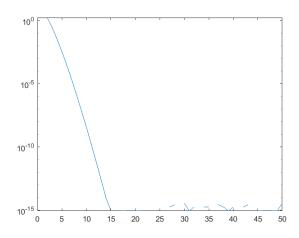


图 3: 积分精度随子区间数m变化情况

其中未显示的点,表示在机器精度限制下差值为0。

第三题 (a) (10分) 推导出如下格式的多步法公式:

$$y_{n+1} = y_{n-1} + \alpha f_{n+1} + \beta f_n + \gamma f_{n-1} \tag{1}$$

(b) (10分)推导此格式的局部截断误差,并由此指明此格式的阶数。解:

线性多步法的一般形式为

$$y_{k+1} = \sum_{i=0}^{r} \alpha_i y_{k-i} + h \sum_{i=-1}^{r} \beta_i y'_{k-i} = \sum_{i=0}^{r} \alpha_i y_{k-i} + h \sum_{i=-1}^{r} \beta_i f_{k-i}$$

局部截断误差为

$$R_{k+1} = y(x_{k+1}) - \left[\sum_{i=0}^{r} \alpha_i y_{k-i} + h \sum_{i=-1}^{r} \beta_i f_{k-i}\right]$$

又有

$$\begin{split} R_{k+1} &= \left(1 - \sum_{i=0}^{r} \alpha_i\right) y\left(x_k\right) + \sum_{j=1}^{p} \frac{h^j}{j!} \left\{1 - \left[\sum_{i=1}^{r} (-i)^j \alpha_i + j \sum_{i=-1}^{r} (-i)^{j-1} \beta_i\right]\right\} y^{(j)}\left(x_k\right) \\ &+ \frac{h^{p+1}}{(p+1)!} \left\{1 - \left[\sum_{i=1}^{r} (-i)^{p+1} \alpha_i + (p+1) \sum_{i=-1}^{r} (-i)^p \beta_i\right]\right\} y^{(p+1)}\left(x_k\right) + O\left(h^{p+2}\right) \end{split}$$

要使上式中 $y(x_k), h, h^2, \cdots, h^p$ 的系数为零, α_i, β_i 就必须满足

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{i=0}^{r} \alpha_i = 1\\ \sum_{i=1}^{r} (-i)^j \alpha_i + j \sum_{i=-1}^{r} (-i)^{j-1} \beta_i = 1, \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, p \end{cases}$$
 (2)

这是一个含 2r+3 个待定参数、 p+1 个方程的线性方程组. 此时, 所获得的 线性多步法的局部截断误差为

$$R_{k+1} = \frac{h^{p+1}}{(p+1)!} \left\{ 1 - \left[\sum_{i=1}^{r} (-i)^{p+1} \alpha_i + (p+1) \sum_{i=-1}^{r} (-i)^p \beta_i \right] \right\} y^{(p+1)} (x_k) + O\left(h^{p+2}\right)$$

如取 r = 1, p = 4, 则由式2可得

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 = 1 \\ -\alpha_1 + \beta_{-1} + \beta_0 + \beta_1 = 1 \\ \alpha_1 + 2\beta_{-1} - 2\beta_1 = 1 \\ -\alpha_1 + 3\beta_{-1} + 3\beta_1 = 1 \\ \alpha_1 + 4\beta_{-1} - 4\beta_1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

若取 $\alpha_0 = 0, \alpha_1 = 1, \beta_{-1} = \beta_1 = 1/3, \beta_0 = 4/3,$ 则可得公式

$$y_{k+1} = y_{k-1} + h \left(f_{k+1} + 4f_k + f_{k-1} \right) / 3$$

上式也称为 Simpson 公式, 其局部截断误差为

$$R_{k+1} = \frac{1}{90} h^5 y_k^{(5)} + O\left(h^6\right)$$

故Simpson公式为二步四阶公式。

(c) (10分)选取合适的步长值,用此格式在[0,2]上解如下的初值问题:

$$y' = xe^{-4x} - 4y, \quad y(0) = 0 \tag{3}$$

使用你刚刚推导出的格式1,并利用二阶Runge-Kutta方法(即课本公式(7.15))起步。画出解函数。

解:

二阶Runge-Kutta方法:

$$\begin{cases} y_{n+1} = y_n + hk_2 \\ k_1 = f(x_n, y_n) \\ k_2 = f\left(x_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2}k_1\right) \end{cases}$$

预估校正公式:

$$\begin{cases} \bar{y}_{n+1} = y_{n-1} + \frac{h}{3} \left[7f(x_n, y_n) - 2f(x_{n-1}, y_{n-1}) + f(x_{n-2}, y_{n-2}) \right] \\ y_{n+1} = y_{n-1} + \frac{h}{3} \left[3f(x_{n+1}, \bar{y}_{n+1}) + 4f(x_n, y_n) + f(x_{n-1}, y_{n-1}) \right] \end{cases}$$

```
clc, clear, close all
1
2
3
  syms x;
4 \mid \text{syms y};
5 | F = Q(x, y)x * exp(-4 * x) - 4 * y;
6 \mid Y_0 = 0;
7 \mid n = 10^5;
8 | t = 0;
9 | h = 2 / n;
10 | result(1) = Y_0;
11 | k1 = F(t, result(1));
12 | k2 = F(t + h / 2, result(1) + k1 * h / 2);
13 | result(2) = result(1) + k2 * h;
14 | k1 = F(t + h, result(2));
15 | k2 = F(t + h + h / 2, result(2) + k1 * h / 2);
   result(3) = result(2) + k2 * h;
16
17
18
  for i = 3:n
19
       tmp = result(i - 1) + h / 3 * (F(t, result(i - 2))
          ) - 2 * F(t + h, result(i - 1)) + 7 * F(t + 2)
          * h, result(i)));
20
       result(i + 1) = result(i - 1) + h / 3 * (F(t + h,
           result(i - 1)) + 4 * F(t + 2 * h, result(i))
          + F(t + 3 * h, tmp));
21
       t = t + h;
22
   end
23
24 | plot([0:2 / n:2], result);
```

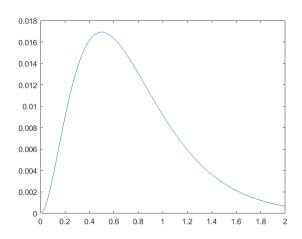


图 4: 解函数图像 (步长 $h = \frac{2}{10^5}$)

(d) (10分) 推导出 3的精确解。对比该精确解在 x=2 这一点的值,用 $\log-\log$ 图 展示所用方法的阶数,并给出解释。

解:

$$f(x) = x^2 e^{(-4x)}$$

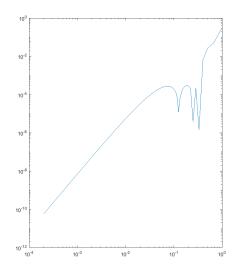
$$f'(x) = x^2 e^{(-4x)}$$

故精确解为

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2e^{(-4x)}$$

```
clc, clear, close all
1
2
3
   syms x;
4
   syms y;
  F = @(x, y)x * exp(-4 * x) - 4 * y;
  G = 0(x)1/2 * x^2 * exp(-4 * x);
7
  Y_0 = 0;
8
9
   for j = 2:100000
       n = j;
10
11
       t = 0;
12
       h = 2 / n;
13
       result(1) = Y_0;
       k1 = F(t, result(1));
14
```

```
k2 = F(t + h / 2, result(1) + k1 * h / 2);
15
16
       result(2) = result(1) + k2 * h;
17
       k1 = F(t + h, result(2));
       k2 = F(t + h + h / 2, result(2) + k1 * h / 2);
18
19
       result(3) = result(2) + k2 * h;
20
21
       for i = 3:n
           tmp = result(i - 1) + h / 3 * (F(t, result(i + 1)))
22
              -2)) -2 * F(t + h, result(i - 1)) + 7 *
              F(t + 2 * h, result(i));
           result(i + 1) = result(i - 1) + h / 3 * (F(t))
23
              + h, result(i - 1)) + 4 * F(t + 2 * h,
              result(i)) + F(t + 3 * h, tmp);
           t = t + h;
24
25
       end
26
       delta(j - 1) = abs(G(2) - result(n + 1));
27
       L(j - 1) = h;
28
29
   end
30
31
   figure;
32
   subplot(1, 2, 1)
33 loglog(L, delta);
  logl = log10(L);
34
   logd = log10(delta);
35
36 \mid t = polyfit(logl, logd, 1);
37 | subplot(1, 2, 2);
38 plot(log1, logd, '*', log1, polyval(t, log1));
```



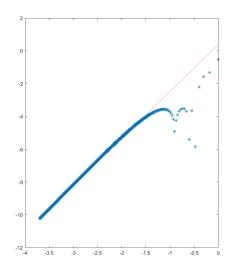


图 5: 在 x=2 这一点的误差随区间大小随步长变化情况

得到的拟合直线斜率为2.86028714159494,即所用方法的阶数为3。而式1的局部截断误差为 $O(h^5)$,整体截断误差为 $O(h^4)$,即4阶精度。为了不影响格式的整体截断误差,起步计算的格式的精度至多只能比该格式的精度低一阶,也就是说,对于本题的四阶格式,我们需要用至少三阶的Runge-Kutta格式来做起步计算。