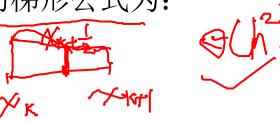
4. 龙贝格求积公式

(一) 梯形法的递推

$$a = x_0 < \dots < x_n = b, h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$
,则复合的梯形公式为:

$$T(h) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{h}{2} (f(x_k) + f(x_{k+1}))$$



在每个区间[
$$x_k, x_{k+1}$$
]插入中分点 $x_{k+1/2} = \frac{x_k + x_{k+1}}{2}$,此时步长为 $\frac{h}{2}$,

相应的复合的梯形公式为:
$$\left(T(\frac{h}{2})\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{h}{4} [f(x_k) + 2f(x_{k+1/2}) + f(x_{k+1})]$$

则
$$T(\frac{h}{2}) = T(h) + \frac{h}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_{k+1/2})$$
,可以由粗步长递推得到细步长的结果

梯形公式误差:
$$T_n - I = T(h) - I = \frac{b-a}{12}h^2f''(\eta)$$

可以证明(定理4):
$$T(h) = I + \mu_1 h^2 + \mu_2 h^4 + \dots + \mu_l h^{2l} + \dots$$

4. 龙贝格求积公式(二)外推技巧

可以证明 (定理4):
$$T(h) = I + \mu h^2 + \mu_2 h^4 + \dots + \mu_1 h^{21} + \dots$$

$$T(\frac{h}{2}) = 1 + M_1 \frac{h^2}{4} + M_2 \frac{h^4}{14} + \dots + M_2 \frac{h}{2^2} \frac{1}{2^2}$$

$$A T(h) + B T(\frac{h}{2}) = 1 + Oh^2 + Ch^4 - \dots$$

$$S(h) = \frac{1}{3} + B = \frac{4}{3} + A = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$S(h) = \frac{1}{3} + B_1 \frac{h}{2^2} + B_2 \frac{h}{2^2} \frac{1}{2^2} - \dots$$

$$S(h) - I = O(h^4)$$

$$S(\frac{h}{2}) = I + B_1 \frac{h}{2^2} + B_2 \frac{h}{2^2} \frac{1}{2^2} + B_2 \frac{h}{2^2} \frac{1}{2^2} \frac{1$$

(=)
$$\frac{34845}{C(h)} = \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{15} +$$

一的基示[a.17 二分 K次后的推移会式 的 表 [a.17] 二分 K次后的推移会式 (三)龙贝格算法 2) = 分 K 次 T_{0} () 不 T_{0} () $T_$ (三)龙贝格算法(续):T表

问题: 带权积分的机械积分公式 $\int_a^b f(x) \rho(x) dx \approx \sum_{k=0}^n A_k f(x_k)$

求 A_k , x_k 使积分公式具有2n+1次代数精度

(定义):若 $\int_a^b f(x)\rho(x)dx \approx \sum_{k=0}^n A_k f(x_k)$ 中的 A_k , x_k 使积分公式具有2n+1次代数精度,称该公式为高斯积分公式,

2n+2

 A_k , x_k 称为高斯积分权和高斯积分点,即

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} A_k x_k^m = \int_a^b x^m \rho(x) dx, m = 0, 1, \dots, 2n+1$$

$$\chi \sim 1$$

11:28回来

(例): 对于积分公式 $\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx \approx A_0 f(x_0) + A_1 f(x_1)$,

 $\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline
& A_0 + A_1 = 2 \\
\hline
& A_0 + A_1 \times 1 = 0 \\
\hline
& A_0 \times 0 + A_1 \times 1 = 0 \\
\hline
& A_0 \times 0 + A_1 \times 1 = 3
\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c|c}
A_0 = A_1 = 1 \\
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& A_0 = A_1 = 1
\end{array}$

Int=f(-3/3)+f(-3/3)

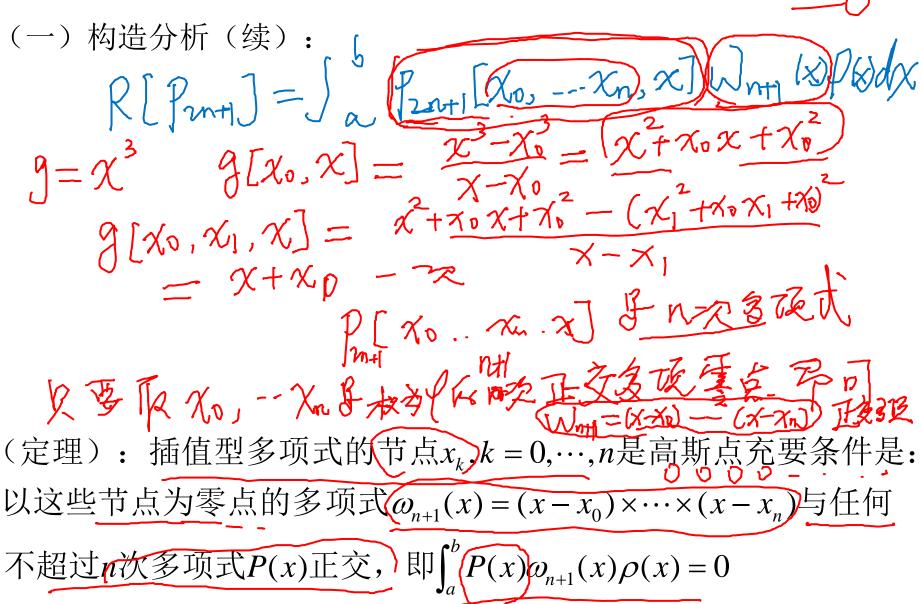
f (n+1)(3) W vn+ (x)

(一) 构造分析: $a \le x_0 < \cdots < x_n \le b$,这些节点 x_k 的位置待定基于这些点的带牛顿余项的拉格朗日插值公式:

 $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} f(x_k) l_k(x) + \underbrace{f[x_0, \dots, x_n, x] \omega_{n+1}(x)}_{n} l_k$ 是拉格朗日插值基底

积分得到: $\int_a^b f(x)\rho(x)dx = \sum_{k=0}^n f(x_k)A_k + \int_a^b f[x_0,\dots,x_n,x]\omega_{n+1}(x)\rho(x)dx$,

 $A_k = \int_a^b l_k(x) \rho(x) dx$ 为积分权,可见高斯公式是插值型的



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(例): 确定积分公式 $\int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{x} f(x) dx \approx A_{0} f(x_{0}) + A_{1} f(x_{1})$

=22; W (x) = (x-x) (x-x) = x2+bx+ (x+bx+c)x1xxx0 =+3b+ 12 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 cm > Xo= 0.2299849 X

(三) 高斯公式的余项:
$$1(f) - I_h f = R[f] = f^{(2n+2)}(n) \qquad W_{n+1} (R) ded$$

$$iAr M; free X_k \pm 2n+1/2 \text{ Hormite } fixed H2n+1 (X)$$

$$f = H2n+1 (X) + f^{(2n+2)}(x) W_{n+1}(x)$$

$$f = H2n+1 (X) + f^{(2n+2)}(x) W_{n+1}(x)$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx + \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx + \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

$$(I_{2n+2}) = \lim_{k \to 0} f(x) A_k + \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx + \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

$$I(f) - I_h(f) = R[f] = f^{(2n+2)}(x) \int_{a}^{b} W_{n+1}(x) dx$$

$$f = \chi^{2n+2} \int_{a}^{b} W_{n+1}(x) dx + \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

$$I(f) - I_h(f) = R[f] = f^{(2n+2)}(x) \int_{a}^{b} W_{n+1}(x) dx$$

发展、稳定性、收敛性 是一点。扩展了一个一点。一点,一点,一点,一点。 2ml,不起过2ml f(x)dx b $= \sum_{j=0}^{n} l_{k}(x_{j}) A_{j} = A_{k}$ $= \sum_{j=0}^{n} l_{k}(x_{j}) A_{j} = A_{k}$ $= \sum_{j=0}^{n} l_{k}(x_{j}) A_{j} = A_{k}$