

规格严格 功夫到家



第8章 指针

——函数指针的典型应用:计算定积分



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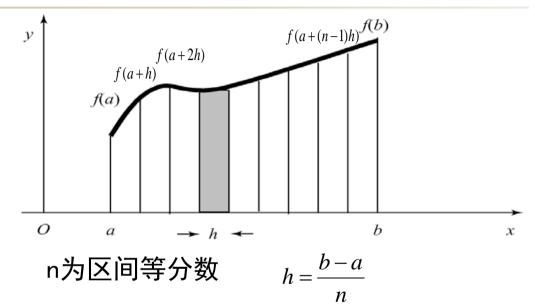
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梯形法计算函数的定积分

■ 如果不用函数指针编程…

$$y_1 = \int_0^1 (1 + x^2) dx$$

$$y_2 = \int_0^3 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$



$$y = \frac{h}{2}(f(a) + f(a+h)) + \frac{h}{2}(f(a+h) + f(a+2h)) + \dots + \frac{h}{2}(f(a+(n-1)h) + f(b))$$

$$= \frac{h}{2}(f(a) + 2f(a+h) + 2f(a+2h) + \dots + 2f(a+(n-1)h) + f(b))$$

$$= h(\frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(a+i \cdot h))$$

梯形法计算函数的定积分

■ 计算函数F1的定积分

```
float IntegralF1(float a, float b)
      float s, h;
      int n = 100, i;
      s = (F1(a) + F1(b)) / 2;
      h = (b - a) / n;
      for (i=1; i<n; i++)
        s = s + F1(a + i * h);
      return s * h;
```

```
y_{1} = \int_{0}^{1} (1+x^{2}) dx
y = h(\frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(a+i \cdot h)) \qquad h = \frac{b-a}{n}
f_{1}(x) = 1 + x^{2}
```

```
float F1(float x)
{
   return 1 + x * x;
}
```

```
y1 = IntegralF1(0.0, 1.0);
```

梯形法计算函数的定积分

■ 计算函数F2的定积分

```
float IntegralF2(float a, float b)
      float s, h;
      int n = 100, i;
      s = (F2(a) + F2(b)) / 2;
      h = (b - a) / n;
      for (i=1; i<n; i++)
        s = s + F2(a + i * h);
      return s * h:
```

```
y_{2} = \int_{0}^{3} \frac{x}{1+x^{2}} dx
y = h(\frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(a+i \cdot h)) \qquad h = \frac{b-a}{n}
f_{2}(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^{2}}
```

```
float F2(float x)
{
    return x /(1 + x * x);
}
```

```
y1 = IntegralF2(0.0, 3.0);
```

函数指针的典型应用

■ 用函数指针编写计算任意函数定积分的通用函数

$$y = h(\frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(a + i \cdot h)) \qquad h = \frac{b - a}{n}$$

```
float Integral(float (*f)(float), float a, float b)
  float s, h;
  int n = 100, i;
  s = ((*f)(a) + (*f)(b)) / 2;
  h = (b - a) / n;
  for (i=1; i<n; i++)
     s = s + (*f)(a + i * h);
  return s * h;
```

$$y = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \mathrm{d}x$$

$$f_1(x) = 1 + x^2$$

$$f_2(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$$

```
y1 = Integral(F1, 0.0, 1.0);
y2 = Integral(F2, 0.0, 3.0);
```

讨论

如果用计算每个小矩形面积的和,代替计算每个小梯形面积的和, 来计算函数的定积分,其实计算方法会更简单,只是误差会变大, 请推导这个计算公式,并用函数指针编写这个程序。

