

《工程硕士数学》第七次计算实习

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第二、三题

理论依据

Gauss-Legendre求积公式（五个节点）

Romberg算法

算法推导

- Gauss-Legendre求积公式： $\int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx = \sum_{k=0}^n A_k f(x_k)$ ，五个节点对应 $n = 4$ ，其中 x_k 与 A_k 的值如下所示：

表 8.4

n	x_k	A_k	n	x_k	A_k
0	0	2	5	$\pm 0.932\ 469\ 514\ 2$	0.171 324 492 4
1	$\pm 0.577\ 350\ 269\ 2$	1		$\pm 0.661\ 209\ 386\ 5$	0.360 761 573 0
2	$\pm 0.774\ 596\ 669\ 2$	0.555 555 555 6		$\pm 0.238\ 619\ 186\ 1$	0.467 913 934 6
	0	0.888 888 888 9	6	$\pm 0.949\ 107\ 912\ 3$	0.129 484 966 2
3	$\pm 0.861\ 136\ 311\ 6$	0.347 854 845 1		$\pm 0.741\ 531\ 185\ 6$	0.279 705 391 5
	$\pm 0.339\ 981\ 043\ 6$	0.652 145 154 9		$\pm 0.405\ 845\ 151\ 4$	0.381 830 050 5
				0	0.417 959 183 7
4	$\pm 0.906\ 179\ 845\ 9$	0.236 926 885 1	7	$\pm 0.960\ 289\ 856\ 5$	0.101 228 536 3
	$\pm 0.538\ 469\ 310\ 1$	0.478 628 670 5		$\pm 0.796\ 666\ 477\ 4$	0.222 381 034 5
	0	0.568 888 888 9		$\pm 0.525\ 532\ 409\ 9$	0.313 706 645 9
				$\pm 0.183\ 434\ 642\ 5$	0.362 683 783 4

- Romberg算法：
 - $h = b - a$, $T(0,0) = \frac{h}{2}(f(a) + f(b))$
 - 将区间 $[a,b]$ 分半, $T(1,0) = T(\frac{b-a}{2})$, $T(1,1) = \frac{4T(1,0)-T(0,0)}{4^1-1}$, $1 \rightarrow j$, 转4
 - 对区间作 2^j 等分, $T(j,0) = T(\frac{b-a}{2^j})$, $T(j,k) = \frac{4^k T(j,k-1) - T(j-1,k-1)}{4^k - 1}$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, j$, 求出 $T(j,j)$, 转4
 - $|T(j,j) - T(j-1,j-1)| < \varepsilon$, 则 $T(j,j)$ 即为所求; 否则 $j+1 \rightarrow j$, 转3

计算代码

```
% Gauss-Legendre
xk = [0, 0.9062, -0.9062, 0.5385, -0.5385];
Ak = [0.5689, 0.2369, 0.2369, 0.4786, 0.4786];
s = 0;
for k = 1.1:0.2:2.9
    ss = 0;
    for n = 1:5
        ff = @(t) 1 / 10 * ((10 / (t / 10 + k)) ^ 2) * sin(10 / (t / 10 + k));
        ss = ss + Ak(n) * ff(xk(n));
```

```

        end
        s = s + ss;
    end
    s

% Romberg
a = 1;
b = 3;
f = @(x) (10 / x) ^ 2 * sin(10 / x);
k = 0;
n = 1;
h = b - a;
T = h / 2 * (f(a)+f(b));
err = 1;
while err >= 1e-4
    k = k + 1;
    h = h/2;
    tmp = 0;
    for i = 1:n
        tmp = tmp + f(a + (2 * i - 1) * h);
    end
    T(k+1, 1)=T(k) / 2 + h * tmp;
    for j = 1:k
        T(k+1, j+1)=T(k+1, j) + (T(k+1, j) - T(k, j)) / (4 ^ j - 1);
    end
    n = n * 2;
    err = abs(T(k+1, k+1) - T(k, k));
end
T
R = T(k+1, k+1)

```

计算结果

两种方法最终计算结果：

- Gauss-Legendre: $s=-1.4260$
- Romberg: $R=-1.4260$, T - 表如下:

```

T =
    -56.5195         0         0         0         0         0         0         0
   -52.2329   -50.8040         0         0         0         0         0         0
  -23.8564  -14.3976  -11.9705         0         0         0         0         0
   -6.8278   -1.1516   -0.2685   -0.0828         0         0         0         0
   -2.6815   -1.2994   -1.3093   -1.3258   -1.3307         0         0         0
   -1.7327   -1.4164   -1.4242   -1.4260   -1.4264   -1.4265         0         0
   -1.5022   -1.4254   -1.4260   -1.4260   -1.4260   -1.4260   -1.4260         0
   -1.4450   -1.4260   -1.4260   -1.4260   -1.4260   -1.4260   -1.4260   -1.4260

```