



第六章

数值微积分(5 – 6)

第五节 复化求积公式

第六节 龙贝格Remberg算法



第5节 复化求积公式

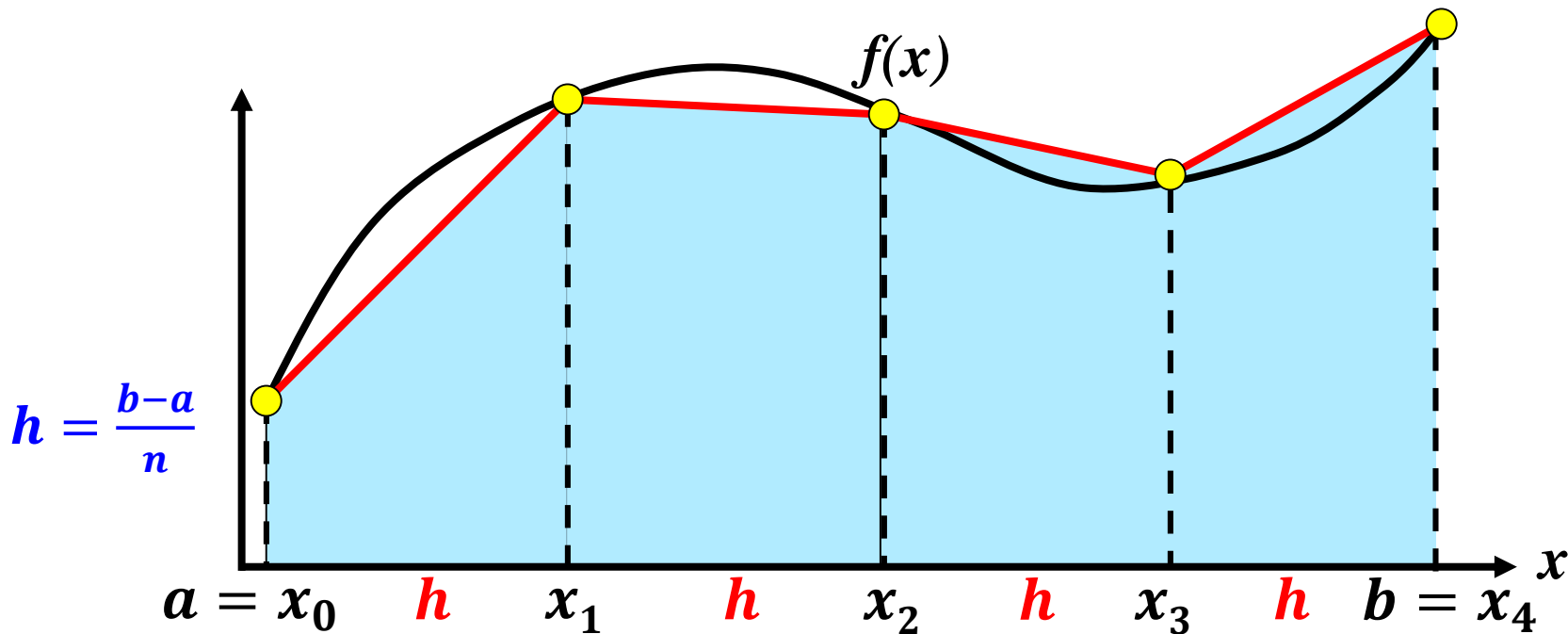
➤ 5.1 复化求积的背景

高次插值有Runge 现象, 高阶Newton-Cotes公式会出现数值不稳定, 低阶Newton-Cotes公式有时又不能满足精度要求. 解决这个矛盾的办法是将积分区间 $[a, b]$ 分成若干小区间, 在每个小区间上用低阶求积公式计算, 然后将它们加起来, 这就是复化求积方法.



➤ 5.2 复化梯形公式

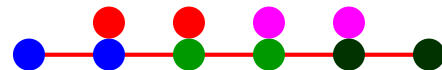
被积函数 $f(x)$ 用分段线性插值函数代替





将区间 $[a, b]$ 进行 n 等分 $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$, 记 $x_k = a + kh$ ($k = 0, 1, \dots, n$),

在每个 $[x_k, x_{k+1}]$ 上用梯形公式



$$\begin{aligned}\int_a^b f(x) dx &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f(x) dx \approx \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{h}{2} [f(x_k) + f(x_{k+1})] \\ &= \frac{h}{2} \left[f(a) + f(b) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(x_k) \right] = T_n\end{aligned}$$

如果 $f(x) \in C^{(2)}[a, b]$, 其截断误差为

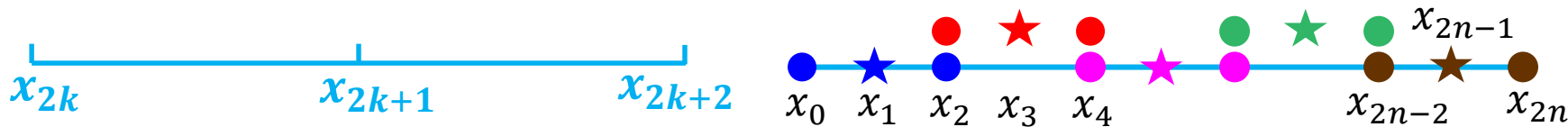
$$\begin{aligned}R_T(f) &= \int_a^b f(x) dx - \frac{h}{2} \left[f(a) + f(b) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(x_k) \right] \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left[-\frac{h^3}{12} f''(\xi_k) \right] = -\frac{h^2}{12} (b-a) \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n f''(\xi_k)}{n} = -\frac{h^2}{12} (b-a) f''(\xi)\end{aligned}$$



➤ 5.3 复化辛普森公式

将区间 $[a, b]$ 进行 $2n$ 等分 $h = \frac{b-a}{2n}$, 记 $x_k = a + kh$ ($k = 0, 1, \dots, 2n$),

$$[x_{2k}, x_{2k+2}] \text{ 上, } \int_{x_{2k}}^{x_{2k+2}} f(x) dx \approx \frac{h}{3} [f(x_{2k}) + 4f(x_{2k+1}) + f(x_{2k+2})]$$



$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{h}{3} [f(a) + 4 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_{2k+1}) + 2 \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} f(x_{2k+2}) + f(b)] = S_n$$

$$\text{截断误差: } R[f] = -\frac{b-a}{180} h^4 f^{(4)}(\xi) = -\frac{(b-a)^5}{2880 \cdot n^4} f^{(4)}(\xi)$$



➤ 5.4 复化柯特斯公式

将区间 $[a, b]$ 进行 $4n$ 等分 $h = \frac{b-a}{4n}$, 记 $x_k = a + kh$ ($k = 0, 1, \dots, n$),

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} | & & | & & | & & | \\ x_{4k} & & x_{4k+1} & & x_{4k+2} & & x_{4k+3} & & x_{4k+4} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x) dx \approx C_n = \frac{4h}{90} & \left[7f(a) + 32 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_{4k+1}) + 12 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_{4k+2}) \right. \\ & \left. + 32 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_{4k+3}) + 14 \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} f(x_{4k+4}) + 7f(b) \right] \end{aligned}$$

截断误差为: $R_4^{(n)} = R_4[f] = -\frac{2(b-a)}{945} h^6 f^{(6)}(\eta), \eta \in (a, b)$



例1 用复化梯形和复化辛普森公式及下表计算积分 $I = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$.

解 将积分区间 $[0, 1]$ 划分为8等份，复化梯形

$$T_8 = \frac{1/8}{2} \left[f(0) + f(1) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^7 f\left(\frac{k}{8}\right) \right] = 0.945609$$

将区间 $[0, 1]$ 划分为4等份，复化辛普森法

$$\begin{aligned} S_4 &= \frac{1/4}{6} \left[f(0) + 4 \sum_{k=0}^3 f\left(\frac{2k+1}{8}\right) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^3 f\left(\frac{k}{4}\right) + f(1) \right] \\ &= 0.9460832 \end{aligned}$$

真实值 $I = 0.9460831$

x	$f(x)$
0	1
1/8	0.9973978
1/4	0.9896158
3/8	0.9767267
1/2	0.9588510
5/8	0.9361556
3/4	0.9088516
7/8	0.8771925
1	0.8414709



例2 分别用复化梯形公式与复化辛普森公式计算积分 $I = \int_0^1 e^x dx$ 的近似值, 要求其截断误差小于等于 $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-4}$, 问各需取多少个节点?

解: $f(x) = e^x, f''(x) = f^{(4)}(x) = e^x$

在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上, $\max|f''(x)| = \max|f^{(4)}(x)| = e$

用复化梯形公式求积时, 有 $|R_N[f]| \leq \frac{e}{12} h^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-4}$

由此得 $h \leq 0.0149$, 则 $N = \frac{1}{h} > 67.6$, 需取 $N + 1 = 69$ 个节点。

用复化辛普森公式, 有 $|R_N[f]| \leq \frac{e}{180} (h)^4 \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-4}$

由此得 $h = \frac{1-0}{2N} \leq 0.2399$, 则 $N > 2.0842$, 需取个 $2N + 1 = 7$ 节点。



第6节 龙贝格(Lemberg)积分

➤ 6.1 变步长积分法

变步长的梯形法 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上取 $n + 1$ 个等距节点, 记 $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$
由复化梯形公式, 得

$$T_n = \frac{h}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} [f(x_k) + f(x_{k+1})] \quad (1)$$

若精度不够, 把各个小区间再对分, 插进节点 $x_{k+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{x_k + x_{k+1}}{2}$
再由复化梯形公式得

$$T_{2n} = \frac{h}{4} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} [f(x_k) + 2f(x_{k+\frac{1}{2}}) + f(x_{k+1})] \quad (2)$$



$$T_n = \frac{h}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} [f(x_k) + f(x_{k+1})] \quad T_{2n} = \frac{h}{4} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left[f(x_k) + 2f\left(x_{k+\frac{1}{2}}\right) + f(x_{k+1}) \right]$$

记 $H_n = h \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f\left(x_{k+\frac{1}{2}}\right)$, 则得递推公式: $T_{2n} = \frac{1}{2}(T_n + H_n)$

误差估计:

$$\frac{I - T_n}{h^2} = -\frac{1}{12} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} h f''(\xi) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{1}{12} \int_a^b f''(x) dx = -\frac{1}{12} [f'(b) - f'(a)]$$

同理可知 $\frac{I - T_{2n}}{(h/2)^2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{1}{12} \int_a^b f''(x) dx = -\frac{1}{12} [f'(b) - f'(a)]$

故 $\frac{I - T_n}{I - T_{2n}} \approx 4$, 即 $I \approx T_{2n} + \frac{1}{3}(T_{2n} - T_n) = \frac{4}{3}T_{2n} - \frac{1}{3}T_n$.

注: 若要使得 $|I - T_{2n}| < \varepsilon$, 只要 $\frac{1}{3}|T_{2n} - T_n| < \varepsilon$ 即可。



对于Simpson公式，则有

$$I \approx S_{2n} + \frac{1}{4^2-1} (S_{2n} - S_n) = \frac{16}{15} S_{2n} - \frac{1}{15} S_n$$

注：若要使得 $|I - S_{2n}| < \varepsilon$ ，只要 $\frac{1}{15} |S_{2n} - S_n| < \varepsilon$ 即可。

对于Cotes公式，则有

$$I \approx C_{2n} + \frac{1}{4^3-1} (C_{2n} - C_n) = \frac{64}{63} C_{2n} - \frac{1}{63} C_n$$

注：若要使得 $|I - C_{2n}| < \varepsilon$ ，只要 $\frac{1}{63} |C_{2n} - C_n| < \varepsilon$ 即可。



例 若要求用辛普森方法计算积分 $= \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ 的近似值, 使误差不超过 0.5×10^{-6} 。 ($I = 0.94608315$)

解 可先算出 $S_1 = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{\sin 0}{0} + \frac{4 \sin(0.5)}{0.5} + \frac{\sin 1}{1} \right) = 0.94614588$,

将区间分半 (即二等分), 并计算 $S_2 = 0.94608693$

$$S_2 = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{\sin 0}{0} + \frac{4 \sin(0.25)}{0.25} + \frac{2 \sin(0.5)}{0.5} + \frac{4 \sin(0.75)}{0.75} + \frac{\sin 1}{1} \right),$$

将区间分半 (即四等分), 并计算 $S_4 = 0.94608331$,

$$S_4 = \frac{1}{24} \left(\frac{\sin 0}{0} + \frac{4 \sin(0.125)}{0.125} + \frac{2 \sin(0.25)}{0.25} + \frac{4 \sin(0.375)}{0.375} + \frac{2 \sin(0.5)}{0.5} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{4 \sin(0.625)}{0.625} + \frac{2 \sin(0.75)}{0.75} + \frac{4 \sin(0.875)}{0.875} + \frac{\sin 1}{1} \right),$$

$|I - S_4| = 0.16 \times 10^{-6} < 0.5 \times 10^{-6}$ 因此 S_4 满足要求。



例3: 计算椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$ 的周长, 使结果具有5位有效数字.

解: 令 $x = 2 \cos \theta, y = \sin \theta$

$$l = \int_L ds = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{4 \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta} d\theta = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{3 \sin^2 \theta + 1} d\theta$$

令 $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{3 \sin^2 \theta + 1} d\theta$, 利用变步长梯形公式计算, $f = \sqrt{1 + 3 \sin^2 \theta}$

$$T_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} (1 + 2) = 2.3561945, \quad T_2 = \frac{1}{2} T_1 + \frac{\pi}{4} f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2.4192078,$$

$$T_4 = \frac{1}{2} T_2 + \frac{\pi}{8} \left(f\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) + f\left(\frac{3\pi}{8}\right) \right) = \mathbf{2.42210310},$$

$$T_8 = \frac{1}{2} T_4 + \frac{\pi}{16} \left(f\left(\frac{\pi}{16}\right) + f\left(\frac{3\pi}{16}\right) + f\left(\frac{5\pi}{16}\right) + f\left(\frac{7\pi}{16}\right) \right) = \mathbf{2.42211206}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} |T_8 - T_4| = 0.299 \times 10^{-7} < 0.5 \times 10^{1-6} \quad \text{故有6位有效数字。}$$

$$l \approx 4T_8 \approx \mathbf{9.6884}$$



利用变步长Simpson公式计算 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{3 \sin^2 \theta + 1} d\theta$

$$S_1 = \frac{\pi}{12} (f(0) + 4f(\frac{\pi}{4}) + f(\frac{\pi}{2})) = 2.4411628,$$

$$S_2 = \frac{\pi}{24} (f(0) + 4f(\frac{\pi}{8}) + 2f(\frac{\pi}{4}) + 4f(\frac{3\pi}{8}) + f(\frac{\pi}{2})) = 2.4228305$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_4 &= \frac{\pi}{48} [f(0) + 4f(\frac{\pi}{16}) + 2f(\frac{\pi}{8}) + 4f(\frac{3\pi}{16}) \\ &\quad + 2f(\frac{\pi}{4}) + 4f(\frac{5\pi}{16}) + 2f(\frac{3\pi}{8}) + 4f(\frac{7\pi}{16}) + f(\frac{\pi}{2})] \\ &= 2.4221150 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{15} |S_4 - S_2| = 0.477 \times 10^{-4} < 0.5 \times 10^{-5}, \text{ 故有5位有效数字。}$$

$$I = 4I \approx 4 \times 2.42211 \approx 9.6884$$



➤ 6.2 龙贝格(Lemberg)积分

$$\text{设 } T_1 = \frac{b-a}{2} (f(a) + f(b)), T_2 = \frac{b-a}{4} (f(a) + 2f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{4}{3}T_2 - \frac{1}{3}T_1 &= \frac{b-a}{3} \left(f(a) + 2f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right) - \frac{b-a}{6} (f(a) + f(b)) \\ &= \frac{b-a}{6} \left(f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right) = S_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{从而可推得 } S_{2^k} = \frac{4}{3}T_{2^{k+1}} - \frac{1}{3}T_{2^k}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$



$$\text{设 } S_1 = \frac{b-a}{6} \left(f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right)$$

$$S_2 = \frac{b-a}{12} \left(f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{3a+b}{4}\right) + 2f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + 4f\left(\frac{a+3b}{4}\right) + f(b) \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{16}{15}S_2 - \frac{1}{15}S_1 &= \frac{b-a}{45} \left(4f(a) + 16f\left(\frac{3a+b}{4}\right) + 8f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + 16f\left(\frac{a+3b}{4}\right) + 4f(b) \right) \\ &\quad - \frac{b-a}{90} \left(f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right) \\ &= \frac{b-a}{90} \left(7f(a) + 32f\left(\frac{3a+b}{4}\right) + 12f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + 32f\left(\frac{a+3b}{4}\right) + 7f(b) \right) = C_2 \end{aligned}$$

从而可推得 $C_{2^k} = \frac{4}{3}S_{2^{k+1}} - \frac{1}{3}S_{2^k}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$



记号 $R_{2k} = \frac{64}{63} C_{2^{k+1}} - \frac{1}{63} C_{2^k}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

定义 将区间 $[a, b]$ 进行 $2^k (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 等分, $T_{2^k}, S_{2^k}, C_{2^k}$ 分别表示第 k 次等分时, 进行的梯形积分公式, 辛普森公式, 柯特斯公式, 则称下表定义的积分算法为**龙贝格算法**:

k	梯形	辛普森	柯斯特	龙贝格
0	T_{2^0}			
1	T_{2^1}	S_{2^0}		
2	T_{2^2}	S_{2^1}	C_{2^0}	
3	T_{2^3}	S_{2^2}	C_{2^1}	R_{2^0}
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots

$$S_{2^{k-1}} = \frac{4}{3} T_{2^k} - \frac{1}{3} T_{2^{k-1}}$$

$$C_{2^{k-2}} = \frac{16}{15} S_{2^{k-1}} - \frac{1}{15} S_{2^{k-2}}$$

$$R_{2^{k-3}} = \frac{64}{63} C_{2^{k-2}} - \frac{1}{63} C_{2^{k-3}}$$



例4 用龙贝格方法计算积分 $\int_1^2 e^{1/x} dx$ 的近似值。

解：计算如下表

k	T_{2^k}	$S_{2^{k-1}}$ $= \frac{4}{3}T_{2^k} - \frac{1}{3}T_{2^{k-1}}$	$C_{2^{k-2}}$ $= \frac{16}{15}S_{2^{k-1}} - \frac{1}{15}S_{2^{k-2}}$	$R_{2^{k-3}}$ $= \frac{64}{63}C_{2^{k-2}} - \frac{1}{63}C_{2^{k-3}}$
0	2.183501550			
1	2.065617795	2.026323210		
2	2.031892868	2.020651226	2.020273094	
3	2.023049868	2.020102201	2.020065599	2.020062306
4	2.020808583	2.020058773	2.020058773	2.020058665



$$S_{2^{k-1}} = \frac{4}{3}T_{2^k} - \frac{1}{3}T_{2^{k-1}} \quad C_{2^{k-2}} = \frac{16}{15}S_{2^{k-1}} - \frac{1}{15}S_{2^{k-2}}$$

$$R_{2^{k-3}} = \frac{64}{63}C_{2^{k-2}} - \frac{1}{63}C_{2^{k-3}}$$

为了更好的描述龙贝格算法，记号 $T_{2^k} = T_{2^k}^0$, $S_{2^k} = T_{2^k}^1$,

$C_{2^k} = T_{2^k}^2, R_{2^k} = T_{2^k}^3, \dots, T_{2^k}^m, \dots$ ，从而有

$$T_{2^{k-1}}^1 = \frac{4}{3}T_{2^k}^0 - \frac{1}{3}T_{2^{k-1}}^0, \quad T_{2^{k-2}}^2 = \frac{16}{15}T_{2^{k-1}}^1 - \frac{1}{15}T_{2^{k-2}}^1,$$

$$\dots, T_{2^{k-m}}^m = \frac{4^m}{4^m - 1}T_{2^{k-m+1}}^{m-1} - \frac{1}{4^m - 1}T_{2^{k-m}}^{m-1}, \dots$$



例5 对区间 $[0, 1]$ 进行5次等分，计算积分 $\int_0^1 x^{3/2} dx$ 的近似值。

解: $T_{2^{k-m}}^m = \frac{4^m}{4^m - 1} T_{2^{k-m+1}}^{m-1} - \frac{1}{4^m - 1} T_{2^{k-m}}^{m-1},$

$$T_2^5 = \frac{1024}{1023} T_4^2 - \frac{1}{1023} T_2^2 = 0.400002$$

k	2^k	$T_{2^k}^0$	$T_{2^{k-1}}^1$	$T_{2^{k-2}}^2$	$T_{2^{k-3}}^3$	$T_{2^{k-4}}^4$	$T_{2^{k-5}}^5$
0	1	0.500000					
1	2	0.426777	0.402369				
2	4	0.407018	0.400432	0.400302			
3	8	0.401812	0.400077	0.400054	0.400050		
4	16	0.400463	0.400014	0.400009	0.400008	0.400008	
5	32	0.400118	0.400002	0.400002	0.400002	0.400002	0.400002

$$T_4^1 = \frac{4}{3} T_8^0 - \frac{1}{3} T_4^0 = 0.400077$$

$$T_2^3 = \frac{64}{63} T_4^2 - \frac{1}{63} T_2^2 = 0.400008$$