

Computing Method - Chapter5

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Problems: 1,2(1),5,6

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试证明:

- (1) $\int_a^b f(x)dx = (b-a)f(a) + \frac{(b-a)^2}{2}f'(\xi), a < \xi < b.$
- (2) $\int_a^b f(x)dx = (b-a)f(b) - \frac{(b-a)^2}{2}f'(\eta), a < \eta < b.$
- (3) $\int_a^b f(x)dx = (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{(b-a)^3}{24}f''(\zeta), a < \zeta < b.$

证明:

$$(1) \quad \int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(a) + (x-a)f'(\xi_x)dx = (b-a)f(a) + \int_a^b (x-a)f'(\xi_x)dx,$$

根绝 $f'(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 有界可设 $m \leq f'(x) \leq M$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b m(x-a)dx &< \int_a^b (x-a)f'(\xi_x)dx < \int_a^b M(x-a)dx \\ \Rightarrow \frac{(b-a)^2}{2}m &< \int_a^b (x-a)f'(\xi_x)dx < \frac{(b-a)^2}{2}M, \end{aligned}$$

所以, 有

$$m \leq \frac{\int_a^b f(x)dx - (b-a)f(a)}{\frac{1}{2}(b-a)^2} \leq M,$$

根据 $f \in C^1$ 可知存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 满足

$$f'(\xi) = \frac{\int_a^b f(x)dx - (b-a)f(a)}{\frac{1}{2}(b-a)^2},$$

所以 $\int_a^b f(x)dx = (b-a)f(a) + \frac{(b-a)^2}{2}f'(\xi).$

$$(2) \quad \int_a^b f(x)dx = - \int_b^a f(x)dx,$$

类似(1)的证明, 存在 $\eta \in (a, b)$,

$$\int_b^a f(x)dx = (a-b)f(b) + \frac{(b-a)^2}{2}f'(\eta),$$

所以

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = (b-a)f(b) - \frac{(b-a)^2}{2}f'(\eta).$$

$$(3) \quad \forall x \in [a, b], f(x) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{x - \frac{a+b}{2}}{2}f''(\xi_x), \xi \in \left[\min\left(x, \frac{a+b}{2}\right), \max\left(x, \frac{a+b}{2}\right)\right],$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_a^b f(x)dx &= \int_a^b f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2}{2}f''(\xi_x)dx \\ &= (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \int_a^b \frac{x - \frac{a+b}{2}}{2}f''(\xi_x)dx.\end{aligned}$$

根绝 $f'(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 有界可设 $m \leq f'(x) \leq M$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}\int_a^b m \frac{\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2}{2}dx &< \int_a^b \frac{\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2}{2}f''(\xi_x)dx < \int_a^b M \frac{\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2}{2}dx \\ \Rightarrow \frac{(b-a)^3}{24}m &\leq \int_a^b \frac{\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2}{2}f''(\xi_x)dx \leq \frac{(b-a)^3}{24}M.\end{aligned}$$

所以, 有

$$m \leq \frac{\int_a^b f(x)dx - (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)}{\frac{1}{24}(b-a)^3} \leq M,$$

根据 $f \in C^1$ 可知存在 $\zeta \in (a, b)$, 满足

$$f'(\zeta) = \frac{\int_a^b f(x)dx - (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)}{\frac{1}{24}(b-a)^3},$$

所以 $\int_a^b f(x)dx = (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{(b-a)^3}{24}f''(\zeta)$.

□

2(1)

用梯型公式和抛物线公式计算积分, 并比较其结果.

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{4+x^2}dx \quad (\text{八等分}).$$

解:

- (1) $\frac{1}{8}(\frac{1}{2}f(0) + f(\frac{1}{8}) + \cdots + f(\frac{7}{8}) + \frac{1}{2}f(1)) = 0.11140235$
- (2) $\frac{1}{8}(\frac{1}{6}f(0) + \frac{2}{3}f(\frac{1}{16}) + \frac{1}{3}f(\frac{1}{8}) + \frac{2}{3}f(\frac{3}{16}) + \frac{1}{3}f(\frac{2}{8}) + \cdots + \frac{2}{3}f(\frac{15}{16}) + \frac{1}{6}f(1)) = 0.11157181$
- (3) 真值 $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{4+x^2}dx = \frac{1}{2}\ln(\frac{5}{4}) = 0.11157177$,

使用梯型公式计算误差为: 0.000169,

使用抛物线公式计算误差为: 3.75e-8,

可以发现使用抛物线公式计算效果更好.

□

5

如果 $f''(x) > 0$, 证明用梯型公式计算积分 $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ 所得结果比准确值大, 并说明其几何意义.

证明: 因为 $f''(x) > 0$, 所以 f 是凸函数, 所以有

$$f(ta + (1-t)b) < tf(a) + (1-t)f(b), \forall 0 < t < 1,$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_a^b f(x)dx &= (b-a) \int_0^1 f(ta + (1-t)b)dt \\
&< (b-a) \int_0^1 (tf(a) + (1-t)f(b))dt \\
&= \frac{b-a}{2}(f(a) + f(b)).
\end{aligned}$$

对于凸函数, 因为其任意两点间割线总是位于这两点间曲线的上方, 所以使用割线以下梯形的面积作为积分的估计总是比真实值来的大.

□

6

验证当 $f(x) = x^5$ 时, $n = 4$ 的 Newton-Cotes 公式是准确的.

证明: 对于 $n = 4$, Newton-Cotes 公式为

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \frac{b-a}{90} \left(7f(a) + 32f\left(\frac{3a+b}{4}\right) + 12f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + 32f\left(\frac{a+3b}{4}\right) + 7f(b) \right),$$

对于 $f(x) = x^5$,

$$\frac{b-a}{90} (7a^5 + 30\left(\frac{3a+b}{4}\right)^5 + 12\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^5 + 32\left(\frac{a+3b}{4}\right)^5 + 7b^5) = \frac{(b-a)^6}{6}.$$

所以公式是准确的.

□