

Computing Method - Chapter5

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Problems: 8,10,15

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试用两点三次 Hermite 插值函数作(5.1)式的求积公式.

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx$$

解: 设 $f(a) = y_a, f(b) = y_b, f'(a) = y'_a, f'(b) = y'_b$. 差商表如下:

$$\begin{array}{l|l} a & y_a \\ a & y_a \quad y'_a \\ b & y_b \quad \frac{y_b - y_a}{b - a} \quad \frac{y'_a - \frac{y_b - y_a}{b - a}}{a - b} \\ b & y_b \quad y'_b \quad \frac{y'_b - \frac{y_b - y_a}{b - a}}{b - a} \quad \frac{y'_b + y'_a - 2\frac{y_b - y_a}{b - a}}{(b - a)^2} \end{array}$$

所以插值函数为:

$$p(f; x) = \frac{y'_b + y'_a - 2\frac{y_b - y_a}{b - a}}{(b - a)^2} (x - b)(x - a)^2 + \frac{y'_a - \frac{y_b - y_a}{b - a}}{a - b} (x - a)^2 + y'_a (x - a) + y_a$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b p(f; x)dx &= y_a(b - a) + \frac{1}{2}(b - a)^2 y'_a - \frac{1}{3} \left(y'_a - \frac{y_b - y_a}{b - a} \right) (b - a)^2 - \frac{1}{12} \left(y'_b + y'_a - 2\frac{y_b - y_a}{b - a} \right) (b - a)^2 \\ &= (b - a)y_a + \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{y_b - y_a}{b - a} \right) - \frac{1}{12} (y'_b - y'_a) \right] (b - a)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (y_b + y_a)(b - a) - \frac{1}{12} (y'_b - y'_a)(b - a)^2 \end{aligned}$$

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用 $n = 2, 4$ 的 Gauss 公式计算下列积分:

- (1) $\int_1^9 \sqrt{x} dx$.
- (2) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx$.
- (3) $\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan(x)}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx$.

解: 使用 Gauss-Legendre 求积公式:

$n = 2: x_k = \pm 0.5773503, A_k = 1, k = 1, 2$

$$(1) \quad I = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{4t + 5} d(4t + 5) = \int_{-1}^1 4\sqrt{4t + 5} dt = 4\sqrt{4t + 5}|_{x_1} + 4\sqrt{4t + 5}|_{x_2} = 17.375579645963338$$

$$(2) \quad I = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{4}(t+1)^2} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sum_{i=1}^2 e^{-\frac{1}{4}(x_i+1)^2} = 0.8424418886754169$$

$$(3) \quad I = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2} \frac{\arctan(\frac{1}{2}(t+1))}{(\frac{1}{2}(t+1))^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{\arctan(\frac{1}{2}(x_i+1))}{(\frac{1}{2}(x_i+1))^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 1.548617790677832$$

$n = 4: x_{12} = \pm 0.8611363, x_{34} = 0.3399810, A_{12} = 0.3478548, A_{34} = 0.6521452$

$$(1) \quad I = \int_{-1}^1 4\sqrt{4t+5}dt = \sum_{i=1}^4 4\sqrt{4x_i+5} \cdot A_i = 17.3342011001631$$

$$(2) \quad I = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{4}(t+1)^2} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sum_{i=1}^4 A_i e^{-\frac{1}{4}(x_i+1)^2} = 0.8427011772004525$$

$$(3) \quad I = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2} \frac{\arctan(\frac{1}{2}(t+1))}{(\frac{1}{2}(t+1))^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{\arctan(\frac{1}{2}(x_i+1))}{(\frac{1}{2}(x_i+1))^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 1.7034547032433185$$

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令 $x_i = x_0 + ih, y_j = y_0 + jk$ (h 和 k 分别表示 x 方向与 y 方向的步长), 又令 f_{ij} 表示 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_i, y_j) 的值. 应用抛物线公式推导关于在矩形 $x_0 \leq x \leq x_2, y_0 \leq y \leq y_2$ 上的二重积分

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_2} \int_{y_0}^{y_2} f(x, y) dx dy,$$

的求积公式

$$\frac{hk}{9}(f_{00} + f_{02} + f_{20} + f_{22} + 4(f_{01} + f_{10} + f_{12} + f_{21}) + 16f_{11})$$

且余项是

$$E = -\frac{hk}{45} \left(h^4 \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4}(\xi_1, \eta_1) + k^4 \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4}(\xi_2, \eta_2) \right)$$

其中, ξ_1, ξ_2 是介于 x_0, x_2 之间的值, η_1, η_2 是介于 y_0, y_2 之间的值.

把结果推广, 计算积分

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_m} \int_{y_0}^{y_n} f(x, y) dx dy$$

其中, m, n 是偶数.

证明: 令 $g(x) = \int_{y_0}^{y_2} f(x, y) dy$, 应用抛物线公式得

$$g(x) \approx \frac{k}{3}(f(x, y_0) + 4f(x, y_1) + f(x, y_2)),$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{x_0}^{x_2} g(x) dx \approx \frac{h}{3}(g(x_0) + 4g(x_1) + g(x_2)) \\ &\approx \frac{h}{3} \left[\frac{k}{3}(f_{00} + 4f_{01} + f_{02}) + 4\frac{k}{3}(f_{10} + 4f_{11} + f_{12}) + \frac{k}{3}(f_{20} + 4f_{21} + f_{22}) \right] \\ &= \frac{hk}{9}(f_{00} + f_{02} + f_{20} + f_{22} + 4(f_{01} + f_{10} + f_{12} + f_{21}) + 16f_{11}) \end{aligned}$$

计算二重积分的余项, 设 m, M 是 $\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4}$ 在 $[x_0, x_2] \times [y_0, y_2]$ 中的最小值和最大值, 所以有:

$$\begin{aligned}-\frac{k^5}{90}M &\leq \frac{k}{3}(f_{00} + 4f_{01} + f_{02}) - g(x_0) \leq -\frac{k^5}{90}m \\ -\frac{k^5}{90}M &\leq \frac{k}{3}(f_{10} + 4f_{11} + f_{12}) - g(x_1) \leq -\frac{k^5}{90}m \\ -\frac{k^5}{90}M &\leq \frac{k}{3}(f_{20} + 4f_{21} + f_{22}) - g(x_2) \leq -\frac{k^5}{90}m\end{aligned}$$

所以,

$$-\frac{hk^5}{45}M \leq \frac{hk}{9}(f_{00} + f_{02} + f_{20} + f_{22} + 4(f_{01} + f_{10} + f_{12} + f_{21}) + 16f_{11}) - \frac{h}{3}(g(x_0) + 4g(x_1) + g(x_2)) \leq -\frac{hk^5}{45}m$$

由介值定理得, 存在 $x_0 \leq \xi_2 \leq x_1, y_0 \leq \eta_2 \leq y_2$,

$$\frac{hk}{9}(f_{00} + f_{02} + f_{20} + f_{22} + 4(f_{01} + f_{10} + f_{12} + f_{21}) + 16f_{11}) - \frac{h}{3}(g(x_0) + 4g(x_1) + g(x_2)) = -\frac{hk^5}{45} \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4}(\xi_2, \eta_2)$$

根据一元抛物线公式的余项公式可以得到:

$$\frac{h}{3}(g(x_0) + 4g(x_1) + g(x_2)) - I = -\frac{h^5}{90}g^{(4)}(\xi_1), \quad (x_0 \leq \xi_1 \leq x_1)$$

其中, $g^{(4)}(\xi_1) = \int_{y_0}^{y_2} \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4}(\xi_1, y)dy$, 根据积分中值定理, $g^{(4)}(\xi_1) = 2k \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4}(\xi_1, \eta_1)$, $(y_0 \leq \eta_1 \leq y_1)$. 所以

$$\frac{h}{3}(g(x_0) + 4g(x_1) + g(x_2)) - I = -\frac{h^5 k}{45} \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4}(\xi_1, \eta_1)$$

相加得,

$$\begin{aligned}E &= \frac{hk}{9}(f_{00} + f_{02} + f_{20} + f_{22} + 4(f_{01} + f_{10} + f_{12} + f_{21}) + 16f_{11}) - I \\ &= -\frac{hk^5}{45} \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4}(\xi_2, \eta_2) - \frac{h^5 k}{45} \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4}(\xi_1, \eta_1) = \frac{hk}{45} \left(h^4 \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4}(\xi_1, \eta_1) + k^4 \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4}(\xi_2, \eta_2) \right)\end{aligned}$$

其中, ξ_1, ξ_2 是介于 x_0, x_2 之间的值, η_1, η_2 是介于 y_0, y_2 之间的值.

根据复化梯形公式,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{x_0}^{x_m} \int_{y_0}^{y_n} f(x, y) dx dy &\approx \frac{h}{3} \left(g(x_0) + g(x_m) + 4 \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{m}{2}} g(x_{2k-1}) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} g(x_{2k}) \right) \\ &\approx \frac{hk}{9} \left(f_{00} + f_{0n} + f_{m0} + f_{mn} + 4 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n}{2}} (f_{0,2k-1} + f_{m,2k-1}) + \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{m}{2}} (f_{2k-1,0} + f_{2k-1,n}) \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. 2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} (f_{0,2k} + f_{m,2k}) + \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} (f_{2k,0} + f_{2k,n}) \right) + 16 \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{m}{2}} \sum_{j=1}^{\frac{n}{2}} f_{2k-1,2j-1} + 4 \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} \sum_{j=1}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} f_{2k,2j} \right. \\ &\quad \left. 8 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\frac{m}{2}} \sum_{j=1}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} f_{2k-1,2j} + \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} \sum_{j=1}^{\frac{n}{2}} f_{2k,2j-1} \right) \right)\end{aligned}$$

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