

P 135 1, 4, 5, 6, 8 (1), 10, 13

1. 确定下列求积公式中的待定参数, 使其代数精度尽量高, 并指明所构造出的求积公式所具有的代数精度.

$$(1) \int_{-h}^h f(x) dx \approx A_{-1} f(-h) + A_0 f(0) + A_1 f(h)$$

解: 分别取 $f(x) = 1, x, x^2$ 代入, 得:

$$\begin{cases} A_{-1} + A_0 + A_1 = \int_{-h}^h 1 dx = 2h \\ A_{-1}(-h) + A_0 \cdot 0 + A_1 h = \int_{-h}^h x dx = 0 \\ A_{-1}(-h)^2 + A_0 \cdot 0^2 + A_1 h^2 = \int_{-h}^h x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}h^3 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得: } \begin{cases} A_{-1} = \frac{1}{3}h \\ A_0 = \frac{4}{3}h \\ A_1 = \frac{1}{3}h \end{cases}$$

取 $f(x) = x^3$, 则 $\int_{-h}^h f(x) dx = \int_{-h}^h x^3 dx = 0$

$A_{-1} f(-h) + A_0 f(0) + A_1 f(h) = 0$ 满足 $\int_{-h}^h f(x) dx = A_{-1} f(-h) + A_0 f(0) + A_1 f(h)$

取 $f(x) = x^4$, 则 $\int_{-h}^h f(x) dx = \int_{-h}^h x^4 dx = \frac{2}{5}h^5$

而 $A_{-1} f(-h) + A_0 f(0) + A_1 f(h) = \frac{2}{3}h^5$ 不满足 $\int_{-h}^h f(x) dx = A_{-1} f(-h) + A_0 f(0) + A_1 f(h)$

\therefore 具有3次代数精度

$$(2) \int_{-2h}^{2h} f(x) dx \approx A_{-1} f(-h) + A_0 f(0) + A_1 f(h)$$

解: 分别取 $f(x) = 1, x, x^2$ 代入, 得:

$$\begin{cases} A_{-1} + A_0 + A_1 = \int_{-2h}^{2h} 1 dx = 4h \\ A_{-1}(-h) + A_0 \cdot 0 + A_1 h = \int_{-2h}^{2h} x dx = 0 \\ A_{-1}(-h)^2 + A_0 \cdot 0^2 + A_1 h^2 = \int_{-2h}^{2h} x^2 dx = \frac{16}{3}h^3 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得: } \begin{cases} A_{-1} = \frac{8}{3}h \\ A_0 = -\frac{4}{3}h \\ A_1 = \frac{8}{3}h \end{cases}$$

取 $f(x) = x^3$, 则 $\int_{-2h}^{2h} f(x) dx = \int_{-2h}^{2h} x^3 dx = 0$

$A_{-1} f(-h) + A_0 f(0) + A_1 f(h) = 0$ 满足 $\int_{-2h}^{2h} f(x) dx = A_{-1} f(-h) + A_0 f(0) + A_1 f(h)$



取 $f(x) = x^4$ 则 $\int_{-h}^{2h} f(x) dx = \int_{-h}^{2h} x^4 dx = \frac{64}{5} h^5$.

而此时 $A_1 f(-h) + A_2 f(0) + A_3 f(h) = \frac{16}{3} h^5 \neq \frac{64}{5} h^5$

\therefore 具有 3 次代数精度

(3) $\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx \approx [f(-1) + 2f(x_1) + 3f(x_2)]/3$

解: 分别取 $f(x) = x, x^2$ 代入, 得

$$\begin{cases} (-1 + 2x_1 + 3x_2)/3 = \int_{-1}^1 x dx = 0 \\ (1 + 2x_1^2 + 3x_2^2)/3 = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases} \quad \text{解: } \begin{cases} x_1 = -0.2899 \\ x_2 = 0.5266 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0.2899 \\ x_2 = 0.5266 \end{cases}$$

令 $f(x) = x^3$ 则 $\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx = 0$

而 $[f(-1) + 2f(x_1) + 3f(x_2)]/3 \neq 0$

\therefore 具有 2 次代数精度

(4) $\int_0^h f(x) dx \approx h[f(0) + f(h)]/2 + ah^2[f'(0) - f'(h)]$

解: $f(x) = 1$ 时, 有 $\int_0^h f(x) dx = h = h \cdot [f(0) + f(h)]/2 + ah^2[f'(0) - f'(h)]$

$f(x) = x$ 时, 有 $\int_0^h f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}h^2 = h \cdot [0 + h]/2 + ah^2[1 - 1]$

$f(x) = x^2$ 时, 有 $\int_0^h f(x) dx = \frac{1}{3}h^3 = h \cdot [0 + h^2]/2 + ah^2[0 - 2h] = \frac{1}{3}h^3 - 2ah^3$

\therefore 有 $a = \frac{1}{12}$

$f(x) = x^3$ 时, 有 $\int_0^h f(x) dx = \frac{1}{4}h^4$ 右 = $h[0 + h^3]/2 + \frac{1}{12}h^2[0 - 3h^2] = \frac{1}{4}h^4$

\therefore 满足 $\int_0^h f(x) dx = h[f(0) + f(h)]/2 + ah^2[f'(0) - f'(h)]$

$f(x) = x^4$ 时, 有 $\int_0^h f(x) dx = \frac{1}{5}h^5$ 右 = $h[0 + h^4]/2 + \frac{1}{12}h^2[0 - 4h^3] = \frac{1}{6}h^5$

$\frac{1}{5}h^5 \neq \frac{1}{6}h^5$ 不满足等式

\therefore 具有 3 次代数精度



4. 用辛普森公式求积分 $\int_0^1 e^{-x} dx$ 并估计误差.

解: 根据辛普森公式, 可得

$$I_2(f) = \frac{(b-a)}{6} [f(a) + 4f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f(b)] = \frac{1-0}{6} [e^0 + 4e^{-\frac{1}{2}} + e^{-1}] \approx 0.63233$$

$$\text{误差 } |E_2(f)| = \left| -\frac{e^{-\eta}}{2880} (1-0)^5 \right| = \frac{e^{-\eta}}{2880} \approx \frac{1}{2880} \approx 3.4722 \times 10^{-4}$$

5. 推导下列三种矩形求积公式.

$$(1) \int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a)f(a) + \frac{f'(\eta)}{2}(b-a)^2.$$

解: 根据微分中值定理有 $f'(\eta) = \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$ $\eta \in (a, x)$

$$\text{即 } f(x) = f(a) + f'(\eta)(x-a).$$

对两边求积分, 有 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(a)(b-a) + f'(\eta) \cdot \frac{1}{2}(b^2 - a^2) - f'(\eta) \cdot a(b-a)$

$$\therefore \int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a)f(a) + \frac{1}{2}f'(\eta)(b-a)^2. \text{ 得证.}$$

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

解: 根据微分中值定理有 $f'(\eta) = \frac{f(b) - f(x)}{b - x}$, $\eta \in (x, b)$

$$\text{即 } f(x) = f(b) + f'(\eta)(x-b)$$

对两边求积分, 有 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(b)(b-a) + f'(\eta) \cdot \frac{1}{2}(b^2 - a^2) - f'(\eta) \cdot b(b-a)$

$$\therefore \int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a)f(b) - \frac{1}{2}f'(\eta)(b-a)^2. \text{ 得证.}$$

$$(3) \int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a)f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + \frac{f''(\eta)}{24}(b-a)^3$$

解: 根据微分中值定理有 $f(x) = f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f'(\frac{a+b}{2})(x - \frac{a+b}{2}) + \frac{f''(\eta)}{2}(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2$

对两边求积分, 有 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\frac{a+b}{2})(b-a) + \frac{1}{2}f'(\frac{a+b}{2})(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 \Big|_a^b + \frac{f''(\eta)}{6}(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^3 \Big|_a^b$

$$\therefore \int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a)f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + \frac{f''(\eta)}{24}(b-a)^3. \text{ 得证.}$$



6 若用复合梯形公式计算积分 $I = \int_0^1 e^x dx$ 区间 $[0, 1]$ 应分多少份才能使截断误差 不超过 $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5}$? 若改用辛普森公式, 要达到同样的精度, 区间 $[0, 1]$ 应分多少等分?

解: (1) 复合梯形:

根据复合梯形的余项公式, 有 $E_n(f) = -\frac{f''(\eta)}{12} (b-a)h^2 = -\frac{e^\eta}{12} h^2$

$\therefore |E_n(f)| = \frac{e}{12} h^2 \leq \frac{e}{12} h^2$ 要使截断误差 不超过 $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5}$.

$$\text{则 } \frac{e}{12} h^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5} \quad h \leq \sqrt{\frac{6}{e} \times 10^{-5}}$$

$$\therefore n > \sqrt{\frac{e}{6} \times 10^5} \approx 212.85 \quad \therefore \text{应等分 } 213 \text{ 份.}$$

复合

(2) 辛普森:

根据复合辛普森的余项公式, 有 $E_n(f) = -\frac{f^{(4)}(\eta)}{180} (b-a) \left(\frac{h}{3}\right)^4 = -\frac{e^\eta}{2880} h^4$

$\therefore |E_n(f)| = \frac{e}{2880} h^4 \leq \frac{e}{2880} h^4$ 要使截断误差 不超过 $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5}$

$$\text{则 } \frac{e}{2880} h^4 \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5} \quad h \leq \sqrt[4]{\frac{1440}{e} \times 10^{-5}}$$

$$\therefore n > \sqrt[4]{\frac{e}{1440} \times 10^5} \approx 371 \quad \therefore \text{应等分 } 4 \text{ 份.}$$

8 用龙贝格求积方法计算 下列积分, 使误差 不超过 10^{-5}

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^1 e^x dx$$

$$\text{解: } T_0 = \frac{1-0}{2} (e^{-1} + e^0) \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \approx 0.7717433$$

$$T_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1-0}{2} [e^0 + 2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} + e^{-1}] \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \approx 0.7280699$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1-0}{4} [e^0 + 2(e^{-\frac{1}{4}} + e^{-\frac{1}{2}} + e^{-\frac{3}{4}}) + e^{-1}] \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \approx 0.7169828$$

$$\cancel{T_0 = \frac{1-0}{8} \dots} \quad \text{精确解 } \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^1 e^x dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^x \Big|_0^1 \approx 0.7132717$$



$$\therefore T_1 = \frac{4T_0' - T_0}{3} \approx 0.7135121, \text{ 不满足误差 } < 10^{-5}$$

~~$$T_1 = \frac{4T_0' - T_0}{3} \approx 0.7135121, \text{ 不满足}$$~~

$$T_2 = \frac{16T_1' - T_1}{15} \approx 0.7132721, \text{ 满足误差 } < 10^{-5}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^1 e^x dx \approx 0.7132721$$

10 试构造高斯型求积公式 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} f(x) dx \approx A_0 f(x_0) + A_1 f(x_1)$

解. 先变量代换, $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(t+1)}} f\left(\frac{1}{2}(t+1)\right) \frac{1}{2} dt = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(t+1)}} F(t) dt$

在 $[-1, 1]$ 上构造带权 $\rho(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(x+1)}}$ 的正交多项式.

$$\varphi_0(x) = 1, \quad \varphi_1(x) = x - \frac{\int_{-1}^1 x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(x+1)}} dx}{\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(x+1)}} dx} = x - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\varphi_2(x) = x^2 - \frac{(\rho(x)x^2, 1)}{(\rho(x), 1)} - \frac{(\rho(x)x^2, x)}{(\rho(x)x, x)} =$$

$\therefore \varphi_2(x)$ 的零点为 $x_0 = 0.1156, x_1 = 0.7416$. 作为高斯点.

将 $f(x) = 1, x$ 代入求积公式, 有.

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = A_0 + A_1 = 2$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot x dx = A_0(0.1156) + A_1(0.7416) = \frac{2}{3}$$

解得 $A_0 = 1.273, A_1 = 0.727$

\therefore 两点高斯求积公式为 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} f(x) dx \approx 1.273 f(0.1156) + 0.727 f(0.7416)$



13 证明等式 $n \sin \frac{\pi}{n} = \pi - \frac{\pi^3}{3!n^2} + \frac{\pi^5}{5!n^4} - \dots$

试根据 $n \sin \frac{\pi}{n}$ ($n=3, 6, 12$) 的值, 用外推法求 π 的近似值

解: 令 $f(n) = n \sin \frac{\pi}{n}$, $\therefore \sin x$ 可展开为 $\sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \dots$

$$\therefore f(n) = n \sin \frac{\pi}{n} = n \left[\frac{\pi}{n} - \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{\pi}{n} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{5!} \left(\frac{\pi}{n} \right)^5 - \dots \right]$$

$$= \pi - \frac{\pi^3}{3!n^2} + \frac{\pi^5}{5!n^4} - \dots \quad \text{得证}$$

$$\text{当 } n=3 \text{ 时, } n \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \approx 2.598076 = f_0(3)$$

$$\text{当 } n=6 \text{ 时, } n \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \approx 3.000000 = f_0(6)$$

$$\text{当 } n=12 \text{ 时, } n \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \approx 3.105829 = f_0(12)$$

$$\text{根据外推法, } f_1(6) = \frac{4f_0(6) - f_0(3)}{3} \approx 3.133975$$

$$\text{f}_1(12) = \frac{4f_0(12) - f_0(6)}{3} \approx 3.141105$$

$$f_2(12) = \frac{16f_1(12) - f_1(6)}{15} \approx 3.141580$$

\therefore 根据 $n=3, 6, 12$ 的值求出 π 的近似值为 3.141580

