usage: teamwork for week 13

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```
clear all; close all; clc
```

**1. Leonard Euler**和**Colin Maclaurin**在**1735**年左右独立发现的**Euler-Maclaurin**公式可以说明采用复合梯形公式, 在\*\*等间距节点\*\*对\*\*\*周期函数\*\*积分时所能达到的精度远比 $O(h^2)$ 要高。

公式中的 $(-1)^{j-1}b_{2j}$ 称为**Bernoulli**数。

这样如果 $^f$ 是周期是 $^{b-a}$ 或 $^{m}$  ( $^m$ 是正整数)的周期函数,与积分从何处开始无关,上式的所有项除了最后一项都是零。而且如果 $^f$ 无穷可微, $^n$ 能够取到任意大,梯形法则的误差将比 $^n$ 的任何幂次减小得都快,这样得收敛速度称为超代数收敛 (这种超代数收敛并不唯一针对复合梯形法则,其他方法包括高斯积分公式也可能,甚至对非周期光滑函数超代数收敛)。

请在等间距节点上用复合梯形法则计算

$$\int_{1}^{1+4\pi} e^{\sin x} dx$$

比较步长 $h = \pi, \pi/2, \pi/4, \pi/8, \pi/16$ 的结果, 检验上述说法。

解:

```
clear all; close all; clc
f_1 = @(x) exp(sin(x));
I_1_check = integral(f_1, 1, 1+4*pi);
fprintf("积分的真实值为: %f", I_1_check)
```

积分的真实值为: 15.909853

```
T_1 = zeros(5, 1);
for i = 1:5
```

```
n = 2^(i+1);

T_1(i) = TrapComp(f_1, 1, 1+4*pi, n);

end

E_1 = T_1 - I_1_check;

fprintf("分段数\t h \t T_h \t 误差")

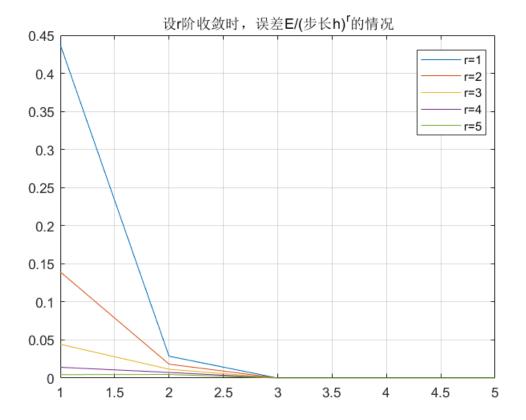
分段数 h T_h 误差
```

```
for i = 1:5
fprintf("%d \t PI/%d \t %f \t %f\n", 2^(i+1), 2^(i-1), T_1(i), E_1(i))
end

4 PI/1 17.284118 1.374265
8 PI/2 15.864888 -0.044965
16 PI/4 15.969853 -0.060606
32 PI/8 15.969853 0.060606
64 PI/16 15.909853 -0.000000

% 计算收敛阶数
R_1_1 = zeros(5, 5);
```

```
% 计算收敛阶数
R_1_1 = zeros(5, 5);
for i = 1:5
    R_1_1(i, :) = abs(E_1(1:5))'./(pi./2.^(0:4)).^(i);
end
plot(1:5, R_1_1(1, :))
hold on
plot(1:5, R_1_1(2, :))
plot(1:5, R_1_1(3, :))
plot(1:5, R_1_1(4, :))
plot(1:5, R_1_1(5, :))
hold off
legend("r=1","r=2","r=3","r=4","r=5",'Location',"best")
title("设下阶收敛时,误差E/(步长h)^r的情况")
grid on
```



从图中可以看到随着步长h的减小,复合梯形法则计算的积分值与真实值之间的误差与步长h的r阶次方的比值,仍然趋向于0,说明5阶的情况下迭代速度超过h的最高5阶幂次,是超代数收敛。

**2.** 求对所有形式是  $f(x) = ae^x + b\cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)$  的函数都准确的公式

$$\int_0^1 f(x)dx \approx A_0 f(0) + A_1 f(1)$$

f(x)的表达式中的a和b是任意常数。

解:

$$\int_0^1 ae^x = a \cdot (e - 1)$$

$$\int_0^1 b\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}x) = b \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) = b \cdot \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\partial \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}x) - \partial \cdot \frac{\pi}{\pi} \cdot \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) - \partial \cdot \frac{\pi}{\pi}}{\pi}$$

又因为
$$f(0) = a + b; f(1) = a \cdot e$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 f(x)dx = A_0 f(0) + A_1 f(1) = A_0 (a+b) + A_1 \cdot e \cdot a = (e-1) \cdot a + \frac{2}{\pi} b$$

解方程即为

$$\begin{cases} A_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \\ A_1 = 1 - \frac{1 + \frac{2}{\pi}}{e} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 f(x)dx = \frac{2}{\pi}f(0) + (1 - \frac{1 + \frac{2}{\pi}}{e})f(1)$$

- **3.** 已知"嫦娥一号"卫星的近地点距离 $h_1 = 200$  km, 远地点距离 $h_2 = 51000$  km, 地球半径R = 6378 km. 求
- **(1)** 椭圆轨道的长半轴a = ?,短半轴b = ?

提示:如图所示 $a^2 = b^2 + c^2$ .

(2) 分别利用5点和10点高斯积分方法计算椭圆轨道的长度L,

$$L = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d\theta = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta$$

(3) 与Matlab内置函数`integral`的计算结果比较, 高斯积分方法计算值的相对误差是多少?

解:

(1)

```
clear all; close all; clc
format long
h_1 = 200;
h_2 = 51000;
R = 6378;
% 长半轴
a_3 = (h_1 + h_2 + 2*R)/2
```

a\_3 = 31978

```
b_3 = 1.942762167636584e+04
```

椭圆轨道的长半轴a = 31978km,短半轴b = 19427.76km。

(2)

使用勒让德多项式的解作为高斯积分的取点

## [I\_3\_10, root\_3\_10, weight\_3\_10] = GaussL(f\_3, 0, pi/2, 10) % 10点高斯积分

```
I_3_10 =
    1.639111645064743e+05

root_3_10 = 1×10
    -0.973906528517172   -0.865063366688984   -0.679409568299024   -0.433395394129248 · · · weight_3_10 = 10×1
    0.066671344308687
    0.149451349150585
    0.219086362515977
    0.269266719309997
    0.295524224714759
    0.295524224714741
    0.269266719310010
    0.219086362515970
    0.149451349150587
    0.066671344308687
```

通过 $^{5}$ 点高斯积分得到的 $L=1.6391\times 10^{5}km$ ,通过 $^{10}$ 点高斯积分得到的 $L=1.6391\times 10^{5}km$ 。

(3)

```
I_3_check = integral(f_3, 0, pi/2)
```

I\_3\_check =

1.639111645052142e+05

```
E_3_5 = abs(I_3\_check - I_3_5)/I_3\_check
```

E\_3\_5 = 1.730453162396780e-06

```
E_3_{10} = abs(I_3_{check} - I_3_{10})/I_3_{check}
```

 $E_3_{10} =$ 

通过与Matlab内置函数'integral'比较,5点高斯积分的相对误差为 $1.7304 \times 10^{-6}$ ,10点高斯积分的相对误差为 $7.6872 \times 10^{-12}$ 

4. 利用2点高斯积分计算二重积分

$$I = \int \int_{K} (2 - x - 2y) dx dy$$

其中K是以下三点定义的三角形: (0,0), (1,1/2)和(0,1).

提示:

$$y = [g(x) - h(x)]z + h(x)$$

则 $z \in [0,1]$ .

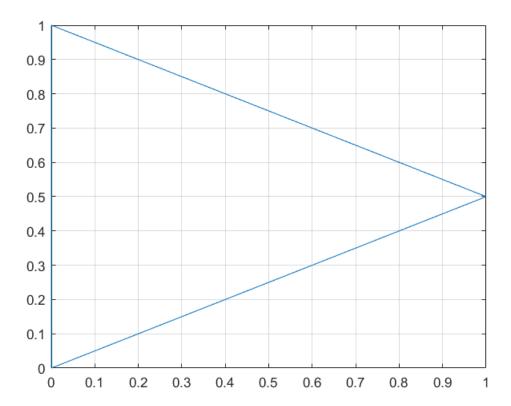
(b) 此题的精确解为1/3.

解:

方法一

首先画出积分区域

```
clear all; close all; clc
x_4_plot = [0, 1, 0, 0];
y_4_plot = [0, 0.5, 1, 0];
plot(x_4_plot, y_4_plot);
grid on
```



可以得到 $0 \le x \le 1, \frac{1}{2}x \le y \le 1 - \frac{1}{2}x$ 

```
f_4 = @(x, y) 2-x-2*y;
b_4 = 1; a_4 = 0;
root_4 = [-1/sqrt(3), 1/sqrt(3)];
weight_4 = [1, 1];
x_4 = (b_4 - a_4)/2*root_4+(b_4 + a_4)/2;
X_4 = repmat(x_4, 2, 1)
```

 $X \ 4 = 2 \times 2$ 

```
h = @(x) \ 0.5*x;

g = @(x) \ 1-0.5*x;
```

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} (g(X_4(1)) - h(X_4(1)))z_1 + h(X_4(1)) & (g(X_4(2)) - h(X_4(2)))z_1 + h(X_4(2)) \\ (g(X_4(1)) - h(X_4(1)))z_2 + h(X_4(1)) & (g(X_4(2)) - h(X_4(2)))z_2 + h(X_4(2)) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} g(X_4(1) - h(X_4(1)) & g(X_4(2) - h(X_4(2)))z_1 + h(X_4(2)) \\ h(X_4(1)) & h(X_4(1)) & h(X_4(1)) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} g(X_4(1) - h(X_4(1)) & g(X_4(2) - h(X_4(2)))z_1 + h(X_4(2)) \\ h(X_4(1)) & h(X_4(1)) & h(X_4(1)) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & 1 \\ z_4 &$$

$$Y_4 = [x_4', ones(2, 1)]*[g(x_4) - h(x_4); h(x_4)];$$
  
 $Z_4 = f_4(X_4, Y_4);$   
 $I_4_1 = (b_4 - a_4)*(g(x_4) - h(x_4))/4.*weight_4*Z_4*weight_4'$ 

方法二

y=(1-x)z+0.5x 带入到func中

$$I = \int \int_{K} (2 - x - 2y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} [2 - x - 2(1 - x)z - x] (1 - x) dx dz$$

```
func = @(x,z) (2-x-2*(1-x).*z-x).*(1-x);
b1 = 1; a1 = 0;% x的取值范围
b2 = 1; a2 = 0;% z的取值范围
root2 = [-sqrt(1/3) sqrt(1/3)]';
weight2 = [1 1];
x2 = (b1 - a1)/2*root2 + (b1 + a1)/2;
y2 = (b2 - a2)/2*root2 + (b2 + a2)/2;
[X,Y] = meshgrid(x2,y2);
Z = func(X,Y);
I_4_2 = (b2 - a2)*(b1 - a1)/4*weight2*Z*weight2'
```

验证得到的结果为1/3。

5. 利用5点高斯积分计算三重积分

$$I = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x + y + z}} dx dy dz$$

解:

```
clear all; close all; clc
f_5 = @(x, y, z) 1./sqrt(x + y + z);
b_5 = 1; a_5 = 0;
% 计算五点高斯积分的权重和取点
rm = sqrt(5 - 2*sqrt(10./7))/3;
rp = sqrt(5 + 2*sqrt(10./7))/3;
root_5 = [-rp -rm 0 rm rp]';
wm = (322. + 13.*sqrt(70))/900;
wp = (322. - 13.*sqrt(70))/900;
weight_5 = [wp wm 128./225 wm wp];
% 计算网格
x_5 = (b_5 - a_5)/2*root_5 + (b_5 + a_5)/2;
y_5 = (b_5 - a_5)/2*root_5 + (b_5 + a_5)/2;
z_5 = (b_5 - a_5)/2*root_5 + (b_5 + a_5)/2;
[X_5, Y_5, Z_5] = meshgrid(x_5, y_5, z_5);
F_5 = f_5(X_5, Y_5, Z_5);
% 方法1
%运用矩阵计算
I 5 1 = ((b 5 - a 5)/2)^3*weight 5*sum(F 5.*reshape(weight 5, 1, 1, 5), 3)*weight 5'
```

I 5 1 = 0.8628

```
%方法2
% 或者使用循环进行求和运算
I_5_2 = 0;
```

 $I_5_2 = 0.8628$ 

```
% 求解精确值
I_5_check = integral3(f_5, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0 ,1)
```

 $I_5_{check} = 0.8629$ 

```
% 计算相对误差
E_5 = abs(I_5_check - I_5_1)/I_5_check
```

E 5 = 5.7758e-05

5点高斯积分计算得到的积分值为0.86283,真实值为0.86288,两者的相对误差为 $5.7758 \times 10^{-5}$ 

**6.** 利用表格中的数据求在x = 3.6处的二阶微商

 $|x_k|y_k|$ 

| 3 | 0.4817 |

| 3.3 | 0.9070 |

| 3.6 | 1.4496 |

| 3.9 | 2.1287 |

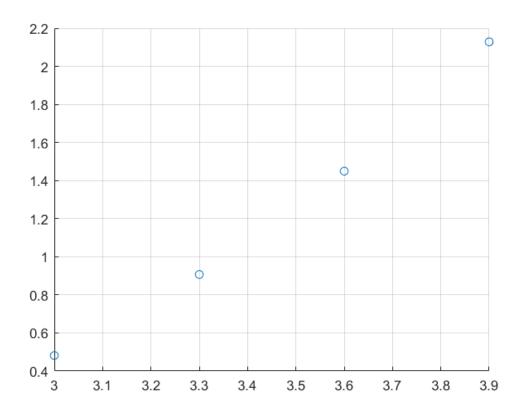
- (1) 选择合适的3点作二阶多项式插值后求解;
- (2) 应用matlab内置函数`diff'求解。

解:

(1)

首先用散点图的方式观察数据:

```
clear all; close all; clc
x_6 = [3, 3.3, 3.6, 3.9];
y_6 = [0.4817, 0.9070, 1.4496, 2.1287];
scatter(x_6, y_6)
grid on
```



由于求x = 3.6处的二阶微商,故采用中间值为3.6的3.3、3.6、3.9三点进行二阶多项式插值。

```
p_6 = polyfit(x_6(2:end), y_6(2:end), 2);
df2_6_poly = 2*p_6(1)
```

df2\_6\_poly = 1.516666666666691

由二阶多项式插值得到的二阶微商为1.5167。

(2)

```
h_6 = 0.3;
delty_6 = diff(y_6);
df1_6_diff = delty_6./h_6; % 一阶差分
delt2y_6 = diff(df1_6_diff);
df2_6_diff = delt2y_6./h_6 % 二阶差分
```

使用diff得到的二阶微商也为1.5167。

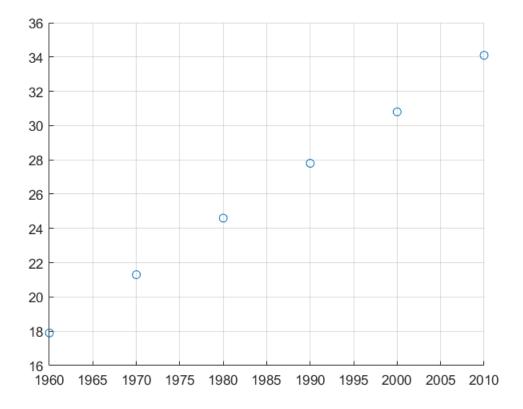
7. 以下表格记录了1960年至2010年之间每隔10年所统计的加拿大人口总数,

- (1) 利用三点反向差分公式计算2010年人口增长率。
- (2) 利用(1)的结果,以及两点中心差分公式,预测2020年的人口总数。

解:

(1)

```
clear all; close all; clc
t_7 = [1960:10:2010];
p_7 = [17.9, 21.3, 24.6, 27.8, 30.8, 34.1];
scatter(t_7, p_7);
grid on
```



```
h_7 = 10;
df_7_2010 = (3*p_7(6)-4*p_7(5)+p_7(4))/(2*h_7)
```

 $df_7_2010 =$ 

三点反向差分公式得到2010年人口增长率为0.345

(2)

$$P'(2010) = \frac{P(2020) - P(2000)}{20}$$
 反推 $P'(2020)$  的人口数

```
pred_2020 = p_7(5) + 20*df_7_2010
```

pred\_2020 =
 37.7000000000000010

则预测2020年的结果为37.7百万人。

TrapComp: 组合梯形公式

```
function I = TrapComp(f,a,b,n)
%
% TrapComp estimates the value of the integral of f(x)
% from a to b by using the composite trapezoidal rule
% applied to n equal-length subintervals.
% I = TrapComp(f,a,b,n) where
% f is an inline function representing the integrand,
% a and b are the limits of integration,
% n is the number of equal-length subintervals in [a,b],
%
% I is the integral estimate.
%
% Ramin S. Esfandiari, Numerical Methods for Engineers and Scientists Using
% Matlab,
% Section 6.3.4, p.291
%
h = (b - a)/n;
x = a:h:b;
I = h * (f(a)/2. + sum(f(x(2:n))) + f(b)/2);
```

dip: 求解勒让德多项式的零点

```
function x=jp(N,alpha,beta)

n=1:N;

a(1)=(alpha+beta+2)/2;

b(1)=(beta-alpha)/2;

a([2:N+1])=(2*n+alpha+beta+1).*(2*n+alpha+beta+2)./(2*(n+1).*(n+alpha+beta+1));
```

```
b([2:N+1])=(alpha*alpha-beta*beta)*(2*n+alpha+beta+1)./(2*(n+1).*(n+alpha+beta+1).*(2*n+alpha
c=(n+alpha).*(n+beta).*(2*n+alpha+beta+2)./((n+1).*(n+alpha+beta+1).*(2*n+alpha+beta));
A=diag(b./a)+diag(1./a([1:N]),1)+diag(c./a([2:N+1]),-1);
x=sort(eig(A))';
end

function x=djp(N,alpha,beta,m)
N1=N-m;
alpha1=alpha+m;
beta1=beta+m;
x=jp(N1,alpha1,beta1);
end
```

GaussL: 使用勒让德多项式作为高斯积分的取点

```
function [I, root, weight] = GaussL(f, a, b, n)
    root = djp(n-1, 0, 0, 0); % 计算n次勒让德多项式的零点
% 求解高斯积分的权重
    pow = [0:n-1]';
    A = root.^pow;
    B = zeros(n, 1);
    for i = 1:n
        func = @(x) (x.^(i-1));
        B(i) = integral(func, -1, 1);
    end
    weight = A\B;
    x = (b - a)/2*root + (b + a)/2;
    I = (b - a)/2*f(x)*weight;
end
```