Newton-Cotes 和 Gauss 系列求积公式表格推导与数值实验验证

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1 Introduction

本文首先对 n 为任意大于等于 1 的整数的 Newton-Cotes 积分公式,编写系数推导的代码并在**附录 1** 中列出了 n 从 1 到 10 的系数表。然后本文对 n 为任意大于等于 0 的整数的 Gauss-Legendre、Gauss-Laguerre、Gauss-Hermite 三种高斯积分公式分别编写代码,计算 x_k 和 A_k 的值并在**附录 2**、3、4 中分别列出了 n 从 0 到 9 这些值准确到小数点后 15 位、23 位和 31 位的表格。最后本文对以上四种算法进行了数值实验验证和粗略对比。本文全部工作已经开源在 GitHub: https://github.com/LYMDLUT/NewtonCotes-Guass。

2 制作求积公式节点和系数表格

2.1 Newton-Cotes

设将积分区间 [a ,b] 划分为 n 等份, 步长 $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$, 选取等距节点 $x_k = a + kh$ 构造出的插值型求积公式1称为**牛顿柯特斯 (Newton-Cotes) 公式**。

$$I_n = (b-a) \sum_{k=0}^{n} C_k^{(n)} f(x_k)$$
(1)

公式1中的 $C_k^{(n)}$ 称为柯特斯系数,其计算公式为式2[1]:

$$C_k^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^{n-k}}{nk!(n-k)!} \int_0^n \prod_{j=0}^n (t-j) dt$$
 (2)

我们按照式2编写代码来计算 n 为任意大于等于 1 的整数的柯特斯系数 [2]:

Listing 1: Cnk 系数的计算

```
function Cnk=Cotes_xishu(n,k)%计算柯特斯系数
2
  %计算Cnk的系数
  Ckn_xishu=(-1)^(n-k)/(n * factorial(k) * factorial(n-k));
3
4
  syms x; %定义变量
5
6
  fx = 1;
  for i=0:n
  fx = fx * (x-i);
9
  end
  fx = fx / (x-k);
  | Ckn_jifen=int(fx, x, 0, n);%计算Cnk的积分
```

|Cnk = Ckn_xishu * Ckn_jifen;%乘在一起获得柯特斯系数

14 end

为了方便整理,计算结果详细列在**附录 1**,由于纸张大小限制,只列举到了 n 从 1 到 10 的 $C_k^{(n)}$ 。如果需要更大的 n,可以在 matlab 中运行代码获得。同时当 n 8 时,柯特斯系数 $C_k^{(n)}$ 出现负值,初始数据误差将会引起计算结果误差增大,即计算不稳定,一般不会使用。

n=7 的牛顿柯特斯 (Newton-Cotes) 公式为式3, 其中 x_i, y_i 为一对采样点, i 的取值从 1 到 n+1:

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_8} f(x) dx = \frac{7}{17280} h\left(751 f_1 + 3577 f_2 + 1323 f_5 + 2989 f_4 + 2989 f_5 + 1323 f_6 + 3577 f_7 + 751 f_8\right)$$
(3)

n=9 的牛顿柯特斯 (Newton-Cotes) 公式为式4:

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_{10}} f(x)dx = \frac{9}{89600} h \left[2857(f_1 + f_{10}) + 15741(f_2 + f_9) + 1080(f_3 + f_8) + 19344(f_4 + f_7) + 5778(f_5 + f_6) \right]$$
(4)

n=10 的牛顿柯特斯 (Newton-Cotes) 公式为式5:

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_{11}} f(x)dx = \frac{5}{299376} h \left[16067(f_1 + f_{11}) + 106300(f_2 + f_{10}) - 48525(f_3 + f_9) + 272400(f_4 + f_8) - 260550(f_5 + f_7) + 427368f_6 \right]$$
(5)

2.2 Gauss-Legendre

高斯求积公式为式6:

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)\rho(x)dx \approx \sum_{k=0}^{n} A_{k}f(x_{k})$$
(6)

其中 $A_k(k=0,1,\dots,n)$ 为不依赖于 f(x) 的求积系数, $x_k,(k=0,1,\dots,n)$ 为求积节点。

在高斯求积公式6中, 若取权函数 $\rho(x)=1$, 区间为 [-1,1], 则得**高斯-勒让德 (Gauss-Legendre)** 求积公式, 如式7:

$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx \approx \sum_{k=0}^{n} A_k f(x_k)$$

$$\tag{7}$$

勒让德多项式是区间 [-1,1] 上的正交多项式,因此 n+1 次勒让德多项式 $P_{n+1}(x)$ 的零点 x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_n 就是求积公式7的高斯点。n 阶勒让德多项式 $P_n(x)$ 的表示如式8,借此可以很容易利用 matlab 求出零点。

$$P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{\mathrm{d}^n}{\mathrm{d}x^n} [(x^2 - 1)^n]$$
 (8)

勒让德多项式的递推关系如式9[3],借此可以很容易利用 matlab 求出零点 [2]。

$$P_0(x) = 1.$$

$$P_1(x) = x$$

$$(n+1)P_{n+1}(x) = (2n+1)xP_n(x) - nP_{n-1}(x) \quad n = 1, 2, ...$$
(9)

勒让德多项式的系数为式10:

$$A_k = \frac{2(1-x_k^2)}{(n+1)^2 [P_{n+1}(x_k)]^2} \tag{10}$$

我们利用式 8 计算勒让德多项式的零点和系数如下:

Listing 2: 勒让德多项式的零点和系数计算

function [Result1, Result2] = Guass_Legendre_Z(n)

0

```
%Guass_Legendre_Z, 意思是求n+1次勒让德多项式的零点。
3
   %输入勒让德多项式次数
4
   |X输出对应勒让德多项式零点(也可以叫高斯点)Result1和高斯点对应的高斯系数Result2
   %输出结果为两个数组
6
7
8
   syms x;
   p=sym2poly((x^2-1)^(n+1)); %多项式的n+1次幂转化为矩阵方便计算
9
10
   for i=1:n+1
   p=polyder(p);
11
12
   pn=p./(factorial(n+1)*2<sup>(n+1)</sup>);%完全构建好的勒让德多项式
13
14
   Result1=sort(roots(pn));
   Result2=[];%预先开好一个空集
15
   N=n+1; %方便循环
16
   a(1:N)=1;%预先开好一个空集
17
18
   %循环计算每个高斯系数Ak
19
   for i=1:1:N
20
       b(x)=0*x+1;
21
       switch i
22
          case i==1
23
              for j=2:N
24
                  a(i)=(Result1(i)-Result1(j))*a(i); %a(i)是分母上的, 且总体上看是常数
25
                  b(x)=(x-Result1(j))*b(x);
26
              end%b(x)是分子上的,且总体上看是x的多项式
27
          case i==N
28
              for j=1:i-1
29
                  a(i)=(Result1(i)-Result1(j))*a(i);
30
                  b(x)=(x-Result1(j))*b(x);
31
              end
32
          otherwise
33
              for j = [1:(i-1),(i+1):N]
34
                  a(i)=(Result1(i)-Result1(j))*a(i);
35
                  b(x)=(x-Result1(j))*b(x);
36
              end
37
38
       Result2(i)=int(b(x),x,-1,1)/a(i);%高斯系数公式
39
   end
40
41
   %输出结果,精确到小数点15位
42
   Result1=vpa(Result1,20);
43
   Result2=vpa(Result2,20);
   for i =1:length(Result1)
44
   fprintf('%d:%.15f\n',i,Result1(i))
45
46
   fprintf('%d:%.15f\n',i,Result2(i))
47
   end
48
```

为了方便整理, 计算结果详细列在**附录 2**, 由于纸张大小限制, 只列举到了 n 从 0 到 9 的 x_k , A_k , 并且精

确到小数点后 15 位。如果需要更大的 n, 可以在 matlab 中运行代码获得。

当积分区间不是 [一 1,1], 而是一般的区间 [a,b] 时, 只要做如式11变换

$$x = \frac{b-a}{2}t + \frac{a+b}{2} \tag{11}$$

将 [a,b] 化为 [一 1,1], 这时求积公式就如式12:

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \frac{b-a}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} f\left(\frac{b-a}{2}t + \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dt$$
 (12)

2.3 Gauss-Laguerre

区间为 $[0, +\infty)$, 权函数 $\rho(x) = e^{-x}$ 的正交多项式为**拉盖尔多项式 (Laguerre)**, 如式13:

$$L_n(x) = e^x \frac{\mathrm{d}^n}{\mathrm{d}x^n} (x^n e^{-x})$$
(13)

其对应的高斯型求积公式称为高斯-拉盖尔求积公式 (Gauss-Laguerre)。

拉盖尔多项式的递推关系如式14[4]:

$$L_0(x) = 1$$

$$L_1(x) = 1 - x$$

$$L_{n+1}(x) = (2n - x + 1)L_n(x) - n^2L_{n-1}(x), \quad n = 1, 2, ...$$
(14)

借此可以很容易利用 matlab 求出 n+1 阶拉盖尔多项式的零点 x_k $(k=0,1,\cdots,n)$ 。

拉盖尔多项式的系数为式15:

$$A_k = \frac{x_k}{(n+1)^2 \left[L_{n+1} \left(x_k \right) \right]^2} \tag{15}$$

按照式14和式15编写代码来计算 n 为任意大于等于 0 的整数的拉盖尔多项式的 x_k, A_k :

Listing 3: 按公式 14 迭代拉盖尔多项式

```
function p=Guass_Laguerre_n_1(x,n)
if n==0
    p = 1;
elseif n==1
    p = 1-x;
else
    p=((2*n - 1-x)*Guass_Laguerre_n_1(x,(n-1)) - (n-1)*Guass_Laguerre_n_1(x,n-2))/(n);
end
end
```

Listing 4: 按公式 15 计算 x_k , A_k

```
pn = sym2poly(p);
9
   Result1=sort(roots(pn));
10
11
   Result2=[];
   for i=1:n+1
12
       Result2(i) = Result1(i)/((n+2)^2*Guass_Laguerre_n_1(Result1(i),n+2)^2);
13
14
   end
   Result1=vpa(Result1,30);
15
   Result2=vpa(Result2,30);
16
   for i =1:length(Result1)
17
   fprintf('%d:%.23f\n',i,Result1(i))%输出结果x_k
18
   fprintf('%d:%.23f\n',i,Result2(i))%输出结果A_k
19
20
   end
```

为了方便整理,计算结果详细列在**附录 3**,由于纸张大小限制,只列举到了 n 从 0 到 9 的 x_k , A_k ,并且精确到小数点后 23 位。如果需要更大的 n,可以在 matlab 中运行代码获得。

2.4 Gauss-Hermite

区间为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$, 权函数 $\rho(x) = e^{-x^2}$ 的正交多项式为**埃尔米特多项式 (Hermite)**, 如式16:

$$H_n(x) = (-1)^n e^x \frac{d^n}{dx^n} e^{-x^2}, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots$$
 (16)

其对应的高斯型求积公式称为高斯-埃尔米特求积公式 (Gauss-Hermite)。

埃尔米特多项式的递推关系如式17:

$$H_0(x) = 1$$

 $H_1(x) = 2x$ (17)
 $H_{n+1}(x) = 2xH_n(x) - 2nH_{n-1}(x), \quad n = 1, 2,$

借此可以很容易利用 matlab 求出 n+1 阶埃尔米特多项式的零点 x_k $(k=0,1,\cdots,n)[2]$ 。

埃尔米特多项式的系数为式18:

$$A_k = 2^{n+2} (n+1)! \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{[2(n+1)H_n(x_k)]^2}$$
(18)

按照式17和式18编写代码来计算 n 为任意大于等于 0 的整数的埃尔米特多项式的 x_k, A_k :

Listing 5: 按公式 17 迭代埃尔米特多项式

```
function p=Guass_Hermite_n_1(x,n)
   if n==0
2
3
       p = 1;
4
   elseif n==1
       p = 2*x;
5
6
   else
7
       p=(2*x)*Guass_Hermite_n_1(x,(n-1)) - (2*(n-1))*Guass_Hermite_n_1(x,(n-2));
8
   end
   end
```

Listing 6: 按公式 18 计算 x_k , A_k

```
1
   function [Result1,Result2]=Guass_Hermite_Z(n)
2
   %输入Hermite多项式次数
   %输出对应Hermite多项式零点(也可以叫高斯点)Result1和高斯点对应的高斯系数Result2
4
   %输出结果为两个数组
5
6
7
   syms x;
   p = Guass_Hermite_n_1(x,n+1);
8
9
   pn = sym2poly(p);
   Result1=sort(roots(pn));
10
   Result2=[];
11
   for i=1:n+1
12
       Result2(i) = factorial(n+1)*sqrt(pi)*2^(n+2)/(2*(n+1)*Guass_Hermite_n_1(Result1(i),n))
13
14
   end
   Result1=vpa(Result1,40);
15
   Result2=vpa(Result2,40);
16
17
   for i =1:length(Result1)
   fprintf('%d:%.31f\n',i,Result1(i)))%输出结果x_k
18
   fprintf('%d:%.31f\n',i,Result2(i))%输出结果A_k
19
20
   end
```

为了方便整理,计算结果详细列在**附录 4**,由于纸张大小限制,只列举到了 n 从 0 到 9 的 x_k , A_k ,并且精确到小数点后 31 位。如果需要更大的 n,可以在 matlab 中运行代码获得。

3 数值实验验证

3.1 Newton-Cotes

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos x \mathrm{d}x \tag{19}$$

$$I = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \mathrm{d}x \tag{20}$$

设计实验 Listing 7 利用 Newton-Cotes 方法计算不同 n 时式19和式20的积分值,与 matlab 计算得到的高精度参考值比较相对误差,相对误差的定义为式21。

相对误差 =
$$\frac{|\underline{\mathfrak{M}} \underline{\mathfrak{M}} \underline{\mathfrak{G}} - \underline{\mathscr{S}} \underline{\mathfrak{G}}|}{\mathscr{S} \underline{\mathfrak{G}}}$$
 (21)

Listing 7: 计算 Newton-Cotes 算法 n 从 1 到 20 的值和相对误差

```
1 clear

2 x_1=0;%积分起始点

3 x_n_1=2;%积分结束点

4 for n=1:20%n从1到20
```

```
6
   h=(x_n_1-x_1)/n;
7
8
   inegral = 0;%积分值
9
   for k = 0:n
10
   Cnk = xishu(n,k);
11
   x_k = x_1 + h*k;
12
   inegral = inegral + Cnk*FX(x_k);
13
14
15
   acc=20; % 输出结果的有效位数
16
   cal = vpa(inegral*(x_n_1-x_1),acc);%计算值
17
18
   syms x1;
19
   fx1 = FX(x1);
   ref = vpa(int(fx1,x1,x_1,x_n_1),acc);%利用matlab积分算得高精度参考值
20
   fprintf('n=%d, 预测值:%.20f,相对误差:%.20f\n',n,cal,abs((cal - ref)/ref))
21
22
23
24
   function fx=FX(x)
25
   %fx = x^2*cos(x); % \triangle \exists x^2*cos(x)
   fx = 1/(x^2+1); % \Delta \pm 1/(x^2+1)
26
27
```

式19的结果:

n=1, 预测值:0.0000000000000011866, 相对误差:0.9999999999999977796 n=2, 预测值:0.45676559374971492655, 相对误差:0.02275456030468849325 n=3, 预测值:0.46283737834639748776, 相对误差:0.00976403761840321724 n=4, 预测值:0.46756522949499856878, 相对误差:0.00035115283760198026 n=5, 预测值:0.46749304251529161247, 相对误差:0.00019670951330325381 n=6, 预测值:0.46740000697157069176, 相对误差:0.00000233910610894401 n=7, 预测值:0.46740043137035802712, 相对误差:0.00000143110912930812 n=8, 预测值:0.46740110459737677084, 相对误差:0.00000000925337379006 n=9, 预测值:0.46740110303962684180, 相对误差:0.00000000592058338505 n=10, 预测值:0.46740110026089504158, 相对误差:0.00000000002448564785 n=11, 预测值:0.46740110026481540562, 相对误差:0.00000000001609806803 n=12, 预测值:0.46740110027236081436, 相对误差:0.00000000000004525004 n=13, 预测值:0.46740110027235431955, 相对误差:0.00000000000003132334 n=14, 预测值:0.46740110027233960910, 相对误差:0.00000000000000005723 n=15, 预测值:0.46740110027233949808, 相对误差:0.00000000000000028104 n=16, 预测值:0.46740110027233927603, 相对误差:0.00000000000000081966 n=17, 预测值:0.46740110027233977563, 相对误差:0.00000000000000024758 n=18, 预测值:0.46740110027234144097, 相对误差:0.00000000000000385271 n=19, 预测值:0.46740110027233883194, 相对误差:0.00000000000000176637 n=20, 预测值:0.46740110027234404999, 相对误差:0.0000000000000000939518 参考值 = 0.46740110027233965471

式20的结果:

```
n=1, 预测值:1.199999999999995559, 相对误差:0.08386523031062041722
n=2, 预测值:1.0666666666666666665186, 相对误差:0.03656423972389295785
n=3, 预测值:1.08923076923076922462, 相对误差:0.01618386787189838444
n=4, 预测值:1.10769230769230775380, 相对误差:0.00049098182518808381
n=5, 预测值:1.10765414097824654860, 相对误差:0.00045650884658291700
n=6, 预测值:1.10759232923938810700, 相对误差:0.00040067918443822248
n=7, 预测值:1.10740655391790610018, 相对误差:0.00023288300810152875
n=8, 预测值:1.10711128348775411645, 相对误差:0.00003381145254904156
n=9, 预测值:1.10712154595111256228, 相对误差:0.00002454217987273137
n=10, 预测值:1.10713813137524441643, 相对误差:0.00000956187608406614
n=11, 预测值:1.10714234029633140644, 相对误差:0.00000576029006455702
n=12, 预测值:1.10715068801344562743, 相对误差:0.00000177954354600371
n=13, 预测值:1.10715011162042542558, 相对误差:0.00000125893325117409
n=14, 预测值:1.10714899729116122984, 相对误差:0.00000025244763069770
n=15, 预测值:1.10714887967549380221, 相对误差:0.00000014621468698740
n=16, 预测值:1.10714861571109368654, 相对误差:0.00000009220350913154
n=17, 预测值:1.10714864657974443318, 相对误差:0.00000006432229459781
n=18, 预测值:1.10714871240945567088, 相对误差:0.00000000486351535447
n=19, 预测值:1.10714871541871318072, 相对误差:0.00000000214549072966
n=20, 预测值:1.10714872298131772332, 相对误差:0.00000000468521262281
参考值 = 1.107148717794090503
```

3.2 Gauss-Legendre

设计实验 Listing 8 利用 Gauss-Legendre 方法计算不同 n 时式19和式20的积分值,与 matlab 计算得到的高精度参考值比较相对误差:

Listing 8: 计算 Gauss-Legendre 算法 n 从 0 到 19 的值和相对误差

```
1
   clear
2
   x_1=0; % 积 分 起 始 点
3
   x_n_1=pi/2;%积分结束点
4
5
   for n=0:19%n从0到19
6
   [A,B] = Guass_Legendre_Z(n); \frac{1}{2} x_k + A_k
7
   I = 0;
8
   for i=1:n+1
9
        x = (x_n_1 - x_1)*A(i)/2 + (x_n_1 + x_1)/2;
10
        fx = (x_n_1 - x_1)/2 * FX(x);
11
        I = I + fx * B(i);
12
  end
```

```
13
   acc = 20; %输出结果的有效位数
14
   cal = vpa(I,acc);%计算值
15
16
   syms t;
   fx2 = FX(t);
17
18
   ref = vpa(int(fx2,t,x_1,x_n_1),acc);%利用matlab积分算得高精度参考值
   fprintf('n=%d, 预测值: %.20f,相对误差: %.20f\n',n,cal,abs((cal - ref)/ref))
19
20
21
22
   function fx=FX(x)
   fx = x^2*\cos(x); \% \triangle \exists x^2*\cos(x)
23
24
   %fx = 1/(x^2+1); %公式1/(x^2+1)
25
   end
```

式19的结果:

- n=0, 预测值:0.68514839062457233432, 相对误差:0.46586815954296706410
- n=1, 预测值:0.47463609897204783739, 相对误差:0.01547920767728741022
- n=2, 预测值:0.46724250353022228621, 相对误差:0.00033931615057165946
- n=3, 预测值:0.46740206591233340871, 相对误差:0.00000206597715151154
- n=4, 预测值:0.46740109737696844405, 相对误差:0.00000000619461787524
- n=5, 预测值:0.46740110027756315292, 相对误差:0.00000000001117562241
- n=6, 预测值:0.46740110027233344736, 相对误差:0.00000000000001328056
- n=7, 预测值:0.46740110027233955359, 相对误差:0.000000000000000021635
- n=8, 预测值:0.46740110027233927603, 相对误差:0.00000000000000081018
- n=9, 预测值:0.46740110027233972012, 相对误差:0.00000000000000013995
- n=10, 预测值:0.46740110027233960910, 相对误差:0.00000000000000009758
- n=11, 预测值:0.46740110027233955359, 相对误差:0.000000000000000021635
- n=12, 预测值:0.46740110027233960910, 相对误差:0.000000000000000009758
- n=13, 预测值:0.46740110027233972012, 相对误差:0.00000000000000013995
- n=14, 预测值:0.46740110027233972012, 相对误差:0.00000000000000013995
- n=15, 预测值:0.46740110027233960910, 相对误差:0.000000000000000009758
- n=16, 预测值:0.46740110027233966461, 相对误差:0.000000000000000002118
- n=17, 预测值:0.46740110027233955359, 相对误差:0.000000000000000021635
- n=18, 预测值:0.46740110027233960910, 相对误差:0.000000000000000009758
- n=19, 预测值:0.46740110027233955359, 相对误差:0.00000000000000021635
- 参考值 = 0.46740110027233965471

式20的结果:

- n=1, 预测值:1.13513513513513508713, 相对误差:0.02527792056410040067
- n=2, 预测值:1.10703363914373098531, 相对误差:0.00010394145656321729
- n=3, 预测值:1.10673998241614146565, 相对误差:0.00036917838713076506
- n=4, 预测值:1.10717399816107708865, 相对误差:0.00002283375898854387

n=5, 预测值:1.10715321898259499989, 相对误差:0.00000406556809591501 n=6, 预测值:1.10714809427273275233, 相对误差:0.00000056317760001837 n=7, 预测值:1.10714868825668233399, 相对误差:0.00000002667880808992 n=8, 预测值:1.10714872846950673768, 相对误差:0.00000000964226039654 n=9, 预测值:1.10714871761328015332, 相对误差:0.00000000016331170943 n=10, 预测值:1.10714871765068134657, 相对误差:0.00000000012953016532 n=11, 预测值:1.10714871780482471131, 相对误差:0.000000000000969536262 n=12, 预测值:1.10714871779554369091, 相对误差:0.00000000000131254986 n=13, 预测值:1.10714871779385415351, 相对误差:0.000000000000021347584 n=14, 预测值:1.10714871779408352559, 相对误差:0.00000000000000630216 n=15, 预测值:1.10714871779409418373, 相对误差:0.000000000000000332450 n=16, 预测值:1.10714871779409040897, 相对误差:0.00000000000000008494 n=17, 预测值:1.10714871779409040897, 相对误差:0.00000000000000008494 n=18, 预测值:1.10714871779409085306, 相对误差:0.00000000000000031617 n=19, 预测值:1.10714871779409040897, 相对误差:0.00000000000000008494 参考值 = 1.107148717794090503

可以发现,相同的 n 下,Guass-Legendre 公式的相对误差比 Newton-Cote 低很多,如果被求函数已知的情况下,用Guass-Legendre 公式效率更高。但如果只有离散的点列,Newton-Cote 积分公式也是良好的选择。

3.3 Gauss-Laguerre

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin x dx \tag{22}$$

设计实验 Listing 9 利用 Gauss-Laguerre 方法计算不同 n 时式22的积分值,与 matlab 计算得到的高精度参考值比较相对误差:

Listing 9: 计算 Gauss-Laguerre 算法 n 从 0 到 19 的值和相对误差

```
x_1=0;%积分起始点
1
2
   x_n_1=inf; % 积 分 结 束 点
3
   for n=0:19%n从0到19
4
   [A,B] = Guass_Laguerre_Z(n); \% x_k x_k \neq A_k
5
   I = 0;
6
7
   for i=1:n+1
8
       x = A(i);
9
       fx = FX(x);
10
       I = I + fx * B(i);
   end
11
12
13
   acc = 20; % 输出结果的有效位数
   cal = vpa(I,acc);%计算值
14
15
   syms t;
16
   fx2 = FX(t);
   ref = vpa(int(exp(-t)*fx2,t,x_1,x_n_1),acc)%利用matlab积分算得高精度参考值
17
  fprintf('n=%d, 预测值:%.20f,相对误差:%.20f\n',n,cal,abs((cal - ref)/ref))
```

```
19 end
20 
21 function fx=FX(x)
22 fx = sin(x);%公式
23 end
```

```
式22的结果:
n=0, 预测值:0.84147098480789650488, 相对误差:0.68294196961579300975
n=1, 预测值:0.43245945467984409083, 相对误差:0.13508109064031181834
n=2, 预测值:0.49602982748056151374, 相对误差:0.00794034503887697252
n=3, 预测值:0.50487927946020039194, 相对误差:0.00975855892040078388
n=4, 预测值:0.49890332095605915974, 相对误差:0.00219335808788168052
n=5, 预测值:0.50004947479767292151, 相对误差:0.00009894959534584302
n=6, 预测值:0.50003891199466321549, 相对误差:0.00007782398932643098
n=7, 预测值:0.49998775373532777788, 相对误差:0.00002449252934444424
n=8, 预测值:0.50000135242344856401, 相对误差:0.00000270484689712802
n=9, 预测值:0.50000020496483155164, 相对误差:0.00000040992966310327
n=10, 预测值:0.49999988871497424991, 相对误差:0.00000022257005150017
n=11, 预测值:0.50000001890882339595, 相对误差:0.00000003781764679189
n=12, 预测值:0.50000000011466672056, 相对误差:0.00000000022933344113
n=13, 预测值:0.49999999915773141179, 相对误差:0.00000000168453717642
n=14, 预测值:0.50000000020380364063, 相对误差:0.00000000040760728126
n=15, 预测值:0.4999999998430322279, 相对误差:0.00000000003139355442
n=16, 预测值:0.4999999999687710917, 相对误差:0.00000000000624578167
n=17, 预测值:0.50000000001125288751, 相对误差:0.00000000002250577502
n=18, 预测值:0.50000000002162758861, 相对误差:0.00000000004325517722
n=19, 预测值:0.50000000000294653191, 相对误差:0.00000000000589306381
参考值 = 0.5
```

3.4 Gauss-Hermite

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} x^2 dx \tag{23}$$

Listing 10: 计算 Gauss-Hermite 算法 n 从 0 到 19 的值和相对误差

```
1 x_1=-inf;%积分起始点
2 x_n_1=inf;%积分结束点
3 
4 for n=1:19
5 [A,B] = Guass_Hermite_Z(n);%求x_k和A_k
6 I = 0;
7 for i=1:n+1
```

```
8
       x = A(i);
9
       fx = FX(x);
10
       I = I + fx * B(i);
11
   end
12
13
   acc = 20; % 输出结果的有效位数
14
   cal = vpa(I,acc);%计算值
15
   syms t;
16
   fx2 = FX(t);
   ref = vpa(int(exp(-t^2)*fx2,t,x_1,x_n_1),acc);%利用matlab积分算得高精度参考值
17
   fprintf('n=%d, 预测值: %.20f,相对误差: %.20f\n',n,cal,abs((cal - ref)/ref))
18
19
20
21
   function fx=FX(x)
   fx = x^2; \% M \& e^{-(-x^2)*x^2}
22
23
```

式23的结果:

n=1, 预测值:0.88622692545275794096, 相对误差:0.00000000000000008202 n=2, 预测值:0.88622692545275805198, 相对误差:0.00000000000000004325 n=3, 预测值:0.88622692545275605358, 相对误差:0.00000000000000221170 n=4, 预测值:0.88622692545275993936, 相对误差:0.00000000000000217293 n=5, 预测值:0.88622692545275938425, 相对误差:0.00000000000000154656 n=6, 预测值:0.88622692545275538745, 相对误差:0.000000000000000296335 n=7, 预测值:0.88622692545275782994, 相对误差:0.00000000000000020730 n=8, 预测值:0.88622692545275705278, 相对误差:0.00000000000000108422 n=9, 预测值:0.88622692545275727483, 相对误差:0.00000000000000083367 n=10, 预测值:0.88622692545276071652, 相对误差:0.00000000000000304986 n=11, 预测值:0.88622692545275472131, 相对误差:0.00000000000000371500 n=12, 预测值:0.88622692545275572051, 相对误差:0.00000000000000258753 n=13, 预测值:0.88622692545276093856, 相对误差:0.00000000000000330041 n=14, 预测值:0.88622692545275949527, 相对误差:0.00000000000000167183 n=15, 预测值:0.88622692545275671971, 相对误差:0.00000000000000146005 n=16, 预测值:0.88622692545275694176, 相对误差:0.00000000000000120950 n=17, 预测值:0.88622692545275394416, 相对误差:0.00000000000000459193 n=18, 预测值:0.88622692545275771892, 相对误差:0.00000000000000033257 n=19, 预测值:0.88622692545275583154, 相对误差:0.00000000000000246225 参考值 = 0.88622692545275801365

4 不足与未来工作

本文的实验发现随着 n 增大相对误差不是单调递减的,这一方面有可能是 n 增大导致算法稳定性下降导致的,另一方面可能是由截断误差导致的,我将继续深入探索研究并解释这个问题。

参考文献

- [1] Newton-cotes formulas. https://mathworld.wolfram.com/Newton-CotesFormulas.html.
- [2] G. R. Lindfield and Jet Penny. Numerical methods using matlab. 2012.
- [3] Legendre-gaussquadrature. https://mathworld.wolfram.com/Legendre-GaussQuadrature.html.
- [4] Laguerre-gaussquadrature. https://mathworld.wolfram.com/Laguerre-GaussQuadrature.html.

附录 1

$C_k^{(n)}$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$									
2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$								
3	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$							
4	$\frac{7}{90}$	$\frac{16}{45}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{16}{45}$	$\frac{7}{90}$						
5	$\frac{19}{288}$	$\frac{25}{96}$	$\frac{25}{144}$	$\frac{25}{144}$	$\frac{25}{96}$	$\frac{19}{288}$					
6	$\frac{41}{840}$	$\frac{9}{35}$	$\frac{9}{280}$	$\frac{34}{105}$	$\frac{9}{280}$	$\frac{9}{35}$	$\frac{41}{840}$				
7	$\frac{751}{17280}$	$\frac{3577}{17280}$	$\frac{1323}{17280}$	$\frac{2989}{17280}$	$\frac{2989}{17280}$	$\frac{1323}{17280}$	$\frac{3577}{17280}$	$\frac{751}{17280}$			
8	$\frac{989}{28350}$	$\frac{5888}{28350}$	$\frac{-928}{28350}$	$\frac{10496}{28350}$	$\frac{-4540}{28350}$	$\frac{10496}{28350}$	$\frac{-928}{28350}$	$\frac{5888}{28350}$	$\frac{989}{28350}$		
9	$\frac{2857}{89600}$	$\frac{15741}{89600}$	$\frac{27}{2240}$	$\frac{1209}{5600}$	$\frac{2889}{44800}$	$\frac{2889}{44800}$	$\frac{1209}{5600}$	$\frac{27}{2240}$	$\frac{15741}{89600}$	$\frac{2857}{89600}$	
10	$\frac{16067}{598752}$	$\frac{26575}{149688}$	$\frac{-16175}{199584}$	$\tfrac{5675}{12474}$	$\frac{-4825}{11088}$	$\frac{17807}{24948}$	$\frac{-4825}{11088}$	$\frac{5675}{12474}$	$\frac{-16175}{199584}$	$\frac{26575}{149688}$	$\frac{16067}{598752}$

表 1: Cotes 系数,纵轴 (1-10) 代表的是 $C_k^{(n)}$ 中的 n,横轴 (1-11) 代表的是 $C_k^{(n)}$ 中的 k

附录2

1 2 3 4 5 n=0 x k 0.0000000000000000 A_k k 2.000000000000000000000000000000000000	PIJ XX.Z		高斯-勒让德求积公式的节点和系数(准确到小数点后15位)					
x_k		1		<u> </u>		5		
A_k 2.0000000000000000 +0.577350269189625 A_k 1.00000000000000000 1.0000000000000000 n=2 x_k +-0.774596669241483 0.000000000000000 A_k 0.555555555555555 0.888888888888 +-0.861136311594053 A_k 0.347854845137452 0.652145154862547 n=4 x_k +-0.906179845938664 +-0.538469310105683 0.0000000000000000 A_k 0.236926885056188 0.478628670499366 0.5688888888888 n=5 x_k +-0.932469514203153 +-0.661209386466263 +-0.238619186083196 A_k 0.171324492379169 0.360761573048141 0.467913934572688 n=6 x_k +-0.949107912342759 +-0.741531185599395 +-0.405845151377396 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000								
n=1 x k		0.0000000000000000						
x_k +-0.577350269189625 1.000000000000000 n=2 x_k +-0.774596669241483 0.000000000000000 x_k +-0.774596669241483 0.0000000000000000 0.8888888888888 n=3 x_k +-0.861136311594053 +-0.339981043584856 A_k 0.347854845137452 0.652145154862547 n=4 x_k +-0.906179845938664 +-0.538469310105683 0.0000000000000000 0.56888888888888 n=5 x_k +-0.932469514203153 +-0.661209386466263 +-0.238619186083196 0.467913934572688 n=6 x_k +-0.949107912342759 +-0.741531185599395 +-0.405845151377396 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000	A_k	2.00000000000000000						
A_k 1.0000000000000000 1.0000000000000000 x_k +-0.774596669241483 0.000000000000000 A_k 0.555555555555555555555555555555555555								
n=2 x k +-0.774596669241483 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000								
x_k +-0.774596669241483 0.0000000000000000 A_k 0.555555555555555555555555555555555555		1.00000000000000000						
A_k 0.55555555555555 0.888888888888888 n=3 x_k +-0.861136311594053 +-0.339981043584856 A_k 0.347854845137452 0.652145154862547 n=4 x_k +-0.906179845938664 +-0.538469310105683 0.00000000000000000 A_k 0.236926885056188 0.478628670499366 0.5688888888888 n=5 x_k +-0.932469514203153 +-0.661209386466263 +-0.238619186083196 A_k 0.171324492379169 0.360761573048141 0.467913934572688 n=6 x_k +-0.949107912342759 +-0.741531185599395 +-0.405845151377396 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000								
n=3 x_k +-0.861136311594053 +-0.339981043584856 A_k 0.347854845137452 0.652145154862547 n=4 x_k +-0.906179845938664 +-0.538469310105683 0.0000000000000000 A_k 0.236926885056188 0.478628670499366 0.5688888888888 n=5 x_k +-0.932469514203153 +-0.661209386466263 +-0.238619186083196 A_k 0.171324492379169 0.360761573048141 0.467913934572688 n=6 x_k +-0.949107912342759 +-0.741531185599395 +-0.405845151377396 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000								
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	A_k	0.5555555555555	0.88888888888888					
A_k 0.347854845137452 0.652145154862547 n=4 x_k +-0.906179845938664 +-0.538469310105683 0.0000000000000000 A_k 0.236926885056188 0.478628670499366 0.56888888888888 n=5 x_k +-0.932469514203153 +-0.661209386466263 +-0.238619186083196 A_k 0.171324492379169 0.360761573048141 0.467913934572688 n=6 x_k +-0.949107912342759 +-0.741531185599395 +-0.405845151377396 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000								
n=4 x_k +-0.906179845938664 +-0.538469310105683 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000								
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		0.347854845137452	0.652145154862547					
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$								
n=5 x_k +-0.932469514203153 +-0.661209386466263 +-0.238619186083196 A_k 0.171324492379169 0.360761573048141 0.467913934572688 n=6 x_k +-0.949107912342759 +-0.741531185599395 +-0.405845151377396 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000								
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	A_k	0.236926885056188	0.478628670499366	0.568888888888888				
A_k 0.171324492379169 0.360761573048141 0.467913934572688 n=6 x_k +-0.949107912342759 +-0.741531185599395 +-0.405845151377396 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000								
n=6 x_k +-0.949107912342759 +-0.741531185599395 +-0.405845151377396 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000								
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		0.171324492379169	0.360761573048141	0.467913934572688				
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$								
n=7 x_k +-0.960289856497537 +-0.7966666477413629 +-0.525532409916328 +-0.183434642495649 A_k 0.101228536290373 0.222381034453375 0.313706645877890 0.362683783378359 n=8 x_k +-0.968160239507623 +-0.836031107326636 +-0.613371432700588 +-0.324253423403808 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000	_							
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		0.129484966168868	0.279705391489277	0.381830050505120	0.417959183673469			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$. 0.060200056405525		. 0 505500400046000	. 0 100 10 16 10 10 76 10			
n=8 x_k +-0.968160239507623 +-0.836031107326636 +-0.613371432700588 +-0.324253423403808 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000	_							
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		0.101228536290373	0.222381034453375	0.313706645877890	0.362683783378359			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$. 0.0601600000000000000	. 0.026021107226626	. 0 (12251 12250 500	. 0.22.4252.422.402000	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000		
n=9 x_k +-0.973906528517168 +-0.865063366688988 +-0.679409568299025 +-0.433395394129247 +-0.148874338981631	_							
$x_k \\ +-0.973906528517168 \\ +-0.865063366688988 \\ +-0.679409568299025 \\ +-0.433395394129247 \\ +-0.1488743389816319999999999999999999999999999999$		0.081274388361576	0.180648160694853	0.260610696402940	0.312347077039996	0.330239355001259		
		. 0.072007520517170	. 0.065063366600000	. 0.670400560200025	. 0 422205204120247	. 0.4.4007.4000004.004		
<u>A_K 0.0000/1344308090 0.1494513491505/2 0.219086362515990 0.269266/19309993 0.295524224/14/53</u>								
	A_K	0.0006/1344308690	0.149451349150572	0.219086362515990	0.269266/19309993	0.295524224714753		

附录3

高斯-拉盖尔求积公式的节点	和系数(准确到小数点后23位)
0	0

	1	2	3	4
n=0				
x_k	1.0000000000000000000000000000000000000			
A_k	1.0000000000000000000000000000000000000			
n=1				
x_k	0.58578643762690496554768	3.41421356237309492343001		
A_k	0.85355339059327339779059	0.14644660940672626914249		
n=2				
x_k	0.41577455678347896572688	2.29428036027904491689355	6.28994508293747589533495	
A_k	0.71109300992917512385105	0.27851773356923820168518	0.01038925650158617312868	
n=3				
x_k	0.32254768961939223048673	1.74576110115834626235198	4.53662029692113488721361	9.39507091230111868185304
A_k	0.60315410434163585495781	0.35741869243780022280532	0.03888790851500484313518	0.00053929470556133500113
n=4				
x_k	0.26356031971814092296213	1.41340305910651853338322	3.59642577104073479787871	7.08581000585880893538615
A_k	0.52175561058280905957218	0.39866681108317042481203	0.07594244968170463239154	0.00361175867992220801447
n=5	0.00001660115006105110100	1 100000101 (50 (005 50 10000	2 2222 (22 (22 (22 (22 (22 (22 (22 (22	
x_k	0.22284660417926105413499	1.18893210167262375343000	2.99273632605930517414094	5.77514356910454296212265
A_k	0.45896467394995149602365	0.41700083077211880233647	0.11337338207404944190326	0.01039919745314831812932
n=6	0.1020.42/5/02/222/22420	1.00///400500010/5015000/	2.5/505/51405051002/0552/	4 0000 5000 450 65 45 40000 100
x_k	0.19304367656036222622439	1.02666489533919658150296	2.56787674495071893687736	4.90035308452654749800103
A_k	0.40931895170128013150545	0.42183127786168900241747	0.14712634865752860502396	0.02063351446871297331653
n=7	0.170270(22205101100(440)	0.00270177670027702110072	2 25100662006612050505050	4.27770017020772072400740
x_k	0.17027963230510118064486	0.90370177679937702119872	2.25108662986612850787082	4.26670017028773962408649
A_k	0.36918858934162551710400	0.41878678081436682134608	0.17579498663717479933765	0.03334349226120489340097
n=8	0.15222222772100014624406	0.00722002274225724010160	2 005125155(10200004524()	2 702 472072221 47020 (00502
x_k	0.15232222773180814634486	0.80722002274225734819168	2.00513515561930999453466	3.78347397333147039688583
A_k	0.33612642179795326757840	0.41121398042397411254356	0.19928752537095517638476	0.04746056276559497411060
n=9	0.12770247054040227420004	0.72045454050217412112791	1 00024200174020100200752	2 401 422 60 70 552 20 22 21 1 50 4
x_k	0.13779347054049237430994	0.72945454950317412112781	1.80834290174028189390753	3.40143369785533922211584
A_k	0.30844111576502331040217	0.40111992915522998170985	0.21806828761189575582868	0.06208745609850930408102

113.3.		高斯-拉盖尔求积公式的节点和系数(准确到小数点后23位)					
	5	6	7	8			
n=4							
x_k	12.64080084427581063266643						
A_k	0.00002336997238577565852						
n=5							
x_k		15.98287398060169905988914					
A_k	0.00026101720281494826493	0.00000089854790642962314					
n=6	0.4004.50.4445.05.000.51.000.6						
x_k		12.73418029179789989768778					
A_k	0.00107401014328092816313	0.00001586546434856258639	0.00000003170315478995633				
n=7	7.04500540220211200222765	10.7505100101010101110015701	15 7406706440775040000051	00 0001017000001000011500			
x_k		10.75851601018164416245781					
A_k	0.00279453623522804691856	0.00009076508773348906889	0.00000084857467162771063	0.0000000104800117487138			
n=8 x k	6.20495677787607835540484	0.27200626160706026276742	13.46623691109206966132205	10 02250770000172164745661			
A k	0.00559962661080374950184	0.00030524976709297350994	0.00000659212302607557677	0.00000004110769330349403			
$\frac{A_k}{n=9}$	0.00339902001080374930184	0.00030324970709297330994	0.00000039212302007337077	0.0000004110709330349403			
x k	5.55249614006128844323484	8 3301527/677130967972971	11.84378583788996763814793	16.27925783138683968331861			
A k	0.00950151697527147620636	0.00075300838857460554096	0.00002825923349650162556	0.00000042493139849147913			
7 I_IX	0.00550151057527117620050	0.00013000000001400004030	0.00002020320043000102030	0.00000042430103043147310			
		高斯-拉盖尔求积公式的节点和到	系数(准确到小数点后23位)				
	9	10	11	12			
n=8							
x_k	26.37407189092734682844820						
A_k	0.00000000003290874030350						
n=9							
x_k	21.99658581197656914696381	29.92069701227467248827451					
A_k	0.00000000183956482398699	0.00000000000099118272196					

高斯-埃尔米特求积公式的节点和系数(准确到小数点后31位)

1	2	3
0.00000000000000000000000000000000000		
1.7724538509055158819194275565678		
+-0.7071067811865475727373109293694		
0.8862269254527581630043187033152		
+-1.2247448713915889406678161321906	0.00000000000000000000000000000000000	
0.2954089751509191841272183864930	1.1816359006036774026426883210660	
+-1.6506801238857851110708452324615	+-0.5246476232752903534617416880792	
0.0813128354472449216272522676263	0.8049140900055128389212200090696	
+-2.0201828704560842453474833746440	+-0.9585724646138183979715563509671	0.00000000000000000000000000000000000
0.0199532420590461320730746308527	0.3936193231522412405709587801538	0.9453087204829417888873877018340
+-2.3506049736744882849848181649576	+-1.3358490740136963470519049224094	+-0.4360774119276166205239064765919
0.0045300099055090104274712281551	0.1570673203228570846690104190201	0.7246295952243922977586976230668
+-2.6519613568352360388757915643509	+-1.6735516287674729873913292976794	+-0.8162878828589642532520542772545
0.0009717812450994918211516493400	0.0545155828191264471560550930462	0.4256072526101282726962438118789
+-2.9306374202572396114874209160916	+-1.9816567566958467327964399373740	+-1.1571937124467781554670864352374
0.0001996040722113777822564056885	0.0170779830074129709838182122894	0.2078023258148938012812578790544
+-3.1909932017815370031144084350671	+-2.2665805845318427458323640166781	+-1.4685532892166690555058039535651
0.0000396069772632596552031092329	0.0049436242755369636664442012374	0.0884745273943759319434931853720
+-3.4361591188377378358609348651953	+-2.5327316742327918852595303178532	+-1.7566836492998829655221015855204
0.0000076404328552326003352488867	0.0013436457467812033643450586595	0.0338743944554807732694179378540
	1.7724538509055158819194275565678 +-0.7071067811865475727373109293694 0.8862269254527581630043187033152 +-1.2247448713915889406678161321906 0.2954089751509191841272183864930 +-1.6506801238857851110708452324615 0.0813128354472449216272522676263 +-2.0201828704560842453474833746440 0.0199532420590461320730746308527 +-2.3506049736744882849848181649576 0.0045300099055090104274712281551 +-2.6519613568352360388757915643509 0.0009717812450994918211516493400 +-2.9306374202572396114874209160916 0.0001996040722113777822564056885 +-3.1909932017815370031144084350671 0.0000396069772632596552031092329 +-3.4361591188377378358609348651953	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000

附录4

高斯-埃尔米特求积公式的节点和系数(准确到小数点后31位)

	4	5	6
n=6			
x k	0.00000000000000000000000000000000000		
$\frac{A_k}{n=7}$	0.8102646175568073427797344265854		
n=7			
x_k	+-0.3811869902073222737826085904089		
$\frac{A_k}{n=8}$	0.6611470125582411538900373670912		
n=8			
x_k	+-0.7235510187528376713217426186020	0.00000000000000000000000000000000000	
$\frac{A_k}{n=9}$	0.4326515590025555857423000816197	0.7202352156060508603374614722270	
n=9			
x_k	+-1.0366108297895149092937572277151	+-0.3429013272237045883983341809653	
<u>A_k</u>	0.2401386110823133801517315077944	0.6108626337353257884643653596867	