内容简介

利用复化梯形积分公式和复化三点 Gauss 积分公式编写计算积分的通用程序,并计算下列积分:

•
$$I_1(f) = \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx$$

•
$$I_2(f) = \int_0^4 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

•
$$I_3(f) = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2 + \cos(x)} dx$$

取结点 x_i , $i=0,\cdots,N$, N 为 2^k , $k=1,\cdots,7$ 给出误差表格, 其中收敛阶为

$$\frac{\ln(Error_{old}/Error_{now})}{\ln(N_{now}/N_{old})}$$

工作环境

程序所用语言: python

软件: JupyterLab, Mathematica

使用的包: mpmath

输出结果

Integrate $[E^(-x*x), \{x, 0.000000, 1.000000\}] = 0.7468241328124270$ Composite Trapezoid method:

I(k = 1) = 0.7313702518285630	Error = 1.545388098386e-02	Order = 0.0000
I(k = 2) = 0.7429840978003812	Error = 3.840035012046e-03	Order = 2.0088
I(k = 3) = 0.7458656148456952	Error = 9.585179667318e-04	Order = 2.0022
I(k = 4) = 0.7465845967882215	Error = 2.395360242055e-04	Order = 2.0006
I(k = 5) = 0.7467642546522942	Error = 5.987816013281e-05	Order = 2.0001
I(k = 6) = 0.7468091636378279	Error = 1.496917459909e-05	Order = 2.0000
I(k = 7) = 0.7468203905416179	Error = 3.742270809142e-06	Order = 2.0000

Composite Gauss method:

I(k = 1) = 0.7468240967018682	Error = 3.611055884508e-08	Order = 0.0000
I(k = 2) = 0.7468241324102746	Error = 4.021524498050e-10	Order = 6.4885
I(k = 3) = 0.7468241328066848	Error = 5.742270248690e-12	Order = 6.1300
I(k = 4) = 0.7468241328123394	Error = 8.768565026993e-14	Order = 6.0331
I(k = 5) = 0.7468241328124257	Error = 1.362201955843e-15	Order = 6.0083
I(k = 6) = 0.7468241328124270	Error = 2.125341463362e-17	Order = 6.0021
I(k = 7) = 0.7468241328124270	Error = 3.318997105304e-19	Order = 6.0008

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Integrate [1 / (1 + x * x), \{x, 0.000000, 4.000000\}] = 1.3258176636680326
Composite Trapezoid method:
I(k = 1) = 1.4588235294117646
                                Error = 1.330058657437e-01
                                                             Order = 0.0000
I(k = 2) = 1.3294117647058823
                                Error = 3.594101037850e-03
                                                             Order = 5.2097
I(k = 3) = 1.3252534024970781
                                Error = 5.642611709544e-04
                                                             Order = 2.6712
I(k = 4) = 1.3256735817329137
                                Error = 1.440819351187e-04
                                                             Order = 1.9695
I(k = 5) = 1.3257816256818826
                                Error = 3.603798614981e-05
                                                             Order = 1.9993
I(k = 6) = 1.3258086530760484
                                Error = 9.010591983910e-06
                                                             Order = 1.9998
I(k = 7) = 1.3258154109515374
                                Error = 2.252716495020e-06
                                                             Order = 2.0000
Composite Gauss method:
I(k = 1) = 1.3256909037243096
                                Error = 1.267599437228e-04
                                                             Order = 0.0000
I(k = 2) = 1.3256917328820794
                                Error = 1.259307859530e-04
                                                             Order = 0.0095
I(k = 3) = 1.3258174178690789
                                Error = 2.457989534737e-07
                                                             Order = 9.0009
I(k = 4) = 1.3258176636701031
                                Error = 2.070642775051e-12
                                                             Order = 16.8570
I(k = 5) = 1.3258176636680783
                                Error = 4.592596126546e-14
                                                             Order = 5.4946
I(k = 6) = 1.3258176636680332
                                Error = 7.182505640318e-16
                                                             Order = 5.9987
I(k = 7) = 1.3258176636680326
                                Error = 1.122527455403e-17
                                                             Order = 5.9997
Integrate[1 / (2 + Cos[x]), \{x, 0.000000, 6.283185\}] = 3.6275987284684357
Composite Trapezoid method:
I(k = 1) = 4.1887902047863914
                                Error = 5.611914763180e-01
                                                             Order = 0.0000
I(k = 2) = 3.6651914291880923
                                Error = 3.759270071966e-02
                                                             Order = 3.9000
I(k = 3) = 3.6277915166453565
                                Error = 1.927881769208e-04
                                                             Order = 7.6073
I(k = 4) = 3.6275987335910123
                                Error = 5.122576778448e-09
                                                             Order = 15.1998
I(k = 5) = 3.6275987284684357
                                Error = 3.616826829289e-18
                                                             Order = 30.3995
I(k = 6) = 3.6275987284684357
                                Error = 1.803043458253e-36
                                                             Order = 60.7990
I(k = 7) = 3.6275987284684357
                                Error = 4.480878338110e-73
                                                             Order = 121.5980
Composite Gauss method:
I(k = 1) = 3.6337152835897490
                                Error = 6.116555121314e-03
                                                             Order = 0.0000
I(k = 2) = 3.6268604008950978
                                Error = 7.383275733380e-04
                                                             Order = 3.0504
I(k = 3) = 3.6275944023937576
                                Error = 4.326074677891e-06
                                                             Order = 7.4151
I(k = 4) = 3.6275987283534121
                                Error = 1.150233639204e-10
                                                             Order = 15.1988
I(k = 5) = 3.6275987284684357
                                Error = 8.121295469872e-20
                                                             Order = 30.3995
I(k = 6) = 3.6275987284684357
                                Error = 4.048589927202e-38
                                                             Order = 60.7990
I(k = 7) = 3.6275987284684357
                                Error = 1.006145404963e-74
                                                             Order = 121.5980
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精度检验

n	Trapezoid Method Error	Order	Gauss Method Error	Order
1	1.5454E-02	=	3.6111E-08	-
2	3.8400E-03	2.0088	4.0215E-10	6.4885
3	9.5852E-04	2.0022	5.7423E- 12	6.1300
4	2.3954E-04	2.0006	8.7686E-14	6.0331
5	5.9878E-05	2.0001	1.3622 E-15	6.0083
6	1.4969E-05	2.0000	2.1253E-17	6.0021
7	3.7423E-06	2.0000	3.3190E- 19	6.0008

表 1: L_{∞} 范数意义下 $I_1(f)$ 的精度检验

n	Trapezoid Method Error	Order	Gauss Method Error	Order
1	1.3301E-01	_	1.2676E-04	_
2	3.5941E-03	5.2097	1.2593E-04	0.0095
3	5.6426 E-04	2.6712	2.4580E-07	9.0009
4	1.4408E-04	1.9695	2.0706E-12	16.8570
5	3.6038 E-05	1.9993	4.5926E-14	5.4946
6	9.0106E-06	1.9998	7.1825E-16	5.9987
7	2.2527E-06	2.0000	1.1225E-17	5.9997

表 2: L_{∞} 范数意义下 $I_2(f)$ 的精度检验

n	Trapezoid Method Error	Order	Gauss Method Error	Order
1	5.6119E-01	-	6.1166E-03	-
2	3.7593E- 02	3.9000	7.3833E-04	3.0504
3	1.9279E-04	7.6073	4.3261E-06	7.4151
4	5.1226E-09	15.1998	1.1502 E-10	15.1988
5	3.6168E-18	30.3995	8.1213E-20	30.3995
6	1.8030E-36	60.7990	4.0486E-38	60.7990
7	4.4809E-73	121.5980	1.0061E-74	121.5980

表 3: L_{∞} 范数意义下 $I_3(f)$ 的精度检验

误差分析

一、复化 3 点 Gauss 积分公式的推导及误差

本实验中使用的复化 3 点 Gauss 积分公式为:

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \frac{h}{18} \left[5 \sum_{i=0}^{2^{k}-1} f\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}}{2}h + x_i\right) + 8 \sum_{i=0}^{2^{k}-1} f\left(\frac{1}{2}h + x_i\right) + 5 \sum_{i=0}^{2^{k}-1} f\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}}{2}h + x_i\right) \right]$$

其中 $h = \frac{b-a}{2^k}$,记结点为 x_0, \dots, x_{2^k} 。下面对其作简单推导并分析该公式的误差。对子区间 $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ 即 [a+ih, a+(i+1)h],作变量替换

$$x = \frac{(t+1)h}{2} + x_i \tag{1}$$

并应用 3 点 Gauss 公式,得

$$\int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} f(x)dx = \int_{-1}^{1} f(\frac{t+1}{2}h + x_i) \frac{h}{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{h}{18} \left[5f\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}}{2}h + x_i\right) + 8f\left(\frac{1}{2}h + x_i\right) + 5f\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}}{2}h + x_i\right) \right] \tag{2}$$

记 $g(t)=f(\frac{t+1}{2}h+x_i)$, $t_{i0}=-\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$, $t_{i1}=0$, $t_{i2}=\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$, 根据 Hermite 插值,存在一个次数最多为 5 次的多项式 p,使得

$$p(t_{ij}) = g(t_{ij})$$
 $p'(t_{ij}) = g'(t_{ij})$ $0 \le j \le 2$ (3)

误差公式为

$$g(t) - p(t) = \frac{1}{6!}g^{(6)}(\xi_t)\omega^2(t)$$
(4)

其中 $\omega(x) = (t - t_{i0})(t - t_{i1})(t - t_{i2})$, $\xi_t \in (t_{i0}, t_{i2})$ 。对等号两端积分并应用积分中值定理可得

$$\int_{-1}^{1} g(t)dt - \int_{-1}^{1} p(t)dt = \frac{g^{(6)}(\xi)}{6!} \int_{-1}^{1} \omega^{2}(t)dt = \frac{8}{175} \frac{g^{(6)}(\xi_{i})}{6!}$$
 (5)

因 Gauss 公式对 p 是准确成立的,有

$$\int_{-1}^{1} p(t)dt = A_0 p(t_{i0}) + A_1 p(t_{i1}) + A_2 p(t_{i2}) = A_0 f(t_{i0}) + A_1 f(t_{i1}) + A_2 f(t_{i2})$$
 (6)

那么

$$\int_{-1}^{1} g(t)dt = \sum_{j=0}^{2} A_{j}g(t_{ij}) + \frac{8}{175} \frac{g^{(6)}(\xi)}{6!}$$
 (7)

作积分换元 $t=2\frac{x-x_i}{h}-1$,于是又有

$$\int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} f(x)dx = \frac{h}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} g(t)dt$$

$$= \frac{h}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{2} A_j g(t_{ij}) + \frac{h}{2} \frac{8}{175} \frac{h^6}{2^6} \frac{f^{(6)}(\zeta_i)}{6!}$$

$$= \frac{h}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{2} A_j g(t_{ij}) + \frac{h^7}{175} \frac{f^{(6)}(\zeta_i)}{6! 2^4}$$
(8)

对 (2) 式与 (8) 式的等号两端求和,于是分别得到复化 3 点 Gauss 公式 (9) 和其误差项估计

式 (10):

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \sum_{i=0}^{2^{k}-1} \int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} f(x)dx$$

$$= \frac{h}{18} \sum_{i=0}^{2^{k}-1} \left[5f\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}}{2}h + x_{i}\right) + 8f\left(\frac{1}{2}h + x_{i}\right) + 5f\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}}{2}h + x_{i}\right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{h}{18} \left[5\sum_{i=0}^{2^{k}-1} f\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}}{2}h + x_{i}\right) + 8\sum_{i=0}^{2^{k}-1} f\left(\frac{1}{2}h + x_{i}\right) + 5\sum_{i=0}^{2^{k}-1} f\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}}{2}h + x_{i}\right) \right] \tag{9}$$

这里尽可能地减少了乘法地运算次数。

结合
$$f^{(6)}$$
 的连续性,即存在 ζ ,使得 $f^{(6)}(\zeta) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f^{(6)}(\zeta_i)$, $n = 2^k = \frac{b-a}{h}$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx - \sum_{i=0}^{2^{k}-1} \frac{h}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{2} A_{j}g(t_{ij}) = \sum_{i=0}^{2^{k}-1} \int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} f(x)dx - \sum_{i=0}^{2^{k}-1} \frac{h}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{2} A_{j}g(t_{ij})$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{2^{k}-1} \frac{h^{7}}{175} \frac{f^{(6)}(\zeta_{i})}{6! 2^{4}}$$

$$= \frac{h^{7}}{175 \times 6! 2^{4}} \sum_{i=0}^{2^{k}-1} f^{(6)}(\zeta_{i})$$

$$= \frac{h^{6}}{175 \times 6! 2^{4}} (b-a) f^{(6)}(\zeta)$$
(10)

可知误差项为 $O(h^6)$ 。实验中对于第一、二个积分最终确实得到了 6 阶代数收敛速度,而第三个积分却不符合此规律。

二、复化梯形法则的推导及误差

这部分推导可参考 Report_06.pdf **误差分析**。复化梯形法则的收敛项是 $O(h^2)$ 。同上,对于第一、二个积分实际误差达到了预期的 2 阶代数收敛速度。

三、精度调整后的额外测试

由于复化 Gauss 的 6 阶收敛速度非常快, numpy 包的 float64 结构不适应于本次实验,于是采用 mpmath 包,预先设置浮点数精度为 512,以保证实验不会受浮点数精度限制。但即便如此,对于第三个积分,使用复化梯形公式和复化 Gauss 积分公式所得结果的误差均远超出预期的收敛速度。另使用 Mathematica 编程计算,得到了与 python 完全相同的结果。Mathematica 代码见mma_test.nb

使用本实验中的两个算法对一些简单函数,将精度 mpmath.mp.prec 设置为 1024,迭代的 k 上限增加为 18,进行测试

$$\int_0^1 x^8 dx$$
、 $\int_0^1 e^x dx$ 、 $\int_0^1 \sin x dx$ 、 $\int_0^{0.9} \arcsin x dx$ 、低精度 π 下 $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2 + \cos(x)} dx$

测试结果详见 prec1024.log。通过直接观察,发现了以下事实:

- 使用低精度 π 作积分限。此处使用的是 numpy 包内的 numpy.pi,划分次数较少时两方法的 计算结果收敛速度均不稳定,且总是高于预期。随着划分次数的增加,最后复化梯形法则误 差符合预计的 2 阶代数精度收敛,复化 Gauss 积分公式误差符合预计的 6 阶代数精度收敛。但原来使用 mpmath.pi 计算时收敛阶过大的现象不再复现。原因尚不明确。
- 猜想对于精度较高的 mpmath.pi,当划分次数足够高时或许能够达到预计的收敛阶。但最终未能得到预计的收敛阶。另一方面,受主机性能限制,程序运行较慢,无法继续增加划分次数和精度来继续测试。
- 对于积分 $\int_0^1 x^8 dx$ 和 $\int_0^1 e^x dx$,在划分次数足够多后,继续增加划分次数会使复化 Gauss 积分公式误差收敛阶降至 2 阶。这里原因同样尚不明确。

以上问题均未能在此次实验中解决。

总结

本次实验测试了复化梯形公式和复化三点 Gauss 积分公式通过个人编写代码实现,在计算机上的表现。增进了对数值积分方法的理解。

参考资料

[1] David R. Kincaid & E. Ward Cheney. Numerical Analysis: Mathematics of Scientific of Computing Third Edition, Brooks/Cole, 2002.