



作业 7

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1. 解 (1)

$$\int_{-h}^h f(x) dx \approx A_{-1}f(-h) + A_0f(0) + A_1f(h)$$

根据 Simpson 公式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} A_{-1} &= \frac{h - (-h)}{6} = \frac{h}{3} \\ A_0 &= \frac{2(h - (-h))}{3} = \frac{4h}{3} \\ A_1 &= \frac{h - (-h)}{6} = \frac{h}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Simpson 公式具有 3 阶代数精度。

(2)

$$\int_{-2h}^{2h} f(x) dx \approx A_{-1}f(-h) + A_0f(0) + A_1f(h)$$

设 $f(x) = 1, x, x^2$, 有

$$\begin{cases} 4h = A_{-1} + A_0 + A_1 \\ 0 = A_{-1}(-h) + A_1h \\ \frac{16}{3}h^3 = A_{-1}h^2 + A_1h^2 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$A_{-1} = \frac{8}{3}h \quad A_0 = -\frac{4}{3}h \quad A_1 = \frac{8}{3}h$$

当 $f(x) = x^3$ 时,

$$\int_{-2h}^{2h} x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4}[(2h)^4 - (-2h)^4] = 0 = A_{-1}(-h)^3 + A_1h^3$$

当 $f(x) = x^4$ 时,

$$\int_{-2h}^{2h} x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5}[(2h)^5 - (-2h)^5] = \frac{64}{5}h^5 \neq A_{-1}(-h)^4 + A_1h^4$$



所以它具有 3 阶代数精度。

(3)

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

对 $f(x) = 1, x, x^2$ 均能准确成立, 有

$$\begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1}{3}(1 + 2 + 3) \\ 0 = \frac{1}{3}(-1 + 2x_1 + 3x_2) \\ \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}(1 + 2x_1^2 + 3x_2^2) \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1-\sqrt{6}}{5} \\ x_2 = \frac{3+2\sqrt{6}}{15} \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1+\sqrt{6}}{5} \\ x_2 = \frac{3-2\sqrt{6}}{15} \end{cases}$$

当 $f(x) = x^3$ 时,

$$\frac{1}{3}(-1 + 2x_1^3 + 3x_2^3) \neq \int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx = 0$$

所以它具有 2 阶代数精度。

(4)

$$\int_0^h f(x) dx \approx \frac{h}{2}[f(0) + f(h)] + ah^2[f'(0) - f'(h)]$$

对于 $f(x) = 1, x, x^2$ 而言均能准确成立, 有

$$\begin{cases} h = h \\ \frac{1}{2}h^2 = \frac{h^2}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3}h^3 = \frac{h^3}{2} - 2ah^3 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$a = \frac{1}{12}$$

当 $f(x) = x^3, x^4$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{4}h^4 &= \frac{1}{2}h^4 - 3ah^4 \\ \frac{1}{5}h^5 &\neq \frac{1}{2}h^5 - 4ah^5 \end{aligned}$$

故它具有 3 阶代数精度。

2. 解 (1) 使用复化梯形公式,

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{h}{2}[f(a) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(x_k) + f(b)]$$



$$n = 8, \quad x_k = \frac{k}{8} (k = 0, 1, \dots, 8), \quad h = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$f(x_k) = \frac{k/8}{4 + (k/8)^2} = \frac{8k}{256 + k^2}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{4 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{1}{4} + 2 \sum_{k=1}^7 \frac{8k}{256 + k^2} + \frac{1}{5} \right) = 0.12703$$

使用复化 Simpson 公式,

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{h}{6} [f(a) + 4 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_{k+\frac{1}{2}}) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(x_k) + f(b)]$$

$$x_{k+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2k+1}{16},$$

$$f(x_{k+\frac{1}{2}}) = \frac{16 \times (2k+1)}{256 \times 4 + (2k+1)^2} = \frac{32k+16}{4k^2+4k+1025}$$

有

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{4 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{48} \left(\frac{1}{4} + 4 \sum_{k=0}^7 \frac{32k+16}{4k^2+4k+1025} + 2 \sum_{k=1}^7 \frac{8k}{256 + k^2} + \frac{1}{5} \right) = 0.11678$$