数值积分

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求积公式的代数精度

要使机械求积公式:

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

具有m次代数精度,则需要使求积公式对 $f(x) = 1, x^1, x^2, \ldots, x^m$ 都准确成立。

其中:

$$\begin{split} I_n &= \sum_{k=0}^n A_k f(x_k) \\ A_k &= \int_a^b l_k(x) dx = \int_a^b \prod_{i=0 \& i \neq k}^n \frac{(x-x_i)}{x_k-x_i} dx \end{split}$$

属于插值型求积公式.

对于求积公式:

$$I_n = \sum_{k=0}^n A_k f(x_k)$$

至少有n次代数精度,则该求积公式属于插值型求积公式,同时有:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} A_k = b - a$$

例题:

试确定一个至少具有2次代数精度的公式

$$\int_{0}^{4} f(x) dx \approx Af(0) + Bf(1) + Cf(3)$$

至少具有2次代数精度,则对 $f(x) = 1, x, x^2$,求积公式均准确成立。因此可列出如下方程组:

$$\begin{cases} A + B + C = 4 \\ B + 3C = 8 \\ B + 9C = \frac{64}{3} \end{cases}$$

解得: $A = \frac{4}{9}, B = \frac{4}{3}, C = \frac{20}{9}$

Newton-Cotes求积公式

Newton-Cotes求积公式如下:

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

其中 $c_k^{(n)}$ 称为Cotes系数。系数值如下:

n				$C_k^{(n)}$			
1	1/2	1/2					
2	1/6	4/6	1/6				
3	1/8	3/8	3/8	1/8			
4	7/90	32/90	12/90	32/90	7/90		
5	19/288	75/288	50/288	50/288	75/288	19/288	
6	41/840	216/840	27/840	272/840	27/840	216/840	41/840

例题:

求解: $\int_{1}^{2} \ln x dx$

取
$$n = 1$$
,则 $I_1 = (2-1) * [\frac{1}{2}f(1) + \frac{1}{2}f(2)]$,其中 $f(x) = lnx$

解得: $I_1 = 0.3467$

ln1 = 0; ln2 = 0.69314718

复化梯形求积公式

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

其中,
$$h = \frac{b-a}{n}, x_k = a + kh(k = 0, 1, ..., n)$$

例题:

求解积分
$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{4+x^2} dx$$
, n = 8

首先, 计算h, xk:

$$h = (b - a)/n = \frac{1}{8}, x_k = a + kh = \frac{k}{8}$$

再列出n=8时的复化梯形公式:

$$T_8 = \frac{h}{2} [f(a) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{7} f(x_k) + f(b)]$$

展开:

$$T_8 = \frac{1}{16}f(a) + \frac{1}{16}f(b) + \frac{1}{8}f(\frac{1}{8}) + \frac{1}{8}f(\frac{2}{8}) + \dots + \frac{1}{8}f(\frac{7}{8})$$

解得: $T_8 = 0.111402$

```
#include<iostream>
#include<cmath>

using namespace std;

double myFunction(double x){
    double result = x / (4 + pow(x,2));
    return result;
}

double getXk(double k){
    double xk = k / 8.0;
    return xk;
}

int main(){
    double a = 0,b=1;
```

```
double h = (b-a) / 8.0;
double ans = myFunction(a) + myFunction(b);
double sum = 0;
for(int k=1; k<8; k++){
    sum += myFunction(getXk(k));
}
ans += (sum * 2);
ans *= h / 2;
cout << ans << endl;
return 0;
}</pre>
```

复化Simpson公式

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

其中,
$$h = \frac{b-a}{n}, x_k = a + kh(k = 0, ..., n)$$

例题:

还是以上题为例, 首先, 先计算出h, xk:

$$h = \frac{1}{8}; x_k = \frac{k}{8}$$

然后列出n = 8时的复化Simpson公式:

$$S_8 = \frac{h}{6} [f(a) + 4 \sum_{k=0}^{7} f(x_{k+\frac{1}{2}}) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{7} f(x_k) + f(b)]$$

最后解得 $S_8 = 0.111572$

```
#include<iostream>
#include<cmath>

using namespace std;

double myFunction(double x){
    double result = x / (4 + pow(x,2));
    return result;
}

double getXk(double k){
    double xk = k / 8.0;
    return xk;
}

int main(){
```

```
double a = 0, b=1;
    double ans = (myFunction(a) + myFunction(b));
    double sum = 0;
    for(int k=0; k<8; k++){</pre>
        double xk = getXk(k + 0.5);
        sum += myFunction(xk);
    }
    sum *= 4;
    ans += sum;
    sum = 0;
    for(int k=1; k<8; k++){</pre>
         sum += myFunction(getXk(k));
    }
    sum *= 2;
    ans += sum;
    ans *= (1.0) / 48;
    cout << ans << endl;</pre>
    return 0;
}
```

复化Cotes公式

$$\begin{split} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx &\approx \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{h}{90} [7f(x_{k}) + 32f(x_{k+\frac{1}{4}}) + 12f(x_{k+\frac{1}{2}}) + 32f(x_{k+\frac{3}{4}}) + 7f(x_{k+1})] = C_{n} \\ & \not\equiv \varphi, h = \frac{b-a}{n}, x_{k} = a + kh(k = 0, \dots, n) \end{split}$$

例题

还是以上题为例, 先计算 h, x_k

$$h = \frac{(b-a)}{n} = \frac{1}{8}, x_k = a + kh = \frac{k}{8}$$

列出n = 8时的Cotes公式

$$C_8 = \sum_{k=0}^{7} \frac{h}{90} \left[7f(x_k) + 32f(x_{k+\frac{1}{4}}) + 12f(x_{k+\frac{1}{2}}) + 32f(x_{k+\frac{3}{4}}) + 7f(x_{k+1}) \right]$$

最终解得 $T_8 = 0.111572$

```
#include<iostream>
#include<cmath>
using namespace std;
```

```
double myFunction(double x){
                            double result = x / (4 + pow(x,2));
                             return result;
}
double getXk(double k){
                            double xk = k / 8.0;
                      return xk;
}
int main(){
                             double a = 0, b=1;
                            double h = (b-a) / 8.0;
                             double ans = 0;
                             for(int k = 0; k < 8; k++){
                                                       ans += (h/90) * (7 * myFunction(getXk(k)) + 32 * myFunction(getXk(l)) + 32 * myFunct
                           cout << ans << endl;</pre>
                     return 0;
}
```