# Chpter6 上机报告

### 一、题目

13.(上机题 2) 已知积分

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} \mathrm{d}x.$$

- (1) 用 Romberg 公式计算改积分,使误差不超过  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-7}$ .
- (2) 用复化 3 点 Gauss-Legendre 公式计算它,使误差不超过  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-7}$ .

## 二、分析及解法

- (1) Romberg 公式取其 Richardson 外推公式进行计算。
- (2) 对于区间[a,b]上的复化三点 Gauss-Legendre 公式如下所示:

则在[a,b]上的复化三点 Gauss-Legendre 求积

公式<sup>[2]</sup>为 
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_{k}}^{x_{k+1}} f(x) dx \approx$$

$$\frac{h}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left[ \frac{5}{9} f(\frac{x_{k+1} + x_{k}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{15}}{10} h) + \frac{8}{9} f(\frac{x_{k+1} + x_{k}}{2}) + \frac{5}{9} f(\frac{x_{k+1} + x_{k}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{15}}{10} h) \right]$$
(11)

#### 三、程序以及运行结果 (matlab)

#### Romberg 公式:

function Romberg

% 龙贝格(Romberg 数值求解公式)

% inputs:

% -fun: 积分函数句柄

% -a/b: 积分上下限

% -tol: 积分误差

% Outputs:

% -R: Romberg 积分值

% -k: 迭代次数

% -T: 整个迭代过程

a = 1e-6;%分母不能为 0, 用比较小的数代替

b = 1:

epsilon = 5e-8;

tol = epsilon;

```
fun = @(x) atan(x)*(x)^{(-1.5)};
                           k=0; % 迭代次数
                           n=1; % 区间划分个数
                          h=b-a:
                          T=h/2*(fun(a)+fun(b));%计算 T(0,0)
                          err=1;%积分误差初始化
                          while err>=tol
                                        k=k+1:
                                        h=h/2:
                                        tmp=0;
                                        for i=1:n
                                                       tmp=tmp+fun(a+(2*i-1)*h);%此时直接用 0 代替 a
                                        end
                                        T(k+1,1)=T(k)/2+h*tmp;%外推算法
                                        for j=1:k
                                                       T(k+1,j+1)=T(k+1,j)+(T(k+1,j)-T(k,j))/(4^j-1);%外推算法
                                        end
                                        n=n*2;
                                        err=abs(T(k+1,k+1)-T(k,k));%更新积分误差
                           end
                           R=T(k+1,k+1)
                          end
Gauss 公式:
                          function Gauss
                          % 复化三点高斯求积公式
                          a=0;%分母不能为0,用比较小的数代替
                          b = 1;
                          epsilon = 5e-8;
                          tol = epsilon;
                          fun = @(x) atan(x)*(x)^{(-1.5)};
                          k=0;% 迭代次数
                           n=2;% 区间划分个数
                          h=b-a;
                            G(1)=(h/2)*((5/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b))+(5/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)*fun(0.5*(a+b)-0.1*h*sqrt(
                            0.5*(a+b)+0.1*h*sqrt(15)));%计算未复合的 Gauss
                           err=1;%积分误差初始化
                           while err>=tol
                                        k=k+1;
                                        h=1/n;
                                        tmp=0;
                                        for i=0:n-1
                                                         tmp=tmp+(h/2)*((5/9)*fun(0.5*(a+i*h+a+(i+1)*h)-0.1*h*sqrt(15))+(8/9)
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*fun(0.5*(a+i*h+a+(i+1)*h))+(5/9)*fun(0.5*(a+i*h+a+(i+1)*h)+0.1*h*s qrt(15))); end G(k+1)=tmp;%新的值放入数组 n=n+1; err=abs(G(k+1)-G(k));%更新积分误差 end G=G(k+1) end
```

# 运行结果:

```
命令行窗口
>>> Romberg
R =
1.8951
>>> Gauss
G =
1.8953
```