

Chapter 4 数值积分

P 135 习题

Ex. 5. 推导下列三种矩形求积公式:

$$(1) \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a)f(a) + \frac{f'(1)}{2}(b-a)^2$$

$$(2) \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a)f(b) - \frac{f'(1)}{2}(b-a)^2$$

$$(3) \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{f''(1)}{24}(b-a)^3$$

Solve. 假设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续可微.(1) 将 $f(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 处作 Taylor 展开, 得

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(\xi)(x-a), \quad \xi \in (a, x)$$

两边积分得:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a)f(a) + \int_a^b f'(\xi)(x-a) dx$$

由于 $x-a$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上不变号, 则 $\exists \eta \in (a, b)$, s.t.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f'(\xi)(x-a) dx &= f'(\eta) \cdot \int_a^b (x-a) dx \\ &= \frac{f'(\eta)}{2}(b-a)^2 \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a)f(a) + \frac{f'(\eta)}{2}(b-a)^2, \quad \eta \in (a, b)$$

(2). 将 $f(x)$ 在 $x=b$ 处作 Taylor 展开, 得

$$f(x) = f(b) + f'(\xi)(x-b), \quad \xi \in (x, b)$$

两边积分得:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a)f(b) + \int_a^b f'(\xi)(x-b) dx$$

由于 $x-b$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上不变号, 则 $\exists \eta \in (a, b)$, s.t.

$$\int_a^b f'(\xi)(x-b)dx = f'(\eta) \cdot \int_a^b (x-b)dx$$

$$= -\frac{f'(\eta)}{2} (b-a)^2$$

从而

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = (b-a)f(b) - \frac{f'(\eta)}{2}(b-a)^2$$

(3). 假设 $f(x)$ 在 $x \in [a, b]$ 二阶可微, 在 $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$ 作 Taylor 展开可得:

$$f(x) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2$$

$\xi \in (a, b)$

由于 $\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 \geq 0$, 在两边积分并利用积分中值定理,

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = (b-a) \cdot f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \cdot \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)dx$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f''(\xi) \cdot \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 dx$$

$$\stackrel{\text{对称}}{=} (b-a) \cdot f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f''(\xi) \cdot \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 dx$$

$$\stackrel{\text{积分中值}}{=} (b-a) \cdot f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\eta) \cdot \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 dx$$

$$= (b-a) f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{24} f''(\eta) \cdot (b-a)^3$$

$\eta \in (a, b)$

ie.,

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = (b-a) f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{24} f''(\eta) \cdot (b-a)^3, \quad \eta \in (a, b)$$

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Ex.6. 若用复合梯形公式计算积分 $I = \int_0^1 e^x dx$, 问区间 $[0, 1]$ 应分多少等分才能使截断误差不超过 $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5}$?
若改用复合 Simpson 公式, 同样的精度需要多少等分?

Solve. 设区间 $[0, 1]$ n 等分, 即

$$x_j = jh, \quad h = \frac{1}{n}, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

则 $T_n = \frac{1+e}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} e^{x_j}$ 为复合梯形公式,

其余项 $|R_n(f)| = |I(f) - T_n(f)|$

$$= \left| \frac{b-a}{12} \cdot h^2 \cdot f''(\eta) \right|$$

$$= \frac{h^2}{12} e^{\eta}$$

$$\eta \in (0, 1)$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{12n^2} e$$

令 $\frac{e}{12n^2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5}$, 可解得 $n \geq 212.85$,

因此取 $n = 213$ 等分时, 截断误差不超过 $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5}$.

若用复合 Simpson 公式, 设区间 $[0, 1]$ $2n$ 等分, 则 $h = \frac{1}{2n}$

$$|R_S(f)| = \left| -\frac{b-a}{180} f^{(4)}(\eta) \cdot h^4 \right| = \frac{h^4}{180} e^{\eta} \leq \frac{e}{180 \cdot (2n)^4} \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5}$$

解得: $n \geq \frac{\sqrt[4]{2e \cdot 5}}{\sqrt{3}} \geq 3.71$

从而 $2n \geq 7.42$

即达到同样的精度需要 8 等分.

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Ex. 7. 若 $f''(x) > 0$, 证明: 用梯形公式计算积分

$$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

所得的结果比准确值大, 并说明几何意义.

证. 插值型求积公式的余项为

$$R[f] = \int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b P_n(x) dx$$

$$= \int_a^b \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \prod_{j=0}^n (x - x_j) dx$$

$n=1$ 时对应梯形公式, i.e.,

$$I(f) - T(f) = \int_a^b \frac{f''(\xi)}{2} (x-a)(x-b) dx$$

$$= \frac{f''(\eta)}{2} \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b) dx$$

$$= -\frac{f''(\eta)}{2} \cdot \frac{(b-a)^3}{6} \quad a < \eta < b$$

$$< 0$$

$$\text{从而 } I(f) = \int_a^b f(x) dx = T(f) + (I(f) - T(f)) < T(f)$$

即: 用梯形公式得到的结果比准确值大.

从几何上看, $f''(x) > 0$ 意味 $f(x)$ 为凸函数, 曲线位于连接 $f(a)$ 、 $f(b)$ 的弦的下方, 此时梯形的面积大于曲边梯形的面积.

Ex. 10. 构造 Gauss 型积分公式 $\int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx \approx A_0 f(x_0) + A_1 f(x_1)$

Solve. 权函数 $\rho(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

$$\text{令 } w(x) = (x - x_0)(x - x_1) = x^2 + bx + c.$$

则 $w(x)$ 与 $1, x$ 带权正交, 也即

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot 1 \cdot w(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 + bx + c}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 0 \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot x \cdot w(x) dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} (x^2 + bx + c) dx = 0 \quad \dots (2)$$

(1) 式通过计算得: $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{3}b + 2c = 0$

(2) 式通过计算得: $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{2}{5}b + \frac{2}{3}c = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = -\frac{6}{7} \\ c = \frac{3}{35} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{从而 } w(x) = x^2 - \frac{6}{7}x + \frac{3}{35} = (x - x_0)(x - x_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{3}{7} - \frac{2}{35}\sqrt{30}, \quad x_1 = \frac{3}{7} + \frac{2}{35}\sqrt{30}$$

利用该公式有 3 次代数精度, 对 $f(x) = 1, x$ 是精确的

$$\begin{cases} A_0 + A_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_0 x_0 + A_1 x_1 = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_0 = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{30}}{18} \\ A_1 = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{30}}{18} \end{cases}$$

故综上, 我们有 $x_0 = \frac{3}{7} - \frac{2}{35}\sqrt{30}$, $x_1 = \frac{3}{7} + \frac{2}{35}\sqrt{30}$

$$A_0 = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{30}}{18}, \quad A_1 = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{30}}{18}$$

从而积分公式为:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx \approx \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{30}}{18}\right) f\left(\frac{3}{7} - \frac{2}{35}\sqrt{30}\right) + \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{30}}{18}\right) f\left(\frac{3}{7} + \frac{2}{35}\sqrt{30}\right)$$

附加题: 给定数值积分公式 $\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^4 A_k f(x_k)$
其中 $x_k = \cos(\frac{k\pi}{4})$

(1). 试确定求积系数 A_k , 使求积公式有尽可能高的代数精度, 并指明其代数精度的次数.

(2). 当系数 A_k 确定之后, 试推导所得数值积分公式的积分余项, 并给出合适的误差界.

(Hint: 第(2)小题推导的积分余项中应当含有被积函数 $f(x)$ 的高阶导数)

Solve.

(1). $x_0 = 1, x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, x_2 = 0, x_3 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, x_4 = -1$.

则先令 $f(x) = 1, x, x^2, x^3, x^4$, 得:

$$(*) \quad \begin{cases} 2 = \sum_{k=0}^4 A_k = A_0 + A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4 & \dots ① \\ 0 = \sum_{k=0}^4 A_k x_k = A_0 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} A_1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} A_3 - A_4 & \dots ② \\ \frac{2}{3} = \sum_{k=0}^4 A_k x_k^2 = A_0 + \frac{1}{2} A_1 + \frac{1}{2} A_3 + A_4 & \dots ③ \\ 0 = \sum_{k=0}^4 A_k x_k^3 = A_0 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} A_1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} A_3 - A_4 & \dots ④ \\ \frac{2}{5} = \sum_{k=0}^4 A_k x_k^4 = A_0 + \frac{1}{4} A_1 + \frac{1}{4} A_3 + A_4 & \dots ⑤ \end{cases}$$

由于方程组的系数矩阵行列式为 Vandermonde 行列式:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_0 & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\ x_0^2 & x_1^2 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 & x_4^2 \\ x_0^3 & x_1^3 & x_2^3 & x_3^3 & x_4^3 \\ x_0^4 & x_1^4 & x_2^4 & x_3^4 & x_4^4 \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{0 \leq j < i \leq 4} (x_i - x_j) \neq 0$$

故 (*) 方程组有唯一解.

由②-④得: $A_1 = A_3$, 从而 $A_0 = A_4$

从而 (x) 简化为

$$\begin{cases} 2A_0 + 2A_1 + A_2 = 2 \\ 2A_0 + A_1 = \frac{2}{3} \\ 2A_0 + \frac{1}{2}A_1 = \frac{2}{5} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_0 = A_4 = \frac{1}{15} \\ A_1 = A_3 = \frac{8}{15} \\ A_2 = \frac{4}{5} \end{cases}$$

且 $A_i, i=0, \dots, 4$ 为 (x) 的唯一解.

令 $f(x) = x^5$, 则 $0 = \sum_{k=0}^4 A_k x_k^5$ 显然成立.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } f(x) = x^6, \text{ 则 } & A_0 + \frac{1}{8}A_1 + \frac{1}{8}A_3 + A_4 \\ &= \frac{2}{15} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{8}{15} \\ &= \frac{4}{15} \neq \frac{2}{7} \end{aligned}$$

故综上, 求积系数为 $A_0 = A_4 = \frac{1}{15}, A_1 = A_3 = \frac{8}{15}, A_2 = \frac{4}{5}$.
代数精度为 5 次.

$$(2) \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx \approx \frac{1}{15} f(1) + \frac{8}{15} f\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + \frac{4}{5} f(0) + \frac{8}{15} f\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{15} f(-1)$$

该积公式有 $m=5$ 次代数精度, 且积分余项满足下式

$$R[f] = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx - \sum_{k=0}^4 A_k f(x_k) = \int_{-1}^1 K_5(t) f^{(6)}(t) dt$$

其中

$$K_5(t) = \frac{1}{5!} \left[\int_{-1}^1 (x-t)_+^5 dx - \sum_{k=0}^4 A_k (x_k - t)_+^5 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{120} \left[\int_t^1 (x-t)^5 dx - \sum_{k=0}^4 A_k (x_k - t)_+^5 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{120} \left[\frac{1}{6} (1-t)^6 - \sum_{k=0}^4 A_k (x_k - t)_+^5 \right], \quad -1 \leq t \leq 1$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
 R[f] &= \int_{-1}^1 K_5(t) \cdot f^{(6)}(t) dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{120} \left[\int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1}{6}(1-t)^6 - \sum_{k=0}^3 A_k (x_k - t)^5 \right) f^{(6)}(t) dt \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{120} \left[\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{6}(1-t)^6 f^{(6)}(t) dt - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{15}(1-t)^5 f^{(6)}(t) dt - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{8}{15} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - t \right)^5 f^{(6)}(t) dt + \int_{-1}^0 \frac{4}{5} t \cdot f^{(6)}(t) dt - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \int_{-1}^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{8}{15} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - t \right) \cdot f^{(6)}(t) dt \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |R[f]| &= \left| \int_{-1}^1 K_5(t) f^{(6)}(t) dt \right| \\
 &\leq \int_{-1}^1 |K_5(t)| \cdot |f^{(6)}(t)| dt \\
 &\leq f^{(6)}(3) \cdot \int_{-1}^1 |K_5(t)| dt
 \end{aligned}$$

Remark. x_k 为带权 $\rho = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ 的第二类 Chebyshev 多项式的插值节点，但题中只对 $f(x)$ 求值，没有 $\rho(x)$ ，故尝试后未果，改用了其他方法。