### § 6.3 复合求积法

#### § 6.3.1 复合求积公式

将[a,b]等分成n个子区间,在每个区间上使用低阶求积公式进行计算,然后求和。

#### 分区间利用梯形公式:

$$\int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f(x) dx \approx \frac{h}{2} [f(x_k) + f(x_{k+1})]$$

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

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

#### 复合梯形公式:

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

#### 复合Simpson公式:

$$S_n = \frac{b-a}{6n} [f(a) + 4\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_{k+1/2}) + 2\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(x_k) + f(b)]$$

#### 复合Cotes公式:

$$S_n = \frac{b-a}{90n} [7f(a) + 32 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_{k+1/4}) + 12 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(x_{k+1/2}) + 32 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_{k+3/4}) + 14 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(x_k) + 7f(b)]$$



【例 6. 4】 依次用 n=8 的复合梯形公式、n=4 的复合 Simpson 公式及 n=2 Cotes 公式计算定积分  $I=\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} \mathrm{d}x$  。

k	$x_k$	$f(x_k)$	k	$x_k$	$f(x_k)$
0	0	1,000 000 0	5	0.625	0. 936 1556
1	0.125	0, 997 397 8	6	0.75	0.908 851 6
2	0, 25	0.989 615 8	7	0.875	0.877 192 5
3	0, 375	0.976 726 7	8	1	0.841 470 9
4	0. 5	0. 958 851 0			

$$T_8 = \frac{1}{16} (f(0) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k) + f(1)) = 0.9556909$$

$$S_4 = \frac{1}{24} \begin{bmatrix} f(0) + f(1) + 2(f(0.25) + f(0.5) + f(0.75)) \\ +4(f(0.125) + f(0.375) + f(0.625) + f(0.875)) \end{bmatrix} = 0.9460833$$

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{180} \left[ 7(f(0) + f(1)) + 14f(0.5) + 32(f(0.125) + f(0.375) + f(0.375) + f(0.625) + f(0.625) + f(0.875) + 12(f(0.25) + f(0.75)) \right] = 0.9460832$$

精确值: I=0.9640831



# § 6.3.2 复合求积公式的余项与收敛的阶

复合梯形公式余项:

$$I - T_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left( -\frac{h^3}{12} f''(\eta_k) \right) = -\frac{n \cdot h^3}{12} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left( -\frac{f''(\eta_k)}{n} \right)$$

$$\min_{a \le x \le b} [f''(x)] \le \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f''(\eta_k) \le \max_{a \le x \le b} [f''(x)]$$

根据介值定理:

$$I - T_n = -\frac{b - a}{12}h^2 f''(\eta) \quad \eta \in (a, b)$$

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{I - T_n}{h^2} = \lim_{h \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{12} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f''(\eta_k) h \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \int_{a}^{b} f''(x) dx = -\frac{1}{12} [f'(b) - f'(a)]$$

#### 复合梯形公式余项:

$$I - T_n \approx -\frac{h^2}{12} [f'(b) - f'(a)]$$

### 复合Simpson公式余项:

$$I - S_n = -\frac{b - a}{180} \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^4 f^{(4)}(\eta) \qquad (\eta \in (a, b))$$

$$\lim \frac{I - S_n}{h^4} = -\frac{1}{180} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \left[f'''(b) - f'''(a)\right]$$

$$I - S_n \approx -\frac{1}{180} \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^4 [f'''(b) - f'''(a)]$$

#### 复合Cotes公式余项:

$$I - C_n = -\frac{2(b-a)}{945} \left(\frac{h}{4}\right)^6 f^{(6)}(\eta) \qquad (\eta \in (a,b))$$

$$\lim \frac{I - C_n}{h^4} = -\frac{2(b-a)}{945} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^6 \left[f^{(5)}(b) - f^{(5)}(a)\right]$$

$$I - C_n \approx -\frac{2}{945} \left(\frac{h}{4}\right)^6 [f^{(5)}(b) - f^{(5)}(a)]$$

定义6.2 如果一种复合求积公式 $I_n$ ,当 $h \rightarrow 0$ 时,有

$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{I - I_n}{h^P} = c \quad (c \neq 0)$$

则称求积公式I<sub>n</sub>是P(≥1)阶收敛的。

 $T_n$ 、 $S_n$ 、 $C_n$ 分别是2、4、6阶收敛。

# § 6.3.3 步长的自动选择

- 计算精度与步长有关;
- 高阶导数不易求,根据余项估计不可行。
- 通过计算自动选择:

$$I - T_n \approx -\frac{h^2}{12} [f'(b) - f'(a)] \qquad I - T_{2n} \approx -\frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 [f'(b) - f'(a)]$$

$$\frac{I - T_{2n}}{I - T_n} \approx \frac{1}{4} \qquad \qquad I - T_{2n} \approx \frac{1}{3} (T_{2n} - T_n)$$

以 $T_{2n}$ 为近似,截断误差绝对值约为 $\Delta \approx \frac{1}{3} |T_{2n} - T_n|$ 

步长折半,计算
$$T_2$$
及 $\Delta = \frac{1}{3} |T_2 - T_1|$ ;

反复计算,真到误差满足要求 $\Delta \leq \varepsilon$ 

#### Simpson公式:

$$I - S_{2n} \approx \frac{1}{15} (S_{2n} - S_n)$$
  $\Delta = \frac{1}{15} |S_{2n} - S_n|$ 

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{15} \left| S_{2n} - S_n \right|$$

#### Cotes公式:

$$I - C_{2n} \approx \frac{1}{63} (C_{2n} - C_n)$$
  $\Delta = \frac{1}{63} |C_{2n} - C_n|$ 

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{63} \left| C_{2n} - C_n \right|$$

# 例6.5 用变步长的复合Simpson公式计算定积分 $I = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ ,

给定误差
$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-6}$$
。

$$h = b - a = 1$$

$$S_1 \approx \frac{1}{6}(f(0) + 4f(0.5) + f(1)) = 0.9461459$$

步长折半h = 0.5

$$S_2 \approx \frac{1}{12} (f(0) + 4(f(0.25) + f(0.75)) + 2f(0.5) + f(1))$$

$$=0.94608688$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{15} |S_2 - S_1| = 0.39 \times 10^{-4} > \varepsilon$$

$$h = 0.25, S_4 = 0.9460833$$
  $\Delta = \frac{1}{15} |S_4 - S_2| = 2.4 \times 10^{-7} \text{ 35}$ 

# § 6.4 龙贝格(Romberg) 求积法

## § 6.4.1 梯形法的递推化

$$T_{n} = \frac{h}{2} [f(a) + 2\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_{i}) + f(b)]$$
步长折半,增加节点 $x_{i+1/2} = \frac{1}{2} (x_{i} + x_{i+1}),$ 
在 $[x_{i}, x_{i+1}]$ 积分为 $\frac{h}{4} [f(x_{i}) + 2f(x_{i+1/2}) + f(x_{i+1})]$ 

$$T_{2n} = \frac{h}{4} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} [f(x_{i}) + 2f(x_{i+1/2}) + f(x_{i+1})]$$

$$= \frac{h}{4} \sum_{i=0}^{n} [f(x_{i}) + f(x_{i+1})] + \frac{h}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(x_{i+1/2})$$

$$T_{2n} = \frac{1}{2}T_n + \frac{h}{2}\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(x_{i+1/2})$$

## § 6.4.2 龙贝格求积法

$$\pm : I - T_{2n} \approx \frac{1}{3} (T_{2n} - T_n)$$

得: 
$$\overline{T} = T_{2n} + \frac{1}{3} (T_{2n} - T_n) = \frac{4}{4-1} T_{2n} - \frac{1}{4-1} T_n$$

即Simpson公式: 
$$S_n = \frac{4}{4-1}T_{2n} - \frac{1}{4-1}T_n$$

由Simpson公式:

$$I \approx S_{2n} + \frac{1}{4^2 - 1} (S_{2n} - S_n) = \frac{4^2}{4^2 - 1} S_{2n} - \frac{1}{4^2 - 1} S_n$$

即
$$Cotes$$
公式:  $C_n = \frac{4^2}{4^2 - 1} S_{2n} - \frac{1}{4^2 - 1} S_n$ 

由
$$Cotes$$
公式得 $Romberg$ 公式:  $R_n = \frac{4^3}{4^3 - 1}C_{2n} - \frac{1}{4^3 - 1}C_n$ 

继续下去,以 $T_0^{(k)}$ 表示二分k次后的梯形值,

 $T_m^{(k)}$ 表示序列{ $T_0^{(k)}$ }的m次线性组合,得:

$$T_{m}^{(k)} = \frac{4^{m}}{4^{m} - 1} T_{m-1}^{(k+1)} - \frac{1}{4^{m} - 1} T_{m-1}^{(k)} = T_{m-1}^{(k+1)} + \frac{1}{4^{m} - 1} (T_{m-1}^{(k+1)} - T_{m-1}^{(k)})$$

$$K=0,1,2,...; m=1,2,3,...$$



表 6-4 Tm 三角形表

k	<b>n</b> = 2 <sup>k</sup>	$T_0^{(k)}$	$T_1^{(k)}$	$T_2^{(k)}$	$T_3^{(k)}$	•••
0	1	T <sub>0</sub> <sup>(0)</sup>				
1	2	T <sub>0</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	T <sub>1</sub> <sup>(0)</sup>			
2	4	$T_0^{(2)}$	T <sub>1</sub> (1)	$T_2^{(0)}$		
3	8	T <sub>0</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>	T <sub>1</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	T <sub>2</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	T <sub>3</sub> <sup>(0)</sup>	
:	:	:	:	:	:	٠.

#### Romberg求积算法:

(1) 
$$T_0^{(0)} = \frac{b-a}{2} [f(a)+f(b)], \quad k=1$$

$$(2) T_0^{(k)} = \frac{1}{2} T_0^{(k-1)} - \frac{b-a}{2^k} \sum_{i=0}^{2^{k-1}} f[a + (2i-1) \frac{b-a}{2^k}]$$

(3) 
$$T_i^{(k-i)} = \frac{4^i T_{i-1}^{(k-i+1)} - T_{i-1}^{(k-i)}}{4^i - 1}, i = 1, 2, ..., k$$

$$(4)$$
 若 $\left|T_{k}^{(0)}-T_{k-1}^{(0)}\right|<\varepsilon$ ,则输出 $T_{k}^{(0)}$ ;否则 $k=k+1$ 返回(2)。

第(2)步举例: 
$$T_0^{(1)} = \frac{1}{2}T_0^{(0)} + \frac{b-a}{2}f(\frac{a+b}{2})$$

$$T_0^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2}T_0^{(1)} + \frac{b-a}{4} \left[ f(\frac{b-a}{4}) + f(\frac{3(b-a)}{4}) \right]$$

# 【例6.6】用龙贝格求积法计算 $I[f] = \int_0^1 x^2 e^x dx$

k	$2^{\mathrm{k}}$	T <sub>0</sub> (k)	T <sub>1</sub> (k)	T <sub>2</sub> (k)	T <sub>3</sub> (k)
0	1	1. 3591409			
1	2	0.8856606	0. 7278338		
2	4	0.7605963	0.7189082	0. 7183132	
3	8	0.7288902	0.7183215	0.7182823	0.7182819

积分准确值: e-2=0.718281828

【例6.7】用龙贝格求积法求积分 $I = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{4}{1+x^2} dx$ 的近似值,要求误差不超过 $0.5*10^{-5}$ 。

解:记 
$$f(x) = \frac{4}{1+x^2}$$
,  $a = 0$ ,  $b = 1$ 

$$f(0) = \frac{4}{1+0^2} = 4$$
,  $f(1) = \frac{4}{1+1^2} = 2$ 

$$T_1 = \frac{b-a}{2} [f(a) + f(b)] = \frac{1-0}{2} [f(0) + f(1)] = 3$$

$$f(0.5) = \frac{4}{1+0.5^2} = 3.2$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} [T_1 + f(0.5)] = \frac{1}{2} [3+3.2] = 3.1$$

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{2} (4T_2 - T_1) = 3.3133333$$

$$f(0.25) = \frac{4}{1+0.25^2} = 3.7647059, \quad f(0.75) = \frac{4}{1+0.75^2} = 2.5600000$$

$$T_4 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ T_2 + \frac{1}{2} \times (f(0.25) + f(0.75)) \right] = 3.1311765$$

$$S_2 = \frac{1}{3} (4T_4 - T_2) = 3.1415687, \quad \frac{1}{15} |S_2 - S_1| = 0.549 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{15} (16S_2 - S_1) = 3.1421197$$

$$f(0.125) = \frac{4}{1+0.125^2} = 3.9384615$$

$$f(0.375) = \frac{4}{1+0.375^2} = 3.5068493$$

$$f(0.625) = \frac{4}{1+0.625^2} = 2.8764045$$

 $f(0.875) = \frac{4}{1+0.875^2} = 2.2654867$ 

$$T_8 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ T_4 + \frac{1}{4} \times (f(0.125) + f(0.375) + f(0.625) + f(0.875)) \right]$$

= 3.1389885

$$S_4 = \frac{1}{3}(4T_8 - T_4) = 3.1415925$$

$$\frac{1}{15}|S_4 - S_2| = 0.1587 \times 10^{-5} < \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5}$$

 $I \approx 3.14159$ 

#### § 6.4.3 龙贝格算法的收敛性

每线性组合一次,误差乘因子 $\delta h^2(\delta)$ 为定数),  $m次组合后以T_m^{(k)}$ 作为积分近似值,误差为 $O[h^{2(m+1)}]$ 

当f(x)在[a,b]上充分光滑时:

$$\lim_{m \to \infty} T_m^{(k)} = \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, ...)$$

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} T_m^{(k)} = \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, ...)$$

# 课后作业

第六章习题的3、4、5、6、7、9。