求导数

(a)前向差分和中心差分

考虑函数 $f(x) = x \cosh(x)$ 在x = 1时的一阶和二阶导数。当 $h = 0.50, 0.45, \cdots, 0.05$ 时,使用前向差分和中心差分公式进行计算。绘制对数误差与对数h的关系图。将你的结果与理查森外推法的结果进行比较。

前向差分的数值计算公式为

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} + O(h)$$

再进行一次前向差分即得到二阶导的数值计算公式

$$f''(x) = rac{f(x+2h) - 2f(x+h) + f(x)}{h^2} + O(h)$$

中心差分的数值计算公式为

$$f'(x)=\frac{f(x+h)-f(x-h)}{2h}+O(h^2)$$

再进行一次中心差分即得到二阶导的数值计算公式

$$f''(x) = rac{f(x+h) - 2f(x) + f(x-h)}{h^2} + O(h^2)$$

使用 python 实现上述计算,首先引入必要的库

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import matplotlib
# 设置字体为Microsoft YaHei
matplotlib.rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = ['Microsoft YaHei']
matplotlib.rcParams['font.family'] = 'sans-serif'
plt.rcParams['axes.unicode minus'] = False
```

其中 matplotlib 库用来实现图片中的中文字体显示,然后定义待求函数

```
def f(x):
     return x * np.cosh(x)
定义前向差分的一阶导和二阶导
 def forward_difference(f, x, h):
     return (f(x + h) - f(x)) / h
 def forward_difference_2nd(f, x, h):
     return (f(x + 2*h) - 2*f(x + h) + f(x)) / h**2
定义中心差分的一阶导和二阶导
 def centered_difference(f, x, h):
     return (f(x + h) - f(x - h)) / (2 * h)
 def centered_difference_2nd(f, x, h):
     return (f(x + h) - 2*f(x) + f(x - h)) / h**2
为了比较误差,再定义导数的解析解
 def f_prime(x):
     return np.cosh(x) + x * np.sinh(x)
 def f double prime(x):
     return 2 * np.sinh(x) + x * np.cosh(x)
由题意,考虑
 x0 = 1.0
处的导数, 定义一系列区间长
 h_{values} = np.arange(0.05, 0.51, 0.05)
初始化存储误差的数组
 errors_forward_first = []
 errors_centered_first = []
 errors_forward_second = []
 errors_centered_second = []
```

进行计算并记录误差

```
for h in h_values:
    # First derivative
    error_forward_first = np.abs(f_prime(x0) - forward_difference(f, x0, h))
    error_centered_first = np.abs(f_prime(x0) - centered_difference(f, x0, h))
    errors_forward_first.append(error_forward_first)
    errors_centered_first.append(error_centered_first)

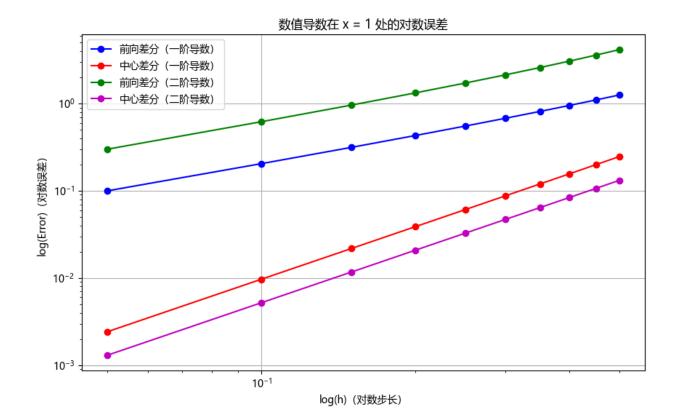
# Second derivative
    error_forward_second = np.abs(f_double_prime(x0) - forward_difference_2nd(f, x0, h))
    error_centered_second = np.abs(f_double_prime(x0) - centered_difference_2nd(f, x0, h))
    errors_forward_second.append(error_forward_second)
    errors_centered_second.append(error_centered_second)
```

绘制误差图

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))

plt.loglog(h_values, errors_forward_first, 'b-o', label='前向差分(一阶导数)')
plt.loglog(h_values, errors_centered_first, 'r-o', label='中心差分(一阶导数)')
plt.loglog(h_values, errors_forward_second, 'g-o', label='前向差分(二阶导数)')
plt.loglog(h_values, errors_centered_second, 'm-o', label='中心差分(二阶导数)')
plt.xlabel('log(h) (对数步长)')
plt.ylabel('log(Error) (对数误差)')
plt.title('数值导数在 x = 1 处的对数误差')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
```

输出为



可见中心差分的两条线处于下方,这说明中心差分法的精度更高。

在h=0.05时,两种算法的计算结果如下

	前向差分法	中心差分法	解析解
f'(x)	2.8180704090254816	2.720700809506029	2.718281828459045
f''(x)	4.19309339467615	3.894783980778093	3.8934830221028465

与解析解比较, 也可以看出中心差分法的优势。

(b)导数估算

使用二点、三点和五点公式估算f(x)在x=0处的前五个导数。

$$f(x) = \frac{e^x}{\sin^3(x) + \cos^3(x)}$$

两点公式为

$$f'(x)=\frac{f(x+h)-f(x-h)}{2h}+O(h^2)$$

三点公式为

$$f'(x) = rac{-3f(x) + 4f(x+h) - f(x+2h)}{2h} + O(h^2)$$

五点公式为

$$f'(x) = rac{-25f(x) + 48f(x+h) - 36f(x+2h) + 16f(x+3h) - 3f(x+4h)}{12h} + O(h^4)$$

为了求五个导数,使用递归方式进行计算,为了实现递归,使用 sympy 进行计算,导入

```
import sympy as sp
```

定义自变量和函数,并选定区间长度h=1/2

```
x = sp.symbols('x')
f = sp.exp(x) / (sp.sin(x)**3 + sp.cos(x)**3)
h = 1/2
```

定义好上述三种数值计算公式

```
f\_prime_2p = (f.subs(x, x + h) - f.subs(x, x - h)) / (2 * h)
f\_prime_3p = (-3 * f.subs(x, x) + 4 * f.subs(x, x + h) - f.subs(x, x + 2 * h)) / (2 * h)
f\_prime_5p = (-25 * f.subs(x, x) + 48 * f.subs(x, x + h) - 36 * f.subs(x, x + 2 * h) + 16 * f.subs(x, x + h) + 16
```

计算出x = 0处函数的值

```
f_prime_2p_at_0 = f_prime_2p.subs(x, 0).evalf()
f_prime_3p_at_0 = f_prime_3p.subs(x, 0).evalf()
f_prime_5p_at_0 = f_prime_5p.subs(x, 0).evalf()
f_prime_2p_at_0, f_prime_3p_at_0, f_prime_5p_at_0
```

其中 f.sub(x,x0) 的作用是将 $x=x_0$ 代入f(x)。 定义数值微分函数

```
def numerical_derivative(formula, f, x_val, order, h=1/2):
    if order == 0:
        return f.subs(x, x_val).evalf()
    elif formula == '2p':
        return (numerical_derivative(formula, f, x_val + h, order - 1) - numerical_derivative(formula == '3p':
        return (-3 * numerical_derivative(formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 4 * numerical_derivative(elif formula == '5p':
        return (-25 * numerical_derivative(formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_derivative(elif formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_derivative(elif formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_derivative(elif formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_derivative(elif formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_derivative(elif formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_derivative(elif formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_derivative(elif formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_derivative(elif formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_derivative(elif formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_derivative(elif formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_derivative(elif formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_derivative(elif formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_derivative(elif formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_derivative(elif formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_derivative(elif formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_derivative(elif formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_derivative(elif formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_derivative(elif formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_derivative(elif formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_derivative(elif formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_derivative(elif formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_derivative(elif formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_derivative(elif formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_derivative(elif formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_derivative(elif formula, f, x_val, order - 1) + 48 * numerical_
```

计算数值微分并打印出结果

```
derivatives_2p = [numerical_derivative('2p', f, 0, i) for i in range(1, 6)]
derivatives_3p = [numerical_derivative('3p', f, 0, i) for i in range(1, 6)]
derivatives_5p = [numerical_derivative('5p', f, 0, i) for i in range(1, 6)]
print(derivatives_2p, derivatives_3p, derivatives_5p)
```

输出为

```
[1.02520888790112, 0.767566420814180, 1.66319777845131, 5.63557668212560, -53.9587012001399]
[1.78243544510891, 12.7807404146464, -889.817102895411, 21441.3146533666, -274979.895333829]
[-2.42887448547971, 2091.50909425478, 25825.5101162839, -79668571.5208342, 8963687648.42747]
```

即计算结果为

	两点法	三点法	四点法
$f^{(1)}(x)$	1.02520888790112	1.78243544510891	-2.42887448547971
$f^{(2)}(x)$	0.767566420814180	12.7807404146464	2091.50909425478
$f^{(3)}(x)$	1.66319777845131	-889.817102895411	25825.5101162839
$f^{(4)}(x)$	5.63557668212560	21441.3146533666	-79668571.5208342
$f^{(5)}(x)$	-53.9587012001399	-274979.895333829	8963687648.42747

作为检验,找出整数v使得 $f^{(v)}(x=0)=-164$,推荐尝试 $h=1/2^n$

经尝试(改变上面代码里的h),当 $h=1/2^7=1/128$ 时,可以明显看出v=5,为了报告简洁,下面只展示五阶导的随着精度增加的变化

	两点法	三点法	四点法
h=1/2	-53.9587012001399	-274979.895333829	8963687648.42747
h=1/4	832.326261015043	13500.9702604902	874993821.374344
h = 1/8	-515.831500617998	1544.22399322511	-350540.071627955
h=1/16	-212.357845678449	-83.1992623781989	-174.921571695297
h=1/32	-175.155183893163	-143.952286900952	-163.783410527551
h=1/64	-166.737819869071	-158.792309030890	-163.970800751389
h=1/128	-164.681361675262	-162.663984537125	-163.664322812401

即v=5为所求。