



西安交通大学  
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY

# 计算方法

令 丹

数学与统计学院

邮箱: danling@xjtu.edu.cn



# 第六章

## 数值积分与数值微分

# 积分的计算

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

- ▶  $f(x) = x^n, \sin x, \cos x, e^x, \ln x, \dots$
- ▶  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^4}, (1+x)\sqrt{x^2-2x+5}$
- ▶  $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^3}, \frac{\sin}{x}, \sin x^2, e^{-x^2} \dots$
- ▶  $f(x)$  为列表函数

# 主要内容

1. 数值积分的基本概念
2. 牛顿-科茨求积公式
3. 高斯型求积公式
4. 数值微分

# 1. 数值积分的基本概念

# 数值积分

**特点:** 将被积函数在**某些节点上的函数值的加权求和**作为积分值的近似, 即

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \sum_{i=0}^n A_i f(x_i), \quad a \leq x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n \leq b$$

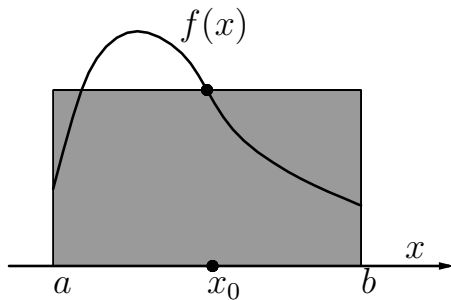
若  $f(x)$  连续, 根据积分中值定理, 存在  $\xi \in [a, b]$  使得

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

# 数值积分

若  $f(x)$  连续, 根据积分中值定理, 存在  $\xi \in [a, b]$  使得

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



$$f(\xi) \approx f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$$

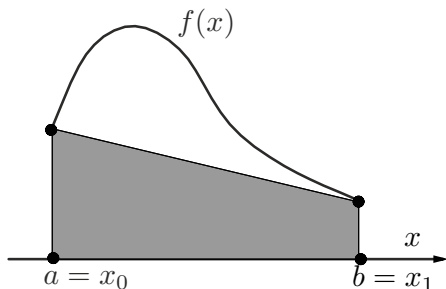
中矩形公式



# 数值积分

若  $f(x)$  连续, 根据积分中值定理, 存在  $\xi \in [a, b]$  使得

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



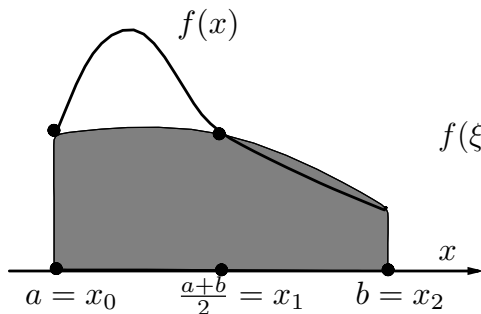
$$f(\xi) \approx \frac{1}{2}(f(a) + f(b))$$

梯形公式

# 数值积分

若  $f(x)$  连续, 根据积分中值定理, 存在  $\xi \in [a, b]$  使得

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



$$f(\xi) \approx \frac{1}{6} \left( f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right)$$

辛普森 (Simpson) 公式

# 数值积分

一般地, 当取  $[a, b]$  内某些节点  $x_i$  处的函数值  $f(x_i)$  通过加权平均以作为平均高度  $f(\xi)$  的近似时, 便可得到求积公式的一般形式

$$I[f] = \int_a^b f(x)dx = (b-a)f(\xi) \approx \sum_{i=0}^n A_i f(x_i) = Q[f]$$

- $x_i$ : 求积节点
- $A_i$ : 求积系数
- $R[f] = I[f] - Q[f]$ : 截断误差

如果求积公式

$$Q[f] = \sum_{i=0}^n A_i f(x_i)$$

对所有不超过  $m$  次的多项式精确成立, 但对  $m+1$  次多项式不精确, 则称求积公式具有  $m$  次代数精度.

欲使求积公式具有  $m$  次代数精度, 只要令它对于  $f(x) = 1, x, \cdots, x^m$  都能精确成立, 即

多项式函数

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{i=0}^n A_i = b - a, \\ \sum_{i=0}^n A_i x_i = \frac{1}{2}(b^2 - a^2), \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ \sum_{i=0}^n A_i x_i^m = \frac{1}{m+1}(b^{m+1} - a^{m+1}). \end{array} \right.$$

## 定理

对任意给定的  $n + 1$  个互异节点

$$a \leq x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n \leq b$$

总存在  $n + 1$  个相应的求积系数  $\{A_i\}$ , 使得求积公式至少具有  $n$  次代数精度.

# 代数精度

例 1: 确定求积系数

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx A_0 f(a) + A_1 f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + A_2 f(b)$$

使其具有尽可能高的代数精度.

解 取  $f(x) = 1, x, x^2$  代入求积公式, 得到

$$\begin{cases} A_0 + A_1 + A_2 = b - a, \\ A_0 a + \frac{A_1}{2}(a+b) + A_2 b = \frac{1}{2}(b^2 - a^2), \\ A_0 a^2 + \frac{A_1}{4}(a+b)^2 + A_2 b^2 = \frac{1}{3}(b^3 - a^3) \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} A_0 = \frac{1}{6}(b-a), \\ A_1 = \frac{2}{3}(b-a), \\ A_2 = \frac{1}{6}(b-a). \end{cases}$$

于是求积公式为

$$Q[f] = \frac{1}{6}(b-a) \left( f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right).$$

令  $f(x) = x^3$ , 则

$$I[f] = \int_a^b x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4}(b^4 - a^4),$$

$$Q[f] = \frac{b-a}{6} \left( a^3 + \frac{1}{2}(a+b)^3 + b^3 \right),$$

$$R[f] = I[f] - Q[f] = 0.$$



再令  $f(x) = x^4$ , 则

$$I[f] = \int_a^b x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5}(b^5 - a^5),$$

$$Q[f] = \frac{b-a}{6} \left( a^4 + \frac{1}{4}(a+b)^4 + b^4 \right),$$

$$R[f] = I[f] - Q[f] = -\frac{1}{120}(b-a)^5 \neq 0.$$

故  $m = 3$ .

# 代数精度

例 2: 确定求积系数

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx A_0 f(a) + A_1 f(b) + A_2 f'(a)$$

使其具有尽可能高的代数精度.

解 取  $f(x) = 1, x, x^2$  代入求积公式, 得到

$$\begin{cases} A_0 + A_1 = b - a, \\ A_0 a + A_1 b + A_2 = \frac{1}{2}(b^2 - a^2), \\ A_0 a^2 + A_1 b^2 + 2A_2 a = \frac{1}{3}(b^3 - a^3) \end{cases}$$

# 代数精度

例 2: 确定求积系数

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx A_0f(a) + A_1f(b) + A_2f'(a)$$

使其具有尽可能高的代数精度.

解 取  $f(x) = 1, x, x^2$  代入求积公式, 得到

$$\begin{cases} A_0 + A_1 = b - a, \\ A_0a + A_1b + A_2 = \frac{1}{2}(b^2 - a^2), \\ A_0a^2 + A_1b^2 + 2A_2a = \frac{1}{3}(b^3 - a^3) \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} A_0 = \frac{2}{3}(b - a), \\ A_1 = \frac{1}{3}(b - a), \\ A_2 = \frac{1}{6}(b - a)^2. \end{cases}$$

# 代数精度

于是求积公式为

$$Q[f] = \frac{2}{3}(b-a)f(a) + \frac{1}{3}(b-a)f(b) + \frac{1}{6}(b-a)^2 f'(a).$$

令  $f(x) = x^3$ , 则

$$I[f] = \int_a^b x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4}(b^4 - a^4),$$

$$Q[f] = \frac{b-a}{6}(a^3 + 3a^2b + 2b^3),$$

$$R[f] = I[f] - Q[f] = -\frac{1}{12}(b-a)^4 \neq 0.$$

故  $m = 2$ .

# 插值型求积公式

取拉格朗日插值多项式, 作为  $f(x)$  的近似

$$f(x) = L_n(x) + R_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n l_i(x) f(x_i) + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \pi_{n+1}(x),$$

其中

$$\pi_{n+1}(x) = (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_n).$$

两边积分得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x) dx &= \int_a^b L_n(x) dx + \int_a^b R_n(x) dx \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i) \int_a^b l_i(x) dx + \int_a^b \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \pi_{n+1}(x) dx. \end{aligned}$$

# 插值型求积公式

$$I[f] \approx \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i) \int_a^b l_i(x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^n A_i f(x_i) = Q[f]$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_i &= \int_a^b l_i(x) dx \\ &= \int_a^b \frac{(x - x_0) \cdots (x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x - x_n)}{(x_i - x_0) \cdots (x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x_i - x_n)} dx, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R[f] &= I[f] - Q[f] = \int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b L_n(x) dx \\ &= \int_a^b \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \pi_{n+1}(x) dx. \end{aligned}$$

# 截断误差分析

可以验证 插值是线性的

$$R[f] = I[f] - Q[f] = \int_a^b f(x)dx - \sum_{i=0}^n A_i f(x_i),$$

$$R[\alpha f] = I[\alpha f] - Q[\alpha f] = \int_a^b \alpha f(x)dx - \sum_{i=0}^n \alpha A_i f(x_i) = \alpha R[f],$$

$$\begin{aligned} R[f + g] &= I[f + g] - Q[f + g] \\ &= \int_a^b (f(x) + g(x))dx - \sum_{i=0}^n A_i (f(x_i) + g(x_i)) \\ &= R[f] + R[g] \end{aligned}$$

$R[f]$  是  $f$  的线性泛函

# 广义佩亚诺定理

## General Peano Theorem

### 定理

设  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上  $m+1$  阶导数连续, 若插值型求积公式的代数精度为  $m$ , 记

$$e(x) = \frac{f^{(m+1)}(\xi)}{(m+1)!} (x - \tilde{x}_0)(x - \tilde{x}_1) \cdots (x - \tilde{x}_m),$$

其中  $\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x}_1, \cdots, \tilde{x}_m$  为区间  $[a, b]$  上的任意点,  $\xi$  与  $x, \tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x}_1, \cdots, \tilde{x}_m$  有关且位于  $\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x}_1, \cdots, \tilde{x}_m$  之间, 则

$$R[f] = R[e].$$



# 广义佩亚诺定理

证 设  $p_m(x)$  是  $f(x)$  的以  $\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_m$  为插值节点的插值多项式, 则

$$f(x) = p_m(x) + e(x),$$

由于求积公式具有  $m$  次代数精度, 即  $R[p_m] = 0$ . 因此有

$R[f]$  是  $f$  的线性泛函

$$R[f] = R[p_m + e] = R[p_m] + R[e] = R[e].$$

# 广义佩亚诺定理

- $\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_m$  选取灵活
  - 选取  $\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_m$  使得  $(x - \tilde{x}_0)(x - \tilde{x}_1) \cdots (x - \tilde{x}_m)$  在  $[a, b]$  上保持定号
  - 选取  $\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_m$  使得  $Q[e]$  计算简单, 最好有  $Q[e] = 0$
- $\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_m$  中某些点相同时,  $p_m(x)$  是 Hermite 插值多项式

## 2. 牛顿-科茨求积公式

# 牛顿-科茨求积公式

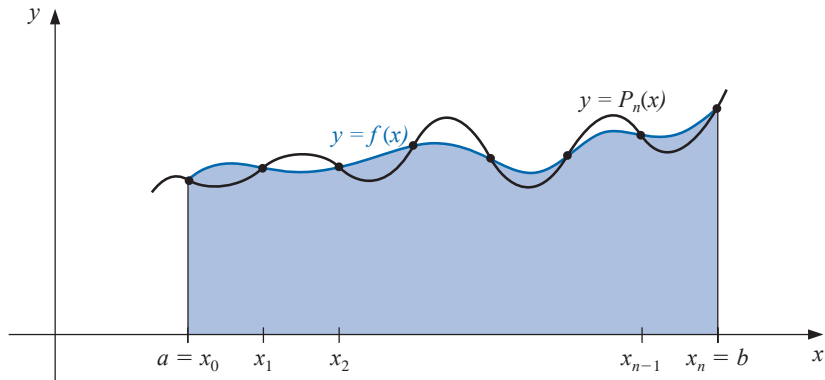
## Newton-Cotes Integration Rules

对区间  $[a, b]$  的  $n$  等分点  $x_i = a + ih$ ,  $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$ ,  $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$ ,  
插值型求积公式

$$Q[f] = \sum_{i=0}^n A_i f(x_i), \quad A_i = \int_a^b l_i(x) dx = (b-a)c_i^{(n)}$$

称为  $n$  阶 牛顿-科茨 (Newton-Cotes) 求积公式,  $c_i^{(n)}$  称为牛顿-科茨系数.

# 牛顿-科茨求积公式



# 牛顿-科茨求积公式

令  $x = x_0 + th$ , 则

$$x - x_i = x_0 + th - (x_0 + ih) = (t - i)h,$$

$$x_i - x_j = x_0 + ih - (x_0 + jh) = (i - j)h,$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} & (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x - x_n) \\ &= t(t-1) \cdots (t-i+1)(t-i-1) \cdots (t-n)h^n, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (x_i - x_0)(x_i - x_1) \cdots (x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x_i - x_n) \\ &= i(i-1) \cdots 1 \cdot (-1) \cdots [-(n-i)]h^n \\ &= (-1)^{n-i} i! (n-i)! h^n. \end{aligned}$$

# 牛顿-科茨求积公式

于是得

$$\begin{aligned} A_i &= \int_a^b \frac{(x - x_0) \cdots (x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x - x_n)}{(x_i - x_0) \cdots (x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x_i - x_n)} dx \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{n-i} h}{i!(n-i)!} \int_0^n t(t-1) \cdots (t-i+1)(t-i-1) \cdots (t-n) dt, \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$c_i^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^{n-i}}{n \cdot i!(n-i)!} \int_0^n t(t-1) \cdots (t-i+1)(t-i-1) \cdots (t-n) dt$$

与函数  $f(x)$  以及区间  $[a, b]$  均无关, 且

$$(1) \quad c_k^{(n)} = c_{n-k}^{(n)}, \quad k = 0, 1, \cdots, \left[\frac{n}{2}\right]; \quad (2) \quad \sum_{k=0}^n c_k^{(n)} = 1.$$

证: 令  $f=1$

# 梯形求积公式

令  $n = 1$ , 则有

$$h = b - a, \quad x_0 = a, \quad x_1 = b,$$

则求积系数为

$$A_0 = -h \int_0^1 (t - 1) dt = \frac{h}{2} = \frac{b - a}{2},$$

$$A_1 = h \int_0^1 t dt = \frac{h}{2} = \frac{b - a}{2}.$$

$$Q[f] = A_0 f(x_0) + A_1 f(x_1) = \frac{b - a}{2} (f(a) + f(b))$$



# 梯形求积公式

由于  $n = 1$ , 所以梯形求积公式的代数精度  $m \geq 1$ . 对  $x^2$  应用求积公式, 则有

$$I[x^2] = \int_a^b x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}(b^3 - a^3),$$

$$Q[x^2] = \frac{b-a}{2}(a^2 + b^2),$$

$$R[x^2] = -\frac{1}{6}(b-a)^3 \neq 0,$$

故  $m = 1$ .

# 梯形求积公式

由于  $m = 1$ , 取  $\tilde{x}_0 = a, \tilde{x}_1 = b$ ,

$$e(x) = \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)(x-a)(x-b)$$

则  $Q[e] = 0$ . 于是得到梯形求积公式的截断误差为

$$\begin{aligned} R[f] &= R[e] = \int_a^b e(x)dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f''(\xi)(x-a)(x-b)dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}f''(\eta) \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b)dx \\ &= -\frac{(b-a)^3}{12}f''(\eta) = -\frac{h^3}{12}f''(\eta). \end{aligned}$$

# 辛普森求积公式

令  $n = 2$ , 则有

$$h = \frac{b-a}{2}, \quad x_0 = a, \quad x_1 = a + h = \frac{a+b}{2}, \quad x_2 = b,$$

则求积系数为

$$A_0 = \frac{h}{2} \int_0^2 (t-1)(t-2)dt = \frac{h}{3} = \frac{b-a}{6},$$

$$A_1 = h \int_0^2 t(t-2)dt = \frac{4h}{3} = \frac{2(b-a)}{3},$$

$$A_2 = \frac{h}{2} \int_0^2 t(t-1)dt = \frac{h}{3} = \frac{b-a}{6}.$$

# 辛普森求积公式

$$\begin{aligned} Q[f] &= A_0 f(x_0) + A_1 f(x_1) + A_2 f(x_2) \\ &= \frac{b-a}{6} \left( f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right) \end{aligned}$$

由于  $m = 3$ , 取

$$\tilde{x}_0 = a, \quad \tilde{x}_1 = \tilde{x}_2 = \frac{a+b}{2} = a+h, \quad \tilde{x}_3 = b = a+2h,$$

$$e(x) = \frac{1}{24} f^{(4)}(\xi)(x-a)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2(x-b)$$

则  $Q[e] = 0$ .

# 辛普森求积公式

于是得到辛普森求积公式的截断误差为

$$\begin{aligned} R[f] &= R[e] = \int_a^b e(x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{24} \int_a^b f^{(4)}(\xi) (x-a) \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 (x-b) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{24} f^{(4)}(\eta) \int_a^{a+2h} (x-a) (x-a-h)^2 (x-a-2h) dx \\ &= -\frac{h^5}{90} f^{(4)}(\eta) = -\frac{(b-a)^5}{2880} f^{(4)}(\eta). \end{aligned}$$

# 科茨求积公式

令  $n = 4$ , 则有  $h = (b - a)/4$ ,

$$x_0 = a, \quad x_1 = a + h, \quad x_2 = a + 2h, \quad x_3 = a + 3h, \quad x_4 = b,$$

于是得到求积系数

$$A_0 = \frac{h}{4!} \int_0^4 (t-1)(t-2)(t-3)(t-4)dt = \frac{7(b-a)}{90},$$

$$A_1 = -\frac{h}{3!} \int_0^4 t(t-2)(t-3)(t-4)dt = \frac{32(b-a)}{90},$$

$$A_2 = \frac{h}{(2!)^2} \int_0^4 t(t-1)(t-3)(t-4)dt = \frac{12(b-a)}{90},$$

$$A_3 = A_1 = \frac{32(b-a)}{90}, \quad A_4 = A_0 = \frac{7(b-a)}{90}.$$

# 科茨求积公式

$$Q[f] = \frac{b-a}{90} \left( 7f(x_0) + 32f(x_1) + 12f(x_2) + 32f(x_3) + 7f(x_4) \right)$$

由于  $m \geq 4$ , 对  $x^5$  应用求积公式, 则有

$$I[x^5] = \int_a^b x^5 dx = \frac{1}{6}(b^6 - a^6),$$

$$Q[x^5] = \frac{b-a}{6}(a^5 + a^4b + a^3b^2 + a^2b^3 + ab^4 + b^5) = I[x^5],$$

$$R[x^5] = 0.$$

# 科茨求积公式

再对  $x^6$  应用求积公式, 有

$$R[x^6] = I[x^6] - Q[x^6] = -\frac{(b-a)^7}{26880} \neq 0,$$

故  $m = 5$ .

截断误差:

$$R[f] = -\frac{8h^7}{945}f^{(6)}(\eta) = -\frac{(b-a)^7}{1935360}f^{(6)}(\eta)$$



# 牛顿-科茨求积公式

代数精度

$$m = \begin{cases} n+1, & n \text{ 为偶数,} \\ n, & n \text{ 为奇数.} \end{cases}$$

截断误差 记  $\rho_{n+1}(t) = t(t-1)\cdots(t-n)$

- $n$  为偶数

$$R[f] = \frac{M_n h^{n+3}}{(n+2)!} f^{(n+2)}(\eta), \quad a \leq \eta \leq b, \quad M_n = \int_0^n t \rho_{n+1}(t) dt$$

- $n$  为奇数

$$R[f] = \frac{K_n h^{n+2}}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\tilde{\eta}), \quad a \leq \tilde{\eta} \leq b, \quad K_n = \int_0^n \rho_{n+1}(t) dt$$

# 数值稳定性

设  $A_i$  的计算无误差, 但计算  $f(x_i), i = 0, 1, \dots, n$  时有误差, 记为  $\tilde{f}(x_i)$ , 令

$$\varepsilon = \max_{0 \leq i \leq n} |f(x_i) - \tilde{f}(x_i)|,$$

则

$$E = \left| \sum_{i=0}^n A_i f(x_i) - \sum_{i=0}^n A_i \tilde{f}(x_i) \right| \leq \varepsilon \sum_{i=0}^n |A_i|.$$

# 数值稳定性

$$E = \left| \sum_{i=0}^n A_i f(x_i) - \sum_{i=0}^n A_i \tilde{f}(x_i) \right| \leq \varepsilon \sum_{i=0}^n |A_i|.$$

当  $A_i > 0, i = 0, 1, \dots, n$  时,

$$E \leq \varepsilon \sum_{i=0}^n |A_i| = \varepsilon \sum_{i=0}^n (b-a) c_i^{(n)} = \varepsilon (b-a),$$

此时舍入误差可控, 因此数值方法稳定.

# 数值稳定性

当  $A_i > 0, i = 0, 1 \cdots, n$  时,

$$E \leq \varepsilon \sum_{i=0}^n |A_i| = \varepsilon \sum_{i=0}^n (b-a)c_i^{(n)} = \varepsilon(b-a),$$

此时舍入误差可控, 因此数值方法稳定.

$n \geq 8$  时,  $A_i$  有正有负. 尽管  $\sum_{i=0}^n A_i = b-a$ , 但  $\sum_{i=0}^n |A_i|$  可能很大, 故数值稳定性无法保证.

# 复化求积公式

如何提高数值积分的精度？

方案一：增加插值节点提高多项式次数？ ✗ 龙格现象

方案二：把积分区间分成若干个长度相等的子区间, 即令

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n}, \quad x_i = a + ih, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

在每个子区间上分别应用基本求积公式, 最后将所得结果相加.

思想类似分段插值

# 复化梯形求积公式

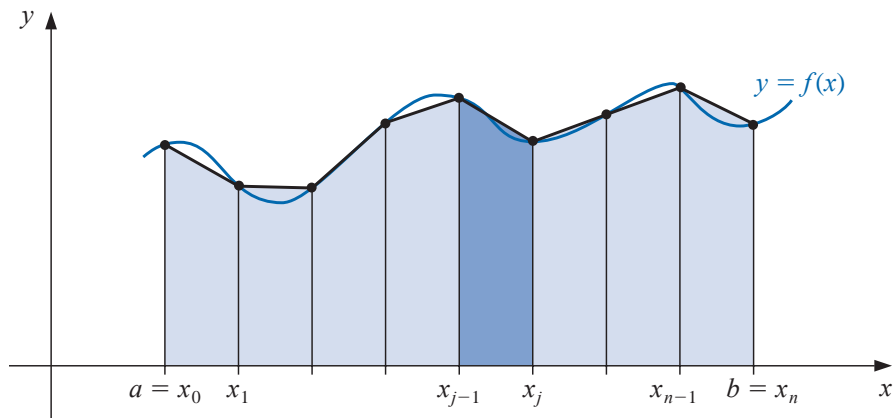
$$\begin{aligned} I[f] &= \int_a^b f(x)dx = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} f(x)dx \\ &\approx \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i - x_{i-1}}{2} (f(x_i) + f(x_{i-1})) \\ &= \frac{h}{2} \left( f(a) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + f(b) \right) \triangleq T_n. \end{aligned}$$

## 截断误差

$$R_{T_n}[f] = -\frac{h^3}{12} [f''(\eta_1) + f''(\eta_2) + \cdots + f''(\eta_n)],$$

其中  $\eta_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$ .

# 复化梯形求积公式



# 复化梯形求积公式

设  $f''(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上连续, 则存在常数  $m \leq M$ , 使得  $m \leq f''(x) \leq M$ . 于是有

$$nm \leq f''(\eta_1) + f''(\eta_2) + \cdots + f''(\eta_n) \leq nM.$$

由连续函数的介值定理, 存在  $\eta \in [a, b]$  使得

$$f''(\eta) = \frac{f''(\eta_1) + f''(\eta_2) + \cdots + f''(\eta_n)}{n}$$

代入得

$$R_{T_n}[f] = -\frac{h^3}{12}nf''(\eta) = -\frac{b-a}{12}h^2f''(\eta), \quad \eta \in [a, b]$$



# 复化辛普森求积公式

$$\begin{aligned} I[f] &= \int_a^b f(x)dx = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} f(x)dx \\ &\approx \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i - x_{i-1}}{6} \left[ f(x_{i-1}) + 4f\left(\frac{x_{i-1} + x_i}{2}\right) + f(x_i) \right] \\ &= \frac{h}{6} \left[ f(a) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + 4 \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(\frac{x_{i-1} + x_i}{2}\right) + f(b) \right] \triangleq S_n. \end{aligned}$$

# 复化辛普森求积公式

$$\begin{aligned} I[f] &= \int_a^b f(x)dx = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} f(x)dx \\ &\approx \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i - x_{i-1}}{6} \left[ f(x_{i-1}) + 4f\left(\frac{x_{i-1} + x_i}{2}\right) + f(x_i) \right] \\ &= \frac{h}{6} \left[ f(a) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + 4 \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(\frac{x_{i-1} + x_i}{2}\right) + f(b) \right] \triangleq S_n. \end{aligned}$$

**截断误差** 设  $f^{(4)}(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上连续, 则

$$R_{S_n}[f] = -\frac{h^5}{2880} n f^{(4)}(\eta) = -\frac{b-a}{2880} h^4 f^{(4)}(\eta), \quad a \leq \eta \leq b.$$

# 复化科茨求积公式

$$\begin{aligned} I[f] &= \int_a^b f(x)dx = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} f(x)dx \\ &\approx \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i - x_{i-1}}{90} \left[ 7f(x_{i-1}) + 32f\left(x_{i-1} + \frac{h}{4}\right) + 12f\left(x_{i-1} + \frac{h}{2}\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 32f\left(x_{i-1} + \frac{3h}{4}\right) + f(x_i) \right] \\ &= \frac{h}{90} \left[ 7f(a) + 14 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + 32 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f\left(x_{i-1} + \frac{h}{4}\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 12 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f\left(x_{i-1} + \frac{h}{2}\right) + 32 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f\left(x_{i-1} + \frac{3h}{4}\right) + 7f(b) \right] \triangleq C_n. \end{aligned}$$

**截断误差** 设  $f^{(6)}(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上连续, 则

$$\begin{aligned} R_{C_n}[f] &= -\frac{h^7}{1935360} n f^{(6)}(\eta) \\ &= -\frac{b-a}{1935360} h^6 f^{(6)}(\eta), \quad a \leq \eta \leq b. \end{aligned}$$

# 复化求积公式

例 1: 利用复化梯形求积公式计算积分

$$I[f] = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

使得误差不超过  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}$ . 取相同步长  $h$ , 用复化辛普森积分计算, 给出结果和截断误差限.

解 由题设有

$$|R_{T_n}[f]| = \frac{1}{12}h^2|f''(\eta)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}.$$

# 复化求积公式

由于

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x} = \int_0^1 \cos(tx) dt,$$

$$f^{(k)}(x) = \int_0^1 \frac{d^k \cos(tx)}{dx^k} dt = \int_0^1 t^k \cos(tx + \frac{k\pi}{2}) dt.$$

于是有

$$\max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f^{(k)}(x)| \leq \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} \int_0^1 t^k |\cos(tx + \frac{k\pi}{2})| dt \leq \int_0^1 t^k dt = \frac{1}{k+1}.$$

因此

$$|R_{T_n}[f]| = \frac{1}{12} h^2 |f''(\eta)| \leq \frac{h^2}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{h^2}{36},$$

$$\frac{h^2}{36} \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3} \implies h \leq \sqrt{18 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{50}.$$

# 复化求积公式

即需

$$h = \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{50} \implies n \geq \frac{50}{3\sqrt{5}} \approx 7.4535599.$$

故取  $n = 8$ ,

$$h = \frac{1}{8}, \quad x_i = ih = \frac{i}{8}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, 8.$$

$$\begin{aligned} I[f] &\approx T_8 = \frac{1}{16} \left[ f(0) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^7 f\left(\frac{i}{8}\right) + f(1) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \left[ 1 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^7 \frac{8 \sin \frac{i}{8}}{i} + \sin 1 \right] \\ &\approx 0.94569086. \end{aligned}$$

# 复化求积公式

取同样步长  $h = \frac{1}{8}$ , 用复化辛普森求积公式计算得

$$\begin{aligned} I[f] &\approx S_8 = \frac{1}{48} \left[ f(0) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^7 f\left(\frac{i}{8}\right) + 4 \sum_{i=1}^7 f\left(\frac{i - \frac{1}{2}}{8}\right) + f(1) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{48} \left[ 1 + 16 \sum_{i=1}^7 \frac{\sin \frac{i}{8}}{i} + 64 \sum_{i=1}^8 \frac{\sin(\frac{2i-1}{16})}{2i-1} + \sin 1 \right] \\ &\approx 0.94608309. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |R_{S_8}[f]| &= \frac{h^4}{2880} |f^{(4)}(\eta)| \leq \frac{1}{2880} \times \frac{1}{8^4} \times \frac{1}{5} \\ &\approx 1.6954210 \times 10^{-8} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-7}. \end{aligned}$$



对于将  $[a, b]$  分成  $n$  个等长子区间的复化梯形求积公式, 有

$$R[f] = I[f] - T_n = -\frac{b-a}{12}h^2 f''(\eta), \quad a \leq \eta \leq b.$$

若将区间  $[a, b]$  分成  $2n$  等份, 则有

$$R[f] = I[f] - T_{2n} = -\frac{b-a}{12}\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 f''(\eta_1), \quad a \leq \eta_1 \leq b.$$

若  $f''(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续且变化不大, 则  $f''(\eta) \approx f''(\eta_1)$ . 于是

$$\frac{I[f] - T_n}{I[f] - T_{2n}} = \frac{-\frac{b-a}{12}h^2 f''(\eta)}{-\frac{b-a}{12} \cdot \frac{h^2}{4} f''(\eta_1)} \approx 4.$$

# 变步长积分法

由此得

$$I[f] \approx T_{2n} + \frac{1}{3}(T_{2n} - T_n) \implies |I[f] - T_{2n}| \approx \frac{1}{3}|T_{2n} - T_n|.$$

若  $\frac{1}{3}|T_{2n} - T_n| \leq \varepsilon$ , 取  $I[f] \approx T_{2n}$ , 则大致满足精度要求.

# 变步长积分法

实际计算时常用

$$|T_{2n} - T_n| \leq \varepsilon$$

作为判别计算终止的条件.

若满足, 则取  $I[f] \approx T_{2n}$ .

否则, 将区间再分半进行计算, 直至满足精度要求.

# 变步长积分法

在计算  $T_{2n}$  时, 可以利用  $T_n$  的结果. 令

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n}, \quad x_i = a + ih, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

则

$$T_n = \frac{h}{2} \left[ f(a) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + f(b) \right],$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{2n} &= \frac{h}{4} \left[ f(a) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(\frac{x_{i-1} + x_i}{2}\right) + f(b) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} T_n + \frac{h}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(\frac{x_{i-1} + x_i}{2}\right). \end{aligned}$$

# 变步长积分法

在实际计算时, 取  $n = 2^k$ , 则  $h = \frac{b-a}{2^k}$ ,

$$\frac{x_{i-1} + x_i}{2} = \frac{2a + (2i-1)h}{2} = a + (2i-1) \cdot \frac{h}{2} = a + \frac{(2i-1)(b-a)}{2^{k+1}}.$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} T_{2^{k+1}} &= \frac{1}{2}T_{2^k} + \frac{h}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2^k} f\left(a + \frac{(2i-1)(b-a)}{2^{k+1}}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}T_{2^k} + \frac{b-a}{2^{k+1}} \sum_{i=1}^{2^k} f\left(a + \frac{(2i-1)(b-a)}{2^{k+1}}\right). \end{aligned}$$

# 变步长积分法

(1) 取  $k = 0$ , 计算

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

(2) 根据递推公式

$$T_{2^{k+1}} = \frac{1}{2}T_{2^k} + \frac{b-a}{2^{k+1}} \sum_{i=1}^{2^k} f\left(a + \frac{(2i-1)(b-a)}{2^{k+1}}\right), \quad k = 0, 1, \dots$$

计算  $T_{2^{k+1}}$ .

# 变步长积分法

(1) 取  $k = 0$ , 计算

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

(2) 根据递推公式

$$T_{2^{k+1}} = \frac{1}{2}T_{2^k} + \frac{b-a}{2^{k+1}} \sum_{i=1}^{2^k} f\left(a + \frac{(2i-1)(b-a)}{2^{k+1}}\right), \quad k = 0, 1, \dots$$

计算  $T_{2^{k+1}}$ .

(3) 若  $|T_{2^{k+1}} - T_{2^k}| \leq \varepsilon$ , 则取  $I[f] \approx T_{2^{k+1}}$ ;

否则, 令  $k = k + 1$  转 (2) 继续计算, 直至  $|T_{2^{k+1}} - T_{2^k}| \leq \varepsilon$ .

# 变步长积分法

对于复化梯形求积公式, 有

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

$$I[f] - T_{2n} = -\frac{b-a}{12} \cdot \frac{h^2}{4} f''(\eta_1), \quad a \leq \eta_1 \leq b$$

若假定  $f''(\eta) \approx f''(\eta_1)$ , 于是

$$\frac{I[f] - T_n}{I[f] - T_{2n}} \approx 4.$$

$$I[f] \approx T_{2n} + \frac{1}{4-1}(T_{2n} - T_n) \triangleq \bar{T}_{2n}$$



# 变步长积分法

对于复化辛普森求积公式有

$$I[f] - S_n = -\frac{b-a}{2880}h^4 f^{(4)}(\eta), \quad a \leq \eta \leq b$$

$$I[f] - S_{2n} = -\frac{b-a}{2880} \cdot \frac{h^4}{2^4} f^{(4)}(\eta_1), \quad a \leq \eta_1 \leq b$$

若假定  $f^{(4)}(\eta) \approx f^{(4)}(\eta_1)$ , 于是

$$\frac{I[f] - S_n}{I[f] - S_{2n}} \approx 16 = 4^2.$$

$$I[f] \approx S_{2n} + \frac{1}{4^2 - 1}(S_{2n} - S_n) \triangleq \bar{S}_{2n}$$

# 变步长积分法

同理, 对于复化科茨求积公式有

$$I[f] - C_n = -\frac{b-a}{1935360} h^6 f^{(6)}(\eta), \quad a \leq \eta \leq b$$

$$I[f] - C_{2n} = -\frac{b-a}{1935360} \cdot \frac{h^6}{2^6} f^{(6)}(\eta_1), \quad a \leq \eta_1 \leq b$$

若假定  $f^{(6)}(\eta) \approx f^{(6)}(\eta_1)$ , 于是

$$\frac{I[f] - C_n}{I[f] - C_{2n}} \approx 64 = 4^3.$$

$$I[f] \approx C_{2n} + \frac{1}{4^3 - 1} (C_{2n} - C_n) \triangleq \overline{C}_{2n}$$

# 变步长积分法

事实上

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{T}_{2n} &= T_{2n} + \frac{1}{4-1}(T_{2n} - T_n) = \frac{1}{3}(4T_{2n} - T_n) \\&= \frac{1}{3}\left[4\left[\frac{1}{2}T_n + \frac{h}{2}\sum_{i=1}^n f\left(\frac{x_{i-1} + x_i}{2}\right)\right] - T_n\right] \\&= \frac{1}{3}\left[T_n + 2h\sum_{i=1}^n f\left(\frac{x_{i-1} + x_i}{2}\right)\right] \\&= \frac{1}{3}\left[\frac{h}{2}(f(a) + 2\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + f(b)) + 2h\sum_{i=1}^n f\left(\frac{x_{i-1} + x_i}{2}\right)\right] \\&= \frac{h}{6}\left[f(a) + 2\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + 4\sum_{i=1}^n f\left(\frac{x_{i-1} + x_i}{2}\right) + f(b)\right] \\&= S_n,\end{aligned}$$

# 变步长积分法

即

$$S_n = T_{2n} + \frac{1}{4-1}(T_{2n} - T_n).$$

同理可得

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

龙贝格积分公式

$$R_n = C_{2n} + \frac{1}{4^3-1}(C_{2n} - C_n).$$

其截断误差为  $ch^8 f^{(8)}(\eta)$ .

# 龙贝格积分法

(1) 对  $k = 0$ , 计算

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

(2) 对  $k = 0, 2, \dots$  计算

$$T_{2^{k+1}} = \frac{1}{2}T_{2^k} + \frac{b-a}{2^{k+1}} \sum_{i=1}^{2^k} f\left(a + \frac{(2i-1)(b-a)}{2^{k+1}}\right),$$

$$S_{2^k} = T_{2^{k+1}} + \frac{1}{4-1}(T_{2^{k+1}} - T_{2^k}),$$

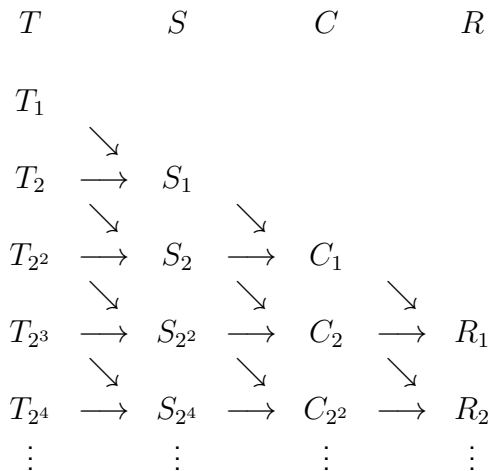
$$C_{2^k} = S_{2^{k+1}} + \frac{1}{4^2-1}(S_{2^{k+1}} - S_{2^k}),$$

$$R_{2^k} = C_{2^{k+1}} + \frac{1}{4^3-1}(C_{2^{k+1}} - C_{2^k}).$$

(3) 若  $|R_{2^{k+1}} - R_{2^k}| \leq \varepsilon$ , 则取  $I[f] \approx R_{2^{k+1}}$ ; 否则继续计算, 直至满足精度.

# 龙贝格积分法

计算步骤:



# 龙贝格积分法

例 2：用龙贝格积分公式计算

$$I[f] = \int_0^1 \frac{4}{1+x^2} dx,$$

使得误差不超过  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-8}$ .

# 龙贝格积分法

解 由题设知

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{1+x^2}, \quad a=0, \quad b=1.$$

利用龙贝格积分公式计算, 得到结果如下

$k$	$T_{2^k}$	$S_{2^k}$	$C_{2^k}$	$R_{2^k}$
0	3.000000000			
1	3.100000000	3.133333333		
2	3.131176470	3.141568627	3.142117647	
3	3.138988494	3.141592502	3.141594094	3.141585783
4	3.140941612	3.141592651	3.141592661	3.141592638
5	3.141429893	3.141592653	3.141592653	3.141592653
6	3.141551963	3.141592653	3.141592653	3.141592653



### 3. 高斯型求积公式

# 插值型求积公式

考虑带权积分

$$I[f] = \int_a^b w(x)f(x)dx, \quad w(x) \geq 0 \text{ 且 } w(x) \not\equiv 0.$$

# 插值型求积公式

如果用拉格朗日插值多项式  $L_n(x)$  作为  $f(x)$  的近似, 则可得插值型求积公式

$$I[f] = \int_a^b w(x)f(x)dx \approx \sum_{i=0}^n A_i f(x_i) = Q[f],$$

其中求积系数和截断误差分别为

$$A_i = \int_a^b w(x)l_i(x)dx, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n,$$

$$R[f] = \int_a^b w(x) \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)(x-x_1)\cdots(x-x_n)dx.$$

# 插值型求积公式

已知插值型求积公式的代数精度  $m \geq n$ . 若取

$$f(x) = (x - x_0)^2(x - x_1)^2 \cdots (x - x_n)^2,$$

则有

$$I[f] = \int_a^b w(x)(x - x_0)^2(x - x_1)^2 \cdots (x - x_n)^2 dx > 0,$$

$$Q[f] = \sum_{i=0}^n A_i f(x_i) = 0, \quad R[f] \neq 0,$$

即代数精度  $n \leq m \leq 2n + 1$ .

# 插值型求积公式

**高斯型求积公式** 具有  $n + 1$  个节点且代数精度为  $2n + 1$  的求积公式.

参数  $A_i, x_i, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n + 1$

方程

$$\int_a^b w(x) x^k dx = \sum_{i=0}^n A_i x_i^k, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, 2n + 1$$

# 高斯型求积公式

例 1: 确定  $n = 0$  时关于权函数  $w(x) = 1$  的高斯型求积公式, 并分析截断误差.

解 由题设知  $m = 1$ , 得到关于求积系数和节点的方程组

$$\begin{cases} A_0 = \int_a^b 1dx, \\ A_0 x_0 = \int_a^b xdx, \end{cases}$$

# 高斯型求积公式

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$$\begin{cases} A_0 = \int_a^b 1dx, \\ A_0 x_0 = \int_a^b xdx, \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} A_0 = b - a, \\ x_0 = \frac{1}{2}(a + b). \end{cases}$$

# 高斯型求积公式

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于是

$$I[f] = \int_a^b f(x)dx \approx (b - a)f\left(\frac{a + b}{2}\right).$$



# 高斯型求积公式

$$e(x) = \frac{f^{(m+1)}(\xi)}{(m+1)!} (x - \tilde{x}_0)(x - \tilde{x}_1) \cdots (x - \tilde{x}_m),$$

根据广义佩亚诺定理, 取 Taylor公式的尾项

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

从而得到求积公式的截断误差

$$\begin{aligned} R[f] = R[e] &= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f''(\xi) \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} f''(\eta) \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 dx \\ &= \frac{(b-a)^3}{24} f''(\eta). \end{aligned}$$

# 高斯型求积公式

例 2: 确定  $n = 1$  时关于权函数  $w(x) = 1$  的高斯型求积公式, 并分析截断误差. 代数精度为  $2n+1$

解 由题设可知  $m = 3$ , 得到关于求积系数和节点的方程组

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_0 + A_1 = \int_a^b 1 dx, \\ A_0 x_0 + A_1 x_1 = \int_a^b x dx, \\ A_0 x_0^2 + A_1 x_1^2 = \int_a^b x^2 dx, \\ A_0 x_0^3 + A_1 x_1^3 = \int_a^b x^3 dx. \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{参数} \\ \text{方程} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} A_i, x_i, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n+1 \\ \int_a^b w(x) x^k dx = \sum_{i=0}^n A_i x_i^k, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, 2n+1 \end{array}$$

# 高斯型求积公式

例 2: 确定  $n = 1$  时关于权函数  $w(x) = 1$  的高斯型求积公式, 并分析截断误差.

解 由题设可知  $m = 3$ , 得到关于求积系数和节点的方程组

$$\begin{cases} A_0 + A_1 = \int_a^b 1dx, \\ A_0x_0 + A_1x_1 = \int_a^b xdx, \\ A_0x_0^2 + A_1x_1^2 = \int_a^b x^2dx, \\ A_0x_0^3 + A_1x_1^3 = \int_a^b x^3dx. \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}(b-a) + \frac{a+b}{2}, \\ x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}(b-a) + \frac{a+b}{2}, \\ A_0 = \frac{1}{2}(b-a), \\ A_1 = \frac{1}{2}(b-a). \end{cases}$$

# 高斯型求积公式

因此

$$I[f] = \int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \frac{(b-a)}{2} \left( f(x_0) + f(x_1) \right).$$

根据广义佩亚诺定理, 取

$$e(x) = \frac{1}{24} f^{(4)}(\xi) (x - x_0)^2 (x - x_1)^2,$$

于是截断误差为

$$\begin{aligned} R[f] &= R[e] = \frac{1}{24} \int_a^b f^{(4)}(\xi) (x - x_0)^2 (x - x_1)^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{24} f^{(4)}(\eta) \int_a^b (x - x_0)^2 (x - x_1)^2 dx \\ &= \frac{(b-a)^5}{4320} f^{(4)}(\eta). \end{aligned}$$

# 高斯型求积公式

## 定理

求积公式代数精度为  $m = 2n + 1$  的**充分必要条件**是节点  $x_i$  ( $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$ ) 为区间  $[a, b]$  上关于权函数  $w(x)$  正交的  $n + 1$  次正交多项式  $\varphi_{n+1}(x)$  的零点, 并且求积系数  $A_i$  满足方程

$$\int_a^b w(x)x^k = \sum_{i=0}^n A_i x_i^k, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, 2n + 1.$$

# 高斯型求积公式

证 必要性. 由于求积公式具有  $m = 2n + 1$  次代数精度, 于是求积公式对任意不超过  $2n + 1$  次的多项式精确成立, 即

$$0 = \int_a^b w(x) \varphi_{n+1}(x) q(x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^n A_i \varphi_{n+1}(x_i) q(x_i),$$

其中  $q(x)$  是不超过  $n$  次的多项式.

由  $q(x)$  的任意性, 可知

$$\varphi_{n+1}(x_i) = 0, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

即  $x_i$  ( $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$ ) 是  $\varphi_{n+1}(x)$  的零点.

# 高斯型求积公式

充分性. 由已知条件可知求积公式的代数精度  $m \geq n$ , 并且

$$\varphi_{n+1}(x) = a(x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_n).$$

对任意不超过  $2n + 1$  次的多项式  $p(x)$ , 可设

$$p(x) = \varphi_{n+1}(x) \cdot q(x) + r(x),$$

其中  $q(x), r(x)$  均是不超过  $n$  次的多项式. 则

$$\begin{aligned} R[p] &= R[\varphi_{n+1}q + r] = R[\varphi_{n+1}q] \\ &= \int_a^b w(x)\varphi_{n+1}(x)q(x)dx - \sum_{i=0}^n A_i\varphi_{n+1}(x_i)q(x_i) \\ &= 0 - 0 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

所以代数精度  $m \geq 2n + 1$ .

# 高斯型求积公式

充分性. 由已知条件可知求积公式的代数精度  $m \geq n$ , 并且

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$$\begin{aligned} R[p] &= R[\varphi_{n+1}q + r] = R[\varphi_{n+1}q] \\ &= \int_a^b w(x)\varphi_{n+1}(x)q(x)dx - \sum_{i=0}^n A_i\varphi_{n+1}(x_i)q(x_i) \\ &= 0 - 0 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

所以代数精度  $m \geq 2n + 1$ . 又因为  $m \leq 2n + 1$ , 故  $m = 2n + 1$ .



# 高斯型求积公式

$A_i$  的计算 已知

$$A_i = \int_a^b w(x) l_i(x) dx, \quad l_i(x) = \frac{\pi_{n+1}(x)}{(x - x_i) \pi'_{n+1}(x_i)}.$$

注意到  $x_i$  为  $\varphi_{n+1}(x)$  的零点, 可设

$$\varphi_{n+1}(x) = a_{n+1}(x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_n).$$

于是

$$l_i(x) = \frac{\varphi_{n+1}(x)}{(x - x_i) \varphi'_{n+1}(x_i)},$$

$$A_i = \int_a^b \frac{w(x) \varphi_{n+1}(x)}{(x - x_i) \varphi'_{n+1}(x_i)} dx = \frac{1}{\varphi'_{n+1}(x_i)} \int_a^b w(x) \frac{\varphi_{n+1}(x)}{x - x_i} dx.$$

# 求积系数的计算

由正交多项式的三项递推关系式

$$\varphi_{k+1}(x) = \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \left( x - \frac{\beta_k}{\gamma_k} \right) \varphi_k(x) - \frac{a_{k-1}a_{k+1}}{a_k^2} \cdot \frac{\gamma_k}{\gamma_{k-1}} \varphi_{k-1}(x),$$

可知

$$\varphi_{k+1}(x_i) = \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \left( x_i - \frac{\beta_k}{\gamma_k} \right) \varphi_k(x_i) - \frac{a_{k-1}a_{k+1}}{a_k^2} \cdot \frac{\gamma_k}{\gamma_{k-1}} \varphi_{k-1}(x_i),$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{k+1}(x)\varphi_k(x_i) &= \left( \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \left( x - \frac{\beta_k}{\gamma_k} \right) \varphi_k(x) - \frac{a_{k-1}a_{k+1}}{a_k^2} \cdot \frac{\gamma_k}{\gamma_{k-1}} \varphi_{k-1}(x) \right) \varphi_k(x_i), \\ \varphi_{k+1}(x_i)\varphi_k(x) &= \left( \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \left( x_i - \frac{\beta_k}{\gamma_k} \right) \varphi_k(x_i) - \frac{a_{k-1}a_{k+1}}{a_k^2} \cdot \frac{\gamma_k}{\gamma_{k-1}} \varphi_{k-1}(x_i) \right) \varphi_k(x). \end{aligned}$$

# 求积系数的计算

记  $\phi_{k+1}^k(x) = \varphi_{k+1}(x)\varphi_k(x_i) - \varphi_{k+1}(x_i)\varphi_k(x)$ , 则

$$\phi_{k+1}^k(x) = \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k}(x - x_i)\varphi_k(x)\varphi_k(x_i) + \frac{a_{k-1}a_{k+1}}{a_k^2} \cdot \frac{\gamma_k}{\gamma_{k-1}}\phi_k^{k-1}(x).$$

于是对  $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , 有

$$\frac{x - x_i}{\gamma_k}\varphi_k(x)\varphi_k(x_i) = \frac{1}{\gamma_k} \cdot \frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}}\phi_{k+1}^k(x) - \frac{1}{\gamma_{k-1}} \cdot \frac{a_{k-1}}{a_k}\phi_k^{k-1}(x).$$

因此

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x - x_i}{\gamma_k}\varphi_k(x)\varphi_k(x_i) = \frac{1}{\gamma_n} \cdot \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}}\phi_{n+1}^n(x) - \frac{1}{\gamma_0} \cdot \frac{a_0}{a_1}\phi_1^0(x).$$

# 求积系数的计算

注意到

$$\varphi_0(x) = a_0, \quad \varphi_1(x) = a_1\left(x - \frac{\beta_0}{\gamma_0}\right), \quad \varphi_{n+1}(x_i) = 0,$$

由此得到

$$\phi_{n+1}^n(x) = \varphi_{n+1}(x)\varphi_n(x_i), \quad \phi_1^0(x) = a_0a_1(x - x_i),$$

$$(x - x_i) \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\varphi_k(x)\varphi_k(x_i)}{\gamma_k} = \frac{1}{\gamma_n} \cdot \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \varphi_{n+1}(x)\varphi_n(x_i) - \frac{a_0^2}{\gamma_0}(x - x_i),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\varphi_{n+1}(x)}{x - x_i} &= \frac{\gamma_n}{\varphi_n(x_i)} \cdot \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \left( \frac{a_0^2}{\gamma_0} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\varphi_k(x)\varphi_k(x_i)}{\gamma_k} \right) \\ &= \frac{\gamma_n}{\varphi_n(x_i)} \cdot \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\varphi_k(x)\varphi_k(x_i)}{\gamma_k}. \end{aligned}$$

# 求积系数的计算

$$\begin{aligned}A_i &= \frac{1}{\varphi'_{n+1}(x_i)} \int_a^b w(x) \frac{\varphi_{n+1}(x)}{x - x_i} dx \\&= \frac{\gamma_n}{\varphi'_{n+1}(x_i) \varphi_n(x_i)} \cdot \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \int_a^b w(x) \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\varphi_k(x) \varphi_k(x_i)}{\gamma_k} dx \\&= \frac{\gamma_n}{\varphi'_{n+1}(x_i) \varphi_n(x_i)} \cdot \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\varphi_k(x_i)}{\gamma_k} \int_a^b w(x) \varphi_k(x) dx \\&= \frac{\gamma_n}{\varphi'_{n+1}(x_i) \varphi_n(x_i)} \cdot \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\varphi_k(x_i)}{\gamma_k a_0} \int_a^b w(x) \varphi_k(x) \varphi_0(x) dx \\&= \frac{\gamma_n}{\varphi'_{n+1}(x_i) \varphi_n(x_i)} \cdot \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \frac{a_0}{\gamma_0 a_0} \gamma_0 \\&= \frac{\gamma_n}{\varphi'_{n+1}(x_i) \varphi_n(x_i)} \cdot \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}.\end{aligned}$$

# 高斯型求积公式

## 定理

高斯型求积公式的求积系数为

$$A_i = \frac{\gamma_n}{\varphi'_{n+1}(x_i)\varphi_n(x_i)} \cdot \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n,$$

其中  $\varphi_k(x)$  是区间  $[a, b]$  上关于权函数  $w(x)$  正交的最高次项系数为  $a_k$  的  $k$  次正交多项式, 且  $x_i$  是  $\varphi_{n+1}(x)$  的零点.

特别地, 若  $a_k = 1$  ( $k = 0, 1, \dots$ ), 则

$$A_i = \frac{\gamma_n}{\varphi'_{n+1}(x_i)\varphi_n(x_i)}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

# 高斯型求积公式

由于

$$A_i = \int_a^b w(x) l_i(x) dx,$$

以及求积公式对  $2n$  次多项式精确成立, 可得

$$\int_a^b w(x) l_i^2(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^n A_k l_i(x_k^2) = A_i > 0,$$

即高斯型求积公式的求积系数都是正数.

# 截断误差估计

由于  $m = 2n + 1$ , 若  $f(x)$  的  $m + 1$  阶导数在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 取

$$e(x) = \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(\xi)}{(2n+2)!} (x - x_0)^2 (x - x_1)^2 \cdots (x - x_n)^2,$$

根据广义佩亚诺定理可得

$$\begin{aligned} R[f] &= R[e] = \int_a^b w(x) \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(\xi)}{(2n+2)!} (x - x_0)^2 \cdots (x - x_n)^2 dx \\ &= \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(\eta)}{(2n+2)!} \int_a^b w(x) \frac{\varphi_{n+1}^2(x)}{a_{n+1}^2} dx \\ &= \frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{a_{n+1}^2 (2n+2)!} f^{(2n+2)}(\eta), \quad a \leq \eta \leq b. \end{aligned}$$



# 截断误差估计

## 定理

设  $f(x) \in C^{2n+2}[a, b]$ , 则高斯型求积公式的截断误差为

$$R[f] = \frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{a_{n+1}^2 (2n+2)!} f^{(2n+2)}(\eta), \quad a \leq \eta \leq b,$$

其中

$$\gamma_{n+1} = \int_a^b w(x) \varphi_{n+1}^2(x) dx,$$

$\varphi_k(x)$  是区间  $[a, b]$  上关于权函数  $w(x)$  正交的最高次项为  $a_k$  的正交多项式.

# Gauss-Legendre 求积公式

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx \approx Q[f] = \sum_{i=0}^n A_i f(x_i),$$

其中  $x_i$  是  $n+1$  次 Legendre 多项式  $p_{n+1}(x)$  的零点. 由于

$$a_n = \frac{(2n)!}{2^n(n!)^2}, \quad \gamma_n = (p_n, p_n) = \frac{2}{2n+1},$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_i &= \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \cdot \frac{\gamma_n}{p'_{n+1}(x_i)p_n(x_i)} \\ &= \frac{2}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{p'_{n+1}(x_i)p_n(x_i)}, \end{aligned} \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} R[f] &= \frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{a_{n+1}^2 (2n+2)!} f^{(2n+2)}(\eta) \\ &= \frac{1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{2^{2n+3} [(n+1)!]^4}{[(2n+2)!]^3} f^{(2n+2)}(\eta), \quad -1 \leq \eta \leq 1. \end{aligned}$$

# Gauss-Legendre 求积公式

- $n = 0$  时,  $p_0(x) = 1$ ,  $p_1(x) = x$ , 于是有

$$x_0 = 0, \quad A_0 = 2$$

$$Q[f] = A_0 f(x_0) = 2f(0).$$

# Gauss-Legendre 求积公式

- $n = 1$  时,  $p_1(x) = x$ ,  $p_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1)$ , 于是有

$$x_0 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \quad x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \quad A_0 = A_1 = 1$$

$$Q[f] = A_0 f(x_0) + A_1 f(x_1) = f\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) + f\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right).$$

# Gauss-Legendre 求积公式

- $n = 2$  时,  $p_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1)$ ,  $p_3(x) = \frac{1}{2}(5x^3 - 3x)$ , 于是有

$$x_0 = -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}, \quad x_1 = 0, \quad x_2 = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}, \quad A_0 = A_2 = \frac{5}{9}, \quad A_1 = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q[f] &= A_0 f(x_0) + A_1 f(x_1) + A_2 f(x_2) \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \left( 5f\left(-\frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}\right) + 8f(0) + 5f\left(\frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}\right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

# Gauss-Legendre 求积公式

例 3: 用  $n = 3$  的 Gauss-Legendre 求积公式计算积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ .

# Gauss-Laguerre 求积公式

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} f(x) dx \approx Q[f] = \sum_{i=0}^n A_i f(x_i),$$

其中  $x_i$  是  $n+1$  次 Laguerre 多项式  $L_{n+1}(x)$  的零点. 由于

$$a_n = (-1)^n, \quad \gamma_n = (L_n, L_n) = (n!)^2,$$

$$A_i = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \cdot \frac{\gamma_n}{p'_{n+1}(x_i)p_n(x_i)} = \frac{-(n!)^2}{L'_{n+1}(x_i)L_n(x_i)}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

因此

$$R[f] = \frac{\gamma_{n+1}f^{(2n+2)}(\eta)}{a_{n+1}^2(2n+2)!} = \frac{[(n+1)!]^2}{(2n+2)!} f^{(2n+2)}(\eta), \quad 0 \leq \eta < +\infty.$$



# Gauss-Laguerre 求积公式

- $n = 0$  时,  $L_0(x) = 1$ ,  $L_1(x) = 1 - x$ , 于是有

$$x_0 = 1, \quad A_0 = 1$$

$$Q[f] = A_0 f(x_0) = f(1).$$

# Gauss-Laguerre 求积公式

- $n = 1$  时,  $L_1(x) = 1 - x$ ,  $L_2(x) = x^2 - 4x + 2$ , 于是有

$$x_0 = 2 - \sqrt{2}, \quad x_1 = 2 + \sqrt{2}, \quad A_0 = \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4}, \quad A_1 = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{4},$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q[f] &= A_0 f(x_0) + A_1 f(x_1) \\ &= \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4} f(2 - \sqrt{2}) + \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{4} f(2 + \sqrt{2}). \end{aligned}$$

# Gauss-Hermite 求积公式

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} f(x) dx \approx Q[f] = \sum_{i=0}^n A_i f(x_i),$$

其中  $x_i$  是  $n+1$  次 Hermite 多项式  $H_{n+1}(x)$  的零点.

# Gauss-Hermite 求积公式

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} f(x) dx \approx Q[f] = \sum_{i=0}^n A_i f(x_i),$$

其中  $x_i$  是  $n+1$  次 Hermite 多项式  $H_{n+1}(x)$  的零点. 由于

$$a_n = 2^n, \quad \gamma_n = (H_n, H_n) = 2^n(n!)\sqrt{\pi},$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_i &= \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \cdot \frac{\gamma_n}{H'_{n+1}(x_i)H_n(x_i)} \\ &= \frac{2^{n+1}}{2^n} \cdot \frac{2^n(n!)\sqrt{\pi}}{H'_{n+1}(x_i)H_n(x_i)}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n. \\ &= \frac{2^{n+1}(n!)\sqrt{\pi}}{H'_{n+1}(x_i)H_n(x_i)} \end{aligned}$$

# Gauss-Hermite 求积公式

因此

$$\begin{aligned} R[f] &= \frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{a_{n+1}^2 (2n+2)!} f^{(2n+2)}(\eta) \\ &= \frac{2^{n+1} (n+1)! \sqrt{\pi}}{(2n+2)!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2n+2}} f^{(2n+2)}(\eta), \quad -\infty < \eta < +\infty. \end{aligned}$$

# Gauss-Hermite 求积公式

- $n = 0$  时,  $H_0(x) = 1$ ,  $H_1(x) = 2x$ , 于是有

$$x_0 = 0, \quad A_0 = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$Q[f] = A_0 f(x_0) = \sqrt{\pi} f(0).$$

# Gauss-Hermite 求积公式

- $n = 1$  时,  $H_1(x) = 2x$ ,  $H_2(x) = 4x^2 - 2$ , 于是有

$$x_0 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad A_0 = A_1 = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$$Q[f] = A_0 f(x_0) + A_1 f(x_1) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} f\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right).$$

# Gauss-Hermite 求积公式

- $n = 2$  时,  $p_2(x) = 4x^2 - 2$ ,  $p_3(x) = 8x^3 - 12x$ , 于是有

$$x_0 = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, \quad x_1 = 0, \quad x_2 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, \quad A_0 = A_2 = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{6}, \quad A_1 = \frac{2\sqrt{\pi}}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q[f] &= A_0 f(x_0) + A_1 f(x_1) + A_2 f(x_2) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{6} \left( f\left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right) + 4f(0) + f\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right) \right). \end{aligned}$$



# Gauss-Chebyshev 求积公式

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \approx Q[f] = \sum_{i=0}^n A_i f(x_i),$$

其中  $x_i$  是  $n+1$  次 Chebyshev 多项式  $T_{n+1}(x)$  的零点. 由于

$$a_n = 2^{n-1}, \quad \gamma_n = (T_n, T_n) = \begin{cases} \pi, & n = 0, \\ \pi/2, & n \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

$$x_i = \cos \left[ \frac{2i+1}{2(n+1)} \pi \right],$$
$$A_i = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \cdot \frac{\gamma_n}{T'_{n+1}(x_i) T_n(x_i)}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

# Gauss-Chebyshev 求积公式

$$T_{n+1}(x) = \cos((n+1) \arccos x),$$

$$\begin{aligned} T'_{n+1}(x) &= -(n+1) \sin((n+1) \arccos x) \cdot \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &= \frac{(n+1) \sin((n+1) \arccos x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \end{aligned}$$

令  $\theta_i = \frac{2i+1}{2(n+1)}\pi$  ( $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$ ), 则

$$\begin{aligned} T'_{n+1}(x_i) &= \frac{(n+1) \sin((n+1)\theta_i)}{\sin \theta_i} = \frac{(n+1) \sin\left(\frac{2i+1}{2}\pi\right)}{\sin \theta_i} \\ &= \frac{(n+1) \sin(i\pi + \pi/2)}{\sin \theta_i} = \frac{(-1)^i(n+1)}{\sin \theta_i}. \end{aligned}$$

# Gauss-Chebyshev 求积公式

$$\begin{aligned}T_n(x_i) &= \cos(n \arccos x_i) = \cos(n\theta_i) \\&= \cos((n+1)\theta_i - \theta_i) = \cos(i\pi + \pi/2 - \theta_i) \\&= (-1)^i \cos(\pi/2 - \theta_i) = (-1)^i \sin \theta_i.\end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}A_i &= \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \cdot \frac{\gamma_n}{T'_{n+1}(x_i)T_n(x_i)} \\&= 2 \frac{\gamma_n}{\frac{(-1)^i(n+1)}{\sin \theta_i} \cdot (-1)^i \sin \theta_i} = \frac{2\gamma_n}{n+1}.\end{aligned}$$

截断误差

$$R[f] = \frac{\gamma_{n+1} f^{(2n+2)}(\eta)}{a_{n+1}^2 (2n+2)!} = \frac{\pi}{2^{2n+1} (2n+2)!} f^{(2n+2)}(\eta), \quad -1 \leq \eta \leq 1.$$

# Gauss-Chebyshev 求积公式

- $n = 0$  时,  $T_0(x) = 1$ ,  $T_1(x) = x$ , 于是有

$$x_0 = 0, \quad A_0 = \pi$$

$$Q[f] = A_0 f(x_0) = \pi f(0).$$

# Gauss-Chebyshev 求积公式

- $n = 1$  时,  $T_1(x) = x$ ,  $T_2(x) = 2x^2 - 1$ , 于是有

$$x_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad x_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad A_0 = A_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$Q[f] = A_0 f(x_0) + A_1 f(x_1) = \frac{\pi}{2} f\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right).$$

# Gauss-Chebyshev 求积公式

- $n = 2$  时,  $T_2(x) = 2x^2 - 1$ ,  $T_3(x) = 4x^3 - 3x$ , 于是有

$$x_0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad x_1 = 0, \quad x_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad A_0 = A_1 = A_2 = \frac{\pi}{3},$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q[f] &= A_0 f(x_0) + A_1 f(x_1) + A_2 f(x_2) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{3} \left( f\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + f(0) + f\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

## 4. 数值微分

# 插值型数值微分

设  $L_n(x)$  是  $f(x)$  的插值多项式, 则

$$f(x) = L_n(x) + R_n(x),$$

$$f^{(k)}(x) = L_n^{(k)}(x) + R_n^{(k)}(x).$$

取  $L_n(x)$  作为  $f(x)$  的近似, 有

$$f^{(k)}(x) \approx L_n^{(k)}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n l_i^{(k)}(x) f(x_i).$$

因此

$$R[f] = f^{(k)}(x) - L_n^{(k)}(x) = R_n^{(k)}(x) = \frac{d^k}{dx^k} \left[ \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \pi_{n+1}(x) \right],$$

其中  $\xi$  与  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$  有关.



# 两点数值微分公式

$$L_1(x) = \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} f(x_0) + \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} f(x_1)$$

$$R_1(x) = \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi)(x - x_0)(x - x_1),$$

则

$$L'_1(x) = \frac{f(x_0)}{x_0 - x_1} + \frac{f(x_1)}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$R'_1(x) = \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi)(x - x_0 + x - x_1) + \frac{1}{6} f'''(\xi)(x - x_0)(x - x_1),$$

# 两点数值微分公式

记  $h = x_1 - x_0$ , 由  $f'(x) = L'_1(x) + R'_1(x)$  可知

$$\begin{cases} f'(x_0) = L'_1(x_0) + R'_1(x_0) = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{h} - \frac{h}{2}f''(\xi), \\ f'(x_1) = L'_1(x_1) + R'_1(x_1) = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{h} + \frac{h}{2}f''(\xi). \end{cases}$$

一阶向前差商:  $f'(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} - \frac{h}{2}f''(\xi)$

一阶向后差商:  $f'(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(x-h)}{h} + \frac{h}{2}f''(\xi)$

# 三点数值微分公式

$$\begin{aligned}L_2(x) &= \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_2-x_1)}f(x_0) + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)}f(x_1) \\&\quad + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)}f(x_2) \\&= \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{h_0(h_0+h_1)}f(x_0) - \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{h_0h_1}f(x_1) \\&\quad + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{h_1(h_0+h_1)}f(x_2)\end{aligned}$$

其中  $h_0 = x_1 - x_0$ ,  $h_1 = x_2 - x_1$ .

$$R_2(x) = \frac{1}{6}f'''(\xi)(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2),$$

# 三点数值微分公式

一阶导数  $k = 1$

$$L'_2(x) = \frac{(2x - x_1 - x_2)}{h_0(h_0 + h_1)} f(x_0) - \frac{(2x - x_0 - x_2)}{h_0 h_1} f(x_1) \\ + \frac{(2x - x_0 - x_1)}{h_1(h_0 + h_1)} f(x_2),$$

$$R'_2(x) = \frac{1}{6} f'''(\xi) (3x^2 - 2(x_0 + x_1 + x_2)x + x_0 x_1 + x_1 x_2 + x_0 x_2) \\ + \frac{1}{24} f^{(4)}(\bar{\xi}) (x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2).$$

# 三点数值微分公式

根据  $f'(x) = L'_1(x) + R'_1(x)$  有

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f'(x_0) = L'_1(x_0) + R'_1(x_0) = -\frac{(2h_0 + h_1)}{h_0(h_0 + h_1)}f(x_0) + \frac{h_0 + h_1}{h_0h_1}f(x_1) \\ \quad - \frac{h_0}{h_1(h_0 + h_1)}f(x_2) + \frac{1}{6}h_0(h_0 + h_1)f'''(\xi), \\ f'(x_1) = L'_1(x_1) + R'_1(x_1) = -\frac{h_1}{h_0(h_0 + h_1)}f(x_0) + \frac{h_1 - h_0}{h_0h_1}f(x_1) \\ \quad + \frac{h_0}{h_1(h_0 + h_1)}f(x_2) - \frac{1}{6}h_0h_1f'''(\xi), \\ f'(x_2) = L'_1(x_2) + R'_1(x_2) = \frac{h_1}{h_0(h_0 + h_1)}f(x_0) - \frac{h_0 + h_1}{h_0h_1}f(x_1) \\ \quad + \frac{h_0 + 2h_1}{h_1(h_0 + h_1)}f(x_2) + \frac{1}{6}h_1(h_0 + h_1)f'''(\xi), \end{array} \right.$$

# 三点数值微分公式

$$f'(x_1) = -\frac{h_1}{h_0(h_0 + h_1)}f(x_0) + \frac{h_1 - h_0}{h_0h_1}f(x_1) \\ + \frac{h_0}{h_1(h_0 + h_1)}f(x_2) - \frac{1}{6}h_0h_1f'''(\xi),$$

当  $h_0 = h_1 = h$  时,

$$f'(x_1) = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_0)}{2h} - \frac{1}{6}h^2f'''(\xi) \\ = \frac{f(x_1 + h) - f(x_1 - h)}{2h} - \frac{1}{6}h^2f'''(\xi).$$

# 三点数值微分公式

$$f'(x_1) = -\frac{h_1}{h_0(h_0 + h_1)}f(x_0) + \frac{h_1 - h_0}{h_0h_1}f(x_1) \\ + \frac{h_0}{h_1(h_0 + h_1)}f(x_2) - \frac{1}{6}h_0h_1f'''(\xi),$$

当  $h_0 = h_1 = h$  时,

$$f'(x_1) = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_0)}{2h} - \frac{1}{6}h^2f'''(\xi) \\ = \frac{f(x_1 + h) - f(x_1 - h)}{2h} - \frac{1}{6}h^2f'''(\xi).$$

一阶中心差商公式:

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} - \frac{1}{6}h^2f'''(\xi)$$

# 三点数值微分公式

二阶导数  $k = 2$

$$L'_2(x) = \frac{(2x - x_1 - x_2)}{h_0(h_0 + h_1)}f(x_0) - \frac{(2x - x_0 - x_2)}{h_0h_1}f(x_1) \\ + \frac{(2x - x_0 - x_1)}{h_1(h_0 + h_1)}f(x_2),$$



# 三点数值微分公式

二阶导数  $k = 2$

$$L_2''(x) = \frac{2f(x_0)}{h_0(h_0 + h_1)} - \frac{2f(x_1)}{h_0h_1} + \frac{2f(x_2)}{h_1(h_0 + h_1)},$$

# 三点数值微分公式

二阶导数  $k = 2$

$$L_2''(x) = \frac{2f(x_0)}{h_0(h_0 + h_1)} - \frac{2f(x_1)}{h_0h_1} + \frac{2f(x_2)}{h_1(h_0 + h_1)},$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_2'(x) = & \frac{1}{6}f'''(\xi)(3x^2 - 2(x_0 + x_1 + x_2)x + x_0x_1 + x_1x_2 + x_0x_2) \\ & + \frac{1}{24}f^{(4)}(\bar{\xi})(x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2). \end{aligned}$$

# 三点数值微分公式

二阶导数  $k = 2$

$$L_2''(x) = \frac{2f(x_0)}{h_0(h_0 + h_1)} - \frac{2f(x_1)}{h_0h_1} + \frac{2f(x_2)}{h_1(h_0 + h_1)},$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_2''(x) = & \frac{1}{3}f'''(\xi)(3x - x_0 - x_1 - x_2) \\ & + \frac{1}{12}f^{(4)}(\bar{\xi})(3x^2 - 2(x_0 + x_1 + x_2)x + x_0x_1 + x_1x_2 + x_0x_2) \\ & + \frac{1}{120}f^{(5)}(\bar{\bar{\xi}})(x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2). \end{aligned}$$

# 三点数值微分公式

$$R_2''(x_0) = -\frac{1}{3}(2h_0 + h_1)f'''(\xi) + \frac{1}{12}h_0(h_0 + h_1)f^{(4)}(\bar{\xi}),$$

$$R_2''(x_1) = \frac{1}{3}(h_0 - h_1)f'''(\xi) - \frac{1}{12}h_0h_1f^{(4)}(\bar{\xi}),$$

$$R_2''(x_2) = \frac{1}{3}(h_0 + 2h_1)f'''(\xi) + \frac{1}{12}h_1(h_0 + h_1)f^{(4)}(\bar{\xi})$$

# 三点数值微分公式

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} f_2''(x_0) &= L_2''(x_0) + R_2''(x_0) = \frac{2f(x_0)}{h_0(h_0 + h_1)} - \frac{2f(x_1)}{h_0h_1} + \frac{2f(x_2)}{h_1(h_0 + h_1)} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{3}(2h_0 + h_1)f'''(\xi) + \frac{1}{12}h_0(h_0 + h_1)f^{(4)}(\bar{\xi}), \\ f_2''(x_1) &= L_2''(x_1) + R_2''(x_1) = \frac{2f(x_0)}{h_0(h_0 + h_1)} - \frac{2f(x_1)}{h_0h_1} + \frac{2f(x_2)}{h_1(h_0 + h_1)} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{3}(h_0 - h_1)f'''(\xi) - \frac{1}{12}h_0h_1f^{(4)}(\bar{\xi}), \\ f_2''(x_2) &= L_2''(x_2) + R_2''(x_2) = \frac{2f(x_0)}{h_0(h_0 + h_1)} - \frac{2f(x_1)}{h_0h_1} + \frac{2f(x_2)}{h_1(h_0 + h_1)} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{3}(h_0 + 2h_1)f'''(\xi) + \frac{1}{12}h_1(h_0 + h_1)f^{(4)}(\bar{\xi}) \end{aligned} \right.$$

# 三点数值微分公式

$$f_2''(x_1) = L_2''(x_1) + R_2''(x_1) = \frac{2f(x_0)}{h_0(h_0 + h_1)} - \frac{2f(x_1)}{h_0h_1} + \frac{2f(x_2)}{h_1(h_0 + h_1)} \\ + \frac{1}{3}(h_0 - h_1)f'''(\xi) - \frac{1}{12}h_0h_1f^{(4)}(\bar{\xi}),$$

当  $h_0 = h_1 = h$  时,

$$f''(x_1) = \frac{f(x_2) - 2f(x_1) + f(x_0)}{h^2} - \frac{1}{12}h^2f^{(4)}(\bar{\xi}) \\ = \frac{f(x_1 + h) - 2f(x_1) + f(x_1 - h)}{h^2} - \frac{1}{12}h^2f^{(4)}(\bar{\xi}).$$

# 三点数值微分公式

$$f_2''(x_1) = L_2''(x_1) + R_2''(x_1) = \frac{2f(x_0)}{h_0(h_0 + h_1)} - \frac{2f(x_1)}{h_0h_1} + \frac{2f(x_2)}{h_1(h_0 + h_1)} \\ + \frac{1}{3}(h_0 - h_1)f'''(\xi) - \frac{1}{12}h_0h_1f^{(4)}(\bar{\xi}),$$

当  $h_0 = h_1 = h$  时,

$$f''(x_1) = \frac{f(x_2) - 2f(x_1) + f(x_0)}{h^2} - \frac{1}{12}h^2f^{(4)}(\bar{\xi}) \\ = \frac{f(x_1 + h) - 2f(x_1) + f(x_1 - h)}{h^2} - \frac{1}{12}h^2f^{(4)}(\bar{\xi}).$$

二阶中心差商公式:

$$f''(x) = \frac{f(x + h) - 2f(x) + f(x - h)}{h^2} - \frac{1}{12}h^2f^{(4)}(\bar{\xi})$$

# 待定系数法

**例 1:** 确定如下数值微分公式

$$f''(x_0) \approx c_0 f(x_0) + c_1 f'(x_0) + c_2 f(x_1)$$

使其具有尽可能高的代数精度, 并给出误差表达式.

**解** 记  $x_1 = x_0 + h$ , 则

$$R[f] = f''(x_0) - c_0 f(x_0) - c_1 f'(x_0) - c_2 f(x_0 + h)$$

分别取  $f(x) = 1, x, x^2$ , 令  $R[f] = 0$ , 得

$$R[1] = -c_0 - c_2 = 0,$$

$$R[x] = -c_0 x_0 - c_1 - c_2(x_0 + h) = 0,$$

$$R[x^2] = 2 - c_0 x_0^2 - 2c_1 x_0 - c_2(x_0 + h)^2 = 0,$$



# 待定系数法

解得

$$c_0 = -\frac{2}{h^2}, \quad c_1 = -\frac{2}{h}, \quad c_2 = \frac{2}{h^2}.$$

于是

$$f''(x_0) \approx -\frac{2}{h^2}f(x_0) - \frac{2}{h}f'(x_0) + \frac{2}{h^2}f(x_1).$$

$$R[x^3] = 6x_0 + \frac{2}{h^2}x_0^3 + \frac{6}{h}x_0^2 - \frac{2}{h^2}(x_0 + h)^3 = -2h \neq 0,$$

故  $m = 2$ .

# 待定系数法

根据广义佩亚诺定理, 取

$$e(x) = \frac{1}{6}f'''(\xi)(x - x_0)^2(x - x_1)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} R[f] &= R[e] = e''(x_0) + \frac{2}{h^2}e(x_0) + \frac{2}{h}e'(x_0) - \frac{2}{h^2}e(x_1) \\ &= e''(x_0) \\ &= \frac{1}{6}f'''(\xi)(-2h) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3}hf'''(\xi). \end{aligned}$$

以一阶导数为例

$$\begin{aligned}f(x+h) &= f(x) + hf'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2!}f''(x) + \frac{h^3}{3!}f'''(x) + \frac{h^4}{4!}f^{(4)}(x) \\&\quad + \frac{h^5}{5!}f^{(5)}(x) + \frac{h^6}{6!}f^{(6)}(x) + \frac{h^7}{7!}f^{(7)}(x) + \cdots, \\f(x-h) &= f(x) - hf'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2!}f''(x) - \frac{h^3}{3!}f'''(x) + \frac{h^4}{4!}f^{(4)}(x) \\&\quad - \frac{h^5}{5!}f^{(5)}(x) + \frac{h^6}{6!}f^{(6)}(x) - \frac{h^7}{7!}f^{(7)}(x) + \cdots\end{aligned}$$

# 外推求导法

以一阶导数为例

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+h) = & f(x) + hf'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2!}f''(x) + \frac{h^3}{3!}f'''(x) + \frac{h^4}{4!}f^{(4)}(x) \\ & + \frac{h^5}{5!}f^{(5)}(x) + \frac{h^6}{6!}f^{(6)}(x) + \frac{h^7}{7!}f^{(7)}(x) + \cdots, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x-h) = & f(x) - hf'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2!}f''(x) - \frac{h^3}{3!}f'''(x) + \frac{h^4}{4!}f^{(4)}(x) \\ & - \frac{h^5}{5!}f^{(5)}(x) + \frac{h^6}{6!}f^{(6)}(x) - \frac{h^7}{7!}f^{(7)}(x) + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} - \frac{h^2}{3!}f'''(x) - \frac{h^4}{5!}f^{(5)}(x) - \frac{h^6}{7!}f^{(7)}(x) - \cdots$$

# 外推求导法

若

$$f'(x) \approx \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} \triangleq T_h,$$

则有

$$R[f] = -\frac{h^2}{3!}f'''(x) - \frac{h^4}{5!}f^{(5)}(x) - \frac{h^6}{7!}f^{(7)}(x) - \dots = O(h^2).$$

如果将  $h$  减小一半,

$$T_{h/2} \triangleq \frac{f\left(x + \frac{h}{2}\right) - f\left(x - \frac{h}{2}\right)}{2 \cdot h/2},$$

则有

$$f'(x) = T_{h/2} - \frac{h^2}{4 \cdot 3!}f'''(x) - \frac{h^4}{4^2 \cdot 5!}f^{(5)}(x) - \frac{h^6}{4^3 \cdot 7!}f^{(7)}(x) - \dots$$

$$4f'(x) = 4T_{h/2} - \frac{h^2}{3!}f'''(x) - \frac{h^4}{4 \cdot 5!}f^{(5)}(x) - \frac{h^6}{4^2 \cdot 7!}f^{(7)}(x) - \dots$$

# 外推求导法

$$f'(x) = T_h - \frac{h^2}{3!} f'''(x) - \frac{h^4}{5!} f^{(5)}(x) - \frac{h^6}{7!} f^{(7)}(x) - \dots$$

$$4f'(x) = 4T_{h/2} - \frac{h^2}{3!} f'''(x) - \frac{h^4}{4 \cdot 5!} f^{(5)}(x) - \frac{h^6}{4^2 \cdot 7!} f^{(7)}(x) - \dots$$

$$(4-1)f'(x) = 4T_{h/2} - T_h + \frac{3h^4}{4 \cdot 5!} f^{(5)}(x) + \frac{15h^6}{16 \cdot 7!} f^{(7)}(x) + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{4T_{h/2} - T_h}{4-1} + \frac{h^4}{4 \cdot 5!} f^{(5)}(x) + \frac{5h^6}{16 \cdot 7!} f^{(7)}(x) + \dots \\ &= T_{h/2} + \frac{T_{h/2} - T_h}{4-1} + O(h^4) \end{aligned}$$

# 外推求导法

再将  $h$  减小一半,

$$T_{h/4} \triangleq \frac{f\left(x + \frac{h}{4}\right) - f\left(x - \frac{h}{4}\right)}{2 \cdot h/4},$$

则有

$$f'(x) = T_{h/4} + \frac{T_{h/4} - T_{h/2}}{4 - 1} + \frac{h^4}{4^2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5!} f^{(5)}(x) + \frac{5h^6}{4^3 \cdot 16 \cdot 7!} f^{(7)}(x) + \dots$$

$$4^2 f'(x) = 4^2 \left( T_{h/4} + \frac{T_{h/4} - T_{h/2}}{4 - 1} \right) + \frac{h^4}{4 \cdot 5!} f^{(5)}(x) + \frac{5h^6}{4 \cdot 16 \cdot 7!} f^{(7)}(x) + \dots$$

# 外推求导法

$$f'(x) = T_{h/2} + \frac{T_{h/2} - T_h}{4 - 1} + \frac{h^4}{4 \cdot 5!} f^{(5)}(x) + \frac{5h^6}{16 \cdot 7!} f^{(7)}(x) + \dots$$

$$4^2 f'(x) = 4^2 \left( T_{h/4} + \frac{T_{h/4} - T_{h/2}}{4 - 1} \right) + \frac{h^4}{4 \cdot 5!} f^{(5)}(x) + \frac{5h^6}{4 \cdot 16 \cdot 7!} f^{(7)}(x) + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4^2 - 1)f'(x) &= 4^2 \left( T_{h/4} + \frac{T_{h/4} - T_{h/2}}{4 - 1} \right) - \left( T_{h/2} + \frac{T_{h/2} - T_h}{4 - 1} \right) \\ &\quad - \frac{5h^6}{16 \cdot 7!} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{4} \right) f^{(7)}(x) - \dots \end{aligned}$$



# 外推求导法

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= \frac{4^2}{4^2 - 1} \left( T_{h/4} + \frac{T_{h/4} - T_{h/2}}{4 - 1} \right) - \frac{1}{4^2 - 1} \left( T_{h/2} + \frac{T_{h/2} - T_h}{4 - 1} \right) \\&\quad - \frac{h^6}{64 \cdot 7!} f^{(7)}(x) - \dots \\&= \frac{1}{4^2 - 1} \left[ 4^2 \left( T_{h/4} + \frac{T_{h/4} - T_{h/2}}{4 - 1} \right) - \left( T_{h/2} + \frac{T_{h/2} - T_h}{4 - 1} \right) \right] \\&\quad + O(h^6)\end{aligned}$$

# 外推求导法

记

$$G_j(h) = T_{h/2^j} + \frac{T_{h/2^j} - T_{h/2^{j-1}}}{4 - 1}$$

则有

$$G_1(h) = T_{h/2} + \frac{T_{h/2} - T_h}{4 - 1},$$
$$G_{j+1}(h) = \frac{4^j G_j(h/2) - G_j(h)}{4^j - 1}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots$$

于是

$$f'(x) = G_{j+1}(h) + O(h^{2(j+1)})$$

# 外推求导法

计算步骤:

$T$	$G_1$	$G_2$	$G_3$	$\cdots$	$G_{j+1}$
$T_h$					
$T_{h/2}$	$G_1(h)$				
$T_{h/4}$	$G_1(h/2)$	$G_2(h)$			
$T_{h/8}$	$G_1(h/4)$	$G_2(h/2)$	$G_3(h)$		
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$		
$T_{h/2^{j+1}}$	$G_1(h/2^j)$	$G_2(h/2^{j-1})$	$G_3(h/2^{j-2})$	$\cdots$	$G_{j+1}(h)$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$		$\vdots$

# 三次样条插值函数求导

三次样条插值函数:

$$S(x) = \frac{(x_i - x)^3}{6h_i}M_{i-1} + \left(y_{i-1} - \frac{h_i^2}{6}M_{i-1}\right)\frac{x_i - x}{h_i} \\ + \frac{(x - x_{i-1})^3}{6h_i}M_i + \left(y_i - \frac{h_i^2}{6}M_i\right)\frac{x - x_{i-1}}{h_i}, \quad x_{i-1} \leq x \leq x_i$$

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三次样条插值函数的误差估计:

$$\max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f^{(k)}(x) - S^{(k)}(x)| \leq c_k M_4 h^{4-k}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

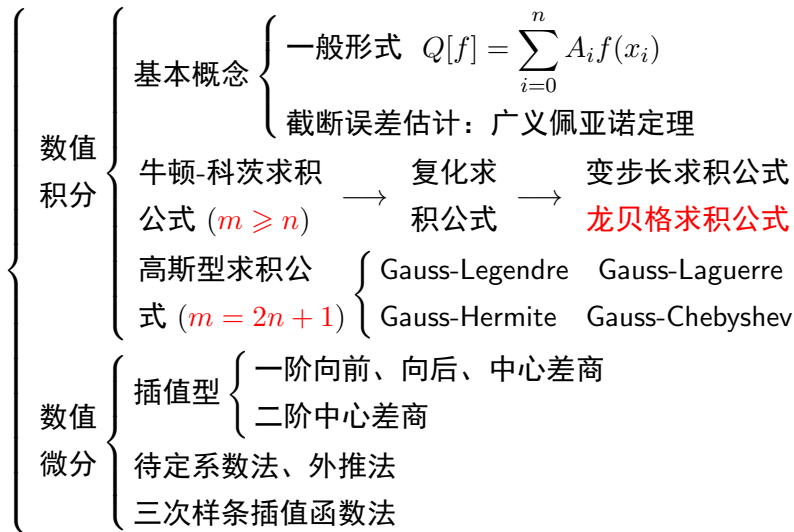
即当  $h \rightarrow 0$  时,  $S(x), S'(x), S''(x)$  一致收敛于  $f(x), f'(x), f''(x)$ .

# 三次样条插值函数求导

于是

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) \approx S'(x) &= \frac{f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})}{h_i} - \frac{h_i}{6}(M_i - M_{i-1}) \\&\quad - \frac{M_{i-1}}{2h_i}(x_i - x)^2 + \frac{M_i}{2h_i}(x - x_{i-1})^2, \\f''(x) \approx S''(x) &= \frac{M_{i-1}}{h_i}(x_i - x) + \frac{M_i}{h_i}(x - x_{i-1}), \\f'''(x) \approx S'''(x) &= \frac{1}{h_i}(M_i - M_{i-1}).\end{aligned}$$

# 本章总结



6	理论课	Newton-Cotes 公式、复化求积公式	2
	理论课	自动变步长求积公式、Romberg 方法	2
7	理论课	待定系数法及误差分析	2
	理论课	Gauss 型求积公式与正交多项式：正交多项式的构造	2
8	理论课	Gauss 型求积公式与正交多项式：Gauss 型公式的概念、定理、构造方法	2
	理论课	数值微分：两点格式、三点格式的构造	2
9	理论课	数值微分：待定系数法	2

## 要求

- 1 熟练掌握基本的数值积分公式-梯形求积公式、辛普生求积公式和柯特斯求积公式.
- 2 掌握三种复化求积公式、变步长积分法、龙贝格积分法
- 3 学会待定系数法, 了解高斯型求积公式
- 4 熟练掌握插值型数值微分公式, 了解另外三种类型的数值微分法：待定系数法、外推求导法和利用三次样条插值函数的求导法