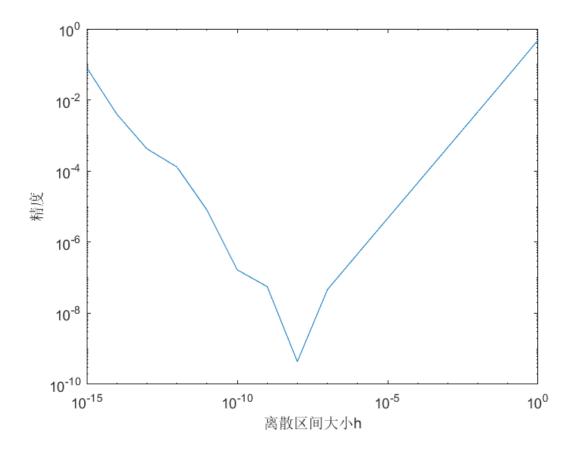
作业一 姓名 学号

日期

第一题 (a) 向前差分近似导数

$$f'(x_0) \approx \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$
 (1)

loglog 图展示精度随离散区间大小 h 的变化:



### MATLAB 程序显示如下:

```
clear,clc;
i=1;h=[1,0.1];jdu=[0,0];
while i<17
    jdu(i)=abs((sin(1.2+h(i))-sin(1.2))/h(i)-cos(1.2));
    if i<16
        h(i+1)=h(i)/10;
    end
    i=i+1;
end
loglog(h,jdu)
```

## (b) 由泰勒展开

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + hf'(x_0) + \frac{h^2}{2!}f''(x_0) + O(h^3)$$
 (2)

得 
$$f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{h}[f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)] - \frac{h}{2}f''(x_0) + O(h^3)$$
  
记  $N_1(h) = \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}$ ,即

$$f'(x_0) = N_1(h) - \frac{h}{2}f''(x_0) + O(h^3)$$
(3)

同时有

$$f'(x_0) = N_1(\frac{h}{2}) - \frac{h}{4}f''(x_0) + O(h^3)$$
(4)

$$2(4)$$
- $(3)$ ,有  $f'(x_0) = 2N_1(\frac{h}{2}) - N_1(h) + O(h^3) \approx N_2(h)$ 

$$N_2(h) = 2N_1(\frac{h}{2}) - N_1(h)$$

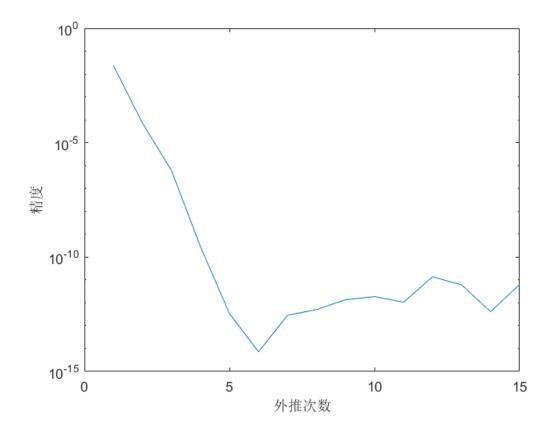
继续外推下去,得到使用外推技术的向前差分公式

$$N_{j}(h) = N_{j-1}(\frac{h}{2}) + \frac{N_{j-1}(\frac{h}{2}) - N_{j-1}(h)}{2^{j-1} - 1}, \quad j = 2, 3, \dots$$

$$f'(x_{0}) = N_{j}(\frac{h}{2}) + O(h^{j})$$
(5)

(c) 选择初始值 h=0.1, 外推方法算出的结果如下:

算出导数值	误差	外推几次
0.338910667767198	0.023447086709475	1
0.362429588764464	0.000071834287790	2
0.362358365290423	0.000000610813750	3
0.362357754193723	0.000000000282951	4
0.362357754476339	0.000000000000335	5
0.362357754476666	0.0000000000000007	6
0.362357754476959	0.0000000000000285	7
0.362357754477180	0.000000000000507	8
0.362357754478043	0.000000000001369	9
0.362357754474797	0.000000000001876	10
0.362357754477738	0.000000000001065	11
0.362357754490455	0.000000000013782	12
0.362357754482755	0.0000000000006082	13
0.362357754476263	0.0000000000000410	14
0.362357754470256	0.000000000006418	15



使用 semilogy 图展示其精度随外推次数变化.

```
clear,clc;
i=1; h=0.1; daoshu=[0,0]; jdu=[0,0]; cishu=[1,2];
while i<16
    daoshu(i)=waitui(i,h/2);
    jdu(i)=abs(daoshu(i)-cos(1.2));
    cishu(i)=i;
    i=i+1;
end
semilogy(cishu,jdu);
i=1;
while i<16</pre>
    fprintf('%.15f %.15f %d\n', daoshu(i),jdu(i),i);
    i=i+1;
end
function N=waitui(j,h)
    if(j==1)
        N = (\sin(1.2+h) - \sin(1.2))/h;
    else
        N=waitui(j-1,h/2)+(waitui(j-1,h/2)-
        waitui(j-1,h))/(2^{(j-1)-1};
    end
end
```

第二题 (a) 复化梯形公式:

$$T(h) = h\left[\frac{f(a)}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(a+kh) + \frac{f(b)}{2}\right]$$
 (6)

带入具体的积分:  $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} cos(rx) dx$ , 容易得到这个定积分的解是 0.

$$T(h) = h\left[\frac{\cos(-r\pi)}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \cos(kh - \pi) + \frac{\cos(r\pi)}{2}\right]$$

$$= h\cos(r\pi) + \frac{h}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \left[e^{ir(kh - \pi)} + e^{-ir(kh - \pi)}\right]$$

$$= h\cos(r\pi) + \frac{h}{2} \left[e^{-ir(\pi - h)} \frac{1 - e^{i(m-1)rh}}{1 - e^{irh}} + e^{ir(\pi - h)} \frac{1 - e^{-i(m-1)rh}}{1 - e^{-irh}}\right]$$

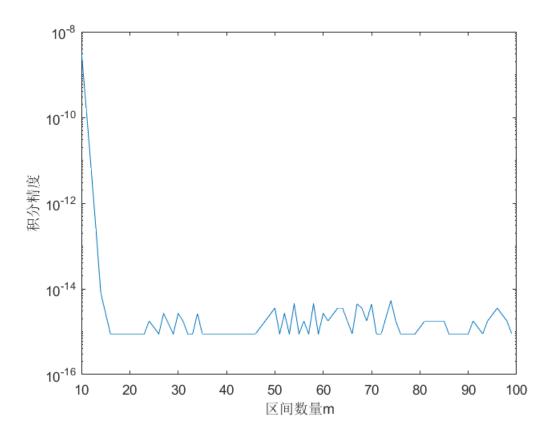
$$= h\left[\cos(r\pi) + e^{-ir(\pi - h)} \frac{1 - e^{i(m-1)rh}}{1 - e^{irh}}\right]$$

$$\lim_{h \to 0} T(h) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(rx) dx$$
(7)

所以可以精确积分。同理可得对于  $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} sin(rx)dx$  复化梯形积分也可以精确积分. 如果  $m \in \Gamma$  的整数倍,那么划分的区间也会呈和 f(x) 一致的周期性变化,产生的误差都被周期性抵消了,导致复化梯形积分得到的结果和精确解一模一样,误差为 0.

对于上述两个定积分, 结果都是 0.

(b) 使用 semilogy 图画出随着子区间数量 m 变化所得到的积分精度的变化:



```
clear,clc;
f=@(x) exp(cos(x));
jque=integral(f,-pi,pi);
m=10; jdu=[0,0]; mm=[0,0]; j=1;
while j<70
    h=2*pi/m;
    i=1; sum=f(-pi)/2;
    while i<m
        sum=sum+f(-pi+i*h);
        i=i+1;
    end
    sum=sum+f(pi)/2;
    sum=sum*h;
    if(abs(sum-jque)==0)
        m=m+1;
```

```
continue;
end
  jdu(j)=abs(sum-jque);
  mm(j)=m;
  m=m+1;
  j=j+1;
end
semilogy(mm,jdu);
```

第三题 (a) 积分区间为  $[x_{n-1},x_{n+1}]$ , 积分节点为  $x_{n+1},x_n,x_{n-1}$ , 计算系数:

$$\alpha h = \int_{x_{n-1}}^{x_{n+1}} \frac{(x - x_n)(x - x_{n-1})}{(x_{n+1} - x_n)(x_{n+1} - x_{n-1})} dx = \frac{h}{3}$$

$$\beta h = \int_{x_{n-1}}^{x_{n+1}} \frac{(x - x_{n+1})(x - x_{n-1})}{(x_n - x_{n+1})(x_n - x_{n-1})} dx = \frac{4h}{3}$$

$$\gamma h = \int_{x_{n-1}}^{x_{n+1}} \frac{(x - x_n)(x - x_{n+1})}{(x_{n-1} - x_n)(x_{n-1} - x_{n+1})} dx = \frac{h}{3}$$
(8)

所以多步法公式为:

$$y_{n+1} = y_{n-1} + \frac{h}{3} [f_{n+1} + 4f_n + f_{n-1}]$$
(9)

(b) 利用泰勒展开估计局部截断误差:

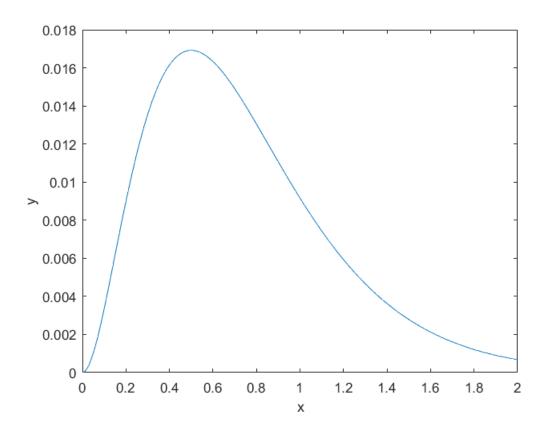
$$T_{n+1} = y_{n+1} - y_{n-1} - \frac{h}{3} [f_{n+1} + 4f_n + f_{n-1}]$$

$$= \left[ \frac{y^{(5)}(\eta 1) - y^{(5)}(\eta 2)}{120} + \frac{y^{(5)}(\eta 3) - y^{(5)}(\eta 4)}{90} \right] h^5$$

$$= O(h^5)$$
(10)

因为局部截断误差为  $O(h^{p+1})$ , 即此格式的阶数 p=4.

## (c) 选取步长值为 0.01, 画出解函数:

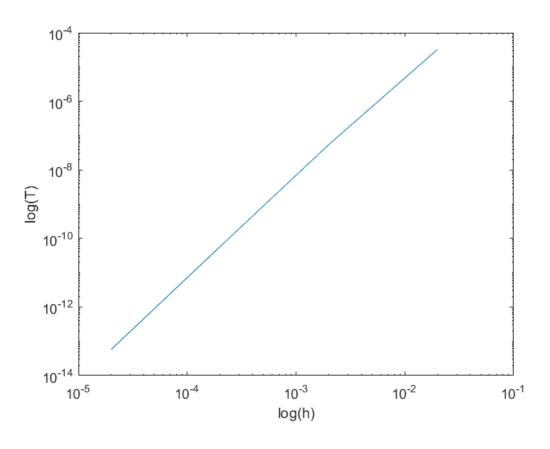


```
clear,clc;
f=@(x,y) x*exp(-4*x)-4*y;
y=[0,0];
n=200;
x=linspace(0,2,n+1);
h=2/n;
k1=f(0,0);
k2=f(h/2,h*k1/2);
y(2)=h*k2;
k1=f(x(2),y(2));
k2=f(x(2)+h/2,y(2)+h*k1/2);
y(3)=y(2)+h*k2;
i=3;
while i<n+1
k3= y(i-1)+h/3*(7*f(x(i),y(i))-
```

```
2*f(x(i-1),y(i-1))+f(x(i-2),y(i-2)));
y(i+1)=y(i-1) + h/3*(f(x(i-1),y(i-1))+4*f(x(i),y(i))+
f(x(i+1),k3));
i=i+1;
end
plot(x,y);
```

(d) 阶数与局部截断误差的关系: $T_{n+1} = O(h^{p+1})$ , 所以  $logT_{n+1} = (p+1)logh + C$ . 由 log-log 图可知阶数为 2, 这可能是因为 3.c 中使用了二阶 Runge-Kutta 方法起步, 导致原来是 4 的阶数降到了 2 阶.

对比该精确解在 x=2 这一点的值, 用  $\log$ - $\log$  图展示所用方法的阶数:



```
clear,clc;
f=0(x,y) x*exp(-4*x)-4*y;
g=0(x) x^2/2/exp(4*x);
i=1;n=100;yy=[0,0];hh=[0,0];
while i<5</pre>
```

```
hh(i)=2/n;
    yy(i)=abs(duobu(n,f)-g(2));
    n=n*10;
    i=i+1;
end
loglog(hh,yy);
function yy=duobu(n,f)
    y = [0, 0];
    x=linspace(0,2,n+1);
    h=2/n;
    k1=f(0,0);
    k2=f(h/2,h*k1/2);
    y(2)=h*k2;
    k1=f(x(2),y(2));
    k2=f(x(2)+h/2,y(2)+h*k1/2);
    y(3)=y(2)+h*k2;
    i=3;
    while i<n+1</pre>
        k3 = y(i-1)+h/3*(7*f(x(i),y(i))-
        2*f(x(i-1),y(i-1))+f(x(i-2),y(i-2)));
        y(i+1)=y(i-1) + h/3*(f(x(i-1),y(i-1))+4*f(x(i),y(i))+
        f(x(i+1),k3));
        i=i+1;
    end
    yy=y(n+1);
end
```