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$$1. f(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{2}{(1+x)^3}, f''(x) = \frac{6}{(1+x)^4}, f'(0.5) = -\frac{16}{27}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 两点公式 取 } x_0 = 0.5, x_1 = 0.6 \text{ 则 } f(x_0) = \frac{4}{9}, f(x_1) = \frac{15}{64}$$

$$\varphi_1(x) = \frac{x-0.6}{0.5-0.6} f(0.5) + \frac{x-0.5}{0.6-0.5} f(0.6)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(0.5) = \varphi_1'(0.5) = \varphi_1'(x_0) = \frac{f(0.6) - f(0.5)}{0.6 - 0.5} = -0.538$$

$$\text{误差 } |R_1(0.5)| \leq \left| \frac{h}{2} f''(\xi) \right| \leq 0.059$$

$$R_1(0.5) = f'(0.5) - \varphi_1'(0.5) = -0.055$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 三点公式 取 } x_0 = 0.4, x_1 = 0.5, x_2 = 0.6 \text{ 则 } f(x_0) = \frac{25}{49}, f(x_1) = \frac{4}{9}, f(x_2) = \frac{15}{64}$$

$$\varphi_2(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{2h^2} f(x_0) + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{-h^2} f(x_1) + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{2h^2} f(x_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(0.5) = \varphi_2'(0.5) = \varphi_2'(x_1) = -\frac{1}{2h} f(x_0) + \frac{1}{2h} f(x_2) = -0.598$$

$$\text{误差 } |R_2(0.5)| \leq \left| \frac{h^2}{6} f'''(\xi) \right| \leq 7.9 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$R_2(0.5) = f'(0.5) - \varphi_2'(0.5) = 5.4 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$2. I = \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_0^1 = 1 - \frac{1}{e} = 0.63212$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 梯形公式 } x_0 = 0, x_1 = 1, f(x) = e^{-x} \Rightarrow f(x_0) = 1, f(x_1) = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\text{则 } I_1 = \frac{x_1 - x_0}{2} \left[1 + \frac{1}{e} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{e} \right) = 0.68394$$

$$\text{误差 } |R_1(f)| \leq \left| \frac{1^3}{12} f''(\eta) \right| \leq \frac{1}{12}$$

$$R_1(f) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{e} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{e} \right) = -0.05182$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ Simpson 公式 } x_0 = 0, \frac{x_0 + x_1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, x_1 = 1 \Rightarrow f(x_0) = 1, f\left(\frac{x_0 + x_1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}, f(x_1) = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\text{则 } I_2 = \frac{1}{6} \left[1 + 4 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{1}{e} \right] = 0.63233$$

$$\text{误差 } |R_2(f)| \leq \left| \frac{1^5}{2880} f^{(4)}(\eta) \right| \leq \frac{1}{2880} = 3.47 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$R_2(f) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{e} \right) - \frac{1}{6} \left(1 + \frac{4}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{1}{e} \right) = -2.1 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$3. \textcircled{1} f(x) = 1 \Rightarrow 2h = A_1 + A_2 + A_3$$

$$\textcircled{2} f(x) = x \Rightarrow 0 = -\frac{h}{2} A_1 + \frac{h}{2} A_3 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_1 = \frac{4}{3}h \\ A_2 = -\frac{2}{3}h \\ A_3 = \frac{4}{3}h \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{3} f(x) = x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3}h^3 = \frac{h^2}{4} A_1 + \frac{h^2}{4} A_3$$

$$\text{对 } f(x) = x^3 \text{ 有 } \int_{-h}^h f(x) dx = 0 = A_1 f(-h/2) + A_2 f(0) + A_3 f(h/2) = 0$$

$$\text{对 } f(x) = x^4 \text{ 有 } \int_{-h}^h f(x) dx = \frac{2}{5}h^5 \neq A_1 f(-h/2) + A_2 f(0) + A_3 f(h/2) = \frac{1}{6}h^5$$

则具有 3 次代数精度

$$4. l_k(x) = \prod_{i \neq k} \frac{x - x_i}{x_k - x_i} \text{ 有 } l_k(x_i) = \delta_{ik} = \begin{cases} 1, & i=k \\ 0, & i \neq k \end{cases} \text{ 则}$$

若积分格式 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_k A_k f(x_k)$ 至少有 $n-1$ 次代数精度 则 对任意 $n-1$ 次多项式成立 不妨令 $f(x) = l_j(x)$ 为 $n-1$ 次多项式 则

$$\int_a^b l_j(x) dx = \sum_k A_k l_j(x_k) = A_k \delta_{jk} = A_j \Rightarrow$$

对 $\forall j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 有 $A_j = \int_a^b l_j(x) dx$ 证毕