第47讲 定积分的数值计算

定积分计算的常用工具:牛顿-莱布尼兹公式

设F(x)为f(x)的原函数,则有

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = F(x) \Big|_{a}^{b} = F(b) - F(a).$$

实际问题中应用牛顿——莱布尼兹公式的困难:

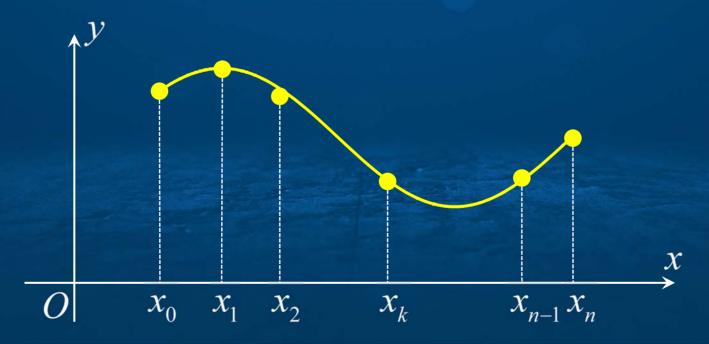
• f(x)的原函数求不出来;或者 f(x)的解析式结构复杂

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x} \, dx \, (0 < k < 1), \quad \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx, \quad \int_0^1 e^{x^2} \, dx.$$



• f(x)的解析式根本不存在,只给出了f(x)的一些数值或图形

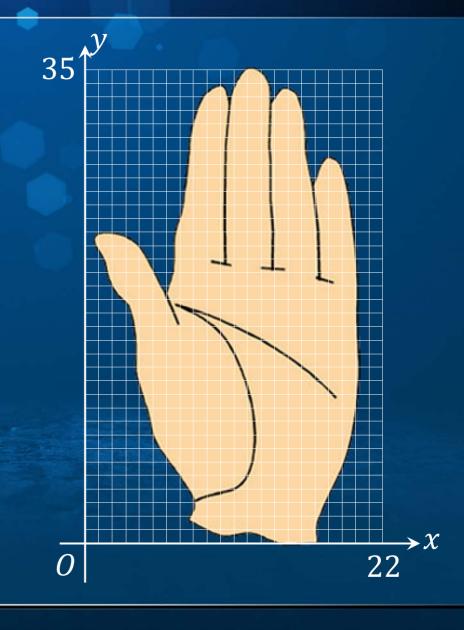
x_k	x_0	x_1	•••	x_n
$f(x_k)$	y_0	y_1	•••	y_n





问题:手掌面积的计算

- 用病人的手估计烧伤面积时已成为诊断烧伤面积的公认方法之一
- 男性手掌的面积大致占 人体表面积的0.81%
- 女性手掌的面积大致占 人体表面积的0.67%





数值积分的基本思想

矩形公式

梯形公式

辛普森公式





定积分:

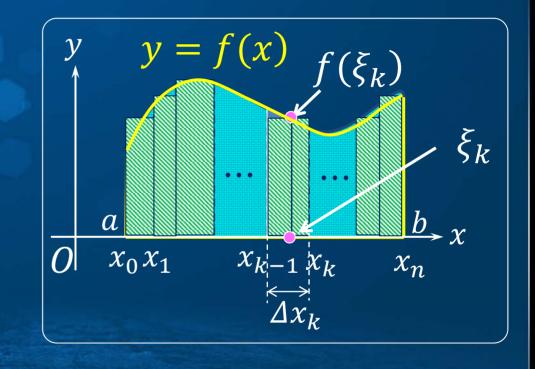
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\xi_{k}) \Delta x_{k}.$$

分割、取近似、作和、取极限

数值积分:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k.$$

分割、取近似、作和





矩形公式:
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \approx \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\xi_{k})(x_{k} - x_{k-1})$$
$$\xi_{k} = x_{k-1}, \frac{x_{k-1} + x_{k}}{2}, x_{k}$$

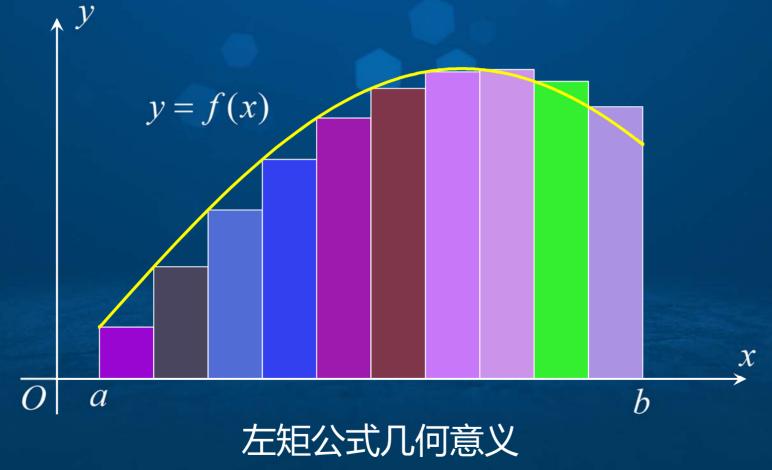
左矩公式:
$$L_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_{k-1})(x_k - x_{k-1})$$

中挺之:
$$M_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{x_{k-1} + x_k}{2}\right)(x_k - x_{k-1})$$

右矩公式:
$$R_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k)(x_k - x_{k-1})$$

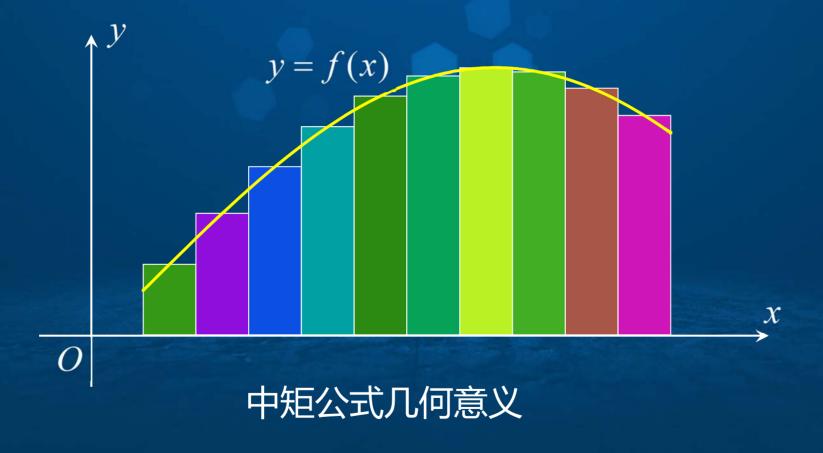


将区间[a,b]进行n等分: $x_k = a + \frac{k}{n}(b-a), k = 0,1,2,\cdots,n$.



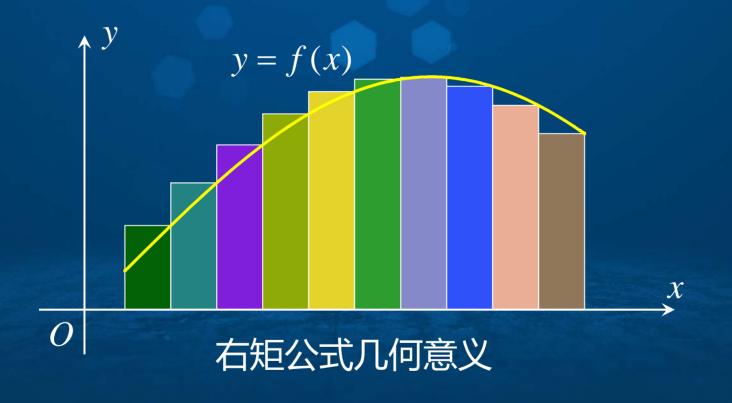


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例1 试用左矩,中矩,右矩公式计算定积分 $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x dx$.

准确结果:
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = 1.$$

左矩公式:
$$L_n = \frac{\pi}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^n f \left[\frac{(k-1)\pi}{2n} \right].$$

中矩公式:
$$M_n = \frac{\pi}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^n f \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{(k-1)\pi}{2n} + \frac{k\pi}{2n} \right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^n f \left[\frac{(2k-1)\pi}{4n} \right].$$

右矩公式:
$$R_n = \frac{\pi}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k\pi}{2n}\right)$$
.



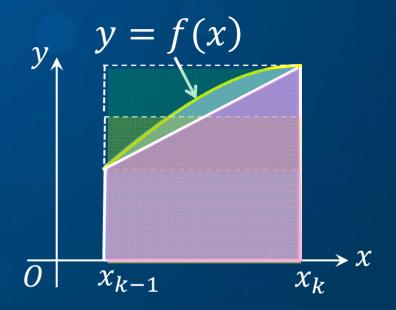
分别取n = 10,100,200,400,800,1600计算得到的结果如下表:

n	左矩和	中矩和	右矩和
10	0.9194031700146124	1.0010288241427083	1.076482802694102
100	0.992125456605633	1.0000102809119054	1.0078334198735819
200	0.9960678687587692	1.0000025702141038	1.0039218503927436
400	0.9980352194864364	1.0000006425526589	1.0019622103034236
800	0.9990179310195476	1.0000001606381106	1.0009814264280412
1600	0.9995090458288292	1.0000000401595244	1.0004907935330758



梯形面积近似曲边梯形面积:

$$\int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x) dx \approx \frac{f(x_{k-1}) + f(x_k)}{2} (x_k - x_{k-1}).$$



梯形公式:

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x) dx$$

$$\approx \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{f(x_{k-1}) + f(x_k)}{2} (x_k - x_{k-1}) = T_n$$



例2 已知圆周率π的近似值可以由下列定积分求出

$$\pi = \int_0^1 \frac{4}{1 + x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

试通过梯形公式求圆周率π的似近值.

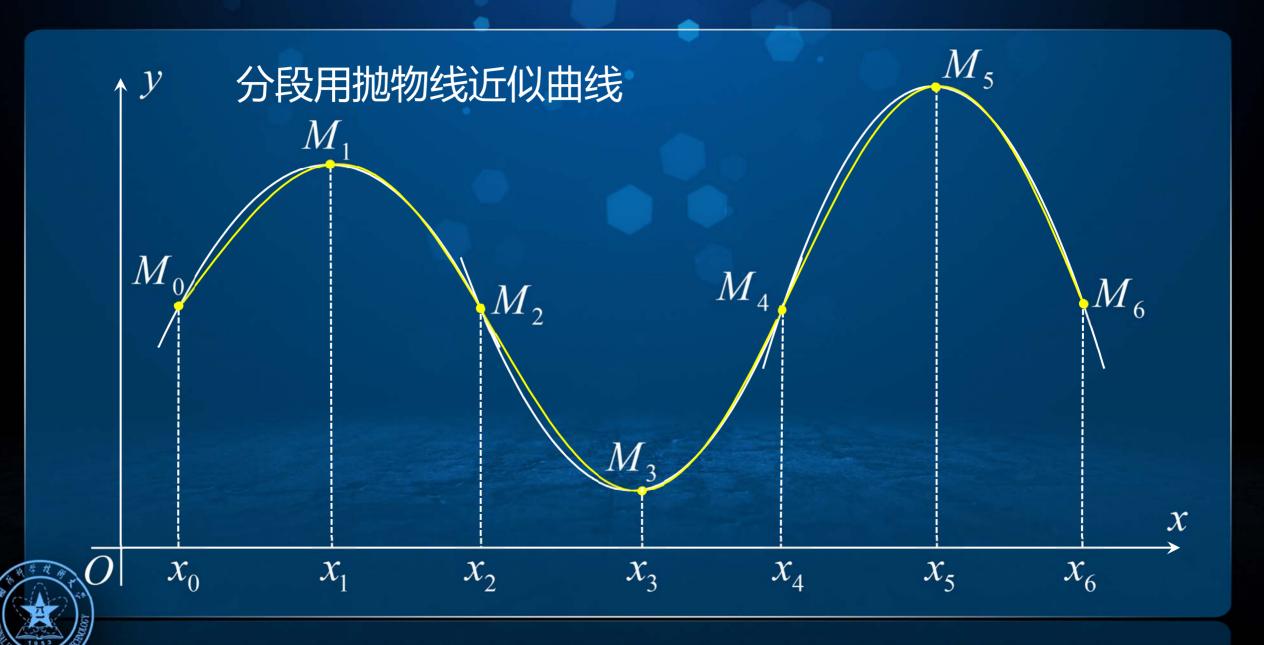
$$f(x) = \frac{4}{1+x^2}, a = 0, b = 1$$

$$x_k = \frac{k}{n} (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

n	T_n
10	3.13992598890
50	3.14152598692
100	3.14157598692
200	3.14158848692
400	3.14159161192
800	3.14159239317

 $\pi = 3.141592653 \cdots$

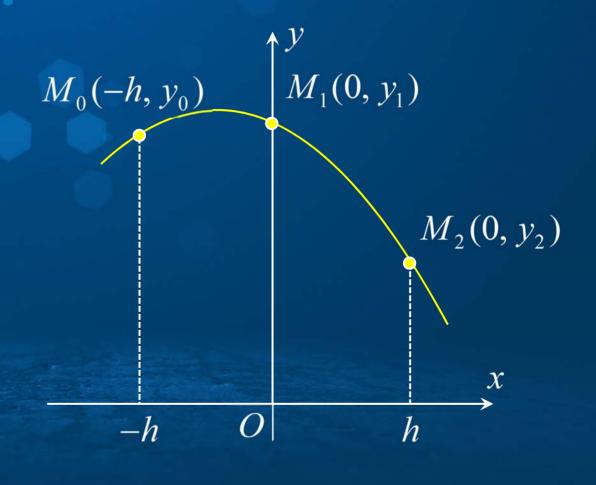




第47讲 定积分的数值计算——辛普森公式

抛物线 $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ 经过三点 $M_0(-h, y_0), M_1(0, y_1), M_2(h, y_2),$ 其在区间[-h, h]上对应的曲边梯 形面积为

$$\int_{-h}^{h} (ax^2 + bx + c) dx$$
$$= \frac{h}{3} (y_0 + 4y_1 + y_2)$$





$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{x_{0}}^{x_{2}} f(x) dx + \int_{x_{2}}^{x_{4}} f(x) dx + \dots + \int_{x_{n-2}}^{x_{n}} f(x) dx$$

$$\approx \frac{h}{3}(y_0 + 4y_1 + y_2) + \frac{h}{3}(y_2 + 4y_3 + y_4) + \dots + \frac{h}{3}(y_{n-2} + 4y_{n-1} + y_n)$$

$$= \frac{h}{3}(y_0 + 4y_1 + 2y_2 + 4y_3 + 2y_4 + \dots + 2y_{n-2} + 4y_{n-1} + y_n) = S_n$$

其中n为偶数 , $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$ 辛普森法则

辛普森法则各项系数规律: 1, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, ..., 4, 2, 4, 1



例3 试分别用梯形公式和辛普森公式通过下式计算π的似近值.

$$\pi = \int_0^1 \frac{4}{1 + x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{1+x^2}$$
, $a = 0$, $b = 1$, $取 n = 10,50,100,200,300$, 得

n	T_n	S_n
10	3.139925988907159	3.141592652969784
50	3.141525986923253	3.141592653589753
100	3.141575986923128	3.141592653589792
200	3.141588486923126	3.141592653589793
300	3.141590801737941	3.141592653589793



● 梯形方法、中点方法与辛普森法则误差比较

$$\left| E_T \right| \le \frac{K(b-a)^3}{12n^2}$$

$$(|f''(x)| \le K)$$

$$\left| E_M \right| \le \frac{K(b-a)^3}{24n^2}$$

$$(|f''(x)| \le K)$$

$$|E_S| \le \frac{K(b-a)^5}{180n^4} \quad (|f^{(4)}(x)| \le K)$$

