

• 含重节点的差商.

书 P36:  $f[x_0, \underbrace{x_0, \dots, x_0}_{n+1}] = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0)$

• Hermite 插值

• 对函数及其导数进行插值.

$f(x_i) = p(x_i), f'(x_i) = p'(x_i), i = 1, 2, \dots, n, x_i \in [a, b].$

那么  $\exists!$   $\deg \leq 2n-1$  的插项式使之成立.

• 误差:

$p(x) = f(x) - p(x) = \frac{f^{(2n)}(\xi)}{(2n)!} \prod_{i=1}^n (x-x_i)^2, \xi \in [a, b].$

Proof 类似书 P22-23.

• 例: 1)  $f(x_1) = p(x_1), f'(x_1) = p'(x_1), f(x_2) = p(x_2), f'(x_2) = p'(x_2).$

误差 =  $\frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} (x-x_1)^2 (x-x_2)^2$

2)  $f(x_1) = p(x_1), f'(x_1) = p'(x_1), f(x_2) = p(x_2).$

误差 =  $\frac{f^{(3)}(\xi)}{3!} (x-x_1)^2 (x-x_2).$

3)  $f(x_1) = p(x_1), f'(x_1) = p'(x_1), f''(x_1) = p''(x_1), f(x_2) = p(x_2).$

误差 =  $\frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} (x-x_1)^3 (x-x_2).$

• 含导数插值中的差商表.

例:  $x_0 = 4, x_1 = 5, x_2 = 6.$

对如下信息进行插值:

$f(x_0) = -3, f(x_1) = 8, f'(x_0) = 2, f(x_2) = 2, f'(x_2) = 1.$

写出插值多项式及误差函数.  $f$  光滑.

解:

$x_i$	$f(x_i)$
4	-3
4	-3
4	-3
5	2
6	1

$f[4, 4] = f'(4) = 2$

$f[4, 4, 4] = \frac{f''(4)}{2}$

□: 已知.

插值多项式  $p(x) = -3 + 8(x-4) + (x-4)^2 - 4(x-4)^3 + 2(x-4)^4 / (x-5)$

误差  $R(x) = \frac{f^{(5)}(\xi)}{5!} (x-4)^3 (x-5) (x-b)$ .

• 书129: 含  $n$  个点的数值积分公式的代数精度  $\leq 2n+1$  阶.

注:  $= 2n+1$  阶: Gauss 积分.

• prop. 代数精度  $\geq$  自由度数  $-1$ .

eg.  $\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \sum_{i=1}^n A_i f(x_i)$ .

1) Newton-Cotes 积分:  $x_1 \sim x_n$  给定.  $A_1 \sim A_n$  自由.

$(x_1=a, x_2=a+h, \dots, x_n=b)$

$\therefore$  自由度  $n$ . 代数精度  $\leq n-1$ . 若  $f = x^{n+1}$  代入也成立, 则代数精度  $> n-1$ .

2) Gauss 积分:  $x_1 \sim x_n$  自由.  $A_1 \sim A_n$  自由.

$\therefore$  自由度  $2n$ . 代数精度  $\geq 2n-1$ .

又  $\because n$  个点, 代数精度  $\leq 2n-1$ .

$\Rightarrow$  代数精度  $= 2n-1$ .

~~事实上, 数值积分 Gauss~~

• Thm. Gauss 积分误差.

$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^n A_i f(x_i) + E$

则误差  $E = \frac{f^{(2n)}(\xi)}{(2n)!} \int_a^b \prod_{i=1}^n (x-x_i)^2 dx, \xi \in [a, b]$ .

pf:  $n$  个点, Gauss 积分  $\Rightarrow$  代数精度  $2n-1$ .

$\therefore \forall \deg \leq 2n-1$  的多项式  $q(x), \int_a^b q(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^n A_i f(x_i)$ .

再由 Hermite 插值.

$\exists ! \deg \leq 2n+1$  的多项式  $p(x)$ , s.t.  $f(x_i) = p(x_i), f'(x_i) = p'(x_i), i=1 \sim n$

且  $R(x) = f(x) - p(x) = \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(\xi)}{(2n+2)!} \prod_{i=1}^n (x-x_i)^2, [\xi = \xi(x) \in [a, b]]$ .

$$\text{误差 } E = \int_a^b f(x) dx - \sum_{i=1}^n A_i f(x_i)$$

$$\text{Hermite 插值} = \int_a^b f(x) dx - \sum_{i=1}^n A_i p(x_i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \deg p = 2n-1 &= \int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b p(x) dx \\ &= \int_a^b [f(x) - p(x)] dx \\ &= \int_a^b \frac{f^{(2n)}(\xi)}{(2n)!} \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n (x-x_i)^2}{dx} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{余项中} \checkmark = \frac{f^{(2n)}(\xi)}{(2n)!} \int_a^b \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n (x-x_i)^2}{dx}, \quad \xi \in [a, b].$$

• 带权重的 Gauss 积分.

$$\int_a^b f(x) w(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^n A_i f(x_i) + E.$$

$w(x) > 0$ : 权函数.

1)  $w(x) = 1$ : Gauss - Legendre 积分

2)  $w(x) = e^{-x^2}$ : Gauss - Hermite 积分

3) ...

$$\text{误差 } E = \frac{f^{(2n)}(\xi)}{(2n)!} \int_a^b \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n (x-x_i)^2}{dx} w(x) dx, \quad \xi \in [a, b].$$

• 例:  $\int_0^1 f(x) w(x) dx \approx A f(x_1) + B f(x_2).$

$w(x) = (\frac{1}{2} - x)^2$  权函数.

(a) 确定  $A, B, x_1, x_2$ . s.t. 代数精度尽可能高.

(b)  $f$  光滑. 求此数值积分公式的误差.

解: (a) 取  $f = 1, x, x^2, x^3$  代入 ( $\because$  左右两边关于  $f$  是线性的)

$$\begin{cases} A + B = \frac{1}{12} & \textcircled{1} \\ Ax_1 + Bx_2 = \frac{1}{24} & \textcircled{2} \\ Ax_1^2 + Bx_2^2 = \frac{1}{30} & \textcircled{3} \\ Ax_1^3 + Bx_2^3 = \frac{7}{240} & \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$$

非线性方程组!

$$① \times x_1 - ② \Rightarrow Bx_1 - Bx_2 = \frac{1}{12}x_1 - \frac{1}{24} \quad ⑤$$

$$② \times x_1 - ③ \Rightarrow Bx_1x_2 - Bx_2^2 = \frac{1}{24}x_1 - \frac{1}{30} \quad ⑥$$

$$③ \times x_1 - ④ \Rightarrow Bx_1x_2^2 - Bx_2^3 = \frac{1}{30}x_1 - \frac{7}{240} \quad ⑦$$

$\therefore x_1 \neq x_2$ . (将  $x_1 = x_2$  代入发现无解)

$$\frac{⑤}{⑥} \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{\frac{1}{24}x_1 - \frac{1}{30}}{\frac{1}{12}x_1 - \frac{1}{24}} = \frac{5x_1 - 4}{10x_1 - 5}$$

$$\frac{⑦}{⑥} \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{\frac{1}{30}x_1 - \frac{7}{240}}{\frac{1}{24}x_1 - \frac{1}{30}} = \frac{8x_1 - 7}{10x_1 - 8}$$

$$\therefore \frac{5x_1 - 4}{10x_1 - 5} = \frac{8x_1 - 7}{10x_1 - 8} \Rightarrow x_1, x_2 = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{15}}{10}$$

$$A = B = \frac{1}{24}$$

$\geq 7$  点. 此时已达到 3 阶代数精度.  $\therefore$  不可能更高.

(b) 这是带权重的 Gauss 积分.

$$\text{误差} = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{24} \int_0^1 (x-x_1)^2 (x-x_2)^2 (\frac{1}{2}-x)^2 dx, \quad \xi \in [a, b].$$

• 常微分方程数值解.

单点法: Euler 向前/后, Runge-Kutta, ...  
多点法

判断步数: 为了计算未知步 ( $n+1$  步), 需要用到多少已知步 ( $\leq n$  步) 的信息, 就是几步方法.

eg. Euler 向后:  $y_{n+1} = y_n + h f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1})$ . 用到第  $n$  点.  $\therefore$  单点法.

• 书 P151 例 7.4:  $y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{3} [7f_n - 2f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}]$ . 用到第  $n, n-1, n-2$  点.  $\therefore$  三点法.

若:  $y_{n+1} = y_{n-1} + \frac{h}{3} [7f_{n+1} - 2f_n + f_{n-1}]$ . 用到第  $n+1, n-2$  点.  $\therefore$  两点法.

注: 第一个显式. 第二个隐式.



例.  $y'(t) = \ln(\ln(4+y^2))$ ,  $t \in [0, 1]$ ,  $y(0) = 1$ . 等距步长  $h$ .  $t_n = n \cdot h$ .

(a) 记  $y(t_n)$  的数值解为  $y_n$ . 写出 Euler 向前法求解的迭代格式.

(b) 对 (a), 推导局部截断误差  $T_n$ , 并证明  $|T_n| < \frac{h^2}{4}$ .

解: (a)  $y_{n+1} = y_n + h \cdot \ln(\ln(4+y_n^2))$ .

(b)  $y(t_{n+1}) = y(t_n) + h \cdot \underbrace{\ln(\ln(4+y(t_n)^2))}_{y'(t_n)} + T_n$

$y(t_n) + h y'(t_n) + \frac{h^2}{2} y''(\xi_n)$

$\Rightarrow T_n = \frac{h^2}{2} y''(\xi_n)$ . 只需  $|y''| < \frac{1}{2}$ .

$y'' = \frac{1}{\ln(4+y^2)} \cdot \frac{1}{4+y^2} \cdot 2y \cdot y'$   
 $\ln(\ln(4+y^2))$

$t = \ln(4+y^2)$   
 $\frac{\ln t}{t} \cdot \frac{2y}{4+y^2}$

①  $\frac{2y}{4+y^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{y} + \frac{y}{2}}$

注意:  $y(0) = 1$ ,  $y'(0) = \ln(\ln 5) > 0 \Rightarrow y(t) \geq y(0) = 1$

$\therefore \frac{2}{y} + \frac{y}{2} \geq 2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{y} \cdot \frac{y}{2}} = 2$

$\therefore \frac{2y}{4+y^2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$

②  $t = \ln(4+y^2) \geq \ln 5 > 1$

$\therefore \frac{\ln t}{t} < 1$

综上,  $|y''| < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow |T_n| < \frac{h^2}{4}$ .

例.  $y' = f(x, y)$ , 线性多步格式

$$y_{n+1} + (\alpha-1)y_n - \alpha y_{n-1} = \frac{h}{4} [(2+3)f_{n+1} + (3\alpha+1)f_{n-1}]$$

(a) 证明:  $\alpha \neq -1$  时:  $\equiv$  几阶精度

$\alpha = -1$  时:  $\equiv$  几阶精度

(b)  $\alpha = -1$  时, 几步几阶显 or 隐.

注: ①  $p$  阶精度  $\Leftrightarrow$  局部截断误差  $O(h^{p+1})$ .

② 在任一步  $(x_{n-1}, x_n, x_{n+1}, \dots)$  处展开, 局部截断误差阶数相同.

解: (a) 不妨在  $x_n$  处展开.

$$y(x_{n+1}) + (\alpha-1)y(x_n) - \alpha y(x_{n-1}) = \frac{h}{4} [(2+3)f(x_{n+1}, y(x_{n+1})) + (3\alpha+1)f(x_{n-1}, y(x_{n-1}))] + T_n$$

简记  $y(x_n)$  为  $y$ .  $y'(x_n)$  为  $y'$ . 等等.

展到四阶:

$$\begin{aligned} & (y + hy' + \frac{h^2}{2}y'' + \frac{h^3}{6}y''' + \frac{h^4}{24}y^{(4)}) + (\alpha-1)y - \alpha[y - hy' + \frac{h^2}{2}y'' - \frac{h^3}{6}y''' + \frac{h^4}{24}y^{(4)}] \\ &= \frac{h}{4} [(2+3)(y' + hy'' + \frac{h^2}{2}y''' + \frac{h^3}{6}y^{(4)}) + (3\alpha+1)(y' - hy'' + \frac{h^2}{2}y''' - \frac{h^3}{6}y^{(4)})] + T_n \end{aligned}$$

左端消去  $y$ , 再合并同类项. 右端合并同类项.

$$\begin{aligned} & (1+\alpha)hy' + (1-\alpha)\frac{h^2}{2}y'' + (1+\alpha)\frac{h^3}{6}y''' + (1-\alpha)\frac{h^4}{24}y^{(4)} \\ &= \frac{h}{4} [(4\alpha+4)y' + (2-2\alpha)hy'' + (4\alpha+4)\frac{h^2}{2}y''' + (2-2\alpha)\frac{h^3}{6}y^{(4)}] + T_n \end{aligned}$$

两边消去  $y', y''$  项. 得:

$$\frac{1+\alpha}{6}h^3y''' + \frac{1-\alpha}{24}h^4y^{(4)} = \frac{1+\alpha}{2}h^3y''' + \frac{1-\alpha}{12}h^4y^{(4)} + T_n$$

$$\therefore \alpha \neq -1: T = O(h^3)$$

$$\alpha = -1: T = O(h^4).$$

(b)  $\alpha = -1$ ,  $y_{n+1} - 2y_n + y_{n-1} = \frac{h}{4}(f_{n+1} - f_{n-1})$ . 用到第  $n, n-1$  步,  $\therefore$  两步.

$$T = O(h^4), \Rightarrow \equiv \text{四阶, 隐.}$$