## 第四章 数值积分与数值微分(作业答案)

1. 确定下列求积公式中的待定参数, 使其代数精度尽量高, 并指明求积公式所 具有的代数精度:

的代数精度:
$$(1) \int_{-h}^{h} f(x) dx \approx A_0 f(-h) + A_1 f(0) + A_2 f(h)$$

$$(2) \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx \approx A_0 f(\frac{1}{4}) + A_1 f(\frac{1}{2}) + A_2 f(\frac{3}{4})$$

$$(3) \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx \approx \frac{1}{4} f(0) + A_0 f(x_0)$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 f(x) dx \approx A_0 f(\frac{1}{4}) + A_1 f(\frac{1}{2}) + A_2 f(\frac{3}{4})$$

(3)  $\int_0^1 f(x)dx \approx \frac{1}{4}f(0) + A_0 f(x_0)$ 

(1) 令  $f(x) = 1, x, x^2$  时等式精确成立,可列出如下方程组:

$$\begin{cases} A_0 + A_1 + A_2 = 2h & (1) \\ -A_0 + A_2 = 0 & (2) \\ A_0 + A_2 = \frac{2}{3}h & (3) \end{cases}$$

得:  $A_0 = A_2 = \frac{h}{2}, A_1 = \frac{4}{2}h$ 

 $\mathbb{H}: \int_{-h}^{h} f(x)dx \approx \frac{h}{3}[f(-h) + 4f(0) + f(h)]$ 

可以验证,对 $f(x) = x^3$ 公式亦成立,

而对  $f(x) = x^4$  不成立,故公式(1)具有3次代数精度。

(2) 令  $f(x) = 1, x, x^2$ 时等式精确成立,可列出如下方程组:

$$\begin{cases}
A_0 + A_1 + A_2 = 1 & (1) \\
A_0 + 2A_1 + 3A_2 = 2 & (2) \\
3A_0 + 12A_1 + 27A_2 = 16 & (3)
\end{cases}$$

得 $A_0 = A_2 = \frac{2}{3}, A_1 = -\frac{1}{3}$ 

即:  $\int_0^1 f(x)dx \approx \frac{1}{3} \left[ 2f(\frac{1}{4}) - f(\frac{1}{2}) + 2f(\frac{3}{4}) \right]$ 

可以验证,对 $f(x) = x^3$ 公式亦成立,

而对 $f(x) = x^4$  不成立,故公式(2) 具有3次代数精度。

(3) 令f(x) = 1, x 时等式精确成立,可解得:  $A_0 = \frac{3}{4}, x_0 = \frac{2}{3}$ 即:  $\int_0^1 f(x)dx \approx \frac{1}{4}f(0) + \frac{3}{4}f(\frac{2}{3})$  可以验证, 对 $f(x) = x^2$ 公式亦成立, 而对 $f(x) = x^3$  不成立,故公式(3) 具有2次代数精度。

2.设已给出 $f(x) = 1 + e^{-x} \sin 4x$ 的数据表,

$\overline{x}$	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.00
f(x)	1.000 00	1.655 34	1.551 52	1.066 66	0.721 59

分别用复合梯形法与复合辛普生法求积分 $I = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$ 的近似值。

高斯切內要: 
$$\int_{-\frac{1}{N}}^{\frac{1}{N}} dx \sim \sum_{i=1}^{N} A_i f(x_i)$$
  
 $x_i = \cos \frac{2i-1}{2N} T$ ,  $i=1,2,...,n$   
 $A_i = \frac{1}{N}$ 

解: (1) 用复合梯形法:

$$a = 0, b = 1, n = 5, h = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$$

$$T_5 = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{h}{2} [f(x_k) + f(x_{k+1})] = \frac{h}{2} [f(a) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(x_k) + f(b)]$$

$$T_5 = \frac{0.25}{2} \times \{f(0.00) + 2 \times [f(0.25) + f(0.50) + f(0.75)] + f(1.00)\}$$

$$T_5 = 0.125 \times [1.00000 + 2 \times (1.65534 + 1.55152 + 1.06666) + 0.72159]$$

$$T_5 = 1.28358$$

## (2) 用复合辛普生法:

$$a = 0, b = 1, n = 2, h = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

$$S_2 = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{h}{6} [f(x_k) + 4f(x_{k+\frac{1}{2}}) + f(x_{k+1})] = \frac{h}{6} [f(a) + 4\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_{k+\frac{1}{2}}) + 2\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(x_k) + f(b)]$$

$$S_2 = \frac{0.5}{6} \times \{f(0.00) + 4 \times [f(0.25) + f(0.75)] + 2 \times f(0.50) + f(1.00)\}$$

$$S_2 = \frac{1}{12} \times [1.00000 + 10.888 + 3.10304 + 0.72159] \approx 1.30939$$

3.确定 $x_1x_2A_1A_2$ 使下式成为Guass型求积公式

$$\int_0^1 f(x)dx \approx A_1 f(x_1) + A_2 f(x_2)$$

解: 因为  $\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx = f(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}) + f(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})$   $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  大二 支 七 ×  $\epsilon$  [0] 九 七 [1] 则  $\int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} f(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}t) dt = \frac{1}{2} f(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) + \frac{1}{2} f(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$  上面的求积公式显然是两点Guass型求积公式,其中 $A_1 = A_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}), x_2 = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$ 

4.用n=2,3 的高斯-勒让德公式计算积分  $\int_1^3 e^x \sin x dx$ .

解:  $I = \int_1^3 e^x \sin x dx$ .

因为 $x \in [1,3]$ , 可令 t = x - 2 则 $t \in [-1,1]$ 

用 n = 2的高斯一勒让德公式计算积分

 $I \approx 0.5555556 \times [f(-0.7745967) + f(0.7745967)] + 0.8888889 \times f(0) \approx 10.9484$ 

用 n=3的高斯一勒让德公式计算积分

$$I \approx 0.3478548 \times [f(-0.8611363) + f(0.8611363)] + 0.6521452 \times [f(-0.3399810) + f(0.3399810)] \approx 10.95014$$

5. 用两点Guass-chebgshev公式计算积分 $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1-x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ .

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1-x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} [f(\cos\frac{\pi}{4}) + f(\cos\frac{3\pi}{4})] = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
(代表文本 度)
$$\int_{-1}^{2\pi} \frac{1-x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} [f(\cos\frac{\pi}{4}) + f(\cos\frac{3\pi}{4})] = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1} \frac{\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\int_{-1}^{$$

解: 做变量替换  $x=\frac{1}{2}(t+1)$  转换成第一类切比雪夫类型,套用高斯-切比雪夫 求积公式得到:

$$A_k = \frac{\pi}{n}; \qquad + \frac{\pi}{2} \left[ \cos \left( \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi \right) + 1 \right], \quad k = 1, 2, \cdots, n$$

- 7. (1) 求出3点Gauss-Legendre公式。(已知前几个Legendre正交多项式为  $p_0(x) = 1, p_1(x) = x, p_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1), p_3(x) = \frac{1}{2}(5x^3 - 3x).$ 
  - (2) 使用3点Gauss-Legendre公式求  $I = \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx$ .

(1) 通过  $p_3(x) = 0$  求出求积节点,然后算出求积系数。 解:

$$\int_{-1}^{1} g(t)dt \approx \frac{5}{9}g(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}) + \frac{8}{9}g(0) + \frac{5}{9}g(\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}})$$

(2) 做变量替换

$$x = \frac{1}{2}(1+t)$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} g(t)dt \approx \frac{5}{9}g(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}) + \frac{8}{9}g(0) + \frac{5}{9}g(\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}})$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \times \left[ \frac{5}{9} f\left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}}{2}\right) + \frac{8}{9} f(\frac{1}{2}) + \frac{5}{9} f\left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} e^{-x} dx \approx \frac{1}{2} \times \left[ \frac{5}{9} e^{-\frac{1-\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}}{2}} + \frac{8}{9} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{5}{9} e^{-\frac{1+\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}}{2}} \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{18} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times \left[ 5 e^{\frac{\sqrt{0.6}}{2}} + 8 + 5 e^{-\frac{\sqrt{0.6}}{2}} \right] = 0.632120255$$

- 8.(1)写出三点Gauss-Chebyshev求积公式.
- (2)使用三点Gauss-Chebyshev求积公式近似计算

$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^4}} dx.$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^4}} dx.$$

解: (1) n=2,

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \approx \sum_{k=0}^{2} \frac{\pi}{3} f(x_k), \qquad x_0 = -\sqrt{3}/2, x_1 = 0, x_2 = \sqrt{3}/2.$$

(2)

$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}\sqrt{1 + x^2}} dx$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$
代入公式得:

$$I \approx \frac{\pi}{3} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{4}}} + 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{4}}} \right\} = 2.630411$$

9.设已给出 $f(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$ 的数据表:

$\overline{x}$	1.0	1.1	1.2
f(x)	0.2500	0.2268	0.2066

试用三点公式计算f'(1.0), f'(1.1), f'(1.2)的近似值。

解: 己知 $x_0 = 1.0, x_1 = 1.1, x_2 = 1.2, h = x_1 - x_0 = x_2 - x_1 = 0.1$ 

用三点公式计算微商:

$$f'(1.0) \approx \frac{1}{2h}[-3f(1.0) + 4f(1.1) - f(1.2)] = \frac{1}{2\times0.1}[-3\times0.2500 + 4\times0.2268 - 0.2066] = -0.2470$$
 
$$f'(1.1) \approx \frac{1}{2h}[-f(1.0) + f(1.2)] = \frac{1}{2\times0.1}[-0.2500 + 0.2066] = -0.2170$$
 
$$f'(1.2) \approx \frac{1}{2h}[f(1.0) - 4f(1.1) + 3f(1.2)] = \frac{1}{2\times0.1}[0.2500 - 4\times0.2268 + 3\times0.2066] = -0.1870$$