

数值分析137页1题报告

(1) 复合梯形公式:

$$h = 0.1, \quad I = -0.417062804924856$$

$$h = 0.01, \quad I = -0.438730599329402$$

$$h = 0.001, \quad I = -0.443943595133482$$

$$R_n = -\frac{1}{12}h^2 f''(\eta)$$

复合辛普森公式:

$$h = 0.1, \quad I = -0.398755317334157$$

$$h = 0.01, \quad I = -0.439796545365302$$

$$h = 0.001, \quad I = -0.443990460397596$$

$$R_n = -\frac{1}{180} \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^4 f^{(4)}(\eta)$$

由于减小 h 总能减小余项, 因而不存在最小的 h , 使精度不再增加

(2) 使用龙贝格算法:

$$\text{二分10次, } I = -0.444320471650569$$

$$\text{二分20次, } I = -0.444444437462683$$

(3) 使用自适应辛普森算法, $\varepsilon = 10^{-4}$

$$I = -0.444442765806058$$