

$$(3) \begin{cases} \int_0^1 A_0 x_0 = 1 \\ A_0 x_0 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_0 = \frac{3}{4} \\ x_0 = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = 1, \text{左} = 1, \text{右} = 1, \text{左} = \text{右}; f(x) = x, \text{左} = \text{右} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x) = x, \text{左} = \text{右} = \frac{1}{3}, f(x) = x^2, \text{左} = \frac{1}{4}, \text{右} = \frac{2}{9} \neq \text{右}$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{4} f(0) + \frac{3}{4} f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \text{有二次代数精度}$$

$$4. f(x) = 1, \text{左} = \text{右} = 3; f(x) = x, \text{左} = \text{右} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$f(x) = x^2, \text{左} = \text{右} = 9; f(x) = x^3, \text{左} = \text{右} = \frac{81}{4}$$

$$f(x) = x^4, \text{左} = \frac{243}{5}, \text{右} = \frac{99}{2} \neq \text{右}$$

$$\int_0^3 f(x) dx = \frac{3}{8} [f(0) + 3f(1) + 3f(2) + f(3)] \text{有3次代数精度}$$

$$1. \int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^n A_k f(x_k) \text{对 } f(x) \text{ 和 } g(x) \text{ 准确成立}$$

$$\text{要证 } \int_a^b \alpha f(x) + \beta g(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^n A_k [\alpha f(x_k) + \beta g(x_k)]$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n A_k [\alpha f(x_k) + \beta g(x_k)] = \alpha \sum_{k=0}^n A_k f(x_k) + \beta \sum_{k=0}^n A_k g(x_k)$$

$$= \alpha \int_a^b f(x) dx + \beta \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$= \int_a^b \alpha f(x) + \beta g(x) dx \text{ 成立}$$

$$m \text{ 次多项式 } P_m(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_m x^m = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i x^i \text{ 可分解为 } x^k \text{ 的和 } (k=0, \dots, m)$$



习题二

2.  $f(x)=1$ , 左=右=1

$f(x)=x$ , 左=右= $\frac{1}{2}$

$f(x)=x^2$ , 左=右= $\frac{1}{3}$

$f(x)=x^3$ , 左= $\frac{1}{4}$ , 右= $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{27} + \frac{1}{4} \neq \frac{1}{4}$

$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \frac{3}{4} f(\frac{1}{3}) + \frac{1}{4} f(1)$  有2阶代数精度

3. (1) 
$$\begin{cases} A_0 + A_1 + A_2 = 2h \\ -hA_0 + hA_2 = 0 \\ h^2A_0 + h^2A_2 = \frac{2h^3}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_0 = \frac{h}{3} \\ A_1 = \frac{4h}{3} \\ A_2 = \frac{h}{3} \end{cases}$$

$f(x)=1, x^2$ , 左=右

$f(x)=x, x^3$ , 由对称性, 左=右=0

$f(x)=x^4$ , 左= $\frac{2}{5}h^5$ , 右= $\frac{2}{3}h^5 \neq$ 左

$\int_{-h}^h f(x) dx = A_0 f(-h) + A_1 f(0) + A_2 f(h)$  有3次代数精度

(2) 
$$\begin{cases} A_0 + A_1 + A_2 = 1 \\ \frac{1}{4}A_0 + \frac{1}{2}A_1 + \frac{3}{4}A_2 = \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{16}A_0 + \frac{1}{4}A_1 + \frac{9}{16}A_2 = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_0 = \frac{2}{3} \\ A_1 = -\frac{1}{3} \\ A_2 = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \frac{2}{3} f(\frac{1}{4}) - \frac{1}{3} f(\frac{1}{2}) + \frac{2}{3} f(\frac{3}{4})$  有3次代数精度

~~$f(x)=1, x^2$ , 左=右~~

~~$f(x)=x, x^3$ , 由对称性, 左=右=~~

~~$f(x)=1$ , 左=右=1;  $f(x)=x$ , 左=右= $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $f(x)=x^2$ , 左=右= $\frac{1}{3}$~~

~~$f(x)=x^3$ , 左= $\frac{1}{4}$ , 右= $\frac{7}{24} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$ =左;  $f(x)=x^4$ , 左= $\frac{1}{5}$ , 右= $\frac{41}{128} - \frac{1}{48} \neq$ 左~~



~~$$8S = \frac{0.4}{6} (1.1 \times 3.0042 + 1.3 \times 4 \times 3.6693 + 1.5 \times 4.4817) = 1.94$$~~

~~$$T = \frac{0.2}{2} \times (1.1 \times 3.0042 + 1.3 \times 2 \times 3.6693 + 1.5 \times 4.4817) =$$~~

$$8. S = \frac{0.4}{6} \times (3.0042 + 4 \times 3.6693 + 4.4817) = 1.47754$$

$$T = \frac{0.2}{2} \times (3.0042 + 2 \times 3.6693 + 4.4817) = 1.48245$$

~~$$16. \text{令 } x = t + 2, \int_{-1}^1 f(t+2) dt = \frac{5}{9} f(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}) + \frac{8}{9} f(2) + \frac{5}{9} f(\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}})$$~~

$$16. \text{令 } x = t + 2, g(x) = f(x+2)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 g(t) dt = \frac{5}{9} f(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}) + \frac{8}{9} f(2) + \frac{5}{9} f(\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}})$$

是三点高斯公式, 因此

$$\int_1^3 f(x) dx = \frac{5}{9} f(2 - \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}) + \frac{8}{9} f(2) + \frac{5}{9} f(2 + \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}) \text{ 成立}$$

$$20. (1) f(x) = 1, \text{左} = \text{右}; f(x) = x, \text{左} = \text{右} = 1$$

$$f(x) = x^2, \text{左} = f'(a) = 2a, \text{右} = 2a+h \neq \text{左}$$

前差公式有1阶代数精度

$$(2) f(x) = 1, x, \text{左} = \text{右}; f(x) = x^2, \text{左} = 2a, \text{右} = 2a-h \neq \text{右}$$

后差公式有1阶代数精度

$$(3) f(x) = 1, x, \text{左} = \text{右}; f(x) = x^2, \text{左} = 2a, \text{右} = 2a = \text{左}$$

$$f(x) = x^3, \text{左} = 3a^2, \text{右} = 3a^2+h^2 \neq \text{左}, \text{中差公式有2阶代数精度}$$