

# 第三章 数值微分和数值积分



- 函数 f(x) 未知或非常复杂的情形下,如何求导数?
- 导数的逼近:差商

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(x-h)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h}$$

- 截断误差
- 步长的选取



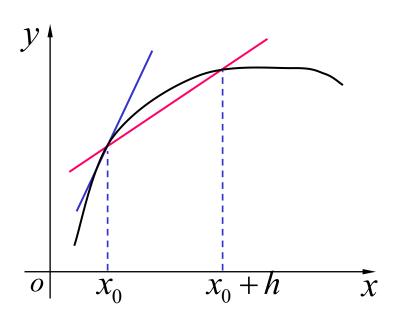
#### 向前差商

$$f'(x_0) \approx \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$
  
截断误差

$$R(x) = f'(x_0) - \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

$$= -\frac{h}{2!} f''(\xi)$$

$$= O(h)$$





#### ■向后差商

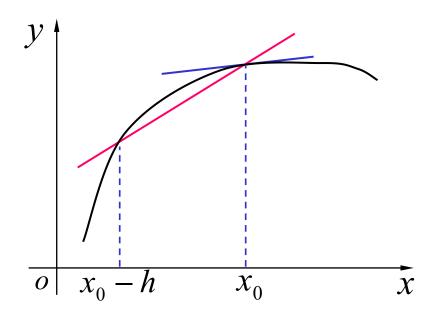
$$f'(x_0) \approx \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_0 - h)}{h}$$

#### ■ 截断误差

$$R(x) = f'(x_0) - \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_0 - h)}{h}$$

$$= \frac{h}{2!} f''(\xi)$$

$$= O(h)$$



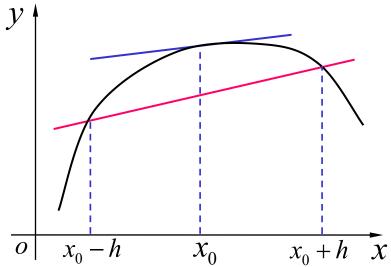


#### ■ 中心差商

$$f'(x_0) \approx \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h)}{2h}$$

#### ■截断误差

$$R(x) = f'(x_0) - \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h)}{2h}$$
$$= -\frac{h^2}{3!} f^{(3)}(\xi)$$
$$= O(h^2)$$





#### ■ 如何设定步长?

#### ■ 理论估计

#### ■ 事后估计

• 设D(h,x),D(h/2,x)分别是取步长h,h/2的差商计算公式f'(x),对于给定的误差界 $\varepsilon$ ,则当

$$|D(h,x)-D(h/2,x)|<\varepsilon$$

时,步长h就是合适的步长h



#### ■插值型数值微分

ullet 对于给定f(x)的函数表,建立插值函数L(x),用插值函数L(x)的导数近似函数f(x)的导数

$$f(x) \approx L_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i) l_i(x),$$

$$f'(x) \approx L'_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i) l'_i(x),$$

$$x = x_j, f'(x_j) \approx L'_n(x_j) = \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i) l'_i(x_j).$$

• 误差估计公式

$$R(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^{n} (x - x_i) \right),$$

$$R(x_j) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \prod_{0 \le i \ne j \le n} (x_j - x_i).$$



#### ■ 数值微分的三点公式

• 给定  $\{(x_i, f(x_i))\}_{i=0}^2$ , 并有 $x_2 - x_1 = x_1 - x_0 = h$ , 则

$$L_2(x) = \frac{(x - x_1)(x - x_2)}{2h^2} f(x_0) + \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_2)}{-h^2} f(x_1) + \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_1)}{2h^2} f(x_2),$$

$$L'_{2}(x) = \frac{(x - x_{1} + x - x_{2})}{2h^{2}} f(x_{0}) + \frac{(x - x_{0} + x - x_{2})}{-h^{2}} f(x_{1}) + \frac{(x - x_{0} + x - x_{1})}{2h^{2}} f(x_{2}).$$

$$f'(x_0) \approx L'_2(x_0) = \frac{1}{2h} \left( -3f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) - f(x_2) \right) + \frac{h^2}{3} f'''(\xi),$$

$$f'(x_1) \approx L'_2(x_1) = \frac{1}{2h} \left( -f(x_0) + f(x_2) \right) - \frac{h^2}{6} f'''(\xi),$$

$$f'(x_2) \approx L'_2(x_2) = \frac{1}{2h} \left( f(x_0) - 4f(x_1) + 3f(x_2) \right) + \frac{h^2}{3} f'''(\xi)$$

- 类似可得数值微分的五点公式
- 用其它插值函数方法类似,如三次样条函数插值



- Newton-Leibniz公式,Green公式,Gauss公式, Stokes公式
- 很多积分无解析解,必须使用数值方式求解
- 从积分的定义出发

$$I(f) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \lim \left( \sum_{i=0}^{n} f(x_{i}) \Delta x_{i} \right)$$

$$\Delta x_{i} \to 0$$

$$\approx \sum_{i=0}^{n} \alpha_{i} f(x_{i}) = I_{n}(f)$$

- 求积节点{x<sub>i</sub>}
- 求积系数{α<sub>i</sub>}



- 代数精度: 衡量数值积分公式优劣的重要指标之一
  - 设 [a,b] 上以 $x_i$ , i=0,1,...,n 为积分节点的数值积分公式为

$$I_n(f) = \sum_{i=0}^n \alpha_i f(x_i),$$

若 $I_n(f)$ 满足

$$I_n(x^i) = I(x^i), i = 0, \dots, k;$$

$$I_n(x^{k+1}) \neq I(x^{k+1}),$$

则称 $I_n(f)$  具有 k 阶代数精度



#### 插值型数值积分

● 思想:用插值函数,譬如Lagrange插值函数,代替被积函数,进行积分

其中
$$\alpha_i = \int_a^b l_i(x) dx$$

#### ■ 误差估计公式

$$E_n(f) = I(f) - I_n(f) = \int_a^b R_n(x) dx = \int_a^b \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi_x)}{(n+1)!} \omega_n(x) dx$$

#### ■ 代数精度

n次插值多项式形式的数值积分公式至少有n阶代数精度



- Newton-Cotes积分: 取等距节点
- 设节点步长  $h = \frac{b-a}{n}, x_i = a + ih, i = 0, \dots, n$ ,有

$$a_{i} = \int_{a}^{b} l_{i}(x)dx \stackrel{x=a+th}{=} \int_{0}^{n} \frac{t(t-1)\cdots(t-i+1)(t-i-1)\cdots(t-n)}{i!(n-i)!(-1)^{n-i}} hdt$$

$$= nh \cdot \frac{(-1)^{n-i}}{i!(n-i)!n} \int_{0}^{n} t(t-1)\cdots(t-i+1)(t-i-1)\cdots(t-n)dt$$

$$= (b-a) \cdot C_{i}^{(n)}$$

其中Cin为仅依赖于n的常量,可事先计算

■ 性质:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} C_i^{(n)} = 1$$



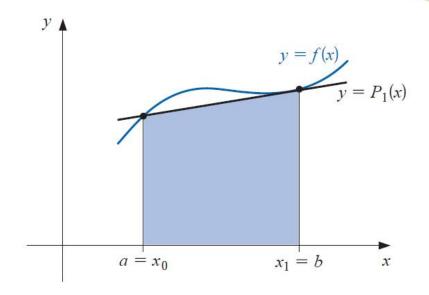
■ 梯形积分: 取 n=1

$$C_0^{(1)} = -\int_0^1 (t-1)dt = \frac{1}{2}, \ C_1^{(1)} = \int_0^1 tdt = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$I_1(f) = (b-a) \left[ \frac{1}{2} f(a) + \frac{1}{2} f(b) \right]$$

- 性质: 具有一阶代数精度
- 误差估计公式

$$E_1(f) = \int_a^b \frac{f''(\xi_x)}{2!} (x-a)(x-b) dx = \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!} \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b) dx$$
$$= \frac{-(b-a)^3}{12} f''(\xi), \ \xi \in [a,b]$$





■ Simpson积分: 取 n=2

$$C_0^{(2)} = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 (t-1)(t-2)dt = \frac{1}{6}, \ C_1^{(2)} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 t(t-2)dt = \frac{4}{6}, \ C_2^{(2)} = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 t(t-1)dt = \frac{1}{6}$$

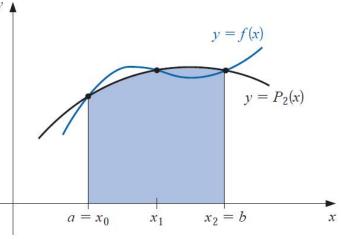
$$I_2(f) = (b-a) \left[ \frac{1}{6} f(a) + \frac{4}{6} f(\frac{b+a}{2}) + \frac{1}{6} f(b) \right]$$

- 性质: 具有三阶代数精度
- 误差估计公式

$$E_{2}(f) = I(f) - I_{2}(f) = I(f) - I(P_{3}) + I_{2}(P_{3}) - I_{2}(f)$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi_{x})}{4!} (x - a) \left(x - \frac{a + b}{2}\right)^{2} (x - b) dx$$

$$= \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} \int_{a}^{b} (x - a) \left(x - \frac{a + b}{2}\right)^{2} (x - b) dx = -\frac{(b - a)^{5}}{2880} f^{(4)}(\xi)$$





- Newton-Cotes积分的误差估计公式
  - 当n为奇数时,  $f \in C^{n+1}[a,b]$

$$E_n(f) = I(f) - I_n(f) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \int_a^b (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_n) dx$$

• 当n 为偶数时,  $f \in C^{n+2}[a,b]$ 

$$E_n(f) = I(f) - I_n(f) = \frac{f^{(n+2)}(\xi)}{(n+2)!} \int_a^b x(x - x_0)(x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_n) dx$$

■ 对于Newton-Cotes积分,奇数有n阶代数精度,偶数  $a_{n+1}$ 阶精度



#### ■ Newton-Cotes积分系数表

$\overline{n}$	$C_i^{(n)}$	ns	$E_n(f)$	Name
1	1 1	2	$h^3 \frac{1}{12} f^{(2)}(\xi)$	Trapezoidal rule
2	1 4 1	6	$h^{5}\frac{1}{90}f^{(4)}(\xi)$	Simpson's rule
3	1 3 3 1	8	$h^{5}\frac{3}{80}f^{(4)}(\xi)$	3/8 rule
4	7 32 12 32 7	90	$h^7 \frac{8}{945} f^{(6)}(\xi)$	Milne's rule
5	19 75 50 50 75 19	288	$h^7 \frac{275}{12096} f^{(6)}(\xi)$	
6	41 216 27 272 27 216 41	840	$h^9 \frac{9}{1400} f^{(8)}(\xi)$	Weddle's rule

Table 2: Newton-Cotes formulas.



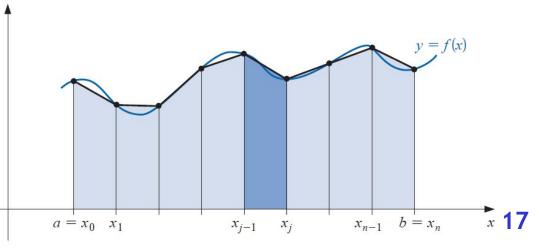
- 高阶Newton-Cotes积分: 数值不稳定
- ■解决方法:将积分区间分割为若干小区间,在每个小区间上进行数值积分(类似于分段插值的思想)
- **氧化梯形积分:** 取等距节点  $h = \frac{b-a}{n}, x_i = a+ih, i = 0, \dots, n$   $\int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} f(x) dx = \frac{h}{2} (f(x_i) + f(x_{i+1})) \frac{h^3}{12} f''(\xi_i)$

$$I(f) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left\{ \frac{h}{2} (f(x_i) + f(x_{i+1})) - \frac{h^3}{12} f''(\xi_i) \right\} = h \left( \frac{1}{2} f(a) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + \frac{1}{2} f(b) \right) - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{h^3}{12} f''(\xi_i)$$

$$T_n(f) = h \left( \frac{1}{2} f(a) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + \frac{1}{2} f(b) \right)$$

$$E_n(f) = -\frac{(b-a)^3}{12n^2} f''(\xi), \ a \le \xi \le b$$

■ 收敛性:  $O(h^2)$  或  $O(\frac{1}{n^2})$ 





■ 复化Simpson积分: 把积分区间分成偶数 n = 2m等分,

取等距节点 
$$h = \frac{b-a}{n}, x_i = a+ih, i = 0, \dots, n$$

$$\int_{x_{2i}}^{x_{2i+2}} f(x)dx = \frac{2h}{6} (f(x_{2i}) + 4f(x_{2i+1}) + f(x_{2i+2})) - \frac{(2h)^5}{2880} f^{(4)}(\xi_i)$$

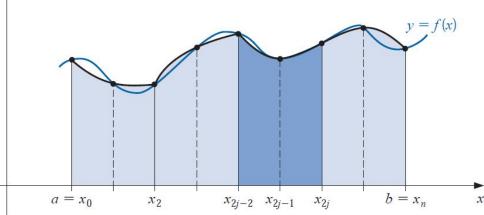
$$I(f) = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \left\{ \frac{2h}{6} (f(x_{2i}) + 4f(x_{2i+1}) + f(x_{2i+2})) - \frac{(2h)^5}{2880} f^{(4)}(\xi_i) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{h}{3} \left( f(a) + 4 \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} f(x_{2i+1}) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} f(x_{2i}) + f(b) \right) - \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \frac{(2h)^5}{2880} f^{(4)} (\xi_i)$$

$$S_n(f) = \frac{h}{3} \left( f(a) + 4 \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} f(x_{2i+1}) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} f(x_{2i}) + f(b) \right)$$

$$E_n(f) = -\frac{(b-a)^5}{180n^4} f^{(4)}(\xi), \ a \le \xi \le b^{y}$$

■ 收敛性:  $O(h^4)$  或 $O(\frac{1}{n^4})$ 





■ 定义: 若一个数值积分公式满足

$$\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{R[f]}{h^p}=C<\infty,\ C\neq 0,$$

则称该公式是 p 阶收敛的

■ 性质:

$$T_n \sim O(h^2), S_n \sim O(h^4), C_n \sim O(h^6)$$

■ 例: 计算  $\pi = \int_0^1 \frac{4}{1+x^2} dx$ 

$$T_8 = \frac{1}{16} \left[ f(0) + 2\sum_{k=1}^7 f(x_k) + f(1) \right] = 3.138988494$$

$$S_4 = \frac{1}{24} \left[ f(0) + 4 \sum_{\text{odd}} f(x_k) + 2 \sum_{\text{even}} f(x_k) + f(1) \right] = 3.141592502$$

运算量基 本相同



■误差估计和控制

● 先验估计: 截断误差公式

● 事后估计: 递推关系

■ 自动误差控制:依据事后误差估计,采取自适应的方式加密积分区间,使得在变化剧烈的地方取稠密的格点,而变化缓慢的地方取稀疏的格点



- 递推关系: (复化梯形公式)
- 对区间 [a,b] 进行 n 等分, $h_n = \frac{b-a}{n}$   $T_n(f) = h_n \left[ \frac{1}{2} f(a) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + \frac{1}{2} f(b) \right]$
- 对每个区间  $[x_i,x_{i+1}]$  进行细分,中点为  $x_{i+1/2}$  ,则有

$$T_{2n}(f) = \frac{h_n}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} f(a) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + \frac{1}{2} f(b) \right] + \frac{h_n}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(x_{i+1/2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [T_n(f) + H_n(f)]$$

$$H_n(f) = \frac{h_n}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(x_i) + \frac{h_$$

■ 递推关系: (复化Simpson公式)

$$S_{2n}(f) = \frac{1}{6} [3S_n(f) + 4H_{2n}(f) - H_n(f)]$$



■ 后验误差估计: (复化梯形公式)

$$I(f) - T_n(f) = -\frac{(b-a)}{12}h^2 f''(\xi)$$

$$I(f) - T_{2n}(f) = -\frac{(b-a)}{12} \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 f''(\eta) \qquad I(f) - T_{2n}(f) \approx \frac{1}{3} \left(T_{2n}(f) - T_n(f)\right)$$

$$f''(\eta) \approx f''(\xi)$$

■ 因此任给  $\varepsilon > 0$  ,要使得  $|I(f) - T_{2n}(f)| < \varepsilon$  ,只需要

$$|T_{2n}(f) - T_n(f)| < 3\varepsilon$$

■ 后验误差估计: (复化Simpson公式)

$$I(f) - S_{2n}(f) \approx \frac{1}{15} (S_{2n}(f) - S_n(f))$$

 $k \leftarrow k + 1$ ;

27: end if 28: end if 29: end while

26:

Output:  $\Sigma$ 

 $v^{k} \leftarrow [v_{1}^{(k-1)} + 2h, h, v_{5}^{(k-1)}, \overline{z}, \overline{v}, S^{**}];$ 



#### ■ 自适应复化Simpson积分算法

Algorithm 4 Simpson's Adaptive Quadrature Algorithm Input:  $f(x), a, b, \varepsilon, N$ 1:  $\Delta \leftarrow b - a$ ;  $\Sigma \leftarrow 0$ ;  $h \leftarrow \Delta/2$ ;  $c \leftarrow (a + b)/2$ ;  $k \leftarrow 1$ ; 2:  $\overline{a} \leftarrow f(a)$ ;  $\overline{b} \leftarrow f(b)$ ;  $\overline{c} \leftarrow f(c)$ ; 3:  $S \leftarrow (\overline{a} + 4\overline{c} + \overline{b})h/3$ ; 4:  $v^{(1)} \leftarrow [a, h, \overline{a}, \overline{c}, \overline{b}, S];$ 5: while  $1 \le k \le N$  do 6:  $h \leftarrow v_2^{(k)}/2$ ; 7:  $\overline{y} \leftarrow f(v_1^{(k)} + h)$ ; 8:  $S^* \leftarrow (v_3^{(k)} + 4\overline{y} + v_4^{(k)})h/3;$ 9:  $\overline{z} \leftarrow f(v_1^{(k)} + 3h);$ 10:  $S^{**} \leftarrow (v_4^{(k)} + 4\overline{z} + v_5^{(k)})h/3;$ 11: if  $|S^* + S^{**} - v_{\epsilon}^{(k)}| < 30\varepsilon h/\Delta$  then  $\Sigma \leftarrow \Sigma + S^* + S^{**} + [S^* + S^{**} - v_c^{(k)}]/15;$  $k \leftarrow k - 1$ ; 13: if  $k \leq 0$  then 14: output  $\Sigma$ ; 15: return true 16: 17: end if 18: else if  $k \geq N$  then 19: output failure; 20: return false 21:  $\overline{v} \leftarrow v_5^{(k)};$  $v^k \leftarrow [v_1^{(k)}, h, v_3^{(k)}, \overline{y}, v_4^{(k)}, S^*];$ 



- 外推算法: 在不显著增加计算量的前提下提高数值计算结果精度的技巧,是数值计算方法典型的技巧
- Romberg积分公式

$$I(f) - T_{2n}(f) \approx \frac{1}{3} \left( T_{2n}(f) - T_n(f) \right)$$

$$I(f) \approx T_{2n}(f) + \frac{1}{3} \left( T_{2n}(f) - T_n(f) \right) = \frac{4}{3} T_{2n}(f) - \frac{1}{3} T_n(f) = S_{2n}(f)$$

- ■效果:利用外推技巧,将梯形积分求积公式组合成 Simpson求积公式,截断误差由  $O(h^2)$  降低到  $O(h^4)$
- 类似地有

$$I(f) \approx S_{2n}(f) + \frac{1}{15} \left( S_{2n}(f) - S_n(f) \right) = \frac{16}{15} S_{2n}(f) - \frac{1}{15} S_n(f) = C_{2n}(f)$$

$$I(f) \approx C_{2n}(f) + \frac{1}{63} \left( C_{2n}(f) - C_n(f) \right) = \frac{64}{63} C_{2n}(f) - \frac{1}{63} C_n(f) = R_{2n}(f)$$



■ (Richardson Extrapolation) 若有数值逼近格式具有

$$I^{(m+1)}(\frac{h}{2}) = I^{(m)}(\frac{h}{2}) + \frac{I^{(m)}(\frac{h}{2}) - I^{(m)}(h)}{2^{2m} - 1} + O(h^{2m+2})$$

■ Romberg积分计算公式

$$R_{k,j} = R_{k,j-1} + \frac{R_{k,j-1} - R_{k-1,j-1}}{4^{j-1} - 1}, j = 2, ..., k, k = 2, 3, ...$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} R(n,m) = \int_a^b f(x)dx \, \mathcal{A} \lim_{n\to\infty} R(n,n) = \int_a^b f(x)dx$$



#### ■ Romberg积分算法

#### Algorithm 5 Romberg Algorithm

```
Input: f(x), a, b, M

1: h \leftarrow b - a;

2: R(0,0) \leftarrow \frac{1}{2}(b-a)[f(a)+f(b)];

3: for n=1 to M do

4: h \leftarrow h/2;

5: R(n,0) \leftarrow \frac{1}{2}R(n-1,0) + h\sum_{i=1}^{2n-1}f(a+(2i-1)h);

6: for m=1 to n do

7: R(n,m) \leftarrow R(n,m-1) + [R(n,m-1)-R(n-1,m-1)]/(4^m-1);

8: end for

9: end for

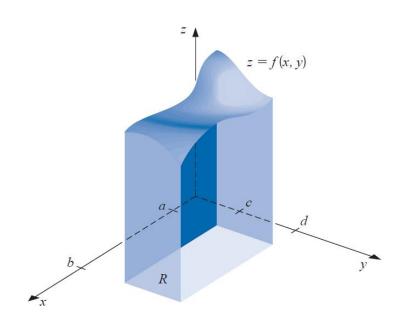
Output: R(n,m) (0 \ge n \le M, 0 \ge m \le n)
```

### 重积分的计算



- 重积分: 化为累次积分进行计算
- 积分区域逼近:非矩形区域可用一系列矩形区域进行 逼近

$$\int_{a}^{b} \int_{c}^{d} f(x, y) dy dx = \int_{a}^{b} \left( \int_{c}^{d} f(x, y) dy \right) dx = \int_{c}^{d} \left( \int_{a}^{b} f(x, y) dx \right) dy$$



### 重积分的计算



- ■二重积分的复化梯形公式
- 将区问[a,b]和[c,d]分别进行m和n等分,记 $h=\frac{b-a}{m}, k=\frac{d-c}{n}$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} f(x, y_{j}) dx = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \int_{a}^{b} f(x, y_{j}) dx \approx h \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \left( \frac{1}{2} f(x_{0}, y_{j}) + \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} f(x_{i}, y_{j}) + \frac{1}{2} f(x_{m}, y_{j}) \right)$$

$$= h \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \left( \frac{1}{2} f(x_{0}, y_{j}) + \frac{1}{2} f(x_{m}, y_{j}) \right) + h \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} f(x_{i}, y_{j})$$

$$+\frac{1}{2}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m-1}f(x_i,y_0)+\sum_{i=1}^{m-1}f(x_i,y_n)+\sum_{j=1}^{n-1}f(x_0,y_j)+\sum_{j=1}^{n-1}f(x_m,y_j)\right)+\sum_{j=1}^{n-1}\sum_{i=1}^{m-1}f(x_i,y_j)$$

$$=hk\sum_{i=0}^{n}\sum_{j=0}^{m}c_{i,j}f(x_{i},y_{j})$$
 角点:1/4, 内部边界点1/2, 内部点:1

#### ■ 误差估计公式:

$$E(f) = -\frac{(d-c)(b-a)}{12} \left( h^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} f(\eta, \mu) + k^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} f(\overline{\eta}, \overline{\mu}) \right)$$

# 重积分的计算



#### ■ 二重积分的复化Simpson公式

$$\int_{a}^{b} \int_{c}^{d} f(x, y) dy dx = hk \sum_{i=0}^{m} \sum_{j=0}^{n} \omega_{i,j} f(x_{i}, y_{j})$$

$$V = \{v_0, v_1, \dots, v_n\} = \left\{\frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, \dots, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right\}^T$$

#### ■ 误差估计公式

$$E(f) = -\frac{(d-c)(b-a)}{180} \left( h^4 \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4} f(\eta, \mu) + k^4 \frac{\partial^4}{\partial y^4} f(\overline{\eta}, \overline{\mu}) \right)$$



- 对于Newton-Cotes积分,奇数有n阶代数精度,偶数 an+1阶精度
- ■如果放弃等距节点的要求,是否能建立更有高精度的 公式?
- 例:取区间[-1,1],考虑两点数值积分格式,将积分点视为未知量,则有

$$\begin{cases} a_{0} \cdot 1 + a_{1} \cdot 1 = \int_{-1}^{1} 1 dx = 2 \\ a_{0} \cdot x_{0} + a_{1} \cdot x_{1} = \int_{-1}^{1} x dx = 0 \\ a_{0} \cdot x_{0}^{2} + a_{1} \cdot x_{1}^{2} = \int_{-1}^{1} x^{2} dx = \frac{2}{3} \\ a_{0} \cdot x_{0}^{3} + a_{1} \cdot x_{1}^{3} = \int_{-1}^{1} x^{3} dx = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{0} = 1 \\ a_{1} = 1 \\ x_{0} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ x_{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{cases}$$

不难验证数值积分公式  $\int_{-1}^{1} f dx = f(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) + f(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$  具有三阶代数精度



- **章** 定理:设  $I(f) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx$  关于积分节点  $x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{n}$  的数值积分公式为  $I_{n}(f) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}f(x_{i})$ ,则  $I_{n}(f)$  的代数精度不超过 2n-1 阶证明:取多项式  $p(x) = (x-x_{1})^{2}(x-x_{2})^{2} \cdots (x-x_{n})^{2} = \omega_{n}^{2}(x)$  易知 I(p(x)) > 0 及  $I_{n}(p(x)) = 0$ 
  - 数数值积分公式 $I_n(f)$ 的代数精度不可能达到2n阶
- ■如何构造最高阶 (2n-1) 精度的公式?
- Gauss型积分:取一组特殊的积分节点(正交函数的零点)



■ 定义:给定一般形式的积分和内积

$$I(f) = \int_{a}^{b} W(x)f(x)dx, \ W(x) \ge 0,$$
  
<  $f,g >= \int_{a}^{b} W(x)f(x)g(x)dx$ 

其中W(x)为权函数。若< f,g >= 0,则称函数f与g正交

- ■如何将线性函数空间的一组基变为一组正交基?
- 利用Schmidt正交化过程:

$$\begin{cases} g_1(x) = f_1(x) \\ \vdots \\ g_n(x) = f_n(x) - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{(f_n(x), g_i(x))}{(g_i(x), g_i(x))} g_i(x) \end{cases}$$



- ■定理:以n次正交多项式的n个零点为积分的数值积分 公式有2n-1阶代数精度
- 证明: 设 n 次正交多项式  $p_n(x)$  的n 个零点为  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ ,记  $G_n(f) = \int_a^b L_n(x) W(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \int_a^b l_i(x) W(x) dx \right) f(x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i f(x_i),$  则有

$$E(f) = I(f) - G_n(f) = \int_a^b f[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, x] \omega_n(x) W(x) dx$$

对于任意的 $p(x) \in P_{2n-1}(x)$ ,利用多项式带余除法得

$$p(x) = s(x)p_n(x) + r(x), \ s(x), r(x) \in P_{n-1}(x),$$

**图** 此 
$$E(p) = I(p) - G_n(p) = I(r) - G_n(r) = E(r) = 0.$$

■ 收敛性: 若  $f(x) \in C[a,b]$  ,则  $\lim_{n \to \infty} G_n(f) = I(f)$  零点是非常困难的!

Q理论上可行,因为求 N次正交多项式的所有 零点是非常困难的!



#### ■ Gauss型求积公式的构造方法

- 求出区问[a,b]上权函数为W(x)的正交多项式 $p_n(x)$ ;
- 求出 $p_n(x)$ 的n个零点 $x_1, x_2, ..., x_n$ 即为Gauss积分点;
- 计算积分系数α;;
- 例: 求积分 $\int_{-1}^{1} x^2 f(x) dx$  的两点Gauss积分公式

$$p_0(x) = 1$$

$$p_1(x) = x - \frac{(x, p_0(x))}{(p_0(x), p_0(x))} p_0(x)$$

$$p_2(x) = x^2 - \frac{(x^2, p_0(x))}{(p_0(x), p_0(x))} p_0(x) - \frac{(x^2, p_1(x))}{(p_1(x), p_1(x))} p_1(x)$$

$$= x^{2} - \frac{\int_{-1}^{1} x^{4} dx}{\int_{-1}^{1} x^{2} dx} - \frac{\int_{-1}^{1} x^{5} dx}{\int_{-1}^{1} x^{4} dx} x = x^{2} - \frac{3}{5}$$



$$p_2(x)$$
的两个零点为 $x_1 = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$ , $x_2 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$ ,

#### 积分系数为

$$A_{1} = \int_{-1}^{1} x^{2} l_{1}(x) dx = \int_{-1}^{1} x^{2} \frac{x - x_{2}}{x_{1} - x_{2}} dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$A_{2} = \int_{-1}^{1} x^{2} l_{2}(x) dx = \int_{-1}^{1} x^{2} \frac{x - x_{1}}{x_{2} - x_{1}} dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

#### 故两点Gauss积分公式为

$$\int_{-1}^{1} x^{2} f(x) dx \approx \frac{1}{3} \left[ f(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}) + f(\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}) \right]$$



- 几种Gauss型求积公式
  - Gauss-Legendre 求积公式: 区间 [a,b] = [-1,1], W(x) = 1
  - Gauss-Laguerre求积公式: 区间  $[a,b] = [0,+\infty), W(x) = e^{-x}$
  - Gauss-Hermite求积公式: 区间  $[a,b] = (-\infty,+\infty), W(x) = e^{-x^2}$
- 一般区间上的积分

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \frac{b-a}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} f(\frac{a+b}{2} + \frac{b-a}{2}t)dt \quad (x = \frac{(a+b) + (b-a)t}{2})$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \approx \frac{b-a}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{i} f(\frac{a+b}{2} + \frac{b-a}{2}x_{i})$$

$$E_n(f) = I(f) - G_n(f) = \frac{f^{(2n)}(\xi)}{(2n)!} \int_a^b \omega^2(x) W(x) dx, \ a < \xi < b$$



#### ■ Gauss-Legendre积分节点与系数表

n	$X_k$	$A_k$		n	$X_k$	$A_k$
1	0	2			$\pm 0.9324695142$	0.1713244924
2	$\pm 0.5773502692$	1		6	$\pm 0.6612093865$	0.3607615730
	$\pm 0.7745966692$	0.555555556			$\pm 0.2386191861$	0.4679139346
3	0	0.888888889			$\pm 0.9491079123$	0.1294849662
4	$\pm 0.8611363116$ $\pm 0.3399810436$	0.3478548451 0.6521451549		7	$\pm 0.7415311856$ $\pm 0.4058451514$ 0	0.2797053915 0.3818300505 0.4179591837
5	$\pm 0.9061798459$ $\pm 0.5384693101$ 0	0.2369268851 0.4786286705 0.5688888889		8	$\pm 0.9602898565$ $\pm 0.7966664774$ $\pm 0.5255324099$ $\pm 0.1834346425$	0.1012285363 0.2223810345 0.3137066459 0.3626837834



#### ■ Gauss-Laguerre积分节点与系数表

n	$x_k$	$A_k$		n	$\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{k}}$	$A_k$
2	0.5858864376	0.8535533905			0.2635603197	0.5217556105
	3.4142135623	0.1464466094			1.4134030591	0.3986668110
	0.4157745567	0.7110930099	5	5	3.5964257710	0.0759424497
3	2.2942803602	0.2785177335			7.0858100058	0.0036117587
	6.2899450829	0.0103892565			12.6408008442	0.0000233700
	0.2099430029	0.0103692303			0.2228466041	0.4589646793
	0.3225476896	0.6031541043		6	1.1889321016	0.4170008307
	1.7457611011	0.3574186924			2.9927363260	0.1133733820
4	4.5366202969	0.0388879085		O	5.7751435691	0.0103991975
	9.3950709123	0.0005392947			9.8374674183	0.0002610172
					15.9828739806	0.0000008985



#### ■ Gauss-Hermite积分节点与系数表

n	$X_k$	$A_k$		n	$X_k$	$A_k$
2	$\pm 0.7071067811$	0.8862269254			$\pm 0.4360774119$	0.7246295952
3	$\pm 1.2247448713$	0.2954089751		6	$\pm 1.3358490704$	0.1570673203
	0	1.8163590006			$\pm 2.3506049736$	0.0045300099
4	$\pm 0.5246476232$	0.8049140900			$\pm 0.8162878828$	0.4256072526
	$\pm 1.6506801238$	0.0813128354			$\pm 1.6735516287$	0.0545155828
5	$\pm 0.9585724646$ $\pm 2.0201828704$ 0	0.3936193231 0.0199532421 0.9453087204		7	$\pm 2.6519613563$	0.0009717812 0.8102646175