南京大学数学课程试卷

考试时间: 2018年7月3日 考试成绩: ______

| 题号 | _ | 二 | 三 | 四 | 总分 |
|----|---|---|---|---|----|
| 得分 | | | | | |

- 一、填空与简述题(每题6分,计30分)

- 3. 假设函数 $f(x) \in C^6[a,b]$,且 $x_i = a + (i-1)h$,h = (b-a)/n, $i = 1,2,\cdots,n+1$,f'(a) = f'(b) 。则利用复化梯形公式 计算 $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ 的误差余项为 $O(h^\eta)$,其中 $\eta = \underline{\quad 4 \quad \quad }$
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- $P_0(x) = 1, P_1(x) = x,$ 则关于权函数W(x) = 1的首一正交多项式 $P_2(x) = \frac{x^2 \frac{1}{3}}{3}$ 。
- [¦] 二、求解题(每题 10 分,共 40 分)
- (1) 已知函数列表

| x_i | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
|----------|----|----|----|---|
| $f(x_i)$ | 0 | -5 | -6 | 3 |

用差商法求满足上述插值条件的 Newton 插值多项式(要求写出差商表).

| x_i | $f(x_i)$ | 一阶差商 | 二阶差商 | 三阶差商 |
|-------|----------|------|------|------|
| -1 | 0 | | | |
| 0 | -5 | -5 | | |
| 1 | -6 | -1 | 2 | |
| 2 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 1 |

所求 Newton 插值多项式为

$$p_3(x) = 0 - 5(x+1) + 2x(x+1) + (x+1)x(x-1) = -5 - 4x + 2x^2 + x^3$$

(2) 求 x_1 和 c_0 , c_1 ,使下列求积公式

$$\int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx \approx c_{0} f(0) + c_{1} f(x_{1})$$

具有尽可能高的代数精度,并指出其代数精度。

解: 对
$$f(x) = 1, x, x^2, \diamondsuit \int_0^1 f(x) dx = c_0 f(0) + c_1 f(x_1)$$
 得,

$$\begin{cases} c_0 + c_1 = 1, \\ c_1 x_1 = 1/2, \end{cases}$$
解得 $c_0 = 1/4, c_1 = 3/4, x_1 = 2/3$
 $c_1 x_2^2 = 1/3.$

因
$$\int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4} \neq \frac{2}{9} = c_0 \cdot 0^3 + c_1 \cdot x^3$$
, 所以求积公式具有二次代数精度。

(3) 求次数小于 3 的多项式 P(x), 使其满足条件:

$$P(0) = 0, P'(0) = 1, P(1) = 1, P'(1) = 2.$$

解:
$$x_0 = 0, x_1 = 1$$
,则 $f(x_0) = 0, f(x_1) = 1, f'(x_0) = 1, f'(x_1) = 2$,由两点埃尔米特插值公式
$$P(x) = \alpha_0(x)f(x_0) + \alpha_1(x)f(x_1) + \beta_0(x)f'(x_0) + \beta_1(x)f'(x_1)$$

其中 $\alpha_0(x)$, $\alpha_1(x)$, $\beta_0(x)$, $\beta_1(x)$,是埃尔米特插值基函数,即

$$\alpha_0(x) = \left(1 - 2\frac{x - x_0}{x_0 - x_1}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1}\right)^2 = (1 + 2x)(x - 1)^2$$

$$\alpha_1(x) = \left(1 + 2\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1}\right) \left(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}\right)^2 = (3 - 2x)x^2$$

$$\beta_0(x) = (x - x_0) \left(\frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1}\right)^2 = x(x - 1)^2$$

$$\beta_1(x) = (x - x_1) \left(\frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}\right)^2 = x^2(x - 1)$$

因此,

$$P(x) = x^{2}(3-2x) + x(x-1)^{2} + 2x^{2}(x-1) = x^{3} - x^{2} + x$$

解: 令
$$x = \frac{y+3}{2}$$
, 将积分区间变换到 $[-1,1]$,
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{4x^{3} - 16x^{2} + 21x - 9}{\sqrt{(2-x)(x-1)}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{1} \frac{y^{3} + y^{2}}{\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} dy$$

 $w(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$,则 $f(y) = y^3 + y^2$ 为三次函数,因此本题只需取二次 Chebyshev 多项式的零点作为 Gauss 点进行 Gauss 积分即可得到精确解。

由 Chebyshev 多项式零点公式: $y_k = \cos\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2(n+1)}, k = 0,1,\cdots$

$$y_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, y_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad \int_{-1}^1 \frac{f(y)}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \, \mathrm{d}y \approx A_0 f(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) + A_1 f(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

$$A_0 = A_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\iint_{-1}^{1} \frac{f(y)}{\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} dy \approx \frac{\pi}{2} \left[f(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) + f(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \right]$$

因此原积分=
$$\frac{\pi}{4} \left[\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^3 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^3 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

三、分析证明题(8+12=20分)

(1) 设 $f(x) = \ln(1+x), x \in [0,1], p_n(x)$ 为 f(x) 以 n+1 个节点 $x_i = \frac{i}{n}, i = 0,1,\cdots,n$ 为插值节点的 n 次插值多 项式,证明

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\max_{0\leq x\leq 1}|f(x)-p_n(x)|=0.$$

 $f(x) - p_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i), \xi \in (\min\{x, 0\}, \max\{x, 1\})$ 证明:

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}, f''(x) = -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}, \dots, f^{(n+1)}(x) = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(1+x)^{n+1}}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \max_{0\le x\le 1} \left| f(x) - p_n(x) \right| \le \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 0$$

试以此构造一个复合求积公式,并证明该复合求积公式是收敛的。

证明: 因为 $f(x) = f(a) + f'(\eta)(x - a)$, 其中 $\eta = \eta(x)$. 故

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(a) dx + \int_{a}^{b} f'(\eta)(x - a) dx = (b - a)f(a) + \frac{(b - a)^{2}}{2} f'(\xi), \quad \sharp \div \xi \in (a, b)$$

区间分割得 $[x_{k-1}, x_k], k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 得复合公式

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_{k}} f(x) dx$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} (x_{k} - x_{k-1}) f(x_{k-1}) + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(x_{k} - x_{k-1})^{2}}{2} f'(\zeta_{k}), \zeta_{k} \in (x_{k-1}, x_{k})$$

$$R = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(x_k - x_{k-1})^2}{2} f'(\zeta_k) = \frac{b - a}{2} h f'(\eta)$$

其中
$$h = \frac{b-a}{n} = x_k - x_{k-1}$$

因而有 $\lim_{h\to 0} R = 0$

四、(本题 10 分) 若 $f(x) \in C^2[a,b]$, S(x) 是三次样条函数, $f(x_i) = S(x_i)(i=0,1,\cdots,n)$,式中 x_i 为插值节点,

且 $a = x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n = b$, 证明:

$$\int_{a}^{b} S''(x)[f''(x) - S''(x)]dx = S''(b)[f'(b) - S'(b)] - S''(a)[f'(a) - S'(a)].$$

证明:

左边=

$$\int_{a}^{b} S''(x) d[f'(x) - S'(x)]
= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} S''(x) d[f'(x) - S'(x)]
= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left\{ S''(x)[f'(x) - S'(x)] \Big|_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} - \int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} [f'(x) - S'(x)] dS''(x) \right\}
= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} S''(x)[f'(x) - S'(x)] \Big|_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}} S''(x) d[f(x) - S(x)]
= S''(b)[f'(b) - S'(b)] - S''(a)[f'(a) - S'(a)] - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} S'''(\frac{x_{i} + x_{i+1}}{2})[f(x) - S(x)] \Big|_{x_{i}}^{x_{i+1}}
= S''(b)[f'(b) - S'(b)] - S''(a)[f'(a) - S'(a)]
= \frac{1}{n-1} \frac{1$$