

五. (10分) 对于积分  $\int_0^1 x^5 dx$ , 若采用复合梯形公式需要使用多少个求积基点才能使积分近似值的误差不超过  $10^{-8}$ ?

$$f(x) = x^5, \quad f'(x) = 5x^4, \quad \max_{x \in [0,1]} |f'(x)| = 20$$

$$\text{复合梯形公式: } |E_n(f)| \leq \frac{h^2(1-a)}{12} \cdot \max_{x \in [a,b]} |f'(x)| = \frac{h^2}{12} \cdot 20 \leq 10^{-8}$$

$$\Rightarrow h^2 \leq 60 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$\Rightarrow h^2 \geq \frac{1}{60} \times 10^{-8} \Rightarrow n \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{60}} \times 10^4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 10^5 = \frac{1}{3.873} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 10^5$$

$$n \approx 12910 + 1$$

六. (10分) 试确定常数  $A, B, C$  及正数  $\beta$ , 使求积公式

$$\int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx \approx Af(-\beta) + Bf(0) + Cf(\beta)$$

有尽可能高的代数精确度, 并指出代数精确度是多少, 该公式是否为高斯型求积公式?

$$\text{令 } x=2t, \quad t \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 2f(x) dt, \quad \text{令 } F(t) = 2f(2t)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{9} (5 \times 2 f(-\frac{2}{5}\sqrt{3}) + 16f(0) + 10f(\frac{2}{5}\sqrt{3}))$$

$$= \frac{10}{9} f(-\frac{2}{5}\sqrt{3}) + \frac{16}{9} f(0) + \frac{10}{9} f(\frac{2}{5}\sqrt{3})$$

$$A = \frac{10}{9}, \quad C = \frac{10}{9}, \quad B = \frac{16}{9}; \quad \beta = \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{3}, \quad \text{代数精确度为 5.}$$