

## 第六章

6.2 取  $n = 8$ , 用复化梯形、复化辛普森求积公式计算积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx$ , 保留 7 位小数。

解答.

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_8 &= \frac{1}{16} \left( 1 + 2 \left( \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{8}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{8}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{1+\frac{7}{8}} \right) + \frac{1}{1+2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{12} + \left( \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{10} + \cdots + \frac{1}{15} \right) \approx 0.6837052 \\
 S_8 &= \frac{1}{48} \left( 16T_8 + 4 \left( \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{16}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{3}{16}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{1+\frac{15}{16}} \right) \right) \\
 &= \frac{T_8}{3} + \frac{4}{3} \left( \frac{1}{17} + \frac{1}{19} + \cdots + \frac{1}{31} \right) \approx 0.6896754
 \end{aligned}$$

6.4 若用复化梯形求积公式计算积分  $I = \int_0^1 e^x dx$ , 问区间  $[0, 1]$  分成多少等份, 才能使截断误差不超过  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5}$ ? 若改用复化辛普森求积公式计算, 要达到同样的精度, 区间  $[0, 1]$  应分成多少等份?

解答. 由于  $\max_{x \in [0,1]} (e^x)^{(k)} = e \ (\forall k \in \mathbb{N})$ , 设  $h = \frac{1}{n}$ , 则

$$|R_{T_n}[f]| = \frac{1}{12} h^2 |f''(\eta)| \leq \frac{1}{12} h^2 e \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5} \Rightarrow n \geq \left\lceil \left( \frac{e \times 10^5}{6} \right)^{1/2} \right\rceil + 1 \Rightarrow n \geq 213$$

$$|R_{S_n}[f]| = \frac{1}{2880} h^4 |f''(\eta)| \leq \frac{1}{2880} h^4 e \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5} \Rightarrow n \geq \left\lceil \left( \frac{e \times 10^5}{1440} \right)^{1/4} \right\rceil + 1 \Rightarrow n \geq 4$$

所以, 要使截断误差不超过  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5}$ , 复化梯形求积公式至少需要 213 等分, 而复化辛普森求积公式只需要 4 等分。

6.7 导出下列求积公式及其截断误差估计式:

- (1)  $\int_0^h f(x) dx \approx A_0 f(0) + B_0 f'(0) + A_1 f(h) + B_1 f'(h);$
- (2)  $\int_0^{2h} f(x) dx \approx A_0 f(0) + A_1 f(h) + A_2 f(2h);$
- (3)  $\int_{-1}^1 x^2 f(x) dx \approx A_0 f(x_0) + A_1 f(x_1).$

解答. (1) 取  $f(x) = 1, x, x^2, x^3$ , 可得

$$\begin{cases} h = A_0 + A_1 \\ \frac{1}{2}h^2 = B_0 + A_1h + B_1 \\ \frac{1}{3}h^3 = A_1h^2 + 2B_1h \\ \frac{1}{4}h^4 = A_1h^3 + 3B_1h^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_0 = A_1 = \frac{1}{2}h \\ B_0 = \frac{1}{12}h^2 \\ B_1 = -\frac{1}{12}h^2 \end{cases}$$

则  $\int_0^h f(x) dx \approx \frac{h}{12}[6f(0) + hf'(0) + 6f(h) - hf'(h)]$ , 由于

$$I[x^4] = \int_0^h x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5}h^5, \quad Q[x^4] = \frac{h}{12}[6h^4 - 4h^4] = \frac{h^5}{6}, \quad R[x^4] = I[x^4] - Q[x^4] = \frac{1}{30}h^5 \neq 0$$

所以该求积公式的代数精度  $m = 3$ , 令  $e(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!}x^2(x-h)^2$ , 由广义 Peano 定理可知, 截断误差为

$$R[f] = R[e] = I[e] - Q[e] = \int_0^h \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!}x^2(x-h)^2 dx = \frac{f^{(4)}(\eta)}{720}h^5, \quad (\eta \in [0, h])$$

(2) 取  $f(x) = 1, x, x^2$ , 可得

$$\begin{cases} 2h = A_0 + A_1 + A_2 \\ 2h^2 = A_1h + 2A_2h \\ \frac{8}{3}h^3 = A_1h^2 + 4A_2h^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_0 = A_2 = \frac{1}{3}h \\ A_1 = \frac{4}{3}h \end{cases}$$

则  $\int_0^{2h} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{3}hf(0) + \frac{4}{3}hf(h) + \frac{1}{3}hf(2h) = \frac{h}{3}[f(0) + 4f(h) + f(2h)]$ , 由于

$$I[x^3] = \frac{(2h)^4}{4} = 4h^4, \quad Q[x^3] = \frac{h}{3}[4h^3 + 8h^3] = 4h^4, \quad R[x^3] = I[x^3] - Q[x^3] = 0$$

$$I[x^4] = \frac{(2h)^5}{5} = \frac{32h^5}{5}, \quad Q[x^4] = \frac{h}{3}[4h^4 + 16h^4] = \frac{20}{3}h^4, \quad R[x^4] = I[x^4] - Q[x^4] = -\frac{4}{15}h^4 \neq 0$$

所以该求积公式的代数精度  $m = 3$ , 令  $e(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!}x(x-h)^2(x-2h)$ , 由广义 Peano 定理可知, 截断误差为

$$R[f] = R[e] = I[e] - Q[e] = \int_0^{2h} \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!}x(x-h)^2(x-2h) dx = -\frac{f^{(4)}(\eta)}{90}h^5, \quad (\eta \in [0, 2h])$$

(3) 这是  $n = 1$  的高斯型求积公式, 其代数精度  $m = 2n + 1 = 3$ , 所以求积公式对  $f(x) = 1, x, x^2, x^3$  准确成立, 则

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} = A_0 + A_1 \\ 0 = A_0x_0 + A_1x_1 \\ \frac{2}{5} = A_0x_0^2 + A_1x_1^2 \\ 0 = A_0x_0^3 + A_1x_1^3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{5} \\ x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{5} \\ A_0 = A_1 = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

则  $\int_{-1}^1 x^2 f(x) dx \approx \frac{1}{3} \left( f(-\frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}) + f(\frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}) \right)$ , 代数精度  $m = 3$ , 取

$$e(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} (x + \frac{\sqrt{15}}{5})^2 (x - \frac{\sqrt{15}}{5})^2 = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} (x^2 - \frac{3}{5})^2$$

由广义 Peano 定理可知, 截断误差为

$$R[f] = R[e] = I[e] - Q[e] = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{4!} (x^2 - \frac{3}{5})^2 = \frac{4}{75} f^{(4)}(\eta), \quad (\eta \in [-1, 1])$$

**6.10** 确定下列数值微分公式的系数, 并导出截断误差表示式:

$$(1) f'(0) \approx af(-h) + bf(0) + cf(h);$$

$$(2) f'(h) \approx af'(0) + b[f(2h) - f(h)].$$

**解答.** (1) 取  $f(x) = 1, x, x^2$ , 则

$$\begin{cases} 0 = a + b + c \\ 1 = -ah + ch \\ 0 = ah^2 + ch^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{3}{2h} \\ b = -\frac{2}{h} \\ c = \frac{1}{2h} \end{cases}$$

则  $f'(0) \approx \frac{1}{2h}(3f(-h) - 4f(0) + f(h))$ , 由于  $R[x^3] = 0 - \frac{1}{2h}(3(-h)^3 + h^3) = h^2 \neq 0$ , 所以代数精度  $m = 2$ , 令  $e(x) = \frac{f^{(3)}(\xi)}{3!} x(x+h)(x-h)$ , 由广义 Peano 定理可知

$$R[f] = R[e] = e'(0) = -\frac{h^2}{3!} f^{(3)}(\xi)$$

(2) 取  $f(x) = 1, x, x^2$ , 则

$$\begin{cases} 0 = 0 \\ 1 = a + hb \\ 2h = 3h^2b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{3} \\ b = \frac{2}{3h} \end{cases}$$

则  $f'(h) \approx \frac{1}{3h}[hf'(0) + 2f(2h) - 2f(h)]$ , 由于  $R[x^3] = 3h^2 - \frac{1}{3h}(14h^3) = -\frac{5}{3}h^2 \neq 0$ , 所以代数精度  $m = 2$ , 令  $e(x) = \frac{f^{(3)}(\xi)}{3!} x(x-2h)(x-h)$ , 由广义 Peano 定理可知

$$R[f] = R[e] = e'(h) - \frac{f^{(3)}(\xi)}{3!} \frac{2h^2}{3} = -\frac{5h^2}{18} f^{(3)}(\xi)$$