2021-06-06

周一作业

x=a 到 x=b 的 f(x) 所定义的曲线弧长由积分 $\int_a^b \sqrt{1+f'(x)^2} dx$ 给出。取 m=32 用复合 Simpson 法则近似以下曲线的长度:

(a)
$$y = x^3, x \in [0, 1];$$

(b)
$$y = tanx, x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}];$$

$$(c)y = arctanx, x \in [0, 1];$$

m 为区间等分的份数。

解:

(a)
$$f'(x) = 3x^2$$
, 故弧长 $l = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + 9x^4} dx$

编写函数如下:

```
import numpy as np
   def f(x):
       return np.sqrt(1+9*x*x)
   def Simpson(f, a, b, m):
       h = (b - a) / m # 区间长度为h
10
       sum = f(x) - f(b)
11
       for i in range(0, m): # 对 [x, x+h] 使用 Simpson 公式
12
13
           sum += 4 * f(x) # 4 * f((a+b)/2)
           x += h / 2
15
           sum += 2 * f(x) # f(a') + f(b)
16
^{17}
       return h * sum / 6
18
19
20
   print(Simpson(f, 0, 1, 32))
```

结果为

(b) $f'(x) = \sec^2 x$, 数弧长 $l = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 + \sec^4 x} dx$

编写函数如下:

```
import numpy as np
   import sympy
   def f(x):
       return np.sqrt(np.double(1 + np.power(sympy.sec(x), 4)))
6
   def Simpson(f, a, b, m):
9
       h = (b - a) / m # 区间长度为h
10
11
       sum = f(x) - f(b)
12
       for i in range(0, m): #对[x, x+h]使用Simpson公式
13
14
           sum += 4 * f(x) # 4 * f((a+b)/2)
15
          x += h / 2
16
           sum += 2 * f(x) # f(a') + f(b)
17
18
19
       return h * sum / 6
20
21
   print(Simpson(f, 0, np.pi / 4, 32))
22
```

结果为

1.277978069583177

(c)
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$
, 数弧长 $l = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2}} dx$

编写函数如下:

```
import numpy as np
2
   def f(x):
4
       tmp = (1 + x*x) * (1 + x*x)
6
       return np.sqrt(np.double(1 + 1/tmp))
   def Simpson(f, a, b, m):
9
       h = (b - a) / m # 区间长度为h
10
11
       sum = f(x) - f(b)
12
13
       for i in range(0, m): #对[x, x+h]使用Simpson公式
14
           sum += 4 * f(x) # 4 * f((a+b)/2)
15
16
           x += h / 2
           sum += 2 * f(x) # f(a') + f(b)
17
18
       return h * sum / 6
19
20
^{21}
   print(Simpson(f, 0, 1, 32))
```

周四作业

15. 建立仅用数据 f(x-2h)、f(x) 及 f(x+3h) 的二阶方法来近似 f'(x),求出误差项。

解:

$$f(x-2h) = f(x) - 2hf'(x) + 2h^2f''(x) - \frac{4}{3}h^3f'''(c_1)$$
$$f(x+3h) = f(x) + 3hf'(x) + \frac{9}{2}h^2f''(x) + \frac{9}{2}h^3f'''(c_2)$$

这里 $x - 2h < c_1 < x < c_2 < x + 3h$, 因此

$$\frac{9}{4}f(x-2h) - f(x+3h) = \frac{5}{4}f(x) - \frac{15}{2}hf'(x) + O(h^2)$$

$$\to f'(x) = \frac{5f(x) - 9f(x - 2h) + 4f(x + 3h)}{30h} - h^2 f'''(c)$$

其中 x - 2h < c < x + 3h。

18. 证明 3 阶导数的二阶公式:

$$f'''(x) = \frac{f(x-3h) - 6f(x-2h) + 12f(x-h) - 10f(x) + 3f(x+h)}{2h^3} + O(h^2)$$

解:

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + hf'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2}f''(x) + \frac{h^3}{6}f'''(x) + O(h^3)$$
(1)

$$f(x-h) = f(x) - hf'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2}f''(x) - \frac{h^3}{6}f'''(x) + O(h^3)$$
 (2)

$$f(x-2h) = f(x) - 2hf'(x) + 2h^2f''(x) - \frac{4h^3}{3}f'''(x) + O(h^3)$$
(3)

$$f(x-3h) = f(x) - 3hf'(x) + \frac{9h^2}{2}f''(x) - \frac{9h^3}{2}f'''(x) + O(h^3)$$
(4)

 $(1) \times 3 + (2) \times 12 - (3) \times 6 + (4)$, 得到

$$12f(x-h) + 3f(x+h) - 6f(x-2h) + f(x-3h) = 10f(x) + 2h^3f'''(x) + O(h^3)$$

因此 3 阶导数的二阶公式为:

$$f'''(x) = \frac{f(x-3h) - 6f(x-2h) + 12f(x-h) - 10f(x) + 3f(x+h)}{2h^3} + O(h^2)$$

19. 证明 4 阶导数的二阶公式:

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{f(x-2h) - 4f(x-h) + 6f(x) - 4f(x+h) + f(x+2h)}{h^4} + O(h^2)$$

解:

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + hf'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2}f''(x) + \frac{h^3}{6}f'''(x) + \frac{h^4}{24}f^{(4)}(x) + O(h^4)$$
 (1)

$$f(x-h) = f(x) - hf'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2}f''(x) - \frac{h^3}{6}f'''(x) + \frac{h^4}{24}f^{(4)}(x) + O(h^4)$$
 (2)

$$f(x+2h) = f(x) + 2hf'(x) + 2h^2f''(x) + \frac{4h^3}{3}f'''(x) + \frac{2h^4}{3}f^{(4)}(x) + O(h^4)$$
(3)

$$f(x-2h) = f(x) - 2hf'(x) + 2h^2f''(x) - \frac{4h^3}{3}f'''(x) + \frac{2h^4}{3}f^{(4)}(x) + O(h^4)$$
(4)

$$(1) \times 4 + (2) \times 4 - (3) - (4)$$
, 得到

$$4f(x-h) + 4f(x+h) - f(x-2h) - f(x+2h) = 6f(x) - h^4 f^{(4)}(x) + O(h^4)$$

因此 4 阶导数的二阶公式为:

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{f(x-2h) - 4f(x-h) + 6f(x) - 4f(x+h) + f(x+2h)}{h^4} + O(h^2)$$