

## 梯形方法

局部截断误差的推导：

我们知道梯形公式为：

$$y(x_{n+1}) - y(x_n) = \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} f(x, y) dx \approx \frac{1}{2}(x_{n+1} - x_n) \bullet [f(x_n, y(x_n)) + f(x_{n+1}, y(x_{n+1}))]$$

可得梯形公式为：

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{1}{2}(x_{n+1} - x_n) \bullet [f(x_n, y_n) + f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1})]$$

局部截断误差的计算：

$$R_{n+1} = y(x_{n+1}) - y_{n+1}^*$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} y_{n+1}^* &= y(x_n) + \frac{h}{2} [f(x_n, y(x_n)) + f(x_{n+1}, y(x_{n+1}))] \\ &= y(x_n) + \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} \left[ \frac{x - x_{n+1}}{x_n - x_{n+1}} f(x_n, y(x_n)) + \frac{x - x_n}{x_{n+1} - x_n} f(x_{n+1}, y(x_{n+1})) \right] dx \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} R_{n+1} &= y(x_{n+1}) - y_{n+1}^* \\ &= y(x_n) + \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} f(x, y(x)) dx - y(x_n) - \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} \left[ \frac{x - x_{n+1}}{x_n - x_{n+1}} f(x_n, y(x_n)) + \frac{x - x_n}{x_{n+1} - x_n} f(x_{n+1}, y(x_{n+1})) \right] dx \\ &= \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} \left\{ f(x, y(x)) - \left[ \frac{x - x_{n+1}}{x_n - x_{n+1}} f(x_n, y(x_n)) + \frac{x - x_n}{x_{n+1} - x_n} f(x_{n+1}, y(x_{n+1})) \right] \right\} dx \\ &= \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} [f(x, y(x)) - P_1(x)] dx \end{aligned}$$

其中  $P_1(x)$  是  $f(x, y)$  的二点插值多项式，由 Lagrange 插值余项可知

$$f(x, y) - p_1(x) = \frac{1}{2!} f^{(2)}(x + \zeta \bullet h) \bullet (x - x_n) \bullet (x - x_{n+1})$$

其中  $0 < \zeta < 1, f^{(2)}(x_n + \zeta \bullet h) = y^{(3)}(x_n + 3 \bullet h)$ 。在  $(x_n, x_{n+1})$  上，显然有

$(x - x_n) \bullet (x - x_{n+1}) < 0$  成立。

由中值定理：

$$\begin{aligned} R_{n+1} &= \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} \frac{1}{2!} f^{(2)}(x + \zeta \bullet h) \bullet (x - x_n) \bullet (x - x_{n+1}) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2!} f^{(2)}(x + \zeta \bullet h) \bullet \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} (x - x_n) \bullet (x - x_{n+1}) dx \\ &= -\frac{h^3}{12} f^{(2)}(x + \zeta \bullet h) = -\frac{h^3}{12} y^{(3)}(x + \zeta \bullet h) \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{h^3}{12} f^{(2)}(x + \zeta \cdot h) = -\frac{h^3}{12} y^{(3)}(x + \zeta \cdot h)$$

局部截断误差阶为  $O(h^3)$ ，记  $R_n^{(1)}$  为梯形公式的局部截断误差， $R^{(1)}$  为  $R_n^{(1)}$  的上确

界，则有  $R^{(1)} \leq \frac{h^3}{12} M_3$

其中， $M_3 = \max_{x_0 \leq x \leq X} |y'''(x)|$

整体截断误差的推导：

$$R_{n+1} = y(x_{n+1}) - y_{n+1}^*$$

$$y_{n+1}^* = y(x_n) + \frac{h}{2} [f(x_n, y(x_n)) + f(x_{n+1}, y(x_{n+1}))]$$

$$y(x_{n+1}) = y(x_n) + \frac{h}{2} [f(x_n, y(x_n)) + f(x_{n+1}, y(x_{n+1}))] + R_{n+1}$$

可以推出：

$$\varepsilon_{n+1} = y(x_{n+1}) - y_{n+1}$$

$$= y(x_n) + \frac{h}{2} [f(x_n, y(x_n)) + f(x_{n+1}, y(x_{n+1}))] + R_{n+1}$$

$$- y_n - \frac{h}{2} [f(x_n, y_n) + f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1})]$$

$$= \varepsilon_n + \frac{h}{2} [f(x_n, y(x_n)) - f(x_n, y_n)] + \frac{h}{2} [f(x_{n+1}, y(x_{n+1})) - f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1})] + R_{n+1}$$

两边取绝对值，如果  $f(x, y)$  关于  $y$  满足 Lipschitz 条件，则：

$$|f(x, \bar{y}) - f(x, \tilde{y})| \leq L \cdot |\bar{y} - \tilde{y}|$$

$L$  是 Lipschitz 常数

$$|\varepsilon_{n+1}| \leq |\varepsilon_n| + \left| \frac{h}{2} [f(x_n, y(x_n)) - f(x_n, y_n)] \right| + \left| \frac{h}{2} [f(x_{n+1}, y(x_{n+1})) - f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1})] \right| + |R_{n+1}|$$

$$\leq |\varepsilon_n| + \frac{h}{2} \cdot L \cdot |\varepsilon_n| + \frac{h}{2} \cdot |\varepsilon_{n+1}| + |R_{n+1}|$$

当  $hL < 1$  时，

$$(1 - \frac{h}{2} \cdot L) \cdot |\varepsilon_{n+1}| \leq |\varepsilon_n| + \frac{h}{2} \cdot L \cdot |\varepsilon_n| + |R_{n+1}|$$

$$|\varepsilon_{n+1}| \leq (2 + hL) \cdot |\varepsilon_n| + 2 \cdot |R_{n+1}|$$

设  $2 \bullet |R_{n+1}| \leq R$

$R$  为局部截断误差的上界  
开始递推:

$$\begin{aligned} |\varepsilon_n| &\leq (2 + hL) \bullet |\varepsilon_{n-1}| + R \\ &\leq (2 + hL) \bullet [(2 + hL) \bullet |\varepsilon_{n-2}| + R] + R \\ &\leq (2 + hL)^2 \bullet |\varepsilon_{n-2}| + (2 + hL) \bullet R + R \\ &\dots\dots \\ &\leq (2 + hL)^n \bullet |\varepsilon_0| + [(2 + hL)^{n-1} + (2 + hL)^{n-2} + \dots + (2 + hL) + 1] \bullet R \\ &\leq (2 + hL)^n \bullet |\varepsilon_0| + \frac{(2 + hL)^n - 1}{hL + 1} \\ &\leq e^{2nhL} \bullet |\varepsilon_0| + \frac{e^{2nhL}}{hL} \\ &\leq e^{2(x-x_0)L} \bullet |\varepsilon_0| + \frac{e^{2(x-x_0)L}}{hL} \end{aligned}$$

如果  $y_0 = y(x_0)$ , 即  $\varepsilon_0 = 0$ , 由此有

$$|\varepsilon_n| \leq \frac{e^{2(x-x_0)L}}{hL}$$

即  $|\varepsilon_n| = O(h^2)$

推导完毕!