

第四章

1. 给定求积节点 $x_0 = \frac{1}{4}, x_1 = \frac{3}{4}$, 试推出计算积分 $\int_0^1 f(x)dx$ 的插值型求积公式, 并写出它的截断误差。

答案:

$$A_0 = \int_0^1 l_0(x)dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x - \frac{3}{4}}{x_0 - x_1} dx = \int_0^1 -\frac{1}{2}(4x - 3)dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A_1 = \int_0^1 l_1(x)dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x - \frac{1}{4}}{x_1 - x_0} dx = \int_0^1 -\frac{1}{2}(4x - 1)dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

故求积公式为

$$\int_0^1 f(x)dx \approx \frac{1}{2} \left[f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \right]$$

若 $f''(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上存在, 则该求积公式的截断误差为

$$R(f) = \int_0^1 f(x)dx - \frac{1}{2} \left[f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \right] = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi) \left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right) \left(x - \frac{3}{4}\right) dx,$$

其中 $\xi \in (0,1)$ 并依赖于 x .

2. 确定下列求积公式中的待定参数, 使其代数精度尽量高, 并指明相应的代数精度

$$\int_{-h}^h f(x) dx \approx A_{-1}f(-h) + A_0f(0) + A_1f(h),$$

$$\int_0^h f(x) dx \approx \frac{h}{2}(f(0) + f(h)) + ah^2(f'(0) - f'(h))$$

答案:

(1)

将 $f(x) = 1, x, x^2$ 分别代入公式得到

$$A_{-1} + A_0 + A_1 = 2h$$

$$-hA_{-1} + hA_1 = 0$$

$$h^2A_{-1} + h^2A_1 = \frac{2}{3}h^3$$

解得

$$A_{-1} = A_1 = \frac{h}{3}, A_0 = \frac{4h}{3},$$

所求公式至少具有 2 次代数精度, 又因为

$$\int_{-h}^h x^3 dx = \frac{h}{3}(-h)^3 + \frac{h}{3}h^3,$$

$$\int_{-h}^h x^4 dx \neq \frac{h}{3}(-h)^4 + \frac{h}{3}h^4,$$

所以

$$\int_{-h}^h f(x) dx \approx \frac{h}{3}f(-h) + \frac{4h}{3}f(0) + \frac{h}{3}f(h)$$

具有 3 次代数精度

(2)

将 $f(x) = 1, x, x^2$ 分别代入公式得到

$$\int_0^h 1 dx = \frac{h}{2}(1+1) + 0, \int_0^h x dx = \frac{h}{2}(1+h) + ah^2(1-1),$$

$$\int_0^h x^2 dx = \frac{h}{2}(1+h^2) + ah^2(2 \times 0 - 2h),$$

解得

$$a = \frac{1}{12}$$

所求公式至少具有 2 次代数精度，又因为

$$\int_0^h x^3 dx = \frac{h}{2}(0+h^3) + \frac{h^2}{12}(0-3h^2),$$

$$\int_0^h x^4 dx \neq \frac{h}{2}(0+h^4) + \frac{h^2}{12}(0-4h^3),$$

所以

$$\int_0^h f(x) dx \approx \frac{h}{2}(f(0) + f(h)) + \frac{1}{12}h^2(f'(0) - f'(h))$$

具有 3 次代数精度

3. 确定数值微分公式的截断误差表达式

$$f'(x_0) \approx \frac{1}{2h}[4f(x_0+h) - 3f(x_0) - f(x_0+2h)]$$

答案：

对于上述 $f(x)$ ，记 $x_i = x_0 + ih, i = 0, 1, 2$ 其二次插值多项式为

$$P_2(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)}f(x_0) + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)}f(x_1) + \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_0)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)}f(x_2)$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= P_2(x) + \frac{f'''(\xi)}{3!}(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2) \\ &= P_2(x) + \frac{f'''(\xi)}{3!}\omega_3(x), \xi \in (x_0, x_2) \end{aligned}$$

求导得

$$f'(x) = P_2'(x) + \frac{f'''(\xi)}{3!}\omega_3'(x) + \frac{df'''(\xi)}{3!dx}\omega_3(x)$$

代入 $x = x_0$,

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x_0) &= P_2'(x_0) + \frac{f'''(\xi)}{3!}\omega_3'(x_0) \\ &= \frac{1}{2h}[4f(x_0+h) - 3f(x_0) - f(x_0+2h)] + \frac{f'''(\xi)}{3!}h^2 \end{aligned}$$

得到其截断误差为

$$\frac{f'''(\xi)}{3!}h^2, \quad \xi \in (x_0, x_0+2h)$$

4. 试构造高斯型求积公式

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \approx A_0 f(x_0) + A_1 f(x_1)$$

答案:

将 $f(x) = 1, x, x^2, x^3$ 分别代入公式得到

$$\begin{aligned} A_0 + A_1 &= 2 \\ A_0 x_0 + A_1 x_1 &= \frac{2}{3} \\ A_0 x_0^2 + A_1 x_1^2 &= \frac{2}{5} \\ A_0 x_0^3 + A_1 x_1^3 &= \frac{2}{7} \end{aligned}$$

解得

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{7} \left(3 - 2\sqrt{\frac{6}{5}} \right), x_1 = \frac{1}{7} \left(3 + 2\sqrt{\frac{6}{5}} \right),$$

$$A_0 = 1 + \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{5}{6}}, A_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{5}{6}},$$

解得求积公式为

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \approx \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{5}{6}}\right) f\left(\frac{1}{7}\left(3 - 2\sqrt{\frac{6}{5}}\right)\right) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{5}{6}}\right) f\left(\frac{1}{7}\left(3 + 2\sqrt{\frac{6}{5}}\right)\right)$$