

一、如何在有限位数的机器上计算如下表达式？

$$(1). \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/2} - \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/2}, \quad x \gg 1$$

$$(2). \frac{\ln(1-x) + xe^{x/2}}{x^3}, \quad |x| \ll 1$$

$$(3). \left(\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}\right)^{1/2}, \quad 0 \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(4). \frac{1}{1+2x} - \frac{1-x}{1+x}, \quad |x| \ll 1$$

(1) :

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/2} - \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/2} = \frac{2}{x} \frac{1}{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/2} + \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/2}}$$

或:

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/2} - \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/2} = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{7}{128} \frac{1}{x^8} + \dots\right)$$

展开前两项即可。

(2)

$$\frac{\ln(1-x) + xe^{x/2}}{x^3} = -\frac{5}{24} - \frac{11}{48}x + \dots$$

(3)

$$\left(\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}\right)^{1/2} = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

(4)

$$\frac{1}{1+2x} - \frac{1-x}{1+x} = \frac{2x^2}{(1+2x)(1+x)}$$

(4B)

$$\frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x^2}{24} + \frac{x^4}{720}$$

二、利用5点高斯-拉盖尔方法计算

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^3}{e^x - 1} dx$$

$$\frac{0.264^3 \times 0.679}{e^{0.264} - 1} + \frac{1.413^3 \times 2.048}{e^{1.413} - 1} + \frac{4.537^3 \times 2.769}{e^{4.537} - 1} + \frac{7.086^3 \times 4.316}{e^{7.086} - 1} + \frac{12.641^3 \times 7.219}{e^{12.64} - 1} = 6.03$$

二B、利用 6点高斯-勒让德方法计算如下积分:

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{\cos(0.5x)}{\sqrt{2-x^2}} dx$$

$$2 \left(\frac{0.468 \times \cos(0.5 \times 0.239)}{\sqrt{2-0.239^2}} + \frac{0.361 \times \cos(0.5 \times 0.661)}{\sqrt{2-0.661^2}} + \frac{0.171 \times \cos(0.5 \times 0.932)}{\sqrt{2-0.932^2}} \right) = 1.50$$

五, 1, 如何用快速方法计算卷积

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x-x')g(x')dx'$$

2, 用快速傅立叶变换计算如下8点离散傅立叶变换

$$F_n = \sum_{m=0}^7 f_m e^{2\pi i n m / 8}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 7$$

(请把 f_n 的数据编号写在此处: f_n 的编号 (_____))

1, 分别用快速方法计算 f 和 g 的傅立叶变换; 相乘; 再用快速算法做逆变换。

2, 一个计算过程的范例: $w = e^{2\pi i / 8} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1 + i)$

f_0	f_1	f_2	f_3	f_4	f_5	f_6	f_7
$h_0 = f_0$	$h_1 = f_4$	$h_2 = f_2$	$h_3 = f_6$	$h_4 = f_1$	$h_5 = f_5$	$h_6 = f_3$	$h_7 = f_7$
$g_{0,0} = h_0 + h_1$		$g_{0,1} = h_2 + h_3$		$g_{0,2} = h_4 + h_5$		$g_{0,3} = h_6 + h_7$	
$g_{1,0} = h_0 + w^4 h_1$		$g_{1,1} = h_2 + w^4 h_3$		$g_{1,2} = h_4 + w^4 h_5$		$g_{1,3} = h_6 + w^4 h_7$	
$H_{0,0} = g_{0,0} + g_{0,1}$				$H_{0,1} = g_{0,2} + g_{0,3}$			
$H_{1,0} = g_{1,0} + w^2 g_{1,1}$				$H_{1,1} = g_{1,2} + w^2 g_{1,3}$			
$H_{2,0} = g_{0,0} + w^4 g_{0,1}$				$H_{2,1} = g_{0,2} + w^4 g_{0,3}$			
$H_{3,0} = g_{1,0} + w^6 g_{1,1}$				$H_{3,1} = g_{1,2} + w^6 g_{1,3}$			
$F_0 = H_{0,0} + H_{0,1}$	$F_1 = H_{1,0} + w H_{1,1}$	$F_2 = H_{2,0} + w^2 H_{2,1}$	$F_3 = H_{3,0} + w^3 H_{3,1}$				
$F_4 = H_{0,0} + w^4 H_{0,1}$	$F_5 = H_{1,0} + w^5 H_{1,1}$	$F_6 = H_{2,0} + w^6 H_{2,1}$	$F_7 = H_{3,0} + w^7 H_{3,1}$				

七, 基于中心极限定理, 请构造通过[0, 1]区间上均匀分布的随机数而产生高斯分布随机数的方法。

(高斯分布的随机数具有如下概率密度函数: $p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$)

中心极限定理: n 足够大时

$$P\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_i^n x_i - E[x] \leq \frac{X\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^X e^{-x^2/2} dx$$

其中 x_i 可以为任何存在方差的分布, 包括均匀分布。 $E[x]$ 是 x_i 的期望值。

于是

$$P\left(\frac{X\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_i^n x_i - E[x] \leq \frac{(X + dX)\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-X^2/2} dX$$

上式表明

$$\frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_i^n x_i - E[x]}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} = X$$

的概率密度是 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-X^2/2}$, 即满足 Gauss 分布。 对于 (0, 1) 上的均匀随机数, $E[x] = \frac{1}{2}$, $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}}$, 于是

$$X = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_i^n x_i - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{12n}}}$$

满足Gauss 分布， 特别， 当 $n = 12$ 时，

$$X = \sum_i^{12} x_i - 6$$

近似满足Gauss分布。

八, 如下积分的被积函数均含有奇点, 请设计出处理奇点的方法。

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{x} dx, \quad \int_0^1 \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

例如,取 ϵ 为一合适的小数字

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \int_0^\epsilon \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{x^4}{120}\right) dx + \int_\epsilon^\pi \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \epsilon + \frac{\epsilon^3}{18} + \frac{\epsilon^5}{600} + \int_\epsilon^\pi \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^\epsilon \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{x^{3/2}}{2} + \frac{x^{7/2}}{24}\right) dx + \int_\epsilon^1 \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{\epsilon} - \frac{\epsilon^{5/2}}{5} + \frac{\epsilon^{9/2}}{108} + \int_\epsilon^1 \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

B

$$\int_0^2 \frac{1}{(1+x)\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{(1+x)\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) dx + \int_0^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{2} + \int_0^2 \frac{-\sqrt{x}}{1+x} dx$$