

**ЕЛЕМЕНТИ КОМП'ЮТЕРНОЇ
ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ РОЗВ'ЯЗУВАННЯ ЗАДАЧІ
НАБЛИЖЕНОГО ІНТЕГРУВАННЯ
ШВИДКО-ОСЦИЛЮЮЧИХ ФУНКЦІЙ
З ВИЯВЛЕННЯМ І УТОЧНЕННЯМ
АПРІОРНОЇ ІНФОРМАЦІЇ**

$$I(\omega) = \int_a^b f(x) \begin{cases} e^{-i\omega x} \\ \sin \omega x \\ \cos \omega x \end{cases} dx, \quad (1)$$

$f(x) \in F$, F – , -
[a,b].

$f(x)$ N -
 $\{x_v\}_0^{N-1}$, N -
[a,b],

ω – ($|\omega| \geq 2\pi(b-a)$).

$\{x_i\}_0^{N-1}$ $\{f_i\}_0^{N-1} = \{f(x_i)\}_0^{N-1}$ -
(, , -
).

F -
 F_N . $F_{N,\varepsilon}$,

$$|\tilde{f}_i - f_i| \leq \varepsilon, \quad i = \overline{0, N-1}.$$

$F_{N,\varepsilon}$ -

$c(Y)$, $c(Y) -$, $P(I)$, $A(X)$
 $I, X, Y -$ () ,
 $P, A, C [1 - 3].$
 $(. . .)$;
 $T(I, X, Y) -$, ;
 $M(I, X, Y) -$, ;
 $E(I, X, Y) -$, $P(I)$ $c(Y)$ -
 $A(X).$

$$\varepsilon (\varepsilon > 0) \tag{1}$$

$a \in A(\varepsilon, I, X, Y)$, $A(\varepsilon, I, X, Y) -$,
 $I_j(\omega)$, $j = \overline{1, 3}$,
 $c(Y)$ $I_j(\omega)$, $j = \overline{1, 3}$

$$E(I, X, Y, \varepsilon) \leq \varepsilon, \tag{2}$$

$$T(I, X, Y, \varepsilon) \leq T_0(\varepsilon), \tag{3}$$

$$M(I, X, Y, \varepsilon) \leq M_0(\varepsilon), \tag{4}$$

$\varepsilon, T_0, M_0 -$, (1),

(2), $\varepsilon -$,
 (2) - (3), (4)

M (,
 T).

$$E(I, X, Y, \varepsilon), T(I, X, Y, \varepsilon), M(I, X, Y, \varepsilon),$$

(2) - (4)

. . . , . . .

 , . -
 , ,
 . . . $a \in A(\varepsilon, T_0)$ ε - ' -
 (1) $f \in F, F_N, F_{N,\varepsilon}$,
) , ([2].
 . . . :
 , -
 « » (, F_N , $F_{N,\varepsilon}$) $f(x)$
 , .
 (1) -
 , , , :
 • , , ;
 • (2) - (4);
 • (1).
 :
 1) $\varepsilon > 0$,
 ;
 2) , ε - ,
 $E(I, X, Y)$;
 3) , ($\varepsilon > 0$)
 ().
 E, T, M .
 , ,
 , E, T, M ,
 X (),
 , .
 , ,
 .

...

(
 T M . (2), (3),
 E, T, M
(2)–(4). $E,$
 T $M,$ T
 M
(2).
() (2)–(4)
[4].
 E –
(1).
1) :
2) ;
3) ;
4) ;
(1),
 $f(x)$
 $f(x),$
 $F,$

... ..

[5]. $f(x)$ N
 $f_v = f(x_v)$

$$\Delta : a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_{N-1} = b.$$

$h = (b-a)/N$, Δ $N = 2^\gamma + 1$,

$$\Delta^\lambda : a = x_0^\lambda < x_1^\lambda < \dots < x_{N_\lambda-1}^\lambda = b,$$

$$N_\lambda = 2^\lambda + 1, \lambda = \overline{1, \gamma}, N_\gamma = N, \Delta^\gamma = \Delta.$$

$x \in [a, b]$, $f_v^\lambda = f(x_v^\lambda)$, $f(x)$,
 [6], $S_\lambda(x)$, Δ^λ ,

$$E(f, S_\lambda) = \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f(x) - S_\lambda(x)| \leq O(h_\lambda^m \cdot \omega(f^{(m)}, h_\lambda)), \quad (5)$$

$$\omega(f^{(m)}, h_\lambda) = O(h_\lambda^\alpha), \quad 0 < \alpha \leq 1. \quad (6)$$

$$E(f, S_\lambda) \leq O(h_\lambda^{m+\alpha}). \quad (7)$$

$$E(f, S_\lambda) \approx C h_\lambda^\beta, \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{E(f, S_\lambda)}{E(f, S_{\lambda+1})} \approx \left(\frac{h_\lambda}{h_{\lambda+1}} \right)^\beta,$$

...

$$\beta_\lambda = \frac{\log[E(f, S_\lambda)/E(f, S_{\lambda+1})]}{\log(h_\lambda/h_{\lambda+1})}, \quad (9)$$

$\lambda = 1, 2, \dots, \gamma,$ $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_\gamma$ $\beta.$

$\beta_\lambda, \lambda = 1, 2, \dots, \gamma,$

$\beta.$

$$|\beta_{\lambda_1+s} - \beta_{\lambda_1}| \leq \delta_1, \quad (10)$$

$s = 1, 2, \dots, N$ $\delta_1 = \dots$

β_λ

$\tilde{\beta} = \beta_{\lambda_1+s}.$

(10),

(5) – (7)

; N

$\tilde{\beta}.$

$0 < \alpha \leq 1,$ $f(x)$

$\alpha.$

$\beta_\lambda, \lambda = 1, 2, \dots, \gamma,$

$\tilde{\beta} = m + \alpha,$ $m =$

$m,$

$$|f_v^\lambda - f(x_v^\lambda)| < \varepsilon_v, \quad v = \overline{1, N_\lambda}, \quad \varepsilon_v > 0, \quad \varepsilon = \max_v \varepsilon_v. \quad (11)$$

$S_{\lambda, \varepsilon}(x) =$ $S_\lambda(x).$

$f(x)$ $S_{\lambda, \varepsilon}(x)$ $S_\lambda(x)$

$f(x)$ $S_\lambda(x)$

:

$E(f, S_{\lambda, \varepsilon}) \leq E(f, S_\lambda) + E(S_\lambda, S_{\lambda, \varepsilon}).$

[6] $f(x)$

[a, b] $m,$ (5) – (6),

$S_\lambda(x),$

$f(x)$ $S_{\lambda, \varepsilon}(x)$ $S_\lambda(x)$

ε

$E(S_\lambda, S_{\lambda, \varepsilon}) \leq O(\varepsilon), \quad E(f, S_{\lambda, \varepsilon}) \leq O(h_\lambda^{m+\alpha}) + O(\varepsilon).$

$$h_\lambda = O(\varepsilon^{1/(m+\alpha)}).$$

$$E(f, S_{\lambda, \varepsilon}) \leq O(\varepsilon).$$

ε

$$1. \quad [a, b] \quad (h_i) \quad \Delta^i : \\ a = x_0^i < x_1^i < \dots < x_{N_i-1}^i = b, \quad N_i = 2^i + 1, \quad i = i_0, i_0 + 1, \dots, \gamma,$$

$$i_0 \quad \gamma - \quad , \quad i_0 \ll \gamma .$$

$$2. \quad f(x) \quad -$$

$S_i(x) :$

$$S_i(x) = f_{i,v} + \left[\frac{f_{i,v+1} - f_{i,v}}{h_i} - \frac{3M_v + M_{v+1}}{8} h_v \right] (x - x_v) + \frac{M_v}{2} (x - x_v)^2 + \\ + \frac{M_{v+1} - M_v}{2} \left(x - \frac{x_{v+1} - x_v}{2} \right)_+^2, \quad M_v = S_i''(x_v), \quad f_{i,v} = f(x_v^i), \quad v = \overline{0, N_i - 1},$$

$$x_+ = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0, \\ x & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

$$M_v, \quad , \quad N_i + 1$$

$$N_i + 1$$

$$M_0 = M_1,$$

$$0.5M_{v-1} + M_v + M_{v+1} = \phi_v, \quad v = \overline{1, N_i - 1},$$

$$M_{N_i-1} = M_{N_i}.$$

$$\phi_v = 4(f_{i,v+1} - 2f_{i,v} + f_{i,v-1}) / h_i^2.$$

$$, \quad S_i(x) \quad (8).$$

$$E(f, S_i) \quad :$$

$$E(f, S_i) = \max_{k,j} \left| f(z_{k,j}^i) - S_i(z_{k,j}^i) \right|,$$

$$z_{k,j}^i = x_k^i + j \frac{h_i}{n_i}, \quad k = \overline{0, N_i - 1}, \quad j = \overline{1, n_i}, \quad n_i -$$

$$3. \quad (9) \quad \beta_i . \quad -$$

$$|\beta_i - \beta_{i-1}| \leq \bar{\delta}, \quad (12)$$

$$\bar{\delta} -$$

...

$$i=l, l < \gamma \quad (12)$$

4.

$$\{\beta_i\}, i = i_0, i_0 + 1, \dots, \gamma$$

(12),

5.

4.

n

$$\beta_{l+r}, r = \overline{1, n}, n -$$

,

$$|\beta_{l+r} - \beta_l| \leq \bar{\delta}.$$

(13)

6.

$$\{\beta_i\}, l < \gamma$$

(12)

$s \geq \gamma,$

5.

5.

$$\beta_i$$

$$\tilde{\beta} = \beta_{l+n}$$

$$\{\beta_i\},$$

$$\beta_i = \beta_{s+1},$$

(5) - (7)

$m,$

$$f(x)$$

$\alpha,$

N

γ

6.

$$\tilde{\beta} = m + \alpha,$$

$$m = [\tilde{\beta}], \alpha = \tilde{\beta} - [\tilde{\beta}],$$

$[\tilde{\beta}] -$

$\tilde{\beta}.$

$$f(x),$$

$$f(x)$$

: [3]

$$m (m = 0, 1, 2, 3),$$

$\alpha,$

$$S_{n,\lambda,\varepsilon}(x) (n = 2, 3 -)$$

$$[a, b],$$

(11),

$m -$

$$f(x) m -$$

$$S_{n,\lambda,\varepsilon}(x)$$

:

$$E(f^{(m)}, S_{n,\lambda,\varepsilon}^{(m)}) \leq O(h_\lambda^{n+\alpha-m}) + \varepsilon \cdot O(h_\lambda^{-m}), n = 2, 3, m = \overline{0, n}.$$

ε

$$h_\lambda = O(\varepsilon^{1/(n+\alpha)})$$

(14)

$$E(f^{(m)}, S_{\lambda,\varepsilon}^{(m)}) \leq O(\varepsilon^{(n+\alpha-m)/(n+\alpha)}).$$

(15)

... ..

$$\Delta^\lambda : a = x_0^\lambda < x_1^\lambda < \dots < x_{N_\lambda-1}^\lambda = b, \quad h_\lambda, \quad (14)$$

$f^{(m)}(x)$

$$\tilde{L} = \max_{0 \leq v \leq N_\lambda} \frac{|S_{n,\lambda,\varepsilon}^{(m)}(x_v) - S_{n,\lambda,\varepsilon}^{(m)}(x_{v-1})|}{|x_v - x_{v-1}|^\alpha}. \quad (16)$$

« ... » $f(x)$ $F, F_N, F_{N,\varepsilon}, m, \alpha, \tilde{L}$

[2]

(1), (2) – (4).

$f(x)$,

« ... » $F, F_N, F_{N,\varepsilon}, (1)$ (1)

... ..

L.V. Luts, V.K. Zadiraka

ELEMENTS OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY OF SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF RAPIDLY OSCILLATING FUNCTION APPROXIMATE INTEGRATION WITH IDENTIFYING AND CLARIFYING THE A PRIORI INFORMATION

An algorithm is given for identifying and clarifying the a priori information on the integrand for the problem of approximate integration of rapidly oscillating functions, which makes it possible to obtain a qualitative approximate solution and more accurate estimates of its error.

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25.04.2017

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