

Nümerik İntegral

$$I = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

integralinin değerini yaklaşık olarak bulma işlemidir.

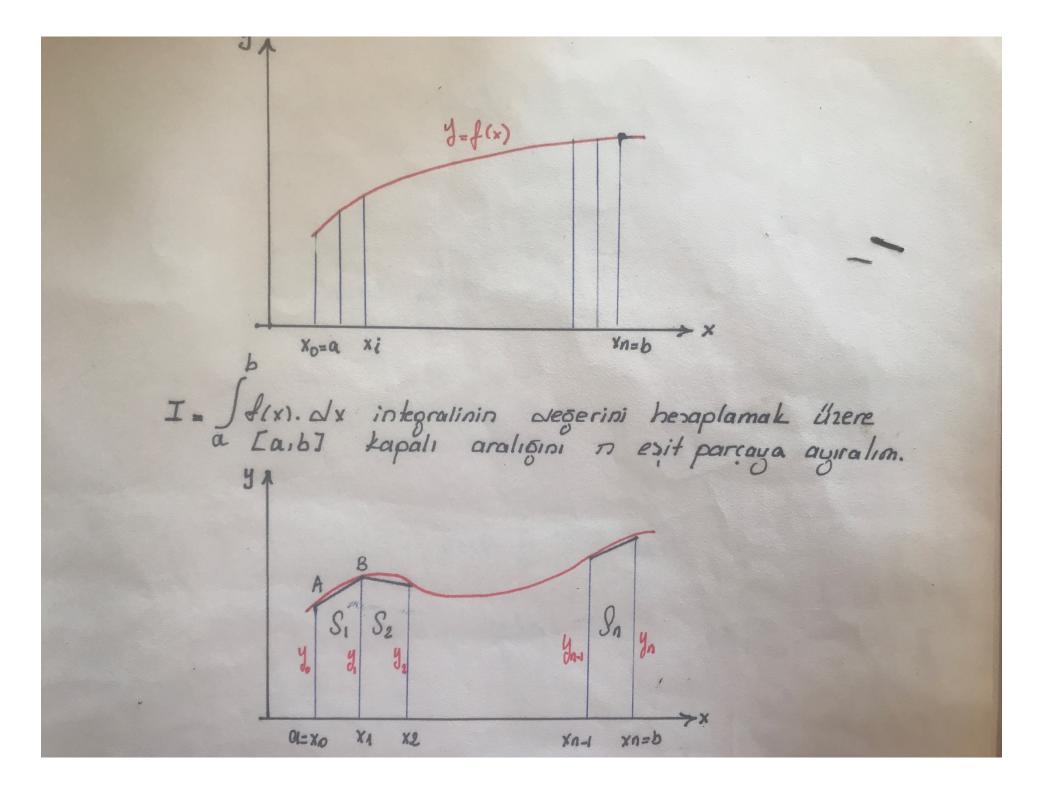
İntegralin sınırları olan a ve b sayıları sabit ve fonksiyon bu aralıkta sürekli ise integralin sonucu da sabit olup,

değeri y=f(x) eğrisinin altında ve x=a ile x=b doğruları arasında kalan alana eşittir.



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TRAPEZ ( YAMUKLAR ) YÖNTEMI
Bu vontemale integral n savida dikdortgen kullanılarak
         I = 5 hixf; plarak besaplanis.
Li - f(xi)
hi - 1. dikalortgenin genisligi
              hi= Xi+1 - Xi plarak tapimlanir.
Eger dikubrtgenlerin genisligi sabit ise;
              h= 6-a olarak wazılabilir.
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Her bölme noktasından (xi) dik doğrular çıkarak diklerin F(x)
eğrisini kestiği noktaları birer doğru ile birleştirerek 12
tane yamuk elde edebiliriz. xo ABXI dik yamuğunun alcını

SI= 1 h (Y0+Y1) 'dir. Benzer sekilde...

S2- 1 h (Y1+Y2)

 $S_n = \int_{\mathcal{L}} h\left(y_{n-1} + y_n\right)$ bulunur.

Toplam alan $S = S_1 + S_2 + ... + S_n$ elacagindan; $S = \frac{1}{2} h (y_0 + y_1) + \frac{1}{2} h (y_1 + y_2) + \frac{1}{2} h (y_2 + y_3) + ... + \frac{1}{2} h (y_n + y_n)$ $S = \frac{h}{2} (y_0 + 2y_1 + 2y_2 + ... + 2y_{n-1} + y_n)$



$$S = h \left(\frac{y_{0t}y_{n} + y_{1} + y_{2} + \dots + y_{n-1}}{2} \right)$$

$$S = h. \left[\frac{y_{0t}y_{n}}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} y_{i} \right]$$

$$a = x_{0} \qquad b = x_{n} \qquad h = \Delta x = \frac{x_{0} - x_{0}}{n} \quad kabul \quad ederset.$$

$$S = \Delta x \left[\frac{f(x_{0}) + f(x_{n})}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_{0} + l. \Delta x) \right] \quad olur.$$





BRNEK 1. 1 dx. n=4



$$X_{0=0}$$
 $X_{n=1}$ $h=\frac{11-0}{4}=0.25$



$$X_{0}=0$$
 $X_{n}=1$ $h=\frac{1}{4}=0.25$



Bu fonksiyon icin gercek integral;

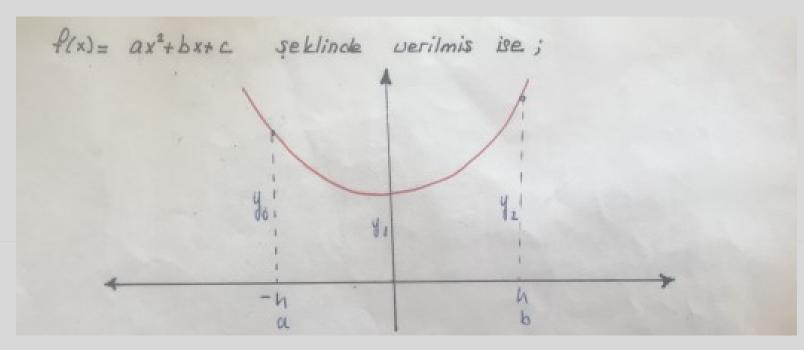
$$I = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} = 4an'x \Big|_{0}^{1} = arctgx \Big|_{0}^{1} = arctg / - arctg - 45$$
 $I = II = 0.78539$

Hata = 0.78539 = 0.38279 = 0.0026

N=9 alinsaydi. $I = 0.78488$ durdu. $\Rightarrow 0.78539 = 0.78488$



SIMPSON YÖNTEMİ



$$S = \int_{a}^{b} f(ax^{2} + bx + c) dx$$



$$S = \int_{a}^{b} f(ax^{2} + bx + c) dx$$

Analatik clarak incelersel;

$$S = a \frac{x^3}{3} + b \frac{x^2}{2} + cx \int_{-h}^{h} = a \frac{h^3}{3} + b \frac{h^2}{2} + ch - \left[-\frac{a h^3}{3} + \frac{h}{2} h^2 - ch \right]$$

 $S = \frac{2}{3} a h^3 + 2ch = \frac{h}{3} (2ah^2 + 6c)$



Analatik clarak incelersel;

$$S = a \frac{x^3}{3} + b \frac{x^2}{2} + cx \int_{-h}^{h} = \alpha \frac{h^3}{3} + b \frac{h^2}{2} + ch - \left[-\frac{\alpha}{3} \frac{h^3}{2} + \frac{h}{2} \frac{h^2}{2} - ch \right]$$

 $S = \frac{2}{3} \alpha h^3 + 2ch = \frac{h}{3} (2\alpha h^2 + 6c)$

Denklemin katsayıları bilinmediğinden S esitliğini yozu. Uz cinsinden bulalım.

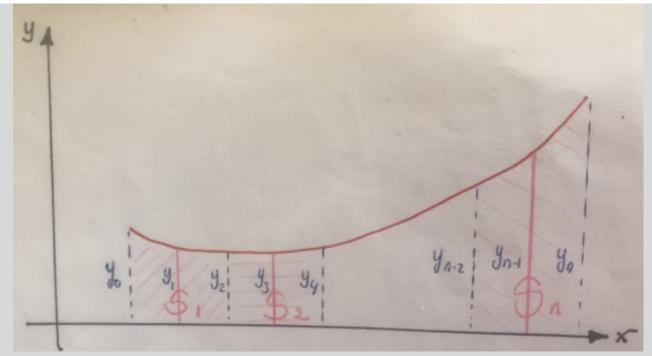
x = -h ioin $f(x) = yo = \alpha h^2 - bh + e$ x = 0 ioin f(x) = y = a x = h ioin f(x) = y = a $y = a h^2 + bh + e$ buradan

g p + y2 = ah² - bh +c +ah² +bh +c = 2ah² +2c c=y1 oldugundan;

2 ah² + 241 = 40 + 42 => 2ah² = 40 - 241 + 42 S=h/3 (40 - 241 + 42 + 641) =>

S=h/3(yo+441+92)





S = I Si toplami aranilan integral denklemini



Simpson gönteminde aubuklar ikiset ikiser alindiginden aralık sayısı alt almalıdır.

Simpson formulünde h = $\frac{x_{n-x_{0}}}{n}$ alineirak. (n = qift)

S=h/3 [f(xo)+f(xn)+4 = f(xo+ e.h)+2 = f(xo+i+h)]

== h/3 [f(xo)+f(xn)+4 = f(xo+ e.h)+2 = f(xo+i+h)]

== 2.4.6

RESULTS

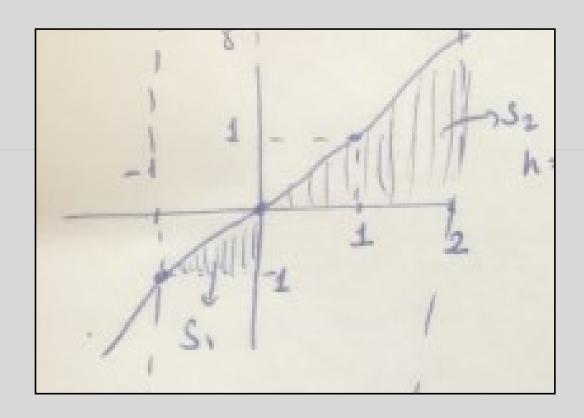
S=h/3[f(x0)+f(xn)+4\sum_{k=1,3,5} f(x0+lxh)+2\sum_{i=2,4,6} f(x0+ixh)]

K=1,3,5





 $y = x^3$ eğrisinin x=-1, x=2 ve Ox ekseni ile sınırlı bölgenin alanı nedir?





$$S_{2} = \int x^{3} dx$$

$$h = 2 = 0.5$$

$$\frac{x}{6.9}$$

$$0.5 = 0.125$$

$$1.5 = 3.375$$

$$2 = 8$$

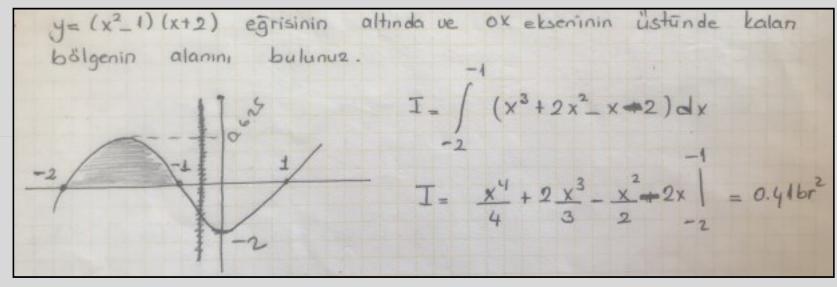
$$S_{1} = \frac{0.25}{3} \left[1+0 + 2xa_{1}25 + 4(0.4218+0.0154) \right] = 0.2499$$

$$S_{1} = \frac{0.5}{3} \left[0+8+2 + 4(a_{1}25+3.335) \right] = 4$$

$$S = 4+0.2499 = 4-256$$

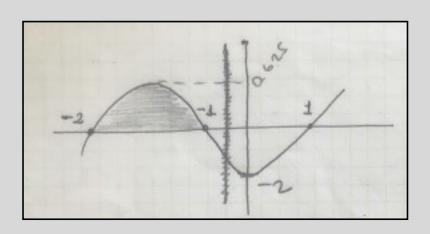












Trapez yön temi ile hesapladiğimizda

$$\frac{X}{100} = \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} = 0.25$$

-2

-1.75

-1.50

-1.50

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$$T = \int (x^{2}-1)(x+2) dx \qquad \alpha = -2 \quad b = -1 \qquad h = \frac{b-\alpha}{n} = -1-\frac{(-2)}{4} = 0.75$$

Ss= h/3 [f(x=)+f(xn) + 4
$$\sum_{k=1,3,5}$$
 f(x0+k,h) + 2 $\sum_{i=2,4,6}$ f(x0+2+h)]

$$S_s = \frac{0.25}{3}[(0+0) + 4*(0.5156 - 0.4218) + 2*0.625] = 0.4166 \ br^2$$





İki Katlı Integralin Sayısal Çözümü

$$\int_{2}^{3} \int_{x}^{2x^{3}} (x^{2} + y) \, dy \, dx$$

Loidin
$$\int_{1}^{3} g(x) dx$$
 $h = \frac{b-\alpha}{n} = \frac{3-2}{4} = 0.25$



$$V_{1} = 2.25 \text{ iqin}$$

$$22.78$$

$$\int (x_{1}^{2} + y) dy$$

$$h = \frac{22.78 - 2.25}{4} = 5.13$$

$$\frac{y}{4} = \frac{5.06 + y}{4}$$

$$\frac{y}{2.25} = \frac{5.06 + y}{7.31}$$

$$\frac{y}{7.38} = \frac{5.13}{17.57} = \frac{17.57}{17.64}$$

$$\frac{12.51}{17.57} = \frac{17.57}{17.64}$$

$$\frac{17.64}{22.7} = \frac{22.7}{27.76}$$





$$S_{5} = \frac{h}{3} \left[\frac{90 + 94 + 4(91 + 93) + 2 \cdot 92}{3} \right] = \frac{790.451}{182}$$

$$182 \quad 1912.5 \quad 360.417 \quad 665.22$$

$$1154.7 \quad Sanalalik = 790.55$$



