

# Integració numèrica

Objectiu: volen calcular  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  amb  $f(x)$  continua

Prenem  $a \leq x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_m \leq b$  mitj obreses a  $[a, b]$   
(típicament equidistants). Considerem el polinomi interpolador

$P_m(x)$  t.q.  $P_m(x_k) = f_k$ ,  $k=0 \dots m$ . i prenem

$$(1) \int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \int_a^b P_m(x) dx = \int_a^b \sum_{k=0}^m f_k l_k(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^m f_k \underbrace{\int_a^b l_k(x) dx}_{W_k}$$

anomenem  $W_k$  els pesos de la fórmula d'integració  
(on  $W_k$  no depenen de  $f$ ).  $l_k(x) = \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq k}}^m \frac{x-x_i}{x_k-x_i}$

- Càlcul dels  $W_k$ :

(i) o bé integrant

(ii) o bé fem el canvi  $x=a+ht$  (llavors  $x_i=a+ih$ ,  $h=\frac{b-a}{m}$ )

$$\int_a^b l_k(x) dx = \int_0^m \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq k}}^m \frac{h/(t-i)}{h/(k-i)} h dt = \int_0^m h \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq k}}^m \frac{t-i}{(k-i)} dt$$

(iii) o bé com que  $f(x) - P_m(x) = \frac{f^{(m+1)}(\xi)}{(m+1)!} (x-x_0) \dots (x-x_m)$

Observem que si  $f(x) = 1, x, x^2, \dots, x^m$  l'error és 0 per tot

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b P_m(x) dx$$

Impossem que la fórmula (1) sigui exacta

si  $f(x) = 1, x, \dots, x^m$  és

$$\int_a^b x^j dx = \sum_{k=0}^m x_k^j W_k, \quad j=0, \dots, m$$

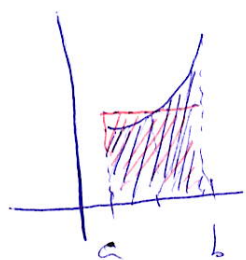
oïra obtenim un sistema lineal en les variables  $W_0, \dots, W_m$ .

Com que el determinant del sistema és el determinant de Von der Monde (e no nul), el sistema lineal tindrà una única solució  $W_0, \dots, W_m$ .

Aquest és l'anomenat mètode dels coeficients indeterminats.

### Exemples

1.  $m=0$ , prenem  $x_0 = \frac{a+b}{2}$ ,  $P_0(x) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$ ,  $h = b-a$

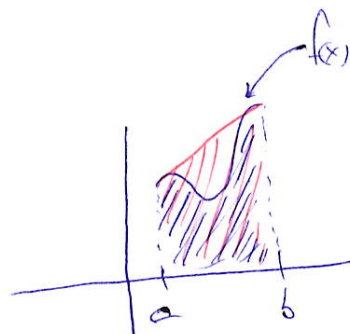


$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \int_a^b P_0(x) dx = (b-a) f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \quad \text{i la fórmula del rectangle}$$

2.  $m=1$ ,  $h=b-a$ ,  $x_0=a$ ,  $x_1=b$

$$W_0 = \int_a^b \frac{x-b}{a-b} dx = \frac{(x-b)^2}{2(a-b)} \Big|_a^b = -\frac{(a-b)^2}{2(a-b)} = -\frac{h}{2}$$

$$W_1 = \int_a^b \frac{x-a}{b-a} dx = \frac{b-a}{2} = \frac{h}{2}$$



Per tant  $\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{h}{2} f(a) + \frac{h}{2} f(b) = \frac{h}{2} [f(a) + f(b)]$  fórmula del trapeczi

3. Appliquons le m thode des coefficients ind termin s

   $[-1, 1]$  prenant les abscisses  $-1, 0, 1$  i busquons  s  
pesos  $W_{-1}, W_0, W_1$  tel que la formule

$$\int_{-1}^1 g(t) dt \approx W_{-1} g_{-1} + W_0 g_0 + W_1 g_1$$

soit exacte pour   polyn mes de degr   $\leq 2$ , i.e. en  
 $1, t, t^2$  :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} g(t)=1 \quad W_{-1} + W_0 + W_1 = 2 \\ g(t)=t \quad -W_{-1} + W_1 = 0 \\ g(t)=t^2 \quad W_{-1} + W_1 = \frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow W_{-1} = W_1 = \frac{1}{3}, \quad W_0 = \frac{4}{3}$$

i prenons la formule

$$\int_{-1}^1 g(t) dt \approx \frac{1}{3} (f_{-1} + 4g_0 + f_1)$$

Pour  tre de tenir la correspondance formule en  $[a, b]$  i

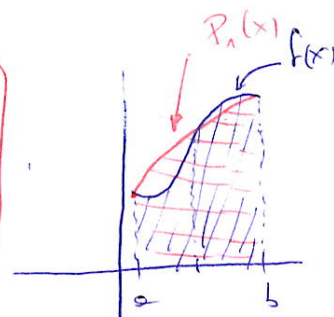
$f(x)$ , faisons le changement  $\frac{x-a}{b-a} = \frac{t-(-1)}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{b-a}{2}t + \frac{a+b}{2}$

Formule de Simpson

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{b-a}{2} \int_{-1}^1 g(t) dt \approx \frac{b-a}{6} \left[ f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right]$$

que l'on  crit avec

$$\int_{c-h}^{c+h} f(x) dx \approx \frac{h}{3} \left[ f(c-h) + 4f(c) + f(c+h) \right]$$



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Pregunta. ¿Cuál es el error en la siguiente aproximación?

Error en la fórmula del rectángulo

$$h = b - a, f \in C^2([a, b])$$

$$E = \int_a^b f(x) dx - h f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = \frac{h^3}{24} f''(\eta), \quad \eta \in (a, b)$$

Prueba

$$f(x) = f(c) + f'(c)(x-c) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}(x-c)^2$$

$$E = \int_a^b (f(x) - \underbrace{p_0(x)}_{f(c)}) dx = \int_a^b f'(c)(x-c) dx + \frac{1}{2!} \int_a^b f''(\xi)(x-c)^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{f''(\eta)}{2!} \int_a^b (x-c)^2 dx = \frac{f''(\eta)}{2} \left[ \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} (x-c)^2 dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b (x-c)^2 dx \right] =$$

Lema

$$= \frac{f''(\eta)}{6} \left[ -\underbrace{\left(a - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^3}_{\frac{a-b}{2}} + \underbrace{\left(b - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^3}_{\frac{b-a}{2}} \right] = \frac{f''(\eta)(b-a)^3}{24} = \frac{f''(\eta)h^3}{24} \checkmark$$

Lema

Sean  $F(x)$ ,  $G(x)$  continuas;  $G(x)$  amb que conté a  $[a, b]$ .

Lema

$$\int_a^b F(x) G(x) dx = F(c) \int_a^b G(x) dx \quad c \in (a, b)$$



Error en la fórmula del trapecio

Si  $f \in C^2([a,b])$  se

$$E = \int_a^b f(x) dx - \frac{h}{2} [f(a) + f(b)] = -\frac{h^3}{12} f''(c), \quad c \in (a,b), h = b-a$$

Prva

$$E = \int_a^b (f(x) - P_1(x)) dx = \int_a^b \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!} (x-a)(x-b) dx = \frac{f''(c)}{2} \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b) dx$$

↑  
Lema

$$= \frac{f''(c)}{2} \int_0^1 ht (a+ht-b) h dt = -\frac{h^3}{12} f''(c).$$

↑  
 $x = a + ht$

Error en la fórmula de Simpson

Si  $f \in C^4([a,b])$ ,  $h = \frac{b-a}{2}$ , allora

$$E = \int_a^b f(x) dx - \frac{h}{3} \left[ f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right] = -\frac{h^5}{90} f^{(4)}(\eta), \quad \eta \in (a,b)$$

Prva De la prva

$$\int_{c-h}^{c+h} f(x) dx - \frac{h}{3} [f(c-h) + 4f(c) + f(c+h)] = -\frac{h^5}{90} f^{(4)}(\eta)$$

amb  $f \in C^4([c-h, c+h])$

Definieren  $E_S(h) = \int_{c-h}^{c+h} f(x) dx - \frac{h}{3} [f(c-h) + 4f(c) + f(c+h)]$

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Wenn  $\lambda$  komplex  $E_S(0) = E'_S(0) = E''_S(0) = 0$

zu checken

$$E_S(0) = \int_0^0 = 0$$

$$E'_S(h) = f(c+h) + f(c-h) - \frac{1}{3} [\dots] - \frac{h}{3} [-f'(c-h) + f'(c+h)]$$

$$E'_S(0) = 2f(c) - \frac{1}{3} (6f(c)) = 0$$

$$E''_S(h) = f'(c+h) - f'(c-h) - \frac{1}{3} [-f'(c-h) + f'(c+h)] - \frac{1}{3} [-f'(c-h) + f'(c+h)] - \frac{h}{3} [f''(c-h) + f''(c+h)] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} f'(c+h) - \frac{1}{3} f'(c-h) - \frac{h}{3} [f''(c-h) + f''(c+h)]$$

$$E''_S(0) = 0$$

$$E'''_S(h) = \frac{1}{3} f''(c+h) + \frac{1}{3} f''(c-h) - \frac{1}{3} [f''(c-h) + f''(c+h)] - \frac{h}{3} [-f'''(c-h) + f'''(c+h)] = -\frac{h}{3} [f'''(c+h) - f'''(c-h)]$$

Are prüfen

$$F(h) = \begin{cases} \frac{f'''(c+h) - f'''(c-h)}{2h} & \text{für } h \neq 0 \\ f^{(4)}(c) & \text{für } h = 0 \end{cases}$$

$E_S$  komplex.  $F(h)$  ist continuierlich (für  $h=0$ ,  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} F(h) = F(0)$ )

•  $\forall \xi \in [0, h]$   $F(\xi) = f^{(4)}(\xi)$  per o-Mittel  $\eta$  entre  $c-h$  i  $c+h$

En efecto

$$F(\xi) = \frac{1}{2\xi} \left[ f'''(c+\xi) - f'''(c-\xi) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\xi} \left[ f'''(c) + f^{(4)}(\sigma_1)\xi - \left( f'''(c) - f^{(4)}(\sigma_2)\xi \right) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\xi} \left[ f^{(4)}(\sigma_1)\xi + f^{(4)}(\sigma_2)\xi \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ f^{(4)}(\sigma_1) + f^{(4)}(\sigma_2) \right] \stackrel{\text{lema}}{=} \bar{f}^{(4)}$$

$$= f^{(4)}(\eta)$$

Por la fórmula de Taylor con el resto en forma integral

se tiene

$$E_S(h) = E_S(0) + E'_S(0)h + E''_S(0)\frac{h^2}{2!} + R_2(h) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^h (h-s)^2 E_S'''(s) ds =$$

$$R_2(x) = f(x) - \underbrace{P_n(x)}_{\text{Taylor}} = \frac{1}{n!} \int_{x_0}^x (x-s)^n f^{(n+1)}(s) ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^h (h-s)^2 \left( -\frac{s}{3} \left[ \underbrace{f'''(c+s) - f'''(c-s)}_{\text{def } F} \right] \right) ds =$$

$2s F(s)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^h (h-s)^2 \left( -\frac{2}{3} \right) s^2 F(s) ds = -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^h (h-s)^2 s^2 F(s) ds =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} F(\xi) \underbrace{\int_0^h (h-s)^2 s^2 ds}_{\frac{1}{30} h^5} = -\frac{1}{90} f^{(4)}(\eta) h^5$$

lema:  $(h-s)^2 s^2$  no  
cambia de signo

# Formule general de l'error en les fórmules d'integració interpolatòria

$$E_m = \int_a^b f(x) dx - \sum_{k=0}^m f_k W_k = \int_a^b (f(x) - P_m(x)) dx =$$

$$= \int_a^b \frac{f^{(m+1)}(\xi_x)}{(m+1)!} (x-x_0) \dots (x-x_m) dx$$

Si:  $|f^{(m+1)}(x)| \leq M_{m+1} \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$  llavors tenim la hta:

$$|E_m| \leq \frac{M_{m+1}}{(m+1)!} \int_a^b |(x-x_0) \dots (x-x_m)| dx$$

## Fórmules de Newton-Cotes

Són les fórmules d'integració interpolatòria quan les abscisses són equidistants

### Exemple

$m=1$  Trapecis  $\frac{h}{2} [f(x_0) + f(x_1)]$

$m=2$  Simpson  $\frac{h}{3} [f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + f(x_2)]$

$m=3$  Règle 3/8  $\frac{3}{8} h [f(x_0) + 3f(x_1) + 3f(x_2) + f(x_3)]$

-E

$\frac{h^3}{12} f''(\xi) \quad h=b-a$

$\frac{h^5}{90} f^{(4)}(\xi) \quad h=\frac{b-a}{2}$

$\frac{3}{80} h^5 f^{(5)}(\xi) \quad h=\frac{b-a}{3}$