A la vista de la formule pre tenim i on observem & [0,6] & from l'error tomber ho s', when obteni are formule millwade. He forem simplement abdirdink [0,6] en interal out jett i plier me got d'algrect a cada subinterval i sumar-ls. Dir obtenin la summenda tormale de Neuton-Coter composter Veien 2 exemples

Formula de tropetis comporta

Lubdindin [0,5] en N tosso, de monere pre esse

Xi=a+ih, 1=0, -7 N, h= 6-0

A [xi, xin] temm ... findre]= h [f(xi)+f(xin)]

 $\int_{0}^{b} f(x,dx) \approx \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \int_{0}^{1} i = \frac{h}{2} \left[f(a) + 2f(a+h) + 2f(a+2h) + ... + 2f(b-h) + f(b) \right] =$

Ev w subintered ferrin

The first
$$f(x) dx = \frac{1^3}{12} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (Ci) \int_{-\infty$$

Suproul felloib] : smoot el error obserin

$$T_{N}(f) - \int_{0}^{h} f_{x,n} dx = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \left(\int_{i}^{x_{i}} - \int_{0}^{x_{i}} f_{x,n} dx \right) = \frac{h^{3}}{12} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} f''(c_{i}) = \frac{h^{2}}{12} \int_{0}^{N-1} f''(c_{i})$$

$$= \frac{h^{2}}{12} \int_{0}^{h} \int_{0}^{x_{i}} f''(c_{i})$$

 $\min_{x \in [0,1]} f''(x) \leq \max_{x \in [0,1]} f''(x) \leq \max_{x \in [0,1]} f''(x)$

i [" s'antinua en [9,6), existerix c e [min ci, max ci] c (9,6) te

 $\int T_N(1) - \int_{S} b(x)dx = \frac{b-a}{12} h^2 f'(a), \quad c \in (a,b)$

Dix dong tenin me formule dub error O(h), de moure disminuint le h (fent crèixer le N) podem a congeni en pricipi error for jett com uf nem

Formula compete de dingren

Syssem are Marell i oplinen la formula de Lingum a "ubinterval" [Xzi, Xzi+1, Xzi+2] (=0/1-) N -1

h.ba i uprem ([0,6])

Are
$$\begin{cases}
x_{2i+1} & \text{if } \\
f(x_{2i+2}) \\
x_{2i}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
x_{2i+2} \\
f(x_{2i+2}) \\
x_{2i+2}
\end{cases}$$

$$T_{i} - \int_{X_{i}}^{X_{i}+2} f(x, dx) = \frac{h^{5}}{90} f^{(4)}(C_{i}) \qquad C_{i} \in (X_{2i}, X_{2i+2})$$

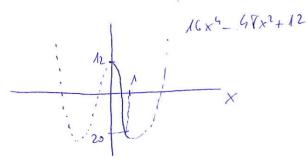
$$\int_{0}^{b} f(x)dx \approx \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \int_{0}^{1} i = \frac{1}{3} \left[f(a) + h f(a+h) + 2 f(a+2h) + 4 f(a+3h) + \cdots + 2 f(a+2h) + 4 f(b-h) + f(b) \right] := S_{N}(f)$$

$$\sum_{N(1)} \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{90} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \int_{0}^{(h)} f(x) = \frac{1}{90} \int_{0}^{N-1} \int_{0}^{N-1} f(x) = \frac{1}{90} \int_{0}^{N-1} \int_{0}^{N-1} f(x) = \frac{1}{90} \int_{0}^{N-1} \int_{0}^{N-1} f(x) = \frac{1}{90} \int_{0}^{N-1}$$

Ubserven pre so tem mem dividre h. De non podem Jeni ma bora appriment de la integral amb la prompetit (N pm grow)

J-10 Exemple Columben Se-x2 x out in error menar fine 10-4 to - Amb repers compute: when determined et he salegnal: De l'error 4-0). h² ["(c), trosen me [to de l'(x) = [0,1] f(x) = e-x2 / f(x) = -2xe-x2 / f(x) = (4x2-2/e-x2 $||f''(x)|| \le ||4x^2-2|| = 2||2x^2-1|| \le 2$ e-x = 1 = [0,1] Per tont | h2 6"(c) | = 12 16"(c) | < 12 2 = 6 Impren (1-0)2 / 10-4 => N > 40,8 - Preview N=41. Se dx ≈ 0,746796... (elvdrexocte s' 0,74682413... Obtenia de movere pre l'orror & 2,4×10 5 210th OKE!) - Amb dingson compute: l'error ero s bah force. Flam priver ((1)(x) a [0,1]: ("(x) = (-8x3+12x)e-x2, (16x) = (16x4-48x2+12)e-x2 [[Min] = 1/6 xh-49x2+121 &20 a [0,1]

e-x2 (1 a (0,1)



1 5-0 h (m)(x) = 1 1 1 (m)(c) = 1 20 < 10-4-1

=1N>5,7. Creven N=6

Columbral obsternin $\int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx \approx 0,74683039...$ gue te'n erm

de 6×106 clarament men del fre haven demonat. Disò para

prime la liter de l'her s' malla l'ellimista.

Debuin et nombre de Bernoville com et nombres En que Conflexen

$$\frac{x}{e^{x}-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_{n}}{n!} x^{n}$$

$$B_0 = 1$$
, $B_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$, $B_j = -\frac{j-1}{2} \left(\frac{j}{2} \right) \frac{B_l}{j+1-l}$, $j \ge 2$

El, jimes son

$$B_{p} = -\frac{\Lambda}{30}$$
, $B_{q} = 0$, $B_{10} = \frac{5}{66}$

Terrema

S:
$$f \in \mathbb{Z}^{2k+2}([a,b])$$
, $N \in \mathbb{N}$, $h = \frac{b-a}{N}(b)$

Thus, $h = \frac{b-a}{N}(b) =$

on
$$T_{N}(f) = \frac{1}{2} [f(a) + 2f(b+h) + - + 2f(b-h) + f(b)]$$

s' a di $T_{N}(f) - \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = A_{2k} + R_{2k}$

Prova (Verre R.J. Anbonell, Bersey, Delshams)

Comertari Apusta firmula en permet afepir terms a b

repla dels trepets computa per tol d'obtemir une todes unes

Example

Preview

$$\int_{0}^{b} f(x) dx \approx T_{N}(f) - \frac{h^{2}}{12} \left(f'(b) - f'(b) \right) = T_{opt}.$$

d'ordre he similar d'unetode de frigson.

Exemple anorel d'ophiaci: le x2 dx amb un error 2104

Konsen vil | [(x) | < 20 \times (0,1)]

 $|R_2| \le \frac{1}{30} \cdot \frac{1}{24} \left(\frac{1-0}{N^2}\right)^4 (1-0) 20 < 10^4 > 4,08$

Creven N:5 (verjus N:41 que housem pres abons) llown h=0,2, f'(1)=-2e-1 i

Joe-x1 dx = Igr = 0,74672087 -- omb m error ~340°C

Integrals impopies

Caldrà extres dévents terriques pour un spiri la finció i/o l'interal. Veien era dons exempts.

(i) Eliminaux de les signalaites.

1., com de variable.

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} e^{x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{c} x = t^{2} \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right|_{0}^{2} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t \\ \sqrt{x} = t \end{array} \right$$

fue jo a pot integrar sense problems

2. Internais per pat:

1	v = e x	dx = e x dx	=	
1	dx =	dx = v = 2 dx	=	
1	dx =	dx =	v = 2 dx	=
2	dx =			
3	dx =			

= 2e*Vx[1-L] 1Vxexdx = 2e - So Vxexdx

i pocedin serse poblems.

(ii) Interal en un interal until

1. Volem Colonlar Softendar però colonlarem Sondx

i controlorem from de i famido

 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_{-\alpha}^{-\alpha} + \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} + \int_{$

1-15

= I gyr + Error + 2 /4

 $2\int_{4}^{\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dx = \begin{vmatrix} t = x^{2} \\ x = \sqrt{t} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} e^{-t} dt < \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} dt = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t}} dt = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t$

 $=\frac{1}{4}\left[\lim_{N\to\infty}\left(-e^{-N}\right)+e^{-16}\right]=\frac{1}{4}e^{-16}$

(low) | 2 e-x2 dx - Iqv | = | Error + 2 \int e^{-x^2} dx | \(\)

ELECTOR + TOL

NOTAT Collen convier el 4 de la discription de primpé per a i trobar a solephada a ch fieda la DL.

1 e 02 - 1 col

2. Derenvolppont en serie de poténcies resortien: $\int_{0}^{\infty} (1+x^{2})^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{-\frac{1}{3}} (1+x^{-2})^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} (1+x^{2})^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{-\frac{1}{3}} (1+x^{-\frac{1}{3}})^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{-\frac{1}{3}} (1+x^{-\frac{1}{3}})^{-\frac{1$

= \int x-8/3 \left(1-\frac{1}{3}x^{-2}+\frac{14}{5}x^{-4}+\frac{1}{5}\delta x +\frac{1}{5}\delta x \\
\text{intered} \text{Col we lite } \\
\text{finil} \quad \text{gwb Radephot} \\
\text{Stere}

 $\int_{R}^{\infty} \int_{R}^{\infty} dx = \int_{R}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{5}{3} x^{-2} + \frac{15}{9} x^{-4} - \frac{15}{9} x^{-6} + \dots \right) dx =$

 $= R^{-5/3} \left(\frac{3}{5} - \frac{4}{M} R^{-1} + \frac{15}{64} R^{-1} - \cdots \right)$

ont Radegnada hidren me stere
otherede convergent. Tallem a næt terme
i prenem la soma dinte com grosomaci
de la stere, i l'error stera wenn pre el
Jer tonne meny pest.