

Integració numèrica

Considerem ara integral del tipus $\int_a^b f(x)w(x)dx$ on $w(x)$ és una funció positiva a $[a,b]$.

Prenem nodes x_0, \dots, x_m diferents en $[a,b]$ i fem $P_m(x) = \sum_{i=0}^m f_i l_i(x)$ el polinomi interpolador de Lagrange on $l_i(x) = \prod_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^m \frac{x-x_k}{x_i-x_k}$

llavors prenem l'aproximació

$$\int_a^b f(x)w(x)dx \approx \int_a^b P_m(x)w(x)dx = \sum_{i=0}^m \int_a^b f_i l_i(x)w(x)dx = \sum_{i=0}^m \left(\underbrace{\int_a^b l_i(x)w(x)dx}_{\tilde{W}_i} \right) f_i$$

s'ha de tenir $\int_a^b f(x)w(x)dx \approx \sum_{i=0}^m \tilde{W}_i f_i$

Nota 1. Observem que si $w(x) \equiv 1$ i els nodes x_i són equidistants, obtenim simplement la fórmula de Newton-Cotes.

2. També s'hauria de veure que la fórmula és exacta si prenem com $f(x)$ un polinomi de grau $\leq m$. ($f \in \mathcal{P}_m$)

El que farem ara serà millorar el grau d'exactitud d'aquesta fórmula escollint de manera òptima els nodes x_0, \dots, x_m . Concretament amb $m+1$ nodes adequats, tindrem fórmules d'integració que són exactes per a $f(x)$ com polinomis de grau $\leq 2m+1$.

Teorema

Sei $w(x)$ una ^{continua} funzione \checkmark positiva a $[a, b]$. Detti $\varphi_m(x)$ al polinomi
ortogonali di grado m rispetto del prodotto scalare

$$(P) \quad (\varphi_1, \varphi_2) = \int_a^b \varphi_1(x) \varphi_2(x) w(x) dx$$

Il polinomi $\varphi_m(x)$ ha un zero semplice a $[a, b]$

Prova -

Com'è che φ_m è ortogonale a $\varphi_0 = 1, m > 1$, si ha

$$(\varphi_m, \varphi_0) = 0 \Rightarrow \int_a^b \varphi_m(x) w(x) dx = 0$$

Com'è che $w(x) > 0$ col polinomi $\varphi_m(x)$ hanno necessariamente
almeno un zero (per tutti i m) in $[a, b]$.

Supponiamo che φ_m ha n zeri a $[a, b]$ con $n < m$, i.e.

$$\varphi_m(x) = (x - x_1) \dots (x - x_n) Q_{m-n}(x)$$

ma $Q_{m-n}(x)$ non ha zero in $[a, b]$. Allora

$$0 = (\varphi_m, \varphi_m) = \int_a^b (x - x_1)^2 \dots (x - x_n)^2 Q_{m-n}^2(x) w(x) dx$$

la qual cosa è assurda.

Per tanto, col polinomi $n = m$.

Finalmente vediamo che questi zeri sono semplici: supponiamo che
n'esista un zero doppio, i.e. $\varphi_m(x) = (x - \alpha)^2 Q_{m-2}(x)$. Allora

$$0 = (\varphi_m, \varphi_m) = \int_a^b (x - \alpha)^2 Q_{m-2}^2(x) w(x) dx$$

la qual cosa è assurda. ✓

Donem $w(x)$ una funció contínua i positiva a $[a, b]$. Donem x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m els $m+1$ zeros simples de $\psi_{m+1}(x)$ polinomi ortogonal respecte del producte scalar (P) . Llavors la fórmula d'aproximació

$$\int_a^b f(x)w(x)dx \approx \sum_{i=0}^m \tilde{W}_i f_i$$

$$\tilde{W}_i = \int_a^b \delta_i(x)/w(x)dx$$

és exacta per a tots els polinomis de grau $2m+1$ (o menys).

Prova-

Suprem que $f(x)$ és un polinomi de grau $2m+1$.

Fem el quocient $f(x)/\psi_{m+1}(x)$ i donem $q(x)$ i $r(x)$

el quocient i residu: $f(x) = q(x)\psi_{m+1}(x) + r(x)$ (*)

amb el grau de $q(x)$ i $r(x)$ menor o igual que m .

$$\int_a^b f(x)w(x)dx = \underbrace{\int_a^b q(x)\psi_{m+1}(x)w(x)dx}_0 + \int_a^b r(x)w(x)dx = \int_a^b r(x)w(x)dx$$

0 $\leftarrow \psi_{m+1}$ s'annula a tot polinomi de grau $\leq m$.

l'altra banda de (*)

$$\sum_{i=0}^m \tilde{W}_i f_i = \sum_{i=0}^m \tilde{W}_i q(x_i)\psi_{m+1}(x_i) + \sum_{i=0}^m \tilde{W}_i r(x_i) = \sum_{i=0}^m \tilde{W}_i r(x_i)$$

0 $\leftarrow \psi_{m+1}(x_i) = 0$

com que $r(x)$ té grau $\leq m$ s' té $\int_a^b r(x)w(x)dx = \sum_{i=0}^m \tilde{W}_i r(x_i)$

Per tant $\int_a^b f(x) w(x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^m \tilde{W}_i f_i$ ✓

1-20

Def Anomenem fórmules gaussianes les fórmules d'integració numèrica descrites en aquest últim teorema

Teorema

L'error a les fórmules gaussianes s'

$$\int_a^b f(x) w(x) dx - \sum_{i=0}^m \tilde{W}_i f_i = \frac{f^{(2m+2)}(\xi)}{(2m+2)!} \int_a^b (\pi(x))^2 w(x) dx = C_m f^{(2m+2)}(\xi)$$

$$m \quad \pi(x) = \prod_{i=0}^m (x - x_i)$$

Prova-

Seu $Q(x)$ el polinomi ^{interpolador d'Hermite} de grau $2m+1$ que compleix $Q(x_i) = f(x_i)$, $Q'(x_i) = f'(x_i)$, $i=0, \dots, m$. Sabem que la fórmula gaussiana és exacta per a aquest polinomi

$$\int_a^b Q(x) w(x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^m \tilde{W}_i Q(x_i) = \sum_{i=0}^m \tilde{W}_i f_i$$

Per tant

$$- \sum_{i=0}^m \tilde{W}_i f_i + \int_a^b f(x) w(x) dx = \int_a^b (f(x) - Q(x)) w(x) dx =$$

$$= + \int_a^b \frac{f^{(2m+2)}(\xi)}{(2m+2)!} [\pi(x)]^2 w(x) dx = \frac{f^{(2m+2)}(\xi)}{(2m+2)!} \int_a^b [\pi(x)]^2 w(x) dx$$

lema ✓

Calcul dels pesos de les fórmules gaussianes 1-21

- Els pesos es poden calcular a partir de

$$\left[\tilde{W}_k = \int_a^b l_k(x) w(x) dx \quad \text{on} \quad l_k(x) = \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq k}}^m \frac{x - x_i}{x_k - x_i}, \quad k=0 \div m \right]$$

- o bé de partir del següent raonament:

Seu $\psi_{m+1}(x)$ el polinomi ortogonal de grau $m+1$ amb

x_0, \dots, x_m els corresponents zeros i.e. $\psi_{m+1}(x) = A_{m+1} (x-x_0) \dots (x-x_m)$

Imposim ara l'exactitud per a una f(x), concreta:

$$f(x) = \frac{\psi_{m+1}(x)}{x - x_k} = A_{m+1} \prod_{i \neq k} (x - x_i) \quad \text{polinomi de grau } m.$$

Primer, però, observem que

$$(i) \quad f(x_i) = 0 \quad \text{si} \quad i \neq k$$

$$(ii) \quad f(x_k) = \psi'_{m+1}(x_k):$$

$$\text{En efecte, } f(x)(x - x_k) = \psi_{m+1}(x)$$

$$f'(x)(x - x_k) + f(x) = \psi'_{m+1}(x) \Rightarrow f'(x_k) = \psi'_{m+1}(x_k) \quad \checkmark$$

Terminem doncs

$$\int_a^b f(x) w(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^m \tilde{W}_k f(x_k) \stackrel{(ii)}{=} \tilde{W}_k f'(x_k) = \tilde{W}_k \psi'_{m+1}(x_k)$$

$$\uparrow \int_a^b \frac{\psi_{m+1}(x)}{x - x_k} w(x) dx$$

$$\left[\tilde{W}_k = \frac{1}{\psi'_{m+1}(x_k)} \int_a^b \frac{w(x) \psi_{m+1}^2(x)}{x - x_k} dx \quad k=0 \div m \right] \quad \text{p. 22}$$

- Os 2 Impresos are exactad present $g(x) = \frac{\psi_{m+1}^2(x)}{(x-x_k)^2} =$

$$= A_{m+1}^2 \prod_{i \neq k} (x-x_i)^2 \quad \text{polinomi de grau } 2m$$

Obtemos g(x) que

$$(ii) \quad g(x_i) = \infty \quad \text{e } i \neq k$$

$$(iv) \quad g(x_k) = (\psi'_{m+1}(x_k))^2 :$$

$$\text{Em deite, } \psi_{m+1}^2(x) = (x-x_k)^2 g(x),$$

$$2 \psi_{m+1}(x) \psi'_{m+1}(x) = 2(x-x_k)g(x) + (x-x_k)^2 g'(x),$$

$$\frac{2 \psi_{m+1}(x) \psi'_{m+1}(x)}{x-x_k} = 2g(x) + (x-x_k)g'(x),$$

$$f(x).$$

$$\text{Em } x=x_k : (\psi'_{m+1}(x_k))^2 = g(x_k)$$

$$(6m) \quad \int_a^b g(x) w(x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^m \tilde{W}_i g(x_i) \stackrel{(ii)}{=} \tilde{W}_k g(x_k) = \tilde{W}_k (\psi'_{m+1}(x_k))^2$$

$$\int_a^b \frac{(\psi_{m+1}(x))^2}{(x-x_k)^2} w(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\tilde{W}_k = \frac{1}{(\psi'_{m+1}(x_k))^2} \int_a^b \frac{(\psi_{m+1}(x))^2}{(x-x_k)^2} w(x) dx, \quad k=0 \div m \right] \quad \checkmark$$

- O bé, ja hem vist a la prova de l'error en la fórmula ja que

$$(FE) \quad \int_a^b f(x) w(x) dx - \sum_{i=0}^m \tilde{W}_i f_i = \frac{f^{(2m+2)}(c)}{(2m+2)!} \int_a^b (\pi(x))^2 w(x) dx =$$

$$\text{on } \pi(x) = (x-x_0) \dots (x-x_m) = \frac{\psi_{m+1}(x)}{A_{m+1}}$$

per tant el polinomi ortogonal $\psi_{m+1}(x) = A_{m+1} (x-x_0) \dots (x-x_m)$

$$= \frac{f^{(2m+2)}(c)}{(2m+2)!} \frac{1}{A_{m+1}^2} \underbrace{\int_a^b (\psi_{m+1}(x))^2 w(x) dx}_{(" \psi_{m+1}, \psi_{m+1} ")}$$

no hem explicat (FE)
Ara presentem com a funció

$$f(x) := h(x) = \frac{\psi_{m+1}(x)}{x-x_k} \psi_{m+2}(x) = A_{m+1} A_{m+2} x^{2m+2} + \dots$$

Observem que com que $\frac{\psi_{m+1}}{x-x_k}$ té grau m llavors $\left(\frac{\psi_{m+1}}{x-x_k}, \psi_{m+2} \right) = 0$

$$\text{i per tant } \int_a^b h(x) w(x) dx = \underset{\text{del (1)}}{\left(\frac{\psi_{m+1}}{x-x_k}, \psi_{m+2} \right)} = 0$$

i d'altra banda $h^{(2m+2)}(x) = A_{m+1} A_{m+2} (2m+2)! \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow h^{(2m+2)}(c) = A_{m+1} A_{m+2} (2m+2)!$$

Com que x_0, \dots, x_m són els zeros de ψ_{m+1} , (benvé

$$h(x_k) = \frac{\psi_{m+1}(x)}{x - x_k} \Big|_{x=x_k} = \psi'_{m+1}(x_k) \psi_{m+2}(x_k)$$

$$h(x_0) = 0 \quad \text{si } i \neq k$$

És ara aplicant (FE) amb $f(x) = h(x)$ tenim

$$0 = \tilde{W}_k \psi'_{m+1}(x_k) \psi_{m+2}(x_k) = \frac{A_{m+1} A_{m+2} (2m+2)!}{(2m+2)! A_{m+1}^2} (\psi_{m+1}, \psi_{m+1})$$

i s'obté finalment

$$\left[\tilde{W}_k = - \frac{A_{m+2} (\psi_{m+1}, \psi_{m+1})}{A_{m+1} \psi'_{m+1}(x_k) \psi_{m+2}(x_k)} \right], \quad k=0 \div m \quad (A)$$

Veïem encara una fórmula més:

$$\left[\tilde{W}_k = \frac{A_{m+1} (\psi_m, \psi_m)}{A_m \psi'_{m+1}(x_k) \psi_m(x_k)} \right], \quad k=0 \div m$$

En efecte, recordem la recurrència dels polinomis ortogonals:

$$\psi_{m+2}(x) = \alpha_{m+1}(x - \beta_{m+1}) \psi_{m+1}(x) - \gamma_{m+1} \psi_m(x)$$

$$\psi_{m+1}(x) = \alpha_m(x - \beta_m) \psi_m(x) - \gamma_m \psi_{m-1}(x)$$

$$\text{on } \alpha_j = \frac{\Delta_j}{\Delta_j} \quad , \quad f_j = \alpha_j \cdot \frac{(\psi_j, x \psi_{j-1})}{(\psi_{j-1}, \psi_{j-1})} \quad (*)$$

Admettons ψ_{m+2} en $x = x_k$:

$$\psi_{m+2}(x_k) = -\psi_{m+1} \psi_m(x_k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\psi_{m+1}, \psi_{m+1}) &= (\psi_{m+1}, \alpha_m (x - \beta_m) \psi_m(x) - f_m \psi_{m-1}(x)) = \\ &= \alpha_m (\psi_{m+1}, (x - \beta_m) \psi_m(x)) \quad \uparrow \\ & \quad (\psi_{m+1}, \psi_{m-1}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \alpha_m (\psi_{m+1}, x \psi_m) =$$

$$\uparrow \\ (\psi_{m+1}, \psi_m) = 0$$

$$= \alpha_m \frac{f_{m+1} (\psi_m, \psi_m)}{\alpha_{m+1}} \quad (*)$$

(lors d'As. Lemme)

$$\tilde{W}_k = + \frac{\Delta_{m+2} \cancel{\alpha_m f_{m+1} (\psi_m, \psi_m)}}{\Delta_{m+2} \alpha_{m+1} \psi'_{m+1}(x_k) \cancel{f_{m+1} \psi_m(x_k)}} =$$

$$= \frac{\Delta_{m+1} (\psi_m, \psi_m)}{\Delta_m \psi'_{m+1}(x_k) \psi_m(x_k)} \quad \checkmark$$

NOTA. Com a fórmula de l'error term (de (FE))

$$\int_a^b f(x) w(x) dx - \sum_{i=0}^m \tilde{W}_i f_i = \frac{f^{(2m+2)}(c)}{(2m+2)!} \int_a^b (\Pi(x))^2 w(x) dx =$$

$$= \frac{f^{(2m+2)}(c)}{(2m+2)!} \cdot \frac{1}{A_{m+1}^2} (\psi_{m+1}, \psi_{m+1})$$

amb $c \in (a, b)$

Exemple

1. Si la funció pes és $w(t)=1$ i $[a,b]=[-1,1]$
 prenem el polinomi ortogonal de grau $m+1$ de Legendre:

$$Y_{m+1}(t) = P_{m+1}(t) = \frac{1}{2^{m+1} (m+1)!} \frac{d^{m+1}}{dt^{m+1}} [(t^2-1)^{m+1}]$$

amb coeficient $A_{m+1} = \frac{(2m+2)!}{2^{m+1} [(m+1)!]^2}$

(com a t_k (ho veiem a problemes))

$$\tilde{W}_k = \frac{2}{(1-t_k^2) [P'_{m+1}(t_k)]^2} \quad k=0 \div m, \quad t_0, \dots, t_m \text{ són zeros de } P_{m+1}(t)$$

$$\left[\int_{-1}^1 g(t) dt = \sum_{k=0}^m \tilde{W}_k g(t_k) = \frac{2^{2m+3} [(m+1)!]^4}{(2m+3) [(2m+2)!]^3} g^{(2m+2)}(c) \right]$$

Fórmula de Gauss-Legendre

$c \in (-1,1)$

Aquesta fórmula s'aplica a qualsevol interval $[a,b]$ amb el canvi

$$x = \frac{b-a}{2} t + \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$\int_a^b f(x) dx$

$$\left[\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{b-a}{2} \sum_{k=0}^m \tilde{W}_k f(x_k) + E_{m+1}(f) \right]$$

mit $x_k = \frac{b-a}{2} t_k + \frac{a+b}{2}$, $\tilde{W}_k = \frac{2}{(1-t_k)^2 [P'_{m+1}(t_k)]^2}$

mit $t_0, \dots, t_m \in (-1, 1)$ sind die Zeros des Polynoms de Legendre

$P_{m+1}(t)$ ist die Funktion $f \in C^{2m+2}([a, b])$ (bzw.)

$$\left[E_{m+1}(f) = \frac{(b-a)^{2m+3}}{(2m+3)} \frac{[(m+1)!]^4}{[(2m+2)!]^3} \int^{(2m+2)}(\xi), \xi \in (a, b) \right]$$

Vegen full sequent

En effet,

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{b-a}{2} \int_0^1 p(t) dt = \frac{b-a}{2} \left[\sum_{k=0}^m \underbrace{\tilde{W}_k}_{f(x_k)} g(t_k) + E_{m+1}(g) \right] =$$

$\begin{matrix} \text{conv} \\ x \rightarrow t \\ dx = \frac{b-a}{2} dt \\ f(x(b)) = g(1) \end{matrix}$

$$= \frac{b-a}{2} \sum_{k=0}^m \tilde{W}_k f(x_k) + E_{m+1}(f)$$

$$\frac{b-a}{2} E_{m+1}(g) = E_{m+1}(f)$$

$$m \quad x_k = \frac{b-a}{2} t_k + \frac{a+b}{2}, \quad \tilde{W}_k = \frac{2}{(1-t_k)^2 [P'_{m+1}(t_k)]^2}$$

$$E_{m+1}(f) = \frac{b-a}{2} E_{m+1}(g(t)) = \frac{b-a}{2} \cdot \frac{2^{2m+3} [(m+1)!]^4}{(2m+3) [(2m+2)!]^3} \int^{(2m+2)}(c) =$$

$$= \frac{(b-a)^{2m+3} [(m+1)!]^4}{(2m+3) [(2m+2)!]^3} \int^{(2m+2)}(\xi), \quad \xi \in (a, b).$$

$$g'(t) = f'(x(t)) x'(t) = f'(x(t)) \cdot \frac{b-a}{2}$$

$$\int^{(2m+2)}(t) = \left(\frac{b-a}{2} \right)^{2m+2} \int^{(2m+2)}(x(t))$$

$$\int^{(2m+2)}(c) = \left(\frac{b-a}{2} \right)^{2m+2} \int^{(2m+2)}(\xi)$$

J-30

Exemple $\int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx$ (problème Md/ libta)

Prendre 3 abscisses : $m+1=3$, $w(x)=1$, $m=2$

$P_3(t)$, $t \in [-1, 1]$ Attention !!! Polynôme de Legendre

$$\int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1-0}{2} \sum_{k=0}^2 \tilde{W}_k e^{-x_k^2} + E_3(t)$$

$$[a, b] = [0, 1]$$

on : en $t \in [-1, 1]$ $P_3(t) = \frac{1}{2} (5t^3 - 3t)$

de zéro : $t_0 = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$, $t_1 = 0$, $t_2 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$

Peson :

$$\tilde{W}_k = \frac{2}{(1-t_k)^2 [P'_3(t_k)]^2} = \begin{cases} W_0 = W_2 = 0,5555555556 \\ W_1 = 0,8888888889 \end{cases}$$

Changement de variable : $x = \frac{b-a}{2}t + \frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow x_k = \frac{1}{2}(t_k + 1) \Rightarrow x_k = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} + 1) \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} + 1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow e^{-x_k^2}$$

Calculer $e^{-x_k^2}$

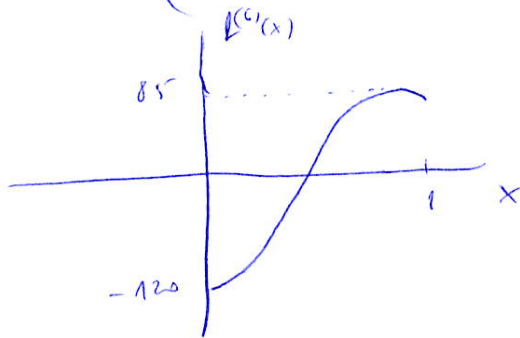
Obtenir

$$\int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx \approx 0,7468241358 \quad (\text{Valeur exacte } 0,74682413...)$$

$$E_3(f) = \frac{(b-a)^{2m+3} [(m+1)!]^4}{(2m+3) [(2m+2)!]^3} \uparrow^{(2m+2)} (\xi) =$$

$$= \frac{(3!)^4}{7 \cdot (6!)^3} f^{(6)}(\xi)$$

$$f^{(6)}(x) = (64x^6 - 480x^4 + 720x^2 - 120)e^{-x^2}$$



$$|f^{(6)}(x)| \leq 120 \quad \forall x \in [0, 1]$$

$$\| \text{Rem} |E_3(f)| \leq \frac{(3!)^4}{7 \cdot (6!)^3} 120 = 0,0000593$$

(de la t^e lemmes x 0,0000095)

2. Prenem $w(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$, $[a,b] = [-1,1]$

$\psi_{m+1}(x) = T_{m+1}(x) = \cos((m+1) \arccos x)$ é o polinômio

de grau $m+1$ de Tchebychev

Propriedades chaves:

• $A_{m+1} = 2^m$

• os zeros são $x_k = \cos \theta_k = \cos \left(\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2(m+1)} \right)$, $k=0 \div m$.

Nota - Observe que $2k+1 < 2(m+1)$, $\forall k=0 \div m \Rightarrow \theta_k \in (0, \pi) \Rightarrow \sin \theta_k > 0$

• $(\psi_{m+1}, \psi_{m+1}) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ e $m \geq 0$

$m+2 = m+1 + 1$

• $\psi_{m+2}(x_k) = \cos \left((m+2) \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2(m+1)} \right) =$
 $= \cos \left(\cancel{(m+1)} \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2 \cancel{(m+1)}} + \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2(m+1)} \right) =$

$= - \sin \left(\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2} \right) \sin \theta_k = (-1)^{k+1} \sin \theta_k$

• $\psi'_{m+1}(x) = \frac{(m+1)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sin((m+1) \arccos x)$

$\psi'_{m+1}(x_k) = \frac{m+1}{\sin \theta_k} \sin \left(\cancel{(m+1)} \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2 \cancel{(m+1)}} \right) = \frac{(m+1)(-1)^k}{\sin \theta_k}$

Ara present els zeros x_0, \dots, x_m amb els nodes obtenim
els pesos $\left[\tilde{W}_k = \frac{\pi}{m+1} \right]$

En efecte,

$$\tilde{W}_k = - \frac{A_{m+2}(\psi_{m+1}, \psi_{m+1})}{A_{m+1} \psi'_{m+1}(x_k) \psi_{m+2}(x_k)} = - \frac{2^{m+1} \cdot \pi/2}{2^m (m+1) \frac{(-1)^k}{\sin \theta_k} (-1)^{k+1} \cancel{\sin \theta_k}} =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{m+1} \quad \checkmark$$

i la fórmula de l'error és

$$\left[\int_{-1}^1 \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{m+1} \sum_{k=0}^m f\left(\cos\left(\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2(m+1)}\right)\right) + E_{m+1}(f) \right]$$

$$\text{on } E_{m+1}(f) = \frac{\pi}{2^{2m+1} (2m+2)!} f^{(2m+2)}(\xi), \quad \xi \in (-1, 1)$$

En efecte, sabem

$$E_{m+1}(f) = \frac{f^{(2m+2)}(\xi)}{(2m+2)! A_{m+1}^2} (\psi_{m+1}, \psi_{m+1}) = \frac{f^{(2m+2)}(\xi) \cdot \pi}{(2m+2)! 2^{2m+1}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{(2m+2)! 2^{2m+1}} f^{(2m+2)}(\xi) \quad \checkmark$$

Example

Valeur exacte $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^8}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ avec $m=2$ (i.e. 3 points)

• Prendre $T_3(x)$

• Calculer les 3 zéros :

$$x_k = \cos\left(\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2(m+1)}\right) \quad k=0,1,2$$

i.e.

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \cos \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

• Calculer les poids : $\tilde{w}_k = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \forall k$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^8}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &\approx \frac{\pi}{3} \left\{ \left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \right]^8 + \left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right]^8 + \left[\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) \right]^8 \right\} = \\ &\quad \uparrow \\ &\quad f(x) = x^8 \\ &\quad = \underline{0,6627\dots} \end{aligned}$$

Erreur de l'erreur :

$$E_3(f) = \frac{\pi}{2^5 6!} f^{(6)}(\xi) \Rightarrow |E_3(f)| \leq \frac{\pi}{2^5 6!} \frac{8!}{2} = \underline{2,779\dots}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(f) \text{ valeur exacte } &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^8}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \cos t \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sin t \end{array} \right. \\ &\quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ &\quad f^{(6)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} 8! x^2 \quad x \in [-1,1] \\ &\quad dx = -\sin t \, dt \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{à } 0 \\ \text{à } \pi \end{array} \right. \\ &\quad = - \int_{\pi}^0 \cos^7 t \, dt = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} 4^x t dt = \underline{0,7590...}$$

l'erreur, par tout, \hat{s} 0,1963...

pué s'au error pour (la cota sur erreur!)

— Si on reprend l'exercice précédent

$m+1=4$ puis (ie $m=3$), l'error (sans cota) sera :

$$E_4(f) = \frac{\pi}{8! 2^7} \underbrace{f^{(8)}(\xi)}_{\neq 0} = \frac{\pi}{2^7} = \underline{0,024...}$$

— Si on reprend avec

$m+1=5$ puis (ie $m=4$), l'error (sans cota) \hat{s} :

$$E_5(f) = \frac{\pi}{10! 2^9} \underbrace{f^{(10)}(\xi)}_0 = \underline{0}$$

pué par la solution puzue $f(x) = x^8$ s'au polynôme de degré 8 : la formule d'intégration polynomiale sera exacte pour a polynôme de degré ≤ 9 .