

Justification théorique de la méthode des trapèzes

Proposition 2: Soit f de classe \mathcal{C}^2 sur $[a, b]$ et $M = \sup_{x \in [a, b]} |f''(x)|$

Pour $n \geq 1$, on note : $T_n = \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{f(x_k) + f(x_{k+1})}{2} = \frac{b-a}{n} \left(\frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(x_k) \right)$

avec $x_k = a + k \left(\frac{b-a}{n} \right)$, de sorte que $x_{k+1} - x_k = \frac{b-a}{n}$.

$$\text{Alors } \left| T_n - \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq M \times \frac{(b-a)^3}{12n^2}.$$

Démonstration :

Notons $I = \int_a^b (b-t)(t-a) f''(t) dt$. Alors, avec une IPP en posant $\begin{cases} u = (b-t)(t-a) \\ v' = f''(t) \end{cases}$

$$\text{il vient } I = \left[(b-t)(t-a) f'(t) \right]_a^b - \int_a^b (-2t + (b+a)) f'(t) dt$$

$$\text{donc } I = \int_a^b (2t - (a+b)) f'(t) dt \stackrel{\uparrow}{=} \left[(2t - (a+b)) f(t) \right]_a^b - 2 \int_a^b f(t) dt$$

$$\begin{cases} u = 2t - (a+b) \\ v' = f'(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Ainsi } I = (b-a)(f(a) + f(b)) - 2 \int_a^b f(t) dt, \text{ d'où } \int_a^b f(t) dt = (b-a) \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b (b-t)(t-a) f''(t) dt$$

Avec $a = x_k$ et $b = x_{k+1}$, il vient :

$$\int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f(t) dt = \left(\frac{b-a}{n} \right) \left(\frac{f(x_k) + f(x_{k+1})}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} (x_{k+1} - t)(t - x_k) f''(t) dt.$$

Par relation de Charles, il vient :

$$\int_a^b f(t) dt = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f(t) dt = \left(\frac{b-a}{n} \right) \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{f(x_k) + f(x_{k+1})}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} (x_{k+1} - t)(t - x_k) f''(t) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{donc } \left| T_n - \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| &\leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} |(x_{k+1} - t)(t - x_k) f''(t)| dt \text{ par inégalité triangulaire} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \times M \times \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \underbrace{\int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} (x_{k+1} - t)(t - x_k) dt}_{= \frac{(b-a)^3}{6n^2}} \\ &= \frac{(b-a)^3}{12n^2} M \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{et } \left| T_n - \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq M \times \frac{(b-a)^3}{12n^2}.$$