

Integração Numérica

Fórmulas de Newton-Cotes

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \sum_{i=0}^n a_i f(x_i)$$

Ideia: usar p. poli. interpolador.
Por exemplo, se L_1 é o 1-ésimo poli. interpolador de Lagrange, então

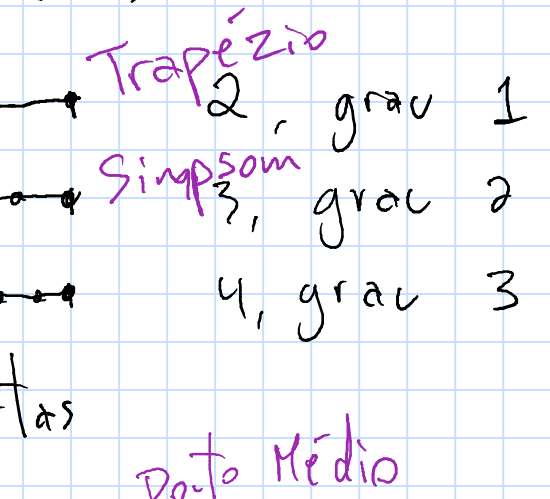
$$p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i) L_i(x)$$

daí

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x) dx &\approx \int_a^b p(x) dx \\ &= \int_a^b \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i) L_i(x) dx \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i) \int_a^b L_i(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

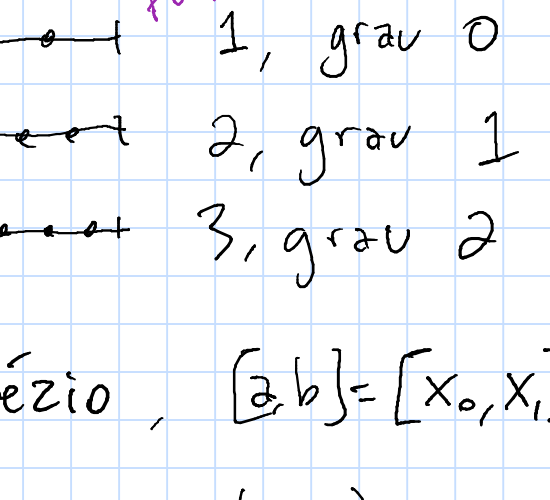
Vamos ainda considerar que os pontos são igualmente espaçados neste caso, e separar em dois casos:

Fechado: $x_0=a, x_n=b$,



$h = \frac{b-a}{n}$

Aberto: $x_0=a+h, x_n=b-h$,



$h = \frac{b-a}{n+2}$

Números de Pontos:

Fechadas

- Trapezio, grau 1 $h = \frac{b-a}{2}$
- Simpson, grau 2 $h = \frac{b-a}{3}$
- 4, grau 3 $h = \frac{b-a}{4}$

Abertas

- Ponto Médio, grau 0 $h = \frac{b-a}{2}$
- 2, grau 1 $h = \frac{b-a}{3}$
- 3, grau 2 $h = \frac{b-a}{4}$

Trapezio, $[a,b] = [x_0, x_1], h = b-a$

$$p(x) = f(x_0) \frac{(x-x_1)}{(x_0-x_1)} + f(x_1) \frac{(x-x_0)}{(x_1-x_0)}$$
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \int_{x_0}^{x_1} p(x) dx = \frac{f(x_0)}{h} \int_{x_0}^{x_1} (x-x_1) dx - \frac{f(x_1)}{h} \int_{x_0}^{x_1} (x-x_0) dx$$
$$= \frac{f(x_0)}{h} \int_0^h t dt + \frac{f(x_1)}{h} \int_0^h t dt$$
$$= \frac{f(x_0)}{h} \frac{h^2}{2} + \frac{f(x_1)}{h} \frac{h^2}{2} = \frac{h}{2} [f(x_0) + f(x_1)]$$

Mos lembre-se

$$f(x) - p(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \prod_{i=0}^n (x-x_i)$$

logo, o erro da aprox. de Trapezio

$$E_T = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \frac{f^{(2)}(\xi)}{2} (x-x_0)(x-x_1) dx$$

TVM p Integrar: Se $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ é contínua e g é integrável e n muda o sinal, então $\exists c \in (a,b)$ tq.

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = f(c) \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$TVM = \frac{f^{(2)}(\xi)}{2} \int_0^h t(x_0+t)(x_0+t-h) dt$$
$$= \frac{f^{(2)}(\xi)}{2} \left[\frac{t^3}{2} (x_0-h) + \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^h = -\frac{f^{(2)}(\xi)}{12} h^3$$

Resumindo

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{b-a}{2} [f(a) + f(b)] - \frac{f^{(2)}(\xi)}{12} (b-a)^3$$

$$= \frac{h}{2} [f(x_0) + f(x_1)] - \frac{f^{(2)}(\xi)}{12} h^3$$

Regra de Simpson $h = \frac{b-a}{2}$

Interpolação em $x_0=a, x_1=\frac{a+b}{2}, x_2=b$, com $x_2-x_1 = x_1-x_0 = h$.

$$L_0(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)} = \frac{(x-x_1-h)(x-x_0-2h)}{2h^2}$$

$$L_1(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)} = -\frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_0-2h)}{h^2}$$

$$L_2(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)} = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_0-h)}{2h^2}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{x_0}^{x_2} \sum_{i=0}^2 y_i L_i(x) dx$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^2 y_i \int_{x_0}^{x_2} L_i(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{y_0}{2h} \int_0^{2h} (t-h)(t-2h) dt$$

$$- \frac{y_1}{h} \int_0^{2h} t(t-2h) dt$$

$$+ \frac{y_2}{2h} \int_0^{2h} t(t-h) dt$$

$$= \frac{y_0}{2h} \left[\frac{(2h)^3}{3} - 3h \frac{(2h)^2}{2} + 2h^2 \cdot 2h \right]$$

$$- \frac{y_1}{h} \left[\frac{(2h)^3}{3} - 2h \frac{(2h)^2}{2} \right] + \frac{y_2}{2h} \left[\frac{(2h)^3}{3} - h \frac{(2h)^2}{2} \right]$$

$$= h \left[y_0 \left(\frac{4}{3} - 3 + 2 \right) - y_1 \left(\frac{8}{3} - 4 \right) + y_2 \left(\frac{4}{3} - 1 \right) \right]$$

$$= h \left(\frac{y_0}{3} + \frac{4y_1}{3} + \frac{y_2}{3} \right) = \frac{h}{3} (y_0 + 4y_1 + y_2)$$

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

$$= \frac{(b-a)}{6} \left[f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right]$$

Erro

$$E_S = \int_{x_0}^{x_2} \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{6} (x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2) dx$$

Não conseguimos aplicar o TVM mas podemos mostrar que

$$|E_S| = O(f^{(4)}(\xi) \cdot h^4)$$

De outra maneira:

$$f(x_0) + f(x_2) = f(x_1-h) + f(x_1+h)$$

$$= 2f(x_1) + h^2 f''(x_1) + \frac{h^4}{24} [f^{(4)}(\xi_1) + f^{(4)}(\xi_2)]$$

logo

$$I_S = \frac{h}{3} \left[6f(x_1) + h^2 f''(x_1) + \frac{h^4}{24} (f^{(4)}(\xi_1) + f^{(4)}(\xi_2)) \right]$$

$$f(x) = f(x_1) + (x-x_1)f'(x_1) + \frac{f''(x_1)}{2}(x-x_1)^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(x_1)}{6}(x-x_1)^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{24}(x-x_1)^4$$

logo

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_2} f(x) dx = \int_{-h}^h f(x_1+t) dt$$

$$= 2hf(x_1) + \frac{h^3}{3} f''(x_1)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{24} \int_{-h}^h f^{(4)}(\xi(t)) t^4 dt$$

$$= 2hf(x_1) + \frac{h^3}{3} f''(x_1) + \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi)}{12} \frac{h^5}{5}$$

Pelo TVI, podemos encontrar um mesmo ξ , e temos

$$E_S = h^5 f^{(4)}(\xi) \left[\frac{1}{60} - \frac{1}{36} \right] = -\frac{h^5}{90} f^{(4)}(\xi)$$

Ponto-Médio: $a, x_0, b, h = \frac{b-a}{2}$

$$p(x) = f(x_0)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \int_{x_0-h}^{x_0+h} f(x_0) dx = 2hf(x_0)$$

$$= (b-a) f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$$

$$f(x) - p(x) = f'(\xi(x))(x-x_0)$$

logo não valerá o TVM

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x-x_0)^2$$

$$E_{PM} = \int_{x_0-h}^{x_0+h} \left[f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x-x_0)^2 \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{-h}^h \frac{f''(\xi(x+t))}{2} t^2 dt$$

$$= \frac{f''(\xi)h^3}{3}$$

Resumo

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = 2hf(x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi)h^3}{3}$$

$$= \frac{h}{2} [f(x_0) + f(x_1)] - \frac{h^3}{12} f''(\xi)$$

$$= \frac{h}{3} [f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + f(x_2)] - \frac{h^5}{90} f^{(4)}(\xi)$$

Def.: A ordem da fórmula é o grau do maior poli. interp. exatamente. Ou seja, o grau do der. menos 1.

| n | Ordem F | Ordem A |
|---|---------|---------|
| 0 | - | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 3 |

Integração composta

Vamos repetir as fórmulas

Ex.: Usando a tabela, integre e^x no intervalo $[0,1]$ com Tr.fe., P.M. e S.

| x | 0.0000 | 0.2500 | 0.5000 | 0.7500 | 1.0000 |
|-------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| e^x | 1.0000 | 1.284 | 1.64987 | 2.1170 | 2.7183 |

Trapezio

$$\int_0^1 e^x dx = \int_0^{0.25} e^x dx + \int_{0.25}^{0.5} e^x dx + \int_{0.5}^{0.75} e^x dx + \int_{0.75}^1 e^x dx$$

$$\approx \frac{0.25}{2} [e^0 + 2e^{0.25} + 2e^{0.5} + 2e^{0.75} + e^1]$$

$$\approx \frac{0.25}{2} \times 13.7872 = 1.7272$$

$$E = |1.7185 - 1.7272|$$

$$= 0.0089$$

Simpson

$$\int_0^1 e^x dx = \int_0^{0.5} e^x dx + \int_{0.5}^1 e^x dx$$

$$\approx \frac{0.25}{3} [e^0 + 4e^{0.25} + 2e^{0.5} + 4e^{0.75} + e^1]$$

$$\approx \frac{0.25}{3} \times 20.6198 = 1.7183$$

Ponto-Médio

$$\int_0^1 e^x dx = \int_0^{0.5} e^x dx + \int_{0.5}^1 e^x dx$$

$$\approx 2 \times 0.25 [e^{0.25} + e^{0.75}]$$

$$\approx 0.5 \times 3.4010 = 1.7005$$

Imediatamente chegamos às fórmulas de integração no intervalo $[a,b]$ particionado com $n+1$ pontos x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n igualmente espaçados:

$$TR: \int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} f(x) dx$$

$$\approx \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{h}{2} [f(x_{i-1}) + f(x_i)]$$

$$= \frac{h}{2} [f(x_0) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + f(x_n)]$$

Usando TVI, teremos

$$E_{TR} = \sum_{i=1}^n E_{TRi} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{h^3}{12} f''(\xi_i)$$

$$= \frac{h^3}{12} f''(\mu) = \frac{-h^2(b-a)}{12} f''(\mu)$$

Simpson R. (n deve ser par)

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{i=0,2,\dots}^{n-2} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+2}} f(x) dx$$

$$\approx \sum_{i=0,2,\dots}^{n-2} \frac{h}{3} [f(x_i) + 4f(x_{i+1}) + f(x_{i+2})]$$

$$= \frac{h}{3} [f(x_0) + 4 \sum_{i=1,3,\dots}^{n-1} f(x_i) + 2 \sum_{i=2,4,\dots}^{n-2} f(x_i) + f(x_n)]$$

Erro:

$$E_{SR} = \frac{-h^5}{90} \sum_{i=2}^{n-2} f^{(4)}(\xi_i) = \frac{-h^5}{180} f^{(4)}(\mu)$$

$$= \frac{-h^4(b-a)}{180} f^{(4)}(\mu)$$

Ponto-Médio R. (n par)

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{i=0,2,\dots}^{n-2} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+2}} f(x) dx$$

$$\approx \sum_{i=0,2,\dots}^{n-2} 2hf(x_{i+1})$$

$$= 2h \sum_{i=1,3,\dots}^{n-1} f(x_i)$$

Erro:

$$E_{MR} = \frac{h^3}{3} \sum_{i=1,3,\dots}^{n-1} f''(\xi_i) = \frac{h^3}{6} f''(\mu)$$

$$= \frac{h^2(b-a)}{6} f''(\mu)$$

Ex.: Para $\int_0^1 e^x dx$ com $h=0.25$, obtivemos

$$I_{TR} = 1.7272, E_{TR} = 0.0089$$

$$I_{SR} = 1.7183, E_{SR} = 0$$

$$I_{PMR} = 1.7005, E_{PMR} = 0.0188$$

As fórmulas:

$$E_{TR} = -\frac{h^2(b-a)}{12} f''(\mu) = -0.0052e^\mu$$

$$E_{SR} = \frac{-h^4(b-a)}{180} f^{(4)}(\mu) = -0.000017 \times e^\mu$$

$$E_{MR} = \frac{h^2(b-a)}{6} f''(\mu) = 0.0194e^\mu$$