

fórmula 4

$$1) h = (b-a) = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$\int_1^2 (\cos(x) + x) dx \approx \frac{h}{2} [f(x_0) + f(x_1)] = \frac{1}{2} [1.8415 + 2.9093] \approx 2.3754$$

$$f'(x) = (\cos(x) + x) dx + (\cos(x) + 1) = (\cos(x))$$

$$\|E\| \leq \frac{h^3}{12} \cdot \max |f''(x)| \times \epsilon \in [a,b] \Rightarrow \|E\| \leq \frac{1^3}{12} \cdot |\cos(2)| = \frac{1}{12} \cdot |-0.909| =$$

$\rightarrow 0.0759$ resultado em radianos.

$$2) h = \frac{b-a}{N} = \frac{2-1}{8} = 0.125$$

X	1	1.125	1.250	1.375	1.500	1.625	1.750	1.875	2
$f(x_i)$	1.8415	2.0273	2.1990	2.3559	2.4975	2.6235	2.7340	2.8293	2.9093

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{h}{2} [f_0 + 2f_1 + 2f_2 + 2f_{n-1} + f_n]$$

$$\int_1^2 (\cos(x) + x) dx \approx \frac{0.125}{2} [1.8415 + 4.0546 + 4.393 + 4.7118 + 4.995 + 5.247 + 5.458 +$$

$$+ 5.6592 + 2.9093] \Rightarrow 2.4552125$$

0.9071

$$\|E\| \leq \frac{h^2}{12} (b-a) \cdot \max |f''(x)| = \frac{(0.125)^2 \cdot (2-1)}{12} \cdot |\cos(2)| \Rightarrow 0.0012$$

3)

$$(b-a)=2h \Rightarrow (2-1)=2h \Rightarrow 1/2=h \Rightarrow h=0.5$$

x	1	1.5	2
$f(x)$	1.8415	2.4975	2.9093

$$\int_1^2 (\sin(x) + x) dx = \frac{0.5}{3} [1.8415 + 2.99 + 2.9093] \approx 2.4568$$

$$f(x) = \cos(x) + 1 = -\sin(x) \Rightarrow -\sin(x) \Rightarrow \sin(x)$$

$$|E| \leq \frac{h^5}{90} |f'''(x)| \Rightarrow \frac{0.5^5}{90} |\sin(2)| \Rightarrow \frac{0.03125}{90} \cdot (0.9093) \approx 0.0003$$

$$4) h = \frac{b-a}{N} = \frac{2-1}{8} = 0.125$$

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$f(x)$	1.8415	2.0273	2.1990	2.3559	2.4975	2.6235	2.7340	2.8291	2.9093
	x_4	x_2	x_4	x_2	x_4	x_2	x_4		

$$\int_1^2 (\sin(x) + x) dx = \frac{0.125}{3} [1.8415 + 8.1092 + 4.398 + 9.4236 + 4.995$$

$$+ 10.494 + 5.468 + 11.3164 + 2.9093] \Rightarrow 2.4565 //$$

$$|E| \leq \frac{h^4}{180} (b-a) \max |f^{(4)}(x)| \Rightarrow (0.125)^4 \cdot (1) (\sin(2)) \Rightarrow 0.000001$$