Eursul 11

· Problemā (Integrarea numericā)

Datā $\rho: [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$, viem sā

grazimām numeric integralo definitā $\overline{\Gamma}(\rho):=\int \rho(\mathfrak{X}) d\mathfrak{X}$

· Idea: Eum polinoomelo sunt usor

de integrat, aproximam f cu polinomul

de interpolare Lagrange asociat

unei discretizari achidistante ale

intervalului [a, a], (x) = 0, m:

Pm (x) = E f (xh) Lm, h (x).

Olitinom ostfel evimatooreo formula

de cuadratura Neuton-Cotes:

$$\begin{array}{l}
\boxed{I}(f) \approx \boxed{I}_{m}(f) := \stackrel{\leftarrow}{S} \stackrel{\rightarrow}{P}_{m}(x) dx \\
= \stackrel{\leftarrow}{S} \left[\stackrel{\leftarrow}{S} \stackrel{\rightarrow}{P}_{m}(x) \cdot L_{m,k}(x) \right] dx \\
= \stackrel{\leftarrow}{S} \left[\stackrel{\leftarrow}{S} \stackrel{\rightarrow}{L}_{m,k}(x) dx \right] \cdot \stackrel{\rightarrow}{P}(x_{k}) \\
= \stackrel{\leftarrow}{S} \left[\stackrel{\rightarrow}{S} \stackrel{\rightarrow}{L}_{m,k}(x) dx \right] \cdot \stackrel{\rightarrow}{P}(x_{k}) \\
= \stackrel{\leftarrow}{V} \stackrel{\rightarrow}{V} \stackrel{\rightarrow}{V}$$

$$w_{1} = \int_{0}^{L} \frac{x-a}{e-a} dx = \frac{a+e}{2} - a = \frac{e-a}{2}$$

$$=) T_{1}(R) = w_{0}R(x_{0}) + w_{1}R(x_{1})$$

$$I_1(R) = \frac{l_2 - a}{2} (f(0) + f(l_2))$$

Interpretase grafica:

2) Metoda Simpson
$$(m=2)$$

$$X_0 = 0, \quad X_1 = \frac{0+0}{2}, \quad X_2 = 0$$

$$2v_0 = \int_{a}^{b} L_0(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{(x_1 - x_1)(x_2 - x_2)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_2 - x_0)} dx$$

S. V.
$$x = \frac{Q-a}{2}t + \frac{a+Q}{2}$$

$$w_{0} = \int_{2}^{1} \frac{\ell - a}{2} t \left(\frac{\ell - a}{2} t - \frac{\ell - a}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{\ell - a}{2} dt$$

$$w_0 = \frac{\ell - \alpha}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{t(t-1)}{2} dt = \frac{\ell - \alpha}{2} \frac{t^3}{6} \Big|_{-1}^{1}$$

$$u_0 = \frac{a-a}{6}$$

$$\int dem \, u_1 = \frac{4(b-a)}{6} \, \sin u_2 = \frac{a-a}{6}$$

$$I_{2}(\rho) = w_{0} \rho(x_{0}) + w_{1} \rho(x_{1}) + w_{2} \rho(x_{2})$$

$$I_{2}(\rho) = \frac{\ell - \alpha}{6} \left[\rho(0) + 4 \rho(\frac{0+\ell}{2}) + \rho(\ell) \right]$$

3) Metoda Simpson
$$\frac{3}{8}$$
 $(m = 3)$

$$T_3(p) = \frac{2-\alpha}{8} \left[\rho(0) + 3\rho \left(\frac{20+2\alpha}{3} \right) + 3\rho \left(\frac{0+2\alpha}{3} \right) + \rho(\alpha) \right]$$

· Formula de cuadratura Munton-Cates
Fie (Xh) = 0, m a discretizare echidistanta

a intervalului [0, b], i.e.

 $X_{R} = \alpha + k h$, $Y_{R} = \overline{0, m}$, unde $R = \frac{L - \alpha}{m}$

 $w_{n} = \int_{0}^{L} L_{m,n}(x) dx = \int_{0}^{L} \frac{m}{|L|} \frac{x - x_{i}}{x_{k} - x_{i}} dx$

S.V.: x = a + th, $t \in [0, m]$, $x \in [a, b]$ dx = h dt

 $=) w_{k} = \int_{i=0}^{m} \frac{m}{iC} \frac{(\alpha + tR) - (\alpha + iR)}{(\alpha + RR) - (\alpha + iR)} Rdt$

 $w_{A} = h \int_{0}^{m} \frac{m}{ll} \frac{t-i}{k-i} dt, \quad \forall R = 0, m$

 $I_{m}(\ell) = \mathcal{E}_{\alpha} \quad u_{\alpha} \quad \ell(x_{\alpha})$ $\mathcal{E}_{\alpha} = 0$

· Teorema (Estimarea vrorii) Tie PE 6 " ([0,0]) xi (xp) &= 0, m @ discretirare echiclistanta [0, Q]. Atunci $|I(l)-I_m(l)| \leq l^{m+2} \max_{\substack{to,a \\ to,a}} |p^{(m+1)}| \sum_{i=0}^{m} (\pm i) dt$ Demonstratie: Din tearema de estimare a errorii aproximarii cu polinomul Logrange, $|I|P|-I_m(P)| \leq \frac{\max_{z \in [0,2]} |P^{(m+1)}(x)|}{(m+1)!} \leq \frac{1}{2} |I_{m+1}(x)| dx,$ undo $\overline{ll}_{m+1}(x) = \overline{ll}(x - x_i)$. Followind S. V. $\mathcal{X} = \alpha + th$, $t \in [0, m]$, $\mathcal{X} \in [0, l]$, $\int_{0}^{L} \frac{1}{|\mathcal{L}|} (x) dx = R \int_{0}^{m} \frac{m}{|\mathcal{L}|} (Rt - Re) dt$ $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{m}{\sum_{i=0}^{m} (t-i)} dt \square$

Q: Ce ne facem când nu reusin sa alitinom precisia dorità oricat de mult om creste gradul polinomului? Idee: Interpolam cu Punctii goline în loc de polinoanne si olitinem formulo de cuadratura sumate · Formula de cuadratura sumata a tragrezului: Fie (Xa) a = 0, m discretirare ochidistanta a intervalului [a, l.] $X_{R} = a + k h$, $\forall h = 0, m$, unde $h = \frac{l - a}{m}$ $T(p) = \int_{0}^{p} \rho(x) dx = \int_{0}^{m} \int_{0}^{\infty} \rho(x) dx$ $Q = \int_{0}^{m} \int_{0}^{\infty} \rho(x) dx$ $\approx \frac{m}{\xi} (x_{R} - x_{R-1}) \cdot \frac{\rho(x_{R-1}) + \rho(x_{R})}{2}$ Integrala pe fiecare sedinternal [xa-1, xa] (este grosimata cu un trapez/

=)
$$I(P) \approx \frac{1}{2} \left[P(x_0) + 2 \stackrel{m-1}{\leq} P(x_0) + P(x_m) \right]$$

• Formula de cuadrateira sumata

a lui Simpson

Fie $(x_0)_{k=0,2m}$ discretizare echidistanta

a intervalului $[0, l.]$
 $x_0 = a + k l, k = 0, 2m, undo k = \frac{l-a}{2m}$
 $I(P) = \int_{0}^{\infty} P(x_0) dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} P(x_0) dx$
 $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x_0}{2} - \frac{x_0}{2} \left(P(x_0, x_0, x_0) + 4 P(x_0, x_0) + P(x_0, x_0) \right)$
 $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x_0}{2} - \frac{x_0}{2} \left(P(x_0, x_0, x_0) + 4 P(x_0, x_0) + P(x_0, x_0) \right)$

$$=) T(R) \approx \frac{R}{3} \left[R(x_0) + 4 \stackrel{m}{\leq} R(x_{2k-1}) + 2 \stackrel{m-1}{\leq} R(x_{2k}) + R(x_{2m}) \right]$$