

Taller 4. Integración

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Punto 4

Verificar el resultado presentado en la ecuación (1.89).

$$E = \int_a^b \epsilon(x) dx = \int_a^b \frac{f'''(\xi)}{4!} (x-a)(x-b)(x-(a+b)/2) dx = 0, \quad a \leq \xi \leq b. \quad (1.89)$$

$$E = \int_a^b \epsilon(x) dx = \int_a^b \frac{f'''(\xi)}{4!} (x-a)(x-b) \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx = 0, \quad a \leq \xi \leq b$$

Suponiendo que $f(x)$ es continua y derivable de clase C^3 en $[a, b]$.

$$f(x) = P_2(x) + \epsilon(x)$$

$$E = \int_a^b \epsilon(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) - P_2(x) dx \quad x_m = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$E = \int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b P_2(x) dx$$

$$\text{Por el punto anterior } \int_a^b P_2(x) dx = \frac{h}{3} \cdot [f(a) + f(x_m) + f(b)]$$

$$E = \int_a^b f(x) dx - \frac{h}{3} \cdot [f(a) + f(x_m) + f(b)]$$

Expansión en series de Taylor alrededor del punto a

$$f(a) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (h)^k + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (h)^{n+1}$$

$$f(a) = \int_a^b f(x) dx - \frac{h}{6} [f(a) + 4f(x_m) + f(b)]$$

Con el límite superior se tiene

$$E_i \leq \max \left| \frac{f'''(\xi)}{6} \right| \int_a^b (x-a)(x-x_m)(x-b) dx$$

$$E_i = \max \frac{f'''(\xi)}{12} (x-a)(x-x_m)(x-b) dx \quad 24 = 4!$$

$$\text{Por lo que } |E| = |n E_i| \leq \max \left| \frac{f'''(\xi)}{12} \right| (x-a)(x-b)(x-x_m) \quad R/.$$

$$E = \frac{f'''(\xi)}{24} (x-a)(x-b)(x-x_m) \rightarrow |E| \leq \frac{h^3}{4!} \max f'''(\xi)(b-a)$$