

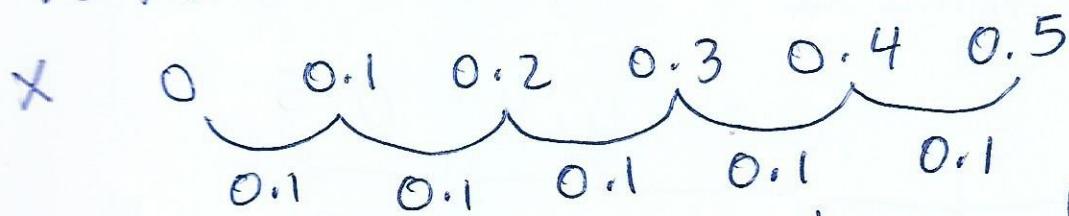
Integración numérica

Evalue la integral de los siguientes datos tabulares

<u>X</u>	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
<u>f(x)</u>	1	7	4	3	5	2

a) Integrar por el método del trapecio.

✓ Verificar la distancia de h



✓ Como es más de dos puntos se utiliza el compuesto

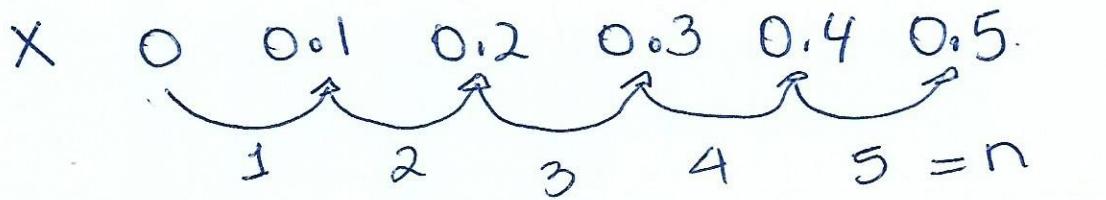
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx (b-a) \left[\frac{f(x_0) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + f(x_n)}{2n} \right]$$

$$\int_0^{0.5} f(x) dx = (0.5-0) \left[\frac{f(0) + 2(f(0.1) + f(0.2) + f(0.3) + f(0.4)) + f(0.5)}{2(5)} \right]$$

$$= 0.5 \left[\frac{1 + 2(7 + 4 + 3 + 5) + 2}{10} \right]$$

$$= 2.05$$

b) Integrando por el método del Simpson $\frac{1}{3}$ simple.

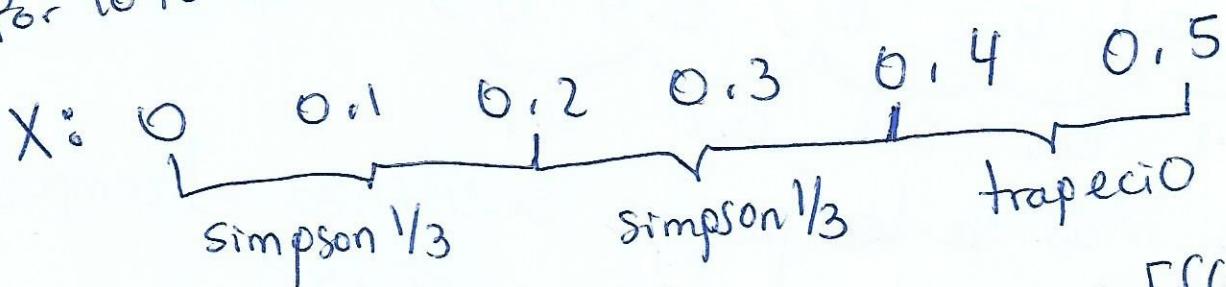


Intervalos.

Nota

Para poder utilizar Simpson compuesto, el "n" debería ser múltiplo de dos.

Por lo tanto se toma de la siguiente forma:



$$\text{Para } X = \{0, 0.1, 0.2\}$$

$$\int_0^{0.2} f(x) dx = (0.2 - 0) \left[\frac{f(0) + 4f(0.1) + f(0.2)}{6} \right]$$

$$= 0.2 \left[\frac{1 + 4(7) + 4}{6} \right] = 1.1.$$

$$\text{Para } X = \{0.2, 0.3, 0.4\}$$

$$\int_{0.2}^{0.4} f(x) dx = (0.4 - 0.2) \left[\frac{f(0.2) + 4f(0.3) + f(0.4)}{6} \right]$$

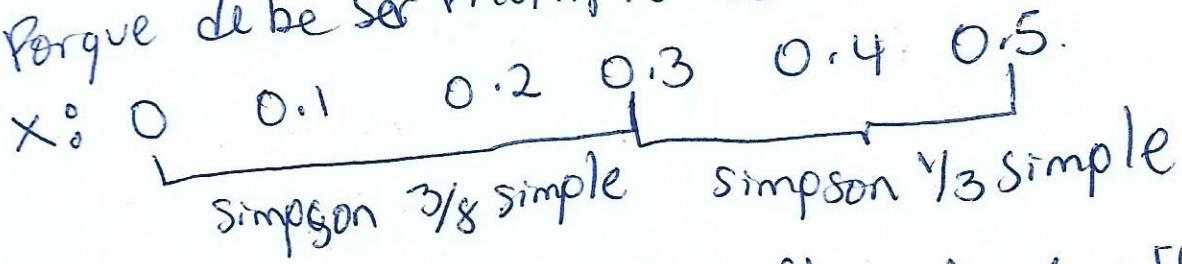
$$= 0.2 \left[\frac{4 + 4(3) + 5}{6} \right] = 0.7.$$

$$\text{Para } x = \{0, 0.4, 0.5\} \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a) \left[\frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} \right]$$

$$\int_{0.4}^{0.5} f(x) dx = (0.5 - 0.4) \left[\frac{f(0.4) + f(0.5)}{2} \right] \\ = 0.1 \left[\frac{5+2}{2} \right] = 0.35$$

$$\int_0^{0.5} f(x) dx = \int_0^{0.2} f(x) dx + \int_{0.2}^{0.4} f(x) dx + \int_{0.4}^{0.5} f(x) dx \\ = 1.1 + 0.7 + 0.35 \\ = 2.15$$

c) Integrar por el método del Simpson 3/8 compuesto
 Como $n=5$ difícilmente puede ocurrir este método
 porque debe ser múltiplo de 3. -



$$\text{Para } x = \{0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3\} \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a) \left[\frac{f(x_0)+3f(x_1)+3f(x_2)+f(x_3)}{8} \right]$$

$$\int_0^{0.3} f(x) dx = (0.3 - 0) \left[\frac{f(0)+3f(0.1)+3f(0.2)+f(0.3)}{8} \right] = 0.3 \left[\frac{1+3(7)+3(4)+3}{8} \right] \\ = 1.3875$$

$$\text{Para } x = \{0.3, 0.4, 0.5\}$$

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

$$\int_{0.3}^{0.5} f(x) dx = (0.5 - 0.3) \left[\frac{f(0.3) + 4f(0.4) + 0.5}{6} \right]$$

$$\int_{0.3}^{0.5} f(x) dx = 0.2 \left[\frac{3 + 4(s) + 2}{6} \right]$$

$$= 0.2 \left(\frac{25}{6} \right)$$

$$= \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\int_0^{0.5} f(x) dx = \int_0^{0.3} f(x) dx + \int_{0.3}^{0.5} f(x) dx$$

$$= 1.3875 + \frac{5}{6}$$

$$= 2.2208\bar{3}$$

Evaluar con 4 intervalos

$$\int_{-2}^2 \int_0^4 (x^2 - 3y^2 + xy^3) dx dy$$

Aplicar el método del trapezio compuesto.
De igual manera la variable y queda constante.

$$I = \int_{y_0}^{y_1} \int_{x_0}^{x_1} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-2}^2 \left[\int_0^4 (x^2 - 3y^2 + xy^3) dx \right] dy$$

fórmula trapezio compuesto $\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a) \left[\frac{f(x_0) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + f(x_n)}{2n} \right]$

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{4-0}{4} = 1$$

i	(x_i, y)
0	$(0, y)$
1	$(1, y)$
2	$(2, y)$
3	$(3, y)$
4	$(4, y)$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a) \left[\frac{f(x_0) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + f(x_n)}{2n} \right]$$

$$f(x,y) = x^2 - 3y^2 + xy^3$$

$$f(0,y) = 0^2 - 3y^2 + 0 \cdot y^3 = -3y^2 \rightarrow f(x_0).$$

$$f(1,y) = 1^2 - 3y^2 + 1 \cdot y^3 = 1 - 3y^2 + y^3 +$$

$$f(2,y) = 2^2 - 3y^2 + 2y^3 = 4 - 3y^2 + 2y^3.$$

$$f(3,y) = 3^2 - 3y^2 + 3y^3 = 9 - 3y^2 + 3y^3 =$$

Sumatoria

$$14 - 9y^2 + 6y^3.$$

$$f(4,y) = 4^2 - 3y^2 + 4y^3 = 16 - 3y^2 + 4y^3$$

$$\int_0^4 f(x,y) dx = (4-0) \left[\frac{-3y^2 + 2(14 - 9y^2 + 6y^3) + 16 - 3y^2 + 4y^3}{2(4)} \right]$$

$$= 4 \left[\frac{-3y^2 + 28 - 18y^2 + 12y^3 + 16 - 3y^2 + 4y^3}{8} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [-24y^2 + 16y^3 + 44]$$

$$= 8y^3 - 12y^2 + 22$$

$$\int_{-2}^2 (8y^3 - 12y^2 + 22) dy = I \quad h = \frac{2 - (-2)}{4} = 1$$

Intervalos $\{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-2}^2 (8y^3 - 5y^2 + 22) dy &= (2 - (-2)) \left[\frac{f(-2) + 2(f(-1) + f(0) + f(1)) + f(2)}{2(4)} \right] \\ &= 4 \left(\frac{-90 + 2(2 + 22 + 18) + 38}{8} \right) \\ &= 53.16 \end{aligned}$$

Se puede utilizar simpson $1/3, 3/8$,

Evalue la integral triple.

$$\int_{-4}^4 \int_0^6 \int_{-1}^3 (x^3 - 2yz) dx dy dz \text{ por trapecio}$$

Con 8 intervalos.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a) \left[\frac{f(x_0) + 2 \sum f(x_i) + f(x_n)}{2n} \right]$$

$$\int_{-1}^3 (x^3 - 2yz) dx = (3 - (-1)) \left[\frac{f(-1) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^7 f(x_i) + f(3)}{2(8)} \right]$$

$$h = \frac{3 - (-1)}{8} = \frac{4}{8} = 0.5$$

$$f(-1, y, z) = -1 - 2yz \quad \leftarrow f(x_0)$$

$$f(-0.5, y, z) = -\frac{1}{8} - 2yz$$

$$f(0, y, z) = -2yz$$

$$f(0.5, y, z) = \frac{1}{8} - 2yz$$

$$f(1, y, z) = 1 - 2yz$$

$$f(1.5, y, z) = \frac{27}{8} - 2yz$$

$$f(2, y, z) = 8 - 2yz$$

$$f(2.5, y, z) = \frac{125}{8} - 2yz$$

$$\text{Suma} \quad \underline{28 - 14yz}$$

$$f(3, y, z) = 27 - 2yz$$

$$\int_{-1}^3 (x^3 - 2yz) dx = 4 \left[\frac{-1 - 2yz + 2(28 - 14yz) + 27 - 2yz}{16} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{26 - 4yz + 56 - 28yz}{1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{41}{2} - 8yz$$

$$\int_0^6 \left(\frac{41}{2} - 8yz \right) dy$$

$$h = \frac{6-0}{8} = \frac{6}{8} = 0.75.$$

$$f(0, z) = \frac{41}{2} \rightarrow f(x_0)$$

$$f(0.75, z) = \frac{41}{2} - 6z$$

$$f(1.5, z) = \frac{41}{2} - 12z$$

$$f(2.25, z) = \frac{41}{2} - 18z$$

$$f(3, z) = \frac{41}{2} - 24z$$

$$f(3.75, z) = \frac{41}{2} - 30z$$

$$f(4.5, z) = \frac{41}{2} - 36z$$

$$f(5.25, z) = \frac{41}{2} - 42z$$

Suma. $\frac{287/9 - 168z}{}$

$$f(6, z) = \frac{41}{2} - 48z$$

$$\int_0^6 \left(\frac{41}{2} - 8yz \right) dy = (6-0) \left[\frac{\frac{41}{2} + 2 \left(\frac{287}{9} - 16z \right) + \frac{41}{2}}{16} - 48z \right]$$

$$= \frac{6}{16} \left(\frac{82}{2} + \frac{574}{9} - 336z - 48z \right)$$

$$= \frac{943}{24} - 144z$$

$$\int_{-4}^4 \left(\frac{943}{24} - 144z \right) dz \quad h = \frac{4 - (-4)}{8} = 1$$

$$\int_{-4}^4 \left(\frac{943}{24} - 144z \right) dz = (4 - (-4)) \left[\frac{f(-4) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + f(4)}{16} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[f(-4) + 2(f(-3) + f(-2) + f(-1) + f(0) + f(1) + f(2) + f(3)) + f(4) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{14767}{24} + 2 \left(\frac{11311}{24} + \frac{7855}{24} + \frac{4399}{24} + \frac{943}{24} - \frac{2513}{24} - \frac{5969}{24} - \frac{9425}{24} \right) \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{12881}{24} \right]$$

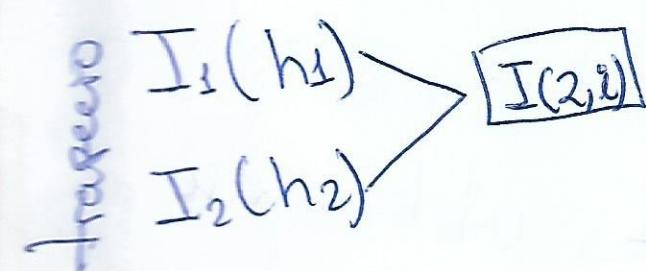
$$= \frac{943}{3}$$

Análisis numérico · Integración de Rosenberg.

Este combina dos aproximaciones de integración numérica, para obtener un valor más exacto:-
 Para encontrar el segundo nivel de aproximación se puede extender hasta "n" niveles, de la misma forma que Richardson en la derivación, es decir, que la forma de trabajar es igual. -

Para nivel dos:

Nivel (1,i) Nivel (2,i)

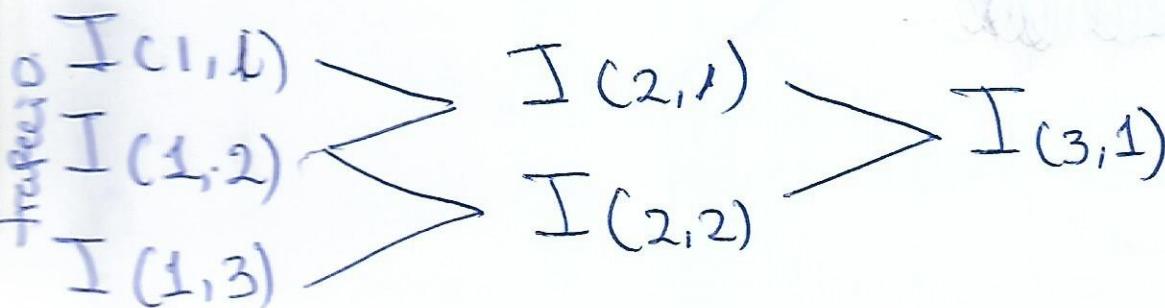


Fórmula.

$$I_{(2,i)} = \frac{4}{3} I_{(1,1+i)} - \frac{1}{3} I_i$$

Para nivel 3..

Nivel (1,i) Nivel (2,i) Nivel (3,i)



Fórmula

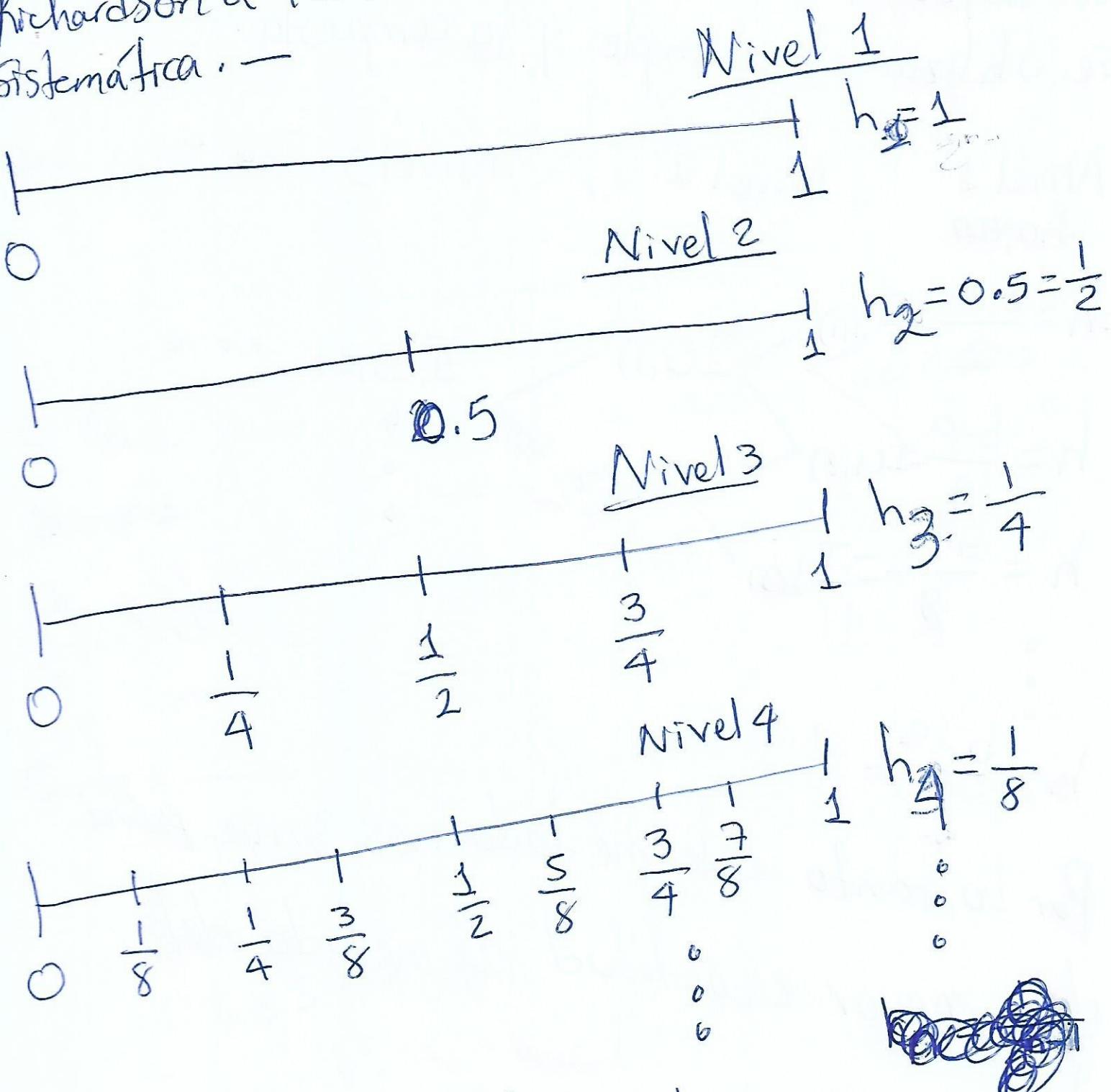
$$I_{(3,i)} = \frac{16}{15} I_{(2,i+1)} - \frac{1}{15} I_{(2,i)}$$

Y así sucesivamente los demás niveles,
es por ello que se genera con la fórmula.

$$I_{(k+1,i)} = \frac{4^k I_{(k-1,i+1)} - I_{(k-1,i)}}{4^k - 1}$$

Con $k \geq 2 \rightarrow$ Del nivel 3 o más.

Como este consiste en aplicar la extrapolación de Richardson a la fórmula de trapezo de forma sistemática. —



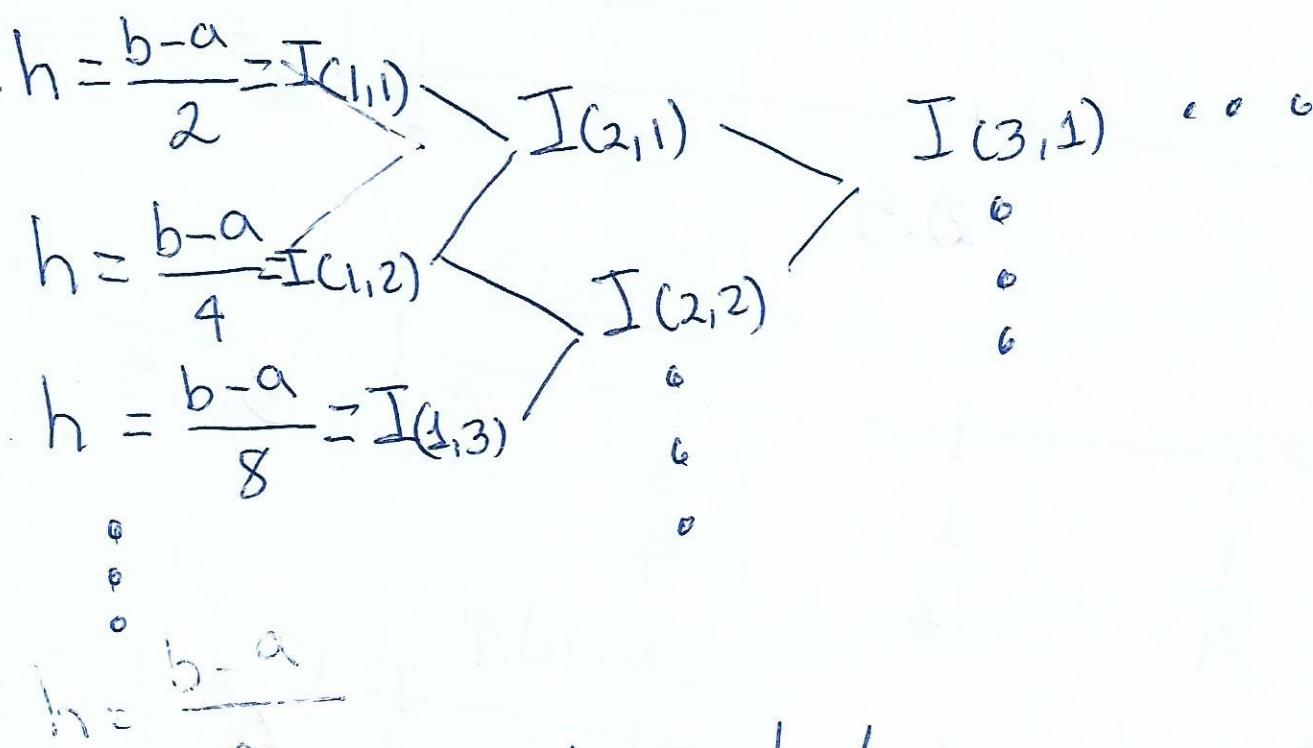
h_n te servirá para definir $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$ donde por ejemplo. $h_4 = \frac{1}{8} \rightarrow$ significar $h = \frac{b-a}{8}$

Si $h_{1,0} = \frac{1}{512}$ significa que $h = \frac{b-a}{512}$ correspondiente al trapezio, es de esta manera que en diferentes niveles se utilizará la simple y la compuesta.

Nivel 1
trapezo

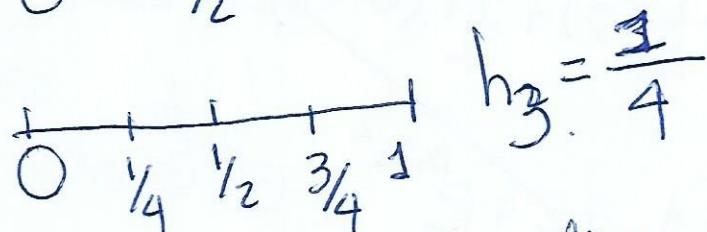
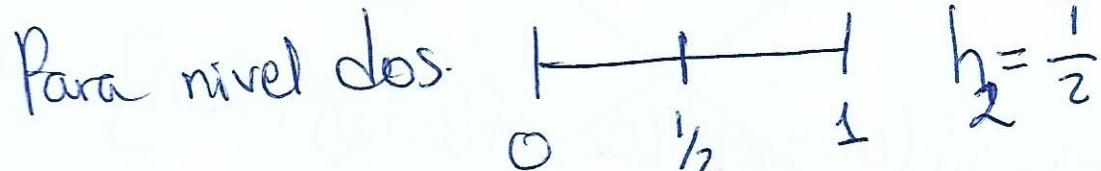
Nivel 2.

Nivel 3 . . . "



Por lo tanto este método nos sirve para dar mayor exactitud al método del trapezio.

Use el algoritmo de Rosenberg para aproximar la integral. $\int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx$ hasta nivel dos y tres.



\Rightarrow Que para ~~se aplica trapezo~~ se aplica trapezo simple.
 Primer valor.

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

$N = 1$

$$\int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1-0}{2} [f(0) + f(1)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [1 + e]$$

$$= 1.859140914$$

Segundo valor
Para ~~el~~ se trabaja trapezio compuesto.

$$\int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1-0}{4} [f(0) + 2f(0.5) + f(1)]$$

n=2

$$= 1.571583165$$

Nivel 1

Nivel 2

$$1.8559140914$$

$$1.571583165$$

$$> 1.47680619$$

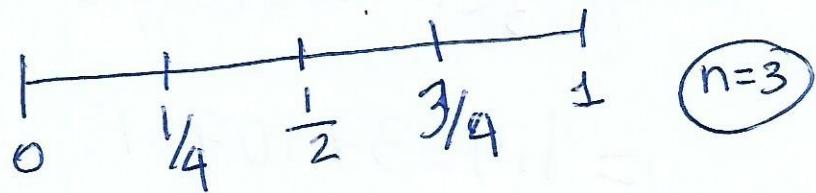
Para determinar el valor nivel doj

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{(2,1)} &= \frac{4}{3} I_{(1,2)} - \frac{1}{3} I_{(1,1)} \\
 &= \frac{4}{3}(1.571583165) - \frac{1}{3}(1.8559140914) \\
 &= 1.47680619
 \end{aligned}$$

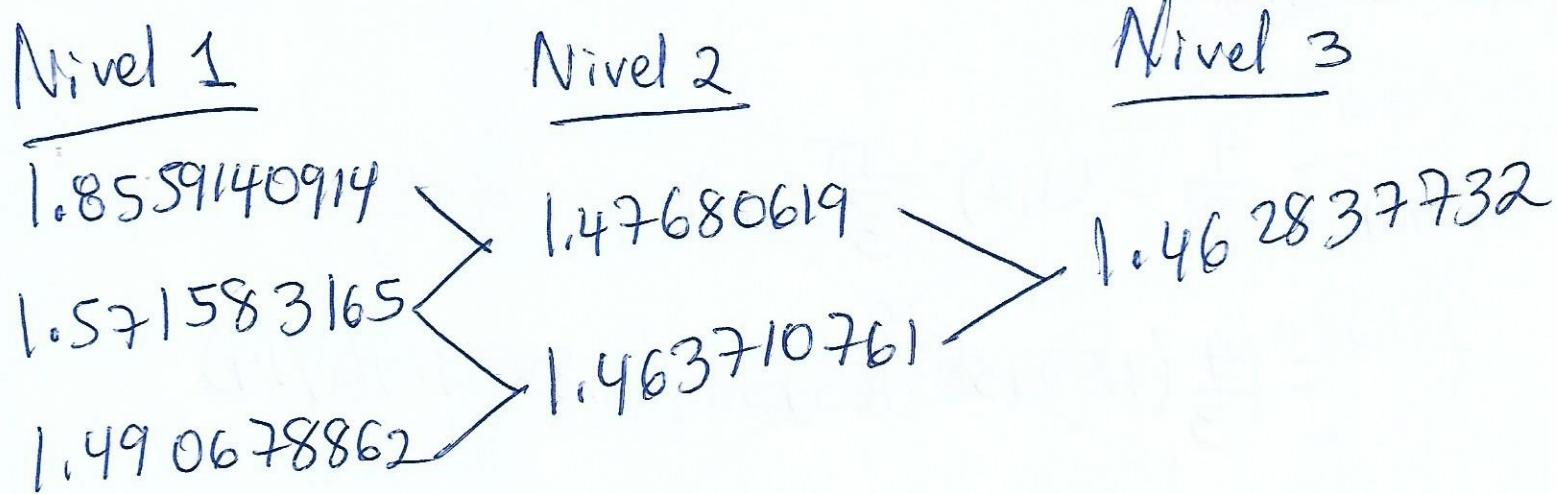
$$\int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx = 1.47680619$$

para nivel 3

~~base~~



$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx &= \frac{1-0}{8} \left[f(0) + 2[f(0.25) + f(0.5) + f(0.75)] + f(1) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \left[1 + 2[e^{0.25^2} + e^{0.5^2} + e^{0.75^2}] + e^1 \right] \\
 &= 1.490678862
 \end{aligned}$$

Nivel 2

$$I_{(2,2)} = \frac{4}{3} I_{(1,3)} - \frac{1}{3} I_{(1,2)}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}(1.490678862) - \frac{1}{3}(1.571583165)$$

$$= 1.463710761$$

Nivel 3

$$I_{(3,1)} = \frac{16}{15} I_{(2,2)} - \frac{1}{15} I_{(2,1)}$$

$$= \frac{16}{15}(1.463710761) - \frac{1}{15}(1.47680619)$$

$$= 1.462837732$$

$$\int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx = 1.462837732$$

Ejemplo 2

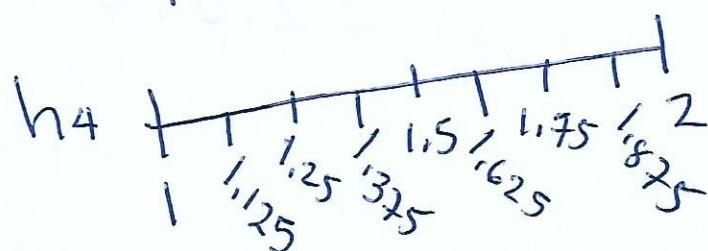
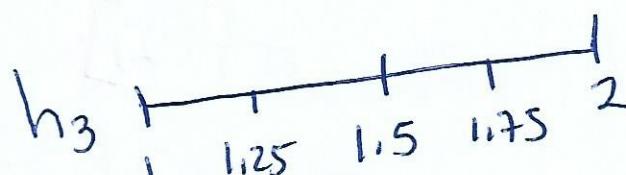
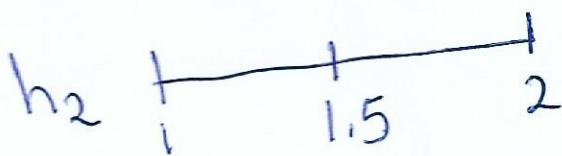
$$\int_1^2 e^x \ln x dx \text{ hasta nivel 4}$$

para nivel 1. se tiene

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{b-a}{2^n} [f(a) + f(b)] \text{ para } n=1$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{b-a}{2^n} \left[f(a) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_{mi}) + f(b) \right] \text{ para } n > 1$$

¿Cuántas Valores? Son 4 valores.



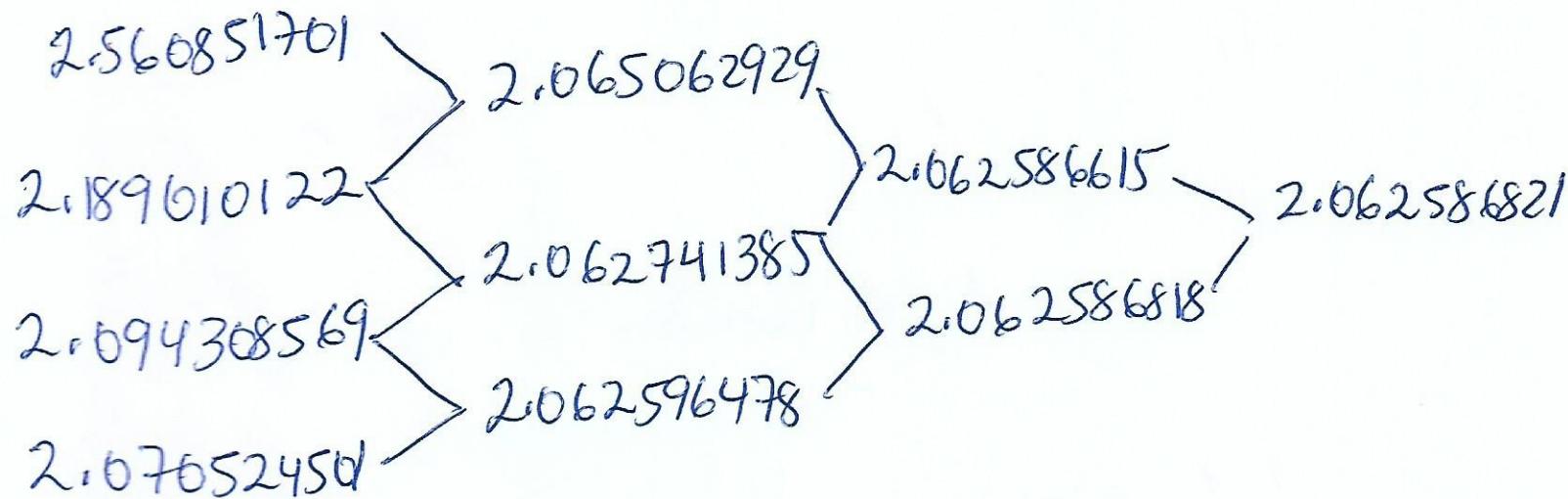
$$\int_1^2 e^x \ln x dx = \frac{2-1}{2} [f(1) + f(2)] = 2.560851701$$

$$\int_1^2 e^x \ln x dx = \frac{2-1}{4} [f(1) + 2f(1.5) + f(2)] \\ = 2.189010122$$

$$\int_1^2 e^x \ln x dx = \frac{2-1}{8} [f(1) + 2[f(1.25) + f(1.5) + f(1.75)] + f(2)] \\ = 2.09430857$$

$$\int_1^2 e^x \ln x dx = \frac{2-1}{16} [f(1) + 2[f(1.125) + f(1.25) + f(1.375) \\ + f(1.5) + f(1.625) + f(1.75) + f(1.875)] \\ + f(2)] \\ = 2.070524501$$

Nivel 1 Nivel 2 Nivel 3 Nivel 4



$$\int_{1}^{2} e^x \ln x dx = 2.062586821$$