

VIGILADA MINEDUCACIÓN - SNIES 1732

Diferenciación e integración numéricas



Método de Romberg

Nivel 1

Nivel 2

$$\frac{4}{3}M - \frac{1}{3}N$$

Nivel 3

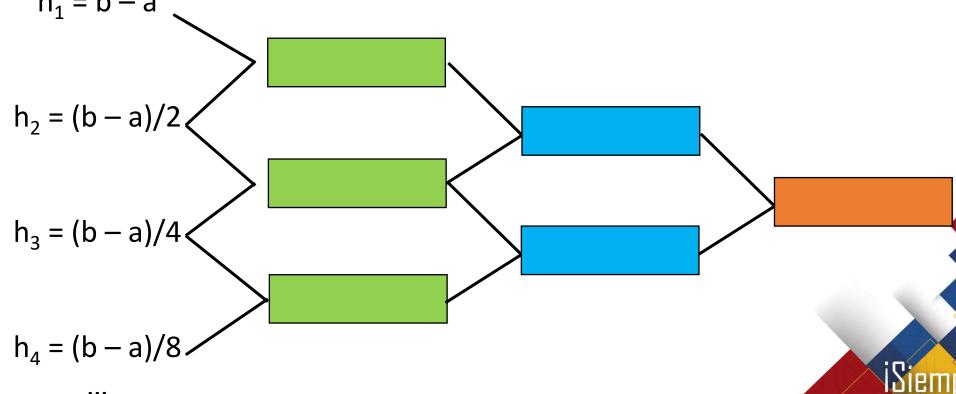
Regla del trapecio
$$\frac{4}{3}M - \frac{1}{3}N$$
 $\frac{16}{15}M - \frac{1}{15}N$ $\frac{64}{63}M - \frac{1}{63}N$

$$\frac{64}{63}M - \frac{1}{63}N$$

$$h_1 = b - a$$

$$h_2 = (b - a)/2$$

$$h_4 = (b - a)/8$$





Método de Romberg: ejercicio

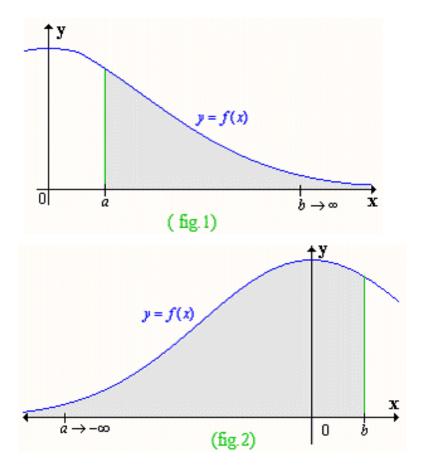
Aproximar la función $\int_{-2}^{4} (1-x-4x^3+2x^5) dx$ utilizando el método de Romberg con k = 4 y calcule el error





Integrales impropias

Tipo 1: tiene un extremo del intervalo infinito



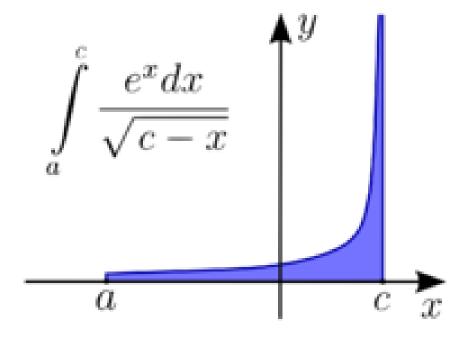


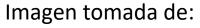




Integrales impropias

Tipo 2: tiene una asíntota o discontinuidad infinita en un intervalo

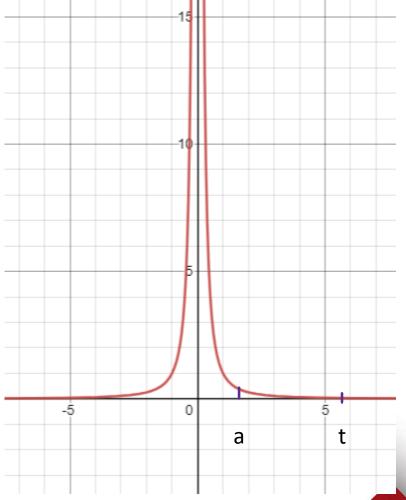




https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Improperintegral1.png





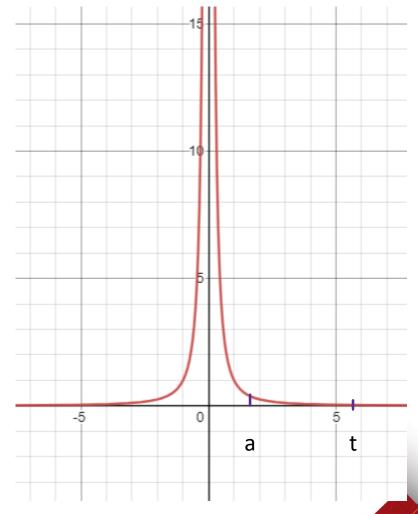








$$\int_a^t \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int_a^t x^{-2} dx$$



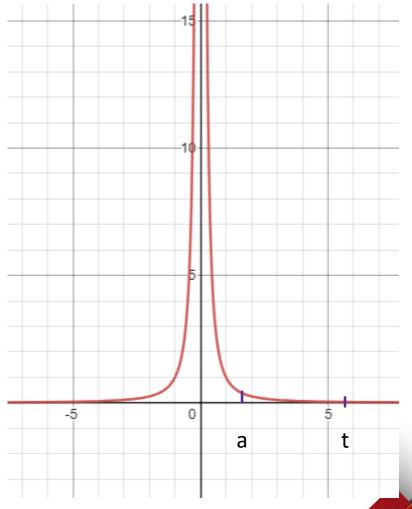






$$\int_a^t \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int_a^t x^{-2} dx$$

$$=\frac{x^{-1}}{-1}\Big|_{a}^{t}$$



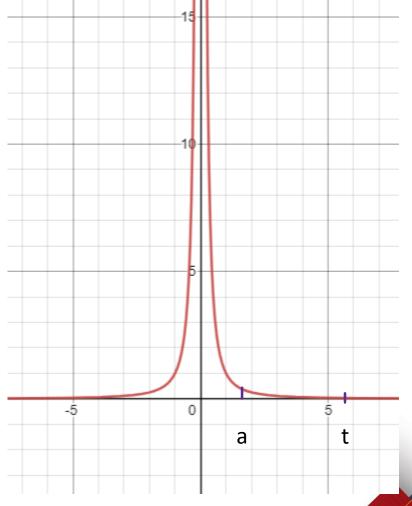






$$\int_{a}^{t} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx = \int_{a}^{t} x^{-2} dx$$

$$=\frac{x^{-1}}{-1}\Big|_a^t = -\frac{1}{x}\Big|_a^t$$





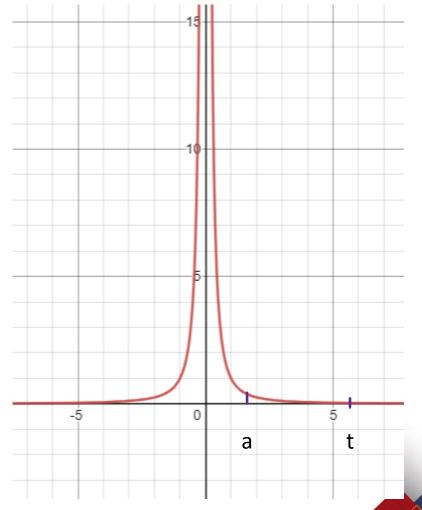




$$\int_{a}^{t} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx = \int_{a}^{t} x^{-2} dx$$

$$=\frac{x^{-1}}{-1}\Big|_{a}^{t}=-\frac{1}{x}\Big|_{a}^{t}$$

$$=-\frac{1}{t}-\left(-\frac{1}{a}\right)=$$



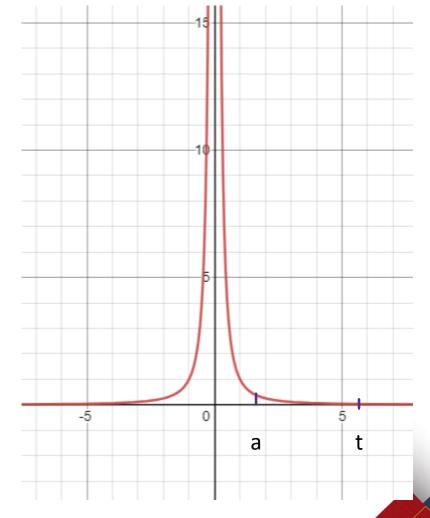




$$\int_{a}^{t} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx = \int_{a}^{t} x^{-2} dx$$

$$=\frac{x^{-1}}{-1}\Big|_{a}^{t}=-\frac{1}{x}\Big|_{a}^{t}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{t} - \left(-\frac{1}{a}\right) = \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{t}$$

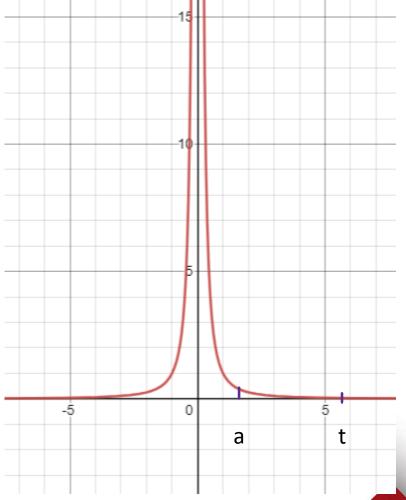






$$=\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{t}$$

$$=1-\frac{1}{t}$$





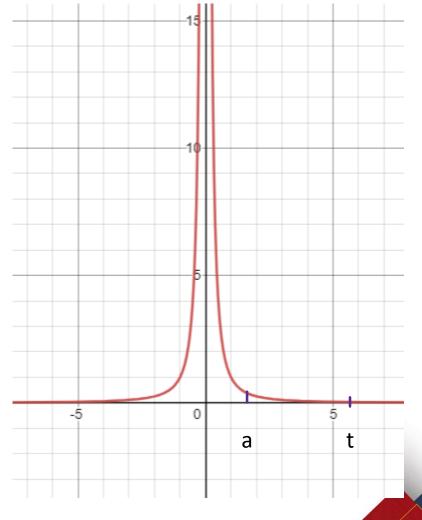


Integrar la función $\int_a^t \frac{1}{x^2} dx$

$$=\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{t}$$

Si a = 1 =
$$1 - \frac{1}{t}$$

Si t = 2 =
$$1 - \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$







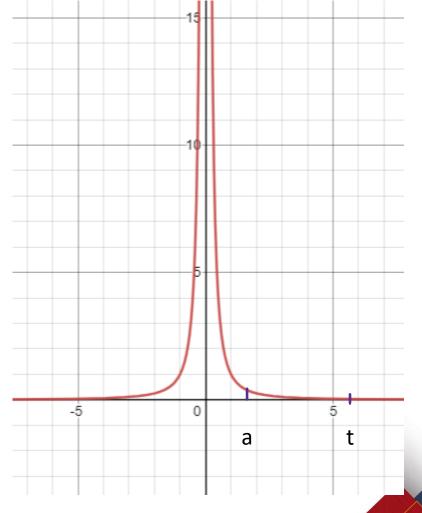
Integrar la función $\int_a^t \frac{1}{x^2} dx$

$$=\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{t}$$

Si a = 1 =
$$1 - \frac{1}{t}$$

Si t = 2 =
$$1 - \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

Si t = 3 =
$$1 - \frac{1}{3} = 0.667$$





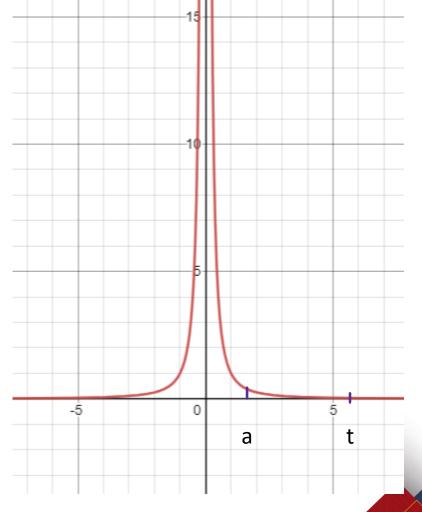


Integrar la función $\int_a^t \frac{1}{x^2} dx$

$$=\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{t}$$

Si a = 1 =
$$1 - \frac{1}{t}$$

Si t = 10 =
$$1 - \frac{1}{10} = 0.9$$







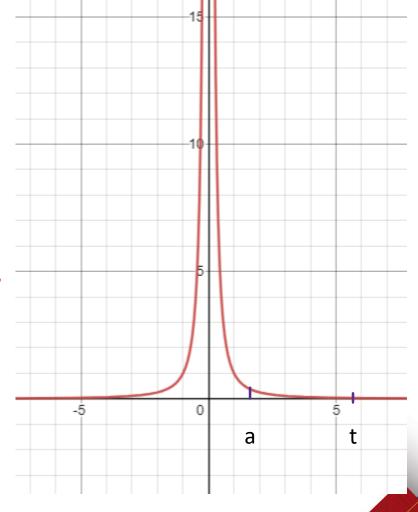
Integrar la función $\int_a^t \frac{1}{x^2} dx$

$$=\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{t}$$

Si a = 1 =
$$1 - \frac{1}{t}$$

Si t = 10 =
$$1 - \frac{1}{10} = 0,9$$

Si t = 100 =
$$1 - \frac{1}{100} = 0,99$$





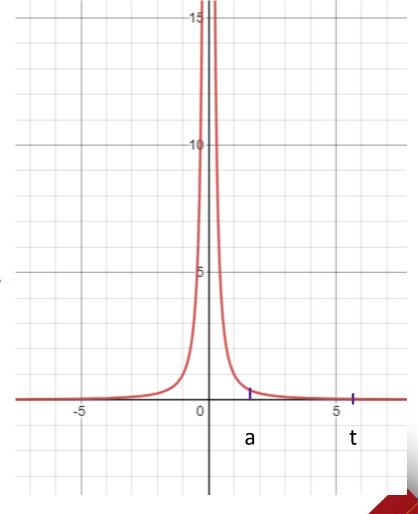


Integrar la función $\int_a^t \frac{1}{x^2} dx$

$$=\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{t}$$

Si a = 1 =
$$1 - \frac{1}{t}$$

Si
$$t \to \infty$$
 = $1 - \frac{1}{\infty}$ =





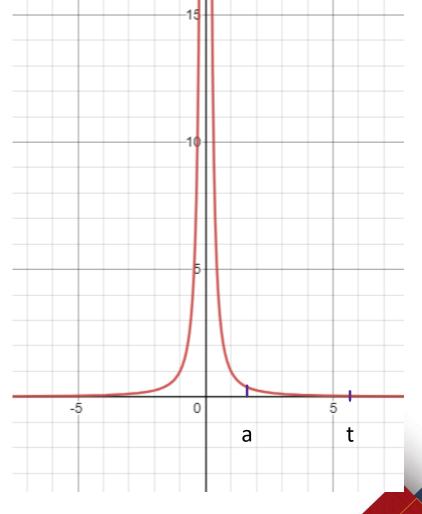


Integrar la función $\int_a^t \frac{1}{x^2} dx$

$$=\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{t}$$

Si a = 1 =
$$1 - \frac{1}{t}$$

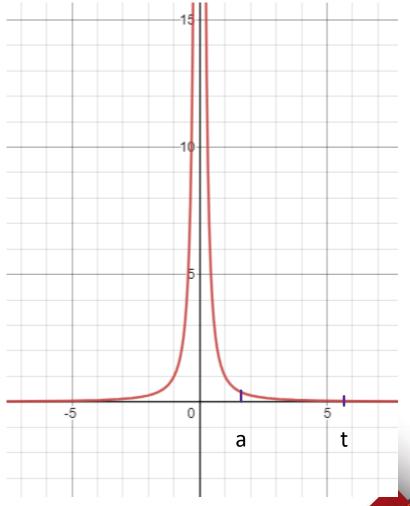
Si
$$t \to \infty$$
 = $1 - \frac{1}{\infty} = 1$







$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \lim_{t \to \infty} \int_{1}^{t} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$









Consulta: buscar un ejemplo de cada uno

- Integrales múltiples
- Derivación numérica método Euler
- Derivación numérica método Runge Kutta





Referencias

Chapra, S. C., & Canale, R. P. (2007). Métodos numéricos para ingenieros. McGraw-Hill,.

http://ing.unne.edu.ar/computacion/pub/informatica/IN.pdf





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