## 13. Error estimates for quadrature rules.

## Numerical Analysis E2021

Institute of Mathematics Aalborg University



## Quadrature rules

Numerical Analysis E2021

#### Quadrature Rules

Error Estimates

### Basic rules:

- ► Midpoint rule  $M = hf\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$ ,
- ► Trapezoid rule  $T = h^{\frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2}}$ ,
- ► Simpson's rule  $S = \frac{h}{6}(f(a) + 4f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f(b)).$

Numerical Analysis

Error Estimates

**Proposition.** Let  $f:[a,b] \to \mathbb{R}$  be *n* times continuously differentiable. Then for each  $x \in [a, b]$  there exists a  $\psi \in (a, b)$ such that

$$f(x) - p(x) = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{n} (x - x_j)}{n!} f^{(n)}(\psi),$$

where p(x) is the polynomial that interpolates  $(x_1, f(x_1)), \ldots, (x_n, f(x_n)).$ 

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Quadrature Bules

Error Estimates

Apply proposition to quadrature rules to obtain

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx - hf((a/b)/2) = \frac{h^{3}}{24}f^{(2)}(\psi_{M})$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx - \frac{h}{2}(f(a) + f(b)) = \frac{h^{3}}{12}f^{(2)}(\psi_{T})$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx - \frac{h}{6}(f(a) + 4f((a/b)/2) + f(b)) = \frac{h^{5}}{180}f^{(4)}(\psi_{S}),$$

respectively, where  $\psi_M, \psi_T, \psi_S$  are points in the interval.



# Error estimate of composite trapezoid rule

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Quadrature Rul

Error Estimates

Given  $f:[a,b] \to \mathbb{R}$  and  $N \ge 2$  we divide [a,b]; let h=(b-a)/N and  $x_j=a+(j-1)h,\ j=1,\ldots,N+1$ . Then  $x_1=a$  and

Assume we have a bound  $|f^{(2)}(\psi)| \ge K_2$  for all  $\psi \in [a,b]$ . Apply the single-step estimate to each subinterval  $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ 

$$T^{j} = \frac{h}{2} (f(x_{j}) + f(x_{j+1})),$$

thus we obtain

 $x_{N+1} = a + Nh = b$ .

$$\int_{x_j}^{x_{j+1}} f(x)dx - T^j = -\frac{h^3}{12} f^{(2)}(\psi).$$

# Error estimate of composite trapezoid rule

Numerical Analysis

Error Estimates

Composite trapezoid rule:

$$T_N = \frac{h}{2}f(x_1) + h\sum_{j=2}^{N-1}f(x_j) + \frac{h}{2}f(x_N).$$

Error estimate

$$\left| \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx - T_{N} \right| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{h^{3}}{12} |f^{(2)}(\psi_{j})| \leq \frac{K_{2}}{12} N h^{3} = \frac{K_{2}}{12} (b - a) h^{2}.$$



## Other error estimates

Numerical Analysis

Error Estimates

Composite midpoint rule and error estimate

$$M_N = h \sum_{i=1}^{N} f((x_j + x_{j+1})/2),$$

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x)dx - M_N \right| \le \frac{K_2}{24} (b - a)h^2.$$

Composite Simpson's rule and error estimate

$$S_N = 2/3M_N + 1/3T_N,$$

$$\left| \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx - S_{N} \right| \le \frac{K_{4}}{180} (b - a) h^{4},$$

Assuming  $|f^{(4)}(\psi)| \leq K_A$  for all  $\psi \in [a,b]$ .