

Tarefa 02 de Métodos II - Antônio Anderson Costa Pereira - 422029

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FÓRMULA DE NEWTON-COTES PARA O GRAU 4 ABORDAGEM FECHADA

Polinômio de grau 4:

$$g(s) = \binom{s}{0} \Delta^0 r_0 + \binom{s}{1} \Delta^1 r_0 + \binom{s}{2} \Delta^2 r_0 + \binom{s}{3} \Delta^3 r_0 + \binom{s}{4} \Delta^4 r_0$$

Realizando as contas para cada termo temos:

$$g(s) = \left(\frac{s^4}{24} - \frac{10s^3}{24} + \frac{35s^2}{24} - \frac{25s}{12} + 1\right)r_0 + \left(\frac{-s^4}{6} + \frac{3s^3}{2} - \frac{26s^2}{6} + 4s\right)r_1 \\ + \left(\frac{s^4}{4} - 2s^3 + \frac{19s^2}{4} - 3s\right)r_2 + \left(\frac{-s^4}{6} + \frac{7s^3}{6} - \frac{14s^2}{6} + \frac{8s}{6}\right)r_3 + \left(\frac{s^4}{24} - \frac{6s^3}{24} + \frac{11s^2}{24} - \frac{6s}{24}\right)r_4$$

Onde:

$$f(x_i) = r_0$$

$$f(x_i + h) = r_1$$

$$f(x_i + 2h) = r_2$$

$$f(x_i + 3h) = r_3$$

$$f(x_i + 4h) = r_4$$

Com $h = \frac{\Delta x}{4}$ e integrando $g(s)$ temos:

$$\int_0^4 g(s) ds = \int_0^4 h \left(\left(\frac{s^4}{24} - \frac{10s^3}{24} + \frac{35s^2}{24} - \frac{25s}{12} + 1 \right) r_0 + \left(\frac{-s^4}{6} + \frac{3s^3}{2} - \frac{26s^2}{6} + 4s \right) r_1 \right. \\ \left. + \left(\frac{s^4}{4} - 2s^3 + \frac{19s^2}{4} - 3s \right) r_2 + \left(\frac{-s^4}{6} + \frac{7s^3}{6} - \frac{14s^2}{6} + \frac{8s}{6} \right) r_3 + \left(\frac{s^4}{24} - \frac{6s^3}{24} + \frac{11s^2}{24} - \frac{6s}{24} \right) r_4 \right) ds \\ = h \left(\left(\frac{s^5}{120} - \frac{10s^4}{96} + \frac{35s^3}{72} - \frac{25s^2}{24} + s \right) r_0 + \left(-\frac{s^5}{30} + \frac{3s^4}{8} - \frac{13s^3}{9} + 2s^2 \right) r_1 + \left(\frac{s^5}{20} - \frac{2s^4}{4} + \frac{19s^3}{12} - \frac{3s^2}{2} \right) r_2 \right. \\ \left. + \left(\frac{-s^5}{30} + \frac{7s^4}{24} - \frac{14s^3}{18} + \frac{4s^2}{6} \right) r_3 + \left(\frac{s^5}{120} - \frac{6s^4}{96} + \frac{11s^3}{72} - \frac{6s^2}{48} \right) r_4 \right) \Big|_0^4 \\ p(x(s)) = \int_0^4 g(s) ds = \frac{2h}{45} (7r_0 + 32r_1 + 12r_2 + 32r_3 + 7r_4)$$

Substituindo os r'_i s pelos $f(x)'s$ temos:

$$\int_{x_i}^{x_f} f(x) dx \approx \frac{2h}{45}(7f(x_i) + 32f(x_i + h) + 12f(x_i + 2h) + 32f(x_i + 3h) + 7f(x_i + 4h))$$

FÓRMULA DE NEWTON-COTES PARA O GRAU 4 ABORDAGEM ABERTA

Polinômio de grau 4:

$$\begin{aligned} g(s) &= \binom{s}{0} \Delta^0 r_0 + \binom{s}{1} \Delta^1 r_0 + \binom{s}{2} \Delta^2 r_0 + \binom{s}{3} \Delta^3 r_0 + \binom{s}{4} \Delta^4 r_0 \\ g(s) &= \left(\frac{s^4}{24} - \frac{10s^3}{24} + \frac{35s^2}{24} - \frac{25s}{12} + 1\right)r_0 + \left(\frac{-s^4}{6} + \frac{3s^3}{2} - \frac{26s^2}{6} + 4s\right)r_1 \\ &+ \left(\frac{s^4}{4} - 2s^3 + \frac{19s^2}{4} - 3s\right)r_2 + \left(\frac{-s^4}{6} + \frac{7s^3}{6} - \frac{14s^2}{6} + \frac{8s}{6}\right)r_3 + \left(\frac{s^4}{24} - \frac{6s^3}{24} + \frac{11s^2}{24} - \frac{6s}{24}\right)r_4 \end{aligned}$$

Onde:

$$f(x_i + h) = r_0$$

$$f(x_i + 2h) = r_1$$

$$f(x_i + 3h) = r_2$$

$$f(x_i + 4h) = r_3$$

$$f(x_i + 5h) = r_4$$

Com $h = \frac{\Delta x}{6}$ e integrando $g(s)$ temos:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^5 g(s) ds &= \int_{-1}^5 h \left(\left(\frac{s^4}{24} - \frac{10s^3}{24} + \frac{35s^2}{24} - \frac{25s}{12} + 1 \right) r_0 + \left(\frac{-s^4}{6} + \frac{3s^3}{2} - \frac{26s^2}{6} + 4s \right) r_1 \right. \\ &+ \left. \left(\frac{s^4}{4} - 2s^3 + \frac{19s^2}{4} - 3s \right) r_2 + \left(\frac{-s^4}{6} + \frac{7s^3}{6} - \frac{14s^2}{6} + \frac{8s}{6} \right) r_3 + \left(\frac{s^4}{24} - \frac{6s^3}{24} + \frac{11s^2}{24} - \frac{6s}{24} \right) r_4 \right) ds \\ &= h \left(\left(\frac{s^5}{120} - \frac{10s^4}{96} + \frac{35s^3}{72} - \frac{25s^2}{24} + s \right) r_0 + \left(-\frac{s^5}{30} + \frac{3s^4}{8} - \frac{13s^3}{9} + 2s^2 \right) r_1 + \left(\frac{s^5}{20} - \frac{2s^4}{4} + \frac{19s^3}{12} - \frac{3s^2}{2} \right) r_2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\frac{-s^5}{30} + \frac{7s^4}{24} - \frac{14s^3}{18} + \frac{4s^2}{6} \right) r_3 + \left(\frac{s^5}{120} - \frac{6s^4}{96} + \frac{11s^3}{72} - \frac{6s^2}{48} \right) r_4 \right) \Big|_{-1}^5 \\ p(x(s)) &= \int_{-1}^5 g(s) ds = \frac{3h}{10} (11r_0 - 14r_1 + 26r_2 - 14r_3 + 11r_4) \end{aligned}$$

Substituindo os r'_i s pelos $f(x)'s$ temos:

$$\int_{x_i}^{x_f} f(x) dx \approx \frac{3h}{10} (11f(x_i + h) - 14f(x_i + 2h) + 26f(x_i + 3h) - 14f(x_i + 4h) + 11f(x_i + 5h))$$