

# Integração Numérica

Prof. Americo Cunha

Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro – UERJ


[americo.cunha@uerj.br](mailto:americo.cunha@uerj.br)

[www.americocunha.org](http://www.americocunha.org)



 @AmericoCunhaJr

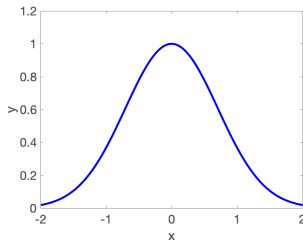
 @AmericoCunhaJr

 @AmericoCunhaJr



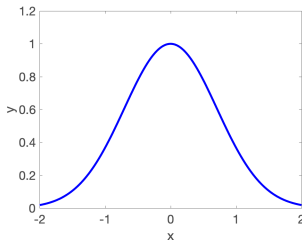
Tente resolver a integral definida a seguir:

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



Tente resolver a integral definida a seguir:

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

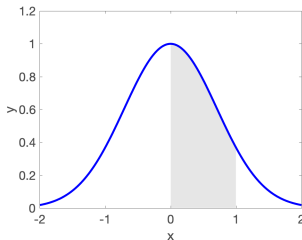


**Essa integral não tem primitiva em termos de funções elementares!**



Tente resolver a integral definida a seguir:

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

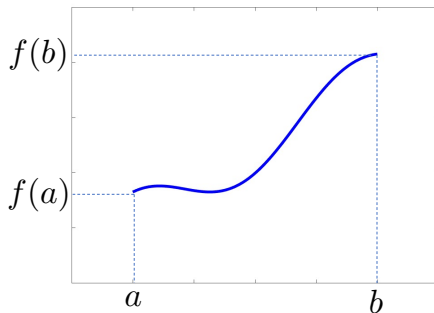


**Essa integral não tem primitiva em termos de funções elementares!**

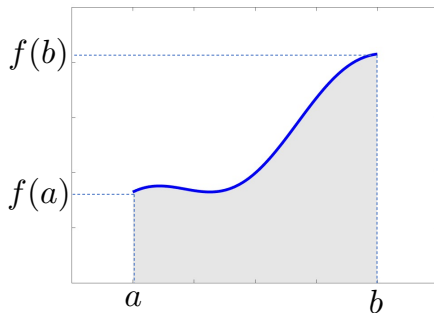
**Mas ela tem um valor numérico bem definido, que corresponde à área em cinza acima!**



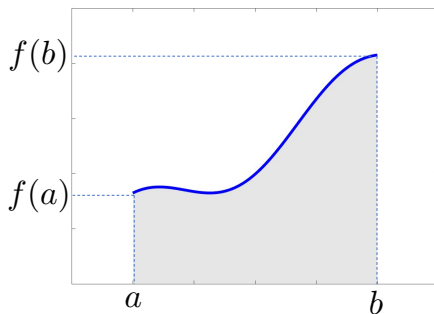
# A integral definida de uma função



# A integral definida de uma função



# A integral definida de uma função



$$\text{Área} = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

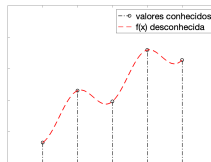
# O problema de integração numérica

**Nem sempre uma integral definida tem tratamento analítico!**

$f(x)$  complicada

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

$f(x)$  numérica





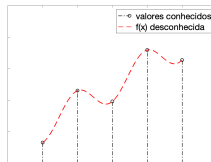
# O problema de integração numérica

Nem sempre uma integral definida tem tratamento analítico!

$f(x)$  complicada

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

$f(x)$  numérica



Esses casos demandam o uso de *regras de quadratura*:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \sum_{j=0}^n w_j f(x_j)$$

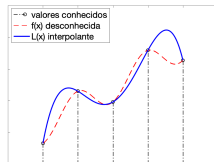


# Regras de quadratura

## Ideia do método:

- Calcular o polinômio que interpola  $f(x)$  em  $n + 1$  pontos, i.e.,

$$L(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n f(x_j) L_j(x)$$



- Usar a integral de  $L(x)$  em  $[a, b]$  como aproximação para a integral definida procurada, i.e.,

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \int_a^b L(x) dx$$



# Regras de quadratura

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \int_a^b L(x) dx$$



# Regras de quadratura

$$\begin{aligned}\int_a^b f(x) dx &\approx \int_a^b L(x) dx \\ &\approx \int_a^b \left( \sum_{j=0}^n f(x_j) L_j(x) \right) dx\end{aligned}$$



# Regras de quadratura

$$\begin{aligned}\int_a^b f(x) dx &\approx \int_a^b L(x) dx \\ &\approx \int_a^b \left( \sum_{j=0}^n f(x_j) L_j(x) \right) dx \\ &\approx \sum_{j=0}^n f(x_j) \underbrace{\int_a^b L_j(x) dx}_{w_j}\end{aligned}$$



# Regras de quadratura

$$\begin{aligned}\int_a^b f(x) dx &\approx \int_a^b L(x) dx \\ &\approx \int_a^b \left( \sum_{j=0}^n f(x_j) L_j(x) \right) dx \\ &\approx \sum_{j=0}^n f(x_j) \underbrace{\int_a^b L_j(x) dx}_{w_j}\end{aligned}$$

- $x_j$  pontos de quadratura
- $w_j$  pesos da quadratura



# Regras de quadratura

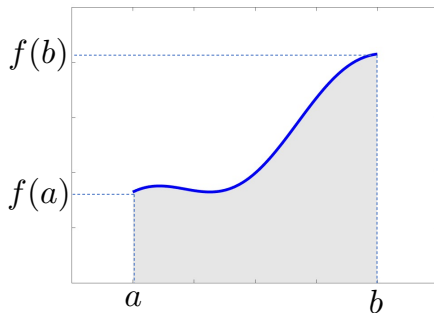
$$\begin{aligned}\int_a^b f(x) dx &\approx \int_a^b L(x) dx \\ &\approx \int_a^b \left( \sum_{j=0}^n f(x_j) L_j(x) \right) dx \\ &\approx \sum_{j=0}^n f(x_j) \underbrace{\int_a^b L_j(x) dx}_{w_j}\end{aligned}$$

- $x_j$  pontos de quadratura
- $w_j$  pesos da quadratura

**Diferentes escolhas para  $n$  e  $x_j$  produzem diferentes esquemas de quadratura.**

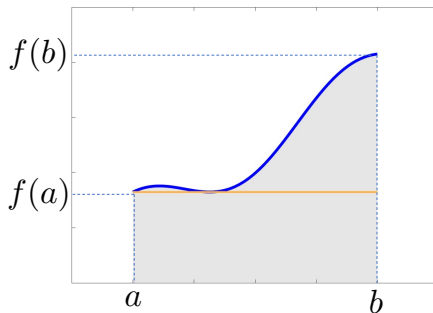


# Regra do retângulo (ponto à esquerda)

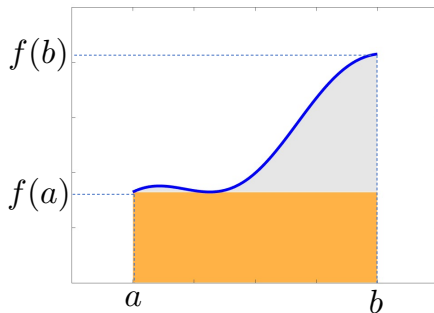




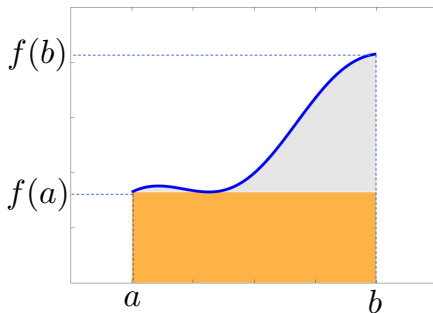
# Regra do retângulo (ponto à esquerda)



# Regra do retângulo (ponto à esquerda)

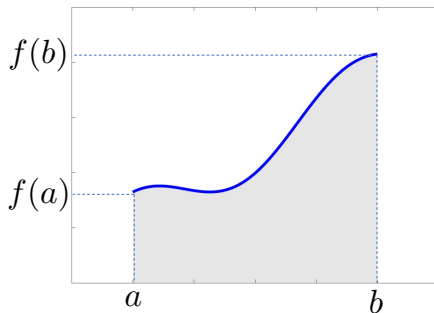


## Regra do retângulo (ponto à esquerda)

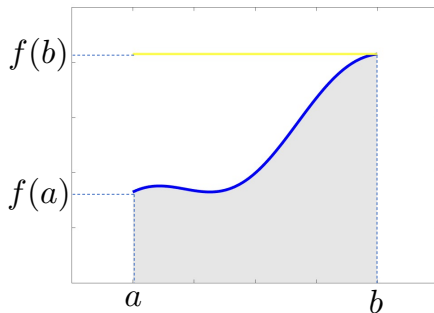


$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx (b - a) f(a)$$

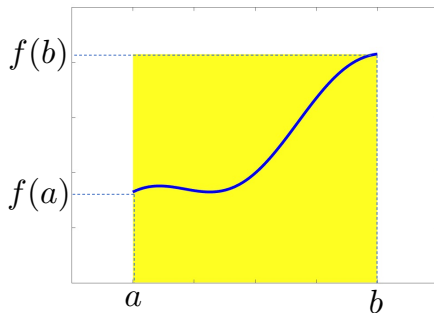
# Regra do retângulo (ponto à direita)



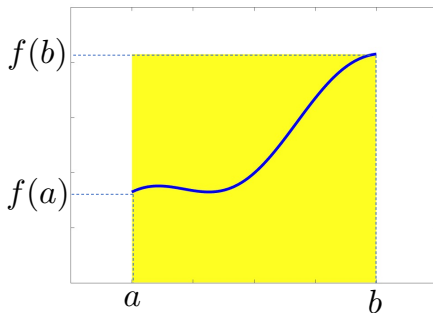
# Regra do retângulo (ponto à direita)



# Regra do retângulo (ponto à direita)

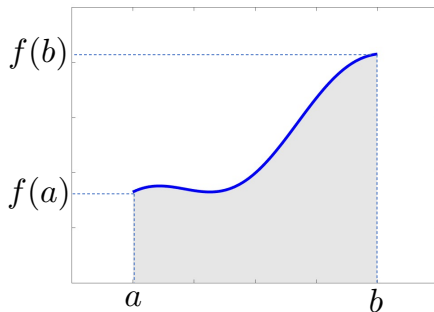


## Regra do retângulo (ponto à direita)



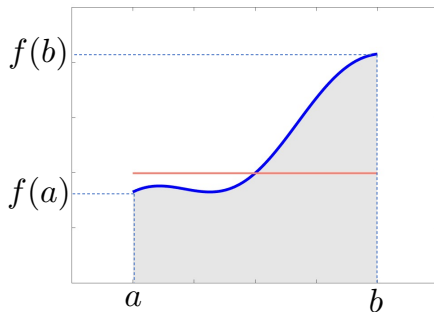
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx (b - a) f(b)$$

# Regra do retângulo (ponto médio)

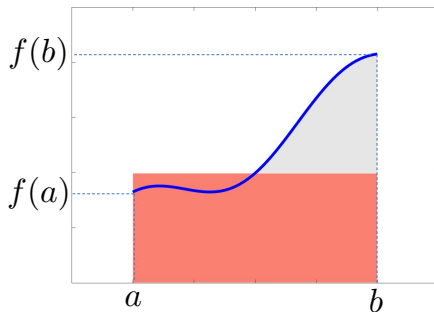




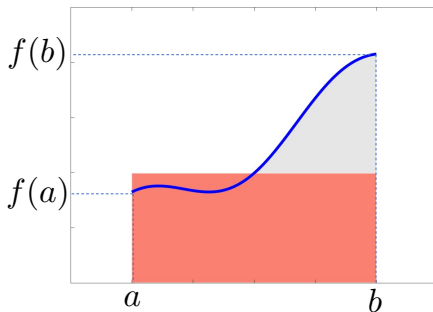
# Regra do retângulo (ponto médio)



# Regra do retângulo (ponto médio)

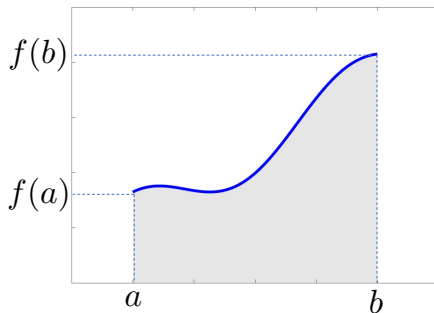


## Regra do retângulo (ponto médio)

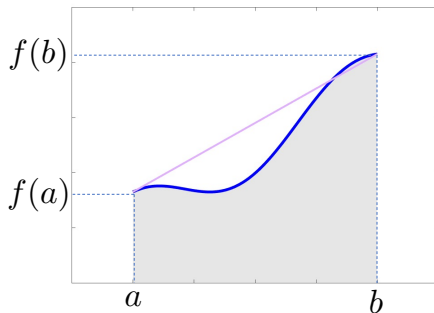


$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx (b-a) f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$$

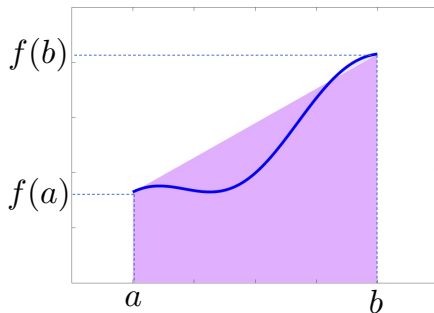
# Regra do trapézio



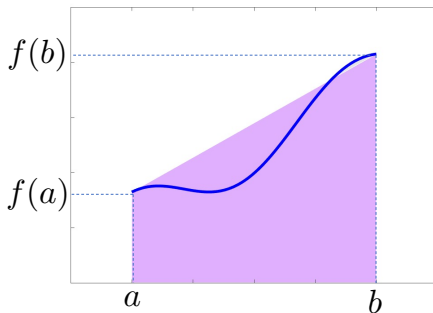
# Regra do trapézio



# Regra do trapézio

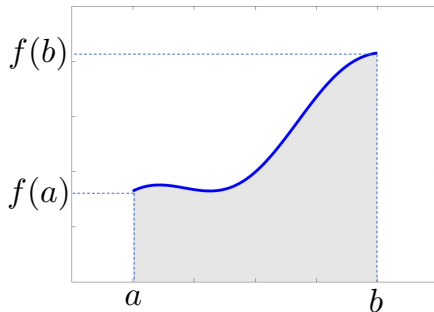


# Regra do trapézio



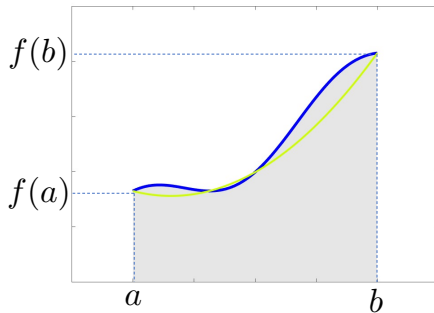
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{1}{2} (b - a) (f(a) + f(b))$$

# Regra de Simpson

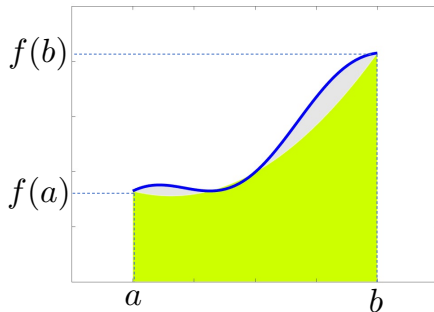




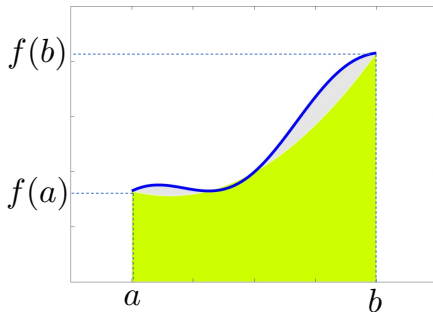
# Regra de Simpson



# Regra de Simpson



# Regra de Simpson



$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{1}{6} (b - a) \left( f(a) + 4 f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right)$$

# Experimento computacional 1

## MainQuadExample1.m

```
1  clc; clear; close all
2
3  f = @(x) exp(-x.^2);
4  a = 0.0;
5  b = 1.0;
6
7  I_L    = (b-a)*f(a)
8  I_R    = (b-a)*f(b)
9  I_M    = (b-a)*f(0.5*(a+b))
10 I_T    = (b-a)*(f(a)+f(b))/2
11 I_S    = (b-a)*(f(a)+4*f(0.5*(a+b))+f(b))/6
12 I_true = quad(f,a,b)
13
14 error_L = abs(I_L-I_true)/abs(I_true)
15 error_R = abs(I_R-I_true)/abs(I_true)
16 error_M = abs(I_M-I_true)/abs(I_true)
17 error_T = abs(I_T-I_true)/abs(I_true)
18 error_S = abs(I_S-I_true)/abs(I_true)
```



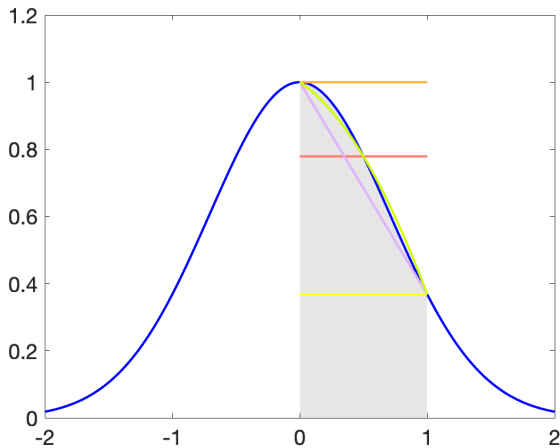
# Experimento computacional 1

## MainQuadExample1.m

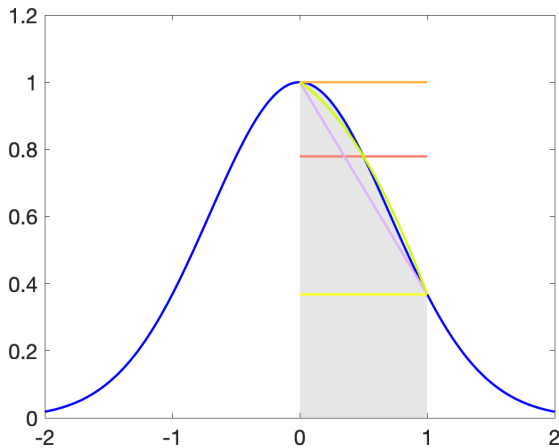
```
19 xtrue = -2:0.01:2;
20 ytrue = f(xtrue);
21 x = a:0.01:b; y = f(x); N = length(x);
22 yL = f(a)*ones(N,1);
23 yR = f(b)*ones(N,1);
24 yM = f(0.5*(a+b))*ones(N,1);
25 coefs = polyfit([a b],[f(a) f(b)],1);
26 yT = polyval(coefs,x);
27 coefs = polyfit([a (a+b)/2 b],[f(a) f((a+b)/2) f(b)],2);
28 yS = polyval(coefs,x);
29
30 figure(1)
31 area(x,y,'FaceColor',[0.9 0.9 0.9],'EdgeColor',[1 1 1]);
32 hold on
33 plot(xtrue,ytrue,'LineWidth',2,'Color','b');
34 plot(x,yL,'LineWidth',2,'Color',[255,179, 71]/255);
35 plot(x,yR,'LineWidth',2,'Color',[254,254, 34]/255);
36 plot(x,yM,'LineWidth',2,'Color',[250,128,114]/255);
37 plot(x,yT,'LineWidth',2,'Color',[224,176,255]/255);
38 plot(x,yS,'LineWidth',2,'Color',[206,255, 0]/255);
39 hold off
40 set(gca,'FontSize',18); xlim([-2 2]); ylim([0 1.2]);
```



# Experimento computacional 1



# Experimento computacional 1



**A precisão varia com o esquema de integração!**

# Experimento computacional 2

## MainQuadExample2.m

```
1  clc; clear; close all
2
3  f = @(x) x.^3 + 2*x.^2 + 3*x + 4;
4  a = 0.0;
5  b = 1.0;
6
7  I_L    = (b-a)*f(a)
8  I_R    = (b-a)*f(b)
9  I_M    = (b-a)*f(0.5*(a+b))
10 I_T    = (b-a)*(f(a)+f(b))/2
11 I_S    = (b-a)*(f(a)+4*f(0.5*(a+b))+f(b))/6
12 I_true = quad(f,a,b)
13
14 error_L = abs(I_L-I_true)/abs(I_true)
15 error_R = abs(I_R-I_true)/abs(I_true)
16 error_M = abs(I_M-I_true)/abs(I_true)
17 error_T = abs(I_T-I_true)/abs(I_true)
18 error_S = abs(I_S-I_true)/abs(I_true)
```





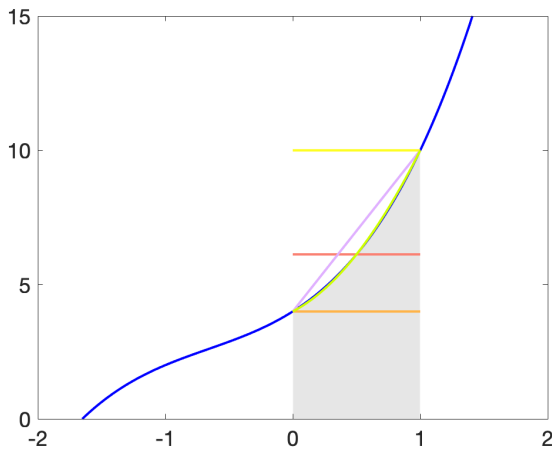
# Experimento computacional 2

## MainQuadExample2.m

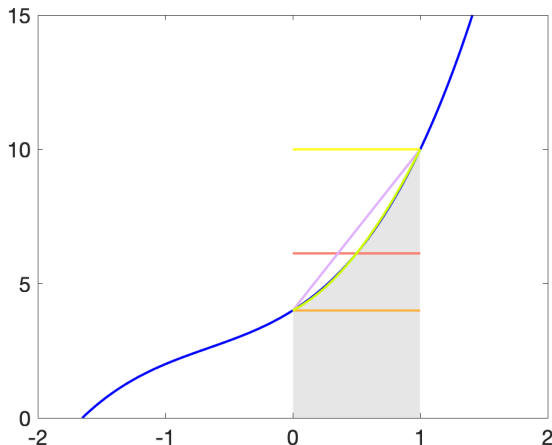
```
19 xtrue = -2:0.01:2;
20 ytrue = f(xtrue);
21 x      = a:0.01:b;
22 y      = f(x);
23 N      = length(x);
24 yL     = f(a)*ones(N,1);
25 yR     = f(b)*ones(N,1);
26 yM     = f(0.5*(a+b))*ones(N,1);
27 coefs  = polyfit([a b],[f(a) f(b)],1);
28 yT     = polyval(coefs,x);
29 coefs  = polyfit([a (a+b)/2 b],[f(a) f((a+b)/2) f(b)],2);
30 yS     = polyval(coefs,x);
31
32 figure(1)
33 area(x,y,'FaceColor',[0.9 0.9 0.9],'EdgeColor',[1 1 1]);
34 hold on
35 plot(xtrue,ytrue,'LineWidth',2,'Color','b');
36 plot(x,yL,'LineWidth',2,'Color',[255,179, 71]/255);
37 plot(x,yR,'LineWidth',2,'Color',[254,254, 34]/255);
38 plot(x,yM,'LineWidth',2,'Color',[250,128,114]/255);
39 plot(x,yT,'LineWidth',2,'Color',[224,176,255]/255);
40 plot(x,yS,'LineWidth',2,'Color',[206,255, 0]/255);
41 hold off
42 set(gca,'FontSize',18); xlim([-2 2]); ylim([0 15]);
```



# Experimento computacional 2



## Experimento computacional 2



**Por que o resultado da regra de Simpson é exato?**



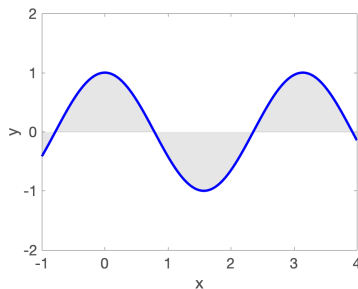
# Erro induzido por uma regra de quadratura simples

regra de quadratura	erro de aproximação
ponto à esquerda	$\sim f'(\xi) (b - a)^2$
ponto à direita	$\sim f'(\xi) (b - a)^2$
ponto médio	$\sim \frac{f''(\xi)}{24} (b - a)^3$
trapézio	$\sim \frac{f''(\xi)}{12} (b - a)^3$
Simpson	$\sim \frac{f''''(\xi)}{90} \left( \frac{b - a}{2} \right)^5$



# Quadraturas simples são limitadas

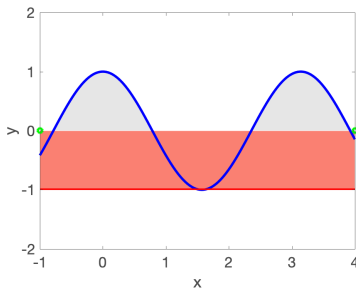
$$\int_{-1}^4 \cos(2x) dx = 0,9493 \dots$$



## Quadraturas simples são limitadas

$$\int_{-1}^4 \cos(2x) dx = 0,9493 \dots$$

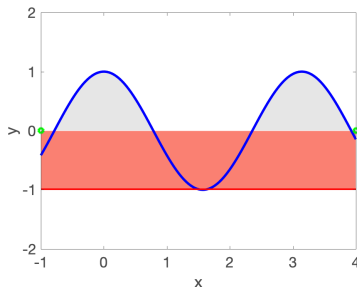
$$I_M = \int_a^b f(x) dx \approx (b-a) f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = -4,9500$$



## Quadraturas simples são limitadas

$$\int_{-1}^4 \cos(2x) dx = 0,9493 \dots$$

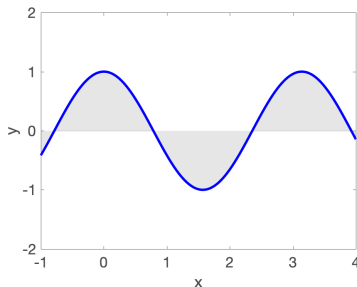
$$I_M = \int_a^b f(x) dx \approx (b-a) f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = -4,9500$$



**Quadraturas simples não fornecem  
boas aproximações para intervalos largos!**

# Como aumentar a acurácia de uma quadratura?

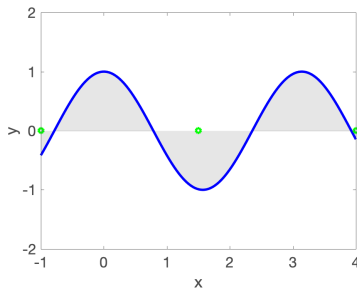
$$\int_{-1}^4 \cos(2x) dx = 0,9493 \dots$$





# Como aumentar a acurácia de uma quadratura?

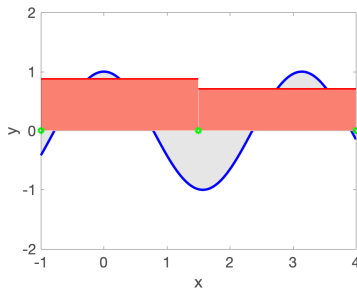
$$\int_{-1}^4 \cos(2x) dx = 0,9493 \dots$$



# Como aumentar a acurácia de uma quadratura?

$$\int_{-1}^4 \cos(2x) dx = 0,9493 \dots$$

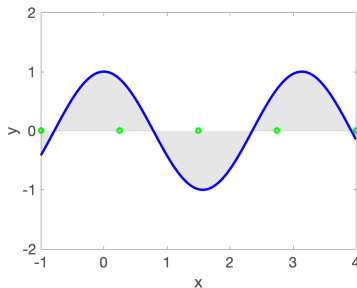
$$I_M = 3,9656$$



# Como aumentar a acurácia de uma quadratura?

$$\int_{-1}^4 \cos(2x) dx = 0,9493 \dots$$

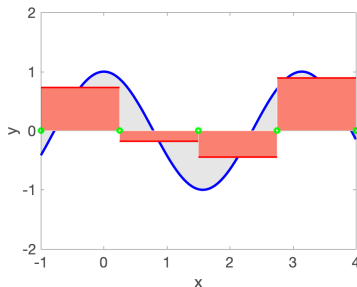
$$I_M = 3,9656$$



# Como aumentar a acurácia de uma quadratura?

$$\int_{-1}^4 \cos(2x) dx = 0,9493 \dots$$

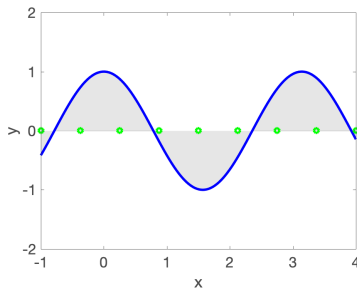
$$I_M = 1,2505$$



# Como aumentar a acurácia de uma quadratura?

$$\int_{-1}^4 \cos(2x) dx = 0,9493 \dots$$

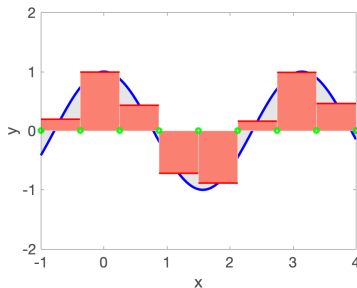
$$I_M = 1,2505$$



# Como aumentar a acurácia de uma quadratura?

$$\int_{-1}^4 \cos(2x) dx = 0,9493 \dots$$

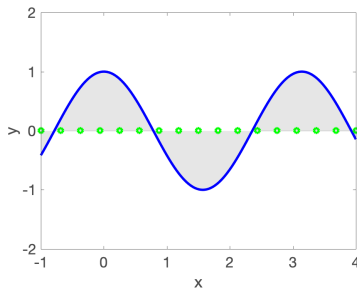
$$I_M = 1,0141$$



# Como aumentar a acurácia de uma quadratura?

$$\int_{-1}^4 \cos(2x) dx = 0,9493 \dots$$

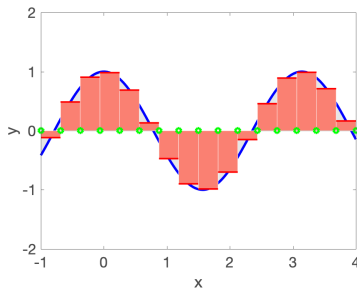
$$I_M = 1,0141$$



# Como aumentar a acurácia de uma quadratura?

$$\int_{-1}^4 \cos(2x) dx = 0,9493 \dots$$

$$I_M = 0,9650$$

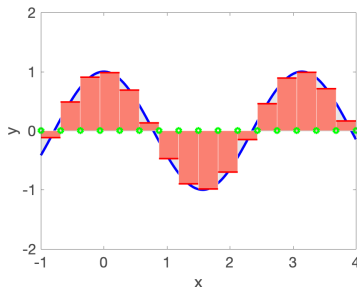




# Como aumentar a acurácia de uma quadratura?

$$\int_{-1}^4 \cos(2x) dx = 0,9493 \dots$$

$$I_M = 0,9650$$



**Refinando a partição do intervalo de integração!**

# Quadraturas compostas (fórmulas de Newton-Cotes)

O intervalo  $[a, b]$  é particionado em  $N$  subintervalos uniformes de comprimento  $\Delta x = (b - a)/N$ .

Ponto médio:

$$I_M = \Delta x \sum_{n=1}^N f(a + (n - 1/2) \Delta x)$$

Trapézio:

$$I_T = \frac{1}{2} \Delta x \left[ f(a) + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} f(a + n \Delta x) + f(b) \right]$$

Simpson ( $N$  par):

$$I_S = \frac{1}{3} \Delta x \left[ f(a) + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{N/2-1} f(x_{2n}) + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{N/2} f(x_{2n-1}) + f(b) \right]$$



# Implementação em GNU Octave (ponto médio)

## QuadMid.m

```
1 function I = QuadMid(f,a,b,N)
2     dx = (b-a)/N;
3     I = 0.0;
4     for n=1:N
5         xm = a + (n-0.5)*dx;
6         I = I + f(xm);
7     end
8     I = dx*I;
9 end
```



# Implementação em GNU Octave (trapézio)

## QuadTrap.m

```
1 function I = QuadTrap(f,a,b,N)
2     dx = (b-a)/N;
3     I = 0.0;
4     for n=1:N
5         x0 = a + (n-1)*dx;
6         x1 = a +      n*dx;
7         I = I + f(x0)+f(x1);
8     end
9     I = 0.5*dx*I;
10 end
```



# Implementação em GNU Octave (Simpson)

## QuadSimp.m

```
1 function I = QuadSimp(f,a,b,N)
2     if mod(N,2) ~= 0
3         error('N deve ser par');
4     end
5     dx = (b-a)/N;
6     I = 0.0;
7     for n=1:N/2
8         x0 = a + (2*n-2)*dx;
9         x1 = a + (2*n-1)*dx;
10        x2 = a + 2*n*dx;
11        I = I + f(x0) + 4*f(x1) + f(x2);
12    end
13    I = (dx/3)*I;
14 end
```



# Experimento computacional 3

## MainQuadExample3.m

```
1  clc; clear; close all;
2
3  f = @(x) cos(2*x);
4  a = -1;
5  b = 4;
6  N = 20;
7
8  I_M      = QuadMid(f,a,b,N)
9  I_T      = QuadTrap(f,a,b,N)
10 I_S      = QuadSimp(f,a,b,N)
11 I_true   = quad(f,a,b)
12
13 error_M   = abs(I_M-I_true)/abs(I_true)
14 error_T   = abs(I_T-I_true)/abs(I_true)
15 error_S   = abs(I_S-I_true)/abs(I_true)
```



# Características das quadraturas compostas

regra de quadratura	custo computacional	erro de aproximação
ponto médio	$\sim N$	$\sim \frac{f''(\xi)}{24} (b-a) \Delta x^2$
trapézio	$\sim N + 1$	$\sim \frac{f''(\xi)}{12} (b-a) \Delta x^2$
Simpson	$\sim N + 1$	$\sim \frac{f''''(\xi)}{180} (b-a) \Delta x^4$



# Quadraturas com malha não uniforme (não Newton-Cotes)

O intervalo  $[a, b]$  é dividido em  $N$  subintervalos disjuntos  $[a, b] = [x_1, x_2] \cup [x_2, x_3] \cup \cdots \cup [x_{2N-1}, x_{2N}]$ , onde  $x_1 = a$  e  $x_N = b$ .

Ponto médio:

$$I_M = \sum_{n=1}^N (x_{n+1} - x_n) f\left(\frac{x_{n+1} + x_n}{2}\right)$$

Trapézio:

$$I_T = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{2} (x_{n+1} - x_n) (f(x_n) + f(x_{n+1}))$$

Simpson ( $N$  par):

$$I_S = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{6} (x_{n+1} - x_n) \left( f(x_n) + 4 f\left(\frac{x_n + x_{n+1}}{2}\right) + f(x_{n+1}) \right)$$





# Para pensar em casa ...

## Exercício computacional:

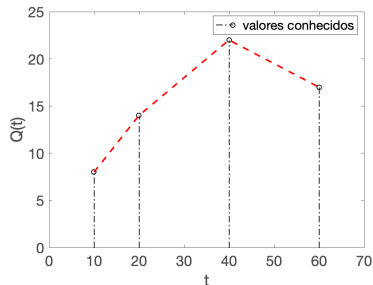
Implemente no ambiente GNU Octave as regras de quadratura com malha não uniforme apresentadas no slide anterior. 



# Volume de óleo escoando num duto



tempo (s)	vazão (m <sup>3</sup> /s)
10	8
20	14
40	22
60	17



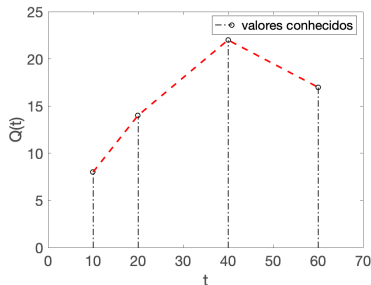
Qual o volume de óleo transportado entre 10 e 60 s ?

Figura em <https://iconarchive.com/show/transport-icons-by-aha-soft/pipe-line-icon.html>

# Volume de óleo escoando num duto



tempo (s)	vazão (m <sup>3</sup> /s)
10	8
20	14
40	22
60	17



Qual o volume de óleo transportado entre 10 e 60 s ?

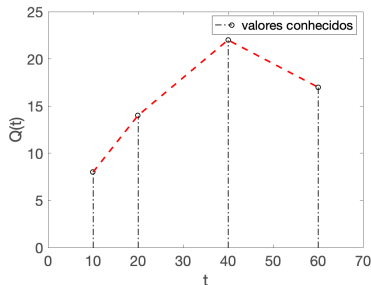
$$\text{volume} = \int_{t=10}^{60} \text{vazão}(t) dt$$

Figura em <https://iconarchive.com/show/transport-icons-by-aha-soft/pipe-line-icon.html>

# Volume de óleo escoando num duto



tempo (s)	vazão (m <sup>3</sup> /s)
10	8
20	14
40	22
60	17



Qual o volume de óleo transportado entre 10 e 60 s ?

$$\text{volume} = \int_{t=10}^{60} \text{vazão}(t) dt$$



```
>> x = [10 20 40 60];  
>> y = [ 8 14 22 17];  
>> V = trapz(x,y)
```

Figura em <https://iconarchive.com/show/transport-icons-by-aha-soft/pipe-line-icon.html>

## Como citar esse material?

A. Cunha, *Integração Numérica*,  
Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro – UERJ, 2021.



 @AmericoCunhaJr



@AmericoCunhaJr



@AmericoCunhaJr

Essas notas de aula podem ser compartilhadas nos termos da licença Creative Commons BY-NC-ND 3.0, com propósitos exclusivamente educacionais.

