

Now: Rectangular Rule, $n=1$

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_1} f(x) dx = y_0(x_1 - x_0) = h y_0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{Error} &= h \int_0^1 p \Delta y_0 dp \\ &= h \left[\frac{1}{2} \Delta y_0 \right] \\ &= \frac{h^2}{2} f'(s) \quad \because \frac{\Delta y_0}{h} = f'(s) \end{aligned} \right\} n=1$$

For Lagrange's formula: fit a poly passing thru (x_0, y_0) (x_1, y_1)

$$P(x) = \frac{x-x_1}{x_0-x_1} y_0 + \frac{x-x_0}{x_1-x_0} y_1 = y_0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Error } R(x) &= (x-x_0) f'(s) \quad x_0 \leq x \leq x_1 \\ \int_{x_0}^{x_1} P(x) dx &= y_0(x_1 - x_0) = h y_0 \\ \int_{x_0}^{x_1} R(x) dx &= \int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} (x-x_0) f'(s) dx = f'(s) \cdot \frac{h^2}{2} = \frac{h^2}{2} f'(s) \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} (x-x_0) f'(s) dx = f'(s) \int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} (x-x_0) dx = f'(s) \left[\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2} \right]_{x_0}^{x_0+h} = f'(s) \cdot \frac{h^2}{2}$$

Composite Trapezoidal Rule:

$[a, b]$ divided in n equal parts of length h .

i.e. $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$, Nodes $x_0, x_0+h, x_0+2h, \dots, x_0+nh$

$$\therefore h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$\therefore \int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{h}{2} [f(x_0) + f(x_n) + 2\{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_{n-1})\}]$$

Composite formula

Composite formula for Simpson's $1/3$ formula

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{h}{3} \left[f(x_0) + 4[f(x_1) + f(x_3) + \dots + f(x_{2n-1})] + 2[f(x_2) + f(x_4) + \dots + f(x_{2n-2})] + f(x_{2n}) \right]$$

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

Composite formula for Simpson's $3/8$ Rule

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{3h}{8} \left[f(x_0) + f(x_{3n}) + 3[f(x_1) + f(x_2) + f(x_4) + \dots] \right]$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{b-a}{8} \left[f(x_0) + 3 \left[f(x_1) + f(x_2) + f(x_4) + \dots \right] + 2 \left[f(x_3) + f(x_6) + \dots + f(x_{3k-3}) \right] \right]$$