

Composite Simpsons Rule for Numerical Integration — Study Guide (Basic)

Study Guide on Composite Numerical Integration

Key Concepts:

- Composite Numerical Integration
- Simpson's Rule
- Subintervals
- Composite Trapezoidal Rule
- Composite Midpoint Rule
- Approximation Error

Composite Numerical Integration

- Uses a piecewise approach to numerical integration.
- Breaks the interval into smaller subintervals for more accurate approximations.

Simpson's Rule

- Approximates the integral using quadratic polynomials on each subinterval.

Composite Simpson's Rule

- Involves applying Simpson's rule on consecutive pairs of subintervals.
- Formula:

$$\int_a^b f(x) \, dx \approx h \left[f(a) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{n/2} f(x_{2j}) + 4 \sum_{j=1}^{n/2} f(x_{2j-1}) + f(b) \right] / 180h^4 f^{(4)}(\mu)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = h$$

$$f(a) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{n/2} f(x_{2j}) + 4 \sum_{j=1}^{n/2} f(x_{2j-1}) + f(b)$$

$$2 \sum_{j=1}^{n/2} f(x_{2j}) + 4 \sum_{j=1}^{n/2} f(x_{2j-1}) + f(b)$$

$$/180h^4 f^{(4)}(\mu)$$

$$\text{where } h = \frac{b-a}{n} \text{ and } \mu \in [a, b].$$

Composite Trapezoidal Rule

- Formula:

$$\int_a^b f(x) \, dx \approx h \left[f(a) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} f(x_j) + f(b) \right] / 12h^2 f''(\mu)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = h [f(a) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} f(x_j) + f(b)] / 12h^2 f''(\mu)$$

$$\text{where } h = \frac{b-a}{n} \text{ and } \mu \in [a, b].$$

Composite Midpoint Rule

- Formula:

$$\int_a^b f(x) \, dx \approx 2h \sum_{j=0}^{n/2} f(x_{2j}) + \frac{b-a}{6} h^2 f''(\mu)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = 2h \sum_{j=0}^{n/2} f(x_{2j}) + \frac{b-a}{6} h^2 f''(\mu)$$

$$\text{where } h = \frac{b-a}{n+2} \text{ and } \mu \in [a, b].$$

Examples:

- **Example 24:**

- Use Simpson's rule to approximate $\int_0^4 e^x dx$ and compare it to the approximation obtained by adding the Simpson's rule approximations for $\int_0^2 e^x dx$ and $\int_2^4 e^x dx$.

- **Example 25:**

- Use composite Simpson's rule with $n = 4$ to approximate $\int_1^x \ln(x) dx$.

- **Example 26:**

- Determine values of n that will ensure the approximation error is less than 2×10^{-5} when approximating $\int_0^\pi \sin(x) dx$ using:

a) Composite Trapezoidal Rule

b) Composite Simpson's Rule.