

TALLER 4.1 - MÉTODOS DE INTEGRACIÓN NUMÉRICA

a) $\int_1^3 e^x dx$

$$\Delta x = \frac{2}{20} = 0.1$$

Regla de trapecio

tk	yk	m_yk
1	2.718281828459045	2.718281828459045
1.1	3.0041660239464334	6.008332047892867
1.2	3.3201169227365472	6.6402338454730945
1.3	3.6692966676192444	7.338593335238489
1.4	4.0551999668446745	8.110399933689349
1.5	4.4816890703380645	8.963378140676129
1.6	4.953032424395115	9.90606484879023
1.7000000000000002	5.473947391727201	10.947894783454402
1.8	6.0496474644129465	12.099294928825893
1.9	6.6858944422792685	13.37178884558537
2	7.38905609893065	14.7781121978613
2.1	8.166169912567652	16.332339825135303
2.2	9.025013499434122	18.050026998868244
2.3	9.974182454814718	19.948364909629436
2.4000000000000004	11.023176380641605	22.04635276128321
2.5	12.182493960703473	24.364987921406946
2.6	13.463738035001692	26.927476070003383
2.7	14.879731724872837	29.759463449745674
2.8	16.444646771097048	32.889293542194096
2.9000000000000004	18.174145369443067	36.348290738886135
3	20.085536923187668	20.085536923187668

m_yk es la multiplicación de yk por un múltiplo 1, 2 ó 4, según qué regla se use

$$\int_1^3 e^x dx = 17.38172539576297$$

Regla de Simpson

tk	yk	m_yk
1	2.718281828459045	2.718281828459045
1.1	3.0041660239464334	12.016664095785734
1.2	3.3201169227365472	6.6402338454730945
1.3	3.6692966676192444	14.677186670476978
1.4	4.0551999668446745	8.110399933689349
1.5	4.4816890703380645	17.926756281352258
1.6	4.953032424395115	9.90606484879023
1.7000000000000002	5.473947391727201	21.895789566908803
1.8	6.0496474644129465	12.099294928825893
1.9	6.6858944422792685	26.743577769117074
2	7.38905609893065	14.7781121978613
2.1	8.166169912567652	32.66467965027061
2.2	9.025013499434122	18.050026998868244
2.3	9.974182454814718	39.89672981925887
2.4000000000000004	11.023176380641605	22.04635276128321
2.5	12.182493960703473	48.72997584281389

2.6	13.463738035001692	26.927476070003383
2.7	14.879731724872837	59.51892689949135
2.8	16.444646771097048	32.889293542194096
2.9000000000000004	18.174145369443067	72.69658147777227
3	20.085536923187668	20.085536923187668

$$\int_1^3 e^x dx = 17.367264731729446$$

HERRAMIENTA	APROXIMACIÓN	CIFRAS DE PRECISIÓN
Regla del trapecio con $n = 20$	17.38172539576297	1
Regla de Simpson con $n = 20$	17.367264731729446	4
WolframAlpha (valor real)	17.3672550947286	

b) $\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x}}$

$$\Delta x = \frac{2}{20} = 0.1$$

Regla de trapecio

tk	yk	m_yk
0	1	1
0.1	0.9534625892455922	1.9069251784911845
0.2	0.9128709291752769	1.8257418583505538
0.3000000000000004	0.8770580193070292	1.7541160386140584
0.4	0.8451542547285166	1.6903085094570331
0.5	0.8164965809277261	1.6329931618554523
0.6000000000000001	0.7905694150420948	1.5811388300841895
0.7000000000000001	0.7669649888473704	1.5339299776947408
0.8	0.7453559924999299	1.4907119849998598
0.9	0.7254762501100117	1.4509525002200234
1	0.7071067811865475	1.414213562373095
1.1	0.6900655593423541	1.3801311186847083
1.2000000000000002	0.674199862463242	1.348399724926484
1.3	0.6593804733957871	1.3187609467915742
1.4000000000000001	0.6454972243679028	1.2909944487358056
1.5	0.6324555320336759	1.2649110640673518
1.6	0.6201736729460422	1.2403473458920844
1.7000000000000002	0.6085806194501845	1.217161238900369
1.8	0.5976143046671968	1.1952286093343936
1.9000000000000001	0.5872202195147035	1.174440439029407
2	0.5773502691896258	0.5773502691896258

$$\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x}} = 1.4644378403845997$$

Regla de Simpson

tk	yk	m_yk
0	1	1
0.1	0.9534625892455922	3.813850356982369
0.2	0.9128709291752769	1.8257418583505538
0.30000000000000004	0.8770580193070292	3.508232077228117
0.4	0.8451542547285166	1.6903085094570331
0.5	0.8164965809277261	3.2659863237109046
0.6000000000000001	0.7905694150420948	1.5811388300841895
0.7000000000000001	0.7669649888473704	3.0678599553894816
0.8	0.7453559924999299	1.4907119849998598
0.9	0.7254762501100117	2.901905000440047
1	0.7071067811865475	1.414213562373095
1.1	0.6900655593423541	2.7602622373694166
1.2000000000000002	0.674199862463242	1.348399724926484
1.3	0.6593804733957871	2.6375218935831484
1.4000000000000001	0.6454972243679028	1.2909944487358056
1.5	0.6324555320336759	2.5298221281347035
1.6	0.6201736729460422	1.2403473458920844
1.7000000000000002	0.6085806194501845	2.434322477800738
1.8	0.5976143046671968	1.1952286093343936
1.9000000000000001	0.5872202195147035	2.348880878058814
2	0.5773502691896258	0.5773502691896258

$$\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x}} = 1.4641026157346955$$

HERRAMIENTA	APROXIMACIÓN	CIFRAS DE PRECISIÓN
Regla del trapecio con $n = 20$	1.4644378403845997	2
Regla de Simpson con $n = 20$	1.4641026157346955	5
WolframAlpha (valor real)	1.46410161513775	

c) $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tan x \, dx$

$$\Delta x = \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{3}}{20} = 0.013089969389957467$$

Regla de trapecio

tk	yk	m_yk
0.7853981633974483	0.9999999999999999	0.9999999999999999
0.7984881327874057	1.0265287140600547	2.0530574281201095
0.8115781021773633	1.0537801252809622	2.1075602505619244
0.8246680715673207	1.081793905307444	2.163587810614888
0.8377580409572781	1.1106125148291928	2.2212250296583855
0.8508480103472356	1.1402814581675482	2.2805629163350964
0.8639379797371931	1.170849566112539	2.341699132225078
0.8770279491271505	1.2023693107427997	2.4047386214855995
0.890117918517108	1.234897156535051	2.469794313070102
0.9032078879070655	1.2684939527453245	2.536987905490649
0.916297857297023	1.3032253728412055	2.606450745682411
0.9293878266869804	1.3391624077078819	2.6783248154157637
0.9424777960769379	1.3763819204711734	2.7527638409423467
0.9555677654668954	1.4149672721156947	2.8299345442313895
0.9686577348568528	1.4550090286724444	2.910018057344889
0.9817477042468103	1.496605762665489	2.993211525330978
0.9948376736367678	1.5398649638145827	3.0797299276291654
1.0079276430267252	1.5849040767806262	3.1698081535612523
1.0210176124166828	1.6318516871287894	3.2637033742575787
1.03410758180664	1.6808488808157664	3.361697761631533
1.0471975511965976	1.7320508075688767	1.7320508075688767

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \tan x \, dx = 0.34660214555419205$$

Regla de Simpson

tk	yk	m_yk
0.7853981633974483	0.9999999999999999	0.9999999999999999
0.7984881327874057	1.0265287140600547	4.106114856240219
0.8115781021773633	1.0537801252809622	2.1075602505619244
0.8246680715673207	1.081793905307444	4.327175621229776
0.8377580409572781	1.1106125148291928	2.2212250296583855
0.8508480103472356	1.1402814581675482	4.561125832670193
0.8639379797371931	1.170849566112539	2.341699132225078
0.8770279491271505	1.2023693107427997	4.809477242971199
0.890117918517108	1.234897156535051	2.469794313070102
0.9032078879070655	1.2684939527453245	5.073975810981298
0.916297857297023	1.3032253728412055	2.606450745682411
0.9293878266869804	1.3391624077078819	5.3566496308315275
0.9424777960769379	1.3763819204711734	2.7527638409423467
0.9555677654668954	1.4149672721156947	5.659869088462779
0.9686577348568528	1.4550090286724444	2.910018057344889
0.9817477042468103	1.496605762665489	5.986423050661956
0.9948376736367678	1.5398649638145827	3.0797299276291654
1.0079276430267252	1.5849040767806262	6.339616307122505
1.0210176124166828	1.6318516871287894	3.2637033742575787
1.03410758180664	1.6808488808157664	6.723395523263066
1.0471975511965976	1.7320508075688767	1.7320508075688767

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \tan x \, dx = 0.3465736007014238$$

HERRAMIENTA	APROXIMACIÓN	CIFRAS DE PRECISIÓN
Regla del trapecio con $n = 20$	0.34660214555419205	3
Regla de Simpson con $n = 20$	0.3465736007014238	6
WolframAlpha (valor real)	0.356573590279973	

d) $\int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx$

$$\Delta x = \frac{1}{20} = 0.05$$

Regla de trapecio

tk	yk	m_yk
0	1	1
0.05	1.0025031276057952	2.0050062552115904
0.1	1.010050167084168	2.020100334168336
0.15000000000000002	1.022755034164446	2.045510068328892
0.2	1.0408107741923882	2.0816215483847764
0.25	1.0644944589178593	2.1289889178357186
0.30000000000000004	1.0941742837052104	2.188348567410421
0.35000000000000003	1.130319120074011	2.260638240148022
0.4	1.1735108709918103	2.3470217419836206
0.45	1.2244600851219147	2.4489201702438295
0.5	1.2840254166877414	2.568050833375483
0.55	1.3532376764211722	2.7064753528423444
0.60000000000000001	1.4333294145603404	2.8666588291206807
0.65	1.5257712196034616	3.0515424392069233
0.70000000000000001	1.6323162199553791	3.2646324399107582
0.75	1.7550546569602985	3.510109313920597
0.8	1.8964808793049517	3.7929617586099034
0.85000000000000001	2.059575719127713	4.119151438255426
0.9	2.2479079866764717	4.4958159733529435
0.95000000000000001	2.465759811603786	4.931519623207572
1	2.718281828459045	2.718281828459045

$$\int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx = 1.4637838918494221$$

Regla de Simpson

tk	yk	m_yk
0	1	1
0.05	1.0025031276057952	4.010012510423181
0.1	1.010050167084168	2.020100334168336
0.15000000000000002	1.022755034164446	4.091020136657784
0.2	1.0408107741923882	2.0816215483847764
0.25	1.0644944589178593	4.257977835671437
0.30000000000000004	1.0941742837052104	2.188348567410421
0.35000000000000003	1.130319120074011	4.521276480296044
0.4	1.1735108709918103	2.3470217419836206
0.45	1.2244600851219147	4.897840340487659
0.5	1.2840254166877414	2.568050833375483
0.55	1.3532376764211722	5.412950705684689
0.60000000000000001	1.4333294145603404	2.8666588291206807
0.65	1.5257712196034616	6.1030848784138465
0.70000000000000001	1.6323162199553791	3.2646324399107582
0.75	1.7550546569602985	7.020218627841194

0.8	1.8964808793049517	3.7929617586099034
0.8500000000000001	2.059575719127713	8.238302876510852
0.9	2.2479079866764717	4.4958159733529435
0.9500000000000001	2.465759811603786	9.863039246415145
1	2.718281828459045	2.718281828459045

$$\int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx = 1.4626536248862967$$

HERRAMIENTA	APROXIMACIÓN	CIFRAS DE PRECISIÓN
Regla del trapecio con $n = 20$	1.4637838918494221	2
Regla de Simpson con $n = 20$	1.4626536248862967	5
WolframAlpha (valor real)	1.4626517459071816088 ...	

e) $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$

$$\Delta x = \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2}}{20} = 0.039269908169872414$$

Regla de trapecio

tk	yk	m_yk
0.7853981633974483	0.6184864581588363	0.6184864581588363
0.8246680715673207	0.5952106630193471	1.1904213260386942
0.8639379797371931	0.5726101663042296	1.1452203326084591
0.9032078879070655	0.5507261495956711	1.1014522991913422
0.9424777960769379	0.5295868534440545	1.059173706888109
0.9817477042468103	0.5092094203228229	1.0184188406456458
1.0210176124166828	0.489601604915072	0.979203209830144
1.0602875205865552	0.470763331270827	0.941526662541654
1.0995574287564276	0.45268808784537223	0.9053761756907445
1.1388273369263	0.43536415993849314	0.8707283198769863
1.1780972450961724	0.4187757050638915	0.837551410127783
1.2173671532660448	0.40290368075905053	0.8058073615181011
1.2566370614359172	0.3877266367391514	0.7754532734783028
1.2959069696057897	0.3732213844920346	0.7464427689840692
1.33517687775662	0.3593635577308205	0.718727115461641
1.3744467859455345	0.3461280768311409	0.6922561536622818
1.413716694115407	0.3334895296886684	0.6669790593773368
1.4529866022852793	0.32142248049799643	0.6428449609959929
1.4922565104551517	0.30990171689288754	0.6198034337857751
1.5315264186250241	0.2989024447841088	0.5978048895682176
1.5707963267948966	0.288400439142001	0.288400439142001

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = 0.3381547146565094$$

Regla de Simpson

tk	yk	m_yk
0.7853981633974483	0.6184864581588363	0.6184864581588363
0.8246680715673207	0.5952106630193471	2.3808426520773884
0.8639379797371931	0.5726101663042296	1.1452203326084591
0.9032078879070655	0.5507261495956711	2.2029045983826845
0.9424777960769379	0.5295868534440545	1.059173706888109
0.9817477042468103	0.5092094203228229	2.0368376812912916
1.0210176124166828	0.489601604915072	0.979203209830144
1.0602875205865552	0.470763331270827	1.883053325083308
1.0995574287564276	0.45268808784537223	0.9053761756907445
1.1388273369263	0.43536415993849314	1.7414566397539726
1.1780972450961724	0.4187757050638915	0.837551410127783
1.2173671532660448	0.40290368075905053	1.6116147230362021
1.2566370614359172	0.3877266367391514	0.7754532734783028
1.2959069696057897	0.3732213844920346	1.4928855379681385
1.33517687775662	0.3593635577308205	0.718727115461641
1.3744467859455345	0.3461280768311409	1.3845123073245635
1.413716694115407	0.3334895296886684	0.6669790593773368
1.4529866022852793	0.32142248049799643	1.2856899219919857
1.4922565104551517	0.30990171689288754	0.6198034337857751
1.5315264186250241	0.2989024447841088	1.1956097791364353
1.5707963267948966	0.288400439142001	0.288400439142001

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = 0.33811105285727105$$

HERRAMIENTA	APROXIMACIÓN	CIFRAS DE PRECISIÓN
Regla del trapecio con $n = 20$	0.3381547146565094	4
Regla de Simpson con $n = 20$	0.33811105285727105	7
WolframAlpha (valor real)	0.338111071825533	

CONCLUSIÓN

Con $n = 20$, se logra una precisión de entre 4 y 7 cifras decimales, usando la Regla de Simpson. Vemos que este método de integración nos brinda una aproximación más cercana al valor real (WolframAlpha) que si utilizamos la Regla del Trapecio.

CÓDIGO

Se escribió el siguiente programa en Python 3 para calcular los valores y agregarlos a las tablas:

```
import math as m # math es un módulo con operaciones y funciones matemáticas
import plotly.graph_objects as go # plotly es una librería que permite hacer tablas
y otras gráficas

# -----

# A CONTINUACIÓN SE DEFINEN LAS FUNCIONES MATEMÁTICAS USADAS
```

```
def exponencial(x): # Función del ejercicio 1
    return m.exp(x)

def funcion_2(x): # Función del ejercicio 2
    return 1/(m.sqrt(1+x))

def tangente(x): # Función del ejercicio 3
    return m.tan(x)

def cuadratica(x): # Función usada para componer las funciones de los ejercicios 3
y 4
    return pow(x, 2)

def funcion_4(x): # Función del ejercicio 4
    return exponencial(cuadratica(x))

def derivada_arctan(x): # Función del ejercicio 5
    return 1 / (1 + cuadratica(x))

# -----
---

# LAS SIGUIENTES SON OPERACIONES PARA ENCONTRAR longitud del intervalo,  $\Delta x$  y tk

def long_inter(a, b):
    return b-a

def subintervalo(long_inter, n):
    sub = long_inter/n
    print('Δx = {}'.format(sub))
    return sub

def t_k(a, k, sub):
    tk = a + (k*sub)
    return tk

# -----
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# LOS SIGUIENTES SON LOS ALGORITMOS QUE DEFINEN LAS SUMAS PARA AMBOS MÉTODOS DE
INTEGRACIÓN NUMÉRICA

def integral_trapecio(f, a, b, n):
    tks = [] # listas de tks y yks que irán en las tablas
    yks = []
    m_yks = [] # lista de yks multiplicados por el múltiplo adecuado
    suma = 0 # suma de yks
    inter = long_inter(a, b) # se obtiene la longitud del intervalo
    sub = subintervalo(inter, n) # se obtiene  $\Delta x$ 
    for k in range(n+1): # caminamos por la recta n veces k
        tk = t_k(a, k, sub) # obtenemos cada tk
        tks.append(tk) # agregamos los tk a una lista
        yk = f(tk) # calculamos cada tk dependiendo de la función
        yks.append(yk) # agregamos los yk a una lista
        if k == 0 or k == n: # si k es 0 o n, no lo multiplicamos por 2
            m_yks.append(yk)
```



```

        suma += yk # sumamos
        continue # pasamos a la siguiente iteración
    m_yks.append(2*yk) # agregamos los yk a una lista
    suma += 2*yk # acumulamos la suma de yks multiplicados
    print('INTEGRAL = {}'.format((sub*suma)/2)) # imprimimos el resultado de la
suma de yks por  $\Delta x/2$ 
    generar_tabla(tks, yks, m_yks)
    return

```

```

def integral_simpson(f, a, b, n):
    tks = []
    yks = []
    m_yks = []
    suma = 0
    inter = long_inter(a, b)
    sub = subintervalo(inter, n)
    for k in range(n+1):
        tk = t_k(a, k, sub)
        tks.append(tk)
        yk = f(tk)
        yks.append(yk)
        if k == 0 or k == n: # si k es 0 o n, yk se mantiene
            m_yks.append(yk)
            suma += yk
            continue
        if k % 2 == 1: # si k es impar, yk es multiplicado por 4
            yk = 4*yk
        else: # si k es par, multiplicamos yk por 2
            yk = 2*yk
        m_yks.append(yk)
        suma += yk
    print('INTEGRAL = {}'.format((sub*suma)/3)) # se imprime el resultado de la
suma de yks multiplicado por  $\Delta x/3$ 
    generar_tabla(tks, yks, m_yks)
    return

```

```

# -----
-----

```

```

# DOS MÉTODOS AUXILIARES

```

```

# llena la tabla con los datos de las listas de tks y yks

```

```

def generar_tabla(tks, yks, m_yks):
    tabla = go.Figure(data=[go.Table(header=dict(values=['tk', 'yk', 'm_yk']),
cells=dict(values=[tks, yks, m_yks]))])
    tabla.show()

```

```

# método que marca la secuencia de todo el código

```

```

def imprimir_datos(f, a, b, n):
    integral_trapecio(f, a, b, n)
    integral_simpson(f, a, b, n)

```

```

# -----
-----

```

```

# SENTENCIAS QUE INICIAN EL CÓDIGO SEGÚN LOS PARÁMETROS QUE LE INDICAMOS

```

```
# Es posible manipular a, b y n si se requiere

imprimir_datos(exponencial, 1, 3, 20)
imprimir_datos(funcion_2, 0, 2, 20)
imprimir_datos(tangente, m.pi/4, m.pi/3, 20)
imprimir_datos(funcion_4, 0, 1, 20)
imprimir_datos(derivada_arctan, m.pi/4, m.pi/2, 20)

imprimir_datos(cuadratica, 0, 1, 4) # Sirve para verificar que funciona, pues
                                     # está función con Simpson nos da el resultado
                                     # exacto 0,333333... al ser una parábola
```

Puede ejecutarse en <https://colab.research.google.com/notebooks/intro.ipynb#recent=true> (Google Colab) copiando y pegando el código en un notebook nuevo.

Recuerde que es posible aumentar el parámetro n para buscar un valor que se acerque cada vez más al valor real.