Métodos Numéricos Modalidad virtual por pandemia COVID-19



Primer Cuatrimestre 2020

Cuadratura numérica

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \sum_{i=0}^n a_i f(x_i)$$

Usando polinomio interpolante

$$f(x) = P_n(x) + E_n(x)$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i) L_{ni}(x) + \frac{f^{n+1}(\xi(\bar{x}))}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_n)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i) \int_a^b L_{ni}(x) + \int_a^b \frac{f^{n+1}(\xi(\bar{x}))}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_n)$$

Regla de trapecios: polinomio grado 1

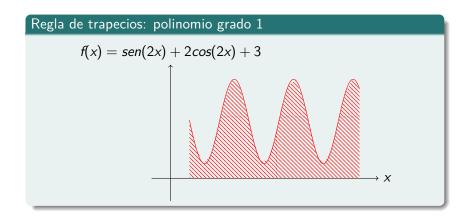
Sean
$$x_0 = a$$
, $x_1 = b$ y $h = x_1 - x_0$

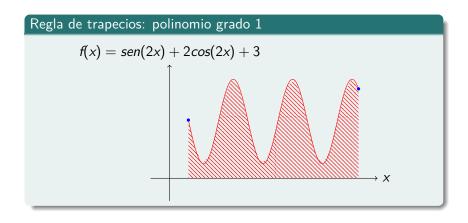
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \int_{x_0}^{x_1} f(x_0) \frac{(x - x_1)}{(x_0 - x_1)} + f(x_1) \frac{(x - x_0)}{(x_1 - x_0)} dx$$

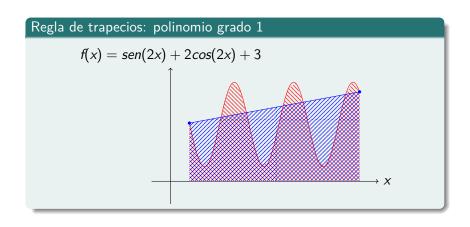
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \frac{f(x_0)}{(x_0 - x_1)} \frac{(x - x_1)^2}{2} \Big|_{x_0}^{x_1} + \frac{f(x_1)}{(x_1 - x_0)} \frac{(x - x_0)^2}{2} \Big|_{x_0}^{x_1}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \frac{(x_1 - x_0)}{2} (f(x_0) + f(x_1))$$

$$Error = \int_a^b \frac{f^2(\xi(\bar{x}))}{2!} (x - x_0)(x - x_1) dx = -f^2(\mu) \frac{h^3}{12}$$







Regla de Simpson: polinomio grado 2

Sean
$$x_0 = a$$
, $x_1 = \frac{b+a}{2}$, $x_2 = b$ y $h = \frac{(x_2 - x_0)}{2}$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \int_{x_0}^{x_2} f(x_0) \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)} + f(x_1) \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)} + f(x_2) \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)} dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{f(x_0)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)} \left(\frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)^2}{2} - \frac{(x-x_2)^3}{6} \right) \Big|_{x_0}^{x_2} + \frac{f(x_1)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)} \left(\frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)^2}{2} - \frac{(x-x_2)^3}{6} \right) \Big|_{x_0}^{x_2} + \frac{f(x_2)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)} \left(\frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)^2}{2} - \frac{(x-x_1)^3}{6} \right) \Big|_{x_0}^{x_2}$$

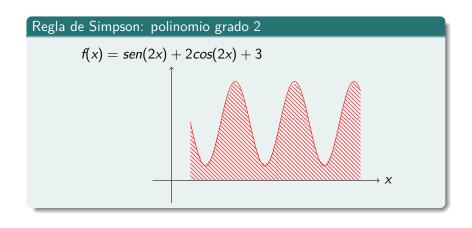
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \approx \frac{(x_2 - x_0)}{2} \left(\frac{f(x_0)}{3} + \frac{4f(x_1)}{3} + \frac{f(x_2)}{3} \right)$$

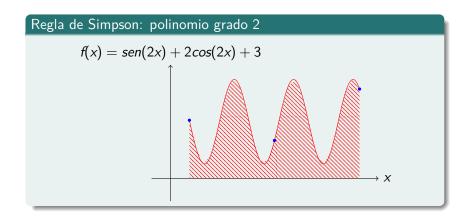
Regla de Simpson: polinomio grado 2

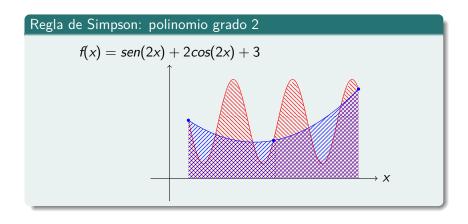
Sean
$$x_0 = a$$
, $x_1 = \frac{b+a}{2}$ y $x_2 = b$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \frac{(x_2 - x_0)}{2} \left(\frac{f(x_0)}{3} + \frac{4f(x_1)}{3} + \frac{f(x_2)}{3}\right)$$

$$Error = \int_a^b \frac{f^3(\xi(\bar{x}))}{3!} (x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2)dx = -f^4(\mu) \frac{h^5}{90}$$







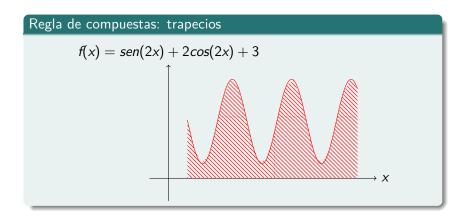
Reglas compuestas: trapecios

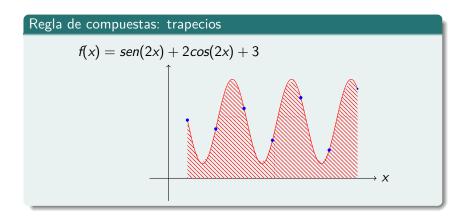
Sea
$$f \in C^2[a, b]$$
, $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n \in [a, b]$, $x_0 = a, x_n = b$ y $h = \frac{(b-a)}{n}$

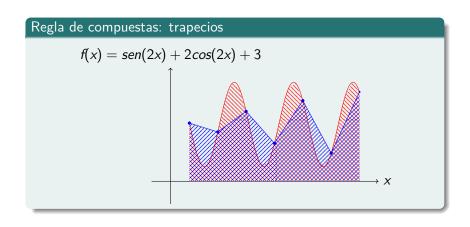
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} f(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{h}{2} (f(x_0) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + f(x_n))$$

$$Error = -\frac{(x_n - x_0)h^2}{12} f^2(\mu)$$







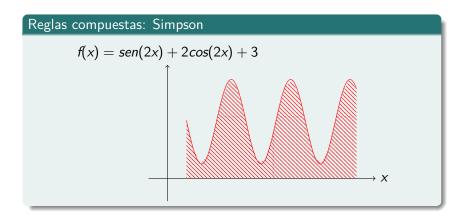
Reglas compuestas: Simpson

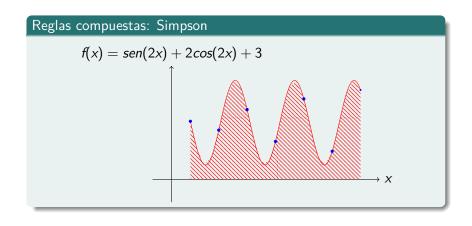
Sea
$$f \in C^2[a,b]$$
, $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{2n} \in [a,b]$, $x_0 = a, x_{2n} = b$ y $h = \frac{(b-a)}{2n}$

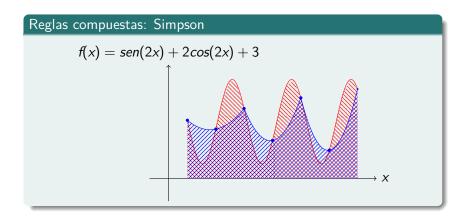
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_{2i}}^{x_{2(i+1)}} f(x)dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \approx \frac{h}{3} \Big(f(x_0) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_{2i}) + 4 \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{2i-1}) + f(x_n) \Big)$$

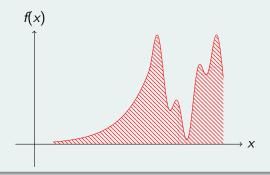
Error =
$$-(x_{2n} - x_0) \frac{h^4}{180} f^4(\mu)$$



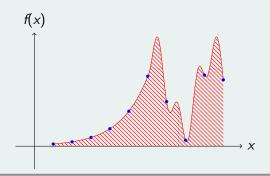




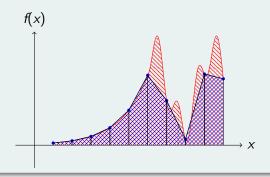
Reglas adaptativas



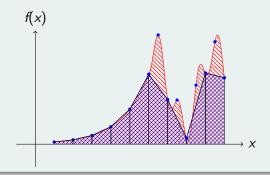
Reglas adaptativas



Reglas adaptativas



Reglas adaptativas



Reglas adaptativas

