Trapecios Asimple? Métado basado en interpolavión Lincal  $f(x) = P_1(x) = \frac{x-b}{a-b} f(a) + \frac{(x-a)f(b)}{b-a} + \frac{f(x-a)f(b)}{b-a}$  $\Rightarrow I = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} P_{1}(x) dx = \int_{a-b}^{b} f(a) + (x-a)f(b) dx$  $I = b - \alpha (f(\alpha) + f(b)) \Rightarrow \text{ area de trapecto (HPI)}$ 

Métab compuesto:

Tomar una partición  $P = \{x_0, x_1, ..., x_n\}$  de  $[a_1b]$   $x_0 = a_1, x_n = b_1$ , equiespaciado,  $(x_{i+1} - x_i) = b_1$ ,  $\forall i = 1, ..., n$   $h = b_1 - a_2$   $f(x) = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} f(x) dx + \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(x) dx + ... + \int_{x_{n-1}}^{x_n} f(x) dx$ Aplicamors a coda integral el métado "Simple"  $= \frac{b}{2} (f(x_0) + 2 (f(x_1) + f(x_2) + ... + f(x_{n-1})) + f(x_n))$ 

$$0 = F^{(n+1)}(\S_n) = f^{(n+1)}(\S_x) - c(n+1)!$$

$$0 = derivado (n+1) - ésima ecoo P(x) purque
es de giodo M
$$\Rightarrow (L(x) = f(x) - P(x) = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\S_x) L(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow Volviendo al error en la Integral
$$f(x) = P_1(x) + E(x)$$

$$E(x) = \frac{f''(\S)}{2} (x-a)(x-b) \qquad 0 < \S < b$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \begin{cases} b & f(x) dx = b - a \\ c(x) dx = f''(\S) & f(x-a)(x-b) dx \end{cases}$$

$$E = \int_0^1 (\S) \left( \frac{x-a}{2} \right) \left( \frac{x-a}{2} \right) \left( \frac{x-b}{2} \right)^2 dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (\S) \left( \frac{x-a}{2} \right) \left( \frac{x-b}{2} \right)^2 dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (\S) \left( \frac{x-a}{2} \right) \left( \frac{x-b}{2} \right)^2 dx$$$$$$

 $(b-\alpha)=\lambda$ 

 $= \frac{1}{12} = -\frac{h^3}{12} f''(\xi) \leq \left| \frac{h}{12} \frac{\max_{0 \leq \xi \leq b} f''(\xi)}{\max_{0 \leq \xi \leq b} f''(\xi)} \right|$ 

Poira la regla del Trapedo Compuenta.

$$E = E_1 + E_2 + E_3 + ... + E_n = -\frac{h^3}{12} f''(\xi_1) - \frac{h^3}{12} f''(\xi_2) - \frac{h^3}{12} f''(\xi_3)$$
 $\Rightarrow E \le \left| \frac{h^3}{12} n \max_{\alpha \le \xi \le b} f''(\xi) \right|$ 
 $h = (b-a)$ 
 $\Rightarrow E \le \left| \frac{(b-a)^3}{12n^2} \max_{\alpha \le \xi \le b} f''(\xi_3) \right|$ 

En otras regeneras

 $f'' = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \le f''(\xi_1) + ... \cdot f''(\xi_n)$ 
 $n \in f''(\xi_1) = f''(\xi_2) + ... \cdot f'''(\xi_n)$ 

nf(\$) = f"(\$,)+...f"(\$n)

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Medios de Cada Subintervalo

=> 
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \frac{h}{3} (f(a) + 4I + 2P + f(b))$$

$$I = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) = f(x_i) + f(x_3) + ... + f(x_{n-1})$$

$$P = \sum_{i=2}^{n-2} f(x_{i}) = f(x_{2}) + f(x_{1}) + \dots + f(x_{n-2})$$

Por Claudad:

$$\int_{0}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{\chi_{2}} f(x)dx + \int_{\chi_{L}}^{b} f(x)dy$$

= 
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
  $\int f(a) + 4f(x_1) + 2f(x_2) + f(b)$ 

Primer lourera de Valor medio para intigralio For [a,b) -> R contino P que no comba de signo en el intervala (a,b) es integrable entre existe x E[a,b] tal que 1, E(1, A(1) H = E(x) 2, A(1) 94 Como g(x) es continuo, existe Xi y X2 tales que E(xi) y E(xz) Son los modernos y mimos  $\Rightarrow$   $E(X) \geq E(X_1)$  Supergo  $9 \geq 0$ [(x)) (x) < (x) (x) < (x) /(x).  $= \sum_{n} E(x_n) \int_{a}^{b} Y(x) dx \leq \int_{a}^{b} E(x_n) Y(x_n) dx \leq E(x_n) \int_{a}^{b} Y(x_n) dx$ Ahora I= Soprildx >0 Como es vara myda

[= (x)] = [= [() y()) | = [= [x, ]] la Integlar la Suponeros >0 E(x2) < = ( E(x) Y(1) H < E(x) Por el teorema de Valor intermedio

Existe Xe[a,b) falque [a(x) = f ) [a(1) Y(1)]

$$\begin{array}{lll} & = \int_{0}^{b} \mathcal{L}(1)y(1)d1 = \mathcal{L}(x) \int_{0}^{b} y(1)d1 \\ & = \int_{0}^{b} f(x)dx - \frac{b-a}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2}f(x) + \frac{1}{2}f(x) \right) \\ & = \int_{0}^{b} f(x)dx - \frac{b-a}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2}f(x) + \frac{1}{2}f(x) \right) \\ & = \int_{0}^{b} f(x)dx - \frac{b-a}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2}f(x) + \frac{1}{2}f(x) \right) \\ & = \int_{0}^{b} f(x)dx - \int_{0}^{b} f(x+c) f(x)dx - \frac{b-a}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2}f(a) + \frac{1}{2}f(a) \right) \\ & = \int_{0}^{b} f(x)dx - \int_{0}^{b} f(x+c) f(x)dx - \frac{b-a}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2}f(a) + \frac{1}{2}f(a) - \frac{1}{2}f(a) - \frac{1}{2}f(a) - \frac{1}{2}f(a) \right) \\ & = \int_{0}^{b} f(b) + \int_{0}^{b} f(a) +$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(n-\frac{\lambda_{1}6}{2})^{2}+c)f(n) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{6}-\frac{\lambda_{1}6}{2})^{2}+c)f(6)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(n-\frac{\lambda_{1}6}{2})^{2}+c)f(n) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{6}-\frac{\lambda_{1}6}{2})^{2}+c)f(6) - f(n)$$

$$\frac{1}{6}(n-\frac{\lambda_{1}6}{2})^{2}-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{6}-\frac{\lambda_{1}6}{2})^{2}-\frac{1}{2}($$

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House par n intervalos Xo Xi X2 Xn  $E_1 = -(x_1-x_0)^3 f''(\xi_1) - (x_2-x_1)^3 f''(\xi_2) (\chi^{n-\chi^{n-\tau}})_{\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{u}}}(\xi^{\mathfrak{z}})$ Xit1-X1 = h = 6-0 Fr = - (6-0)3 of f"(3,1+ ... + f"(5n))  $L_{11} = \frac{r^{-1}}{r} \int_{\mathcal{P}} L_{1}(x) dx \ \overline{r} \ L_{11}(\overline{z}^{1}) t^{-1} \ L_{1}(z^{1})$ 

$$= -\frac{(6-a)^3}{12n^2} f'(\xi)$$

 $f(x) = f(a) + f'(x) |_{x = 0}$   $f(x) = f(a) + \left(\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}\right) (x - a)$   $f(x) dx = \left(6 - a\right) \left(\frac{f(a)}{2} + \frac{f(b)}{2}\right)$