

CALKOWANIE NUMERYCZNE

$$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \sum_{i=0}^n w_i f_i \quad (1)$$

$$f_i = f(x_i)$$

Metody proste

## 1. Metoda trapezów

Wzór (1) ma dać dokładne wciśnięcie  
 dla  $f(x) = 1$  i  $f(x) = x$  czyli  $n=1$   
 $x_0 = a$ ,  $x_1 = b$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} I &= \int_{x_0}^{x_1} 1 dx = x_1 - x_0 = w_0 + w_1 \\ I &= \int_{x_0}^{x_1} x dx = \frac{x_1^2 - x_0^2}{2} = w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Stąd wagi  $w_0 = w_1 = \frac{x_1 - x_0}{2} = \frac{h}{2}$

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_1} f(x) dx = \frac{h}{2} (f_0 + f_1) + O(h^2)$$

## 2. Metoda Simpsona (parabel)

Wzór (1) ma dać dokładne wyniki

dla  $f(x) = 1, x, x^2$ , tutaj  $n=2$

$$x_0 = a, x_1, x_2 = b$$

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_2} 1 dx = x_2 - x_0 = w_0 + w_1 + w_2$$

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_2} x dx = \frac{x_2^2 - x_0^2}{2} = w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2$$

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_2} x^2 dx = \frac{x_2^3 - x_0^3}{3} = w_0 x_0^2 + w_1 x_1^2 + w_2 x_2^2$$

Stąd wagi:  $w_0 = w_2 = \frac{h}{3}, w_1 = \frac{4h}{3}$

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_2} f(x) dx = \frac{h}{3} (f_0 + 4f_1 + f_2) + O(h^5)$$

3. Metoda Simpsona  $\frac{3}{8}$ 

Wzór (1) ma dość dokładny wynik dla

$$f(x) = 1, x, x^2, x^3; \quad n = 3$$

Wynik:

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_3} f(x) dx = \frac{3h}{8} (f_0 + 3f_1 + 3f_2 + f_3) + \mathcal{O}(h^5)$$

## 4. Metoda Boole'a

$$f(x) = 1, x, x^2, x^3, x^4, \quad n = 4$$

Wynik:

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_4} f(x) dx = \frac{2h}{45} (7f_0 + 32f_1 + 12f_2 + 32f_3 + 7f_4) + \mathcal{O}(h^7)$$

## metody różnicowe

cz-4

1. Metoda Eulera - McClaurina (różnicowa metoda trapezów)

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_n} f(x) dx = h \left( \frac{f_0}{2} + f_1 + f_2 + \dots + f_{n-2} + \frac{f_{n-1}}{2} \right) + \frac{h^2}{12} (f'_0 - f'_n) + \dots - \frac{h^4}{720} (f'''_0 - f'''_n) + \dots$$

2. Metoda Simpsona

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_n} f(x) dx = \frac{h}{3} (f_0 + 4f_1 + 2f_2 + 4f_3 + \dots + 2f_{n-2} + 4f_{n-1} + f_n)$$

3. Ręka analogiczna

# Całkowanie Romberga

CN-5

$$I_1(h) = \int_a^b f(x) dx, \quad \text{z krokiem } h$$

$$I_1\left(\frac{h}{2}\right) = \int_a^b f(x) dx, \quad \text{z krokiem } 2h$$

$$I_2(h) = \frac{2^2 I_1\left(\frac{h}{2}\right) - I_1(h)}{2^2 - 1} + \mathcal{O}(h^4)$$

$$I_2\left(\frac{h}{2}\right) = \frac{2^2 I_1\left(\frac{h}{4}\right) - I_1\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{2^2 - 1} + \mathcal{O}(h^4)$$

$$I_3(h) = \frac{2^{2 \cdot 2} I_2\left(\frac{h}{2}\right) - I_2(h)}{2^{2 \cdot 2} - 1} + \mathcal{O}(h^6)$$

$$I_{i+1}(h) = \frac{2^{2^i} I_i\left(\frac{h}{2}\right) - I_i(h)}{2^{2^i} - 1} + \mathcal{O}(h^{2^{i+1}})$$

# WYKORZYSTANIE METODY CAŁKOWANIA ROMBERGA

RZĄD BŁĘDÓW  $\sim h^2$        $\sim h^4$        $\sim h^6$  ...

$$I_1(h)$$

$$I_1(2h) \quad I_2(h)$$

$$I_1(4h) \quad I_2(2h) \quad I_3(h)$$

$$I_1(8h) \quad I_2(4h) \quad I_3(2h)$$

$$I_1(16h) \quad I_2(8h) \quad I_3(4h)$$

$$I_1(32h) \quad I_2(16h) \quad I_3(8h)$$

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

OSZACOWANIE BŁĘDŲ W MET. TRAPEZOWYM

1° punkt  $a$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b \left[ f(a) + (x-a) f'(a) + \frac{(x-a)^2}{2!} f''(a) + \frac{(x-a)^3}{3!} f'''(a) + \dots + \frac{(x-a)^4}{4!} f^{(4)}(a) + \dots \right] dx =$$

$$= b f(a) + \frac{b^2}{2!} f'(a) + \frac{b^3}{3!} f''(a) + \frac{b^4}{4!} f'''(a) + \dots \quad (*)$$

Pomiar:

$$\int_a^b (x-a)^n dx = \int_a^b (x-a)^n d(x-a) = \frac{(x-a)^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_a^b$$

$$= \frac{b^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{a^{n+1}}{n+1} \quad (da=0)$$



2. punkt b

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b \left[ f(b) + (x-b) f'(b) + \frac{(x-b)^2}{2!} f''(b) + \frac{(x-b)^3}{3!} f'''(b) + \dots \right] dx =$$

$$+ \frac{(x-b)^4}{4!} f^{(4)}(b) + \dots \int dx =$$

$$= h f(b) - \frac{h^2}{2!} f'(b) + \frac{h^3}{3!} f''(b) - \frac{h^4}{4!} f'''(b) + \dots \quad (**)$$

particular

$$\int_a^b (x-b)^n dx = \int_a^b (x-b)^n d(x-b) = \frac{(x-b)^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_a^b =$$

$$= - \frac{(-h)^{n+1}}{n+1}, \quad (db=0)$$



3° dodaj' stonami  $(*) \ddot{t}^{(*)}$ , ale strong pocketed przez 2

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{h}{2} [f(a) + f(b)] + \frac{h^2}{2 \cdot 2!} [f'(a) - f'(b)] + \frac{h^3}{2 \cdot 3!} [f''(a) + f''(b)] -$$

$$+ \frac{h^4}{2 \cdot 4!} [f'''(a) - f'''(b)] + \frac{h^5}{2 \cdot 5!} [f^{(4)}(a) + f^{(4)}(b)] + \dots \quad (***)$$

h° wzwin'  $f'(x)$  wokół a

$$f'(x) = f'(a) + (x-a) f''(a) + \frac{(x-a)^2}{2!} f'''(a) + \frac{(x-a)^3}{3!} f^{(4)}(a) + \dots$$

wstaw  $x=b$

$$f'(b) = f'(a) + h f''(a) + \frac{h^2}{2!} f'''(a) + \frac{h^3}{3!} f^{(4)}(a) + \dots$$

5° rozwin  $f'(x)$  wokół 6

$$f'(x) = f'(6) + (x-6)f''(6) + \frac{(x-6)^2}{2!}f'''(6) + \frac{(x-6)^3}{3!}f^{(4)}(6) + \dots$$

wstaw  $x=a$

$$f'(a) = f'(6) - hf''(6) + \frac{h^2}{2!}f'''(6) - \frac{h^3}{3!}f^{(4)}(6) + \dots$$

6° z wyrażenia  $f'(6)$  i  $f'(a)$  odejmij

$$f''(a) + f''(6) = \frac{2}{h} [f'(6) - f'(a)] - \frac{h}{2!} [f^{(4)}(a) - f^{(4)}(6)] + \dots$$

$$- \frac{h^2}{3!} [f^{(5)}(a) + f^{(5)}(6)] + \dots$$

7° analogicznie

rozwin'  $f'''(x)$  wokół  $a, b$

i zsumuj, że

$$f^{(12)}(a) + f^{(12)}(b) = \frac{2}{h} [f^{(11)}(b) - f^{(11)}(a)] + \dots$$

8°

wstaw dwa ostatnie wyniki do (\*) i t.d.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{h}{2!} [f(a) + f(b)] + \frac{h^2}{2 \cdot 3!} [f'(a) - f'(b)] - \frac{h^4}{2 \cdot 20} \times$$

$$\times [f'''(a) - f'''(b)] + \dots$$

9° z p. 8° widać

na metody Eulera - McLaurina  
Croninga metody trapezów

$x_{n-1}, x_n$

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_n} f(x) dx = h \left( \frac{f_0}{2} + f_1 + f_2 + \dots + f_{n-2} + \frac{f_{n-1}}{2} \right) + \frac{h^2}{12} (f'_0 - f'_n) - \frac{h^4}{720} \times$$

$x_0$

$$\times (f_0^{(11)} - f_n^{(11)}) + \dots$$