

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:

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

4. Metoda Boole'a

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

Wynik:

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

Metody ziskane

ex-4

1. Metoda Euler-Maclaurina (ziskana metoda trapézová)

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

2. Metoda Simpsonova

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

3. Řešení analogické

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

$$I_1(h)$$

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

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

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

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

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

\vdots

\vdots

\vdots

OSZACOWANIE BŁĘDŲ W MET. TRAPIEZÓW

1° punkt a

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

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

ponieważ

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

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

2. punkt 6

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

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

ponieważ

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

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

3° dodaj' stronami (*) i (*)', ale strony podwójnie 2

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{h}{2} [f(a) + f(b)] + \frac{h^2}{2 \cdot 2!} [f'(a) - f'(b)] + \frac{h^3}{2 \cdot 3!} [f''(a) + f''(b)] + \frac{h^4}{2 \cdot 4!} [f'''(a) - f'''(b)] + \frac{h^5}{2 \cdot 5!} [f^{(4)}(a) + f^{(4)}(b)] + \dots$$

(****)

4° rozwin' $f'(x)$ 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 $x=a$

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

6° z wyrażeniami na $f'(6)$ i $f'(a)$ odejmij

$$\begin{aligned} f''(a) + f''(6) &= \frac{2}{h} [f'(6) - f'(a)] - \frac{h}{2!} [f^{(4)}(a) - f^{(4)}(6)] \\ &\quad - \frac{h^2}{3!} [f^{(5)}(a) + f^{(5)}(6)] + \dots \end{aligned}$$

7° analogicznie wzór $f'''(x)$ wokół a i b

i zsumuj, że

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

8° wstaw dwa ostatnie wyniki do (***). i t.d.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{h}{2!} [f(a) + f(b)] + \frac{h^2}{2 \cdot 3!} [f'(a) - f'(b)] - \frac{h^4}{720} \times$$

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

9° z p. 8° widać na metody Eulera-Mclaurina
(czyli metody trapezów)

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

$$\times (f'''_0 - f'''_{n-1}) + \dots$$