## Tarefa 2 - Métodos Numéricos 2

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## 1 Polinômio de substituição de grau 4, abordagem fechada

Interpolaremos 5 pontos:  $x_i, ...x_f$ Onde  $\Delta X = \frac{x_f - x_i}{2}$ ;  $h = \frac{\Delta X}{4}$ ; Assim:

$$f(x_i) = f(x(s=0)) = g(0)$$

$$f(x_{i+h}) = f(x(s=1)) = g(1)$$

$$f(x_{i+2h}) = f(x(s=2)) = g(2)$$

$$f(x_{i+3h}) = f(x(s=3)) = g(3)$$

$$f(x_f) = f(x(s=4)) = g(4)$$

$$x(s) = x_i + sh;$$

Satisfaz essas relações pois:

$$x(0) = x_i + 0h = x_i$$

$$x(1) = x_i + 1h$$

$$x(2) = x_i + 2h$$

$$x(3) = x_i + 3h$$

$$x(4) = x_i + 4h = x_f$$

Aplicando a mudança de variável temos o seguinte:

$$\int_{x_i}^{x_f} f(x) dx \approx \int_{s_i}^{s_f} p(x(s)) \frac{dx(s)}{ds} \, ds = h \int_{s_i}^{s_f} p(x(s)) \, ds = h \int_0^4 g(s) \, ds$$

Sabemos que:

$$h \int_0^4 g(s) \, ds = h \int_0^4 \sum_{k=0}^4 \frac{s!}{k!(s-k)!} \Delta^k r_0$$

Desenvolvendo a fórmula acima temos o seguinte:

$$h \int_0^4 \sum_{k=0}^4 \frac{s!}{k!(s-k)!} \Delta^k r_0 =$$

$$h\int_0^4 [\frac{s!}{0!(s-0)!}\Delta^0 r_0 + \frac{s!}{1!(s-1)!}\Delta^1 r_0 + \frac{s!}{2!(s-2)!}\Delta^2 r_0 + \frac{s!}{3!(s-3)!}\Delta^3 r_0 + \frac{s!}{4!(s-4)!}\Delta^4 r_0]ds = 0$$

$$h \int_0^4 \left[ \Delta^0 r_0 + s \Delta^1 r_0 + \frac{s^2 - s}{2} \Delta^2 r_0 + \frac{s^3 - 3s^2 + 2s}{6} \Delta^3 r_0 + \frac{s^4 - 3s^3 - s^2 + 3s}{24} \Delta^4 r_0 \right] ds \tag{1}$$

Sabemos que:

$$\begin{split} &\Delta^0 r_0 = r(0) \\ &\Delta^1 r_0 = r(1) - r(0) \\ &\Delta^2 r_0 = r(2) - 2r(1) + r(0) \\ &\Delta^3 r_0 = r(3) - 3r(2) + 3r(1) - r(0) \\ &\Delta^4 r_0 = r(4) - 4r(3) + 6r(2) - 4r(1) + r(0) \end{split}$$

Substituindo em (1) temos o seguinte:

$$h \int_0^4 \left[ r(0) + s(r(1) - r(0)) + \frac{s^2 - s}{2} (r(2) - 2r(1) + r(0)) + \frac{s^3 - 3s^2 + 2s}{6} (r(3) - 3r(2) + 3r(1) - r(0)) + \frac{s^4 - 3s^3 - s^2 + 3s}{24} (r(4) - 4r(3) + 6r(2) - 4r(1) + r(0)) \right] ds$$

Simplificando a fórmula acima temos:

$$h \int 0^4 [r(0)(1-s+\frac{s^2-s}{2}-\frac{s^3-3s^2+2s}{6}+\frac{s^4-3s^3-s^2+3s}{24})+$$

$$+r(1)(s-s^2-s+\frac{s^3-3s^2+2s}{2}-\frac{s^4-3s^3-s^2+3s}{6})+$$

$$+r(2)(\frac{s^2-s}{2}-\frac{s^3-3s^2+2s}{2}+\frac{s^4-3s^3-s^2+3s}{6})+$$

$$+r(3)(\frac{s^3-3s^2+2s}{6}-\frac{s^4-3s^3-s^2+3s}{6})+$$

$$+r(4)(\frac{s^4-3s^3-s^2+3s}{24})]ds=$$

$$h \int 0^{4} \left[r(0)\left(\frac{s^{4}}{24} - \frac{5s^{3}}{12} + \frac{35s^{2}}{24} - \frac{25s}{12} + 1\right) + r(1)\left(-\frac{s^{4}}{6} + \frac{3s^{3}}{2} - \frac{13s^{2}}{3} - 4s\right) + r(2)\left(\frac{s^{4}}{4} - 2s^{3} + \frac{19s^{2}}{4} - 3s\right) + r(3)\left(-\frac{s^{4}}{6} + \frac{7s^{3}}{6} - \frac{7s^{2}}{6} + \frac{4s}{3}\right) + r(4)\left(\frac{s^{4} - 6s^{3} + 11s^{2} - 6s}{24}\right)\right]ds$$

Agora, resolvendo a integral temos o seguinte:

$$h\left[\frac{14}{45}r(0) + \frac{64}{45}r(1) + \frac{24}{45}r(2) + \frac{64}{45}r(3) + \frac{14}{45}r(4)\right] = \frac{2h}{45}\left[7r(0) + 32r(1) + 12r(2) + 32r(3) + 7r(4)\right]$$

Resolvendo a fórmula acima, substituindo r(0) por  $f(x_i)$ , r(1) por  $f(x_i + h)$ , r(2) por  $f(x_i + 2h)$  e assimpor diante temos:

$$\int_{x_i}^{x_f} f(x)dx \approx \frac{2h}{45} [7f(x_i) + 32f(x_i + h) + 12f(x_i + 2h) + 32f(x_i + 3h) + 7f(x_f)]$$

## 2 Polinômio de substituição de grau 4 abordagem aberta

Para abordagem aberta, não poderemos usar os pontos  $x_i$  e  $x_f$ , teremos que pegar 5 pontos igualmente espaçados entre  $x_i$  e  $x_f$ .

Manteremos  $\Delta X = \frac{x_f - x_i}{2}$  e agora h passará a ser:  $h = \frac{\Delta X}{c}$ 

$$f(x_0) = f(x_i + h) = f(x(s = 0)) = g(0);$$
  

$$f(x_1) = f(x_i + 2h) = f(x(s = 1)) = g(1);$$
  

$$f(x_2) = f(x_i + 3h) = f(x(s = 2)) = g(2);$$
  

$$f(x_3) = f(x_i + 4h) = f(x(s = 3)) = g(3);$$
  

$$f(x_4) = f(x_i + 5h) = f(x(s = 4)) = g(4);$$
  

$$x(s) = x_i + h + sh;$$

Satisfaz essas relações pois:

$$x(0) = x_i + h + 0h = x_0$$

$$x(1) = x_i + h + 1h = x_1$$

$$x(2) = x_i + h + 2h = x_2$$

$$x(3) = x_i + h + 3h = x_3$$
  
 $x(4) = x_i + h + 4h = x_4$ 

Aplicando a mudanca de variável:

$$\int_{x_i}^{x_f} f(x)dx \approx \int_{x_i}^{x_f} p(x)dx = \int_{s_i}^{s_f} p(x(s)) \frac{dx(s)}{ds} ds = h \int_{-1}^{5} p(x(s)) ds = h \int_{-1}^{5} g(s) ds$$

Desenvolvendo a fórmula acima temos:

$$h \int_{-1}^{5} g(s) ds = h \int_{-1}^{5} \sum_{k=0}^{4} \frac{s!}{k!(s-k)!} \Delta^{k} r_{0} ds$$
 (2)

Sabemos que:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{4} \frac{s!}{k!(s-k)!} \Delta^k r_0 = \Delta^0 r_0 + s \Delta^1 r_0 + \frac{s^2-s}{2} \Delta^2 r_0 + \frac{s^3-3s^2+2s}{6} \Delta^3 r_0 + \frac{s^4-3s^3-s^2+3s}{24} \Delta^4 r_0$$

Substituindo em (2)

$$h\int_{-1}^{5}g(s)\,ds=h\int_{-1}^{5}[\Delta^{0}r_{0}+s\Delta^{1}r_{0}+\frac{s^{2}-s}{2}\Delta^{2}r_{0}+\frac{s^{3}-3s^{2}+2s}{6}\Delta^{3}r_{0}+\frac{s^{4}-3s^{3}-s^{2}+3s}{24}\Delta^{4}r_{0}]ds=h\int_{-1}^{5}[\Delta^{0}r_{0}+s\Delta^{1}r_{0}+\frac{s^{2}-s}{2}\Delta^{2}r_{0}+\frac{s^{3}-3s^{2}+2s}{6}\Delta^{3}r_{0}+\frac{s^{4}-3s^{3}-s^{2}+3s}{24}\Delta^{4}r_{0}]ds=h\int_{-1}^{5}[\Delta^{0}r_{0}+s\Delta^{1}r_{0}+\frac{s^{2}-s}{2}\Delta^{2}r_{0}+\frac{s^{3}-3s^{2}+2s}{6}\Delta^{3}r_{0}+\frac{s^{4}-3s^{3}-s^{2}+3s}{24}\Delta^{4}r_{0}]ds=h\int_{-1}^{5}[\Delta^{0}r_{0}+s\Delta^{1}r_{0}+\frac{s^{2}-s}{2}\Delta^{2}r_{0}+\frac{s^{3}-3s^{2}+2s}{6}\Delta^{3}r_{0}+\frac{s^{4}-3s^{3}-s^{2}+3s}{24}\Delta^{4}r_{0}]ds=h\int_{-1}^{5}[\Delta^{0}r_{0}+s\Delta^{1}r_{0}+\frac{s^{2}-s}{2}\Delta^{2}r_{0}+\frac{s^{3}-3s^{2}+2s}{6}\Delta^{3}r_{0}+\frac{s^{4}-3s^{3}-s^{2}+3s}{24}\Delta^{4}r_{0}]ds=h\int_{-1}^{5}[\Delta^{0}r_{0}+s\Delta^{1}r_{0}+\frac{s^{2}-s}{2}\Delta^{2}r_{0}+\frac{s^{2}-s}{6}\Delta^{3}r_{0}+\frac{s^{4}-3s^{3}-s^{2}+3s}{24}\Delta^{4}r_{0}]ds=h\int_{-1}^{5}[\Delta^{0}r_{0}+s\Delta^{1}r_{0}+\frac{s^{2}-s}{2}\Delta^{2}r_{0}+\frac{s^{2}-s}{6}\Delta^{3}r_{0}+\frac{s^{4}-3s^{3}-s^{2}+3s}{24}\Delta^{4}r_{0}]ds=h\int_{-1}^{5}[\Delta^{0}r_{0}+s\Delta^{1}r_{0}+\frac{s^{2}-s}{2}\Delta^{2}r$$

$$=h\int_{-1}^{5} \left[r(0) + s(r(1) - r(0)) + \frac{s^2 - s}{2}(r(2) - 2r(1) + r(0)) + \frac{s^3 - 3s^2 + 2s}{6}(r(3) - 3r(2) + 3r(1) - r(0)) + \frac{s^2 - s}{6}(r(3) - 3r(2) + 3r(2) - r(0)) + \frac{s^2 - s}{6}(r(3) - 3r(2) + 3r(2) - r(2) + 3r(2) + 3r(2$$

$$+\frac{s^4 - 3s^3 - s^2 + 3s}{24}(r(4) - 4r(3) + 6r(2) - 4r(1) + r(0))]ds$$

Simplificando a fórmula acima:

$$=h\int_{-1}^{5} \left[r(0)(1-s+\frac{s^2-s}{2}-\frac{s^3-3s^2+2s}{6}+\frac{s^4-3s^3-s^2+3s}{24})+\right.\\ \left.+r(1)(s-s^2-s+\frac{s^3-3s^2+2s}{2}-\frac{s^4-3s^3-s^2+3s}{6})+\right.$$

$$+r(2)(\frac{s^2-s}{2} - \frac{s^3-3s^2+2s}{2} + \frac{s^4-3s^3-s^2+3s}{6}) + \\ +r(3)(\frac{s^3-3s^2+2s}{6} - \frac{s^4-3s^3-s^2+3s}{6}) + r(4)(\frac{s^4-3s^3-s^2+3s}{24})]ds =$$

Resolvendo a integral:

$$=h[r(0)(\frac{33}{10})+r(1)(\frac{-21}{5})+r(2)(\frac{39}{5})+r(3)(\frac{-21}{5})+r(4)(\frac{33}{10})]=$$
 
$$h[r(0)(\frac{33}{10})+r(1)(\frac{-42}{10})+r(2)(\frac{78}{10})+r(3)(\frac{-42}{10})+r(4)(\frac{33}{10})]=$$
 
$$\frac{3h}{10}[11r(0)-14r(1)+26r(2)-14r(3)+11r(4)]$$

Finalmente, substituindo r(4) por  $f(x_i+5h)$ , r(3) por  $f(x_i+4h)$ , r(2) por  $f(x_i+3h)$ , r(1) por  $f(x_i+2h)$  e r(0) por  $f(x_i+h)$  temos o seguinte:

$$\int_{x_i}^{x_f} f(x)dx \approx \frac{3h}{10} \left[ 11f(x_i + h) - 14f(x_i + 2h) + 26f(x_i + 3h) - 14f(x_i + 4h) + 11f(x_i + 5h) \right]$$