MAMPROG 2SH

Quadratur, INTEGRATION VON INTERPOLATIONS POLYNOMEN

TRAPEZ - REGEL/SUMME , FASSREGEL/SIMPSON-SUMME GAUB-ARCHIMEDES - UND RONBERG-QUA PRATUR

auadratur Inkoneren um Diskreten



Klelne :) verangahawulahung

INTEGRATION WON INTERPOLATIONS POLYNOMEN

larange bestimmt

LARANGE POLYNOM
$$\langle \ell_j(x) = \frac{\pi}{i \neq j} \frac{x - x_i}{x_j - x_i} \rangle$$

LARANGE POLYNOM
$$\leq$$

$$\ell_{j}(x) = \pi \frac{x - x_{i}}{x_{j} - x_{i}}$$

$$\ell^{1}(x) = \frac{x^{1} - x^{0}}{x - x^{0}} = \frac{x^{1} - 0}{x - 0} = x$$
 => $\int_{0}^{\infty} (x^{0} + x^{0})^{1/2} dx$

=)
$$[y_0 \cdot (x + \frac{1}{2}x^2) + y_1 \cdot (\frac{1}{2}x^2)]_0^1$$

$$= y_0(x + \frac{1}{2}1^2) + y_1(\frac{1}{2}1^2) - y_0(0 + \frac{1}{2}0^2) + y_1(\frac{1}{2}0^2) =$$

=
$$y_0(1-\frac{5}{2}) + y_1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(y_0 + y_1)$$

was wenn nun eine 3. Stützstelle hintukammi! xo=0, x1= 1, x2=1

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x - x_{4}}{x_{0} - x_{4}} \cdot \frac{x - x_{2}}{x_{0} - x_{1}} = \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{0 - \frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{x - x_{4}}{0 - 1} = \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{- \frac{1}{2}} \cdot (1 - x) = (-2x + x)(4 - x)$$

$$= -2x + 2x^2 + 4 - x = (2x^2 - 3x + 1)$$

$$\ell_1 = \frac{x - x_0}{x_0 - x_0} \cdot \frac{x - x_2}{x_0 - x_2} = \dots = \frac{(-4x^2 + 4x)}{(-4x^2 + 4x)}$$

$$\frac{x-x_0}{x_2-x_0} \cdot \frac{x-x_0}{x_2-x_0} = \dots = (2x^2-x)$$

nun die Integrale Lo, L, L2

$$L_{A}(x) = -\frac{4}{3}x^{3} + \frac{4}{2}x^{2} \quad \text{if} \quad \frac{4}{3}x^{3} + 2x^{2}$$

$$L_{0}(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^{3} - \frac{4}{2}x^{2} \quad \text{if} \quad \frac{2}{3}x^{3} - \frac{4}{2}x^{2}$$

EINSETZEN

$$\left[y_{\circ}\left(\begin{smallmatrix} \frac{2}{3}x^{2} - \lambda_{1}Sx^{2} + x \\ + y_{1}\left(\begin{smallmatrix} \frac{4}{3}x^{3} + 2x^{4} \\ \end{smallmatrix}\right) + y_{2}\left(\begin{smallmatrix} \frac{2}{3}x^{3} - \frac{\lambda_{1}}{2}x^{4} \\ \end{smallmatrix}\right)\right]_{1}^{\alpha}$$

$$= y_0(\frac{2}{3} - \lambda_1 + 1) + y_1(\frac{4}{3} + 2) + y_2(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{2})$$

$$y(\frac{1}{6}) + y_2(\frac{4}{6}) + y_3(\frac{4}{6}) = \frac{1}{6} (y_0 + y_0 + y_0)$$
 eruntergeladen von

Bestimme folgende Integrale nähelungsweise mit der ersien wöherungsformel:

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{\sin(\pi x)} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{100} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

٥

$$f(0) + f(1) + I(1)$$

$$0 + \frac{1}{2}(0+0) = 0$$

0

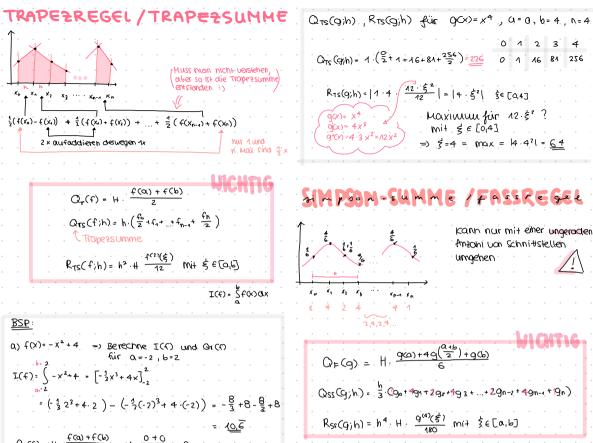
$$\frac{1}{2}(1+e^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{24e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}$$

 $\frac{1}{2}(\pi+0)=\frac{\pi}{2}$

I = = (40+4)

TRAPEZREGEL & TRAPEZSUMME ann

FASSREGEL / SIMPSON - SUMME



$Q_{\tau}(f) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{0 + C}{2} = \underline{Q}$ b) g(x)=x4; I(g) & Qr(g)=? mit a=0, b=4 $Q_F(9) = 4 \cdot \frac{(0+4.16+256)}{6} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 320 = 213,3$ $L(9) = \int_{0}^{4} x^{4} dx = \left[\frac{4}{5} x^{5} \right]_{0}^{4} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot 4^{5} = 204.8$ $Q_r(q) = H \cdot \frac{g(q) \cdot g(b)}{2} = 4 \cdot \frac{c+256}{2} = 512$ Benechnen der Tropezsumme Ots(fih) & Ris(fih) für f(x)=-x2+4 mi+ a= 2, b= 2 und n=8

 $h = \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{2}$ (h = 9ch (i)+(802)) $f_{4} = 0 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{15}{4} \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot 0 \cdot N$

 $R_{TS}(f;h) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{f''(\xi)}{12} = \frac{4}{4} \cdot \frac{-2}{12} = 10.6$

 $G_{15}(f;h) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{0}{2} + \frac{7}{4} + 3 + \frac{15}{4} + 4 \cdot \frac{15}{4} + 3 + \frac{7}{4} + \frac{0}{2}\right) = 10.5$

(N+1 = 8+1 Schnittstellen)

 $h = \frac{b-a}{b} = \frac{1}{2}$

Abschätzung.

2. Abi van - x2+4 = 105 heruntergeladen von

 $R_{CC}(q;h) = 1^4 \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{24}{180} = \frac{8}{15}$

BSP: 9(x)=x4; a=0, b=4

Qss(9,h) = 1/3. (0+4.1+2.16+4.81+256) = 205,6

4. Ableitung van gcx):

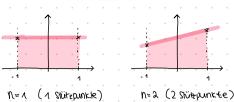
(Gauß & Archimedes)

.f(xi) U 1 16 81

RONBERG QUADRATUR (Drejecksschema) => Einfügen van mehr Runkleh (schnitstellen) In eingenameres Egebnis Du erzielen I(f)= Um (Ts(f,h) YOU. noch mehr Quadratur: 3 GAUB-QUADRATUR $Q_{i_1k} = Q_{i_1k-4} + \frac{Q_{i_1k-4} - Q_{i-4,k-4}}{\frac{h_{i-k}^2}{h_{i-k}^2} - 1}$ JARHIMEDES-QUADRATUR Ors (f, 2h) + h. (f,+f3+ ... + f,-3+f,-1) Ots ((;h) = Grs (f; 6-9) = Q00 QTS(+; b-0) = Q10 <u>b-a</u> $Q_{TS}(f; \frac{b-a}{b}) = Q_{2a}$ <u>b-a</u> ≥n <u>BS</u>p: $Q_{TS}(+; \frac{b-a}{2^n}) = Q_{na}$ 5 - x2 + 4 dx f(-2) f(-1) f(0) f(1) das isturior K=0 muss man mit OTS (Film) austechnen Der Rest gent dunn mit Dix Qzo Qkz b-a = 4 103 8 # 2 (fa)+f(b)) ÷ 10 = 10 die Spalle mit Qts(f;h) berechnen $G_{00} = (mit Trapezsurame) 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (f(-2) + f(2)) = 0$ $Q_{10} = Q_{75}(f_{12}) = \frac{3}{2} + 2 \cdot (f_{(-2)} + f_{(0)} + f_{(2)}) = 0 + 4 \cdot 2 = 8$ = (2;3)₂₅Q = $\frac{8}{2}$ + 2 · (f(-1) + f(1)) = 4 + 3 · 2 = 10 $Q_{AA} = Q_{A,0} + \frac{Q_{A,0} - Q_{0,0}}{\frac{A_0}{4} - 1} = 8 + \frac{8}{3} = 10^{\frac{2}{3}}$ $Q_{2,1} = Q_{2,0} + \frac{Q_{2,0} - Q_{1,0}}{\frac{4}{2} - 1} = 4G + \frac{2}{3} = 4O \frac{3}{2}$ Studydrive $\frac{Q_{2,1}+Q_{1,1}}{\frac{46}{3}-1} = 40\frac{2}{3}+0=\frac{10\frac{2}{3}}{3}$

Kostenlos heruntergeladen von

gration mit Gauß-Quadratur



$$N=1$$
 (1 Stützpunkk) $N=2$ (2 Stützpunkk) => $f_0(-1) \cdot \omega_0 + f_1(1) \cdot \omega_1$

$$= \omega_0 + \omega_1 \stackrel{!}{=} \int_{-1}^{1} dx = 2$$

$$= -\omega_0 + \omega_1 \stackrel{!}{=} \int_{-1}^{1} dx = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f_k(x_i) \cdot \omega_i \stackrel{!}{=} \int_{0}^{1} f_k(x)$$

$$f_{K}(x) = x^{k}$$

 h -sinnitstellen -> Grod = $2 n - 1$

Gawb-Quacitatur Mil+ 2 Shitzpunkten n=2 =>Grad=3

auperdem:
$$X_0 = -X_A$$

GRADO:
 $f_0(x_0) \cdot \omega_0 + f_0(x_0) \cdot \omega_1 = \omega_0 + \omega_A = \int_0^A x_0 dx = \int_0^A x_1 dx = 0$

GRAD 1:

$$f_{A}(x_{0}) \cdot \omega_{0} + f_{A}(x_{A}) \cdot \omega_{A} = \underbrace{\omega_{0} + \omega_{0}}_{\text{MAX}_{A}} = \underbrace{\int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx}_{\text{MAX}_{A}} = \underbrace{\int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx}_{\text{MAX}_{A}$$

GRAD 2:

$$f_{1}(x_{0}) \cdot \omega_{0} + f_{1}(x_{1}) \cdot \omega_{1} = (\omega_{0}x_{0}^{2} + \omega_{1}x_{1}^{2}) = \int_{1}^{4} x^{2} dx = \left[\frac{4}{3}x^{3}\right]_{1}^{1} = \frac{2}{3}$$
GRAD 3:

$$f_{3}(x_{0}) \cdot \omega_{0} + f_{3}(x_{0}) \cdot \omega_{1} = \omega_{1} x_{0}^{3} + \omega_{1} x_{1}^{3} = \int_{1}^{2} x^{2} dx = \left[\frac{4}{4} x^{4}\right]_{1}^{4} = 0$$

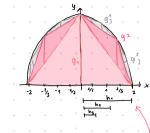
$$1 \quad 2 = \omega_{0} + \omega_{1} \qquad 1 \quad \text{Imo } \mathbf{V}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{3} = x_0 = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = x_0, \quad \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = x_0$$

$$1 = \omega_0 = \omega_0, \quad \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = x_0, \quad \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = x_0$$

$$1 = \omega_0 = \omega_0, \quad \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = x_0$$

$$1 = \omega_0 = \omega_0, \quad \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = x_0$$



LEVEL 2 LEVEL 1

Punkte hinwhigen wm verfeinem

(Integrieren durch Archime.

des Quadratur)

phetis hur die techie (eak de

Floiche berednne

-) Mochen zum

LEVEL 3

$$\frac{A_1}{2} = \frac{4}{2} \cdot (G_1 \cdot h_1) \cdot \#Shicke$$

 $\frac{A_2}{2} = \frac{4}{2} \cdot (f(0) \cdot 2) = f(0) \cdot 2 = -0.4 \cdot 2 = 8$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (Q_2 \cdot h_1) \cdot \# \text{ Stücke}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (Q_3 \cdot h_2) \cdot 2 = (f(1) - \frac{f(0) + f(2)}{2}) = 3 - (\frac{4 + 0}{2}) = 4$$

$$A_3 = A_3^4 + A_3^2$$

$$q_2^2 = f(\frac{2}{3}) - \frac{f(1) + f(2)}{2} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{6}{4} = \frac{4}{4}$$

$$A_3^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (q_3^2 \cdot h_3) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

 $g_3' = f(\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{f(0) + f(1)}{2} = \frac{15}{4}$

$$A_3^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (g_3^2 \cdot h_3) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

Aretheselle = $\frac{h_1}{2} + h_2 + h_3 = 4 + 1 + 1$



W0 = 0

