D Romberg Integration

Earlier (in the Richardson extrapolation)

Total error (traperpidal) $\propto \Delta x^2$

But the total error

For Richardson extrapolation

$$I = \hat{I}_{1} + C_{1} \Delta X_{1}^{2}$$

$$I = \hat{I}_{2} + C_{1} \Delta X_{2}^{2}$$

$$I = \hat{I}_{2} + C_{1} \Delta X_{2}^{2}$$

total error in I is & DX4

$$\frac{I_{1,n}}{\Delta x^{4}} = \frac{Y^{2}I_{0,n} - I_{0,n/2}}{Y^{2}-1}$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{I}_{2,n} = \frac{1^4 \mathcal{I}_{1,n} - \mathcal{I}_{1,n_2}}{\gamma^4 - 1}$$

We can keep repeating this adeulation to desire a general expression

$$I_{k,n} = \frac{\gamma^{2k} I_{k-1,n} - I_{k-1,n_k}}{\gamma^{2k} - 1}$$

This calculation is done iteratively till



Compute $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{4 dx}{1+x^2}$

- 1) Use the function quad in Octave [MATIAN to a tolerance 10-8
- E Romberg integration. For iteration 0, use Napezoidal rule starting at n=2

$$\int F = (2)(x) + (1+x^{2})$$
Lexact = quad $(f, a, b, 1e^{-8}) = \pi = 3.14159265$

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} = 4 + \tan^{4}(x) \Big|_{0}^{1} = 4((7/4) - 0)$$

$$= \pi$$

Iteration 0:

$$N=8$$
 $\frac{7}{20}, 4 = 3.13898849$

Theration 1

$$I_{1,2} = \frac{2^2 I_{0,2} - I_{0,1}}{2^2 - 1} = \frac{3!14156863}{2}$$

$$I_{1,4} = \frac{2^2 I_{94} - I_{0,2}}{2^2 - 1} = 3.14159250$$

$$I_{1,8} = \frac{2^2 I_{0,8} - I_{0,4}}{2^2 - 1} = \frac{3.14159265}{2}$$

$$\overline{L}_{1,16} = \frac{2^2 \overline{L}_{0,16} - \overline{L}_{0,8}}{2^2 4} = 3.14159265$$

Iteration 2

$$I_{2,4} = \frac{2^4 I_{1,4} - I_{1,2}}{2^4 I_{1,4}} = 3.14159407$$

$$I_{2,8} = \frac{2^4 I_{1,8} - I_{1,4}}{2^4 - 1} = 3.14 159 264$$

$$I_{3/6} = \frac{2^4 I_{1,16} - I_{1,8}}{2^4 - 1} = \frac{3.14159265}{2}$$