EXAM 1: NEXT WEEK , THURSDAY 30, FRIDAY 31 , SATURDAY 1ST

MATERIAL COYERS UP TO NUMBERIC INTEGRATION

TIME LIMIT: 90 MINUTES

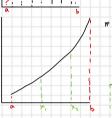
HOW MANY QUESTIONS:

## NUMERICAL INTEGRATION (CONT.) (TRAPIZOIDAL RULE)

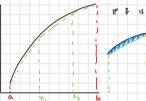
EXAMPLE: DRAW SOME DIFFERENT CURVES TRY TO FIGURE OUT WHEN USING THE TRAPTICULAL RULE
WILL RESULT IN ONER OR UNDER APPEOXIMENTON.



IF & IS LINEAR, TRADIZOIDAL RULE WILL GIVE US AN EXACT VALUE OF \$ \$100 dk



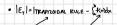
IF \$ 10 CONCANE UP, TRAPIZBIDAL RULE WILL ONER-APPROXIMATE



IF & IS CONCAVE DOWN, TRAPIZODAL RULE WILL UNDER-APPROXIMATE

If A FUNCTION HAS PERIODS WHERE IT IS CONCOVE UP TO CONCOVE DOWN, WE DON'T KNOW IF WE ARE ONER OR UNDER-APPROXIMATIONS. IT DEPENDS ON \$

THEOREM: IF  $f^{\text{N}}(x)$  is continuous  $f^{\text{N}}(x)$  is a number s.t  $|f^{\text{N}}(x)| \leq M$  for all  $\chi \in (a_3,b)$ . Then  $|f_{\text{F}}| \leq \frac{M(b-a)^3}{12a^3}$  where  $f^{\text{N}}(x) = 0$  is  $f^{\text{N}}(x) = 0$  for the trapiculal approx of  $f^{\text{N}}(x) = 0$ .



APPROX VALUE EXACT VALUE.

• M = Upper Bound for f"(x)

(MAXIMUM FOR f"(\omega)

IF f is CONTINUOUS ON Ca, b]



BIGGER THE M, THE SMALLER THE ERROR.

EX: FOR SCHOOLS, FIND THE MINIMUM IN SO THAT THE MAGNITURE OF THE ERROR FOR THE N-TA TRAPIZOUAL APPROXIMATION IS < 10"
a=0, b=2, f(x)=(x*+x)
Ma <sup>2</sup> , na?
f'(x): 3x2+6, f'(x)=6x -> 16x1 \le 12 FOR ANY X IN [0,2]
USE THEOREM →  E  = 12(1-0) = 8 < 104 = 8 < 104 = 8 × 104 < 10 = 104 < 104 = 8 × 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 < 104 = 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 104 < 10
Learn combinion for integers.
EXAMPLE: