Tie  $f: [a_1b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, n \in \mathbb{A}^*$  is  $a \in \mathbb{X}_1 \subset \mathbb{X}_2 \subset \ldots \subset \mathbb{X}_n \subset \mathbb{A}$ 

Presymen så f est integrabilà. Notam I(f)= Saf(x)dx.

Considerant  $P_n: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $P_n(x) = \sum_{n,k} L_{n,k}(x) f(x_k)$ , and  $L_{n,k}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \frac{x-x_i}{x_i-x_i} + xe(a,b)$ ,  $\forall k=1$ . The f(x) is f(x) and f(x) is f(x) and f(x) is f(x) and f(x) is f(x) and f(x) is f(x).

 $= \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \left( \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_{k}} (x) dx \right) f(x_{k}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} w_{k} f(x_{k})$  (1)

Formulele de cuadratura Mervion-Cotes

Del: 1) Dacă modurile cuadraturii (1) sunt echidistante je zj=a, zn+1=b, junem så (1) est formulà de Luadratura Newton-Cotes închisa eu n. 1 noduri. În

acest sour owen: | X1=a, Xn+1= b  $\begin{cases} h = \frac{b-a}{n} \\ \chi_i = a + h(i-1) + i = \overline{1, n+1}. \end{cases}$ 2) Daca nodurile enadraturii (1) sunt echidistante, iar x,>a, xn+1 <b, spuren cà (1) este formulà de ras trom nt. iruban etn us aintreba estal sutal-noturell arutarbans consideram discretizarea: X1>a, Xn+1<b  $\int x_0 = a$ ,  $x_{m+2} = b$  $\int h = \frac{b-a}{n+2}$ ti= athi ti=0, m+2. Idrimbrari de variabile pentru formulele de cuadratura water - rature 1) S. V. pentru formula de cuadratura Moroton-Cotes in-- Irisa\_ x = a + h(t-1),  $f \in [1,m+1]$ , dx = hdt. In acut sat,  $L_{M,k}(x) = \frac{M+1}{\lambda-1} \frac{x-x_i}{x_k-x_i} =$  $= \frac{\pi l}{\pi} \frac{(\alpha + h(k-1) + (\alpha + h(k-1))}{(\alpha + h(k-1)) - (\alpha + h(k-1))} = \frac{\pi l}{\pi} \frac{R(t-i)}{R(k-i)} = \frac{\pi + 1}{i \neq k} \frac{R(t-i)}{(k-i)} = \frac{\pi + 1}{i \neq k} \frac{L}{R(k-i)}$ 

$$W_{k} = \int_{a}^{b} L_{n,k}(x) dx = h \int_{1}^{n+1} \left( \frac{n+1}{i} \frac{t-i}{k-i} \right) dx + k = \overline{1,n+1}.$$

2) S. V. pentru formula de cuadratura Menton-Cotes deschisa

$$x = a + ht$$
,  $t \in [0, M+2]$ ,  $dx = hdt$ .

$$\hat{x} = x + k + i$$

$$W_{k} = N \int_{0}^{N+2} \left( \frac{n+1}{k} \frac{t-i}{k-i} \right) dt + k = \overline{1, N+1}.$$

Carzuri particulare

1. Formula de cuadratura a trapezului

Consideram formula de cuadratura Menton Cotes închisa

M=1.

Wodurile madraturii sunt:  $x_1 = a$  si  $x_2 = b$ , h = b - a.

orthio a + h:1

Formula de cuadratura este I, (f) = w, f(x1) + wz fxz, unde

$$w_{1} = h \int_{1}^{2} \left( \frac{2}{1!} \frac{t-i}{1-i} \right) dt = h \int_{1}^{2} \frac{t-2}{1-2} dt = \dots = \frac{h}{2},$$

$$i \neq 1$$

$$w_{2} = h \int_{1}^{2} \frac{t-1}{2-1} dt = \dots = \frac{h}{2}.$$

In obtinut formula de cuadraturà a trapezului  $I_1(f) = \frac{h}{2} f(a) + \frac{h}{2} f(b) = \frac{h}{2} [f(a) + f(b)] = \frac{b-a}{2} [f(a) + f(b)].$ 

Estimarea elsii formulii de cuadratură a trapezului. Dacă  $f \in C^2([a,b])$ , atunci  $|\xi(f)=|J(f)-J_1(f)|=$ 

 $= \left| -\frac{f''(c)}{12} h^3 \right| = O(h^3), \text{ su se}(a,b).$ 

2. Formula de cuadratura simpson

Consideram formula de cuadratura Menton-Cotes inchisa cu n=2.

Modurile cuadraturii sunt;  $x_1 = a$ ,  $x_2 = \frac{a+b}{2}$ , a+h:0 a+h:1

$$t_3 = b_1$$
,  $h = \frac{b-a}{2}$ .

 $a+h\cdot 2$ 

Formula de cuadraturà este  $I_2(f) = W_1 f(x_1) + W_2 f(x_2) +$ + Wz f(xz), unde

$$w_1 = h \int_{1}^{3} \frac{t-2}{1-2} \cdot \frac{t-3}{1-3} dt = ... = \frac{h}{3}$$

$$w_2 = h \int_1^3 \left( \frac{t-1}{2-1} \cdot \frac{t-3}{2-3} \right) dt = \dots = \frac{4h}{3}$$

$$w_{5} = h \int_{1}^{3} \left( \frac{t-1}{3-1} \cdot \frac{t-2}{3-2} \right) dt = \dots = \frac{h}{3}.$$

Am strinut formula de cuadratura simpson  $I_2(f) = \frac{h}{3} f(a) + \frac{4h}{3} f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + \frac{h}{3} f(b) =$ 

$$I_2(f) = \frac{h}{3} f(a) + \frac{4h}{3} f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + \frac{h}{3} f(b) =$$

$$=\frac{h}{3}\left[f(a)+4f(\frac{a+b}{2})+f(b)\right]=$$

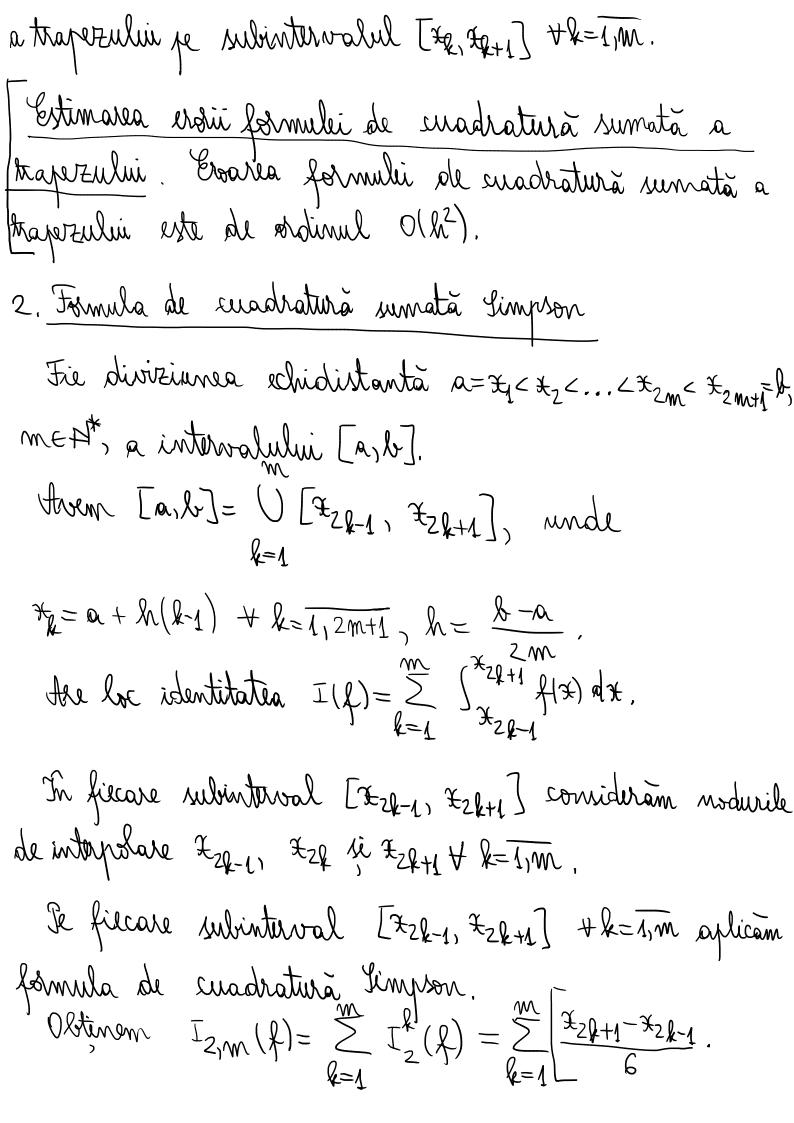
$$=\frac{b-a}{6}\left[f(a)+4f(\frac{a+b}{2})+f(b)\right].$$

Estimarea ersii formulei de suadratura limpson. Daca  $f \in C^{4}(Ta_{1}b_{1}), \text{ ratural } l_{+}(f) = \left[-\frac{f^{(4)}(c)}{90}h^{5}\right] = O(h^{5}),$ -CE(A,b).

3. Formula de cuadratura a dreptunghiului Consideram formula de cuadratura Monton Cotes dushia en n=0. Singurul mod al cuadraturii este  $x_1 = \frac{a+b}{2}$ . Assum  $x_0 = \alpha$ ,  $x_1 = \frac{\alpha + b}{1/2}$ ,  $x_2 = \frac{b}{1}$ ,  $h = \frac{b - a}{2}$ .  $a + h \cdot 0$   $a + h \cdot 1$   $a + h \cdot 2$ [d, a] sx 4 1 = (x), ol interred Formula de su adraturà est  $I_o(f) = reg f(x_f)$ , unde  $w_1 = \int_{a}^{b} L_{0,1}(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} 1 dx = b - a$ . inhuirfonteperts a arestanda de cuadratura a dreptunghiuhie  $I_0(f) = (b-a)f(\frac{a+b}{2}) = 2hf(\frac{a+b}{2}).$ Estimarea ersii formulii de cuadratură a drystunghiulii. Doca f E C2 ([a,b]), attenci e(f)= |I(f)-Io(f)| =  $= \left| \frac{2^{n}(s)}{3} k^{3} \right| = O(k^{3}), \quad c \in (a, b).$ 

Tie f: [a, b] - R integrabilà si I(f) = Jaf(x) dx.

1. Formula de cuadratura rumatà a trapezului Fie diviziunea echidistantà a=x1 < x2 < ... < xm+1 = b, ment, a intervalului [a,b]. then  $[a,b] = \bigcup_{k=1}^{m} [x_k, x_{k+1}]$ , unde  $x_k = a + h(k-1) + k=1$   $\forall k = 1, m+1, h = \frac{b-a}{m}.$ the loc identitation  $I(f) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \int_{x_{k}}^{x_{k+1}} f(x) dx$ . In fierare subinterval [xx, xx+1] consideram nodurile de interplare xx si xx+1 + k=1,m. tplicam formula de cuadratura a trapezului pe fiscare subinterval [xx, xx+1] + k=1,m. Obtinem  $I_{1,m}(f) = \sum_{k=1}^{m} I_{k}(f) = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k+1}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k+1}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k+1}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k+1}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k+1}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k+1}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k+1}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k+1}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right] = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\chi_{k+1} - \chi_{k}}{2} \cdot \left[f(\chi_{k+1}) + f(\chi_{k+1})\right]$  $=\frac{h}{2}\left[f(x_1)+f(x_2)+f(x_3)+\dots+f(x_n)+f($  $+ f(x_m) + f(x_{m+1}) = \frac{h}{2} [f(x_1) + 2 \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} f(x_k) + f(x_{m+1})],$ unde  $I_{1,m}(f)$  reprezentà formula de cuadraturà sunata a trapezului, iar  $I_1(f)$  reprezentà formula de cuadraturà



 $\left| \left( f(x_{2k-1}) + 4 f(x_{2k}) + f(x_{2k+1}) \right) \right| = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \left| \frac{2h}{k} \left( f(x_{2k-1}) + \frac{2h}{k} \right) \right|$  $+4f(x_{2k+1}) + f(x_{2k+1}) = \frac{h}{3} \left( f(x_1) + 4 = f(x_{2k}) + k = 1 \right)$  $+2\sum_{l=1}^{\infty}f(x_{2l+1})+f(x_{2m+1})$ , unde  $I_{2,m}(f)$  repuzintà formula de cuadraturà sumatà l'impson, iar I2(f) representà formula de sucadratura Simpson pe subintervalul [ 728-1) 728+1] + k= 1,m.

Estimarea eroii formilei de cuadratura sumata limpon Eroarea formilei de cuadratura sumata limpon este de ordinal O(h4).

3. Formula de cuadratura remata a dreptunghiului

Fie divizience echidistantà a=X1<X2<...<br/>
=b, mexx, a intervalului [a,b].

thorm  $[a,b] = \bigcup [x_{2k-1}, x_{2k+1}], unde$ 

 $\mathcal{L}_{k}=a+h(k-1)$   $+k=\overline{1,2m+1}$ ,  $h=\frac{b-a}{2m}$ .

the loc identitation  $I(f) = \sum_{k=1}^{m} {x_{2k+1} \choose x_{2k-1}} dx$ . In ficare subinterval [\*zk-1, \*zk+1] consideram nodul de interpolare xzx + k=1,m. Je fileare subinterval [Xzk-1, Xzk+1] oplicam formula de madratura a dreptunghimme the 1, m. Obtinem  $I_{0,m}(f) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} I_{0}^{k}(f) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (x_{2k+1} - x_{2k-1}) f(x_{2k})$ = 2h \(\frac{1}{k=1}\), unde Io,m (f) representà formula de cuadraturà numetà a dreptunghiulii, iar Il (f) infundament a autoritaria a arutarbane ab alumbel atmiseryer re subintervalul [xzk-1, xzk+1] + k=1,m. Estimarla iroii formulei de cuadratura sumata a dreptunghiulie. Eroarea formulei de cuadratura rumata a dreptunghiulii este de sodinul O(h²),