## Ph 20 - Assignment 2

Yovan Badal

10/15/2017

## 1 Derivation of Simpson's Formula

## 1.1 Extended Formula

We define  $h_N = \frac{(b-a)}{N}$ ,  $and x_0 = a, x_1 = a + h_N, x_2 = a + 2h_N, ..., x_N = b$ . We then find, using Simpson's Rule, that:

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{x_{0}}^{x_{1}} f(x) dx + \int_{x_{1}}^{x_{2}} f(x) dx + \dots + \int_{x_{N-1}}^{x_{N}} f(x) dx$$

$$\approx h_{N} \left( \frac{f(x_{0})}{6} + \frac{4f(\frac{x_{0} + x_{1}}{2})}{6} + \frac{f(x_{1})}{6} \right)$$

$$+ h_{N} \left( \frac{f(x_{1})}{6} + \frac{4f(\frac{x_{1} + x_{2}}{2})}{6} + \frac{f(x_{2})}{6} \right)$$

$$+ \dots + h_{N} \left( \frac{f(x_{N-1})}{6} + \frac{4f(\frac{x_{N-1} + x_{N}}{2})}{6} + \frac{f(x_{N})}{6} \right)$$

$$= h_{N} \left( \frac{f(x_{0})}{6} + \frac{4f(\frac{x_{0} + x_{1}}{2})}{6} + \frac{f(x_{1})}{3} + \frac{4f(\frac{x_{1} + x_{2}}{2})}{6} + \frac{f(x_{N})}{6} \right)$$

$$+ \dots + \frac{f(x_{N-1})}{3} + \frac{4f(\frac{x_{N-1} + x_{N}}{2})}{6} + \frac{f(x_{N})}{6} \right)$$

The last line represents the extended Simpson's Formula.

## 1.2 Local Error

We write f(x) as a Taylor sum centered at a:

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x - a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x - a)^2 + \frac{f'''(a)}{3!}(x - a)^3 + \frac{f''''(\eta)}{4!}(x - a)^4$$

where  $x, \eta \in [a, b]$  and the last term is the Lagrange remainder.

By elementary integration, we have

$$I = f(a)H + f'(a)\frac{H^2}{2!} + f''(a)\frac{H^3}{3!} + f'''(a)\frac{H^4}{4!} + f''''(\eta)\frac{H^5}{5!}$$

Now we find the estimate of the integral using Simpson's formula,  $I_{simp}$ , estimating the  $f(\frac{a+b}{2})$  and f(c) terms using the Taylor sum above:

$$I_{simp} = H\left(\frac{f(a)}{6} + \frac{4}{6}\left(f(a) + f'(a)\frac{H}{2} + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}\left(\frac{H}{2}\right)^{2} + \frac{f'''(a)}{3!}\left(\frac{H}{2}\right)^{3} + \frac{f''''(\eta)}{4!}\left(\frac{H}{2}\right)^{4}\right)\right)$$

$$= f(a)H + f'(a)\frac{H^{2}}{2} + f''(a)\frac{H^{3}}{6} + f'''(a)\frac{H^{4}}{24}$$

$$+ f''''(\eta)\frac{5H^{5}}{24}$$

Therefore, we find

$$I_{simp} - I = f''''(\eta) \frac{H^5}{5}$$

and conclude that Simpson's Formula is locally of fifth order in H, since

$$I = I_{simp} + O(H^5).$$

The global error of Simpson's Formula is approximately

$$-f''''(\xi)\frac{h_N^5}{5} = -(b-a)f''''(\xi)\frac{h_N^4}{5}$$

where  $\xi \in [a, b]$ . Therefore the Extended Simpson Formula is globally of fourth order in  $h_N$ .