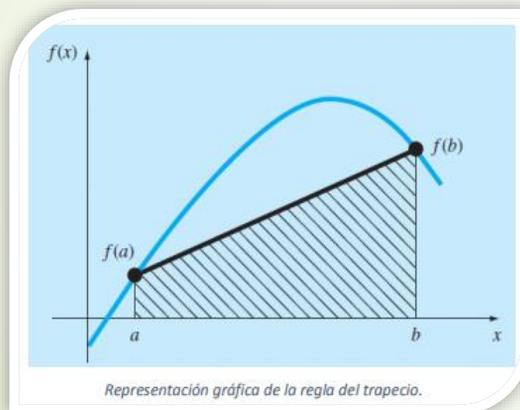
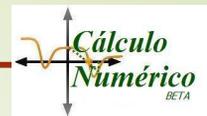


# INTEGRACIÓN NUMÉRICA

Fórmulas de Newton - Cotes

1

## Formulas de Newton – Cotes Regla del Trapecio



$$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx \cong \int_a^b f_1(x) dx$$

donde

$$I = \int_a^b \left[ f(a) + \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (x - a) \right] dx$$

Cuyo resultado es

$$I = (b - a) \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2}$$

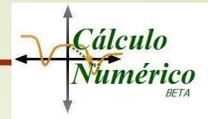
Error

$$E_t = -\frac{1}{12} f''(\xi)(b - a)^3$$

2

## Formulas de Newton – Cotes

### Regla del Trapecio



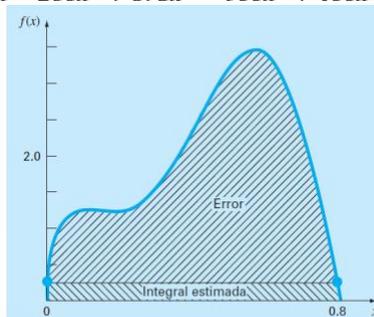
#### EJEMPLO

Integrar  $f(x) = 0,2 + 25x - 200x^2 + 675x^3 - 900x^4 + 400x^5$

#### Datos

$a=0$ ,  $b=0,8$ .

Sol analítica = 1,640533



Representación gráfica del empleo de una sola aplicación de la regla del trapecio para aproximar la integral de:  
 $f(x) = 0,2 + 25x - 200x^2 + 675x^3 - 900x^4 + 400x^5$  de  $x=0$  a  $0,8$ .

$$I = \int_a^b \left[ f(a) + \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (x - a) \right] dx$$

Cuyo resultado es

$$I = (b - a) \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2}$$

Error

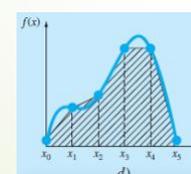
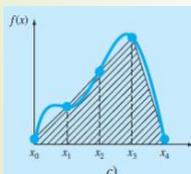
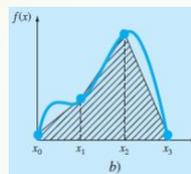
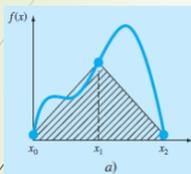
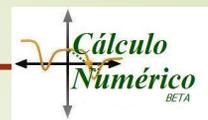
$$E_t = -\frac{1}{12} f''(\xi)(b - a)^3$$



3

## Formulas de Newton – Cotes

### Regla del Trapecio Múltiple



Si  $h = \frac{b - a}{n}$

entonces

$$I = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} f(x) dx + \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(x) dx + \dots + \int_{x_{n-1}}^{x_n} f(x) dx$$

Sustituyendo la regla en cada integral

$$I = h \frac{f(x_0) + f(x_1)}{2} + h \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{2} + \dots + h \frac{f(x_{n-1}) + f(x_n)}{2}$$

Cuyo resultado es

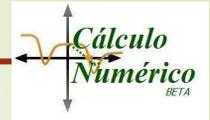
$$I = \frac{h}{2} \left[ f(x_0) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + f(x_n) \right]$$

Error  $E = -\frac{(b - a)^3}{12n^2} \tilde{f}''$



4

## Formulas de Newton – Cotes Regla del Trapecio Múltiple



### EJEMPLO

Integrar  $f(x) = 0,2 + 25x - 200x^2 + 675x^3 - 900x^4 + 400x^5$

### Datos

$a=0$ ,  $b=0,8$ . Sol analítica= 1,640533. Aplicar para  $n=1,2, \dots, 10$

n	h	I	$\epsilon_r$ (%)
2	0.4	1.0688	34.9
3	0.2667	1.3695	16.5
4	0.2	1.4848	9.5
5	0.16	1.5399	6.1
6	0.1333	1.5703	4.3
7	0.1143	1.5887	3.2
8	0.1	1.6008	2.4
9	0.0889	1.6091	1.9
10	0.08	1.6150	1.6

$$I = \frac{h}{2} \left[ f(x_0) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + f(x_n) \right]$$

Con

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

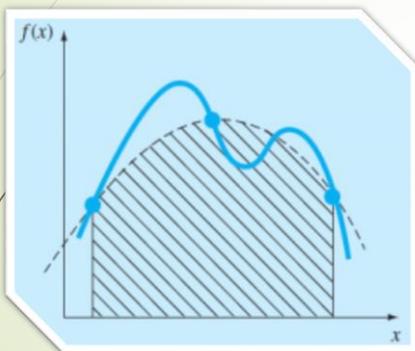
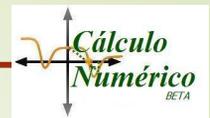
Error

$$E = -\frac{(b-a)^3}{12n^2} \bar{f}''$$



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## Formulas de Newton – Cotes Regla de Simpson 1/3



$$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx \equiv \int_a^b f_2(x) dx$$

donde

$$I = \int_{x_0}^{x_2} \left[ \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)} f(x_0) + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)} f(x_1) + \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)} f(x_2) \right] dx$$

Cuyo resultado es

$$I \equiv \frac{h}{3} [f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + f(x_2)]$$

Error

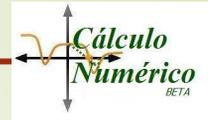
$$E_1 = -\frac{(b-a)^5}{2880} f^{(4)}(\xi)$$



6

## Formulas de Newton – Cotes

### Regla de Simpson 1/3



#### EJEMPLO

Integrar  $f(x) = 0,2 + 25x - 200x^2 + 675x^3 - 900x^4 + 400x^5$

#### Datos

$a=0$ ,  $b=0,8$ .

Sol analítica= 1,640533

**¿El error disminuye respecto de la regla de trapecio?**

**¿Cuál es el único valor posible para n?**

$$I \cong \frac{h}{3} [f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + f(x_2)]$$

Con

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

Error

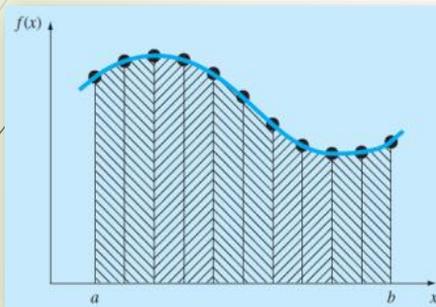
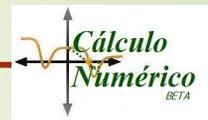
$$E_1 = -\frac{(b-a)^5}{2880} f^{(4)}(\xi)$$



7

## Formulas de Newton – Cotes

### Regla de Simpson 1/3 Múltiple



Si  $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$

entonces

$$I = \int_{x_0}^{x_2} f(x) dx + \int_{x_2}^{x_4} f(x) dx + \dots + \int_{x_{n-2}}^{x_n} f(x) dx$$

Sustituyendo la regla en cada integral

$$I \cong 2h \frac{f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{6} + 2h \frac{f(x_2) + 4f(x_3) + f(x_4)}{6} + \dots + 2h \frac{f(x_{n-2}) + 4f(x_{n-1}) + f(x_n)}{6}$$

Cuyo resultado es  $I = \frac{h}{3} \left[ f(x_0) + 4 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) + 2 \sum_{i=2}^{n-2} f(x_i) + f(x_n) \right]$

Error  $E_a = -\frac{(b-a)^5}{180n^4} \tilde{f}^{(4)}$

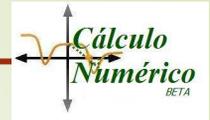
**n solo puede ser par**



8

## Formulas de Newton – Cotes

### Regla de Simpson 1/3 Múltiple



#### EJEMPLO

Integrar  $f(x) = 0,2 + 25x - 200x^2 + 675x^3 - 900x^4 + 400x^5$

#### Datos

$a=0$ ,  $b=0,8$ .

Sol analítica= 1,640533

$$I = \frac{h}{3} \left[ f(x_0) + 4 \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ \text{impar}}}^{n-1} f(x_i) + 2 \sum_{\substack{i=2 \\ \text{par}}}^{n-2} f(x_i) + f(x_n) \right]$$

Con

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n} \quad \text{y } n \text{ par}$$

Error

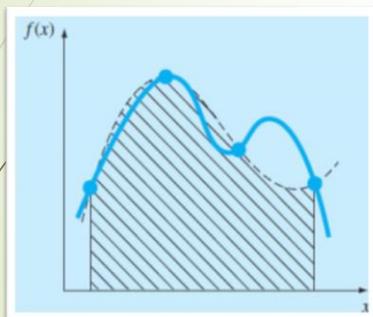
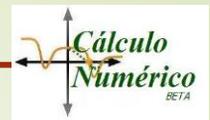
$$E_t = -\frac{(b-a)^5}{2880} f^{(4)}(\xi)$$



9

## Formulas de Newton – Cotes

### Regla de Simpson 3/8



$$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx \cong \int_a^b f_3(x) dx$$

donde

$$I \cong \frac{3h}{8} [f(x_0) + 3f(x_1) + 3f(x_2) + f(x_3)]$$

Con

$$h = (b-a)/3.$$

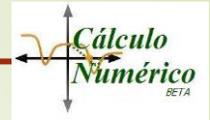
Error

$$E_t = -\frac{(b-a)^5}{6480} f^{(4)}(\xi)$$



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## Formulas de Newton – Cotes Regla de Simpson 3/8



### EJEMPLO

Integrar  $f(x) = 0,2 + 25x - 200x^2 + 675x^3 - 900x^4 + 400x^5$

### Datos

$a=0$ ,  $b=0,8$ .

Sol analítica= 1,640533

Integrar en conjunto con la regla de 1/3 para totalizar 5 segmentos

$$I \equiv \frac{h}{3} [f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + f(x_2)]$$

Con

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

Error

$$E_1 = -\frac{(b-a)^5}{2880} f^{(4)}(\xi)$$

