

CALCULUS AND DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

MATH 1B

Lecture 8: Numerical Integration II, 9/22/2021

NUMERICAL METHODS OVERVIEW

Definition: For a fixed division x_0, \dots, x_n of the interval $[a, b]$ into slices of size $\Delta x = (b - a)/n$, the sum

$$L_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_k) \Delta x$$

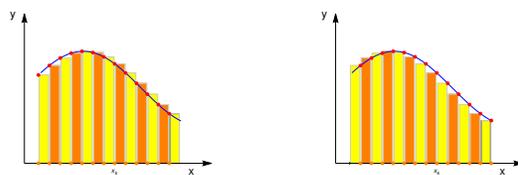
is called the **left Riemann sum** and

$$R_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) \Delta x$$

is called the **right Riemann sum**. The average value

$$T_n = (L_n + R_n)/2$$

is the **trapezoid rule**.



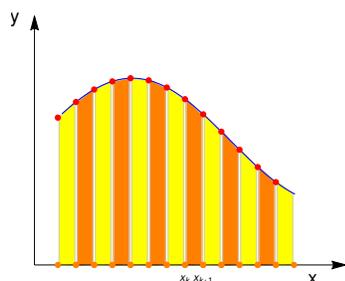
Definition: The **Midpoint rule** sums up the value at the center $y_k = (x_k + x_{k+1})/2$ of the slice

$$M_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(y_k) \Delta x .$$

The **Simpson rule** averages the midpoint and left and right sums in a clever way:

$$S_n = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{k=1}^n [f(x_k) + 4f(y_k) + f(x_{k+1})] \Delta x ,$$

where y_k again is the midpoint between x_k and x_{k+1} . We have $S_n = (2M_n + T_n)/3$.



8.1. The Trapezoid rule is exact for linear functions. The Simpson rule is exact for quadratic functions. For a general quadratic function $f(x) = Ax^2 + Bx + C$, the formula

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = [f(a) + 4f((a+b)/2) + f(b)](b-a)/6$$

holds exactly. Already Kepler was using the Simpson rule.

ERROR

8.2. The error bound for left and right Riemann sums are

$$|R_n - I| \leq M_{(1)} \frac{(b-a)^2}{2n}$$

where $M_{(1)}$ is an bound for $|f'(x)|$ on $[a, b]$.

8.3. The error bound for the trapezoid rule will be justified better when we look at the Taylor series:

$$|T_n - I| \leq M_{(2)} \frac{(b-a)^3}{3(2n)^2}$$

where $M_{(2)}$ is an bound for $|f^{(2)}(x)|$ on $[a, b]$.

8.4. The error bound for Simpson is:

$$|S_n - I| \leq M_{(4)} \frac{(b-a)^5}{180(2n)^4}$$

where $M_{(4)}$ is an bound for the fourth derivative $|f^{(4)}(x)|$ on $[a, b]$.

ON THE RADAR AND REMARKS

- HW 7 on Integration problems II and QRD are due Friday
- On Friday, we start to look at improper integrals.
- Make use of resources like problem sessions, office hours, MQC