

Numerisk integrasjon

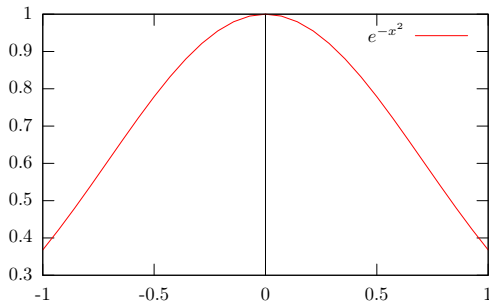
Vi bruker de 4 numeriske integrasjonsmetodene vi har sett til å beregne

$$\int_{-1}^1 e^{-x^2} dx$$

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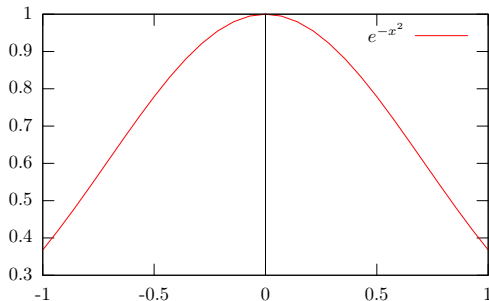
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$$\int_{-1}^1 e^{-x^2} dx = 1.493648265$$



Rektangulær metode

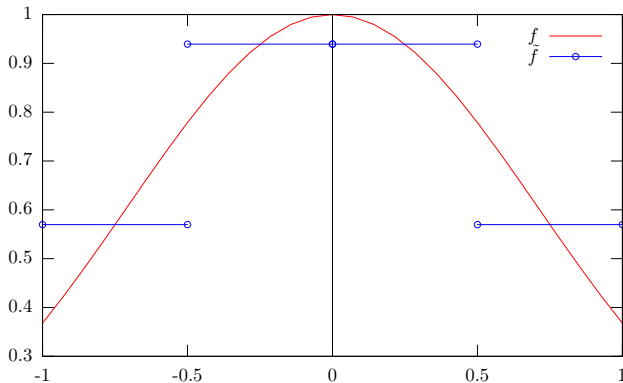
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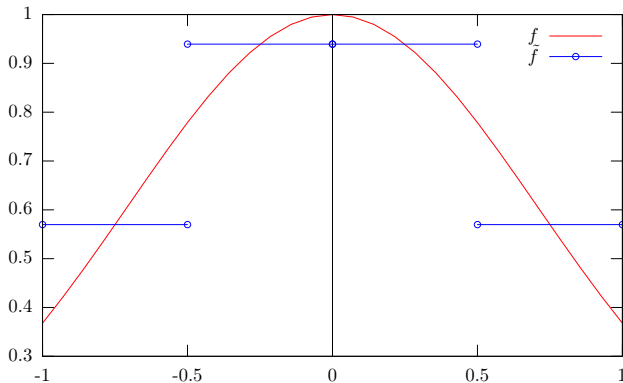
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$$\begin{aligned} S(f) &= h \sum_{i=0}^n f\left(\frac{x_i + x_{i+1}}{2}\right) = \int_{-1}^1 \tilde{f}(x) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{4} \cdot (f(-0.75) + f(-0.25) + f(0.25) + f(0.75)) \end{aligned}$$



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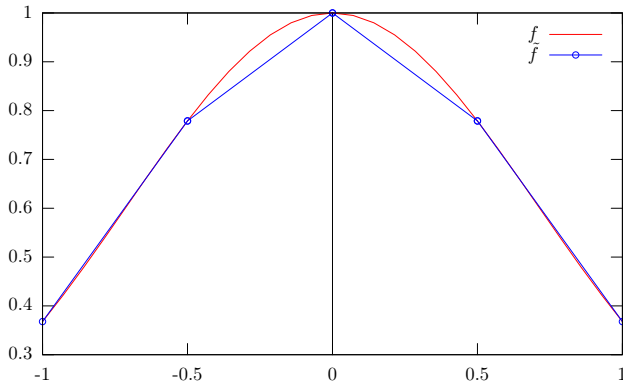
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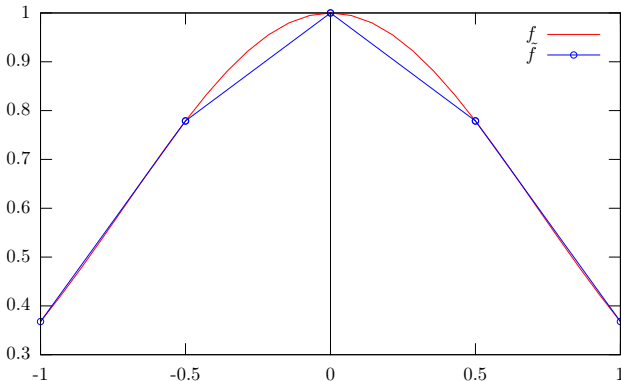
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Simpsons metode

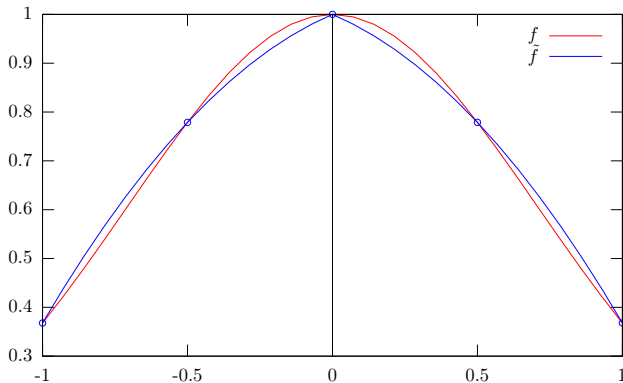
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$$S(f) = h \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \left(\frac{1}{3}f(x_{2i}) + \frac{4}{3}f(x_{2i+1}) + \frac{1}{3}f(x_{2i+2}) \right)$$

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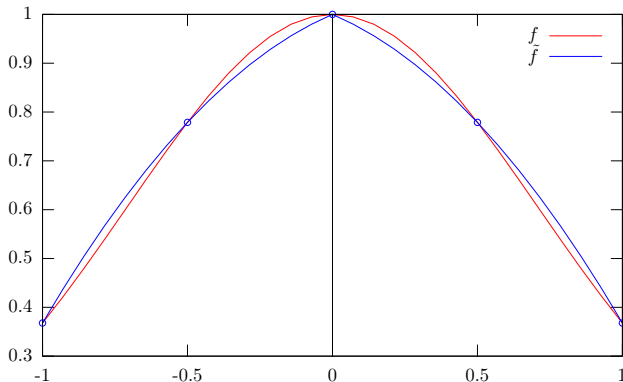
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$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot (f(-1) + 4f(-0.5) + 2f(0) + 4f(0.5) + f(1))$$



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$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon &= \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx - S(f) \\ &= -7.12592195 \cdot 10^{-4} \end{aligned}$$

Degree of precision

Definition

degree of precision til en integrasjonsmetode er tallet N slik at metoden integrerer eksakt for alle polynomene opp til graden N .

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Man har

$$\text{orden til metoden} = \text{DP} + 1$$

metode	Feilestimat	DP
Rektangulær	$ \epsilon \leq Kh^1$	0
Trapesformet	$ \epsilon \leq Kh^2$	1
Simpsons	$ \epsilon \leq Kh^4$	3

Gauss integrasjonsmetode (1)

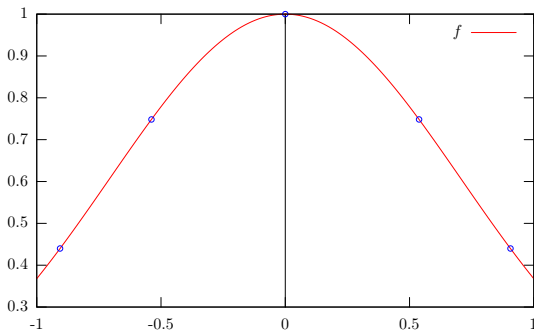
Vi bruker 5 noder:

x_j	A_j
-0.9061798459	0.2369268851
-0.5384693101	0.4786286705
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Feil:

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon &= \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx - S(f) \\ &= -1.565514514e - 5 \end{aligned}$$

Sammenligning mellom metodene

metode	$ \epsilon $
Rektangulær	0.015
Trapesformet	0.031
Simpson	0.00071
Gauss	0.000016

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$$P(x_j) = f(x_j) \text{ for alle nodene } x_j$$

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$$\text{grad}(P_9) \leq 9.$$

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