

# 1 Unidad 3. Integración numérica

## 1.1 Regla del trapecio

Considere la función continua y derivable en el intervalo  $(a, b)$

$$A = \int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \frac{h}{2}(f(a) + f(b))$$

donde  $h = b - a$ .

**Example 1** Integrar por el método del trapecio

$$\int_1^3 (3x^2 - 1)dx$$

*solución:*

$$h = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$f(1) = 2$$

$$f(3) = 26$$

$$A \approx \frac{2}{2}(26 + 2) = 28$$

Si comparamos con el valor exacto  $A = 24$  la aproximación tiene un error del 16.6 %.

Para una partición de  $n$  trapecios con altura  $h$

$$\begin{aligned} A \approx \int_a^b f(x)dx &\approx \frac{h}{2}(f(a) + f(a+h)) + \frac{h}{2}(f(a+h) + f(a+2h)) \\ &+ \dots + \frac{h}{2}(f(a+(n-1)h) + f(b)) \end{aligned}$$

o bien

$$A \approx \frac{h}{2}(f(a) + f(b) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} f(a+jh)) \quad (\text{Trapecio})$$

**Example 2** Integrar por el método del trapecio con una partición de  $n = 5, 10, 15$

$$\int_1^3 (3x^2 - 1)dx$$

*solución ( $n = 5$ )*

$$h = \frac{3-1}{5} = 0.4$$

$$f(1) = 2$$

$$f(3) = 3(3)^2 - 1 = 26.0$$

$$f(1 + 0.4j) = 3(1 + 0.4j)^2 - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &\approx \frac{0.4}{2}(26 + 2 + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{5-1} (3(1 + 0.4j)^2 - 1)) \\ &= 24.16 \end{aligned}$$

*Si comparamos con el valor exacto la aproximación tiene un error del 0.6 %.*  
*Para las particiones de  $n = 10, 15$*

$$A \approx \frac{0.2}{2} (26 + 2 + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{10-1} (3(1 + 0.2j)^2 - 1)) = 24.04 \quad h = 0.2$$

$$A \approx \frac{0.1333}{2} (26 + 2 + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{15-1} (3(1 + 0.1333j)^2 - 1)) = 24.005 \quad h = 0.1333$$

**Tarea.** Elaborar un programa en c para integrar por el método del trapecio lo siguiente

$$1. \int_{0.5}^2 \frac{e^{2x}}{x} dx = 17.736 \quad n = 10, 20$$

$$2. \int_5^{10} -9x^{-1} \sin(\frac{1}{2}x + 1) dx = 4.7157 \quad n = 100$$

## 1.2 Regla de Simpson 1/3

Considere la aproximación

$$A = \int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \int_a^b g(x)dx$$

donde  $g(x)$  es un polinomio de grado 2 que interpola los puntos

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} x_0 & = & a & x_1 & x_2 = b \\ y_0 & & & y_1 & y_2 \end{array}$$

sabemos que

$$g(t) = \alpha + \beta t + \gamma t^2$$

donde

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \alpha & = & y_0 \\ \beta & = & -\frac{3}{2}y_0 + 2y_1 - \frac{1}{2}y_2 \\ \gamma & = & \frac{1}{2}y_0 - y_1 + \frac{1}{2}y_2 \\ h & = & (b-a)/2 \end{array}$$

haciendo el cambio de variable  $t = (x - x_0)/h$  e integrando

$$h \int_0^2 g(t)dt = h(2\alpha + 2\beta + \frac{8}{3}\gamma)$$

o bien

$$A \approx \frac{h}{3}(y_0 + 4y_1 + y_2)$$

**Example 3** *Aproximar la integral por el método de Simpson 1/3*

$$\int_{2.3}^{4.5} \ln 2x dx = 4.1776$$

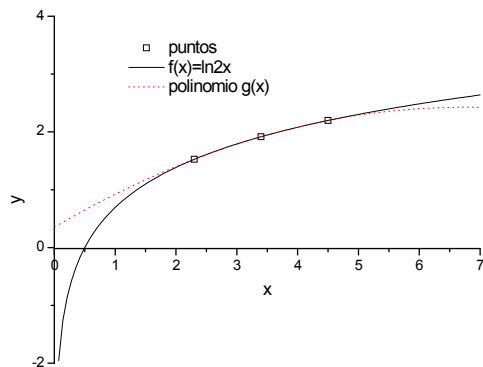
*puntos*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} n & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ x & a = 2.3 & 3.4 & b = 4.5 \\ y & 1.5261 & 1.9169 & 2.1972 \end{array}$$

*por lo que*

$$A \approx \frac{h}{3}(y_0 + 4y_1 + y_2) = 4.1767$$

*donde*  $h = 1.1$



Aplicando el método  $n$  veces para una partición de  $2n$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \frac{h}{3}(y_0 + 4y_1 + y_2) + \cdots + \frac{h}{3}(y_{2n-2} + 4y_{2n-1} + y_{2n}) \\
 &= \frac{h}{3}(y_0 + 4y_1 + 2y_2 + 4y_3 + \cdots + 2y_{2n-2} + 4y_{2n-1} + y_{2n}) \\
 &= \frac{h}{3}(f(a) - f(b) + \sum_{k=1}^n (4f(x_{2k-1}) + 2f(x_{2k})))
 \end{aligned}$$

pero  $x_{2k-1} = a + (2k - 1)h$ ,  $x_{2k} = a + 2kh$ , donde  $h = (b - a)/2n$

$$A \approx \frac{h}{3}(f(a) - f(b) + \sum_{k=1}^n (4f(a + (2k - 1)h) + 2f(a + 2kh))) \quad (\text{Simpson } 1/3)$$

**Example 4** Integrar por Simpson 1/3 empleando  $n = 2, 5$

$$\int_2^6 \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{x} dx$$

para  $n = 2$

|       |              |            |
|-------|--------------|------------|
| a=    | 2            |            |
| b=    | 6            |            |
| n=    | 2            |            |
| h=    | 1            |            |
| f(x)= | exp(0.5x)/x  |            |
| A=    | 8.04094635   |            |
|       |              |            |
| k     | f(a+(2k-1)h) | f(a+2kh)   |
| 1     | 1.49389636   | 1.84726402 |
| 2     | 2.43649879   | 3.34758949 |
| suma  | 3.93039515   | 5.19485351 |

para  $n = 5$

|      |                   |            |
|------|-------------------|------------|
|      | a= 2              |            |
|      | b= 6              |            |
|      | n= 5              |            |
|      | h= 0.4            |            |
|      | f(x)= exp(0.5x)/x |            |
|      | A= 8.03878508     |            |
|      |                   |            |
| k    | f(a+(2k-1)h)      | f(a+2kh)   |
| 1    | 1.38338205        | 1.4482857  |
| 2    | 1.54782263        | 1.68045763 |
| 3    | 1.84726402        | 2.05113943 |
| 4    | 2.29649508        | 2.58918039 |
| 5    | 2.93654407        | 3.34758949 |
| suma | 10.0115079        | 11.1166526 |

### 1.3 Regla de Simpson 3/8

Considere la aproximación

$$A = \int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \int_a^b g(x)dx$$

donde  $g(x)$  es un polinomio de grado 3 que interpola los puntos

$$\begin{array}{cccc} x_0 = a & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 = b \\ y_0 & y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{array}$$

sabemos que

$$g(t) = \alpha + \beta t + \gamma t^2 + \delta t^3$$

donde

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= y_0 \\ \beta &= -\frac{11}{6}y_0 + 3y_1 - \frac{3}{2}y_2 + \frac{1}{3}y_3 \\ \gamma &= y_0 - \frac{5}{2}y_1 + 2y_2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 \\ \delta &= -\frac{1}{6}y_0 + \frac{1}{2}y_1 - \frac{1}{2}y_2 + \frac{1}{6}y_3 \\ h &= (b-a)/3 \end{aligned}$$

haciendo el cambio de variable  $t = (x - x_0)/h$  e integrando

$$h \int_0^3 g(t)dt = h \left( 3\alpha + \frac{9}{2}\beta + 9\gamma + \frac{81}{4}\delta \right)$$

o bien

$$A \approx \frac{3}{8}h(y_0 + 3y_1 + 3y_2 + y_3)$$

Aplicando el método  $n$  veces para una partición de  $3n$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \frac{3}{8}h(y_0 + 3y_1 + 3y_2 + y_3) + \cdots + \frac{3}{8}h(y_{3n-3} + 3y_{3n-2} + 3y_{3n-1} + y_{3n}) \\ &= \frac{3}{8}h(f(a) - f(b) + 3 \sum_{k=1}^{3n} f(x_k) - \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_{3k})) \end{aligned}$$

pero  $x_k = a + kh$ ,  $x_{3k} = a + 3kh$ , donde  $h = (b-a)/3n$

$$A \approx \frac{3}{8}h(f(a) - f(b) + 3 \sum_{k=1}^{3n} f(a + kh) - \sum_{k=1}^n f(a + 3kh)) \quad (\text{Simpson } 3/8)$$

**Example 5** Integrar por Simpson 3/8 empleando  $n = 3, 6$

$$\int_{0.5}^{6.2} \frac{8 \sin x/3}{x^2} dx$$

|                      |                      |            |            |  |  |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|--|--|
|                      | a= 0.5               |            |            |  |  |
|                      | b= 6.2               |            |            |  |  |
|                      | n= 6                 |            |            |  |  |
|                      | h= 0.31666667        |            |            |  |  |
|                      | f(x)= 8*sin(x/3)/x^2 |            |            |  |  |
|                      | A= 5.88003699        |            |            |  |  |
|                      |                      |            |            |  |  |
|                      | k                    | f(a+kh)    | f(a+3kh)   |  |  |
|                      | 1                    | 3.22512607 | 1.76830727 |  |  |
|                      | 2                    | 2.29737211 | 0.9963279  |  |  |
|                      | 3                    | 1.76830727 | 0.64060106 |  |  |
|                      | 4                    | 1.42369148 | 0.42858489 |  |  |
|                      | 5                    | 1.17957177 | 0.28560136 |  |  |
|                      | 6                    | 0.9963279  | 0.18304993 |  |  |
|                      | 7                    | 0.85283315 |            |  |  |
|                      | 8                    | 0.73679995 |            |  |  |
|                      | 9                    | 0.64060106 |            |  |  |
|                      | 10                   | 0.55925595 |            |  |  |
|                      | 11                   | 0.48937767 |            |  |  |
|                      | 12                   | 0.42858489 |            |  |  |
|                      | 13                   | 0.37515595 |            |  |  |
|                      | 14                   | 0.32781603 |            |  |  |
|                      | 15                   | 0.28560136 |            |  |  |
|                      | 16                   | 0.24776977 |            |  |  |
|                      | 17                   | 0.21374004 |            |  |  |
|                      | 18                   | 0.18304993 |            |  |  |
|                      | suma                 | 16.2309824 | 4.30247242 |  |  |
| a= 0.5               |                      |            |            |  |  |
| b= 6.2               |                      |            |            |  |  |
| n= 3                 |                      |            |            |  |  |
| h= 0.63333333        |                      |            |            |  |  |
| f(x)= 8*sin(x/3)/x^2 |                      |            |            |  |  |
| A= 5.965921067       |                      |            |            |  |  |
|                      |                      |            |            |  |  |
| k                    | f(a+kh)              | f(a+3kh)   |            |  |  |
| 1                    | 2.297372114          | 0.9963279  |            |  |  |
| 2                    | 1.42369148           | 0.42858489 |            |  |  |
| 3                    | 0.996327904          | 0.18304993 |            |  |  |
| 4                    | 0.736799952          |            |            |  |  |
| 5                    | 0.55925595           |            |            |  |  |
| 6                    | 0.428584892          |            |            |  |  |
| 7                    | 0.327816027          |            |            |  |  |
| 8                    | 0.247769769          |            |            |  |  |
| 9                    | 0.183049935          |            |            |  |  |
| suma                 | 7.200668024          | 1.60796273 |            |  |  |

### Tarea.

1. Elaborar un programa en c para integrar por el método de Simpson1/3

$$\int_1^5 \frac{8 \sin x/3}{x^2} dx \quad n = 8, 15$$

2. Elaborar un programa en c para integrar por el método de Simpson3/8

$$\int_8^{12.5} \frac{\cos 0.6x}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx \quad n = 5, 12$$