

## Lezione 4 (parte terza)

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> # integrazione metodo dei trapezi  
restart:
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> # polinomio approssimante
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$$p := x \rightarrow a + b * x + c * x^2 ; \quad p := x \rightarrow a + b x + c x^2 \quad (1)$$

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> # condizioni di interpolazione
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$$EQ0 := p(X[k]) = f(X[k]) ;$$

$$EQ1 := p(X[k+1]) = f(X[k+1]) ;$$

$$EQ2 := p(X[k+2]) = f(X[k+2]) ;$$

$$EQ0 := a + b X_k + c X_k^2 = f(X_k) \quad (2)$$

$$EQ1 := a + b X_{k+1} + c X_{k+1}^2 = f(X_{k+1})$$

$$EQ2 := a + b X_{k+2} + c X_{k+2}^2 = f(X_{k+2})$$

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> # calcolo il polinomio interpolante
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res := solve({EQ0,EQ1,EQ2},{a,b,c}) :
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pf := simplify(expand(subs(res,p(x)))) ;
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$$\begin{aligned} pf := & (X_k X_{k+2}^2 f(X_{k+1}) - X_k f(X_{k+2}) X_{k+1}^2 - X_k^2 X_{k+2} f(X_{k+1}) + \\ & X_k^2 X_{k+1} f(X_{k+2}) + f(X_k) X_{k+2} X_{k+1}^2 - f(X_k) X_{k+1} X_{k+2}^2 + x X_k^2 f(X_{k+1}) - x \\ & X_k^2 f(X_{k+2}) + x f(X_k) X_{k+2}^2 - x X_{k+2}^2 f(X_{k+1}) - x f(X_k) X_{k+1}^2 + x f(X_{k+2}) X_{k+1}^2 \\ & - x^2 X_k f(X_{k+1}) + x^2 X_{k+1} f(X_k) - x^2 X_{k+2} f(X_k) + x^2 X_{k+2} f(X_{k+1}) \\ & + x^2 X_k f(X_{k+2}) - x^2 X_{k+1} f(X_{k+2})) / (-X_k X_{k+1}^2 - X_{k+2} X_k^2 + X_{k+2} X_{k+1}^2 + X_k \\ & X_{k+2}^2 - X_{k+1} X_{k+2}^2 + X_{k+1} X_k^2) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

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> # se i nodi sono equispaziati si semplifica
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pfl := simplify(expand(subs(X[k+1]=X[k]+h,X[k+2]=X[k]+2*h,pf))) ;
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$$\begin{aligned} pfl := & -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{h^2} (-2 f(X_k) h^2 + 2 X_k^2 f(X_k + h) + 4 X_k f(X_k + h) h - X_k f(X_k + 2 h) h \\ & + 2 x f(X_k) X_k - 4 x f(X_k + h) X_k + 2 x f(X_k + 2 h) X_k - 3 f(X_k) X_k h - 4 x f(X_k \\ & + h) h + x f(X_k + 2 h) h - x^2 f(X_k) + 2 x^2 f(X_k + h) - x^2 f(X_k + 2 h) - X_k^2 f(X_k \\ & + 2 h) - f(X_k) X_k^2 + 3 x f(X_k) h) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$> \# integro il polinomio interpolante  
\text{simplify(int(pf1,x=X[k]..X[k]+2*h)) ;} \\ \frac{1}{3} h \left( f(X_k) + 4f(X_k + h) + f(X_k + 2 h) \right) \quad (5)$$

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> # applicando la formula precedente sugli intervalli  

# a due a due ottengo la regola di Simpson  

simpson := proc (f,a,b,n)  

  local res, h ;  

  h := (b-a)/n ;  

  res := (h/3)*(f(b)+f(a)) ;  

  res := res+  

    (4*h/3)*add(f(a+(2*i+1)*h),i=0..(n-2)/2);  

  res := res +(2*h/3)*add(f(a+(2*i)*h),i=1..(n-2)/2);  

  return res ;  

end proc :
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> # funzione da integrare  

f := x -> x/(1+x^2);
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$$f := x \rightarrow \frac{x}{1 + x^2} \quad (6)$$

$$> # intervallo di integrazione  
a,b := 0, 10 ; \quad a, b := 0, 10 \quad (7)$$

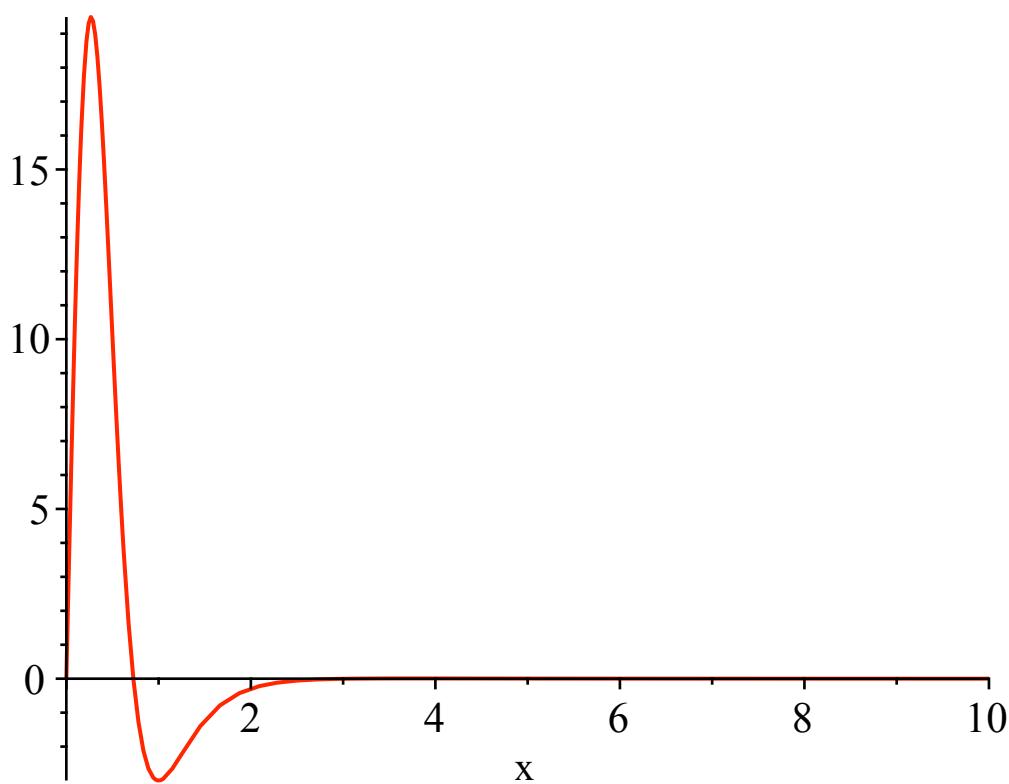
$$> # calcolo dell'integrale esatto  
\text{ESATTO} := \text{evalf(int}(f(x),x=a..b)) ; \quad \text{ESATTO} := 2.307560258 \quad (8)$$

$$> # calcolo dell'integrale approssimato  
\text{# col metodo di Simpson}\br/>
\text{APPROSSIMATO} := \text{evalf(simpson}(f,a,b,100)) ; \quad \text{APPROSSIMATO} := 2.307563675 \quad (9)$$

$$> \text{evalf(ESATTO-APPROSSIMATO)} ; \quad -0.000003417 \quad (10)$$

$$> \# stima del numero di intervalli  
\text{with(plots)} :  
> dddd़ := (\text{D}@@4)(f) ; \\ dddd़ := x \rightarrow -\frac{480 x^3}{(1 + x^2)^4} + \frac{120 x}{(1 + x^2)^3} + \frac{384 x^5}{(1 + x^2)^5} \quad (11)$$

> plot(dddd़(x),x=a..b) ;



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> # costante che maggiora il modulo di dddd in [a,b]
M := 20 ;
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$$M := 20 \quad (12)$$

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> # con la formula dell'errore stimo gli intervalli
N := ( (b-a)^5 * M / (180 * epsi) )^(1/4) ;
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$$N := \frac{1}{180} 180^{3/4} 2000000^{1/4} \left( \frac{1}{epsi} \right)^{1/4} \quad (13)$$

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> evalf(subs( epsi=10^(-4) ,N)) ;
102.6690096
```

$$(14)$$

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> evalf(ESATT0-simpson(f,a,b,104)) ;
-0.000002915
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$$(15)$$