

Esempio uso formule di quadratura

Funzione da integrare in maniera approssimata

```
> f := x -> (1+x^2)*sin(x/2) ;
```

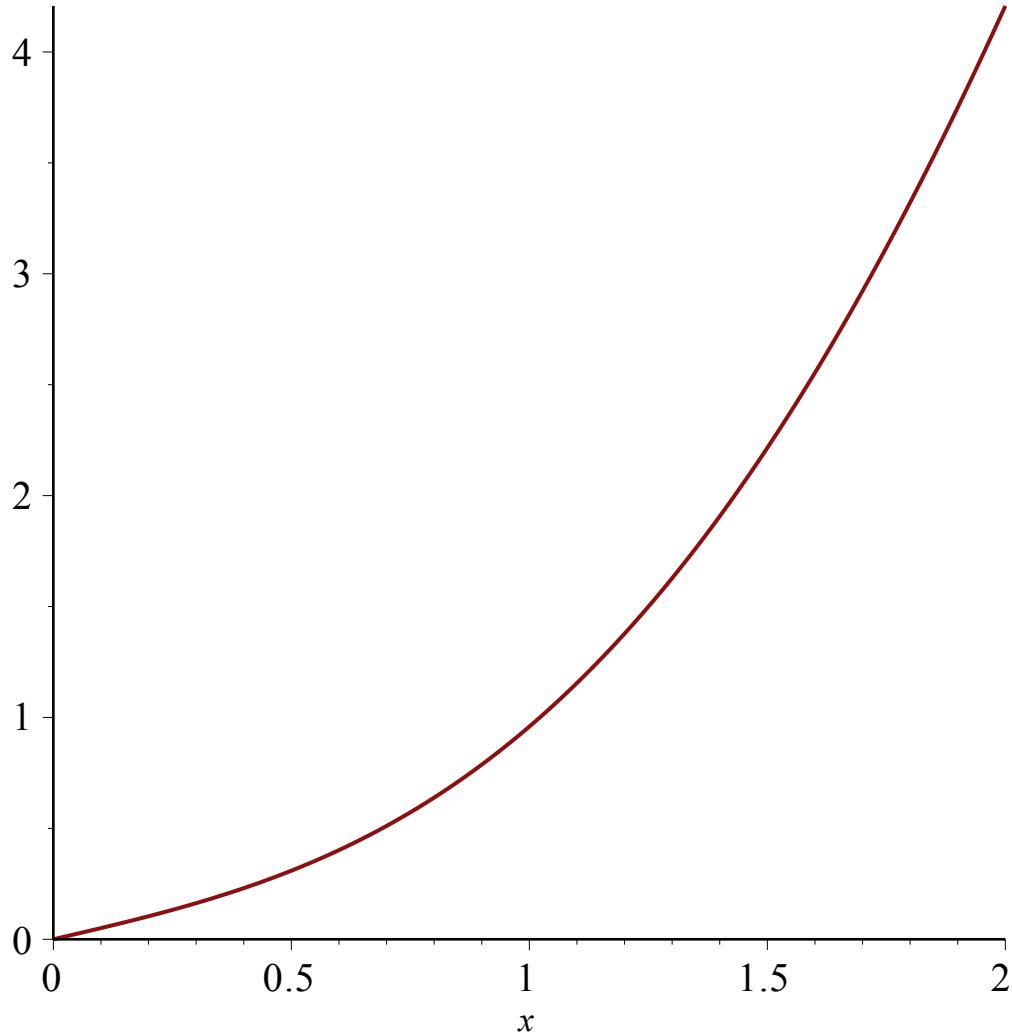
$$f := x \rightarrow (1 + x^2) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) \quad (1)$$

Intervallo di integrazione

```
> a,b := 0,2 ;
```

$$a, b := 0, 2 \quad (2)$$

```
> plot( f(x), x=a..b ) ;
```



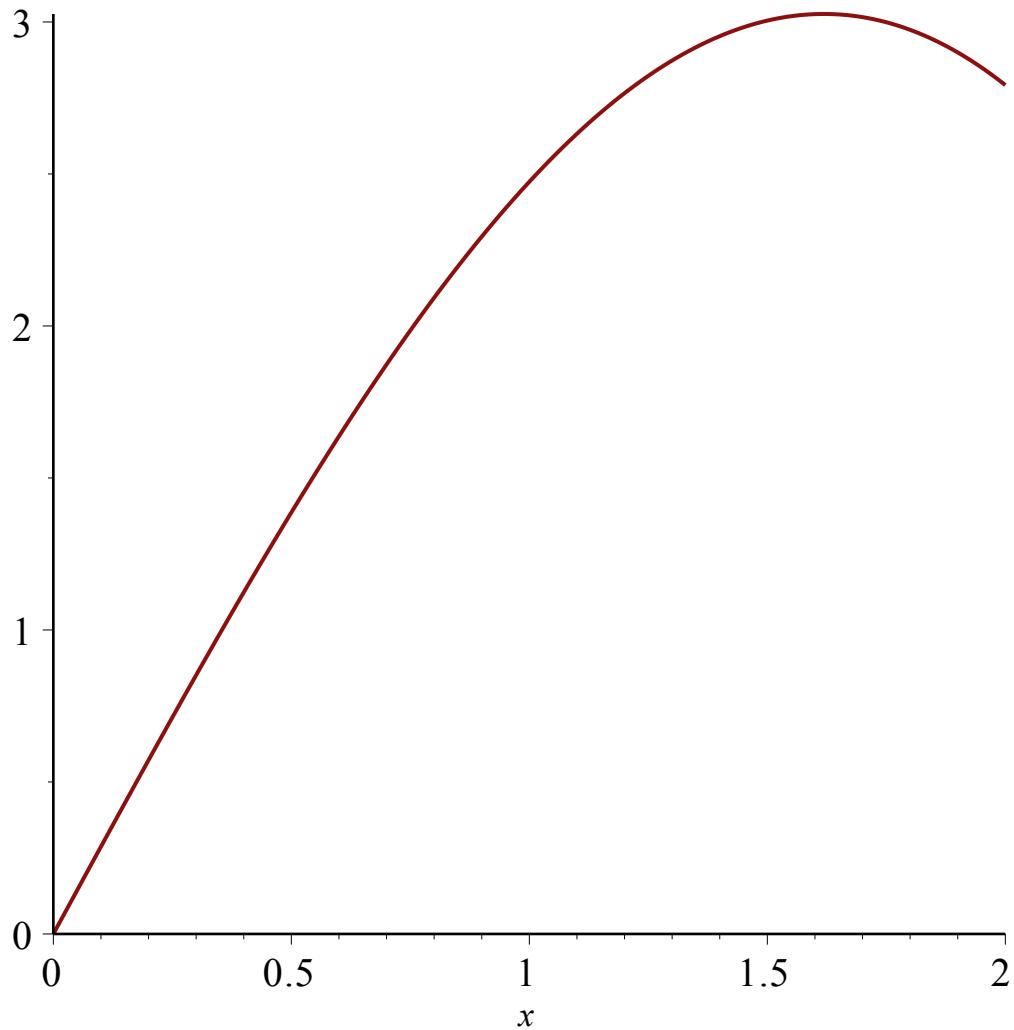
Stima dell'errore con metodo dei trapezi, serve la derivata seconda

```
> ddf := simplify(D(D(f))(x)) ;
```

$$ddf := -\frac{1}{4} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) x^2 + 2x \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) + \frac{7}{4} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) \quad (3)$$

Stimare massimo modulo derivata seconda nell'intervallo $[a,b] = [0,2]$

```
> plot( abs(ddf(x)), x=a..b ) ;
```



$$> \text{stima_ddf} := (1/4)*\text{abs}(\sin((1/2)*x))*\text{abs}(x)^2 + 2*\text{abs}(x)*\text{abs}(\cos((1/2)*x)) + (7/4)*\text{abs}(\sin((1/2)*x)); \\ \text{stima_ddf} := \frac{1}{4} \left| \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) \right| |x|^2 + 2|x| \left| \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) \right| + \frac{7}{4} \left| \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) \right| \quad (4)$$

$\max |\sin(x)| = \max |\cos(x)| = 1$

$$> \text{stima_ddf} := (1/4)*\text{abs}(x)^2 + 2*\text{abs}(x) + (7/4); \\ \text{stima_ddf} := \frac{1}{4} |x|^2 + 2|x| + \frac{7}{4} \quad (5)$$

$|x| \leq \max(|a|, |b|)$ in questo caso $\max|x|=b$

$$> \text{stima_ddf} := (1/4)*\text{abs}(b)^2 + 2*\text{abs}(b) + (7/4); \\ \text{stima_ddf} := \text{evalf}(%); \\ \text{stima_ddf} := \frac{27}{4} \\ \text{stima_ddf} := 6.750000000 \quad (6)$$

Errore massimo ammesso 10^{-8} , con trapezi $E = -(b-a)*h^2/12 f'(\eta) \rightarrow$
 $|E| \leq (b-a)h^2/12 \text{ stima_ddf} \leq 10^{-8}$

$$> \# \text{stima_ddf} := 20; \\ > \text{EQ} := (b-a)*h^2/12*\text{stima_ddf} = 1e-8; \quad (7)$$

$$EQ := 1.125000000 \ h^2 = 1. \cdot 10^{-8} \quad (7)$$

Calcolo intervallo h che soddisfa l'errore

```
> SOL := solve( EQ, {h} ) ;
SOL := {h = 0.00009428090416}, {h = -0.00009428090416} \quad (8)
```

Avendo l'intervallo calcolo n = (b-a)/h

```
> subs(SOL[1], (b-a)/h) ;
21213.20344 \quad (9)
```

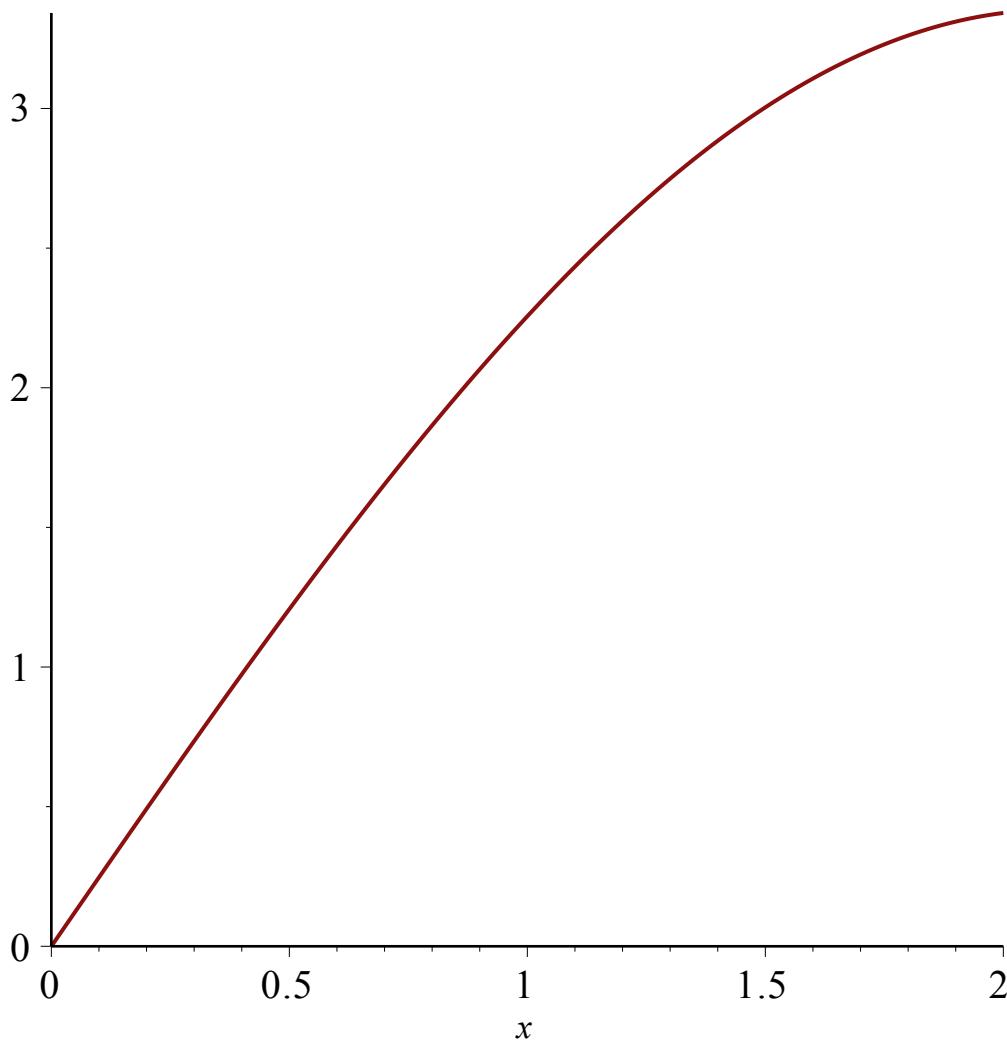
Stesso calcolo usando la regola di Simpson

Stima dell'errore con metodo dei trapezi, serve la derivata seconda

```
> ddddF := simplify((D@@4)(f)(x)) ;
dddf :=  $\frac{1}{16} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2} x\right) x^2 - x \cos\left(\frac{1}{2} x\right) - \frac{47}{16} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2} x\right) \quad (10)$ 
```

Stimare massimo modulo derivata seconda nell'intervallo [a,b] = [-1,4]

```
> plot( abs(dddf(x)), x=a..b ) ;
```



Uso diseguaglianza triangolare e $\max|\sin(x)| = \max|\cos(x)| = 1$

```
> stima_dddf := (1/16)*abs(sin((1/2)*x))*abs(x)^2+abs(x)*abs(cos(
```

$$(1/2)*x) + (47/16)*\text{abs}(\sin((1/2)*x)); \\ \text{stima_ddddf} := \frac{1}{16} \left| \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) \right| |x|^2 + |x| \left| \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) \right| + \frac{47}{16} \left| \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) \right| \quad (11)$$

$$> \text{stima_ddddf} := (1/16)*\text{abs}(x)^2 + \text{abs}(x) + (47/16); \\ \text{stima_ddddf} := \frac{1}{16} |x|^2 + |x| + \frac{47}{16} \quad (12)$$

$|x| \leq \max(|a|, |b|)$ in questo caso $\max|x|=b$

$$> \text{stima_ddddf} := (1/16)*b^2 + b + (47/16); \\ \text{stima_ddddf} := \text{evalf}(\%); \\ \text{stima_ddddf} := \frac{83}{16} \\ \text{stima_ddddf} := 5.187500000 \quad (13)$$

Errore massimo ammesso 10^{-6} , con trapezi $E = -(b-a)*h^4/180 f'''(\eta) \rightarrow$

$|E| \leq (b-a)h^4/180$ $\text{stima_ddf} \leq 10^{-6}$

$$> \text{EQ} := (b-a)*h^4/180*\text{stima_ddddf} = 1e-6; \\ EQ := 0.05763888889 h^4 = 0.000001 \quad (14)$$

Calcolo intervallo h che soddisfa l'errore

$$> \text{SOL} := \text{solve}(\text{EQ}, \{h\}); \\ \text{SOL} := \{h = 0.06453883178\}, \{h = 0.06453883178 I\}, \{h = -0.06453883178\}, \{h = -0.06453883178 I\} \quad (15)$$

Avendo l'intervallo calcolo $n = (b-a)/h$

$$> \text{subs}(\text{SOL}[1], (b-a)/h); \\ 30.98909516 \quad (16)$$